

THE LAST MYCENAEANS AT CORINTH

(PLATES 89–94)

INTRODUCTION

THE THREE THOUSAND YEARS since the end of the Mycenaean period have not dealt kindly with the prehistoric remains found within the area of the Archaic and later Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore on the northern slopes of Acrocorinth.¹ Not only

¹I would like to thank Charles K. Williams, II, Professor Ronald Stroud, and Dr. Nancy Bookidis for inviting me to undertake the publication of the Mycenaean material from the Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore at Corinth. My work on this material during the summer of 1977 was supported by a Summer Stipend from the National Endowment for the Humanities. The drawings of the pottery, without which this battered material could not be adequately published, are the work of Sarah Rutter. The plan of the Mycenaean architectural remains was executed by David Peck and Mr. Williams. The photographs of the finds were taken by the team of Bartzioti and Ioannidou. I owe a very special debt of gratitude to Dr. Bookidis, who helped me in too many ways to describe in full here. She, Professor Stroud, and Professor Anthony M. Snodgrass were kind enough to read a preliminary version of this article, and I am grateful to them for suggesting several corrections and improvements; they are, however, in no way to be held accountable for errors that may remain. I would also like to acknowledge profitable discussions, concerning various aspects of the material treated here, with Professors Evelyn L. Smithson, Keith DeVries, James C. Wright, and John C. Lavezzi. The following preliminary reports on excavations in the Sanctuary of Demeter have been published: *Hesperia* 34, 1965, pp. 1–24; 37, 1968, pp. 299–330; 38, 1969, pp. 297–310; 41, 1972, pp. 283–331; 43, 1974, pp. 267–307.

The following abbreviations are used in the Catalogue of finds and in the footnotes:

Agora XIII = S. A. Immerwahr, *The Athenian Agora, XIII, The Neolithic and Bronze Ages*, Princeton 1971.

Asine = A. Persson and O. Frödin, *Asine*, Stockholm 1938.

DAG = A. M. Snodgrass, *The Dark Ages of Greece*, Edinburgh 1971.

FM = Furumark Motif (see *MP*)

FS = Furumark Shape (see *MP*)

GA = R. Hägg, *Die Gräber der Argolis*, Uppsala 1974.

GDA = V. R. d'A. Desborough, *The Greek Dark Ages*, London 1972.

Kerameikos I = W. Kraiker and K. Kübler, *Kerameikos, I, Die Nekropolen des 12. bis 10. Jahrhunderts*, Berlin 1939.

Kerameikos IV = K. Kübler, *Kerameikos, IV, Neufunde aus der Nekropole des 11. und 10. Jahrhunderts*, Berlin 1943.

Korakou = C. W. Blegen, *Korakou*, Concord 1921.

Lefkandi = M. Popham and E. Milburn, "The Late Helladic IIIC Pottery of Xeropolis (Lefkandi), A Summary," *BSA* 66, 1971, pp. 333–349.

LH IIIC Phases = J. B. Rutter, "Late Helladic IIIC Pottery and Some Historical Implications," *Symposium on the Dark Ages in Greece*, New York 1977, pp. 1–20.

MP = A. Furumark, *The Mycenaean Pottery. Analysis and Classification*, Stockholm 1941.

Perati I = S. E. Iakovides, *Perati A' and Γ'*, Athens 1969.

Perati II = S. E. Iakovides, *Perati B'*, Athens 1970.

Pylos I = C. W. Blegen and M. Rawson, *The Palace of Nestor, I, The Buildings and Their Contents*, Princeton 1966.

Salamis = C.-G. Styrenius, "The Vases from the Submycenaean Cemetery on Salamis," *Opuscula Atheniensia* 4, 1962, pp. 103–123.

have no complete building plans survived but no more than one wall is preserved throughout its original length. The pottery is almost without exception broken into small fragments and is heavily worn. Only about half of the painted sherds preserve enough of their decoration to be described fully. Nevertheless, several wall stumps and part of an identifiable building, as well as some 3500 sherds and a number of restorable vases, clearly show that the area in question was first occupied towards the end of the Mycenaean period. The question immediately arises as to whether these remains constitute evidence for the use of this area at Corinth as a sanctuary already in Mycenaean times. In other words, can the Mycenaean material from the Demeter Sanctuary be used to argue in favor of cult continuity on the site from the Late Bronze Age into the Early Iron and Archaic periods? The following analysis will attempt to provide an answer to this question by means of a full presentation of the preserved prehistoric remains.²

The poor state of preservation of the Mycenaean architecture and ceramics is due largely to the topography of the site. The Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore is located on a hillside sloping down, often steeply, from south to north. Buildings of all periods on the site have often had their north, or downhill, sides almost totally destroyed by natural erosion due to water and accompanying debris washed down the hillside. The same destructive drainage process tends to contaminate earlier deposits with later material, except where such deposits are sheltered by an east-west wall that retains the later debris washed down the hillside behind it. Since the few Mycenaean walls are never preserved to any substantial height, most Mycenaean deposits are contaminated with Geometric, Archaic, and sometimes even later material, except for the last few centimeters of earth above sterile soil or bedrock. Pure Mycenaean strata are therefore few. Fortunately, as will become clear in the presentation of the pottery, the major period of Mycenaean occupation was of short duration. Material of the subsequent Protogeometric period rarely forms more than a very small part of the wash debris which contaminated many Mycenaean deposits. As a result, the dates of the Mycenaean deposits can be fixed quite precisely since the Mycenaean material in them is almost all datable within narrow limits and the contaminations belong for the most part to much later periods and are easily identifiable.

SS = C.-G. Styrenius, *Submycenaean Studies*, Lund 1967.

Tiryns V = P. Gercke *et al.*, *Tiryns V*, Mainz 1971.

Tiryns VI = H. B. Siedentopf *et al.*, *Tiryns VI*, Mainz 1973.

Tiryns VIII = K. Müller *et al.*, *Tiryns VIII*, Mainz 1975.

²The literature on the question of cult continuity on a single site from the prehistoric era through the Early Iron Age (Protogeometric and Geometric periods) and into the Archaic period is now vast. For some of the more recent treatments of the problem, see R. V. Nicholls, "Greek Votive Statuettes and Religious Continuity, c. 1200–700 B.C.," in *Auckland Classical Essays, Presented to E. M. Blaiklock*, B. F. Harris, ed., Auckland 1970, pp. 1–37; V. R. d'A. Desborough, *The Last Mycenaeans and their Successors*, Oxford 1964, pp. 40–47; *DAG*, pp. 275–286 and 394–401; J. N. Coldstream, *BSA*, Supplementary Volume VIII, *Knossos. The Sanctuary of Demeter*, London 1973, pp. 180–182; B. C. Dietrich, *The Origins of Greek Religion*, Berlin 1974, pp. 191–289; *GDA*, pp. 278–287; J. N. Coldstream, "Hero-Cults in the Age of Homer," *JHS* 96, 1976, pp. 8–17; *idem*, *Geometric Greece*, London 1977, pp. 327–332.

In addition to having been largely washed away, the Mycenaean architecture on the site has also suffered damage from later building activities, and it is now impossible to estimate what percentage of the Late Bronze Age walls originally built on the site are represented by those now preserved. In this connection, it may be significant that the still existing Mycenaean walls cluster in the north central area of the Sanctuary, where remains of Classical and later buildings are usually built well above bedrock. In contrast, Classical buildings to the east and south are frequently sunk into or incorporate bedrock, at least in their southern portions, and consequently any prehistoric building remains which may have been located in these areas are likely to have been totally destroyed.

CONVENTIONS

The following explicit definitions of the descriptive terms used for clay tempering material, clay color, and vessel surface treatment are presented in the interests of clarity. It will be apparent that only broad descriptive categories are attempted; due to the limitations of time and the author's expertise, as well as to the poor state of preservation of most of the material, more detailed descriptions were not attempted. Only those vases and fragments which can plausibly be identified as parts of floor deposits are described in terms of these three ceramic variables. Most sherd material is described only in terms of shape, size, and decoration.

Tempering Material

Grits visible in the fracture or surface of a vessel are termed "fine" when smaller than 0.5 mm., "medium" when between 0.5 and 1.5 mm., and "large" when larger than 1.5 mm. All measurements are made along the maximum visible dimension of a particular piece of grit. No attempt has been made to identify the mineral composition of the grits used. There is no clear evidence for the use of organic tempering material. Fine pocking of the surface is probably due to the burning out of fine-to-medium grits during firing.

Color

Fracture, surface, and paint colors are recorded using the *Munsell Soil Color Charts*, Baltimore 1971. Although the assignment of a particular Munsell designation to the observed paint or clay color is recognized by the writer to be subjective to some degree, he still finds it a more objective method of color identification than any other known to him. The colors of vases and sherds which have obviously been completely burnt since their manufacture are not described.

Surface Treatment

Vessel surfaces which are lustrous and reveal no toolmarks or wheelmarks are described as "polished". Similar surfaces through which wheelmarks show are termed "wet-smoothed". Lustrous surfaces revealing toolmarks, usually not parallel to the horizontal line of the rim, are designated "burnished". Almost all non-lustrous surfaces are "smoothed", except for the interiors of pithoi and closed vases which are left "rough".

Drawing Conventions

Restored portions of vessel profiles are indicated by a pair of dashed lines on the profile side (right), a single dashed line on the decorated exterior side (left). Stippling is used to indicate relief, hatching to

indicate a break, in the frontal drawings of sherds and figurines. Preserved decoration appears in solidly filled outlines, whereas restored decoration is presented by means of hollowed outlines. The outlines of the preserved fragments of a vase are indicated only where the original decoration of the vase is uncertain and where it is therefore desirable to indicate the space available for restorations. In the cases of one or two open vases, it is not possible to indicate the decoration at the interior center of the vessel without a separate, and in the opinion of the writer unnecessary, drawing; the full decoration of every vase is described in the text.

EXCAVATION RECOVERY STANDARDS

No form of sieving was regularly practiced during the excavation of the prehistoric levels on the site³ and recovery standards therefore cannot be described technically. All of the pottery found in predominantly prehistoric levels was kept and is currently stored in the Corinth Museum.⁴ One can be quite confident that all of the ceramic categories present in the prehistoric strata are represented among the stored pottery in essentially the same proportions as those in which they were represented in the unexcavated earth.

THE MYCENAEAN BUILDING (Grid squares J–K: 17–20)

ARCHITECTURE (Fig. 1, Pls. 89, 90)

The earliest architectural remains in the area consist of a short, badly damaged stretch of rubble wall running roughly east-west near the northern edge of grid squares K:18–19 (Pl. 89:a). The wall is preserved for a length of 1.50 m. and varies in thickness from 0.35 m. at the east to 0.72 m. in the center. The original length is uncertain, but it is likely that the eastern preserved end is original; it is not impossible that the western end is also original, but the wall is too poorly preserved here to be sure. In its present state, the wall consists of no more than two rough courses, and usually only one, of hard limestone fieldstones, its maximum preserved height being 0.26 m. The construction is distinctive (Pl. 89:b): The three largest stones are laid with their maximum dimension running through the thickness of the wall. The north face, where preserved, consists of somewhat smaller stones with their maximum dimension running along the line of the north face. Smaller stones fill the interstices. To the south of this portion of the wall is a packing *ca.* 0.10–0.15 m. wide of small stones, which fills the space between the south face of the wall and rising sterile soil to the south. This packing ends abruptly *ca.* 0.50 m. west of the wall's east end. It appears as though the hard, rocky stereo south of the wall was cut down vertically when the wall was built, at least in the area of the central portion. All of the stones of the wall are laid in brownish earth. Immediately south of the wall's east end is a circular post hole 0.16 m. in diameter and

³The fill of the probable grave in Grid M:19 was dry-sieved in an attempt to recover any human bones which might have been present, but no other sieving of prehistoric strata was performed.

⁴In the course of some minor cleaning operations conducted by the author in June 1977, a small amount of pottery was recovered, of which only the diagnostic material was retained (Corinth Pottery Lot 75–266). This is the only exception to the rule that all of the pottery from the earliest levels in the Sanctuary has been kept.

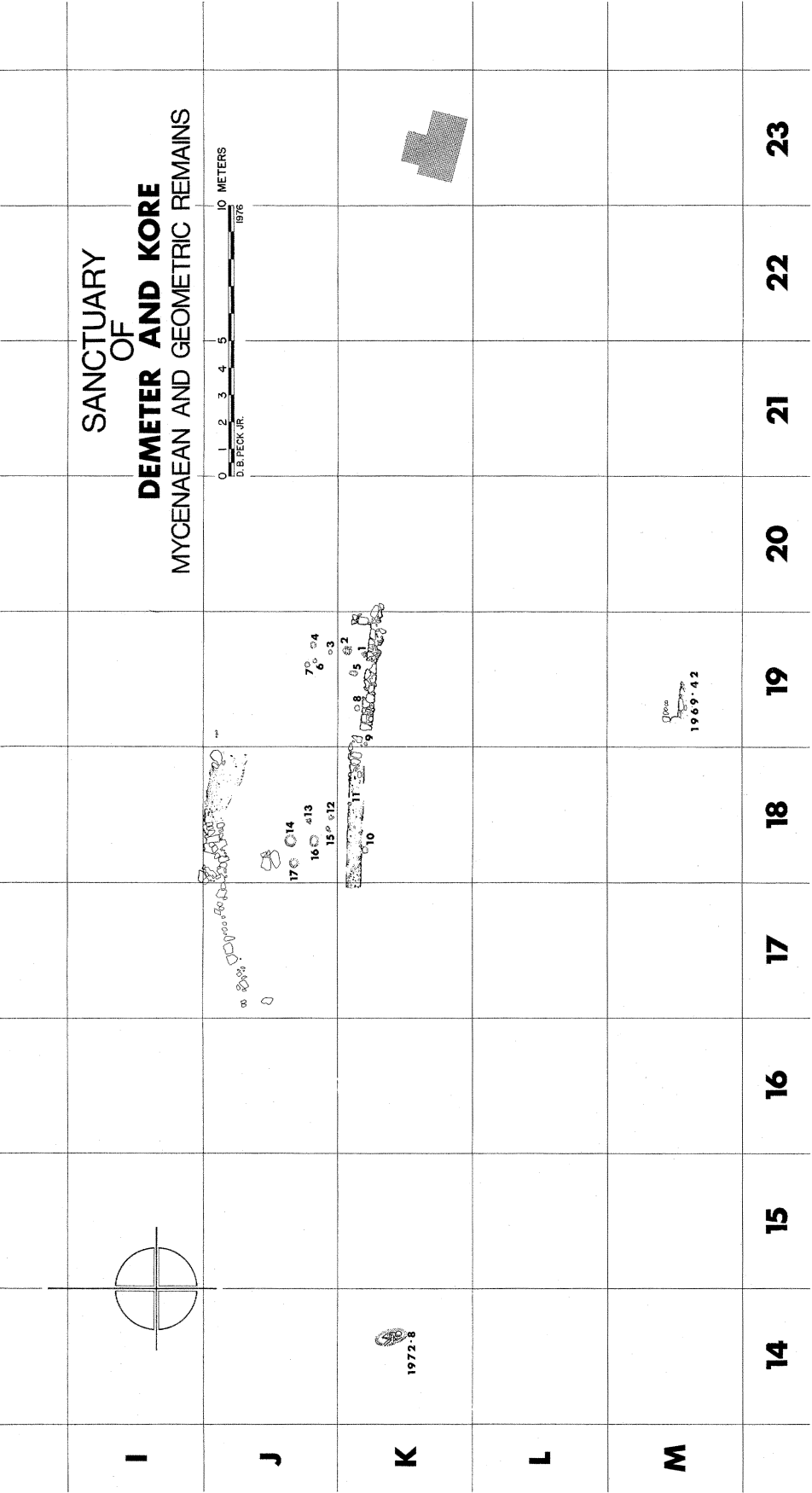


Fig. 1.

0.21 m. deep (Fig. 1:9; Pl. 89:c). It is unclear whether this post hole is to be connected with the construction of the wall just described or with that of the Mycenaean Building discussed below. No floor or living surface could be associated with this early wall.

In the north half of K:19 and extending slightly into K:20 is another rubble wall running roughly east-west over a preserved length of 4.75 m. (Pl. 89:d). At its east end, the wall has been cut by the Classical stairway leading up through the Sanctuary from north to south; the west end appears to be original. The wall is 0.40 m. thick at the west and thickens gradually to 0.50 m. at the east. It is preserved to a maximum height of *ca.* 0.40 m. in two rough courses near the east end, but is generally no more than one stone high. Constructed exclusively of hard limestone fieldstones, the wall is generally two stones thick, the stones being laid in some earth packing with their longest faces parallel to and on the line of the north and south wall faces. The only exception to this rule occurs at the west end where a single stone 0.40 m. long runs through the thickness of the wall. Near the east and west ends of the wall, the top of the preserved south face consists of considerably smaller stones than those which characterize all of the north face and the central portion of the south face. Small stones also fill the interstices in other parts of the wall. The base of the wall on its north face climbs gradually from +166.38 at the east to +166.52 at the west. As it rises from east to west, the base is bedded on a progressively thicker, brownish earth fill. At the west end, this earth fill is replaced by a layer of whitish clay some 0.09 m. thick; near the east end, the wall appears to be founded either on a relatively thin earth fill or directly on hard, red sterile soil.

Abutting against the north face of this east-west wall near its eastern end is the stump of a north-south rubble wall with a maximum preserved length of 0.72 m. (Pl. 90:a). The southernmost stone, whose thickness of 0.28 m. is equivalent to the entire thickness of the wall, gives it a maximum preserved height of 0.28 m. To the north of this stone are preserved only two head-sized stones, the remainder having been washed away down the slope. Although this north-south stump is not bonded with the major east-west wall, nevertheless the facts that the former runs exactly perpendicular to the latter and that the bases of the two walls are at the same level are clear indicators that the two belong to one and the same building.

The floor level immediately north of the east-west wall regularly lies *ca.* 0.10–0.15 m. below the base of the wall and slopes down from +166.38 at the west to +166.29 at the east, in the western corner formed by the two wall segments described. The floor appears to have consisted simply of rocky, red sterile soil, perhaps with a very thin scatter of cleaner, less pebbly soil thrown over the top. The rocky, red stereo was actually cut down *ca.* 0.05 m. along the line of the wall's north face to the level of the floor. The floor of the southernmost part of the building to which the two rubble walls belonged was therefore cut out of the sloping natural fill of the hillside. Post holes indicate that the floor extended at least 2.50 m. north of the east-west wall, but the top of the hard, red sterile soil slopes down some 0.30 m. over this short distance, and more than 0.75 m. north of the wall the fill directly above stereo is contaminated by

Archaic-to-Classical pottery. The original floor within the building was presumably roughly level; it may have had a slight slope down from south to north, but it can hardly have had the 1:8 slope now characteristic of the top of the hard, red stereo. The further north one proceeded from the building's south wall, the more earth fill had to be laid over the sloping stereo to provide a roughly horizontal floor surface. This floor has suffered from progressively more severe erosion the further one goes north from the shelter of the south wall. Beyond a line *ca.* 2.50 m. north of this wall, the slope of the rocky, red stereo becomes even steeper and whatever living surface or walls may once have existed have been totally obliterated.

