Regional Dynamics and Social Change in the Late Bronze and Early Iron Age: a study of handmade pottery from southern and central Greece

Sara Strack

PhD

The University of Edinburgh

2007
Regional Dynamics and Social Change in the Late Bronze and Early Iron Age: A study of handmade pottery from southern and central Greece.

Sara Strack


DECLARATION BY THE AUTHOR

I declare that

- I have composed this thesis,
- the work is my own, and
- the work has not been submitted for any other degree or professional qualification.

Date: 8 January 2007
parentibus meis
Abstract

Regional Dynamics and Social Change in the Late Bronze and Early Iron Age:
A study of handmade pottery from southern and central Greece.

Sara Strack


Late Bronze and Early Iron Age handmade pottery, predominantly of utilitarian character, represents a section of material culture least prone to be affected by elite exchange and changing fashions, thus allowing a glimpse at the every-day life of households in Mycenaean and post-Mycenaean Greece. The sudden occurrence of handmade wares in the late Mycenaean period, their chronological coincidence with major destructions of Mycenaean citadels, and their presence within the following, formative period leading to the emergence of a new political system in the polis, have led to examinations of the social status and ethnic affiliation of the makers of these types of pottery.

The present study considers these issues by, first, discussion of the material evidence, and second, interpretation of the findings in the context of the social and economic changes marking the transition from the Late Bronze to the Early Iron Age.

Chapter I introduces the history of scholarship and past foci of research, in addition to outlining the aims and methods of the present study. Chapter II discusses the Bronze Age 'Handmade Burnished Ware', a type of pottery found predominantly in Mycenaean citadels and associated with levels pertinent to the end of the palaces, but unrelated technologically and stylistically to Mycenaean wares. Subsequent to identifying the ware's typological, technological and functional characteristics, and discussing earlier interpretations of the ware, an attempt is made to advance understanding by placing the ware and its makers within the picture of late Mycenaean society as characterised by social mobility, population movement, and substantial changes in the character of its external relations. Chapter III examines the Early Iron Age material, within broad geographic sections encompassing the
Aegean islands and Euboea, the northeast Peloponnese, Attica, and Central Greece. The chapter’s main foci are establishing a cogent typology, based on shapes as much as on fabric and function, outlining the chronological and regional distribution of wares and shapes, and elucidating the inter-regional and intra-regional dynamics of the area under study. Case studies of individual sites and assemblages in *Chapter IV* illustrate the functions filled by handmade wares in domestic, funerary, and ritual contexts, while highlighting the regional differences and diachronic development in the use and distribution of the material. *Chapter V* explores the social and economic changes observable at the Late Bronze/Early Iron Age transition, and discusses the scope of handmade pottery for elucidating issues such as the ethnic or cultural composition of communities, organisation of labour, changes in household economics, and the degree of cultural continuity between the Mycenaean period and the following ‘Dark Ages’. *Chapter VI* summarises the results of the previous chapters by bringing together the material evidence with contextual and socio-economic considerations.

By elucidating basic domestic functions, such as cooking and storage habits, handmade pottery contributes substantially to recognising changes in the cultural makeup of communities, as well as their internal organisation. The consideration of Late Bronze and Early Iron Age household economics furthers the understanding of the dynamics of Greece’s society in this crucial period, and offers a new perspective focusing on the base of the social pyramid, rather than on elite dynamics and politics.
# Table of contents

Title
Declaration iii
Abstract vii
Table of Contents ix
Preface and Acknowledgments xiii
Abbreviations xviii
List of illustrations xxi

## I. Preliminary Notes

i. Introduction 1
ii. Methodology 8
   Typology and Terminology - Fabric description - Chronology
iii. Technology 17
   Fabric preparation - Forming - Finishing - Firing

## II. Handmade Burnished Ware

i. Introduction 25
ii. Presentation of the material 32
iii. Analysis 64
   Introduction - Formal and functional variations - Find contexts - Reciprocal influences between HBW and local Mycenaean wares - Towards
a definition of HBW - Local development or foreign derivation? - Evidence of responses to economic stress in the material record - Stress in the LBA Aegean - An interpretation of LBA Aegean HBW

iv. Origins ...91

Methodological considerations - Intrusive elements in the material culture of LHIIB2 and LIIIIC - Contact between the Aegean and neighbouring regions - Spatial distribution of Mycenaean finds and of HBW as evidence for the primary directions of contacts - Summary - Pirates and slaves: occupation of the producers of HBW - Possible parallels for HBW shapes in Subappennine Italy

v. Conclusions ..105

III. Early Iron Age handmade wares

i. Aegean Islands ..115

Gazetteer of sites - Discussion

ii. Argolid ..120

Gazetteer of sites - Discussion

iii. Attica ..126

Gazetteer of sites - Discussion

iv. Central Greece ..134

Gazetteer of sites - Discussion

v. Corinthia ..141

Gazetteer of sites - Discussion

vi. Euboea and Sporades ..146

Gazetteer of sites - Discussion

IV. Handmade pottery in context

i. Settlements ..153
Aims - Assemblage formation and ceramic ecology - EIA settlement contexts - Corinth - Asine - Lefkandi

ii. Cemeteries
Aims and limitations - Pottery in burials - Athens - Lefkandi - Corinth - Argos

iii. Sanctuaries and ritual deposits
Kalapodi - Lefkandi Toumba - Geometric sanctuaries

iv. Conclusions

V. Social and economic dynamics in EIA Greece
i. Makers and users of handmade pottery
Observations on methodology: handmade pottery as the 'other'? - Craft specialisation - Social position and integration

ii. Continuity/discontinuity between LBA and EIA handmade wares
Continuity between the Mycenaean palace civilisation and the 'Dark Ages' - Development of EIA handmade wares from HBW? - Mycenaean and EIA domestic wares - Motivations for changes in production technique

iii. Variant solutions for everyday needs: regional trends in storage and cooking wares
Cultural differences between groups using EIA handmade pottery - Possible causes for diverging regional EIA ceramic traditions

iv. Evidence for population movement?
Theory of migrations and archaeological evidence for population movement - The 'Dorian Invasion' - Push and pull factors in the Aegean at the LBA/EIA transition - Population movement in the light of the ceramic record

v. Handmade pottery and trade
Potters' marks
VI. Conclusions

Handmade Burnished Ware - Continuity between HBW and EIA handmade wares - Autochthonous development of EIA-type handmade wares - Development of EIA handmade wares: from household to industry - Greek Renaissance - Regionalism

