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Edited by

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Connecting the Early Bronze Age I and II Periods in the Aegean

Daniel J. PULLEN

ABSTRACT: Our excavations at Tsoungiza/Nemea have demonstrated that the Talioti phase is the last phase of the EH I period in the Argolid and Corinthia, with a clear transition to the EH II period. While radiocarbon dates from Tsoungiza help to date the developed EH II phase, they are not reliable for the critical EH I/EH II transition. For that we must turn to correlations of the late EH I Talioti material with material from throughout the Aegean, especially links of the Talioti phase material to the Trojan sequence with its extensive series of radiocarbon dates.

Most EBA chronologies propose that the EH I period should be placed in Troy I early to middle. With this synchronism, Kum Tepe IC and Poliochni Blue Evolved (Azzura evoluta) can be added in along with EM IB and the Kampos group in part. Thus for linking' the Talioti phase and the transition from EH I to II, we have the links of: Kum Tepe IC = Troy I early-middle = Poliochni Blue evolved = Kampos group (early?) = EM IB = Talioti.

I examine three topics briefly in order to establish links of the Talioti material to that of some of these regions in and around the Aegean. Specifically I will look at the Talioti fruitstand and the Troy I shape A6; the Talioti material and the Kampos group of pottery, especially frying pans; and the appearance of daggers.

With these links established the transition from EH I to EH II can be dated to ca. 2700 to 2650 or even 2600 BC.

The First Symposium on the Aegean in the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age provided an excellent opportunity to assess the transition from the Early Bronze I to the Early Bronze II periods in the Aegean¹. Our excavations at Tsoungiza, Ancient Nemea², have provided much new information about this transitional period for the southern Greek mainland and, along with studies by Dousougli³ and Weisshaar⁴, we have demonstrated a clear transition from the Talioti

phase, that is the last phase of the EH I period in the Argolid and Corinthia, to the EH II period. What I would like to do here is to date this transition, by connecting the EB I and EB II periods throughout the Aegean.

Recently radiocarbon dating has received renewed interest and attention in the Aegean archaeology. Manning's⁵ careful reassessment of old dates and very large quantity of dates presented by Korfmann and Kromer⁶ from the renewed Troy excavations allow us to again utilize this chronometric tool in the Aegean. Two small sets of dates from Tsoungiza can be reported here.

From the EH I cistern at Tsoungiza we were able to obtain two charcoal samples for submission. The results (Fig. 1), however, do not appear valid. AA-10826 yielded an age of 3478 ± 52 BP, while AA-10827 yielded an age of 4499 ± 53. 3478 BP can be calibrated to three intercepts from 1767 to 1742 BC, while 4499 BP can be calibrated to no less than eleven intercepts from 3326 to 3102 BC.

¹ I would like to thank Prof. Hayat Erkanal, Prof. Armağan Erkanal, Vasif Şahoğlu and Rıza Tuncel for the opportunity to participate in the Symposium and for their wonderful hospitality during our week at Urla. The Municipality of Urla and its mayor, Bülent Baratalı, as well as the many students from Ankara University are also to be thanked for the organization and support. A slightly different version of the talk delivered at Urla was also delivered at the 99th Annual Meeting of the Archaeological Institute of America, Chicago 1997; see Pullen 1998 for an abstract.

² The excavations of the Early Bronze Age period were conducted by the author as part of the Nemea Valley Archaeological Project under the direction of James c. Wright of Bryn Mawr College. I would like to thank Prof. Wright for the opportunity to excavate, study and publish results of that work. For preliminary reports on the EBA see Pullen (1990) on the EBA and Wright et al. (1990) for the NVAP as a whole. I would also like to thank to Dr. Mary Dabney and Profs. Jeremy Rutter and David Wilson for their help in preparing the original presentation of this paper.

³ Dousougli 1987.

⁴ Weisshaar 1990.

⁵ Manning 1995.

⁶ Korfmann & Kromer 1993.

While the latter determination could *conceivably* be in the acceptable range for EH I, the former is obviously at least a millennium off. Given the problems of internal collapse upon discovery, unusual soil conditions, and possible contamination, these two dates from the cistern cannot be relied upon.

Much more reliable are the three dates obtained from the "Burnt Room", a structure whose contents of several dozen small bowls and one jug⁷ can be dated to late Lerna III phase B or early in Lerna III phase C⁸. AA-10821 yielded an age of 3978 ± 51 BP, AA-10822 yielded an age of 4039 ± 80 BP, and AA-10823 yielded an age of 3920 ± 60 BP. Calibrated, these three dates fall between 2566 and 2364 BC, and correspond with those from Lerna III phases C-D⁹.