No less than eight post holes or small pits are preserved as cuttings in the hard rocky stereo north of the east-west wall. None of these appeared as soil discolorations until stereo was revealed, and consequently they may all confidently be associated with the building of which the two preserved rubble wall sections formed a part. Against the north face of the east-west wall, *ca.* 1.70–2.00 m. from its preserved east end, is a trapezoidal post hole (Fig. 1:1) lined with small stone slabs at the southwest and north, and with a pithos fragment at the southeast (Pl. 90:b). This hole has maximum measurements of 0.24 m. east-west, 0.14 m. north-south, and 0.17 m. deep below the tops of the lining fragments, which themselves project a few centimeters above the floor. To the west-northwest is the first (Fig. 1:5) of six unlined post holes, roughly circular and measuring 0.21 m. in diameter and 0.10 m. deep (Pl. 90:d). Northeast of the lined post hole is another circular hole 0.13 m. in diameter and 0.14 m. deep (Fig. 1:2); the top of this post hole was marked by a couple of small stones that may have formed part of a shallow lining around the hole's top. Further to the northwest are four more post holes, all circular in plan and varying in diameter from 0.15 to 0.22 m., and in preserved depth from 0.08 to 0.14 m. (Fig. 1:3,4 and 6,7). The tops of all the post holes more than *ca.* 0.75 m. north of the east-west wall are likely to have been eroded, so that they would have been considerably deeper originally. All those discussed thus far contained at least a few charcoal flecks or bits of carbonized material. Near the south wall's west end, lying 0.08 to 0.28 m. north of the wall, is a last circular hole 0.20 m. in diameter and 0.11 m. deep (Fig. 1:8). This hole was found sealed at floor level by a patch of whitish clay a few centimeters thick; the fill of the hole contained no charcoal or carbonized material. It seems possible that this hole once contained a post but that it was removed during the occupation period of the building, the hole thereafter being sealed with white clay. Another roughly circular patch of this clay was found *ca.* 0.50 m. north of the lined post hole.

Although no further rubble remains of what is here termed the Mycenaean Building have been preserved, it is clear that its south wall originally extended far to the west of the point where its preserved rubble construction now ends. *Ca.* 2.65–2.80 m. west of the westernmost stone in the south wall is a post hole (Fig. 1:11) lined with a small rock slab at the northwest and a pithos fragment at the northeast (Pl. 90:c). This hole is 0.15 m. in diameter and 0.19 m. deep. Its south side is marked by a low scarp of trimmed stereo which runs on the same alignment as the rubble portion of the

building's south wall further to the east. In one or two places, patches of whitish clay are preserved on top of the roughly horizontal, trimmed stereo ridge south of the post hole. In addition, a large semicircular patch of this same pale clay, *ca.* 1.00 m. east-west by 0.60 m. north-south, was found east of the post hole and immediately north of the east-west line of the trimmed stereo scarp. The combination of lined post hole, trimmed stereo scarp, and white clay, all features encountered in connection with the rubble portion of the south wall further to the east, makes it clear that the south wall continued to the west over the preserved top of the early rubble construction first described.

Whether the western extension of the south wall was built exclusively of mud brick or consisted of at least some rubble that has since disappeared without trace is unclear. Over a short 0.70 m. stretch, however, 5.05–5.75 m. west of the last stone in the south wall, was found a patch of mud-brick wall *ca.* 0.20–0.25 m. high built directly on the hard, red stereo. This wall stump disappears at the west into a scarp in an area of the Sanctuary which has not been cleared down to the level of sterile soil. The mud bricks, which are actually more like patties than bricks, are *ca.* 0.34 m. long and 0.08–0.10 m. high and are bonded with brownish mud. No clear south face of this wall was exposed, and consequently its precise thickness could not be determined. The north face was found some distance south of where one would have expected to find the north face of the Mycenaean Building's south wall in this area, but there can be little doubt that the mud-brick wall does indeed belong to the building; given the poor preservation of the south wall further to the east, one should not expect to find its full thickness preserved here.

The floor associated with the Mycenaean Building's south wall at the east was revealed in much the same fashion north of its western extension. Five post holes or shallow pits, in addition to the lined post hole against its north face, were also revealed in this area. The floor continues to slope upward towards the west so that it lies at *ca.* +166.55 near the lined post hole and at *ca.* +166.88 north of the mud-brick wall at the west end. To the northwest of the lined post hole is a circular hole (Fig. 1:12) 0.12 m. in diameter and 0.30 m. deep, which has a couple of pebbles around its top that may have served as an upper lining (Pl. 90:c). Just to the west of this is another post hole (Fig. 1:15) 0.16 m. deep, which tapers from 0.12 m. in diameter at the top to a virtual point at the bottom. To the northwest of this hole was a shallow, roughly elliptical pit (Fig. 1:16) *ca.* 0.10 m. deep, which contained a good deal of black earth and most of a dipper (4) lying upside down against a stone at its center. Still further to the north and northwest were two circular pits, the first (Fig. 1:14) 0.43 m. in diameter and 0.23 m. deep, the second (Fig. 1:17) 0.35 m. in diameter and only 0.07 m. deep. To the north of the last pit were found two large and two smaller stones with roughly flattened surfaces lying in a group. It is possible that these formed the base for some architectural feature above the floor.

The preserved length of the Mycenaean Building is 10.50 m. as measured along its south wall. Throughout this length, traces of only one cross wall have been preserved

and these near the very east end. The small portion of the building that has survived makes any reconstruction of a plan impossible, but one may suggest that the covered portion of the building extended no further west than the western end of the rubble socle of the south wall. The area further west would then have been a yard area, the west end of which features three pits and three post holes, while the floor area which was probably covered by a roof at the east is pocked by eight post holes but no pits.⁵ It must be frankly admitted, however, that this hypothetical distinction between roofed and unroofed portions of the building rests almost entirely on the change in the south wall from a more robust construction incorporating a rubble socle at the east to a weaker, pure mud-brick construction at the west. The covered area north of the rubble portion of the south wall would have been open at the west, since no traces whatsoever of any north-south wall were found north of its west end. Indeed, the fill above the floor of the building and the floor itself show absolutely no signs of change in the area immediately east and west of a north-south line drawn north of the point where the rubble construction of the south wall stops. The portion of the building here considered to have been roofed apparently consisted of at least two rooms, since the south wall extends a little to the east of the north-south cross wall before being cut by the Classical stairway.

The early rubble wall in the approximate center of the building's south wall is mysterious. Its construction, its alignment, and the depth at which it is founded set it off quite clearly from the south wall of the Mycenaean Building into which it appears to have been incorporated. Even after it had been incorporated, however, it would have projected up above the floor of the Mycenaean Building and out from the north face of the latter's south wall. It is impossible to make any sense of the structure to which it originally belonged. As part of the Mycenaean Building, it may have served as a low bench along the south wall of the yard. An unlikely alternative is that it may have formed the rough threshold of an entrance leading through the south wall, the post hole at its southeast corner holding the pivot of a rough door or gate of some kind. Whatever its function in the later building, it does not seem to have been built originally as part of that building.

THE FINDS

The pottery and a single bone pin found in the fill above the floor of the Mycenaean Building can be broken down into two groups. The first consists of restorable vases mended from numerous fragments, smaller vessel fragments also mended from several sherds, and one or two large sherds, as well as the bone pin. A high percentage of the pieces in this group show signs of having been burnt. The second group is composed of sherd material, for the most part tiny fragments which are usually single

⁵The post holes numbered 10 and 13 on Figure 1 cannot be considered to be certainly of late Mycenaean date and are best omitted from any consideration of the architecture of the Mycenaean Building.

sherds and consist at the most of two joining pieces. The first group is in all likelihood the preserved portion of a large deposit of broken vases which littered the floor of the building at the time of its abandonment. The fill above the floor frequently contains evidence of burning in the form of charcoal lumps, carbon flecks, and patches of dark earth, particularly near the east end of the building, which has been argued to have been the only roofed part of the preserved structure. It seems highly likely that the Mycenaean Building was destroyed by a fire that thoroughly burnt most of the pottery lying on the floor at the time.

Few of the pottery lots associated with the building are purely Mycenaean, but the later intrusions are usually Geometric to Classical, few in number and readily identifiable. The Mycenaean material itself, with the exception of a very few Late Helladic (LH) IIIB pieces, is all datable to an advanced stage of LH IIIC. The LH IIIC phases to which many of the more distinctive pieces are dated are those defined by the writer elsewhere.⁶

The group of material identified as a probable floor deposit consists of the following (all measurement in meters unless otherwise specified):

1. Collar-necked jar. Fig. 3, Pl. 91
C-75-277. Max.pres.H. of shoulder fragments 0.055. Max.pres.W. of largest fragment 0.091. Lots 72-122, 73-112, and 75-264.⁷

Coarse clay with a large number of fine, medium, and large grits up to 3 mm. long. Exterior surface lustrous, probably polished rather than burnished.

Five sherds mended into four non-joining fragments. Preserved: profile from lower neck to mid-shoulder (two non-joining body sherds cannot be certainly placed); ca. 35% of upper shoulder including almost all of one, and 30% of a second, lug on the shoulder; insignificant portion of body. Surfaces heavily worn; much of paint flaked off; burnt; smallest fragment split, preserving only exterior 0.004 m. of fracture.

Curving upper shoulder merges smoothly into concave neck; two knob-lugs, semicircular in section, placed close together on upper shoulder just below neck. Preserved portion of neck painted solid, the paint extending down onto the upper shoulder to a level just below the tops of the lugs; ring of paint around single, fully preserved lug; two

simple bands preserved on small non-joining body sherd; zone of multiple triangles on shoulder, including one between the lugs.

FS 63. FM 61A:1. Recent discussions of this shape have been published by Iakovides (*Perati* II, pp. 205-206) and Döhl (*Tiryns* VI, pp. 155-157). To the examples listed by Furumark, Iakovides, and Döhl may be added a probable fragment from Monemvasia ($\Delta\epsilon\lambda\tau$ 23 A', 1968, p. 181, no. 67, pl. 79:b). The smaller version of this shape, FS 64, is current already in LH IIIB (e.g. *BSA* 64, 1969, p. 74, fig. 1:15; *BSA* 52, 1957, p. 214, pl. 41:e), but the larger version with distinct shoulder and handle zones appears to be a purely LH IIIC phenomenon.

LH IIIC.

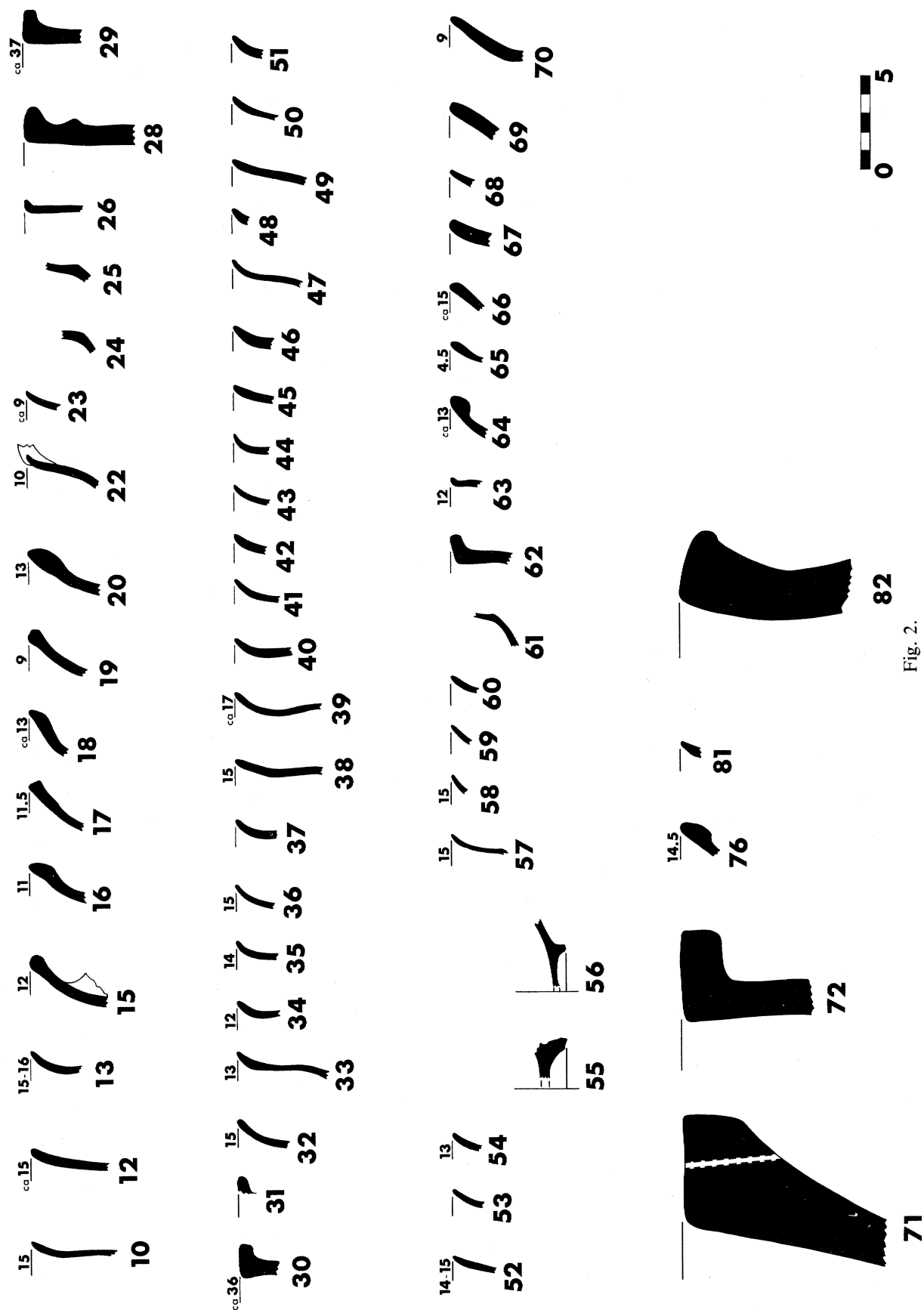
2. Closed shape (Collar-necked jar? Four- Fig. 3
handled jar?).

C-72-243. Max.pres.H. of composite profile 0.14. Max.Diam. (est.) 0.29. Lots 72-116, 72-117, 72-118, and 73-109.

Fine clay with fair number of fine and some medium grits; fine pocking on interior and exterior surfaces. Fracture: 5YR 7/4 (pink) at core, 10YR

⁶*LH IIIC Phases.*

⁷The provenience of all the pottery from the Mycenaean Building is given in terms of Corinth Pottery Lots which correspond roughly to the baskets (= excavation units) in which the pieces were found.



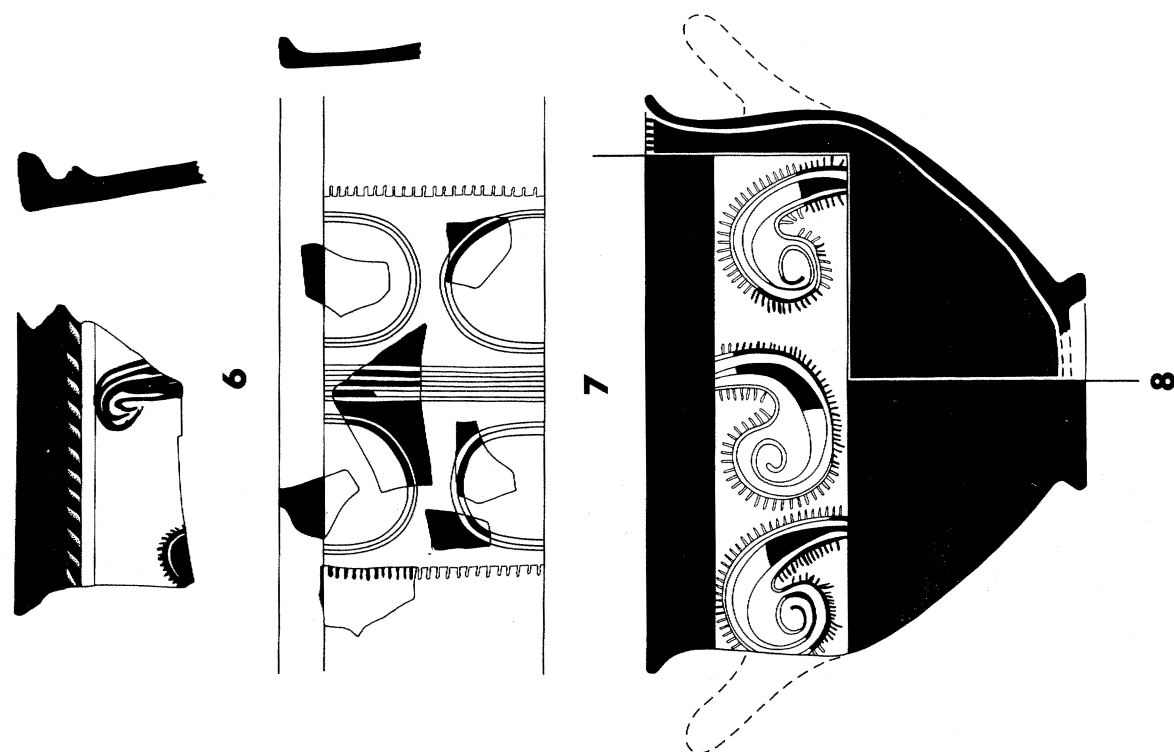


Fig. 4.

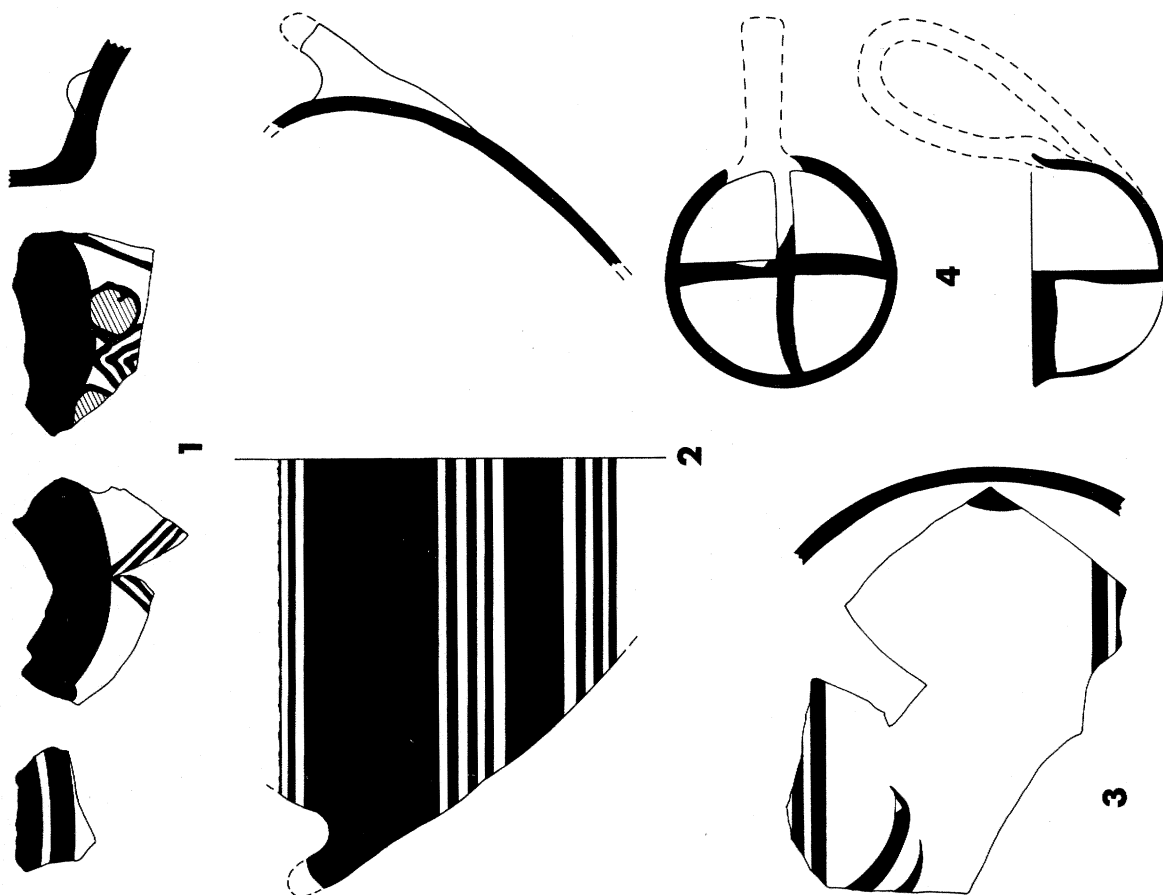


Fig. 3.

