Athenische Mitteilungen

Abteilung des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts

Band 134 · 2019

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Early Helladic I at Kontopigado, Alimos: The pottery from Pit I

PDF-Dokument des gedruckten Beitrags

MITTEILUNGEN

DES DEUTSCHEN ARCHÄOLOGISCHEN INSTITUTS

ATHENISCHE ABTEILUNG

BAND 134 · 2019

GEBR. MANN VERLAG · BERLIN

VIII, 340 Seiten mit 198 Abbildungen

ISSN: 0342-1295

ISBN: 978-3-7861-2895-3

Umschlagbild: A. Santrouzanos. Copyright Ephorate of Boeotia

Einbandgestaltung: U. Thaler, S. Hoffmann

Satz: www.wisa-print.de

Druck und Verarbeitung: druckhaus köthen GmbH & Co. KG · Köthen

Printed in Germany

Printed on fade resistant and archival quality paper (PH 7 neutral) · tcf

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Frühhelladisch I in Kontopigado, Alimos: Die Keramik aus Grube I

ZUSAMMENFASSUNG Der Übergang von der Jungsteinzeit zur Frühbronzezeit markiert eine der entscheidenden technologischen und sozialen Entwicklungen der Menschheitsgeschichte. In Griechenland fand dieser Übergang am Ende des 4. Jahrtausends v. Chr. statt. Zwar ist in Attika diese Periode gut im archäologischen Fundgut vertreten, doch sind bislang nur wenige Fundplätze vollständig und systematisch veröffentlicht worden. In diesem Beitrag stellen wir die Keramik aus einer Grube in der frühhelladischen (FH) Siedlung bei Kontopigado, Alimos, im Südosten Athens vor. Deren Inhalt ergab eine beträchtliche Vielfalt an Gefäßformen und Warenarten, wahrscheinlich aus einer relativ kurzen Zeitspanne der FH I-Phase. Die Funde können als Referenzmaterial für eine bestimmte Unterphase des FH I dienen und geben desweiteren Aufschluss über Konsumpräferenzen, Kontakte und Aktivitäten der Bewohner von Kontopigado am Beginn der Bronzezeit.
Schlagwörter Frühbronzezeit; Kontopigado; Attika; Keramik; ›cheese pot‹.

ABSTRACT The transition from the Neolithic to the Early Bronze Age marks one of the crucial technological and social developments in human history. In Greece this transition occurred at the end of the 4th millennium B.C. This period is well represented in Attica's archaeological record, although only few sites have been fully and systematically published. In this article we present the pottery from a pit in the Early Helladic (EH) settlement at Kontopigado, Alimos, in the southeast of Athens. The deposit yielded a considerable variety of vessel shapes, wares, and fabrics, probably dating to a relatively short time span of the EH I phase. The material may serve as reference for a specific sub-phase within EH I and furthermore sheds light on consumption preferences, contacts, and activities of the inhabitants at Kontopigado at the beginning of the Bronze Age.
Keywords Early Bronze Age; Kontopigado; Attica; pottery; ›cheese pot‹.

Πρώιμη Ελλαδική I στο Κοντοπήγαδο Αλίμου: Τα κεραμικά από τον Λάκκο I

ΠΕΡΙΛΗΨΗ Η μετάβαση από τη νεολιθική στην πρώιμη εποχή του χαλκού σηματοδοτεί μια περίοδο καθοριστικών τεχνολογικών και κοινωνικών εξελίξεων στην ιστορία της ανθρωπότητας. Στην Ελλάδα η συγκεκριμένη μετάβαση έλαβε χώρα στο τέλος της 4ης χιλιετίας π. Χ. Αν και στην Αττική η περίοδος αυτή εκπροσωπείται καλά, εντούτοις μέχρι τώρα, λίγες μόνο θέσεις έχουν δημοσιευτεί πλήρως και συστηματικά. Στο συγκεκριμένο άρθρο, παρουσιάζουμε την κεραμική από έναν λάκκο στον πρωτοελλαδικό (ΠΕ) οικισμό Κοντοπήγαδο Αλίμου, στα νοτιοανατολικά της Αθήνας. Ο συγκεκριμένος λάκκος απέδωσε μια σημαντική ποικιλία κεραμικών σχημάτων και κατηγοριών, πιθανώς από μια σχετικά βραχεία χρονική περίοδο της ΠΕ Ι. Τα ευρήματα είναι δυνατόν να χρησιμεύσουν ως υλικό αναφοράς για μια συγκεκριμένη υποφάση της ΠΕ Ι, ενώ συν τοις άλλοις παρέχουν πληροφορίες σχετικά με τα έθιμα κατανάλωσης, τις επαφές και τις δραστηριότητες των κατοίκων του Κοντοπήγαδου στις αρχές της εποχής του χαλκού.
Λέξεις-κλειδιά Πρώιμη εποχή του χαλκού. Κοντοπήγαδο. Αττική. Κεραμικά. ›cheese pot‹.

1. INTRODUCTION. THE EARLY BRONZE AGE AT KONTOPIGADO

The following paper discusses some preliminary results from the study of an EH I (ca. 3100/3000–2700 B.C.) deposit excavated in the eastern part of the settlement at Kontopigado. Its significance lies in new information it provides regarding pottery typology and the exchange within a Saronic and western Aegean network. The rescue excavations at Kontopigado conducted by Konstantina Kaza-Papageorgiou and the former B' Service of Antiquities brought to light remains of the EH period suggesting a dense occupation at the site during this period with evidence for metallurgic activities and the processing of obsidian cores[1]. Most EH remains belong to pits but walls and floors of some houses were also preserved under the Mycenaean settlement. These contained large amounts of pottery and small finds. Moreover, a characteristic feature of the area was the presence of two streambeds that were excavated between the houses of the settlement and were filled by stones and pottery. It soon became clear that the Early Bronze Age remains at Kontopigado represent two different periods of occupation, dated in EH I and EH II respectively. EH II was more widespread while EH I finds were more concentrated in the southeastern part, in the area of the so-called Building Complex II on the plot of the ΟΑΕΔ (Οργανισμός Απασχόλησης Εργατικού Δυναμικού) *(fig. 1)* and to a lesser extent in the area of the well preserved Mycenaean settlement unit (Building Complex I)[2].

The study of the material confirms the general notion that the transition from EH I to EH II marks a period with significant changes. At Kontopigado these changes are not only related to ceramic developments, i.e. the introduction of new vessel shapes, wares and fabrics or the abandonment of others, they are also observable in activities within the settlement. In particular, evidence for metallurgic activities seems to cease after EH I. This evidence consisted of clay moulds and bronze residues[3] but it is of yet unknown extent since related installations are missing. If the latter have existed they may have been destroyed by modern construction that has erased large parts of the original topography of the area. Finally, the streambed running in north-south direction in the higher part (Building Complex II)[4] and at least two pits carved in bedrock there were filled in EH I and were partly overbuilt by EH II houses. In one of these houses an intact clay seal was discovered[5].

The detailed study of the EH pottery from Kontopigado is in process and is planned to cover aspects of typology, production and provenance with detailed statistical and typological analyses of all the material, as well as with petrographic and chemical analyses on a

The authors would like to thank the director Stella Chrysoulaki and the staff of the Ephoreia of Piraeus for their support and help through our study. The study of the material was made possible through the generous support of INSTAP (Institute for Aegean Prehistory). The authors express their warmest thanks to Peter Day, Peggy Sotirakopoulou and Kerasia Douni for fruitful discussions.

The following abbreviations are used throughout the paper, in addition to those commonly employed under DAI guidelines:

CMS	Corpus der minoischen und mykenischen Siegel
CMF	Calcareous micaceous fabric
GMF	Gold Mica fabric
RBSF	Red brown sandy fabric
SMF	Schist / Mica fabric
EBA	Early Bronze Age
EC	Early Cycladic
EH	Early Helladic
LH	Late Helladic
Diam.	Diameter

[1] See Kaza-Papageorgiou 1993; Καζά-Παπαγεωργίου et al. 2011, 201; Kaza-Papageorgiou 2016b, 94 for the history of the excavation.

[2] Kaza-Papageorgiou 1993, 66 f. For Mycenaean Building Complexes I and II see Kaza-Papageorgiou – Kardamaki 2018, 2–4.

[3] Kaza-Papageorgiou 1993, 66.

[4] The second streambed, further to the west in Building Complex I, was 3.5 m wide and it was filled in EH II (Καζά-Παπαγεωργίου – Καρδαμάκη 2012, 171).

[5] CMS V, 460 no. 306.

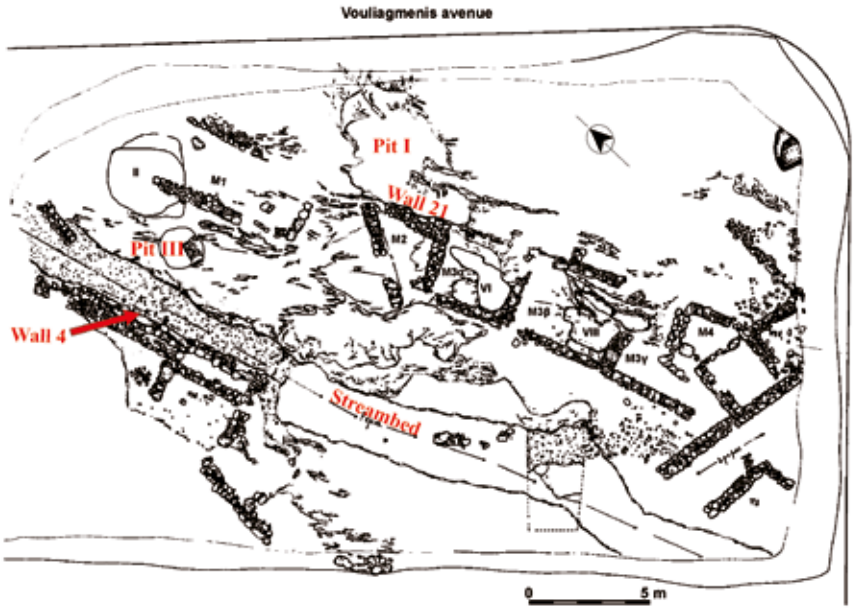

Fig. 1 Kontopigado, Building complex II (ΟΑΕΔ), Excavation plan

Fig. 2 Obsidian tools and chips from the streambed

large group of EH I and EH II samples. The analytical study of the material is under preparation by Evin Chian and Peter Day. The study of the material brings some important new insights. EH I is usually considered to be a period during which settlements depended on the consumption of pottery that was locally produced and with a more restricted circulation of goods. This seems to have changed only towards the end of this period[6]. The pottery from Kontopigado, however, suggests that the settlement was maintaining close connections to Aegina, since a significant proportion of pottery was imported from there. Other pottery features belong to types with a wide distribution in the Aegean and the Anatolian coast. Connections with the island of Melos are demonstrated by the large numbers of unworked or half worked obsidian tools found within EH I levels from Kontopigado *(fig. 2)*.

[6] Alram-Stern – Horejs 2018, 13 f.

In the following chapter the pottery from an EH I assemblage (Pit I) will be presented. The characteristic fabrics of the assemblage will be discussed in terms of typology, wares and frequencies. The analysis is accompanied by a catalogue and illustrations of a representative sample of pottery fragments. The final part of the paper is dedicated to a comment on the chronology of the deposit in Pit I and to some concluding remarks about the significance of this material.

2. EH I OCCUPATION IN BUILDING COMPLEX II

The EH I remains at Building Complex II consist of two pits (Pit I and III), and the fill of a stream in north-south direction. Pit III was opened on the east bank of the streambed while Pit I is 7 m further to the east of Pit III (see below and *fig. 1*). Both pits were carved into bedrock consisting of limestone and schist. Pit III is round and 0.80 m deep. Its diameter narrows from 1.50–1.70 m on the mouth to 0.90 m at the bottom of the pit. Pit III contained a small amount of very fragmented pottery giving the impression of material that was washed down after the pit went out of use. Among the finds worth mentioning are a fragment of a clay mould and a *tuyère*.

The excavated part of the streambed is 33 m long and was divided into a northern and a southern part *(fig. 1)*. The southern part is 21 m long and 2.50 m wide and approximately 1.60 m deep. Where the northern and the southern part meet, the bottom of the streambed falls off abruptly for about 0.80 m[7]. The north part is 0.80 m deep, 12 m long and its west side is flanked by a 0.80 m thick wall (Wall 4). The latter is a part of an EH II structure founded on top of the EH I fill that was used to level the bed of the stream. The further course of the stream to the south and to the north is unknown due to its destruction in modern times. The fill of the streambed contained a lot of rubble. In some areas, the stones formed piles. The size of the rocks varies from one concentration to another from very small (2 × 3 cm) to slightly bigger (4 × 7 cm). Larger stones (10–15 × 20–30 cm) appeared occasionally in the north part of the stream at its bottom and its southern limit. The fill directly at the bottom of the stream contained more soil and stones and smaller quantities of pottery. This layer may derive from the period when the stream came out of use. Apart from pottery the fill of the stream contained a large number of obsidian blades, cores and *débitage*.

2.1. Pit I

Pit I is a cavity of irregular shape that was artificially cut into bedrock. The maximum east-west length is 4.50 m and in north-south direction 5 m. The depth of the pit ranges between 0.50 and 0.70 m. To the west the pit was bordered by Wall 21, a rubble wall constructed of medium size field stones. The fill of the pit represents a single deposition as suggested by the pottery cross-joins between different find groups inside the pit (see below). It consisted of stones, many sherds and small lenses of soil. The pottery was collected in twelve find groups that represent excavation units and not different stratigraphic units (find groups: 69. 70. 72–74. 78–80. 115. 171–173).

Find groups 72. 74. 78. 80. 115 derive from the fill of the pit. These are pure EH I units free of later contamination or, in the case of 72, 78 and 115, with only one clearly later sherd. Groups 73 and 79 contained three and five LH sherds respectively. Groups 69, 70, 171, 172

[7] Kaza-Papageorgiou 2016b, 26 fig. 34. It cannot be excluded that the streambed has been partly artificially shaped.

and 173 come from the upper parts of the pit. These contain a higher proportion of later material *(see below)* and must be interpreted as mixed. Small finds from Pit I include obsidian blades and flakes, a fully preserved spindle whorl and a fragment from a second one, as well as two sherds with bronze / copper residue on their surface. There are no animal bones and only one oyster shell.

2.2. The pottery

The pottery presented in this paper was found entirely within the fill of Pit I in Building Complex II. The area was excavated in twelve separate find groups *(see above)*. Among the uppermost find groups, 69 and 70 contained an admixture of 12 % and 19 % Late Helladic sherds respectively, while find group 171 was mixed with pottery from the Classical period. Find groups 172 and 173 were very small and yet each contained one LH sherd. All these find groups were dismissed from the statistical analysis. The remaining seven find groups (72–74. 78–80. 115) represent the intact part of the deposit and contained some 1240 sherds after mending fresh breaks and before mending old breaks. The deposit consists only of sherd material and no single entire profile was preserved although considerable time was invested in finding joins. This suggests that the finds dumped in Pit I represent domestic refuse that was in a fragmented state at the time of deposition. Almost all find groups are connected by joining sherds at least to one of the other find groups inside the deposit. In addition, one join between 73 and 69 indicates that at least part of find group 69 belongs to this deposit as well.

After the mending of old breaks 1179 vessel fragments remained. This figure constitutes the statistical basis for the present analysis. Of some 312 diagnostic sherds, 282 were preserved well enough to allow pencil illustration, of which 81 were catalogued for the present article. The sample was selected to represent all types and wares of all fabrics in at least one example. None of the fragments in Pit I are necessarily later than EH I except for one possible EH II body sherd and eleven others which clearly date in the Late Helladic period. The latter are fragments of fine Mycenaean wheel-made pottery and their low proportion of 0.9 % suggests that they are intrusive. They mainly come from the higher situated find groups 73 and 79, and if they are eliminated the proportion of Mycenaean contamination among the remaining 871 sherds would further drop to 0.3 %. In contrast, most significant is the total absence of EH II fine ware, sauceboats and saucers on small ring bases. The homogenous character of the fill thus promises an important contribution to our understanding of ceramic typology and chronology in South Attica at the beginning of the Bronze Age. Moreover, the studied material allows detailed insights into activities and contacts of the local population at that time.

Among the variables to describe the catalogued fragments are: sherd type, size category[8], rim / base diameter, percent of rim / base preservation, degree of abrasion, vessel shape, handle type, decoration, Munsell colour, surface treatment, technical observations, use wear, fabric and ware. Information concerning the sizes and densities of the different kinds of inclusions[9] visible in the sherds was recorded in detail and contributed to the differentia-

[8] For the classification small (< 5 cm), medium (5–10 cm), big (> 10 cm) see Stockhammer 2008, 70. See also Kaza-Papageorgiou – Kardamaki 2018, 4–6.

[9] The size of inclusions – referring to the maximum size of a temper component occurring in regular amounts – was noted in the following size categories: powder-size, 0.02 cm, 0.05 cm, 0.1 cm, 0.15 cm, 0.2 cm, 0.25 cm etc. The density of individual components was estimated on a 6-tier scale: none, very low, low, moderate, high, very high.

tion of macroscopic fabric groups[10]. The bulk of the material (non-catalogued feature sherds and non-feature sherds) was separated into fabric groups, counted and the size category for each sherd was noted. This was conducted for each find group separately in order to detect possible variations in the composition of each find group within the deposit. Indeed, some variations between certain find groups were detected regarding sherd size and the proportions of fabric groups and vessel types, however, other typological aspects of the pottery and the presence of cross-joins between different find groups make it seem legitimate to treat the fill of Pit I as a coherent deposit.