Bibliography
Appendix A - Pottery descriptions
Appendix B - Fabric descriptions
Appendix C - Catalogue
Appendix D - Concordance
Plates (drawings)
Plates (photographs)
Preface and Acknowledgements

Five years ago, I came to the University of Edinburgh with the vague idea of ‘doing something on Early Iron Age social structure’. My then supervisor, Dr. I. S. Lemos, considered something more archaeological to be more appropriate, and decided I should become a pot person, throwing open the door to boxes of sherds in varying states of reverting to the clay from which they were made, as well as daintily polished juglets and pyxies with the appeal of perfectly rounded and curiously coloured pebbles at the sea. The chosen topic has taken me through five crucial centuries in the history of ancient Greece, namely the transition from the Mycenaean palaces to the Archaic city states, and has constantly kept me filled with curiosity as to what was happening outside these chronological boundaries. It has also made me travel throughout large parts of the country and brought me in contact with numerous scholars, both Greek and foreign, who showed an interest in my studies and were always willing to discuss this and related subjects, and shared their vast knowledge of the period and area. To them, I am immensely grateful, both for hands-on experience with pots and discussions about them, and for the encouragement and support which went a long way in helping to complete this study.

Pottery is the single most numerous find group in Greek archaeology. When organic remains have long decayed, metals have been scavenged, built structures have crumbled and, perhaps, have been razed to make way for new buildings, pottery still remains to inform the archaeologist about the periods of habitation, the kind of activities undertaken, and the external contacts of his or her site. In a country where dry and warm weather allows pottery production for large parts of the year, and where abundant good-quality potting clays can be found throughout, this material has been used for millennia to serve people’s everyday needs, from collecting rainwater, to storing grain and other commodities, preparing, cooking, and eating their food, and consequently is encountered in abundance in excavations in Greece. What happens to these documents of everyday life in antiquity after they have been excavated is, however, a different matter. J. Boardman’s statement, relating to Early Iron Age coarsewares at Lefkandi, that the “...variety of incised and impressed patterns on the larger ones [...] provide their main archaeological interest” (Lefkandi I, 73) reflects classical archaeologists’ long-standing preoccupation with all things ornate and consequent dismissal
of plain and coarse pottery as sources of information. With the present study, I hope to contribute to scholarship the notion that the plain sherds are well worth looking at, if only in order to obtain a holistic idea of the ceramic assemblage, but in particular because they provide information about the way their users lived and organised their daily lives.

To this end, it was originally intended to cover the entire area in which during the Late Bronze Age Mycenaean culture had been predominant, including Thessaly, Central Greece, Attica and the Aegean islands, as well as the Peloponnese. It became clear, however, in the course of the past year that this would lead to conflicts both with the amount of time allocated for a PhD thesis, and with the limitations in the number of words stipulated; consequently, a discussion of material from both Thessaly and the central and western Peloponnese was jettisoned. The Early Iron Age in Thessaly is as yet patchily known and would thus have provided a very incomplete picture; Thessaly stands culturally between the developments in southern and northern Greece, reflecting contacts with both areas, and in the future might well prove to be a channel for the influx of new elements of material culture during the periods succeeding the end of the Mycenaean palaces. The main site in the central and western Peloponnese for the purposes of this study is Nichoria in Messenia; finds from the site had been moved from the museum in Olympia to their new storage in Kalamata only in 2005 and would not have been available for study until some time in 2006, by which time I had completed my fieldwork and had started writing the main parts of the present study. I hope that in a published version of this study, I will be able to do justice to both areas, including personal examination of the finds from Nichoria which, after all, provide virtually the sole evidence for the developments in one of the main regions of Mycenaean culture after the demise of the palace system.

The present study would not have been possible without the help and support of numerous individuals and institutions which have provided me access to material and information. First and foremost among these, I should like to thank the directors and staff of the various branches of the Greek antiquities service who kindly granted permission to study material held in museums and storerooms at a number of sites in Greece, and who supported me in any manner possible in situ, by locating material, finding study space, and providing me with much-needed coffee; without their help and friendliness, the present study would have been impossible. These Ephorias are, in the order of the current numbering system, the 1st Ephorate (Athenian Acropolis and Agora), during the period in which I conducted my
fieldwork under the direction of A. Choremi; I further received help from N. Lazarou, St. Eleftheratou, and the staff at the Athenian Agora and the storerooms in the Roman Agora; 3rd Ephorate (Athens and Attica), director N. Divari-Valakou; B. Orphanou, Mr. Iliopoulos, and the staff at the Kerameikos museum; 4th Ephorate (Argolid), director Z. Aslamatzidou; A. Banaka, the staff at the museum in Argos and the staff in the storerooms in Tiryns and Nafplio; 5th Ephorate (Laconia), director A. Vasilogambrou; 6th Ephorate (Achaia), director M. Petropoulos, and the staff at the museum in Aigeio; 7th Ephorate (Messenia and Elis), director X. Arapogianni (Messenia is now under the direction of the 38th Ephorate in Kalamata); 9th Ephorate (Boeotia), director V. Aravantinos, and the staff at the museum in Distomo; 10th Ephorate (Phocis), director R. Kolonia, and the staff at the museum in Delphi; 13th Ephorate (Thessaly), director A. Tziafas; 22nd Ephorate (Dodecanese), director M.-Ph. Papakonstantinou; Ph. Dakoronia, S. Dimaki, P. Kounouklas, E. Phroussou, E. Zachou, and the staff at the museums in Lamia and Atalanti; 15th Ephorate (central Thessaly), director A. Tziafas; 22nd Ephorate (Dodecanese), director M. Filimonos; 25th Ephorate (W. Crete), director M. Andreadaki-Vlasaki; 37th Ephorate (Corinthia), director A. Mantis; V. Tassinos, and the staff in the museums at Ancient Corinth and Isthmia.

My warmest thanks furthermore go to the academic institutions operating in Greece from whom I received much support. In particular I wish to acknowledge my gratitude to the British School at Athens, which has been my academic base for the past three years; during this period, I profited very much from the atmosphere of open scholarly debate at the School, as well as from the opportunity of meeting numerous scholars in the field of Aegean prehistory and others, with whom I could discuss issues relating to my thesis. I wish to thank the following staff members of the BSA: Dr. J. Whitley; Dr. E. Kiriati; P. Wilson-Zarganis, S. Pepelasis; Dr. M. Boyd; H. Clark, T. Gerousi, and V. Tzavara.

