



INSTITUTE OF ARCHEOLOGY
AND ART HISTORY OF ROMANIAN
ACADEMY CLUJ-NAPOCA



UNIVERSITATEA TEHNICĂ
DIN CLUJ-NAPOCA

JAHA
JOURNAL OF ANCIENT HISTORY
AND ARCHAEOLOGY

editura
MEGA

Journal of Ancient History and Archaeology



Scopus®



Clarivate
Analytics



Central and Eastern European Online Library

EBSCO



No. 11-3 / 2024

CONTENTS

STUDIES

ANCIENT HISTORY

Vasileios SPANOS

HISTORICAL REFERENCE POINTS OF ANCIENT LARISSA.....3

Lucrețiu MIHAILESCU-BÎRLIBA

THE MOBILITY VECTORS OF SOLDIERS RECRUITED FROM THE RURAL MILIEU IN MOESIA INFERIOR. I. THE INSCRIPTIONS FROM CLAUDIUS TO TITUS.....10

Lev Shir COSIJNS

AM I MY CHILDREN'S KEEPER? EVIDENCE FOR INFANTICIDE IN THE ROMAN EMPIRE.....23

Raúl GONZÁLEZ-SALINERO

JEWISH EXEMPTIONS FROM ROMAN MILITARY SERVICE: A REPLY.....40

Noé CONEJO

THE MATERIALIZATION OF IDENTITY: ARCHITECTURE AND CONSUMPTION IN THE LATE ROMAN VILLAS OF LUSITANIA....45

ARCHAEOLOGY

Harun OY

AN IMPORTANT SETTLEMENT RELATED TO YORTAN CULTURE IN CENTRAL WEST ANATOLIA: KIZILKABAĞAÇ, EŞME, UŞAK... 57

Gayane POGHOSYAN

RITUAL SCENES IN THE ARTISTIC DECORATION OF THE URARTIAN BRONZE HELMETS.....73

Arturo SANCHEZ SANZ

GRYPHOMACHIAS. AMAZONS AND GRYPES IN ANCIENT ART.....77

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIAL

Stefanos SPANOS

THE MYCENAEAN POTTERY OF THE TEMPLE-TEMENOS AREA FROM KOUKOUNARIES (PAROS) AND THE CONNECTIONS

WITH THE OTHER CYCLADIC ISLANDS, LEFKANDI AND THE ARGOLID.....87

Ramaz SHENGELIA, Levan GORDEZIANI, Nikoloz TUSHABRAMISHVILI, Nodar POPORADZE, Othar ZOURABICHVILI

DISCOVERY OF UNKNOWN SCRIPT SIGNS IN GEORGIA: THE BASHPLEMI LAKE TABLET.....96

Derviş Ozan Tozluca

WHEEL-MADE TERRACOTTA AND HOLLOW BULL FIGURINES FROM THE KNIDOS TERRITORY.....114

Dávid Petruț, Sorin COCIȘ

DOMESTIC LIGHTING IN ROMAN NAPOCA. THE LAMPS DISCOVERED ON THE SITE AT V. DELEU STREET (CLUJ-NAPOCA, ROMANIA).....131

Sever-Petru BOȚAN, Vitalie BÂRCĂ, Sorin COCIȘ

NOTES ON SOME OF THE GLASS FINDS IN THE VILLA RUSTICA OF DEALUL LOMB – CLUJ-NAPOCA.....161

Vladyslav SHCHEPACHENKO

ROMAN GLASSWARE FROM THE AREA OF THE CHERNIAKHIV/SÂNTANA DE MUREȘ CULTURE: TYPOLOGY, CHRONOLOGY AND DISTRIBUTION.....172

Deniz Berk TOKBUDAK

A LAMP-BEARER (?) IN THE FORM OF DIONYSUS FROM ANATOLIAN CIVILIZATIONS MUSEUM.....214

NUMISMATICS

Nathaniel S. KATZ

THE LEGIONARY COINS OF SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS.....222

ISSN 2360 266x
ISSN-L 2360 266x

Design & layout: Francisc Baja



EDITURA MEGA | www.edituramega.ro
e-mail: mega@edituramega.ro

THE MYCENAEAN POTTERY OF THE TEMPLE-TEMENOS AREA FROM KOUKOUNARIES (PAROS) AND THE CONNECTIONS WITH THE OTHER CYCLADIC ISLANDS, LEFKANDI AND THE ARGOLID

Stefanos SPANOS

National and Kapodostrian University of Athens
Greek Archaeological Service
stefspanos@hotmail.com

Abstract: In the 12th B.C. a group of Mycenaean refugees fled to Paros and occupied the Koukounaries hill. On the Upper Plateau a mansion was built behind the fortification wall, which comprised a central building and auxiliary buildings. The pottery may be dated to the Late Helladic IIIC Middle developed period (Main occupation) and consists mostly of local clay. The most popular vase type is the deep bowl, as is also the case at the contemporary Cycladic site of Phylakopi on Melos.

South of the Upper Plateau, in the Temple-Temenos area parts of Mycenaean walls were detected. The pottery from the trenches in the area of the later Temple-Temenos belongs to two groups. The earlier of the two should be dated to the Late Helladic IIIC Middle advanced-Late period, the White Ware is here missing. The latter group must be dated to the Late Helladic IIIC Late period, the White Ware is present, but also the vessels with hollow rims, ring-based craters were found. The finds can be compared to material from the Upper Plateau (Reoccupation phase), Lefkandi, Kea and the Argolid. Based on this and other evidence, a *koine* is proposed during the Late Helladic IIIC Late Period.

Keywords: *Paros, Koukounaries, Temple-Temenos, Mycenaean pottery, White Ware.*

DOI: 10.14795/j.v11i13.1022

ISSN 2360 – 266X

ISSN-L 2360 – 266X

INTRODUCTION

In the 12th century B.C. a group of Mycenaean refugees settled down in Koukounaries and transformed the hill into a fortified acropolis¹.

Koukounaries is situated on the north-west side of Paros, near the south-west shores of Naoussa Bay². The first remains of a settlement on Paros are from Koukounaries, from the Late Neolithic period³. From the Early Cycladic period remains were found on Plastiras and in Koukounaries on the Upper and Lower Plateau⁴. From the Middle Helladic and the Late Helladic period pottery and other objects were found in Paroikia⁵. During the Late Helladic IIIC period Koukounaries also was inhabited after a long gap in time. The hill

¹ SCHILARDI 2016, 28–29.