In the following paragraph the macroscopic fabric groups are briefly described and an overview of the shapes and decorations within each fabric group is given. A separate typological discussion for each fabric group was found useful because in many cases particular shapes correlate quite closely with particular fabric groups. The pottery from Pit I generally comprises a relatively narrow range of open and closed vessel shapes, basically open bowls, deep bowls, large shallow bowls, narrow-necked jars, wide-mouthed jars and the so-called cheese pots. Due to the fragmented character of the material we were reluctant to employ a finer classification according to vessel shape as was possible for example for the finds from Tsepi[11]. Our focus on feature sherds emphasizes variations in the types of rims and lips, of which some appear to be of chronological significance. The repertoire of the Schist / Mica fabric shows certain variability in rim shapes and may serve as an adequate starting point for the typological discussion.

Schist / Mica fabric (SMF)

This fabric comprises around two thirds of the sherd material *(tab. 1. 2)* and can be interpreted as locally manufactured. It is usually medium coarse with a moderate to very high density of dull shiny silvery platelets between 1 and 3 mm. If powder-size sparkling inclusions are present, they occur in high or very high densities as well. The majority of sherds of the SMF also include organic temper that left voids in the shape of plant seeds or grass chaff. Notably, any kinds of dark-coloured inclusions are absent. Surfaces are unsmoothed or smoothed but very rarely burnished. The colour of the clay is usually red (2.5YR 5/6–8) but can shift occasionally to light brown or brown (7.5YR 5/4) – sometimes on the very same sherd. Although no fresh breaks were produced, the cores of the sherds mostly appear to be grey.

SMF was almost exclusively used for plain ware and for ›cheese pots‹. Other wares like Red slipped and burnished *(fig. 3, 1)* and, perhaps, Black burnished wares *(fig. 10, 73)* are very rarely made in this fabric. The most common shape in SMF is an open bowl with conical, slightly convex profile *(fig. 3, 2–9)*. Extreme deviations from this basic shape towards either semi-globular or straight-sided are rare. Most commonly the lip is rounded or slightly pointed *(fig. 3, 2. 3)*. Small versions with rim diameters between 10 and 13 cm have similarly simple rims *(fig. 3, 3)*. In two cases a conical body ends in a slightly inwards turned lip that has been produced by pressure on the exterior lip to tell from the characteristic flattened area (e.g. *fig. 3, 4*). This rim type can be seen as the forerunner of the typical EH II bowl or saucer with incurved rim[12]; our *fig. 3, 4*, however, belongs to a large basin-like vessel with a reconstructed rim diameter of 30.5 cm. While this rim type is rare among the open bowls

[10] The macroscopic fabric groups were defined after careful inspection of every single sherd, including the non-feature sherds, under sunlight. No magnifier was used but the groups are easily distinguishable with bare eye. Munsell colours of fractures were only measured in cases when the sherd had a fresh break.

[11] Παντελίδου-Γκόφα 2016.

[12] Mylonas 1959, fig. 53; Weißhaar 1983, fig. 13, 2. 4–6; Wiencke 2000; Pullen 2011, 73.

	Feature sherds			Feature sherds ›Cheese pots‹			Feature sherds without ›Cheese pots‹		
Fabric	dia	rim	base	dia	rim	base	dia	rim	base
SMF	225 72.1 %	132 70.6 %	61 (69)	44 91.7 %	34 91.9 %	10 (18)	181 68.6 %	98 65.3 %	51
RBSF	24 7.7 %	13 7.0 %	8	–	–	–	24 9.1 %	13 8.7 %	8
GMF	34 10.9 %	29 15.5 %	4	–	–	–	34 12.9 %	29 19.3 %	4
Calca-reous micace-ous	11 3.5 %	4 2.1 %	5	–	–	–	11 4.2 %	4 2.7 %	5
others	18 5.8 %	9 4.8 %	3 (4)	4 8.3 %	3 8.1 %	1 (2)	14 5.3 %	6 4.0 %	2
total	312 100.0 %	187 100.0 %	81 (90)	48 100.0 %	37 100.0 %	11 (20)	264 100.1 %	150 100.0 %	70

Table 1: Kontopigado Pit I: Counts and proportions of diagnostic sherds, rims and bases among the macroscopic fabric groups. Numbers in parentheses: base sherds included which were already counted as rim sherds

Fabric	total
Schist/Mica	792 67.2 %
Red-brown sandy	64 5.4 %
Gold Mica	166 14.1 %
Calcareous micaceous	71 6.0 %
others	74 6.3 %
EH II?	1 0.1 %
LH	11 0.9 %
total	1179 100.0 %

Table 2: Kontopigado Pit I: Counts and proportions of all sherds among the macroscopic fabric groups

of SMF, another type is very frequent: rims with horizontally flattened lip *(fig. 3, 5–9)*. Those rims are usually slightly thickened but the thickening is never as pronounced as on T-rim bowls of the EH II phase [13]. *Fig. 3, 9* shows a slightly grooved lip and the attachment of what was probably a wide vertical strap handle of ›tunnel‹-type. In three cases the rim has incised decoration (e.g. *fig. 3, 7. 8*). It is difficult to reconstruct the rim diameter of our sherds with flattened lip but they tend to belong to larger bowls or basins.

Another very common shape in SMF is the deep bowl with globular body *(fig. 3, 1. 10. 11)*. Seven out of nine reconstructed rim diameters were in the range of 13 to 18 cm. For *fig. 3, 10* a diameter of ca. 21 cm was reconstructed. Like most of the rounded deep bowls this piece has a rounded lip, however, flattened rims (although hardly ever thickened) do occur as well. The latter feature can be observed on one fragment with handle attachment and a decoration of horizontally incised lines underneath the rim *(fig. 3, 11)*[14]. On deep rounded bowls decoration is generally rare: *fig. 3, 11* is the only incised decorated example and only two rim sherds were red slipped and burnished. On one of them *(fig. 3, 1)*, the interior is monochrome painted, while any paint on the exterior may have worn off completely.

[13] Mylonas 1959; Weißhaar 1983, fig. 12, 17–19; Wiencke 2000.

[14] Exact parallels for this type of bowl can be found at Tsepi (Παντελίδου-Γκόφα 2016, pl. 89, 1712. 2074. 2081; 90, 2089. 2342).

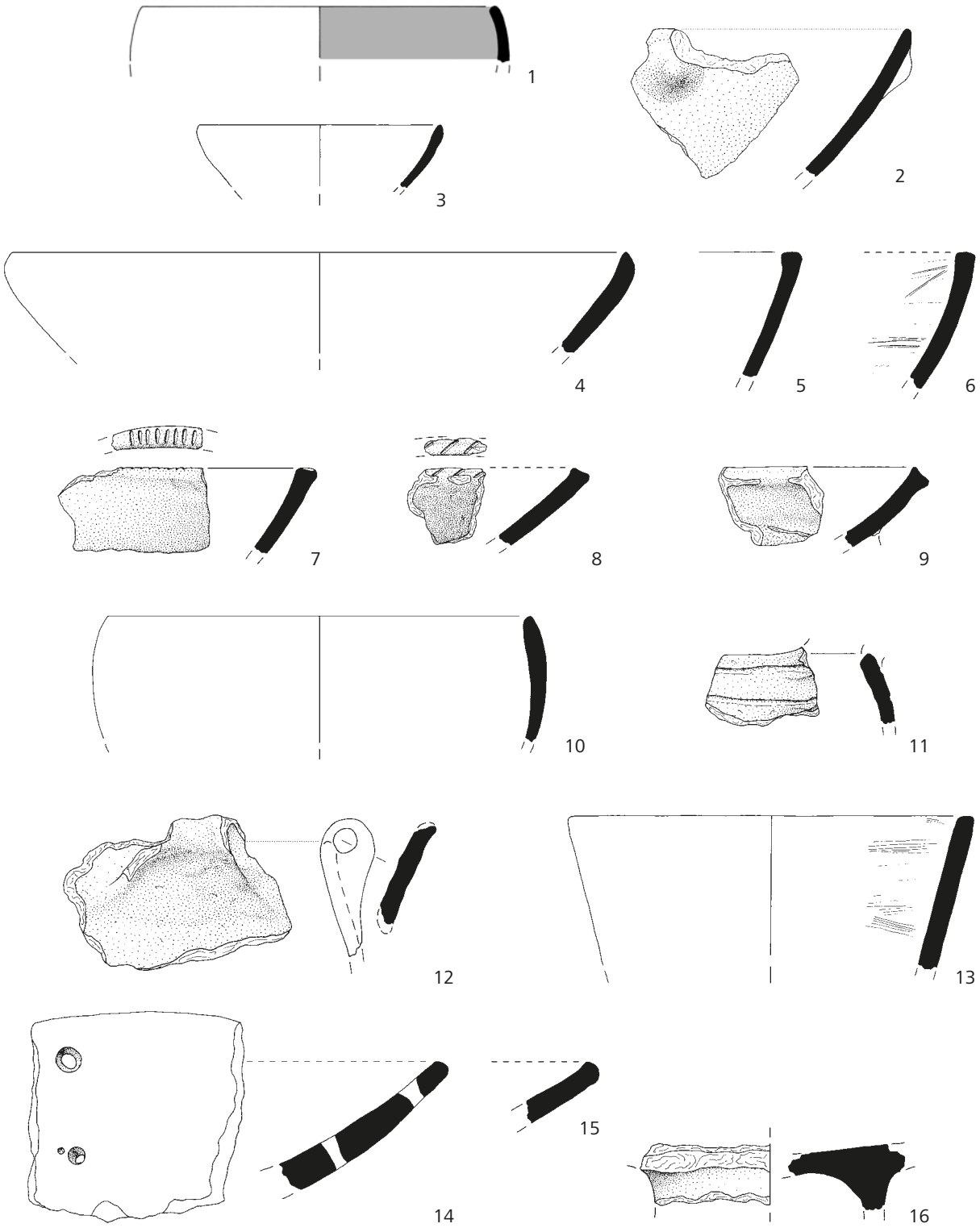

Fig. 3 Pit I. Schist / Mica fabric (SMF): open shapes (M. 1 : 3)

A different type of deep bowl has a straight rim profile *(fig. 3, 12. 13)*. The degree of fragmentation in Pit I does not allow an exact reconstruction of this vessel shape but the steep, almost vertical rim seems to taper inwards in considerable distance from the rim towards the base (see e.g. *fig. 3, 12*). Rim sherds of this kind of deep crater-like bowls may be

confused with those of wide-mouthed jars. Rims with straight-sided profile are much more common in Gold Mica fabric *(see below)*. In SMF one rim from a deep straight-sided bowl with wide vertical strap handle at the rim represents a unique feature *(fig. 3, 12)*. The same is true for a rim, perhaps, from a flowerpot-like vessel with a deep conical shape *(fig. 3, 13)*.

Other rims with straight profiles suggest a rather shallow vessel shape *(fig. 3, 14. 15)*. Due to their thick walls and heavy appearance they may be identified as fragments of large shallow bowls. These bowls may have had flat bases or be connected to sherds from the junction between bowl and pedestal identified as parts of fruitstands *(fig. 3, 16)*. Two of these junctions were found in Pit I and both are of the SMF suggesting that fruitstands had been produced at Kontopigado in EH I. According to the small number of corresponding rim sherds large shallow bowls were rare. The post firing drill holes in *fig. 3, 14* indicate that the vessel was precious enough to be mended after it had broken. Despite the clumsy manufacture of this piece its interior surface was carefully burnished.

Among the closed shapes in SMF the most frequent are jars with a tall neck, a narrow opening and a pronounced belly *(fig. 4, 17 a – 22)*. The neck is mostly conical and the rim can be straight *(fig. 4, 17 a – 18)* or slightly everted whereby the beginning of the everted rim can be directly underneath the lip *(fig. 4, 19)* or somewhere in the middle of the otherwise conical neck *(fig. 4, 20. 21)*. In many cases the neck is offset at its base by a step *(fig. 4, 19. 21. 22)* or a horizontal groove *(fig. 4, 20)*. Rim diameters range between 9 cm and 11.5 cm. One small example of this shape with conical neck and short everted rim has a rim diameter of 7.5 cm *(fig. 4, 19)*. *Fig. 3, 17 a* carried an incised decoration on the shoulder as can be seen on a non-joining body sherd *(fig. 4, 17 b)*. More common was a decoration of plastic cords laid out in curves over the shoulder of narrow-necked jars *(fig. 4, 21. 22)*. One entire vessel from the EH I settlement at Loutsa in East Attica is an exact parallel for some of our pieces with cord decoration[15]. A total of eight sherds with plastic cords were found in Pit I and in all cases the cords were plain – none was decorated with impressions. Differences in the arrangement of the plastic cords on each of these pieces suggest that most come from different vessels.

Another type of narrow-necked jar had a flaring rim *(fig. 4, 23. 24)*. Again it is difficult to estimate how the corresponding vessels have looked like but from the surviving rim profiles we may conclude that the belly was less pronounced than the one from the jars with conical neck. *Fig. 4, 24* has a short neck and a short flaring rim. It belonged to a smaller jar with a row of punctual impressions under the neck. The rim diameters of narrow-necked jars with flaring rim range between 11 cm and ca. 12.5 cm.

At least two non-recorded rims of SMF from Pit I belong to wide-mouthed jars. Their rims are morphologically very similar to the rim shapes of two other sherds attributed here to the class of pithoid jars due to their thick walls *(fig. 4, 25. 26)*. Both, our wide-mouthed jars and the pithoid jars *fig. 4, 25* and *3, 26*, may be reconstructed as similar neck-less barrel shaped vessels – although, perhaps, of different size classes. *Fig. 4, 25* was decorated with a row of finger impressions underneath the rim. A different type of pithoid jar with flaring rim is represented by *fig. 4, 27*.

The body fragments with handles *(fig. 5, 28. 29)* most likely belong to narrow-necked jars. Lugs can belong to closed and open shapes. Button-like lugs – pierced or without hole *(fig. 3, 2)* – usually occur on bowls where they were always placed in a short distance below the rim. Large knob-shaped lugs *(fig. 5, 30)* are more common for closed vessels. Horizontal lugs are also represented in several examples *(fig. 6, 40)*.

[15] Ευστρατίου et al. 2009, fig. 6 α.

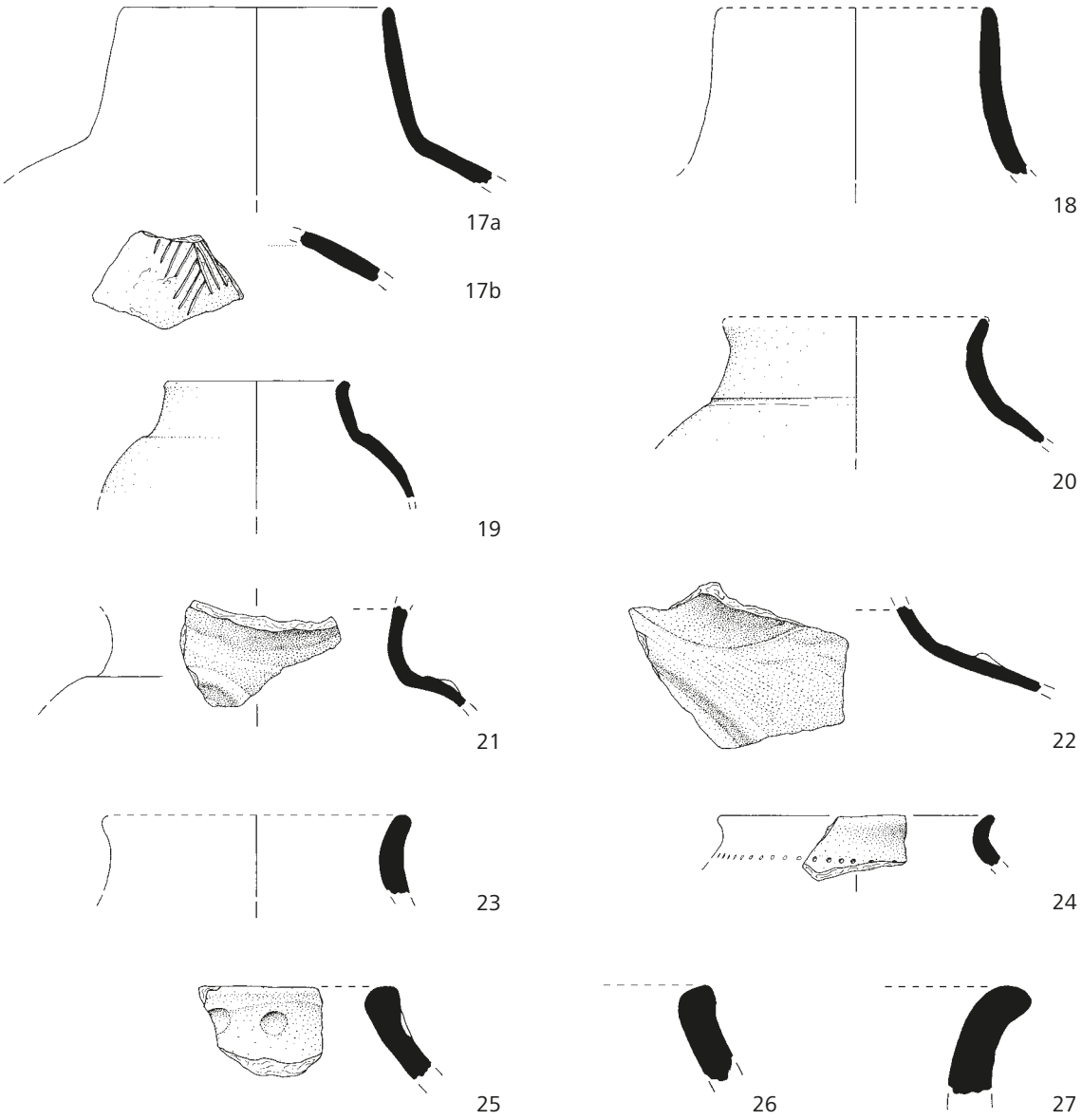

Fig. 4 Pit I. Schist / Mica fabric (SMF): closed shapes (M. 1 : 3)

The great number of bases cannot be attributed to any particular shape with certainty *(fig. 5, 31–34; 11, 81)*. Most of the bases are simple flat bases *(fig. 5, 31)*, while raised flat bases *(fig. 5, 32; 11, 81)* are more rare. Occasionally, bases had a slightly concave underside *(fig. 5, 33; 11, 81)*. Among the finds from Pit I only three ring bases were found (e.g. *fig. 5, 34; 10, 77*). All came from find group 80 and are of medium large size. The two made in SMF had base diameters of 6.7 cm and 8.3 cm.

