COMMUNICATIONS


Fifth International Colloquium on Aegean Prehistory. This Colloquium, on "Cultural contacts between the Aegean and the Near East from the late Neolithic to the early Iron Age," to be held in the University of Sheffield 16 - 19 April, 1980, will now be sponsored by the University of Minnesota as well as by the Departments of Greek, Ancient History and Classical Archaeology and Prehistory and Archaeology of the University of Sheffield. Information and a list of papers offered to date may be obtained from: Mr. B. Warren, Department of Prehistory and Archaeology, University of Sheffield, 3 Clarkehouse Rd., Sheffield S10 2TN, England. Additional papers, including those on Anatolia, may still be accepted if titles are sent soon.


FORUM

To the Editors:

In mid August an informal colloquium took place on Cyprus among Dr. Vassos Karageorghis, Professor Paul Aström, Professor Franz Maier, Mrs. Vronwy Hankey and myself. The aim was to work out in discussion over the actual material the relationship of the "settlement" levels of Late Cypriot III which have been excavated at Kition, Hala Sultan Tekke and Old Paphos to the ceramic sequence of the Argolid which has
been established by the latest work at Mycenae and Tiryns. For this comparison, in addition to published material, I was able to use the corpus of early LH IIIC pottery from floor contexts at Mycenae which I had just compiled and the work of Mrs. A. Sherratt on a group of LC IIIC pottery from Mycenae as well as information and suggestions from Dr. J.R. Rutter.

It must be emphasized that the Argolid sequence may not be that to which the Cypriot is most closely related but at present it is the best documented and most securely based in stratigraphy of all sequences which cover the whole period from 1300 - 1000 B.C.

This meeting proved both a very pleasant and a very instructive occasion. A short account of the results will be published. Meanwhile it is worthwhile to summarize certain salient points here:

1. The Cypriot material comes basically from settlement type contexts (including the Kition shrines and various wells) but certain tomb groups can be linked to it.

2. The material is in the form of groups and not individual pots, thus bringing into effect this basic divergence.

- An individual pot can be related to the mainland only to the range of date when this type with this decoration was produced, i.e. close dating is often impossible.

- A group can be related to the point of common popularity of the various components. This will often, but not always, mean finding the latest component.

3. Regional variation between east and west Cyprus was noted in fabric, use of shapes, use of monochrome interiors, conservatism of design; this variation within the island itself emphasized the need for caution in making external comparisons.

4. It was confirmed that the "Mycenaean type" pottery of LC III differs both in fabric and shape range from that of LC II.

5. The Cretan element, outlined by Popham at the 1978 Congress, needs further definition. The lack of a stratigraphically based sequence for LM IIIB and C is a great hindrance.

6. The overall picture of the relationship between the mainland and Cyprus in LH III proved remarkably consistent. We would suggest that the first influences of the mainland Early LC IIIC style can be seen before the "new" building period (i.e. in Kition T9 upper burial) and that the main settlement levels contain material reflecting the second main phase on the mainland (Mrs. Sherratt's "Tower" and "Developed").

With our discussions it became obvious that certain areas of study might yield useful results:

1. A reassessment of the Enkomi material
2. A project on context analysis to give a theoretical basis to the comparisons between one type of deposit and another
3. an attempt to link the Proto-White painted wares of LC IIIB to the revised mainland sequence.

Yours, &c.
Elizabeth French

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**REVIEWS**