² SCHILARDI 1992, 627; ΣΚΙΑΠΝΤΙ 1995, 484.

³ KATSAROU/SCHILARDI 2004, 23–48.

⁴ SCHILARDI 2016, 84–89

⁵ RUBENSOHN 1917, 35–36, 70–72; OVERBECK 1989, 14–15, 21.

on Koukounaries was protected by a wall, something which did not happen in Paroikia, because the hill in Paroikia did not present the same irrefutable strategic advantages as Koukounaries⁶.

Excavations were carried out during 1976–1992 by Prof. Demetrius Schilardi. The dig brought to light successive layers of occupation from the Late Neolithic (fifth millennium B.C.) to the Late Classical period⁷.

The site of Koukounaries can be divided into different areas⁸. Here we will focus on the trenches cut into the later Temple-Temenos Area.

UPPER PLATEAU

On the Upper Plateau a central building (Mansion) was constructed. Its southern side was protected by a strong wall⁹. The Mansion extended behind this wall and comprised a central building with north–south orientation, corridors and auxiliary buildings. The first corridor starts from the central gate and leads to the interior of the building, and thereafter to the three storerooms. In the west storeroom a high quantity of vases, bronze tools and weapons were found. To the west of this corridor were two rooms; in one of them was discovered a decorated fragment of ivory (from a throne?) that had fallen into the interior of the room from the first floor. The second corridor of the building, which extends from north to south, borders with the east side of the room containing the ivory fragment. It seems likely that above the ground floor a first floor existed, perhaps with a megaron-like hall. The megaron would have been surrounded by roofed corridors, as seen in megaron buildings on the Greek mainland¹⁰. A megaron was also built at Phylakopi, but it dates to an earlier period¹¹.

An important feature is the discovery of an oblong shrine inside the Mansion. Its floor is covered with lime, while on the north side of the room part of the bedrock was used as a bench. In the interior pottery was found as well as a layer of ashes and a leg of a clay bull figurine¹².

During the Late Helladic IIIC Middle developed period the acropolis was destroyed and perhaps plundered. According to R. Koehl¹³, the burned walls and the thick deposit of ash covering the basement floor seem to provide evidence that the building complex was destroyed in a fire whose intensity would have been fuelled by the olive oil that was stored in the pithoi on both floors. Not only the Upper Plateau but also the Lower plateau was destroyed at the same time or a little later. There followed a period of reoccupation. After the destruction of the Mycenaean building on the Koukounaries Hill in Late Helladic IIIC Middle advanced, small areas appear to have been cleared out and reoccupied. Architectural remains

were found in a stratum observed over the large Mycenaean building. The Reoccupation phase (Late Helladic IIIC Late) is represented by walls built across corridors and rooms of the ruined mansion. A wall was built across the staircase leading to the upper floor of the complex. The door on the east side of the complex was also blocked by a wall. The few architectural remains and the paucity of the other finds suggest that this post-destruction phase is associated with a period of poverty and limited building activity when the site was inhabited by a small number of squatters¹⁴. Mycenaean pottery is found also in other areas of Koukounaries, f.e. the Lower Plateau¹⁵, the area of the Tombs¹⁶ and the Temple-Temenos Area. Here we should mention a sherd from the Lower Plateau which bears a ship representation¹⁷. The ship is shown upside-down and therefore perhaps the representation is that of a shipwreck. Ship representations were recognized on pottery from Melos and from other areas like f.e. Skyros, Tragana, but, if we have a ship-wreck then it is unique. The material from the area of the Tombs is unfortunately very worn¹⁸. Furthermore, the material of the material of the Temple-Temenos Area is of particular interest.

THE TRENCHES FROM THE TEMPLE-TEMENOS AREA

We continue now with the material from the trenches of the Temple-Temenos Area, J13-14/Plot 1–2¹⁹. To the south of the Upper Plateau and the Lower Plateau lies the Terrace of the temple of Athena. On the eastern side of the Terrace rises a temple around 700 B.C. In the front of the temple extends an open paved area called the temenos. This area seems to be destroyed during the burning of the Mycenaean complex on the Upper Plateau or a little later, according to Schilardi²⁰. Excavations trenches dug in the temple (J 13–14/Plot 1) and the temenos (J 13–14/Plot 2) brought to light Mycenaean walls²¹. The Mycenaean pottery from here consists of sherds from more than 300 vessels. Does this pottery belong to the Late Helladic IIIC Middle developed or is it of a later date? Is it from the Late Helladic IIIC Middle advanced and the Late Helladic IIIC Late periods²²?

Do the earlier layers (Temenos, Layers Ttf 10, Ttf 9) belong to the Late Helladic IIIC Middle advanced-Late period? The most common finds are the deep bowls. They are linear on the outside and inside or monochrome, or with spiral on the outside and inside being monochrome.

Two sherds have a spiral decoration. The first sherd (Temenos P.1, Fig. 1a-b) with an isolated spiral (FM 52) and medium belly band recalls a deep bowl with isolated spiral (FM 52) from the storerooms from the Main Occupation phase of the Upper Plateau²³. A medium belly band appears also on

⁶ SCHILARDI 2016, 25, 30, 86–89.

⁷ SCHILARDI 2016, 14–17, 77, 84.

⁸ SCHILARDI 1991, 224, Fig. 1; SCHILARDI 2016, 16, Fig. 12.

⁹ SCHILARDI 1992, 627–628; SCHILARDI 1995, 486–487; SCHILARDI 2019, 123.

¹⁰ BLEGEN/RAWSON 1966, 76–92, 110–134, 441; IAKOVIDIS 1983, 9, 14, 55, 58–59.

¹¹ BARBER 1987, 62, Fig. 154, 238; ATKINSON *et alii* 1904, 56–57, Fig. 49.

¹² SCHILARDI 1978, 201, Pl. 137b; SCHILARDI 1984a, 190, Fig. 5; KOEHL 2021, 117–118.

¹³ KOEHL 2021, 11, 174.

