

Pseira IX

The Archaeological Survey of Pseira Island Part 2



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The Intensive Surface Survey

The archaeological excavations at Pseira, Crete, were sponsored by Temple University, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, by the Archaeological Institute of Crete, and by the Archaeological Society of Crete.

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Pseira IX

The Archaeological Survey of Pseira Island Part 2

The Intensive Surface Survey

edited by

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and Richard Hope Simpson

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Contents

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS IN THE TEXT	vii
LIST OF FIGURES	ix
LIST OF PLATES	xi
PREFACE	xv
ABBREVIATIONS	xvii
PART I. METHODOLOGY AND DATA	
1. Methodology for the Archaeological Survey, <i>Philip P. Betancourt and Richard Hope Simpson</i>	3
2. The Site Data and Pottery, <i>Richard Hope Simpson and Philip P. Betancourt with contributions from Heidi M.C. Dierckx, Natalia Poulou-Papadimitriou, and David S. Reese</i>	7
PART II. STUDIES AND DISCUSSIONS	
3. Introduction to the Individual Studies, <i>Philip P. Betancourt, Costis Davaras, and Richard Hope Simpson</i>	249
4. The Two Agricultural Terraces Chosen for Excavation	251
The Excavation at Site G 2, <i>Richard Hope Simpson</i>	251
Micromorphology Report on Site G 2, <i>Paul Goldberg</i>	252
Micromorphology Report on Site G 2, <i>Julie Ann Clark</i>	253
The Excavation at Site Q 21, <i>Richard Hope Simpson</i>	254
Micromorphology Report on Site Q 21, <i>Paul Goldberg</i>	256
Micromorphology Report on Site Q 21, <i>Julie Ann Clark</i>	256
5. The Two Dams, <i>Richard Hope Simpson</i>	257
The Excavation at Site M 9	257
The Excavation at Site M 29	260
Prehistoric Dams	262

6. The Two Byzantine Farms, <i>Richard Hope Simpson and George W.M. Harrison</i>	263
The Northern Farm, Site D 8,	263
The Southern Farm, Sites L 1, L 2, L 7, and L 8	264
7. The Cove of Megali Ammos, <i>Senta German, Philip P. Betancourt,</i> <i>Richard Hope Simpson, and Natalia Poulou-Papadimitriou</i>	267
Seager's Investigations	267
The New Investigations	268
Discussion	272
8. Discussion and Conclusions, <i>Philip P. Betancourt</i>	275
Pottery Studies	275
The Chipped Stone	284
Other Artifacts and Materials	284
The Final Neolithic Period	285
The Early Minoan to Late Minoan I Period	286
The Late Minoan II to III Period	294
The Iron Age, Classical, Hellenistic, and Roman Periods	295
The Byzantine Period	296
The Late Medieval to Modern Periods	304
Conclusions on Methodology	306
CONCORDANCE OF EXCAVATION NUMBERS AND SURVEY SITE NUMBERS	307
REFERENCES	315
SITE INDEX	329
INDEX	337
FIGURES	
PLATES	

List of Illustrations in the Text

Illustration 1. Sketch plan of Site D 1	8
Illustration 2. Sketch of terrace wall front at Site D 3	9
Illustration 3. Sketch plan of the Byzantine farm at Site D 8	13
Illustration 4. Sketch plan of Site D 14, a threshing floor within the enclosure wall of Site D 8	17
Illustration 5. Sketch plan of Site D 17	19
Illustration 6. Sketch of the front of the terrace wall at Site G 1	22
Illustration 7. Sketch plan of the terrace system at Site G 2, showing the location of the trench excavated behind the upper terrace wall	23
Illustration 8. Sketch of front of terrace wall at Site G 2	23
Illustration 9. Plan and section of the excavation at Site G 2	24
Illustration 10. Sketch plan and section of terrace at Site G 4	30
Illustration 11. Sketch plan of Site H 1.	64
Illustration 12. Enlargement of the rectangular structure shown in Ill. 11	65
Illustration 13. State plan of Building EA (Site H 2)	66
Illustration 14. State plan and section of the well at Site H 3 (Area ED).	68
Illustration 15. State plan of the visible part of Building EB (Site H 4).	70
Illustration 16. State plan of the visible part of Building EC (Site H 15).	76
Illustration 17. Sketch plan of building at Site H 24.	82
Illustration 18. Plan of the terrace wall system at Site H 31	86
Illustration 19. Sketch plan of Site J 1	87
Illustration 20. Sketch plan of the Byzantine farm at Site L 1	91
Illustration 21. Sketch plan of hut at Site L 1	92
Illustration 22. Sketch plan of the sheepfold at Site L 1	92
Illustration 23. Sketch plan of the cistern at Site L 1	93

Illustration 24. Sketch plan and section of the cistern at Site L 2	94
Illustration 25. Sketch plan of threshing floor at Site L 8	98
Illustration 26. Sketch plan of stone building at Site M 2	130
Illustration 27. State plan of the dam at Site M 9 showing the location of trenches	134
Illustration 28. State plan of dam at Site M 9 showing bedrock and the location of drawn sections . .	135
Illustration 29. Section C-D through the dam at Site M 9	136
Illustration 30. Section A-B and plan of trench M 9-4	143
Illustration 31. Section E-F and plan of trench M 9-10	150
Illustration 32. Southwest section and southeast section through the dam at Site M 9	152
Illustration 33. East and south sections in trench M 9-13	153
Illustration 34. Sketch plan of Site M 10	155
Illustration 35. State plan of dam at Site M 29, showing bedrock and the location of section A-B . .	169
Illustration 36. Section A-B and location of trench M 29-2	170
Illustration 37. Section C-D through dam at Site M 29	171
Illustration 38. Sketch of terrace wall front at Site M 92	217
Illustration 39. Sketch plan and elevation of building at Site Q 2	227
Illustration 40. Sketch plan of the threshing floor at Site Q 3	228
Illustration 41. Sketch plan and section of the trench excavated in the terrace at Site Q 21	238
Illustration 42. Sketch of front of terrace wall at Site Q 21	238
Illustration 43. Sketch plan and elevation of the small cave at Site Q 23	242
Illustration 44. Table of Minoan pottery	277–280
Illustration 45. Most common Minoan shapes	282

List of Figures

- Figure 1. Ancient and modern sites on Pseira Island.
- Figure 2. Final Neolithic and Minoan sites on Pseira Island.
- Figure 3. Early Minoan sites on Pseira Island.
- Figure 4. Middle Minoan sites on Pseira Island.
- Figure 5. Middle Minoan and Late Minoan sites on Pseira Island.
- Figure 6. Late Minoan sites on Pseira Island.
- Figure 7. Sites from the First Millennium B.C. on Pseira Island.
- Figure 8. Early Byzantine sites on Pseira Island.
- Figure 9. Later Medieval and Modern sites on Pseira Island.
- Figure 10. Finds from Sites D 1 to D 8. Scale 1:3.
- Figure 11. Finds from Sites D 8 to D 10. Scale 1:3.
- Figure 12. Finds from Sites D 10 to F 6. Scale 1:3.
- Figure 13. Finds from Site G 2. Scale 1:3.
- Figure 14. Finds from Sites G 2 to G 15. Scale 1:3.
- Figure 15. Finds from Sites G 16 to G 29. Scale 1:3.
- Figure 16. Finds from Sites G 30 to G 42. Scale 1:3 except for no. **G 39.2** (Scale 1:1).
- Figure 17. Finds from Sites G 43 to G 50. Scale 1:3.
- Figure 18. Finds from Sites G 50 to G 56. Scale 1:3.
- Figure 19. Finds from Sites G 56 to H 1. Scale 1:3.
- Figure 20. Finds from Sites H 1 to H 6. Scale 1:3.
- Figure 21. Finds from Sites H 6 to H 17. Scale 1:3.
- Figure 22. Finds from Sites H 17 to H 29. Scale 1:3.
- Figure 23. Finds from Sites H 29 to L 1. Scale 1:3 except for nos. **L 1.2** and **L 1.3** (Scale 1:1).

- Figure 24. Finds from Sites L 1 and L 2. Scale 1:3.
- Figure 25. Finds from Sites L 2 to L 13. Scale 1:3.
- Figure 26. Finds from Sites L 13 to L 27. Scale 1:3 except for no. **L 25.5** (Scale 1:1).
- Figure 27. Finds from Sites L 28 to L 39. Scale 1:3 except for nos. **L 33.2**, **L 33.3**, and **L 36.3** (Scale 1:1).
- Figure 28. Finds from Sites L 39 to L 47. Scale 1:3 except for no. **L 44.3** (Scale 1:1).
- Figure 29. Finds from Sites L 48 to M 8. Scale 1:3 except for nos. **L 48.3** and **L 49.6** (Scale 1:1).
- Figure 30. Finds from Sites M 8 to M 9. Scale 1:3.
- Figure 31. Finds from Site M 9. Scale 1:3 except for nos. **M 9.24** to **M 9.25** and **M 9.35** and **M 9.47** (Scale 1:1).
- Figure 32. Finds from Site M 9. Scale 1:3 except for nos. **M 9.59** and **M 9.60** (Scale 1:1).
- Figure 33. Finds from Sites M 9 to M 19. Scale 1:3.
- Figure 34. Finds from Sites M 19 to M 26. Scale 1:3 except for no. **M 26.3** (Scale 1:1).
- Figure 35. Finds from Sites M 26 to M 33. Scale 1:3.
- Figure 36. Finds from Sites M 34 to M 41. Scale 1:3 except for no. **M 40.2** (Scale 1:1).
- Figure 37. Finds from Sites M 42 to M 50. Scale 1:3 except for nos. **M 43.3**, **M 48.3**, **M 50.2**, and **M 50.3** (Scale 1:1).
- Figure 38. Finds from Sites M 51 to M 68. Scale 1:3 except for no. **M 57.2** (Scale 1:1).
- Figure 39. Finds from Sites M 68 to M 84. Scale 1:3 except for no. **M 78.2** (Scale 1:1).
- Figure 40. Finds from Sites M 84 to P 8. Scale 1:3.
- Figure 41. Finds from Sites P 8 to Q 9. Scale 1:3.
- Figure 42. Finds from Sites Q 10 to Q 18. Scale 1:3 except for no. **Q 14.1** (Scale 1:1).
- Figure 43. Finds from Sites Q 19 to Q 21. Scale 1:3 except for nos. **Q 20.1**, **Q 20.2**, **Q 21.4**, **Q 21.8**, and **Q 21.9** (Scale 1:1).
- Figure 44. Finds from Sites Q 21 to Q 23. Scale 1:3 except for nos. **Q 21.10**, **Q 21.11**, and **Q 22.5** to **Q 22.8** (Scale 1:1).
- Figure 45. Finds from Sites Q 23 to Q 32. Scale 1:3.
- Figure 46. Plan of the dam at site M 9 showing locations of trenches.
- Figure 47. Plan of dam at site M 9 showing bedrock and locations of sections.

List of Plates

- Plate 1A. Site D 1, stone enclosure, showing the best-preserved wall (on the south), looking west.
- Plate 1B. Site D 2, orthostate slabs (part of a threshing floor?).
- Plate 2A. Site D 3, terrace, looking west (1986).
- Plate 2B. Site D 4, showing an olive tree at the upper left of photograph, looking north (1991).
- Plate 3A. Site D 8, west wall of the Byzantine enclosure, looking south-southeast (1988).
- Plate 3B. Site D 8, west wall, looking south-southwest (1988).
- Plate 4A. Site D 8, northeast wall, looking south (1988).
- Plate 4B. Site D 17, terrace wall (1988).
- Plate 5A. Site D 17, distant view looking northeast (1988).
- Plate 5B. Site G 1, terrace front looking north (1987).
- Plate 6A. Site G 2, terrace before excavation, looking west (1987).
- Plate 6B. Site G 2, front of terrace before excavation, looking northwest (1987).
- Plate 7A. Site G 2 after excavation, looking southeast (1987).
- Plate 7B. Site G 2, terrace front after excavation, looking northwest (1990).
- Plate 8A. Terraced area with Sites G 4, G 1, and other sites above stream confluence, looking west (1987).
- Plate 8B. Mass of reddish-brown colored plant cells associated with stone fragments, quartz, and clay. Length of frame 1.3 mm.
- Plate 9A. Clear glass sherd in the center-left part of the photograph mixed within a clayey matrix. Length of frame 1.3 mm.
- Plate 9B. Large glass sherd within clayey matrix. Length of frame 1.3 mm.
- Plate 9C. Volcanic glass fragments within matrix. Length of frame 1.3 mm.
- Plate 10A. Mass of reddish-brown colored plant cells. Length of frame 520 micrometers.
- Plate 10B. Modern root with faecal pellets of mites with glass sherd. Length of frame 1.3 mm.