A very peculiar vessel shape that finds a wide distribution during the Late Chalcolithic[16] is the so called cheese pot[17]. This shape is extraordinarily well represented at Kontopigado and in Pit I in particular *(fig. 6, 35–39; 13)*. Its connection with the SMF is striking: 111 out of 124 identified fragments of ›cheese pots‹ belong to this fabric and we would like to suggest that a local workshop has produced these vessels in series (see also *tab. 1*). Three of the ex-

[16] In the present paper the term ›Chalcolithic‹ is used synonymous with ›Final Neolithic‹.

[17] Sampson 1984, 242 f.; Alram-Stern 2014, 313–315 fig. 7.

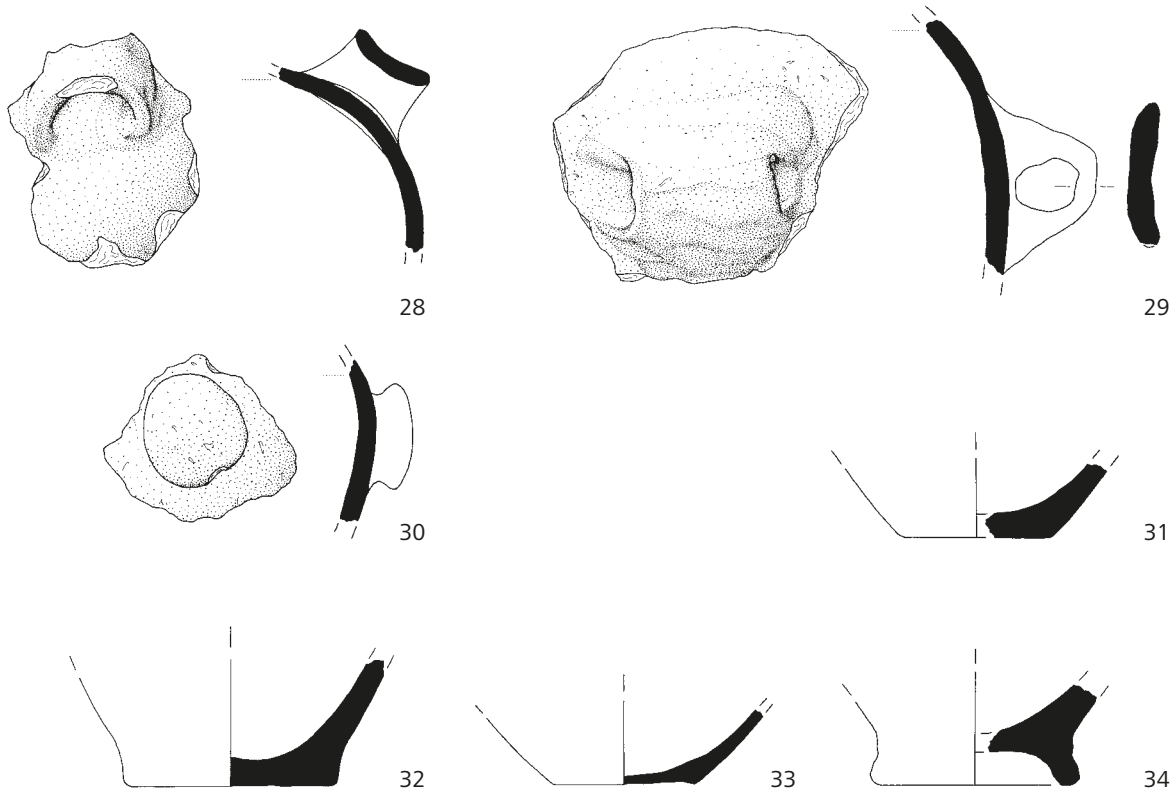

Fig. 5 Pit I. Schist / Mica fabric (SMF): handles 28. 29, lug 30, and bases 31–34 (M. 1 : 3)

amples presented here *(fig. 6, 35–37)* were preserved from the rim to the base. The base was apparently not flat but more or less convex and has a characteristic rough surface. Thus we may assume that this shape was produced in shallow pits leaving an irregular imprint of the bare ground. The main characteristic of this shape is the row of pre-firing perforations set directly underneath the rim. The perforations follow the rim where it declines and becomes one with the base *(fig. 6, 36. 37. 39)*. On this open side of the vessel the perforation continues *(fig. 6, 39; 10, 79)*. Generally, the ›cheese pots‹ at Kontopigado can be reconstructed as relatively shallow large oval vessels with straight open rim, while one narrow side has an opening. It is possible that all the fragments from Kontopigado belong to this type. Due to the open side a function as container for the storage of liquids must be excluded and thus the term ›cheese pot‹ for this shape seems inadequate. In this respect the vessels from Kontopigado differ from bowl- or pot-shaped ones[18] or from the peculiar boat-shaped pieces from Tsepi[19]. Noteworthy in this relation is the fragment of another vessel in Pit I with an oval shape and a rim not dissimilar to the one of ›cheese pots‹ but without perforations *(fig. 6, 40)*. It was equipped with horizontal lugs. This tray-like vessel, just like most of its perforated counterparts, seems to be blackened by smoke and this entire ceramic class could also be interpreted as baking plate or oven[20]. Although terms like ›cheese pot‹ and ›baking plate‹ imply certain functions we cannot be sure of, we continue here to call the perforated vessels from Kontopigado ›cheese pots‹ because this term is widely established.

[18] Phelps 2004, 231 fig. 57, 2. 4; Alram-Stern 2006, pl. 6, 74.

[19] Παντελίδου-Γκόφα 2016, pl. 108. 109.

[20] Holmberg 1944. For traces of fire on ›cheese pots‹ see Κακαβογιάννη et al. 2009a, 163.

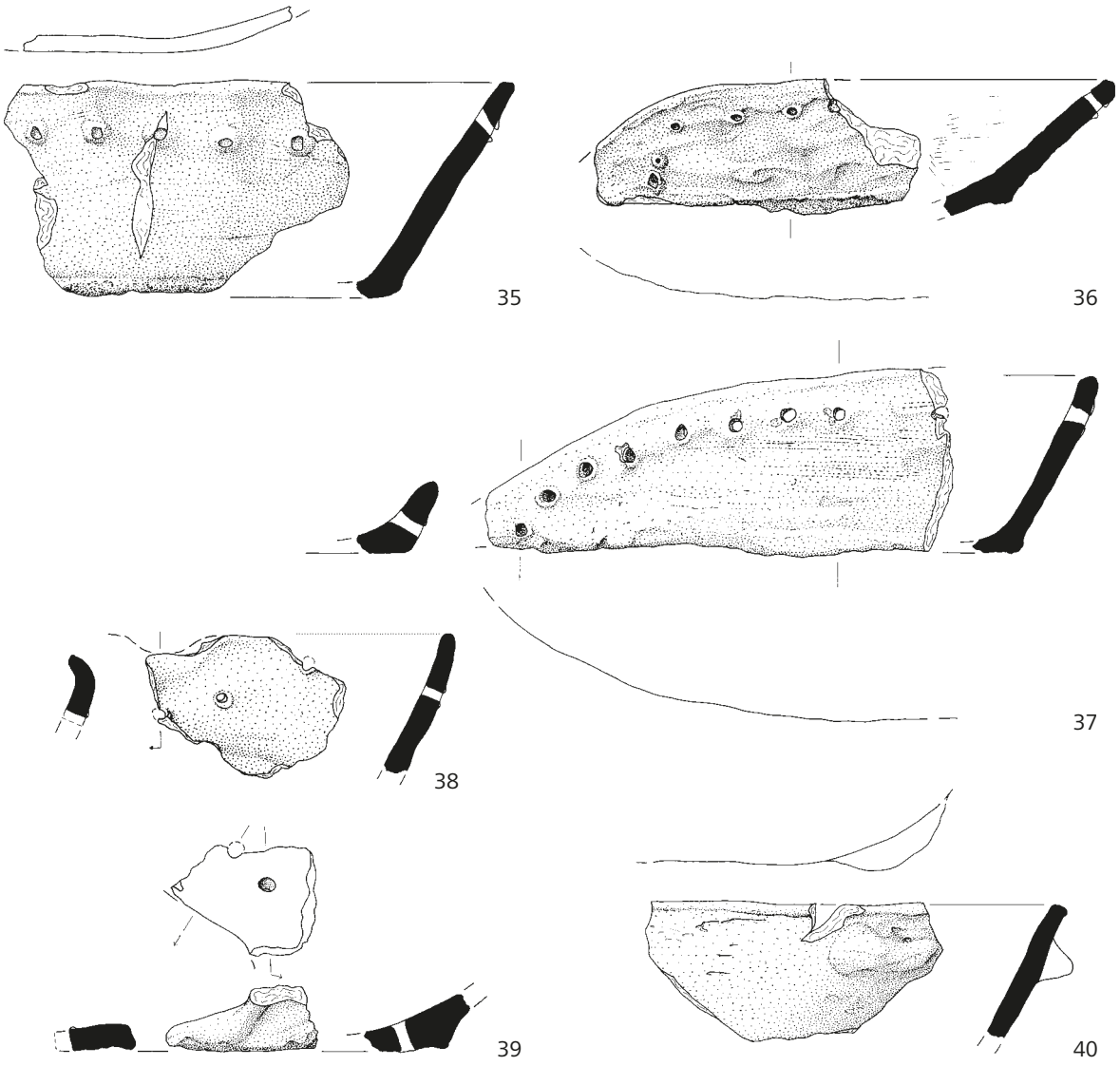

Fig. 6 Pit I. Schist / Mica fabric (SMF). ›Cheese pots‹ (M. 1 : 3)

Red brown sandy fabric (RBSF)

The colour of RBSF sherds can be found on the Munsell soil colour charts in a relatively narrow area of 5–7.5YR 5–6/4–6. The strong red colour of SMF is unusual for RBSF. Moreover, schistose and micaceous temper are absent in RBSF. The clay with a slightly sandy feel contains instead 0.5 mm to 1 mm large dark grits in low to high density and calcareous inclusions in low to medium density. Organic temper is absent. This fabric is almost invariably produced for bowls of Red slipped ware. Curiously, the red slip appears micaceous while the clay is not. The colour of the paint is mostly bright red (10R 4/6 or 2.5YR 4–5/6–8) and rarely more yellowish red. The slipped surfaces are usually burnished. Whether RBSF represents a local fine ware or an import is not clear yet. In Pit I it is represented with a proportion of 7 % among the rim sherds, 7.7 % among the diagnostic sherds and 5.4 % among all sherds *(tab. 1. 2)*.

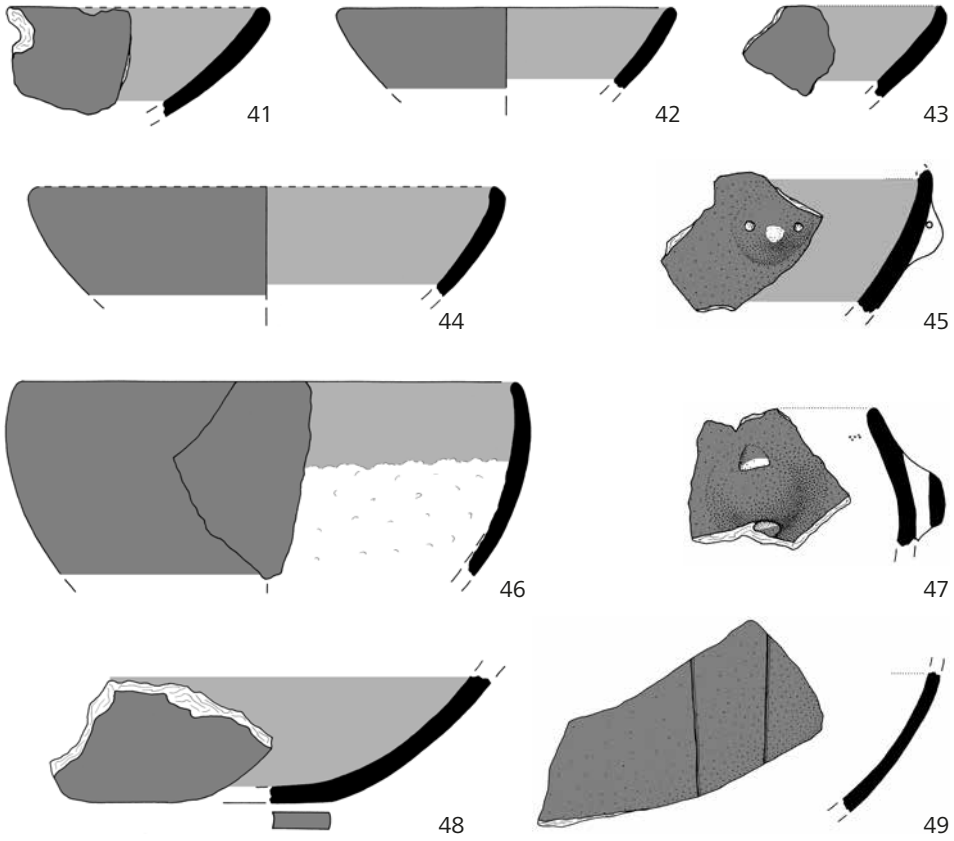

Fig. 7 Pit I. Red brown sandy fabric (RBSF; M. 1 : 3)

The bowls of RBSF closely resemble the shapes described for the SMF. Open bowls are conical with slightly convex profiles *(fig. 7, 41–45)*. The lips are rounded *(fig. 7, 41. 42)* and sometimes slightly incurving *(fig. 7, 43. 44)*. Rim diameters usually range between 16.5 cm and 20 cm but small bowls exist *(fig. 7, 42)*, as was the case with Schist / Mica fabric. Larger bowls occasionally are equipped with a pierced lug (e.g. *fig. 7, 45*)[21]. Two examples of deep rounded bowls *(fig. 7, 46. 47)* show heavy use wear on the interior. *Fig. 7, 47* has a vertically pierced knob. Bowls are slipped and burnished also on the underside of the base *(fig. 7, 48)*.

The only fragment of a closed vessel in RBSF has an unburnished red slip on the exterior *(fig. 7, 49)*. In addition it has incised decoration; of the pattern two fine vertical incised lines in considerable distance from each other have survived.

Gold Mica fabric (GMF)

The EH I Gold Mica pottery from Kontopigado closely resembles well known fabrics from the island of Aegina and must have been entirely imported from there, approximately 20 km distant by boat. The coarse GMF is almost indistinguishable from the Aeginetan cooking pottery of the Middle and Late Bronze Ages[22]. With its remarkable proportion of 15.5 %

[21] Κακαβογιάννη et al. 2009a, 166.

[22] Gauß – Kiriatzi 2011, Macroscopic Group 1 / Fabric Group 1: 47–49. 177 f. 217 f. 223 f. fig. 72–76 (until KOL 118). For discussion of EH II fabrics and wares see Berger 2018.