I would like to thank the following foreign archaeological schools and their directors for permission to study material: ASCSA and Prof. S. V. Tracy; DAI, Prof. W.-D. Niemeier; EfA, Dr. D. Mulliez; ÖAI, Dr. G. Ladstätter; SAIA, Prof. E. Greco; SIA, Dr. A.-L. Schallin.

In addition, I owe a debt of gratitude to the following foreign school excavations and their staff: Athenian Agora excavations of the ASCSA - Prof. J. McK. Camp, Prof. J. K. Papadopoulos, J. Jordan, S. Dumont; Corinth excavations of the ASCSA - Dr. G. D. R. Sanders, Dr. I. Tzonou-Herbst, Prof. K. W. Slane, N. Anastasatou; excavations of the
University of Minnesota in Nichoria - Prof. N. Wilkie; excavations at Isthmia of the University of Chicago and the ASCSA - Prof. E. R. Gebhard, J. Perras; joint excavations of the 14th EPKA and the University of Tennessee, under the auspices of the ASCSA, in Mitrou - E. Zachou, Prof. A. Van der Moortel, Prof. J. B. Rutter, B. Lis, Dr. M. Kramer-Hajós. BSA excavations at Lefkandi - Dr. I. S. Lemos, Dr. R. W. V. Catling; BSA excavations at the Menelaion/Sparta - Dr. H. W. Catling, Dr. R. W. V. Catling. DAI excavations at the Athenian Kerameikos - Dr. J. Stroszeck, K. Heyken; DAI excavations at Kalapodi - Prof. W.-D. Niemeier, Dr. R. C. S. Felsch, Dr. I. Kaiser, O. Pilz; DAI excavations at Tiryns - Prof. J. Maran, M. Vetters. OAI excavations at Aigeira - Prof. S. Deger-Jalkotzy. SIA excavations at Asine - Dr. B. Wells, Dr. A. Penttinen, Dr. G. Nordquist, L. Klintberg; joint excavations of the 25th EPKA and the SIA at Chania - Dr. E. Hallager, Dr. B. Palsson Hallager; joint excavations of the 4th EPKA and the SIA at Midea - Dr. K. Demakopoulou.

The following scholars have kindly made material available to me and/or provided helpful discussion and guidance; Dr. St. Alexandrov (Sofia Archaeological Museum), Prof. S. Andreou (University of Thessaloniki), Dr. M. Bettelli (CNR Rome), Prof. A. Cambitoglou (University of Sydney), Dr. K. Nikov (Sofia Archaeological Museum), Dr. J. Valeva (Bulgarian Academy of Sciences), Dr. I. Whitbread (University of Leicester, Fitch Lab).

Many thanks are due to all of my advisors, both past and present, Dr. I. S. Lemos, Dr. E. Sauer, Prof. N. K. Rutter, and Mr D. Ridgway, for advice, support, and comments on earlier drafts throughout the long process of writing a thesis. In addition, I owe a special debt of gratitude to Prof. J. B. Rutter for reading sections of my manuscript and providing ample comments on it.

Financial support during the work on this study I received in the form of a grant from the AHRB (now AHRC), and a studentship awarded by the University of Edinburgh, while a Hector and Elisabeth Catling Travel bursary awarded by the BSA allowed me to travel to northern Greece and Bulgaria to examine material on the ‘periphery’ of the present study. My initial personal encounter with British archaeology was made possible by a grant of the DAAD which allowed me to complete a MSc thesis at the University of Edinburgh.
Last but by no means least I would like to acknowledge my deeply felt gratitude to those nearest and dearest. Benjamin Millis for the past years and in particular in the last six months has given constant encouragement and support, and has patiently listened to scores of half-baked ideas on a subject far outside his field. He has been a source of information for matters in the Classical to Roman periods and has provided me with many parallel ideas, concepts, and sources of material, in addition to keeping an open eye for any recent publication potentially of relevance to my study. Moreover, he read all parts of my manuscript, some of them several times, and amended my oftentimes idiosyncratic use of the English language. For all this, and for helping me keep my head up during this period, I owe him my heartfelt gratitude. My parents, Herbert and Renate Strack, have taught me to be inquisitive, critical, and methodical, and to remain grounded in fact. They have provided me with support, both moral and financial, throughout what must have seemed a very long period of time at university, and have cheerfully borne the fact that I did not turn out an engineer after all. To them, I owe more than I can express, and it is to them that I dedicate this study.

Sara Strack

Athens, September 2006
Abbreviations

In addition to the abbreviations commonly in use, the following abbreviations have been used in the text (acronyms of edited volumes are listed alphabetically in the main bibliography).

Bibliographic abbreviations

AEMTh  To Αρχαιολογικό Έργο στη Μακεδονία και στη Θράκη
AEThSE To Αρχαιολογικό Έργο στη Θεσσαλία και στη Στερεά Ελλάδα
BMCR  Bryn Mawr Classical Review
CGA  P. Courbin, Céramique géométrique d’Argos. Paris 1966
CVA  Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum
DAG  A. M. Snodgrass, Dark Ages of Greece. Edinburgh 1971
GGP  J. N. Coldstream, Greek Geometric Pottery. London 1968
PBF  Prähistorische Bronzefunde (ed. H. Müller-Karpe)
TGA  P. Courbin, Tombes géométriques d’Argos. Paris 1974 (=Études Péloponnesiennes VII)
### Abbreviations relating to chronology and material

