

THE EARLY IRON AGE POTTERY FROM THE SANCTUARY OF DEMETER AND KORE AT CORINTH

1. I would like to thank Charles Williams, Nancy Bookidis, and Ronald Stroud for offering me the opportunity to publish this material. I am especially grateful to Nancy Bookidis for discussing with me all aspects of the site that bear on this study and for facilitating my work in the museum and storerooms at Corinth. She and Ronald Stroud read the manuscript of this article with great care, and I am grateful for their observations and corrections. In the course of my research at Corinth I have profited from discussions with John Lavezzi, Jeremy Rutter, Elizabeth Pemberton, and Catherine Morgan. Catherine Morgan also generously made available to me the manuscript of her forthcoming study of the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age pottery from Isthmia, which will appear as *Isthmia VIII*. To all these scholars, and to the anonymous readers for *Hesperia*, I gratefully acknowledge my indebtedness. Photographs for the article were taken by Lenio Barzioti and Ino Ioannidou. The site plan was produced by David Peck. All other drawings were made by the author. The reader should be aware that in the drawings of the fine painted pottery, all visible decoration is rendered in solid black ink or stippled tone, though on the actual pieces much of the paint may be worn away, leaving only faint “ghosts” of the original patterns.

The final report of the topography and history of the Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore appears in *Corinth XVIII*, iii.

2. Rutter 1979, pp. 348–349.

This article presents the pottery of Early Iron Age date discovered in excavations conducted between 1961 and 1994 in the area of the Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore on the north slope of Acrocorinth.¹ Its aim is to supplement the earlier studies of Jeremy Rutter and Elizabeth Pemberton, which treated, respectively, the late Mycenaean pottery and the Greek pottery of the 7th century and later. The material presented here provides a major addition to the body of published Early Iron Age (EIA) ceramics from Corinth and so offers an important contribution to our knowledge of Corinth’s early ceramic history. At the same time, it gives important evidence for the history of the Demeter sanctuary; by confirming that the site was used in all periods between the Late Bronze Age and the Orientalizing period, the material raises the possibility that the sanctuary was founded well before the 7th century, when the appearance of distinctive votives offers indisputable proof of cult activity.

Because the archaeological context of the EIA pottery from the Demeter sanctuary significantly affects the nature and scope of this study, it will be discussed in the first part of the article. Thereafter, the pottery itself will be treated in a commentary devoted to the categories of the wares represented, the shapes of the vessels, and the chronological distribution of the ceramics from the site. This commentary will be followed by a catalogue of 141 representative specimens of the EIA ceramics from the Demeter sanctuary. After this presentation of the pottery, there will be a brief discussion of the other EIA finds from the site—small bronzes and an Early Geometric(?) grave—and a few final remarks, focused especially on the use of the site in the Early Iron Age as indicated by the totality of the archaeological evidence.

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

In the introduction to his study “The Last Mycenaeans at Corinth,”² Rutter observes that time has “not dealt kindly” with the Late Helladic remains in the area of the Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore. As proof he notes that “not only have no complete building plans survived but no more than one

wall is preserved throughout its original length.” With regard to the associated pottery, he laments that it “is almost without exception broken into small fragments and is heavily worn.” Unkind as time has been to the prehistoric remains of this site, it has been still more unkind to the remains of the Early Iron Age. For this period of approximately 400 years, from ca. 1100 to 700 B.C., not a single building, nor even the slightest remnant of a building, survives. The only feature certainly datable to the Early Iron Age is a shallow unlined cist grave, discussed below. Evidence for the occupation of the site through the Early Iron Age is otherwise provided only by small finds: a number of bronze pins and fibulae and the pottery presented here.

This pottery, like the earlier Mycenaean pottery studied by Rutter, is generally very fragmentary, and the surfaces are badly worn. Moreover, none of this pottery comes from a clear stratigraphic sequence. Because the site is located on the steeply sloping terrain of Acrocorinth, stratigraphy tends to be disturbed by erosion; finds deposited in one place are washed downhill with rainwater wherever retaining walls fail to hold in place behind them the fill and associated finds. As a result, mixed or contaminated deposits are common for all periods represented on the site. The early strata of the site have suffered as well from later construction, which involved both the removal of earth fill to create foundation trenches and the mixing and moving of fill to create terraces.

During the excavation of the sanctuary only rarely was a stratum found to contain EIA pottery as its latest datable material, and in those cases the pottery does not all derive from a single phase of the Early Iron Age or else includes pieces of earlier, Late Helladic (LH) IIIC, phases, confirming that the strata are not pure. Far more often the EIA pottery from the Demeter sanctuary appears in strata that include pottery dating many centuries later. Because of the mixed contexts, only those EIA sherds which preserve features distinctive for shape, such as rims and feet, or characteristic decorative motifs can be identified and dated on the basis of comparative evidence. It is impossible to attempt a detailed accounting of the hundreds of nondiagnostic sherds of possible Early Iron Age date or to clarify disputed aspects of the ceramic chronology.

Because of the disturbed nature of the stratigraphy of the site, it is hard to determine over how large an area the EIA pottery was initially deposited. Although pottery of this date is found over most of the Lower and Middle Terraces of the later sanctuary, much of this may have been scattered from its original place of deposition (Fig. 1). The concentration of EIA sherds in “strata” just over bedrock in the area at the base of the Classical stairway in grid-square I:20 and immediately to the west might well indicate that some EIA activity was centered here. To draw any further conclusions from this evidence would, however, be imprudent, for it was only in this part of the site, bereft of later building remains, that excavation of early levels was carried out over an extended area. Future investigation of early strata elsewhere on the site might well reveal other similar concentrations of EIA pottery.

Except for one simple grave, discussed below, the pottery presented here and several pieces of bronze jewelry now constitute the entire body of

OPPOSITE PAGE

Figure 1. Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore, plan.

A: grave 1972-8

B: Mycenaean Terrace Wall

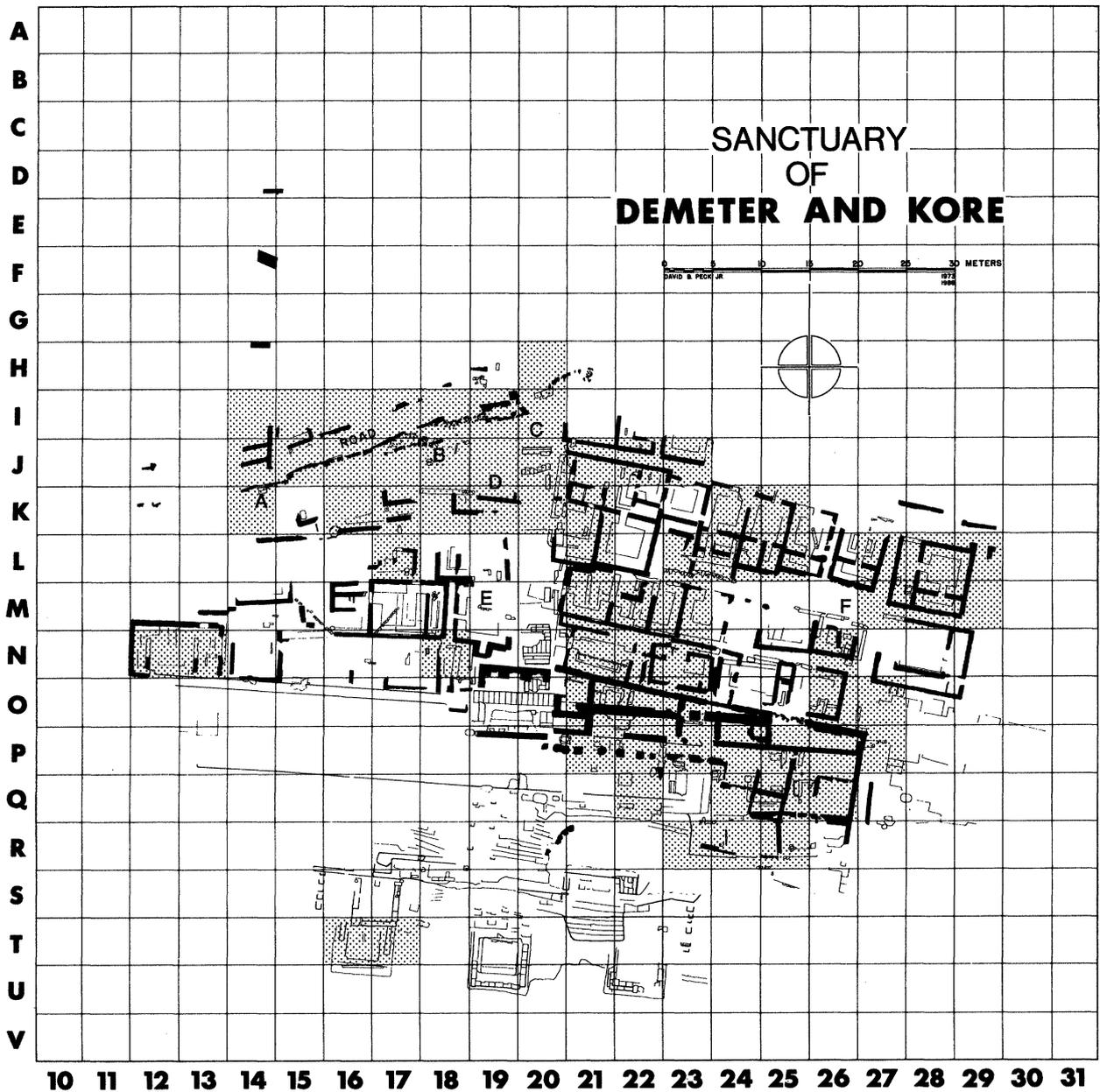
C: Classical Stairway

D: Mycenaean Building

E: grave 1969-42

F: grave 1964-3

Shaded areas indicate grid-squares in which Early Iron Age pottery was found.



3. In response to a query from one of my readers, I note here that no floral or faunal remains were recovered with the EIA material from the site. In defense of the excavators, it should be pointed out that because of disturbances to the stratigraphy, there could be no assurance that the floral and faunal remains found with the EIA material were contemporary with it rather than contaminations from another period.

4. Rutter 1979, pp. 371, 390.

5. *Corinth XVIII*, i, pp. 1-2.

evidence for human activity on the site of the Demeter sanctuary throughout the Early Iron Age.³ The nature of that activity is a matter of considerable importance for the history of the site, since it relates directly to the question of the foundation of the sanctuary for which the site is best known. Rutter, in his study of the earlier, Mycenaean, remains on the site, argued persuasively that in the closing years of the Bronze Age the site was used for ordinary domestic purposes.⁴ Pemberton, in her study of the later Greek pottery from the site, showed that at least by the second half of the 7th century the site was used as a sanctuary.⁵ If it is in fact true that a cult of Demeter and Kore supplanted earlier habitation at some time between the end of the Mycenaean era and the Orientalizing period, it is reasonable to look to the material of the intervening period, treated in this study, for

indications of that change. As will become clearer as we proceed, however, the evidence for the use of the site in the Early Iron Age is difficult to assess, and conclusions based on it must be set forth with caution.

METHOD OF RECOVERY AND SELECTION OF PIECES FOR THE CATALOGUE

Except in 1994, no form of sieving was used for the recovery of small finds in the excavations of the Demeter sanctuary. The large numbers of very small sherds in the pottery lots from the site suggest, however, that the recovery of finds was diligently pursued. To my knowledge all recognizable EIA sherds were kept from the excavations. Except for a few pieces removed to the museum and inventoried, sherds pertaining to saved deposits were, at the time my study began, stored with those lots in trays in the storerooms in Ancient Corinth. EIA sherds from excavation units ("baskets") that were discarded were saved in lots 6507, 72-122, and 75-272. Because of the worn state of many of the sherds from the site, which makes identification difficult, it is possible that a few sherds of this period were discarded accidentally, but it is unlikely that this loss is significant. We may be confident that the saved material reported here accurately reflects what was originally excavated.

The commentary and catalogue of pieces that follow are intended to provide a full range of representative pieces for all attested wares, shapes, and chronological phases. In order to compile the catalogue I examined carefully (and in some cases several times) every pottery lot for which the excavators' description gave an indication that there might be pottery of 7th century or earlier date. The best-preserved and most telling pieces were chosen for detailed description. Less well preserved and less distinctive pieces of Early Iron Age date (or possibly Early Iron Age date) were allocated to a general lot description, which may be found in the appendix to this article.

COMMENTARY ON THE POTTERY

CATEGORIES OF WARES

LOCAL FINE WARES

The majority of the Geometric fine wares are made of a well-prepared clay that ranges in color from buff to yellowish or greenish buff. This is, beyond doubt, the same local clay that continued to be used for Corinthian ceramics through the Archaic, Classical, and Hellenistic periods. The fabric of the earliest Iron Age vessels (Submycenaean and some Proto-geometric) tends to be rather darker in color, ranging from tannish buff to orangish tan, though these pieces too are apparently local.⁶

Among the pieces that seem, on the basis of fabric, to be of local manufacture is one sherd belonging to the so-called Thapsos Class, 96. Although the association of this class of pottery with Corinth has been

6. As yet no tests have been performed to determine what factors might contribute to the darker color of these early pieces.

questioned owing to the scarcity of examples from excavations in the Corinthia, chemical and mineralogical studies would seem to indicate that it is indistinguishable from other Corinthian Late Geometric and Protocorinthian fine wares.⁷

For reasons not yet understood, most of the fineware sherds from the Demeter sanctuary—particularly those of local fabric—were quite soft when they came from the earth and remain so to the present. Since this condition apparently reflects some change in the structure of the fabric of the pieces after their deposition in the earth, I have omitted references to hardness and texture in the descriptions in the catalogue. The softened condition of the fabrics of these pieces unfortunately contributes to the poor state of the surfaces of the pieces and of their painted decoration.

IMPORTED FINE WARES

In addition to the local fineware pottery there are pieces from the sanctuary whose fabrics are certainly foreign to the Corinthia. One foreign fabric identifiable in two krater fragments, 34 and 35 (Fig. 11), is Argive; it is recognizable by its characteristic color—purple at the core and tan on the surface.

Another foreign fabric represented in this assemblage resembles Attic; it is orangish tan in color and usually has a few medium reddish brown inclusions and very small bits of mica. Catalogued pieces with this fabric—3–5, 16, 57, 60, and 61 (Figs. 3, 6, 19, 20, 21)—usually have stylistic features that tie them to the Attic ceramic tradition. Similarities in style and fabric to known Attic wares, taken with evidence for extensive ceramic production in Attica at this time, support the Attic origin of these pieces, but as Catherine Morgan has suggested with regard to similar pieces from the Sanctuary of Poseidon at Isthmia, it is possible that some of them might have been made at as yet unknown ceramic centers between Corinth and Athens—at Megara, for example, or someplace still closer to the Isthmus.⁸ Until clay from the Peraion and Megarid is examined to determine its similarity to Attic clay or until evidence of EIA ceramic production is uncovered in these areas, the provenience of these pieces will remain open to question. Since, however, the production of pottery of this fabric is so far attested only in Attica, I have retained the descriptive term “Attic” for these pieces. Other catalogued pieces—17, 58, 62–66 (Figs. 2, 17, 19, 21)—may also be Attic but are less certainly so. One other piece, 19 (Fig. 6), does not appear to be Corinthian, but its provenience is not known.

LOCAL COARSE WARES

The EIA coarse pottery is consistently of the local gritty fabric that appeared in the Corinthia in prehistoric times and continued to be used for utilitarian wares through the Orientalizing period. The gritty texture of the fabric results from the small pieces of stone added as a tempering agent to the clay. Recent petrographic studies of Corinthian pottery, conducted by Ian Whitbread, have shown that the bulk of the temper, varying in color from brown to dark gray, is mudstone, which is locally available in abundant quantities.⁹ Like other Corinthian coarseware vessels of the Early

7. For the rarity of Thapsos pottery at Corinth, see Williams 1983, p. 144. For Thapsos pottery at nearby Isthmia (five fragments), see *Isthmia VIII* (forthcoming). For a summary of earlier views on the origin of the Thapsos Class, see Neeft 1981, pp. 8–11. Neeft himself favors a non-Corinthian origin, probably somewhere west of Corinth, but he does not advance a specific candidate (pp. 41–57).

For testing of specimens of the Thapsos Class, see Grimanis et al. 1980; Deriu, Buchner, and Ridgway 1986. For other studies in which the association of the Thapsos Class with Corinth is accepted, see Dehl 1983; Bosana-Kourou 1984; Benson 1989, pp. 16–17; Morgan 1997, pp. 325–326.

8. In support of a provenience nearer than Attica, Morgan cites pottery from graves at Aghioi Theodoroi (ancient Krommyon), which resembles Attic in fabric but shows apparent Corinthian influence in regard to its decoration; *Isthmia VIII* (forthcoming).

9. Whitbread 1995, pp. 334–335.

Iron Age, those from the Demeter sanctuary all appear to have been hand-made; their surfaces are not usually well smoothed and occasionally show signs of paring and burnishing. Unfortunately, because the fabric and method of manufacture of Corinthian coarse wares remained unchanged for hundreds of years, it is not possible to determine precisely how many of the numerous coarse body sherds in the lots should be assigned to the Early Iron Age. Only those rare pieces preserving diagnostic features appropriate to known vessel types of the Early Iron Age can be assigned to the period.

There is no indication that any of the coarseware pottery datable to the Early Iron Age was imported. Given the relatively high quality of the local products, there was apparently no need to import similar wares from abroad. The exclusive, or at least nearly exclusive, use of local coarse wares is reflected in all other EIA deposits at Corinth that I have examined.

COOKING WARES

Pottery lots from the Demeter sanctuary that include other EIA sherds contain a few small fragments that might belong to early round-bottomed chytras, but there are no fragments sufficiently diagnostic to be assigned with certainty to the Early Iron Age.

ANALYSIS OF SHAPES

FINE WARES

The extant sherds of Dark Age and Geometric date suggest that closed vessels were used at this time in much smaller numbers than open ones and that the range of closed shapes was limited to varieties of oinochoai and perhaps to amphoras.¹⁰

Amphoras

Within the lotted pottery examined for this study there are no fragments that can be positively identified as belonging to EIA amphoras. In several lots containing both LH IIIC and EIA pottery, such as lots 6935 and 6936, there are amphora or hydria rim fragments with hollowed profiles that are paralleled elsewhere in the latest phases of Late Helladic IIIC.¹¹ Whether amphoras and hydrias with rims of this profile continued to be produced at Corinth at the beginning of the Early Iron Age has not yet been confirmed. The fabrics of these rim fragments from the Demeter sanctuary, and of most of the light-ground body sherds that might be associated with the rims, tend to resemble LH IIIC fabrics more than EIA ones. For this reason I have excluded these pieces from the catalogue, though I list them in the lot summary, where their date is given as "LH IIIC (or possibly later?)."

Two Middle Geometric body sherds of closed vessels, 1 and 2 (Fig. 2), are very likely to belong to large amphoras, since the thickness of the body wall of each sherd is greater than that of even the largest of Corinthian Geometric oinochoai. A number of fragments, 16–24 (Figs. 2, 6–8), which range in date from Protogeometric to Middle Geometric, might belong to

10. Here is, perhaps, an appropriate point at which to comment on the quantification of wares. In this study I have not attempted to make a precise accounting of the relative quantities of various wares and shapes. Although I believe that such quantification can, under the right circumstances, provide valuable evidence for questions concerning trade and site use, I have refrained from quantifying the material from the Demeter sanctuary because of several factors that I think could significantly distort the numbers and so mislead. Foremost among these are the relatively small numbers of identifiable EIA sherds from the site and the relatively high possibility of error in identifying and dating these sherds, because of their generally poor condition and the fact that they derive from mixed contexts. Under the circumstances, it seems better to present more general observations than to present a precise but potentially erroneous quantification.

11. See Mountjoy 1986, p. 185, fig. 239:1.

other, smaller amphoras, but they are more likely to belong to oinochoai, since in Corinthian EIA deposits, generally, oinochoai are far more common than amphoras.

Oinochoai

The earliest Iron Age oinochoai from the Demeter sanctuary that can be identified with certainty are three Attic imports, 3–5 (Fig. 3), which probably date to the Middle or Late Protogeometric period. Two shoulder fragments decorated with sets of concentric semicircles, 16 and 17 (Figs. 2, 6), probably belong to similar Attic oinochoai. Two other shoulder fragments decorated with crosshatched patterns, 18 and 19 (Fig. 6), might also belong to Protogeometric oinochoai, but both the shape and date of these pieces remain uncertain. The earliest securely identifiable Corinthian oinochoe fragments, 6 and 7 (Figs. 2, 4), are decorated in a manner typical of the Late Protogeometric and Early Geometric periods, with a dark-ground exterior interrupted by a zigzag zone at the base of the shoulder. Three foot fragments, 20–22 (Fig. 7), are appropriate for Early Geometric oinochoai of the same type, but they might also pertain to contemporary amphoras of modest proportions. Neck fragments decorated with isolated panels, such as 23 and 24 (Figs. 2, 8), probably represent local Middle Geometric oinochoai of the common large variety, though they too might belong to small amphoras instead. One oinochoe, 8 (Fig. 4), represented by three nonjoining fragments, is of a Middle Geometric II variety characterized by a round body and tall, narrow neck. Body and neck fragments with horizontal banding, such as 25–27 (Figs. 2, 9), and one foot fragment, 28 (Fig. 9), probably belong to conventional full-size oinochoai of the Late Geometric or Early Protocorinthian period.

Although 7th-century conical oinochoai are well represented in the pottery assemblage of the Demeter sanctuary, earlier examples are rare. The banded neck fragment 10 may be as early as Middle Geometric, while the other fragments, 11–15, probably date to the Late Geometric and Early Protocorinthian periods (Figs. 2, 5).

Kraters

The earliest Iron Age fragment that might belong to a krater is the small fragment from the body of a handmade vessel, 30 (Fig. 10), decorated with horizontal bands and a crosshatched pattern. Although not precisely datable, comparison with other handmade pieces in datable contexts at Corinth suggests that this piece might belong in the Protogeometric period.¹²

The next earliest kraters are datable to the Early Geometric or Middle Geometric I period. At least one of these, 31 (Fig. 10), seems to be an enlarged version of the typical Corinthian Early Geometric and Middle Geometric I skyphos (Fig. 25), with which it must be contemporary. The profile of the body and rim is like that of the skyphos, and the decoration, with zigzag handle zone, is also the same. A second, smaller fragment, 32 (Fig. 10), probably belongs to a similar krater, though too little now survives to confirm the profile. Another krater fragment, 33 (Fig. 10), which preserves only a small portion of the top of the body and bottom of the rim, seems to represent a more developed form, closer to that of later

12. See catalogue for comparanda.

Corinthian Middle Geometric and Late Geometric kraters. The decoration of the exterior with an isolated handle panel is, however, still in the Early Geometric and Middle Geometric I tradition. Contemporary with the preceding pieces are two fragments of imported Argive kraters, 34 and 35 (Fig. 11), both preserving portions of their meander handle panel.

Three fragments, 38–40 (Fig. 12), may be assigned imprecisely to the Middle Geometric or Late Geometric phases, while a fourth, 41 (Fig. 13), decorated with circles joined by tangents on the rim and a waterbird on the upper body, can be dated with assurance to the Late Geometric period. The body and handle fragment 42 (Fig. 14), with zigzags in the handle zone, and the lower body fragments 43 and 44 (Fig. 14), which are decorated with continuous horizontal banding, might date as early as the Late Geometric period or as late as the Early Protocorinthian.

Skyphoi

The earliest skyphos fragments included in this study, 45–49 (Figs. 15, 16), have profiles similar to those of the deep bowls of Rutter's latest Mycenaean phases, LH IIIC 4–5.¹³ Because of this similarity and the generally small and worn condition of the sherds from the Demeter sanctuary, it is often hard, in fact, to distinguish between the earliest pieces included here and the latest included in Rutter's study. Neither within the Demeter sanctuary nor elsewhere in the Corinthia is there a stratigraphic sequence to show clearly the development and chronology of the skyphos from the end of the Bronze Age through the Early Iron Age, but the limited evidence from local deposits, combined with relevant evidence from elsewhere in Greece, suggests that the earliest skyphoi included here belong to the transition from the Bronze to the Iron Age. These skyphoi have deep bodies whose upper walls rise almost vertically to unarticulated outward-turned rims. The exteriors of the bodies are solidly glazed except for a reserved handle zone decorated very simply with a single horizontal zigzag.

Skyphoi of similar form and decoration are common elsewhere in the northeast Peloponnese, at Mycenae, Tiryns, and Asine, and it may be assumed that they are all at least roughly contemporary with one another. Despite this fact, however, there is disagreement about how best to characterize the chronological phase to which they belong. Barbro Frizell assigns them to a "Final Mycenaean" phase;¹⁴ Penelope Mountjoy to a "Submycenaean" phase;¹⁵ and Alkestis Papadimitriou to a "Früheisenzeit I" phase.¹⁶ At Corinth small sherds of similar skyphoi were found by Oscar Broneer in 1950 in the area of the South Stoa.¹⁷ Unfortunately, these pieces, like those from the Demeter sanctuary, all lack their feet. Consequently there is no evidence for whether such skyphoi at Corinth had low conical feet, as traditionally associated with the Submycenaean phase in Attica and the Argolid, or taller conical feet, as traditionally associated with the Protogeometric.

A small domestic deposit associated with a hearth in the area west of the museum at Ancient Corinth provides the earliest certain example of a tall-footed skyphos at Corinth (C-38-552, Fig. 18). This particular example has only a single reserved band above the reserved foot, but another

13. See Rutter 1979, pp. 361–363, nos. 8–13, pp. 366–367, nos. 32–54, p. 373, no. 74, p. 380, nos. 96–106, pp. 384–385, nos. 133–137, p. 387, nos. 146–148, figs. 2, 4, 6, 7.

14. *Asine* II, iii, pp. 77–79, 85–86. Frizell prefers this term to "Submycenaean" for the phase immediately preceding the Protogeometric, because she feels that "Submycenaean" inappropriately implies degeneracy.

15. Mountjoy 1986, pp. 2–3, 15–17, 29–30. Mountjoy favors the term "Submycenaean" because she sees the culture of this period as "the dying Mycenaean culture." She argues that all the new features of the period had begun already in Late Helladic IIIC and that the stirrup jar, "the Mycenaean vase par excellence," was retained in this later period.

16. Papadimitriou 1988, pp. 228–242. Papadimitriou favors this term because the ceramics of this phase show, in her opinion, overwhelming innovations.

17. Broneer 1951, p. 293, pl. 89.

18. For the Protogeometric skyphoi from Asine, see *Asine* II, iv:3, pp. 157, 175–193, figs. 130–135. Recent finds from Lefkandi show a similar pattern: skyphoi with low conical feet and simple zigzag handle zones first appear in the Submycenaean period in tombs of the Skoubris cemetery; skyphoi with the zigzag framed with horizontal reserved bands do not appear until the Protogeometric phase. See *Lefkandi* I, pp. 297–299, pls. 92, 107, 111; *Lefkandi* II, i, p. 23, pl. 12.

19. The periodization suggested here differs from that suggested by Rutter, who saw the latest Mycenaean pottery from the Demeter sanctuary (LH IIIC: five sherds associated with terrace fill) as the equivalent of Attic Submycenaean and immediately antecedent to the transitional Submycenaean/Protogeometric hearth deposit west of the Corinth Museum; Rutter 1979, p. 383. My alternative, which interposes a “Submycenaean” phase between his latest pottery and the hearth deposit, seems to be consistent with recently published evidence from the Argolid; Mountjoy, in her discussion of this material, argues that it is contemporary with the Submycenaean phase of western Attica; see Mountjoy and Hankey 1988, pp. 2–5. For a good review of the problems connected with the Submycenaean phase, see Papadopoulos 1993, pp. 176–181. For an insightful historiographic review of evolving ideas about the nature of the Early Iron Age, see Morris 1997, pp. 96–131.

20. Williams 1970, pp. 16–19, pl. 9. Because the change in the form of the skyphos is so significant in the development of Corinthian ceramics, I prefer to link it with the inception of the Early Geometric phase rather than the end of the Protogeometric.

skyphos from the same deposit (C-38-619a, Fig. 18), which unfortunately lacks its foot, has a reserved handle zone in which the horizontal zigzag is augmented by reserved horizontal bands above and below. On the basis of more abundant evidence at Asine, where low-footed skyphoi with relatively simple zigzag handle zones give way at the beginning of the Protogeometric period to tall-footed examples with more elaborate handle zones with reserved bands above and below the zigzag, I think it is reasonable to suggest that the change from simple to more complex zigzag handle zones may signal the inception of the Protogeometric period at Corinth.¹⁸ For pieces with the simpler handle zone, such as 48 and 49, which I would place between the latest Late Helladic IIIC phase and the inception of the Protogeometric, I have adopted the term “Submycenaean,” but I use it without implications for the nature of the ceramics or the period in which they were produced.¹⁹ In the Corinthia there is not yet enough evidence for the ceramics or other aspects of the culture of the period to indicate whether “Submycenaean” or some other designation might be more appropriate.

Rim and body fragments, such as 51–53 (Figs. 15, 17), which are similar to those of the earliest skyphoi but decorated with a handle zone comprised of a zigzag framed by reserved bands, can be assigned with some assurance to the Protogeometric period. Apparently skyphoi decorated in this way were produced throughout the Protogeometric period at Corinth, for exactly the same decorative pattern continues into the Early Geometric and Middle Geometric I phases (Fig. 25). Generally, the zigzags on Protogeometric and later skyphoi are executed in dilute glaze, but that on 51 is painted with thick glaze in the manner of the earlier Submycenaean skyphoi. If this is, indeed, significant, it would suggest that 51 belongs at the beginning of the Protogeometric series. A few tall conical feet of local fabric, such as 55 and 56 (Fig. 19), might belong to Protogeometric skyphoi of this type, but since they do not join any of the extant body fragments, they might also belong to skyphoi of another type.

In addition to the Protogeometric skyphoi decorated with zigzags, others decorated in the common Attic manner with sets of concentric circles in a light-ground handle zone are attested among the fragments from the Demeter sanctuary. A couple of these, 60 and 61 (Figs. 20, 21), have a fabric that I judge to be Attic. A few others, 62–64 (Figs. 17, 21), have a tan fabric which might also be Attic, but which is not identical to the Attic fabrics that I have observed closely. Still other skyphos fragments with concentric circles, 68 and 69 (Fig. 21), have a fabric that fits within the range of local Corinthian fine wares, thus suggesting that they are local imitations of the Attic type. Although the fragments of these Attic and Atticizing skyphoi are generally too small for precise dating, they are certainly later than the early, experimental stage of the Attic Protogeometric period, and the tall form of the foot fragment 57 (Fig. 19), which is very likely to belong to an Attic import, indicates that some at least of these skyphoi may be assigned to the Late Protogeometric period.

As is indicated by the assemblage of pottery from grave 1968-1 in the area of the later forum of Corinth, the period of transition to the Early Geometric phase saw a change in the form of the local skyphos.²⁰ The new

version, which retained the traditional decoration with zigzag handle zone, was configured with a low ring foot, hemispherical body, and low concave rim. This type, once established, changed little for more than seventy-five years, through the Early Geometric and Middle Geometric I periods. To judge from skyphoi of this type in datable contexts at Corinth, there is no clear distinction between examples from these two periods (see Fig. 25). Accordingly, I have given a general date of “Early Geometric or Middle Geometric I” to most of the fragments in the catalogue (72–78, 84, 85, Figs. 23, 24, 26) as well as in the lot summary. There are, however, a few skyphoi of this variety, such as 79–82 (Figs. 23, 24), whose upper bodies curve in particularly strongly at the top, that seem to be the latest of the series, since skyphoi with comparable profiles, such as C-63-646 (Fig. 25), are so far attested only in a Middle Geometric I context at Corinth.²¹

In the Middle Geometric period, skyphoi imitative of the Attic variety are common in Corinthian deposits, and by the Middle Geometric II phase they apparently supplant the local variety discussed above. From the Demeter sanctuary rims of several of these skyphoi (or less likely kantharoi of related shape) show considerable variety in their profile. In most cases, too little is preserved to determine the decorative scheme or the precise date. Some, such as 90–92 (Figs. 28, 29), may have had solidly glazed bodies and banded rims, like KP 167 from the Potters’ Quarter (Fig. 30). One, 94 (Figs. 28, 29), has a chevron handle zone and banded rim, a common decorative scheme in the Middle Geometric II phase.²²

One particularly tall rim, 95 (Fig. 29), might date to the Late Geometric period, though I have been unable to find a close parallel for it. Another rim, 96 (Fig. 31), which dates to the end of the Late Geometric period or to the Early Protocorinthian period, is the only certainly identifiable piece of Thapsos Class pottery from the sanctuary. Needless to say, this single piece does little to clarify the vexing question of the provenience of the Thapsos Class, though the poor representation of this ware within the 8th-century pottery of the Demeter sanctuary provides further confirmation of its rarity at Corinth.²³

In addition to fragments of full-size skyphoi, the site has produced one fragment of a miniature (roughly half-size) example, 98 (Fig. 33). Its profile and decoration, particularly the triple reserved band on the rim, resemble Late Geometric and Early Protocorinthian skyphoi, although a later date cannot be excluded. With the possible exception of this last piece, the latest skyphos fragment included in this study is 97 (Fig. 32), which seems, on the evidence of its profile and decoration, to belong to the Early, or perhaps Middle, Protocorinthian period.

Protokotylai

Though common in Middle Geometric II deposits elsewhere in Corinth, the protokotyle, a distinctively Corinthian variant of the skyphos with semi-circular body and minimal rim, is firmly attested by only four rim fragments from the Demeter sanctuary. The decoration, where preserved, follows well-attested patterns for such vessels; 99 has a chevron handle zone, while 101 is solidly glazed but for a single reserved band on the inside and outside of the rim (Fig. 34). A few fragments of small low feet, such as 102

21. The context is well 1963-7 at Anaploga (unpublished).

22. See catalogue for comparanda.

23. See note 7 above.

(Fig. 36), might belong to protokotylai, as might some of the many canted horizontal loop handles and small solidly glazed body fragments in the pottery lots.

Kotylai

The successor of the Middle Geometric II protokotyle, the kotyle proper, is represented by two handles decorated with bars, **103** and **104** (Fig. 37), which probably belong to hemispherical kotylai of the Late Geometric or transitional Late Geometric/Early Protocorinthian phase.²⁴ To the same period should be dated one small body fragment, **105** (Fig. 37), which likely, though not certainly, belongs to a kotyle. Its decoration is reminiscent of that of pottery of the so-called Thapsos Class, though I am uncertain that it does actually belong that class. Other pieces, including a small fragment with a small, squat two-legged bird in the handle zone, **106** (Fig. 37), and a half-size kotyle with sigma's in the handle zone, **108** (Fig. 37), are likely to date to the Early Protocorinthian phase, while one small rim fragment, **107** (Fig. 37), which has wire birds in the handle zone, may date to either the Early or Middle Protocorinthian period.

Cups

Among the sherds of the Demeter lots there are several, including **112–120** (Figs. 39, 40), that belong to the common variety of Corinthian one-handled cup, with flat base, ovoid body, and low rim, that first appeared toward the end of the Late Protogeometric period and continued into the Middle Geometric (Fig. 41). In addition to these fragments, there are two small conical feet, **110** and **111** (Fig. 38), that might belong to earlier high-footed cups of the Protogeometric period, but unfortunately no rim or body fragments assignable to such early cups have been identified with certainty.

A considerable number of one-handled cups of both the high-footed Protogeometric type and flat-based Geometric type were found at Isthmia, where they are associated by Morgan with early cult activity in the Sanctuary of Poseidon.²⁵ Two examples of the flat-based variety were found in the Geometric Deposit of the Sanctuary of Hera Akraia at Perachora,²⁶ and a few others of both high-footed and low types were found on the peak of Acrocorinth in the area of the later Sanctuary of Aphrodite.²⁷ Although these findspots might suggest a special appropriateness of this vessel type for early Corinthian cult, the fact that elsewhere in Corinth cups of the same type have been found in both domestic debris and graves indicates that they could be used for all occasions. Their presence in the archaeological record does not, therefore, provide by itself any clear indication of the nature of the site in which they are found.

Kyathoi

The apparent successor of the one-handled cup, the kyathos, is attested by only three handle fragments, including **122** (Fig. 42). Though precise dating of these pieces is not possible, they may be assigned generally to the Late Geometric or Early Protocorinthian period, when this shape was common at Corinth.

24. For the typology and chronology of the Corinthian kotyle, see Neeft 1975, pp. 107–117. His conclusions, much influenced by evidence from the colonies of Magna Graecia, are not all born out by evidence from Corinth; in particular, the absence of examples of hemispherical kotylai of Neeft's type 1 (with chevron handle zone) from well 1978-4, which contained numerous other kotylai related to Neeft's types 3–6, strongly suggests that production of type 1 stopped before that of these other types. For the kotylai from well 1978-4, see Williams 1983, pp. 140–144, figs. 1–3.

25. *Isthmia VIII* (forthcoming).

26. *Perachora I*, p. 60, pl. 11:1, 2.

27. Williams 1986, p. 18, fig. 1:I and J.

Kalathoi

In none of the pottery lots from the Demeter sanctuary that I examined were there any recognizable fragments of EIA kalathoi. The absence of this vessel type is especially interesting in the light of the fact that from the 7th century onward, when the site was certainly devoted to the cult of Demeter and Kore, the miniature kalathos, or kalathiskos, was the most common type of votive.²⁸ The absence of what in later times was a typical votive in the sanctuary might seem at first to provide evidence for the fact that the site did not as yet function as a sanctuary in the Early Iron Age, but this evidence is hardly conclusive, since types of vessels or other objects chosen for offerings might change with time. It is interesting to note, however, that kalathoi are attested in the Geometric Deposit of the Sanctuary of Hera at Perachora and that others are attested, perhaps as early as the Protogeometric period, at the Sanctuary of Poseidon at Isthmia.²⁹

Stand

One final fineware piece from the Demeter sanctuary that remains to be mentioned is 123 (Fig. 43), a hollow, concave stand, such as one might use to support the base of a large vessel. Datable to the end of the Proto-geometric or Early Geometric period by its decoration, this piece is one of only two yet known at Corinth, the other being a more simply decorated example from a Middle Geometric I grave group.³⁰

The preceding summary reveals that most of the fineware shapes common in the Corinthia during the Early Iron Age are attested in the assemblage from the Demeter sanctuary, although not all shapes are attested in all periods. There are, however, a few common shapes that are not attested. As has already been mentioned, kalathoi are lacking. In addition, pyxides of all forms (globular, ovoid, skyphoid, and cylindrical), globular lekythoi, and aryballoi are also entirely absent. The absence of the last two shapes, however, is not surprising, since with few exceptions these have been found at Corinth only in graves.