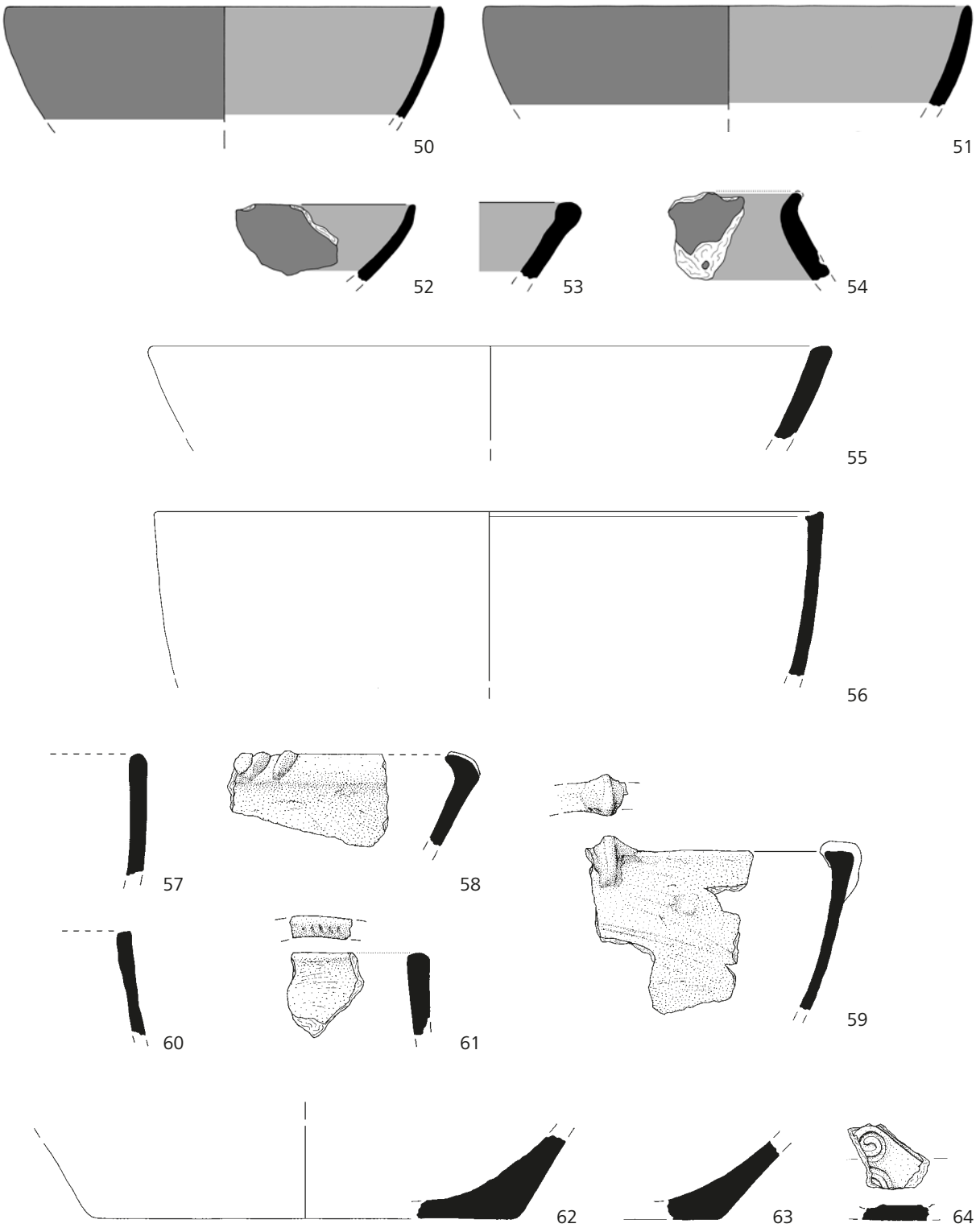

Fig. 8 Pit I. Gold Mica fabric (GMF):
Red slipped and polished ware 50–54, fine plain ware 55, cooking ware 56–64 (M. 1 : 3)

among the rim sherds and 14.1 % among all sherds GMF is the second most frequent fabric in Pit I *(tab. 1. 2)*. The characteristic flakes of gold mica barely reach a size larger than 1 mm and their density ranges from very low to moderate. Dark inclusions between 0.5 and 2 mm large in low to medium density are obligatory and ›dirty‹ white cement-like and black shiny stones are also very common. Organic temper was only noted in one out of 15 recorded sherds with gold mica.

Aeginetan fabric arrived at Kontopigado mainly in two wares: in Red slipped and polished ware *(fig. 8, 50–54)* and in dark brown or blackened rough cooking ware *(fig. 8, 56–64)*. Fine plain ware in GMF is rare *(fig. 8, 55)*. The typical shape of red slipped GMF in Pit I is an open bowl with rounded or slightly pointed lip *(fig. 8, 50–52)*. Slightly incurved rims with flattened exterior lip do not occur in this fabric. The Aeginetan bowls are a bit larger and more elegantly shaped than their counterparts in RBSF (compare *fig. 8, 50. 51* with *fig. 7, 41. 44*). Also the red slipped surfaces diverge technically from those of RBSF in a way that they were polished and not burnished. *Fig. 8, 53* and *8, 54* are medium coarse and closer to Aeginetan cooking ware. Concerning their shapes both pieces are singles. *Fig. 8, 53* represents the only fragment in Pit I that can be described as rolled rim bowl due to the rounded and thickened lip on the interior. Its shape is straight-sided conical. Rolled rim bowls are characteristic for the Late Chalcolithic but continue into EH I and in particular into Early Cycladic I[23]. The exterior surface was heavily damaged by secondary burning. Despite its estimated inclination *fig. 8, 54* comes probably from an open shape with polished interior surface. The short flaring lip is unparalleled among open shapes from the pit but occurs also on one rim of SMF attributed to a closed shape *(fig. 4, 24)*.

Present in GMF are also large bowls or basins with flattened rim, for example, represented by one piece in an unusual fine plain ware *(fig. 8, 55)*. Straight-sided deep bowls are common in a dark coarse Aeginetan cooking ware *(fig. 8, 56. 57)*. They often have a grooved lip *(fig. 8, 56)* but rounded lips do occur *(fig. 8, 57)*. Pit I contained two examples of a conspicuous Aeginetan vessel type: a bowl with thickened and pointed interior rim and plastic applications on the lip *(fig. 8, 58. 59)*. The applications on *fig. 8, 58* seem to be a decorative element while the one on *fig. 8, 59* may have served as a lug handle as well. The elaborate applications are in awkward contrast to the deliberately roughened and scoured exterior surface of both vessels.

The only closed shape represented in GMF in Pit I seems to be a wide-mouthed jar with almost vertical straight-sided rim *(fig. 8, 60. 61)*. The division between Aeginetan wide-mouthed jar and straight-sided bowl may, however, be elusive because it is possible that most of the straight-sided rims belong to a type of baggy-shaped bowl that can considerably vary in depth[24]. *Fig. 8, 60* was smoothed but has a very uneven surface and the lip was cut off horizontally in pre-firing condition with a sharp tool. *Fig. 8, 61* was a somewhat finer product. The lip carries a row of very shallow finger impressions that can be seen only when light is falling on it at a certain angle. Narrow-necked jars were not found in Aeginetan fabric. Bases from jars or deep bowls are usually simple flat bases *(fig. 8, 62. 63)*.

In Pit I some particular vessel shapes are represented only in Aeginetan fabric. Among them one fragment with a flat profile and deeply stamped spiral decoration suggests the presence of a ›frying pan‹ *(fig. 8, 64)*[25]. This enigmatic vessel shape is typical for the Cycladic Islands where it first occurs in the Kampos Group during the later Early Cycladic I[26]. Its

[23] Renfrew 1972, fig. 5.2, 8. 9. 12; 5.3, 4. 6. 9. 12. 13; Alram-Stern 2014, 313. For rolled rim bowls in EC I see e.g. Karantzali 2006, 102 f. fig. 7.1, 1. 2 and 114 f. fig. 7.6, 3–12.

[24] Walter – Felten 1981, 86 fig. 68; 89 fig. 73.

[25] For ›frying pans‹ with stamped spirals on the mainland see Fossey 1969, 66 f. fig. 6 ›Frying pans‹ (Perachora); Pullen 2008, 450 f. 458 fig. 9 b–f (Tsoungiza).

[26] Rambach 2000a; Rambach 2000b.

function is a matter of ongoing debate[27]. *Fig. 8, 64* was made in coarse dark brown cooking fabric similar to most of the Aeginetan fragments in Pit I and it is a clear hint on the Island's production and circulation of ›frying pans‹.

Calcareous micaceous fabric (CMF)

In Pit I, CMF accounts for 6.0 % of the total sherd count, which is about as common as the Red slipped and burnished RBSF discussed above, however, among the rim sherds CMF is only represented with 2.1 % *(tab. 1. 2)*. It is characterized by a medium to very high density of calcareous inclusions which left a sponge-like look behind in those sherds that have been bathed in acid water during the process of cleaning. It is possible that not all CMF sherds come from the same production centre. One sub-group has an orange-red colour in an area usually of 2.5–5YR 5/6–8 in the Munsell charts *(fig. 9, 65–68)*. Tiny soft calcareous inclusions occur in high or very high densities. Also micaceous inclusions appear throughout in high densities in a size from powder to 2 mm. For an untrained eye it is sometimes difficult to decide whether the micaceous component is actually schist, silver mica or something else. So we have to leave open here whether this fabric is local, regional or imported. One hint that the orange-red calcareous fabric might be local is that it seems to become much more common during the following phase. The calcareous fabric seems to represent a new method of clay preparation that would become a standard fabric in EH II. *Fig. 9, 67* has an additional sand-like component in form of up to 1 mm large dark stones in high density.

The second sub-group has a rather pinkish clay colour (5YR 6–7/4–6; *fig. 9, 69–72*). The micaceous components resemble more closely what one might call ›Silver Mica‹ because of the intensity of the reflected light. Mica and soft calcareous inclusions occur in medium, high or very high densities. Because of their small sizes of maximum 1 mm and because of an additional component of tiny dark inclusions – occasionally occurring in high density as well – the pink CMF group has a gritty appearance.

The spectrum of vessel shapes of the two groups of CMF represented among the material from Pit I is too narrow to provide a conclusive picture of their typological repertoire. The most conspicuous feature in orange-red calcareous fabric is a T-rim bowl with fairly deep pinprick impressions into the rim *(fig. 9, 65)*. It is important to note that the pinpricks are arranged in groups of double rows separated from each other by undecorated zones. This metope-like design can be better observed on pieces from the EH I fill of the streambed *(fig. 12)*. It seems to be repeated on a bowl of the local SMF with incised dashes perpendicular to the rim *(fig. 3, 7)*. The type of bowl with pinprick impressions is represented in Pit I once in the slightly contaminated find group 79 and once in the stronger contaminated find group 69 but it occurs in around 15 individual examples among the rich material from the fill of the streambed. All these pieces are of similar CMF and on some of them a red burnished slip has been preserved. The distribution of this highly characteristic type of bowl will be discussed again in the following chapter. Other shapes of red-orange calcareous fabric represented in Pit I are the rounded deep bowl *(fig. 9, 66)* and the narrow-necked jar with flaring rim *(fig. 9, 67)*. The base sherd *fig. 9, 68* may belong to a closed shape.

The pieces in pink gritty calcareous Silver Mica fabric may all belong to closed shapes. One narrow-necked jar had a wide flaring rim, a tall cylindrical neck and a smoothly curved profile unparalleled in local SMF *(fig. 9, 69)*. One handle of ›tunnel‹-type could belong to

[27] Coleman 1985; Rambach 2000a; Rambach 2000b; Alram-Stern 2018b, 13–16.

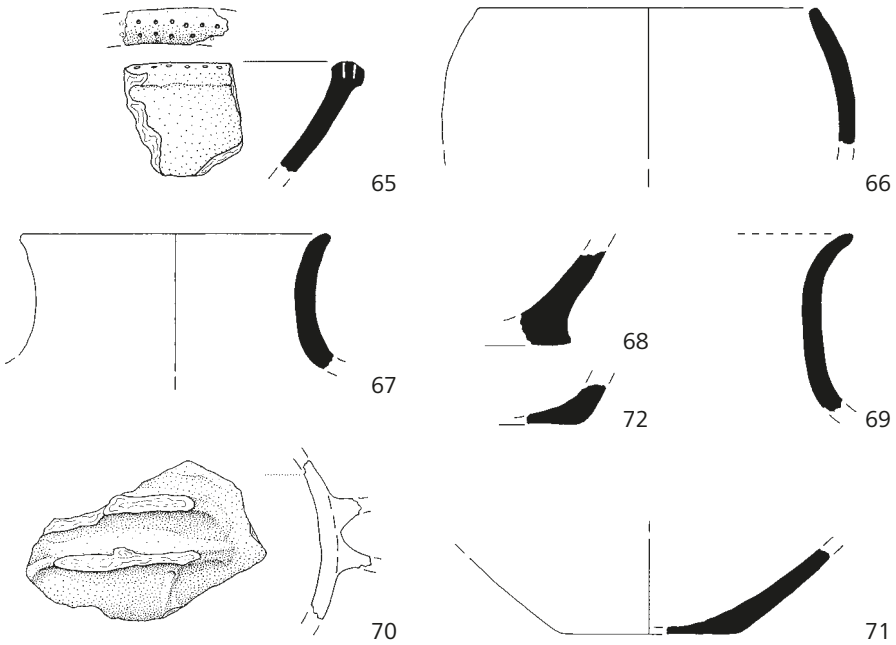

Fig. 9 Pit I. Calcareous micaceous fabric (CMF): orange-red 65–68, pinkish 69–72 (M. 1 : 3)

such a jar *(fig. 9, 70)*[28]. Two base fragments have relatively thin bases *(fig. 9, 71. 72)*. One of them had a bevelled shape *(fig. 9, 72)*.

Other fabrics

In this paragraph we discuss those fragments that are either only loosely attributable to one of the former fabrics or they represent singles. Altogether, these fragments have a proportion of 6.3 % among all the sherds, 5.8 % among the diagnostic sherds and 4.8 % among the rims. Usually they belong to plain or red slipped and burnished wares. The rare examples of Black burnished ware seem to be of SMF. Out of three diagnostic sherds only one was recorded here: *fig. 10, 73* may have been part of a Dark burnished pyxis with a possible pierced lug broken off[29]. *Fig. 10, 74* has a high density of calcareous inclusions only visible in fresh breaks and thus may be related to the CMF. It is a good example of an open bowl with slightly incurved rim and flattened exterior lip. Other fine micaceous sherds may again be related to the SMF *(fig. 10, 75. 76)*. One of them, a red slipped and burnished piece *(fig. 10, 75)*, has a rim shape similar to *fig. 10, 74* but the exterior lip is rather grooved. Another fine schistose piece is a large fragment of a rounded deep bowl with scoured surface *(fig. 10, 76)*. The ring base *fig. 10, 77* is also micaceous, however, the sandy structure, the reddish brown to light brown colour (8.75YR 6/4 on exterior, 5YR 5/5 on interior) and the dark inclusions resemble RBSF although this piece lacks the red slip. It is paralleled in two ring bases of SMF, one of them is illustrated in *fig. 5, 34*. Finally, one pedestal fragment from a red slipped and polished vase *(fig. 10, 78)* and several fragments from one or more ›cheese pots‹ *(fig. 10, 79)* are non-

[28] In fact, *fig. 9, 69* and *9, 70* may be non-joining sherds of the very same vessel.

[29] The other diagnostic sherds in Black burnished ware are: one neck of a small narrow-necked vase with attachment of a vertical strap handle and one fragment of a vertical strap handle close to the body attachment. Both sherds may actually be part of the same vase, however, their fragmented state makes a comprehensible illustration impossible.

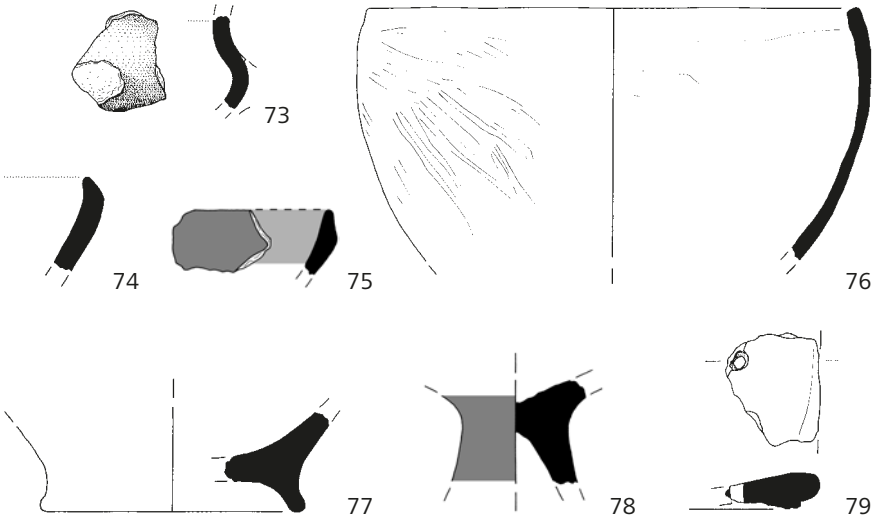

Fig. 10 Pit I. Other fabrics (M. 1 : 3)

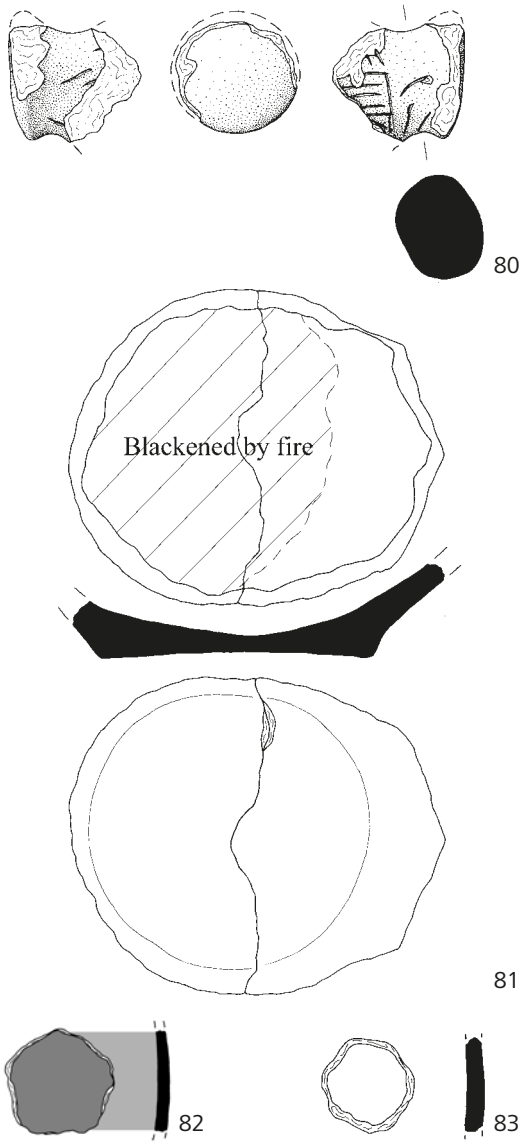

Fig. 11 Pit I. Terracotta objects with special function and reworked sherds (M. 1 : 3)

micaceous and non-calcareous but coarsely tempered with rock material, perhaps limestone or mudstone. The narrow pedestal is unique among the finds from Pit I *(fig. 10, 78)*. It may come from a chalice or a pedestalled bowl such as one example from Zagani Hill[30]. *Fig. 10, 79* is part of the opening of a ›cheese pot‹ – one of the most common vessel types in this deposit. Both pieces are almost certainly imported in Kontopigado.

