

# TARDO BRONZO IIIA2-B

A

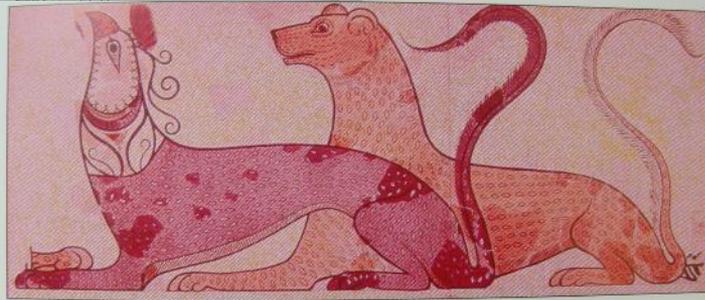
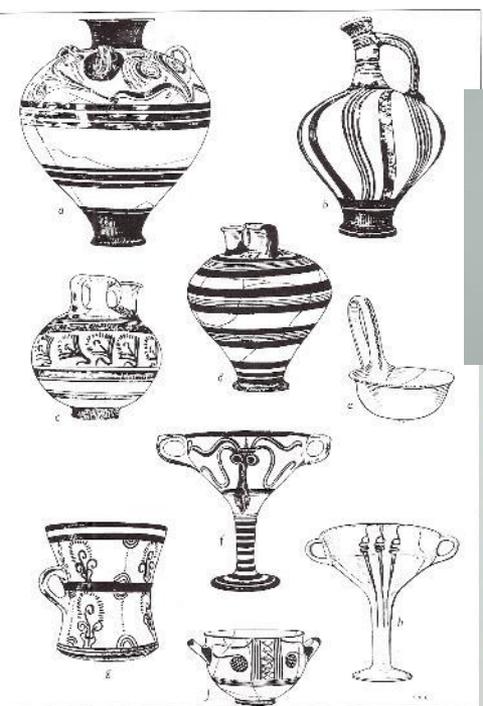
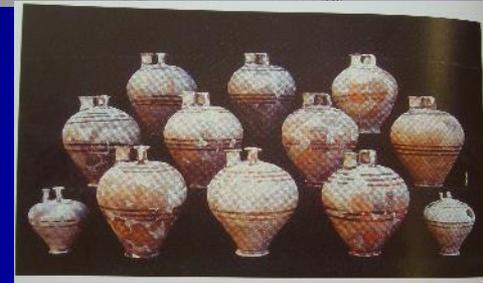


Figure 19. Griffin and lion fresco from queen's hall

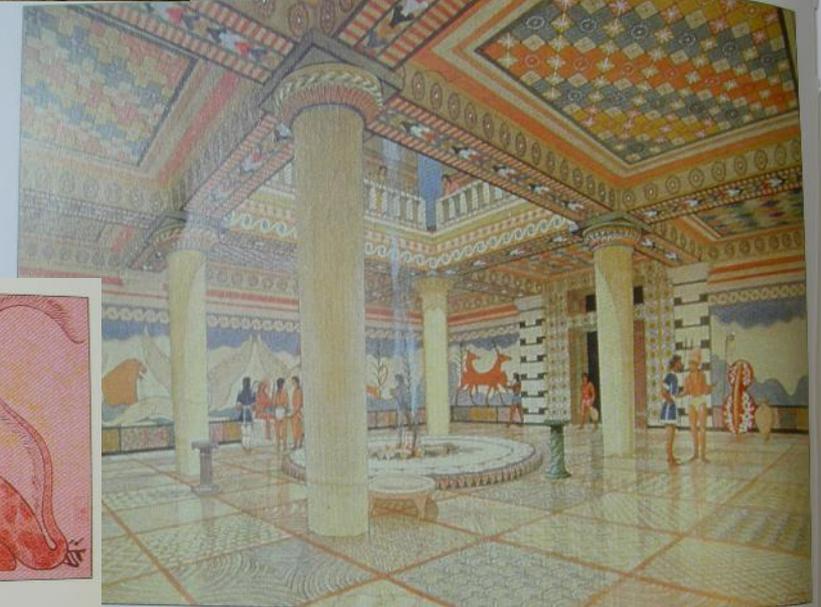


Figure 6. Ceremonial hearth, three views

High Dating BCE	Crete	Greece	Low Dating BCE	Egypt
1750	MM III	MH III	1700	
1700	LM IA	LH I	1600	
1600	LM IB	LH IIA	1500	
1490	LM II	LH IIB	1430	Hatshepsut/Tuthmosis III (1479-1425)
1430	LM IIIA1	LH IIIA1	1390	
1390	LM IIIA2	LH IIIA2	1370/1360	Amenhotep III (1391-1353)
1300			1300	

FIGURE 1.2. Table of unreconciled high and low Aegean chronologies, MB III–LB IIIA2. Table by Dan Davis.

Chronology High Low	Crete	Cyclades	Greece	Egypt	
3100	EM I	EC I	EH I	1 <sup>st</sup> -2 <sup>nd</sup> Dynasty 3100/3000-2700	
3000					
2900					
2800					
2700	EM IIA	EC II	EH IIA	Old Kingdom (2700-2136)	
2600					
2500					
2400	EM IIB		EH IIB		
2300					
2200					
2100	EM III	EC III	EH III	1 <sup>st</sup> Intermediate Period (2136-2023)	
2000	MM IA	MC I	MH I	Middle Kingdom (2116-1795)	
1900					
1800	MM IB	MC II	MH II		
1700	MM II				
1700	MM III	MC III	MH III	2 <sup>nd</sup> Intermediate Period (1795-1540)	
1600					
1600	LM IA	LC I	LH I		
1500	LM IB	LC II	LH IIA	New Kingdom (1540-1070)	Hatshepsut/ Tuthmosis III 1479-1425
1400			LH IIB		
1400	LM II	LC III	LH IIIA1	18 <sup>th</sup> Dynasty (1540-1295)	Amenhotep III 1391-1353 Akhenaten 1353-1337
1300	LM IIIA2		LH IIIA2		
1200	LM IIIB		LH IIIB	19 <sup>th</sup> Dynasty (1295-1186)	Ramses II 1279-1213
1100	LM IIIC		LH IIIC	20 <sup>th</sup> Dynasty (1186-1070)	Ramses III 1184-1153
1000	Subminoan		Submycenaean		

Shelmerdine 2008

FIGURE 1.1. Table of Aegean relative and absolute chronology. Table by Dan Davis.

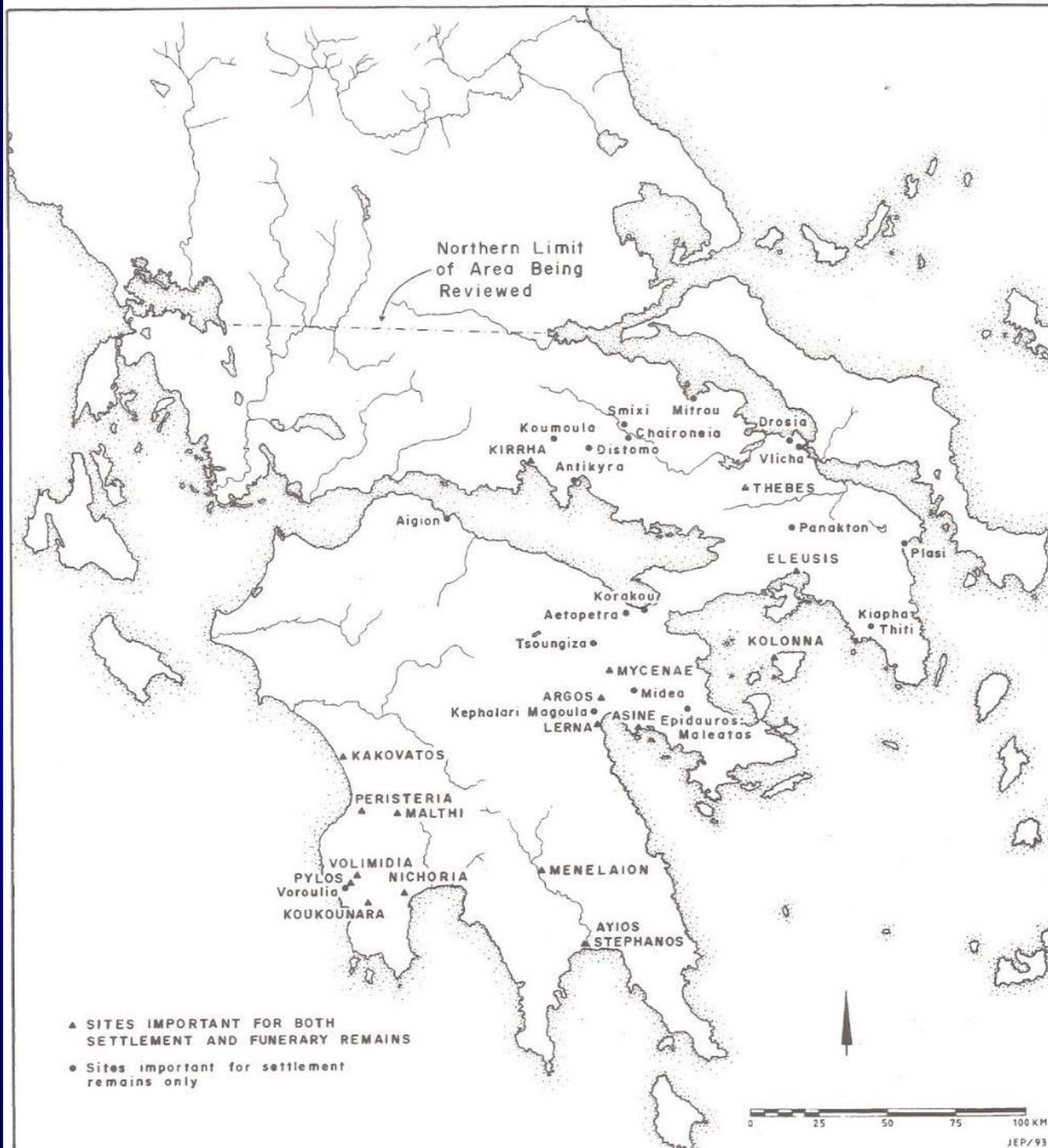
## **Il Tardo Bronzo II – III ha tre fasi distinte:**

- una prima fase, TBII-III A1: le tendenze dei periodi precedenti si intensificano; prima strutturazione della civiltà micenea; in Egeo l'influenza micenea diventa preponderante; miceneizzazione di Creta; contatti sistematici col Mediterraneo centrale.**
- una seconda fase, TBIII A2 – IIIB: ulteriore intensificazione fino alla saturazione; fase palaziale micenea; si compie la "globalizzazione" nel Mediterraneo; la potenza cipriota si afferma definitivamente; si infittiscono i contatti con il Mediterraneo occidentale.**
- Una terza fase, TBIII C: "collasso" delle forme palaziali in Egeo e in alcune aree del Levante; ristrutturazione insediativa e sociale; riformulazione della rete dei traffici, con ruolo preponderante cipro-levantino.**



**I circuiti principali dell'Egeo nel TBIIIA2-B: dettaglio.**

Il circuito cicladico si articola verso il continente (Egina) e verso il Dodecanneso. Creta ha le sue direttrici preferenziali verso E e O. L'Argolide fa da ponte tra ambito laconico e cicladico. La Messenia e la zona ionica interagiscono con l'Adriatico e la pensiola italiana



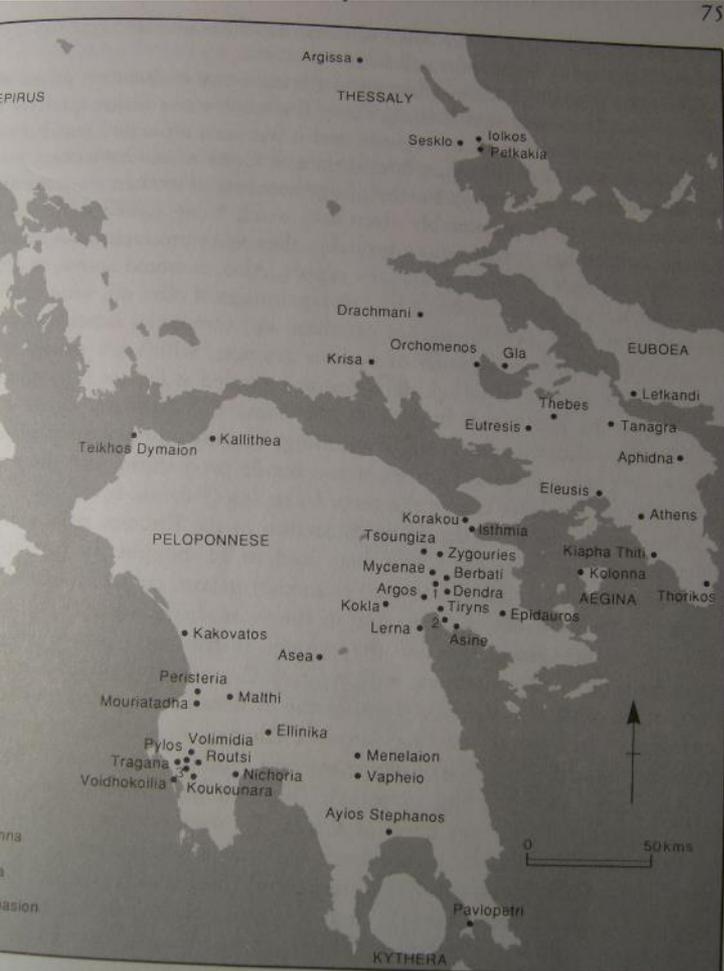
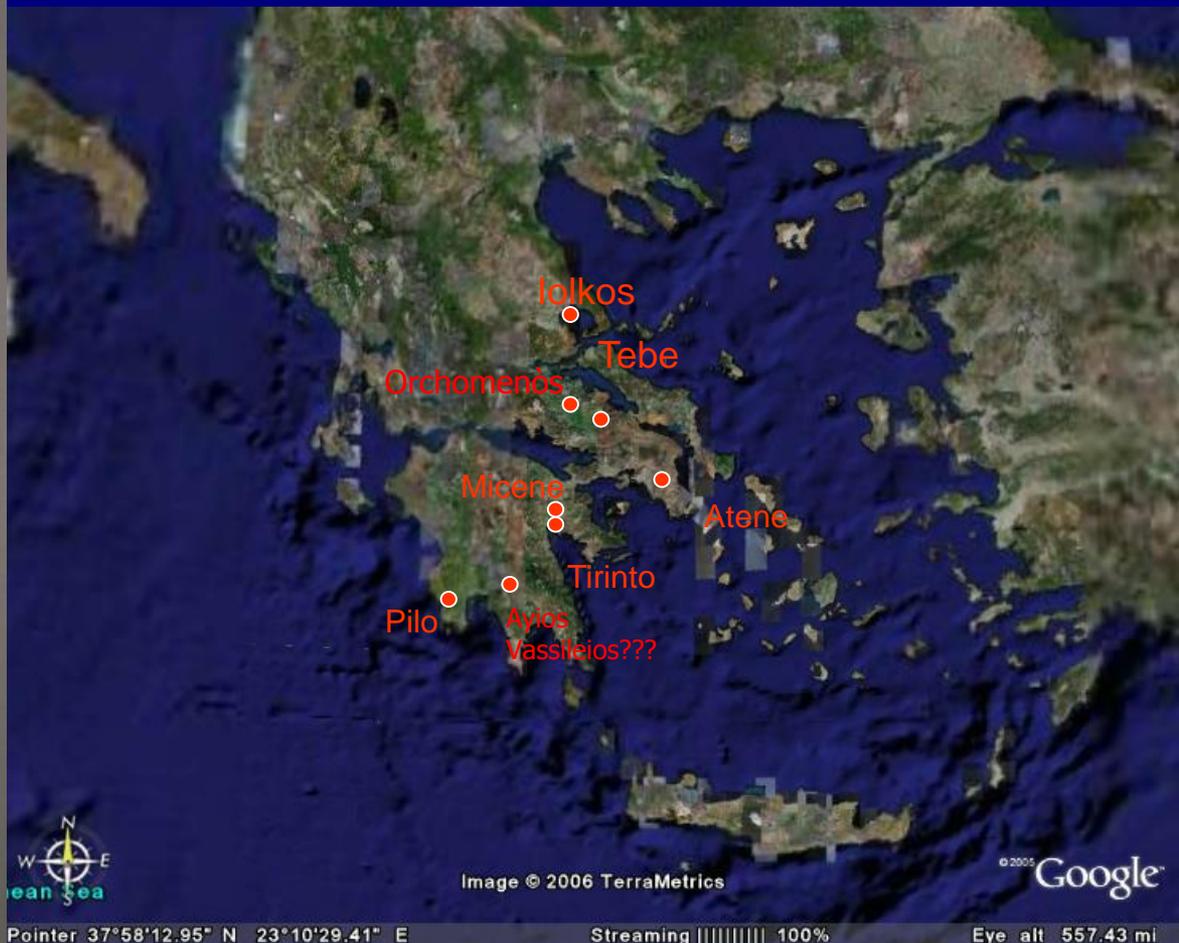
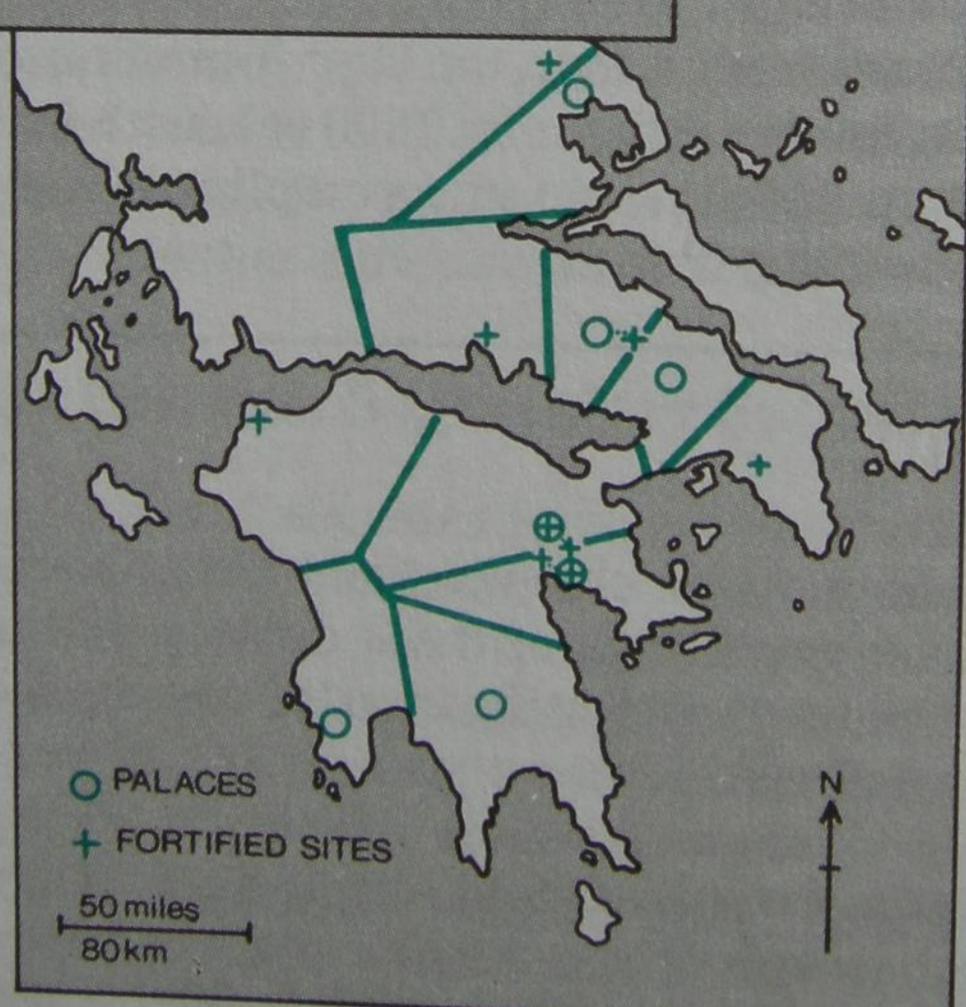
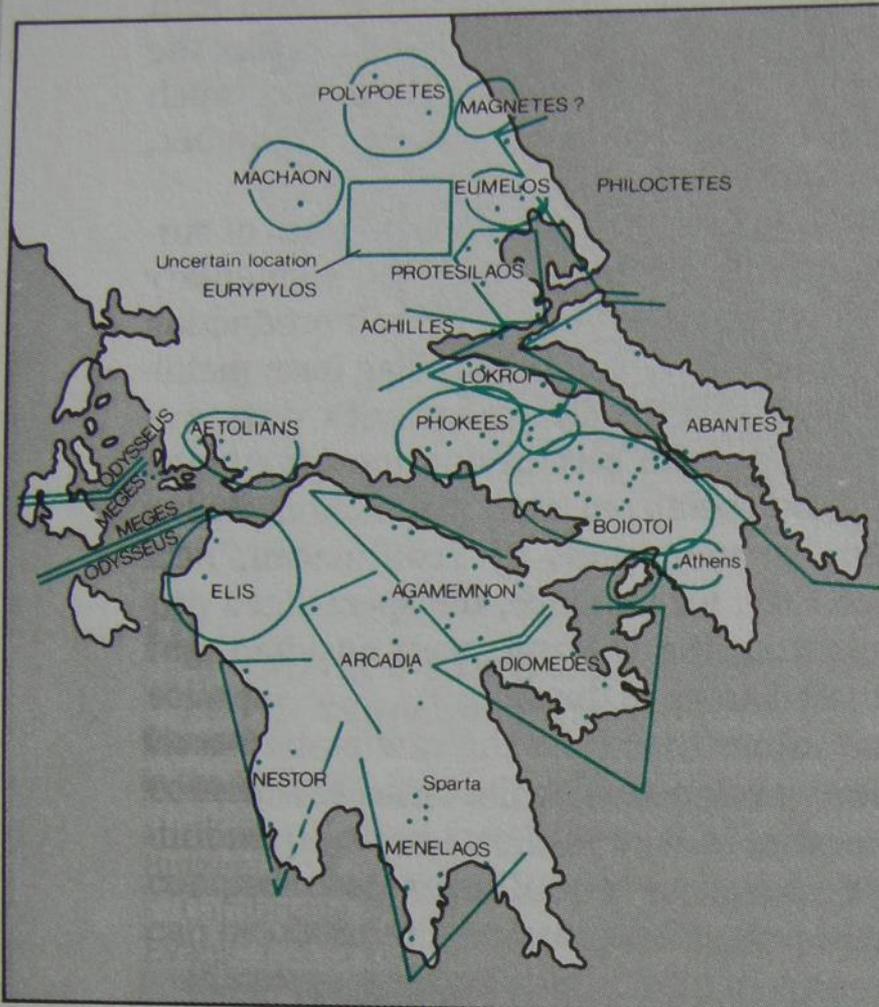