COARSE WARES

Amphoras or Hydrias

Most numerous of the diagnostic coarseware sherds of the Early Iron Age are the neck and rim fragments of large amphoras or hydrias of common Corinthian types.³¹ Even so, they represent only four vessels. Two of these, 124 and 125 (Figs. 44, 45), are Middle Geometric; the third, 126 (Fig. 46), is probably Late Geometric; and the fourth, 127 (Fig. 47), may be either Late Geometric or Early Protocorinthian. Besides these fragments, there is one Geometric hydria body fragment, 128 (Fig. 48), identifiable by its horizontal handle but not precisely datable, and one Early Geometric or Middle Geometric base fragment, 129 (Fig. 49), that might belong to yet another hydria.

In addition to the full-size examples of coarse amphoras or hydrias there is a remarkable miniature, 130 (Fig. 50), which accurately reproduces, at a much reduced scale, a Type A amphora, or similar hydria, of the Early Protocorinthian period. Although it is tempting to see such a piece

28. See *Corinth* XVIII, i, pp. 19–25.

29. *Perachora* I, pp. 61–62, pls. 13, 14, 123; *Isthmia* VIII (forthcoming).

30. Nichols 1905, pp. 417–418, no. 10, pl. 15; *Corinth* VII, i, p. 18, no. 65, pl. 10.

31. For these types, see Pfaff 1988, pp. 29–31, fig. 22 (amphoras); pp. 31–33, fig. 23 (hydrias).

as a votive miniature, that is by no means certain. Three miniature Type A amphoras of much later date (4th century) have been found in domestic contexts at Corinth, suggesting that this type of vessel had some practical function in daily life.³²

Pithoi

Pottery lots from the Demeter sanctuary that contain other datable Late Mycenaean and EIA sherds contain, as well, some very heavy rim fragments and thick body sherds that must belong to pithoi. Since the fragments are all relatively small, and since the typology of early Corinthian pithoi is not well established, it is difficult to date these pieces independently.³³ That the greatest concentration of pithos sherds appears in the lots that contain preponderantly, or almost exclusively, LH IIIC material suggests that most of the pithoi are Late Mycenaean.³⁴ There are, nonetheless, a few pieces, including **131** and **132** (Fig. 51), on which the decorative bands so closely resemble those of pithos fragments from other Geometric deposits at Corinth that they might date as late as the 8th century.

Pitchers

Two base fragments, **134** and **135** (Fig. 53), have the appropriate size and profile to belong to Early Geometric or Middle Geometric coarse pitchers of the common full-size variety.³⁵ One other smaller pitcher, **133** (Fig. 52), the only complete vase of the Early Iron Age from the Demeter sanctuary, was the sole offering in grave 1972-8 (Fig. 57), discussed below. Though it is difficult to date, comparison with slightly larger pitchers from an Early Geometric grave at Corinth (Fig. 52) suggests that this piece may be roughly contemporary.³⁶

Bowls

Bowls of two different types may be represented among the EIA sherds from the Demeter sanctuary. Two rim fragments with slightly different profiles, **136** and **137** (Fig. 53), apparently belong to deep bowls. Although these bowls do not as yet have parallels from datable contexts at Corinth, their superficial resemblance to deep bowls and skyphoi of the Late Helladic IIIC through the Protogeometric period suggests that they might date toward the beginning of the Early Iron Age, if not earlier.³⁷ Distinct from the deep bowl is another wider, shallower variety, attested by two rim fragments, **138** and **139** (Fig. 53). The close similarity of the profile of these fragments to better preserved and dated pieces in other deposits at Corinth suggests that they belong to a variety of pedestaled bowl attested in Corinthian domestic deposits from the Middle Geometric II to the Early Protocorinthian period.³⁸ Within this chronological range there is no apparent development in the profile of the rims of the bowls; consequently, a closer dating of **138** and **139** is not possible.

Lids

The pottery from the Demeter sanctuary includes two fragmentary disk-shaped lids, **140** and **141** (Fig. 53), of a kind attested in Corinthian

32. These amphoras are cited in the entry for **130** in the catalogue.

33. For Corinthian EIA pithoi, see Pfaff 1988, p. 33.

34. Most of the significant pithos fragments from these lots have already been published: Rutter 1979, p. 369, nos. 71, 72, p. 378, no. 82, pp. 381–382, nos. 115–124, 126, figs. 2, 7, pls. 92, 93.

35. For the development of this shape, see Pfaff 1988, pp. 33–35.

36. Evidence for the date is provided in the catalogue. This piece was previously dated to the Protogeometric or Early Geometric period in Bookidis and Fisher 1974, p. 286.

37. Coarseware deep bowls from other EIA deposits in the Corinthia most often have plain hemispherical forms: CP-1903 and CP-1904 (both LPG, from a child's grave at Vello; *Corinth* VII, i, p. 7, nos. 14, 15, pl. 2), W-18 (EG, from a grave at the northern edge of Ancient Corinth; *Corinth* VII, i, p. 15, no. 50, pl. 8), CP-2223 (MG I, from near a grave at Klenia; Charitonides 1955, p. 127, no. 17, pl. 40). One MG II example, C-75-192 (from grave 1975-3; Williams and Fisher 1976, p. 104, no. 15, pl. 18), has a distinct everted rim.

38. For a full discussion of this type of bowl, see Pfaff 1988, pp. 36–37.

TABLE 1. DISTRIBUTION OF EIA POTTERY SHAPES BY PERIOD AND CONTEXT*

Shapes	PG	PG	PG	EG	EG	EG	EG	MG I	MG I	MG I	MG I
	Dem.	Dom.	Fun.	Dem.	Dom.	Fun.	Per.	Dem.	Dom.	Fun.	Per.
FINE WARES:											
Amphora	-	X	-	?	-	X	-	?	X	X	-
Oinochoe	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	?	-	X	-
Conical oinochoe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
Aryballos	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-
Glob. lekythos	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
Krater	?	X	-	X	-	X	-	?	X	-	-
Skyphos	X	X	-	X	-	X	-	X	X	X	-
Kantharos	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Protokotyle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kotyle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cup	X	X	X	X	-	X	?	X	X	-	?
Kyathos	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kalathos	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
Pyxis	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
COARSE WARES:											
Amphora	?	X	-	-	-	-	-	?	X	X	-
Hydria	-	?	-	?	-	X	-	?	X	X	-
Amphoroid jar	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	X	-
Pithos	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	?	X	-	-
Pitcher	-	X	X	?	-	X	-	?	X	X	-
Aryballos	-	?	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-
Krater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pedestaled bowl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basket bowl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deep bowl	?	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-
Basin	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-
Ladle	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COOKING WARES:											
Chytra	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-

*Dem. = Demeter sanctuary, Dom. = domestic contexts, Fun. = funerary contexts, Per. = Perachora

This chart is compiled from data provided by the following deposits.

PG domestic deposits: South Stoa deposit (Broneer 1951, p. 293, pl. 89); hearth deposit west of the museum of Ancient Corinth (*Corinth* VII, i, pp. 2-5, pl. 1); well 1972-7 (unpublished); Sacred Spring deposit (Williams and Fisher 1971, pp. 24-25, pl. 6).

PG graves: grave 1933-204 (*Corinth* VII, i, p. 9, pl. 2); grave at Vello

(*Corinth* VII, i, pp. 6-8, pls. 1, 2); grave 1972-5 (Williams and Fisher 1973, pp. 4-6, pl. 2).

EG domestic: none.

EG graves: grave group(s) at northern edge of Ancient Corinth (*Corinth* VII, i, pp. 10-15, pls. 2-9); grave 1940-5 (Weinberg 1948, pp. 204-206, pls. 71, 72); grave at Mavrospeleias (Lawrence 1964, pp. 89-91, pl. 17); grave 1968-1 (Williams

1970, pp. 16-20, pls. 8, 9); grave 1970-9 (unpublished); grave 1973-6 (Williams and Fisher 1974, p. 24, note 21).

MG I domestic: well 1963-7 at Anaploga (unpublished).

MG I graves: grave 1899-7 (*Corinth* VII, i, pp. 16-19, pl. 9); grave at Klenia (Charitonides 1955); three graves at Athikia (Charitonides 1957, pp. 169-171, pl. 65; Lawrence 1964, pp. 91-93,

<i>MG II</i> <i>Dem.</i>	<i>MG II</i> <i>Dom.</i>	<i>MG II</i> <i>Fun.</i>	<i>MG II</i> <i>Per.</i>	<i>LG</i> <i>Dem.</i>	<i>LG</i> <i>Dom.</i>	<i>LG</i> <i>Fun.</i>	<i>LG</i> <i>Per.</i>	<i>EPC</i> <i>Dem.</i>	<i>EPC</i> <i>Dom.</i>	<i>EPC</i> <i>Fun.</i>	<i>EPC</i> <i>Per.</i>
?	X	X	-	?	X	-	-	-	X	-	-
X	X	X	X	?	X	-	-	?	X	-	X
?	X	X	X	?	X	-	?	X	X	-	X
-	X	X	-	-	-	?	-	-	X	X	X
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
?	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	?	X	-	?
X	X	X	X	?	X	-	-	?	X	-	X
?	X	X	?	-	X	-	?	-	-	-	-
X	X	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	?	X	X	X	X	X	-	X
?	X	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	X	-	-	?	X	-	X	?	X	-	X
-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
-	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	X	-	?
?	X	-	-	?	X	-	-	X	X	-	-
?	X	X	-	?	X	-	-	-	X	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	X	-	-
?	X	-	-	?	X	-	-	?	X	-	-
-	X	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-
-	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	X	-	X
?	X	-	-	?	X	-	-	?	X	-	-
-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-
-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-
?	X	-	-	?	X	-	-	?	X	-	-
-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-
-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-

pl. 17); grave 1969-31 (Williams 1970, p. 16, pl. 7).

MG II domestic: well 1950-3 (Broner 1951, pp. 293-294, pl. 89); well 1975-3 (Williams and Fisher 1976, pp. 100-104); well 1981-6 (Pfaff 1988, pp. 21-80, pls. 27-32).

MG II graves: graves 14-18, 20-22 of North Cemetery (*Corinth XIII*, pp. 22-29, pls. 6-8); graves I, III, V of the Potters' Quarter (*Corinth XV*, iii, pp.

13-21, pls. 1-3); graves 1937-2 and 3 (*Corinth VII*, i, pp. 25-29, pls. 12, 13).

LG domestic: well 1968-1; well 1972-2; well 1972-4; bothros at Early House; museum pithos deposit (all unpublished).

LG graves: grave II (1931-95) in Potters' Quarter (*Corinth XV*, iii, pp. 13, 15-16, pl. 1); grave 40 of North Cemetery (*Corinth XIII*, p. 33, pl. 9).

EPC domestic: well 1940-5

(Weinberg 1948, pp. 208-214, pls. 72-76); well 1948-1 (Weinberg 1949, pp. 153-154, pls. 19, 20); well 1978-4 (Williams 1983, pp. 140-153, figs. 2-7).

EPC graves: grave 1933-13 (*Corinth VII*, i, pp. 34-35, pl. 15); grave 47 of North Cemetery (*Corinth XIII*, pp. 35-36, pl. 9); grave 1969-19 (unpublished).

domestic deposits as early as the Middle Geometric I period and as late as the Early Protocorinthian. The pieces from the Demeter sanctuary are likely to fall within that chronological range, but where exactly cannot be determined. These pieces, like other similar lids at Corinth, preserve traces of blackening from fire or smoke, suggestive of their use in cooking. This is, so far as I have been able to determine, the only positive evidence for cooking on the site in the Early Iron Age.

As the preceding summary of coarseware shapes indicates, most common types of vessels are attested in low numbers. Some, however, are not attested at all: the aryballos/globular jug,³⁹ the krater,⁴⁰ and the basket bowl.⁴¹ The absence of the last two shapes is particularly decisive, because they are so easy to identify; any small rim fragment of the krater and any fragment whatsoever of the bowl would be immediately recognizable. It may be significant that these two shapes are most abundantly attested in Corinthian deposits dating to the Middle Geometric II period, a period not particularly well represented by the fine wares from the Demeter sanctuary. The absence of the coarse aryballos/globular jug is not surprising, since this shape, like its fineware counterpart, is generally associated with graves.

The relative number of coarseware to fineware vessels seems rather small by the standards of domestic (well) deposits at Corinth, but this should not be overemphasized. The difficulty of identifying small fragments of EIA coarseware vessels in mixed contexts is likely to have contributed to the underrepresentation of these vessels in the catalogue. The criteria for saving pottery from the excavations is also likely to have affected the relative proportions; whereas every recognizable fineware sherd of the Early Iron Age was saved, regardless of whether the remainder of the context pottery was saved or discarded, coarseware sherds, apart from those in saved lots, were discarded.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SHAPES REPRESENTED

From the range of shapes represented in the EIA ceramic assemblage from the Demeter sanctuary, we might hope to clarify the nature of activity at the site from the 11th through the 8th century, in order to determine whether during part or all of that period the site was used for ordinary habitation, as apparently it was in the Late Helladic IIIC period, or for the cult of Demeter and Kore, as it was from the 7th century onward. The difficulty in realizing this hope is that the EIA ceramics of the Corinthia do not seem to be highly specialized according to function. Most of the same kinds of vases appear in domestic, funerary, and religious contexts, as is evident in Table 1, which compares the types of vessels attested for each period from the Demeter sanctuary with those from domestic deposits and graves at Corinth and with those from the Sanctuary of Hera at Perachora.⁴²

As this table shows, only grave assemblages are distinctive, because of the prevalence within them of small closed vessels—particularly the Protogeometric globular lekythos and its Geometric successor, the aryballos—which are not attested at all or very rarely in other contexts. Between the assemblage from the Demeter sanctuary and domestic

39. By “aryballos/globular jug,” I mean pieces such as *Corinth* VII, i, p. 7, nos. 16–18, pl. 2.

40. For this shape, see Pfaff 1988, pp. 35–36, figs. 31, 32.

41. For this shape, see Pfaff 1988, pp. 37–38, fig. 37, pl. 31.

42. I believe with Humfry Payne and others that the Heraion at Perachora was already under Corinthian control in the Geometric period. Agreeing, furthermore, with J. B. Salmon that Payne overemphasized the number and significance of Argive Geometric sherds, I consider the finds from Perachora to be representative of a normal Corinthian Geometric sanctuary assemblage. On the question of Corinthian involvement in the Sanctuary of Hera at Perachora and the Corinthian origin of the Geometric pottery, see Salmon 1972, pp. 178–204.

assemblages at Corinth there is no obvious difference for any period for which there is evidence to compare, except for the apparent absence of cooking-ware chytras and coarseware kraters from the Demeter sanctuary. There is, likewise, no obvious discrepancy between the Middle Geometric II–Late Geometric pottery from the Demeter sanctuary and that of the corresponding periods represented at the Heraion of Perachora.

In addition, it is clear from Morgan's forthcoming study of the EIA pottery at Isthmia that the range of shapes she associates there with the earliest phases of the Sanctuary of Poseidon (from the end of the Submycenaean or Early Protogeometric period) is likewise consistent with the range of shapes from the site of the Demeter sanctuary.⁴³

Of the pottery from the Demeter sanctuary presented in this study the only pieces that might seem to have been specifically created as votives are the miniature skyphos (98), kotyle (108), and amphora or hydria (130), all of which may date to the late 8th century. Since, however, these pieces are not so small as to be nonfunctional simulacra, their function as devotional offerings cannot be proved. Indeed, as noted above, the miniature amphora or hydria may have served a practical domestic function, while the small drinking vessels may have been intended for the daily use of a child. Although the absence of clearly identifiable votives from the EIA pottery of the Demeter sanctuary denies immediate confirmation of the ritual function of both the pottery and the site, I hasten to add that it does not by any means exclude the possibility of a ritual function. As is immediately clear from the publication of finds from the Geometric Deposit of the Heraion at Perachora, pottery of special votive types was very rare in the Corinthia before the 7th century. Indeed the only obvious votive vessel of the 8th century at Perachora is a fragmentary tripod caldron, painted with decoration evocative of that on more expensive bronze specimens.⁴⁴

CHRONOLOGICAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE POTTERY

Because so very little of the EIA pottery from the site of the Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore is well enough preserved to be assigned to specific phases, it is impossible to give a precise accounting of the distribution of sherds by period. I will offer here only a few general observations, freely admitting that even these might distort reality by reason of the fact that within a collection of small sherds such as this site has yielded, the shapes and decorative schemes of certain periods might be more easily identifiable than those of others.

Within the Early Iron Age it would appear that the greatest concentration of pottery on the site belongs to the Early Geometric and Middle Geometric I periods (ca. 875 to 800).⁴⁵ Within these periods, the most common vessel type is the local low-footed skyphos decorated with a horizontal zigzag framed above and below by horizontal reserved bands. Unfortunately, because it is not possible to distinguish clearly between Early Geometric and Middle Geometric I skyphoi, it is impossible to determine the relative percentage of Early Geometric to Middle Geometric I pottery from the site and thus to determine whether the numbers increase or decrease from one phase to the next, or whether they remain constant.

Pottery of the previous Protogeometric period, from roughly the sec-

43. *Isthmia* VIII (forthcoming).

44. *Perachora* I, p. 55, pls. 14:6, 124:1.

45. This chronology follows the scheme given in *GGR*, p. 330.

ond half of the 11th century to the beginning of the 9th,⁴⁶ appears to be the next most abundant on the site. The tall-footed skyphos is the most common shape, attested in both the local dark-ground variety with the banded zigzag handle zone and the light-ground Attic variety with concentric circles. As yet too little is known about the development of Corinthian Protogeometric pottery, and the sherds from the Demeter sanctuary are too small, to allow an accurate assessment of the relative number of fragments assignable to each of the Protogeometric subphases. It is worth noting, here, that all the recognizably Attic pieces—oinochoai, 3–5, 16, and skyphoi, 57, 60, 61—date to the Protogeometric period. In her study of the EIA pottery from Isthmia, Morgan links the appearance of contemporary Attic or Attic-like pottery on that site to the participation in the Sanctuary of Poseidon of people from beyond the Isthmus,⁴⁷ but the increasing evidence of Attic Protogeometric pottery at Corinth⁴⁸ suggests rather that Attic vases were common items of trade at this time.

The remaining periods—Submycenaean, Middle Geometric II, Late Geometric, and Early Protocorinthian—are clearly less well represented in the ceramic record of the Demeter sanctuary, but a precise statistical ranking among them is not feasible, since too few pieces are precisely datable. The numbers of sherds from these periods, though not abundant, seem, nonetheless, sufficient to confirm a sustained human presence on the site during these periods. For the Middle Geometric II through the Early Protocorinthian periods, the occupation of the site is further substantiated by the presence of fine large kraters, 38–44, which can hardly have been left by occasional passersby. For those periods less well represented by ceramic finds, as for those better represented, the most prevalent types of vases are varieties of drinking vessels: skyphoi of the earliest type in the Submycenaean, skyphoi of Attic type and protokotylai in the Middle Geometric II, and kotylai in the Late Geometric and Early Protocorinthian periods.

The pottery presented here seems to represent all phases of the Early Iron Age so far attested in the Corinthia. There is, moreover, no obvious gap between the earliest Iron Age material and the latest Mycenaean or between the latest Iron Age material and the earliest Orientalizing. On the basis of this apparently unbroken pottery sequence, it might then seem reasonable to conclude that the occupation of the site was continuous from Late Helladic times right through to the Orientalizing period. In reality, however, the pottery sequence for the period in question might conceal a gap of some twenty to forty years, during which the site was abandoned. It might be possible, for example, that none of the Early Geometric material dates to the last twenty years of that period and that none of the Middle Geometric I material dates to the first ten years of that period; consequently, despite the abundant remains of both Early Geometric and Middle Geometric I pottery, suggestive of continuity from one period to the next, there might be a gap of thirty years from ca. 850 to 820 B.C. The difficulty of confirming the continuity of occupation on a site from archaeological evidence alone is, perhaps, self-evident, but it deserves special attention here because of its relevance to the important question of the use of the site, which is taken up in the sections after the catalogue.

46. The absolute chronology of this period is very uncertain; see *PGP*, pp. 291–295; *GGB*, pp. 327–328, 330; Mountjoy and Hankey 1988, p. 27.

47. *Isthmia* VIII (forthcoming).

48. Attic imports are especially abundant in unpublished Protogeometric deposits from near the site of the Sacred Spring (lots 6406 and 6407).

CATALOGUE

The pottery presented in the catalogue is divided first by type of ware and then by shape. To the extent that is possible, examples of each shape are arranged chronologically from earliest to latest. Pieces in the catalogue that have been inventoried in the Corinth Museum bear an inventory number; for example, 62 has the inventory number C-71-304, indicating that it was the 304th ceramic vessel inventoried in 1971. Pieces that have not been inventoried have been assigned a number according to the pottery lots from which they derive; for example, 1 is identified as lot 72-122:16, indicating that it is the sixteenth numbered sherd from lot 72-122.⁴⁹ All measurements in the catalogue are in meters. The abbreviations employed here and in the lot summary are as follows:

- A = Archaic
- Diam. = diameter
- dim. = dimension
- EG = Early Geometric (ca. 900/875–ca. 850/825)⁵⁰
- EPC = Early Protocorinthian (ca. 720–690)
- EPG = Early Protoegeometric (ca. 1050/1025–980)
- est. = estimated
- G = Geometric (ca. 900/875–720)
- H. = height
- L. = length
- LG = Late Geometric (ca. 750–720)
- LH = Late Helladic
- LPG = Late Protoegeometric (ca. 960–900/875)
- max. = maximum
- MG I = Middle Geometric I (ca. 825–800)
- MG II = Middle Geometric II (ca. 800–750)
- MPC = Middle Protocorinthian (ca. 690–650)
- MPG = Middle Protoegeometric (ca. 980–960)
- p. = preserved
- PG = Protoegeometric (ca. 1050/1025–900/875)
- SM = Submycenaean (ca. 1125/1075–1050/1025)
- Th. = thickness
- W. = width

49. Before 1972, pottery lots at Corinth were numbered sequentially within a single series, but from 1972 lots were numbered sequentially by year; lot 72-122, for example, is the 122nd lot for the year 1972.

50. The absolute dates of periods provided here are intended only as rough approximations. For general discussions of Iron Age ceramic chronology, see *PGP*, pp. 291–295; *GGP*, pp. 302–331; Snodgrass 1971, pp. 106–125, 134–135; and Amyx 1988, II, pp. 397–434.

The colors of fabrics and glazes are identified by the numerical notations of the Munsell Soil Color Charts (Baltimore 1975). The size designations for inclusions within the fabrics are as follows: very large = over 2.0 mm, large = 1.0–2.0 mm, medium = 0.5–1.0 mm, small = 0.2–0.5 mm, very small = less than 0.2 mm, minute = smallest visible (used for unmeasurable sparkling inclusions). Pieces are assumed to be of local, Corinthian, origin unless noted otherwise.

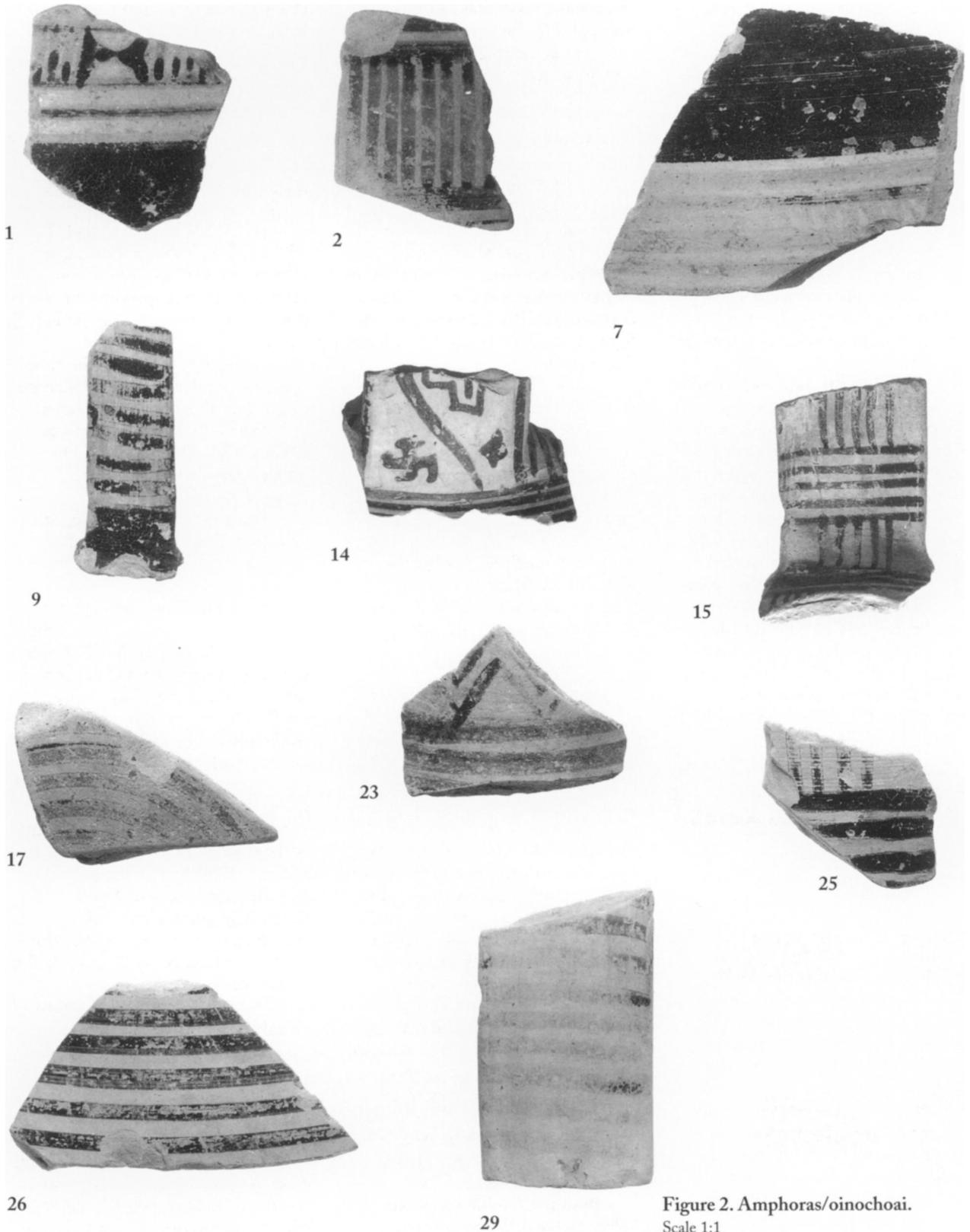


Figure 2. Amphoras/oinochoai.
Scale 1:1

FINE PAINTED WARES

1 Amphora(?), body fragment

Fig. 2

Lot 72-122:16. P.H. 0.039, Th. of wall 0.005. Single fragment, broken all around, preserving small portion of upper body. Clay: yellowish buff (10YR 8/3) with very small black and brown inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: brown (5YR 3/3 to 5YR 3/1) and cracked where thick, light brown (5YR 6/6) where dilute.

Convex upper body of large closed vessel, most probably an amphora, sloping inward to shoulder (missing).

Preserved decoration on exterior consists of (from bottom to top): solidly glazed area, two horizontal reserved bands, narrow horizontal zone filled with double ax and vertical bars, and horizontal reserved band. Originally there were probably two horizontal reserved bands above the double ax zone. Interior reserved.

A decorative zone with double axes alternating with vertical bars appears on two other small body sherds of large closed vessels from Corinth: C-35-34 (MG, from grave 1935-25 in Forum West area; unpublished) and C-82-184a (MG II,

from well 1981-6; Pfaff 1988, p. 42, no. 4, pl. 27). Similar zones are common on Attic MG I and II amphoras; see *GGP* pls. 3:a, d, l, 4:a. MG

2 Amphora(?), body fragment

Fig. 2

Lot 2163:2. Max. dim. 0.046, Th. of wall 0.004-0.005. Single fragment broken all around. Clay: tan (7.5YR 7/4) with small reddish brown inclusions, very small white inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: dark brown (5YR 3/2) where thick, light brown (5YR 6/3 to 6/6) where dilute; worn.

Convex body of large closed vessel, most probably an amphora.

Preserved decoration on exterior consists of horizontal reserved band above and below horizontal zone filled with vertical glazed bands. Originally there were probably double axes at intervals in the horizontal zone (as on the preceding piece) or X's, as on T 2795 (MG II amphora from North Cemetery; *Corinth* XIII, p. 39, no. S-8, pl. 10). Interior reserved.

MG

3 Attic oinochoe, rim fragment

Fig. 3

Lot 72-122:33. P.H. 0.019, W. of handle 0.046, Th. of handle 0.018. Single fragment preserving small portion of rim and very small portion of upper neck. Scar of upper handle attachment on exterior of rim. Clay: light orangish tan (between 5YR 8/4 and 7/6) with large to small reddish brown inclusions, many very small to minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: very dark gray (7.5YR 3/0) to reddish brown (2.5YR 5/6); very worn on exterior.

Flaring upper neck of oinochoe rising to rounded, outward-thickened rim. Vertical handle, oval in section, attached directly to outside of rim.

Exterior of rim solidly glazed; preserved portion of neck reserved. Upper 0.013 m of interior glazed; remainder of interior reserved.

This piece and the two that follow probably belong to Attic Protogeometric trefoil oinochoai of Desborough's Class I, which is

characterized by a light-ground shoulder and neck (*PGP*, pp. 48-51, pl. 7).

PG

4 Attic oinochoe, rim fragment

Fig. 3

Lot 6940:8. P.H. 0.018. Two joining fragments preserving small portion of rim and very small portion of upper neck. Clay: tan (7.5YR 7/4) with one very large and numerous medium to small reddish brown inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: very dark gray (5YR 3/1); worn.

Flaring upper neck of oinochoe rising to rounded, outward-thickened rim with slightly hollowed interior.

Exterior of rim glazed; rest of exterior reserved. Upper 0.015 m interior glazed; rest of interior reserved.

This piece probably belongs to an oinochoe of the same class as 3.

PG

5 Attic oinochoe, rim fragment

Fig. 3

Lot 6936:17. P.H. 0.037. Single fragment preserving small portion of top of neck and rim. Clay: yellowish tan (7.5YR 7/6) with large to small reddish brown inclusions, many minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: dark brown (7.5YR 4/2); cracked and worn.

Neck of oinochoe with rounded, outward-thickened rim, similar to 3 and 4.

Preserved portion of neck reserved. Exterior of rim solidly glazed; rest of exterior reserved. Upper 0.007 m of interior solidly glazed; rest of interior reserved.

This piece probably belongs to an oinochoe of the same class as 3.

PG

6 Oinochoe, body/shoulder fragment

Fig. 4

Lot 6936:5. P.H. 0.048, max. Diam. ca. 0.12. Two joining fragments preserving small portion of upper body and shoulder. Clay: buff (7.5YR 8/4) with small to very small white, brown, and black inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: brown (5YR 4/3)

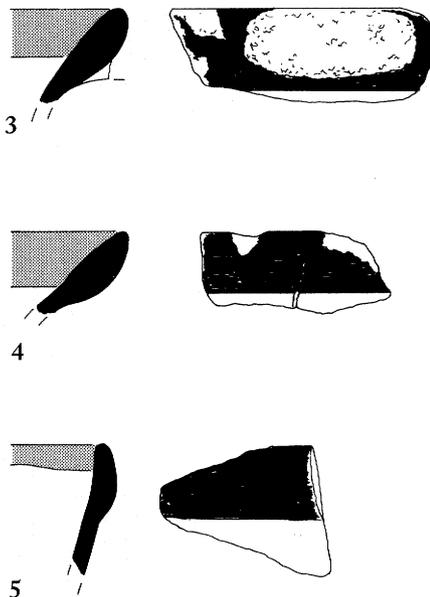


Figure 3. Attic Protogeometric oinochoai. Scale 1:2

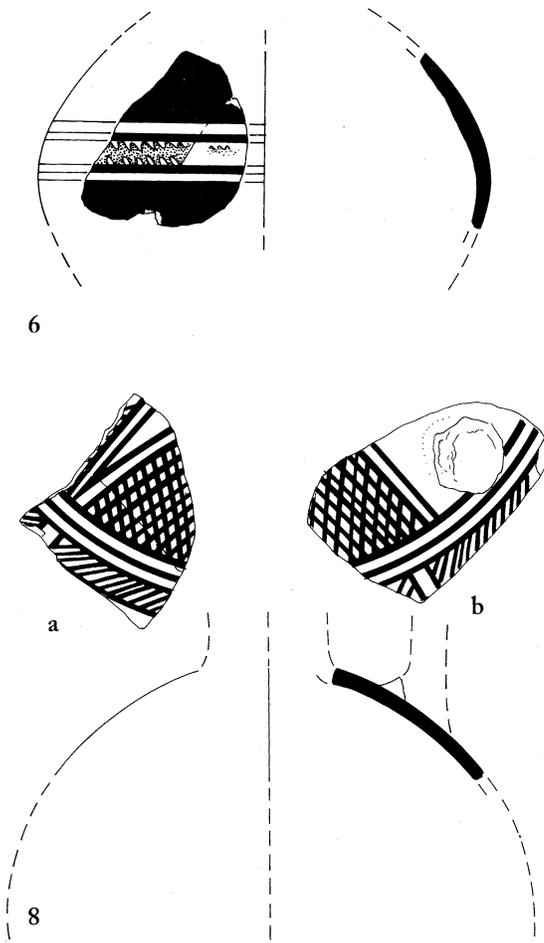


Figure 4. Oinochoai. Scale 1:2

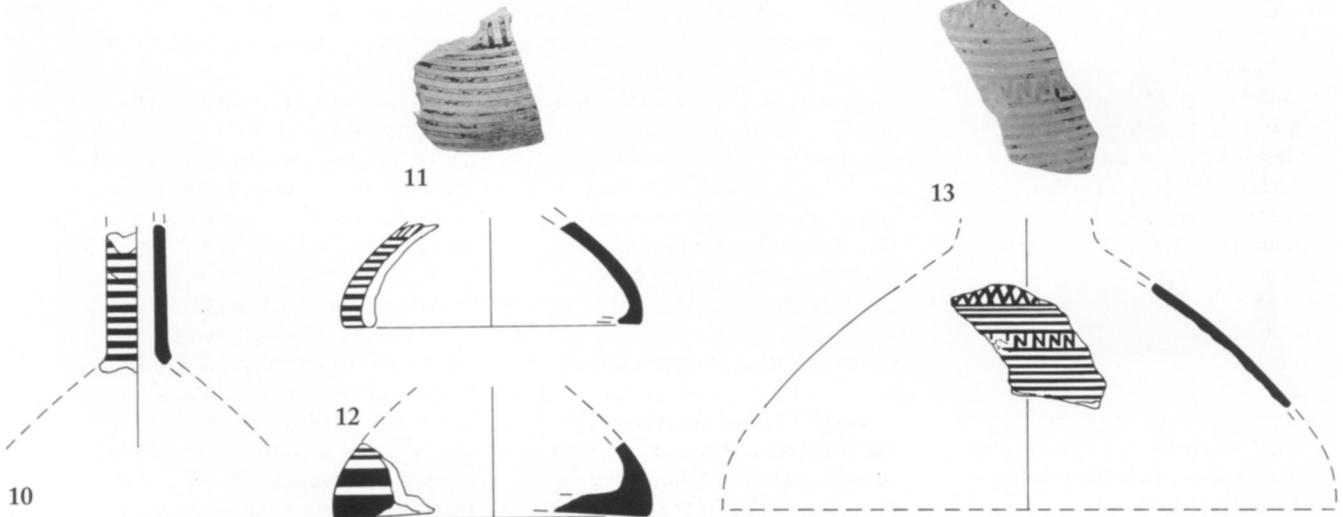


Figure 5. Conical oinochoai. Scale 1:2

where thick, light brown (5YR 6/6) where dilute.

Convex body and shoulder of oinochoe roughly two-thirds the scale of full-sized PG and EG examples, such as W-20 (*Corinth VII*, i, p. 10, no. 22, pl. 2). The profile is ovoid tending toward biconical, which suggests that this is relatively early in the series of Corinthian PG and EG oinochoai.

Dark-ground exterior ornamented with decorative zone at base of shoulder consisting of two horizontal reserved bands framing central reserved band filled with zigzag executed in dilute glaze. Interior reserved.

Closest parallel for size, shape, and decoration: C-72-96 (LPG, from grave 1972-5; Williams and Fisher 1973, p. 5, no. 5, pl. 2). Probably LPG

7 Oinochoe, shoulder fragment

Fig. 2

Lot 72-122:15. P.H. 0.044, est. Diam. at center of shoulder zone ca. 0.20. Single fragment, broken all around, preserving small portion of shoulder. Clay: yellowish buff (10YR 8/3) with very small brown and white inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: dark gray (10YR 4/1) and crackled where thick, tan (7.5YR 7/4) where dilute.

Convex shoulder of full-size oinochoe similar to W-20 (EG, from grave at northern edge of Ancient

Corinth; *Corinth VII*, i, p. 10, no. 22, pl. 2).

Dark-ground exterior with decorative zone at base of shoulder similar to that of 6, but with pairs of horizontal reserved bands framing the zigzag zone.