7/3 (very pale brown) near surfaces. Interior surface: 10YR 8/2.5 (white/very pale brown). Exterior surface: 10YR 8/2 (white). Paint: 5YR 5.5/8 (yellowish red/reddish yellow) to black. Exterior surface polished.

Twenty-nine sherds mended into 12 non-joining fragments. Preserved: composite profile from just above handle at point of maximum diameter to lower body; less than 10% of body; one stump of a horizontal loop handle plus thickening of vessel wall in vicinity of at least one more handle at the same level. Very worn both inside and out; most of paint preserved only in "negative" form. At least one sherd burnt.

Almost conical lower body; rounded shoulder; horizontal loop handle set approximately at point of maximum diameter. Broad, solidly painted zone over area of maximum diameter; one band and part of a second preserved above on shoulder; three bands, a second broad painted zone, and three more bands preserved on lower body; traces of paint on handle suggest a splash of paint around the handle base; the back of the handle itself was probably painted solid.

FS 58 or 63?

LH IIIC Phases 3–5.

3. Hydria.

Fig. 3

C-72-271. Max.pres.H. 0.13. Max.Diam. (est.) 0.34. Lot 72-117.

Medium-coarse clay with many fine and a fair number of medium grits. Fracture: 7.5YR 6.5/4 (light brown/pink) at core, 10YR 7/3 (very pale brown) near surfaces. Interior surface: 10YR 7.5/3 (very pale brown). Exterior surface: 2.5Y 7.5/2 (light gray/white). Paint: black where preserved. Slightly lustrous, wet-smoothed exterior surface.

Seven sherds mended into a single fragment. Preserved: profile from shoulder to just below point of maximum diameter; less than 5% of body, including thickening near base of handle. Surface worn in patches; paint largely worn or flaked off but decoration preserved in "negative" form.

Rounded shoulder with traces of handle, presumably of horizontal loop type, set approximately at point of maximum diameter. Two bands preserved on shoulder, from the lower of which hangs a partially preserved Tassel pattern; traces of paint at handle base; two bands preserved on lower body.

FS 128. FM 72:7. For the appearance of Tassel FM 72 decoration on large closed vases, see *LH IIIC Phases*, p. 3 and *Lefkandi*, p. 336, fig. 14.

LH IIIC Phases 3–4.

4. Dipper.

Fig. 3

C-72-240. H. to rim 0.051. Diam. rim 0.092. Lot 72-117.

Fine clay with a fair number of fine and some medium grits; fine pocking on both surfaces. Fracture: 8.75YR 7/4 (pink/very pale brown). Surface: not well preserved, but no indications of slip. Paint: 5YR 5/6 (yellowish red). Traces of wet-smoothed surface treatment.

Twelve sherds mended into a single fragment. Preserved: complete profile except for handle; ca. 90% of rim, 85% of body, none of handle except for slight flare at the rim which indicates its imminence. Most sherds heavily burnt after vase was broken.

Thickened, rounded bottom; hemispherical bowl; flaring rim; trace of high-swung vertical strap handle. Irregular band 0.005–0.01 wide at rim inside and out; simple cross formed by two vertical bands both inside and out; one of the vertical bands on both surfaces is on the same axis as the handle.

FS 236. Parallels for LH IIIC dippers later than those of Phase 3 at Lefkandi (*Lefkandi*, p. 337, fig. 2:4) are unknown to the writer, nor does he know of any period when decoration on the shape took the form of that on 4 and 5.

Hesperia 43, 1974, p. 288, no. 10, pl. 60.

LH IIIC.

5. Dipper.

Pl. 91

C-72-272. Max.pres.L. of larger handle fragment 0.077. W. of handle 0.018. Th. of handle 0.010. Lots 72-116 and 72-117.

Fine clay with fair number of fine and occasional medium grits; fine pocking on all surfaces. Surface treatment not determinable.

Nine sherds mended into seven non-joining fragments. Preserved: bits of profile from near rim and near base, none capable of being accurately drawn; less than 5% of rim, ca. 50% of handle, ca. 5% of body. All fragments heavily worn in addition to being burnt; bits of paint preserved here and there,

but most of the decoration detectable only in "negative" form, if at all.

Rim profile not visible due to handle attachment on single surviving rim sherd; high-swung vertical strap handle attached at rim and lower body. Surviving fragments all indicate that decoration was identical to that on 4 above, and the profile was almost certainly also the same; handle back too worn for decoration of handle to be determined.

FS 236. See 4 above.

LH IIIC.

6. Krater.

Fig. 4

C-72-188. Max.pres.H. 0.077. Diam. rim (est.) ca. 0.60. Lot 72-117.

Fine clay with many fine and medium grits. Fracture: 2.5Y 7.5/2 (light gray/white) at core, 2.5YR 6/6 (light red) near surfaces. Surface: 10YR 7.5/3 (very pale brown). Paint: 2.5YR 4-5/8 (red). Burnt at one edge. Slipped and burnished; burnish characterized by very narrow toolmarks.

Single sherd. Preserved: profile from rim to upper portion of handle zone; ca. 5% of rim, insignificant portion of body. Paint largely flaked off on exterior, but a clear "negative" of the decoration has been preserved; interior and top of lip heavily worn and preserving almost no paint.

Incurving upper profile with squared lip overhanging exterior; added plastic band below rim on exterior decorated with diagonal slashes or incisions. Interior probably painted monochrome; traces of paint on top of lip suggest solidly painted rim; on exterior, broad band to just below level of plastic band; very thin line at top of patterned zone; in handle zone, partially preserved patterns are a solid semicircular blob with a single fringed outline (lower left) and four roughly parallel curving lines forming a multiple hook (upper right).

FS 282. FM 18:52 (multiple hook). For the appearance of plastic bands with diagonal incised decoration below the rim on LH IIIC kraters, see *LH IIIC Phases*, p. 6; *Lefkandi*, p. 340, pls. 53:6, 54:6, 56:4; *Hesperia* 8, 1939, p. 353, figs. 27, 36:b; *Tiryns V*, pls. 17:1, 18:3,5. This krater may have been decorated with a pictorial scene; the pattern at the lower left may be the top of a helmet. Elaborately decorated pictorial kraters are characteristic of Lefkandi phase 2 (*Lefkandi*, p. 340). The slipped and

finely burnished surface treatment is unusual among the Demeter Sanctuary material and suggests that this piece is an import.

Hesperia 43, 1974, p. 289, no. 12, pl. 60.

LH IIIC Phase 4.

7. Krater.

Fig. 4

C-75-276. Max.pres.H. of largest rim sherd 0.030. Diam. rim not measurable. Lots 73-110, 75-257, and 75-258.

Fine clay with some fine grits. One sherd preserves polished surface.

Thirty-six sherds mended into 27 non-joining fragments. Preserved: composite profile from rim to upper portion of handle zone, plus disconnected fragments of lower-body profile; less than 5% of rim and body. Very heavily worn and all sherds burnt; paint very poorly preserved on both interior and exterior surfaces.

Incurving upper profile with everted lip overhanging exterior; thin walled near rim, thick walled in lower profile. Monochrome painted interior; rim painted, extending as deep band at rim on exterior; preserved patterned fragments suggest an over-all scheme in which a central panel of three vertical bars is flanked at both sides by a large square panel; the square panels are decorated with reserved Isolated Semicircle patterns, both upright and pendent, and were probably fringed on the sides nearest the handles; the lower body on the exterior appears to have been unpainted.

FS 282. FM 43:40. For LH IIIC kraters with a reserved scheme of decoration, see *Hesperia* 8, 1939, p. 355 and note 38, fig. 30; for Isolated Semicircle FM 43 decoration on kraters, *ibid.*, p. 359, fig. 35.

LH IIIC Phases 3-5.

8. Deep bowl.

Fig. 4

C-72-199. H. 0.178. Diam. rim (est.) 0.23, base (est.) 0.085. Lots 72-116, 72-117, 72-118, 73-109, and 73-112.

Fine clay with many fine and medium grits. Wet-smoothed surface.

One hundred and eight sherds mended into 25 non-joining fragments. Preserved: full profile except for handle and very center of base; ca. 25% of rim, 25-30% of body, 30% of base. Paint cracked

and occasionally flaked off, but generally well preserved; heavily burnt.

Low ring base with conical profile and minor rib near top; deep hemispherical bowl with flaring, thick rim. Monochrome painted interior with reserved band inside rim decorated with short vertical bars; on exterior, deep rim band, narrow patterned handle zone, solidly painted lower body and foot; in handle zone, alternating upright and pendent spiral hooks (*viz.* Stemmed Spirals), each surrounded by a single fringed outline.

FS 284–285. FM 51. For the reserved line or band inside the rim as a feature of LH IIIC Phases 4–5, see *LH IIIC Phases*, pp. 3–4 and *Lefkandi*, pp. 340, 344, fig. 9. The bars which decorate this reserved band are clearly related to the dots decorating reserved rims on Phase 4 deep bowls at Korakou and Mycenae (*LH IIIC Phases*, p. 3). For fringed spiral hooks of various sorts, see *Hesperia* 8, 1939, p. 359, fig. 36:a. The decorative syntax of a spouted LH IIIC bowl from Delphi is closely comparable to 8, as is its profile (*BCH* 96, 1972, p. 901, fig. 19).

Hesperia 43, 1974, p. 289, no. 13, pl. 60.

9. Deep bowl. Fig. 5, Pl. 91

C-75-275. Max.pres.H. 0.088. Diam. at level of upper break (est.) 0.22. Lot 75-258.

Fine clay with some fine grits. Fracture: 7.5YR 7/4 (pink) at core, 10YR 7/3 (very pale brown) near surfaces. Surface: 5Y 7.5/2 (light gray/white). Paint: black where fully preserved, 10YR 5/4 (yellowish brown) where thinly applied. Wet-smoothed surface.

Six sherds mended into a single fragment. Preserved: profile from just below rim to lower body; *ca.* 5% of body. Heavily worn both inside and out; most of decoration preserved only in “negative” form.

Deep hemispherical bowl just beginning to flare below rim. Monochrome painted interior as preserved; on exterior, lower part of rim band at top, below which is a deep handle zone decorated with Antithetic Spiral flanking a panel consisting of three vertical lines on each side of a central fill of diagonal bars.

FS 284–285. FM 50:14.

LH IIIC.

10. Deep bowl. Fig. 2

C-75-274. Max.pres.H. 0.05. Diam. rim (est.) 0.15. Lot 75-258.

Fine clay with some fine grits. Fracture: 10YR 7/4 (very pale brown). Paint: 5YR 3/2 (dark reddish brown). Streaky paint. Surface treatment not determinable in absence of unpainted area.

Three sherds mended into a single fragment. Preserved: profile from rim to probable level of handles; *ca.* 10% of rim, less than 5% of body. Paint and surface worn, but good deal of paint preserved.

Flaring rim above almost vertical wall profile. Monochrome painted inside and out as preserved.

FS 284–285. Monochrome painted deep bowls appear by the first phase of LH IIIC if not before (*LH IIIC Phases*, p. 2), and deep bowls with solidly painted upper profiles on both interior and exterior continue at least into Phase 4 (*Lefkandi*, pp. 340 = phase 2a, 342 = phase 2b).

LH IIIC Phases 1–4.

11. Deep bowl. Fig. 5

C-72-198. Max.pres.H. 0.085. Diam. rim (est.) 0.16. Lot 72-116.

Fine clay with some fine grits; fine pocking of both surfaces. Surface treatment not determinable.

Three sherds mended into a single fragment. Preserved: profile from rim to lower body; *ca.* 5% of rim and body; traces of handle indicated by wall thickening. Heavily worn surfaces inside and out; paint very poorly preserved; decoration detectable for the most part only in “negative” form; burnt.

Deep hemispherical bowl with flaring rim. Monochrome painted interior except for a reserved line just inside the rim; on exterior, monochrome painted except for the reserved lower body and a reserved band below the handle zone.

FS 284–285. For the appearance of the reserved line inside the rim in Phase 4, see above *sub* 8. The reserved lower body and foot is also a new feature on deep bowls in Phase 4 (*Lefkandi*, p. 340, fig. 9 = phase 2), as is the appearance of one or more reserved lines below the handle zone (*ibid.*, p. 342, fig. 4:2). For comparanda from Perati, see *Perati* I, nos. 1243, 1246, 1255, 514, 1240, and 1216; Tombs 155 (no. 1216) and 157 (nos. 1243, 1246, 1255) are dated to Iakovides' periods I–II

at the site, Tomb 146 (no. 1240) to his period II (*Perati* II, p. 400).

Hesperia 43, 1974, pp. 288–289, no. 11, pl. 60.
LH IIIC Phases 4–5.

12. Deep bowl.

Fig. 2

C-73-383. Max.pres.H. of largest rim fragment 0.039. Diam. rim (est.) ca. 0.15. Lots 73-110, 73-111, and 73-112. Fine clay with a fair number of fine and medium grits; fine and medium pocking of surfaces. Wet-smoothed surface.

Thirty-six sherds mended into 22 non-joining fragments. Preserved: profile of rim and upper body plus disconnected portions of lower-body profile; ca. 15% of rim, 10–15% of body, and stump of one loop handle. Surface relatively well preserved, but paint has almost entirely flaked off and is preserved in only a few scattered patches; most of decoration visible only as “negative” of paint; all sherds burnt.

Thick flaring rim above hemispherical body. Monochrome painted interior as preserved; on exterior, treatment of handle zone is not altogether certain, but vase was probably painted solid down to ca. 0.02 below the handles where a reserved zone covering the lower body begins.

FS 284–285. For the date of deep bowls with a reserved lower body, see above *sub* 11.

LH IIIC Phases 4–5.

13. Deep bowl.

Fig. 2

C-73-384. Max.pres.H. 0.027. Diam. rim (est.) 0.15–0.16. Lots 73-109, 73-110, and 73-112.

Fine clay with a fair number of fine grits; fine pocking of surfaces. Surface treatment not determinable.

Nine sherds mended into five non-joining fragments. Preserved: profile from rim to upper body; ca. 25% of rim, insignificant portion of remainder of vase. Extremely worn; burnt; decoration preserved as “negative” on interior, but only traces of any painted decoration remain on exterior.

Flaring rim. Monochrome painted interior except for a reserved line just below the rim; on exterior, decoration not determinable, but probably simply monochrome painted.

FS 284–285. For the date of deep bowls with a reserved line inside the rim, see above *sub* 8.

LH IIIC Phases 4–5.

14. Bone pin.

Fig. 5

MF-72-137. L. 0.110. Max.Diam. 0.0045. Lot 72-117. Presently white to bluish gray in color. Eight fragments mended into a single piece. Preserved: complete. Burnt, and possibly warped as a result.

Circular in section throughout, the pin terminates at one end in a sharp point, at the other in a blunt, rounded tip. The sharp tip curves slightly away from the axis of the upper part of the pin; this curve may be due to warping in the fire and may have been exaggerated during mending. A single shallow groove runs completely around the pin 0.005 from the blunt end.

For recent publications dealing with Mycenaean bone pins, see *Perati* II, pp. 288–290 and *Agora* XIII, p. 217, no. XXI-15, pl. 77. Grooved decoration at the butt end is common on Mycenaean bone pins, although most pins have more than just the single groove of 14.

Hesperia 43, 1974, p. 288, note 38.

LH IIIC.

The pottery from the predominantly prehistoric fill on and over the floor of the Mycenaean Building, including the pieces which have been identified above as a floor deposit, consists of some 1700 sherds weighing approximately 26 kilograms.⁸ A little more than 10% of these sherds are pithos fragments which account for almost 50% of the total weight. Approximately 40% of the sherds by number are painted, but this percentage is a low estimate for the total number of sherds which originally belonged to painted vases, since many unpainted fragments probably come from unpainted areas on

⁸The following Corinth Pottery Lots contain material from the lowest fill north of the Mycenaean Building's south wall: 72-116, 72-117, 72-118, 73-109, 73-110, 73-111, 73-112, 75-256, 75-257, 75-258, 75-266, and 7162.

painted vases, particularly such large closed shapes as jugs, amphoras, and hydrias. Although *ca.* 10% of the sherds by number are unpainted fine-ware fragments, virtually no fine unpainted rims are preserved. This fact suggests that there was no fine unpainted Mycenaean pottery in use during the period of the Mycenaean Building's occupation. Some 10% of the sherds by number are of smoothed wheelmade cooking-pot fabric, for the most part of the normal Mycenaean variety of this ware. About 1.5% of the sherds by number are handmade coarse cooking-ware fragments with a surface burnished usually both inside and out.

Significant fragments of the sherd material associated with the Mycenaean Building are the following (Fig. 2):⁹

PAINTED WARE

Amphoras, Jugs, and Hydrias (FS 69–70, 106, and 128)

15. Rim, neck, and handle fragment. Fig. 2, Pl. 91

C-72-278; Lot 72-117. Diam. rim 0.12. Flaring neck; swollen, hollowed lip; vertical handle (type not determinable) attached on upper neck. Band at rim inside; solidly painted as preserved outside.

For hollowed lips on large closed vases as a criterion of LH IIIC date, see *MP*, p. 81; at Lefkandi, hollowed lips are already present in LH IIIC Phase 2 (*Lefkandi*, p. 336 = phase 1a), and three hollowed rims appear among the "LH IIIB" material from the site. Since it is clear, however, that at least some of the "LH IIIB" pottery from Lefkandi can be dated to LH IIIC Phase I (*LH IIIC Phases*, p. 2), it is possible that hollowed lips may begin no earlier than LH IIIC. Neck-handled amphoras begin no earlier than late Phase 4 at Lefkandi (*Lefkandi*, p. 352, fig. 14), but neck-handled hydrias are found at Korakou in Phase 3 and at Pylos even earlier (*Pylos I*, fig. 345:4). It is not possible to tell whether the rims 15–20 belong to amphoras, hydrias, or simple jugs.

LH IIIC.

16. Rim sherd. Fig. 2

Lot 72-117:1. Diam. rim 0.11.

Flaring neck; hollowed lip swollen on exterior. Rim painted, band below rim inside. See 15 above. LH IIIC.

17. Rim sherd. Fig. 2

Lot 72-117:2. Diam. rim 0.115.

Flaring neck; squared lip. Band at rim inside; solidly paint outside as preserved. LH IIIB-C.

18. Rim sherd. Fig. 2

Lot 72-116:2. Diam. rim *ca.* 0.13.

Flaring neck; hollowed lip swollen on exterior. One band and part of second preserved below rim inside; band below rim outside.

See 15 above.

LH IIIC.

19. Rim sherd. Fig. 2

Lot 72-116:3. Diam. rim 0.09.

Flaring neck; hollowed lip swollen on exterior. Deep band at rim on interior; band at rim outside, broad band below on neck.

See 15 above.

LH IIIC.

⁹These fragments include virtually all rims (excluding the post-Mycenaean rims and those few Mycenaean pieces which are small and have profiles masked or deformed by handle attachments), as well as a few of the better preserved handle and base fragments. Patterned body sherds are virtually non-existent, a very few preserving tiny portions of unidentifiable patterns.