- Plate 10C. Note the striotuble (the circular concentration of matrix material) in the central part of the photograph. Length of frame 1.3 mm.
- Plate 11A. Same as Plate 10C but in cross-polarized light (XPL). Length of frame 1.3 mm.
- Plate 11B. Aggregated clay mixed with quartz sand and rock fragments. Length of frame 1.3 mm.
- Plate 11C. Decomposed organic matter in voids. Length of frame 1.3 mm.
- Plate 12A. Detailed view showing decomposed organic matter in a large void in the center. Length of frame 520 micrometers.
- Plate 12B. Spongy organic matter within the matrix. Length of frame 520 micrometers.
- Plate 12C. Coarse micro-contrasted particles intimately mixed into the matrix. Length of frame 520 micrometers.
- Plate 13A. Site G 4, terrace adjoining streambed, looking southwest (1987).
- Plate 13B. Site G 7, terrace front looking west (1987).
- Plate 14A. Megali Ammos (Area E) as seen from the sea (1991).
- Plate 14B. Northeast end of the beach at Megali Ammos, showing many blocks of metacarbonate (right and center) and the sandy beach (at left), looking inland (1991).
- Plate 15A. Site H 1, general view of threshing floors, looking southeast (1987).
- Plate 15B. Site H 2 (Building EA) looking south (1991).
- Plate 16A. Site H 3 (well), looking northwest (1991).
- Plate 16B. Entrance to the well, looking west (1991).
- Plate 17A. Site H 4 (Building EB), Room EB 2, northeast corner, partly excavated, looking northwest (1991).
- Plate 17B. Site H 15 (Building EC), looking northwest (1991).
- Plate 18A. Site H 15 (Building EC) (1991).
- Plate 18B. Site H 24, sheepfold, looking northeast (1987).
- Plate 19A. Site H 30, terrace, as seen from uphill, looking southwest (1991).
- Plate 19B. Site H 31 (Building EE), looking northwest (1991).
- Plate 20. Site J 1, sheepfold, looking south (1987).
- Plate 20B. Site L 1, Byzantine farm, general view looking south, from near cistern L 2 (1987).
- Plate 21A. Site L 1, circuit wall on south side, looking southeast (1987).
- Plate 21B. Site L 1, circuit wall, showing the corner to the northwest, toward cisterns, looking northwest (1987).
- Plate 22A. Site L 1, orthostatic slabs near the southeast corner, from interior, looking south (1987).
- Plate 22B. Site L 1, south cistern before clearing, looking southeast (1986).
- Plate 23A. Site L 1, north cistern after clearing, looking north (1991).
- Plate 23B. Site L 1, south cistern after clearing, looking south (1990).

- Plate 24A. Site L 1, sheepfold, looking southwest (1987).
- Plate 24B. Site L 8, threshing floor, looking southwest (1991).
- Plate 25A. Site M 1, Katsouni Peninsula, where the main part of the Minoan town is located, as seen from the sea looking northeast.
- Plate 25B. Site M 9, south part of dam before excavation, looking south (1988).
- Plate 26. Site M 9, looking south along dam, after excavation (1990).
- Plate 27A. Site M 9, front of dam after excavation, looking southwest (1990).
- Plate 27B. Site M 9, debris at front of dam, after excavation, looking southwest (1990).
- Plate 28. Site M 9, after excavation, looking northeast along the dam (1990).
- Plate 29. Site M 9, uphill side of the dam (1990).
- Plate 30. Site M 9, cover slabs of dam at south end, looking north (1990).
- Plate 30B. Site M 9, cover slabs at south end of dam, looking northeast (1990).
- Plate 31A. Site M 9, silt behind dam (top of Excavation Units M 9-13-3 and M 9-10-2), looking southeast (1990).
- Plate 31B. Site M 9, south part of dam after excavation, looking south (1990).
- Plate 32A. Site M 9, silt behind dam (top of Excavation Units M 9-13-3 and M 9-10-2), looking south (1990).
- Plate 32B. Site M 9, lowest part of Minoan silt, looking southwest, showing position of micromorphology samples in Unit M 9-10, above bed of stream (1990).
- Plate 33A. Site M 9, south part of dam after excavation, looking southwest (1990).
- Plate 33B. Site M 9, central part of dam, showing trench M 9-13 after excavation, looking east.
- Plate 34A. Site M 9, junction of north end of dam with terrace wall (trench M 9-6, Unit M 9-6-2), looking northeast (1990).
- Plate 34B. Site M 9, core of dam in north part, after partial excavation of M 9-4-4, looking north (1989).
- Plate 35A. Site M 10, general view looking west (1988).
- Plate 35B. Site M 10, orthostatic slabs in northwest and southwest walls, looking north (1988).
- Plate 36A. M 29, dam after excavation, looking north-northeast (1989).
- Plate 36B. Site M 29, preserved part of front of dam after excavation, looking north (1989).
- Plate 37A. Site M 29, west part of dam after excavation, showing remaining core of dam, looking southwest (1989).
- Plate 37B. Site M 29, west part of dam after excavation, showing remaining core of dam, looking west (1989).
- Plate 38A. Site M 58 (Building FA), megalithic wall at corner, looking north (1991).
- Plate 38B. Site M 92, terrace front looking south (1988).
- Plate 39A. Site Q 2, stone hut, looking southeast (1987).

Plate 39B. Site Q 3, threshing floor, showing slabs angled outward at ca. 45° looking northwest.

Plate 40A. Site Q 21, terrace front before excavation, looking west (1988).

Plate 40B. Dusty void coatings (plane-polarized light). Width of field 1.3 mm.

Plate 41A. Coated voids (cross-polarized light). Width of field 1.3 mm.

Plate 41B. Coated voids (plane-polarized light). Width of field 1.3 mm.

Plate 42A. Voids (cross-polarized light). Width of field 1.3 mm.

Plate 42B. Ooids (plane-polarized light). Width of field 1.3 mm.

Plate 43A. Plaster-like fragment (plane-polarized light). Width of field 1.3 mm.

Plate 43B. Plaster-like fragment (cross-polarized light). Width of field 1.3 mm.

Plate 44. Site Q 23. Walled entrance of cave, looking southwest (1990).

Preface

The information presented in this volume includes the main results of the intensive surface survey undertaken as a part of the collaboration between Costis Davaras and Philip Betancourt to investigate Pseira Island. It has shown that the residents of Pseira used the resources of their small homeland in a very thorough way. They used the land for intensive agriculture and animal husbandry, quarried bedrock formations to obtain stone for building purposes, dammed up ravines to assist with water management, cut local wood for fuel, collected fish and other marine life for food, and used their small, protected harbor for seafaring. Most of the aspects of the interaction between the human residents of the island and their natural environment are addressed in one way or another by the work of the survey. The survey has discovered a large amount of evidence for the reconstruction of the history of the tiny island, and this new information helps us to better understand its history.

The Pseira Survey was conducted over a period of several years, in the same seasons as the excavation of the settlement, so that the two parts of the project could complement one another, and staff could be shared between the two classes of investigations. The methodology used for the surface survey recorded all locations with material, collected all sherds and other artifacts that were observed, and retained all material for future study. Selected survey locations were excavated to contribute additional information. This methodology was very time-intensive, but the authors are satisfied that the results, which represent one of the closest views ever attempted for a Minoan landscape, justify the effort; many new conclusions emerge from this study.

Philip P. Betancourt

Abbreviations

The following abbreviations are used in the reporting of the basic data from individual sites (Chapter 2):

3. *Ht A.S.L.:*
A.S.L., above sea level
4. *Site type:*
ACO, artifact collection
TER, terrace(s)
5. *Rock type:*
CAL, calcrete
CAS, calcareous sandstone
LIM, limestone
MET, metacarbonate
PHY, phyllite
6. *Soil type:*
BML, brown Mediterranean lithosols
CAL, calcrete
CAS, calcareous sandstone
CLI, calcareous lithosols
COL, colluvium
ELBM, extreme lithosolic brown Mediterranean
ELRM, extreme lithosolic red Mediterranean
RML, red Mediterranean lithosols
7. *Vegetation:*
DENSE, heavy cover
LIGHT, light cover
- MED, moderate cover
VLIGHT, very light cover
8. *Surface visibility:*
EXC, excellent
GOOD, good
MOD, moderate
POOR, poor
VPOOR, very poor
10. *Structures:*
TER, terrace(s)
11. *Pottery summary:*
VTHICK, very large amount, 1 sherd or more per 10 sq m
THICK, large amount, 1 sherd per 10–24 sq m
NORM, normal/average amount, 1 sherd per 25–74 sq m
SPARSE, small amount, 1 sherd per 75–199 sq m
VSPARSE, very small amount, 1 sherd or less per 200 sq m

Part I

Methodology and Data

Methodology for the Archaeological Survey

Philip P. Betancourt and Richard Hope Simpson

The goals and objectives of the ground survey, and of the survey project in general, are described in *Pseira VIII*. That volume also includes information on other aspects of the multi-stage research plan. This second volume is concerned with the intensive ground survey and its data, the excavations at selected sites, and the interpretation of the data.

The island of Pseira was the study area for this project. The definition of the area chosen for investigation was based on legal and practical as well as theoretical considerations. The coast of Crete opposite the island was not included in the official permit, but the permit's boundaries allowed a geographic definition that must have been meaningful in antiquity. Whether or not the island of Pseira would turn out to be a region that also consisted of a cultural system (such as has been described by Binford 1964, 426) was not apparent at the beginning of the project. The methodology had to ensure the collection of as much data as possible, to determine whether the island was sufficiently self-sustaining to suggest such a cultural system. The team also needed to understand the relations with nearby parts of Crete. Regional relations must have played an important role in the development of Pseira, and the situation in Crete opposite the island was taken into consideration both during the survey and during the

interpretation phase. Because the goals of the project included an examination of the changes and developments that took place on Pseira over a long period of time, the methodology needed to address both changes in the location of human activities on the island and the nature of those activities that were specific to a particular time and place.

The conditions on Pseira itself were important in the formulation of the research plan. Site visibility was one of the most important factors. For most archaeological surveys in Crete and elsewhere in the Aegean area, recent agriculture and building operations, soil deposition, heavy vegetation, and other factors have destroyed or masked ancient sites (Hope Simpson 1984; 1985). In some parts of Crete, up to 30% of the landscape cannot be observed at all (Hope Simpson 1983 a, 46). Because of this situation, a recording of less than 10 sites per square kilometer is a common situation in archaeological surveys in this part of the world. Examples include the following:

Hagiofarango region, Crete, 55 sites in ca. 21 sq km (Blackman and Branigan 1977; Branigan 1983)

Kommos, Crete, 125 sites in ca. 20 sq km (Hope Simpson 1983 b)

Lasithi, Crete, 77 sites in ca. 60–70 sq km (Watrous 1982)

Melos, 119 sites in under 200 sq km (Renfrew and Wagstaff, eds., 1982)

Southern Argolid, 328 sites in 20% of ca. 225 sq km (Runnels and van Andel 1987)

Keban Reservoir area, Turkey, 52 sites in 323 sq km (Whallon 1979)

Pseira Island has some atypical features, even when compared with the characteristics of the larger land-mass of nearby Crete (Kolodny 1968). Preliminary observations of the landscape by the two authors and others indicated that, because of the high visibility on Pseira Island, locations with cultural remains could be observed more easily than

in many other places. In terms of potential site recording, preliminary study showed that site density would be higher than in many of the other surveys (preliminary surveys without picking up artifacts were made by Betancourt in 1984, and by Hope Simpson, Betancourt, and McEnroe in 1985). A decision was made to record as much of the landscape as possible, and to define a site as any location with pottery or other evidence of human activity, a somewhat different definition than that used for many other surveys in Greece. The small size of the area to be investigated (1.75 sq km) and the extremely high density of sites to be expected suggested the need for a different methodology from that employed for larger regions with different conditions.

The Topography of Pseira

The topography of Pseira was one of the determining factors in the patterns of settlement and land use on the island, and it was an important consideration in the formulation of a research plan to investigate the island. Pseira has only a little relatively flat land, with many steep hillsides and some highly dangerous cliffs (Davaras, Betancourt, and Farand 1992). The coast has steep cliffs at the north and west, but the island is easily accessible from the sea at the south and east, facing Crete, which lies less than three kilometers away. One good harbor and several smaller coves are located on the southeastern coastline. The surface bedrock, mostly limestone and phyllite with a few small areas of other rocks, is visible at many places on the island. The

island is small enough to be walked easily, and all parts capable of sustaining agriculture are accessible by foot.

The soil is shallow. It consists mainly of Red Mediterranean Lithosols (terra rossa) over the limestone and Brown Mediterranean Lithosols over the phyllite. At the north of the island where the landscape is swept by winter storms, almost no soil at all is present. Elsewhere, the soil is sufficiently deep for small-scale agriculture, but terracing is necessary to produce level areas, retain moisture, and prevent erosion. The terraces are clearly visible.

Pseira has no facilities for staying overnight (except camping). The island has no water, very little shade, and only low vegetation. It is uninhabited.

The Methodology for the Surface Survey

In the ground survey of Pseira Island, an attempt was made to record the entire landscape except where steepness of terrain made the process impossibly dangerous. The island was divided into 500-meter grid-squares, and each square was assigned a

letter (Fig. 1). The team of survey personnel walked across the landscape with personnel ca. 5 to 10 meters apart in contiguous or slightly overlapping transects, and sites were numbered consecutively within each grid-square. The staff went out to the island

each day by boat and returned each afternoon to the base at Mochlos.

For the Pseira survey, a site is defined as a location or area with cultural artifacts (such as sherds, stone tools, or roof tiles) and/or architectural remains (terrace walls, building foundations, or other remains). This definition does not attempt to distinguish between “sites” and what has been called “scatters or off-site material” or “off-site scatter” or “background noise”(Gallant 1986; Hayden, Moody, and Rackham 1992, 301; Watrous et al. 1993, 218; Cherry, Davis, and Mantzourani, eds., 1991; Banning 2002, 19–20). It avoids subjective decisions in the field on whether or not a location with cultural remains should be fully recorded or simply included into a larger category. The methodology fully records whatever is found, allowing for subsequent interpretation based on as much data as can be recovered. It also rejects the methodology that only picks up sherds every 10 to 25 meters (i.e., Nixon, et al., 1990, 214). The authors feel that decisions in the field do not always identify the character of a location where human activity once took place, and that the careful recording of even small locations with evidence for human activity provides the potential for better interpretation later once the larger body of data is studied.