¹⁴ SCHILARDI 1984a, 203–204; KOEHL 2021, 127.

¹⁵ SPANOS 2005; SPANOS 2020, 79–88; SPANOS 2023a.

¹⁶ SPANOS 2021b, 241–250.

¹⁷ SPANOS 2020, 79–88; SPANOS 2021a, 100–104.

¹⁸ SPANOS 2021b, 244–245.

¹⁹ SCHILARDI 1989, 256, Fig. 2; SPANOS 2023b.

²⁰ SCHILARDI 2016, 77.

²¹ SCHILARDI 1984b, 295–300; SCHILARDI 1985, 126–132; SCHILARDI 1986, 182–197; SCHILARDI 1989, 256–261.

²² SPANOS 2023b.

²³ KOEHL 2021, 22, 119; SCHILARDI 2019, 69, 130–131.



Fig. 1a-b. Sherd from deep bowl, photograph from Spanos.

deep bowls from Phylakopi (Late Helladic IIIC Early²⁴). On a deep bowl from Siphnos²⁵ with tri-curved bows (FM 62) and spiral (FM 49) we have a medium belly band, just as on finds on Paros and Melos. The second sherd from the Temenos, from a deep bowl (FS 284 or 285) has a spiral (perhaps FM 51) on the exterior and is monochrome on the interior, like a vase from Lefkandi²⁶ (Phase 3, Late Helladic IIIC) and vases from the Upper Plateau from the Late Helladic IIIC Middle developed, Main Occupation phase²⁷.

As far as other pottery from Siphnos is concerned, a deep bowl (FS 284) with a single spiral (FM 51) looks similar to the vases from Paros and Melos²⁸ and a *krater* fragment from Siphnos²⁹ from the Late Helladic IIIC Late period, that are similar to a fragment from the Temple-Temenos Area at Koukounaries (see below). These similarities have prompted P. Mountjoy to suggest a *koine* between Paros, Melos and Siphnos during the Late Helladic IIIC Middle period³⁰.

Spirals are particularly common on the Upper Plateau, with panel pattern (FM 50) or isolated spiral motifs (FM 52) with a central triglyph (FM 75) or a lone running stemmed spiral (FM 46)³¹. Spirals are very common also on deep bowls from Phylakopi³².

Some deep bowl sherds (FS 284 or 285) are monochrome outside and on the inside have a reserved band, similar to examples in the Mansion storerooms from the Destruction period (Late Helladic IIIC Middle advanced)³³, Mycenae³⁴ (Late Helladic IIIC Late) and Lefkandi³⁵ (phase 2a, 3).

Another sherd from a deep bowl with a reserved area around the handle has similarities with examples from

Mycenae, Late Helladic IIIC Late³⁶. One base sherd has on the interior a circular band on bottom and on the exterior, around the base a band, similar to those found in the Upper Plateau from the Main Occupation phase, Late Helladic IIIC Middle developed period³⁷. Some deep bowl sherds have a monochrome interior and exterior. We have also monochrome deep bowls from the Main Occupation phase and the Reoccupation phase of the Upper Plateau³⁸ and from Phylakopi³⁹ (Late Helladic IIIC Early).

As far as other open shapes are concerned, cups, kylikes, ring-based kraters and one-handed conical bowls can be recognised. Two sherds could belong to banded foot of Kylikes, similar from Upper Plateau from the Main Occupation phase⁴⁰ and from Phylakopi⁴¹ (Late Helladic IIIC Early). One or two sherds could belong to one-handed conical bowls. One of them has a band on lip on the exterior and is monochrome on the interior, similar to a bowl from Lefkandi (phase 3,⁴²). Another is monochrome on the interior and has two small bands on the exterior, similar from Lefkandi⁴³ (phase 3). One-handed conical bowls are mentioned from the Upper Plateau (Destruction phase, Late Helladic IIIC Middle advanced) but they have a band at the lip on the exterior and on the inside⁴⁴.

As far as cups are concerned, a cup (fig. 2a-c) from the Temenos Area with high base has on the exterior a band at the base of the lip, a wavy band a little lower and a band around the base. On the interior, there is a band at the lip, a line little lower and two lines beneath as well as a circle (or spiral) at the base. The decoration at the exterior is similar to a cup from Kerameikos (FS 216, Late Helladic Late IIIC⁴⁵), a wavy band on the exterior we also have on cups from

²⁴ MOUNTJOY 1999, 918–919, nos. 151, 154.

²⁵ MOUNTJOY 1999, 888; TELEVANTOU 2019, 212.

²⁶ MOUNTJOY 1999, 721–722, Fig. 277, no.95.

²⁷ KOEHL 2021, 23, nos. 126, 128, 93, no. 765.

²⁸ MOUNTJOY 1999, 888; FILIPPAKI 1973, 102. Fig. 14.

²⁹ FILIPPAKI 1979, 227, Fig. 1.

³⁰ MOUNTJOY 1999, 45.

³¹ KOEHL 2021, 140.

³² MOUNTJOY 1999, 918–922.

³³ KOEHL 2021, 26, nos. 146–147.

³⁴ MOUNTJOY 1999, 188–189, nos. 445–446.

³⁵ POPHAM *et alii* 2006, 189, Fig. 220.7, 190, Fig. 221.3.5.

³⁶ MOUNTJOY 1999, 188–189, Fig. 58, no. 440.

³⁷ KOEHL 2021, 29, nos. 201, 203, 204, 95, no. 797, 96, no. 798.

³⁸ KOEHL 2021, 21, nos. 115–116, 122, 124, 127, 1170–1171.

³⁹ MOUNTJOY 1999, 921–922, Fig. 375, nos. 181–182.

⁴⁰ KOEHL 2021, nos. 19, 29–34.

⁴¹ MOUNTJOY 1999, 917–918, Fig. 373, no. 148.

⁴² MOUNTJOY 1999, Late Helladic IIIC Late, 721, 93–94, Fig. 277, POPHAM *et alii* 2006, 187, Fig. 2.19, no. 9.

⁴³ MOUNTJOY 1999, Late Helladic IIIC Late, 721, 93–94, Fig. 277, POPHAM *et alii* 2006, 187, Fig. 2.19, no. 8.

⁴⁴ KOEHL 2021, 31–32, nos. 233, 234, 237.