20. Rim sherd. Fig. 2

Lot 75-258:1. Diam. rim 0.13.

Flaring neck; hollowed lip swollen on exterior. Rim painted; band below rim on interior..

See **15** above.

LH IIIC.

21. Vertical strap-handle fragment. Pl. 91

C-72-276; Lot 72-116.

White Ware (see footnote 37 below). Burnt. Half of "firing hole" preserved at base. Traces of painted X on handle back.

For the appearance of White Ware at Lefkandi in Phase 4, see *Lefkandi*, p. 342 = phase 2b. The painted X on handle backs of large closed vases is also a feature new in Phase 4 at the site (*ibid.*, p. 352, fig. 14).

LH IIIC Phases 4-5.

Semiglobular Cup (FS 215)**22. Rim and handle fragment.** Fig. 2

C-75-325; Lot 75-258. Diam. rim 0.10.

Semiglobular bowl profile, slightly flaring rim; narrow vertical strap handle attached at rim. Band at rim and at mid-body on interior; band below rim outside; handle decoration not determinable.

The appearance of this shape with painted decoration is one of the defining features of earliest LH IIIC (*LH IIIC Phases*, p. 2); the linear version continues throughout the LH IIIC sequence at Lefkandi (*Lefkandi*, p. 351, fig. 11).

LH IIIC Phases 1-5.

Dipper (FS 236)**23. Rim sherd.** Fig. 2

Lot 72-117:9. Diam. rim ca. 0.09.

Burnt. Flaring rim. Traces of paint at rim inside and out. Although possibly from a semiglobular cup, this rim probably belongs to a dipper of the type represented by **4** and **5**.

LH IIIC.

Carinated Cups (FS 240)**24. Body sherd.** Fig. 2

Lot 75-266:2.

Carinated profile. Monochrome painted inside, probably outside as well.

This shape first appears in LH IIIC Phase 2 (*LH IIIC Phases*, p. 2). It is characteristic of this phase and this phase only at Lefkandi (*Lefkandi*, p. 338 = phase 1a) where it is almost invariably painted monochrome all over. At Korakou it appears as early as Phase 2, and becomes common in Phase 3 when it is normally painted monochrome inside and only above the carination outside. The shape appears to continue in Phase 4 at Korakou, and is quite frequent in Phase 4 deposits at Mycenae. Patterned examples from the Argolid are known, but more common are monochrome painted pieces. **24** and **25** are small fragments and might be assigned to the shallow angular bowl FS 295 were it not for their monochrome painted interiors, a decorative scheme unknown to the author on FS 295 bowls.

LH IIIC Phases 2-4.

25. Body sherd. Fig. 2

Lot 75-266:3.

Conical lower profile, concave flaring above carination. Traces of paint on interior suggest monochrome painted inside; band at carination outside.

See **24** above.

LH IIIC Phases 2-4.

Kylikes (FS 257, 275)**26. Rim sherd.** Fig. 2

Lot 75-266:1. Diam. rim not measurable.

Deep bowl crowned by everted lip. Monochrome painted inside and out.

FS 257.

LH IIIA2-B.

27. Lower bowl and stem fragment. Pl. 91

C-72-277; Lot 72-117. Max. pres. H. 0.047.

Conical lower bowl, tapering stem. Monochrome painted interior with irregular reserved circle (Diam. 0.016-0.017) at center; traces of paint on exterior suggest either two broad bands or solidly painted exterior.

FS 275. The painted FS 275 kylix appears as early as Phase 2 at Lefkandi, but is not common there until Phase 3, and does not appear at Korakou until Phase 3 (*LH IIIC Phases*, p. 2). A reserved circle at the center of the interior is typical of the kylikes at Lefkandi (*Lefkandi*, p. 336) but

does not occur as a feature on the Phase 3 kylikes from Korakou.

LH IIIC Phases 2–5.

Kraters (FS 282)

28. Rim sherd. Fig. 2, Pl. 91

C-70-594; Lot 7162. Diam. rim not measurable.

White Ware. Almost vertical upper profile with sloping lip overhanging exterior; exterior vertical face of lip decorated with diagonal slashes or incisions, as is a plastic band added below the rim, although the slashes on the latter run in the opposite direction. Only traces of paint preserved. White Ware kraters may not begin before late Phase 4 at Lefkandi (*Lefkandi*, p. 352, fig. 13 = phase 2b). For the incised decoration and plastic band, see 6 above. Most White Ware kraters have squared lips; the incised decoration on the lip of 28 is very unusual in this position and presumably is responsible for the modified rim profile.

LH IIIC Phases 4–5.

29. Rim sherd. Fig. 2

Lot 7162:1. Diam. rim *ca.* 0.37.

White Ware. Almost vertical profile crowned by squared lip overhanging exterior. Band on exterior of lip, traces of paint elsewhere.

See 28 above.

LH IIIC Phases 4–5.

30. Rim sherd. Fig. 2

Lot 75-266:4. Diam. rim *ca.* 0.36.

White Ware. Squared lip overhanging exterior. Traces of bands on top of lip and below rim on outside.

See 28 above. Possibly from same vase as 29.

LH IIIC Phases 4–5.

31. Rim sherd. Fig. 2

Lot 75-266:5. Diam. rim not measurable.

Burnt. Everted lip. Monochrome painted as preserved.

LH IIIC.

Deep Bowls (FS 284–285)

32. Rim sherd. Fig. 2

C-72-273; Lot 72-118. Diam. rim 0.15.

Flaring rim. Rim painted outside, extending as band onto interior; band below rim inside.

This fragment appears to be from a Group A bowl with linear interior (defined by Wardle, *BSA* 68, 1973, pp. 311–312). The appearance of such bowls defines the beginning of LH IIIB, and they continue to appear on the mainland as late as LH IIIC Phase 3 at Korakou (*LH IIIC Phases*, p. 3).

LH IIIB–LH IIIC Phase 3.

33. Rim sherd. Fig. 2

Lot 72-116:4. Diam. rim 0.13.

Hemispherical bowl, flaring rim. Monochrome painted inside and out.

See 10 above.

LH IIIC Phases 1–4.

34. Rim sherd. Fig. 2

Lot 72-116:5. Diam. rim 0.12.

Burnt. Sharply flaring rim above incurving upper profile. Monochrome painted interior; exterior decoration not determinable.

LH IIIC.

35. Rim sherd. Fig. 2

Lot 72-116:6. Diam. rim 0.14.

Burnt. Flaring rim. Decoration not determinable. LH IIIB–C.

36. Rim sherd. Fig. 2

Lot 72-116:7. Diam. rim 0.15.

Flaring rim. Monochrome painted interior except for reserved line inside rim; decoration on exterior uncertain, probably monochrome painted.

See 13 above.

LH IIIC Phases 4–5.

37. Rim sherd. Fig. 2

Lot 72-116:8. Diam. rim not measurable.

Flaring rim. Monochrome painted interior except for reserved band well below rim inside; band at rim on exterior. Possibly from a patterned deep bowl. For the date of a reserved line below the rim inside, see 8 above.

LH IIIC Phases 4–5.

38. Rim sherd. Fig. 2

Lot 72-117:3. Diam. rim 0.15.

Slightly flaring rim crowning hemispherical bowl. Monochrome painted interior except for a reserved

line inside the rim; deep band preserved at rim on exterior, but lower portion of exterior surface appears worn and entire exterior may have been painted monochrome.

See 13 above.

LH IIIC Phases 4–5.

39. Rim sherd. Fig. 2

Lot 72–117:4. Diam. rim *ca.* 0.17.

Variant of 33.

40. Rim sherd. Fig. 2

Lot 72–117:5. Diam. rim not measurable.

Variant of 33.

41. Rim sherd. Fig. 2

Lot 72–117:6. Diam. rim not measurable.

Variant of 35.

42. Rim sherd. Fig. 2

Lot 72–117:7. Diam. rim not measurable.

Variant of 33.

43. Rim sherd. Fig. 2

Lot 72–117:8. Diam. rim not measurable.

Flaring rim. Monochrome painted inside and out except for reserved line inside rim.

See 11 above.

LH IIIC Phases 4–5.

44. Rim sherd. Fig. 2

Lot 72–117:10. Diam. rim not measurable.

Variant of 43.

45. Rim sherd. Fig. 2

Lot 73–109:4. Diam. rim not measurable.

Variant of 43.

46. Rim sherd. Fig. 2

Lot 73–109:5. Diam. rim not measurable.

Variant of 35.

47. Rim sherd. Fig. 2

Lot 73–111:1. Diam. rim not measurable.

Variant of 33.

48. Rim sherd. Fig. 2

Lot 73–112:1. Diam. rim not measurable.

Variant of 33. Burnt.

49. Rim sherd. Fig. 2

Lot 73–112:2. Diam. rim not measurable.

Slightly flaring rim above hemispherical bowl. Monochrome painted inside except for possible reserved line inside rim; deep band at rim outside, but lower portion of exterior surface is worn, and entire exterior may have been painted monochrome.

See 38 above.

LH IIIC, probably Phases 4–5.

50. Rim sherd. Fig. 2

Lot 75–256:1. Diam. rim not measurable.

Variant of 43.

51. Rim sherd. Fig. 2

Lot 75–256:2. Diam. rim not measurable.

Variant of 43.

52. Rim sherd. Fig. 2

Lot 75–257:1. Diam. rim *ca.* 0.14–0.15.

Variant of 35.

53. Rim sherd. Fig. 2

Lot 75–258:2. Diam. rim not measurable.

Variant of 43.

54. Rim sherd. Fig. 2

Lot 75–266:6. Diam. rim 0.13.

Variant of 43.

55. Base fragment mended from two sherds. Fig. 2

C-72–274; Lots 72–116 and 72–118. Diam. base 0.055.

High conical ring base. Monochrome painted inside, unpainted outside.

Reserved bases begin on deep bowls at Lefkandi in Phase 4 (*Lefkandi*, p. 340 = phase 2a).

LH IIIC Phases 4–5.

- 56.** Base fragment mended from two sherds, one of which is burnt. Fig. 2

C-72-275; Lot 72-118. Diam. base 0.049.

Low ring base. Monochrome painted inside except for reserved circle (Diam. 0.034) at center; monochrome painted outside with reserved band at base of body.

Reserved circles at the center of deep bowl interiors are not mentioned before Phase 4 at Lefkandi (*Lefkandi*, pp. 339-340, fig. 4:1).

For the reserved line at the exterior base, see **11** above.

LH IIIC Phases 4-5.

Shallow Angular Bowls (FS 295)

- 57.** Rim sherd. Fig. 2

C-75-324; Lot 75-258. Diam. rim 0.15.

Concave flaring profile above sharp carination. Two thin bands at and just below the rim on the interior.

The appearance of this shape as a linear decorated type is one of the defining features of LH IIIC Phase 2 (*LH IIIC Phases*, p. 2), but the type never occurs at Lefkandi and therefore appears to be both temporally and spatially well defined (*ibid.*, p. 4). It is still common in Phase 4 deposits in the Argolid (*BSA* 25, 1921-23, pp. 52-53, pl. XI:k [Granary at Mycenae]; *Tiryns* VIII, pp. 14, no. 14d, 15, no. 17a-c, pls. 13:1[d], 14:2[a-c] [Tiryns Unterstadt, House O]), and the evidence from the Demeter Sanctuary (**57-61**, **138**, **139**) suggests that it was also quite popular in the Corinthia in contrast to what the preserved pottery from Korakou had indicated.

LH IIIC Phases 2-4.

- 58.** Rim sherd. Fig. 2

Lot 72-117:11. Diam. rim 0.15.

Flaring rim. Band at rim inside.

See **57** above.

LH IIIC Phases 2-4.

- 59.** Rim sherd. Fig. 2

Lot 73-109:6. Diam. rim not measurable.

Flaring rim. Traces of paint only.

See **57** above.

LH IIIC Phases 2-4.

- 60.** Rim sherd. Fig. 2

Lot 73-110:1. Diam. rim not measurable.

Flaring rim. Traces of paint on interior only.

See **57** above.

LH IIIC Phases 2-4.

- 61.** Body sherd. Fig. 2

Lot 75-256:4.

Shallow hemispherical profile below carination, concave flaring profile above. Band at carination both inside and out.

See **57** above.

LH IIIC Phases 2-4.

Miscellaneous Bowl (Basin FS 294?)

- 62.** Rim sherd with traces of handle stump. Fig. 2

Lot 72-116:9. Diam. rim not measurable.

White Ware. Thick, offset, spreading lip above convex upper profile; traces of handle stump of undeterminable type under lip on exterior. Monochrome painted interior; band over lip on exterior.

The shape is current already in late LH IIIB as a painted type (*Pylos* I, p. 355, no. 812; *Agora* XIII, p. 198, pls. 43:6, 75) and continues well into LH IIIC at sites such as Lefkandi (*Lefkandi*, pp. 337, 341, figs. 2:1, 5:2), Athens (*Hesperia* 8, 1939, p. 371, Shape 4, fig. 50), and Korakou (*Korakou*, figs. 88, 89). **62** is odd in having an almost squared, everted lip instead of the normal sloping lip, but this difference may be a function of its manufacture in White Ware since squared lips are standard on White Ware kraters.

LH IIIC Phase 4.

FINE UNPAINTED WARE

Kylix

- 63.** Rim sherd. Fig. 2

Lot 75-256:3. Diam. rim 0.12.

Incurving upper profile crowned by short everted lip.

LH IIIA2-B.

MEDIUM-COARSE UNPAINTED WARE¹⁰*Jugs, Juglets*

- 64.** Rim sherd. Fig. 2
 Lot 72-116:1. Diam. rim *ca.* 0.13.
 Flaring neck; slightly hollowed lip, swollen on exterior.
- 65.** Rim sherd. Fig. 2
 Lot 75-258:3. Diam. rim 0.045.
 Flaring neck; lip swollen on exterior.

COOKING WARE¹⁰*Wheelmade Jugs and Amphoras*

- 66.** Rim sherd. Fig. 2
 Lot 73-109:1. Diam. rim *ca.* 0.15.
 Spreading lip, hollowed on interior.
- 67.** Rim sherd. Fig. 2
 Lot 73-109:2. Diam. rim not measurable.
 Slightly flaring fragment.
- 68.** Rim sherd. Fig. 2
 Lot 73-109:3. Diam. rim not measurable.
 Spreading fragment.
- 69.** Rim sherd. Fig. 2
 Lot 75-266:7. Diam. rim not measurable.
 Variant of **66**.

Handmade and Burnished Ware (see footnote 39 below)

- 70.** Rim sherd. Fig. 2
 Lot 75-266:8. Diam. rim 0.09.
 Flaring rim. Very worn, but traces of burnish preserved on exterior at bottom of preserved fragment.
- PITHOI¹⁰
- 71.** Rim sherd. Fig. 2
 Lot 72-117:12. Diam. rim not measurable.
 Flaring upper profile with swollen, squared lip; two "firing holes" drilled diagonally through the rim from the top of the lip to its underside before firing.
- 72.** Rim sherd. Fig. 2
 Lot 75-258:4. Diam. rim not measurable.
 Almost vertical wall crowned by squared lip overhanging exterior.
- 73.** Body sherd. Pl. 91
 C-73-385; Lot 73-109. Max.pres.H. 0.098.
 Shape of vessel not determinable. On the exterior, a broad raised band (0.032-0.034 wide, 0.0055 high) is decorated with an incised zigzag pattern.
 Compare *Asine*, p. 307, fig. 210:1 (upper left), also fig. 210, upper right.

THE POTTERY AND ITS BEARING ON THE DATE AND NATURE OF THE MYCENAEAN BUILDING

With the exception of a very few pieces in the second group of pottery described above, all of the pottery associated with the Mycenaean Building can be dated to the LH IIIC period. Although a number of fragments can be dated to any of several phases within this period, a relatively large proportion of the pottery can be dated no earlier than Phase 4,¹¹ and this dating is compatible with the suggested dates for all of the identified LH IIIC material. In other words, there is every reason to conclude from the pottery that the occupation period of the Mycenaean Building falls entirely within LH

¹⁰The dating of medium-coarse, cooking, and pithos ware is not sufficiently refined for **64-73, 78, 79, 82, 107-126, 142, 152, 153, and 155** to be assigned dates independent of their context.

¹¹The deposits which define this phase are briefly summarized in *LH IIIC Phases*, pp. 3-4.

IIC Phase 4.¹² One can perhaps be even more precise. The presence of White Ware kraters (28–30) and of X-decoration on the handle of a large closed vase (21), the frequency with which deep bowls are decorated with a reserved line on the interior of the rim, and the relative rarity of patterned decoration all suggest a date relatively late in Phase 4 on the basis of comparanda from Lefkandi phase 2b.¹³

The shape range of the painted ware is fairly extensive, including a few closed shapes (collar-necked jar, hydria; probably both amphora and jug) and a good number of open ones (semiglobular and carinated cups, dipper, kylix, krater, deep bowl, basin, and shallow angular bowl). This range suggests that LH IIC Phase 5, characterized by an impoverished shape repertoire at Lefkandi, has not yet been reached.¹⁴ The absence of stirrup jars and amphoriskoi is not surprising in a small settlement deposit such as that from the Mycenaean Building, nor should one expect to find here diagnostic fragments of some of the rarer open shapes such as kalathoi and circular trays. The conical bowl FS 242, very popular in Phases 4–5 at Lefkandi, has yet to be found in the Corinthia and is very rare in the Argolid; its absence in the Demeter Sanctuary was therefore perhaps to be anticipated.¹⁵ The shape range of the LH IIC pottery from the Mycenaean Building is filled out by a couple of jug and juglet rims in medium-coarse unpainted ware, by fragments of cooking-ware jugs and amphoras, and by pithos sherds. No certain fragments of tripod cooking vases were found.

Patterned decoration is extremely rare, being limited to simple motifs on large closed vases (1, 3) and to more complex patterns on kraters (6, 7) and a few large deep bowls (8, 9). The last are probably influenced in their decoration by the decorative treatment of kraters. Otherwise, decoration is exclusively linear, essentially dark ground on deep bowls and light ground on semiglobular cups, dippers, and shallow angular bowls. There is nothing reminiscent of the Argive Close Style.¹⁶

The range of distinguishable wares is of some interest. The smaller open shapes and some of the larger shapes, both open (6, 7) and closed (2), are made in a relatively fine fabric. Some of the large closed shapes (1, 3), however, are in a medium-coarse fabric, and several kraters (28–30), a basin (62), and at least one large closed vase (21)

¹²In this connection, it is worth remarking that no fragments of the linear deep bowls with simple monochrome interiors characteristic of LH IIC Phases 1–3 have been identified among the Demeter Sanctuary material. Bowls of this type seem to have disappeared by late Phase 4 at Lefkandi (*Lefkandi*, p. 342 = phase 2b) and are not among the vessel types published from the Phase 4 Granary destruction deposit at Mycenae. For a conspectus of early LH IIC pottery of Phases 1–3 from the Argolid, see now the material from the 1976 excavations at Tiryns outside and to the northwest of the Unterburg (C. Podzuweit, “Ausgrabungen in Tiryns 1976. Bericht zur spätmykenischen Keramik,” *AA [JdI]* 73, 1978, pp. 471–498).

¹³For White Ware kraters and X-decoration, see *Lefkandi*, p. 352, figs. 13, 14; for greater frequency of reserved lines on deep bowl interiors, contrast *ibid.*, pp. 340 (phase 2a) and 342 (phase 2b); for the decline in the amount of patterned pottery from phase 2a to phase 2b, *ibid.*, p. 342.

¹⁴This phase is at present best represented by the material from Lefkandi phase 3 (*ibid.*, pp. 342–344).