The survey staff consisted of 3 to 5 persons each season. Under the supervision of the leader (Richard Hope Simpson), the area to be surveyed was walked with the survey team in a systematic manner, and all observed sherds and other movable artifacts were collected, retained, and subsequently studied. The team leader recorded the information listed in the catalog of data (see below). A more intense survey was conducted in the cemetery area (Betancourt and Davaras, eds., 2002; 2003).

Sherds and other artifacts were studied by the survey team in the evening of the day following their collection (allowing time for washing, if necessary), under the supervision of Philip Betancourt, with assistance from Natalia Poulou-Papadimitriou and other specialists. The survey members wrote a preliminary report on each site, and in consultation with the team leader and with Betancourt, they selected sherds and other items to be accessioned for full description and catalog entries. The remainder of the pottery was stored for later study. Accessioned objects were cataloged,

drawn, photographed, and studied in detail by the registrar and her staff, and appropriate specialists studied individual items. Registrar for the length of the project was Mary Betancourt, with assistance from Catherine McEnroe (1985), Heidi M.C. Dierckx (1987–1989), and Laurie Schmitt (1990).

Pottery, the largest body of artifactual material available from any surface survey in Crete, received detailed attention (Figs. 2–9). In 1989–1990, each unit of pottery was recorded by Philip Betancourt in consultation with Natalia Poulou-Papadimitriou using the format devised jointly by P.P. Betancourt and L.V. Watrous and first used for the publication of the pottery from Kommos (Betancourt 1990 a; Watrous 1992). Additional examples of the pottery were accessioned and cataloged in order to provide illustrations of the classes of pottery discovered in the survey. The objective was to provide a detailed statistical picture of the pottery with individual illustrations of particular examples. All the material was subsequently stored in the INSTAP Study Center for East Crete, in Pacheia Ammos.

METHODOLOGY FOR THE SELECTIVE EXCAVATIONS

The survey was planned to consist of several stages, and the excavation of selected survey sites was an important aspect of the study process. The sites were chosen to add specific types of additional information to the data derived from surface examination. In addition to the excavations at the town and cemetery, the following sites were chosen for small, additional excavations:

1. Two agricultural terraces, Sites G 2 and Q 21
2. The two dams, Sites M 9 and M 29
3. The well at Megali Ammos, Site H 3
4. Three buildings at Megali Ammos, Sites H 2, H 4, and H 15
5. A threshing floor, Site Q 22

Although a decision to excavate some of the survey sites was made before the project began, the choice of what sites to excavate and how many resources to commit to their excavation was not made until after the survey had contributed enough information for a proper decision. The choice was based mainly on the amount of new information to be

gained from excavation as opposed to the recording of surface features and artifacts, taking into consideration the available resources that could be committed to this aspect of the project.

Two agricultural terraces were chosen for excavation. One of them was on limestone bedrock (Site G 2), and the other was on phyllite (Site Q 21). In both cases, the walls still retained substantial soil, and no Byzantine surface sherds had been found in the vicinities of either site. One of them (Site Q 21) had no sherds on the surface, suggesting a methodological check on the information to be gained from excavating a survey site for which no artifacts were available before excavation. Excavations consisted mainly of trenches behind (i.e., uphill from) the walls, using the normal excavation practices for the Pseira project, including 100% dry sieving and selective micromorphology. Excavation was carried out in 20 cm deep passes except where the stratigraphy dictated shallower successive levels.

The two dams were excavated in detail, with several trenches at each location. The aims of the

excavations included recovery of information about the date of construction, materials and methods of construction, and periods of use.

Two architectural features at the cove of Megali Ammos were excavated. A well described by Seager (1910) was re-opened (Site H 3). The excavation included the removal of a stratum below the water table not reached by Seager. Nearby buildings at the cove were partly excavated (Sites H 2, H 4, and H 15). In all cases, the main objectives of the small and limited excavations were to ascertain the dates of construction and, so far as was possible, the construction methods.

One threshing floor (Site Q 22) was chosen for a small excavation. The objective was to confirm or deny what was supposed on architectural grounds, that the feature was Byzantine. The small excavation took only a short time to achieve its objective, demonstrating that the feature had been constructed by the Early Christian residents of the island. It has already been published (Betancourt and Davaras, eds., 2002, 113–114).

The Site Data and Pottery

Richard Hope Simpson and Philip P. Betancourt

with contributions from
*Heidi M.C. Dierckx (stone tools), Natalia Poulou-Papadimitriou (Byzantine pottery),
 and David S. Reese (fauna)*

Site B 1

1. Visited: 22 Jul 87. 2. Map ref.: 8665E 5980N. 3. Ht A.S.L.: 40 m. 4. Site type: Modern cairn. 5. Rock type: LIM. 6. Soil type: RML. 7. Vegetation: VLIGHT. 8. Surface visibility: Good. 9. Dimensions: ca. 2 m at base. 10. Structures: Pyramid of loose, piled stones. 11.

Pottery summary: None. 12. Date(s): Modern. 13. Other movable artifacts: None. 14. Other comments: The cairn at this location is an artificial landmark for navigation placed on almost bare limestone.

Site D 1 (Ill. 1, Fig. 10, Pl. 1A)

Site D 1	Rim	Handle	Base	Spout	Leg	Body	Total	%
<i>Minoan Fine Fabrics</i>								
1. Closed vessel, no paint, EM-LM						2	2	11.1
2. Closed vessel, no paint	1						1	5.6
3. Closed vessel, dark paint (D 1.1)						1	1	5.6
4. Conical cup (D 1.2)	1		1				2	11.2
<i>Minoan Coarse Fabrics</i>								
5. Closed vessel, no paint						3	3	16.7
<i>Minoan Phyllite Fabrics</i>								
6. Tripod cooking pot, MM-LM	1					6	7	38.9
7. Closed vessel (D 1.3)	1						1	5.6
<i>Byzantine Fabrics</i>								
8. Amphora						1	1	5.6

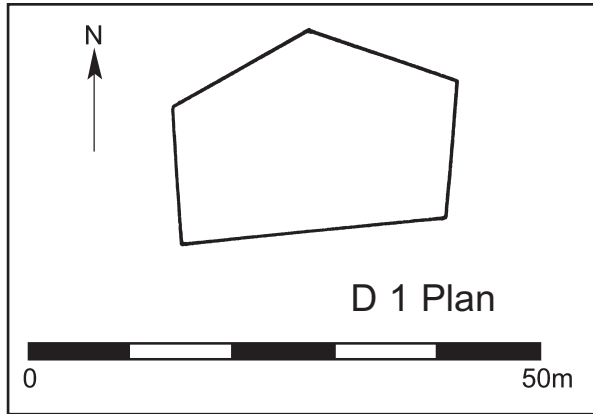


Illustration 1. Sketch plan of Site D 1.

1. *Visited*: 21 Jul 87. 2. *Map ref.*: -9100E -6420N. 3. *Ht A.S.L.*: 70 m. 4. *Site type*: Walled enclosure. 5. *Rock type*: PHY. 6. *Soil type*: BML. 7. *Vegetation*: LIGHT. 8. *Surface visibility*: GOOD. 9. *Dimensions*: ca. 26 x 20 m (max interior dimensions). 10. *Structures*: Pentagonal enclosure. 11. *Pottery summary*: 16 Minoan (NORM); 1 Classical/Hellenistic; 1 Byzantine. 12. *Date(s)*: MM; LM I; Classical; Byzantine. 13. *Other movable artifacts*:

None. 14. *Other comments*: The enclosure has walls of stone with soil bonding. Maximum thickness of the walls is 1.85 m, and maximum height preserved is 0.65 m. The south wall is 0.80 m thick; it has two faces with a fill of soil and small stones between them. Most sherds were found within the enclosure (Illustration 1).

MINOAN POTTERY

D 1.1 (PS 1125). Closed vessel, body sherd. Max dim 2.6. A fine fabric (reddish yellow, 7.5YR 7/6). Dark slip on exterior; added paint not preserved. *Date*: MM I–III.

D 1.2 (PS 1126). Conical cup, base sherd. D of base 4. A fine fabric (reddish yellow, 7.5YR 7/6), with inclusions. Thin base and walls. *Comments*: In the town, most thin-walled conical cups of this class are from LM I. They occur both with plain bases (as here) and with pronounced bases (see no. **D 2.1**). The shape is the most common fine vessel in LM I contexts. *Date*: LM I.

CLASSICAL/HELLENISTIC POTTERY

D 1.3 (PS 1124). Closed vessel, base sherd. D of base 8.0. A fine fabric (reddish yellow, 5YR 7/6). Molded base. Traces of dark slip. *Date*: Classical period.

Site D 2 (Fig. 10, Pl. 1B)

Site D 2	Rim	Handle	Base	Spout	Leg	Body	Total	%
<i>Minoan Coarse Fabrics</i>								
1. Closed vessel, no paint, EM–LM		1	1				2	15.4
<i>Minoan Mirabello Fabric, Cooking Class</i>								
2. Tripod cooking pot, EM–LM IA		1					1	7.7
<i>Minoan Phyllite Fabrics</i>								
3. Cooking dish, MM–LM						2	2	15.4
4. Tripod cooking pot, MM–LM						4	4	30.8
<i>Minoan Fine Phyllite Fabrics</i>								
5. Conical cup, LM I (D 2.1)			1				1	7.7
<i>Byzantine Fabrics</i>								
6. Amphora (D 2.2)	1	1				1	3	23.1

1. *Visited*: 21 Jul 87. 2. *Map ref.*: -9140E -6400N. 3. *Ht A.S.L.*: 80 m. 4. *Site type*: Structure of orthostatic stones; ACO. 5. *Rock type*: PHY. 6. *Soil type*: BML. 7. *Vegetation*: LIGHT (light scrub). 8. *Surface visibility*: GOOD. 9. *Dimensions*: ca. 6 x 3 m. 10. *Structures*: Upright phyllite and limestone slabs (part of a threshing floor enclosure?). 11. *Pottery summary*: 10 Minoan (THICK); 3 Byzantine (VSPARSE). 12. *Date(s)*: EM–LM IA;

EM–LM; MM–LM; LM I; Byzantine. 13. *Other movable artifacts*: None. 14. *Other comments*: Some upright stones here may have been part of a threshing floor of uncertain shape, perhaps oval. An upright phyllite slab is 0.71 x 0.19 m (ht 0.60 m), and two upright limestone slabs are 0.85 x 0.08 m (ht. 0.45 m) and 1.10 x 0.10 m (ht 0.45 m) respectively. The sherds were found within the 6 x 3 m area and its immediate vicinity.

MINOAN POTTERY

D 2.1 (PS 1145). Conical cup, base sherd. D of base 4. A fine phyllite fabric (light red, 2.5YR 6/6). Convex profile; slightly pronounced base. *Comments:* See no. **D 1.2**. *Date:* LM I.

BYZANTINE POTTERY

D 2.2 (PS 1144). Closed vessel (amphora?), body sherd. Max dim 6.1. A coarse, hard fabric (dark gray, 10YR 4/1, with the interior red, 10R 5/8), with off-white and gray inclusions. Convex profile; grooves on exterior. *Date:* 8th century.

Site D 3 (Ill. 2, Pl. 2A)

1. *Visited:* 21 Jul 87. 2. *Map ref.:* -9245E -6465N. 3. *Ht A.S.L.:* 110 m. 4. *Site type:* TER. 5. *Rock type:* PHY. 6. *Soil type:* BML. 7. *Vegetation:* LIGHT. 8. *Surface visibility:* MOD. 9. *Dimensions:* ca. 5 m NE-SW x 1 m high. 10. *Structures:* Terrace walls, mainly of metacarbonate. 11. *Pottery summary:* None. 12. *Date(s):* Presumably Minoan. 13. *Other movable artifacts:* None. 14. *Other comments:* Two terrace walls, constructed mainly with metacarbonate blocks, were measured here. One (not illustrated) has a preserved length of 4.60 m (ht preserved 0.85 m), and its largest blocks are 1.15 x 0.35 m, 1.23 x 0.38 m, 0.95 x 0.33 m, and 1.13 x 0.35 m. The other wall (Illustration 2) has a preserved length of 2.80 m (ht preserved 1.10 m), and its largest blocks are 1.30 x 0.45 m, 1.35 x 0.20 m, 1.25 x 0.12 m, and 0.65 x 0.50 m.

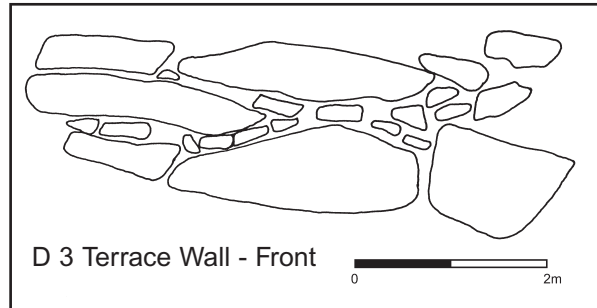


Illustration 2. Sketch of terrace wall front at Site D 3.

Site D 4 (Fig. 10, Pl. 2B)

Site D 4	Rim	Handle	Base	Spout	Leg	Body	Total	%
<i>Minoan Coarse Fabrics</i>								
1. Closed vessel, no paint, EM-LM						2	2	16.7
<i>Minoan Phyllite Fabrics</i>								
2. Closed vessel, no paint, LM-LM			1			2	3	25.0
3. Vessel	1						1	8.3
<i>Classical/Hellenistic Fabrics</i>								
4. Open vessel (D 4.1)	1						1	8.3
<i>Byzantine Fabrics</i>								
5. Open vessel (D 4.2)			1				1	8.3
6. Amphora (?)						4	4	33.3

1. *Visited:* 22 Jul 87. 2. *Map ref.:* 9290E 6350N. 3. *Ht A.S.L.:* 104 m. 4. *Site type:* ACO. 5. *Rock type:* LIM. 6. *Soil type:* RML. 7. *Vegetation:* LIGHT. 8. *Surface visibility:* EXC. 9. *Dimensions:* ca. 20 x 20 m. 10. *Structures:* None. 11. *Pottery summary:* 6 Minoan (NORM); 1 Classical/Hellenistic; 5 Byzantine (SPARSE). 12.