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EH</td>
<td>Early Helladic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MH</td>
<td>Middle Helladic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LH/M</td>
<td>Late Helladic/Minoan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LBA</td>
<td>Late Bronze Age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SM</td>
<td>Submycenaean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EIA</td>
<td>Early Iron Age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PG</td>
<td>Protogeometric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPG</td>
<td>Early Protogeometric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MPG</td>
<td>Middle Protogeometric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPG</td>
<td>Late Protogeometric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPG</td>
<td>Subprotogeometric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>Geometric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EG</td>
<td>Early Geometric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MG</td>
<td>Middle Geometric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LG</td>
<td>Late Geometric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPC</td>
<td>Early Protocorinthian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n.d.</td>
<td>no date known</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FS [no.]</td>
<td>Furumark Shape (Furumark 1941)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RS</td>
<td>Rim sherd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BS</td>
<td>Body sherd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS</td>
<td>Handle segment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FS</td>
<td>Foot/base sherd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HBW</td>
<td>Handmade Burnished Ware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCW</td>
<td>light-coloured coarseware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCW</td>
<td>dark-coloured coarseware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NB</td>
<td>notebook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSC</td>
<td>pendent semi-circle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S, M, L</td>
<td>small, medium, large</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C, O</td>
<td>closed, open (shape)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ArchSoc</td>
<td>Η εν Αθήναις Αρχαιολογική Εταιρεία (The Archaeological Society)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASCSA</td>
<td>American School of Classical Studies at Athens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASCS Corinth</td>
<td>Excavations of the American School of Classical Studies at Ancient Corinth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BSA</td>
<td>British School at Athens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAI</td>
<td>Deutsches Archäologisches Institut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EFA</td>
<td>École française d'Athènes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPKA</td>
<td>Εφορεία Προϊστορικών και Κλασσικών Αρχαιοτήτων (Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities; preceded by the number of the respective regional office)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESAG</td>
<td>École Suisse d' Archéologie en Grèce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fitch Lab</td>
<td>Mark and Ismene Fitch Laboratory of the British School at Athens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ÖAI</td>
<td>Österreichisches Archäologisches Institut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIA</td>
<td>Svenska Institutet i Athen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAIA</td>
<td>Scuola archeologica italiana di Atene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YP.PO</td>
<td>Υπουργείο πολιτισμού (Ministry of Culture)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
List of illustrations

Maps, tables, drawings and photographs not referenced below are by the author.

Fig. I-1 Basic shape terminology for vessel bodies, rims, lips, and bases.
Fig. I-2 Chronology of the Late Bronze and Early Iron Age in Greece.
Fig. II-1 Sites in Greece mentioned in the text.
Fig. II-2 Sites in the Eastern Mediterranean mentioned in the text.
Fig. II-3 Handmade and burnished pottery of the Late Bronze Age and the Submycenaean period. Chronological distribution at catalogued sites.
Fig. II-4 LBA handmade burnished pottery, shape types identified at major sites.
Fig. II-5 Late Bronze Age handmade and burnished ware, decorated in % of total.
Fig. II-6 Distribution of decoration by shape.
Fig. II-8 Distribution of Grey ware (pseudo-Minyan) at Tiryns in LHIIB2 (A) and LHIIC (B). (Belardelli 1999, fig. 5).
Fig. II-9 Tiryns, number of identified shapes in relation to date of context.
Fig. II-10 Tiryns jar types, rim diameter.
Fig. II-11 Chronological distribution of jar types in Tiryns.
Fig. II-12 Kalapodi, numerical development of wares in LHIIC early through EPG (% of total calculated for each stratum, numbers based on counts for excavation areas K25 and K25North in Kalapodi I, 175ff).
Fig. II-13 Late Bronze Age handmade and burnished ware, decorated shapes and types of decoration.
Fig. II-14 Attempt at a graphic reconstruction of the different phases of distribution of HBW.
Fig. III-1 Map of sites on the Aegean Islands.
Fig. III-2 Map of sites in the Argolid.
Fig. III-3 Map of sites in Attica.
Fig. III-4 Map of sites in Central Greece.
Fig. III-5 Map of sites in Corinthia.
Fig. III-6 Map of sites on Euboea and the Sporades.
Fig. IV-1 Number of burials in Athens (Kerameikos), Lefkandi, Corinth, and Argos, illustrating numerical relations of graves without (grey) and with (black) handmade pottery among the burial assemblage.
Fig. IV-2 Athens (Kerameikos), Lefkandi, Corinth, Argos: number of grave goods (minimum, maximum, and average).
Fig. IV-3 Athens (Kerameikos), Lefkandi, Corinth, Argos: burial assemblage types.
Fig. IV-4 Lefkandi, shapes of handmade wares found in burials.
Fig. IV-5 Corinth, shapes of handmade wares found in burials.
Fig. IV-6 Argos, shapes of handmade wares found in burials.
Fig. IV-7 Kalapodi, development of ceramic assemblage. The chronological stages ('Horizonte') are defined by Jacob-Felsch 1996, 91.
Fig. IV-8 Lefkandi, Toumba fill, handmade pottery shape types.
Fig. IV-9 Argos, Archaic terracotta group (Daux 1967, 834 fig. 2).
Fig. V-1 Distribution of utilitarian wares in the area studied.
Fig. V-2 Distribution of dialects of Greek in the historical period (after Buck 1955, 9).
Fig. V-3 Handmade ware imports.
Fig. A-1 Zagora, shape categories (S, M, L - small, medium, large; C, O - closed, open).
Fig. A-2 Zagora, catalogued shapes, absolute numbers.
Fig. A-3 Argos, shape types of handmade pottery.
Fig. A-4 Argos, catalogued shapes (absolute numbers).
Fig. A-5 Asine, development of the percentage of wheelmade and handmade wares in the strata of the settlement.
Fig. A-6 Asine, shape types among catalogued items.
Fig. A-7 Asine, rim diameters of storage-ware vessels (light-coloured coarseware).
Fig. A-8 Asine, storage-ware vessel neck/body ratio.
Fig. A-9 Asine, rim diameter of cooking pots.
Fig. A-10 Asine, types of decoration attested on handmade pottery.
Fig. A-11 Mycenae, handmade ware shape types.
Fig. A-12 Mycenae, handmade ware shapes in the catalogue.
Fig. A-13 Tiryns, shape types of handmade pottery (absolute numbers).
Fig. A-14 Tiryns, catalogued shapes of EIA date.
Fig. A-15 Sizes of Athenian cooking pots (recorded as relation between overall height and maximum diameter).
Fig. A-16 Athens, handmade ware shape categories.
Fig. A-17 Athens, number of handmade shapes attested at different stages of the EIA.
Fig. A-18 Kalapodi, shape categories among catalogued items.
Fig. A-19 Kalapodi, graph showing the development of coarseware fabrics; the percentage relates to the total ceramic record, not the coarseware fraction only (numbers from Jacob-Felsch 1996).
Fig. A-20 Corinth, handmade shape categories found in settlement contexts.
Fig. A-21 Corinth, comparative dimensions of main light-coloured coarseware shapes.
Fig. A-22 Corinth, handmade ware shape categories in funerary contexts.
Fig. A-23 Corinth, fabric types of medium and small closed shapes.
Fig. A-24 Corinth, rim sizes of cooking vessels.
Fig. A-25 Lefkandi, cooking pot rim diameters (material from the Toumba fill and burials).
Fig. A-26 Lefkandi, Toumba fill, handmade ware shape categories (material catalogued in Lefkandi II.i).
Fig. A-27 Lefkandi, categories of handmade pottery in burials.
Fig. B-1 Frequency and size of inclusions (Sanders 1999, fig. 19.2).
Fig. B-2 Sphericity and angularity of inclusions (Sanders 1999, fig. 19.3).
Fig. B-3 Structure of sherd breaks (Sanders 1999, fig. 19.1).