Fig. 4.23 Significant MH-LH III B sites on the mainland.



# Maggiori siti ME-TE III



Continente elladico in età micenea: divisioni politiche basate sul "Catalogo delle navi" (Iliade, II) (a sin.), divisioni politiche sulla base delladocumentazione archeologica secondo la ricostruzione di C. Renfrew (a destra) (Renfrew-Bahn 2000)

### Site Distribution in the Peloponnesos

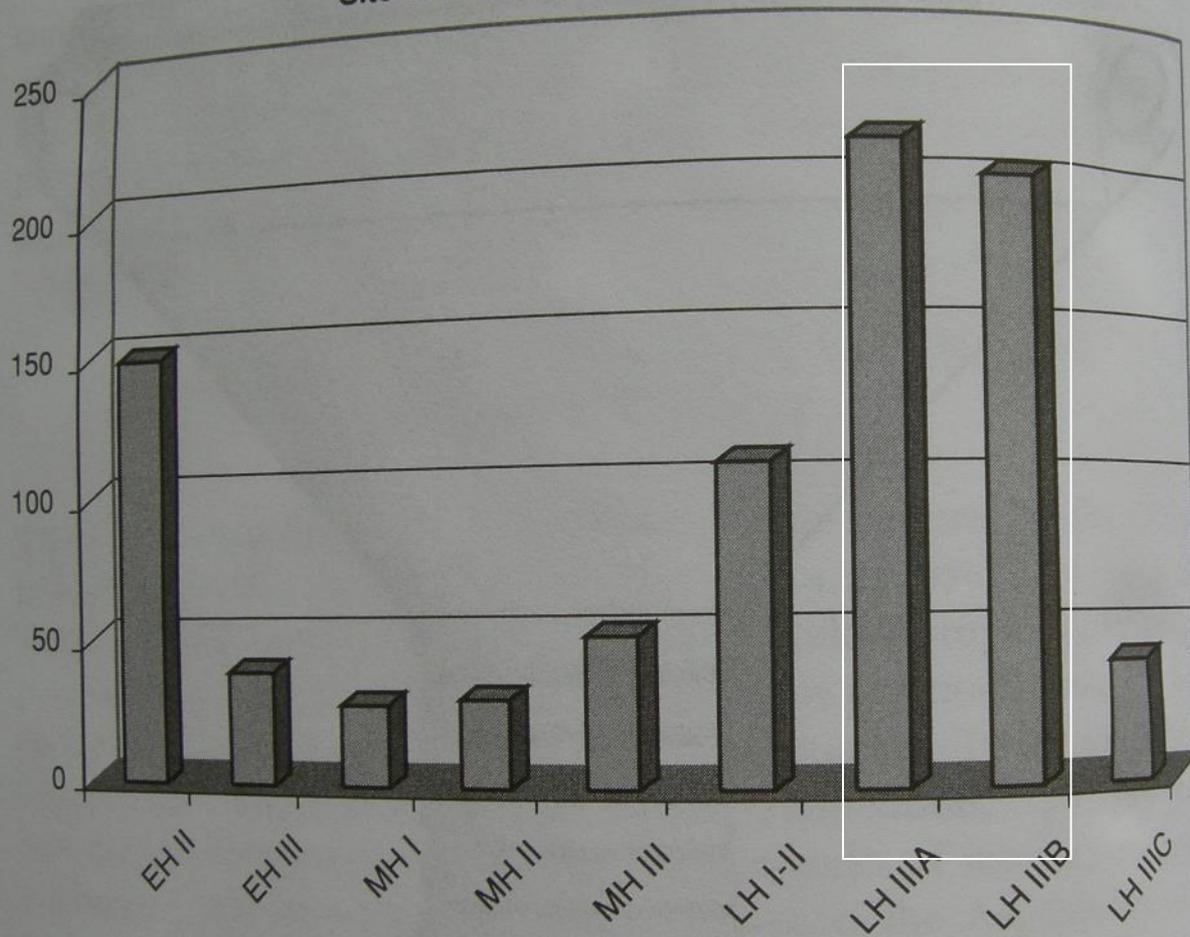


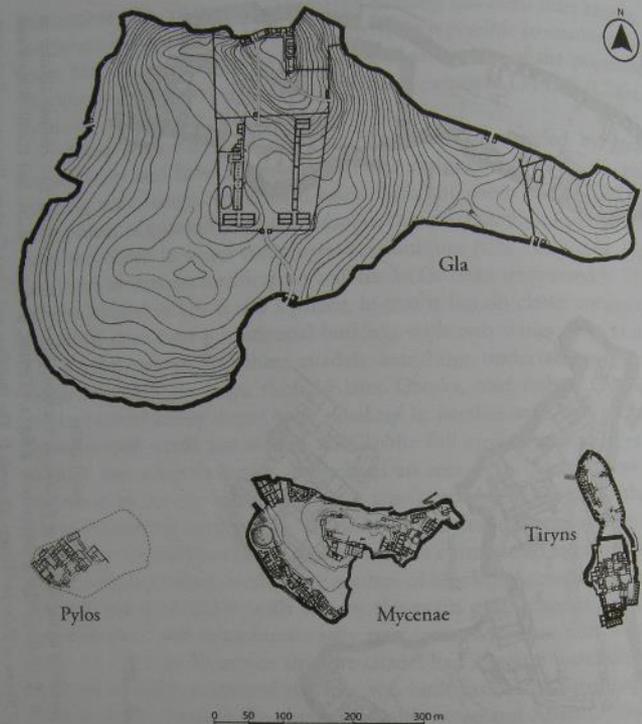
FIGURE 10.2. Graph of site distributions for NE Peloponnesos, Lakonia, and SW Messenia. Graph by the author.

Demografia storica nel Peloponneso: il periodo palaziale miceneo rappresenta il momento di maggior aumento demografico e di organizzazionbe terriotoriale (TBIIIA2-B) (Wright 2008)



Scale 1:2000

FIGURE 11.1. Plans of Mycenae, Tiryns, and Pylos palaces, at 1:2,000. After S. E. Iakovidis, *Late Helladic Citadels on Mainland Greece*. Leiden: E. J. Brill, 25 fig. 4 (Mycenae), 4 fig. 1 (Tiryns), 91 fig. 17 (Gla), and C. W. Blegen and M. Rawson, *The Palace of Nestor at Pylos in Western Messenia I: The Buildings and Their Contents*. Princeton: Princeton University Press 1966, Key Plan. Plans by Dan Davis.



1:7000

Cittadelle micenee: comparazione  
(Shelmerdine 2008)

- Ogni sito ha un suo tipo di organizzazione amministrativa
- Importanza degli uffici non specializzati e specializzati nelle cittadelle
- Questi 'uffici' hanno anche funzione di magazzino per lo stoccaggio di derrate, beni di lusso e ceramica, a volte attività artigianali
- Ganglio fondamentale dell'amministrazione:
- «Strutture Intermedie»
- (Militello 1986, Shelmerdine 1999, Bendall 2003; Darcque 2005, Alberti 2012 e in prep.)

## **Edifici intermedi (*Edifices intermédiaires*, P. Darcque, *L'habitat mycénien*, 2005)**

- **Edifici con caratteristiche palaziali (affreschi, rifiniture architettoniche, documenti d'archivio, beni di prestigio, zone stoccaggio vari generi), ma meno grandi dei complessi palaziali e senza "megaron" suite.**
- **Pilo: NE Building e SW Building**
- **Micene: città bassa "Ivory Houses", Casa Onasoglou; cittadella S House, House Alpha, Artists' Workshops, House of Columns, Building Delta e Building N**
- **Tirinto: Building VI e forse altri della cittadella bassa**
- **Tebe: tutti gli edifici**

- PILO E LA MESSENNIA

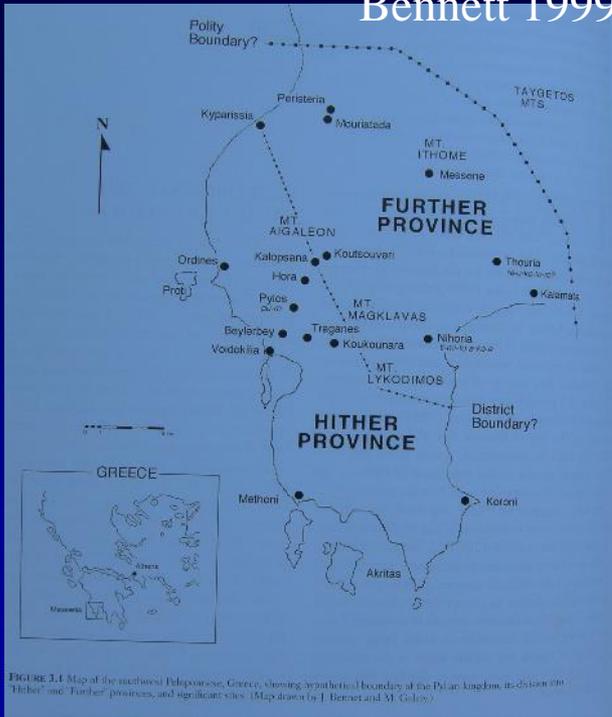
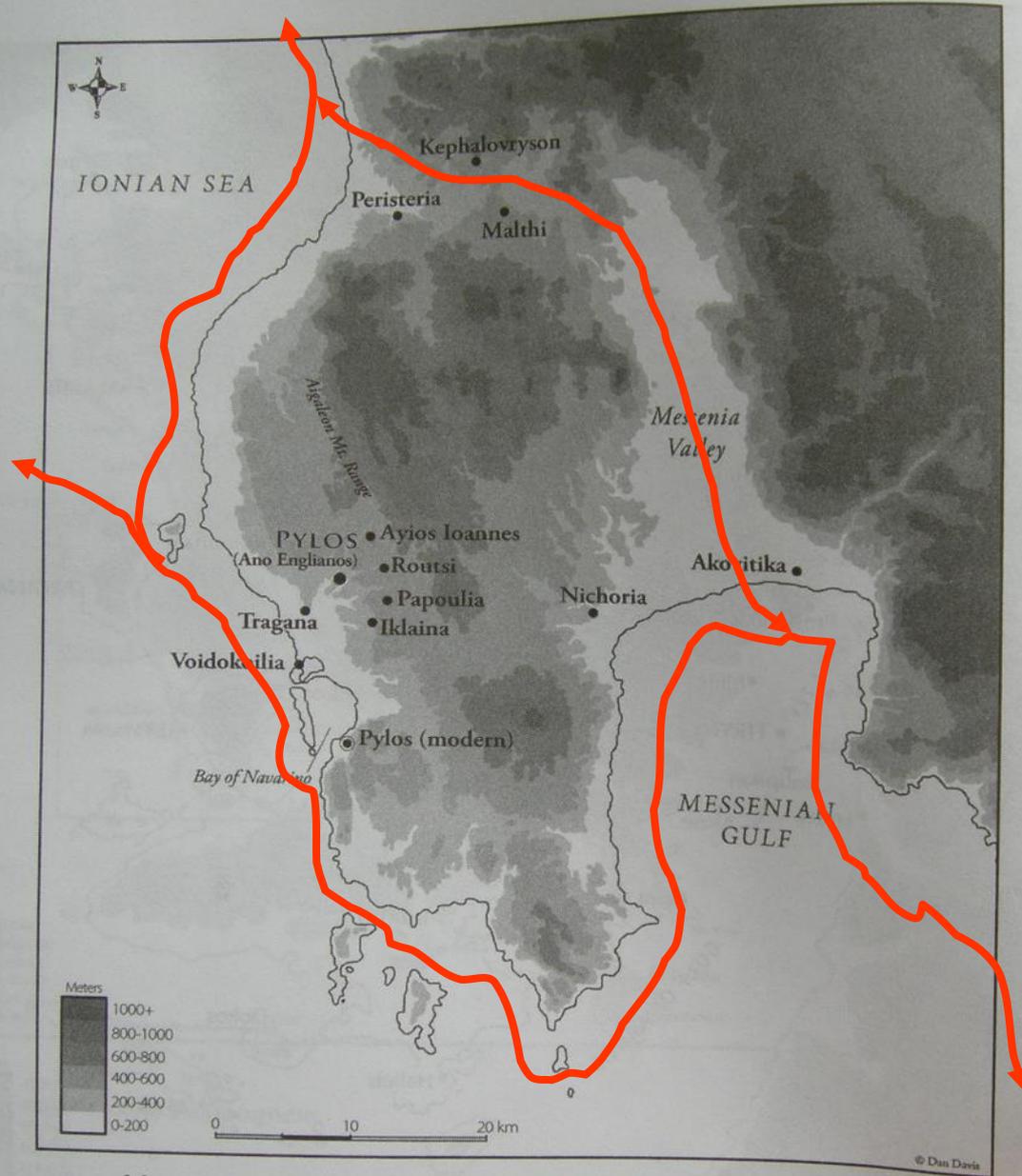


FIGURE 3.1 Map of the southern Peloponnese, Greece, showing a hypothetical boundary of the Pylae kingdom, its division into "Further" and "Hither" provinces, and significant sites (Map drawn by T. Bennett and M. Goulet).