⁴⁵ MOUNTJOY 1999, 622–623, no. 592; KRAIKER/ KÜBLER 1939, Pl.23.



Fig. 2a-c. Cup from the Temenos, photographs and drawing from Spanos.

Lefkandi (phase 2b/3⁴⁶) and Asine (FS 216, Late Helladic IIIC Late⁴⁷) and from Naxos (FS 216, Late Helladic IIIC Middle⁴⁸). As far the interior is concerned, linear decoration is found on cups from Mycenae (FS 216, Late Helladic IIIC Late⁴⁹) and Asine (FS 216, Late Helladic IIIC Late⁵⁰). Sherds from the Temenos with linear decoration on the inside and on

amongst the finds from the Upper Plateau, the Main Occupation phase, Late Helladic IIIC Middle developed⁵⁷.

The material from these earlier layers should be dated to the Late Helladic IIIC advanced –Late. Not only is the decoration of the deep bowls, the spirals, belly bands similar to material from the Main Occupation (Late Helladic



Fig. 3a-b. Rimsherd from ring-based krater, photographs from Spanos.

the outside possibly belong to cups, and recall cups from Mycenae (FS 216, Late Helladic IIIC Late⁵¹) and Lefkandi (FS 216, phase 2a/2b⁵²).

As far as ring-based kraters (FS 282) are concerned, two sherds with squared rims have one band outside and inside (or monochrome perhaps) similar to vessels from the Upper Plateau Late Helladic IIIC Middle advanced material⁵³, and to Lefkandi, phase 2a⁵⁴. One sherd should belong to a lid with a flat top and linear decoration, similar to those from the Upper Plateau, the Main Occupation phase, Late Helladic IIIC Middle developed⁵⁵ and from Athens⁵⁶.

As far as the closed vessels are concerned, one body sherd with linear decoration should belong to a straight-sided alabastron. Alabastra with linear decoration are mentioned

IIIC Middle developed) and Destruction (Late Helladic IIIC Middle advanced) as well as similar to pottery from Phylakopi (Late Helladic IIIC Early), but also the White Ware is missing in these layers. Nevertheless White Ware was found, though not in abundance, in the Main Occupation Phase from the Upper Plateau⁵⁸.

The other layers must be dated to Late Helladic IIIC Late. The pottery can be compared with the pottery from Lefkandi (phase 2b–3), Kea, Siphnos (see below) and from the late stratum of the Koukounaries Mansion's storerooms. Koehl published from this period in his book about the Upper Plateau more than 30 ceramic specimens from the Reoccupation phase, most of them made in White Ware⁵⁹.

Most common in this material also found in the Temple-Temenos Area is the deep bowl, as well as on the Upper and Lower Plateau⁶⁰. Deep bowls are monochrome on the outside and inside. Their base can be high. Similar examples can be found in the Reoccupation phase from Upper Plateau⁶¹.

Insofar as the ring-based kraters (FS 282) are concerned, one sherd from a ring-based krater has one band outside

⁴⁶ POPHAM *et alii* 2006, 182, Fig. 2.15, no. 12.

⁴⁷ MOUNTJOY 1999, 185–186, nos. 427–428.

⁴⁸ MOUNTJOY 1999, 956–957 nos. 55–56.

⁴⁹ MOUNTJOY 1999, 185–186, Fig. 56, no. 429.

⁵⁰ MOUNTJOY 1999, 185–186, nos. 427, 430.

⁵¹ MOUNTJOY 1999, 185, 186, Fig. 56, no. 429.

⁵² POPHAM *et alii* 2006, 156, Fig. 2.08, no. 5, 168, Fig. 2.11, nos. 3, 4, 171, Fig. 2.12, no. 4.

⁵³ KOEHL 2021, 35, no. 259, 153.

⁵⁴ POPHAM/MILBURN 1971, 343, Fig. 6.41.

⁵⁵ KOEHL 2021, 55, no. 450, 75. nos. 621–622.

⁵⁶ MOUNTJOY 1999, 601, 603, Fig. 224, no. 501.

⁵⁷ KOEHL 2021, 44, nos. 346, 349, 69, nos. 570–571.

⁵⁸ KOEHL 2021, 7.

⁵⁹ KOEHL 2021, 127.

⁶⁰ SPANOS 2023a.

⁶¹ KOEHL 2021, 127, no. 1170–1171.



Fig. 4a-c. Cup from the Temple, photographs and drawing from Spanos.

and inside; another (Fig. 3a-b) has three bands outside and one inside, similar to examples from the Argolid (Mycenaean, Late Helladic IIIC Late,⁶²) Lefkandi (phase 2b/3⁶³) and Kea from the Temple⁶⁴ as well as from the Upper Plateau reoccupation layer⁶⁵. The ring-based kraters from the Upper Plateau (Reoccupation phase) are in White Ware and have three bands inside and outside. Ring-based kraters are also found in the earlier layers of the Temple-Temenos Area.

Concerning the other vase types, we have basins (FS 294), cups (FS 216), the sherd of a possible kylix, a lid (FS 334), amphoras (perhaps FS 58) and other closed shapes. A rim sherd from a basin has on exterior a horizontal band and is monochrome on the interior. Basins are mentioned from the Main Occupation Phase of the Upper Plateau but not from the Reoccupation phase, some with linear decoration on the exterior and monochrome on the interior⁶⁶. Basins with linear decoration on the exterior and with monochrome interior are mentioned from Lefkandi⁶⁷ (Phase 3).

A cup (FS 216, Fig. 4a-c) with a high base from the Temple area has a band at the base of the rim and two small lower

to an example found in Lefkandi⁶⁸ (phase 2b/3). The cup of Lefkandi has a monochrome interior but not a reserved centre. Another cup from Lefkandi⁶⁹ (phase 2b/3) and a cup from Kerameikos⁷⁰ (Late Helladic Late IIIC, FS 216) have a different decoration on the exterior, but on the interior a reserved centre. A loop starts from a band on a large collar necked jar from the Upper Plateau⁷¹.

A sherd of a lid with flat top and linear decoration must be mentioned from the Temenos. A lid with a top and linear decoration was found in Asine, Late Helladic IIIC Late⁷². The Upper Plateau lids are not mentioned from the Reoccupation phase but only from the Main Occupation Phase⁷³.