Tab. II-1 Shapes identified among handmade and burnished pottery at major sites.
Tab. II-2 Decorative motifs and decorated shapes.
Tab. II-3 Chronology, distribution, functional, formal and contextual characteristics of LBA handmade wares in the Aegean and adjacent region.
Tab. IV-1 Tsoungiza, LHIIIB1 pit (Thomas 2005, 458 table 1).
Tab. IV-2 Corinth, Demeter sanctuary, pottery deposited on and above floor of Mycenaean building; LHIIIIC:4 (Rutter 1979, 363).
Tab. IV-3 Corinth, Demeter sanctuary, sounding in Grid K:23; LHIIIIC:4 (Rutter 1979, 386).
Tab. IV-4 Corinth, Demeter sanctuary, pottery from fill N and S of Terrace wall near LHIIIIC farmstead; LHIIIIC:5/SM (Rutter 1979, 378).
Tab. IV-5 Corinth, Forum SW, Well 1972-7, EPG.
Tab. IV-6 Corinth/Anaplogo, Well 1963-7, E/MG.
Tab. IV-7 Corinth, Well 1981-6, pottery wares of Geometric date (Pfaff 1988, 26 n. 16).
Tab. IV-8 Corinth, Forum SW, Well 1975-3, MGH/LG.
Tab. IV-9 Asine, settlement in the Karmaniola area (LHIIIIC late to LPG/EG). Result of sherd count.
Tab. IV-10 Asine, Trench 11, sherd count.
Tab. IV-11 Asine, Trench 7, sherd count.
Tab. IV-12 Asine, Trench 20/4, sherd count.
Plate XIV

Asine, area of structure IJ-IN (rectangular house), sherd count.

Tab. IV-13

Lefkandi/Xeropolis, LPG 'Moulds Deposit', numerical representation of wares and shape types (Lefkandi I, 27-31).

Tab. IV-14

Lefkandi/Xeropolis, SPGII/III Pit 2, numerical representation of wares and shape types (Lefkandi I, 31-6).

Tab. IV-15

Lefkandi/Xeropolis, SPG-LG levelling fill in Area 2 (Lefkandi I, 36-42).

Tab. IV-16

Lefkandi, Toubia building fill, MPG (Lefkandi II.1, 155-9).

Tab. IV-17

Athens Kerameikos, percentage of burials containing handmade pottery.

Tab. IV-18

Athens Kerameikos, percentage of burials with handmade pottery of the total of burials with identifiable sex/age.

Tab. IV-19

Lefkandi, burials at Skoubri, Palia Perivolia and Toubia; percentage of burials containing handmade pottery.

Tab. IV-20

Corinth, burials in the Forum area, Potters' Quarter and N Cemetery; percentage of burials containing handmade pottery.

Tab. IV-21

Corinth, EIA burials with determined age/gender and association with handmade grave goods.

Tab. IV-22

Argos, percentage of burials containing handmade pottery.

Tab. IV-23

Argos, age/gender associations of handmade pottery in burials.

Tab. IV-24

Kalapodi, wares (figures calculated from count in Kalapodi I, 182, Tab. 1a, 1b).

Tab. V-1

Characteristics of LBA and EIA handmade wares indicative of the degree of specialisation of craft production.

Plate I 1, 3 - Kilian 1985: fig. 10; 2 - Kilian 1979, fig. 31.3; 4 - Kilian 1982, fig. 7.4; 5 - Kilian 1981, fig. 19.11; 6, 7, 8 - Kilian 1983, fig. 15; 9 - Avila 1980, pl. 25

Plate II 10 - Avila 1980, pl. 15; 11, 12, 17 - Kilian 1981, fig. 19; 13-16, 21 - Kilian 1985, fig. 10; 18, 19 - Kilian 1978b, fig. 1; 20 - Kilian 1981, fig. 40.3

Plate III 22, 25, 27, 30 - Kilian 1985, fig. 11.8; 23, 24, 26 - Kilian 1985, fig. 10; 28 - Kilian 1981, fig. 19.10; 29, 31, 32, 35 - Kilian 1978b, fig. 1

Plate IV 33 - Kilian 1981, fig. 40.1; 34, 36 - Kilian 1981, fig. 20; 37, 38 - Kilian 1985, fig. 12; 39 - Kilian 1981, fig. 21.5; 41 - Kilian 1985, fig. 14.1; 42 - Kilian 1981, fig. 19.8

Plate V 40, 44 - Kilian 1981, fig. 21; 43 - Kilian 1981, fig. 20.1, 45 - Kilian 1981, fig. 40.2; 46 - Kilian 1985, fig. 12.1; 47 - Kilian 1985, fig. 14.6

Plate VI 48, 50, 55 - Kilian 1985, fig. 11; 49, 51, 54, 58-61 - Kilian 1981, fig. 20; 52 - Kilian 1981, fig. 40.4; 53 - Kilian 1985, fig. 12.2; 56 - Kilian 1983 fig. 15.3; 57 - Kilian 1981, fig. 21.12

Plate VII 62, 71 - Kilian 1985, fig. 16; 63 - Kilian 1983, fig. 15.4; 64 - Kilian 1981, fig. 20.12; 65, 66 - Kilian 1985, fig. 11; 67, 68, 72, 73, 77-79 - Kilian 1981, fig. 21; 69 - Kilian 1983, fig. 15.7; 70 - Kilian 1985, fig. 15.2; 76 - Avila 1980, pl. 25

Plate VIII 74 - Kilian 1982, fig. 7.5; 75 - Kilian 1983, fig. 12

Plate IX 80, 81, 85, 86, - Kilian 1985, fig. 13; 82 - Avila 1980, pl. 15; 83 - Kilian 1981, fig. 20.7; 84 - Kilian 1981, fig. 19.1; 87, 88, 89 - Kilian 1985, fig. 16; 90 - Kilian 1982, fig. 7.1; 91 - Kilian 1985, fig. 14.7