Messenia: posizione strategica per la comunicazione verso l'area ionica. I due centri emergenti di Akovitika (AB) e Pilo/Ano Englianòs (TB) sono situati nel quadro di aree agricole con gravitazione marittima.

In alto: ricostruzione della geografia politica del regno miceneo di Pilo (TB IIB), che ingloba la valle messenica



MAP 7. Messenia.



Vista dal palazzo di  
Pilo sul golfo di  
Navarino

Golfo di Navarino



- Pilo (Pylos), Messenia

Inizi '900 – Dorpfeld scava la tholos di Kakovatos e identifica la zona con la sede di Nestore.

1912, 1926 Konstantinos Kourouniòtis (EPKA) scava due tholoi. Si crea la joint expedsition con Univ. Cincinnati (C. Blegen).

1938 - ricognizione in zona. Epàno Englianòs è il sito eminente con vista più ampia (dall'Aigaleon al mare).

1939 – prima campagna: trovano archivio, affreschi, ceramica e capiscono l'estensione del sito. Il tutto si interrompe per la guerra mondiale.

1952 – ripresa scavi. Validazione della decifrazione del Lineare B.

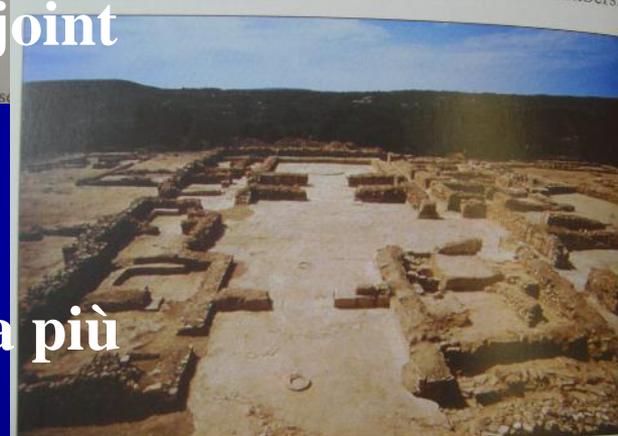
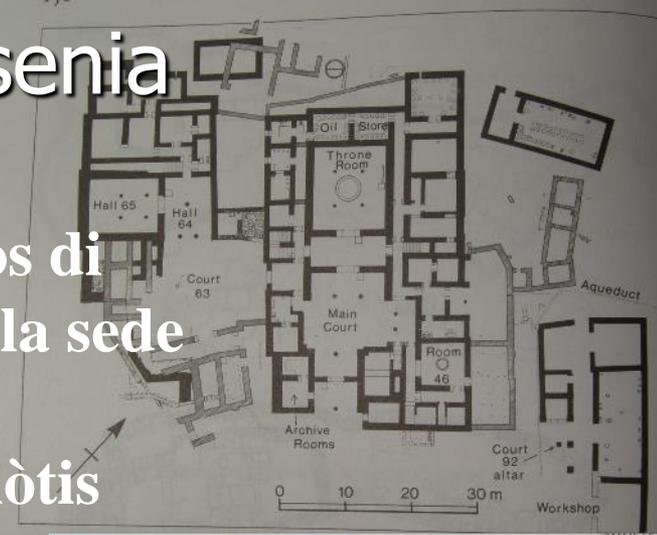
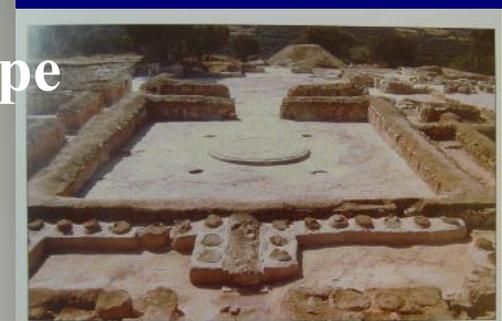
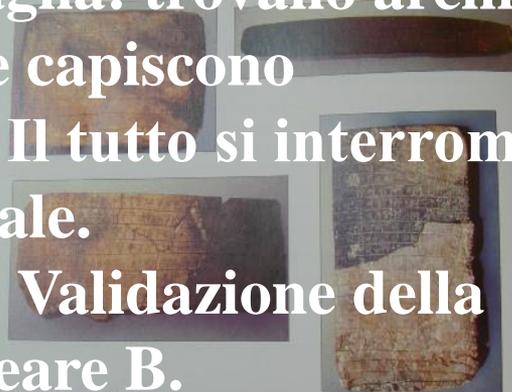


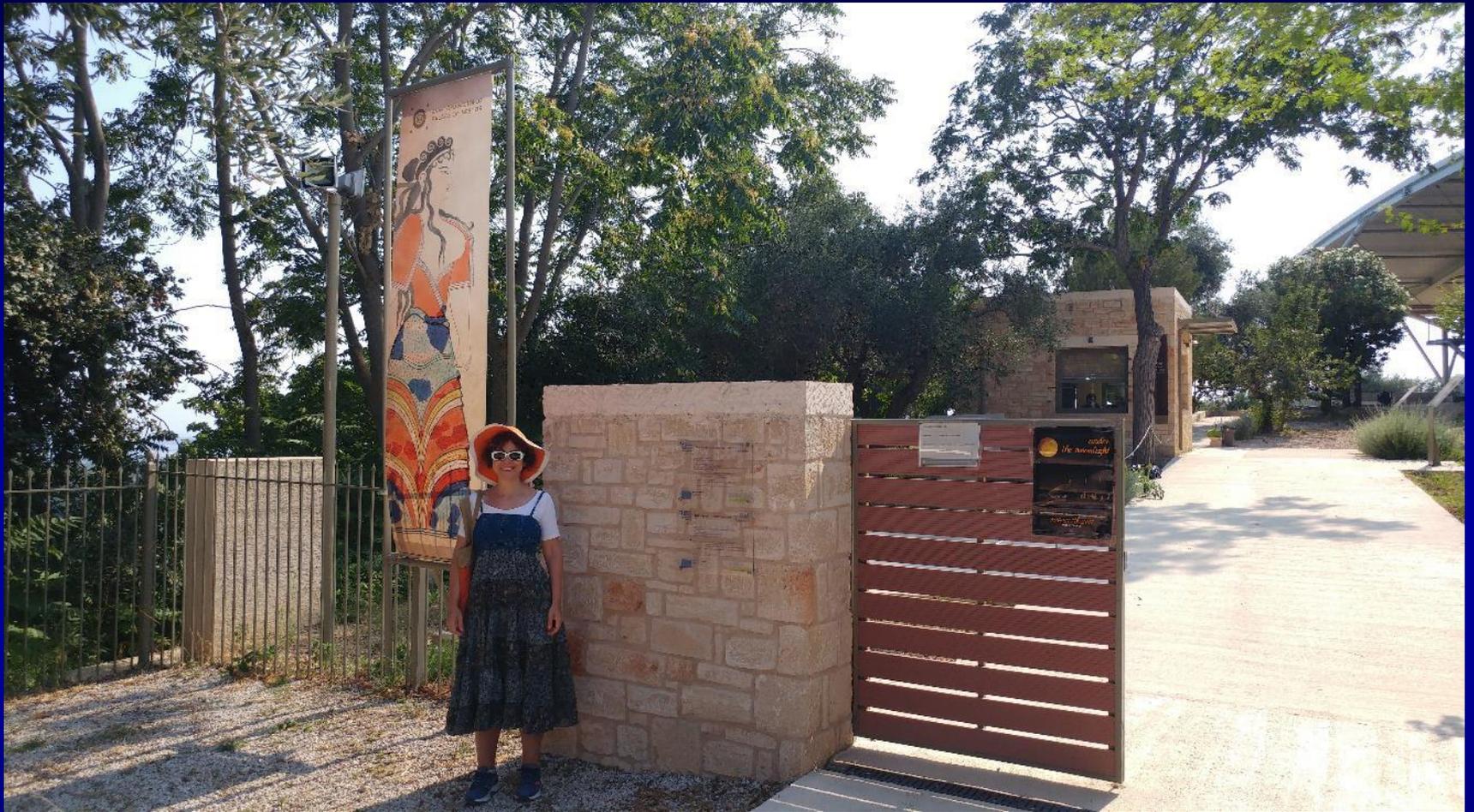
Figure 3. Main Building from the southeast



Figure 6. Ceremonial hearth, three-room



- 1991 – Minnesota Archaeological Research in the Western Peloponnese, Fred Cooper univ Minnesota per architectural state plan
- PRAP 1992-1995
- HARP Hora Apotheke Reorganization Project dal 1997. Si rendono conto che gran parte del materiale è stato pubblicato parzialmente o per nulla. Per esemopio, ora hanno dicuemntazione ossa di sacrifici animali in diversi punti del palazzo.
- 2015 – presente. Scavi Univeristà di cincinnati, Jack Davis e Sharon Stocker.



Ingresso al sito 2017

## **Pilo, Ano Englianòs (Messenia)**

- **MEIII/TEI - il sito è occupato per un'estensione di ca 5,5 - 7 ha. Muro di cinta solo nella parte più alta della cittadella. Costruito il "Circolo funerario"**
- **TEI – prime strutture sotto il palazzo. Costruita Tholos IV a NE del successivo palazzo, con spazio libero attorno (per cerimonie?). Non è mai obliterata.**
- **TE II - costruita Tholos III a 1 km a SW dal ridge a Kato Englianos, probabilmente in seguito all'espansione del sito.**
- **TE IIA 'Griffin Warrior Tomb'**

"The Palace of Nestor did not stand alone on its citadel on the ridge of Englianos"  
(Blegen-Rawson revised 2001, 3),

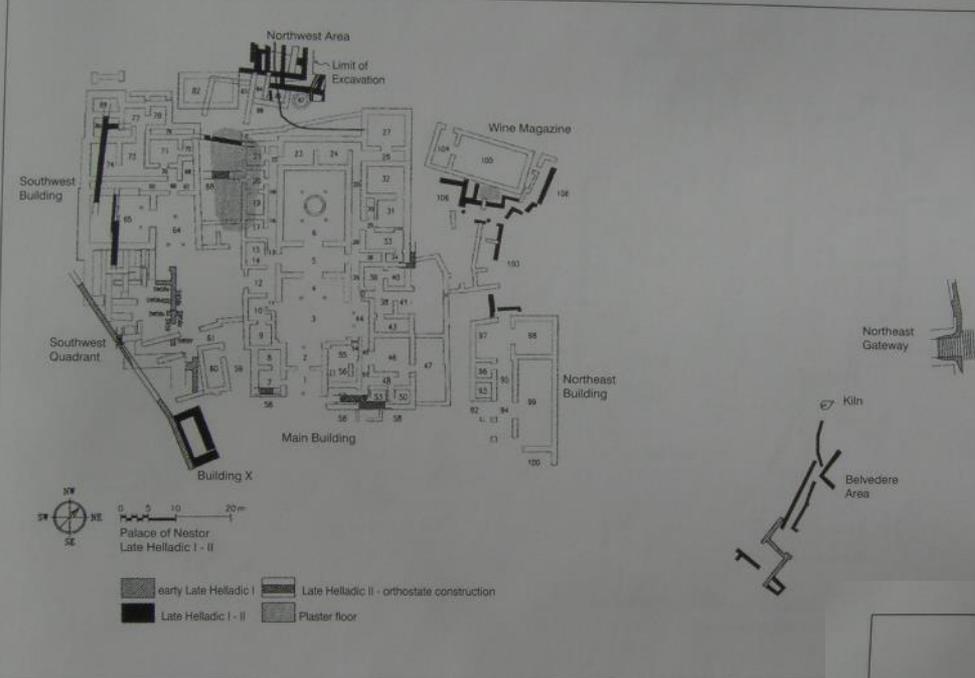


Fig. 3 - Pylos. Orthostate walls (crosshatched) of LH II(?) date (after NELSON 2001, fig. 81)

Pilo, prime strutture TEI-II  
e TE IIIA sotto il palazzo  
(Rutter 2005)

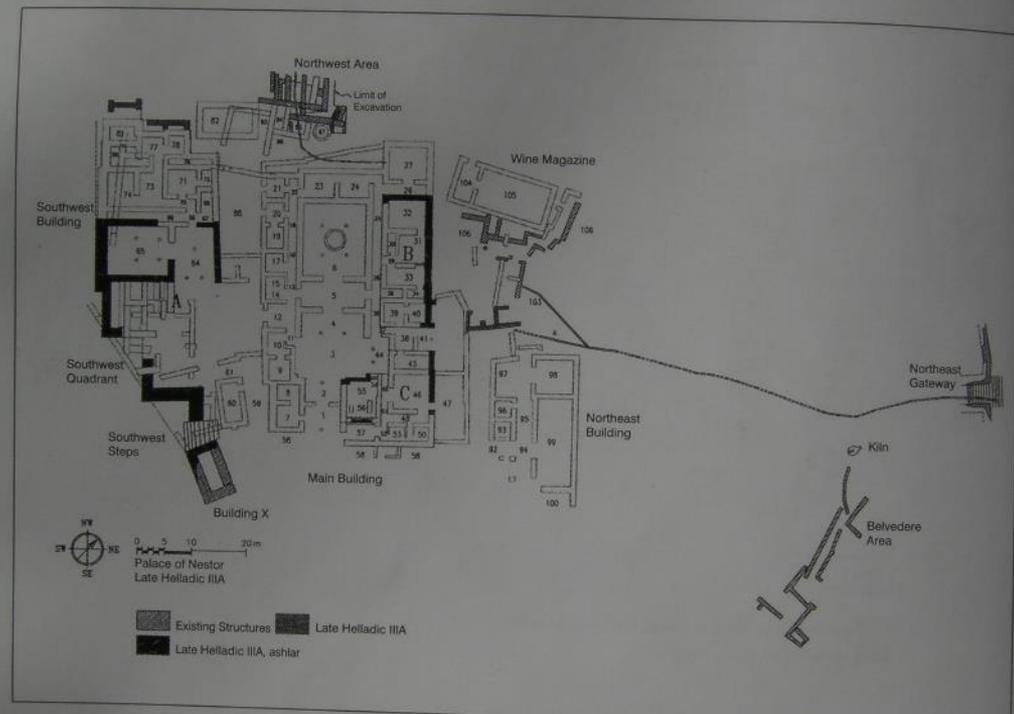


Fig. 4 - Pylos. Ashlar style walls (in black) of LH IIIA date (after NELSON 2001, fig. 81)

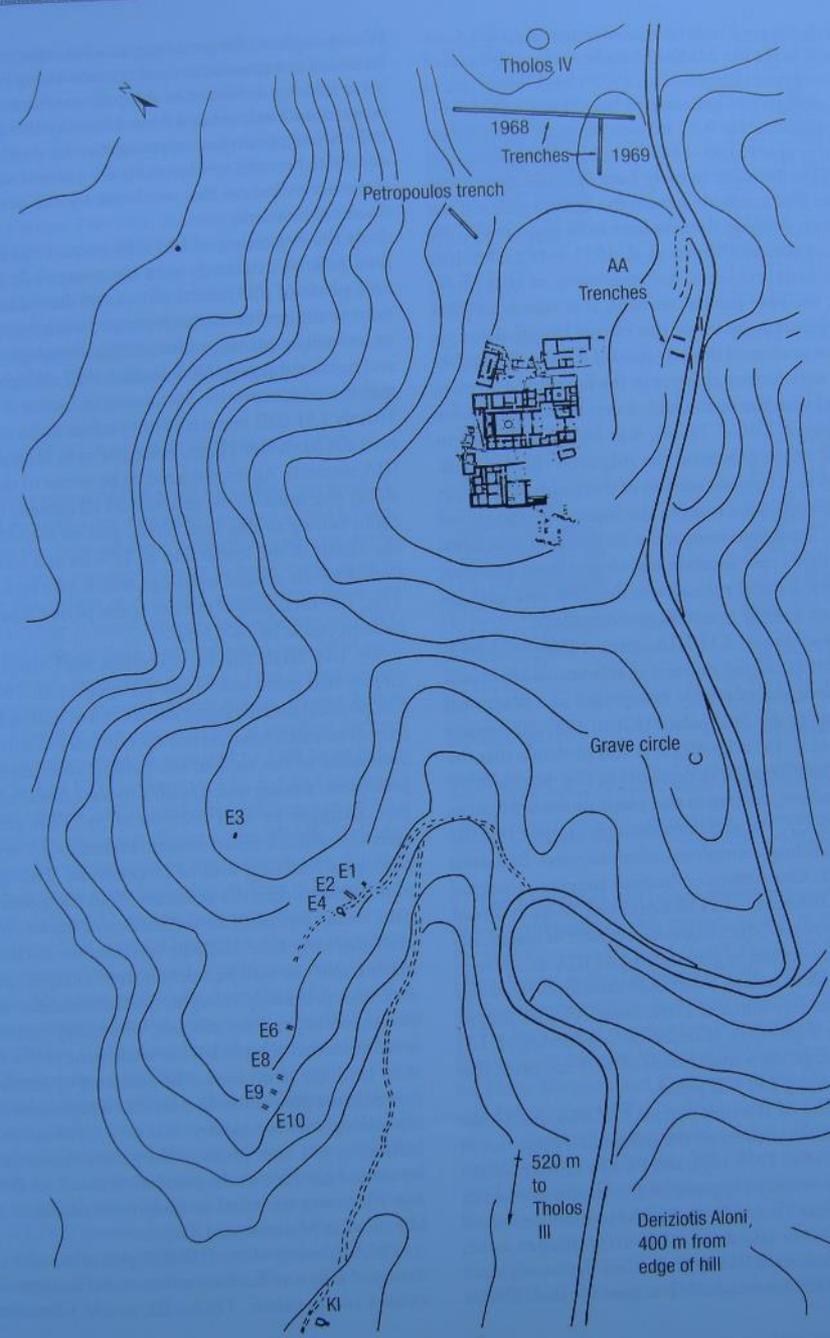


FIGURE 3.4 The Englianos ridge, showing the location of the Palace of Nestor and burial sites (Tholos IV, Grave Circle). (Adapted from Blegen et al. 1973: Fig. 301. Used with the permission of the Department of Classics, University of Cincinnati.)