White Ware is also important to this period. White Ware is found in a destruction layer (Ttc 9) and in other layers as well. It seems that we have two groups: one with whitish clay and slip of the same colour and one with light brown clay with a whitish slip. It is to these two groups that belongs also the White Ware from Lefkandi, Kea and those from the Upper Plateau also belongs⁷⁴. On the Upper Plateau, White Ware occurs in a small number in the Main Occupation



Fig. 5a-c. White Ware, closed vessel, photographs and drawing from Spanos.

bands and monochrome inside with reserved area at the base. A loop (?) seems to start from the band at the lip. The linear decoration on the exterior, but not the spiral, is similar

Phase, open (deep bowls, one-handled conical bowls, ring-based kraters) and closed shapes (amphoriskos, large collar

⁶² MOUNTJOY 1999, 187–188, nos. 437–438.

⁶³ POPHAM *et alii* 2006, 177–178, Fig. 2.13, nos. 7–9.

⁶⁴ MOUNTJOY 1999, 886; CASKEY 1984, 251, Fig. 9.e.

⁶⁵ KOEHL 2021, 128, nos. 1776, 1177, 194.

⁶⁶ KOEHL 2021, 67, nos. 546–552, 81, nos. 688–689, 97–98, nos. 822–827, 112, nos. 1004–1010, 122, nos. 1118–1119.

⁶⁷ POPHAM *et alii* 2006, 195, 196 Fig. 2.25, no. 3.

⁶⁸ POPHAM *et alii* 2006, 182, Fig. 2.15, no. 11.

⁶⁹ POPHAM *et alii* 2006, 182, Fig. 2.15, no. 12.

⁷⁰ MOUNTJOY 1999, 622–623, no. 592; KRAIKER/ KÜBLER 1939, Pl. 23.

⁷¹ KOEHL 2021, 99, no. 835.

⁷² MOUNTJOY 1999, 190–191, Fig. 59, no. 451.

⁷³ KOEHL 2021, f.e. 55, no. 449, 75, nos. 622–621.

⁷⁴ MOUNTJOY 1999, 865; POPHAM *et alii* 2006, 175; KOEHL 2021, 7.

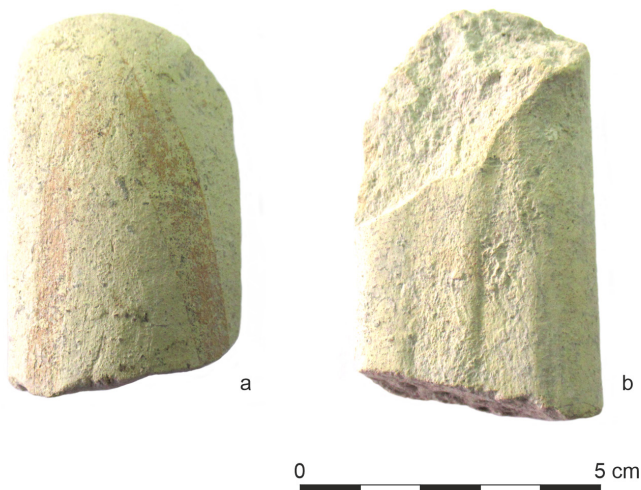


Fig. 6a-b. White Ware, handle with vertical cross, photograph from Spanos.

necked jar or hydria, large jug, small lekythos) are attested⁷⁵. In Lefkandi, White Ware is already present in small quantities, in the form of deep bowls, kraters, amphoras and jugs from the phase 2a⁷⁶. In phase 2b, White Ware is used more regularly for shapes such as kraters and large closed ves-

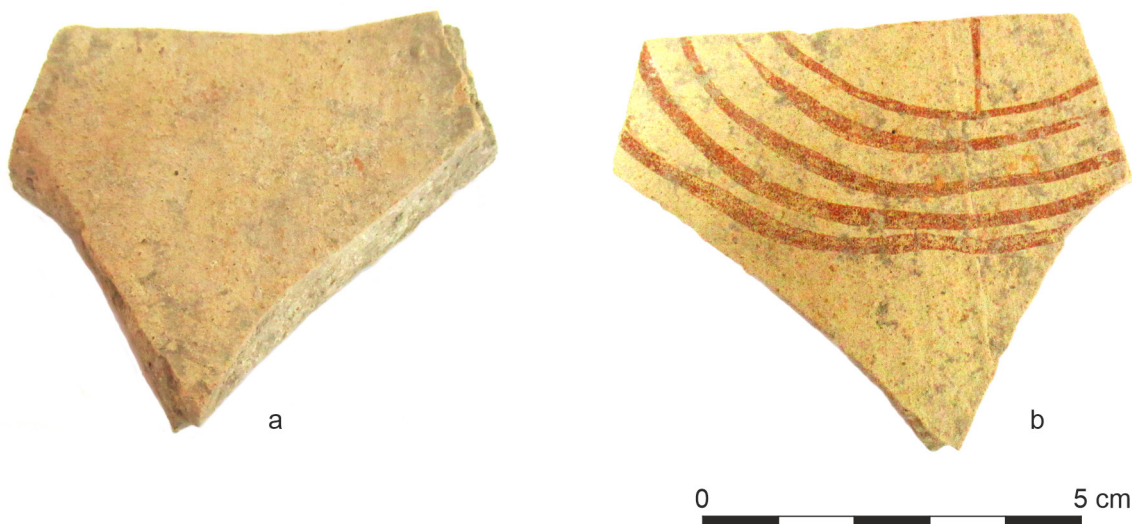


Fig. 7a-b. White Ware, sherd from the Temple, photograph from Spanos.

sels⁷⁷. In Phase 3a, the proportion of White Ware is much higher than that found in Phase 2b and is used particularly for kraters and amphoras/hydrias/jugs, but also for other shapes as well. By Phase 3b, the proportion of White Ware is more than 40 % or even 50% of the whole. Larger vessels and deep bowls are made almost exclusively in White Ware by now yet, but this is not so common for other shapes, such as conical bowls⁷⁸.