Date(s): EM-LM; MM-LM; Hellenistic; Byzantine. 13. *Other movable artifacts:* None. 14. *Other comments:* A medium-sized, partly wild and partly cultivated (grafted) olive tree is in the center of the collection area. The tree is by far the largest on Pseira. Julie A. Clark collected soil samples here (Clark 2004, 50-51).

CLASSICALHELLENISTIC POTTERY

D 4.1 (PS 1130). Open vessel, rim sherd. D of rim 24. A fine fabric (light red, 2.5YR 6/6). Outturned rim; straight profile. Dark slip on interior and exterior. *Date*: Hellenistic.

BYZANTINE POTTERY

D 4.2 (PS 1129). Open vessel, base sherd. D of base 20. A fine fabric (light red, 2.5YR 6/8). Ring base. Two wheelmade lines on interior of base. *Date*: 7th century.

Site D 5 (Fig. 10)

Site D 5	Rim	Handle	Base	Spout	Leg	Body	Total	%
<i>Byzantine Fabrics</i>								
Bowl (D 5.1)						1	1	100

1. *Visited*: 22 Jul 87. 2. *Map ref.*: -9055E -6460N. 3. *Ht A.S.L.*: 52 m. 4. *Site type*: Modern cairn. 5. *Rock type*: PHY. 6. *Soil type*: BML. 7. *Vegetation*: MED. 8. *Surface visibility*: GOOD. 9. *Dimensions*: About 2 m at base. 10. *Structures*: Pyramid of loose, piled stones. 11. *Pottery summary*: 1 Byzantine. 12. *Date(s)*: Byzantine; Modern. 13. *Other movable artifacts*: None. 14. *Other comments*:

The structure at this site is a cairn for navigation and orientation.

BYZANTINE POTTERY

D 5.1 (PS 2231). Bowl, body sherd. Max dim 2.4. A coarse fabric (light red, 2.5YR 6/8). Almost straight profile. *Date*: 6th to 7th century.

Site D 6 (Fig. 10)

Site D 6	Rim	Handle	Base	Spout	Leg	Body	Total	%
<i>Minoan Fine Fabrics</i>								
1. Straight-sided cup, MM I-III						1	1	4.5
<i>Minoan Coarse Fabrics</i>								
2. Closed vessel, no paint, EM-MM			1			4	5	22.7
3. Cup, MM I-III (D 6.1)			1				1	4.5
4. Closed vessel, dark slip, MM I-III (D 6.2)			1				1	4.5
5. Conical cup, LM I			1				1	4.5
<i>Minoan Phyllite Fabrics</i>								
6. Tripod cooking pot, MM-LM	1	2				9	12	54
7. Tripod vessel, thin oval section leg					1		1	4.5

1. *Visited*: 21 Jul 87. 2. *Map ref.*: -9170E -6450N. 3. *Ht A.S.L.*: 56 m. 4. *Site type*: TER; ACO. 5. *Rock type*: PHY. 6. *Soil type*: BML. 7. *Vegetation*: LIGHT. 8. *Surface visibility*: GOOD. 9. *Dimensions*: ca. 20 x 20 m. 10. *Structures*: TER. 11. *Pottery summary*: 22 Minoan (THICK). 12. *Date(s)*: EM-LM; MM I-III; MM-LM; LM I. 13. *Other movable artifacts*: None. 14. *Other comments*: None.

base. Dark slip on interior; exterior surface not preserved; added paint not preserved. *Date*: MM I-III.

D 6.2 (PS 1107). Closed vessel, base sherd. D of base 6. A coarse fabric (reddish yellow, 5YR 7/6). Flat base. Dark slip on exterior; added paint not preserved. *Comments*: The jug is the most common shape using this type of base. See Betancourt and Silverman 1991, no. 402 (Gournia). *Date*: MM I-III.

MINOAN POTTERY

D 6.1 (PS 1108). Cup, base sherd. D of base 5. A coarse fabric (reddish yellow, 7.5YR 7/6). Thin, flat

Site D 7 (Fig. 10)

Site D 7	Rim	Handle	Base	Spout	Leg	Body	Total	%
<i>Minoan Fine Fabrics</i>								
1. Straight-sided cup, MM II-LM I (D 7.2)						1	1	7.1
<i>Minoan Coarse Fabrics</i>								
2. Closed vessel, no paint, EM-LM						5	5	35.7
3. Bowl, MM I-LM IA (D 7.1)						1	1	7.1
4. Straight-sided cup, MM I-LM IB						1	1	7.1
<i>Minoan Mirabello Fabric, Cooking Class</i>								
5. Tripod cooking pot, thin oval section leg					1		1	7.1
<i>Minoan Phyllite Fabrics</i>								
6. Cooking dish, MM-LM	1						1	7.1
7. Tripod cooking pot, MM-LM						3	3	21.4
<i>Byzantine Fabrics</i>								
8. Amphora (D 7.4)		1					1	7.1

1. *Visited:* 21 Jul 87. 2. *Map ref.:* -9250E -6470N. 3. *Ht A.S.L.:* 84 m. 4. *Site type:* TER; ACO. 5. *Rock type:* PHY. 6. *Soil type:* BML. 7. *Vegetation:* LIGHT. 8. *Surface visibility:* GOOD. 9. *Dimensions:* ca. 40 x 40 m. 10. *Structures:* TER. 11. *Pottery summary:* 13 Minoan (SPARSE); 1 Byzantine. 12. *Date(s):* EM-LM IA; EM-LM; MM I-LM IA; MM I-LM IB; MM-LM; MM II-LM I; Byzantine. 13. *Other movable artifacts:* 1 Minoan clay weight fragment. 14. *Other comments:* None.

MINOAN POTTERY

D 7.1 (PS 1115). Bowl, body sherd. Max dim 4. A coarse fabric (reddish yellow, 7.5YR 7/6). Convex profile. Bands on interior. *Date:* MM-LM IA.

D 7.2 (PS 1117). Straight-sided cup, body sherd. Max dim 2.8. A fine, hard fabric (pink, 7.5YR 8/4). Almost

straight profile. Two incised horizontal grooves on the body. *Date:* MM II-LM I.

MINOAN DISCOID WEIGHT

D 7.3 (PS 3183). Discoid weight, small fragment. Max dim 3.8; preserved wt 9 g. A phyllite fabric (light red, 2.5YR 6/6). Rounded top; one hole preserved. *Comments and Parallels:* See Betancourt 1998 c, no. **AG 13**. *Date:* Minoan.

BYZANTINE POTTERY

D 7.4 (PS 1116). Amphora, handle sherd. Max dim 11. A coarse, hard fabric (pale red, 2.5YR 6/2). Pulled handle; vertical groove from the pulling process. Slipped (moderate orange pink, 5YR 8/4). *Date:* 6th to 7th century.

Site D 8 (Ill. 3, Figs. 10–11, Pls. 3, 4A)

Site D 8	Rim	Handle	Base	Spout	Leg	Body	Total	%
<i>Minoan Fine Fabrics</i>								
1. Bowl, MM I-III (D 8.1)	1						1	0.5
2. Cup, MM I-III	1	2				2	5	2.5
3. Closed vessel, MM I-III (D 8.3)						1	1	0.5
4. Straight-sided cup, MM II-LM IA (D 8.2)			1				1	0.5
5. Cup, MM-LM		2				2	4	2.0

Site D 8	Rim	Handle	Base	Spout	Leg	Body	Total	%
<i>Minoan Coarse Fabrics</i>								
6. Closed vessel, no paint, EM-LM		2				2	4	2.0
7. Closed vessel, dark slip, MM I-III	1					2	3	1.5
8. Amphora, MM-LM (D 8.5)	1						1	0.5
9. Closed vessel, dark slip, MM II-LM IA (D 8.4)			1				1	0.5
10. Vessel, MM II-LM IA (D 8.6)						1	1	0.5
<i>Minoan Mirabello Fabric, Cooking Class</i>								
11. Tripod cooking pot, EM-LM IA						1	1	0.5
12. Tripod vessel, thin oval section leg, EM-LM IA					3		3	1.5
13. Undiagnostic							1	0.5
<i>Minoan Phyllite Fabrics</i>								
14. Tripod bowl, MM-LM					2		2	1.0
15. Tripod cooking pot, MM-LM			1			7	8	4.0
16. Tripod vessel, round section leg, LM I-III					1		1	0.5
<i>Byzantine Fabrics</i>								
17. Basin (D 8.7)	1						1	0.5
18. Dish (D 8.8, 8.9, 8.10, 8.11)	4		1				5	2.5
19. Mortarium dish (D 8.12)	1						1	0.5
20. Bowl (D 8.13)						1	1	0.5
21. Cup (D 8.14)			1			2	3	1.5
22. Cooking pot (D 8.16, 8.14, 8.29)	1					6	7	3.5
23. Amphora (D 8.17-19, 8.21-23, 8.25, 8.27, 8.31)	3	9				50	62	31.0
24. Jug		5					5	2.5
25. Storage vessel (D 8.20, 8.24)	2	1					3	1.5
26. Closed vessel (D 8.28, 8.30)			2			71	73	36.5
27. Roof tile							2	1.5

1. *Visited*: 21 Jul 87; 8 and 15 Jul 88. 2. *Map ref.*: -9350E -6400N. 3. *Ht A.S.L.*: 120-130 m. 4. *Site type*: Byzantine walled farm; threshing floor; TER; ACO. 5. *Rock type*: PHY. 6. *Soil type*: BML. 7. *Vegetation*: LIGHT (low bushes and scrub). 8. *Surface visibility*: GOOD. 9. *Dimensions*: (max) 90 m NW-SE x 74 m. 10. *Structures*: Walled enclosure (walls ca. 0.9 m thick) with terraces enclosed; threshing floor (Site D 14); sheepfold. 11. *Pottery summary*: 40 Minoan (SPARSE); 162 Byzantine (NORM). 12. *Date(s)*: EM-LM IA; EM-LM; MM I-III; MM II-LM IA; MM-LM; LM I-III; Byzantine. 13. *Other movable artifacts*: None. 14. *Other comments*: A threshing floor (Site D 14) is inside the complex.

Sherds from Site D 14 are listed here for a better picture of the range of use of this complex. They presumably date the farm, but they do not necessarily date the threshing floor. The Byzantine pottery includes a large range of shapes with both open and closed vessels represented.

MINOAN POTTERY

D 8.1 (PS 1228). Bowl, rim sherd. D of rim 16. A fine fabric (reddish yellow, 7.5YR 6/6). Straight, thickened rim. Band on interior of rim; dark slip on exterior; added paint not preserved. *Date*: MM I-III.

D 8.2 (PS 1229). Straight-sided cup, base sherd. D of base 5. A fine fabric (reddish yellow, 7.5YR 7/6).

Straight profile. Dark slip on interior and exterior; added paint not preserved. *Comments:* The straight-sided cup is one of the most common shapes at Pseira; for the shape of the rim, see no. **G 2.5**. *Parallels:* Hawes et al. 1908, pl. 6, no. 5 (Gournia); Seager 1916, pl. 2, nos. VIa and XIIIb (Pacheia Ammos); Forsdyke 1925, fig. 120 (Palaiakastro) and pl. 8, no. A 579 (Kato Zakros); Betancourt 1983, no. 44 (Pseira); Betancourt and Silverman 1991, no. 469 (Gournia). *Date:* MM II–LM IA.

D 8.3 (PS 758). Closed vessel, body sherd. Max dim 5.8. A fine fabric (pink, 5YR 8/3). Slightly convex profile. Dark slip on exterior; added paint not preserved. *Date:* MM I–III.

D 8.4 (PS 1106). Closed vessel, base sherd. D of base ca. 20. A coarse fabric (pink, 7.5YR 8/4). Dark slip on exterior; added paint not preserved. *Date:* MM II–LM IA.

D 8.5 (PS 1440). Oval-mouthed amphora, rim sherd with handle. D across rim, at handle, ca. 9. A coarse fabric (light red, 2.5YR 6/8). Thickened rim formed by attaching a coil to the interior of the rim; handle with oval section. *Parallels:* Hawes et al. 1908, pl. 1, nos. 11–12 (Gournia). *Date:* MM–LM.

D 8.6 (PS 1231). Vessel, body sherd. Max dim 3.5. A coarse fabric (dark red, 2.5YR 3/6). Straight profile. Very pale brown (10YR 7/4) bands on a dark ground. *Date:* Not closely datable (MM–LM I).

BYZANTINE POTTERY

D 8.7 (PS 1232). Basin, rim sherd. D of rim ca. 32–34. A coarse, hard fabric (reddish yellow, 5YR 7/6). Thickened inner surface of the rim. Grooves on the upper surface of the rim. *Date:* 7th–8th century.

D 8.8 (PS 2232). Dish, rim and body sherd. D of rim 24. A fine fabric (light red, 2.5YR 6/6) with a red slip (2.5YR 5/8) on exterior and traces on interior. Thickened, outturned rim. *Comments:* Surface very worn. A variation of African Red Slip Ware, Hayes 1972, 166–169, Form 105. *Parallels:* Hayes 1972, 166–168, fig. 32, no. 15 (Emporio, Chios). *Date:* Mid to late 7th century or later.