EG

8 Oinochoe, shoulder fragments

Fig. 4

C-71-306a (lot 6937). Max. dim. 0.060. Two joining fragments preserving small portion of shoulder. C-71-306b (lot 6937). Max. dim. 0.062. Single fragment, broken all around, preserving small portion of shoulder and lower handle root. C-71-306c (lot 6937). Max. dim. 0.038. Single fragment, broken all around, preserving very small portion of shoulder. Clay: grayish buff (10YR 8/2) with very small white and black inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: dark gray (10YR 4/1); very worn.

Convex shoulder of a narrow-necked oinochoe similar to, but smaller than, T 2455 (MG II, from grave 17 of North Cemetery; *Corinth VII*, i, p. 24, no. 17-1, pl. 7; *GGP*, pl. 18:a).

Decoration on shoulder consists of upright crosshatched triangles above two horizontal reserved bands. Fragments a and b preserve traces of a hatched meander below the horizontal reserved bands. Interior reserved.

The crosshatched triangles on the

shoulder are paralleled on T 2455, but the addition of a meander below them is otherwise unattested at Corinth.

MG II

9 Small oinochoe, handle fragment
Fig. 2

Lot 6941:4. W. of handle 0.015, Th. of handle 0.008. Single fragment preserving lower half of handle, broken at lower attachment. Clay: grayish buff (10YR 8/2) with very small black inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: dark gray (10YR 4/1); cracked and flaking.

Vertical strap handle, roughly oval in section. The size and shape of the handle would be appropriate for either a small oinochoe with squat, rounded body, such as C-58-5 (MG I, from grave 1958-1 at Athikia),⁵¹ or a conical oinochoe, such as T 2456 (MG II, from grave 17 of North Cemetery; *Corinth* XIII, p. 25, no. 17-2, pl. 7).

Base of handle solidly glazed. Outside of handle decorated with narrowly spaced horizontal bands; inside reserved. The fact that the base of the handle is glazed all around suggests that the shoulder of the vessel had a dark ground, like W-3 (EG, from grave at northern edge of Ancient Corinth; *Corinth* VII, i, p. 15, no. 48, pl. 8) and C-58-5 (MG I, from grave 1958-1; cited above), rather than a banded body like KP 168 (MG II, from grave V of Potters' Quarter; *Corinth* XV, iii, p. 19, no. 23, pl. 2).

MG

10 Conical oinochoe, neck fragment
Fig. 5

Lot 2202:2. P.H. 0.039, Diam. of neck 0.016-0.017. Two joining fragments preserving most of neck, broken below at attachment to shoulder. Clay: buff (7.5YR 8/4) with very small brown and black inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze almost entirely worn away.

Very small cylindrical neck with almost no taper.

Decoration on exterior consists of ten narrow horizontal glazed bands.

This is the only neck fragment of a conical oinochoe from the sanctuary that might be earlier than EPC.

Parallels for shape and decoration: T 2239 (MG II, from grave 20 of North Cemetery; *Corinth* XIII, p. 28, no. 20-1, pl. 6), and KP 163-165 and KP 169 (MG II, from grave V of Potters' Quarter; *Corinth* XV, iii, p. 18, nos. 18-21, pl. 2).

MG II or LG(?)

11 Conical oinochoe, base fragment
Fig. 5

Lot 2161:3. P.H. 0.028, est. Diam. of base 0.08. Single fragment preserving small portion of base and body. Clay: yellowish buff (10YR 8/4) with very small brown and black inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: brown (5YR 4/3); worn.

Convex conical body rising from flat base.

Base reserved. Lower body decorated with eleven narrow horizontal glazed bands; shoulder decorated with vertical bands.

Because of the rounded profile of the body, this piece should probably not date later than the 8th century B.C. EPC(?)

12 Conical oinochoe, base fragment
Fig. 5

Lot 1967:1. P.H. 0.020, est. Diam. of base 0.085. Single fragment preserving small portion of base and lower body. Clay: yellowish buff (10YR 8/3) with very small black and brown inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: dark gray (5YR 4/1) where thick, tan (7.5YR 7/4) where dilute.

Shape similar to preceding.

Base reserved. Lower body decorated with two wide horizontal glazed bands below at least two narrow horizontal glazed bands.

EPC(?)

13 Oinochoe, shoulder fragment
Fig. 5

Lot 2161:2. Max. dim. 0.058. Single fragment, broken all around, preserving portion of shoulder. Clay: yellowish buff (10YR 8/3) with very

small white and brown inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: brown (5YR 4/3); very worn.

Convex inward-sloping shoulder of an oinochoe, probably a large conical oinochoe similar to KP 985 (LG, from Potters' Quarter; *Corinth* XV, iii, p. 31, no. 94, pl. 6).

Preserved decoration on exterior consists of (from bottom to top): eight narrow horizontal glazed bands, narrow horizontal zone filled with N's, five horizontal glazed bands, and horizontal lozenge chain(?).

Parallel for N-motif: CP-2995 (unpublished EPC[?] pyxis from unknown provenience at Corinth) and *Perachora* I, pl. 14:1 (LG or EPC conical oinochoe from the Sanctuary of Hera Akraia).

EPC(?)

14 Oinochoe, handle fragment
Fig. 2

C-62-345 (lot 1982). W. of handle 0.029, Th. of handle 0.010. Single fragment preserving lower portion of handle and very small portion of attached body. Clay: grayish buff (10YR 8/2) with few very small gray inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: grayish brown (7.5YR 4/2) to yellowish brown (7.5YR 5/6).

Cited: *Corinth* XVIII, i, p. 17, note 24.

Vertical strap handle with rounded edges rising vertically from inward-sloping shoulder. This almost certainly belongs to a large conical oinochoe similar to KP 985 (EPC, from Potters' Quarter; *Corinth* XV, iii, p. 53, no. 219, pl. 11).

Exterior of body below handle decorated with four narrow horizontal glazed bands. Slight remains of two vertical bands to right of handle, one to left. Pairs of glazed bands along edges of handle. Wavy band flanked by swastika, diamond, and outlined cross(?) on outside of handle.

A similar combination of wave and swastika appears on KP 1245, an EPC amphora from the Potters' Quarter (*Corinth* XV, iii, p. 53, no. 224, pl. 12). An outlined cross of more complex form appears on KP 1137b, an EPC conical oinochoe also from

51. This oinochoe belongs to the grave group published in Lawrence 1964, pp. 91-93, but was omitted from the publication.

the Potters' Quarter (*Corinth XV*, iii, p. 48, no. 187b, pl. 10).

EPC

15 Oinochoe, handle fragment

Fig. 2

C-62-346 (lot 1982). W. of handle 0.026, Th. of handle 0.007. Single fragment preserving lower portion of handle and very small portion of attached body. Clay: yellowish buff (10YR 8/4), orangish on interior (between 5YR 8/4 and 7.5YR 8/6), with small white inclusions, very small black and brown inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: brown (5YR 4/3).

Cited: Corinth XVIII, i, p. 17, note 24.

Vertical strap handle similar to the preceding.

Exterior of body below handle decorated with three narrow horizontal glazed bands above horizontal zone filled with sigma's. Exterior of handle decorated with alternating groups of horizontal and vertical glazed bands.

A similarly decorated handle appears on KP 1814, an EPC oinochoe from the Potters' Quarter that has curvilinear motifs on its body (*Corinth XV*, iii, p. 53, no. 219, pl. 11).

EPC

16 Attic oinochoe or amphora, shoulder fragment

Fig. 6

Lot 72-100:1. Max. dim. 0.049, Th. of wall 0.004. Single fragment, broken all around, preserving small portion of shoulder. Clay: tan (7.5YR 7/6) with medium to small reddish

brown inclusions, many minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: dull brown (5YR 5/4) to orangish red (2.5YR 5/8); worn. Attic.

Slightly convex shoulder of medium-sized closed vessel, probably oinochoe or amphora.

Preserved decoration on exterior consists of one set of six compass-drawn concentric arcs above solidly glazed core. Interior reserved.

Probably the original shoulder decoration consisted of sets of concentric semicircles, with solid semicircular or hourglass centers, within a reserved field, as on Kerameikos 2008 and 2091 (both Attic LPG oinochoai; *Kerameikos IV*, pp. 40–41, pls. 5, 13; *PGP*, pls. 2, 7).

PG

17 Attic(?) oinochoe or amphora, shoulder fragment

Fig. 2

Lot 72-122:22. Max. dim. 0.047, Th. of wall 0.004. Single fragment, broken all around, preserving small portion of shoulder. Clay: tan (7.5YR 7/4) with medium to small brown inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: dark brown (5YR 3/2); worn. Probably Attic.

Slightly convex shoulder of medium-sized closed vessel, probably oinochoe or amphora.

Exterior preserves portion of one set of five compass-drawn concentric arcs (probably half-circles originally). Interior reserved.

See preceding entry for comparanda.

PG

18 Oinochoe or amphora, shoulder fragment

Fig. 6

Lot 72-100:5. Max. dim. 0.056, Th. of wall 0.006–0.008. Single fragment, broken all around, preserving small portion of shoulder. Clay: tannish buff (between 5YR 8/4 and 7/6) with numerous medium to very small brown and gray inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: orangish brown (2.5YR 5/8); worn.

Convex inward-sloping shoulder of medium-sized closed vessel, probably oinochoe or amphora.

Preserved portion of shoulder decorated with what appears to be a crosshatched zone, at least 0.024 m high. Preserved area below shoulder zone solidly glazed. For related shoulder decoration, see the following.

PG(?)

19 Oinochoe or amphora, shoulder/neck fragment

Fig. 6

C-71-303 (lot 6935). Max. dim. 0.085, Th. of wall 0.008, est. Diam. of neck 0.10. Single fragment, broken all around, preserving small portion of shoulder and bottom of neck. Clay: orangish tan (5YR 7/6), gray (7.5YR 6/4) at exterior surface, with many small to very small brown inclusions, few very small white inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions; not typical Corinthian. Glaze: dark gray (5YR 3/1).

Convex shoulder of medium-sized closed vessel, probably oinochoe or amphora, curving up to neck.

Preserved portion of shoulder decorated with cross-hatching; exterior of neck solidly glazed. Interior reserved.

For similar shoulder decoration, see the preceding.

PG(?)

20 Oinochoe or small amphora, foot fragment

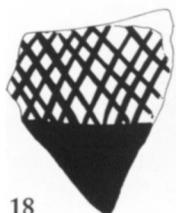
Fig. 7

Lot 72-100:2. P.H. 0.054, est. Diam. of foot 0.075. Two joining fragments preserving nearly half of foot and portion of lower body. Clay: yellowish buff (10YR 8/4), pinkish buff (7.5YR 8/4) at interior surface,

Figure 6. Oinochoai or amphoras.
Scale 1:2



16



18



19



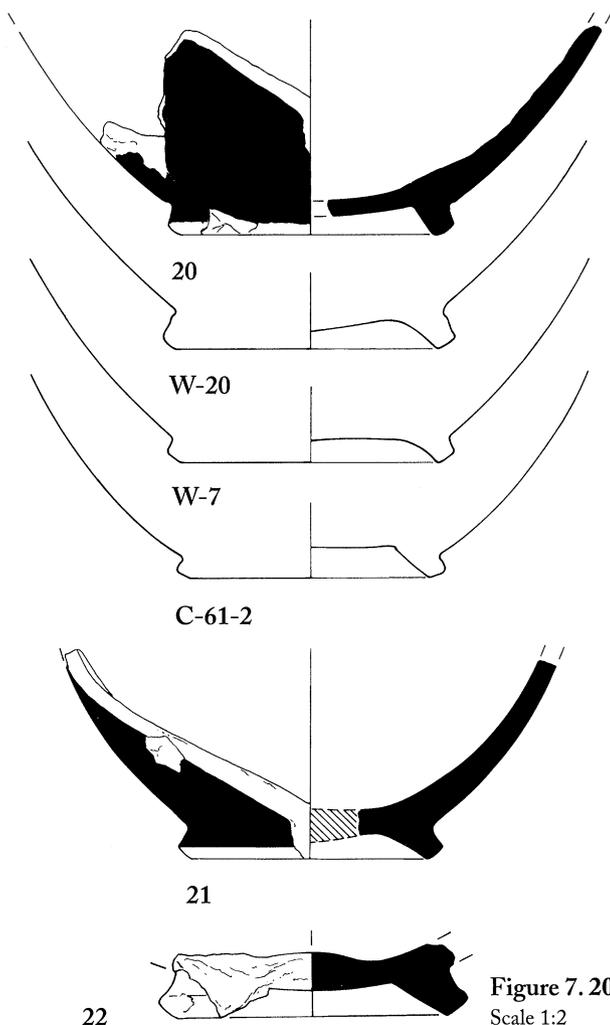


Figure 7. 20 and comparanda; 21, 22.
Scale 1:2

with few medium to small black and white inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: very dark gray (5YR 3/1); cracked and very worn.

Flaring ring foot with rounded resting surface; recessed convex underside. Convex lower body rising at ca. 50 degree angle from foot. This piece probably belongs to an oinochoe with taut ovoid body, of the type represented by W-20 and W-7 (EG, from grave at northern edge of Ancient Corinth; *Corinth* VII, i, p. 10, no. 22, pl. 2, p. 11, no. 27, pl. 4) or a small amphora similar to C-61-2 (EG, from grave at Mavrospeleia; Lawrence 1964, p. 89, no. M1, pl. 17); see Fig. 7.

Resting surface and inside of foot and underside of vessel reserved. Rest of exterior solidly glazed. Interior reserved.

EG

21 Oinochoe or small amphora, foot fragment Fig. 7

Lot 6939:4. P.H. 0.054, est.

Diam. of foot 0.07. Single fragment preserving nearly one-fourth of foot and small portion of underside and lower body. Clay: greenish buff (2.5Y 8/2) with few small brown and gray inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: grayish brown (10YR 5/2); cracked and very worn.

Flaring ring foot with beveled resting surface; convex underside. Convex lower body rises at 50 degree angle from foot. This fragment probably belongs to an oinochoe or small amphora; see preceding entry for possible parallels. The form of the foot is particularly similar to C-40-341 (EG oinochoe from grave 1940-5; Weinberg 1948, p. 207, no. 33, pl. 71).

EG

22 Oinochoe or small amphora, foot fragment Fig. 7

Lot 6648:5. P.H. 0.017, est.

Diam. of foot 0.082. Single fragment preserving over one-fourth of foot and underside; broken above at point of origin of lower wall. Clay: greenish buff (2.5Y 8/2) with few small to very small white and gray inclusions.

Glaze: gray (10YR 4/2); very worn.

Flaring ring foot with beveled resting surface; convex underside. This, like the preceding two pieces, probably belongs to an EG oinochoe or small amphora; see 20 for comparanda.

Only slight traces of glaze on outside of foot; rest reserved.

EG

23 Oinochoe or small amphora, neck fragment Fig. 2

Lot 72-107:1. P.H. 0.030, est.

Diam. of neck 0.065. Single fragment preserving small portion of lower half of neck. Clay: light pinkish tan (between 5YR 8/4 and 7.5YR 7/4) with few very small white and brown inclusions. Glaze: grayish brown (2.5YR 4/2).

Cylindrical neck, probably of oinochoe or small amphora, with slightly concave profile. The neck just starts to curve out to the shoulder at the bottom of the fragment.

Exterior preserves lower portion of neck panel with multiple zigzag framed below by at least two horizontal reserved bands.

Parallels for neck decoration: W-2 (EG oinochoe from grave at northern edge of Ancient Corinth; *Corinth* VII, i, p. 11, no. 31, pl. 5), CP-863 (EG oinochoe from grave 1899-2; *Corinth* VII, i, p. 16, no. 56, pl. 9), C-61-2 (EG amphora from grave at Mavrospeleia; Lawrence 1964, p. 89, no. M1, pl. 17), CP-2178 (MG I oinochoe from grave at Athikia; Charitonides 1957, p. 170, no. 2, pl. 65, figs. 1-3), and T 2408 (MG II oinochoe from grave 18 of North Cemetery; *Corinth* XIII, p. 27, no. 18-2, pl. 8). There would not have been sufficient room for a subsidiary motif at the bottom of the neck panel, such as appears on CP-1893 (MG I



Figure 8. Oinochoe or amphora 24.

Scale 1:2

oinochoe from grave at Athikia;
Corinth VII, i, p. 20, no. 71, pl. 11).

EG or MG

24 Oinochoe or small amphora,
neck fragment Fig. 8

Lot 6935:2. P.H. 0.033, est.

Diam. of neck ca. 0.11. Single fragment, broken all around, preserving small portion of central part of neck (top and bottom cannot be distinguished). Clay: greenish buff (2.5YR 8/2) with very small brown and gray inclusions. Glaze: very dark gray (5YR 3/1); cracked and worn.

Cylindrical neck, probably of oinochoe or small amphora.

Decoration on exterior consists of isolated neck panel with multiple zigzag framed at left by three vertical reserved bands and below by at least two horizontal reserved bands.

Parallel for decoration: T 2408 (MG II oinochoe, from grave 18 of North Cemetery; *Corinth* XIII, p. 27, no. 18-2, pl. 8).

MG

25 Oinochoe(?), neck fragment Fig. 2

Lot 72-122:17. P.H. 0.029, est.

Diam. of neck ca. 0.11. Single fragment, broken all around, preserving small portion of central part of neck (top and bottom cannot be distinguished). Clay: yellowish buff (10YR 8/3), orangish (5YR 7/6) at core, with very small black and brown inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: brown (2.5YR 4/2); cracked.

Cylindrical neck, probably of large oinochoe.

Decoration on exterior consists of three horizontal reserved bands below reserved zone filled with vertical glazed bars. Where these glazed bars stop toward the right end of the fragment is probably the area origi-

nally located below the handle.

Parallels for shape and decoration: C-72-43 (LG oinochoe from well 1972-4; unpublished), C-1978-290 (LG or EPC oinochoe from well 1978-4; Williams 1983, p. 155, no. 41, fig. 4).

LG or EPC

26 Oinochoe(?), body fragment Fig. 2

Lot 2044:1. P.H. 0.032, Th. of wall 0.004. Single fragment, broken all around. Clay: greenish buff (2.5YR 8/2) with few very small black inclusions. Glaze: dark gray (10YR 4/1); flaking.

Convex sloping body of medium-sized closed vessel, probably an oinochoe.

Exterior decorated with seven horizontal glazed bands. Interior reserved.

The vessel to which this fragment belonged probably resembled the LG or EPC oinochoai from the lower fill of well 1948-1 (Weinberg 1949, p. 153, pl. 19, figs. 26, 27).

LG or EPC

27 Oinochoe(?), neck fragment Fig. 9

Lot 72-107:2. P.H. 0.050, est.

Diam. 0.08. Single fragment preserving small portion of lower neck, broken at bottom at point of attachment to shoulder. Clay: yellowish buff (10YR 8/3) with few very small white and gray inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: very dark gray (10YR 3/1); cracked and worn.

Vertical neck with concave profile from a medium-sized closed vessel, probably an oinochoe.

Decoration on exterior of neck consists of six horizontal glazed bands. Small portion of one oblique glazed line projects downward from lowest band (presumably part of the shoulder decoration). Interior reserved.

Like the preceding piece, this probably derives from a LG or EPC oinochoe like those found in the lower fill of well 1948-1.

LG or EPC

28 Oinochoe(?), foot fragment Fig. 9

Lot 72-122:23. P.H. 0.025, est.

Diam. of foot 0.11. Single fragment preserving ca. one-sixth of foot and portion of lower body. Clay: yellowish buff (10YR 8/3) with few very small brown inclusions. Glaze: gray (10YR 4/2).

Low delicate ring foot with rounded resting surface from medium-sized closed vessel. Inside of foot, slightly concave, slopes in to underside set off by groove. Convex lower body rises at ca. 45 degree angle. A similarly delicate foot appears on C-48-139, a LG or EPC oinochoe from well 1948-1 (unpublished).

Exterior of body solidly glazed. Rest reserved.

LG or EPC

29 Oinochoe or amphora,
handle fragment Fig. 2

Lot 72-122:18. W. of handle 0.031, Th. of handle 0.013. Single

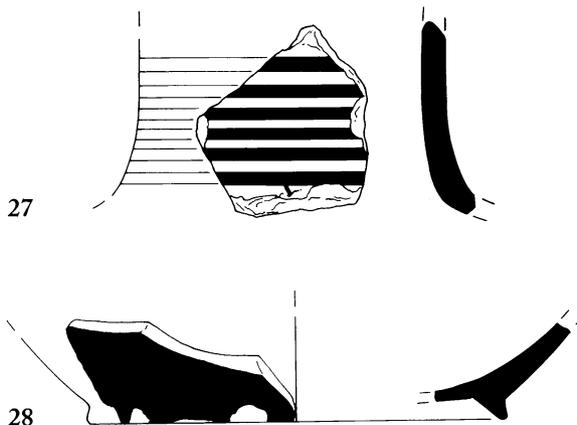


Figure 9.
Oinochoai(?).

Scale 1:2

fragment of lower half of handle, broken above and below. Clay: yellowish buff (10YR 8/3) with small to very small brown and black inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: dark gray (10YR 4/1); cracked and very worn.

Vertical strap handle, oval in section, from a full-sized oinochoe or small amphora.

Outside decorated with ten narrowly spaced horizontal glazed bands; inside reserved.

Such decoration for the handles of amphoras and oinochoai was common at Corinth from EG through EPC: cf. W-27 (EG amphora; *Corinth* VII, i, p. 12, no. 35, pl. 6), W-14 (EG oinochoe; *Corinth* VII, i, p. 10, no. 25, pl. 3), CP-863 (MG I oinochoe; *Corinth* VII, i, p. 16, no. 56, pl. 9), C-75-186 (MG II amphora; Williams and Fisher 1976, p. 101, no. 1, pl. 17), C-82-186 (MG II oinochoe; Pfaff 1988, p. 43, no. 6, fig. 5), and C-48-136 (LG or EPC oinochoe; Weinberg 1949, pl. 19, top right).

G, not precisely datable

30 Handmade krater(?), body fragment Fig. 10
Lot 6936:7. Max. dim. 0.053, Th. of wall 0.007–0.009. Single fragment broken all around. Clay: tan (7.5YR 7/4) with very small black and white inclusions, very small sparkling inclusions. Glaze: reddish brown (2.5YR 5/6) to dark brown (5YR 3/2); cracked.

Slightly convex body wall of large handmade open vessel. Orientation of fragment is uncertain.

Decoration on exterior consists of (from bottom to top?): solidly glazed area, four somewhat tremulous reserved bands, and crosshatched area.

There are no close parallels for this piece, but other handmade fine wares with comparable painted decoration are attested in PG deposits at Corinth: C-50-111 (unpublished PG pitcher from South Stoa area), C-38-620 (Attic[?] pitcher from PG hearth deposit west of museum of Ancient Corinth; *Corinth* VII, i, p. 5, no. 5, pl. 1) and C-70-181 (Attic[?] pitcher from PG deposit near Sacred Spring).

Perhaps PG

31 Krater, rim/body fragment Fig. 10
Lot 72-100:3. P.H. 0.110, max. Diam. of body ca. 0.37, Th. of wall 0.006–0.007. Single fragment

preserving small portion of upper and middle body, very small portion of lower part of rim. Clay: greenish buff (2.5Y 8/2) with few small brown and minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: dark gray to yellowish gray (10YR 3/1 to 3/2) where thick, light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) where dilute; cracked and worn.

Slightly convex upper body of krater rising to concave vertical rim.

Handle zone consists of horizontal zigzag (executed in dilute glaze) framed above and below by three horizontal reserved bands. Rest of exterior solidly glazed. Interior solidly glazed.

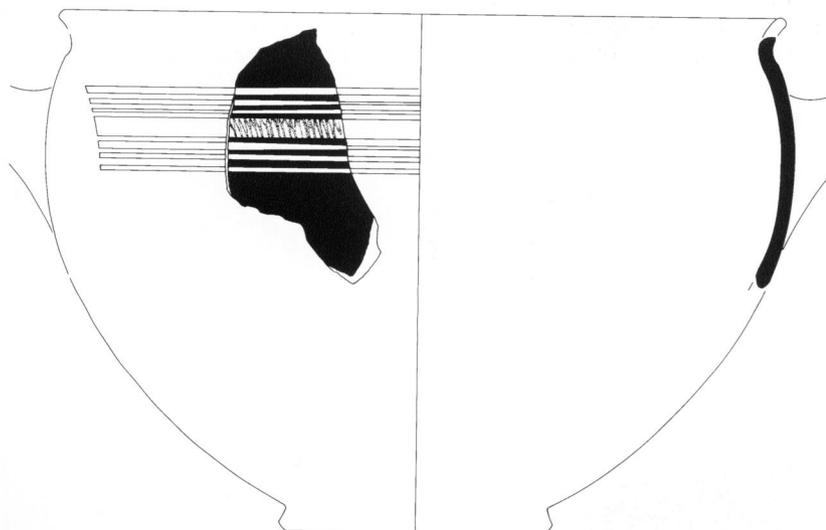
This krater is an enlarged version of the common Corinthian EG–MG I skyphos (see below, 72–83). It is the only such krater found so far at Corinth. Other EG–MG I kraters found in the Corinthia are Z 309, an Argive import from Zygouries, which has the form of an enlarged kantharos (Blegen 1928, fig. 172), and W-36, an apparently Attic import from an EG grave at the northern edge of Ancient Corinth, which has the form of an enlarged Attic-type skyphos with added pedestal (*Corinth* VII, i, pp. 12–13, no. 36, pl. 6).

EG or MG I

32 Krater, body fragment Fig. 10
Lot 75-258:5. P.H. 0.034, Th. of wall 0.007. Single fragment, broken all around, preserving very small portion of upper body (top and bottom not distinguishable). Clay: greenish buff (2.5Y 8/2) with very small dark



30



31

(1:4)



32

33

Figure 10. Kraters. Scale, except 31, 1:2

inclusions. Glaze: grayish brown (10YR 4/2) where thick, light yellowish brown (10YR 7/4 to 7/6) where dilute.

Slightly convex vertical body wall of krater, apparently of the same form as the preceding but with thicker wall.

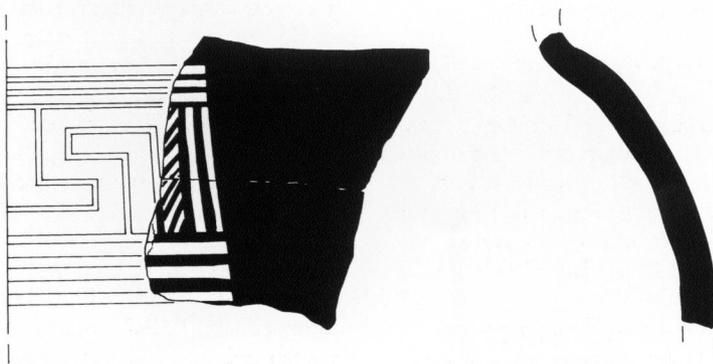
Preserved portion of handle zone on exterior consists of narrow horizontal zigzag zone framed below(?) by two horizontal reserved bands, above(?) by one. The zigzag, executed in dilute glaze, is thicker than that of the preceding piece.

EG or MG I

- 33 Krater, body fragment Fig. 10
Lot 75-251:2. P.H. 0.038, Th. of wall 0.005. Single fragment, broken all around, preserving small portion of upper body and bottom of rim. Clay: grayish buff (10YR 8/2), yellowish



34



35

buff (10YR 8/3) at surface, with small to very small brown and gray inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: dark brown (7.5YR 3/2); cracked and worn.

Slightly convex inward-sloping upper body of krater rising to concave vertical rim.

Right side of exterior solidly glazed. Left side preserves right end of handle panel with portion of cross-hatched area framed above by two horizontal reserved bands, to right by two vertical reserved bands. Top of body, bottom of rim, and interior solidly glazed.

The decoration is unlike that of other known Geometric kraters from Corinth; the fact that the handle panel appears to be isolated within a generally dark-ground exterior suggests that the piece is not later than MG I.

EG or MG I

- 34 Argive krater, body fragment Fig. 11
C-73-330 (lot 72-122). P.H. 0.080, Th. of wall 0.009. Two joining fragments, broken all around, preserving portion of upper body and beginning of rim. Clay: tan (near 7.5YR 7/4) at surface, purplish (5YR 6/4) at core, with small to very small

reddish brown, black, and white inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: dark gray (10YR 3/1) to brown (5YR 5/3); cracked and worn.

Convex inward-sloping upper body of krater rising to offset vertical rim (broken away).

Right side of exterior solidly glazed. Left side preserves right end of handle panel with hatched meander framed by two vertical reserved bands at right, three horizontal reserved bands above and below. Interior solidly glazed.

This fragment probably belongs to a black-bodied krater similar to Argos C. 204 (Argive EG I, from Argos; *CGA*, pl. 27).

EG or perhaps MG I

- 35 Argive krater, body fragment Fig. 11

Lot 75-250:1. Max. dim. 0.069, Th. of wall 0.008. Single fragment, broken all around, preserving portion of upper body. Clay: tan (7.5YR 7/4) at surface, purplish (2.5YR 6/4) at core, with small white inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: dark gray (5YR 4/1); cracked on interior, almost entirely worn away on exterior.

Convex upper body of krater.

Left side of exterior solidly glazed. Right side preserves left end of handle panel with hatched meander framed to left by two vertical reserved bands. Interior solidly glazed.

Although similar to the preceding piece, this fragment probably does not belong to the same vessel, since its body wall is thinner.

EG or perhaps MG I

- 36 Krater(?), handle fragment Fig. 12

Lot 6940:1. Max. dim. 0.048, Th. of handle 0.010. Single fragment preserving portion of left half of handle. Clay: greenish buff (2.5Y 8/2) with few, very small black and brown inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: very dark gray (10YR 3/1); worn.

Broadly arching vertical handle,

Figure 11. Argive kraters. Scale 1:2

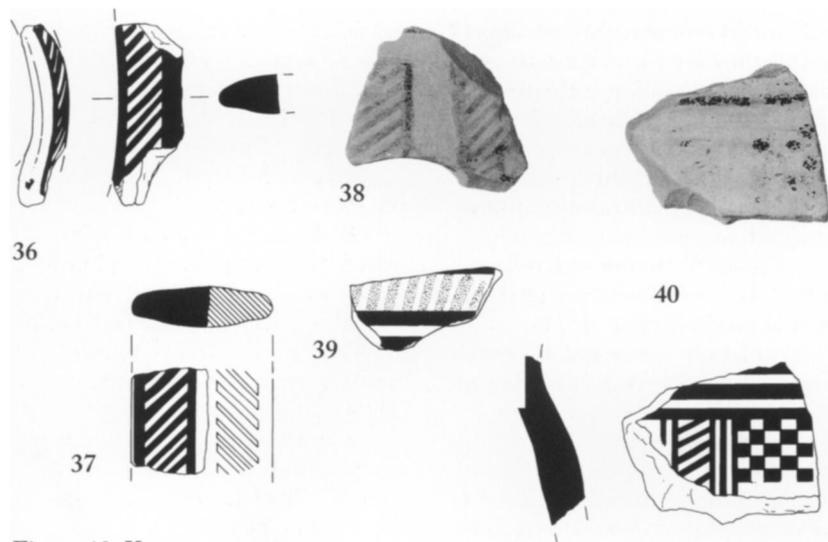


Figure 12. Kraters. Scale 1:2

oval in section. As seen head-on, the handle splays slightly toward the bottom, indicating that the fragment belongs to the bottom portion of the handle. This is further confirmed by the presence of paring marks toward the bottom of the inside of the handle, probably made in the process of attaching it. The curvature of this preserved lower portion of the handle excludes its association with an oinochoe or neck-handled amphora. Most probably it belongs to a krater with large vertical handles, such as Argos C. 204 (Argive EG I, from Argos; *CGA*, pl. 27).

Outside of handle decorated with series of narrowly spaced oblique glazed bars between two vertical glazed bands. The missing half of the handle was presumably decorated with a second series of oblique bars oriented in the opposite direction so as to form a herringbone pattern.

At present, 37 provides the only parallel for this type of handle decoration at Corinth. At Argos this handle decoration is attested throughout the Geometric period; see *CGA*, pl. 110.

G, not precisely datable

37 Krater(?), handle fragment

Fig. 12

Lot 6935:10. Max. dim. 0.032, Th. of handle 0.011. Single fragment preserving small portion of one half of

handle. Clay: greenish buff (2.5Y 8/2) with few, very small dark inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: dark brown (7.5YR 3/2); very worn.

Vertical strap handle, oval in section. This, like the preceding handle, might belong to a krater, but it might just as well belong to an oinochoe or amphora.

Outside of handle decorated with herringbone pattern; outer edge glazed; inside reserved.

This and 36 are so far the only examples at Corinth of handles decorated with a herringbone pattern.

G, not precisely datable

38 Krater, body fragment Fig. 12

Lot 6827:4. Max. dim. 0.052, Th. of wall 0.008–0.009. Single fragment, broken all around, preserving portion of upper body. Clay: yellowish buff (10YR 8/3) with very small brown and black inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: black (10YR 3/1); cracked and worn.

Convex inward-sloping upper body of krater, perhaps of the pedestal variety, such as C-37-1 (MG II, from grave 1937-3; *Corinth* VII, i, p. 25, no. 73, pl. 12; *GGP*, pl. 17:f).

Exterior decorated with large hatched meander. Interior solidly glazed.

Similar hatched meanders appear on C-37-1 as well as on T 2686 (MG II, from grave 17 of North Cemetery;

Corinth XIII, p. 25, no. 17-3, pl. 7) and T 1224 (LG[?], from North Cemetery; *Corinth* XIII, p. 39, no. S-7, pl. 10).

MG or LG

39 Krater, body fragment Fig. 12

Lot 6940:7. Max. dim. 0.041, Th. of wall 0.005. Single fragment, broken all around, preserving small portion of upper body (top and bottom not distinguishable). Clay: yellowish buff (10YR 8/4) with very small brown inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: brown (5YR 3/4) and cracked where thick, tan (7.5YR 7/4) where dilute; very worn on interior.

Slightly convex upper body of krater.

Exterior decorated with horizontal zone filled with dilute vertical bars (perhaps part of a meander); one horizontal reserved band above or below.

MG or LG

40 Krater, body fragment Fig. 12

Lot 6935:4. Max. dim. 0.058, Th. of wall 0.012. Single fragment preserving small portion of upper body and bottom of rim. Clay: buff (7.5YR 8/4) at surface, pinkish (5YR 8/4) below surface, with very small brown and white inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: dark gray (5YR 4/1); cracked, very worn on exterior.

Convex upper body of krater curving in to vertical rim (broken away). Closest parallel for profile: C-1982-199 (MG II, from well 1981-6; Pfaff 1988, p. 47, no. 19, fig. 8).

Preserved decoration on exterior of body consists of hatched vertical zone (perhaps part of a meander) separated by two narrow vertical reserved bands from area filled with checker pattern. Exterior of rim preserves only the slightest traces of two horizontal reserved bands. Interior solidly glazed.

To my knowledge the checker pattern is unattested in Corinthian painted pottery between the PG and LG phases. Cf. C-68-59 (LPG pyxis from grave 1968-1; Williams 1970, p. 18, no. 24, pl. 9) and C-70-76 (LG oinochoe from pit 1970-1; Williams

1983, p. 154, no. 9, fig. 1). The checker pattern is attested on one piece from a late MG II context at Corinth (well 1981-6), but it is on an Attic import; Pfaff 1988, p. 59, no. 56, fig. 18. The appearance of the pattern on 40 might indicate that the piece is later than its profile would suggest.

MG II or LG

41 Krater, rim fragment Fig. 13
C-69-329 (lot 6208). P.H. 0.046, est. Diam. of rim ca. 0.42. Single fragment preserving small portion of upper body and rim. Clay: yellowish buff (10YR 8/3) with large to small white inclusions, small to very small brown inclusions. Glaze: dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) where thick, light brown (5YR 5/6) where dilute; streaky on interior, worn on exterior.

Convex upper body of krater curving in to vertical rim with concave exterior and flattened top. The rim is taller than those of Corinthian MG II kraters, such as C-1982-200 (from well 1981-6; Pfaff 1988, p. 47, no. 20, fig. 8), but heavier than those of most later kraters, such as T 2554 (LG, from North Cemetery; *Corinth XIII*, p. 38, no. S-2, pl. 10) and T 1789 (EPC, from grave 32 of North Cemetery; *Corinth XIII*, p. 32, no. 32-1, pl. 7); Fig. 13.

Preserved decoration on upper body consists of head of double-

crested waterbird facing right with swastika below beak. Portions of two vertical glazed bands to right of bird, one to left; two horizontal glazed bands above bird at top of body of vessel. Exterior of rim decorated with small circles with dots at their centers, linked by tangential lines; horizontal glazed bands frame the circles from above and below. Top of rim reserved. Interior solidly glazed.

Waterbirds within isolated panels are attested on Corinthian LG kraters, such as T 2554 (cited above) and C-48-154 (from well 1948-1; unpublished), but the delicacy of the drawing of the bird and swastika of 41 is closer to that of C-32-316 (unpublished LG pyxis[?] from Asklepieion area). Circles connected by tangents appear on a number of Corinthian LG krater rims: C-37-2480 (from Forum Central area; unpublished), C-48-155 (from well 1948-1; unpublished), C-70-464 (from Sacred Spring area; unpublished), and T 1224 (from North Cemetery; *Corinth XIII*, p. 39, no. S-7, pl. 10).

LG

42 Krater, body/handle fragment Fig. 14
Lot 2044:2. Max. dim. 0.071, W. of handle 0.025. Single fragment, broken all around, preserving portion of upper body and stump of handle.