Plate X 92 - Kilian 1985, fig. 14.5; 93 - Kilian 1981, fig. 19.6; 94, 95 - Kilian 1983, fig. 15; 96 - Kilian 1985, fig. 16.10; 97, 102 - Kilian 1982, fig. 7.2; 98, 99, 100 - Kilian 1981, fig. 19; 101 - Bettelli 2002, fig. 55.7; 103 - Avila 1980, pl. 25

Plate XI 104, 108, 109 - Kilian 1985, fig. 13; 105, 110, 111, 113 - Kilian 1981, fig. 21; 106, 116 - Kilian 1983, fig. 15; 107 - Kilian 1985, fig. 16.5; 112 - Kilian 1985, fig. 15.1; 114, 115 - Kilian 1979, fig. 31; 117-120 - Kilian 1981, fig. 20

Plate XII 121-123 - Kilian 1981, fig. 20; 124 - Kilian 1985, fig. 12.3; 125-130 - Kilian 1981, fig. 21; 131-134 - Chania 3, pl. 84; 135 - Chania 2, pl. 51

Plate XIII 137, 138, 141, 142, 143, 158 - Chania 3, pl. 85; 150 - Chania 3, pl. 84, 154 - Hallager 1985, 359 fig. 1; 160 - Chania 2, pl. 56

Plate XIV 155, 159 - Chania 2, pl. 56; 156 - Chania 3, pl. 84
Plate XV  165, 166, 171 - Chania 3, pl. 85; 173, 177 - Chania 2, pl. 56; 175, 176 - Chania 2, pl. 51; 254, 257, 258-260 - Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, fig. 7; 255, 256 - Deger-Jalkotzy 1977, fig. 3
Plate XVI  261 - Deger-Jalkotzy 1977, fig. 16; 262, 263 - Deger-Jalkotzy and Alram-Stern 1985, fig. 13; 264, 267, 276, 279 - Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, fig. 8; 265 - Deger-Jalkotzy 1977, fig. 14; 266, 275 - Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, fig. 9; 277 - Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, fig. 7; 278 - Deger-Jalkotzy 1977, fig. 15
Plate XVII  271, 285 - Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, fig. 8; 272 - Deger-Jalkotzy 1977, fig. 9; 273 - Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, fig. 9; 281 - Deger-Jalkotzy and Alram-Stern 1985, fig. 13; 284 - Deger-Jalkotzy 1977, fig. 12; 286 - Deger-Jalkotzy 1977, fig. 7; 289-291 - Asine II.3, fig. 29
Plate XVIII  293 - Rutter 1975, ill. 16; 296 - Rutter 1979, fig. 2; 297-303 - Rutter 1979, fig. 7; 304-309, 311-314 - Adrimi-Sismani 2006, fig. 11; 310, 315-321 - Adrimi-Sismani 2006, fig. 13
Plate XXI  358, 365, 368, 369, - Kommos III, pl. 57; 359-361, 374, 381 - Kommos III, pl. 58; 363, 372 - Kommos V
Plate XXII  366, 390 - Kommos III, pl. 53; 367 - Kommos III, pl. 56; 375, 388 - Kommos V; 384 - Kommos III, pl. 57
Plate XXIII  392, 393, 396, 399, 408, 409, 400 - Kommos III, pl. 5; 395, 410 - Kommos III, pl. 57; 397, 398 - Kommos III, pl. 56; 403-406, 411, 414 - Kommos V
Plate XXIV  415, 417-419, 421, 423, 424, 426 - Rutter 1975
Plate XXV  422, 425, 427, 428, 429, 430 - Rutter 1975; 432 - Popham and Milburn 1971, fig. 3; 433 - Bettelli 2002, fig. 55; 435 - Catling-Catling 1981, fig. 2; 436, 437 - Catling-Catling 1981, fig. 3
Plate XXVI  438, 439, 443-448, 450-452, 454-457 - Catling-Catling 1981, fig. 3; 441, 442, 449, 453 - Catling-Catling 1981, fig. 4
Plate XXVII  458, 459, 461-468 - Catling-Catling 1981, fig. 4; 471 - Wardle 1973, fig. 15; 474 - Wardle 1973; fig. 21
Plate XXVIII  482, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 491 - Tsipoupolou 2005, fig. 155; 483 - Hood - Boardman 1961, 73 no. 11; 484 - Knossos North Cemetery, fig. 117; 490 - Bouzek 1974, fig. 9; 493, 494 - Coldstream, Hatzaki 2003, fig. 5; 498-504 - Knossos North Cemetery, fig. 187; 509, 517 - Zagora 2, 1988
Plate XXIX  518, 520, 526, 534-539, 543-548, 550 - Zagora 2, 1988
Plate XXX  552, 557, 570-572, 575, 577, 578, 581-585 - Zagora 2, 1988
Plate XXXI  641 - Blinkenberg 1931, pl. 3; 642, 643 - Blinkenberg 1931, pl. 10
Plate XXXII  716-720, 722-725, 727, 728 - Asine II.4.3, fig. 156
Plate XXXIII  730 - Asine II.4.3, fig. 207; 731 - Asine II.3, fig. 33; 732 - Asine II.3, fig. 37; 733-737 - Asine II.4.3, fig. 160; 741 - Hagge 1978, fig. 100
Plate XXXIV  740 - Asine II.4.3, fig. 176; 743 - Asine II.3, fig. 13; 746 - Asine II.3, fig. 30; 747 - Asine II.3, fig. 37; 749 - Asine II.4.3, fig. 160
Plate XXXV  755 - 757 - Asine II.4.3, fig. 191; 759 - Asine II.4.3, fig. 207; 760 - Asine II.3, fig. 13; 761, 762 - Asine II.3, fig. 19; 763 - Asine II.3, fig. 22; 764, 765 - Asine II.3, fig. 37; 766 - Asine II.3, fig. 30; 768 - Asine II.4.3, fig. 160; 769 - Asine II.4.3, 162; 770 - Asine II.4.3, fig. 170; 771 - Asine II.4.3, fig. 171; 772 - Asine II.4.3, fig. 171.7; 774 - Asine II.4.3, fig. 176; 776 - Asine II.4.3, fig. 192

Plate CXIII 1658, 1659 - Williams and Fisher 1976, pl. 17; 1676 - Williams and Fisher 1976, pl. 18; 1636, 1677, 1679, 1696, 1697, 1702, 1706, 1707 - photographs courtesy ASCS Corinth; 1716 - Williams and Fisher 1973, pl. 2