¹⁵*LH IIC Phases*, p. 4.

¹⁶The precise chronological position of this probably short-lived style remains to be established, but it may prove to be characteristic of early Phase 4.

were made in White Ware. Unpainted fine-ware vases, to judge from the preserved rim fragments, are non-existent. Cooking ware exists in two major varieties, one wheel-made and smoothed, the other handmade and burnished. Pithos fragments are common.

There is nothing in the shape or decorative range of this pottery, or in the composition pattern of it by ware, to suggest that the Mycenaean Building was anything other than a normal residential complex, probably a farmhouse of some kind. It is perhaps a little surprising that no substantial fragments of cooking vessels could be put together, but the sherd material indicates that cooking ware was indeed associated with the building, and it is probably no more than an accident of survival that the complete profiles which are preserved are those of a dipper (4) and a patterned deep bowl (8). The total absence of figurines certainly distinguishes the Mycenaean Building in the Demeter Sanctuary from the Mycenaean remains found in the sanctuary of Athena Pronaia at Delphi and at the Amyklaion, two sites at which the argument for Mycenaean cult activity and continuity of cult from Mycenaean into Archaic times can be quite strongly pressed. Neither the architecture of, nor the finds associated with, the Mycenaean Building suggest any form of cult activity in Mycenaean times in the area of the later Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore.

At least three fragments (26, 32, 63) of pottery associated with the Mycenaean Building are out of place in a LH IIIC Phase 4 context. An early LH IIIB date, on the other hand, would suit all of them. A number of other fragments of comparable date from other prehistoric contexts in the Demeter Sanctuary will be discussed below. Clearly there was some form of activity, perhaps actual occupation, in the area well over a century before the construction date of the Mycenaean Building. It is possible that the three early pieces just mentioned should be associated with the early rubble wall stump incorporated into the Mycenaean Building. It is at least equally likely, however, that they come from the mud brick used in the building's construction. It is interesting to note that, in general, the LH IIIB material from the Sanctuary is in a far better state of preservation than is that of late LH IIIC date.

BUILT CIST GRAVE (Grid square M:19)

About twelve meters south of the Mycenaean Building's preserved east end is another fragment of architecture which can be dated to the late Mycenaean period (Fig. 1). The remains consist of two rubble wall segments, constructed entirely of hard limestone fieldstones, which meet perpendicularly to form a neat southwest corner (Pl. 92:a). The longer south wall runs east-west for 1.10 m. on the same orientation as that of the Mycenaean Building's south wall. This short wall segment, built against a vertical cut in rocky red stereo to the south, consists on its north face of a single rough course of four large stones resting on a packing of small stones set on stereo (Pl. 92:b). The large stones of this wall face average *ca.* 0.30 m. long and *ca.* 0.22 m. high. The south face of the wall is irregular and consists of small stones dumped as packing between the

cutting in stereo and the well-built north face. The south wall, 0.30 m. in thickness, abuts against the east face of the west wall at the west. At the east, it terminates on a straight north-south line where it presumably once abutted against an east wall which has totally disappeared. Immediately east of the south wall's east end, stereo rises abruptly, and it is therefore clear that the south wall is preserved in its original length. A small rectangular cutting in stereo just east of the south wall's northeast corner is presumably of post-Mycenaean date.

The west wall runs north-south for a preserved length of 0.51 m., has a maximum preserved height of 0.27 m., and is 0.32 m. thick. It is constructed in the same fashion as the south wall. At its south end, it appears to step slightly up the sloping stereo surface in this area; at the north end it is cut and its original length is no longer determinable. Just to the northeast of the wall's northeast end are a pair of small pits cut in stereo, one lined with a Classical tile fragment. To the south of these pits was found a single row of five small-to-medium-sized stones running east-west for 0.52 m. on a line parallel with the south wall and *ca.* 0.35 m. north of it. The stones in this row lay on the horizontally trimmed stereo surface which constitutes the floor associated with the two rubble wall segments to the south and west. The stone row had irregular faces on both the north and the south, and it seems highly unlikely that this feature is to be associated with the rubble walls, which are characterized by large stones and carefully constructed faces. Presumably the stone row should be connected with the later pits just to the north.¹⁷

In a fill of mixed brownish earth and stereo *ca.* 0.03–0.10 m. thick found within the angle of the two rubble walls over the trimmed stereo floor were the fragments of a deep bowl (74) and a dozen undiagnostic sherds. This fill was capped over most of its preserved extent by a layer of clean whitish clay 0.03–0.10 m. thick which also partially covered the stone row described above. Since the stone row is probably post-Mycenaean, the clay layer is unlikely to be connected with the rubble-wall corner.

The latter was identified in a preliminary report as a probable Mycenaean cist grave.¹⁸ In view of its small dimensions and of its location near the north edge of a fairly precipitous drop in the level of the rocky red stereo, it is difficult to imagine what else it could be. Although the soil within the corner formed by the two rubble walls was sifted, no human bones were found. It is very possible, however, that the individual buried in this small tomb, if that is indeed what it is, was a baby or young child whose bones may have entirely decomposed in the acidic soil.¹⁹

¹⁷It is just conceivable that the stone row is all that remains of a dividing wall running down the approximate middle of a tomb of the type exemplified by two graves at Perati (*Perati* I, pp. 216–217 [Tomb 98], 348 [Tomb 63]; II, pp. 24–25). If this was the case, the southern part of the tomb was presumably reserved for tomb gifts, as witnessed by the findspot of the deep bowl 74, and the north half of the grave, which has been totally obliterated, would have contained the skeleton. The absence of any human bones in the preserved portion of the grave would thereby be explained.

¹⁸*Hesperia* 41, 1972, pp. 291–292, the arguments of which are adopted here.

¹⁹Mycenaean cist graves whose sides consist from bottom to top of rubble walling built with relatively small stones are rare. Far more common are cists with sides consisting of upright slabs, of large boulders

The single largely preserved vase from the fill associated with this construction dates it to LH IIIC Phase 4 or 5. The vessel's degree of completeness can be taken as an argument for its identification as a tomb gift (contrast the highly fragmentary state of the vases in the Mycenaean Building's "floor deposit", 1–13 above).

74. Deep bowl.

Fig. 5

C-69-179. H. 0.122. Diam. rim (est.) 0.15, base 0.053.

Fine clay with some fine grits. Fracture: 2.5Y 7.5/2 (light gray/white). Paint: 8.75YR 6/6 (reddish to brownish yellow) to black. Surface treatment not determinable.

Twenty-eight sherds mended into a single fragment. Preserved: full profile; ca. 20% of rim, 35–40% of body, all of base, one complete handle and a stump of the second. Heavily worn both inside and out; much paint flaked off or worn away.

Ring base; deep semiglobular bowl with flaring

rim and maximum diameter at base of handle zone; thin, small loop handles set horizontally at a relatively high point on the profile. Monochrome painted interior heavily worn, especially at base and rim; there does not appear to have been a reserved circle at the base, but a thin reserved line below the rim is probable; exterior monochrome painted except for the bottom of the base, the underside of the handle, and one or two small, irregular patches underneath the handle on the vessel wall.

FS 285. See 8 above for the reserved interior line as a dating criterion; the small, thin loop handles are also an indicator of late date.

Hesperia 41, 1972, p. 292, no. 4, pl. 57.

LH IIIC Phases 4–5.

Not far from the Built Cist Grave, in debris overlying the east couch of the Classical building which lies over this area, were found the burnt fragments of a stirrup jar (75). The fill in which these fragments were found was of mixed Archaic to late 4th century B.C. date, and the original provenience of the stirrup jar is a mystery. Its burnt condition resembles that of several vases from the floor deposit of the Mycenaean Building (1, 2, 4–8, 11–13), and it is possible that it once formed part of this deposit.

75. Stirrup jar.

Fig. 5

C-69-104. Max.pres.H. (composite) 0.110. Max. Diam. (est.) 0.154. Diam. base 0.068.

Fine clay with some fine grits; fine pocking of both surfaces. Surface treatment not determinable. Nine sherds mended into four non-joining frag-

ments. Preserved: composite profile from base to shoulder; ca. 45% of base, 10–15% of body below shoulder. Heavily worn inside and out; paint has largely flaked off, and on some sherds, particularly one of the patterned shoulder fragments, the decoration is not detectable even in "negative" form; the whole vase was probably burnt, although some fragments show the fire's effect more than others.

capped by one or two rough courses of smaller stones, or simply of cut earth or bedrock. The Demeter Sanctuary cist is of the type designated "Mauerkiste" by Hägg (*GA*, pp. 108–110, fig. 18). Tomb LH 11 at Asine (*Asine*, pp. 129, 354–355) of LH IIIA date was probably of this type, and a LH III tomb at Souphli in Thessaly (*AA [Jdl 74]*, 1959, pp. 66–67, fig. 8) may also be. The transitional Submycenaean to Protogeometric tomb Gamma 31 at Mycenae is almost certainly of this type (*BSA* 68, 1973, pp. 94–98), but the Submycenaean tombs along Tripolis Street in Argos are not (*pace* Hägg in *GA*, pp. 110–111; see now the photographs in A. Kanta, "The Tripolis Street Graves at Argos," *AAA* 8, 1975, pp. 259–275). The Submycenaean tombs from Corinth itself (*Hesperia* 39, 1970, pp. 12–20) are built in a very different fashion. There is nothing fully comparable to the Demeter Sanctuary tomb in the large LH IIIC cemetery at Perati nor in the West Cemetery at Eleusis (but see footnote 17 above).

Ring base; conical lower profile, relatively flat shoulder. Monochrome painted exterior from near bottom of base to just above point of maximum diameter; above this solid zone are three narrow bands and a fragmentarily preserved patterned shoulder zone; on one shoulder fragment is a large spiral; on the other is a singly outlined and solidly painted blob on a broad stem, presumably some form of degenerate Cuttlefish pattern.

FS 175. FM 21. For the outlined motif as an

abbreviated version of an octopus body, see the bottom of the octopus' body on a stirrup jar from the Dipylon in Athens (*Kerameikos* I, pl. 5, left); the motif occurs several times on closed vases at Perati (*Perati* II, p. 124, motive 30, figs. 42:439, 68:614, 76:391 [stirrup jars], 104:42 [lekythos]) and on a Submycenaean stirrup jar from Salamis (N.M. 3612; *Salamis*, pl. III; *AthMitt* 35, 1910, pl. VI:3).

Hesperia 41, 1972, p. 292, no. 5, pl. 57.

LH IIIC Phases 4-5.

TERRACE WALL AND PREHISTORIC DEPOSITS (Grid squares J:17 and I-J:18)

About four and a half meters north of the western portion of the Mycenaean Building's south wall was found the east end of a poorly preserved rubble wall which has been traced for 9.55 meters in a somewhat sinuous course along the northern edge of grid squares J:17-18 (Fig. 1). The wall is built entirely of hard limestone fieldstones, contains no cut or trimmed blocks, and does not exhibit a well-built face on either the north or the south side. In its eastern portion it varies from 0.80 to 1.00 m. thick. The north face has been fully exposed only in J:17. The wall is here preserved to a maximum height of 0.45 m. above rocky red stereo and is built in a couple of very rough courses. In the lowest course are large stones (the largest measuring 0.40 m. long by 0.35 m. thick by 0.35 m. high) and some medium-sized stones (maximum dimension *ca.* 0.25 m.). The second course consists mostly of medium-sized or smaller stones, although one block runs for 0.50 m. through the thickness of the wall. The stones of the south face are generally smaller and appear to have been thrown in as rubble packing behind the roughly prepared north face. There are also, however, a few medium-sized and one or two large stones incorporated in the southern portion of the wall's thickness.

Within J:17, the north face is interrupted for a space approximately two meters in width; the stones here were probably robbed out during the construction of the south retaining wall for the Classical roadway which lies just to the north. No living surface of any kind can be connected with the irregular wall just described, which is likely to have been no more than a rough terrace wall. It can be argued that this wall must have supported the terrace on which the north half of the Mycenaean Building rested, but the pottery from the fills which surround the wall in I-J:18 appears to belong to a slightly later period than that associated with the Mycenaean Building. It is possible that the fill which contains this pottery is all wash which has been deposited since the partial collapse or destruction of the terrace wall. It is also possible, however, that the terrace wall was not built until shortly after the destruction of the Mycenaean Building.

The fills associated with the terrace wall fall into three groups. First, there is the soft brownish soil mixed with stones from pebble- to head-size which overlay the wall

itself in the northeast corner of J:18.²⁰ Second, there is the stone packing north of the terrace wall and between it and the retaining wall for the Classical road in the southwest quadrant of I:18.²¹ Finally, there is the reddish soil mixed with vast numbers of pebble-to fist-sized stones which begins in a strip running across J:18 just south of the wall and which extends through the two-meter-wide gap in the wall north and northeast to the beginning of the stone packing behind the retaining wall for the Classical road in the southeast corner of I:18.²² The pottery from the last of these fills is characterized by a much higher percentage, in terms of both numbers and weight, of pithos sherds than is the pottery associated with the Mycenaean Building to the south. One possible explanation for this fact might be that pithoi were kept in the yard area at the west end of the Mycenaean Building, perhaps with their bases set in pits such as the two discovered in the northwesternmost area of the yard to be excavated. The remains of the pithoi would naturally tend to cluster in the area just downhill and to the north of their original locations. A second feature of the Mycenaean pottery from the vicinity of the terrace wall is that it appears to be freer from later contaminations than that discussed in association with the Mycenaean Building itself; with a very few exceptions, all in the third type of fill identified above, the pottery appears to be pure late Mycenaean.

GROUP I: POTTERY FROM FILL OVER TERRACE WALL

The pottery consists of some twenty-five fragments (1.6 kgs.), of which only seven are painted. Four fragments are handmade burnished cooking ware. Pithos sherds constitute half the total sherds in number and a good deal more than half by weight.

PAINTED WARE

Amphoras, Jugs, and Hydrias (FS 69–70, 106, and 128)

- 76.** Rim sherd. Fig. 2
 Lot 75–259:1. Diam. rim 0.145.
 Flaring neck; swollen, slightly hollowed lip. Rim painted, band below rim inside.
 See **15** above.
 LH IIIC.

- 77.** Body sherd. Fig. 5
 C–75–326; Lot 75–259. Max.pres.W. 0.072.
 Part of large spiral above band.
 LH IIIC.

COOKING WARE¹⁰

- 78.** Rim and handle fragment mended from four sherds. Pl. 92

C–75–327; Lot 75–259. Max.pres.H. 0.112.
 Diam. rim not measurable.

Convex upper-body profile curving smoothly into concave neck, which flares at top and ends in simple rim; broad (0.030–0.034 wide), vertical strap handle from rim to shoulder. Horizontally burnished interior; neck under handle not burnished; top of handle worn, vertical burnishing at handle base.

See **70** above.

PITHOI¹⁰

- 79.** Body sherd. Pl. 92

C–75–271; Lot 75–259. Max.pres.W. 0.120.

Raised band (0.045 wide, 0.002–0.003 high) decorated with impressed multiple triangle pattern.

²⁰Corinth Pottery Lot 75–259.

²¹Corinth Pottery Lot 75–260.

²²Corinth Pottery Lots 75–262, 75–263, 75–264, and 75–265.

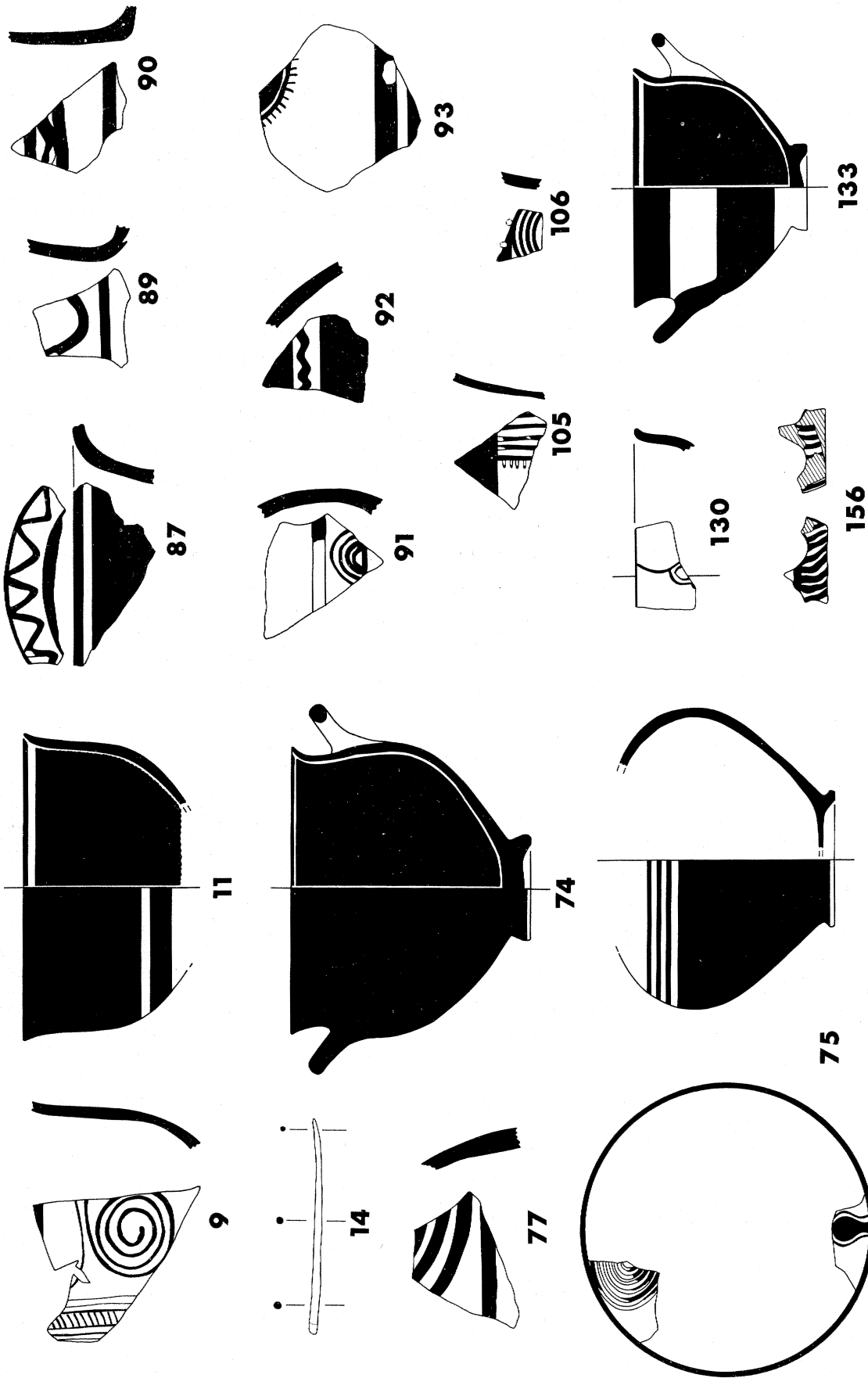


Fig. 6.

Fig. 5.