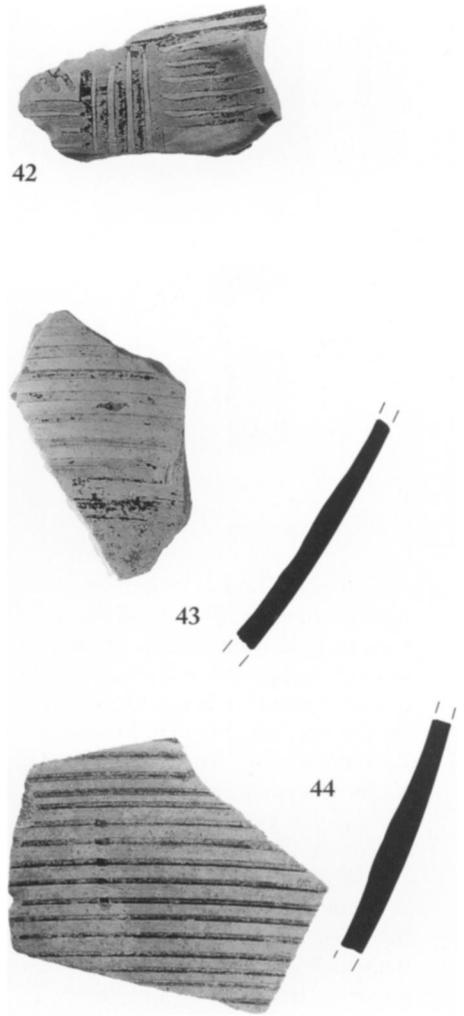


Figure 14. Krater. Scale 1:2

Clay: greenish buff (2.5YR 8/2) with very small black and gray inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: dark brown (7.5YR 3/2); worn.

Convex inward-sloping upper body of krater with canted horizontal strap handle with rounded edges.

Preserved decoration on exterior of body consists of five vertical glazed bands framing right side of handle zone, which is comprised of horizontal zigzag above four horizontal glazed bands; two horizontal glazed bands above handle and handle zone. Exterior of handle decorated with six horizontal glazed bands. Interior solidly glazed.

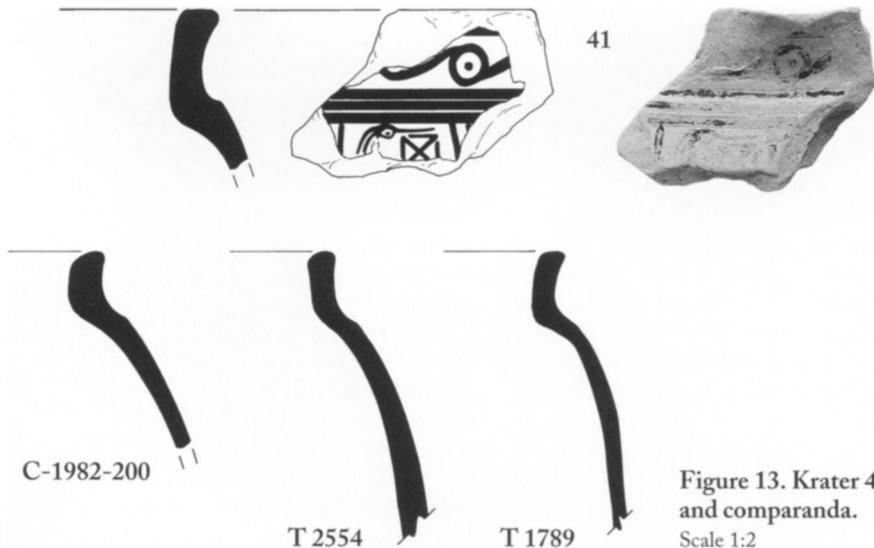


Figure 13. Krater 41 and comparanda. Scale 1:2

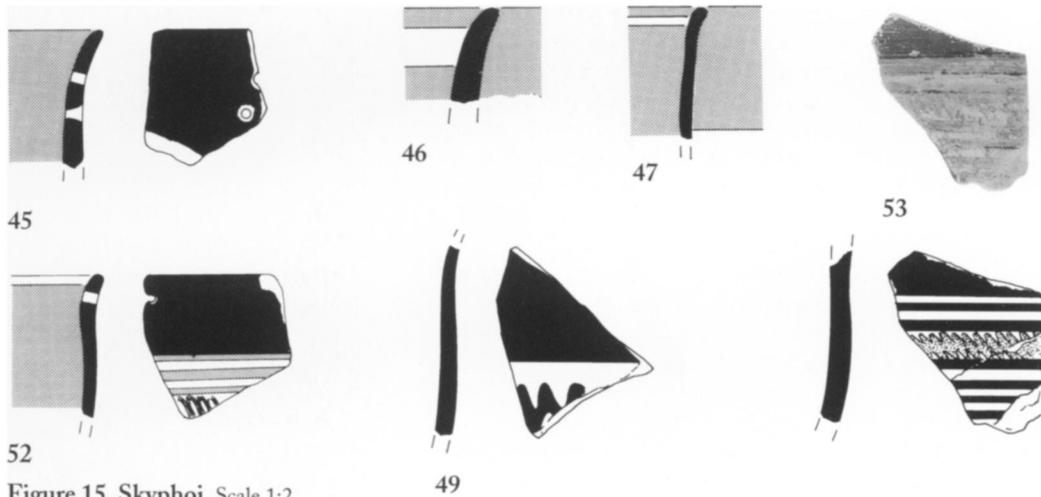


Figure 15. Skyphoi. Scale 1:2

Parallel for decorative scheme: T 2733 (LG or EPC krater from North Cemetery; *Corinth XIII*, p. 39, no. S-6, pl. 11). Parallel for specific form of zigzag (created by series of overlapping inverted V's): C-31-41 (LG krater from Museum Pithos Deposit; *Corinth VII*, i, p. 35, no. 103, pl. 15).

LG or EPC

43 Krater, body fragment Fig. 14 Lot 2245:1. Max. dim. 0.072, Th. of wall 0.004–0.006. Single fragment, broken all around, preserving small portion of lower body. Clay: yellowish buff (10YR 8/3), pink (5YR 8/4) at core, with small to very small brown inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: dark brown (7.5YR 4/2), partially misfired reddish brown (2.5YR 5/8); worn.

Slightly convex outward-flaring lower body of krater.

Preserved decoration on exterior consists of eight horizontal glazed bands above solidly glazed area. Interior solidly glazed.

This fragment probably belongs to a krater similar to T 2554 (LG, from North Cemetery; *Corinth XIII*, p. 38, no. S-2, pl. 10) or C-40-452 (LG or EPC, from well 1940-5; Weinberg 1948, p. 208, no. C1, pl. 72).

LG or EPC

44 Krater, body fragment Fig. 14 Lot 75-244:1. P.H. 0.066, Th. of wall 0.005–0.006. Single fragment, broken all around, preserving small portion of lower body. Clay: greenish buff (2.5YR 8/2), pink (5YR 8/4) at core, with very small brown inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: brown (5YR 5/4 to 5/6) to dark brown (7.5YR 4/2).

Slightly convex lower body of krater sloping outward at 70 degree angle.

Exterior decorated with sixteen horizontal glazed bands. Interior solidly glazed.

LG or EPC

45 Skyphos, rim fragment Fig. 15 Lot 72-122:24. P.H. 0.035, Diam. of rim not measurable. Single fragment preserving small portion of rim and upper body. Clay: tannish buff (between 5YR 8/4 and 7/6) with minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: reddish brown (2.5YR 5/6 to 6/6); cracked and worn on interior.

Slightly concave upper body of skyphos rising and tapering to flaring rim with rounded lip. Two holes for repairs, 0.003 in diameter and 0.005 m apart, at right end of fragment.

Solidly glazed inside and out.

C-38-552, from the PG hearth deposit west of the museum of Ancient Corinth (*Corinth VII*, i, p. 4, no. 2, pl. 1) has a similar profile and holes for a repair, but it has a reserved band on the inside of the rim (Fig. 18). Other similar rim fragments from the Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore that have been published by Rutter were found in contexts that indicate a LH IIIC date; see, for example, Rutter 1979, pp. 362–363, nos. 10–13, figs. 2, 5, which appear to belong to the floor deposit of a late Mycenaean house. Without more of the vessel or better contextual evidence, it is impossible to establish the precise date of this and the following piece.

LH IIIC–EPG

46 Skyphos, rim fragment Fig. 15 Lot 6936:13. P.H. 0.023, Diam. of rim not measurable, Th. of wall 0.006. Single fragment preserving very

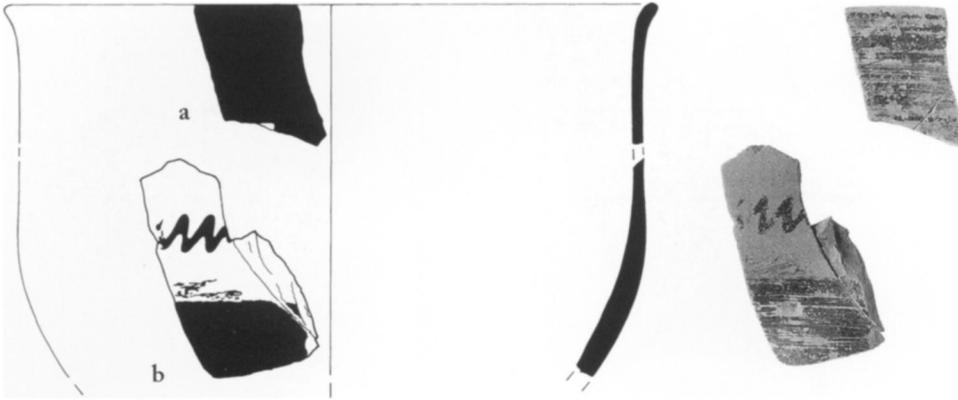


Figure 16. Skyphos 48. Scale 1:4

small portion of lip and upper body. Clay: gray (10YR 6/2) with small to very small dark inclusions. Glaze: very dark gray (10YR 3/1) to dark reddish brown (2.5YR 3/4).

Rim of skyphos similar to the preceding but with much thicker wall. Exact orientation uncertain.

Exterior solidly glazed. Interior solidly glazed except for 0.01 m-wide horizontal reserved band near top.

The use of such a broad interior band is paralleled on C-38-547 from the PG hearth deposit west of the museum of Ancient Corinth (*Corinth* VII, i, p. 3, no. 1, pl. 33).

SM or EPG

47 Skyphos, rim fragment Fig. 15
Lot 72-122:6. P.H. 0.036, est.

Diam. of rim ca. 0.22. Single fragment preserving small portion of rim and upper body. Clay: orangish tan (5YR 7/6) with small brown inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: dark brown (7.5YR 4/2) to reddish brown (2.5YR 5/6); cracked.

Vertical upper body of skyphos rising to slightly flaring rim with rounded lip. Profile similar to 48a.

Top 0.033 m of exterior solidly glazed. Small portion of reserved handle zone preserved at bottom of fragment. Originally the handle zone was probably filled with a simple zigzag, as on 48 and 49, or a zigzag with horizontal reserved bands above and below it, as on 51-53. Interior solidly glazed except for reserved band just below the lip.

SM or PG

48 Skyphos, rim and body fragments Fig. 16

a) Lot 72-122:31. P.H. 0.036, est. Diam. of rim ca. 0.20, Th. of rim 0.003. Single fragment preserving small portion of rim and upper body.

b) Lot 72-122:4. P.H. 0.059, Th. of wall 0.003-0.005. Two joining sherds preserving small portion of central body, broken all around. c) Lot 72-122:3. P.H. 0.057, Th. of wall 0.003-0.005. Single fragment, broken all around, preserving small portion of central body. Clay: tannish buff (5YR 7/6) with small brown inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: brown (7.5YR 4/4) to dark grayish brown (7.5YR 4/2); unevenly applied; cracked where thick and worn.

Deep skyphos with convex lower body, straight vertical upper body rising to slightly flaring rim with rounded lip. Parallel for rim profile: C-38-619a (from PG hearth deposit west of museum of Ancient Corinth; *Corinth* VII, i, p. 4, no. 4, pl. 1; illustrated here in Figs. 17 and 18).

Exterior solidly glazed except for single reserved handle zone (0.028 m high) decorated with horizontal zigzag executed in undiluted glaze. Interior solidly glazed.

Parallel for decoration: C-50-115 (SM, from South Stoa area; Broneer 1951, p. 293, pl. 89:b).

SM

There are two rim fragments similar to 47 and 48a in lots 6648 and 6936.

49 Skyphos, body fragment Fig. 15
Lot 72-122:5. P.H. 0.050. Single

fragment, broken all around, preserving small portion of upper body. Clay: yellowish buff (10YR 8/3), pinkish (5YR 7/4) at core, with medium to small black and white inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: dark gray (5YR 4/1); cracked, very worn on exterior.

Vertical body wall of skyphos slightly convex toward bottom, slightly concave toward top.

Upper body/rim solidly glazed above reserved handle zone decorated with horizontal zigzag. The glaze is not preserved well enough to indicate whether the zigzag was executed in undiluted glaze, as on 48. Interior solidly glazed.

SM

50 Skyphos, body/handle fragment Fig. 17

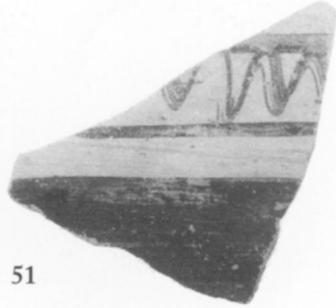
Lot 6936:2. P.H. 0.039, Th. of handle 0.012. Single fragment, broken all around, preserving stump of handle and small portion of attached body. Clay: yellowish buff (10YR 8/3) at surface, buff (7.5YR 8/4) elsewhere, with very small black and gray inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: dark gray (5YR 3/1) to grayish brown (between 7.5YR 3/0 and 3/2); unevenly applied; cracked.

Straight vertical body wall of skyphos with canted horizontal loop handle, round in section.

Exterior of handle and handle root glazed; interior of handle



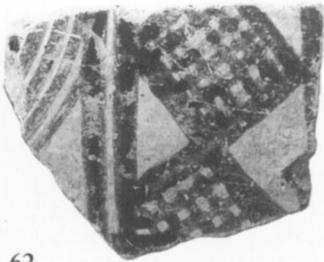
50



51



67



62



66



C-69-188
(from the Gymnasium Area)



C-38-619a
(from the PG hearth deposit west of the museum)



54

Figure 17. Skyphoi. Scale 1:1

reserved. Portion of reserved handle zone preserved to left of handle. Interior solidly glazed.

This piece might belong to a skyphos with a simple zigzag handle zone like the preceding two examples or to one with a more elaborate handle zone, like 51–53 below.

PG

51 Skyphos, body fragment Fig. 17

Lot 72-122:7. P.H. 0.040. Single fragment, broken all around, preserving small portion of upper body. Clay: tannish buff (between 7.5YR 8/4 and 7/4), orangish tan (5YR 7/6) at core, with small brown and black inclusions, numerous sparkling inclusions. Glaze: brown (5YR 5/4) on exterior; reddish brown (2.5YR 5/8) and cracked on interior.

Convex body of skyphos rising vertically toward rim.

Preserved portion of handle zone on exterior consists of horizontal zigzag framed above and below by one horizontal reserved band; body below handle zone solidly glazed. Interior solidly glazed.

The handle zone of this piece, with horizontal reserved bands framing the zigzag zone, is an elaboration of the handle zone of the preceding examples. Other PG skyphoi with a similar handle zone: C-38-619a (from PG hearth deposit west of museum of Ancient Corinth; *Corinth* VII, i, p. 4, no. 4, pl. 1; illustrated here in Figs. 17 and 18) and C-70-174 (from PG deposit near Sacred Spring; Williams and Fisher 1971, p. 25, no. 3, pl. 6). This variety of handle zone is also typical of Corinthian deep skyphoi of the EG and MG I phases (see below, 72–81).

PG

52 Skyphos, rim fragment Fig. 15

Lot 72-107:3. P.H. 0.037, est. Diam. of rim 0.13. Single fragment preserving small portion of rim and upper body. Clay: buff (7.5YR 8/4) with few very small brown and sparkling inclusions. Glaze: dark brown (2.5YR 6/2); worn on exterior.

Upper body of skyphos slightly convex toward bottom, slightly concave toward rounded lip. Small

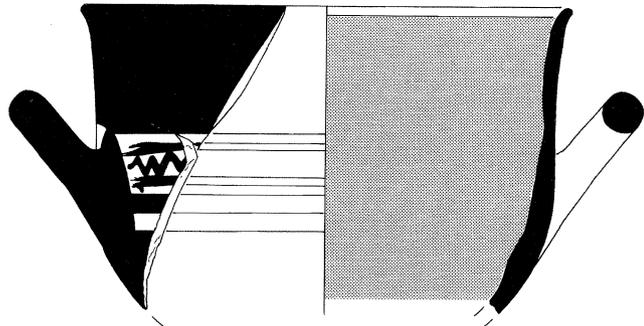
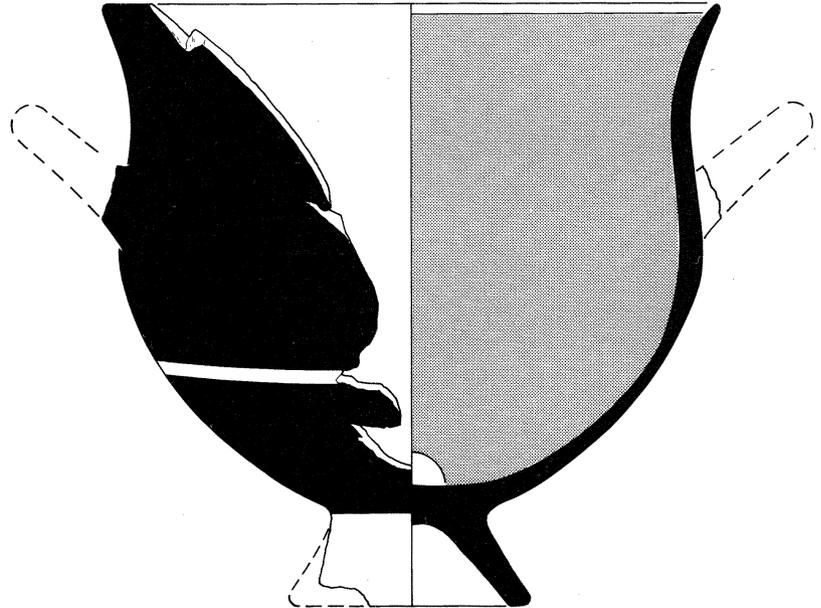
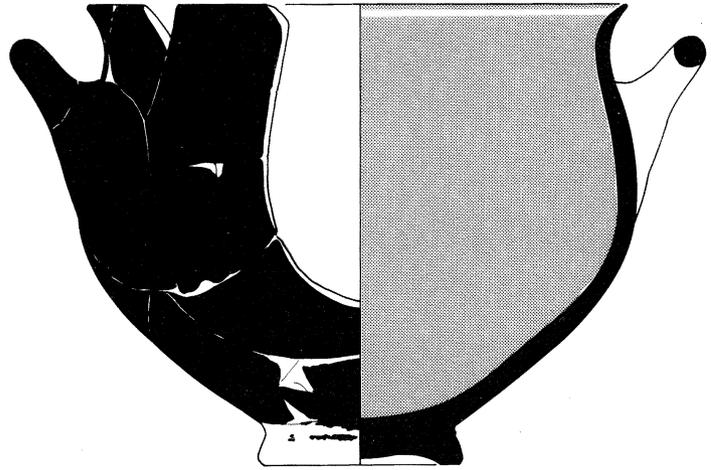


Figure 18. Comparanda: LH IIIC Late deep bowl C-69-179; PG skyphoi C-38-552 and C-38-619a. Scale 1:2

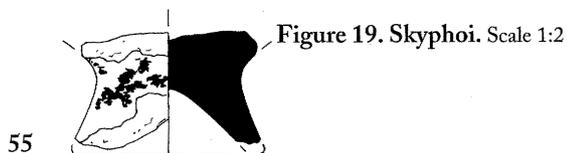
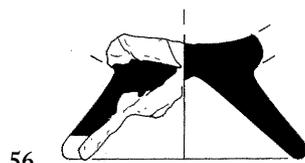
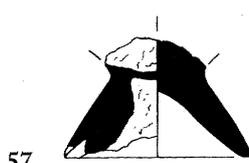


Figure 19. Skyphoi. Scale 1:2

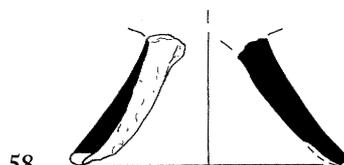
55



56



57



58



59

repair hole, 0.002 m in diameter, 0.005 m below lip at left break.

Preserved upper portion of handle zone with two horizontal reserved bands above horizontal zigzag zone (zigzag and banding executed in dilute glaze). Probably two horizontal reserved bands would originally have framed the bottom of the zigzag zone. Area above handle zone solidly glazed. Horizontal reserved band along inside of lip. Rest of interior solidly glazed.

PG

53 Skyphos, body fragment Fig. 15

Lot 75-261:1. P.H. 0.048. Two joining fragments preserving small portion of upper body. Clay: tannish buff (between 7.5YR 8/4 and 7/4) with large to small reddish brown inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: very dark brown (5YR 3/3) to reddish brown (between 2.5YR 5/6 and 4/4); worn.

Vertical body wall of skyphos, slightly convex toward bottom, slightly concave toward top.

Preserved portion of handle zone on exterior consists of horizontal zigzag, painted in dilute glaze, framed above by two horizontal reserved bands and below by four horizontal reserved bands; exterior solidly glazed above handle zone. Interior solidly glazed.

PG

54 Skyphos, body/handle fragment

Fig. 17

Lot 6518:1. P.H. 0.046, max. Diam. of body ca. 0.15, Th. of handle 0.009. Single fragment, broken all around, preserving nearly half of handle and small portion of attached body. Clay: buff (7.5YR 8/4), pinkish buff (5YR 8/4) at core, with very small black and white inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: reddish brown (2.5YR 5/6); worn.

Vertical body wall of skyphos, convex toward bottom, concave toward top. Canted horizontal loop handle, round in section.

Exterior of handle and preserved portion of body solidly glazed except for reserved area with sloppy horizontal brush stroke below handle. Interior solidly glazed.

This piece probably belongs to a PG skyphos similar to C-38-619a (from PG hearth deposit west of museum of Ancient Corinth; *Corinth* VII, i, p. 4, no. 4, pl. 1), which has a very similar brush stroke (potter's mark?) below the handle.⁵²

PG

52. For potters' marks of the Early Iron Age, see Papadopoulos 1994. Most comparable are the PG skyphoi with X's in the reserved areas below their handles: see Papadopoulos 1994, p. 440, no. A2, p. 443, A9-A11, fig. 1, pls. 108, 110.

55 Skyphos, foot fragment Fig. 19

Lot 6936:15. P.H. 0.031, est. Diam. of foot 0.05. Single battered fragment preserving ca. two-thirds of foot; none of original resting surface. Clay: yellowish buff (between 10YR 8/4 and 7/6) near surface, orangish (5YR 7/6) at core, with few large to medium reddish brown inclusions, few minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: brown (5YR 5/6) to brownish red (2.5YR 5/6); very worn.

Tall conical foot of skyphos, rising at ca. 65 degree angle. Top of foot curves out to lower body without sharp articulation.

Exterior solidly glazed. Underside reserved.

PG

56 Skyphos, foot fragment Fig. 19

Lot 75-251:1. P.H. 0.032, H. of foot 0.024, est. Diam. of bottom of foot ca. 0.064, est. Diam. of top of foot 0.035. Two joining fragments preserving less than one-fourth of foot and part of attached floor. Clay: yellowish gray (10YR 7/3), gray (10YR 7/1) at core, with medium to small dark gray inclusions. Glaze: grayish brown (10YR 3/2).

Tall conical foot of skyphos, rising at ca. 50 degree angle from rounded resting surface; conical underside with small nipple at center.

Exterior solidly glazed except for reserved band along bottom of edge of foot. Resting surface and underside reserved. No glaze preserved on floor of vessel.

PG

57 Attic skyphos or one-handled cup, foot fragment Fig. 19

Lot 6648:4. P.H. 0.030, H. of foot 0.021, est. Diam. of bottom of foot 0.048, est. Diam. of top of foot 0.024. Single fragment preserving most of foot, broken at juncture with body; much chipped along lower edge. Clay: light orangish tan (between 5YR 8/4 and 7/6) with medium to small reddish brown inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: grayish brown (5YR 3/1) where thick, light grayish brown (7.5YR 6/4) where thin; unevenly applied. Attic.

Tall conical foot of skyphos or one-handled cup, slightly convex in



Figure 20. Attic skyphos 60. Scale 1:2

profile, rising at ca. 60 degree angle from slightly flattened resting surface; conical underside.

Exterior solidly glazed except for reserved band along bottom edge of foot. Resting surface and underside reserved.

MPG or LPG

58 Attic(?) skyphos, foot fragment
Fig. 19

Lot 6936:6. Max. dim. 0.044, est. Diam. of foot ca. 0.07. Single fragment preserving small portion of conical foot, broken above near juncture with body; chipped at resting surface. Clay: orangish tan (between 5YR 7/6 and 7.5YR 7/4) with small to very small reddish brown and gray inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: dark brown (7.5YR 4/2); slightly crackled and worn. Possibly Attic.

Tall conical foot of skyphos, slightly concave in profile.

Exterior solidly glazed except for reserved band at bottom edge of foot. Underside reserved.

MPG or LPG

59 Skyphos(?), foot fragment
Fig. 19

Lot 6936:12. P.H. 0.022, est. Diam. of foot 0.07. Single fragment preserving small portion of foot, broken below attachment to body. Clay: tannish buff (between 7.5YR 8/4 and 7/4). Glaze: brown (5YR 6/6)

to dark grayish brown (7.5YR 4/2); crackled and worn.

Conical foot of skyphos(?), rising at ca. 50 degree angle from rounded resting surface.

Exterior solidly glazed, though there might originally have been a horizontal reserved band along the bottom edge which is now obliterated by wear. Resting surface and underside reserved.

PG

60 Attic skyphos, rim fragment
Fig. 20

C-75-280 (no lot; notebook 636, p. 18, basket 13). P.H. 0.063, Diam. of rim not measurable. Two joining fragments preserving portion of upper body and very small portion of rim. Clay: orangish tan (5YR 7/6) with many sparkling inclusions; outer surface slightly lighter, apparently smoothed or slipped. Glaze: very dark gray (5YR 3/1) where thick, tan (7.5YR 7/4) where dilute. Attic.

Convex body of skyphos, curving in and up to rounded lip.

Light-ground handle zone decorated with set of nine compass-drawn concentric circles below horizontal zigzag in dilute glaze. Two horizontal glazed bands on outside of rim. Interior solidly glazed except for horizontal reserved band near top.

The preserved decoration suggests that this is an Attic skyphos of Desborough's type I (with three sets

of concentric circles in the handle zone) or type II (with two sets of concentric circles to either side of a central panel; *PGP*, pp. 80-85). For type I, see *Kerameikos* 547 (Reif/Reifer PG, from Protogeometric grave 15; *Kerameikos* I, p. 190, pl. 68; *PGP*, pl. 10) and 2032 (LPG, from Protogeometric grave 48; *Kerameikos* IV, p. 45, pl. 23; *PGP*, pl. 10). For type II, see *Kerameikos* 607 (MPG[?], from grave-mound, T 24; *Kerameikos* I, p. 126, pl. 49; *PGP*, pl. 10) and 1091 (LPG, from Protogeometric grave 38; *Kerameikos* IV, p. 39, pl. 22; *PGP*, pl. 10).

MPG or LPG

61 Attic skyphos, rim fragment
Fig. 21

Lot 73-123:1. P.H. 0.025, Diam. of rim not measurable. Single fragment preserving small portion of rim. Clay: light orangish tan (between 5YR 8/4 and 7/6) with many minute sparkling inclusions; outer surface slightly lighter, apparently smoothed or slipped. Glaze: brown (2.5YR 4/2). Attic.

Vertical upper body of skyphos curving slightly outward at top to rounded lip.

Decoration on exterior consists of horizontal zigzag in dilute glaze at top of light-ground handle zone surmounted by two horizontal glazed bands on outside of rim. Interior solidly glazed except for single horizontal reserved band near top.

Shape, decoration, and fabric indicate that this fragment belongs to a skyphos similar to the preceding, but slight differences in the profile show that the two do not belong to the same vessel.

MPG or LPG

62 Attic(?) skyphos, body fragment
Fig. 17

C-71-304 (lot 6936). P.H. 0.036, Th. of wall 0.006–0.007. Single small fragment, broken all around, from middle portion of body. Clay: orangish tan (between 5YR 8/4 and 7/6) with large to small reddish brown inclusions, numerous minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: reddish brown (2.5YR 3/4 to 4/6). Probably Attic.

Convex body of skyphos similar to preceding examples.

Preserved decoration on exterior consists of vertical crosshatched lozenge-chain framed at right and bottom by glazed band, at left by two glazed bands; portion of four compass-drawn concentric circles to left of lozenge-chain. Interior solidly glazed.

In all probability the original decorative scheme of the exterior was similar to that of Kerameikos 2102 (LPG, from Protogeometric grave 39; *Kerameikos* IV, p. 40, pl. 23; *PGP*, pl. 11), which has a central panel, filled with a vertical lozenge-chain, flanked by two sets of concentric circles.

MPG or LPG

63 Attic(?) skyphos, body fragment
Fig. 21

C-75-337 (lot 75-264). P.H. 0.024, Th. of wall 0.006. Single fragment, broken all around, preserv-

ing small portion of upper body. Clay: grayish tan (10YR 7/3) with very large to small reddish brown inclusions, many minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: reddish brown (2.5YR 5/6); very worn. Probably Attic.

Straight vertical upper body wall of skyphos similar to preceding examples. Two small repair holes, 0.002 m in diameter, spaced 0.009 m apart at upper break (cf. 45 and 52).

Preserved decoration on exterior consists of portion of set of five compass-drawn concentric circles within light-ground handle zone. Area above handle zone solidly glazed. Interior solidly glazed.

Probably MPG or LPG

64 Attic(?) skyphos, body fragment
Fig. 21

Lot 6941:1. Max. dim. 0.030, Th. of wall 0.007. Single small fragment, broken all around, from central portion of body (top and bottom not distinguishable). Clay: tan (7.5YR 7/4) with large to small reddish brown inclusions, numerous minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: brown (5YR 4/6) on exterior, very dark gray (5YR 3/1) on interior. Perhaps Attic.

Slightly convex body of skyphos, similar to preceding examples.

Preserved decoration on exterior consists of portion of set of six compass-drawn concentric circles within light-ground handle zone. Vertical glazed band to right(?) of concentric circles probably framed a central panel, as on 62. Interior solidly glazed.

Probably MPG or LPG

65 Attic(?) skyphos, body fragment
Fig. 21

Lot 72-122:30. Max. dim. 0.057, Th. of wall 0.004. Single fragment, broken all around, preserving small portion of lower body. Clay: gray (10YR 7/2) with few medium to small brown and dark gray inclusions, many very small to minute sparkling inclusions; burned. Glaze: gray (10YR 4/2) to dark gray (10YR 3/1). Perhaps Attic.

Convex lower body of skyphos, similar to preceding examples.

Preserved decoration on exterior consists of portion of light-ground handle zone separated by two horizontal glazed bands from solidly glazed lower body. Original decorative scheme would probably have resembled that of Attic skyphoi of Desborough's type I or II (see 60 above).

Probably MPG or LPG

66 Attic(?) skyphos,
body/handle fragment Fig. 17

Lot 6936:1. P.H. 0.050. Single fragment, broken all around, preserving small portion of body and handle root. Clay: light orangish tan (between 5YR 8/4 and 7/6) with small brown inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: very dark gray (5YR 3/1) to reddish brown (2.5YR 5/8). Perhaps Attic.

Convex body of skyphos similar to preceding examples, with canted horizontal loop handle, round in section.

One broad glazed band along exterior of handle; second band along juncture of front edge of handle and body wall. Interior solidly glazed. The handle decoration of this piece is typical of Attic PG skyphoi (cf. *PGP*, pls. 10, 11). In Fig. 17, 66 is shown beside a similar fragment (C-69-188) of unquestionably Attic fabric that came to light in the Gymnasium Area.

Probably MPG or LPG

67 Skyphos, body/handle fragment
Fig. 17

Lot 6937:1. P.H. of body 0.026, Th. of handle 0.008. Single fragment preserving small portion of body and attached stump of handle. Clay: buff

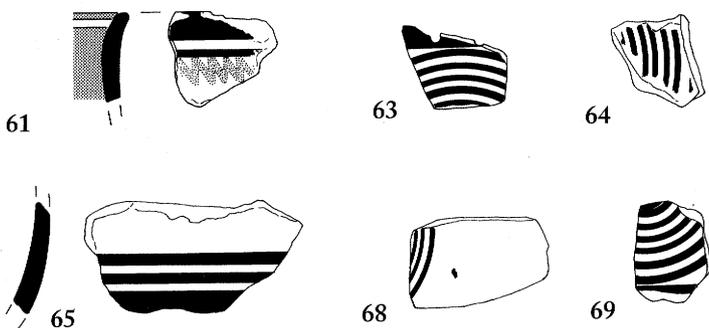


Figure 21. Attic(?) skyphoi and Corinthian imitations. Scale 1:2

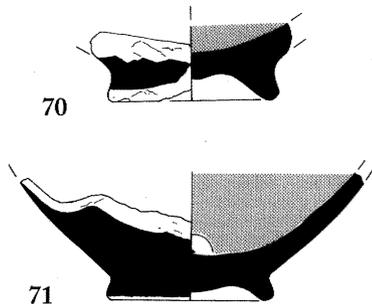


Figure 22. Skyphoi. Scale 1:2

(7.5YR 8/4) with minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: brown (5YR 5/4); worn.

Convex body of small skyphos similar to preceding examples, with canted horizontal loop handle, round in section.

Handle solidly glazed. Exterior of body to left of handle preserves small portion of three compass-drawn concentric circles within light-ground handle zone. Interior solidly glazed.

This and the following two pieces appear to be Corinthian imitations of Attic skyphoi of Desborough's type I or II (see 60 above).

Probably MPG or LPG

68 Skyphos, body fragment Fig. 21
Lot 72-122:27. P.H. 0.024, Th. of wall 0.005. Single fragment, broken all around, preserving small portion of central body. Orientation uncertain. Clay: buff (7.5YR 8/4) with numerous large to small dark red inclusions, few minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: very dark gray (5YR 3/1).

Convex body of skyphos similar to preceding examples.

Preserved decoration on exterior consists of small portion of set of three compass-drawn concentric circles within light-ground handle zone. Interior solidly glazed.

Probably MPG or LPG

69 Skyphos, body fragment Fig. 21
Lot 6938:1. P.H. 0.027, Th. of wall 0.004. Single fragment, broken all around, preserving small portion of central body. Clay: yellowish buff (10YR 8/3) with one medium white inclusion, few very small gray inclu-

sions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: gray (10YR 4/2) to brown (7.5YR 5/4); cracked and worn.

Convex body of skyphos similar to preceding examples.

Preserved decoration on exterior consists of portion of set of seven compass-drawn concentric circles directly above horizontal glazed area or band. Interior solidly glazed.

Probably MPG or LPG

70 Skyphos, foot fragment Fig. 22
Lot 75-264:15. P.H. 0.019, est. Diam. of foot 0.045. Single fragment preserving ca. one-third of foot and small portion of lower body. It is not clear if any of the original resting surface of the foot is preserved. Clay: buff (7.5YR 8/4) with few small black inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: grayish brown (7.5YR 4/2); streaky and cracked on inside.

Small flaring ring foot of skyphos with rounded resting surface; low conical underside with broad nipple at center. The conical form of the underside is similar to that of PG skyphos feet, but the low height of the foot is more reminiscent of later EG skyphos feet.

Exterior solidly glazed except for lower edge of foot; underside reserved. Interior solidly glazed (no reserved circle at center).

LPG(?)

71 Skyphos, foot fragment Fig. 22
Lot 72-100:4. P.H. 0.032, Diam. of foot 0.044. Single fragment preserving nearly all of foot and portion of lower body. Clay: orangish tan (5YR 7/6) with minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: dark brown (7.5YR 3/2); worn.

Low flaring ring foot of small skyphos with rounded resting surface. Inside of foot not clearly articulated from convex underside. Slightly convex lower body rises from foot at ca. 40 degree angle. The profile of the foot seems closer to that of 70 than to those of later EG or MG I skyphoi; cf. Fig. 25.

Resting surface, inside of foot, and underside of vessel reserved. Exterior solidly glazed. Reserved circle (Diam. 0.010) in middle of floor with

dot at center; rest of interior solidly glazed.

The addition of a dot at the center of the reserved circle is paralleled on two one-handled cups at Corinth: C-72-97 (EG, from grave 72-5; Williams and Fisher 1973, p. 5, no. 7, pl. 7) and C-63-617 (EG or MG I, from well 1963-7; unpublished).

LPG(?)

72 Skyphos, rim fragment Figs. 23, 24
C-70-370 (lot 6648). P.H. 0.040, est. Diam. of rim ca. 0.16. Single fragment preserving portion of rim and upper body. Clay: buff (7.5YR 8/4) with small brown and white inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: dark brown (5YR 3/3 to 5YR 2.5/2) and cracked where thick, pale yellowish brown (7.5YR 7/6) where dilute; worn on exterior.