D 8.9 (PS 746). Bowl, rim sherd. D of rim ca. 28–30. A fine fabric (light red, 2.5YR 6/8) with a red slip (2.5YR 4/8) on exterior surface. Bowl of almost hemispherical shape, with rolled rim. *Comments:* African Red Slip Ware, Hayes 1972, Form 99c. *Parallels:* Hayes 1972, 153–154, fig. 28, no. 22 (Athens, Agora); Hayes 1992, 97, Deposit 21 (fig. 35, no. 2) (Saraçhane). *Date:* Late 6th to early 7th century.

D 8.10 (PS 747). Deep dish, rim and body sherd. D of rim ca. 25–27. A fine, hard fabric (light red, 2.5YR 6/8) with a slip of the same color. Triangular projecting rim, bearing two grooves; underside rounded; incised lines and rouletting decoration cover the wall. *Comments:* African Red Slip Ware, Hayes 1972: Form 84. *Parallels:* Hayes 1972, 132–133, Form 84, fig. 23, nos. 1 (Corinth), 2 (Athens, Agora); *Date:* Late 5th to early 6th century.

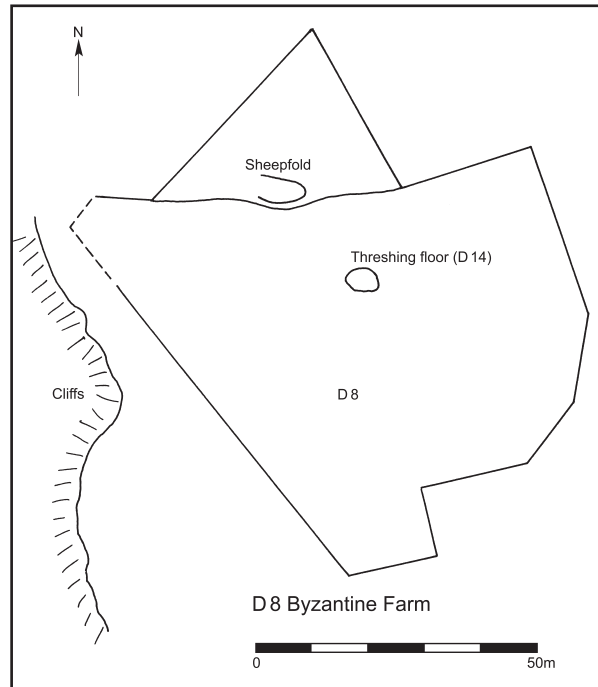


Illustration 3. Sketch plan of the Byzantine farm at Site D 8.

D 8.11 (PS 748). Dish, base sherd. Max dim 4. A fine, hard fabric (light red, 2.5YR 6/8); red slip (light red, 2.5YR 6/8). Flat in interior of bottom of dish; foot of base with incised lines made in the process of throwing the pot, with the incised lines continuing on the exterior surface of the sherd. *Comments:* African Red Slip Ware (?). *Date:* 6th century.

D 8.12 (PS 753). “Mortarium” (?), rim sherd. D of rim ca. 38–40. A fine fabric (pink, 7.5YR 8/4), with small off-white and gray inclusions. Outturned, thickened rim. Two horizontal incised lines at rim, on interior, and wheel-made lines on exterior. *Date:* 7th century.

D 8.13 (PS 2233). Dish, base sherd. Max dim 1.8. A fine fabric (light red, 2.5YR 6/8) with a red slip (2.5YR 5/8) on interior and exterior. *Date:* Byzantine.

D 8.14 (PS 2750). Cup (?), body sherd. Max dim 1.3. A fine fabric (light red, 2.5YR 6/6); with red slip (terra sigillata) on interior and exterior. Slightly convex profile. Impressed decoration. *Date:* Byzantine.

D 8.15 (PS 1437). Cooking pot, rim sherd. D of rim ca. 14. A coarse fabric (red, 2.5YR 5/6). Outturned rim; convex profile; clay added to form thickened outer edge of rim. Horizontal finger marks on exterior. *Date:* 8th century.

D 8.16 (PS 756). Cooking pot, rim sherd. D of rim ca. 23. A coarse fabric (light red, 2.5YR 6/6). Thickened, outturned rim. *Date:* 6th to 7th century.

D 8.17 (PS 751). Amphora, body sherd. Max dim 4.6. A coarse, micaceous fabric (reddish yellow, 5YR

7/6). Convex profile. Horizontal grooves on exterior. *Date*: 7th to 8th century.

D 8.18 (PS 2751). Amphora, neck sherd. Max dim 5.6. A coarse fabric (light red, 2.5YR 6/8). *Date*: Byzantine.

D 8.19 (PS 2230). Amphora, rim sherd with handle. D of rim 11.0. A coarse fabric (reddish yellow, 7.5YR 6/8); slipped (reddish yellow, 7.5YR 6/6). Handle with thin oval section; thickened and everted rim. *Date*: 6th to 7th century.

D 8.20 (PS 1105). Storage vessel, handle sherd. Max dim 12.1. A coarse, hard fabric (light red, 2.5YR 6/6). Pulled handle; vertical groove from the pulling process. *Date*: Byzantine.

D 8.21 (PS 1438). Amphora, rim sherd. D of rim 12. A fine, hard fabric (light red, 2.5YR 6/8). Thickened rim. *Date*: Byzantine.

D 8.22 (PS 1439). Amphora, handle sherd. Max dim 7. A fine, hard fabric (reddish yellow, 5YR 7/6). Pulled handle. *Date*: 7th century.

D 8.23 (PS 1230). Amphora, body sherd. Max dim 5.4. A coarse, hard fabric (reddish yellow, 5YR 6/8), with off-white and gray inclusions and a few mica flakes. Thin horizontal incised grooves. *Comments*: Combed Ware. *Date*: 7th century.

D 8.24 (PS 1436). Storage vessel, rim sherd. D of rim ca. 34. A coarse fabric (light red, 2.5YR 6/8) with a few mica and medium-sized inclusions; slip (yellowish red, 5YR 5/6) on exterior. Outturned rim; convex profile. *Date*: 7th to 8th century.

D 8.25 (PS 755). Amphora, handle sherd. Preserved length 9.8. A fine fabric (reddish yellow, 5YR 7/6), with a few small stone inclusions and mica. Pulled handle. *Date*: 6th to 7th century.

D 8.26 (PS 750). Amphora, body sherd. Max dim 6.0. A coarse fabric (pink, 5YR 7/4), with off-white and gray inclusions and mica. Convex profile. Horizontal grooves on exterior. *Date*: 6th to 7th century.

D 8.27 (PS 754). Amphora, body sherd. Max dim 7.3. A coarse fabric (reddish yellow, 7.5YR 8/6), with small inclusions. Slightly convex profile. Horizontal grooves on exterior. *Date*: 6th to 7th century.

D 8.28 (PS 1233). Closed vessel, body sherd. Max dim 4.7. A coarse, hard fabric (very dark gray, 7.5YR 3/1). Horizontal grooves with rectangular section. *Date*: 7th to 8th century.

D 8.29 (PS 757). Cooking pot (?), rim sherd. D of rim ca. 20. A coarse fabric (reddish yellow, 5YR 6/8). Thickened, outturned rim. Shallow horizontal grooves on the shoulder. *Date*: 7th to 8th century.

D 8.30 (PS 752). Closed vessel (amphora?), body sherd. Max dim 6.5. A coarse fabric (pink, 7.5YR 8/4), with many small gray inclusions. Horizontal shallow grooves on exterior. *Comments*: Combed Ware. *Date*: 6th century.

D 8.31 (PS 749). Amphora, body sherd. Max dim 6.5. A fine, hard fabric (pink, 7.5YR 8/4), with a few white and gray inclusions. Convex profile. Horizontal grooves on exterior. *Date*: 6th to 7th century.

Site D 9 (Fig. 11)

Site D 9	Rim	Handle	Base	Spout	Leg	Body	Total	%
<i>Minoan Coarse Fabrics</i>								
1. Closed vessel, no paint, EM–LM						5	5	38.5
<i>Minoan Phyllite Fabrics</i>								
2. Tripod cooking pot, MM–LM						1	1	7.7
<i>Byzantine Fabrics</i>								
3. Dish (D 9.1)						1	1	7.7
4. Open vessel (D 9.2)	1						1	7.7
5. Amphora (?) (D 9.3, 9.4)		1				4	5	38.5

1. *Visited*: 21 and 22 Jul 87. 2. *Map ref.*: -9320E -6320N. 3. *Ht A.S.L.*: 108 m. 4. *Site type*: TER; ACO. 5. *Rock type*: LIM. 6. *Soil type*: RML. 7. *Vegetation*: VLIGHT. 8. *Surface visibility*: GOOD. 9. *Dimensions*: ca. 30 x 30 m. 10. *Structures*: TER. 11. *Pottery summary*: 6 Minoan (SPARSE); 7 Byzantine (SPARSE). 12. *Date(s)*: EM–LM; MM–LM; Byzantine. 13. *Other movable artifacts*: None. 14. *Other comments*: The terraces

are probably Minoan, unconnected with the nearby Byzantine farm at Site D 8. There seems to be a final terrace running downhill (at a bearing of 115 degrees), limiting the system. The terraces end ca. 40 m south of the olive tree at Site D 4 (the terraces seem to be associated with those of Sites D 10–12; for additional comments, see Site D 12).

BYZANTINE POTTERY

D 9.1 (PS 1109). Dish, base sherd. Base not measurable; max dim 4.4. A fine, hard fabric (light red, 2.5YR 6/8), with a few mica inclusions. Flat bottom; concentric circles incised on interior. Red slipped. *Comments:* African Red Slip Ware. *Date:* 6th century.

D 9.2 (PS 1110). Open vessel, rim sherd. D of rim 15. A fine, hard fabric (very pale brown, 10YR 8/4); slip (very pale brown, 10YR 7/4) on exterior and rim. Flat rim; straight profile. Two shallow horizontal incised grooves under rim. *Date:* 7th to 8th century.

D 9.3 (PS 1111). Closed vessel, body sherd. Max dim 6. A fine fabric (light red, 2.5YR 6/6). Convex profile; horizontal low grooves. *Comments:* Ribbed Ware. *Date:* 7th to 8th century.

D 9.4 (PS 2229). Amphora, body sherd with handle. Max dim 11.1. A fine fabric (light red, 2.5YR 6/6) with very pale brown (10YR 7/4) exterior; traces of a very pale brown (10YR 7/4) slip. Handle with thin oval section. *Parallels:* Robinson 1959, no. K 113; Abadie-Reymal and Sodini 1992, 47, fig. 1. *Date:* 6th to 7th century.

Site D 10 (Figs. 11–12)

Site D 10	Rim	Handle	Base	Spout	Leg	Body	Total	%
<i>Minoan Coarse Fabrics</i>								
1. Closed vessel, no paint, EM–LM			1				1	20.0
<i>Byzantine Fabrics</i>								
2. Amphora (D 10.1, 10.2)	3					1	4	80.0

1. *Visited:* 21 and 22 Jul 87. 2. *Map ref.:* -9165E -6300N. 3. *Ht A.S.L.:* 72 m. 4. *Site type:* Rectangular enclosures; TER; ACO. 5. *Rock type:* LIM. 6. *Soil type:* RML. 7. *Vegetation:* VLIGHT. 8. *Surface visibility:* GOOD. 9. *Dimensions:* ca. 50 m E-W x 30 m. 10. *Structures:* Rectangular fields with dry stone boundary walls (but see below under *other comments*). 11. *Pottery summary:* 1 Minoan; 4 Byzantine (VSPARSE). 12. *Date(s):* EM–LM; Byzantine. 13. *Other movable artifacts:* None. 14. *Other comments:* There are also some Minoan terrace walls here (the terraces at Sites D 9 to 12 form a single system). The sherds were found just outside Site D 17. Julie A. Clark collected a soil sample here (2004, 51).

BYZANTINE POTTERY

D 10.1 (PS 1128). Amphora, body sherd with the beginning of the handle. Max dim 15.3. A fine, hard fabric (reddish yellow, 5YR 7/6), with small white and gray inclusions. Upper shoulder of amphora, with convex profile. Shallow grooves on the interior; traces of incised lines. *Date:* 6th to 7th century.

D 10.2 (PS 1147). Closed vessel, body sherd. Max dim 5.5. A fine, hard fabric (reddish yellow, 5YR 7/6); traces of a reddish yellow (5YR 7/8) slip. Horizontal grooves. *Comments:* Ribbed Ware. *Date:* 6th to 7th century.

Site D 11

1. *Visited:* 21 and 22 Jul 87. 2. *Map ref.:* -9200E -6290N. 3. *Ht A.S.L.:* 76 m. 4. *Site type:* Rectangular enclosures; TER. 5. *Rock type:* LIM. 6. *Soil type:* RML. 7. *Vegetation:* VLIGHT. 8. *Surface visibility:* GOOD. 9. *Dimensions:* 25 m. 10. *Structures:* Rectangular fields

with dry stone boundary walls. 11. *Pottery summary:* None. 12. *Date(s):* None. 13. *Other movable artifacts:* None. 14. *Other comments:* Julie A. Clark collected a soil sample here (2004).