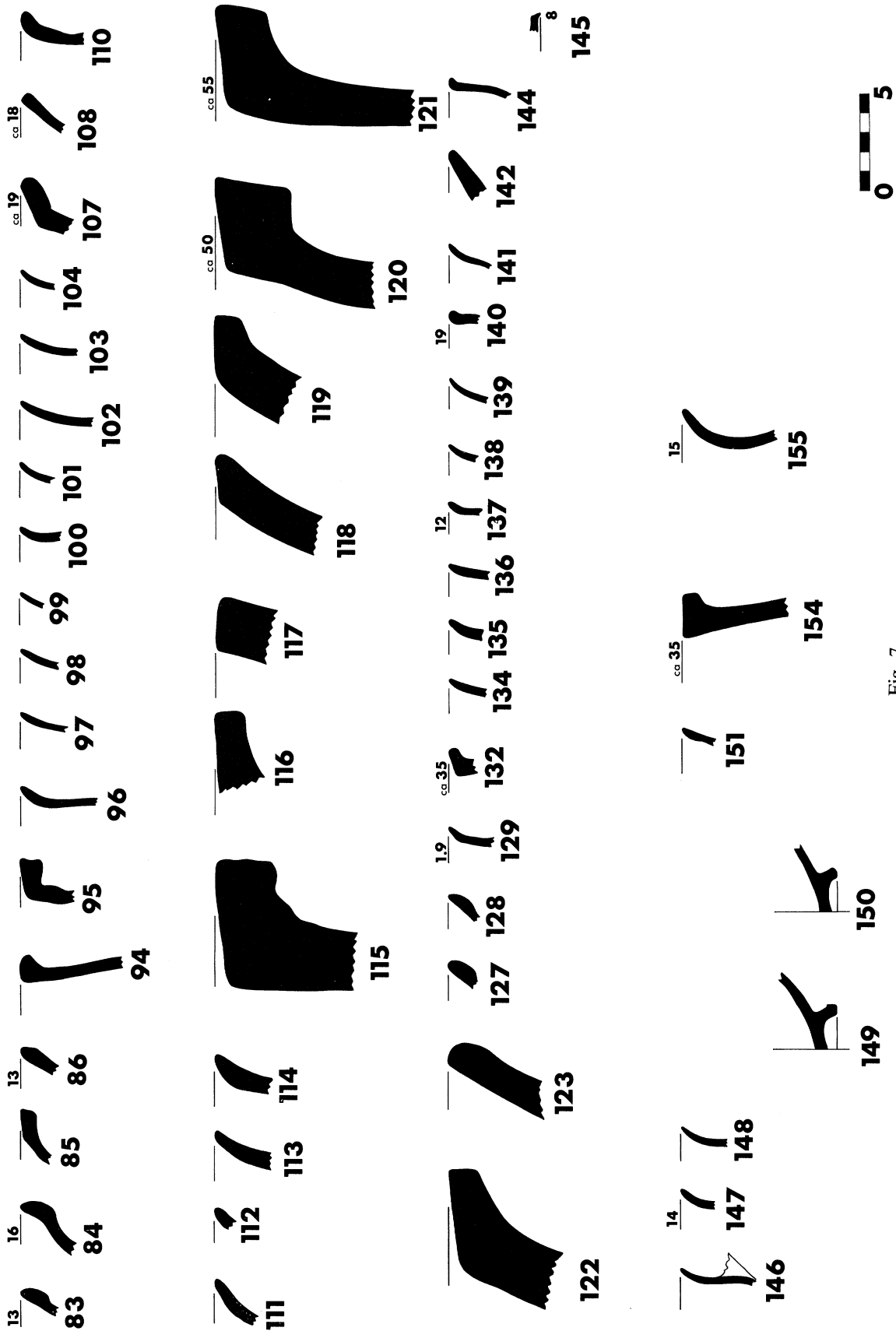


Fig. 7.

GROUP II: POTTERY FROM STONE PACKING BEHIND SOUTH RETAINING WALL FOR CLASSICAL ROAD

The pottery consists of about sixty sherds, of which fourteen are painted and only one is handmade burnished cooking ware. There are ten pithos fragments which account for most of the weight (2.15 kgs.) of the recovered pottery. Very little of the pottery is datable.

PAINTED WARE

Kylix (FS 275)

See **11** above.

LH IIIC Phases 4–5.

80. Stem fragment.

Pl. 92

C-75-273; Lot 75-260. Max. pres. H. 0.047.
Diam. top 0.028, bottom 0.020.

Tapering stem. Broad band at bottom, two thinner bands above, beginning of fourth band of unknown thickness at top.

See **27** above.

LH IIIC Phases 2–5.

Deep Bowl (FS 284–285)

81. Rim sherd.

Fig. 2

Lot 75-260:1. Diam. rim not determinable.

Burnt. Flaring rim. Monochrome painted inside and out except for reserved line inside rim.

PITHOI¹⁰

82. Rim sherd.

Fig. 2, Pl. 92

C-75-272; Lot 75-260. Diam. rim not determinable.

Traces of burning. Flaring neck, sloping lip. Exterior of neck decorated with three rough rows of impressed or incised circles; the lowest row consists of circles (Diam. 0.018–0.020) with a single continuous outline (three preserved); the upper two rows consist of circles (Diam. 0.015) made up of eleven or twelve short arcs, each arc very roughly elliptical in plan; from these elliptical incisions, scratchmarks sometimes extend in towards the center of the circle but the scratches never extend as far as the circle's center.

GROUP III: POTTERY FROM ROCKY FILL NORTH AND SOUTH OF THE TERRACE WALL AND FROM THE TWO-METER-WIDE GAP

Of some 1250 sherds weighing 62.15 kgs., almost exactly half in number and 84% by weight are from very thick-walled and coarse vases, mostly pithoi. Painted sherds constitute 16.5% of the total by number, handmade burnished cooking-ware fragments 2.5%. The painted pottery is even more worn than that from the other prehistoric deposits in the Sanctuary. It is clear, however, that patterned pottery is very rare. This fill was very lightly contaminated in its southern and uppermost part by a Roman drain,²³ but the vast majority of the pottery appears to be of roughly the same date.

PAINTED WARE

Amphoras, Jugs, and Hydrias (FS 58, 69–70, 106, and 128)

Flaring neck; swollen, hollowed lip. Monochrome painted inside and out as preserved.

See **15** above.

LH IIIC.

83. Rim sherd.

Fig. 7

Lot 75-263:3. Diam. rim 0.13.

84. Rim sherd.

Fig. 7

Lot 75-264:5. Diam. rim 0.16.

²³The only contaminated lots are 75-264 and 75-265 which both contain one or two Roman lamp fragments and a couple of pieces of Classical tile.

Flaring neck; swollen, deeply hollowed lip. Deep band at rim inside and out.

See 15 above.

LH IIIC.

85. Rim sherd. Fig. 7

Lot 75-264:9. Diam. rim not measurable.

Broadly flaring neck ending in squared lip; slight hollowing of interior profile just below rim. Traces of paint inside and out, but precise decoration not determinable.

LH IIIC.

86. Rim sherd. Fig. 7

Lot 75-265:4. Diam. rim 0.13.

Spreading profile with slightly swollen lip. Traces of paint suggest monochrome painted interior and exterior of preserved fragment.

LH IIIC.

87. Rim fragment mended from five sherds. Fig. 6

C-75-329; Lot 75-263. Diam. rim 0.14.

Flaring neck ending in squared lip. On interior, horizontal zigzag in reserved band at rim, solidly painted below; on exterior, rim painted, reserved band below, then solidly painted neck.

FS 58?

LH IIIC.

88. Neck and handle fragment. Pl. 93

C-75-278; Lot 75-264. Max.pres.H. 0.080.

Slightly flaring neck; broad vertical strap handle with vertical central rib springing from upper neck. On neck, horizontal wavy band loops over top of handle attachment; back of handle has a band along each edge and either a short loop or the top of a vertical wavy band between these two framing bands.

For the date of neck-handled amphoras and hydrias, see 15 above. The presence of a horizontal wavy band on the necks of large closed shapes is rare in later Mycenaean pottery, but does occur on two fragments in the Athenian Agora from deposits intermediate between late LH IIIC and Early Proto-geometric (P 17323 from well U 26:4; uncatalogued fragment from well O 8:5; I am grateful to Profes-

sor Evelyn Smithson for permission to mention these two pieces). A horizontal wavy band decorates the neck of the oinochoe N.M. 3659 from the Submycenaean cemetery on Salamis (*Salamis*, pl. V) and the neck of a small neck-handled amphora from Perati (*Perati* I, p. 131, no. 1131, pl. 39:c).

LH IIIC.

89. Neck fragment. Fig. 6

C-75-332; Lot 75-264. Max.pres.H. 0.052.

Flaring neck. Band at base of neck; horizontal wavy band on neck.

See 88 above.

LH IIIC.

90. Neck fragment. Fig. 6

C-75-333; Lot 75-264. Max.pres.H. 0.066.

Slightly tapering, but almost vertical, neck. Band at base of neck; horizontal wavy band framed by two bands at middle to upper part of neck.

See 88 above.

LH IIIC.

Miscellaneous Closed Shapes

91. Body sherd. Fig. 6

C-75-331; Lot 75-263. Max.pres.W. 0.068.

Strongly convex profile. Thin band near base of profile, above which is a hand-drawn concentric semicircle group; above this there are traces of a second band.

LH IIIC.

92. Body sherd. Fig. 6

C-75-334; Lot 75-264. Max.pres.W. 0.045.

Convex shoulder profile. Broad areas of solid paint on either side of a reserved band in which is scribbled a horizontal wavy band.

Amphoriskos?

LH IIIC.

93. Body sherd. Fig. 6

C-75-279; Lot 75-264. Max.pres.W. 0.084.

Curvilinear motif with a single fringed outline above (or below) two bands.

LH IIIC.

Kraters (FS 281–282)**94.** Rim sherd. Fig. 7

Lot 75–264:3. Diam. rim not measurable.

Incurving upper profile capped by swollen, sloping lip. Deep band at rim with second band below on interior; two bands below painted rim on exterior.

LH IIIB–C.

95. Rim sherd. Fig. 7

Lot 75–264:4. Diam. rim not measurable.

Incurving upper profile; short, slightly flaring and swollen “neck”; squared lip overhanging exterior. Monochrome painted interior; band at rim, beginning of band below rim on exterior.

LH IIIC.

Deep Bowls (FS 284–285)**96.** Rim sherd. Fig. 7

Lot 75–262:1. Diam. rim not measurable.

Flaring rim. Monochrome painted inside and out; possible reserved line inside rim, but interior too worn for certainty.

See **10**, **11** above.

LH IIIC Phases 1–5.

97. Rim sherd. Fig. 7

Lot 75–262:2. Diam. rim not measurable.

Flaring rim. Traces of paint, but precise decoration not determinable.

LH IIIB–C.

98. Rim sherd. Fig. 7

Lot 75–263:1. Diam. rim not measurable.

Variant of **97**. Burnt.

99. Rim sherd. Fig. 7

Lot 75–263:2. Diam. rim not measurable.

Flaring rim. Monochrome painted inside and out except for reserved line inside rim.

See **11** above.

LH IIIC Phases 4–5.

100. Rim sherd. Fig. 7

Lot 75–264:1. Diam. rim not measurable.

Variant of **99**.

101. Rim sherd. Fig. 7

Lot 75–264:2. Diam. rim not measurable.

Flaring rim. Monochrome painted inside and out. See **10** above.

LH IIIC Phases 1–4.

102. Rim sherd. Fig. 7

Lot 75–265:1. Diam. rim not measurable.

Variant of **97**.

103. Rim sherd. Fig. 7

Lot 75–265:2. Diam. rim not measurable.

Flaring rim. Monochrome painted inside; on exterior, medium band at rim with traces of pattern below in form of curving line extending down from rim band.

LH IIIC.

104. Rim sherd. Fig. 7

Lot 75–265:3. Diam. rim not measurable.

Variant of **101**.

105. Body sherd from near rim. Fig. 6, Pl. 93

C–75–330; Lot 75–263. Max.pres.W. 0.051.

Flaring upper body profile. Monochrome painted inside; on exterior, lower part of deep rim band, below which is part of a broad panel of vertical lines with a fringe of short horizontal bars on the preserved left side.

FM 75. For other fringed panels, see **7** above. Fringed panels continue in Early Protogeometric at Corinth; see, for example, the krater fragment C–50–112 from a deposit found in the area of the South Stoa (*Hesperia* 20, 1951, pp. 292–293, pl. 89:a). I am grateful to Professor Keith DeVries for help with the recognition and dating of Corinthian Protogeometric.

LH IIIC.

106. Body sherd from near rim. Fig. 6, Pl. 93

C–75–337; Lot 75–264. Max.pres.W. 0.026.

Burnt. Slightly flaring profile as preserved; parts of two mending holes (Diam. 0.0025) preserved at upper break. Monochrome painted inside; on exterior, lower part of deep rim band, below which is part of a compass-drawn concentric circle or semi-circle group.

Protogeometric.

MEDIUM-COARSE UNPAINTED WARE¹⁰

- 107.** Rim sherd. Fig. 7
 Lot 75-264:10. Diam. rim *ca.* 0.19.
 Flaring neck; heavy, offset, spreading lip.

COOKING WARE¹⁰*Wheelmade Jugs, Amphoras, and Tripod Cooking Pots*

- 108.** Rim sherd. Fig. 7
 Lot 75-264:6. Diam. rim *ca.* 0.18.
 Offset, flaring lip, slightly hollowed on interior and squared at rim.
- 109.** Leg fragment. Pl. 93
 C-75-336; Lot 75-264. Max.pres.H. 0.039.
 Tripod cooking-pot leg, elliptical in section, rounded at bottom.

Handmade and Burnished

- 110.** Rim sherd. 75-263:4. Diam. rim not measurable. Fig. 7
 Concave flaring neck with slightly thickened lip. Burnished inside and out.
 See 70 above.
- 111.** Rim sherd. Fig. 7
 Lot 75-264:7. Diam. rim not measurable.
 Flaring rim. Burnished inside and out.
 See 70 above.
- 112.** Rim sherd. Fig. 7
 Lot 75-264:8. Diam. rim not measurable.
 Variant of 111.
- 113.** Rim sherd. Fig. 7
 Lot 75-265:9. Diam. rim not measurable.
 Variant of 111.
- 114.** Rim sherd. Fig. 7
 Lot 75-265:10. Diam. rim not measurable.
 Variant of 111.

PITHOS^{10,24}

- 115.** Rim sherd. Fig. 7, Pl. 93
 C-75-269; Lot 75-262. Diam. rim not measurable.
 Almost vertical profile crowned by heavy squared lip which overhangs exterior. Exterior vertical profile of lip decorated with two rows of circular impressions (Diam. 0.007); final smoothing of the top of the lip has filled in most of the tops of the circles in the upper row.
 For roughly comparable decoration on broad raised bands running across a pithos body, see *Hesperia* 8, 1939, fig. 80:d, f and *Asine*, p. 307, fig. 210:3 (center).
- 116.** Rim sherd. Fig. 7
 Lot 75-264:11. Diam. rim not measurable.
 Squared lip overhanging exterior.
- 117.** Rim sherd. Fig. 7
 Lot 75-264:12. Diam. rim not measurable.
 Squared, slightly spreading fragment.
- 118.** Rim sherd. Fig. 7
 Lot 75-264:13. Diam. rim not measurable.
 Flaring profile with simple flat-topped rim.
- 119.** Rim sherd. Fig. 7
 Lot 75-264:14. Diam. rim not measurable.
 Flaring profile crowned by short, everted and squared lip.
- 120.** Rim sherd. Fig. 7
 Lot 75-265:5. Diam. rim *ca.* 0.50.
 Slightly flaring upper profile crowned by heavy squared lip overhanging exterior; lip undercut on exterior.
- 121.** Rim sherd. Fig. 7
 Lot 75-265:6. Diam. rim *ca.* 0.55.
 Slightly flaring upper profile crowned by heavy squared lip overhanging exterior.

²⁴The pithos fragments presented here include only rim sherds and one example each of the different incised and impressed patterns represented. Most common among the latter are diagonal slashes incised across applied plastic bands which are semicircular in section. The number of decorated pithos fragments is very small in comparison to the total number of pithos sherds found.

- 122.** Rim sherd. Fig. 7
 Lot 75-265:7. Diam. rim not measurable.
 Profile flaring into flat-topped, squared lip.
- 123.** Rim sherd. Fig. 7
 Lot 75-265:8. Diam. rim not measurable.
 Spreading fragment, angle of profile uncertain.
 Roughly burnished inside and out.
- 124.** Body sherd. Pl. 93
 C-75-270; Lot 75-262. Max.pres.W. 0.105.
 Exterior decorated with three plastic bands, each roughly semicircular in section and bearing parallel diagonal slashes or incisions; the direction of the slashes changes with each band, that of the first and third bands being the same.
 Cf. *Hesperia* 6, 1937, p. 565, fig. 18:b; *Asine*, p. 307, fig. 210:4 (lower left).
- 125.** Body sherd. Pl. 93
 C-75-328; Lot 75-263. Max.pres.W. 0.080.
 Exterior decorated with plastic band, roughly semicircular in section, bearing thin herringbone incisions.
 For roughly comparable decoration, see *Hesperia* 6, 1937, p. 565, fig. 18:b,3; 8, 1939, p. 399, fig. 80:b.
- 126.** Body sherd. Pl. 93
 C-75-335; Lot 75-264. Max.pres.W. 0.106.
 Exterior decorated with partially preserved broad plastic band, roughly trapezoidal in section (max. pres.W. 0.035, H. 0.005); the band itself is decorated with parts of three vertical arcs, each consisting of a group of closely spaced rectangular impressions (0.0045 long, 0.0025 wide), of which a maximum of ten are preserved in one group.
 For a similar style of decoration, although with different over-all motifs, see *Hesperia* 8, 1939, p. 399, fig. 80:a.

In addition to the above pieces, there are from Group III a couple of stem and bowl fragments belonging to kylikes whose decoration has been largely or completely worn away. A few narrow vertical strap handles could also belong to kylikes, but at least one comes from a semicircular cup (FS 215) to judge from the attached body sherd. Neither cup nor kylikes are clearly attested among the preserved rim sherds.

THE NATURE AND DATE OF THE POTTERY FROM THE VICINITY OF THE TERRACE WALL

With the exception of the noticeably greater proportion of pithos fragments and the slightly inferior state of preservation, the nature of the pottery associated with the terrace wall in grid squares J:17-18 is very much the same as that from the area of the Mycenaean Building just to the south. Some minor differences, however, in the shape and decoration ranges of the painted ware suggest that the former includes slightly later material than does the latter. The quantity of pottery recovered from both areas is certainly large enough to suggest that the differences noted below are significant.

First of all, there is no evidence from the terrace-wall area for the existence of the linear shallow angular bowl (FS 295) or for the carinated cup (FS 240), both of which shapes are attested among the pottery from the Mycenaean Building (24, 25, 57-61). Secondly, there are three neck fragments from large closed vases decorated with a horizontal wavy band on the neck (88-90), whereas no such system of decoration on similar vases appears among the Mycenaean Building pottery. Thirdly, there are only a couple of White Ware sherds among the terrace-wall pottery, a good deal less than was

found in the area of the Mycenaean Building. The few pieces of patterned pottery from the terrace-wall area (77, 87–93, 103, 105, 106) are too scrappy to serve as much of a basis for argument, but perhaps it is significant that there are no instances of the more complex patterns exemplified on some of the kraters and deep bowls from the Mycenaean Building (e.g. 6–9). Indeed, most of the patterns represented among the terrace-wall pottery are those typical on pottery from the Submycenaean cemeteries on Salamis and in the Kerameikos at Athens.²⁵ At least one sherd from the vicinity of the terrace wall is as late as Protogeometric (106), although it is probable that this piece is a later intrusion.²⁶

In view of the above characteristics of the terrace-wall pottery, it seems reasonable to attribute it to the ceramic stage immediately following that assigned to the pottery from the Mycenaean Building, namely to LH IIIC Phase 5. This stage of LH IIIC ceramics has been defined by the pottery from the deposits of LH IIIC phase 3 at Lefkandi and by the latest Bronze Age pottery from the temple at Ayia Irini on Keos.²⁷ As at Lefkandi, so at Corinth this phase is distinguished from that which precedes it not so much by new features as by a diminished shape and pattern repertoire. At the same time, the terrace-wall pottery from the Demeter Sanctuary precedes that associated with the transitional Submycenaean-to-Protogeometric house found by Weinberg just west of the Corinth Museum. This is clear from the fact that the deep bowl decorated with a horizontal zigzag in a narrow reserved handle zone, a type common in Weinberg's house and one attested in the Demeter Sanctuary itself (although to my knowledge only in mixed deposits), is not represented among the terrace-wall pottery.²⁸ The Submycenaean graves found by Williams in 1969 at the west end of the Corinthian Forum may be of the same date as the terrace-wall pottery, but are perhaps more convincingly associated with Weinberg's house not far to the west.²⁹ The terrace-wall pottery thus helps to fill the chronological gap which exists between the occupation period of the Mycenaean Building and the earliest Iron Age settlement in the Forum area down the hill to the north. This pottery, even though almost certainly contemporary with the Submycenaean period in Athens, is still clearly Mycenaean in character;

²⁵The patterns on Submycenaean pottery are briefly treated by Kraiker (*Kerameikos* I, pp. 76–81) and Styrenius (*Salamis*, pp. 118–120) in connection with the finds from the Kerameikos and Salamis cemeteries.