Convex body of skyphos curving in slightly to low concave vertical rim with rounded lip. This fragment and those following (73-78) belong to skyphoi of a common Corinthian type; well-preserved examples are C-68-53 (transitional LPG/EG, from grave 1968-1; Williams 1970, p. 19, no. 26, pl. 9), W-13 (EG, from grave at northern edge of Ancient Corinth;

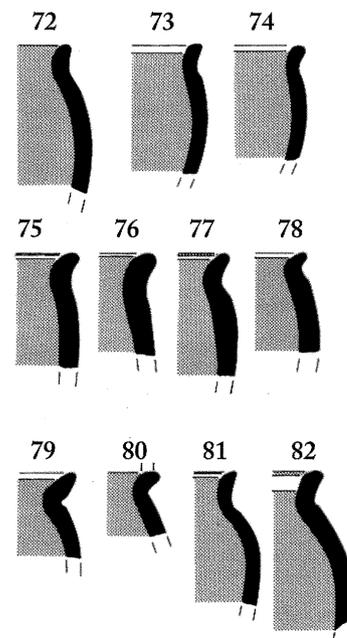


Figure 23. Skyphoi. Scale 1:2

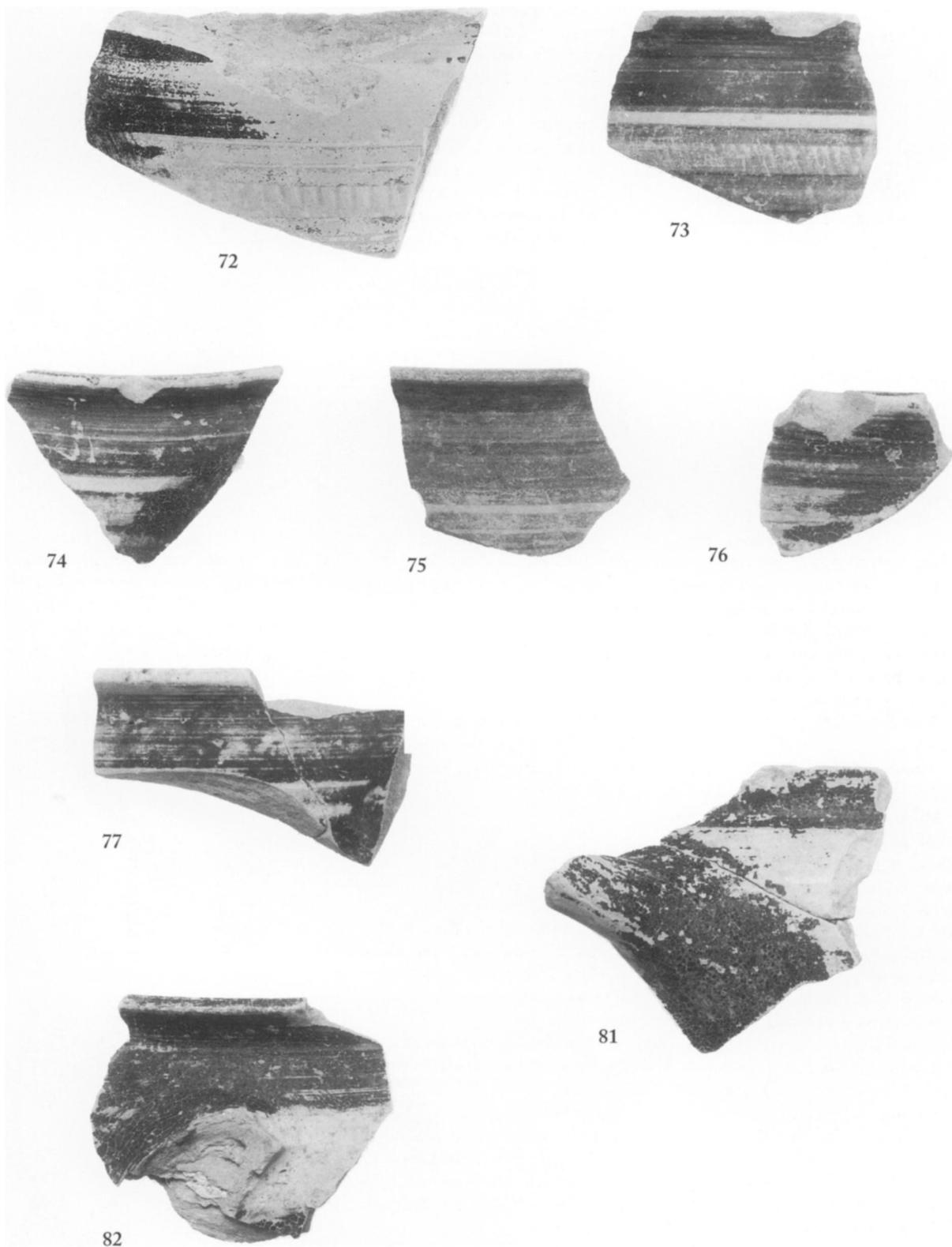


Figure 24. Skyphoi. Scale 1:1

Corinth VII, i, p. 13, no. 38, pl. 7), and C-63-616 (EG or MG I, from well 1963-7 at Anaploga; unpublished); see Fig. 25. Skyphoi of this type clearly differ from earlier SM and PG skyphoi, such as 45-48 and 52, by having a distinct rim.

Dark-ground exterior with handle zone consisting of zigzag of dilute glaze framed above and below by two narrow horizontal reserved bands. Handle zone terminates at left end of sherd against glazed area originally at base of handle. Narrow reserved band along top of rim. Interior solidly glazed.

The same basic decorative scheme appears on all the skyphoi cited above as parallels for shape; see Fig. 25.

EG or MG I

73 Skyphos, rim fragment

Figs. 23, 24

Lot 72-122:8. P.H. 0.037, est.

Diam. of rim ca. 0.13. Single fragment preserving portion of rim and upper body. Clay: tannish buff (between 7.5YR 8/4 and 7/4) with minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: dark brown (5YR 2.5/2), lighter brown (5YR 5/6) where dilute; slightly crackled.

Shape similar to preceding example.

Dark-ground exterior with portion of handle zone similar to preceding but with only one horizontal reserved band above the zigzag and with taller, sharper zigzag that extends across two reserved bands. Reserved band on inside of rim, rest of interior solidly glazed. Parallel for zigzag extending across two reserved bands: CP-866 (MG I, from grave 1899-2; *Corinth VII*, i, p. 17, no. 59, pl. 10).

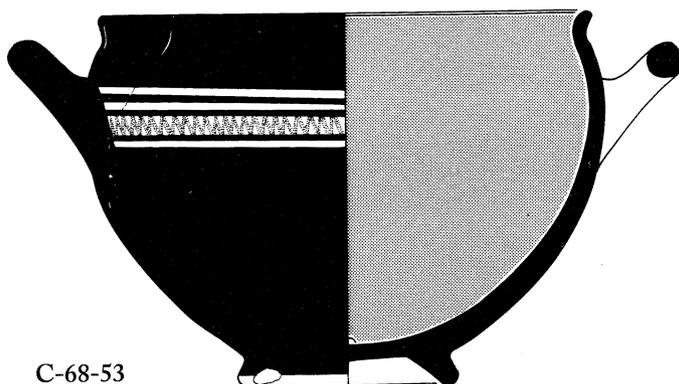
EG or MG I

74 Skyphos, rim fragment

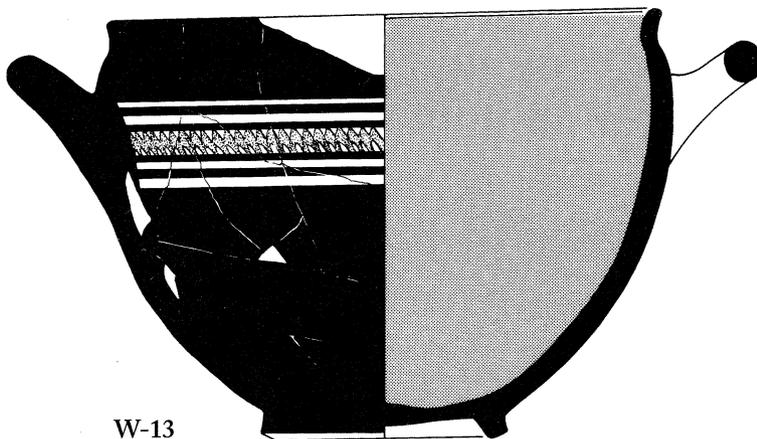
Figs. 23, 24

Lot 891:2. P.H. 0.034, est. Diam.

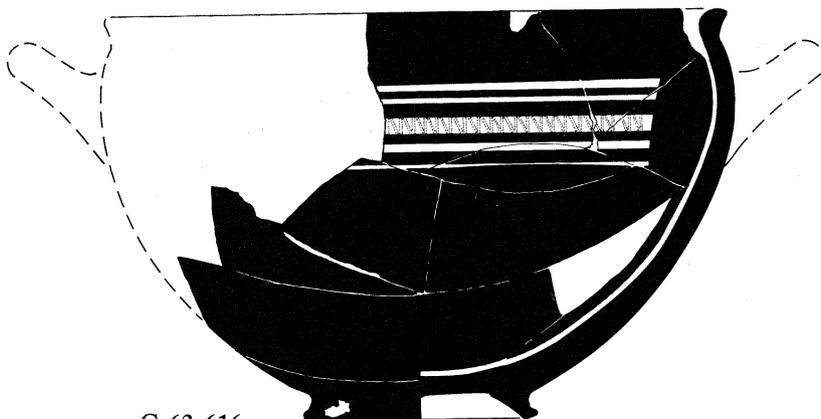
Figure 25. Comparanda: skyphoi C-68-53 (transitional LPG-EG), W-13 (EG), C-63-616 (EG or MG I), and C-63-646 (MG I). Scale 1:2



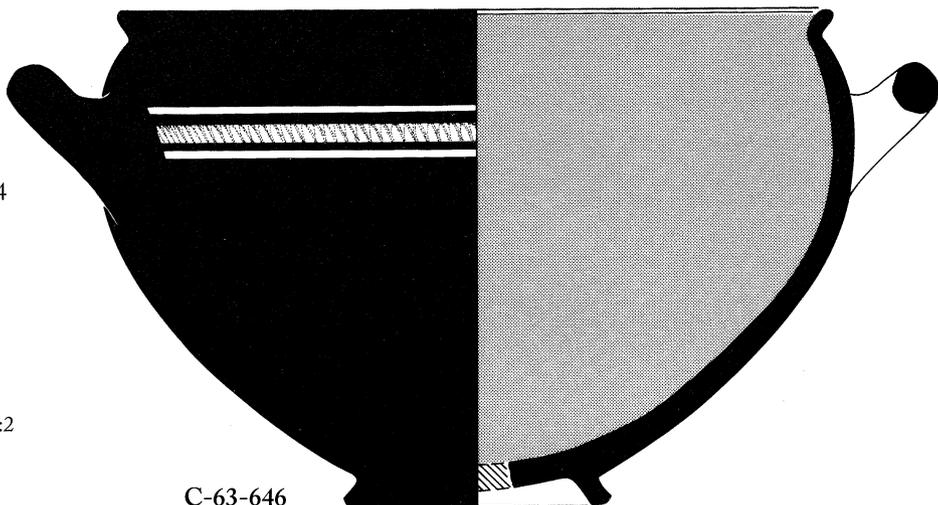
C-68-53



W-13



C-63-616



C-63-646

of rim 0.105. Single fragment preserving small portion of rim and upper body. Clay: tannish buff (between 7.5YR 8/4 and 7/4) with very small black inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: dark brown (7.5YR 3/2), lighter brown (7.5YR 6/4) where dilute; cracked.

Shape similar to preceding examples.

Dark-ground exterior with handle zone comprised of zigzag of dilute glaze framed above and below by single horizontal reserved band. Handle zone terminates at right against glazed area originally at base of handle. Reserved band on inside of rim; rest of interior solidly glazed.

EG or MG I

75 Skyphos, rim fragment

Figs. 23, 24

Lot 6648:1. P.H. 0.032, est.

Diam. of rim ca. 0.18. Single fragment preserving small portion of rim and upper body. Clay: tan (7.5YR 7/4) with small to minute black inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: very dark gray (5YR 3/1) to brown (7.5YR 5/4); cracked.

Shape similar to preceding examples.

Dark-ground exterior with upper portion of handle zone comprised of two horizontal reserved bands above zigzag (barely discernible at bottom of sherd). Narrow reserved band on inside of rim; rest of interior solidly glazed.

EG or MG I

76 Skyphos, rim fragment

Figs. 23, 24

Lot 72-122:9. P.H. 0.028, Diam. of rim not measurable. Single fragment preserving small portion of rim and upper body. Clay: yellowish buff (10YR 8/2) with few very small dark inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: brown (5YR 4/4) to dark brown (7.5YR 4/2); cracked.

Shape similar to preceding examples.

Dark-ground exterior with right end of two narrow horizontal reserved bands of top of handle zone. Narrow reserved band on inside of rim; rest of interior solidly glazed.

EG or MG I

77 Skyphos, rim fragment

Figs. 23, 24

Lot 75-272:2. P.H. 0.032, est.

Diam. of rim ca. 0.16. Two joining fragments preserving portion of rim and upper body. Clay: tannish buff (between 7.5YR 8/4 and 7/4) with very small white and brown inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: very dark gray (5YR 3/1) where thick, pale orange (5YR 7/6) where dilute.

Shape similar to preceding example, but with more tightly curved rim.

Dark-ground exterior with right end of two horizontal reserved bands of top of handle zone. Narrow reserved band on inside of rim; rest of interior solidly glazed.

EG or MG I

78 Skyphos, rim fragment

Fig. 23

Lot 6939:1. P.H. 0.027, est.

Diam. of rim ca. 0.12. Single fragment preserving small portion of rim and upper body. Clay: yellowish buff (10YR 8/3) with minute dark and sparkling inclusions. Glaze: dark brown (7.5YR 4/2); cracked where thick; worn.

Shape similar to preceding example, but with smaller rim.

Dark-ground exterior with upper portion of handle zone comprised of single horizontal reserved band above zigzag of dilute glaze. Reserved band on inside of rim; rest of interior solidly glazed.

EG or MG I

79 Skyphos, rim fragment

Fig. 23

Lot 72-122:12. P.H. 0.023, est.

Diam. of rim ca. 0.13. Single fragment preserving portion of rim and upper body. Clay: yellowish buff (10YR 8/4) with very small brown and gray inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: dark brown (5YR 4/2); worn.

Convex upper body of skyphos curving in to flaring rim articulated by groove along bottom of exterior. This piece and the following (80-82) belong to skyphoi similar to the preceding examples, but their upper bodies have a more pronounced curve, which may be indicative of their later date. Closest parallel for profile: C-63-

646 (MG I, from well 1963-7 at Anaploga; unpublished; Fig. 25).

Preserved portion of exterior of body and rim solidly glazed. Reserved band on inside of rim; rest of interior solidly glazed.

MG I

80 Skyphos, rim fragment

Fig. 23

Lot 72-122:32. P.H. 0.017, est.

Diam. of rim ca. 0.15. Single fragment preserving small portion of rim and upper body. Clay: yellowish buff (10YR 8/4) with very small brown and gray inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: dark brown (5YR 3/4) to black (10YR 2/1); worn.

Shape similar to preceding example, but with smaller rim and less emphatic groove between rim and body.

Dark-ground exterior with portion of horizontal reserved band from top of handle zone. Reserved band on inside of rim; rest of interior solidly glazed.

MG I

81 Skyphos, rim/handle fragment

Figs. 23, 24

Lot 75-272:1. P.H. 0.047, Diam.

of rim not measurable. Two joining fragments preserving small portion of rim and upper body with stump of handle. Clay: yellowish buff (10YR 8/3) with very small brown inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: brown (5YR 4/3) to very dark gray (5YR 3/1); cracked and worn.

Shape comparable to 79 and 80 but with taller, less flaring rim. Canted horizontal loop handle, round in section, rises from upper body.

Dark-ground exterior with left end of handle zone (just visible) consisting of zigzag framed above and below by single horizontal reserved band. Interior solidly glazed; no reserved band on inside of rim.

MG I

82 Skyphos, rim fragment

Figs. 23, 24

Lot 72-122:10. P.H. 0.042, est.

Diam. of rim 0.20. Single fragment preserving portion of rim and upper body with attached handle root. Clay: yellowish buff (10YR 8/4 to 8/6) at

surface, gray (10YR 7/2) below surface, with medium to very small brown inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: dark brown (5YR 4/2); crackled.

Shape similar to preceding example. Canted horizontal loop handle originally rose from upper body.

Preserved portion of exterior solidly glazed except area originally between handle attachments. Relatively wide reserved band on inside of rim; rest of interior solidly glazed.

MG I

83 Skyphos, rim fragment Fig. 26

Lot 6936:4. P.H. 0.46, est. Diam. of rim 0.10. Two joining fragments preserving small portion of rim and body with slight remains of one handle root (third, nonjoining, fragment in same lot). Clay: buff (7.5YR 8/4) with small to very small reddish brown and gray inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: dark gray (5YR 3/1); crackled and worn.

Small skyphos with relatively squat body curving in to low flaring rim with rounded lip.

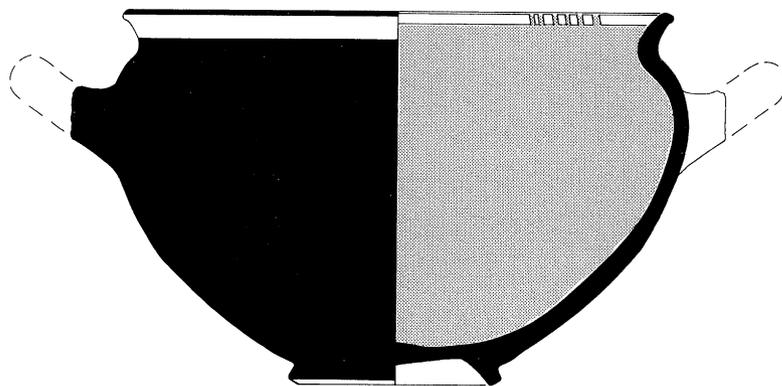


Figure 27. Skyphos restored from 86 and 87. Scale 1:2

Dark-ground exterior with triple reserved band for handle zone. Hatched reserved band on inside of rim; rest of interior solidly glazed.

Parallels for basic shape and decorative scheme: W-28 (EG, from grave at northern edge of Ancient Corinth; *Corinth* VII, i, p. 14, no. 43, pl. 8) and C-40-345 (EG, from grave 1940-5; Weinberg 1948, p. 206, no. B7, pl. 71). Despite these EG parallels, the existence of a hatched reserved band on the interior suggests that this piece is MG rather than EG.

MG

85 Skyphos, foot fragment Fig. 26

Lot 6939:3. P.H. 0.027, est. Diam. of foot ca. 0.065. Two joining fragments preserving portion of foot and lower body. Clay: yellowish buff (10YR 8/4) with very small dark inclusions. Glaze: brown (5YR 3/4).

Low flaring ring foot of skyphos similar to preceding example, but apparently lacking articulation between interior of foot and underside of vessel.

Solidly glazed except for resting surface and interior of foot.

EG or MG I

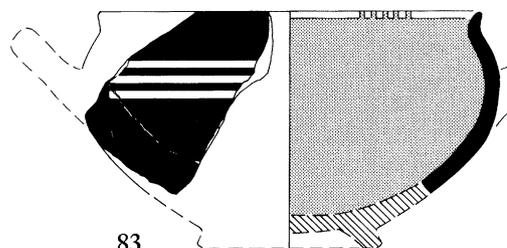
86 Skyphos, foot fragment Fig. 27

C-71-302 (lot 6937). P.H. 0.057, Diam. of foot 0.056. Four joining sherds preserving nearly complete foot and portion of lower body with slight remains of one handle root. Clay: gray (10YR 7/1) with very small black inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions; burned. Glaze: brown (5YR 4/4) to dark brown (7.5YR 4/2); unevenly applied; crackled.

Skyphos with low flaring ring foot with beveled resting surface; concave interior of foot rises to recessed underside of vessel. Convex lower body rises from foot at ca. 40 degree angle.

Solidly glazed except for resting surface and interior of foot and underside of vessel.

The shape, glaze, and condition of this fragment suggest that it belongs to the following piece (Fig. 27 shows the two pieces restored



83

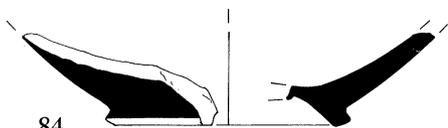
84 Skyphos, foot fragment Fig. 26

Lot 75-268:1. P.H. 0.026, est. Diam. of foot 0.065. Single fragment preserving nearly one-half of foot and portion of lower body. Clay: yellowish buff (10YR 8/4) with few very small brown inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: grayish brown (7.5YR 4/2); worn on interior.

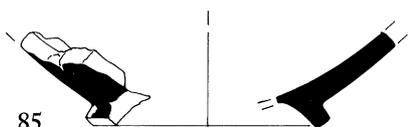
Low flaring ring foot of skyphos with beveled resting surface; concave interior of foot offset from recessed underside of vessel. Convex lower body rises from foot at ca. 40 degree angle. The profile of the foot seems to fall midway between that of W-13 (EG skyphos from grave at northern edge of Ancient Corinth; *Corinth* VII, i, p. 13, no. 38, pl. 7) and that of C-63-616 (EG or MG I skyphos from well 1963-7; unpublished); see Fig. 25.

Solidly glazed except for resting surface and interior of foot and underside of vessel.

EG or MG I



84



85

Figure 26. Skyphoi. Scale 1:2

together). Parallel for shape and decoration: C-75-209 (Argive MG skyphos from well 1975-3; Williams and Fisher 1976, p. 103, no. 12, pl. 18).

MG

87 Skyphos, rim/handle fragment
Fig. 27

C-71-221 (lot 6937). P.H. 0.087, est. Diam. of rim 0.145. Three joining sherds preserving portion of rim and upper body with stumps of one handle. Glaze worn on exterior. Clay: tan (7.5YR 7/4) to gray (10YR 7/2) with large to small brown and dark gray inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions; burned. Glaze: dark brown (7.5YR 4/2) to reddish brown (2.5YR 5/6); cracked and worn.

Skyphos with ovoid body curving in at top to slightly flaring rim with rounded lip. Canted horizontal loop handle, round in section, rises from upper body.

Exterior of body solidly glazed except for area between handle roots. Single broad horizontal reserved band on outside of rim. Hatched horizontal reserved band on inside of rim; rest of interior solidly glazed.

This fragment probably belongs to the same vessel as the preceding piece.

MG

88 Skyphos, rim fragment
Figs. 28, 29

Lot 72-119:11. P.H. 0.038. Single fragment preserving small portion of rim and upper body. Clay: yellowish buff (10YR 8/4) with minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: dark brown (7.5YR 4/2).

Skyphos with convex upper body rising to concave vertical rim with flattened upper edge.

Solidly glazed except for one horizontal reserved band at top of outside of rim and second at top of inside of rim.

The profile of this piece is reminiscent of the MG skyphoi with zigzag handle zones, but its decoration, limited as it is to the rim, is reminiscent of the Attic-type skyphoi that follow.

MG

89 Skyphos, rim fragment
Figs. 28, 29

Lot 72-119:3. P.H. 0.035, est. Diam. of rim 0.14. Single fragment preserving small portion of rim and upper body. Clay: yellowish buff (10YR 8/3) with few medium to small white inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: brown (7.5YR 4/2) to dark gray (7.5YR 3/0); cracked and worn.

Convex upper body of skyphos curving in fairly sharply at top to slightly concave vertical rim with rounded lip. Left edge of fragment preserves slight projection where horizontal loop handle was originally attached.

Exterior solidly glazed except for rim, which may have had a horizontal reserved band. Hatched reserved band at top of inside of rim; rest of interior solidly glazed.

This piece and those that follow (90-92) are all perhaps dark-bodied skyphoi with banded rims similar to the MG II examples from grave V of the Potters' Quarter (*Corinth* XV, iii, p. 16, nos. 12-14, pl. 2); see Fig. 30.

MG

90 Skyphos, rim fragment
Figs. 28, 29

Lot 72-119:1. P.H. 0.033, est. Diam. of rim 0.14. Single fragment preserving small portion of rim and upper body. Clay: yellowish buff (10YR 8/3) with few small brown inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: brown (2.5YR 4/2) to brownish red (2.5YR 6/6); worn on interior.

Skyphos with convex upper body rising to flaring rim, sharply offset on the exterior. The curve of the upper body suggests that this piece might belong to a fairly squat skyphos of the type represented by KP 167 (MG II, from grave V of the Potters' Quarter; *Corinth* XV, iii, p. 16, no. 13, pl. 2; illustrated here in Fig. 30).

Solidly glazed inside and out except for single horizontal reserved band just below lip on interior and exterior.

MG II(?)

91 Skyphos, rim fragment
Figs. 28, 29

Lot 72-119:2. P.H. 0.045, est. Diam. of rim 0.12. Five joining sherds preserving small portion of rim and body. Clay: yellowish buff (10YR 8/4) with very small brown inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: black (10YR 3/1); cracked and worn.

Convex upper body of skyphos curving in sharply to slightly flaring vertical rim with rounded lip. The profile indicates that this piece belongs to a deeper skyphos than the preceding.

Preserved portion of body solidly glazed; originally two or three horizontal reserved bands on outside of rim. Hatched reserved band on inside of rim; rest of interior solidly glazed.

MG II(?)

92 Skyphos, rim fragment
Figs. 28, 29

Lot 6936:3. P.H. 0.023, est. Diam. of rim 0.13. Single fragment preserving small portion of rim and upper body. Clay: yellowish buff (10YR 8/4) with small to very small brown inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: dark grayish brown (10YR 3/1).

Convex upper body of skyphos curving in gently to slightly flaring vertical rim with rounded lip. The profile of the rim is quite similar to C-1982-211 (MG II, from well 1981-6; Pfaff 1988, p. 51, no. 30, fig. 9).

Preserved portion of upper body solidly glazed. Two horizontal reserved bands on outside of rim. Hatched reserved band on inside of rim; rest of interior solidly glazed.

MG II(?)

93 Skyphos, rim fragment
Figs. 28, 29

Lot 72-122:28. P.H. 0.018, Diam. of rim not measurable. Single fragment preserving small portion of rim broken below at attachment to body. Clay: yellowish buff (10YR 8/3) with very small brown inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: brown (5YR 5/4) to dark brown (7.5YR 4/2); worn.

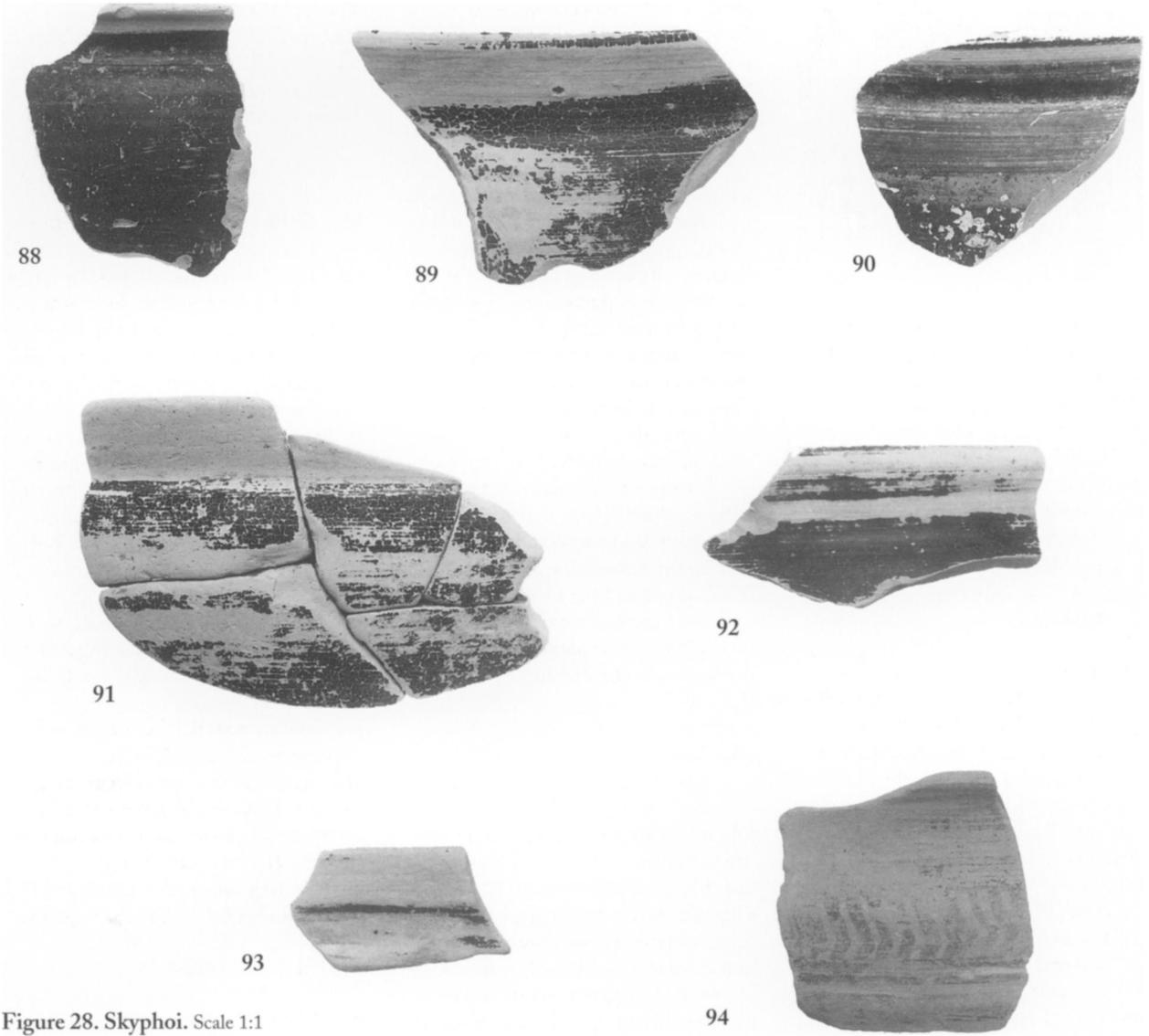


Figure 28. Skyphoi. Scale 1:1

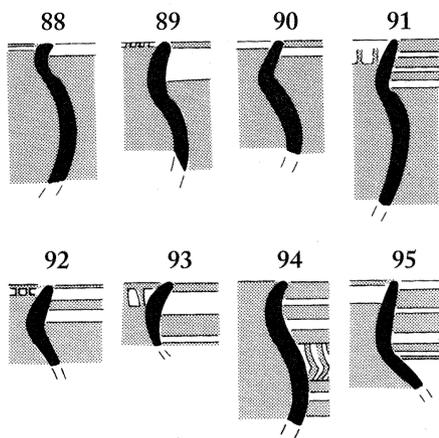


Figure 29. Skyphoi. Scale 1:2

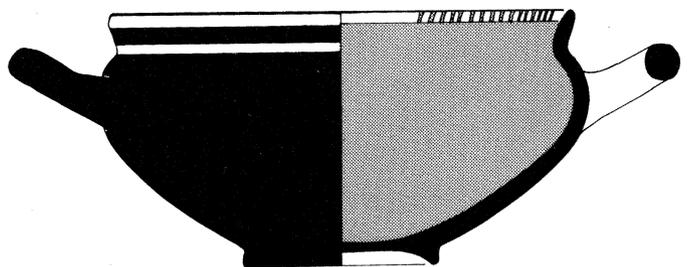


Figure 30. Comparandum: MG II skyphos KP 167. Scale 1:2

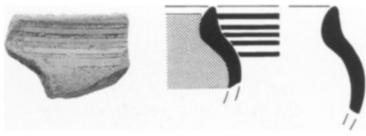


Figure 31. (left): Thapsos Class skyphos 96; (right): comparandum: Thapsos Class skyphos from Syracuse (after Pelagatti 1982, no. 4, pl. 26). Scale 1:2

Concave vertical rim of skyphos with rounded lip. The original shape was probably similar to C-50-107 (MG II, from South Stoa area; Broneer 1951, pl. 89:d, top left) or C-38-409 (MG II, from possible disturbed grave in Forum West area; *Corinth* VII, i, p. 29, no. 83, pl. 13).

Two horizontal reserved bands on exterior; hatched reserved band on inside of rim.

MG II(?)

- 94 Skyphos or kantharos, rim fragment Figs. 28, 29
Lot 6720:2. P.H. 0.039, est.

Diam. of rim 0.15. Single fragment preserving small portion of rim and upper body. Clay: tannish buff (between 7.5YR 8/4 and 7/4) with very small dark inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: dark brown (7.5YR 4/2), light brown (7.5YR 6/4) where dilute; worn.

Convex upper body of skyphos or kantharos curving in gently to unarticulated concave vertical rim.

Handle zone decorated with horizontal chevron zone above at least two horizontal reserved bands. One horizontal band preserved on exterior of rim (probably two originally). No trace of reserved band preserved on inside of rim.

Parallels for shape and decoration: KP 170 (MG II skyphos from

grave V of the Potters' Quarter; *Corinth* XV, iii, pp. 16-17, no. 15, pl. 2) and KP 172 (MG II kantharos from the same grave; *Corinth* XV, iii, p. 17, no. 16, pl. 2).

MG II

- 95 Skyphos, rim fragment Fig. 29
Lot 72-119:5. P.H. 0.030, est.

Diam. of rim 0.17-0.18. Single fragment preserving portion of rim and very small portion of upper body. Clay: greenish buff (2.5YR 8/2) with few small white and very small gray inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: brown (5YR 3/4); cracked and very worn.

Convex upper body of skyphos curving in to tall, slightly flaring rim with rounded lip.

Reserved handle zone with at least four narrowly spaced vertical framing bars. Three horizontal reserved bands on outside of rim. Single horizontal reserved band near top of inside of rim.

LG(?)

- 96 Thapsos Class skyphos, rim fragment Fig. 31
Lot 72-101:1. P.H. 0.022, est.

Diam. of rim 0.170. Single fragment preserving small portion of rim and upper body. Clay: greenish buff (2.5Y 8/2) with few very small gray inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: brown (5YR 3/4); worn.

Convex upper body of skyphos curving sharply in to inward-sloping vertical rim with rounded lip.

Outside of rim and upper body decorated with five narrow horizontal glazed bands. Single horizontal reserved band at top of inside of rim. Rest of interior solidly glazed.

For the general form and decoration, cf. Ithaca R1 (*GGP*, pl. 20:c) and Thapsos 45825 (Pelagatti

1982, pl. 18, fig. 2, pl. 19, fig. 2). The rim profile is closely paralleled by a Thapsos Class skyphos from the area of the Ionic Temple at Syracuse (Pelagatti 1982, no. 4, pl. 26); see Fig. 31.

LG or EPC

- 97 Skyphos, rim/body fragment Fig. 32
Lot 2161:4. P.H. 0.023, Diam. of rim not measurable. Single fragment, broken all around, preserving small portion of upper body and lower half of rim. Clay: yellowish buff (10YR 8/4) with few very small brown inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: reddish brown (2.5YR 4/4) to dark brown (5YR 3/2); worn on exterior.

Convex upper body of skyphos curving in to straight vertical rim. On exterior, reserved handle zone, 0.013 m high, filled with nine vertical framing bars; one horizontal glazed band on rim. Interior solidly glazed.

Closest parallel for profile and decoration at Corinth is an uninventoried rim sherd from well 1948-1 (EPC-MPC); see Fig. 32. A complete skyphos that seems comparable to 97 was found in a grave at Taranto together with a globular EPC aryballos (Bernabò Brea 1940, p. 483, fig. 49).

EPC or MPC

- 98 Miniature skyphos, rim/handle fragment Fig. 33
Lot 1994-65:1. P.H. 0.022, est.

Diam. of rim ca. 0.070. Single fragment preserving ca. one-eighth of rim, small portion of upper body, and one handle. Clay: buff (10YR 8/3) with few small brown inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: grayish brown (10YR 3/1); worn.

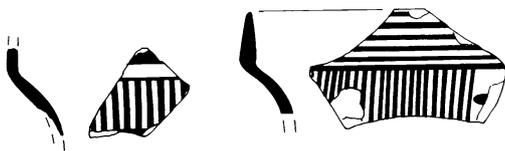


Figure 32. (left): skyphos 97; (right): comparandum: skyphos from well 1948-1. Scale 1:2

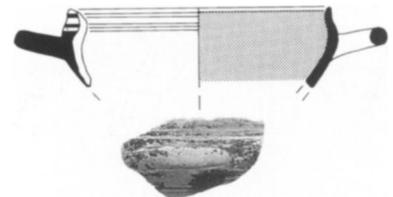


Figure 33. Miniature skyphos 98. Scale 1:2

Skyphos with ovoid body, low vertical rim, and canted horizontal handle, round in section. This appears to be a miniature (half-size) version of skyphoi such as C-1978-278 (LG/EPC, from well 1978-4; Williams 1983, p. 155, no. 35, fig. 4) and C-72-49 (LG, from well 1972-4; unpublished).

Preserved portion of exterior of body solidly glazed except for area between handle roots. Exterior of rim decorated with three horizontal reserved bands. Outside of handle solidly glazed, inside reserved. Interior of vessel solidly glazed except for possible reserved band along inner edge of lip.

LG or later

99 Protokotyle, rim fragment

Fig. 34

Lot 1975:1. P.H. 0.026, Diam. of rim not measurable. Single fragment preserving small portion of rim and upper body. Clay: tannish buff (between 7.5YR 8/4 and 7/4) with very small brown inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: dark brown (5YR 3/2) and cracked where thick, orangish tan (5YR 7/8) where dilute; worn.

Convex upper body of protokotyle curving in to minimal rim with sharp outer edge.

Handle zone on exterior consists of at least two horizontal reserved bands below horizontal zone of chevrons. Handle zone terminates at right against glazed area originally at base of handle. Two horizontal reserved bands above handle zone at juncture of rim and body and on exterior of rim proper. Hatched reserved band on inside of rim; rest of interior solidly glazed.

Parallels for shape and decoration: C-50-108 (MG II, from South

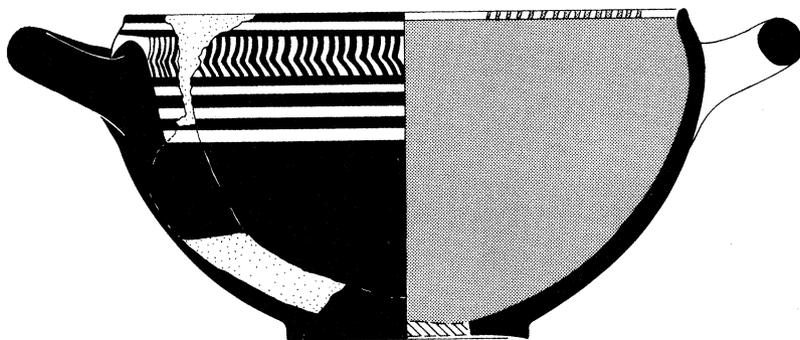


Figure 35. Comparandum: MG II protokotyle C-50-108. Scale 1:2

Stoa area; Broneer 1951, p. 293, pl. 89:d, lower right; illustrated here in Fig. 35) and C-1982-213 (MG II, from well 1981-6; Pfaff 1988, pp. 51-52, no. 32, fig. 10, pl. 29).