Site D 12 (Fig. 12)

Site D 12	Rim	Handle	Base	Spout	Leg	Body	Total	%
<i>Minoan Coarse Fabrics</i>								
1. Closed vessel, no paint, EM–LM						3	3	9.1

Site D 12	Rim	Handle	Base	Spout	Leg	Body	Total	%
<i>Byzantine Fabrics</i>								
2. Dish (D 12.1)						1	1	0.3
3. Cooking pot	1						1	0.3
4. Amphora (D 12.2, 12.3, 12.6)	1	2				9	12	36.4
5. Closed vessel (D 12.4, 12.5)						16	16	48.5

1. *Visited*: 21 Jul 87. 2. *Map ref.*: -9255E -6335N. 3. *Ht A.S.L.*: 110 m. 4. *Site type*: Rectangular enclosures; ACO. 5. *Rock type*: LIM. 6. *Soil type*: RML. 7. *Vegetation*: LIGHT. 8. *Surface visibility*: GOOD. 9. *Dimensions*: ca. 60 m E-W x 30 m. 10. *Structures*: Rectangular fields with dry stone boundary walls. 11. *Pottery summary*: 3 Minoan (VSPARSE); 30 Byzantine (NORM). 12. *Date(s)*: EM-LM; Byzantine. 13. *Other movable artifacts*: None. 14. *Other comments*: Sites D 9–12 all have Minoan terraces. The rectangular enclosures at Sites D 10–12 are not directly connected with the farm (Site D 8) but may be Byzantine nevertheless. Only faint traces of the walls of these enclosures survive. Stones may have been removed from them and re-used in the walls of the enclosure of Site D 17 (see below). Julie A. Clark collected a soil sample here (Clark 2004, 51).

BYZANTINE POTTERY

D 12.1 (PS 1137). Dish, body sherd. Max dim 3.6. A fine, hard fabric (yellowish red, 5YR 5/6); slipped (red, 10R 5/6). Horizontal incised groove on the exterior. *Comments*: Late Roman C Ware. *Date*: Late 6th century.

D 12.2 (PS 1141). Amphora, body sherd. Max dim 3.6. A highly micaceous fabric (red, 2.5YR 5/6), with stone inclusions. Horizontal grooves on exterior. *Date*: Byzantine.

D 12.3 (PS 1136). Amphora, handle sherd. Max dim 9.4. A coarse, hard fabric (light red, 2.5YR 6/8) with a few mica and small stone inclusions. Pulled handle; vertical groove from the pulling process. Slipped (light red, 2.5YR 6/6). *Date*: 7th century.

D 12.4 (PS 1138). Closed vessel, body sherd. Max dim 6.2. A coarse, hard fabric (light red, 2.5YR 6/8). Horizontal grooves on exterior. *Comments*: Ribbed Ware. *Date*: 7th to 8th century.

D 12.5 (PS 1140). Closed vessel, body sherd. Max dim 3.4. A coarse, hard fabric (yellowish red, 5YR 5/6), with inclusions of white and gray stones. Shallow horizontal grooves on exterior. *Comments*: Grooved Ware. *Date*: 7th to 8th century (?).

D 12.6 (PS 1139). Amphora, body sherd. Max dim 6.6. A fine fabric (light red, 2.5YR 6/6), with a few mica inclusions. Shallow horizontal grooves on exterior. *Date*: 8th century (?).

Site D 13 (Fig. 12)

Site D 13	Rim	Handle	Base	Spout	Leg	Body	Total	%
<i>Minoan Fine Fabrics</i>								
1. Conical cup, LM I						1	1	12.5
<i>Byzantine Fabrics</i>								
2. Amphora (D 13.1)		1					1	12.5
3. Closed vessel						6	6	75.0

1. *Visited*: 22 Jul 87. 2. *Map ref.*: -9400E -6235N. 3. *Ht A.S.L.*: 116 m. 4. *Site type*: ACO. 5. *Rock type*: LIM. 6. *Soil type*: RML. 7. *Vegetation*: VLIGHT. 8. *Surface visibility*: EXC. 9. *Dimensions*: ca. 40 m NE-SW x 30 m. 10. *Structures*: None. 11. *Pottery summary*: 1 Minoan; 8 Byzantine (SPARSE). 12. *Date(s)*: LM I; Byzantine. 13. *Other movable artifacts*: None. 14. *Other comments*: The site consists of almost bare limestone,

with no terraces. Few sherds were found, and none were NE of this site.

BYZANTINE POTTERY

D 13.1 (PS 1146). Amphora, handle sherd. Max dim 7.7. A fine, hard fabric (reddish yellow, 5YR 7/6), with a few off-white and gray inclusions. Pulled handle. *Date*: 6th to 7th century.

Site D 14 (Ill. 4)

1. *Visited*: 22 Jul 87. 2. *Map ref.*: -9260E -6370N. 3. *Ht A.S.L.*: 130 m. 4. *Site type*: TER; ACO; threshing floor presumably associated with the Byzantine farm, Site D 8. 5. *Rock type*: PHY. 6. *Soil type*: BML. 7. *Vegetation*: LIGHT. 8. *Surface visibility*: EXC. 9. *Dimensions*: (of threshing floor) 7.70 x 4.65 m. 10. *Structures*: TER; threshing floor. 11. *Pottery summary*: presented with Site D 8. 12. *Date(s)*: Byzantine. 13. *Other movable artifacts*: None. 14. *Other comments*: The threshing floor is in the middle of Byzantine farm D 8. The threshing floor used bedrock at the upper (WSW) end. Of the six upright stones found (0.20 to 0.30 m high), the three on the southeast incline outward at approximately 45 degrees, like those of the more completely preserved threshing floors at Sites H 1 and Q 3.

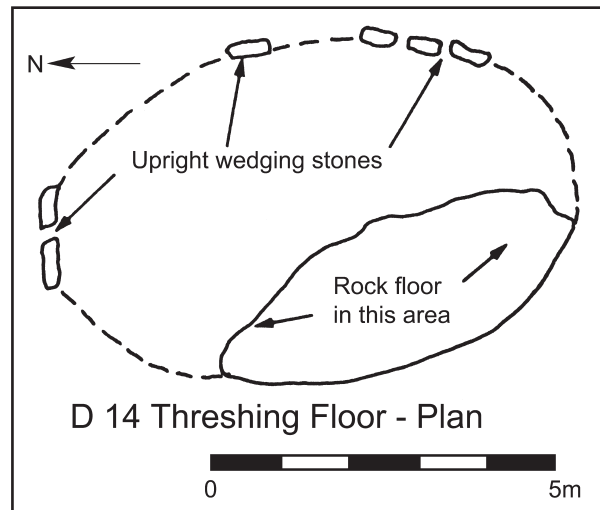


Illustration 4. Sketch plan of Site D 14, a threshing floor within the enclosure wall of Site D 8.

Site D 15 (Fig. 12)

Site D 15	Rim	Handle	Base	Spout	Leg	Body	Total	%
<i>Minoan Fine Fabrics</i>								
1. Cup, EM-MM		1					1	4.8
2. Carinated cup, MM IB-IIB (D 15.1)			1				1	4.8
3. Jug, MM-LM (D 15.2)		1					1	4.8
<i>Minoan Coarse Fabrics</i>								
4. Closed vessel, EM IIA						2	2	9.5
5. Conical cup, EM-LM	1						1	4.8
6. Bridge-spouted jar, EM-LM	1						1	4.8
7. Closed vessel, no paint (D 15.3)			2			6	8	38.1
8. Miniature tripod, MM-LM I					1		1	4.8
<i>Minoan Phyllite Fabrics</i>								
9. Cooking pot, MM-LM		2				3	5	24.3

1. *Visited*: 22 Jul 87. 2. *Map ref.*: -9280E -6430N. 3. *Ht A.S.L.*: 92 m. 4. *Site type*: TER; ACO. 5. *Rock type*: PHY. 6. *Soil type*: BML. 7. *Vegetation*: MED. 8. *Surface visibility*: MOD. 9. *Dimensions*: ca. 20 x 20 m. 10. *Structures*: TER. 11. *Pottery summary*: 21 Minoan (THICK). 12. *Date(s)*: EM IIA; EM-LM; MM IB-IIB; MM-LM I; MM-LM. 13. *Other movable artifacts*: None. 14. *Other Comments*: None.

MINOAN POTTERY

D 15.1 (PS 1120). Carinated cup, base sherd. D of base 3.5. A fine fabric (pink, 7.5YR 8/4). Thin base and wall. Dark slip on interior and exterior; added paint not preserved. *Comments*: This shape is extremely common in eastern Crete. It is a hallmark of MM IB-IIB, and it occurs in the destruction level in House A at Vasilike

(Seager 1906–1907, 123–126). *Parallels*: For discussion of the shape, see Pendlebury, Pendlebury, and Money-Coutts 1935–1936, 62; Coldstream and Huxley, eds., 1972, 94–95; Walberg 1976, Form 47; 1983, nos. 257–260. From the area of the Gulf of Mirabello, see (among many others) Betancourt 1983, nos. 39 (Pseira) and 257–260 (Vasilike); Hawes et al. 1908, pl. 2, nos. 10, 11 (Gournia); Betancourt and Silverman 1991, nos. 409–413 (Gournia); Betancourt 1999 b, nos. **BR 106–110** (Pseira). *Date*: MM IB–IIB.

D 15.2 (PS 1118). Jug, handle sherd. Max dim 2.4. A fine fabric (reddish yellow, 5YR 7/8). Pulled handle; small jug with vertical handle. *Comments*: Miniature jugs were very common at Gournia (Betancourt and Silverman 1991, 67–68). *Parallels*: Hawes et al. 1908, pl. 2, no. 5 (Gournia); Betancourt and Silverman 1991, nos. 647–657 (Gournia). *Date*: MM–LM.

D 15.3 (PS 1119). Closed vessel, base sherd. D of base 6. A coarse fabric (very pale brown, 10YR 8/3). Convex profile. *Date*: EM–LM.

Site D 16

Site D 16	Rim	Handle	Base	Spout	Leg	Body	Total	%
<i>Minoan Coarse Fabrics</i>								
1. Closed vessel, no paint, EM–LM		1				2	3	60.0
<i>Minoan Phyllite Fabrics</i>								
2. Tripod cooking pot, MM–LM						2	2	40.0

1. *Visited*: 22 Jul 87. 2. *Map ref.*: -9095E -6390N. 3. *Ht A.S.L.*: 72 m. 4. *Site type*: ACO. 5. *Rock type*: PHY. 6. *Soil type*: BML. 7. *Vegetation*: VLIGHT. 8. *Surface visibility*: GOOD. 9. *Dimensions*: ca. 20 m N-S x 10 m. 10. *Structures*: None. 11. *Pottery summary*: 5 Minoan

(NORM). 12. *Date(s)*: EM–LM; MM–LM. 13. *Other movable artifacts*: None. 14. *Other comments*: A few sherds were found on a bare limestone area north of Site D 1. The terraces cease about 20 m south of here.

Site D 17 (Ill. 5, Fig. 12, Pls. 4B, 5A)

Site D 17	Rim	Handle	Base	Spout	Leg	Body	Total	%
<i>Byzantine Fabrics</i>								
1. Dish (D 17.1, 17.2)	2						2	33.3
2. Bowl (D 17.3)	1						1	16.7
3. Cooking pot (D 17.4)						1	1	16.7
4. Amphora (D 17.5)						1	1	16.7
5. Closed vessel (D 17.6)						1	1	16.7

1. *Visited*: 15 Jul 88. 2. *Map ref.*: -9120E -6250N. 3. *Ht A.S.L.*: 64 m. 4. *Site type*: Walled enclosure; TER; ACO. 5. *Rock type*: LIM. 6. *Soil type*: RML. 7. *Vegetation*: VLIGHT. 8. *Surface visibility*: EXC. 9. *Dimensions*: ca. 110 m E-W x 55 m (max dimension). 10. *Structures*: Dry-stone walled enclosure, with terrace system within it; the enclosure walls, much ruined, appear to have been at least 0.80 m thick. The walls of the terraces within were thinner, averaging ca. 0.60 m thick. 11. *Pottery summary*: 6 Byzantine (VSPARSE). 12. *Date(s)*: Byzantine. 13. *Other movable artifacts*: None. 14. *Other comments*: This complex differs from the Byzantine farm at Site D 8 and the possibly connected walled enclosures at Sites D 10 to D 12. It could be Late Medieval, or even Early Modern, despite the 6 Byzantine sherds. The walls

are of loosely piled stones, in an inferior technique entirely different from those of Site D 8, and far fewer sherds were found within the enclosure. In contrast to Sites D 10 to D 12, a large quantity of stone remains here, stone which originally may have been incorporated in walls in the area of Sites D 10 to D 12.

BYZANTINE POTTERY

D 17.1 (PS 2237). Dish, small rim sherd. Max dim 2.3. A fine fabric (light red, 2.5YR 6/8), with inclusions including mica. Thickened band on exterior. *Comments*: A Phocian Ware, Hayes 1972, Form 3, F (?). *Parallels*: Hayes 1972, 335–336, F, fig. 69, no. 17 (?). *Date*: 6th century.

D 17.2 (PS 2235). Dish, rim sherd. D of rim not measurable; max dim 1.3. A fine fabric (reddish yellow, 5YR 7/8), with inclusions and mica. *Comments* : A Phocian Ware, Hayes 1972, Form 3, F (?). *Parallels*: See no. **D 17.1**. *Date*: 6th century.

D 17.3 (PS 2238). Jug, neck sherd. D not measurable; max dim 3.7. A coarse fabric (light red, 2.5YR 6/8). *Date*: Byzantine.

D 17.4 (PS 2234). Cooking pot (?), body sherd. Max dim 3.9. A coarse, micaceous fabric (light red, 2.5YR 6/8). Slightly convex profile; grooves on exterior. *Date*: 7th century.