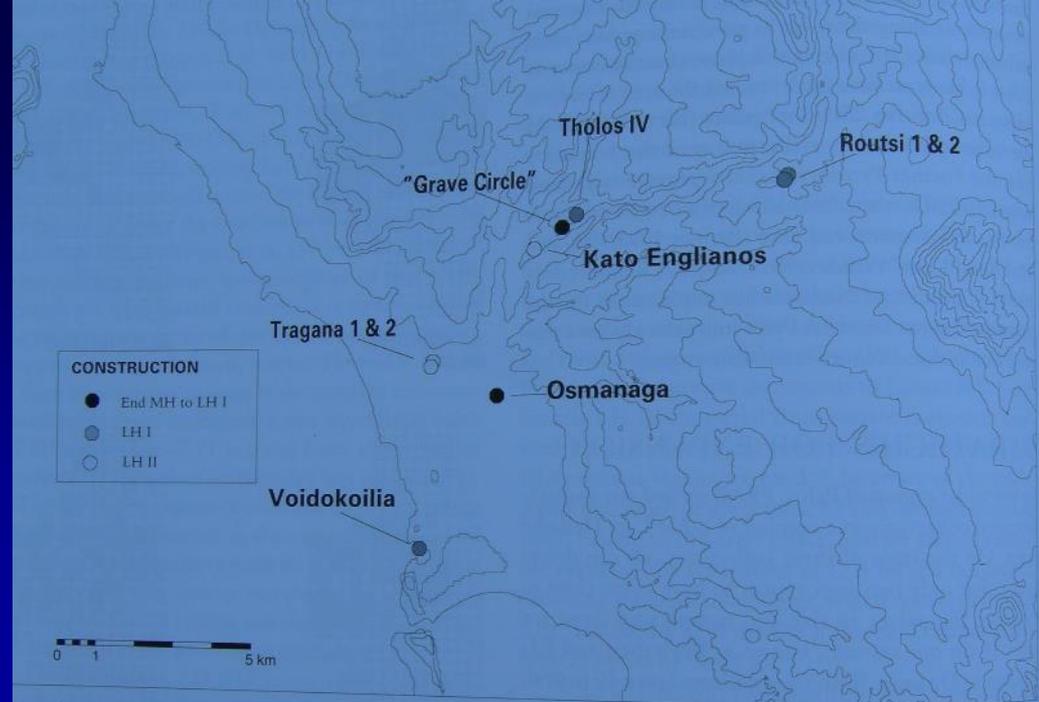


FIGURE 3.6 Map of the PRAP survey area showing location of tholos tombs within the area of the Palace of Nestor and their sequence of construction. The three periods correspond to circa 1700 BC (end of MH–LH I), circa 1600 BC (LH I), and circa 1500 BC (LH II). (Illustration by J. Bennet.)

PRAP: la zona di Pilo (a sinistra), i maggiori siti con tholoi nei dintorni (a destra)

Bennet 1999

# PRAP: *Pylos Regional Archaeological Project*

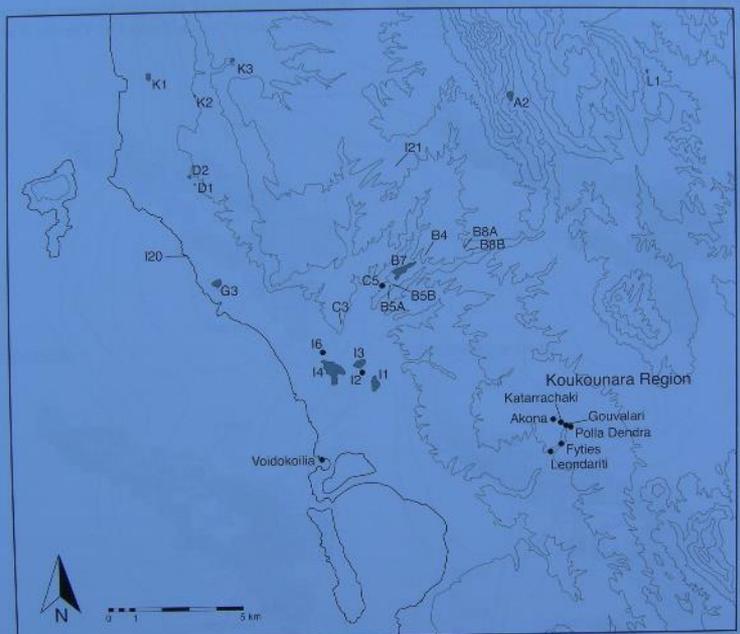


FIGURE 3.2 Map of the PRAP survey area showing the location of relevant sites studied by PRAP, plus Voidokollia and sites in the Koukounara region. (Illustration by J. Bennet. Reprinted from Davis et al. 1997:429, figure 12.)



FIGURE 3.3 Palace of Nestor Lower Town (PRAP B7) showing relative densities of material for: all prehistoric periods; Middle Helladic (circa 2000–1700 BC); Late Helladic I–II (circa 1700–1400 BC); Late Helladic III (1400–1200 BC). 20 m grid. The four levels of shading correspond to sherd densities (1–375, 375–750, 750–1500, and 1500+ per ha). (Illustration by J. Bennet. Reprinted from Davis et al. 1997:429, figure 12.)

- **In linea generale, la *Pylos Regional Archaeological Project (PRAP)* ha messo in luce:**
- **Presenza di numerosi centri in crescita in tutta la zona tra fine ME e TEI, con varie tholoi sul territorio (connesse ad abitati maggiori)**
- **Progressivo fermarsi della crescita di tutti i siti tranne Pilo nel corso del TEII-III A1. Nel corso di questo periodo, la maggior parte delle tholoi va fuori uso, tranne quelle di Pilo.**
- **Dal TE III A2 a tutto TE II B il modello insediativo vede Pilo come centro maggiore nel quadro di una costellazione di siti più piccoli. Tra questi, pochi sono appena più grandi degli altri, in genere in posizione chiave sui confini.**
- **La città di Pilo raggiunge i 40-20 ha nel TE II B**
- **L'unica tholos attiva nel TE II B è la tholos III di Pilo**

# Le due province: la provincia citeriore e la provincia ulteriore rispetto al monte Aigaleon

Combinazione di dati di ricognizione, epigrafici e simulazione al computer (J. Cherry)

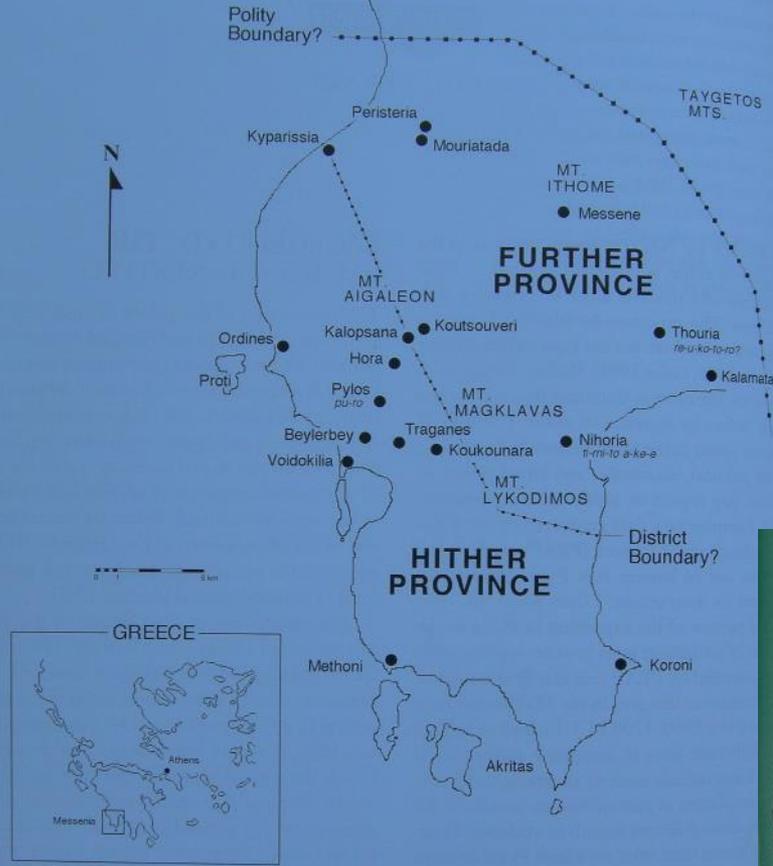
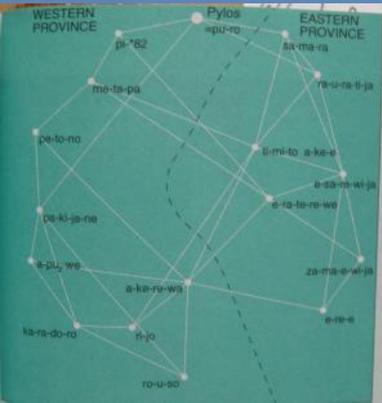
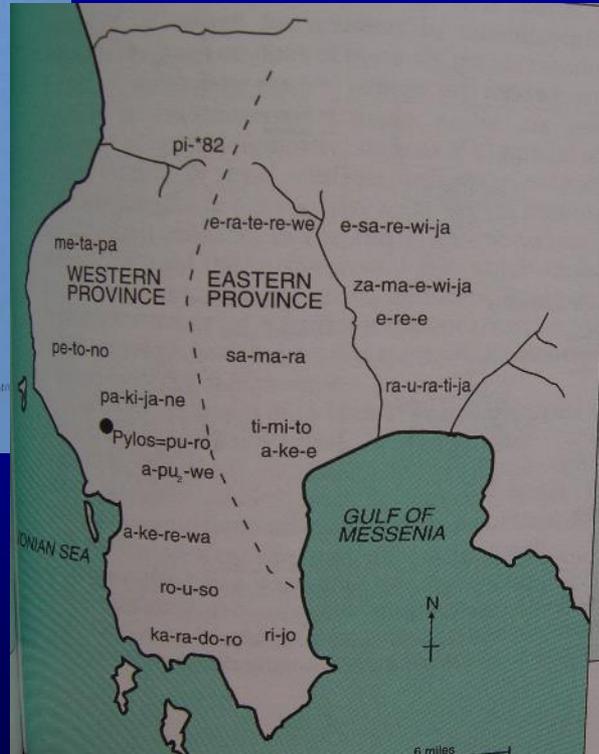


FIGURE 3.1 Map of the southwest Peloponnese, Greece, showing hypothetical boundary of the Pylia kingdom, its division into "Hither" and "Further" provinces, and significant sites. (Map drawn by J. Bennet and M. Galaty)



**PY Ng 319** **(H1)**

**.1**      **de-we-ro-a<sub>3</sub>-ko-ra-i-ja**      **SA**      **1239**

**.2**      **to-sa-de , o-u-di-do-to**      **SA**      **457**

**de-we-ro-a<sub>3</sub>-ko-ra-i-ja, /deuro-aigolaia/ Hither Province**

**PY Ng 332** **(H1)**

**.1**      **pe-ra<sub>3</sub>-ko-ra-i-ja,**      **SA**      **200[**

**.2**      **to-sa-de , o-u-di-do-to**      **SA[**

**pe-ra<sub>3</sub>-ko-ra-i-ja, /pera-aigolaia/ Further Province**

Ricapitolativi tassazione in lino (SA): e sono ad opera di Hand 1

Esenzioni: *o-u-di-do-to* (*/ou didonto/ου δίδοντο* da *δίδωμι*, non diedero)

**Due province (cfr ricapitolativi Ng 319 e 332, tosa oudidoto SA, esenzioni tossade ou didotoi/ou didontoi)**

- ***De-we-ro-a<sub>3</sub>-ko-ra-i-ja* - \*Δευρο-αιγολαια - da questa parte dell'Aigaleon**
- ***Pe-ra<sub>3</sub>-ko-ra-i-ja* - \*Περ-αιγολαια - dall'altra parte dell'Aigaleon. La catena montuosa è menzionata da Strabone.**
- ***De-we-ro-a<sub>3</sub>-ko-ra-i-ja*: liste toponimi della provincia in PY Jn, Cn, Vn, V e Ma. Sono nove distretti: *pi\*82, metapa, petono, pakijapi, apu<sub>2</sub>we, akerewa, rouso/etarei, karadoro, rijo/aterewija.***

**Tavolette *o-ka* (PY An): la titolatura in An 657:**

- ***o-u-ru-to, o-pi-a<sub>2</sub>-ra, e-pi-ko-wo***
- **\*ἠὼς Φρυντοὶ οπιθαλα ἐπικοφοὶ**
- **“Così sorvegliano la regione costiera gli osservatori..”**
- **Rion (“promontorio”) è noto in Strabone, di fronte a capo Tenaro.**
- 
- ***Pe-ra<sub>3</sub>-ko-ra-i-ja*: sette distretti, cfr. PY Jn, Ma, On, Ma: *timitoakee, rawarata, samara, asijatija, eraterewapi, zamaewija, erei/esarewija.***

## Sandy Pylos (PRAPP, Zangger)

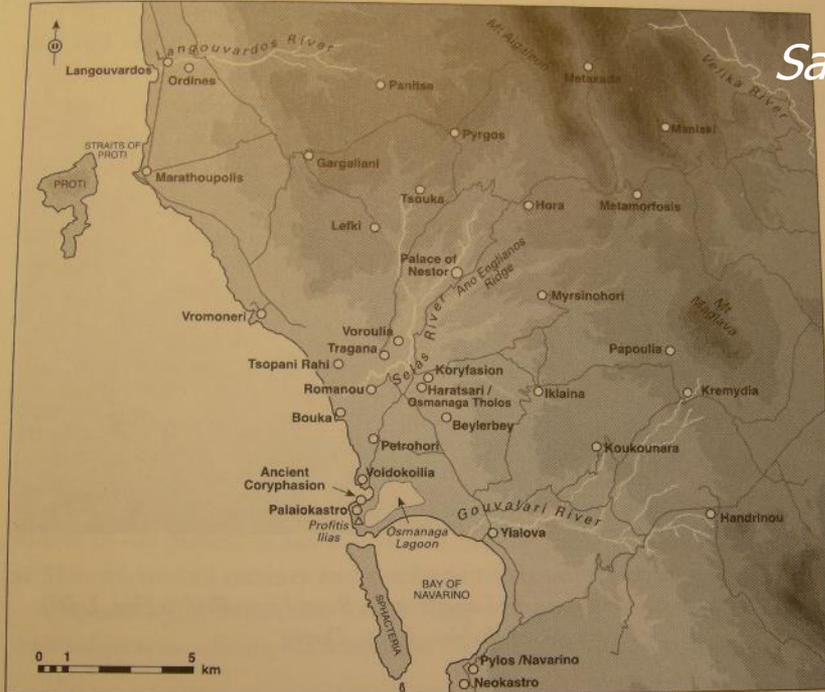


FIGURE 6

Region examined by the Pylos Regional Archaeological Project. 100-meter contour intervals. PRAP Archive. R. J. Robertson.