The radiocarbon dates from Tsoungiza, then, help to date the developed EH II phase, but not the critical EH I/EH II transition. For that we must turn to correlations of the Talioti material with material from throughout the Aegean. Especially important for the purposes of providing absolute dates for the EH I / EH II transition is to link the Talioti phase to the Trojan sequence.

Most EBA chronologies, like those of Manning¹⁰ and Warren and Hankey¹¹, are reiterated at the Symposium, propose that the EH I period (or at least its later portion) should be placed in Troy early to middle. With the synchronisms, Kum Tepe IC and poliochni Blue Evolved (azzura evolata) can be added in along with EM IB and, in part, the Kampos group. Thus for linking the Talioti phase and the transition from EH I to II, we have the links of Kum Tepe IC = Troy I early-middle = Poliochni Blue evolved = Kampos Group (early?) = EM IB = Talioti¹². I cannot consider all these links here so I will examine three topics briefly in order to establish links of the Talioti material to some of the material of some regions in and around the

Aegean. Specifically I will look at the Talioti fruitstand and the Troy I shape A6; the Talioti material and the Kampos group of pottery, especially frying pans; and the appearance of daggers.

THE FRUITSTAND

The hallmark of the EH I talioti assemblage is the fruitstand, much as the sauceboat is the type shape for the Early Helladic II period. The fruitstand was not only a specialized shape, but evidently a very common one. Its special manufacture may be judged by its restriction to virtually only one fabric, and the restriction of this fabric to virtually only the fruitstand or related bowl on a flat base; at Tsoungiza only two non-fruitstand vessels (a jar and a scoop) have been identified in the fruitstand fabric, and there are only six fruitstands at Tsoungiza not in the fruitstand fabric. Fruitstand sherds make up nearly 9% (out of 4183) by number, or 13% (of 87,880g) by weight of EH I ceramics from good contexts. S

While no complete fruitstands has been recovered from tsoungiza, we can reconstruct a composite view of a fruitstand from a few of the many large, well preserved segments (Fig. 2)¹³. Approximately 25 to 30 cm high, the pedestal was probably half to more than half of the total height. The junction is often emphasized by either a taenia band decorated with punctates or impressions directly into the surface. The bowl is wide, 35 to 45 cm in diameter, and shallow. Two rim types are found, both set off from the body, either by 1) bending the rim down, forming a broad curving surface which creates an overhang (Fig. 3a), or a by 2) thickening the rim to a distinct ridge or inflection (Fig. 3b-3f). Incision on the inner rim is the most common decoration (Fig. 3b-3f). Usually the surfaces of fruitstands are painted red and left unburnished; but

⁷ Partially illustrated in Wright et al. 1990, plate 94a.

⁸ I would like to thank Dr. Martha H. Wiencke for her observations of the Tsoungiza pottery and providing the Lerna phasing for several of our deposits.

⁹ Manning 1995, 186.

¹⁰ Manning 1995.

¹¹ Warren & Hankey 1989.

¹² And therefore Kumtepe IB = Troy I early = Poliochni Black-archaic Blue = LN Dodecanese = Peloponnesian FN/EH I = EC I (pre-Kampos)

¹³ The composite is constructed from NVAP inventoried items 1940-2-2 (rim), 1968-2-5 (body), 2116-2-1 (pedestal/bowl junction) and 2105-2-6 (pedestal bottom).

given the naturally red appearance of the fired red clay it seems that sometimes potters did not always apply an even coat of slip over the entire vessel.

The vast major variant of the fruitstand is the large shallow bowl on a flat base instead of on a pedestal (Fig. 4). It is difficult to determine whether a particular rim form, or relative size of vessel, is to be associated with flat bases. All seven mat impressions from Tsoungiza dated to EH I are on the underside of flat bases of fruitstand fabric; Weisshaar¹⁴ has also remarked on the popularity of mat impressions among the Talioti pottery.

Nearly all of the thickened, offset variety of fruitstand rims are decorated by incision on the inner surface of the rim (Fig. 3b-f). The patterns are simple in design, and not always very carefully executed.

Six pedestal fragments are heavily decorated with impressed and incised designs (Fig. 5-6). They are all covered on their exterior with a red slip and burnish (Tsoungiza EH I Class 02). Three pieces (Fig. 5a-c) have similar designs of impressed kerbschnitt and horizontal lines, two of these (Fig. 5a-b) perhaps from the same cylindrical stand Harland found at Tsoungiza in 1927 (Vase 43)¹⁵; one (Fig. 5a) preserves the white filling in the impressions. Two pedestals have stamped running spirals, one (Fig. 6a) with triangles and impressed dots and other (Fig. 6b) with three rows of closely spaced, tiny triangles, near the rim. The small part of the sixth pedestal (Fig. 6c) preserves just a small bit of impressed kerbschnitt forming diamonds. The decorative schemes of the last three pedestals are remarkably similar to the common Kampos frying pan scheme of rings of decoration (whether spirals or other decoration) flanked by circles of kerbschnitt or radiating strokes¹⁶.