D 17.5 (PS 2239). Amphora, neck sherd. Max dim 5. A fine fabric (reddish yellow, 5YR 7/6). *Date*: 7th to 8th century.

D 17.6 (PS 2236). Closed vessel, body sherd. Max dim 6.1. A coarse fabric (reddish yellow, 5YR 6/6), with mica inclusions. *Date*: Early Byzantine.

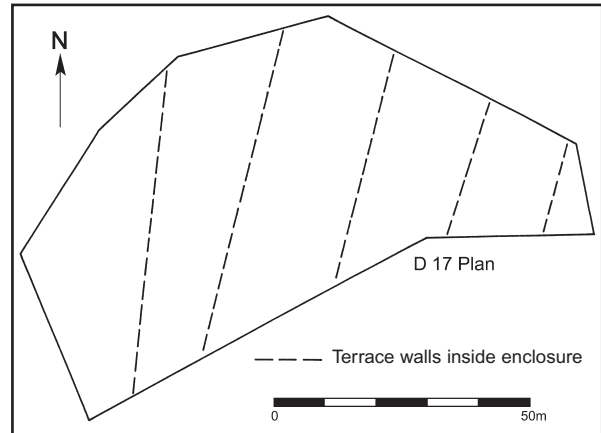


Illustration 5. Sketch plan of Site D 17.

Site E 1 (Fig. 12)

Site E 1	Rim	Handle	Base	Spout	Leg	Body	Total	%
<i>Minoan Phyllite Fabrics</i>								
1. Tripod cooking pot, MM-LM						1	1	25.0
<i>Byzantine Fabrics</i>								
2. Closed vessel (E 1.1)						3	3	75.0

1. *Visited*: 11 Jul 88. 2. *Map ref.*: -8930E -6435N. 3. *Ht A.S.L.*: 16 m. 4. *Site type*: ACO. 5. *Rock type*: LIM. 6. *Soil type*: RML. 7. *Vegetation*: MED. 8. *Surface visibility*: POOR. 9. *Dimensions*: ca. 20 x 20 m. 10. *Structures*: None. 11. *Pottery summary*: 1 Minoan; 3 Byzantine (SPARSE). 12. *Date(s)*: MM-LM; Byzantine. 13. *Other movable artifacts*: None. 14. *Other comments*: Terraces

were not found here. The area north of here is mostly bare rock with no finds.

BYZANTINE POTTERY

E 1.1 (PS 1104). Closed vessel, body sherd. Max dim 8. A fine fabric (light red, 2.5YR 6/8), with a few mica inclusions. Convex profile. *Date*: 7th century.

Site E 2

Site E 2	Rim	Handle	Base	Spout	Leg	Body	Total	%
<i>Minoan Phyllite Fabrics</i>								
1. Closed vessel, no paint, EM-LM	1						1	33.3
2. Tripod cooking pot, MM-LM						2	2	66.6

1. *Visited*: 12 Jul 88. 2. *Map ref.*: -8940E -6475N. 3. *Ht A.S.L.*: 16 m. 4. *Site type*: ACO. 5. *Rock type*: LIM. 6. *Soil type*: RML. 7. *Vegetation*: MED. 8. *Surface visibility*: MOD. 9. *Dimensions*: ca. 30 x 30 m. 10. *Structures*: None. 11. *Pottery summary*: 3 Minoan (VSPARSE). 12.

Date(s): EM-LM; MM-LM. 13. *Other movable artifacts*: None. 14. *Other comments*: No terraces are preserved now, but it is possible that some were here in antiquity.

Site F 1 (Fig. 12)

Site F 1	Rim	Handle	Base	Spout	Leg	Body	Total	%
<i>Minoan Coarse Fabrics</i>								
1. Closed vessel, no paint, EM-LM (F 1.1)			1			2	3	27.3
2. Cup, MM I-III (F 1.2)			1				1	9.1
3. Jar, MM III-LM IA (F 1.3)		1	1			1	3	27.3
<i>Minoan Phyllite Fabrics</i>								
4. Tripod cooking pot, MM-LM						2	2	11.2
<i>Byzantine Fabrics</i>								
5. Amphora (?)						2	2	11.2

1. *Visited*: 15 and 17 Jul 87. 2. *Map ref.*: -10075E -6850N. 3. *Ht A.S.L.*: 198 m. 4. *Site type*: TER; ACO. 5. *Rock type*: CAL. 6. *Soil type*: CAL. 7. *Vegetation*: LIGHT. 8. *Surface visibility*: GOOD. 9. *Dimensions*: ca. 30 m NE-SW x 20 m. 10. *Structures*: Wall; TER. 11. *Pottery summary*: 11 Minoan (NORM); 2 Byzantine (VSPARSE). 12. *Date(s)*: EM-LM; MM I-III; MM III-LM IA; MM-LM; Byzantine. 13. *Other movable artifacts*: None. 14. *Other comments*: A low terrace wall here bears 12 degrees, with a preserved length of 3.20 m and a maximum height of 0.36 m. Pottery was found on the broad area of the main spine of the island north-east of Site F 1. The area is enclosed by rock outcrops and by a 1.0 m thick long wall on the east side. No terraces or pottery were found on that part of the summit between Site F 1 and the survey marker (at the top of the island at a height of 204.10 m). The site yielded 29 sherds, but mending reduced the total to eleven. This site is one of the rare locations on Pseira where the pottery suggests a whole vessel may have broken here in antiquity (no. F 1.3).

MINOAN POTTERY

F 1.1 (PS 1134). Closed vessel, base sherd. D of base 15. A coarse fabric (red, 2.5YR 5/8); heavily burnished. Thick base; concave profile at lower part of body. *Date*: EM-LM.

F 1.2 (PS 1135). Cup, base sherd. D of base 6.0. A coarse fabric (reddish yellow, 7.5YR 6/6). Thin base and walls. Dark slip on exterior; added paint not preserved. *Date*: MM I-III.

F 1.3 (PS 1123). Jar, base, body, and handle sherds. D of base 32; max dim of handle 13. A coarse fabric (pink, 7.5YR 8/2). Thick base; pulled handle. Dark bands above and below trickle motif; dark slip on handle. *Comments*: For the trickle pattern see Walberg 1983, Motif 30. The decoration is very common on storage jars in this part of Crete. *Parallels*: See (among many others) Hawes et al 1908, pl. 6, nos. 41, 43 (Gournia); Seager 1916, pls. 5, 16 (Pacheia Ammos); Bosanquet and Dawkins 1923, pl. 22g (Palaikastro); Sackett and Popham 1970, fig. 16, no. NP 83 (Palaikastro); Betancourt and Silverman 1991, nos. 618, 620-621 (Gournia); Banou 1998, nos. AC 37, AC 38 (Pseira); Betancourt 1999 b, no. BR 97 (Pseira); for the ridges above the base, see Banou 1998, no. AC 37 (Pseira). *Date*: MM III-LM IA.

Site F 2

1. *Visited*: 27 Jul 87. 2. *Map ref.*: -10020E -6805N. 3. *Ht A.S.L.*: 188 m. 4. *Site type*: TER. 5. *Rock type*: CAL. 6. *Soil type*: CAL. 7. *Vegetation*: LIGHT. 8. *Surface visibility*: MOD. 9. *Dimensions*: ca. 10 x 10 m.

10. *Structures*: TER. 11. *Pottery summary*: None. 12. *Date(s)*: None. 13. *Other movable artifacts*: None. 14. *Other comments*: The terraces are presumably Minoan.

Site F 3

Site F 3	Rim	Handle	Base	Spout	Leg	Body	Total	%
<i>Minoan Coarse Fabrics</i>								
1. Cup, EM-LM		1					1	20.0
2. Jar, EM-LM		1					1	20.0
3. Vessel, EM-LM						3	3	60.0

1. Visited: 27 Jul 87. 2. Map ref.: -10055E -6890N. 3. Ht A.S.L.: 176 m. 4. Site type: TER; ACO. 5. Rock type: CAL. 6. Soil type: CAL. 7. Vegetation: MED. 8. Surface visibility: MOD. 9. Dimensions: ca. 20 x 20 m. 10.

Structures: TER. 11. Pottery summary: 5 Minoan (SPARSE). 12. Date(s): EM-LM. 13. Other movable artifacts: None. 14. Other comments: None.

Site F 4 (Fig. 12)

Site F 4	Rim	Handle	Base	Spout	Leg	Body	Total	%
<i>Minoan Coarse Fabrics</i>								
1. Closed vessel, dark slip, EM III-MM III (F 4.1)			1			1	2	28.6
2. Tripod vessel, LM I (F4.2)					1		1	14.3
<i>Minoan Mirabello Fabric, Cooking Class</i>								
3. Tripod vessel, EM-MM IA (F 4.3)					1		1	14.3
<i>Minoan Phyllite Fabrics</i>								
4. Tripod cooking pot, MM-LM						3	3	42.9

1. Visited: 27 Jul 87. 2. Map ref.: -10115E -6975N. 3. Ht A.S.L.: 196 m. 4. Site type: TER; ACO. 5. Rock type: CAL. 6. Soil type: CAL. 7. Vegetation: MED. 8. Surface visibility: MOD. 9. Dimensions: ca. 40 m NE-SW x 20 m. 10. Structures: TER. 11. Pottery summary: 7 Minoan (SPARSE). 12. Date(s): EM-LM IA; EM III-MM III; MM-LM; LM I. 13. Other movable artifacts: None. 14. Other comments: None.

MINOAN POTTERY

F 4.1 (PS 837). Closed vessel, base sherd. D of base ca. 10. A coarse fabric (unevenly colored, mostly pink, 7.5YR 8/4). Thick base. Dark slip on exterior; added paint not preserved. Date: EM III-MM III.

F 4.2 (PS 838). Tripod vessel, leg sherd. Preserved length 2.6. A coarse fabric (light red, 2.5YR 6/8). Almost circular section. Comments: From a small tripod vessel, larger than the miniature class with knobs used as feet. Date: LM I.

F 4.3 (PS 836). Tripod vessel, leg sherd. Preserved length 6; width of upper part of leg 6.9. Mirabello Fabric, Cooking Class (red, 2.5YR 5/8). Straight, very wide leg; thin oval section. Comments: This very wide leg, with a very thin, flat section, is surely no later than MM IA, and it may very well be from Early Minoan. For the development of tripod legs from thin oval to thick oval to round sections see Hood, Warren, and Cadogan 1964, 52-53. For tripod cooking vessels see the discussions by Betancourt (1980) and Martlew (1988). A use in cooking has now been confirmed through analyses of organic remains (Protopapadaki 1999, nos. 91, 92), but an occasional analysis also suggests the likelihood of other uses as well (Andreadaki-Vlasaki 1999, no. 82). The fabrics have chronological significance at Pseira, in that Mirabello Fabric, Cooking Class goes out of use for this shape by LM I, and Phyllite Fabrics replace it. Date: EM-MM IA.

Site F 5

1. *Visited*: 27 Jul 87. 2. *Map ref.*: -10035E -6970N. 3. *Ht A.S.L.*: 156 m. 4. *Site type*: TER. 5. *Rock type*: PHY. 6. *Soil type*: ELRM. 7. *Vegetation*: MED. 8. *Surface visibility*: MOD. 9. *Dimensions*: area behind the terrace wall

is ca. 20 x 20 m. 10. *Structures*: TER. 11. *Pottery summary*: None. 12. *Date(s)*: None. 13. *Other movable artifacts*: None. 14. *Other comments*: None.

Site F 6 (Fig. 12)

Site F 6	Rim	Handle	Base	Spout	Leg	Body	Total	%
<i>Minoan Fine Fabrics</i>								
1. Cup, MM II-LM I (F 6.1)		1					1	14.3
2. Closed vessel, no paint, MM II-LM I						1	1	14.3
<i>Minoan Coarse Fabrics</i>								
3. Closed vessel, no paint, EM-LM						1	1	14.3
4. Conical cup (?), MM III-LM			1				1	14.3
<i>Minoan Phyllite Fabrics</i>								
5. Tripod cooking pot, MM-LM						3	3	42.9

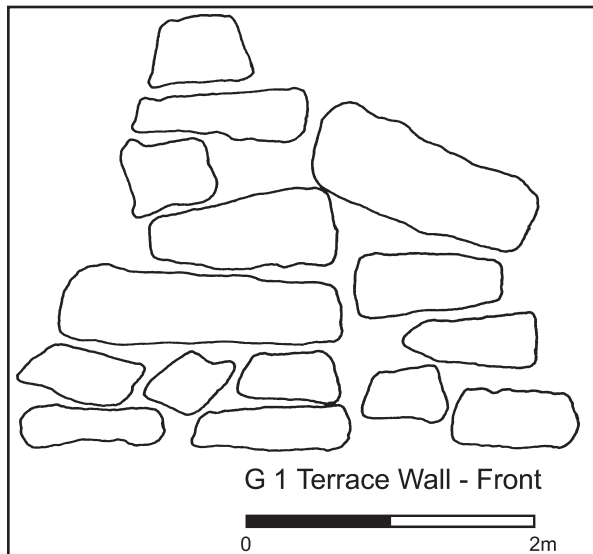
1. *Visited*: 27 Jul 87. 2. *Map ref.*: -10015E -6915N. 3. *Ht A.S.L.*: 156 m. 4. *Site type*: TER; ACO. 5. *Rock type*: PHY. 6. *Soil type*: ELBM. 7. *Vegetation*: MED. 8. *Surface visibility*: MOD. 9. *Dimensions*: ca. 30 m NE-SW x 20 m. 10. *Structures*: TER. 11. *Pottery summary*: 7 Minoan (SPARSE). 12. *Date(s)*: EM-LM; MM-LM;

MM II-LM I. 13. *Other movable artifacts*: None. 14. *Other comments*: None.