²⁶This fragment comes from Lot 75–264, which is one of the lots slightly contaminated by the Roman drain (see footnote 23 above).

²⁷*LH IIIC Phases*, p. 4.

²⁸*AJA* 43, 1939, p. 596; *Corinth*, VII, i, *The Geometric and Orientalizing Pottery*, Cambridge 1943, pp. 3–5. The deep bowls with horizontal zigzag decoration from Weinberg's house are C-38-547, C-38-618, and C-38-619. Fragments from such bowls occur in the Demeter Sanctuary in, for example, Lot 72–122. They also occur in the Submycenaean-to-Protogeometric deposit found under the South Stoa at Corinth (*Hesperia* 20, 1951, pp. 292–293). Professor DeVries informs me that this decorative type continues until the Middle Geometric period, although by this late date the deep bowl has become a lipped skyphos. The appearance of such decoration on the deep bowl shape would seem to be a valuable chronological guide at Corinth indicating a time at or just before the beginning of Corinthian Protogeometric.

²⁹*Hesperia* 39, 1970, pp. 12–20.

the term "Submycenaean", for the abandonment of which I have argued elsewhere, should not be applied to this latest prehistoric material from the Demeter Sanctuary.³⁰

MIXED FILL (Grid square J:17)

Excavation in 1972 south of the southern retaining wall for the Classical road leading to the Sanctuary and not far west of the area described in the preceding section brought to light a red stony stratum which produced about thirty identifiable late Mycenaean sherds and fragments.³¹ The stratum in question covered a mixed Geometric-to-5th century B.C. deposit, so it is clear that the earth containing the Mycenaean material was dump from elsewhere in the Sanctuary. The Mycenaean pottery is noteworthy in that it contains a higher percentage of pre-LH IIIC pieces than any other single group of Mycenaean material from the Sanctuary.

PAINTED WARE

Amphoras, Jugs, and Hydrias (FS 69–70, 106, and 128)

127. Rim sherd. Fig. 7

Lot 7163:9. Diam. rim not measurable.

Hollowed, swollen lip. Band at rim inside and out.

See **15** above.

LH IIIC.

128. Rim sherd. Fig. 7

Lot 7163:10. Diam. rim not measurable.

Hollowed, swollen lip. Decoration not determinable.

See **15** above.

LH IIIC.

Stirrup Jar (FS 175?)

129. Spout fragment. Fig. 7

Lot 7163:11. Diam. rim 0.019.

Concave flaring profile. Band at rim inside and out.

LH IIIC?

Kylikes (FS 258, 275)

130. Rim fragment mended from two sherds. Fig. 6, Pl. 94

C-72-200; Lot 7163. Diam. rim 0.15.

Relatively shallow bowl with slight lip. Rim painted; vertical Whorl-shell below rim on exterior.

FS 258. FM 23:2–3. *BSA* 60, 1965, pp. 178–179 (LH IIIA2); 61, 1966, p. 226, fig. 6:1–24; 64, 1969, p. 280, fig. 5 (LH IIIB1).

LH IIIA2–early IIIB.

131. Rim and handle fragment. Pl. 94

Lot 7163:14. Diam. rim not measurable.

Burnt. Conical profile, simple rim; narrow vertical strap-handle stump at rim. Bowl monochrome painted inside and out; back of handle painted solid except for beginning of what appears to be a reserved diagonal bar.

FS 275. See **27** above.

LH IIIC Phases 2–5.

Krater (FS 281)

132. Rim sherd. Fig. 7

Lot 7163:12. Diam. rim ca. 0.35.

Incurving upper profile crowned by short everted lip. Monochrome painted inside as preserved; thin reserved band on top of lip; rim painted outside.

LH IIIB–C.

Deep Bowls (FS 284–285)

133. Complete profile of deep bowl. Fig. 6, Pl. 94

³⁰"A Plea for the Abandonment of the Term 'Submycenaean'," *Temple University Aegean Symposium* 3, Philadelphia 1978, pp. 58–65.

³¹Corinth Pottery Lot 7163.

C3-72-58; Lot 7163. H. 0.090. Diam. rim (est.) 0.113, base 0.045.

Conical ring base with slight rib in upper third of profile; hemispherical bowl; flaring rim; thin horizontal loop handle, set relatively high on vessel profile. Monochrome painted inside except for irregular reserved circle (Diam. 0.018) at center and reserved line of very irregular thickness below rim; on exterior, medium band at rim, reserved handle zone, broad band on lower body, reserved lowest part of body and base; back of handle worn, but it appears to have been painted solid; broad splashes across the reserved handle zone at the handle bases.

See **11** above. None of the published Phase 4-5 deep bowls from Lefkandi feature the narrow reserved handle zone of **133**, but two fragments from Athens are roughly comparable (*Hesperia* 8, 1939, p. 369, fig. 48:a, b), and there is a close parallel from Perati (*Perati* I, p. 130, no. 1120, pl. 39:b).

LH IIIC Phases 4-5.

134. Rim sherd. Fig. 7

Lot 7163:1. Diam. rim not measurable.

Burnt. Slightly flaring rim. Monochrome painted inside and out except for a reserved line just inside the rim and another further below the rim outside.

See **11** above.

LH IIIC Phases 4-5.

135. Rim sherd. Fig. 7

Lot 7163:2. Diam. rim not measurable.

Flaring rim. Monochrome painted inside and out except for a reserved line just inside the rim.

See **11** above.

LH IIIC Phases 4-5.

136. Rim sherd. Fig. 7

Lot 7163:3. Diam. rim not measurable.

Slightly flaring rim. Traces of band at or below rim inside; traces of a possible pattern below the rim outside.

LH IIIB-C.

137. Rim sherd. Fig. 7

Lot 7163:4. Diam. rim 0.12.

Sharply flaring rim (possibly from a cup?). Traces of paint inside and out, but precise decora-

tion not determinable.

LH IIIB-C.

Shallow Angular Bowl (FS 295)

138. Rim sherd. Fig. 7

Lot 7163:5. Diam. rim not measurable.

Thin flaring rim. Rim painted, band below rim inside.

See **57** above.

LH IIIC Phases 2-4.

139. Rim sherd. Fig. 7

Lot 7163:6. Diam. rim not measurable.

Thin flaring rim. Traces of paint suggest decoration as the preceding.

See **57** above.

LH IIIC Phases 2-4.

Stemmed Bowl (FS 305)

140. Rim sherd. Fig. 7

Lot 7163:8. Diam. rim 0.19.

Incurving profile with thick slightly everted lip. Monochrome painted interior; exterior worn, no paint preserved.

Cf. *BSA* 60, 1965, pp. 167, 177, 183, 190, fig. 4:8 (LH IIIA2); 61, 1966, p. 220, fig. 2:23; 62, 1967, p. 167, no. 113 (LH IIIB1).

LH IIIA2-B.

FINE UNPAINTED WARE

Shallow Angular Bowl (FS 295)

141. Rim sherd. Fig. 7

Lot 7163:7. Diam. rim not measurable.

Concave flaring upper profile above partially preserved carination; traces of handle, most probably of horizontal strap type, below rim outside.

LH IIIA2-C.

COOKING WARE¹⁰

Handmade and Burnished

142. Rim sherd. Fig. 7

Lot 7163:13. Diam. rim not measurable.

Spreading fragment, precise angle of profile uncertain. Burnished inside and out.

See **70** above.

DATE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF POTTERY

This small group of pottery divides easily along the lines of the two chronological groupings recognized in the pottery from the Mycenaean Building. The bulk is of advanced LH IIIC date (127–129, 131, 133–135, 138, 139, 142) while several pieces are probably of early LH IIIB date (130, 140, 141). Some fragments could belong to either group (132, 136, 137). It is very likely that the dumped fill in which this small pottery group was found came from the floor level of the Mycenaean Building just to the south.

SOUNDING (Grid square K:23)

Some tests dug to bedrock between the walls and under the floors of two Classical buildings in K:23 produced a small amount of prehistoric material in thin, sloping strata immediately above stereo. Where these strata were best preserved, the uppermost consisted of dark earth full of burnt material. At one point, a post hole *ca.* 0.10 m. in diameter containing carbonized wood was revealed. Below the dark earth was a thin stratum of reddish earth containing much gravel which in some places lay immediately above stereo, but which in others covered another thin strosis consisting of stereo mixed with brown earth. To the south of the first post hole was found a second of approximately the same diameter and 0.26 m. deep as preserved. On the basis of the general similarity of the stratigraphy here to that associated with the Mycenaean Building to the west, it is tempting to view the red, gravelly soil as a living surface into which were cut the pair of preserved post holes; the dark soil above perhaps represents burnt debris associated with the destruction of a building in this area of which only some post holes have survived.

The pottery from the strata discussed above consists of no more than 160 sherds weighing *ca.* 2.5 kgs.³² Although not purely prehistoric, the pottery lots in question contain only a handful of 6th-century B.C. or later intrusions. The majority of the identifiable prehistoric sherds are of late Mycenaean date, but at least two are Early Helladic. Pithos fragments constitute *ca.* 15% of the number of sherds and 60% of the total weight of the pottery. A little over 40% of the number of sherds are painted fine ware. As was the case with the pottery associated with the Mycenaean Building, there is little or no fine unpainted Mycenaean ware. Cooking ware is represented numerically by 18% wheelmade and 1.3% handmade and burnished fragments.

PAINTED WARE

Amphoras, Jugs, and Hydrias (FS 69–70, 106, and 128)

143. Handle fragment.

Pl. 94

C-73-386; Lot 73-122. Max.pres.L. 0.084.

Twisted vertical rope handle, circular in section and preserving part of a "firing hole" at its upper end. Traces of paint suggest that the handle back was solidly painted.

Cf. *Hesperia* 6, 1937, p. 563, fig. 16:1; 8, 1939, pp. 393–394, figs. 74:b, 75:b-d.

LH IIIC.

³²Corinth Pottery Lots 73-122 and 73-125.

Kylikes (FS 258, 275)

144. Rim sherd.

Fig. 7

Lot 73-122:3. Diam. rim not measurable.

Hemispherical bowl below short everted lip. Band at rim inside and out.

FS 258. See **130** above.

LH IIIA2-early IIIB.

145. Base fragment.

Fig. 7

Lot 73-122:5. Diam. base *ca.* 0.08.

Angular foot-plate profile; base hollowed underneath. Solidly painted except for underside and thin reserved line near top of vertical profile of foot.

Probably FS 275. See **27** above.

Probably LH IIIC Phases 2-5.

Deep Bowls (FS 284-285)

146. Rim and handle fragment.

Fig. 7

C-73-300; Lot 73-122. Diam. rim not measurable.

Flaring rim above hemispherical bowl; stump of thin horizontal loop handle, set relatively high on the vessel profile. Monochrome painted inside and out except for reserved line inside rim, reserved underside of handle, and reserved area immediately underneath handle on exterior vessel wall.

See **11** above.

LH IIIC Phases 4-5.

147. Rim sherd.

Fig. 7

Lot 73-122:1. Diam. rim 0.14.

Flaring rim; thickening for loop handle well below rim on exterior of sherd. Dotted rim, two bands below rim on interior, broad band below rim on exterior.

The dotted rim and multiple banding below on both interior and exterior are reminiscent of deep bowls from the Phase 4 Granary destruction deposit at Mycenae (*BSA* 25, 1921-23, pl. XI:m-n). A number of deep bowls from Perati have dotted rims, but their interiors are solidly painted except for a reserved circle at the center (*Perati* II, p. 220, fig. 85).

LH IIIC Phase 4.

148. Rim sherd.

Fig. 7

Lot 73-125:1. Diam. rim not measurable.

Burnt. Flaring rim. Traces of paint inside and out, but precise decoration not determinable.

LH IIIB-C.

149. Base fragment.

Fig. 7

Lot 73-122:4. Diam. base 0.046.

High conical ring base. Very worn, but probably monochrome painted inside; unpainted as preserved outside.

See **55** above.

LH IIIC Phases 4-5.

150. Base fragment.

Fig. 7

Lot 73-122:6. Diam. base 0.045.

Conical ring base. Monochrome painted interior; on exterior, band on lower base, two bands on lowest part of body, solid paint above.

See **56** above.

LH IIIC Phases 4-5.

Miscellaneous Bowl

151. Rim sherd.

Fig. 7

Lot 73-122:2. Diam. rim not measurable.

Burnt. Spreading profile, thickening on interior at break. Traces only of paint on interior; band at rim outside, two thin lines well below rim.

LH IIIC?

PITHOI¹⁰

152. Body sherd.

Pl. 94

C-73-387; Lot 73-125. Max.pres.H. 0.104.

Broad raised plastic band (0.045-0.048 wide, 0.004-0.005 high, trapezoidal in section) decorated with shallow, horizontal wavy groove; within the loops of this groove, single circular finger impressions.

Cf. *Hesperia* 8, 1939, p. 399, fig. 80:g.

153. Body sherd.

Pl. 94

C-73-388; Lot 73-125. Max.pres.H. 0.069.

Thickening wall profile suggests that fragment comes from just under a handle base. Applied horizontal wavy plastic band which loops under handle base and which is decorated with broad diagonal slashes. Smoothed exterior surface, burnished interior.

Cf. *Hesperia* 6, 1937, p. 565, fig. 18:h.

DATE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF POTTERY

The pattern of a majority of late LH IIIC material (**146**, **147**, **149**, **150**, probably **143** and **145**) with a small amount of earlier, probably early LH IIIB material (**144**) is familiar from the pottery associated with the Mycenaean Building and that from the dumped fill in grid square J:17. The presence of this pottery and of the associated post holes some seventeen meters east of the easternmost preserved portion of the Mycenaean Building suggests that the latter was not the only Mycenaean structure built on the northern slopes of Acrocorinth in the late Mycenaean period. There were almost certainly at least two buildings here, and it is by no means impossible that the traces of these two buildings are all that have survived of what was originally a small farming hamlet.

MISCELLANEOUS FINDS

The following pieces constitute the more significant finds of Mycenaean date found in mixed fills scattered throughout the northern portion of the later Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore.

PAINTED WARE

Krater (FS 281–282)

154. Rim sherd.

Fig. 7

Lot 72–121:1. Diam. rim *ca.* 0.35.

Incurving upper profile crowned by horizontal squared lip overhanging exterior. Interior worn, but probably monochrome painted; reserved band on interior half of top of lip; rim painted, two bands and a thin line (part of a pattern?) below rim on exterior.

Probably LH IIIC.

COOKING WARE¹⁰

Handmade and Burnished

155. Rim sherd.

Fig. 7

Lot 72–122:1. Diam. rim 0.15.

Concave flaring neck, simple rim. Burnished inside and out.

See **70** above.

FIGURINE

156. Psi figurine fragment.

Fig. 6

MF–71–62. Max.pres.H. 0.025. Max.pres.W. 0.045. Max.Th. 0.011.

Burnt. Broken obliquely at neck, horizontally across torso just below breasts; tip of upper left arm missing, all of right arm missing.

Psi type with worked-in, not simply applied, breasts. Ring around base of neck; band along side of left arm; wavy vertical to diagonal bands across body and left arm, front and back.

This fragment could belong to any one of three of E. French's categories (*BSA* 66, 1971, pp. 101–187): Hollow Psi, Psi, and High-waisted Psi.

Hesperia 43, 1974, p. 289, no. 14, pl. 60.

Probably LH IIIB.

COMMENT

The krater and cooking-pot rims are presented here simply because they are larger and better preserved examples of types found in some quantity within the deposits discussed above. The figurine **156** is the only figurine of Mycenaean date found within the Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore. In view of the frequency with which such figurines are found in normal Mycenaean settlement contexts, the presence of a single example

here should not be taken as evidence of cult activity within the area of the Sanctuary in Mycenaean times.³³

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The Mycenaean material found within the confines of the Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore on the northern slopes of Acrocorinth indicates settlement activity in the area during three distinct chronological periods. A relatively small amount of pottery, for which a date early within the LH IIIB period (*ca.* 1340–1300 B.C.?) would be appropriate, is the earliest evidence for Mycenaean activity. No architectural remains can be securely assigned to this period, although it is possible that a short rubble wall stump later incorporated within the south wall of the LH IIIC Mycenaean Building was built at this time.

During an advanced stage of the LH IIIC period (*ca.* 1140–1125 B.C.?), roughly contemporary with phase 2b at Lefkandi, a large building was constructed in the north central area of the Sanctuary. Probably during the occupation period of this building, a small built cist grave was constructed some twelve meters south of the building's south wall. Post holes and a small group of contemporary pottery found about seventeen meters east of the building's easternmost preserved end suggest that the Mycenaean Building was not an isolated construction but rather part of a small cluster of buildings, possibly a farming hamlet. The pottery associated with the Mycenaean Building does not indicate that the building had any specialized function. At the most, one can argue that the high concentration of pithos fragments found in wash levels behind a terrace wall to the north of, and downhill from, the building's west end suggests that the western portion of the building, which may have been an open courtyard, contained several large storage vessels in which agricultural produce was kept. Although the site on which the building is located is an exposed one where there is currently only a shallow deposit of earth over limestone bedrock, the area is not entirely devoid of natural advantages. There is a copious spring some two hundred meters downhill to the north at Hadji Mustafa, and in the area to the west of the site the earth cover is deep enough to support extensive olive groves. It is possible that in late Mycenaean times the earth deposit in the vicinity of the site itself may have been much deeper.³⁴ In any case, the occupation period of the Mycenaean Building appears to have been a very

³³ *BSA* 66, 1971, pp. 107–108.

³⁴ The topography of Mycenaean Greece was clearly quite different, particularly in coastal areas, from the modern topography (J. Bintliff, "The History of Archaeo-Geographic Studies of Prehistoric Greece, and Recent Fieldwork," in *Mycenaean Geography. Proceedings of the Cambridge Colloquium September 1976*, J. Bintliff, ed., pp. 3–16; J. C. Kraft and S. E. Aschenbrenner, "Palaeographic Reconstructions in the Methoni Embayment in Greece," *JFA* 4, 1977, pp. 19–44). To what extent the topography of a site such as the Demeter Sanctuary may have changed since late prehistoric times is an open question. It must, however, be admitted that the fact that the LH IIIC floor level inside the Mycenaean Building lies only a few centimeters above actual bedrock strongly suggests that, at least in the immediate vicinity of this building, the earth cover above bedrock at the end of the Bronze Age was extremely shallow.

short one. The building was destroyed by fire not long after it was built, and this building site was abandoned.