¹⁴ Weisshaar 1990, 2-4.

¹⁵ NVAP inventory item 100-2-9 is part of the deposit we identified as coming from Pit #18 {Harland's Area P Bothros5}, and which Harland discussed in his manuscript in association with the pedestal Harland vase 43, also from Pit #18; 713-2-1 comes NVAP's removal of Harland's backfill in the surrounding area of House E / House of the Querns and the bothroi within. Thus these two pieces could be from the same vessel.

¹⁶ Cf. Esp. Zaphiropoulou 1984, 35, fig. 3b; Coleman 1985, 197.

The functions of the fruitstand and the related bowl on flat base yet to be determined. The fruitstand is an elaborate shape, in a specialized fabric, well finished, and decorated, yet relatively common; most likely it was meant for display. There is no evidence of burning preserved on any of the pieces.

We can firmly date the Talioti fruitstand to just the EH I period at Tsoungiza, for in the earliest EH II phase the fruitstand and the fruitstand fabric have virtually disappeared. Other ceramic changes are attested stratigraphically at Tsoungiza in this early EH II phase such as the appearance of urfirmis, ring feet, and early forms of sauceboats. A short transitional EH I to II phase at Tsoungiza, represented by the numerous finds from pit #32, anticipates some of these ceramic changes.

Wiencke¹⁷ has drawn our attention to changes in frequency of certain vessel shapes during the EH II period, perhaps due to new fashions in consumption and social behaviour. She notes that the large basin shape of early EH II, usually well made and totally painted¹⁸, constitutes nearly 15% of the *surviving* Lerna early EH II (Lerna III phase A) ceramic material, only to be replaced by the collared bowl fulfilling the same function by a different shape in a lesser frequency and perhaps the sauceboat fulfilling a different, though analogous and perhaps more specialized need. Such a high frequency for the Lerna EH II early basin is similar to the high frequency of the EH I fruitstand. Might not the EH I fruitstand serve the same consumption and social need as the EH II basin and collared bowl?

One connection that has not been greatly emphasized, but which has chronological implications for us here, as Coleman¹⁹ noted²⁰, is the similarity of the talioti fruitstands with incision to the Troy I

¹⁷ Wiencke 1989, 503.

¹⁸ Such as NVAP inventory item 1948-2-4, illustrated in Wright et al. 1990, plate 94b.

¹⁹ Coleman 1992, 279.

²⁰ Coleman 1992 was written in 1987.

vessel shape A6 (and the smaller, pedestalled version A7)²¹ (Fig. 7)²². The lips on examples of the trojan shape are usually more painted than those of the Tsoungiza shape (e.g., Fig. 3f), but the relatively straight exterior profile contrasting with the thickened, offset interior profile is similar as is the overall shape and the idea of incision on the interior band of the rim (though not necessarily the motifs; see Fig. 8 for some Trojan patterns). Lacking on the tsoungiza examples is the exterior lug with “scalloped projection” so common on the Trojan shape. The A6 shape dates primarily to Troy I early phases, that is Troy I a-c²³.

The relationship of the fruitstand to the associated bowl on flat base is similar to that between the trojan A6 and A7 shapes; and indeed these two shapes are said by Blegen to be “common” in the Troy I early Subphase, i.e., Troy Ia-Ic, though no statistics are available. More of these two trojan shapes have incision than any other shapes, just like the talioti fruitstand and bowl. Indeed the situation of the shape A6/A7 in the Trojan assemblage is remarkably similar to that of the talioti fruitstands and bowl in terms of popularity and decoration.

FRYING PANS

At least ten frying pan fragments have been found throughout the excavations at Tsoungiza, ranging in date from EH I through EH II²⁴:

EH I 822-2-15 (Fig. 9a)

EH I – II 2013-2-2 (Fig. 9c), 2014-2-1 (Fig. 9c)

EH II early 2011-2-2 (Fig. 9d), 1058-2-4 (Fig. 9f), 91-2-2? (Fig. 9e)

EH II developed 778-2-3, 745-2-4 Mixed 814-2-6, 2006-2-4

The EH I frying pan (Fig. 9a²⁵) is a tiny fragment of a Kampos type frying pan, preserving part of the two prongs for attaching a handle of the “barrel” type and decorated with closely spaced impressed lines. The shape and decoration of the pan is nearly identical to one from Talioti: Panagia²⁶. It comes from a definite EH I context (Pit #17).