Plate CXIV 1619, 1714, 1715, 1721, 1726, 1775, 1787, 1792 - photographs courtesy ASCS Corinth

Plate CXV 1808, 1813 - Isthmia VIII, pl. 63; 1817, 1818, 1820, 1821 - Isthmia VIII, pl. 63; 1844 - Hägg 1971, fig. 12; 1845-1848 - Hägg 1971, fig. 11; 1854 - photograph courtesy ASCS Corinth

Plate CXVI 1719, 1731, 1800, - Williams and Fisher 1973, pl. 2; 1780 - Williams and Fisher 1976, pl. 18; 1811 - Isthmia VIII, pl. 62; 1823, 1824 - Isthmia VIII, pl. 63; 1872, 1874, 1881 - Lefkandi I, pl. 42; 1873, 1879 - Lefkandi I, pl. 41

Plate CXVII 1922 - Lefkandi I: pl. 41; 1923-1926 - Lefkandi I, pl. 42

Plate CXIX 1974 - Lefkandi I, pl. 42

Plate CXX 2025 - Lefkandi I, pl. 155; 2052 - Andreiomenou 1998, 160 fig. 7; 2071 - Blandin 1998, fig. 4c; 2073-2077, 2079-2082 - Sapouna-Sakellariaki 1998, fig. 38; 2078 - Sapouna-Sakellariaki 1998, fig. 37.4

Plate CXXI 2083-2085, 2088-2093 - Sapouna-Sakellariaki 1998, fig. 38; 2086, 2087 - Sapouna-Sakellariaki 1998, fig. 39; 2101 - Sapouna-Sakellariaki 1984, pl. 39c
Chapter I. i: Introduction

Coarsewares in general, and handmade coarsewares of the Late Bronze and Early Iron Age in particular are a field of study in which more detailed research is needed to understand their significance within the period they were produced and used, as well as their place within the relevant assemblages. The present study addresses this scholarly desideratum by providing a study of the typology, chronology and regional distribution of handmade wares, in addition to case studies of handmade wares in settlement, burial and ritual contexts, and a discussion of questions raised concerning this material. In the following section, an outline is given of the main foci and questions of the present study, its scope and limitations, and of the history of related research. The area of study, and the material studied are defined, and the significance of the studied material in its period is outlined.

The present study is an examination of hand-formed, as opposed to wheel-thrown, pottery from southern and Central Greece, including Crete and the Aegean Islands. It aims at a comprehensive overview of the typology and distribution of handmade wares in these areas during the final stages of the Late Bronze and in the Early Iron Age, that is, from about 1250 to 700 B.C., in addition to an analysis of the functional and social locus of handmade pottery within the contemporary ceramic repertoire of the areas studied.

Before the introduction of the potter’s wheel, hand-formed pottery was used to serve all purposes, from everyday household tasks to ritual and representative uses. The Mediterranean in particular proves to be a region where alternatives for ceramic vessels, such as organic or stone vessels, are not very frequent and ceramics cover a wide range of uses; the dry and warm climate predominating for most of the year certainly contributed to
the development of a flourishing pottery production from the Neolithic period onwards.\(^1\) Handmade fine decorated and undecorated wares, used for the serving and consumption of foodstuffs and less easily defined ritual purposes, can be found alongside plain coarse and cooking wares, used for storage, transport, and preparation of foodstuffs. The introduction of the potters’ wheel to Greece is dated to the EHII period; in subsequent periods, handmade and wheelmade wares continued to coexist. From the early 2nd millennium BC onwards, wheelmade pottery can be seen to increase in quantity, and by the beginning of the LH period has largely replaced the older techniques.\(^2\) Throughout the Late Bronze Age, as well as in the Early Iron Age and subsequent periods, wheelmade pottery, frequently decorated, represents the standard in ceramic production; it is wheelmade pottery that now covers almost the entire range of functions, from storage and cooking, to eating, drinking and ritual purposes.

While small amounts of handmade pottery, both painted fine and plain coarse ware, have been observed in Mycenaean settlements, the identification of specimens of handmade burnished pottery with plastic decoration and shapes previously unknown in the Aegean LBA repertoire presented an entirely new and apparently foreign aspect within these contexts.\(^3\) These vessels, termed ‘Barbarian’ or ‘Dorian’ by some scholars\(^4\), excited a lengthy discussion regarding their potential origin, as well as the origin of their makers, who were associated with the apparently violent end of the Mycenaean palaces.\(^5\) To date, however, the pottery, hereafter Handmade Burnished Ware (HBW) according to recent scholarship, has been identified in small quantities only, and remains an intriguing component of Late Bronze Age material culture in Greece.\(^6\)

In the course of the following Early Iron Age, starting with the Submycenaean period in the later 11th cent. B.C., handmade pottery becomes an increasingly common phenomenon, found both in burial and settlement contexts. Interest in the EIA handmade wares has, in contrast to the LBA material, been much more limited; while the notion of having found the

---

\(^1\) For a study of the interrelation between climate and pottery production, see Arnold 1985, especially 90f.

\(^2\) Alram-Stern 2004, 374.

\(^3\) See Chapter II.

\(^4\) E.g. Karageorghis 1986 (“Barbarian Ware in Cyprus.”), Catling and Catling 1981 (“Barbarian Pottery from the Mycenaean Settlement at the Menelaion, Sparta.”), and Bouzek 1969b (“The Beginning of the Protogeometric Pottery and the ‘Dorian Ware.’”).


\(^6\) Recent debate has shifted from trying to identify the possible origin of the ‘intruders’ (see however Koppenhöfer 1997, 2002; Bankoff, Meyer and Stefanovich 1996) to an emphasis of economic models as explanation for the emergence of handmade pottery in LBA Greece (first suggested by Walberg 1976; Sandars 1978, 191ff. For elaborate models in more recent scholarship, see e.g. Small 1990, 1997; Rautman 1998; S. Papadopoulos 2001).
tableware of those foreign invaders responsible for the loss of the Mycenaean palaces, Linear B writing and centralised palace economy led to heated debates, handmade pots of little aesthetic appeal were nothing more than could be expected for a period of cultural decrepitude, ominously termed the ‘Dark Ages’. Handmade EIA vessels mostly cover the coarse and cooking ware of the ceramic spectrum, wares which traditionally have attracted less interest than the wheelmade painted wares. Recurring questions regarding the EIA handmade wares concern the derivation of, and the motivation for, the technologically apparently obsolete manner of manufacture, as well as the possible interdependence between handmade wares of EIA date and those found in LBA contexts. The apparently regressive mode of manufacture gave rise to suggestions that handmade pottery was produced by untrained potters, in consequence of the limited availability of superior products after the fall of the Mycenaean palace system and its centralised economy. By emphasising the similarities between the LBA and EIA handmade wares, or conversely by pointing out the differences between the LBA and EIA ceramic repertoire, handmade pottery has had a role also in the discussion regarding the continuity between LBA and EIA Aegean Greece.