Ceramic objects with special function and reworked sherds

One buffer-like fragment with a relatively complex incised decoration can best be interpreted as knob of a certain clay utensil usually referred to as ›firedog stand‹ *(fig. 11, 80)*[31]. It was found in the slightly contaminated find group 73, however, its identification as member of the SMF group suggests that it was part of the original fill of Pit I. The fragment shows traces of secondary burning and may well have been used in connection with fire.

[30] Chalices are characteristic for the Kampos Group in the Cyclades and Crete, however, this shape is not yet securely attested in Attica (Alram-Stern 2018b, 11 f. fig. 2,6 and 15–17 fig. 5). The bowl from Zagani Hill is currently on display in the Athens Airport Museum.

[31] For recent discussion see Pullen 2011, 192–196.

Finally, we would like to draw attention to a group of reworked sherds as further indicators for craft activities at the site. The edges of a base sherd of SMF *(fig. 11, 81)* had been shaped in a way that one side could serve as ›lug‹ and the base could be used as ladle. The interior was blackened by fire, indicating that the scooping of hot materials was one of its secondary functions. The base was found broken in two parts in a way as to suggest that it broke under excessive physical stress during its last use.

A different kind of reworked sherd is represented by sherd discs of which two entirely preserved examples are illustrated here *(fig. 11, 82. 83)*. One comes from a red slipped and polished bowl of Aeginetan GMF *(fig. 11, 82)* and the other one from a vessel of the local SMF *(fig. 11, 83)*. Their diameters range between 3.5 and 4.2 cm[32].

General remarks on the pottery from Pit I

The vessel shapes represented among the sherd material in Pit I show certain functional variability and argue for a domestic origin. Moreover, the abundance of ›cheese pots‹ and the presence of special clay utensils like a ›firedog‹ and sherds reworked into scoops and discs indicate on-site craft activities. The inhabitants had strong ties to a community on Aegina to tell from the high proportion of GMF. Despite these connections there are clear stylistic differences between products of GMF and of the local SMF. Shapes such as the ›frying pan‹ *(fig. 8, 64)*, the bowls with thickened and pointed interior rim and plastic applications on the lip *(fig. 8, 58. 59)*, as well as deep bowls with vertical straight-sided rim *(fig. 8, 56. 57)* are not attested in local fabric. In addition, slight craft related differences can be observed between different fabrics in relation to even standardized shapes like the red slipped bowls: while the bowls of RBSF were red slipped and burnished, the Aeginetan bowls had a polished surface.

If red slipped pottery of all fabrics in Pit I is taken together, this type of decoration has a proportion of 8.7 % among all sherds in the deposit and 11.5 % among the 312 diagnostic sherds. For comparison, other decorative modes like plastic cords (2.6 %), incised (2.6 %)[33], and impressed decoration (1.0 %) are far less common among the diagnostics.

The assemblage from Pit I also allows insights into stylistic transfer or imitation from one fabric to another. For example, on the lip of T-rim bowls of CMF a double row of pinprick decoration is arranged in groups *(fig. 9, 65; 12)*. On a bowl with flattened rim of the SMF incised lines are also arranged in groups *(fig. 3, 7)*. The lines are not oblique as usual for these bowls *(fig. 3, 8)* but perpendicular to the rim and thus may be taken as an imitation of the punctual decoration on the calcareous bowls. This metope-like arrangement of rim decoration may in future research turn out to be characteristic of a certain sub-phase or region. Another aspect refers to the scoured surface which occurs in SMF *(fig. 3, 6. 13; 4, 22; 6, 36. 37)*, GMF *(fig. 8, 58. 59. 61)* and in one fine micaceous piece *(fig. 10, 76)*. This kind of surface treatment is common in a number of regions across Southern Greece[34] and its meaning or use is not clear.

Notably, a couple of better preserved fragments with multiple joining sherds appear in Pit I: Two rounded deep bowls *(fig. 9, 66; 10, 76)* and one narrow-necked jar *(fig. 4, 17 a. b)*. This may suggest that they were among the last items intact – perhaps, together with some of the ›cheese pots‹ *(fig. 6, 35–37)* and the reworked base *(fig. 11, 80)* – before the final depo-

[32] For reworked sherds see Rahmstorf 2008.

[33] Excluded from this figure are single horizontally incised lines at the neck base of closed vessels and surfaces with scratches and striations.

[34] Karantzali 2006, 130; Pullen 2011, 59.

sition of the EH I material into the pit. In the following paragraph an attempt is made to closer date the pottery in Pit I and the depositional event.

3. CHRONOLOGY OF THE POTTERY DEPOSIT IN PIT I

Based on the analysis of the material and the stratigraphy, pottery from Pit I can be dated within EH I. Together with the fill of the streambed it represents the earliest pottery stage identified at Kontopigado and the earliest evidence for occupation at the site. Stratigraphically it is followed by the EH II building activities. Since Pit I is largely free of later but also earlier contamination it provides reliable pottery data on a single phase. The exact dating of the material within the EH I sequence is, however, a difficult task. The beginning of the Early Bronze Age is well known in the Aegean and in Crete but in the southern Greek mainland this phase is not represented by many closed deposits[35]. In the Cyclades EBA I is divided into an earlier and later stage with features assigned to the Grotta-Pelos and Kampos Culture respectively and in some settlements this division is stratigraphically confirmed[36]. Some mainland sites yield evidence for a sequence within EH I such as at Eutresis[37] and Perachora[38] but often EH I follows a Chalcolithic or transitional Final Neolithic / EH I. In these cases, EH I is assignable to an early[39] or later stage within this period[40]. A late EH I is suggested by the presence of Cycladizing frying pans[41] or fruitstands of Talioti type[42] or similar pedestalled bowls. Based on evidence from Kontopigado pedestalled bowls are present in Attica as well, although they were apparently less common than in the Northeastern Peloponnese and the Cyclades[43]. While the sherds in Pit I are very fragmented, one almost fully preserved example of a locally produced fruitstand of Talioti type was found on the floor of an EH I Late house in Building Complex I at Kontopigado[44]. These finds provide us with new information and add to our knowledge about pottery networks and the circulation of goods, practices and ideas during EH I.

The pottery from Pit I at Kontopigado parallels well with the EH I styles known in other sites from Attica such as Kiapha Thiti[45], Loutsa[46], Merenta[47], Palaia Kokkinia[48] and beyond like Perachora[49] and Tsoungiza[50]. Many shapes from Deposit 39 at Tsepi near Marathon are

[35] For an overview see Alram-Stern 2004, 156 f. and 336–344. See also Pullen 2011, 56 f.

[36] Karantzali 2006, 107. Pelos-Lakkoudes overlaps with Final Neolithic. See Alram-Stern – Horejs 2018, 13 fig. 2.

[37] Caskey – Caskey 1960, 137–145, Eutresis Groups III and IV.

[38] Fossey 1969, Perachora Phases X–Z.

[39] In Loutsa in East Attica there may be two different phases, with the earlier one roughly contemporary to the Grotta-Pelos Group (Ευστρατίου et al. 2009, 231–233). In Merenta the EH I pottery is compared to Grotta-Pelos as well (Κακαβογιάννη et al. 2009a, 166 f.).

[40] In the building to the south of the metallurgic installation in Lambrika the EH I assemblage is defined by the presence of several frying pans (Κακαβογιάννη et al. 2009b, 241).

[41] For a recent discussion on the distribution of Kampos Group frying pans see Alram-Stern 2018, 13–16.

[42] Dousougli 1987; Pullen 1995, 13; Pullen 2008. For a discussion on specialized production in the Argolid during EH I and imitation of Talioti fruitstands in the Nemea Valley see Burke et al. 2017, 110–112; Burke et al. 2018, 150–156. Fruitstands in Tsoungiza were mainly imported. A common variant of the fruitstand has a flat base instead of a pedestal base. In Tsoungiza these bases often have mat impressions (Pullen 2008, 241; Pullen 2011, 65–67).

[43] Alram-Stern 2018, 16 f. fig. 5.

[44] One almost fully preserved Talioti fruitstand and fragments from at least two more appeared on an EH floor with a hearth under the Late Bronze Age Mycenaean levels of Room A in Building Complex I. The study of this assemblage is in preparation. For Room A see Καζά-Παπαγεωργίου – Καρδαμάκη 2012, 147 plan 2.

[45] Νάζου 2015; Nazou 2017.

[46] Ευστρατίου et al. 2009.

[47] Κακαβογιάννη et al. 2009a; Kakavogianni et al. 2016.

[48] Θεοχάρης 1951. The pottery from Palaia Kokkinia has also Chalcolithic features (Phelps 2004).

[49] Fossey 1969.

[50] Pullen 2011, 56–139.

Fig. 12 Fragment of a T-rim bowl with pinprick impression from the streambed (M. 1 : 1)

resembled by sherds at Kontopigado, too, although the Tsepi deposit in question has been redated from EH I early to the Late Chalcolithic[51]. A large part of the material in Pit I at Kontopigado comes from the island of Aegina *(see above)*. This ultimately helps to increase our knowledge about the early habitation at Kolonna, where no homogenous deposits have yet been found from ›Stadt I‹, the phase attributed to the Chalcolithic and to EH I[52].

The pottery from Pit I shows certain affinities to the styles of the Chalcolithic period, a fact which in terms of the potting community suggests an unbroken tradition. Among the shapes of an older tradition are narrow-necked jars with tall conical neck *(fig. 4, 17. 18)*[53], deep rounded bowls *(fig. 3, 10; 7, 46; 9, 66; 10, 76)*[54] and the so-called cheese pots *(fig. 6)*[55] that comprise around 10 % of the material *(tab. 1)*. The same is true for some decorative styles such as the deep pinprick impressions on the rims *(fig. 9, 65; 12)*[56], plain plastic cords on jars *(fig. 4, 21. 22)*[57], and the round lugs *(fig. 5, 30)*[58]. On the other hand, some of the most characteristic features of the Late Chalcolithic known as Athens North Slope style[59] like Heavy Burnished Ware[60] and bowls with carinated profiles[61] are missing. Rolled rims[62] are virtually absent. In Pit I only one sherd of Aeginetan provenance has a thickened interior lip and may

[51] Compare Pantelidou-Gofa 2008 with Παντελίδου-Γκόφα 2016, 251–260 and Zachos – Dousougli, forthcoming. Curiously, the rolled-rim bowls, a shape characteristic for the Late Chalcolithic, are virtually absent in Deposit 39.

[52] Kolonna I: Felten – Hiller 2004, 1089 f.; Gauß – Smetana 2008; Felten et al. 2011, 51–53 fig. 8.

[53] Chalcolithic: Coleman 1977, pl. 33, 134; Πλάτων 1966, pl. 63γ; Phelps 2004, 232 fig. 58, 1. 2. 5. EH I: Ευστρατίου et al. 2009, fig. 7στ.

[54] Παντελίδου-Γκόφα 2016, pl. 81–84; Wilson 1999, pl. 2, I-30. I-31.

[55] Lambert 1981; Sampson 1984, 243 fig. 4; Coleman 1977, pl. 37, F–H; Wilson 1999, pl. 3, I-109. I-112; Katsarou-Tzeveleki – Schilardi 2004, 38 fig. 10, 1–8.

[56] Παντελίδου-Γκόφα 2016, pl. 92, AT26–AT29.

[57] Chalcolithic: Σάμψων 1993; Phelps 2004, 234 fig. 60, 4. 6. 7. 10. 14. Chalcolithic to EH I: Κακαβογιάννη et al. 2009a, 163 fig. 5. EH I: Ευστρατίου et al. 2009, 225 fig. 6a and 232 fig. 11.

[58] Σάμψων 1993, fig. 115; Κακαβογιάννη et al. 2009a, 163 fig. 5.

[59] The Athens North Slope style was defined by French 1972, 17 and the main stratigraphical evidence is based on Eutresis (Group II mainly). The Attica-Kephala Culture represents an early part of the Late Chalcolithic (Alram-Stern 2014, 312 f.). Based on the pottery evidence there seems to be an overlap between EC I and the Athens North Slope phase (Maran 1998, 135–139; cf. Alram-Stern 2007, 1). See also Phelps 2004.

[60] Hansen 1937, 540–542; Phelps 2004. See Alram-Sterm 2014, 312–315 for an outline of the pottery development during the Aegean Late Chalcolithic period. Two rim sherds from Pit I at Kontopigado come from ›heavy‹ bowls with thick walls and red slipped and burnished or polished surfaces *(fig. 7, 53. 54)*, however, the inclusions in both pieces point towards the island of Aegina as possible place of production.

[61] Phelps 2004. Several bowls with angular profiles exist in Tsepi Deposit 39 (Παντελίδου-Γκόφα 2016, pl. 91, 1600. 2197. 2337).

[62] Hansen 1937, 540; Lambert 1981; Phelps 2004, 117; Alram-Stern 2014, 313 f. fig. 6, Zachos – Dousougli forthcoming. Rolled rims continue in the Cyclades into the EBA (Sotirakopoulou 1986, 299–304 fig. 1, 4184; Karantzali 2006, 102 f. fig. 7.1, 1. 2; 114 f. fig. 7.6, 3–12; Katsarou-Tzeveleki – Schilardi 2008, 69 f.).

come from a rolled rim bowl *(fig. 8, 53)*[63]. It should be noted that in some deposits attributed to the Chalcolithic, such as Tsepi Deposit 39 and Ayia Irini on Keos, rolled rim bowls are either very rare or missing[64]. From the features in Chalcolithic tradition mentioned above worth noting are the bowls with the round pinprick impressions on the lips. This decoration appears in Tsepi Deposit 39[65] and it resembles Middle and Late Chalcolithic styles in the region of Troy[66].

The shallow baking pans with perforations under the rim from the family of vessels known as ›cheese pots‹ were traditionally conceived of as typical for the Late Chalcolithic[67] but it has been observed that in the Cyclades they continued at least to the early part of the EBA[68]. Their continuation also in Attica during EH I is now indicated by the finds from Kontopigado and Merenta[69]. The examples from Kontopigado generally resemble the baking pans of type 2 in Tsepi with a distinct base and uneven rims[70]. This type with one open side is also known from Keos[71]. In the Kiapha Thiti sequence ›cheese pots‹ seem to disappear after the Chalcolithic[72]. One piece from Merenta, possibly of the same type found at Kontopigado, has a mat impression underneath the base[73]. In Attica, including Keos, it seems now possible to trace the shallow ›cheese pot‹ with open side throughout the Early and the Late Chalcolithic until EH I[74].

Typical for EH I in Pit I are the high frequency of open and deep rounded bowls in Red slipped and burnished ware[75], bowls with flattened rims with grooves or decorated lips *(fig. 3, 7–9)*[76], narrow-necked jars *(fig. 4, 17–24)*[77] and wide-mouthed jars *(fig. 8, 60. 61)*. Incised decoration occurs *(fig. 4, 17)* but it is rare and the same is true for some other EH I sites[78]. The relatively high frequency of imported Aeginetan wares (*tab. 1. 2*, GMF, ca. 10–15 %) identified in almost all EH I deposits of Kontopigado may reflect a general trend at some EH I

[63] Rims with very thickened interior lip, characterized as Chalcolithic, are absent in Loutsa (Ευστρατίου et al. 2009, 231). One sherd, however, may belong to this tradition (Ευστρατίου et al. 2009, 226 fig. 7β)

[64] Παντελίδου-Γκόφα 2016, 172 (Tsepi, Deposit 39); Wilson 1999 (Ayia Irini).

[65] Παντελίδου-Γκόφα 2016, pl. 92, AT26–AT29.