Two frying pans were discovered in the transitional EH I-II Pit #32 (Fig. 9b-c) and are a common, perhaps slightly later type. No portion of the handle is preserved. On the surface of the larger piece (Fig. 9b) is found a decorative scheme which seems to have more in common with the Cyclades than most areas of the mainland²⁷: along the edge are diagonal, slightly curving lines (“strokes” in Coleman’s terminology) while inside are stamped spiral arranged, but not linked to one another (thus a more Cycladic than Attic trait), around the one preserved arm of what was undoubtedly a large star. Here the arm formed by at least four strokes, radiates nearly to the outer band of diagonal line. The other piece (Fig. 9c) is a tiny fragment of a similarly shaped frying pan which preserves a portion of one stamped spiral or circle whose grooves are of a size and form different from Fig. 9b, and thus probably represent a second frying pan from the pit. From the early EH II phase one piece (Fig. 9d) preserves just a portion of the flat surface, impressed like those above, with three strokes of an arm of a star, along with portions of three concentric circles which may be incised.

The large fragment originally discovered by Harland (Fig. 9e)²⁸ preserves

²¹ Blegen et al. 1950, 58-59 and figs. 253-256.

²² Weisshaar 1990, 18 and others before (bibliography Weisshaar 1990, 18 n. 134) have noted analogies between the Troy I A6 shape and Final Neolithic examples from Kephala (Coleman 1977, plate 28, no. 104 and Caskey 1964, plate 47.f) and Eutresis (Caskey and Caskey 1960, 161 and plate 46 no. II.28), but these comparisons are not very close and depend for the most part on the single tab rising above the rim, much like Tsoungiza vessel 893-2-1 of the Final Neolithic period.

²³ Blegen et al. 1950, 59, points out a “degenerate” form which appears in middle and late troy I, with a “barely perceptible thickening” of the inside of the lip.

²⁴ Only ten of the twelve fragments from Tsoungiza identified as frying pans are included here. NVAP inventoried items 756-2-1 and 210-2-6- are undecorated flat sherds, highly burnished on one surface like many of the frying pans discussed here.

²⁵ Included by Coleman 1985 as his item no. 114.

²⁶ Weisshaar 1990, 20, Abb. 1.

²⁷ Coleman 1985.

²⁸ Frying Pan 91-2-2, originally found by Harland but not included in his pottery catalogue (a photograph is preserved in the Harland documentation), apparently comes from an early

the two handle attachments for a barrel-type of handle, on a deeply concave side wall, and a design of overlapping stamped concentric circles. Nearly one quarter of the circumference is preserved, yet there are no visible lines for the arms of a large star like those frying pans above. A further fragment (Fig. 9f) has a large stamped concentric circle on its upper surface.

In addition to the frying pans from the transitional EH I-II Pit332 comes the shoulder of a large (estimated 0.25 to 0.35m in diameter) globular pyxis stamped with running spirals (Fig. 10). The two rows of stamped linked spirals remind one of the common Kampos frying pan decorative scheme of two circles of linked spirals, through here the spirals are stamped and not separated by circles of kerbschnitt or radiating strokes²⁹.

At Tsoungiza nearly all examples of stamped decoration occur on EH I or very early EH II pottery – the only exception among later EH II pottery are hearth rims and one bowl. The pedestal and frying pans presented here demonstrate the connections between the kampos group and the material of EH I Talioti and transitional EH I-II phases.

DAGGER

A bronze dagger (Fig. 11) from the transitional EH I-II Pit#32 (2016-5-1) is the only such metal weapon discovered at Tsoungiza from the Early bronze Age levels. The secure early context, its preservation, and its form make this dagger an especially interesting and important find for the early bronze Age Aegean. The tip is missing, but a reasonable restored length would be 5 to 5.5cm, shorter than nearly all of the 422 daggers listed by Branigan for the Early and Middle Bronze Ages³⁰. The dagger is flat, without a midrib or thickening center, has a round heel 2.1cm wide, and two straight cutting edges. Two rivets, 7mm long, fastened the bone or ivory handle, a small portion of which is still

preserved³¹. The rough edges of the blade adjacent to the rivets may indicate that the handle was rather large in proportion to the blade, covering at least 1.5 cm of the metal, or ca. 30% of the total length.