MG II

100 Protokotyle, rim fragment

Fig. 34

Lot 6941:2. P.H. 0.027, Diam. of rim not measurable. Single fragment preserving small portion of rim and upper body with attached handle root. Clay: tannish buff (between 7.5YR 8/4 and 7/4) with small to very small black and brown inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: streaky brown (5YR 3/4) on interior, almost entirely worn away from exterior.

Shape similar to preceding but with thinner rim. Canted horizontal loop handle attached to upper body.

Decoration on exterior not preserved. Interior solidly glazed except for possible horizontal reserved band on inside of rim.

MG II

101 Protokotyle, rim fragment

Fig. 34

Lot 6940:3. P.H. 0.022, Diam. of rim ca. 0.13. Single fragment preserv-

ing small portion of rim and upper body. Clay: yellowish buff (10YR 8/3) with few very small dark inclusions. Glaze: very dark gray (10YR 3/1); cracked.

Shape similar to 99 but with more sharply curving upper body. Exact orientation of fragment uncertain.

Fairly broad horizontal reserved band on outside of rim; rest of exterior solidly glazed. Interior solidly glazed except for possible narrow horizontal reserved band on inside of rim.

Similar protokotylai with only a single horizontal reserved band on the exterior are common at Corinth: cf. C-50-109 (MG II, from South Stoa area; Broneer 1951, p. 293, pl. 89:d), C-75-212 (MG II, from well 1975-3; Williams and Fisher 1976, p. 103, no. 13, pl. 18), and C-1982-224 (MG II, from well 1981-6; Pfaff 1988, p. 55, no. 43, fig. 11, pl. 29).

MG II

102 Protokotyle or skyphos, foot fragment

Fig. 36

Lot 72-119:4. P.H. 0.030, Diam. of foot 0.058. Single fragment preserving all of foot and part of lower body; hole broken through bottom.

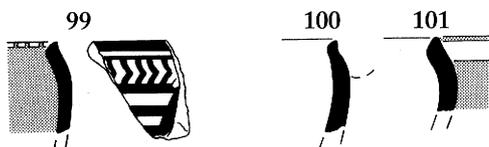


Figure 34. Protokotylai. Scale 1:2

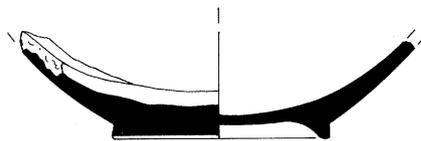


Figure 36. Protokotyle or skyphos 102. Scale 1:2

Clay: yellowish buff (10YR 8/4) with very small gray and brown inclusions, few minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: black (10YR 3/1); worn.

Low ring foot of skyphos or protokotyle with rounded resting surface; concave interior of foot curves in to convex underside of vessel without articulation. Convex lower body rises from foot at 40 degree angle. Profile similar to W-15 (EG skyphos from grave at northern edge of Ancient Corinth; *Corinth* VII, i, p. 14, no. 42, pl. 7), C-30-87 (EG skyphos from Baths of Aphrodite; *Corinth* VII, i, p. 19, no. 68, pl. 11), and C-50-109 (MG II protokotyle from South Stoa area; Broneer 1951, pl. 89:d).

Solidly glazed except for resting surface and interior of foot and underside of vessel.

EG or MG

103 Kotyle, handle/rim fragment Fig. 37

Lot 1956:1. P.H. 0.033, est. Diam. of rim 0.16, Th. of handle 0.010. Single fragment preserving complete handle with attached portion of rim and upper body. Clay: buff (7.5YR 8/4) with very small brown inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: black (10YR 2/1) and worn on exterior; streaky brown (2.5YR 4/2) on interior.

Horizontal loop handle, roughly round in section, rises from slightly convex upper body of kotyle with simple rounded lip.

Preserved decoration on exterior of body consists of three horizontal glazed bands below handle, two above; nothing preserved of the handle zones. Outside of handle decorated with narrowly spaced vertical bars without

framing bands above or below. Interior solidly glazed except for horizontal reserved band at top.

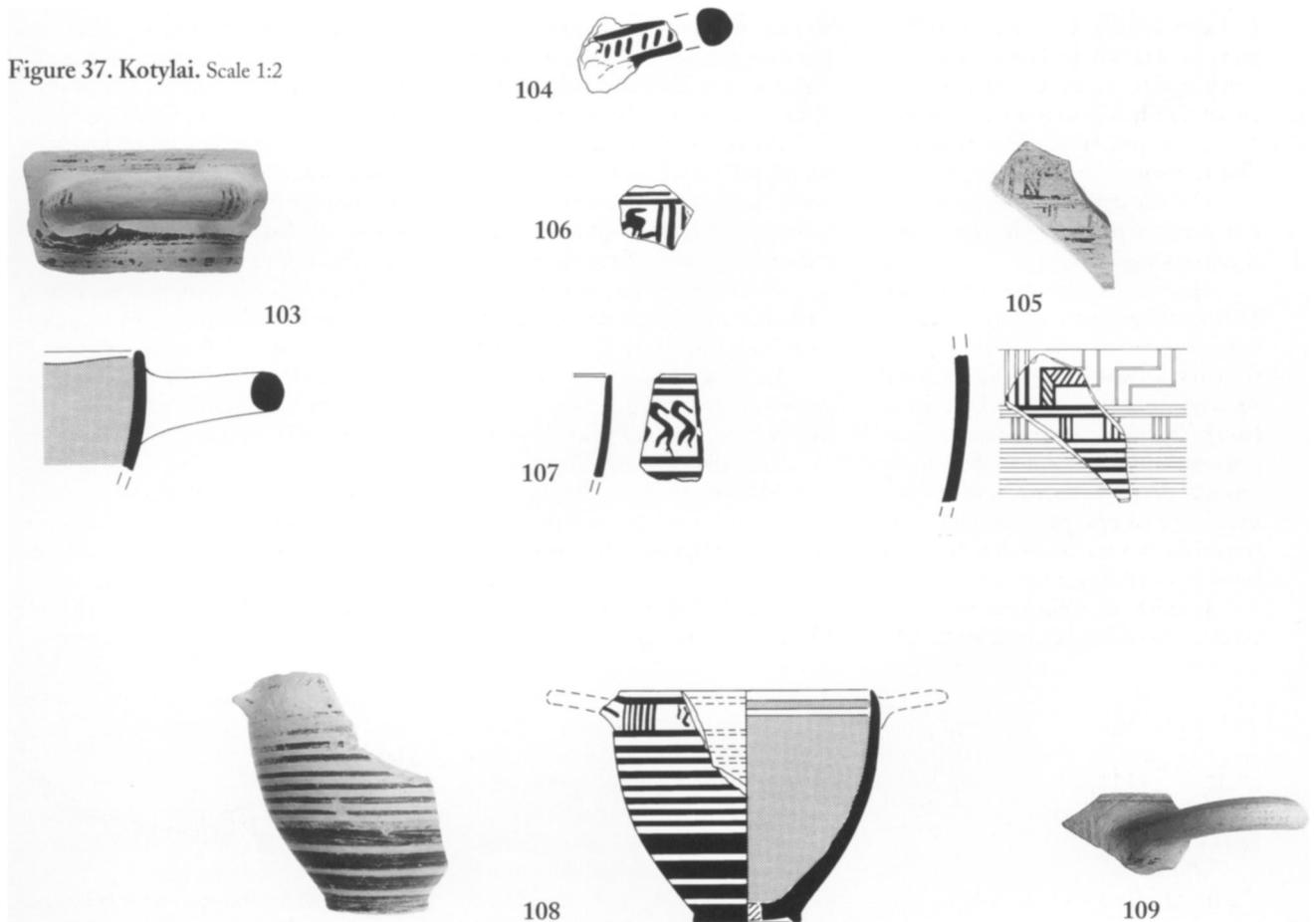
Parallels for shape and decoration: C-72-3 (LG kotyle from well 1972-2; unpublished) and C-1978-328 (transitional LG/EPC kotyle from well 1978-4; Williams 1983, p. 154, no. 19, fig. 2). For general discussion of kotylai of this type, see Neef 1975, pp. 107-114.

LG or early EPC

104 Kotyle, handle fragment Fig. 37

Lot 6941:5. Max. dim. 0.028, Th. of handle 0.010. Single fragment preserving small portion of handle and attached portion of body. Clay: yellowish buff (10YR 8/4) on exterior surface, orangish (5YR 7/8) below surface, with few very small white and brown inclusions, minute sparkling

Figure 37. Kotylai. Scale 1:2



inclusions. Glaze: light brown (5YR 6/6) to reddish orange (2.5YR 5/8); worn.

Canted horizontal loop handle of kotyle, round in section, attached to slightly convex vertical body wall.

Exterior of handle decorated with short vertical bars framed above and below by horizontal bands (the bars do not touch the framing bands). Interior of vessel solidly glazed.

For similar handle decoration, see C-1978-327 (transitional LG/EPC kotyle from well 1978-4; Williams 1983, p. 154, no. 16, fig. 2).

LG or early EPC

105 Kotyle, body fragment Fig. 37

C-73-26 (no lot; notebook 574, p. 74, basket 41). P.H. 0.039, Th. of wall 0.003. Single fragment, broken all around, preserving small portion of upper body. Clay: yellowish buff (10YR 8/4) on exterior surface, pinkish buff (5YR 8/4) below surface, with few very small dark inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: brown (5YR 3/4) to brownish red (2.5YR 4/6); flaking on exterior, almost entirely worn away on interior.

Slightly convex body of kotyle. Too little is preserved to determine whether this belongs to a kotyle of the LG hemispherical variety or to one of the later, deeper, variety.

Exterior of lower body decorated with six narrow glazed bands below narrow reserved zone filled with widely spaced groups of three vertical glazed bars. Two horizontal glazed bands divide narrow horizontal zone from main handle zone filled with hatched meander framed to left by three vertical bars. From the surviving portion of the meander it is clear that it must have had an abbreviated stepped form as restored in Fig. 37. A related type of simple meander appears on skyphoi of the Thapsos Class; cf. Pelagatti 1982, pls. 22, 30:1-3, 61. As often on Corinthian meanders, the direction of hatching reverses at each corner; cf. *Perachora* II, pl. 26. Interior originally solidly glazed.

LG-EPC

106 Kotyle, rim fragment Fig. 37

Lot 2235:1. P.H. 0.017, Th. of wall 0.002, Diam. of rim not measurable. Very small fragment preserving portion of upper body and lip (chipped). Clay: yellowish buff (10YR 8/4) with very small dark inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: reddish brown (2.5YR 5/6), light orangish brown (2.5YR 6/8) where dilute; worn.

Slightly convex vertical upper body of kotyle.

Preserved right end of handle zone decorated with two-legged soldier bird (to right) standing on horizontal glazed band. Three vertical glazed bands to right of handle zone; two horizontal glazed bands above handle zone. Interior solidly glazed with added white band near top.

The fact that the three vertical bands to the right of the handle zone continue below the horizontal line on which the bird is standing suggests that the handle zone included a second register below the birds. Parallels for the handle zone: KP 2130 (LG, from Potters' Quarter; *Corinth* XV, iii, p. 39, no. 131, pl. 7) and a kotyle from Delos (*Delos* XVII, pl. LIII:C, 35). The use of an added white band on the interior of a kotyle is first attested at Corinth on C-1978-298 and C-1978-331 (both transitional LG/EPC, from well 1978-4; Williams 1983, pp. 154-155, nos. 11, 24, figs. 1, 2).

LG or EPC

107 Kotyle, rim fragment Fig. 37

Lot 72-111:1. P.H. 0.028, Diam. of rim not measurable. Single fragment preserving small portion of upper body and lip. Clay: yellowish buff (10YR 8/3) with few minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: brown (5YR 4/4) to orangish (2.5YR 5/8); worn.

Very slightly convex vertical upper body of kotyle rising to lip with slight groove along outer edge.

Preserved decoration on exterior consists of handle zone with file of one-legged wire birds facing right to vertical framing bar. Two horizontal glazed bands above and below handle zone. Narrow reserved band along top

of rim. Interior solidly glazed.

The decoration of this piece finds close parallels on kotylai from EPC deposits at Corinth: KP 2085 (EPC, from Northwest Angle Deposit of Potters' Quarter; *Corinth* XV, iii, p. 35, no. 112, pls. 7, 81), C-40-366 (EPC, from well 1940-5; Weinberg 1948, p. 211, no. C12, pl. 75; *GGP* pl. 21:e), and W-123 (late EPC, well 1936-17; *Corinth* VII, i, p. 39, no. 123, pl. 17). The use of the similar decoration in the handle zone of a ray-based kotyle from the Tombe della Nave at Cerveteri (Brokaw 1964, p. 53, fig. 5) indicates, however, that 107 might date as late as the Middle Proto-corinthian period. The style of the birds corresponds to that of Benson's "Two-toe Group" (Benson 1989, p. 22, pl. 6:6).

EPC or perhaps MPC

108 Small kotyle Fig. 37

Lot 4352:2. H. 0.062, est. Diam. of foot 0.030, est. Diam. of rim 0.065. Single fragment preserving about one-fifth of vessel (full profile); stump of one handle. Clay: yellowish buff (10YR 8/3) with very small dark inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: brown (5YR 4/3), brownish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) where dilute, on exterior; streaky dark brown (7.5YR 4/2) on interior.

Small kotyle with delicate ring foot, deep body, and sharp-edged lip. Canted horizontal handle attached just below lip. Parallel for shape: KP 2086 and KP 184 (both EPC, from Potters' Quarter; *Corinth* XV, iii, p. 35, no. 111, pl. 7, p. 247, no. 1362, pl. 57).

Underside of vessel and resting surface and interior of foot reserved. Exterior of lower body decorated with three widely spaced horizontal reserved bands on dark ground. Upper body decorated with eight narrowly spaced horizontal glazed bands below handle zone filled with sigma's flanked by vertical framing bars. Single horizontal glazed band at top of handle zone. Single glazed band on outside of handle. Interior of vessel solidly glazed except for two horizontal reserved bands at top.

Parallel for sigma's in handle zone and single band on handle: KP 184

(EPC; cited above). Parallel for three reserved bands on lower body: C-1978-271 (transitional LG/EPC, from well 1978-4; Williams 1983, p. 155, no. 23, fig. 2).

Such small kotylai are rare in the 8th century; a few examples of equal or slightly greater height appear in the Sanctuary of Hera Limenia at Perachora (probably EPC; *Perachora II*, p. 53, nos. 382, 383, 385, pl. 19); six others of slightly smaller size were found in grave 1951-1 at Corinth (end of EPC or MPC; Weinberg 1974, pp. 527-530).

EPC

109 Kotyle, rim/handle fragment

Fig. 37

Lot 6941:3. P.H. 0.023, Diam. of rim not measurable. Single fragment preserving over half of handle and small portion of attached upper body and lip. Clay: yellowish buff (10YR 8/4) with very small dark inclusions. Glaze: brown (5YR 4/6) on exterior, dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) on interior.

Nearly vertical upper body of kotyle rising to sharp-edged lip. Canted horizontal loop handle, round in section, attached to upper body.

Exterior of body below handle decorated with two horizontal glazed bands. Preserved portion of handle zone filled with five vertical framing bars. Two horizontal glazed bands

C-50-118

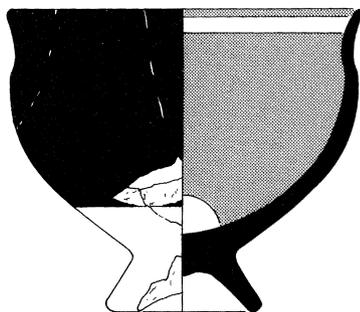


Figure 38. Cups(?) 110 and 111 and comparandum: PG C-50-118. Scale 1:2



Figure 39. One-handed cups. Scale 1:2

above handle zone. Single glazed band on outside of handle. Interior of vessel solidly glazed except for two horizontal reserved bands at top.

Parallel for the handle decoration: KP 2086 (EPC, from Potters' Quarter; *Corinth XV*, iii, p. 35, no. 111, pl. 7). That the kotylai from well 1978-4 (transitional LG/EPC) still have bars on their handles rather than the single band used on 109 suggests that the single band was not adopted before the EPC period; see Williams 1983, p. 154, nos. 16, 18-22, fig. 2.

EPC or MPC

There is a similar fragment in lot 2235.

110 Cup, foot fragment Fig. 38

Lot 72-122:25. P.H. 0.022, H. of foot 0.014, est. Diam. of top of foot 0.031. Single fragment preserving small portion of foot and floor of vessel; resting surface worn. Clay: gray (10YR 6/2) with few small brown inclusions and minute sparkling inclusions; apparently burned. Glaze: thin dull gray (5YR 5/1).

Small conical foot of cup rising at ca. 65 degree angle to lower body. Truncated conical underside with small nipple at center. Size and form of foot comparable to that of C-50-118 (PG cup from South Stoa area; unpublished); see Fig. 38.

Underside reserved; exterior of foot and bottom of body solidly glazed. No glaze preserved on floor of vessel.

PG

111 Cup(?), foot fragment Fig. 38

Lot 72-122:26. P.H. 0.020, Diam. of foot 0.034. Single fragment preserving most of foot and portion of lower body. Clay: tan (7.5YR 7/4) at surface, gray (10YR 6/2 to 5/1) below surface, with few small dark inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions.

Glaze: brownish red (2.5YR 5/6); worn.

Small flaring ring foot of small open vessel with rounded resting surface and low conical underside with nipple at center. Concave lower body rises from foot at ca. 45 degree angle.

Underside and resting surface reserved; exterior and interior of body solidly glazed.

This foot might belong to a cup of transitional form between the high-footed PG variety, represented by the preceding piece, and the later flat-based variety, represented by the following.

LPG(?)

112 One-handed cup, base fragment Fig. 40

Lot 6935:1. P.H. 0.024, est. Diam. of base 0.040. Single fragment preserving about one-fourth of base, small portion of lower body. Clay: greenish buff (2.5Y 8/2) with very small black inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: light greenish brown (10YR 6/3); cracked and very worn.

Flat base of one-handed cup with slightly concave underside, convex flaring lower body. Parallel for profile: C-69-261 (unpublished EG cup from grave 1970-9 in Forum West area); see Fig. 41.

Underside reserved; rest solidly glazed.

EG(?)

A second similar base fragment remains in lot 72-106.

113 One-handed cup, handle/rim fragment Fig. 39

Lot 6648:2. P.H. 0.048, Diam. of rim not measurable, W. of handle 0.013, Th. of handle 0.008. Single fragment preserving complete handle and small portion of attached body and rim. Clay: yellowish buff (10YR

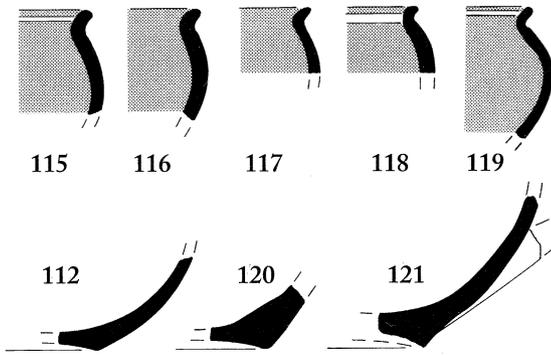


Figure 40. One-handed cups. Scale 1:2

8/3) with very small brown and black inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: dark brown (5YR 3/2); crackled on interior; almost entirely worn away from exterior.

Small cup with ovoid body rising to flaring rim (profile of rim obscured by upper handle attachment). Small vertical strap handle, oval in section, rises from lower body to rim.

Slight traces of horizontal bands on outside of handle. Interior solidly glazed. Whether there was a reserved band on the inside of the rim is no longer clear.

Parallel for shape and decoration: C-72-97 (EG, from grave 1972-5;

Williams and Fisher 1973, p. 5, no. 7, pl. 2); see Fig. 41.

EG or MG

114 One-handed cup, handle fragment Fig. 39

Lot 72-119:7. W. 0.014, Th. 0.007, max. dim. 0.030. Single fragment preserving lower half of handle, broken above lower attachment. Clay: buff (7.5YR 8/4) with few small to very small brown inclusions, small white inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: grayish brown (7.5YR 6/2).

Small vertical handle of cup, oval in section; similar to preceding.

Outside of handle decorated with narrowly spaced horizontal glazed bands; inside (at least toward bottom) solidly glazed.

EG or MG

115 One-handed cup(?), rim fragment Fig. 40

Lot 72-122:14. P.H. 0.029, est. Diam. of rim 0.095. Single fragment preserving small portion of rim and upper body. Clay: buff (7.5YR 8/4) with very small brown inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: dark gray (5YR 3/1) to brown (5YR 5/4); crackled and very worn.

Convex upper body curving in to small concave vertical rim with rounded lip. Although this fragment most probably belongs to a one-handed cup, the diameter of the rim is just large enough that it could belong instead to a very small skyphos, like W-28, or kantharos, like W-30 (both EG, from grave at northern edge of Ancient Corinth; *Corinth* VII, i, p. 14, nos. 43, 44, pl. 8). Profile of rim similar to C-63-645 (EG or MG I cup from well 1963-7 at Anaploga; unpublished) but not as tightly curved; see Fig. 41.

Exterior appears to have been solidly glazed. No remains of glaze on interior.

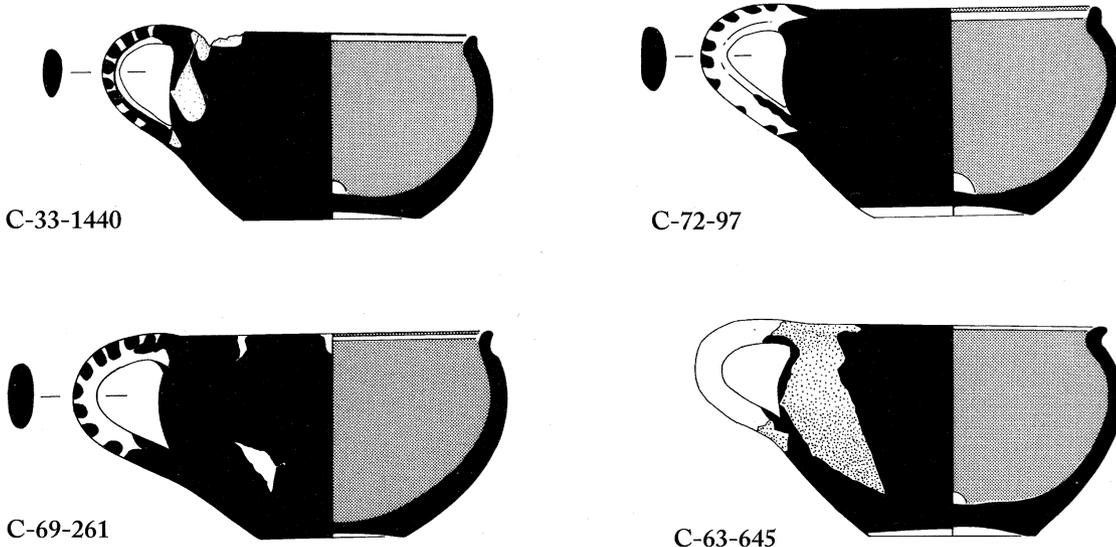


Figure 41. Comparanda for one-handed cups: C-33-1440 (LPG), C-72-97 (EG), C-69-261 (EG), C-63-645 (EG or MG I). Scale 1:2

EG or MG

There are three small rim fragments with similar profiles in lots 6935, 72-122, and 73-129.

116 One-handled cup, rim fragment
Fig. 40

Lot 75-269:1. P.H. 0.030, est. Diam. of rim ca. 0.09. Single fragment preserving portion of rim and upper body. Clay: buff (7.5YR 8/4) with small brown and white inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: light brown (5YR 6/6). Not typical Corinthian fabric and glaze; similar to two pieces from well 1981-6 (Pfaff 1988, pp. 55-56, nos. 45, 46, figs. 11, 13).

Convex upper body of one-handled cup rising to low concave rim with rounded lip. Profile similar to preceding piece.

Solidly glazed inside and out; no reserved band on inside of rim.

EG or MG

117 One-handled cup, rim fragment
Fig. 40

Lot 72-119:6. P.H. 0.019, est. Diam. of rim 0.07. Single fragment preserving small portion of rim and upper body. Clay: yellowish buff (10YR 8/3) with few very small brown inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: dark gray (5YR 4/1); worn.

Shape similar to preceding example but with smaller rim and thinner wall.

Possible horizontal reserved band on inside of rim; rest solidly glazed.

EG or MG

118 One-handled cup, rim fragment
Fig. 40

Lot 72-117:13. P.H. 0.019, est. Diam. of rim 0.09. Single fragment preserving small portion of rim and upper body. Clay: buff (7.5YR 8/4) with few very small brown and gray inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: brown (5YR 8/4).

Shape similar to preceding piece but with clearer articulation at base of rim.

Horizontal reserved band on inside of rim; rest solidly glazed.

EG or MG

119 One-handled cup, rim fragment
Fig. 40

Lot 6937:2. P.H. 0.036, est. Diam. of rim 0.08. Single fragment preserving less than one-fourth of rim and portion of upper body. Clay: yellowish buff (10YR 8/3) with small to very small brown inclusions, few minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: very dark gray (10YR 3/1); almost entirely worn away.

Shape similar to preceding example but with more strongly convex body and more emphatic articulation at base of rim.

Glaze on outside of rim; none preserved elsewhere on exterior. Horizontal reserved band barely discernible on inside of rim; rest of interior appears to have been solidly glazed.

EG or MG

In lot 6937 there is another very similar rim fragment.

120 One-handled cup, base fragment
Fig. 40

Lot 6837:1. P.H. 0.016, est. Diam. of base 0.050. Single fragment preserving about one-fourth of base, small portion of lower body. Clay: yellowish buff (10YR 8/2) with very small black and brown inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: brown (5YR 4/3) to dark gray (5YR 3/1); entirely worn away from interior.

Flat base of one-handled cup with concave underside; straight flaring lower body. Closest parallel for profile of lower body: C-82-232 (MG II[?], from well 1981-6; Pfaff 1988, p. 58, no. 51, fig. 13).

Underside reserved; exterior solidly glazed.

MG(?)

A second fragment with similar profile is in lot 72-108.

121 Cup(?), body/handle fragment
Fig. 40

Lot 72-122:13. P.H. 0.040, Th. of wall 0.008, W. of handle 0.016. Single fragment preserving portion of lower body, broken just above base, and stump of handle. Clay: greenish buff (2.5YR 8/2) with very small black and brown inclusions, minute

sparkling inclusions. Glaze: dark gray (5YR 3/1); very worn.

Convex body of small open vessel becoming slightly concave toward the bottom. Vertical strap handle, oval in section, rises from lower body. The identification of this piece remains in doubt. It seems too large and the handle is attached too low for it to be a normal one-handled cup; the handle attachment is likewise too low for a normal kantharos.

Only slight trace of glaze on exterior. Interior solidly glazed.

G(?), not precisely datable

122 Kyathos, handle/rim fragment
Fig. 42

Lot 2238:1. P.H. 0.044, W. of handle 0.013, Th. of handle 0.005. Single fragment preserving complete handle with attached portion of rim and upper body. Clay: yellowish tan (7.5YR 7/6) on exterior, orangish (5YR 7/8) on interior, with very small black, brown, and white inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: reddish brown (2.5YR 5/8 to 2.5YR 4/8); very worn.

Kyathos with convex lower body, straight inward-sloping(?) upper body

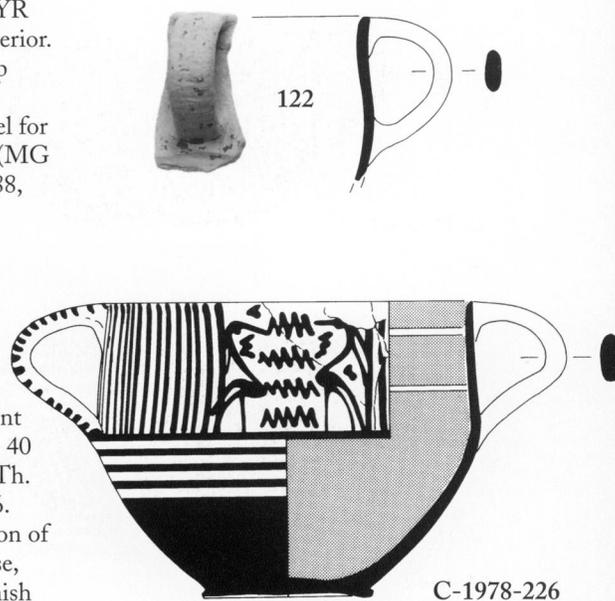


Figure 42. Kyathos 122 and comparandum. Scale 1:2

terminating in rounded lip. Delicate vertical strap handle, oval in section, rises from lower body to lip. Exact orientation uncertain.

Exterior of body preserves only small patches of glaze near lower handle attachment. Outside of handle continuously banded; inside reserved. Interior of vessel solidly glazed except for two horizontal reserved bands near top.

Parallels for shape and decoration: Benaki Museum 14476 (LG; *GGP*, pl. 19:f) and C-1978-266 (transitional LG/EPC, from well 1978-4; Williams 1983, p. 155, no. 37, fig. 4 [inventory number wrongly given as C-1978-265]); see Fig. 42. The form of the handle is closer to the Benaki piece.

LG or EPC

There is another similar kyathos handle fragment in lot 6935.

123 Stand Fig. 43
C-71-224 (lot 6937). P.H. 0.105, est. Diam. of rim 0.17, W. of handle 0.017, Th. of handle 0.008. Nine joining sherds preserving roughly one-third of stand, including portion of

rim and upper end of handle (five other nonjoining fragments in same lot). Clay: greenish buff (2.5YR 8/2) with small to very small brown and gray inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions. Glaze: dark gray (10YR 4/1); cracked and worn.

Stand with concave body wall rising to beveled rim. Small vertical loop handle, oval in section, set near middle of side. Parallel for shape: CP-861 (MG I, from grave group[s] north of Peirene; Nichols 1905, pp. 417-418, no. 10, pl. 15; *Corinth VII*, i, p. 18, no. 65, pl. 10).

Dark-ground exterior decorated with horizontal zone framed on all sides by triple reserved bands. Within the zone are opposed groups of parallel oblique glazed bands similar to those that appear on other Corinthian LPG and EG vessels; cf. CP-1901 (LPG cup; *Corinth VII*, p. 7, no. 12, pl. 1), W-27 (EG amphora; *Corinth VII*, i, p. 12, no. 35, pl. 6), and C-68-52 (LPG pyxis; Williams 1970, p. 19, no. 25, pl. 9). Top of rim has reserved band. Interior reserved except for narrow glazed margin at top.

LPG or EG

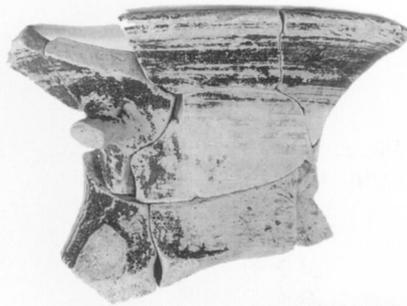
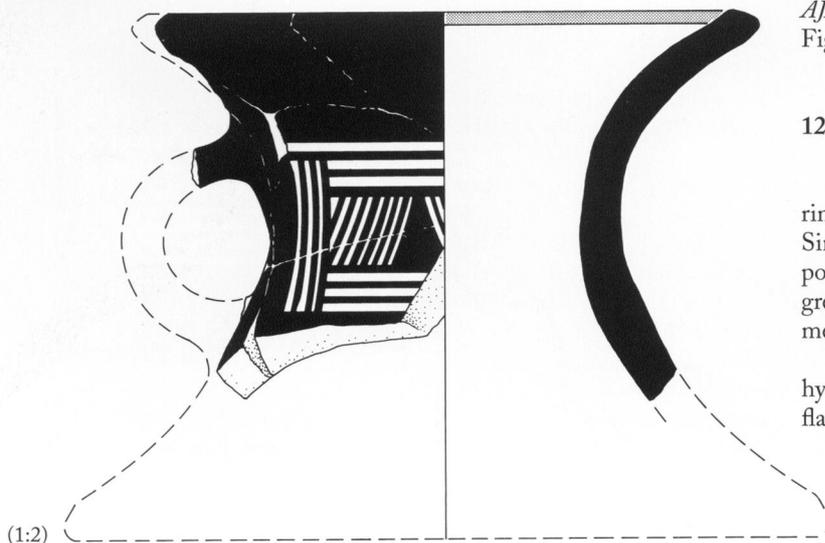


Figure 43. Stand 123.



COARSE WARES

124 Amphora or hydria, rim fragment
Fig. 44

Lot 75-250:2. P.H. 0.062, Diam. of rim ca. 0.14, Th. of rim 0.008. Single fragment preserving small portion of rim and neck, upper root of handle. Clay: yellowish buff (10YR 8/3) with many large to small gray and brown inclusions.

Inward-sloping neck of amphora or hydria rising to outturned rim with flattened lip. Vertical handle originally attached to top of neck. Parallels for profile: C-63-650 (MG I amphora from well 1963-7 from Anaploga; Pfaff 1988, fig. 22) and C-1982-133 (MG I or II amphora, from well 1981-6; Pfaff 1988, p. 65, no. 68, fig. 22).

MG

125 Amphora or hydria, rim fragment
Fig. 45

Lot 6940:4. P.H. 0.032, Diam. of rim not measurable. Single fragment preserving very small portion of rim and top of neck. Clay: greenish buff (2.5YR 8/2) with many large to small gray inclusions.

Vertical neck of amphora or hydria rising to outturned rim with flattened lip. The profile resembles most closely Corinthian MG II hydrias, such as T 3592 (MG II, from grave 16 of North Cemetery; *Corinth XIII*, p. 23, no. 16-9, pl. 6; Pfaff 1988, fig. 23), C-37-2 (MG II, from grave 1937-3; *Corinth VII*, i, p. 27, no. 77), and C-35-35 (MG II[?], from Forum West area; *Corinth VII*, i, p. 30, no. 86; *AJA* 40, 1936, p. 43, fig. 21); see Fig. 45.

MG II

126 Amphora or hydria, rim fragment
Fig. 46

Lot 6939:5. P.H. 0.041, Diam. of rim not measurable, Th. of rim 0.011. Single fragment preserving small portion of rim and neck. Clay: greenish buff (2.5Y 8/2) with many medium to small gray inclusions.

Cylindrical neck of amphora or hydria rising to outturned rim with flattened lip. Closest parallel for rim

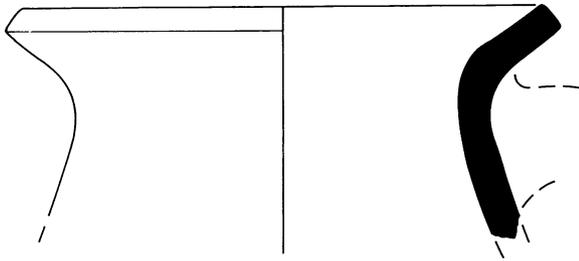


Figure 44. Coarseware amphora or hydia 124. Scale 1:2

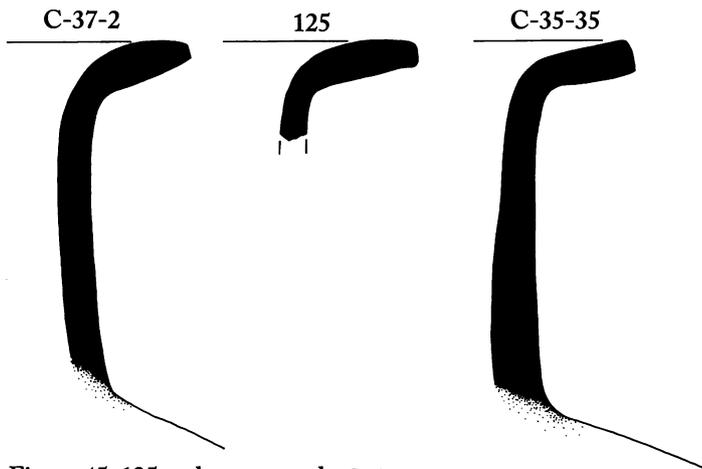


Figure 45. 125 and comparanda. Scale 1:2

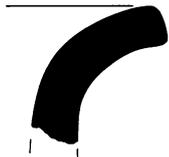
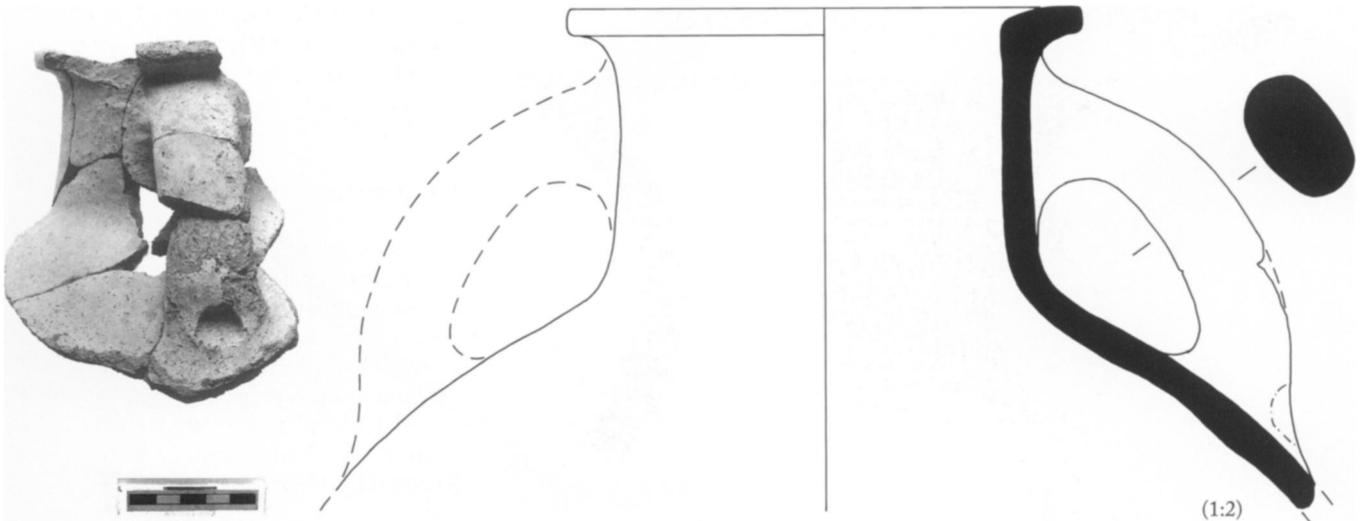


Figure 46. Coarseware amphora or hydia 126. Scale 1:2



profile: C-72-162 (LG amphora from well 1972-4; Pfaff 1988, fig. 22).
LG(?)