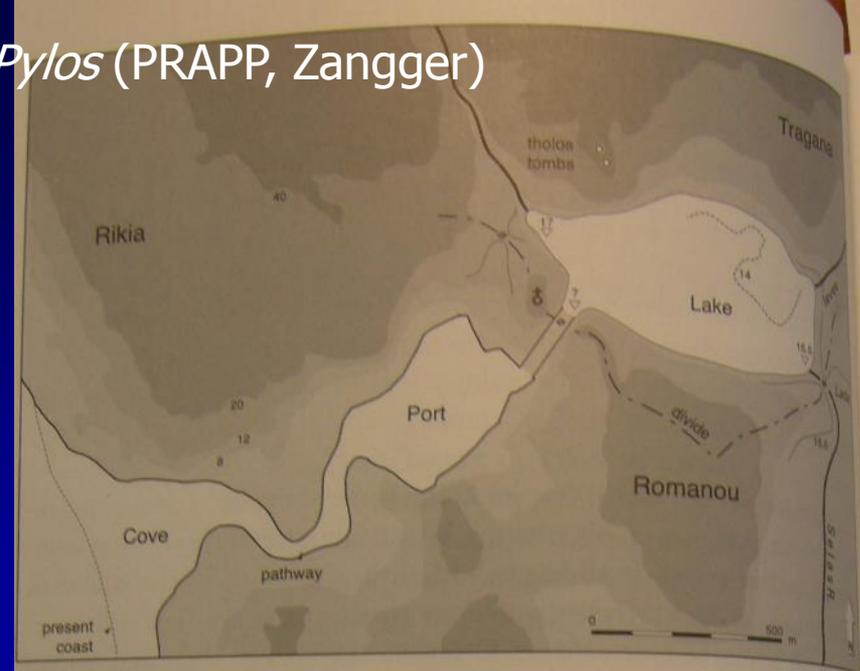
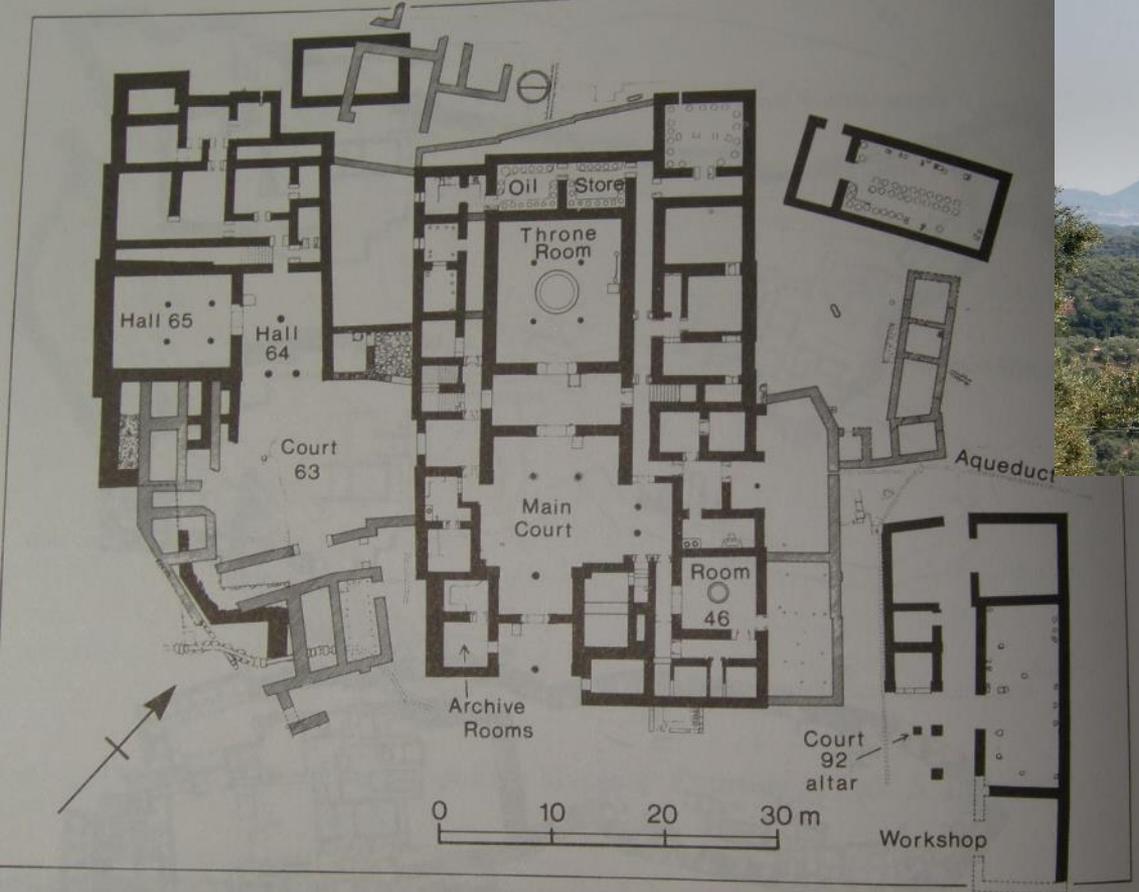


FIGURE 37

Reconstructed prehistoric topography of the area of the Mycenaean port. PRAP Archive. E. Zangger.

In età micenea, deviato parzialmente il fiume Selas, che sfociava nella laguna di Osmanaga, per creare uno sbocco più a N, direttamente sul mare. Si crea un porto interno (*gothon*) e un lago di decantazione dei sedimenti

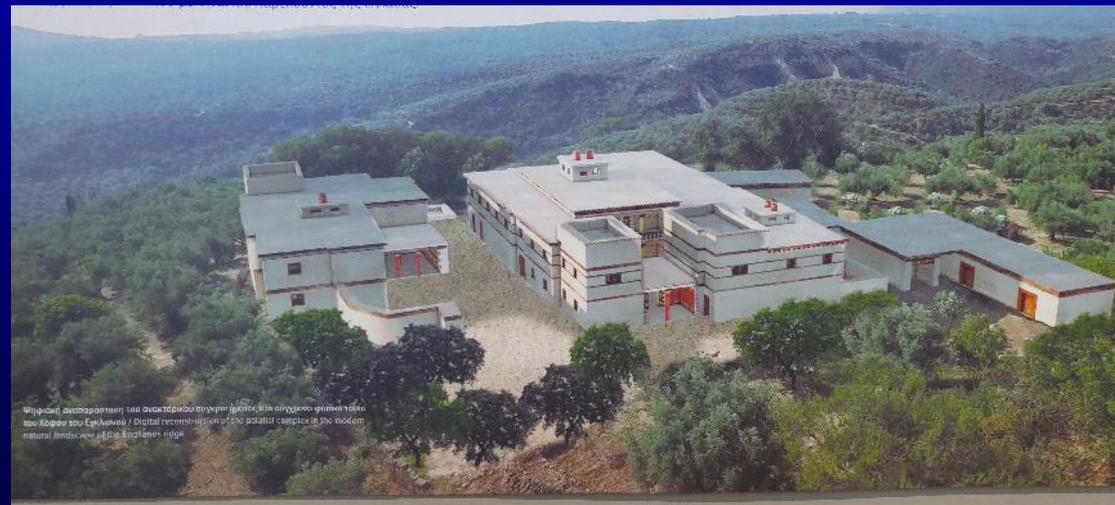




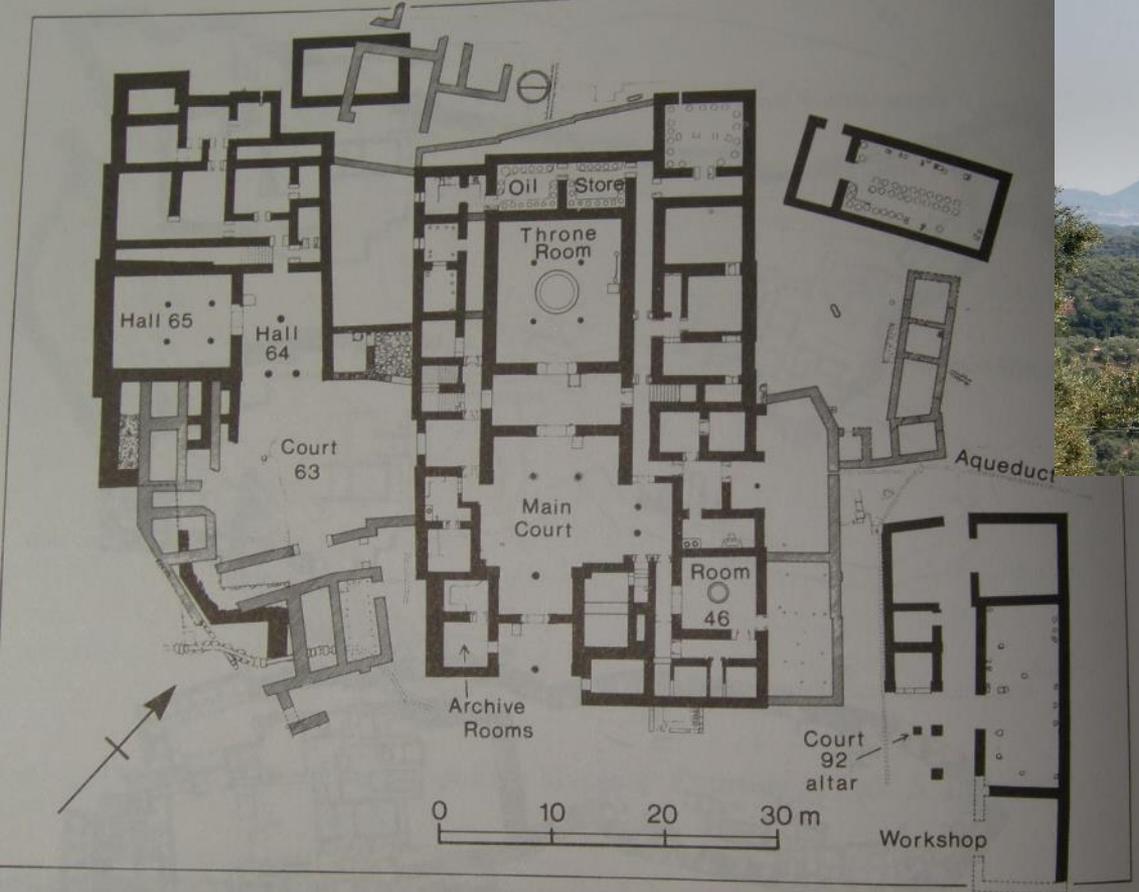
Vista dal palazzo su tutto il golfo di Navarino

Possibile ricostruzione (pannello del sito)

Palazzo di Pilo: in nero la fase TEIIB (1), in grigio le aggiunte TEIIB2 (Dickinson 1994).



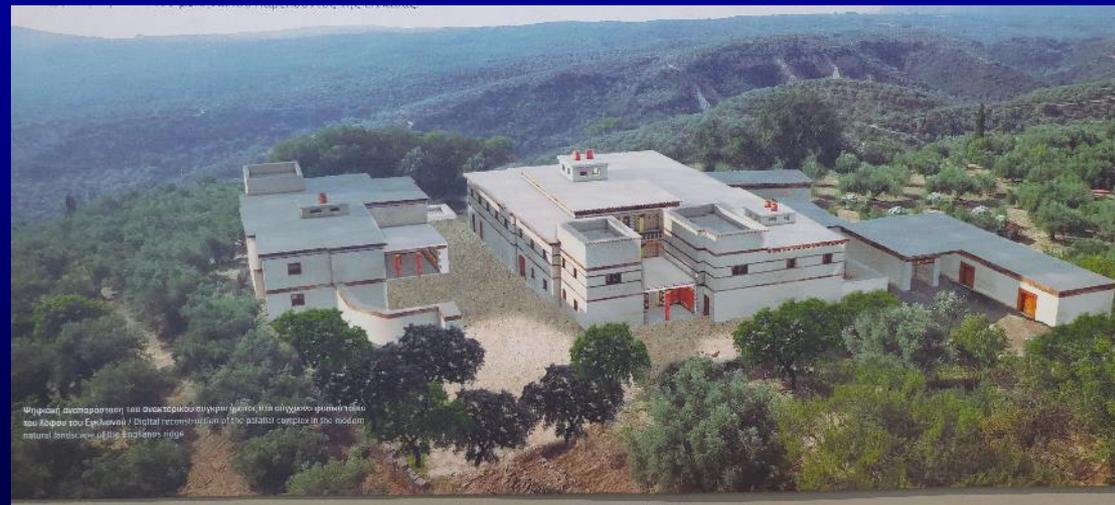
Πρωτότυπη, διασταυρωμένη των οραμάτων του αρχαιολογικού χώρου, με σύγχρονο φυσικό περιβάλλον και κλίμα του Επικλήμειο / Digital reconstruction of the palace complex in the modern natural landscape of the Epiklimes ridge

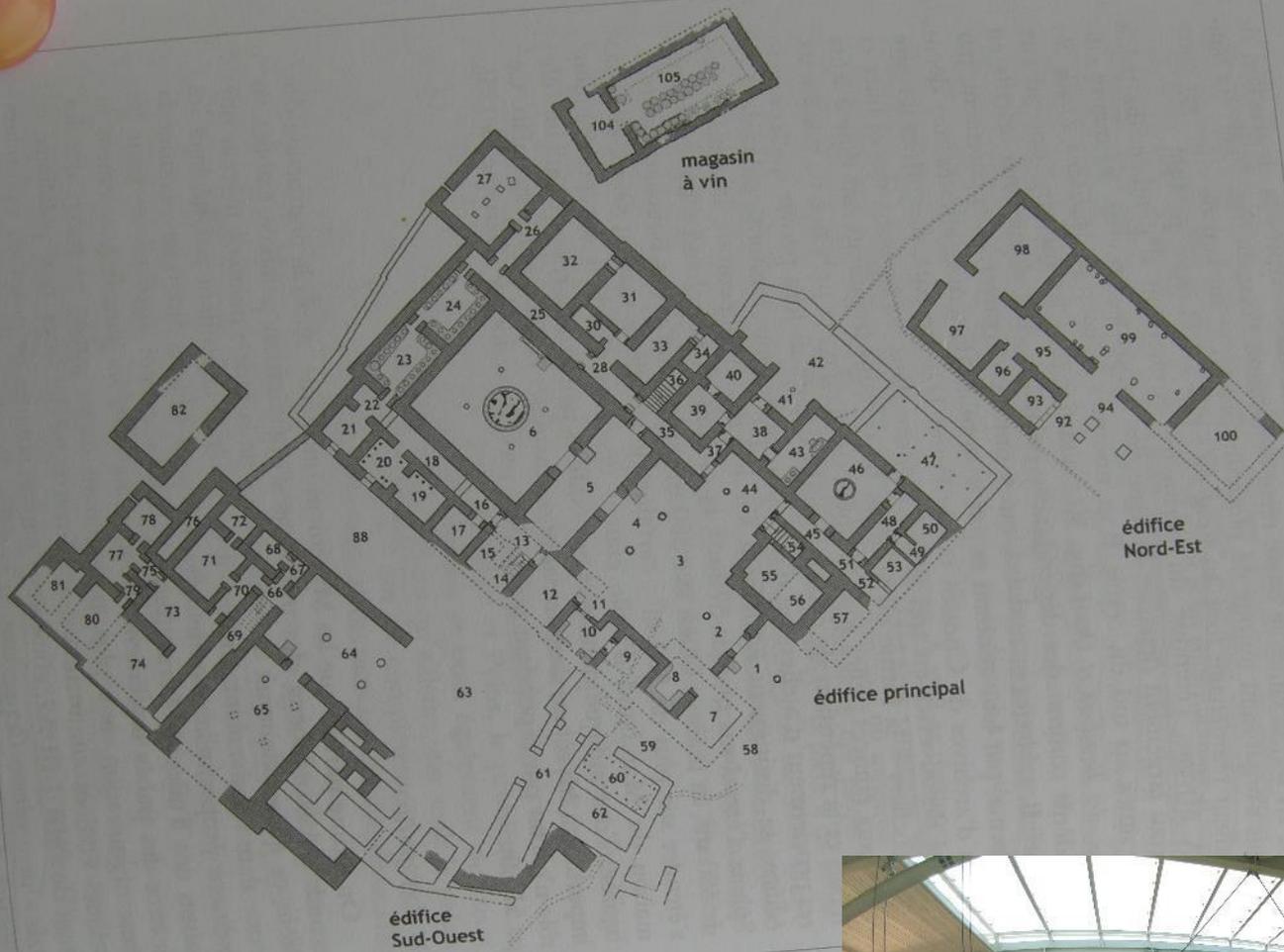


Vista dal palazzo su tutto il golfo di Navarino

Possibile ricostruzione (pannello del sito)

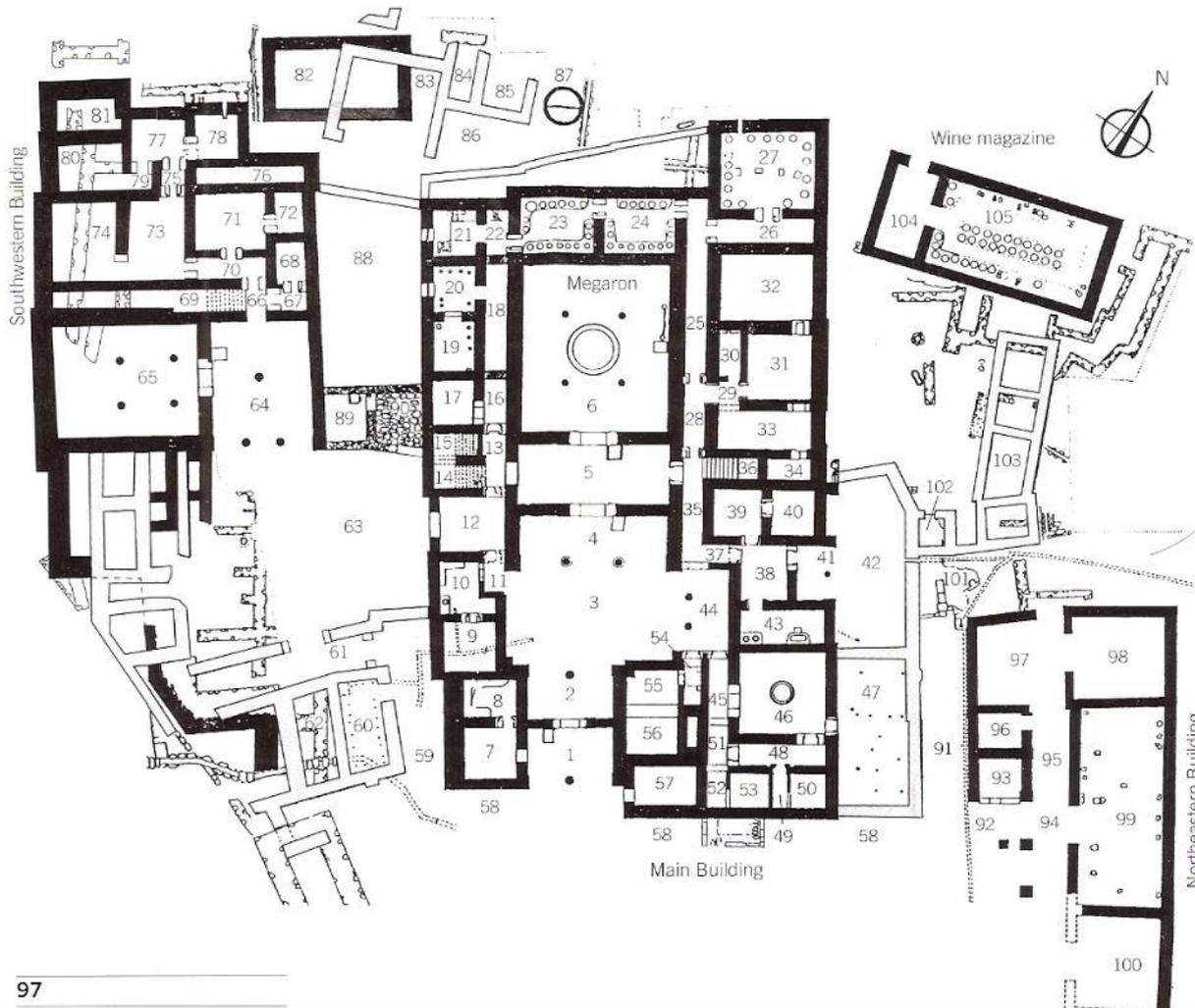
Palazzo di Pilo: in nero la fase TEIIB (1), in grigio le aggiunte TEIIB2 (Dickinson 1994).