It is difficult to place the Tsoungiza dagger into one of the available typologies; perhaps it could be considered to be a very short variation of the simple triangular dagger type found on Crete and in the Cyclades³², because of its broad butt end and its short, sharply narrowing length. In part the difficulty of placing into a typology the Tsoungiza dagger is due to its early date. Twenty five years ago Renfrew could declare that

“daggers are not seen....anywhere in Europe until the inception of [the] Aegean Early bronze Age 2 period”, and that “[the dagger] makes its appearance in the Aegean in the Troy I period at Troy, Thermi, and Poliochni. No mainland, Cretan or Cycladic daggers can reliably be dated so early [as the Troy I period” which for Renfrew was equal to EB 1]”³³

The Tsoungiza dagger definitely is not like the tanged daggers of the northeast Aegean and Western Anatolia. A handful of tanged and triangular daggers, including finds made since Renfrew’s *Emergence*, from mainland Greece and the Cyclades have been claimed to date to the Neolithic or EB I period: these include examples from Corinth, Ayia Marina (Phokis), Alepotrypa (Lakonia), Ayios Dimitrios (Messenia) and the Zas Cave on Naxos³⁴. Of these nine

EH II context (his Area P stratum VI below the House of the Querns, probably). It was among the few objects remaining from his excavations

²⁹ Coleman 1985, 197.

³⁰ Branigan 1974, 155-162.

³¹ We were unable to determine whether the handle is bone or ivory. It does not on visual inspection appear to be wood. For the problems of distinguishing ivory from bone, see Krzyszkowska 1990.

³² Branigan 1974, 14-15 and 155-157, nos. 1-94.

³³ Renfrew 1972, 320.

³⁴ The Ayia Marina, Alepotrypa, and Ayios Dimitrios daggers are included in Zachos 1996 and Papanthanasopoulos 1996. Branigan 1974 lists only the Ayia marina daggers; Cosmopoulos 1992 does not include any of these daggers as they do not fall into his EB 2 period and McGeehan-Liritzis 1983, 154 Table 2 includes only the Corinthian dagger in her discussion of “Late Neolithic” [she lumps FN in with LN] metalworking. In McGeehan Liritzis 1996, Table

daggers three are tanged, three have round to flat heels, while the other three are not preserved at the handle end or are not described. Kosmopoulos³⁵ placed the end of a long type of dagger, with midrib, from Corinth into her “Corinth Period II”, i.e. Middle to Late Neolithic, but the reliability of this find has been called into question³⁶. Two small daggers from Ayia Marina in Phokis³⁷ have been variously dated to the Late Neolithic and to the EH III period³⁸. Both of the Ayia Marina daggers are flat in section, and one³⁹, is remarkably similar to the Tsoungiza dagger in its dimensions and proportions, though it has three rivet holes. One tanged dagger from Ayios Dimitrios, Messenia⁴⁰ has been dated to Final Neolithic as it was found “in a pure Neolithic layer”, though “only a few centimeters below the EH layer”; it appears to be typologically of EH date. Two daggers, one apparently tanged and other not tanged but with five rivet holes, from the Alepotrypa Cave in Lakonia⁴¹ have been dated to Late or Final Neolithic but with no details of the

stratigraphy published⁴². The most recent discovered dagger is one from the Zas Cave on Naxos, dated to the Late Chalcolithic /FN⁴³, though we are not certain about the overlap of Cycladic FN with the EBA elsewhere. We are thus left with an extremely limited number of pre-Early Bronze 2 daggers in the Aegean which are securely dated.

Only the Tsoungiza dagger among those daggers from the mainland can be unquestionably dated stratigraphically to the end of the EH I / beginning of the EH II period, and thus equivalent to the early Trou I period, exactly when daggers begin to appear in the northeast Aegean. With the Tsoungiza dagger the origins and development of the dagger in the Aegean must be considered, but not at this time.

CONCLUSIONS

If the links and synchronisms explored here are valid, then what absolute date can we apply to the transition from the EH I to EH II period? Here is where the troy radiocarbon dates come in hand. Korfmann and Krommer⁴⁴ have suggested that Troy Ia begins ca. 2920 BC (calibrated), Troy Ic ca. 2700 BC (calibrated), and Troy If ca. 2570 BC (calibrated). Thus the Troy I early period would run from approximately 2920 BC to 2630 BC and the Troy I middle period would continue on to ca. 2570 BC. This agrees for the most part with Manning’s assessment (1995, though without his taking into consideration the new Trojan data) where he places the transition between EH I and II at a. 2750 to 2650 BC (calibrated), or in the Troy I middle period which for Manning ends before ca. 2600 BC.