[66] In the Troad they appear, however, on bowls with different shapes. See Blum 2014, 131 fig. 6, 10–12; 135 fig. 10; Blum et al. 2014, 791; Schwall 2018, 256. They are more frequent in Middle and Late Chalcolithic but they continue in EBA I (Blegen et al. 1950, fig. 253, 8).

[67] Sampson 1984, 242 f.; Σάμψων 1993; Coleman 1977, pl. 37, F–H; Wilson 1999, pl. 3, I-109. I-112 and pl. 41. 42, I-94–I-112; Katsarou-Tzeveleki – Schilardi 2004, 38 fig. 10, 1–8; Alram-Stern 2006, pl. 7, 82–87. See Alram-Stern 2014, 315 fig. 7 for distribution.

[68] Karantzali 2006, 105 fig. 7.2, 14; Katsarou-Tzeveleki – Schilardi 2008, 70.

[69] Κακαβογιάννη et al. 2009a, 162 f. fig. 6; Kakavogianni et al. 2016, 15. 17 fig. 13. For a possibile EH I example from the Argolid see Weißhaar 1990, pl. 8, 7. A large number of rims with round perforations found together with frying pans with low rims are mentioned for the building in Lambrika (Κακαβογιάννη et al. 2009b, 240 f.). For ›cheese pots‹ in Kolonna I see Walter – Felten 1981, pl. 78, 64–71. Not all seem to belong to the same type. See also Phelps 2004, 115.

[70] Παντελίδου-Γκόφα 2016, pl. 109.

[71] Coleman 1977, pl. 37, F–H (Kephala); Wilson 1999, 14 pl. 3, I-109. I-112 (Ayia Irini).

[72] Νάζου 2015, 330 f. In EH I at Kiapha Thiti a shallow type of baking pan without perforations was in use, that was also found at Eutresis (Caskey – Caskey 1960, fig. 4, III.16), Perachora (Fossey 1969, 58 fig. 3, miscellaneous 1) and other contemporary settlements.

[73] Kakavogianni et al. 2016, fig. 13. See also Θεοχάρης 1951, 107 f. for Palaia Kokkinia. One fragment is said to come from a shallow baking pan (Θεοχάρης 1951, 109 fig. 23 a). At least one sherd from Tsepi type 2 (Παντελίδου-Γκόφα 2016, pl. 109, 2482) also seems to belong to the open type.

[74] For a discussion see Katsarou-Tzeveleki – Schillardi 2008, 70; Παντελίδου-Γκόφα 2016, 228. This type should not be confused with the ›cheese pots‹ with deep body.

[75] Nazou 2017, 115 tab. 3. For »Red-brown slipped and / or burnished ware« on Keos (Chalcolithic?) see Wilson 1999, 8 tab. 1:1; 15; pl. 4.

[76] Θεοχάρης 1951, 105 fig. 16. 17; Kakavogianni et al. 2016, 14. Pullen 2011, 99 fig. 3.11, 34.

[77] Ευστρατίου et al. 2009, 225 fig. 6α. β. δ. στ.

[78] Incised decoration becomes rare in EH I at Kiapha Thiti (Nazou 2017, 116 tab. 3) and in Loutsa (Ευστρατίου et al. 2009, 231). In contrast, in Deposit 39 at Tsepi incised decoration is conspicuously frequent on collared jars (Παντελίδου-Γκόφα 2016, pl. 29–37; Παντελίδου-Γκόφα 2005, 324 pl. 19, 2).

sites and especially in Attica[79], where the circulation of Aeginetan pottery has been observed already since the Chalcolithic[80]. A date exclusively in EH I is likely for the fragments of possible fruitstands *(fig. 3, 14–16)*[81]. In addition, an advanced EH I stage for the material in Pit I is suggested by the rare examples of T-rims *(fig. 9, 65)*[82] and by some bowls with slightly incurving rims *(fig. 3, 4; 7, 43. 44; 8, 60; 10, 74. 75)*. The latter shape is represented in different fabrics and anticipates EH II style[83]. The fragment of a ›frying pan‹ with stamped linked spiral motif occurs in contexts at the transition from EH I to EH II *(fig. 8, 64)*[84]. The fragment of a ›firedog stand‹ *(fig. 11, 80)* would rather be expected in an EH II context, however, a stratified parallel from Tsoungiza, with knob but without incised decoration, was found in Pit 32, in a closed context dated in EH I–EH II Initial[85]. The piece from Pit I at Kontopigado may well be among the earliest knobbed examples of this artifact class[86].

Although those features signalling the beginning EH II period are rare in Pit I, taken together they may suggest a date late in EH I for the deposition of the material in the pit. This pit and other activities at Kontopigado in relation with the filling of the streambed in Building Complex II may be synchronized with a horizon including Perachora Y–Z, Tsoungiza EH I, Markiani II and sites of the Kampos Group[87]. This is also supported by the presence of several minor ceramic features in Pit I such as small conical bowls *(fig. 3, 3; 7, 42)*[88], bowls with flattened rim and incised decoration *(fig. 3, 7. 8)*[89], small narrow-necked jars with conical neck *(fig. 4, 19)*[90] and large narrow-necked jars with single horizontal incised line at the base of the neck *(fig. 4, 20)*[91], all in all rendering a date in EH I Late (ca. 2900–2700 B.C.) for the material in Pit 1 as most probable.

4. CONCLUSIONS

Published EH I settlement deposits are scarce in Attica and in this respect Kontopigado offers important new data that allow a better understanding of this period. Kontopigado is located to the southwest of Hymettos and in a region that, like East Attica, has yielded

[79] In Kiapha Thiti a pottery class with volcanic fabric, that may come from Aegina, also accounts for 10 % and seems to decrease very suddenly in EH II (Nazou 2017, 113 tab. 2).

[80] For a discussion see Nazou 2017, 112. 117. Courtois 1981 for wares with volcanic inclusions from the Kitsos cave.

[81] Weißhaar 1990; Pullen 2008, 449.

[82] For similar profiles in EH I see Caskey – Caskey 1960, fig. 4, III.11–III12. Curiously, the best parallels for the decoration of pinprick impressions on the rim of fig. 9, 65 were found in relation with the Late Chalcolithic (see above).

[83] Similar rim profiles are known from Palaia Kokkinia (Θεοχάρης 1951, 106 fig. 18β) and may date in EH I or even in the late Chalcolithic. Moreover, saucers with strongly incurving rims are uncommon in most EH I contexts (Fossey 1969, 63 fig. 5, 12; Pullen 2011, 73). For parallels to our slightly incurving rims in EH II see e.g. Caskey – Caskey 1960, fig. 7, V.3; Weißhaar 1983; Berger 2018, 190 pl. 1, 13; Pullen 2011, 202 fig. 4.22, 206. Compare ibid. 203 fig. 4.23, 208–210 the slightly more incurved lips of some bowls in EH II initial.

[84] Fossey 1969, 66 fig. 6 ›Frying pans‹ (Perachora, phase Z); Pullen 2008, 450 f. 458 fig. 9b. c (Tsoungiza, Pit 32). For incised decorated ›frying pans‹ of Kampos type in the Cyclades in EC I / EC II see Rambach 2000; Karantzali 2006, 108 f. fig. 7.3, 1–4 (Markiani phase II).

[85] Pullen 2011, 90. 138 fig. 3.40, 201.

[86] It needs to be stressed that *fig. 11, 80* comes from the slightly contaminated find group 73, however, since clear EH II intrusions into Pit I are virtually absent (see *tab. 2*) the firedog fragment is likely to be part of the original assemblage of the pit.

[87] There are also close parallels between the material in Pit I and Keos / Ayia Irini phase I: Almost all the profiles in Wilson 1999, pl. 1–4 are closely resembled by pieces from Pit I, however, Ayia Irini I has been dated in the Late / Final Neolithic while there is supposedly a hiatus in EH I (Wilson 2013, 385). Likewise, the chronological relation with the rich Deposit 39 at Tsepi is not resolved yet (Παντελίδου-Γκόφα 2005; Pantelidou-Gofa 2008; Παντελίδου-Γκόφα 2016).

[88] Fossey 1969, 63 fig. 5, 19–20; Pullen 2011, 106 fig. 3.17, 59; Karantzali 2006, 115 fig. 7.6, 1.

[89] Pullen 2011, 99 fig. 3.11, 34.

[90] Caskey – Caskey 1960, 141 fig. 7, IV.6–IV.7; Fossey 1969, 61 fig. 4, 24–28.

[91] Fossey 1969, 61 fig. 4, 23; Karantzali 2006, 120 fig. 7.9, 5.

evidence for occupation from the Chalcolithic, i.e. Final Neolithic period, onwards. The earliest traces of occupation may come from Pani Hill, 2 km south of Kontopigado[92]. On the other hand, Kontopigado, as well as Ayios Kosmas at the coast, seem to emerge only during EH I or even EH I Late[93]. Further to the south a Late Chalcolithic to EH I settlement and early EH II cemetery was located at Asteria in Glyfada[94]. In some parts of Attica an increase of sites during the later Chalcolithic has been observed.[95] For the region southwest of the Hymettos, this impression seems to be supported by sites such as Pani Hill and Asteria. Moreover, this process may have continued well into the Early Bronze Age regarding the appearance of a couple of new sites during EH I (Kontopigado, Ayios Kosmas, Hasani Hill). The fact that many sites were found in areas not favorable for agriculture may, according to E. Alram-Stern[96], argue for a new agricultural strategy, including herding of sheep and goat. In South Attica and in the area around the Hymettos the expansion of metallurgical activities may have been an additional motivation for communities to move to agriculturally marginal settlement areas.

The absence or scarcity of well-preserved in situ deposits hampers a better understanding of household activities. Common to many Late Chalcolithic and EH sites mentioned above is the use of obsidian from Melos[97]. At Ayios Kosmas this was even taken as an indication for the origin of part of the population that was believed to have moved there from the Aegean islands[98]. Evidence for metallurgical activities at Kontopigado exists but is scarce in comparison to the contemporary settlements in East Attica such as Lambrika and Merenta[99]. The main evidence at Kontopigado comprises a few fragments of clay moulds and bronze residue on the interior of some sherds. Fragments of litharges are absent from Kontopigado and Pani Hill but have been identified in Late Chalcolithic / EH I levels at Asteria[100]. The ›cheese pots‹ found at Kontopigado not only suggest that this vessel of a special function was in continuous use from the Chalcolithic to EH I but also that it may have been more common in Attica than in other parts of Southern Greece[101]. In terms of manufacture templates the ›cheese pots‹ of Kontopigado seem to strongly resemble the ones from other sites where they were also made in coarse clays and partly with organic temper[102]. Since the first appearance and wide distribution of ›cheese pots‹ seems to coincide with a metallurgic boom and probably with increasing mining activities at Lavrion[103], this vessel shape may have played a decisive role in the metallurgic process.

92 Kaza-Papageorgiou 2004, 105 f. For the dating and location of Pani hill see also Kaza-Papageorgiou 2016b, 27 footnote 11 and ibid. 138 fig. 227, P1.

93 Evidence for EH I and EH II occupation comes also from the hill of Hasani in Elliniko (Kaza-Papageorgiou 2016b, 27).

94 Kaza-Papageorgiou 2006; Kaza-Papageorgiou 2009; Kaza-Papageorgiou 2015a; Kaza-Papageorgiou 2015b; Kaza-Papageorgiou 2016a; Kaza-Papageorgiou 2017; Kaza-Papageorgiou 2018; Kaza-Papageorgiou 2019a; Kaza-Papageorgiou 2019b.

95 Lohmann 1993; Alram-Stern 2014.

96 Alram-Stern 2014, 309.

97 The majority of the obsidian finds in the collection of Geroulanos derive from Pani Hill (Γερουλάνος 1956; Geroulanos 1986).

98 Mylonas 1959, 15. 162 f.

99 Kakavogianni et al. 2008; Κακαβογιάννη et al. 2009a; Κακαβογιάννη et al. 2009b; Kakavogianni et al. 2016.

100 For litharges in Asteria see Kaza-Papageorgiou 2017; Kaza-Papageorgiou 2018; Kaza-Papageorgiou 2019a.

101 Ευστρατίου et al. 2009, 226 f. fig. 7στ (Loutsa); Kakavogianni et al. 2016, 162 f. fig. 6 (Merenta). See Alram-Stern 2014, 315 fig. 7 for distribution of the type in late Chalcolithic. It is possible that it originates in the Dodecanese (Sampson 1984, 242 f.). See Papadatos – Tomkins 2014 for imported and local manufacture ›cheese pots‹ in Late Chalcolithic and Early Minoan Crete.

102 Holmberg 1944 (Asea); Kakavogianni et al. 2016, fig. 13 (Merenta); Wilson 1999, pl. 3, I-109. I-112 (Keos); Sotirakopoulou 2008; Papadakos – Tomkins 2014, 333 fig. A, uppermost right (Kephala Petras). For ›cheese pots‹ or ›cheese bowls‹ in western Anatolia see Horejs 2014, 26.

103 Alram-Stern 2014, 317–319. Day – Doonan 2007; Doonan et al. 2007. Katsarou-Tzeveleki – Schilardi 2008, 70, note that similar vessels were already in use at Ftelia on Mykonos during the 5th millennium.

In certain typological aspects, in particular referring to the bowls, the red slipped and burnished ware and the fragment of a ›frying pan‹, the pottery assemblage from Pit I at Kontopigado shows clear links to East Attica, the Cyclades and the Korinthia. The latter region diverges in the shapes of the large narrow-necked jars: the rims are shorter and often everted or collar-shaped[104] while in Attica they are mostly tall and conical, occasionally with everted lips *(fig. 4, 17. 18. 20)*[105]. Moreover, the very fine and distinctly hard-fired painted wares identified in the Northeastern Peloponnese during the later part of EH I are clearly missing from Kontopigado[106].

Most notable is the high percentage of the Aeginetan pottery in the assemblage of Pit I. Another site with a considerable amount of Aeginetan pottery during EH I is Kiapha Thiti[107]. This wide distribution of Aeginetan wares in Attica points to the existence of a regional Saronic network, in which Kontopigado was an active participant[108]. In the particular case of Aegina, the large scale consumption of Aeginetan pottery may, however, have been partly interrupted in EH II, since at several sites, and probably also at Kontopigado, the quantity of Aeginetan fabrics drop significantly after EH I[109]. The certain typological similarities mentioned above may reflect a participation in a wider Aegean network[110]. This is in agreement with the high degree of connectivity during the later part of EH I that may foreshadow the EH II *koiné*[111]. On the other hand, regarding the clear typological differences between the different fabric groups identified at Kontopigado Pit I in particular between the local SMF and the Aeginetan GMF we come to the conclusion that, despite proximity and regional connectivity, different ceramic styles existed contemporarily in the Saronic region. This may partly explain our difficulties to synchronize ceramic sequences of different sites in the period from the Late Chalcolithic to the EH I phase. In contrast, the increased connectivity in all parts of Southern Greece during EH II is instead expressed in the wide distribution and uniformity of new shapes of fine fabrics such as the sauceboat and the saucer on a ring base – both still missing in the assemblage of Pit I at Kontopigado.

In the regional perspective, the pottery from Kontopigado can be compared with evidence from nearby sites such as Pani Hill, Ayios Kosmas and Asteria southwest of the Hymettos mountain and inform us about the local ceramic sequence as well as shifting settlement strategies from the Late Chalcolithic to the beginning of EH II. A study and analysis of the pottery from all these sites in combination with research on the stone tools and the traces of early metallurgy will significantly expand our knowledge on production and exchange in a region that holds a geographical key position for the developments during the Chalcolithic, EH I and EHII periods.

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[104] Fossey 1969, 61 fig. 4, 6. 8–20; Pullen 2011, 105 fig. 3.16, 52. 53; 110 fig. 3.21, 70. 71.

[105] See also Ευστρατίου et al. 2009, 225 fig. 6α. β. στ. η.

[106] Burke et al. 2017; Burke et al. 2018.

[107] Νάζου 2015. Aeginetan pottery is possibly present also in Merenta. See Κακαβογιάννη et al. 2009a, 165 fig. 10α for Merenta. The pot is on exhibition in the museum of Vravrona. Due to visible gold mica platelets, this vessel is most likely of Aeginetan provenance.

[108] On the other hand, EH I Aeginetan pottery is very rare in settlements of the Central or Western Argolid e.g. at Midea (Alram-Stern 2018, 180 fig. 22). No Aeginetan imports are known from Tsepi near Marathon (Πομώνης 2016).

[109] Data is available from Tsoungiza and Kiapha Thiti (Burke et al. 2017, 109 f.; Nazou 2017, 113 tab. 2).

[110] Pullen 2011, 95 f.; Burke et al. 2017, 113; Alram-Stern – Horejs 2018.

[111] Alram-Stern 2004, 344–350; Day – Wilson 2016. For the development of networks in the Cyclades throughout EH I and EH II see also Broodbank 2000, 175–246.

Sources of illustrations: *fig. 1:* Produced by Eleni Tolia, modified by the authors (Kaza-Papageorgiou 1993, 69, plan 2). – *fig. 2:* Konstantina Kaza-Papageorgiou. – *figs. 3–11:* Vasco Hachtmann. – *figs. 12. 13:* Eleftheria Kardamaki.