Pilo, palazzo (Treuil et alii 2008)

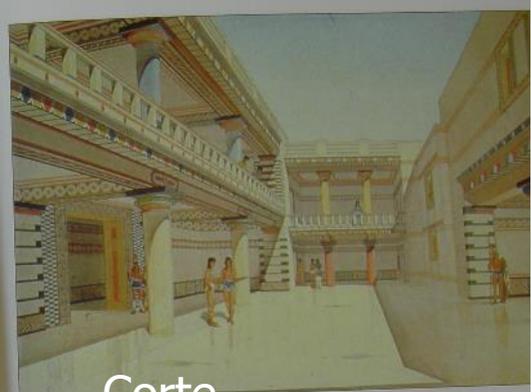
Il Main Building nel 2017



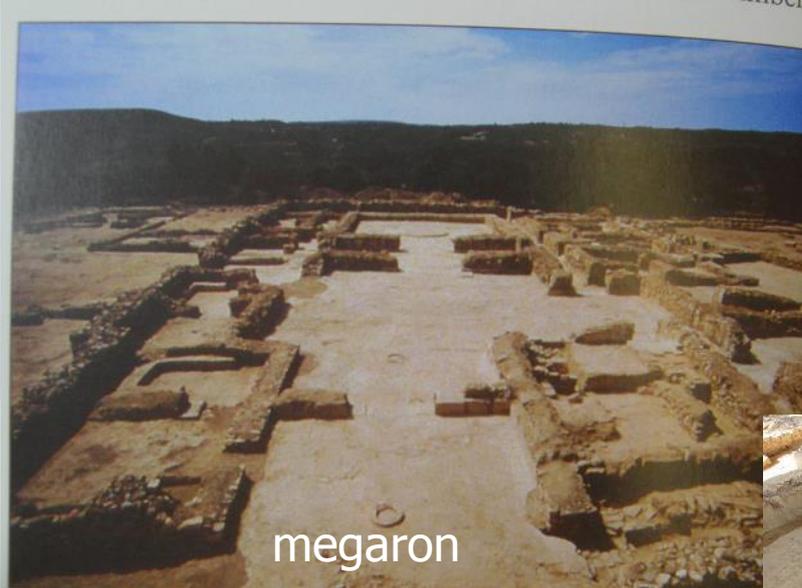
Densità  
ritrovamenti  
ceramici ala W

Pilo, pianta del palazzo





Corte  
interna



megaron

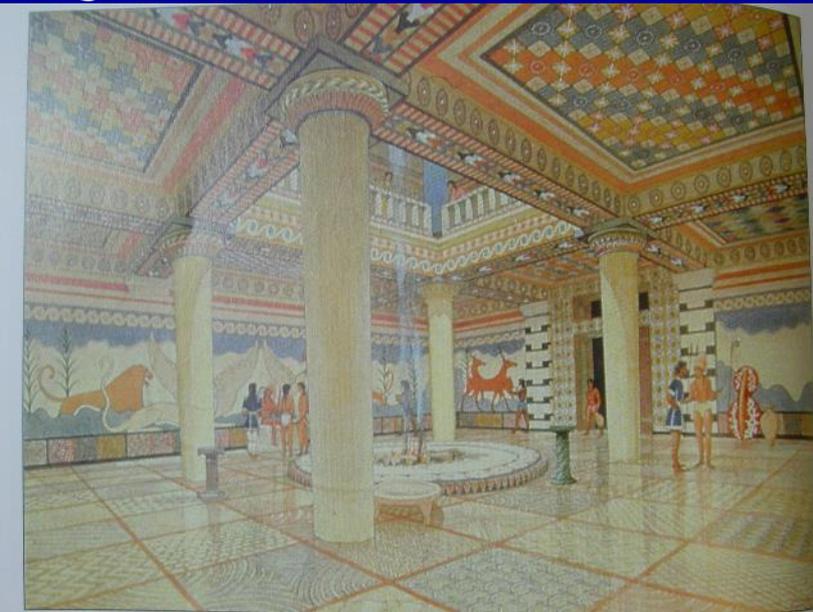


Foto sito

Figure 3. Main Building from the southeast

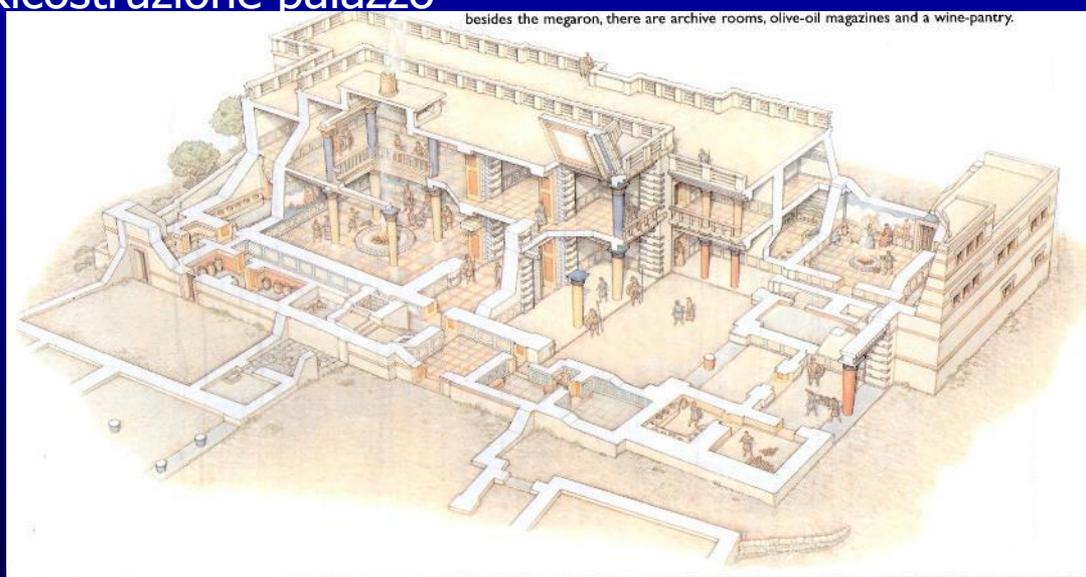
Blegen –Rawson revised 2001

Ricostruzione palazzo



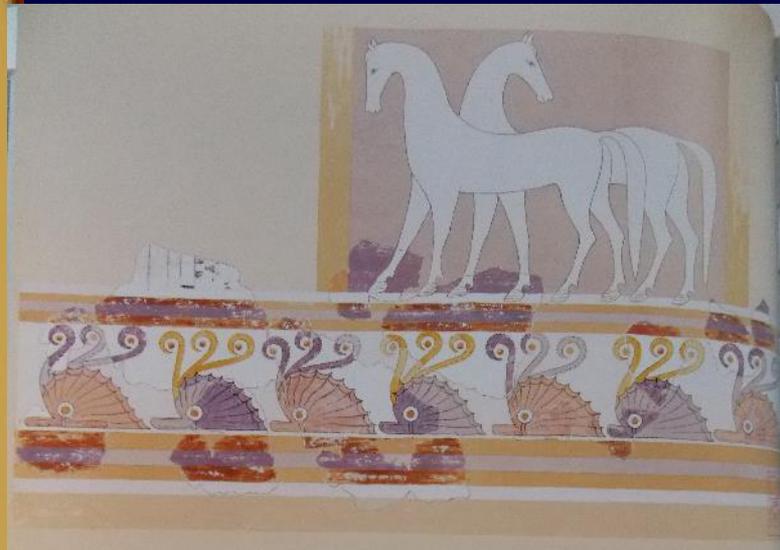
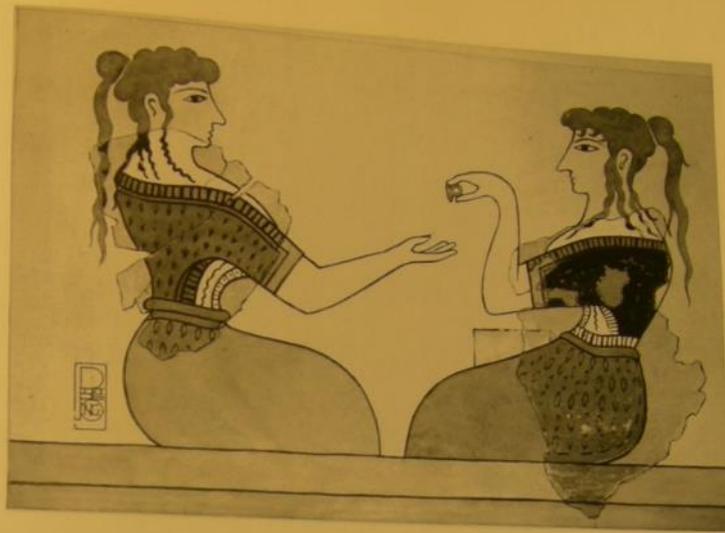
megaron

Figure 3. Ceremonial hearth, throne room



besides the megaron, there are archive rooms, olive-oil magazines and a wine-pantry.

Plate 75. Seated women (1-2 H 2)  
from "Wallpaper frieze,"  
Inner Propylon, Pylos



Figuro 4  
*Reconstructed argonauta frieze (1 F 2) from the Inner Propylon of the Palace of Nestor by T. de Jong,  
Classes of the Department of Classics, University of Cincinnati and the American School of Classical Studies at Athens.  
After Palace of Nestor II, vol. pl. R. Plate 1, Stephens.*

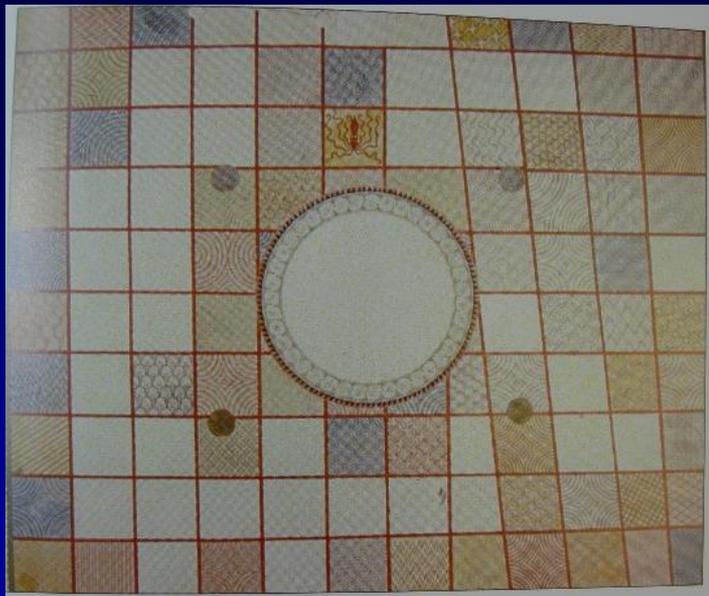
Plate 76. Deer (1 C 2) from "Wallpaper frieze," Inner Propylon, Pylos.



Plate 77. Shrine (2 A 2) from "Wallpaper frieze,"  
Inner Propylon, Pylos

Inner Propylon (vano 2)

Immerwhar 1984



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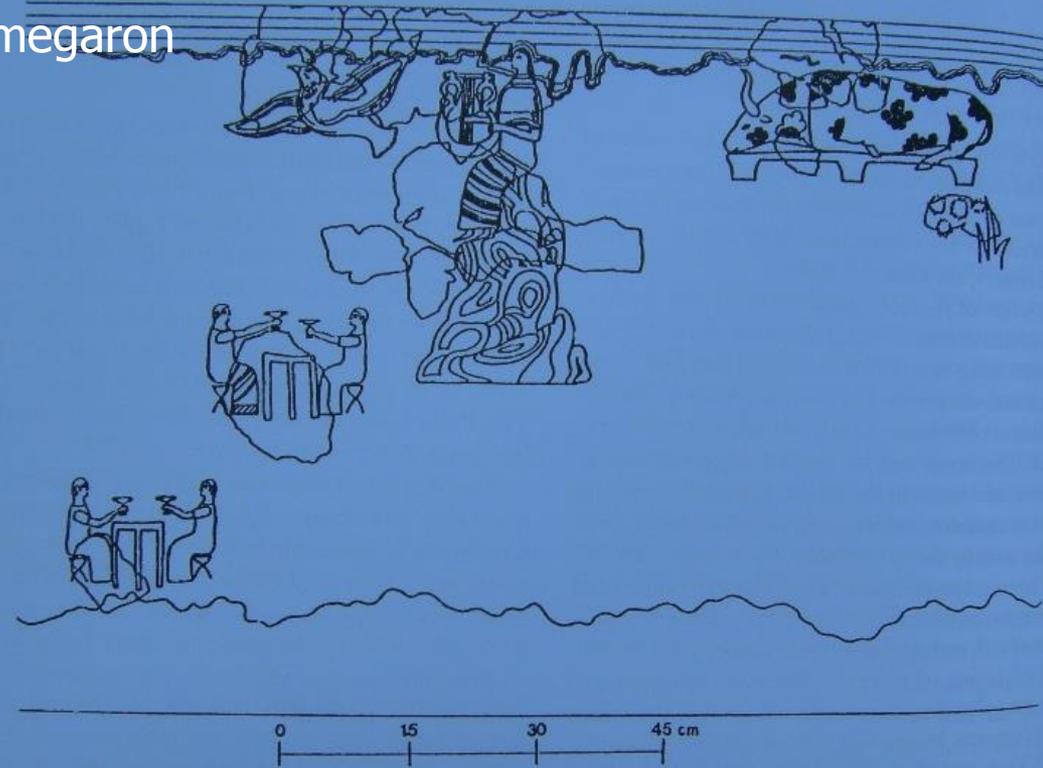


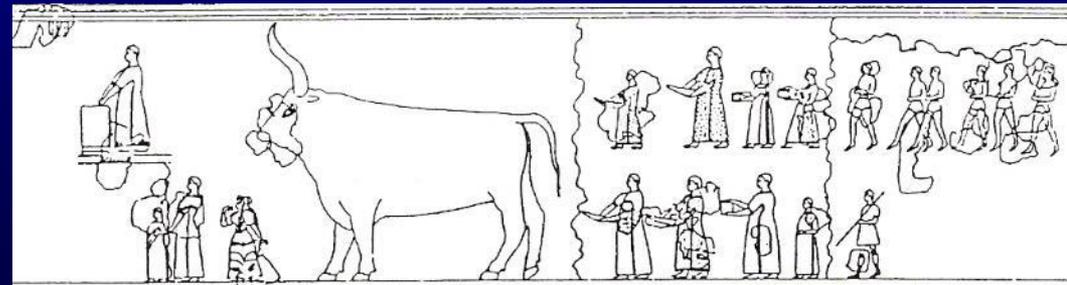
FIGURE 4.2 Iconographic representation of ritualized drinking (so-called toasting ceremony) with kylikes, as reconstructed by McCallum (1987:68-141). From a fresco recovered in the throne room at the palace at Ano Englianos. Note also the trussed sacrificial bull and the lyre-playing bard. The toasting with kylikes in this fresco was entirely restored by McCallum based on other known parallels. Drawing by L. McCallum.



