## EXAMPLES ON RELATIVE CHRONOLOGY:

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**1)EXAMPLE OF P175:**

 a)EXAMPLE: The production of the scarab seal found in Poros in a context of LMIIIB (E12) *starts after or with the start of* Tutankhamun period (1332-1323 B.C) (E4)

[Of the scarab stamp seal found in Poros, Heraklion. The co-finds are dated to LMIIIB period. The find is dated to the Tutankhamun period or later. It belongs to the scarabs of type “nh.s n Jmn” . During Akhenaten period, the production of these scarab seals stopped (the name of Amun is not referred during his kingdom). So the scarab cannot have been produced before Tutankhamun period:it is probably a later production] (Karetsou 2000)

b)EXAMPLE: The production of the cylindrical seal of the first Dynasty of Babylon (E12), found in tholos B in Platanos, *starts after or with the start of* the Hammurabi period of the kingdom

 [Of the cylindrical seal of the first Dynasty of Babylon found in tholos B in Platanos believed to connect king Hammurabi with the MM I period. Specifically, although the finding is believed to have been found in a MMI layer, it contained material from the MM III/YM I period. So the seal may be dated back to the Hammurabi period, but it may be dated in a later period.] (Walberg 1992.)

**2) EXAMPLES OF P183:**

 a )EXAMPLE: The use of the Tomb Four from Nikitopoúlou group in Nihória in the MHIII-LHI period (E4) *ends before* *the start of* a period of reuse of the Tomb Four from Nikitopoúlou group in LHIIIA (E4)

 [Of the six tombs excavated in the Nikitopoúlou group… the finds in Tomb Four are of MHIII or MHIII-LHI date, with the exception of the finds with the northern group of material which is uniformly dated LHIIIA2, and the ewer in the middle of the floor, dated LHIIIA1. In general, and leaving aside Nikitopoúlou 1, the chronology of these tombs is obscured by the condition in which they were excavated. In terms of early dating, Tomb Four is the best example. The preserved evidence seems clearly to indicate use in the MHIII-LHI period followed by a period of reuse in LHIIIA, a pattern matched at architecturally similar sites such as 13:Kaminia and 10:Gouvalári.] (Boyd, 2002)

**3) The above is also example of P173i ends after or with the start of**

EXAMPLE: LMIIIB (E4) *P173i ends after or with the start of* Tutankhamun period (1332-1323 B.C )(E4) [due to the scarab seal found in Poros in a context of LMIIIB. It belongs to the scarabs of type “nh.s n Jmn”. During the Akhenaten period, the production of these scarab seals stopped (the name of Amun is not referred to during his reign). So the scarab cannot have been produced before the Tutankhamun period; it is probably a later production.] (Karetsou, 2000)

**4) P182 ends before or with the start of (starts after or with the end of)**

1. EXAMPLE: The occupation of LH I graves of Krisa in Phocis (E4) *ends before or with the start of* LH III phase of reuse of the graves of Krisa in Phocis (E4) [“…a *possible* hiatus in the occupation of certain sites such as the settlement of Krisa in Phocis, which was well occupied in the MH and LH III periods. LH IIB pottery from this settlement has already been identified, but no certain example of LH IIA pottery. Assuming that LH I graves were installed in parts of the settlements that were no longer reoccupied, at least not before the LH III phase, one may wonder about the situation of habitation areas in LH II...”] (Phialon 2018)
2. EXAMPLE: Lerna III (E4) *ends before or with the start of* Lerna IV (E4) [“The site at Lerna probably was not left uninhabited for long after the destruction of the House of the Tiles and the raising of the tumulus. If there was a gap corresponding to the earliest stage of EH III in the Argolid, as has been suggested by some (see, e.g., Manning 1995: 55–60), it was a brief one. In Rutter’s view, the short life of the Fourth Settlement began ca. 2200/2150 b.c. and ended ca. 2050/2000 b.c.”] (Banks & Reese, 2013)

**BANKS, E. & Reese, D. (2013). THE SETTLEMENTS IN THE MAIN AREA: LERNA IV.1. In The Architecture, Settlement, and Stratigraphy of Lerna IV (pp. 33-110). PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY: The American School of Classical Studies at Athens.**

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