127 Amphora or hydia,
neck/rim fragment Fig. 47
Lot 6940:5. P.H. 0.126, est.
Diam. of rim 0.135, W. of handle
0.035, Th. of handle 0.022. Nine
joining fragments preserving small
portion of upper body, one-third of
neck, and less than one-fourth of rim;
one handle with large chip missing.
Clay: greenish buff (2.5Y 8/2) with
many large to small gray inclusions.

Broad convex shoulder of
amphora or hydia rising to stout
cylindrical neck surmounted by
outturned rim with flattened lip (in
the break it is clear that the rim was
added as a separate piece to the top of
the neck). Vertical handle, oval in
section, rises in broad arc from
shoulder to top of neck. Deep
thumbprint at base of handle. Vertical
paring marks on outside of neck.

Closest parallel for profile of neck
and rim: C-1978-302 (transitional
LG/EPC amphora from well 1978-4;
Williams 1983, p. 155, no. 64, fig. 7;
Pfaff 1988, fig. 22).

LG or EPC

Figure 47. Coarseware amphora or
hydia 127.



Figure 48. Coarseware hydria 128

128 Hydria, body fragment Fig. 48

Lot 75-249:9. Est. Diam. of body below handle ca. 0.41, Th. of wall 0.009. Single fragment of central portion of body, broken all around, preserving small portion of handle roots. Clay: tannish buff (between 7.5YR 8/4 and 7/4) at surface, orangish tan (5YR 7/8) below surface, with many large to small brown and gray inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions.

Hydria with broad globular body, horizontal loop handle.

G, not precisely datable

129 Hydria(?), base fragment Fig. 49

Lot 75-249:8. P.H. 0.163, est. Diam. of base 0.125. Eight joining fragments preserving about one-sixth

of base and portion of lower body. Clay: orangish tan (5YR 7/6) with many large to small brown inclusions (concentrated at the bottom).

Flat base of large vessel with unbeveled outer edge; broad convex body becoming concave toward the bottom. From the break it is clear that the base of this vessel was formed as a separate cap added to the bottom of the body.

Original shape probably similar to W-32 (EG hydria from grave at northern edge of Ancient Corinth; *Corinth* VII, i, p. 15, no. 53, pl. 9) and C-35-35 (MG hydria from Forum West area; unpublished; see Fig. 45).

EG or MG

130 Miniature amphora or hydria, rim and neck fragment Fig. 50

C-72-298 (lot 72-107). P.H. 0.037, est. Diam. of rim 0.063, est. Diam. of neck 0.050, W. of handle 0.012, Th. of handle 0.008. Single fragment preserving one-fourth of rim and neck, one upper handle root. Clay: tan (between 7.5YR 8/4 and 7/4) with many medium to small dark gray and reddish brown inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions.

Miniature version of Corinthian A amphora (or related hydria shape)

with stout cylindrical neck surmounted by heavy horizontal rim with rounded upper surface. Vertical handle, oval in section, attached just below rim.

Full-size amphoras that correspond most closely to this piece are: C-40-370 (EPC, from well 1940-5; Weinberg 1948, p. 212, no. C16, pl. 76; Pfaff 1988, fig. 22) and C-37-935 (EPC[?], from well 1937-2; *Corinth* VII, i, p. 48, no. 171, pl. 24; Pfaff 1988, fig. 22; illustrated here in Fig. 50). This is the only miniature version of an early Type A amphora known to me. Other miniature Type A amphoras at Corinth are of much later date (4th century B.C.): C-71-334, C-71-528, and C-75-132 (all unpublished).
EPC

131 Pithos, body fragment Fig. 51

Lot 6937:3. Max. dim. 0.053, Th. of wall 0.023. Single fragment of body, broken all around. Clay: grayish tan (10YR 7/2) to orangish tan (5YR 7/6) with many very large to medium brown and dark gray inclusions.

Exterior decorated with raised band impressed with comblike instrument. The impressed pattern probably consisted of two horizontal lines framing a series of parallel

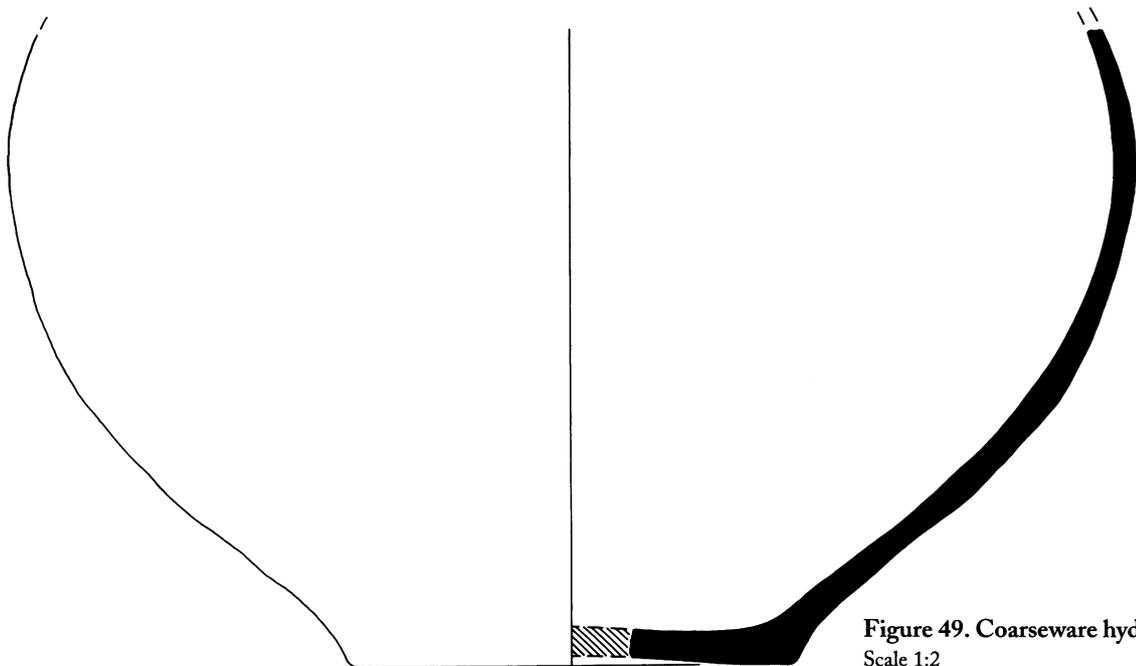


Figure 49. Coarseware hydria(?) 129. Scale 1:2



Figure 50. Miniature Type A amphora 130 and comparandum

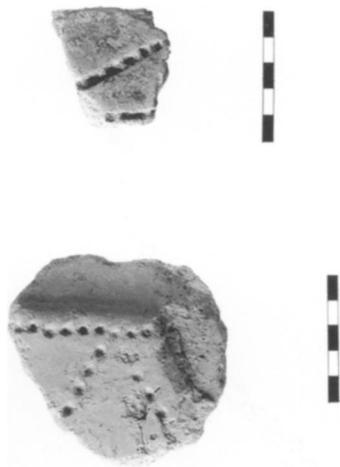


Figure 51. Pithos body fragments 131 and 132

diagonal lines, as on a fragmentary pithos, C-1982-164 (MG II, from well 1981-6; Pfaff 1988, p. 66, no. 76, pl. 30).

G(?), not precisely datable

132 Pithos, body fragment Fig. 51

Lot 75-268:2. Max. dim. 0.085, Th. of wall 0.026. Single fragment, broken all around, preserving small portion of sloping shoulder(?) of pithos. Clay: tan (7.5YR 7/4) with many very large to medium reddish brown inclusions.

Exterior decorated with raised band impressed with comblike instrument. The impressed pattern consists of zigzag framed above by horizontal line (originally there was probably a second framing line below the zigzag). A similar impressed

zigzag, though without framing lines, appears on a pithos fragment, lot 1982-161:20 (MG II, from well 1981-6; Pfaff 1988, p. 68, no. 82, pl. 30).

G(?), not precisely datable

133 Small pitcher Figs. 52, 57

C-72-115. From grave 1972-8 (only find). H. to top of handle 0.087, H. to top of rim 0.063, max. Diam. body 0.056, Diam. of bottom 0.034, W. of handle 0.012, Th. of handle 0.009. Two fragments preserving entire vessel, except for small chip at bottom. Clay: yellowish buff (10YR 8/3) with many large to small gray and brown inclusions.

Cited: Bookidis and Fisher 1974, p. 286, pl. 59.

Small pitcher with flattened bottom, almost spherical body, wide

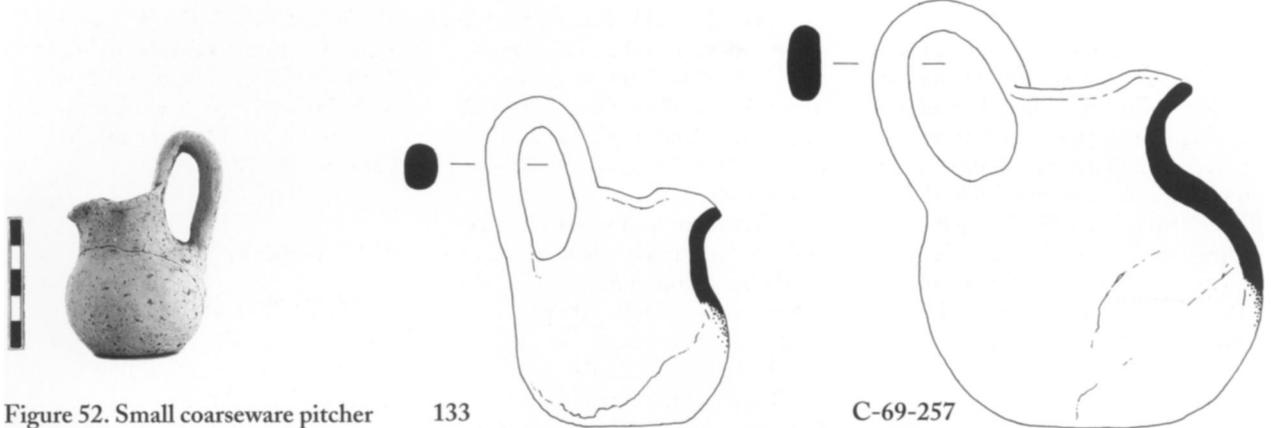


Figure 52. Small coarseware pitcher
133 and comparandum C-69-257.
Scale for drawings 1:2

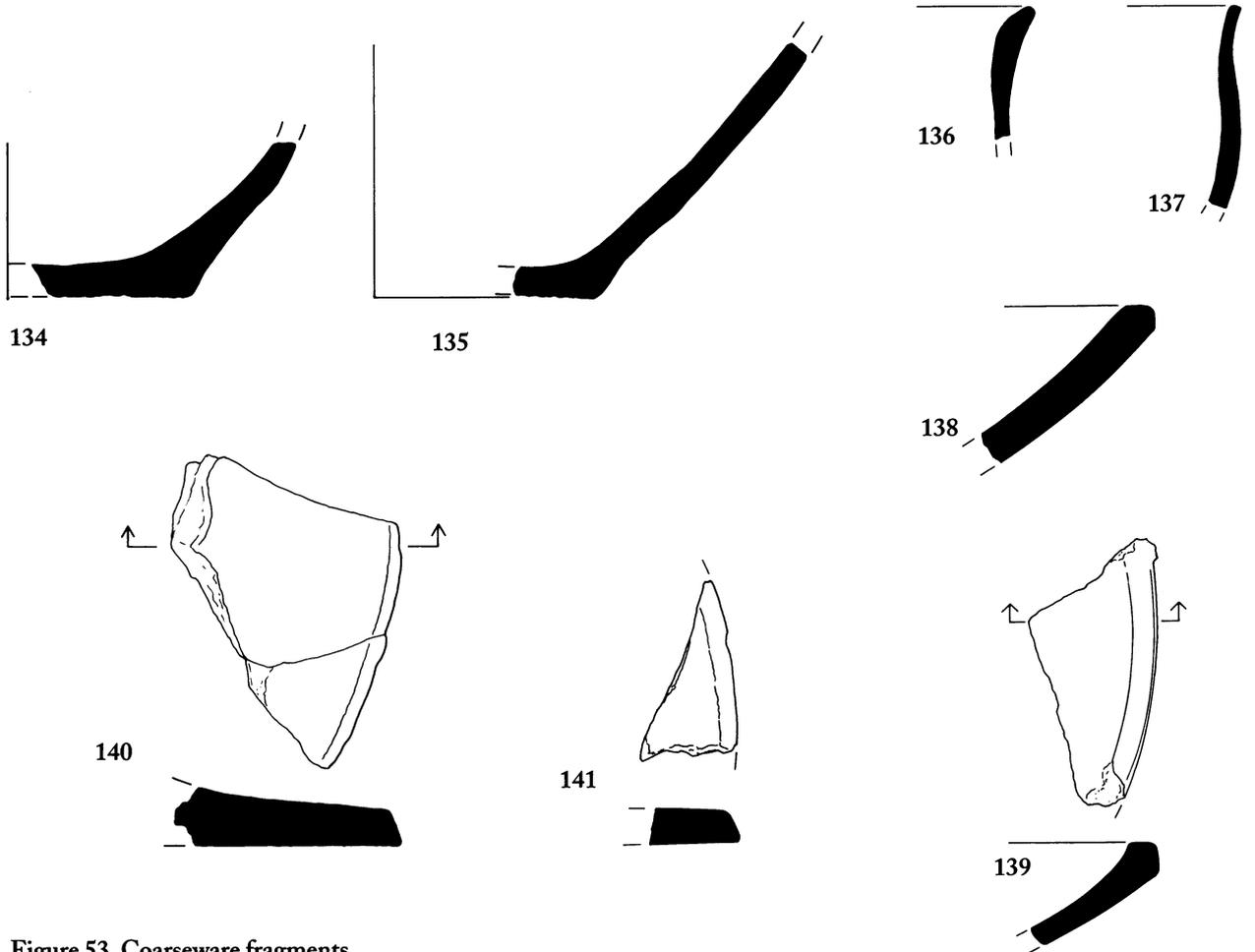


Figure 53. Coarseware fragments.
Scale 1:2

forward-sloping neck, and trefoil rim; high-swung vertical handle, oval in section, rises from upper body to rim.

There is no exact parallel for this pitcher at Corinth. The spherical body and high-swung handle are most similar to those on two slightly larger pitchers, C-69-256 and C-69-257 (EG, from grave 1970-9; unpublished); see Fig. 52. The form is quite different from those of two small pitchers from grave 1972-5 (LPG, Williams and Fisher 1973, p. 5, nos. 1, 4, pl. 2).

EG(?)

134 Pitcher(?), base fragment Fig. 53

Lot 72-119:8. P.H. 0.042, est. Diam. of base 0.10. Two joining fragments preserving roughly half of base and small portion of lower body. Clay: greenish buff (2.5Y 8/2) with many medium to small gray inclusions.

Flat base of large handmade vessel, probably a pitcher, with unbeveled outer edge; convex lower body becoming concave toward bottom. In the case of this base and the following example, there is no clear indication at the break that the bottom was formed as a separate cap. Exterior of lower body bears vertical paring marks.

Possible parallels for shape: C-72-100 (PG pitcher from grave 1972-5; Williams and Fisher 1973, p. 5, no. 3, pl. 2; Pfaff 1988, fig. 27), C-73-158 (EG pitcher from above grave 1973-6; Pfaff 1988, fig. 27), and C-1982-135 (MG II pitcher from well 1981-6; Pfaff 1988, p. 68, no. 85, fig. 27).

PG-MG

135 Pitcher(?), base fragment Fig. 53

Lot 72-119:9. P.H. 0.074, est. Diam. of base 0.12-0.13. Three joining fragments preserving small portion of base and lower body. Clay: buff (7.5YR 8/4) on exterior surface, orangish (5YR 7/8) elsewhere, with many large to small dark red inclusions, small white inclusions.

Flat base similar to the preceding. EG or MG(?)

136 Deep bowl, rim fragment Fig. 53

Lot 72-122:29. P.H. 0.056, Diam. of rim not measurable, Th. of body wall 0.004-0.008. Single fragment preserving small portion of rim and upper body. Clay: yellowish buff (10YR 8/4) with medium reddish brown inclusions.

Vertical or nearly vertical upper body of deep handmade bowl curving gently out at top to rounded lip. Exact orientation uncertain. Abundant paring marks on exterior surface.

The profile is similar to that of C-38-547, a fine painted skyphos from the PG hearth deposit west of the museum of Ancient Corinth (*Corinth* VII, i, p. 3, no. 1, fig. 1, pl. 1), but it is also similar to that of LH IIIC deep bowls, such as lot 72-116:4 from the Demeter sanctuary (Rutter 1979, p. 366, no. 33, fig. 2).

LH IIIC-PG(?)

137 Deep bowl, rim fragment Fig. 53

Lot 6648:6. P.H. 0.076, Diam. of rim 0.19, Th. of wall 0.004-0.007. Single fragment preserving portion of rim and body. Clay: yellowish buff (10YR 8/3) with many medium to small gray and light brown inclusions.

Convex body of handmade deep bowl curving up and out to slightly flattened lip. Exact orientation uncertain.

There are no close parallels for this piece; the compound curve of the body wall is reminiscent of fine painted deep bowls and skyphoi of the LH IIIC through PG phases, but the flattened form of the lip is not.

LH IIIC-PG(?)

138 Pedestaled bowl, rim fragment Fig. 53

Lot 2235:3. P.H. 0.041, est. Diam. of rim ca. 0.30. Single fragment preserving small portion of rim and upper body. Clay: yellowish tan (7.5YR 7/4) with medium to small dark gray inclusions, minute sparkling inclusions.

Shallow bowl with slightly convex upper body rising to rim, flattened at top and along outer edge. Interior burnished.

This piece and the following

probably belong to pedestaled bowls similar to C-1978-314 (transitional LG/EPC, from well 1978-4; Williams 1983, p. 155, no. 57a, fig. 6). Bowls with similar rim profiles are attested as early as the MG II phase; see Pfaff 1988, pp. 36-37.

MG II-EPC

139 Pedestaled bowl, rim fragment Fig. 53

Lot 1970:1. P.H. 0.028, est. Diam. of rim 0.22. Single fragment preserving small portion of rim and upper body; slight remains of handle(?) attachment projecting from outside of rim. Clay: light tan on exterior surface (between 7.5YR 8/4 and 7/6), light orangish tan (between 5YR 8/4 and 7/6) elsewhere, with many medium to small brown and white inclusions.

Shallow bowl similar to preceding. Interior and exterior burnished. MG II-EPC

140 Lid, rim fragment Fig. 53

Lot 6940:6. Max. dim. 0.092, Th. 0.009-0.016, est. Diam. ca. 0.27. Two joining fragments preserving small portion of lid, including ca. one-twelfth of outer edge. Clay: light gray (10YR 7/2) with many medium to small dark gray inclusions; apparently burned.

Flat disk-shaped lid with slightly beveled outer edge. Thickness of lid increases toward center. Top and outer edge smooth. Bottom flattened but not smoothed.

Similar lids have been found at Corinth in contexts ranging from MG I to EPC; see Pfaff 1988, pp. 38-39. G(?)

141 Lid, rim fragment Fig. 53

Lot 6937:4. Max. dim. 0.052, Th. 0.009, est. Diam. ca. 0.22. Single fragment preserving small portion of rim. Clay: yellowish buff (10YR 8/3) with many medium to small dark gray inclusions. Traces of burning on portion of bottom.

Flat disk-shaped lid with beveled outer edge; similar to preceding but flatter.

G(?)

OTHER FINDS OF THE EARLY IRON AGE

SMALL BRONZES

In addition to the pottery discussed here, the only other small finds from the Demeter sanctuary that may date as early as the Early Iron Age are small bronze objects: twenty-three bronze straight pins, seven or eight bronze fibulae, and one or two bronze rings (a selection of the representative pieces discussed below is illustrated in Fig. 54). Although these small bronzes will be fully published in a forthcoming study of the minor objects from the Demeter sanctuary, they are briefly discussed here for what they may indicate about the use of the site during the Early Iron Age.

Of the pins, three (MF-14212, MF-14220a, and MF-14220b) belong to Kilian-Dirlmeier's Geometric type IB, which ranges in date from the Early Geometric to the Middle Geometric II period.⁵³ Four other pins (MF-14209, MF-68-381, MF-70-269, and MF-70-270) belong either to Kilian-Dirlmeier's Geometric type IIE or to her type IIIA, whose dates range from the Middle Geometric to the Late Geometric/Early Protocorinthian period.⁵⁴ Two other pins (MF-14213 and MF-70-213) belong to Kilian-Dirlmeier's type XVIB, which has a chronological range from the Late Geometric period to the Early Protocorinthian or, perhaps, Middle Protocorinthian period.⁵⁵ Two others (MF-71-266 and MF-73-35) are of Kilian-Dirlmeier's multihead type A, which is attested from the Early Protocorinthian period to the second half of the 7th century.⁵⁶ Another eight (MF-13183, MF-13188, MF-13194, MF-68-340, and uninventoried examples from lots 1991, 2087, 6505, and 72-122) belong to Kilian-Dirlmeier's Archaic type AII, which seems to have begun toward the end of the 8th century and continued well into the 7th century.⁵⁷ The final four (MF-13191, MF-14215, MF-14216, and MF-70-271) are of a rolled-head type with a wide chronological range from the Mycenaean era to the Classical period.⁵⁸

Of the fibulae, five (MF-13181, MF-14210, MF-14211, MF-14219, and MF-68-380) belong to Blinkenberg's type II.1, which is characterized by a plain, arched bow, round in section, and a small, flattened catch-plate. All five are small (0.031–0.035 m long), and their bows are only slightly thickened toward the top of the arc. In two cases, the bow is no thicker than wire (0.001–0.002 m thick), while in the others the bow is somewhat more substantial (0.003–0.004 m thick). MF-69-405 might belong to a larger arched fibula with incised bow, but as only a portion of the presumed bow survives, the identity of the piece is questionable. Simple fibulae such as these are typical of the Submycenaean and Protogeometric periods, but some, including small specimens like those from the Demeter sanctuary, have been found in contexts of the 8th or early 7th century.⁵⁹ Another small fibula from the Demeter sanctuary, MF-73-83, has a thick, swollen bow similar to Thessalian fibulae of Blinkenberg's type II.6 and Kilian's *Bogenfibel* C I and II,⁶⁰ but it is too fragmentary to classify and date accurately. The last fibula (MF-70-210), of which only a fragment of the stem and rear portion of the bow survives, may belong to a variety of the so-called Attic-Boiotian type, which is attested in the Peloponnese from the Middle Geometric II period to the Middle Protocorinthian.⁶¹

53. Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984, pp. 90–92. Another pin of this type, washed into the area of the Turkish fountain of Hadji Mustafa by torrential rains in the fall of 1996, is likely to derive from the Demeter sanctuary, located some 300 meters up the hill. I owe this information to Nancy Bookidis.

54. Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984, pp. 107–113. Uncertainty about the exact type to which these two pins belong results from the fact that only the molded finials of the pins survive.

55. Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984, pp. 139–145.

56. Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984, pp. 163–169, 200–203 (MF-71-266 = no. 2190; MF-73-35 = no. 2193).

57. Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984, pp. 209–214, 217–218 (MF-13183 = no. 3472; MF-13188 = no. 3522; MF-13194 = no. 3455; MF-68-340 = no. 3518).

58. Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984, pp. 206–207 (MF-13191 = no. 3389).

59. At Corinth two fibulae of this type were found in Submycenaean graves (graves 1969-33 and 1969-34); Williams 1970, pp. 14–15, nos. 10, 13, pl. 6. One other (MF-6532) is without a datable context; *Corinth* XII, p. 269, no. 2165, pl. 113. At Perachora, examples of the type appear in both the Limenia and the Akraia sanctuaries, suggesting that the type continued to be used well into the 8th century; *Perachora* I, p. 169. For evidence for the use of this type of fibula into the late 8th or early 7th century, see Blinkenberg 1926, pp. 194–195; Kilian 1975, p. 21; Sapouna-Sakellarakis 1978, p. 45.

60. Blinkenberg 1926, p. 65, fig. 38; Kilian 1975, pp. 29–30, pl. 5. Fibulae of this type have been found in graves at Theotokou and Marmariani in association with Thessalian Subprotogeometric pottery, which is contemporary with Attic Early Geometric, according to Coldstream (*GGP*, pp. 154–155).

61. For fibulae of this type, see Blinkenberg 1926, pp. 145–185; DeVries 1974, pp. 92–104. Only one example at Corinth comes from a datable context: T 2461 from grave 17 of the North Cemetery (MG II).



Figure 54. Bronze objects (left to right): MF-14220b, MF-14220a, MF-70-269, MF-70-213, MF-73-35, MF-70-271, MF-13181, MF-13199.

The Demeter sanctuary has produced, as well, one or two bronze rings of the Early Iron Age. The first (MF-13199) has an interior diameter of 0.0185 m, adequate for a finger ring, and is comprised of a plain, broad band, 0.010 m wide, which is beveled to a central ridge on the exterior. Other rings of this type from Corinth are not securely dated,⁶² but examples from graves in the Argolid show that the type has a broad chronological range, from the Submycenaean to the Early Protocorinthian period.⁶³ The second ring (MF-12051) is comprised of a flat band, 0.009 m wide, and has an interior diameter of 0.017 m. It is decorated very simply with two incised lines circling the exterior. Whether this ring, like the first, dates to the Early Iron Age is uncertain owing to a lack of close parallels.⁶⁴

All of these small bronzes from the Demeter sanctuary come from mixed contexts that reveal nothing about the date of the pieces or how they found their way into the archaeological record. By comparison with similar bronzes, approximate dates for most of these pieces can be deter-

62. One example from Corinth, MF-4669 (*Corinth* XII, p. 233, no. 1809, pl. 102) comes from a disturbed context (topsoil). The other, MF-6109 (*Corinth* XII, p. 233, no. 1808, pl. 102), was found together with two straight pins in grave C (grave 1936-21) in the Forum area; a Protogeometric date has been suggested for these associated pins by Kilian-Dirlmeier (1984, p. 77), but

the location of grave C in the midst of other 8th-century graves suggests that that grave (and its associated finds) might rather date to the Middle Geometric II period. The problem of dating grave C is discussed in Dickey 1992, p. A-14.

63. Two rings of this type were found at Tiryns in Verdélis' graves XIIIb (Submycenaean) and XVIII

(Protogeometric or Geometric); Verdélis 1963, pp. 7-9, 35, pls. 4, 13:3. At least three have been found in graves in Argos: B89 from grave 90 (EG or MG II), B19 from grave 19 (MG), and B126 from grave 176 (LG II = EPC); Courbin 1974, p. 132.

64. Because of the uncertainty of its date, this piece is not included in Table 2.

TABLE 2. CHRONOLOGICAL RANGE OF SMALL BRONZE OBJECTS FROM THE SANCTUARY OF DEMETER

	PINS					
	TYPE IB	TYPE IIE OR IIIA	TYPE XVIB	MULTIHEAD TYPE A	ARCHAIC TYPE AII	ROLLED-HEAD TYPE
SM						
PG						
EG						
MG I						
MG II						
LG						
EPC						
MPC						
	3 examples: MF-14212 MF-14220a MF-14220b	4 examples: MF-14209 MF-68-381 MF-70-269 MF-70-270	2 examples: MF-14213 MF-70-213	2 examples: MF-71-266 MF-73-35	8 examples: MF-13183 MF-13188 MF-13194 MF-68-340 Uninventoried: Lot 1991 Lot 2087 Lot 6505 Lot 72-122	4 examples: MF-13191 MF-14215 MF-14216 MF-70-271

mined, but as the preceding observations and Table 2 indicate, those dates often span upward of seventy-five years, the equivalent of two or more ceramic phases. As for how these pieces came to be deposited at the site, there are several theoretical possibilities: 1) they might have been lost or discarded within a normal domestic setting; 2) they might have been deposited within graves, which were subsequently disturbed; and 3) they might have been presented as votive offerings within a sanctuary and then cast away in a subsequent clean-up operation. Of these possibilities, the first two seem unlikely. Against the first possibility is the sheer number of the bronzes, which exceeds what we would expect from a domestic context at Corinth, where bronze objects are rarely found in domestic occupation levels and refuse dumps.⁶⁵ Against the second possibility is the paucity of evidence for graves in the area of the Demeter sanctuary (see below) and

65. Well deposits at Corinth show most clearly the rarity of bronze finds in domestic contexts. For example, well 1981-6, which contained more than 8,000 sherds of Geometric date, contained only a single bronze pin; see Pfaff 1988, p. 80.

TABLE 2 CONTINUED

	FIBULAE			RINGS
	TYPE II .1 OR .2	TYPE II.6	ATTIC-BOIOTIAN TYPE	BEVELED TYPE
SM				
PG				
EG				
MG I				
MG II				
LG				
EPC				
MPC				

6 examples:	1 possible	1 possible	1 example:
MF-13181	example:	example:	MF-13199
MF-14210	MF-73-83	MF-70-210	
MF-14211			
MF-14219			
MF-68-380			
MF-69-405			

66. For the scarcity of fibulae in Corinthian graves, see DeVries 1974, p. 98, where it is observed that of 114 burials from the 9th to the 7th century in the North Cemetery, only one included a fibula.

67. *Perachora* I, pp. 69–75, 167–175, pls. 17, 18, 72, 74. Studies of the bronzes from Isthmia, by Isabelle Raubitschek, may be found in *Isthmia* VII and the forthcoming *Isthmia* VIII.

68. For miniature fibulae, see Blinkenberg 1926, pp. 194–196. Such miniatures are likely to be less expensive simulacra of full-sized specimens, as Blinkenberg has suggested. That they might, instead, be children's fibulae is possible, but this theory is unsupported by archaeological evidence; at Corinth, the only two EIA fibulae found in children's graves are full-sized varieties; see Williams 1970, pp. 14–15, pl. 6.

the fact that fibulae, which constitute a significant category of the bronze finds of this period from the site, are very rarely attested in Corinthian funerary assemblages.⁶⁶

On the other hand, bronzes of the kinds and numbers that we have from the Demeter sanctuary have been found in the important Corinthian sanctuaries at Isthmia and Perachora, where they were presumably given as personal votives.⁶⁷ From this it seems likely that most, if not all, of the bronzes from the Demeter sanctuary were originally brought to the site as votives. That some, at least, of the bronzes from the Demeter sanctuary were intended for a votive purpose is further confirmed by the miniature fibulae. Although one pair of similar miniature fibulae has been found in a grave in Phokis, most comparable miniatures have come to light in sanctuaries, at Delphi, Tegea, Lousoi, the Argive Heraion, and elsewhere.⁶⁸

GRAVE 1972-8

The only feature in the area of the Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore that is datable to the Early Iron Age is grave 1972-8 (see Fig. 1: A).⁶⁹ Located in grid-square K:14, about fifteen meters west of the Mycenaean Building (Fig. 1: D) described by Rutter, this grave consists of a shallow, unlined pit, roughly 1.20 by 0.40 m, cut into bedrock (Fig. 55). When discovered, the grave had no cover slabs. Within the grave the skeleton of an adult lay on its side in a strongly contracted position with its head pointed toward the south (Fig. 56).⁷⁰ Behind the head lay the small coarseware pitcher 133, which dates the grave approximately to the Early Geometric period (Fig. 57). Pit graves are attested in the Corinthia from the Submycenaean period to at least the end of the Middle Geometric II period, and during this time they constitute the most common grave type.⁷¹ The form of these graves varies in sophistication from simple oval pits, such as grave 1972-8, to precisely cut, rectangular pits with subsidiary compartments and countersunk rims to support the ends of well-hewn cover slabs. It might be

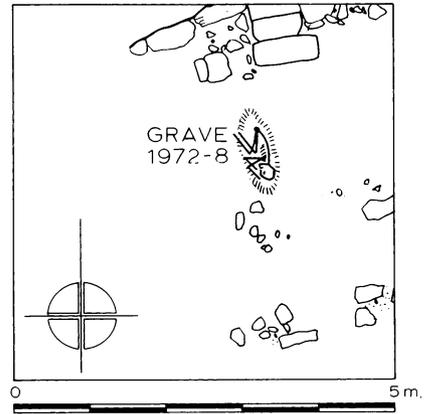


Figure 55. Plan of grid-square K:14 with grave 1972-8



Figure 56. Grave 1972-8



Figure 57. Detail of skull with 133 behind it

69. See *Corinth XVIII*, iii, p. 15; Dickey 1992, p. A-101.

70. Because of the poor condition of the skeletal remains, the sex and precise age could not be determined.

71. Statistics for Corinthian graves are conveniently compiled in Dickey 1992, pp. 12-43.

assumed that simpler forms developed over time into more complex ones, but simple unlined oval pits, like grave 1972-8, seem to be among the earliest and latest attested.⁷²

From the evidence for EIA burials at Corinth, which is now considerable, it is clear that graves of this period tended to be located in close proximity to areas of contemporary habitation.⁷³ From the area of the Demeter sanctuary there is, moreover, evidence for the close association of burial and habitation as early as the end of the Mycenaean age, when a stone-built cist grave (grave 1969-42; Fig. 1: E) was constructed some twelve meters from what has been interpreted as a contemporary dwelling (the Mycenaean Building).⁷⁴ Because of the common practice of burying the dead in close proximity to the living in the Early Iron Age and because of the precedent for the same practice still earlier on the very site of the Demeter sanctuary, it seems reasonable to conclude that the existence of an EIA grave in the area of the Demeter sanctuary indicates that the dwelling of the deceased and his or her family stood somewhere nearby and that that household is a likely source of the contemporary pottery discussed in this article. As reasonable as this conclusion might appear, however, it is not decisive. For a community like that of EIA Corinth, in which the widely held fear of pollution from death was sufficiently detached from grave sites as to allow burials in proximity to habitation areas, it is possible to imagine that a special burial (perhaps of a priestess or other cult official) might also be allowed in the vicinity of a sanctuary.⁷⁵

In addition to grave 1972-8, there is a second grave in the Demeter sanctuary to be considered here. This is grave 1964-3, discovered in grid-square M:26, below the north wall of a Classical dining hall (for location, see Fig. 1: F).⁷⁶ When discovered, this grave consisted of only the skeleton of an adult in an extended position on its back; none of the original burial pit survived, nor did any grave goods. Its position below the wall of a structure built in the late 5th century B.C. indicates that this grave certainly

72. An early example is the disturbed grave 1982-1, which may be dated to the Submycenaean period by a banded lekythos (C-82-119) found within it. Though much of this grave was cut away in Roman times, I can confirm from personal observation that remains of the rounded ends of the original grave pit were still apparent at the time of excavation; see Pfaff 1988, p. 22, fig. 1; Dickey 1992, pp. A-95–A-96. A later example, perhaps as late as the Late Geometric period, is grave 1931-95 in the Potters' Quarter. For this tomb and associated finds, see *Corinth* XV, i, pp. 7, 122, pl. 49; *Corinth* XV, iii, pp. 15–16, pl. 1; for discussion of the date, see Dickey 1992, p. A-21.

73. It is not perhaps until the Middle Geometric II period that some

graves were separated from the habitation area, as, for example, those in the North Cemetery. For a concise summation of the pattern of burial at Corinth in the Early Iron Age, see Williams and Fisher 1973, pp. 2–4. For a more detailed treatment, see Dickey 1992, pp. 121–132.

74. Rutter 1979, pp. 371–373. This cist grave, when found, contained no bones, but its identification as a grave is nonetheless confirmed by the form and location of the structure and by the existence of a rare, well-preserved vessel within it (C-69-179; Fig. 18).

75. For pollution associated with death and concerns for the deposition of the deceased, see Parker 1983, pp. 32–48, 70–73. It is here noted that fear of pollution from death and fresh

corpses need not extend to the site of a grave. Evidence for burial in or near sanctuaries in Greece is, admittedly, slight. Three ancient graves in the Sanctuary of Artemis at Brauron were interpreted as graves of priestesses by Papadimitriou (1956, pp. 76–77). Of the other evidence for burial in sanctuaries, collected in Volgraff 1951, pp. 315–398, “much of it” is judged to be “highly dubious” by Stroud (1965, p. 13, note 21). It should be observed here that the grave in the Demeter sanctuary that occasioned Stroud's note (grave 1962-26) proved, on further examination, to belong to a Late Roman cemetery, unrelated to the sanctuary; a correction appears in *Corinth* XVIII, iii, p. 387.