Platc 78. Met

Immerwhar 1984

vestibolo 5



Brecoulaki et al. 2015

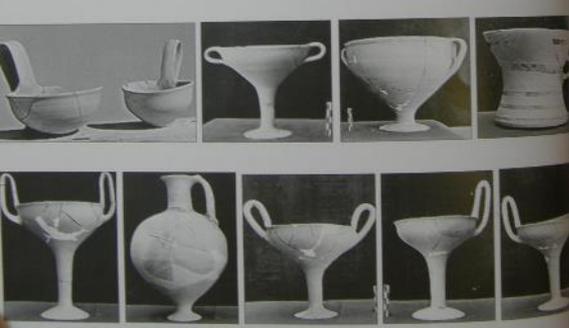
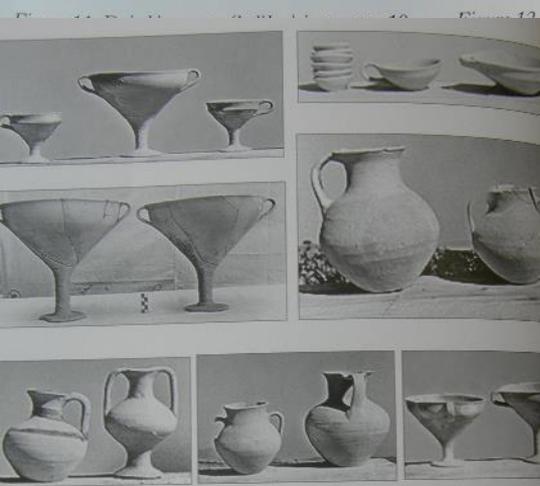
"dispense"  
18-22



Figure 9. Drinking cups (kylikes) in pantry 19



Figure 10. Pots of various sizes in pantry 18



Room 18

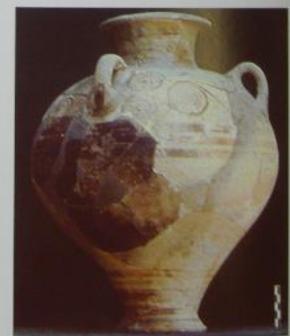
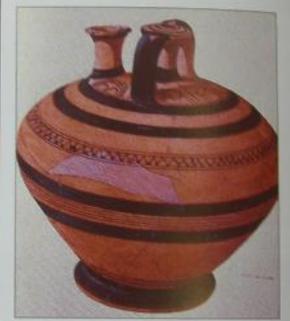
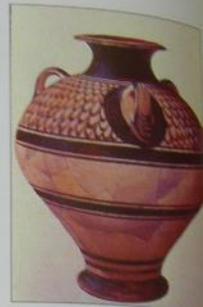
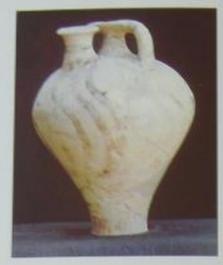


Figure 15. Painted pots from room 32

Contenitori in 32

2800 kylikes solo da 19.  
in tutto più di 6000 vasi,  
escludendo 23 e 24.

Blegen –Rawson revised 2001



PLATE 11.5. The bath from the Pylos palace, Room 43. C. W. Blegen and M.



Da 53

vano 43



Figure 21. Detail of octopus in floor fresco, room 50

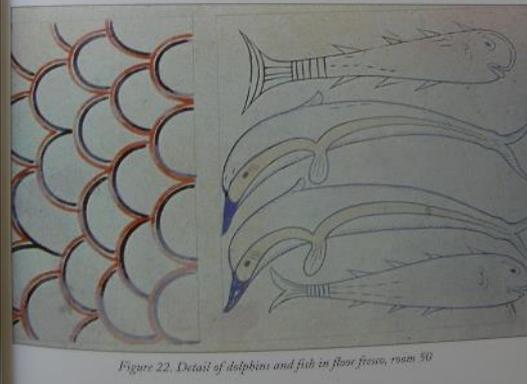


Figure 22. Detail of dolphins and fish in floor fresco, room 50

Vano 50

46



Figure 20. Painted patterns on small hearth in queen's hall

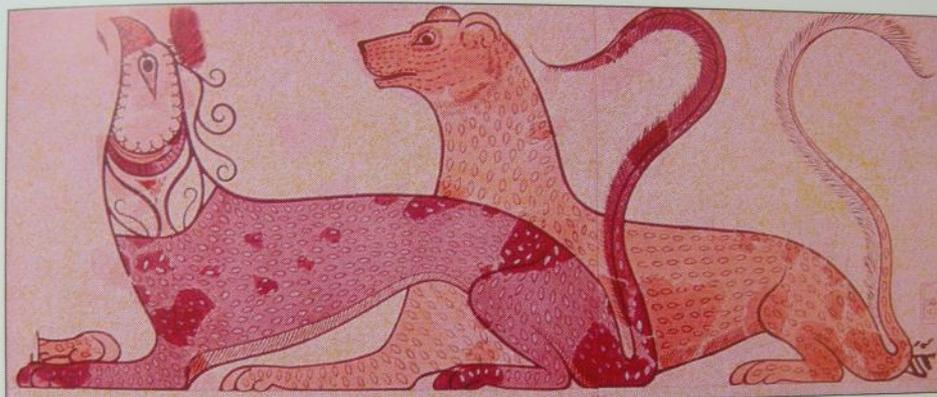


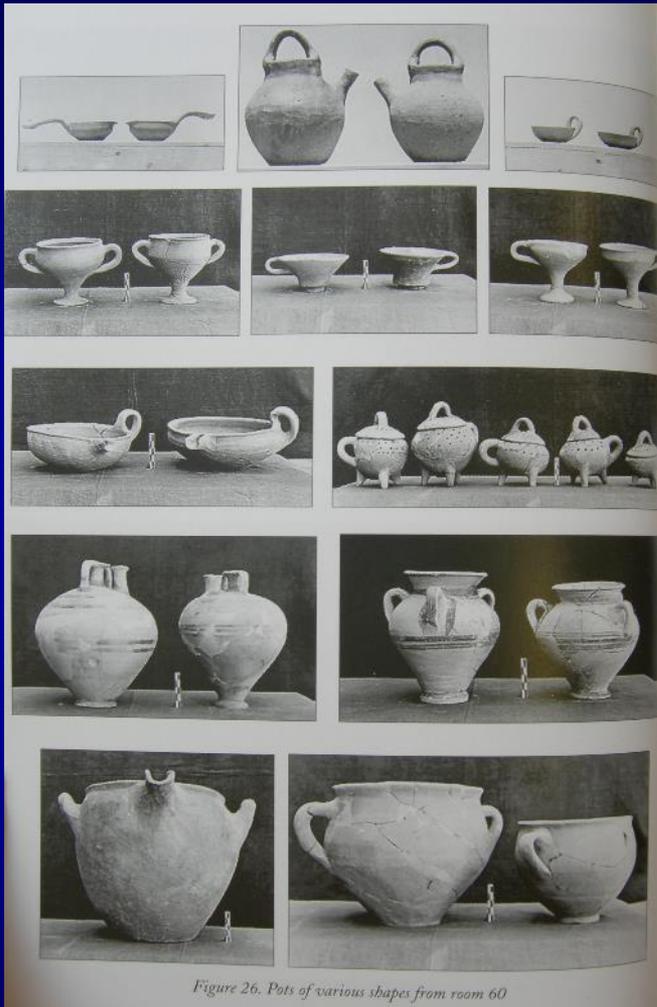
Figure 19. Griffin and lion fresco from queen's hall

Vano 46

Blegen –Rawson revised 2001



# SW Building



Blegen –Rawson revised 2001



Room 60



Room 67

Hall 64, NE wall



Plate 73. Hunter and stag from Pylos Hunting frieze

PY hunting frieze



Plate 74. Hunters with dogs and tripods from Hunting frieze

Plate 66. Battle scene from Hall 64, Pylos



Plate 67. Chariot scene from Hall 64, Pylos

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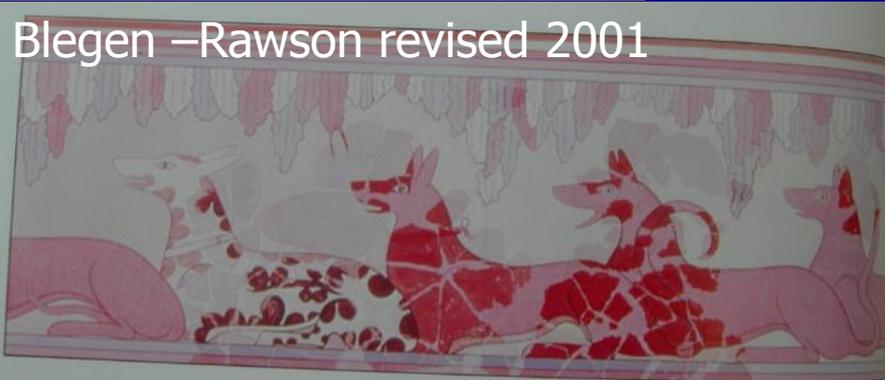
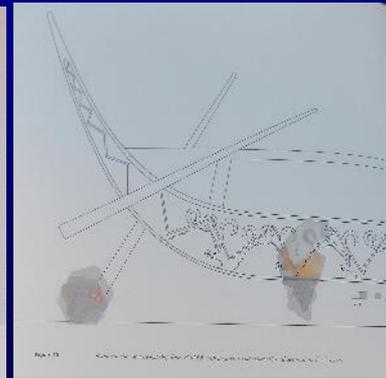
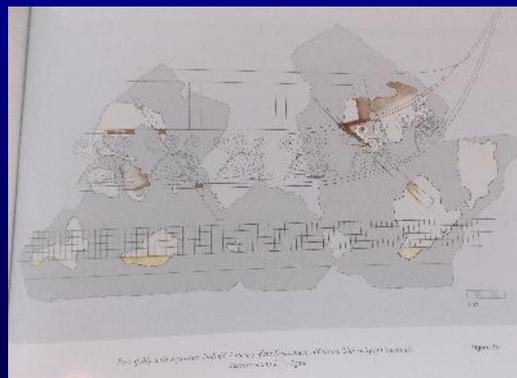
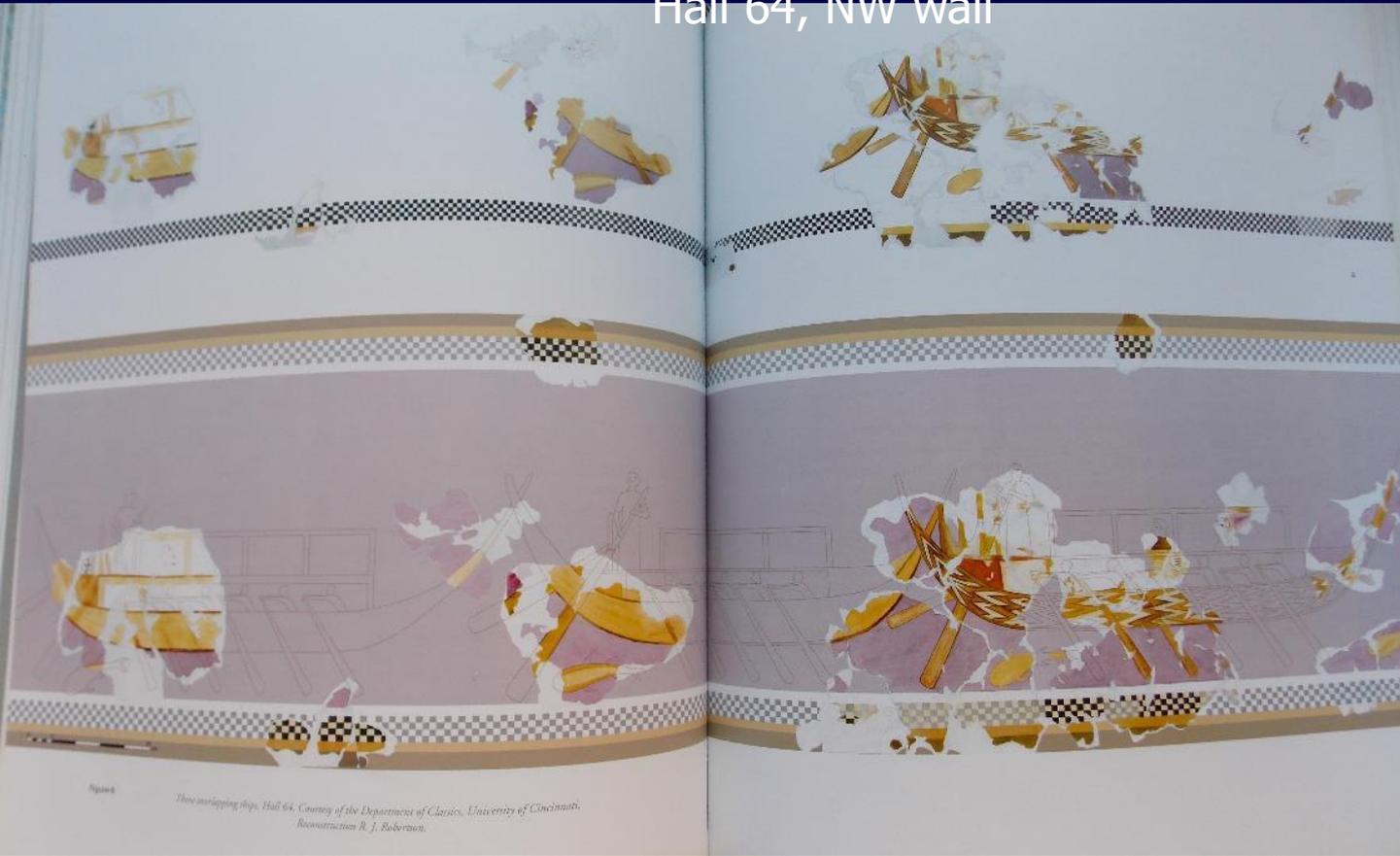


Figure 28. Frieze of hunting dogs, hall 64

# Hall 64, NW wall



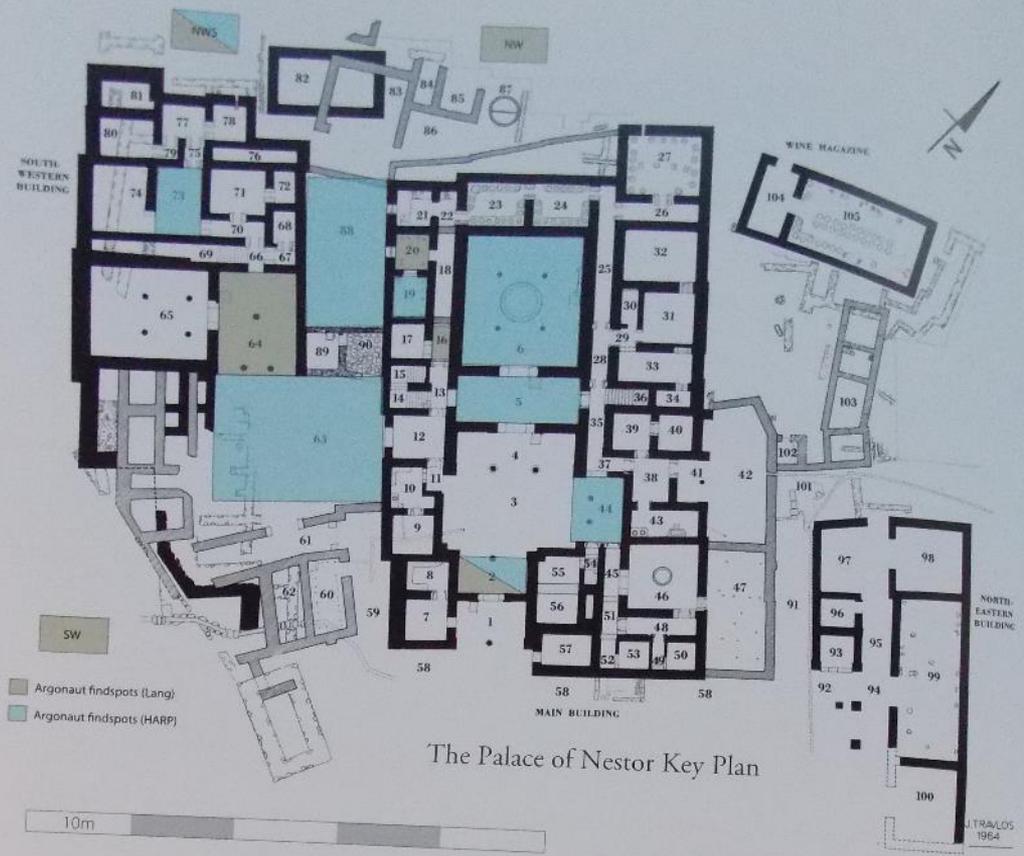
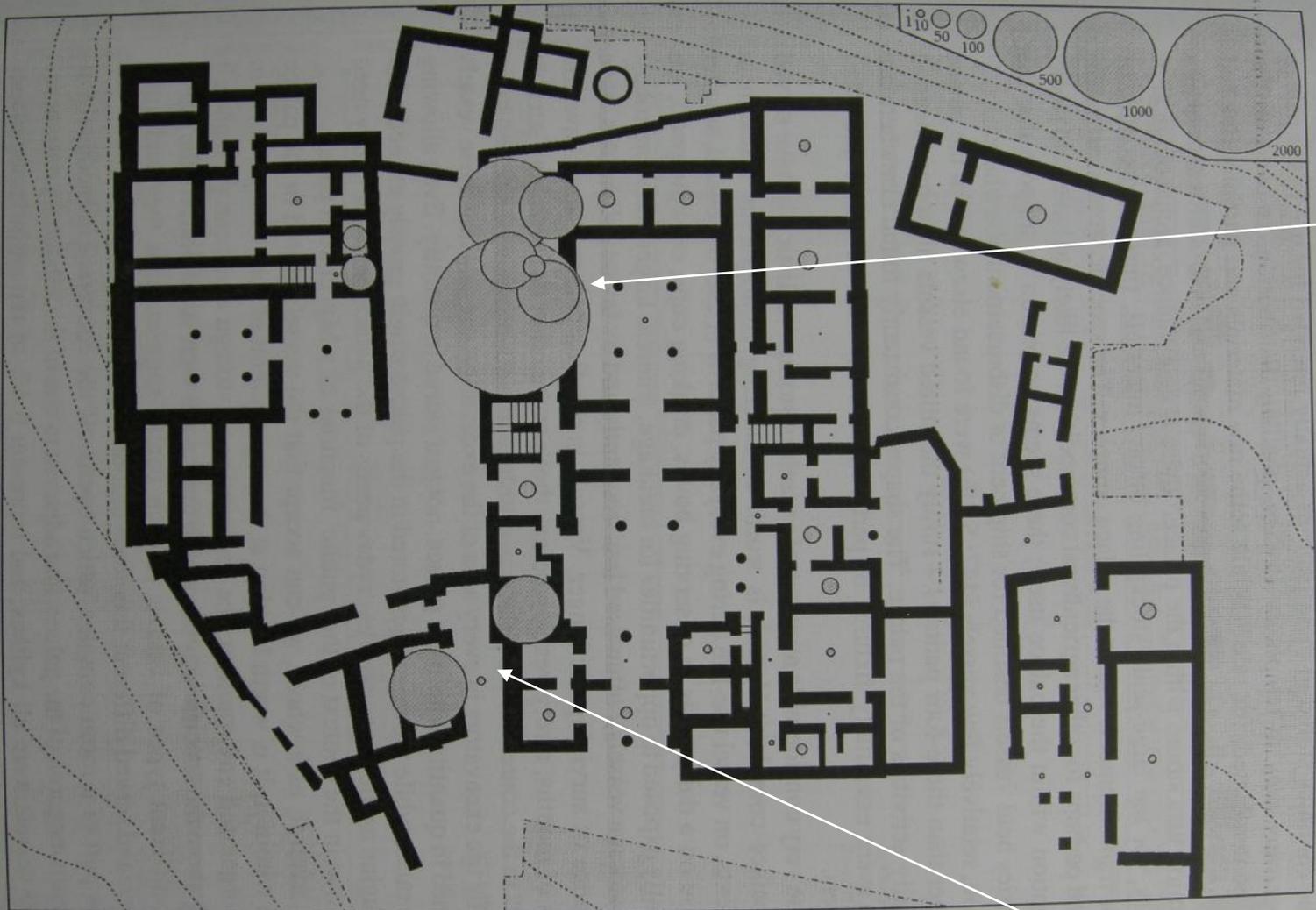


Figure 6

Plan of the Palace of Nestor showing findspots of argonaut wall-painting fragments noted by Lang and those newly identified by HARP. Courtesy of the Department of Classics, University of Cincinnati. After Palace of Nestor II, pl. 143.