The Talioti material is argued here to date to the Troy I early period, perhaps into the

1.3.1: “Complete Catalogue of Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age Metals from Greek Mainland” the Corinth dagger [her no. 88] is dated to “LH?”, contra McGeehan Liritzis 1996, 49 Table 2.2.8 where it is dated to LN. No other Neolithic or EH I daggers are listed in her “Complete Catalogue”; indeed the Tsoungiza dagger and the lead seal from Tsoungiza, both first published in Wright et al. 1990, 628 and pl. 94 are not included in this catalogue, nor is there any explanation for the exclusion of the Ayia Marina daggers.

³⁵ Kosmopoulos 1948, 46, 65 and 45 fig. 22.

³⁶ The dagger blade described by Kosmopoulos (1948, 46) as “lying on the rock under an undisturbed deposit datable to the later phase of period II”, though J. Lavezzi (personal communication) cautions against accepting this stratigraphic assessment. With no excavation notebooks of Kosmopoulos extant, we may never be able to properly evaluate this find, and the dagger itself has not been located since before World War II.

³⁷ Soteriadis 1912, 276.

³⁸ The original excavation of Soteriadis (1912) suggests that the two daggers (p. 276 and 276 fig. 15) were found in association with Neolithic pottery of “Chaironeia – Elateia” type, that is Middle Neolithic, though matte-painted and other Late-Final Neolithic material was found in the sounding and Soteriadis concludes by identifying this period as “Eneolithic” in part of the discovery of the daggers (p. 280). Zachos (1996, 290 no. 182) dates the daggers to the Late Neolithic; Renfrew (1972, 116) and Branigan (1974) nos. 126 and 142) suggest a date in EH III (Renfrew refers to only one dagger from Ayia Marina).

³⁹ Zachos 1996, 290 no. 182 left.

⁴⁰ Zachos 1987, 81-83; 1996, 290 no. 183.

⁴¹ Zachos 1996; Papanassopoulos 1996, 228 no. 44.

⁴² Papanassopoulos (1996: 228 no. 44) dates these two and “two of similar type” [but note the typological differences] to “a secure FN context”. Zachos (1996, 142) identifies the context as LN.

⁴³ Zachos 1996, 142.

⁴⁴ Korfmann & Krommer 1993.

troy I middle period. A date, then, for the transition from EH I to EH II of ca. 2700 to 2650 or even 2600 BC would be reasonable. More important for the EH I mainland perhaps than providing an absolute date has been the validation of cultural links with other areas of the Aegean. The establishment of an absolute date for the transition from EH I to EH II at ca. 2650 BC does have the effect of shortening the EH II period, but if I may end with an entirely new topic, perhaps periods of great change like the early helladic II period are periods of short duration.

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NEMEA VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT
 TSOUNGIZA HILL EXCAVATIONS
 EARLY BRONZE AGE RADIOCARBON DATES

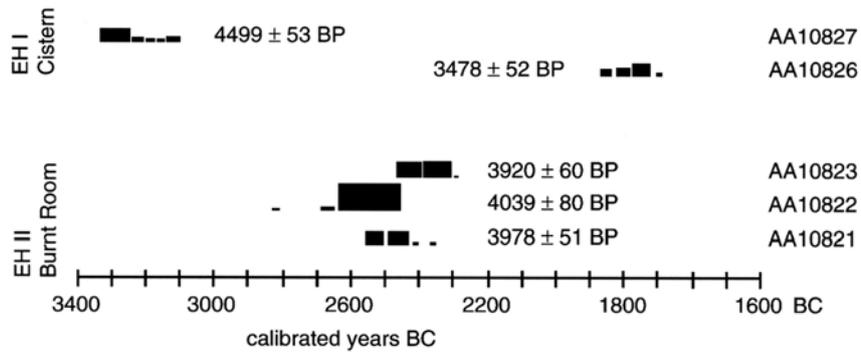


Fig. 1

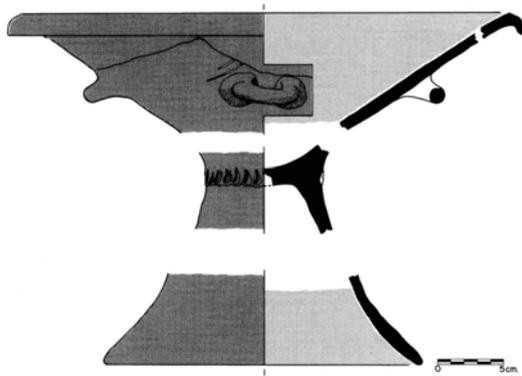


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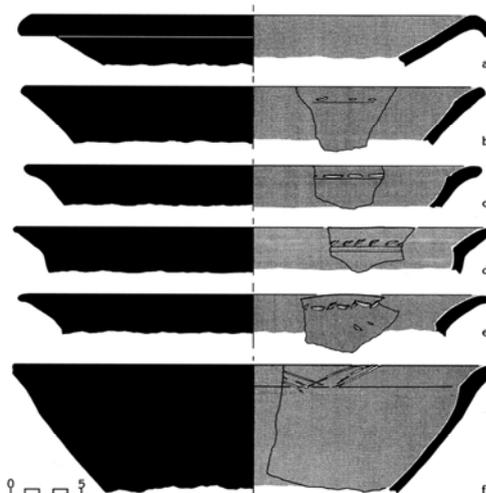