The White Ware of the Temple-Temenos Area consists of a closed vessel (collar-necked jar, Fig. 5a-c) and sherds of other closed vessels, one with antithetic loops (FM 50),

some with circles or other motifs, like a cross on a handle (Fig. 6a-b) and with a circle with crossfilling (Fig. 7a-b). The collar-necked jar (Fig. 5a-c), with a missing mouth and neck, is decorated with two horizontal bands on belly at level of lower handle attachment and a vertical band along the handle and band on the handle. The band on the handle and the bands at the lower handle attachment are similar to those found on vases from the Upper Plateau⁷⁹ as well as on a collar-necked jar from Lefkandi, phase 2a⁸⁰. Nevertheless the vertical band is missing.

As far as it concerns the handle from the Temenos that carries a vertical cross (Fig. 6a-b), a similar motif is mentioned on a handle of an amphora (FS 70) from Lefkandi (phase 3)⁸¹. An amphora (FS 70, White Ware) with cross on the handle is also mentioned from the Upper Plateau from the Reoccupation layer⁸². Other amphoras (FS 70) with a vertical cross are mentioned from Aplomata and Emporio⁸³. Antithetic loops (FM 50) are also present on vessels from Mycenae⁸⁴ (Late Helladic IIIC Late), Asine⁸⁵ and Lefkandi (phase 2a, 2b, 3)⁸⁶. One sherd from the Temenos from a closed vessel shows perhaps a spiral with a cross filling motif. A spiral with cross is also found on White Ware fragment of Siphnos of a straight-sided krater and on a White Ware krater from Kea⁸⁷. A sherd (White Ware, Fig. 7a-b) of a closed

vessel from the Temple has a spiral perhaps with cross filling. Spiral with cross filling may appear on a fragment of a White Ware straight-sided krater (FS 282) from Siphnos⁸⁸ and on a White Ware krater from Kea⁸⁹. Also, one sherd from the Temenos area is from a closed vessel and shows a spiral perhaps with a crossfilling. A vessel (large collar-necked jar)

⁷⁹ KOEHL 2021, 98, amphoriskos no. 829, collar-necked jar no. 834.

⁸⁰ POPHAM *et alii* 2006, 202, Fig. 230.3.

⁸¹ POPHAM *et alii* 2006, 180, Fig. 2.14, no.1; MOUNTJOY 2009, 300, Fig. 4.1).

⁸² KOEHL 2021, 128, no. 1178.

⁸³ MOUNTJOY 2009, 300, Fig. 3-4.

⁸⁴ MOUNTJOY 1999, 177-178, Fig. 51, no. 390, 187-188, Fig. 57, no. 437.

⁸⁵ MOUNTJOY 2009, 305, Fig. 9. no. 2.

⁸⁶ POPHAM *et alii* 2006, phase 3, Pl.44 a, deep bowl, phase 2a, Pl.47, no. 2, phase 2b, Pl.51, deep bowl, no. 4 (White Ware).

⁸⁷ MOUNTJOY 2009, 304, Fig. 8.3, for Kea and for Siphnos 305, Fig. 9.8.

⁸⁸ MOUNTJOY 2009, 305, Fig. 9.8.

⁸⁹ MOUNTJOY 2009, 304, Fig. 8.3.

⁷⁵ KOEHL 2021, 7, 23, no. 131, 29, no. 208, 31, no. 233, 35, no. 259, 38, no. 292, 41, no. 326, 46, nos. 363, 372, 102, no. 873).

⁷⁶ POPHAM *et alii* 2006, 151.

⁷⁷ POPHAM *et alii* 2006, 169.

⁷⁸ POPHAM *et alii* 2006, 175.

from the Upper Plateau has a circle with a cross filling from the Main Occupation phase⁹⁰.

Also worthy of mention are the hollow rims from the closed vessels (jugs or amphoras) with linear decoration on the interior and exterior, which are similar to examples from the Reoccupation layer above the Mansion store-rooms⁹¹, Lefkandi (phase 3⁹²) and the Argolid (Late Helladic IIIC Late⁹³).

These later layers should be dated to the Late Helladic IIIC Late. Pottery like the ring-based kraters and the deep bowls is similar to the pottery from the Reoccupation phase and Lefkandi (mainly Phase 3) but also White Ware is present, like that found on the Upper Plateau during the Reoccupation phase. However White Ware is also present during the Main Occupation Phase, and in others regions like Kea and Lefkandi, while earlier White Ware is present in Lefkandi. If the later layers of the Temple-Temenos Area are from the Late Helladic IIIC Late, then this would mean that the reoccupation happened at the same time as on the Upper Plateau. It's worth mentioning that at one other area of Koukounaries, the Lower Plateau, the reoccupation followed a little earlier and not during the Late Helladic Late, but in the Late Helladic Middle advanced (Spanos 2023a). Does this mean that the people left the Lower Plateau and inhabited than the Upper Plateau and the Temple-Temenos Area?

Besides the pottery in layer Ttf 9 there were two large sea shells. Large shells with holes were found at Phylakopi in the Sanctuary⁹⁴. Except for these shells, however nothing else was found that could be associated with a shrine.

DO WE HAVE ANOTHER KOINE?

V. Desborough argued for a Mycenaean *koine* between the Greek mainland and the central, southern Aegean during Late Helladic IIIC⁹⁵. After the disasters on the Greek mainland, contact with the central Aegean was maintained. S. Deger-Jakoltzy argued against this, stating that despite the uniformity of the pottery, the artistic style should not be called an Aegean *koine*. Instead, the material culture can be considered characteristic of an international spirit, with the comparability of the artistic styles marked by regionalism⁹⁶. A. Vlachopoulos and M. Georgiadis talk about a strong regionalism and differing developments during Late Helladic IIIC, which cannot support the existence of a *koine*⁹⁷. In the Cyclades there is no uniform picture among the islands during the Late Helladic IIIC period. Each island is open to different influences. The central Aegean has a heterogenous picture.

P. Mountjoy proposed a *koine*, an East Mainland-Aegean *Koine* for the Late Helladic IIIC Late, based on the appearance of the *amphora* (FS 70) and *hydria* (FS 128 neck-handled and

long hollow rims), often in White Ware, found in the Argolid and Attica, and on Euboea, Kea, Paros and Chios⁹⁸.