MINOAN POTTERY

F 6.1 (PS 1148). Cup, body sherd with base of handle. Max dim 2.3. A fine fabric (light red, 2.5YR 6/6). Convex profile. *Date*: Probably MM II-LM I.

Site G 1 (Ill. 6, Pl. 5B)



1. *Visited*: 13 and 15 Jul 87. 2. *Map ref.*: -9770E -6980N. 3. *Ht A.S.L.*: 62 m. 4. *Site type*: TER. 5. *Rock type*: LIM. 6. *Soil type*: RML. 7. *Vegetation*: LIGHT. 8. *Surface visibility*: GOOD. 9. *Dimensions*: 1.40 m high terrace wall; 2.05 m length preserved. 10. *Structures*: TER. 11. *Pottery summary*: None. 12. *Date(s)*: Minoan (?). 13. *Other movable artifacts*: None. 14. *Other comments*: The largest two limestone blocks in the terrace wall are 0.80 x 0.35 m and 1.10 x 0.25 m.

Illustration 6. Sketch of the front of the terrace wall at Site G 1.

Site G 2 (Ills. 7–9, Figs. 13–14, Pls. 6–12)

1. *Visited:* 13–16 Jul 87 and 27 Jul–1 Aug 1990. 2. *Map ref.:* -9780E -6870N. 3. *Ht A.S.L.:* 94 m. 4. *Site type:* TER; ACO. 5. *Rock type:* LIM. 6. *Soil type:* RML. 7. *Vegetation:* LIGHT. 8. *Surface visibility:* GOOD. 9. *Dimensions:* ca. 10 x 10 m, around terrace wall. 10. *Structures:* TER.

11. Pottery summary:

Surface: 3 Minoan (NORM)
 Topsoil Behind Terrace Wall: 2 Minoan
 Upper Level in Soil Behind Terrace Wall: 171 Minoan
 Lowest Level in Soil Behind Terrace Wall: 141 Minoan

12. Date(s):

Surface: EM–LM IA; EM–LM; MM–LM
 Topsoil Behind Terrace Wall: EM–LM; MM I–II
 Upper Level in Soil Behind Terrace Wall: EM–LM IA; EM–LM; MM I–III; MM IIB–III; MM–LM; MM II–LM I; MM III; MM III–LM I; LM I; LM IB; LM IIIA:2 (?)
 Lowest Level in Soil Behind Terrace Wall: EM–LM IA; EM–LM; MM I–III; MM IB–IIB; MM II–III; MM–LM

13. Other movable artifacts:

Surface: None
 Topsoil Behind Terrace Wall: None
 Upper Level in Soil Behind Terrace Wall: None
 Lowest Level in Soil Behind Terrace Wall: 1 marine shell (triton shell fragment)

14. *Other comments:* The terrace at Site G 2 is part of a system of limestone terraces ca. 5 m apart. It abuts the rock on the east side of a stream, where the stream begins, and it appears to be part of a check-dam system. The height of the terrace wall is 1.78 m; its preserved length is 12.0 m; the wall thickness is ca. 0.70 m, with one face only (the outer). Because the terrace is one of the best preserved of the Minoan terraces on Pseira, it was chosen for excavation. A discussion is presented elsewhere in this volume (see also Clark 2004, 50). Micromorphology documents the sediment (see Ch. 4 and Pls. 8B, 9–12).

A trench was excavated into the soil held behind the terrace wall, and a substantial amount of pottery was gathered, complementing the sparse pottery visible on the surface. The soil contained Minoan pottery distributed all the way from the modern surface to bedrock.

Two strata were discovered. The lower stratum consisted of Red Mediterranean lithosol (terra rossa) containing Middle Minoan sherds. A higher stratum of Brown Mediterranean lithosol contained Late Minoan I sherds, with one piece from LM III. Above this stratum was a thin layer of surface soil disturbed by the modern plants growing on the terrace. Not a single sherd from later than the Minoan period was below the surface of the ground behind the terrace wall. These strata are discussed here separately.

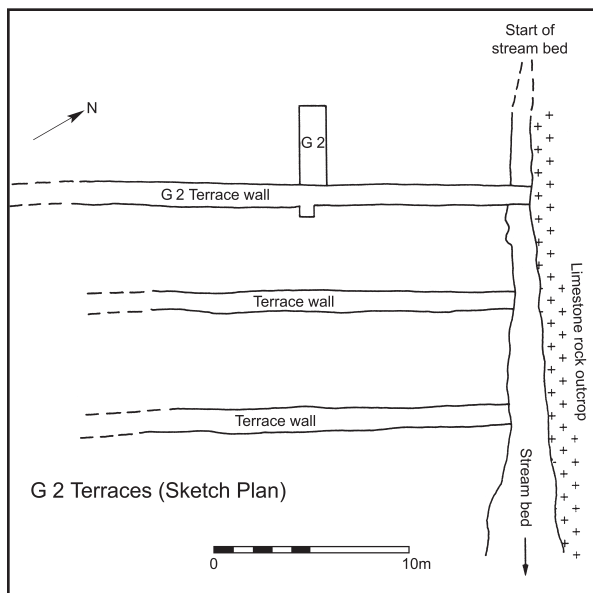


Illustration 7. Sketch plan of the terrace system at Site G 2, showing the location of the trench excavated behind the upper terrace wall.

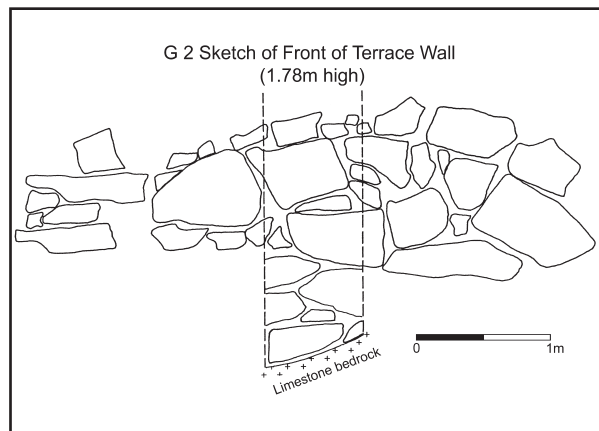


Illustration 8. Sketch of front of terrace wall at Site G 2.

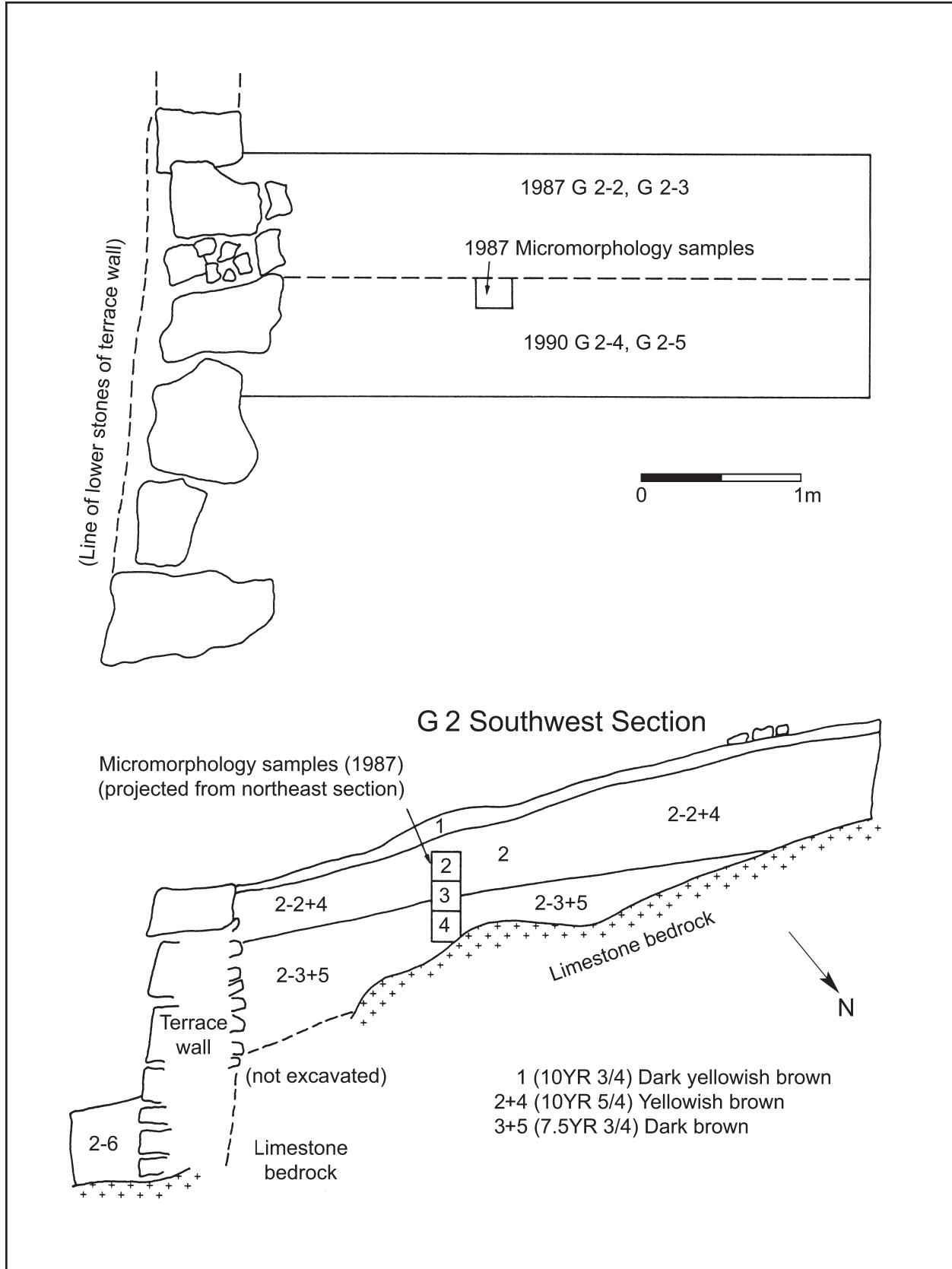


Illustration 9. Plan and section of the excavation at Site G 2.

G 2, Upper Level behind Terrace Wall	Rim	Handle	Base	Spout	Leg	Body	Total	%
<i>Minoan Fine Fabrics cont.</i>								
5. Bridge-spouted jar, MM III–LM I (G 2.7)				1			1	0.6
6. Cup, LM I (G 2.8, 2.9)	1					4	5	2.9
7. Straight-sided cup, LM I (G 2.10)	1						1	0.6
8. Bowl, LM I (G 2.11)	1						1	0.6
9. Closed vessel, LM I (G 2.12)						2	2	1.2
10. Bowl, LM IIIA:2 (?) (G 2.13)				1			1	0.6
11. Undiagnostic							18	10.5
<i>Minoan Coarse Fabrics</i>								
12. Closed vessel, no paint, EM–LM						28	28	16.4
13. Closed vessel, dark slip, MM I–III		1	7			14	22	12.9
14. Closed vessel, drips, MM I–III						3	3	1.8
15. Closed vessel, bands, MM I–III						4	4	2.3
16. Firebox, MM II–LM I (G 2.14)						1	1	0.6
<i>Minoan Mirabello Fabric, Cooking Class</i>								
17. Tripod cooking pot, EM–LM IA (G 2.15)	1	2		1		6	10	5.8
<i>Minoan Phyllite Fabrics</i>								
18. Tripod cooking pot, MM–LM (G 2.16, 2.17)	2				1	5	8	4.7
19. Cup or tripod cup, MM–LM						8	8	4.7
20. Tripod cup, MM–LM (G 2.18)			1		2		3	1.8
21. Tripod cooking pot, LM IB (G 2.19)					1		1	0.6

The upper stratum of soil behind the terrace wall at Site G 2 contained both Middle Minoan and Late Minoan I pottery. One probable LM III piece was present. All sherds were small, and none of them joined with one another. The most clearly datable pieces were cataloged.

Like the lower stratum behind the wall, the character of the pottery suggests stray sherds from village debris. A few highly specialized sherds, including a piece with a clay dolphin added to the rim (G 2.11) and a firebox (G 2.14), were surely never used in a primary way in this agrarian context. The pattern, with many fabrics and shapes represented, and with no joins between fragments, indicates a deposition as sherds, not as whole vases that were later broken and scattered about. Except for the presence of larger numbers of fine, delicate sherds, and for the smaller percentage of cooking pots, the assemblage is similar to the pottery found on the surface on and near other terraces.

MINOAN POTTERY

G 2.3 (PS 3525; G 2-4). Cup, base sherd. D of base 4.0. A fine fabric (gray, 7.5YR 5/0). Thin walled, straight profile; thin base. Dark slip (gray) on exterior; added paint not preserved. *Date*: MM I–III.

G 2.4 (PS 3521; G 2-4). Closed vessel, base sherd. A fine fabric (reddish yellow, 7.5YR 8/6). Thin-walled, circular base. Dark slip on exterior; added white: band at base of wall; circular band on bottom of base. *Date*: MM IIB–III.

G 2.5 (PS 610; G 2-2). Straight-sided cup, rim sherd. D of rim 6. A fine fabric (pink, 7.5YR 8/4). Straight rim. Dark slip on interior and exterior; added white: traces. *Parallels*: Betancourt 1983, figs. 7, no. 27 (Prinatikos Pyrgos) and 8, no. 44 (Pseira). *Date*: probably MM III.

G 2.6 (PS 612; G 2-2). Straight-sided cup, rim sherd. D of rim not measurable. A fine fabric (reddish yellow,