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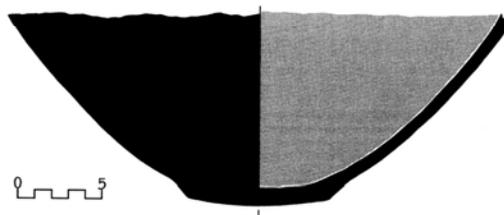


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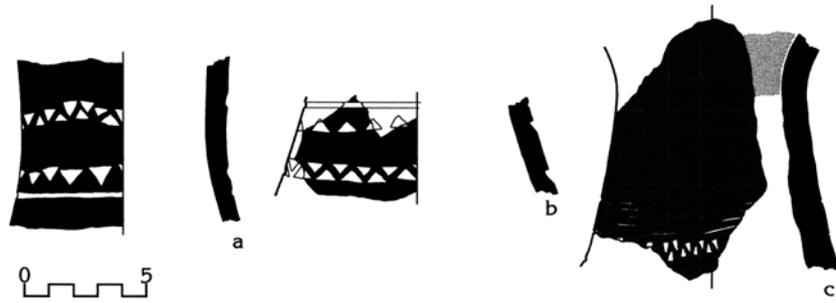


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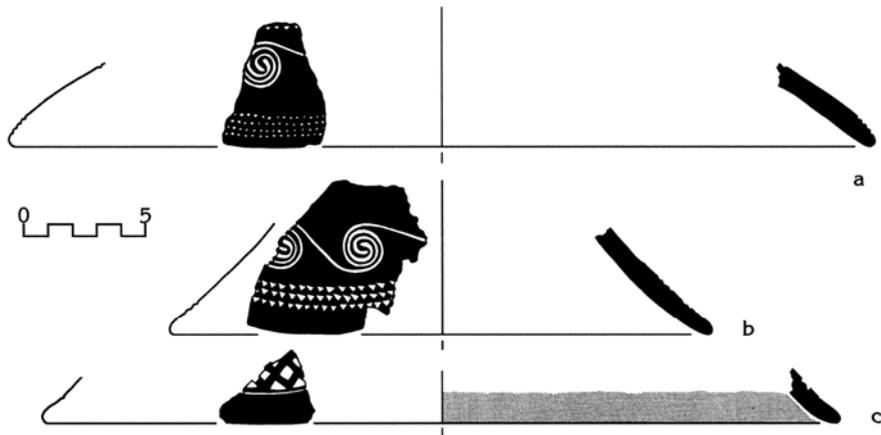


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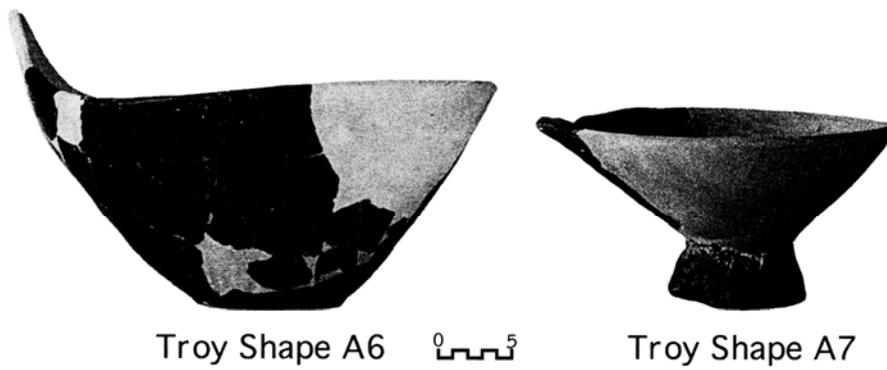