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CATALOGUE

All joining sherds mentioned in the catalogue are referring to old breaks. For painted pieces the clay colour of the exterior and interior surface is noted at first followed by the colour of the paint. For determining colours the Munsell soil colour chart edition 2010 was used.

Cat. 1. Deep bowl, rounded *fig. 3, 1*
Rim
Diam. rim: 17.5 cm (7 %)
Schist / Mica fabric, Red slipped ware, burnished
Size of sherd: small
Colors: exterior: 2.5YR 5/8 (red); interior: 2.5YR 5/8 (red); fracture: grey, no fresh break; paint: 10R 4/6 (red)
Preservation: good, slip abraded on exterior
Excavation unit: 78

Cat. 2. Bowl with round lip *fig. 3, 2*
Rim, knob lug
Schist / Mica fabric, plain, smoothed
Size of sherd: medium
Colors: exterior: 2.5YR 5/6 (red); interior: mottled 5YR 5/5–7.5YR 5/4, N 2.5 / _ (between reddish brown and yellowish red to brown, black); fracture: no fresh break
Preservation: good, rim chipped
Excavation unit: 79

Cat. 3. Small bowl *fig. 3, 3*
Rim
Diam. rim: 12.1 cm (11 %)
Schist / Mica fabric, plain, smoothed
Size of sherd: small
Colors: exterior: 2.5YR 5/8 (red); interior: 2.5YR 5/8, 2.5YR 5/3 (red, reddish brown); fracture: 2.5YR 4/6, 5YR 4/3 (red, reddish brown)
Preservation: rounded edges
Excavation unit: 73

Cat. 4. Bowl with flattened exterior and slightly incurved rim *fig. 3, 4*
Rim
Diam. rim: 30.5 cm (7 %)
Schist / Mica fabric, plain, burnished
Size of sherd: medium
Colors: exterior: 2.5YR 5/6 (red); interior: 2.5YR 5/6 (red); fracture: no fresh break
Preservation: rounded edges
Excavation unit: 72

Cat. 5. Bowl with flattened rim *fig. 3, 5*
Rim
Schist / Mica fabric, plain, smoothed
Size of sherd: small
Colors: exterior: 2.5YR 5/7–5/4 (red to reddish brown); interior: 2.5YR 5/7–5/4 (red to reddish brown); fracture: grey, no fresh break
Preservation: rounded edges
Excavation unit: 74

Cat. 6. Bowl with flattened rim *fig. 3, 6*
Rim
Schist / Mica fabric, plain, smoothed exterior, scoured interior
Size of sherd: medium
Colors: exterior: 2.5YR 5/6 (red); interior: 2.5YR 5/6 (red); fracture: no fresh break
Preservation: good
Excavation unit: 74

Cat. 7. Bowl with flattened rim *fig. 3, 7*
Rim
Schist / Mica fabric, plain, smoothed exterior, unsmoothed interior, incised group of lines on lip
Size of sherd: medium
Colors: exterior: 2.5YR 5/6 (red); interior: 2.5YR 5/7 (red); fracture: grey, no fresh break
Preservation: rounded edges
Use wear: blackened by smoke
Excavation unit: 72

Cat. 8. Bowl with flattened rim *fig. 3, 8*
Rim
Schist / Mica fabric, plain, unsmoothed exterior, smoothed interior, incised oblique lines on lip
Size of sherd: medium
Colors: exterior: 2.5YR 5/6 (red); interior: 5YR 5/4 (reddish brown); fracture: no fresh break
Preservation: rounded edges
Excavation unit: 73

Cat. 9. Bowl with flattened rim *fig. 3, 9*
Rim, handle attachment
Schist / Mica fabric, plain, smoothed
Size of sherd: medium
Colors: exterior: 2.5YR 5/6 (red); interior: 2.5YR 5/6 (red); fracture: 3.75YR 4/4 (reddish brown)
Preservation: rounded edges
Excavation unit: 73

Cat. 10. Deep bowl, rounded *fig. 3, 10*
Rim
Diam. rim: ca. 21 cm (ca. 7 %)
Schist / Mica fabric, plain, smoothed
Size of sherd: medium
Colors: interior: 2.5YR 5/6 (red); fracture: gray, no fresh break
Preservation: rounded edges
Use wear: blackened by smoke
Excavation unit: 72

Cat. 11. Deep bowl, rounded *fig. 3, 11*
Rim, handle attachment
Schist / Mica fabric, plain, unsmoothed, incised horizontal lines
Size of sherd: medium
Colors: exterior: 2.5YR 5/6, 5YR 5/5 (red, between reddish brown and yellowish red); interior: 2.5YR 5/6 (red); fracture: no fresh break
Preservation: rounded edges
Excavation unit: 74

Cat. 12. Deep bowl, straight-sided *fig. 3, 12*
Rim, handle
Schist / Mica fabric, plain, smoothed
Size of sherd: big
Colors: exterior: 2.5YR 5/6 (red); interior: see use wear; fracture: 2.5Y 5/2 (grayish brown)
Preservation: rounded edges, rim chipped
Use wear: blackened by smoke
Excavation unit: 78

Cat. 13. Deep bowl, straight-sided *fig. 3, 13*
Rim
Diam. rim: 20 cm (12 %)
Schist / Mica fabric, plain, unsmoothed exterior, scoured interior
Size of sherd: big
Colors: exterior: 7.5YR 5/4 (brown); interior: 7.5YR 5/4 (brown); fracture: no fresh break
Preservation: good
Use wear: blackened by smoke
Excavation unit: 78

Cat. 14. Large shallow bowl *fig. 3, 14*
Rim, 2 joining sherds
Diam. rim: ca. 40 cm (ca. 8 %)
Schist / Mica fabric, plain, smoothed exterior, burnished interior
Size of sherds: 1 × medium, 1 × big
Colors: exterior: 2.5YR 5/6 (red); interior: mottled 2.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 5/4, N 2.5 / _ (red, brown, black); fracture: no fresh break
Preservation: good
Use wear: blackened by smoke
Other observations: secondary drill holes, one unfinished
Excavation unit: 80

Cat. 15. Large shallow bowl *fig. 3, 15*
Rim
Schist / Mica fabric, plain, smoothed
Size of sherd: medium
Colors: exterior: 2.5YR 5/6–5YR 5/4 (red to reddish brown); interior: 2.5YR 5/6 (red); fracture: 10YR 3/1 (very dark gray)
Preservation: good
Excavation unit: 78

Cat. 16. Large shallow bowl, pedestalled (fruit-stand) *fig. 3, 16*
Body sherd of pedestal
Diam. base: 8.3 cm (32 % base disc)
Schist / Mica fabric, plain, unsmoothed or worn exterior, smoothed interior
Size of sherd: big
Colors: exterior 10YR 5/6 (yellowish brown); interior: 2.5YR 5/7 (red); fracture: gray, no fresh break
Preservation: rounded edges
Other observations: rough surface in break for better adhesion of pedestal and bowl
Excavation unit: 80

Cat. 17a. b. Narrow-necked jar *fig. 4, 17a. b*
Rim, 4 joining and 3 non-joining sherds
Diam. rim: 11.5 cm (ca. 22 %)

Schist / Mica fabric, plain, smoothed, incised pattern
Size of sherds: 2 × small, 5 × medium
Colors: exterior: 2.5YR 5/7 (red); interior: mottled 2.5YR 5/7, 10YR 6/2.5, N 3 / _ (red, between light brownish gray and pale brown, very dark gray); fracture: no fresh break
Preservation: good
Excavation units: 79. 80

Cat. 18. Narrow-necked jar *fig. 4, 18*
Rim
Diam. rim: 11.3 cm (8 %)
Schist / Mica fabric, plain, unsmoothed and scoured
Size of sherd: medium
Colors: exterior: 6.25YR 5.5/4 (between reddish brown, light reddish brown, light brown and brown); interior: 2.5YR 5/6 (red); fracture: gray, no fresh break
Preservation: good
Excavation unit: 79

Cat. 19. Narrow-necked jar, small *fig. 4, 19*
Rim
Diam. rim: 7.5 cm (17 %)
Schist / Mica fabric, plain, smoothed exterior, unsmoothed and uneven interior
Size of sherd: medium
Colors: exterior: 2.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 5/5 (red, between brown and strong brown); interior: 5YR 5/5 (between reddish brown and yellowish red); fracture: no fresh break
Preservation: rounded edges
Excavation unit: 73

Cat. 20. Narrow-necked jar *fig. 4, 20*
Rim
Diam. rim: ca. 11 cm (ca. 4 %)
Schist / Mica fabric, plain, unsmoothed
Size of sherd: medium
Colors: exterior: 2.5YR 5/6–7.5YR 5.5/4 (red to between brown and light brown); interior: 2.5YR 5/6 (red); fracture: no fresh break
Preservation: rounded edges
Other: groove at neck-shoulder junction
Excavation unit: 78

Cat. 21. Narrow-necked jar *fig. 4, 21*
Body sherd, neck, shoulder
Schist / Mica fabric, plain, smoothed exterior, unsmoothed interior, pattern of plastic cord
Size of sherd: medium
Colors: exterior: 5YR 5.5/8 (between yellowish red and reddish yellow); interior 2.5YR 5/6 (red); fracture: 5YR 4/2.5 (between dark reddish gray and reddish brown)
Preservation: rounded edges
Excavation unit: 73

Cat. 22. Narrow-necked jar *fig. 4, 22*
Body sherd, neck, shoulder
Schist / Mica fabric, plain, scoured, pattern of plastic cord
Size of sherd: medium
Colors: exterior: 6.25YR 5.5/4 (between reddish brown, light reddish brown, light brown and brown); interior: 2.5YR 5/5 (between reddish brown and red); fracture: no fresh break
Preservation: rounded edges
Excavation unit: 73

Cat. 23. Narrow-necked jar, flaring rim *fig. 4, 23*
Rim
Diam. rim: ca. 12.5 cm (ca. 7 %)
Schist / Mica fabric, plain, smoothed
Size of sherd: medium
Colors: exterior: 2.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 6/4 (red, light brown); interior: 2.5YR 5/6 (red); fracture: no fresh break
Preservation: rounded edges
Excavation unit: 73

Cat. 24. Narrow-necked jar, flaring rim *fig. 4, 24*
Rim
Diam. rim: ca. 11.3 cm (8 %)
Schist / Mica fabric, plain, smoothed, row of pinprick impressions
Size of sherd: small
Colors: exterior: 2.5YR 5/8 (red); interior: 2.5YR 5/8 (red); fracture: gray, no fresh break
Preservation: rounded edges
Excavation unit: 73

Cat. 25. Pithoid jar *fig. 4, 25*
Rim
Schist / Mica fabric, plain, smoothed, row of fingertip impressions
Size of sherd: medium
Colors: exterior: 1.25YR 5/6 (red); interior: 5YR 5/6 (red); fracture: gray, no fresh break
Preservation: good
Excavation unit: 74

Cat. 26. Pithoid jar *fig. 4, 26*
Rim
Schist / Mica fabric, plain, smoothed
Size of sherd: medium
Colors: exterior: 2.5YR 6/6 (light red); interior: 2.5YR 6/6 (light red); fracture: gray, no fresh break
Preservation: good
Use wear: blackened by smoke
Excavation unit: 80

Cat. 27. Pithoid jar *fig. 4, 27*
Rim
Schist / Mica fabric, plain, unsmoothed

Size of sherd: medium
Colors: exterior: 2.5YR 5/6–5/8 (red); interior: see use wear; fracture: gray, no fresh break
Preservation: good
Use wear: blackened by smoke
Excavation unit: 79

Cat. 28. Closed shape *fig. 5, 28*
Body sherd, handle (horizontal strap handle, slightly U-shaped section), two joining sherds
Schist / Mica fabric, plain, smoothed exterior, unsmoothed interior
Size of sherds: 2 × medium
Colors: exterior: 2.5YR 5/6–10R 5/8 (red); interior: 2.5YR 5/6 (red); fracture: no fresh break
Preservation: rounded edges
Use wear: blackened by smoke
Excavation unit: 74

Cat. 29. Closed shape *fig. 5, 29*
Body sherd, handle (vertical strap handle)
Schist / Mica fabric, plain, smoothed exterior, unsmoothed interior
Size of sherd: big
Colors: exterior: 2.5YR 5/6 (red); interior: 5YR 5/4 (reddish brown); fracture: no fresh break
Preservation: rounded edges
Use wear: blackened by smoke
Other: unsmoothed lower part of handle
Excavation unit: 74

Cat. 30. Closed shape *fig. 5, 30*
Body sherd, lug (lug round)
Schist / Mica fabric, plain, unsmoothed
Size of sherd: medium
Colors: exterior: 2.5YR 6/6 (red); interior: 2.5YR 6/6 (red); fracture: 2.5Y 3/1 (very dark gray)
Preservation: good
Excavation unit: 80

Cat. 31. Undetermined shape *fig. 5, 31*
Base
Diam. base: 5.8 cm (36 %)
Schist / Mica fabric, plain, smoothed exterior, unsmoothed or worn interior
Size of sherd: medium
Colors: exterior: 2.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 5/4 (red, brown); interior: see use wear; fracture: N 3 / _ (very dark gray)
Preservation: rounded edges
Use wear: abraded or unsmoothed interior
Excavation unit: 80

Cat. 32. Undetermined shape *fig. 5, 32*
Base
Diam. base: 8.2 cm (53 %)
Schist / Mica fabric, plain, unsmoothed
Size of sherd: medium
Colors: exterior: 2.5YR 5/6 (red); interior: 2.5YR 5/6 (red); fracture: gray, no fresh break
Preservation: rounded edges
Use wear: blackened by smoke
Excavation unit: 72

Cat. 33. Undetermined shape *fig. 5, 33*
Base, 2 joining sherds
Diam. base: 5.8 cm (72 %)
Schist / Mica fabric, plain, unsmoothed
Size of sherd: 2 × medium
Colors: exterior: see use wear; interior: 7.5YR 5/4 (brown); fracture: see use wear
Preservation: good
Use wear: blackened by smoke
Excavation units: 78. 115

Cat. 34. Undetermined shape *fig. 5, 34*
Base
Diam. base: 8.3 cm (36 %)
Schist / Mica fabric, plain, unsmoothed and uneven
Size of sherd: medium
Colors: exterior: 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow); interior: 2.5YR 6/8 (light red); fracture: 5YR 4/4–10YR 4/1 (reddish brown to dark gray)
Preservation: good
Use wear: blackened by smoke
Excavation unit: 80

Cat. 35. ›Cheese pot‹ *fig. 6, 35*
Rim, base, 2 joining sherds
Schist / Mica fabric, plain, scorged exterior, unsmoothed interior
Size of sherds: 2 × big
Colors: exterior: 10YR 5/6 (yellowish brown); interior: 2.5YR 5/7 (red); fracture: gray, no fresh break
Preservation: good
Use wear: blackened by smoke
Excavation unit: 79

Cat. 36. ›Cheese pot‹ *fig. 6, 36; 13*
Rim, base, 2 joining sherds
Schist / Mica fabric, plain, unsmoothed and uneven exterior, scoured interior
Size of sherds: 2 × medium
Colors: exterior: see use wear; interior: 2.5YR 4.5/6 (between reddish brown and red); fracture: no fresh break
Preservation: good
Use wear: blackened by smoke
Excavation units: 79. 80

Cat. 37. ›Cheese pot‹ *fig. 6, 37*
Rim, base, 2 joining sherds
Schist / Mica fabric, plain, scoured exterior, unsmoothed interior

Fig. 13 a. b Fragment of a ›cheese pot‹ (fig. 6, 36; find groups 79 and 80; M. 1 : 2)

Size of sherds: 2 × big
Colors: exterior: 2.5YR 5/5 (between reddish brown and red); interior: 2.5YR 5/5 (between reddish brown and red); fracture: no fresh break
Preservation: good
Use wear: blackened by smoke
Excavation unit: 80

Cat. 38. ›Cheese pot‹ *fig. 6, 38*
Rim, spout
Schist / Mica fabric, plain, unsmoothed
Size of sherd: medium
Colors: exterior: 2.5YR 5/6 (red); interior: 2.5YR 5/6 (red); fracture: no fresh break
Preservation: good
Use wear: blackened by smoke
Excavation unit: 80

Cat. 39. ›Cheese pot‹ *fig. 6, 39*
Rim, base
Schist / Mica fabric, plain, unsmoothed
Size of sherd: medium
Colors: exterior: 7.5YR 5/4 (brown); interior: 7.5YR 5/4 (brown); fracture: gray, no fresh break
Preservation: good
Excavation unit: 74

Cat. 40. ›Cheese pot‹ or tray *fig. 6, 40*
Rim, lug (horizontally elongated lug)
Schist / Mica fabric, plain, burnished and uneven exterior, smoothed interior
Size of sherd: big
Colors: exterior: 5YR 6/4–2.5YR 4.5/6 (light reddish brown to red); interior: 3.75YR 5.5/7–2.5YR 4.5/6 (between light red, red, yellowish red and reddish yellow to red); fracture: N 4 / _ (dark gray)
Preservation: good
Use wear: blackened by smoke and use wear that partly removed the smoked layer
Excavation unit: 115

Cat. 41. Bowl with round lip *fig. 7, 41*
Rim
Diam. rim: 19.8 cm (8 %)
Red brown sandy fabric, Red slipped ware, burnished
Size of sherd: medium
Colors: exterior: 7.5YR 6/4 (light brown); interior: 7.5YR 6/4 (light brown); fracture: 10YR 5/2 (grayish brown); paint: 2.5YR 4.5/6–5YR 5/4 (red to reddish brown)
Preservation: good, rim chipped
Excavation unit: 80