The final period of prehistoric occupation in the Sanctuary is attested only by a roughly built terrace wall to the north of the Mycenaean Building and by deposits of pottery in wash levels associated with this wall. Some of the pottery may simply have washed down the slopes from the Mycenaean Building itself,³⁵ but the latest material from uncontaminated levels here indicates a date for the deposition of this pottery at the very end of the Bronze Age, at the beginning of a period usually termed "Submycenaean" (ca. 1125–1100 B.C.).

There is no evidence in the material preserved from any of the three periods summarized above for any cult activity during Mycenaean times within the area of the later Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore.

The pottery from the Mycenaean Building is important as constituting the largest deposit of this date yet known from the Corinthia and one of the few deposits of this period published from anywhere in mainland Greece.³⁶ The following characteristics of this ceramic phase at Corinth are significant: There is no unpainted fine ware. Patterned decoration is rare, but when patterns do occur, an outlining fringe of short bars is popular. White Ware is a fairly common fabric in the manufacture of large open and closed vases.³⁷ At least two different classes of cooking ware appear to have been produced at this time, one wheelmade and smoothed,³⁸ the other handmade and burnished. The latter class appears to have had a very narrow shape range. With the

³⁵Sherds of the collar-necked jar 1 were found in Lot 73–112 (associated with the Mycenaean Building) and Lot 75–264 (associated with the terrace wall to the north). This is the only evidence definitely linking the terrace-wall and Mycenaean Building pottery deposits. The concentration of pithos fragments in the terrace-wall deposits does not necessarily stem from the presence of pithoi at the west end of the Mycenaean Building, although such an origin has been suggested for them in this study.

³⁶*LH IIIC Phases*, pp. 3–4 (Phase 4). A small Phase 4 deposit from Korakou may include a good deal of earlier material and is in any case, to judge from the presence of Close Style fragments and the quantity of decorated material, probably of early Phase 4 date, while the pottery from the Mycenaean Building has been argued above to be of late Phase 4 date. Mainland Greek sites which have produced published settlement material of LH IIIC Phase 4 include Mycenae, Tiryns, Asine, Korakou, Athens, Lefkandi, Iolchos, and Teichos Dymaion, but relatively few substantial deposits from these sites have been published in any detail.

An isolated LH IIIC building of seeming Phase 4 date was discovered by French archaeologists under the Aphrodision at Argos (*BCH* 92, 1968, pp. 1030–1036; 93, 1969, pp. 991–992; 98, 1974, p. 761; I should like to thank Dr. F. Croissant for permission to examine the material from this building in 1973). This building has a good deal in common with the Mycenaean Building in the Demeter Sanctuary: it appears to have been isolated, it underlies an Archaic and Classical sanctuary, it has no Mycenaean predecessors on the same site, and it has cist graves associated with it (*BCH* 96, 1972, p. 886, fig. 4). The earliest cult activity in the Aphrodision at Argos has been dated to the late 7th century B.C.

³⁷White Ware at Corinth can be characterized as follows: medium-coarse clay with large amounts of fine and medium grits and sometimes numerous large grits up to 4 mm. as well; light gray fracture (2.5Y 7/0 to 5Y 7/1.5); light gray to white surface (5Y 7/1 to 5Y 7.5/2); smoothed, matt surface; paint rarely preserved, but black when it is.

³⁸For the characteristics of this class of cooking ware, see *Tiryns* VI, pp. 186–189.

exception of a single thick-walled body sherd likely to be from a pithos, the remaining fragments from both the Mycenaean Building and the terrace-wall deposits can all be assigned to vases having flaring necks ending in simple rims, broad vertical strap handles running from the rim or just below it to the shoulder, and simple flattened bases (70, 78, 110–114). The necks on these vases, probably both one-handled jugs and two-handled amphoras,³⁹ are not set off sharply from the shoulder but curve smoothly into it (78). This handmade and burnished class of cooking ware evidently has nothing to do with the broad range of handmade and burnished wares which occur in early LH IIIC contexts at Korakou, Mycenae, Tiryns, Aigeira, Lefkandi, and elsewhere.⁴⁰ Indeed, there is no evidence in the Demeter Sanctuary material for these earlier handmade and burnished wares, a fact which suggests that these wares were no longer being made by LH IIIC Phases 4–5, although the presence of applied plastic bands with diagonally slashed decoration below painted krater rims (6, 28) is clear evidence of the influence of these earlier wares on later Mycenaean pottery.⁴¹ It may be that two separate groups of LH IIIC handmade and burnished wares are to be recognized, distinct in terms of both chronology and typology.

The pottery deposits associated with the terrace wall north of the Mycenaean Building are of interest as the only LH IIIC Phase 5 settlement deposits thus far identified in the Corinthia. Little need be said about the pottery itself; it is simply an

³⁹Cooking vessels of precisely this handmade and burnished class in identical shapes occur in Submycenaean and Protogeometric deposits in the Agora at Athens. The earliest whole examples are P 17307 (amphora) and P 17319 and P 17322 (jugs) from well U 26:4. Sherds possibly from similar vases are found in the late LH IIIC deposit under the paving slabs of the Klepsydra court (*Agora XIII*, pp. 261–262). I am grateful to Professor Evelyn Smithson for permission to mention these pieces and the date of their contexts. Small examples of the jug shape are also relatively common in the Kerameikos cemetery (*Kerameikos I*, pls. 25:427, 474; 74:735, 736; 75; *Kerameikos IV*, p. 25, pl. 28); the vast majority of the published examples are of Protogeometric date.

The handmade and burnished cooking ware from the Demeter Sanctuary may be briefly characterized as follows: very coarse clay with grits of all sizes up to 3.5–4 mm.; variable fractures (5YR 4/4 to black; 7.5YR 3/0; 10YR 5/2 to 10YR 2.5/1; 5YR 4.5/4 to black; 10R 4.5/6 to 2.5YR 4/8; 5YR 7/6 to black) and surfaces (8.75YR 6/4 to black; 10YR 3.5/1 to 5YR 4/6; 2.5YR 4/6 to black; 5YR 5/6 to black; 2.5YR 3.5/6 to 5YR 4.5/4; 2.5YR 6/6 to 10YR 4/1), a variability presumably due to the use of these vases as cooking vessels; the burnishing marks are generally horizontal at the rim and vertical on the back of the handle, but can go in all directions on the exterior neck; where detectable, burnishing marks vary from 2 to 4 mm. in width.

⁴⁰*AJA* 79, 1975, pp. 17–32; 80, 1976, pp. 186–188; 81, 1977, pp. 111–112; S. Deger-Jalkotzy, *Fremde Zuwanderer im spämykenischen Griechenland*, *Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften: Philosophisch-historische Klasse, Sitzungsberichte*, Band 326, Vienna 1977; K. Kilian, “Nordwestgriechische Keramik aus der Argolis und ihre Entsprechungen in der Subappennin-Facies,” *Istituto Italiano di Preistoria e Protoistoria: XX Riunione Scientifica, Basilicata*, 1976, Florence 1978, pp. 311–319. The jug and amphora shapes of the handmade burnished cooking ware are thus far not attested among published examples of the early LH IIIC handmade and burnished wares. The latter include a variety of wares ranging from fine to coarse; in other words, they do not consist simply of a cooking ware. The plastic and grooved forms of decoration typical of the early LH IIIC handmade and burnished wares are not represented among the handmade and burnished fragments from the Demeter Sanctuary.

⁴¹*AJA* 79, 1975, p. 24, note 11; *LH IIIC Phases*, pp. 5–6.

impoverished version of the ceramic range presented by the LH IIIC Phase 4 deposit associated with the Mycenaean Building.

One final observation may be made. Unprepossessing and poorly preserved though they may be, the Mycenaean Building in the Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore and the terrace wall just to the north of it are the only scraps of Mycenaean architecture to have been found anywhere on the site of ancient Corinth.

JEREMY RUTTER

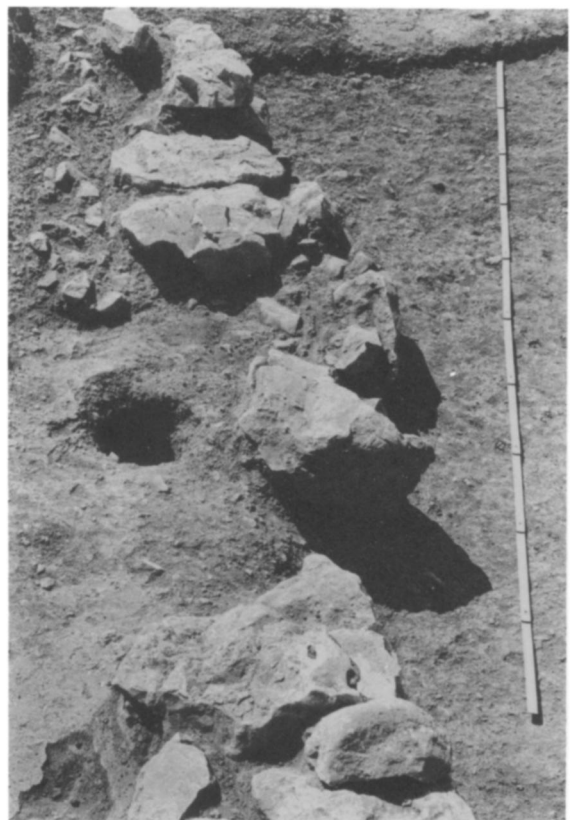
DARTMOUTH COLLEGE



a. Early wall (LH IIIB ?), K:18-19, from west northwest



b. Early wall (LH IIIB ?), K:18-19, from above



c. Early wall (LH IIIB ?), K:18-19, from east



d. East half of south wall of Mycenaean Building, from west



a. Cross Wall of Mycenaean Building abutting south wall, from south



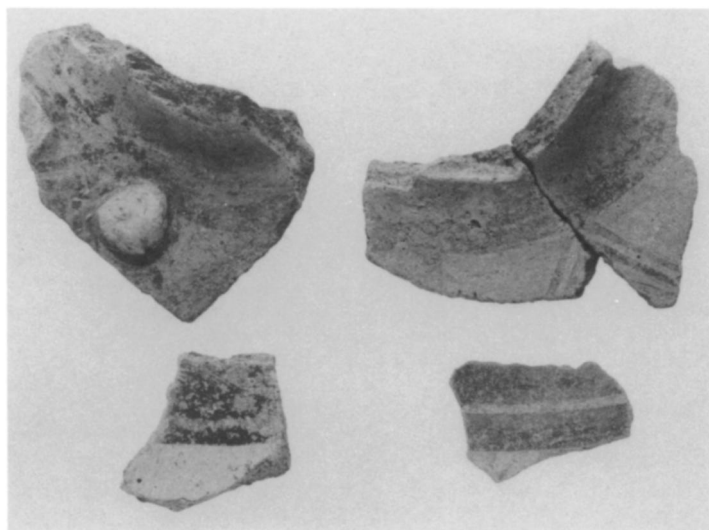
b. Post hole no. 1 against north face of Mycenaean Building's south wall, from east



c. Pit no. 16 (foreground), post holes nos. 12, 15 (middle ground), and post hole no. 11 (top), from northwest



d. Post holes nos. 1-7 north of Mycenaean Building's south wall, from north



1



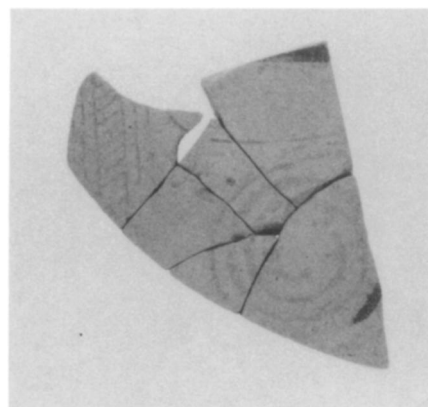
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21



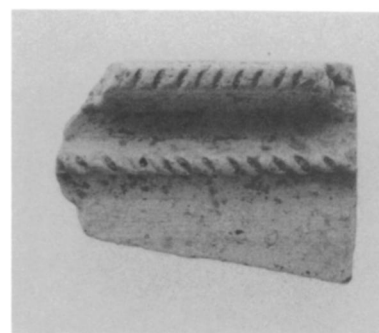
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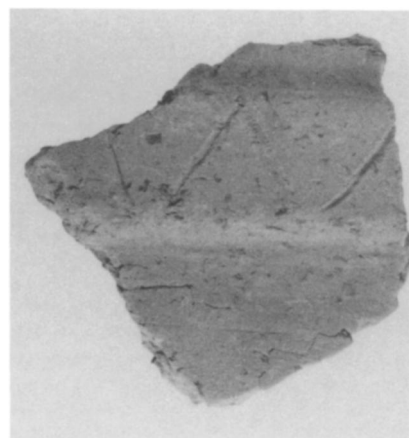
9



15



28



73

Scale 1:2 except 21, 27, actual size

The Mycenaean Building

JEREMY RUTTER: THE LAST MYCENAEANS AT CORINTH



a. Cist grave, M:19, from west

Scale 1:2 except 80, actual size



78



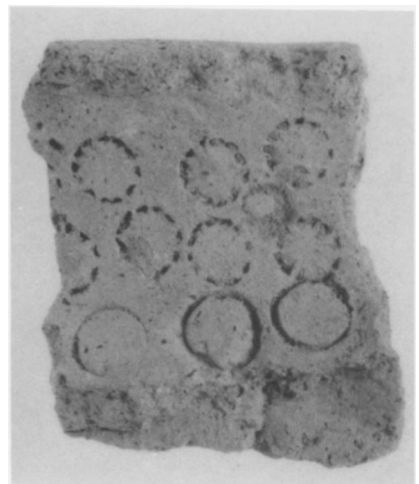
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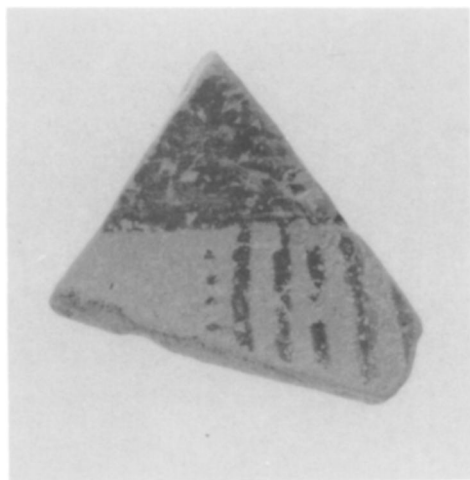
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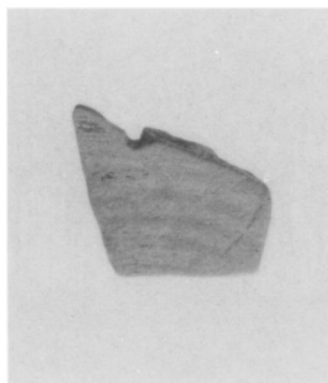
b. Cist grave, M:19, from north



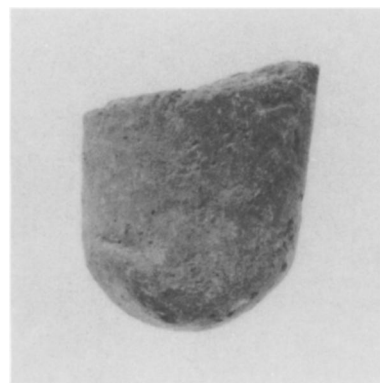
82



105



106



109

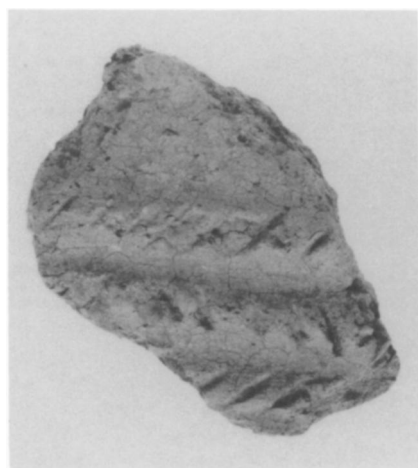
Scale 105, 106, 109, actual size



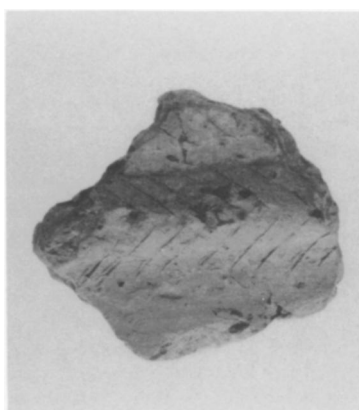
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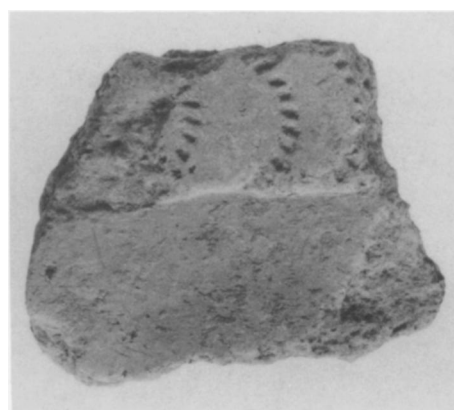
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124



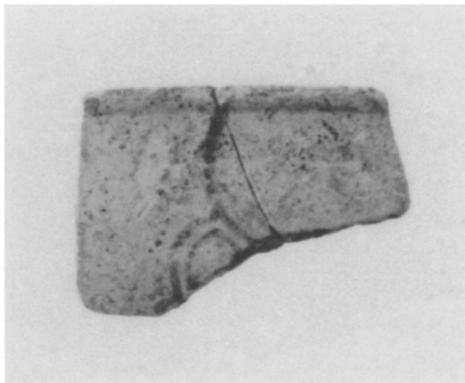
125



126

Scale 88, 115, 124-126, 1:2

PLATE 94



130

Actual size



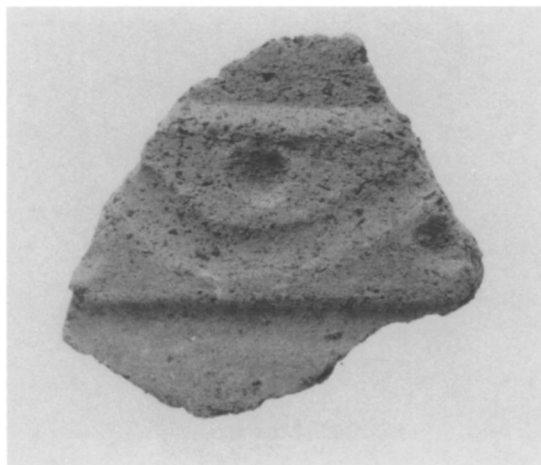
131



133

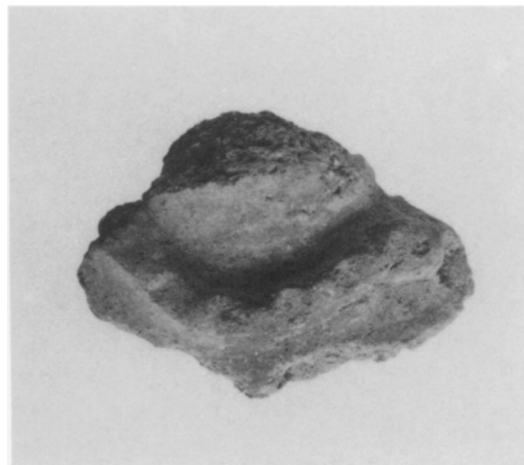


143



152

Scale 1:2



153