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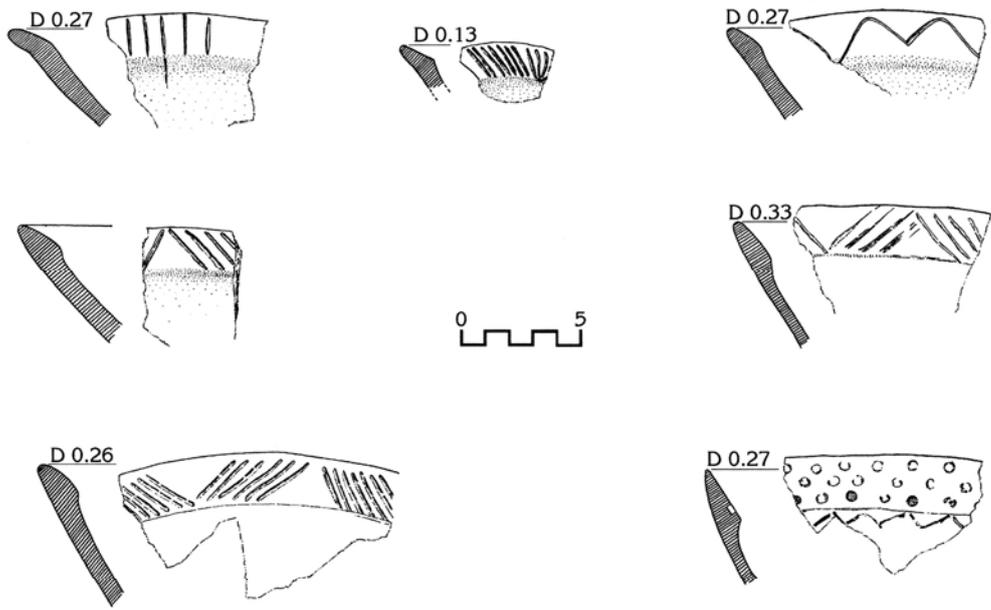


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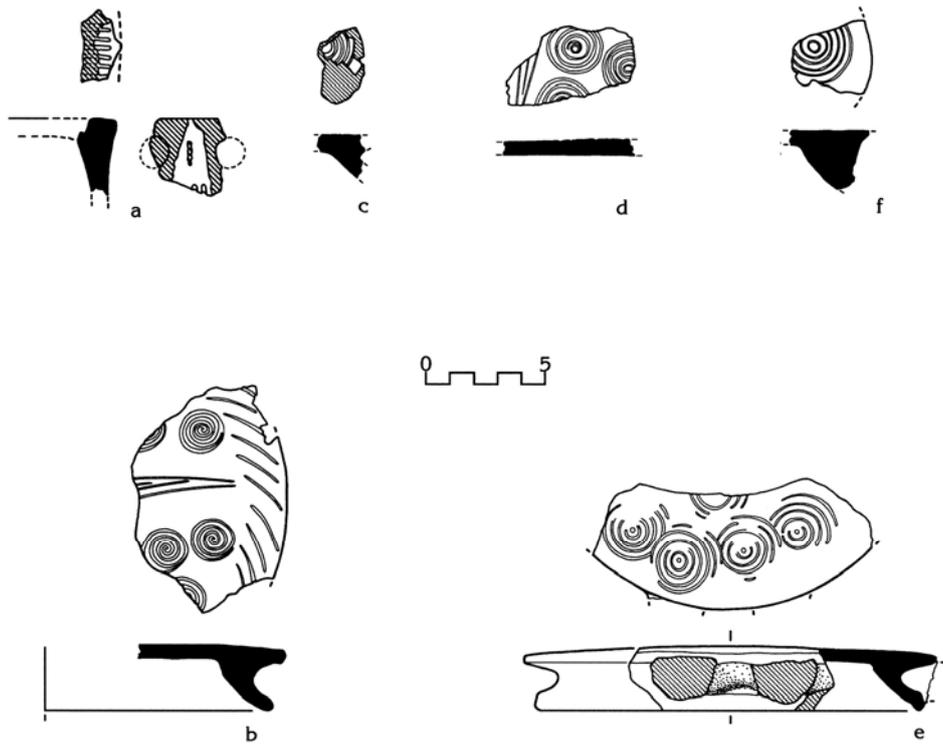


Fig. 9



Fig. 10

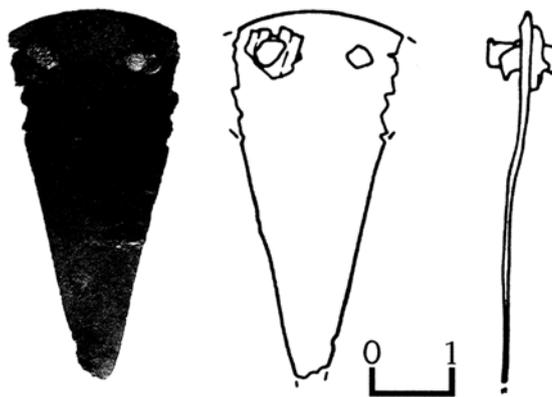


Fig. 11