76. This grave is described and illustrated in *Corinth* XVIII, iii, p. 14.

must predate the late 5th century. Because it is in the midst of the Archaic and Classical sanctuary, the excavators argue, with reason, that it is likely to predate the 7th century, when the cult of Demeter and Kore is firmly attested. Accepting this, one is left to determine whether the grave should be associated with the EIA activity on the site or with that of the Late Bronze Age. For deciding between these alternatives, the position of the skeleton may provide a helpful clue; whereas the skeletons in all known Corinthian burials of the Early Iron Age are in a contracted position,⁷⁷ the one in grave 1964-3 is in a fully extended position, like that of a skeleton in a Mycenaean grave at nearby Korakou.⁷⁸ On this evidence, slight though it may be, grave 1964-3 is tentatively assigned to the Late Helladic habitation of the site, otherwise attested by the Mycenaean Building, the Mycenaean Terrace Wall, and grave 1969-42.

Numerous other graves were found in the area of the Demeter sanctuary, but they are all Late Roman or later, and so postdate the cult of Demeter and Kore.⁷⁹

CONCLUSIONS

The EIA pottery from the site of the Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore at Corinth, though hardly impressive for its state of preservation, contributes significantly to our small but growing body of evidence for the material culture of Corinth in this early period. For the Submycenaean and Protogeometric periods, the pottery is particularly significant, because the pieces from the Demeter sanctuary presented in the catalogue above nearly equal the number of all pieces of these periods previously published from Corinth.

The sherds from the Demeter sanctuary confirm that at the transition from the Bronze Age to the Iron Age Corinthian fine wares had a close connection with the better-attested ceramic tradition of the Argolid. They confirm, too, that in the Protogeometric period a number of vases, particularly skyphoi and oinochoai, were imported from Attica and that some local pieces were influenced by the Attic style. After the Protogeometric period, Attic imports are no longer attested at the site, although a few such imports are attested elsewhere in Corinth, and the influence of Attic pottery can be seen in the adoption by local potters of apparently Attic motifs or shapes, such as the Middle Geometric skyphos of Attic type. Also after the Protogeometric period the ceramic traditions of the Corinthia and the Argolid were less closely linked than they were earlier, but two Argive imports of the Middle Geometric period show, as do a few Argive imports from other Geometric deposits at Corinth, that at least occasionally vases, particularly kraters, were imported from the Argolid. That relatively few pieces were imported from Argos, Athens, and elsewhere from the Early Geometric period onward may reasonably be taken to reflect the skill and productivity of the local potters, who were capable of supplying the people of Corinth with finely crafted wares suited to their needs and tastes.

In addition to the information it provides for the development of Corinthian ceramics in the Early Iron Age, the pottery presented here

77. Dickey (1992, pp. 57–59) notes that contracted burial continued throughout the Early Iron Age and that it was gradually replaced by extended burial over a period of about a century, from roughly the end of the 7th century to the end of the 6th.

78. For this grave, see Blegen 1921, pp. 102–103.

79. *Corinth* XVIII, ii, p. 127; *Corinth* XVIII, iii, pp. 381–391.

serves as important evidence for the occupation of the site of the Demeter sanctuary in all ceramic phases between Late Helladic IIIC and Early Protocorinthian. Although this does not quite prove that the site was occupied continuously from the Late Bronze Age through the Early Iron Age, it does show that, if there ever was a break in occupation, it could not have lasted for more than a generation or two. Because of the lack of an obvious period of abandonment, such as might define two distinct phases in the history of the site, it is difficult to determine when the original use of the site for habitation, attested in the Late Bronze Age, gave way to its use for the Sanctuary of Demeter, which is well documented from the 7th century onward. One might have hoped that the pottery used and discarded on the site would provide a clear indication of the change in the function of the site, but it is disappointingly uninformative, owing to the fact that in the Early Iron Age at Corinth there is little to distinguish pottery used in domestic contexts from that used in sanctuaries.

Such tantalizing evidence as the pottery provides—the absence of coarseware kraters of the kind that are common in 8th-century domestic deposits, and the presence of three possible votive miniatures of the 8th century—weakly supports the notion that the site was used as a sanctuary as early as the 8th century. Such a date seems to be confirmed by the evidence of the small bronze objects mentioned above. If these pieces are, indeed, votives, as I have argued, their date should reflect, at least approximately, the date of the sanctuary in which they were dedicated. Unfortunately, the date of most of these bronzes cannot be narrowly defined; although some pieces, such as the simple bow fibulae, might date as early as the Submycenaean period, their chronological range extends much later, to the end of the 8th century or later. The pins of Kilian-Dirlmeier's type IB have a narrower range, ca. 900–750, and provide, it would seem, the earliest firm date for the offering of votives in a sanctuary on the site.

Although the evidence of the small finds would seem to justify pushing the foundation date of the sanctuary back into the 8th century, it gives no indication of whether that date might be placed still further back. The only other evidence to which we might turn to clarify the issue is the grave at the northwest corner of the site (grave 1972-8), tentatively dated to the Early Geometric period. As was indicated above, Corinthian graves of the Early Iron Age are generally located in proximity to domestic areas; if, therefore, the location of grave 1972-8 follows the usual pattern, it would indicate that as late as the 9th century there was still habitation in the area. Tempting though it may be to accept blithely the date of this grave as a *terminus post quem* for the foundation of the Sanctuary of Demeter, two facts compel us to resist the temptation. The first is that there is nothing to prove that grave 1972-8, isolated as it is, is a typical grave. The second is that datable evidence for habitation on the site, such as a typical grave might provide, does not necessarily establish a *terminus post quem* for the sanctuary, for it is quite possible that the sanctuary was founded before the habitation ceased on the site.

We know, unfortunately, nothing about the how the cult of Demeter was initiated on this site on the slope of Acrocorinth, but in light of the epithet, *epoikidia*,⁸⁰ later associated with the goddess, we might consider

80. The use of the epithet for Demeter at Corinth is recorded in Hesychios, s.v. ἐποικιδίη.

the possibility that the cult first developed within a household on the site and that it was maintained, perhaps for generations, within a domestic setting. Even later, as the cult became established in a more formal way in a distinct sanctuary, a few people, perhaps descendants of the founder of the cult, like the Eumolpidai at Eleusis, might have continued for some time to dwell in proximity to the temenos for the purpose of administering it. This is, of course, purely speculative, but it is sufficiently reasonable to caution us against easy assumptions about a distinct break between the presumed early function of the site as a habitation area and its later function as a sanctuary.

LOT SUMMARY

Below are listed all the pottery lots from the Demeter sanctuary in which I was able to identify EIA pottery. The order follows that of the lot numbers, which appear first in each entry. This number is followed by the grid designation that identifies the area of the site in which the material in the lot was found. The letters and numbers of the grid designations correspond to those of the site plan (Fig. 1). The grid designation is followed by a brief description of the stratum or deposit represented by the lot, together with the date of the stratum, as indicated by the latest datable finds. This, in turn, is followed by a list of the EIA sherds within the lot; those pieces included in the catalogue are listed first, in numerical order; other pieces follow, according to the same order of wares and shapes as used for the catalogue. For information about later pottery in these lots, the reader may consult the indices in *Corinth* XVIII, i (pp. 213–225) and *Corinth* XVIII, ii (pp. 131–143). Further information about the contexts of most of these lots can be found through the Index of Pottery Lots in *Corinth* XVIII, iii (pp. 493–497).

877. P:24, deposit west of Pit B (pit 1961-1) (to early 3rd century B.C.)
EPC or later krater body fragment with horizontal banding.
891. P-Q:24–25, surface layer (to late 4th century A.C.)
74 = EG or MG I skyphos rim fragment
1 PG or EG(?) horizontal loop handle of krater(?) (solidly glazed).
1956. R:25, removal of floor of Area G (to second half of 5th century B.C.)
103 = LG or early EPC kotyle handle/rim fragment
1967. P:24–25, removal of upper floor Area H (to first half of 5th century B.C.)
12 = EPC(?) conical oinochoe base fragment
1970. R:24–25, fill under upper floor of Area H (to late 6th century B.C.)
139 = MG II–EPC pedestaled bowl rim fragment
1975. R:23–24, fill over grave 1962-1 (pottery to late 4th or early 3rd century B.C.;
context Late Roman)

- 99 = MG II protokotyle rim fragment
EPC or later pedestaled bowl rim fragment.
1982. P:24, construction fill for Trapezoidal Building (to late 4th or early 3rd century B.C.)
14 = EPC oinochoe handle fragment
15 = EPC oinochoe handle fragment
2044. P-Q:26, general fill in Room E, P-Q:26 (to second half of 5th century B.C., with some Roman)
26 = LG or EPC oinochoe(?) body fragment
42 = LG or EPC krater body/handle fragment
2052. Q:22, black earth deposit (to late 5th century B.C.)
PC conical oinochoe base fragment with horizontal bands on lower body,
LG or EPC krater body fragment with horizontal bands on exterior.
2158. J:22, general fill north of Building K-L:21-22 (to early 5th century B.C.)
PC conical oinochoe body fragment with horizontal bands on exterior
2161. O-P:21, general fill over west wall of Archaic Oikos (to early 4th century B.C.)
11 = EPC(?) conical oinochoe base fragment
13 = EPC(?) oinochoe shoulder fragment
97 = EPC or MPC skyphos rim/body fragment
1 MPC(?) conical oinochoe body fragment (with narrow horizontal banding on lower body, pendant rays on shoulder), 2 EPC or later kotyle rim fragments (both with narrow horizontal bands on lower body, vertical bars in handle zone).
2163. O:22-23, fill north of Roman Terrace Wall 11 for Middle Terrace (to Late Roman)
2 = MG amphora(?) body fragment
1 EPC or later kotyle rim fragment (cf. 109).
2202. O:27, packing under floor east of Building O:26-27 (to ca. 500 B.C.)
10 = MG II or LG(?) conical oinochoe neck fragment
2 G or A coarse pitcher(?) neck fragments, 1 G or A coarse horizontal handle of hydria or jar.
2235. O:23, fill over bedrock north of Archaic Oikos and south of early wall (to first quarter of 6th century B.C.)
106 = LG or EPC kotyle rim fragment
138 = MG II-EPC coarse pedestaled bowl rim fragment
2 EPC or later banded oinochoe body fragments, 1 EPC or later banded oinochoe neck, 1 EPC or MPC kotyle rim (cf. 109).⁸¹
2238. P:22-23, foundation trench for north wall of Archaic Oikos (to 550 B.C. or later?)
122 = LG or EPC kyathos handle/rim fragment⁸²

81. For other PC pottery from this lot, see *Corinth* XVIII, i, p. 1.

2245. P:27, packing against east wall of Room E, P-Q:26 (to second half of 6th century B.C.)
43 = LG or EPC krater body fragment
4352. O-P:22-23, general fill over north side of Archaic Oikos and farther north (to Late Roman)
108 = EPC kotyle
6 EPC or later kotyle rim fragments (all with horizontal bands below handle zone, 2 with sigmas in center of handle zone), 1 EPC or later kotyle body fragment with horizontal banding above solidly glazed lower body interrupted by 1 horizontal reserved band.
4358. O-P:22, fill in Pit E (pit 1965-3), excluding deposit (to mid 5th century B.C.)⁸³
1 PC conical oinochoe base fragment with horizontal bands on lower body, 1 LG or later krater body fragment with 12 horizontal bands on exterior.
4359. O-P:22, fill beneath Pit E (pit 1965-3) (to mid 6th century B.C., with 1 later sherd)
1 EPC or later kotyle body fragment (banded at top, solidly glazed with 2 horizontal reserved bands at bottom), 1 EPC or later kotyle rim/handle root fragment (solidly glazed with possible added white horizontal band on exterior of body below handle).⁸⁴
4496. N:22, fill beneath east corner of Building N:21 (to 6th century B.C.)
1 PC conical oinochoe base fragment with horizontal bands on lower body.
4500. N:23, packing beneath west couch and floor of Building N:22-23 (to second quarter of 5th century B.C. or perhaps later)
1 LH IIIC-G skyphos or protokotyle handle fragment.
5698. L:17, packing in east couch of west room of Building L:16-17 (to early 5th century B.C.)
1 possible MG-LG krater body fragment with 2 horizontal reserved bands on exterior.
5727. N:18, general fill over west room of Building N:18-19 (Classical to second half of 5th century B.C.?)
1 EPC or later kotyle rim and handle fragment.
6208. M:22, burned fill over floor 2 of Room 2, Building M:21-22 (to late 4th century B.C.)
41 = LG krater rim fragment
1 EG or MG I skyphos rim fragment (with zigzag handle zone).
6507. R-U:21-23, miscellaneous finds from area of Stepped Theater
1 LG or EPC krater body fragment with 7 horizontal glazed bands on exterior, 1 EPC or later skyphos rim fragment.
6510. J:23, fill beneath floor of Building J:23 (to late 6th century B.C., possibly to late 5th)

82. Other PC pottery from this lot is recorded in *Corinth* XVIII, i, p. 1.

83. For the pit and its deposit, see *Corinth* XVIII, i, pp. 87-88.

84. For this lot, see *Corinth* XVIII, i, p. 1.

- 1 LH III C–PG skyphos handle root, 3 PG–G skyphos or protokotyle handles, 2 EG or MG I skyphos rim fragments (solidly glazed), 1 EG or MG skyphos foot, 4–5 PG–G skyphos(?) body fragments (solidly glazed), 4 possibly G coarse body fragments.
6518. K:20, general fill over west side of Room 1 of Building K–L:21–22 (to second half of 5th century B.C.)
54 = PG skyphos body/handle fragment
LH III C (or possibly later?) amphora or hydria rim fragment, 1 PC conical oinochoe shoulder fragment.
6640. T:16–17, construction packing behind south wall of Temple of Demeter (Building T:16–17)(Early Roman)
1 PG–G skyphos or protokotyle body/handle root fragment (solidly glazed).
6648. I:19, packing for retaining wall of road (to 5th century B.C. or perhaps later)
22 = EG oinochoe or small amphora foot fragment
57 = Attic MPG or LPG skyphos or one-handled cup foot fragment
72 = EG or MG I skyphos rim fragment
75 = EG or MG I skyphos rim fragment
113 = EG or MG one-handled cup handle and rim fragment
137 = LH III C–PG(?) coarse deep bowl rim fragment
1 LH III C–PG skyphos body/handle root fragment, 1 SM or PG skyphos rim fragment, 1 EG or MG I skyphos rim fragment, 1 EG or MG skyphos foot fragment, 1 EG or MG one-handled cup rim fragment, 1 or 2 possibly LH III C–G skyphos handle fragments, 1 LH III C or later(?) coarse amphora or hydria rim fragment, 17 G or A coarse body fragments.
6713. L–M:28–29, layer 2 above floor of Room 2, Building L–M:28 (first half of 1st century A.C.)
1 possibly G krater body fragment (solidly glazed).
6714. L–M:28–29, layer overlying south couches of Room 2, Building L–M:28 (first half of 1st century A.C.)
1 EG or MG skyphos body/handle fragment.
6720. L–M:27–28, Hellenistic fill over Room 1 of Building L–M:28 (to 2nd century B.C.)
94 = MG II skyphos or kantharos rim fragment
6827. M:22–23, general fill in Room 3 of Building M–N:20–26 (to late 4th century B.C.)
38 = MG or LG krater body fragment
1 EPC or later krater body fragment with horizontal bands on exterior, 1 PG–MG skyphos or protokotyle body/handle root fragment with 2 horizontal reserved bands at bottom of handle zone and solidly glazed handle.
6837. L–M:21, packing beneath first floor of Room 2 of Building M–N:20–26 (to second half of 6th century B.C.)

120 = MG(?) one-handled cup base fragment

1 PC kotyle body fragment with horizontal bands on exterior, 1 G or A base of coarse pedestaled bowl.

6935. I–J:20, Stairway test, layer I (to early 4th century B.C.)

19 = PG(?) oinochoe or amphora shoulder/neck fragment

24 = MG oinochoe or small amphora neck fragment

37 = G krater(?) handle fragment

40 = MG II or LG krater body fragment

112 = EG(?) one-handled cup base fragment

1 LH IIIC (or possibly later?) amphora or hydria neck/rim fragment, 6 LH IIIC (or possibly later?) body fragments of large closed vessels (light ground with glazed bands), 2 possibly LH IIIC–G body fragments of closed vessels (solidly glazed on exterior), 1 LG or later banded oinochoe body fragment, 2 possibly G krater body fragments (solidly glazed), 6 possibly LH IIIC–PG skyphos body fragments (solidly glazed), 1 LH IIIC–G body/handle fragment of skyphos, 1 PG–MG I skyphos body fragment with zigzag framed above and below by 2 horizontal reserved bands, 1 PG–MG I skyphos body fragment with zigzag(?) above two horizontal reserved bands in handle zone, 1 PG–MG skyphos or protokotyle body fragment with 2 horizontal reserved bands, 6 EG or MG I skyphos rim fragments, 1 G skyphos body and handle fragment (solidly glazed), 8 possibly PG–G solidly glazed body fragments of skyphoi or cups, 1 EG or MG cup rim fragment, 1 LG or EPC kyathos handle fragment, 1 G or A horizontal handle of coarse hydria or jar, 1 G or A flat base of large jar, 38 possibly G or A coarse body fragments.

6936. I–J:20, Stairway test, layer III, fill over bedrock (to second half of 7th century B.C.?)

5 = Attic PG oinochoe rim fragment

6 = LPG oinochoe body/shoulder fragment

30 = PG(?) handmade krater(?) body fragment

46 = SM or EPG skyphos rim fragment

50 = PG skyphos body/handle fragment

55 = PG skyphos foot fragment

58 = Attic(?) MPG or LPG skyphos foot fragment

59 = PG skyphos(?) foot fragment

62 = Attic(?) MPG or LPG skyphos body fragment

66 = Attic(?) MPG or LPG skyphos body/handle fragment

83 = MG skyphos rim fragment

92 = MG II(?) skyphos rim fragment

1 LH IIIC (or possibly later?) amphora or hydria rim fragment, 20 LH IIIC–PG body fragments of large closed vessels (light ground with bands), 1 EG or MG oinochoe foot fragment, 1 possibly MG oinochoe foot fragment, 9 or 10 possibly PG or G oinochoe body fragments (solidly glazed), 1 LG or EPC banded oinochoe neck fragment, 1 imported PG(?) krater(?) foot fragment, 3 possibly G krater body fragments (solidly glazed), 1 SM or PG skyphos rim fragment, 1 PG–MG skyphos body fragment with zigzag between single reserved bands, 3 EG or MG I skyphos rim fragments, 1 nonjoining fragment of 83, 1 EG or MG skyphos foot fragment, 4 LH IIIC–G skyphos or protokotyle handles, 3 LH IIIC–G skyphos or

protokotyle body and handle root fragments, 44 possibly LH IIIC–G skyphos or cup body fragments (solidly glazed), 4 G or A coarse flat base fragments, 1 G or A coarse horizontal handle of hydria or jar, 1 G(?) pithos body fragment.

6937. I–J:20, Stairway test, layer II, dumped fill with mud bricks and burning (to late 6th or 5th century B.C.)

8 = MG II oinochoe shoulder fragments

67 = MPG or LPG skyphos body/handle fragment

86 = MG skyphos foot fragment

87 = MG skyphos rim/handle fragment

119 = EG or MG one-handled cup rim fragment

123 = LPG or EG amphora stand

131 = G(?) pithos body fragment

141 = G(?) coarse lid rim fragment

1 LH IIIC (or possibly later?) amphora or hydria rim fragment, 3 possibly G body fragments of closed vessels (solidly glazed on exterior), 9 possibly G krater body fragments (1 with 2 or more horizontal reserved bands, others solidly glazed), 2 LH IIIC–PG skyphos rim fragments, 1 SM skyphos body fragment with simple zigzag handle zone, 1 PG–MG skyphos body fragment with zigzag framed below by 2 horizontal reserved bands and above by at least 1, 3 PG or G skyphos or protokotyle handle fragments, 2 EG or MG skyphos foot fragments, 12 possibly PG or G skyphos or cup body fragments (solidly glazed), 1 EG or MG one-handled cup rim fragment, 6 nonjoining fragments of 123, 6 possibly G flat bases of large coarse vessels, many possibly PG or G coarse body fragments, several possibly G pithos body fragments (including 1 with flat plastic band).

6938. I:19–20, fill over bedrock south of retaining wall for road (to PG or G)

69 = MPG or LPG skyphos body fragment

2 LH IIIC–G body fragments of closed vessels (solidly glazed on exterior), 4 LH IIIC–PG body fragments (light ground with banding), 1 LH IIIC–PG skyphos rim fragment, 1 SM skyphos or cup body fragment with simple zigzag handle zone, 9 possibly LH IIIC–G skyphos or cup body fragments (solidly glazed), 1 body and handle root fragment of same, several possibly PG or G coarse body fragments.

6939. I:20, fill over bedrock northeast of Stairway (to 8th century B.C.)

21 = EG oinochoe or small amphora foot fragment

78 = EG or MG I skyphos rim fragment

85 = EG or MG I skyphos foot fragment

126 = LG(?) coarse amphora or hydria rim fragment

1 LH IIIC (or possibly later?) amphora or hydria rim fragment, 4 possibly PG or G body fragments of closed vessels (solidly glazed on exterior), 5 possibly G krater body fragments (solidly glazed), 6 LH IIIC–G skyphos or protokotyle handles, 1 PG or G skyphos body fragment with zigzag zone framed by two horizontal reserved bands, 6 possibly PG or G skyphos or cup body fragments (solidly glazed), 1 possibly EG or MG cup base, several possibly PG or G coarse body fragments.

6940. I-J:20, general fill north of Stairway and predating it
(to 6th century B.C.)

- 4 = Attic PG oinochoe rim fragment
- 36 = G krater(?) handle fragment
- 39 = MG or LG krater body fragment
- 101 = MG II protokotyle rim fragment
- 125 = MG II coarse amphora or hydria rim fragment
- 127 = LG or EPC coarse amphora or hydria neck/rim fragment
- 140 = G(?) coarse lid rim fragment
- LH IIIC (or possibly later?) amphora or hydria neck fragment, 1 G oinochoe handle with banded exterior, 8 PG or G body fragments of closed vessels (3 with horizontal reserved bands), 5 possibly PG or G krater body fragments (solidly glazed), 3 possibly G skyphos foot fragments, 6 EG or MG I skyphos rim fragments (2 preserving part of zigzag handle zone), 1 possibly MG skyphos rim fragment, 33 PG or G skyphos or cup body fragments (solidly glazed), 3 PG or G skyphos or protokotyle handle fragments and 1 handle root fragment, 1 MG II protokotyle or LG kotyle body fragment with 2 vertical bars in handle zone, 1 EG or MG cup rim fragment, 1 EG or MG cup handle fragment, 1 LG or EPC kyathos(?) handle fragment, 3 possibly G rims of large coarse jars, 3 possibly G flat bases of large coarse jars, many possibly G or A coarse body fragments.

6941. H:20, Stairway test, layer III, fill over bedrock (to second half of 7th century B.C.)

- 9 = MG small oinochoe handle fragment
- 64 = Attic(?) MPG or LPG skyphos body fragment
- 100 = MG II protokotyle rim fragment
- 104 = LG or early EPC kotyle handle fragment
- 109 = EPC or MPC kotyle rim/handle fragment
- 3 possibly PG-G body fragments of closed vessels (solidly glazed on exterior), 4 possibly PG or G krater body fragments (solidly glazed), 1 EG skyphos rim fragment, 6 possibly PG or G skyphos body fragments (solidly glazed), 3 possibly PG or G skyphos or protokotyle handle fragments, 1 EG or MG skyphos body fragment decorated with zone of oblique bars framed below by at least 2 horizontal reserved bands, above by at least 1, 1 G skyphos or protokotyle foot fragment, 1 LG kotyle(?) body and handle root fragment, 1 EPC or later kotyle body fragment (with vertical bars in handle zone), 1 G flat base of large coarse vessel, 1 possibly G coarse pitcher mouth fragment, 1 G or A coarse pitcher handle, 1 G or A coarse horizontal handle of hydria(?), 20 G-A coarse body fragments.

72-100. I-J:19, general fill west of Stairway (Late Roman)

- 16 = Attic PG oinochoe or amphora shoulder fragment
- 18 = PG(?) oinochoe or amphora shoulder fragment
- 20 = EG oinochoe or small amphora foot fragment
- 31 = EG or MG I krater rim/body fragment
- 71 = LPG(?) skyphos foot fragment
- 8 LH III C (or possibly later?) light-ground body fragments of large closed vessels with banding on exterior, 3 PG-G solidly glazed body frag-

ments of closed vessels, 2–3 G krater body fragments (solidly glazed), 4 LH IIIIC–PG skyphos rim fragments, 2 EG or MG skyphos rim fragments, 3 EG or MG skyphos or protokotyle foot fragments, 4 LH IIIIC–PG skyphos body fragments, 8 PG or G skyphos or cup body fragments, 1 EG or MG cup rim, 1 possibly G coarse hydria body with horizontal handle roots, 1 possibly G coarse hydria handle, 1 possibly G coarse jar rim, 1 possibly G coarse jar or amphora base, many possibly G coarse body fragments.

72-101. N:12–13, phase 1 of filling in west room of Building N:12–13 (to second half of 4th century B.C.)

96 = LG or EPC Thapsos Class skyphos rim fragment
1 possibly G skyphos body fragment (solidly glazed).

72-104. K:17, packing for south couch of Building K:17 (to end of 5th century B.C.)

2 solidly glazed EG or MG I skyphos rim fragments, 1 possibly PG or G skyphos body fragment (solidly glazed), 1 EPC or later banded kotyle body fragment.

72-105. J–K:17, fill predating Building K:17 (to mid 5th century B.C. or later)

1 possibly PG or G solidly glazed skyphos body fragment, 1 possibly PG–G skyphos or protokotyle handle, 2–3 possibly G coarse body fragments.

72-106. J:14, fill covering latest road surface (to late 4th century B.C.)

1 possibly G krater body fragment (solidly glazed inside and out),
1 EG or MG cup base fragment.

72-107. I–J:14–17, fill beneath latest road surface (to late 5th century B.C., with 1 Roman sherd)

23 = EG or MG oinochoe or small amphora neck fragment
27 = LG or EPC oinochoe(?) neck fragment
52 = PG skyphos rim fragment
130 = EPC miniature coarse amphora or hydria
1 LH IIIIC (or possibly later?) amphora or hydria rim, 1 LG or later oinochoe neck with horizontal bands on exterior, 1 LG or later oinochoe shoulder fragment with bands on exterior, 1 PG or G krater body fragment (solidly glazed), 3 LH IIIIC–PG skyphos rim fragments, 1 or 2 EG or MG I skyphos rim fragments, 1 EG or MG skyphos body fragment with zigzag handle zone, 3 possibly G skyphos or protokotyle foot fragments, 1 or 2 PG or G skyphos or protokotyle handles, 2–4 PG or G skyphos or cup body fragments (solidly glazed), 1 PC kotyle body fragment with banded exterior, 2 EG or MG cup rim fragments, 3–4 possibly PG or G coarse body fragments.

72-108. I–J:16–17, fill over lowest road surface (to second half of 5th century B.C.)

1 PG or G skyphos or protokotyle handle/body fragment, 1 EPC(?) kotyle foot fragment, 1 MG(?) one-handled cup base fragment.

- 72-109. I:17, fill beneath road (to late 6th century B.C.)
 3 possibly PG or G solidly glazed body fragments of closed vessels, 2 LH III C–G skyphos or protokotyle handle fragments and 1 body fragment (solidly glazed).
- 72-111. I–J:15, fill covering floor and couches in Building I–J:15
 (to 4th century B.C.)
 107 = EPC or MPC kotyle rim fragment
- 72-114. K:14, fill in small, shallow pit southeast of grave 1972-8
 (to 5th century B.C.)
 1 LH III C–PG skyphos body fragment.
- 72-117. K:19, general fill above Mycenaean Building (to 7th century B.C.)
 118 = EG or MG one-handed cup rim fragment
 1 EG or MG I skyphos rim fragment.⁸⁵
- 72-119. K:19, general fill above Mycenaean Building (to Classical or later)
 88 = MG skyphos rim fragment
 89 = MG skyphos rim fragment
 90 = MG II(?) skyphos rim fragment
 91 = MG II(?) skyphos rim fragment
 95 = LG(?) skyphos rim fragment
 102 = EG or MG protokotyle or skyphos foot fragment
 114 = EG or MG one-handed cup handle fragment
 117 = EG or MG one-handed cup rim fragment
 134 = PG–MG coarse pitcher(?) base
 135 = EG or MG(?) coarse pitcher(?) base
 1 LH III C (or possibly later?) banded amphora or hydria neck fragment, 3 LH III C (or possibly later?) banded amphora or hydria body fragments, 1 PG oinochoe(?) rim fragment, 36 PG or G solidly glazed body fragments of closed vessels, 2 PG or G solidly glazed krater body fragments, 2 LH III C–PG skyphos rim fragments, 1 EG or MG I skyphos rim fragment, 6 LH III C–G skyphos or protokotyle handle fragments, 16 PG–G skyphos or cup body fragments, many possibly G coarse body fragments.
- 72-122. J–K:12–18, miscellaneous finds from discarded baskets
 1 = MG amphora(?) body fragment
 3 = Attic PG oinochoe rim fragment
 7 = EG oinochoe shoulder fragment
 17 = Attic(?) PG oinochoe or amphora shoulder fragment
 25 = LG or EPC oinochoe(?) neck fragment
 28 = LG or EPC oinochoe(?) foot fragment
 29 = G oinochoe or amphora handle fragment
 34 = Argive EG or MG I krater body fragment
 45 = LH III C–EPG skyphos rim fragment
 47 = SM or PG skyphos rim fragment
 48a = SM skyphos rim/body fragment
 48b = SM skyphos body fragment
 48c = SM skyphos body fragment
 49 = SM skyphos body fragment

85. For pottery from this lot identified by Rutter as LH III C, see Rutter 1979, pp. 357–369, nos. 2–6, 8, 15–17, 23, 27, 38–44, 58, 71.

- 51 = PG skyphos body fragment
 65 = Attic(?) MPG or LPG skyphos body fragment
 68 = MPG or LPG skyphos body fragment
 73 = EG or MG I skyphos rim fragment
 76 = EG or MG I skyphos rim fragment
 79 = MG I skyphos rim fragment
 80 = MG I skyphos rim fragment
 82 = MG I skyphos rim fragment
 93 = MG II(?) skyphos rim fragment
 110 = PG cup foot fragment
 111 = LPG(?) cup(?) foot fragment
 115 = EG or MG one-handled cup(?) rim fragment
 121 = G(?) cup(?) body/handle fragment
 136 = LH IIIC-PG(?) coarse deep bowl rim fragment
 23 LH IIIC (or possibly later?) light-ground body fragments of closed vessels with banded decoration, 6 LH IIIC-G body fragments of closed vessels (solidly glazed on exterior), 1 EG oinochoe or small amphora foot, 1 EG or MG oinochoe or amphora body with triple reserved band, 11 possibly G krater body fragments (solidly glazed), 9 LH IIIC-G skyphos or protokotyle handles, 28 possibly LH IIIC-G skyphos or cup body fragments (solidly glazed), 5 EG or MG I skyphos rim fragments, 3 PG-MG I skyphos body fragments with zigzag and horizontal reserved bands in handle zone, 2 other similar(?) body fragments (zigzags not discernible in handle zone), 4 EG or MG skyphos or protokotyle foot fragments, 2 LG or EPC kotyle foot fragments, 1 LG or EPC kotyle body fragment, 3 EG or MG cup rim fragments, 1 G(?) corded handle of large monochrome vessel (pitcher?), 1 possibly MG coarse amphora or hydria rim, several possibly PG or G coarse body fragments, several PG or G pithos body fragments (including 4 with plastic bands).

- 72-140. K-L:24-25, debris covering floor of Room 1 of Building K-L:24-25 (to late 4th century B.C.)
 1 EPC or later banded kotyle body.
- 72-235. K-19, fill south of south wall of Mycenaean Building (to PC)
 1 EG or MG oinochoe body with 3 horizontal reserved bands on exterior,
 2 LH IIIC-PG skyphos body/handle root fragments,
 1 EG or MG I skyphos rim fragment.
- 73-115. L:23-24, debris over floor of Room 3 of Building K-L:23-24 (to third or fourth quarter of 4th century B.C.)
 2 EPC or later banded kotyle body fragments.
- 73-118. L:23-24, fill in foundation trench for south wall of Building K-L:23-24 (to third quarter of 5th century B.C.)
 1 EG or MG I skyphos body/handle root fragment with narrow zone of diagonal bands between 2 horizontal reserved bands in handle zone.
- 73-123. K:23, packing against south wall of Building K:23, Phase 1 (to second quarter of 5th century B.C. or perhaps later)
 61 = Attic MPG or LPG skyphos rim fragment

- 73-128. J-L:21, fill over floor of Room 1 of Building J-L:21 (to later 5th century B.C.)
1 LH IIIC-PG skyphos rim fragment.
- 73-129. K:18, earlier debris beneath Building K:18-19 and south of Mycenaean Building (to EG or MG)
2 LH IIIC-PG skyphos rim fragments, 1 EG or MG cup rim fragment.
- 75-244. P-Q:26, foundation trench for east wall of Room E, P-Q:26 (to 6th century B.C.)
44 = LG or EPC krater body fragment
- 75-249. N-O:26, packing for north couch of Building N-O:25-26 (to end of 6th century B.C. or later)
128 = G coarse hydria body fragment
129 = EG or MG coarse hydria(?) base fragment
- 75-250. K:17, fill over bedrock beneath south wall of Building K:17 (to 6th or 5th century B.C.)
35 = Argive EG or MG I krater body fragment
124 = MG coarse amphora or hydria rim fragment
1 PG or G oinochoe(?) body fragment with 2 horizontal reserved bands, 1 G oinochoe(?) fragment with 4 vertical glazed bars in reserved zone or panel, 4 possibly PG or G body fragments of closed vessels (solidly glazed on exterior), 3 small nonjoining fragments of 35, 1 Attic(?) PG or G skyphos(?) body fragment solidly glazed, 10 other possibly PG or G skyphos or cup body fragments, 2 LH IIIC-G skyphos or protokotyle handle fragments, 1 EG or MG cup handle fragment, 1 possibly PG conical foot fragment, several possibly G coarse body fragments, 1 G or A chytra rim.
- 75-251. K:16-17, fill in foundation trench for south wall of Building K:16-17 (to 1st century A.C.)
33 = EG or MG I krater body fragment
56 = PG skyphos foot fragment
1 LH IIIC (or possibly later?) amphora or hydria rim fragment, 2 PC conical oinochoe body fragments with horizontal banding, 1 possibly PG or G skyphos body fragment (solidly glazed), 1 PG or G cup body fragment (solidly glazed), 3 PC kotyle handle fragments, perhaps as many as 7 PC kotyle body fragments.
- 75-258. J:18, general fill south of Mycenaean Terrace Wall (to 6th century B.C.)
32 = EG or MG I krater body fragment⁸⁶
- 75-261. I:18, stone packing between Mycenaean Terrace Wall and later retaining wall for road (to PG or G)
53 = PG skyphos body fragment
1 LH IIIC (or possibly later?) light-ground body fragment of closed vessel with banding, 3 possibly LH IIIC-G skyphos or cup body fragments (solidly glazed).
- 75-264. J:18, stone packing south of retaining wall for road (to PG or G, with some Classical and Roman contamination)

86. For pottery from this lot identified by Rutter as LH IIIC, see Rutter 1979, p. 362, nos. 9, 10, p. 365, nos. 20, 22, pp. 367-369, nos. 53, 57, 65, 72, figs. 2, 5.

63 = Attic(?) MPG or LPG skyphos body fragment

70 = LPG(?) skyphos foot fragment

3 LH IIIC-PG skyphos handle root fragments, 13 possibly LH IIIC-PG skyphos body fragments, 1 PG skyphos body fragment with 2 horizontal reserved bands above possible zigzag, 1 PG-MG I skyphos body with zigzag zone framed by 2 horizontal reserved bands above and below.⁸⁷

75-267. J:16, fill south of retaining wall for road (to 4th century B.C. or perhaps later)

1 EG or MG I skyphos rim fragment with handle scar (solidly glazed except between handle attachments).

75-268. J:16, fill south of retaining wall for road, over bedrock (to 5th century B.C.)

84 = EG or MG I skyphos foot fragment

132 = G(?) pithos body fragment

1 LH IIIC-PG skyphos rim fragment.

75-269. J:16, fill south of retaining wall for road, over bedrock (to Classical)

116 = EG or MG one-handled cup rim fragment

1 PG skyphos body fragment.

75-272. J:16-18, miscellaneous finds from discarded baskets along retaining wall for road

77 = EG or MG I skyphos rim fragment

81 = MG I skyphos rim/handle fragment

1 Attic(?) SM-PG amphora, hydria, or pitcher rim fragment, 1 PC conical oinochoe base fragment (with pendant triangles on shoulder, narrow horizontal bands on lower body), 2 LH IIIC-PG skyphos body and handle root fragments, 2 EG or MG I skyphos rim fragments (1 with zigzag zone framed above by 1 horizontal reserved band).

1994-62. N:22, earth packing for east couch of Room 2, Building N:21, earlier phase (to ca. 500 B.C.)⁸⁸

1 PG or MG skyphos body and handle fragment.

1994-65. N:22, leveling fill over Room 2, Building N:21, earlier phase (to second half of 5th century B.C.)

98 = LG or later miniature skyphos rim/handle fragment

1994-67. N:21-22, removal of floor 1 in Room 1 of Building N:21, later phase (to second half of 4th century B.C.)

1 PG cup(?) body fragment.

1994-76. N:21, packing beneath floor 2 in Room 1 of Building N:21, later phase (to middle or second half of 5th century B.C.)

1 EG or MG skyphos foot fragment.

1994-78. N:21, packing beneath earliest floor in Room 1 of Building N:21, later phase (to last quarter of 5th century B.C.)

1 EG skyphos rim fragment.

87. For pieces from this lot identified as LH IIIC by Rutter, see Rutter 1979, pp. 378-382, nos. 84, 85, 88-90, 92-95, 100-101, 106-109, 111, 112, 116-119, 126.

88. The context of this and the following lots is discussed by Nancy Bookidis in her report in this issue.

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