Cat. 42. Bowl with round lip *fig. 7, 42*
Rim
Diam. rim: 13.5 cm (10 %)
Red brown sandy fabric, Red slipped ware, burnished
Size of sherd: small
Colors: exterior: 2.5YR 5/7 (red); interior: 2.5YR 5/7 (red); no fresh break; paint: 10R 4–4.5/6 (red)
Preservation: good
Excavation unit: 78

Cat. 43. Bowl with flattened exterior and slightly incurved rim *fig. 7, 43*
Rim
Red brown sandy fabric, Red slipped ware, burnished
Size of sherd: small
Colors: exterior: 7.5YR 5/6 (strong brown); interior: 5YR 5/6 (yellowish red); fracture: no fresh break; paint: 10R 4/6 (red)
Preservation: rounded edges, rim chipped
Excavation unit: 78

Cat. 44. Bowl with flattened exterior and slightly incurved rim *fig. 7, 44*
Rim
Diam. rim: 18.3 cm (6 %)
Red brown sandy fabric, Red slipped ware, burnished
Size of sherd: small
Colors: exterior: 5YR 5/5 (between yellowish brown and yellowish red); interior: 5YR 5/5 (between yellowish brown and yellowish red); fracture: no fresh break; paint: 10R 4/6 (red)

Preservation: rounded edges, rim chipped
Excavation unit: 79

Cat. 45. Bowl with flattened exterior and slightly incurved rim *fig. 7, 45*
Body sherd, close to rim, knob lug, pierced horizontally
Red brown sandy fabric, Red slipped ware, burnished
Size of sherd: medium
Colors: exterior: 5YR 5/6 (yellowish red); interior: 2.5YR 5/7 (red); fracture: no fresh break; paint: 10R 4/6 (red)
Preservation: good
Use wear: blackened by smoke
Excavation unit: 79

Cat. 46. Deep bowl, rounded *fig. 7, 46*
Rim, 2 joining sherds
Diam. rim: ca. 20 cm (4 %)
Red brown sandy fabric, Red slipped ware, burnished
Size of sherds: 1 × small, 1 × medium
Colors: exterior: 5YR 5/6–7.5YR 5.5/4 (yellowish red to between brown and light brown); interior: 7.5YR 5.5/4 (between brown and light brown); fracture: no fresh break; paint 10R 4/6–2.5YR 4/6 (red)
Preservation: good
Use wear: worn interior surface
Excavation unit: 80

Cat. 47. Deep bowl, rounded *fig. 7, 47*
Rim, knob lug, pierced vertically, 2 joining sherds
Red brown sandy fabric, Red slipped ware, burnished
Size of sherds: 2 × medium
Colors: exterior: 7.5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow); interior: 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow); fracture: 7.5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow); paint: 2.5YR 4/6 (red)
Preservation: good, rim chipped?
Use wear: abraded lug, abraded interior, blackened by smoke
Excavation unit: 79

Cat. 48. Bowl *fig. 7, 48*
Base
Diam. base: ca. 4,8 cm (37 %)
Red brown sandy fabric, Red slipped ware, burnished
Size of sherd: big
Colors: exterior: 7.5YR 6/5 (between light brown and reddish yellow); interior: 7.5YR 6/5 (between light brown and reddish yellow); fracture: 5YR 6/5–7.5YR 6/6 (between light reddish brown and reddish yellow to reddish yellow); paint: 2.5YR 4/8–3.75YR 5/6 (red to between red and yellowish red)
Preservation: good
Excavation unit: 80

Cat. 49. Closed shape *fig. 7, 49*
Body sherd, 2 joining sherds
Red brown sandy fabric, Red slipped ware, unburnished, exterior: colour slipped and incised decorated, surface unsmoothed and uneven
Size of sherd: 2 × medium
Colors: exterior: 5YR 5/5 (between reddish brown and yellowish red); interior: 2.5YR 6/6 (light red); fracture: grey, no fresh break; paint: 2.5YR 5/8 (red)
Preservation: rounded edges
Use wear: blackened by smoke
Excavation unit: 73

Cat. 50. Bowl with round lip *fig. 8, 50*
Rim, 2 joining sherds
Diam. rim: 21.6 cm (9 %)
Gold Mica fabric, Red slipped ware, polished
Size of sherds: 1 × small, 1 × medium
Colors: exterior: 5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown); interior: 5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown); fracture: 5YR 5/4 (reddish brown); paint: 1.25–2.5YR 4/6 (red)
Preservation: good
Excavation unit: 78

Cat. 51. Bowl with round lip *fig. 8, 51*
Rim
Diam. rim: 24 cm (8 %)
Gold Mica fabric, Red slipped ware, polished
Size of sherd: medium
Colors: exterior: 5YR 5/5 (between reddish brown and yellowish red); interior: see use wear; fracture: no fresh break; paint: 2.5YR 4/4–4/5 (reddish brown to between reddish brown and red)
Preservation: good
Use wear: blackened by smoke
Excavation unit: 78

Cat. 52. Bowl with round lip *fig. 8, 52*
Rim
Gold Mica fabric, Red slipped ware, polished
Size of sherd: medium
Colors: exterior: 10YR 6/3 (pale brown); interior: 10YR 6/3 (pale brown); fracture: no fresh break; paint: 10R-3.75 4/6 (red)
Preservation: rounded edges
Excavation unit: 72

Cat. 53. Bowl with rolled rim (fig. 8, 53)
Rim
Gold Mica fabric, Red slipped ware, burnished
Size of sherd: small
Colors: exterior and interior: see use wear; fracture: gray, no fresh break; paint: 10R 4/7 (red)
Preservation: rounded edges
Use wear: crackled by secondary burning exterior (slip obliterated?), burnished interior, blackened by smoke
Excavation unit: 72

Cat. 54. Deep bowl (?) with flaring rim *fig. 8, 54*
Rim
Gold Mica fabric, Red slipped ware, polished
Size of sherd: small
Colors: exterior 5YR 5/6 (yellowish red); interior: 5YR 5/6 (yellowish red); fracture: 7.5YR 5/3.5 (brown); paint: 10R 4/7 (red)
Preservation: good, rim chipped
Excavation unit: 72

Cat. 55. Bowl with flattened rim *fig. 8, 55*
Rim
Diam. rim 33.8 cm (ca. 5 %)
Gold Mica fabric, plain, polished
Size of sherd: medium
Colors: exterior: 7.5YR 5/4 (pink); interior: see use wear; fracture: gray, no fresh break
Preservation: rounded edges
Use wear: blackened by smoke
Excavation unit: 72

Cat. 56. Deep bowl, straight-sided *fig. 8, 56*
Rim
Diam. rim 33 cm (9 %)
Gold Mica fabric, plain, cooking ware, unsmoothed and uneven
Size of sherd: medium
Colors: exterior: see use wear; interior: 7.5YR 5/3 (brown); fracture: no fresh break
Preservation: good
Use wear: blackened by smoke
Excavation unit: 72

Cat. 57. Deep bowl, straight-sided *fig. 8, 57*
Rim
Gold Mica fabric, plain, cooking ware, unsmoothed
Size of sherd: medium
Colors: exterior: 7.5YR 6/3–5/3 (light brown to brown); interior: 7.5YR 6/3–5/3 (light brown to brown); fracture: no fresh break
Preservation: good
Use wear: blackened by smoke
Other observations: very shallow impressions on lip
Excavation unit: 80

Cat. 58. Bowl with thickened and pointed interior rim *fig. 8, 58*
Rim, lug on lip
Gold Mica fabric, plain, cooking ware, scoured, plastic application
Size of sherd: medium
Colors: exterior: see use wear; interior: 7.5YR 5/4 (brown); fracture: no fresh break
Preservation: good
Use wear: blackened by smoke
Excavation unit: 78

Cat. 59. Bowl with thickened and pointed interior rim *fig. 8, 59*
Rim, lug on lip, 2 non-joining sherds
Gold Mica fabric, plain, cooking ware, scoured, plastic application
Size of sherd: 2 × medium
Colors: exterior: see use wear; interior: 7.5YR 5/4 (brown); fracture: no fresh break
Preservation: good
Use wear: blackened by smoke
Excavation units: 72. 73

Cat. 60. Wide-mouthed jar *fig. 8, 60*
Rim, 2 joining sherds
Gold Mica fabric, plain, cooking ware, smoothed and uneven
Size of sherd: 1 × small, 1 × medium
Colors: exterior: see use wear; interior: 3.75YR 5/4 (reddish brown); fracture: no fresh break
Preservation: good
Use wear: blackened by smoke
Other observations: lip like cut with a knife before firing
Excavation unit: 78

Cat. 61. Wide-mouthed jar *fig. 8, 61*
Rim
Gold Mica fabric, plain, cooking ware, unsmoothed, very shallow impressions on lip
Size of sherd: small
Colors: exterior: see use wear; interior: 10YR 6/2.5 (between light brownish gray and pale brown); fracture: no fresh break
Preservation: good
Use wear: blackened by smoke
Excavation unit: 80

Cat. 62. Undetermined shape *fig. 8, 62*
Base
Diam. base: 21 cm (20 %)
Gold Mica fabric, plain, cooking ware, smoothed interior, worn interior
Size of sherd: big
Colors: exterior: 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow); interior: see use wear; fracture: no fresh break
Preservation: rounded edges
Use wear: blackened by smoke
Excavation unit: 72

Cat. 63. Undetermined shape *fig. 8, 63*
Base
Gold Mica fabric, plain, cooking ware, unsmoothed interior
Size of sherd: big
Colors: exterior: 2.5YR 6/6–5YR 6/4 (light red to light reddish brown); exterior: see use wear; fracture: no fresh break

Preservation: good
Use wear: blackened by smoke
Excavation unit: 80

Cat. 64. Frying pan *fig. 8, 64*
Base
Gold Mica fabric, plain, cooking ware, smoothed, incised decoration: spiral
Size of sherd: small
Colors: exterior and interior: see use wear; fracture: 5YR 5/5, 2.5Y 3/1 (between reddish brown and yellowish red, very dark gray)
Preservation: good
Use wear: blackened by smoke
Excavation unit: 72

Cat. 65. Bowl with T-rim *fig. 9, 65*
Rim
Calcareous micaceous fabric, plain, polished, double row of pinprick impressions
Size of sherd: medium
Colors: exterior: 2.5YR 5/8–6.25YR 5/6 (red to between yellowish red and strong brown); interior: 3.75YR 5/6 (between red and yellowish red); fracture: no fresh break
Preservation: good
Use wear: blackened by smoke
Excavation unit: 79

Cat. 66. Deep bowl, rounded *fig. 9, 66*
Rim, 6 joining sherds
Diam. rim: 13.8 cm (26 %)
Calcareous micaceous fabric, plain, unsmoothed
Size of sherds: 4 × small, 2 × medium
Colors: exterior: 5YR 5/8 (yellowish red); interior: 5YR 5/8 (yellowish red); fracture: no fresh break
Preservation: good
Use wear: blackened by smoke
Excavation units: 78. 80

Cat. 67. Narrow-necked jar, flaring rim *fig. 9, 67*
Rim
Diam. rim: 12 cm (23 %)
Calcareous micaceous fabric, plain, unsmoothed
Size of sherd: medium
Colors: exterior: 6.25YR 6/6 (reddish yellow); interior 6.25YR 6/6–7.5YR 6.5/4 (reddish yellow to light brown / pink); fracture: gray, no fresh break
Preservation: good
Use wear: blackened by smoke
Excavation unit: 72

Cat. 68. Undetermined shape *fig. 9, 68*
Base
Calcareous micaceous fabric, plain, unsmoothed and uneven
Size of sherd: medium
Colors: exterior: 5YR 5/6 (yellowish red); interior: 3.75YR 5/6 (between red and yellowish red); fracture: 7.5YR 5/4 (brown)
Preservation: good
Excavation unit: 78

Cat. 69. Narrow-necked jar, flaring rim *fig. 9, 69*
Rim, 2 joining sherds
Calcareous micaceous fabric, plain, unsmoothed
Size of sherd: small
Colors: exterior: 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow); interior: 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow); fracture: no fresh break
Preservation: rounded edges
Excavation units: 69. 73

Cat. 70. Closed shape *fig. 9, 70*
Body sherd, handle attachment (vertical strap handle)
Calcareous micaceous fabric, plain, smoothed exterior, unsmoothed interior
Size of sherd: medium
Colors: exterior: 5YR 6.5/6 (reddish yellow); interior: 5YR 7/4 (pink); fracture: no fresh break
Preservation: good
Excavation unit: 72

Cat. 71. Undetermined shape *fig. 9, 71*
Base
Diam. base: ca. 7 cm (ca. 27 %)
Calcareous micaceous fabric, plain, smoothed
Size of sherd: medium
Colors: exterior: 5YR 5.5/6 (between yellowish red and reddish yellow); interior: see use wear; fracture: no fresh break
Preservation: rounded edges
Use wear: blackened by smoke
Excavation unit: 72

Cat. 72. Undetermined shape *fig. 9, 72*
Base
Calcareous micaceous fabric, plain, smoothed
Size of sherd: small
Colours: exterior: 5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown); interior 7.5YR 6.5/1 (between gray and light gray); fracture: no fresh break
Preservation: rounded edges
Excavation unit: 72

Cat. 73. Pyxis? *fig. 10, 73*
Body sherd, handle attachment (handle or lug)
Schist / mica fabric, Black burnished
Size of sherd: small
Colors: exterior N 2.5 / _ (black); interior: N 2.5 / _ (black); fracture: no fresh break
Preservation: good
Excavation unit: 73

Cat. 74. Bowl with flattened exterior and slightly incurved rim *fig. 10, 74*
Rim
Red sandy fine micaceous and calcareous fabric, plain, smoothed
Size of sherd: small
Colors: exterior: 2.5YR 5/6–5YR 5/4 (red to reddish brown); interior: 2.5YR 5/6–5YR 5/4 (red to reddish brown); fracture: no fresh break
Preservation: rounded edges
Excavation unit: 73

Cat. 75. Bowl with flattened exterior and slightly incurved rim *fig. 10, 75*
Rim
Red sandy fine micaceous and calcareous fabric, Red slipped ware, burnished
Size of sherd: small
Colors: exterior: 2.5YR 5/6 (red); interior: 2.5YR 5/6 (red); fracture: no fresh break; paint: 10R 4/6 (red)
Preservation: rounded edges
Use wear: blackened by smoke
Excavation unit: 72

Cat. 76. Deep bowl, rounded *fig. 10, 76*
Rim, 6 joining and non-joining sherds
Diam. rim: 19.5 cm (ca. 23 %)
Fine micaceous fabric, plain, scoured
Size of sherd: 2 x small, 3 x medium, 1 × big
Colors: interior: 7.5YR 5/4 (brown); fracture: 10YR 4/2 (dark greyish brown)
Preservation: good
Use wear: blackened by smoke
Excavation units: 73. 115

Cat. 77. Undetermined shape *fig. 10, 77*
Base
Diam. rim: 10.5 cm (26 %)
Red brown sandy micaceous fabric, plain, smoothed
Size of sherd: medium
Colors: exterior: 8.75YR 6/4 (between light brown and light yellowish brown); interior: 5YR 5/5 (between reddish brown and yellowish red); fracture: gray, no fresh break
Preservation: good
Use wear: blackened by smoke
Excavation unit: 80

Cat. 78. Bowl (?) with pedestal base *fig. 10, 78*
Body sherd of pedestal
Coarse red brown non-micacious (mudstone or limestone?) fabric, Red slipped ware, polished
Size of sherd: small
Colors: exterior: 5YR 5.5/8 (between yellowish red and reddish yellow); interior: see use wear; fracture: gray, no fresh break
Preservation: good
Use wear: blackened by smoke, worn interior
Other observations: break of bowl attachment intentionally rounded: secondary use
Excavation unit: 72

Cat. 79. ›Cheese pot‹ *fig. 10, 79*
Rim, base
Brown coarse non-schistose (limestone?) fabric with organic temper, plain, no preserved exterior, smoothed interior
Size of sherd: small
Colors: interior: 2.5YR 5/6 (red); fracture: no fresh break
Preservation: rounded edges
Use wear: blackened by smoke
Excavation unit: 73

Cat. 80. ›Firedog‹ stand *fig. 11, 80*
Knob
Schist / Mica fabric, plain, unsmoothed, incised decorated
Size of sherd: medium
Colors: exterior: 2.5YR 5/6 (between light reddish brown and light red); fracture: no fresh break
Preservation: rounded edges
Use wear: blackened by smoke
Excavation unit: 73

Cat. 81. Reworked sherd *fig. 11, 81*
Base, secondary use as brazier, 2 joining sherds
Schist / Mica fabric, plain, smoothed
Size of sherds: 2 × big
Colors: exterior: 2.5YR 5/5–5YR 5/4 (between red and reddish brown to reddish brown); interior: 5YR 5/5 (reddish brown); fracture: gray, no fresh break
Preservation: rounded edges (intentionally)
Use wear: reworked edges, one side left as ›lug‹, interior blackened by smoke except area of ›lug‹
Excavation unit: 74

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