An important piece of evidence, according to Mountjoy, could be the appearance of the straight-sided krater (ring-based krater FS 282) with square rim and corresponding banding on exterior and interior as a feature of the Late Helladic IIIC Late. This krater was, until now, found only in the Argolid, Korinthia and Attica, and on Kea, Euboea, Siphnos and Chios. Recently R. Koehl⁹⁹ published similar kraters (FS 282) from the reoccupation layer from the Upper Plateau at Koukounaries (see above). The material from the Temple-Temenos Area that was just discussed could perhaps confirm the presence of a *koine*, i.e. common elements between different regions. In fact, not only do we have at Koukounaries the ring-based kraters with a square rim and banding, but also the sherd with a cross fill from the Temenos and another with the same motif from the Temple area, as well as hollow rims, White Ware, and a handle with a vertical cross. Maybe the material is not enough to attest to a *koine* between the Cyclades and the other regions. Could the vessels be imports? It is difficult to say. If a *koine* existed, it would mean that there was a strong connection between the Cyclades and the other regions.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am indebted to the late Professor D. Schilardi, the excavator of Koukounaries, for giving me the permission to publish the pottery of the Temple-Temenos Area.

REFERENCES

- ATKINSON *et alii* 1904
Atkinson, T.D./Bosanquet R.C./Edgar C.C./Evans A.J./Hogarth D.G./Mackenzie D./Smith C./Welch F. B., Excavations at Phylakopi in Melos, *Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies Suppl. Paper 4* (London: British School at Athens).
- BARBER 1987
Barber, R.L.N., *The Cyclades in the Bronze Age* (Iowa City: University of Iowa Press).
- BLEGEN/RAWSON 1966
Blegen C.W./Rawson M. (eds.), *The Palace of Nestor at Pylos in Western Messenia I. The Buildings and their Contents* (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press).
- CASKEY 1984
Caskey, M.E. The Temple at Ayia Irini: evidence for the Late Helladic IIIC phases, MacGillivray J.A./ Barber R.L.N. (eds.), *The Prehistoric Cyclades: Contributions to a Workshop on Cycladic Chronology*, (in Memoriam: John Langdon Caskey, 1908–1981), (Edinburgh), 241–254.
- DEGER-JAKOLTZY 1998
Deger-Jakoltzy, S., The Aegean islands and the breakdown of the Mycenaean palaces around 1200 B.C.. In: Karageorghis, V./Stampolidis, N.Ch. (eds.), *Eastern Mediterranean: Cyprus—Dodecanese—Crete 16th–6th cent. B.C. Proceedings of the International Symposium. Rethymnon 13–16 May 1997* (Athens), 105–120.
- DESBOROUGH 1964
Desborough, V.R.d'A. *The Last Mycenaeans and their Successors*:
⁹⁰ KOEHL 2021, 99, no. 835.
⁹¹ KOEHL 2021, 128, nos. 1178–1179.
⁹² POPHAM *et alii* 2006, 179–180, Fig. 2.14, no. 2; POPHAM/MILBURN 1971, 344–345, Fig. 7.2.
⁹³ MOUNTJOY 1999, 175–176, Fig. 50, nos. 377–379.
⁹⁴ RENFEW/CHERRY 1985, 327.
⁹⁵ DESBOROUGH 1964, 228.
⁹⁶ DEGER-JAKOLTZY 1998, 115.
⁹⁷ VLACHOPOULOS/GEORGIADIS 2015, 348.
⁹⁸ MOUNTJOY 1999, 53–54.
⁹⁹ KOEHL 2021, 128–129, nos. 1176–1177.