# Affrechi con argonauti Egan – Brecoulaki 2015

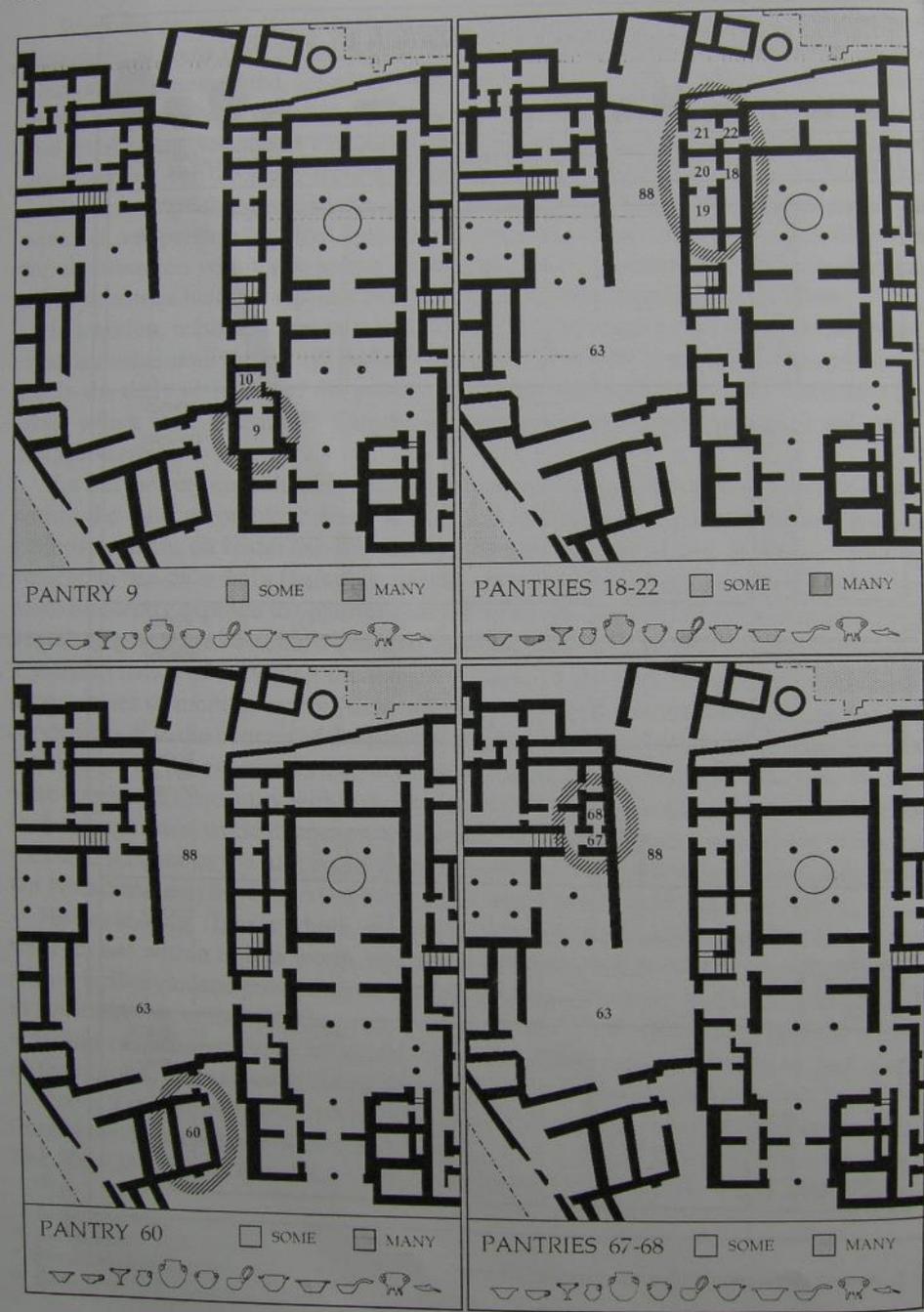


'Dipense':  
bere,  
mangiare

Cucinare,  
mangiare

Fig. 1. Distribution of all pots in destruction contexts in the palace complex

Zone di concentrazione ritrovamento  
ceramica (Whitelaw 2001)

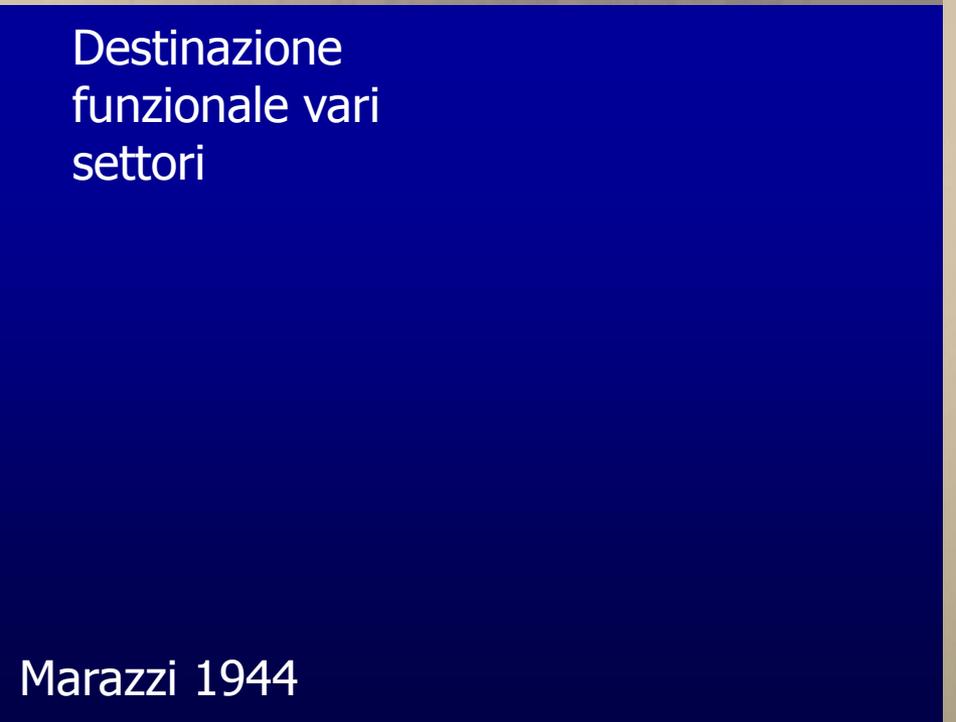


Forme ceramiche nei vari settori del palazzo (Whitelaw 2001)

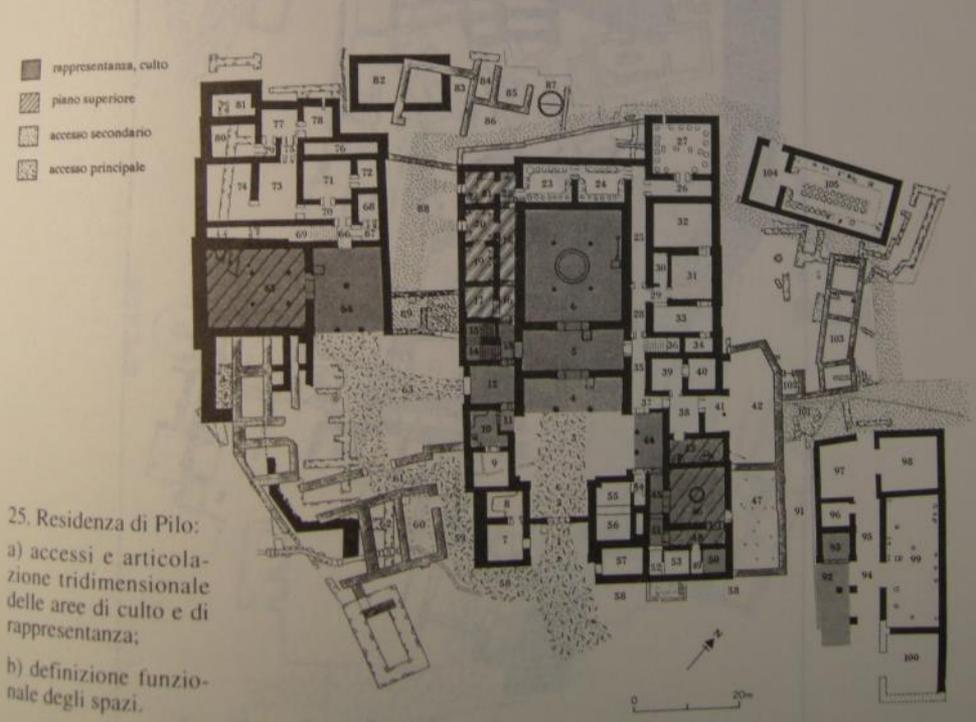
Fig. 3. Four pantries, with vessel shape ranges



Zone di culto e accessi

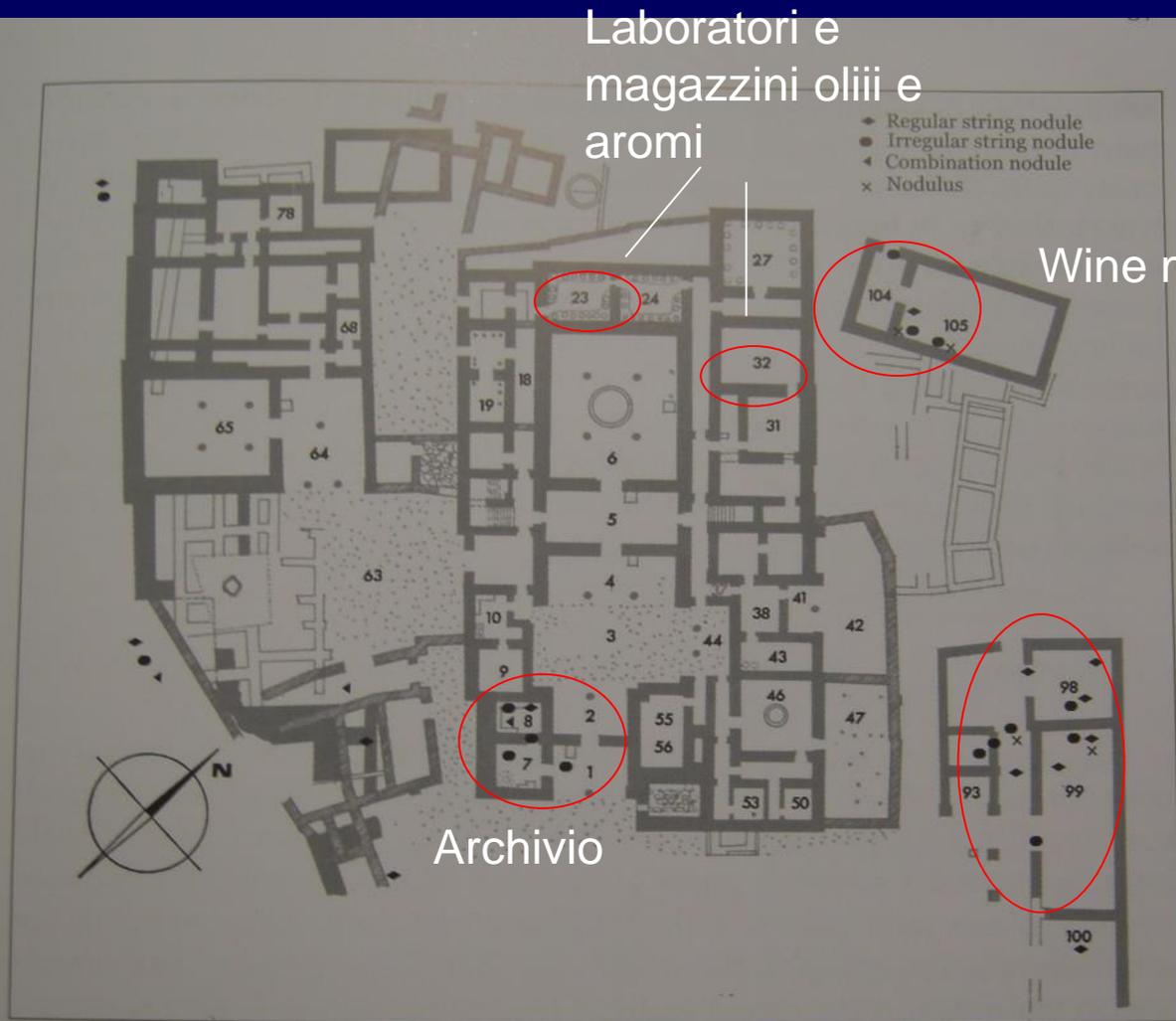


Destinazione funzionale vari settori



25. Residenza di Pilo:  
 a) accessi e articolazione tridimensionale delle aree di culto e di rappresentanza;  
 b) definizione funzionale degli spazi.





Al piano superiore:  
testi su  
industria  
tessile

NE Building (testi  
su carri e altri  
argomenti)

Documenti in Lineare  
B a Pilo

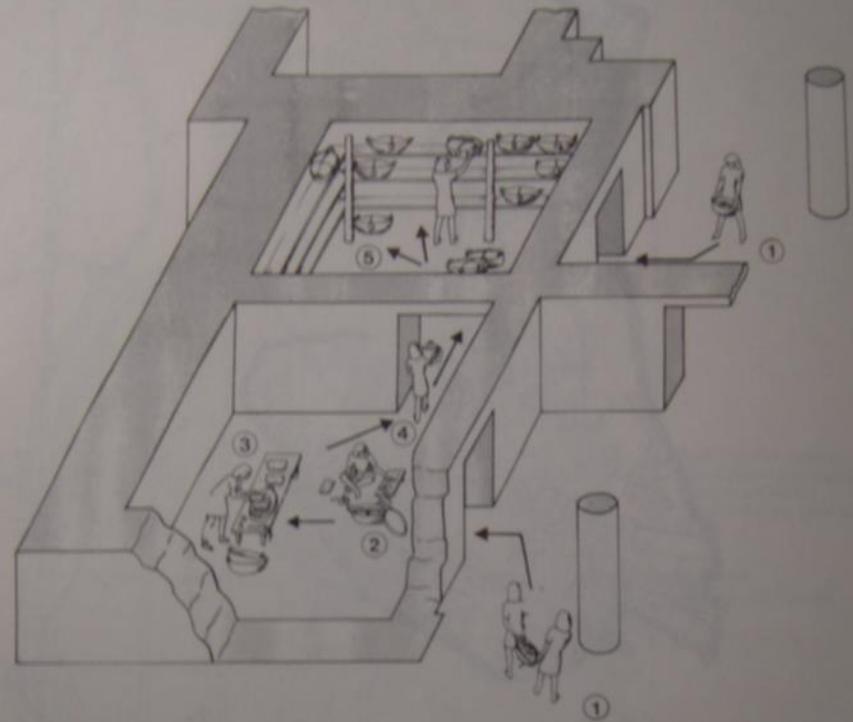
(Hallager 2005)

Fig. 7 - Distribution of Mycenaean sealed administrative documents at Pylos. The plan shows only where the documents were found - not the actual numbers



Pilo, vani 7 e 8: archivio centrale

Ricostruzione funzionamento (Marazzi 1994)



VI c. Ricostruzione ideale tridimensionale (di A. Heil) del movimento dei documenti nelle sale dell'archivio centrale.

- ① - Afflusso delle tavolette dall'interno del Palazzo verso l'archivio centrale.
- ② - Apertura dei contenitori, eliminazione delle vecchie etichette, selezione e/o ricompilazione di documenti ricapitolativi.
- ③ - Riordinamento delle tavolette in contenitori con nuove etichette.
- ④ - Spostamento delle tavolette ricompile e riordinate per l'archiviazione definitiva.
- ⑤ - Archiviazione definitiva su apposite scaffalature.



Tavolette Lineare B, vari formati