- an Archaeological Survey c. 1200–c. 1000 B.C.* (Oxford: Clarendon Press).
- IAKOVIDIS 1983
Iakovidis, S.E. *Late Helladic Citadels on Mainland Greece*, Monumenta Graeca and Romana 4 (Leiden: Brill).
- KATSAROU/SCHILARDI 2004
Katsarou, S./Schilardi, D.U., Emerging Neolithic and Early Cycladic settlements in Paros: Koukounaries and Sklavouna, *The Annual of the British School at Athens* 99, 23–48.
- KOEHL 2021
Koehl, R.B., *Koukounaries I Mycenaean Pottery from selected contexts* (Oxford: Archaeopress).
- KRAIKER/KUBLER 1939
Kraiker, W./Kübler, K., *Kerameikos I. Ergebnisse der Ausgrabungen. Dei Nekropolen des 12. bis 10. Jahrhunderts* (Berlin: De Gruyter).
- MOUNTJOY 1999
Mountjoy, P.A., *Regional Mycenaean Decorated Pottery* (Rahden: M. Leidorf).
- MOUNTJOY 2009
Mountjoy, P.A., LH IIIC Late: an east mainland—Aegean koine. In: Deger-Jalkotzy, S./Bächle, A.E. (eds.), *LH IIIC Chronology and Synchronisms III. LH IIIC Late and the Transition to the Early Iron Age. Proceedings of the International Workshop held at the Austrian Academy of Sciences at Vienna, February 23rd and 24th, 2007*, Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften Philosophisch-Historische Klasse Denkschriften 384, Veröffentlichungen der Mykenischen Kommission 30 (Vienna), 289–312.
- OVERBECK 1989
Overbeck, J.C., *The Bronze Age Pottery from the Kastro at Paros* (Jonsered: Paul Åströms förslag).
- POPHAM/MILBURN 1971
Popham M./Milburn, E., The Late Helladic IIIC pottery of Xeropolis (Lefkandi): a summary, *Papers of the British School at Athens* 66, 333–352.
- POPHAM *et alii* 2006
Popham M./Schofield, E./Sherratt, S., The pottery. In: Evely, D. (ed.), *Lefkandi IV. The Bronze Age: the Late Helladic IIIC Settlement at Xeropolis*, BSA Suppl. 39 (Oxford: Archaeopress), 137–231.
- RENFREW/CHERRY 1985
Renfrew, C., Cherry J.F., The other finds. In: Renfrew, C. (ed.), *The Archaeology of Cult: the Sanctuary at Phylakopi*, BSA Suppl. 18, (Oxford: Archaeopress), 299–360.
- RUBENSOHN 1917
Rubensohn, O., Die Praehistorischen und Frühgeschichtlichen Funde auf dem Burghügel von Paros, *Athenische Mitteilungen* 42, 1–98.
- SCHILARDI 1978
Σκιλάρντι, Δ., Ανασκαφή στην Πάρο, *Prakt* 133, 195–210.
- SCHILARDI 1981
Σκιλάρντι, Δ., Ανασκαφή Koukounariών Πάρου, *Prakt* 136, 269–292.
- SCHILARDI 1984A
Schilardi D.U., The LH IIIC period at the Koukounaries Acropolis, Paros. In: MacGillivray, J.A./Barber, R.L.N. (eds.), *The Prehistoric Cyclades: Contributions to a Workshop on Cycladic Chronology (in Memoriam: John Langdon Caskey, 1908–1981)* (Edinburgh: University of Edinburgh Department of Classical Archaeology), 184–206.
- SCHILARDI 1984B
Σκιλάρντι, Δ., Ανασκαφή στην Πάρο, *Prakt* 139, 263–300.
- SCHILARDI 1985
Σκιλάρντι, Δ., Ανασκαφή στην Πάρο, *Prakt* 140, 104–143.
- SCHILARDI 1986
Σκιλάρντι, Δ., Ανασκαφή Πάρου, *Prakt* 141, 169–205.
- SCHILARDI 1989
Σκιλάρντι, Δ., Ανασκαφή Πάρου, *Prakt* 144, 1989 [1992], 253–266.
- SCHILARDI 1991
Σκιλάρντι, Δ., Ανασκαφή Πάρου, *Prakt* 146, 220–255.
- SCHILARDI 1992
Schilardi, D.U., Paros and the Cyclades after the fall of the Mycenaean palaces. In: Olivier, J.P. (ed.), *Mykenaiika. Actes du IXe Colloque international sur les textes mycéniens et égéens, organisé par le Centre de l'Antiquité Grecque et Romaine de la Fondation Hellénique des Recherches Scientifiques et l'École française d'Athènes, Athènes 2–6 octobre 1990*, BCH Suppl. 25 (Paris), 621–639.
- SCHILARDI 1995
Σκιλάρντι, Δ., Παρατηρήσεις για την ακρόπολη των Koukounariών και την Μυκηναϊκή Πάρο κατά τον 12ο αι. π.Χ., *Επετηρίς Εταιρείας Κυκλαδικών Μελετών* 12, 481–506.
- SCHILARDI 2016
Schilardi, D.U., *Koukounaries, Paros. The Excavations and History of a Most Ancient Aegean Acropolis* (Athens: Paros Excavations-Center for Historical and Archaeological Studies).
- SCHILARDI 2019
Σκιλάρντι, Δ., Η Πάρος στη Μυκηναϊκή εποχή. In: Αγγελουπούλου, Α. (ed.), *Από τον κόσμο του Ομήρου. Τήνος και Κυκλάδες στη Μυκηναϊκή Εποχή* (Αθήνα), 122–133.
- SPANOS 2003–2004
Σπανός, Σ., Οι θολωτοί τάφοι των Κυκλάδων. Συγκρίσεις με τάφους των Μυκηνών και της Μεσσηνίας, Πελοποννησιακά, Τόμος ΚΖ, 23–32.
- SPANOS 2005
Σπανός, Σ., Οι σχέσεις της ηπειρωτικής Ελλάδος με τις Κυκλάδες κατά την μεσο- και την υστεροελλαδική περίοδο. Unpublished PhD thesis, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, 2005.
- SPANOS 2020
Σπανός, Σ., Παράσταση ναυαγίου σε μυκηναϊκό αγγείο από τις Koukounaries της Πάρου, Π. Καλογεράκου *et alii* (eds.), *Κυθάμιος. Τιμητικός τόμος για τον καθηγητή Γεώργιο Στυλ. Κορρέ*, ΤΟΜΟΣ Β (ΑΘΗΝΑ), 79–88.
- SPANOS 2021A
Spanos, S., The built chamber tombs of Koukounaries on Paros: new evidence. In: Katsonopoulou, D. (ed.), *Paros V. Η Πάρος ανά τους αιώνες από την προϊστορική εποχή στον 16ο αιώνα μ.Χ.: Πρακτικά Ε' Διεθνούς Επιστημονικού Συνεδρίου Αρχαιολογίας Πάρου και Κυκλάδων, Παροικία Πάρου, 21–24 Ιουνίου 2019. Paros through the Ages from Prehistoric Times to the 16th Century AD: Proceedings of the Fifth International Conference on the Archaeology of Paros and the Cyclades, Paroikia, Paros, 21–24 June 2019* (Athens), 241–250.
- SPANOS 2021B
Spanos, S., Die seltene Darstellung eines Schiffwracks in Koukounaries auf Paros, *Skyllis* 21, 100–104.
- SPANOS 2023A
Spanos, S., *The Lower Plateau during the Mycenaean Period (forthcoming)*.
- SPANOS 2023B
Spanos S., *The Mycenaean Pottery from the Temenos-Temple Area from Koukounaries (forthcoming)*.
- TELEVANTOU 2019
Televantou, X., Η Σίφος στη Μυκηναϊκή εποχή. In: Αγγελουπούλου, Α. (ed.), *Από τον κόσμο του Ομήρου. Τήνος και Κυκλάδες στη Μυκηναϊκή Εποχή* (Αθήνα), 206–215.
- FILIPPAKI 1973
Filippaki, B., Η ακρόπολις του Αγίου Ανδρέου Σίφου, *Ακρόπολη Αγίου Ανδρέα* 6, 93–103.

FILIPPAKI 1979

Filippaki, B., Ανασκαφή Ακροπόλεως Αγίου Ανδρέου Σίφνου, *Prakt* 134, 226–227.

VLACHOPOULOS/GEORGIADIS 2015

Vlachopoulos, A./Georgiadis, M., The Cyclades and the Dodecanese during the Post-Palatial period: heterogeneous

developments of a homogeneous culture. In: Stampolidis, N.Ch./Maner, Ç./Kopanias, K. (eds.), *Nostoi. Indigenous Culture, Migration and Integration in the Aegean Islands and Western Anatolia during the Late Bronze and Early Iron Ages* (Istanbul), 337–367.