In particular the fine decorated wares of the Late Bronze and Early Iron Age, some featuring elaborate figural decoration, some with striking geometric patterns, have long attracted attention. While these vases have occasionally been studied from an art historical point of view, similar to the modern appreciation of Classical Athenian pottery, the seminal studies of both Late Bronze and Early Iron Age Greek ceramics focus mainly on establishing sequences of material, and thereby relative chronological frameworks, for periods with

---

7 DAG, 94f “resurgence of hand-made wares” in EIA Greece; note that Snodgrass’ account of EIA handmade pottery (ibid., 94-7) is largely a discussion of decorated PG and G finewares. GDA, 142-4, 168-9 (handmade wares from Attica and the Argolid) mentions the material in passing: “[b]efore discussing this [i.e., the painted PG style], however, some account must be given of the hand-made wares,...” (ibid., 142).

8 Bouzek 1969b attempts to explain the development of the Protogeometric style as the result of Dorian influence in S Greece; his evidence includes some LBA handmade wares, for example the mug with finger-impressed cordon from Lefkandi, ibid. fig. 2 D3 (433). Milojčić 1948-49 sees EIA handmade wares as evidence for large scale population movements from the Balkans to the south; Schachermeyer 1980, 449ff presents a similar idea, with nomadic tribes migrating south from their NW Greek homes.

9 Snodgrass in DAG, 94 sees EIA handmade pottery as produced within the household, but see also Sandars 1978, 191f for a similar explanation of handmade pottery at the end of the Bronze Age.

10 Reber 1991, 161f appears to take a relation between HBW and Submycenaean handmade pottery more or less for granted, ibid. n. 6 for further bibliography on continuity between LBA and EIA handmade pottery; also Lemos 2002, 85, sees EIA handmade pottery as a derivation from the LBA material.

11 GGP, 1f elaborates on the artistic merits of the Geometric style. Ibid., 2 Coldstream suggests that also in the Geometric style, the hands of individual painters may be distinguished; he cites J. M. Cook, G. Nottbohm and J. M. Davidson as sharing this conviction.
markedly few absolute chronological fixed points. The abundance and omnipresence of fine decorated pottery in the archaeological record, found in stratified deposits in the Mycenaean citadels and in extended cemeteries of the Early Iron Age, together with the fairly rapid typological and stylistic changes to be observed in these wares singled them out for the seriation of archaeological deposits in the Aegean.

Utilitarian vessels, subject to functional constraints rather than fashion and thus much less susceptible to changes, could only be inserted into already established chronological sequences, rather than being used to formulate them. In addition to their restricted use as chronological indicators, Early Iron Age coarsewares in particular were insufficiently known for a long time; while Late Bronze Age settlement material had been excavated in large quantities and from a range of sites, enabling intra- and inter-regional comparative studies of the finds, at the time of the publication of Desborough and Coldstream’s accounts of Early Iron Age pottery, settlements of this date were few and far between. Finds from burials, on the other hand, were readily available, in particular from the excavations of the Kerameikos cemetery in Athens, in addition to their superior preservation. The eclectic nature of grave goods, however, meant that no comprehensive idea could be obtained of the Early Iron Age ceramic range through this medium. Handmade wares, being predominantly utilitarian in character, occurred in few graves and were usually in the minority as opposed to the decorated finewares. Consequently, they were treated as fairly minor and obscure groups in the relevant scholarship. Excavation practice, until a few decades ago, has contributed to the scarcity of utilitarian wares from Late Bronze and Early Iron Age sites as well; it is only since the 1960s and 1970s that this material has been regularly retained and recorded and given due consideration in the publications. Since this period, studies of Late Bronze and

---

12 *GGP*, 2: “For the historian of early Greece, pottery offers the only available means of measuring time during the Dark Age…”; Furumark 1941, xvii describes stylistic and chronological classification as the main aims of his study; Mountjoy 1993, 1: “[t]he importance of pottery to the framework of Bronze Age chronology cannot be underestimated.”; in the introduction of *PGP*, xv Desborough defines his study as concerned mostly with the interrelation of regional styles, and with the relation of these with previous and subsequent styles. See also *infra* Ch. I. ii.

13 Note that handmade pottery is comparatively rare in Attica, that is, the region both Coldstream and Desborough’s studies drew most heavily upon (Ch. III.iv and IV.ii). Desborough (*PGP*) mentions handmade pottery where found in closed, funerary contexts, without however attempting a discussion; similarly Coldstream (*GGP*). Courbin’s study of the Geometric pottery from Argos (*CGA*) is an exception, providing a comprehensive study of handmade as well as wheelmade wares at G Argos. In addition, specialist studies of decorated handmade pottery, have been undertaken by Bouzek 1974 (*Attic Incised Ware*), and Kourou 1987, 1988 (*'Argive Monochrome' and Attic derivatives*).

14 E.g. at Corinth, App. A.iii. See also Schnapp-Gourbeillon 2002, 74 who suggests the general practice, until the 1970s, of discarding coarsewares as a reason for the scarcity of *HBW*. 

---
Early Iron Age material comprising representative catalogues also of utilitarian wares, mostly in the shape of site publications, have been emerging.16

The approach chosen for the present study aims at understanding handmade pottery as part of the overall ceramic assemblage, rather than regarding it as an intrusive or somehow separate product. There is now little basis for doubting that the majority of the LBA Handmade Burnished Ware, and almost all of the EIA handmade pottery, was made locally; consequently it is suggested that elucidating its integration within contemporary ceramic assemblages, as well as within the communities producing and consuming it, can provide an understanding first and foremost of its meaning in these contexts, but moreover can also contribute to the understanding of more far reaching questions. These questions include the possible connection between handmade pottery and population movement at the end of the Bronze and the beginning of the Iron Age, the decreased complexity of social organization, and the changes in material culture and social structure away from the Bronze Age palatial societies towards the polis system of the historical period.

The chronological frame chosen to address these issues is determined by the earliest occurrences of HBW in LH/M IIIB2, that is, around 1250 B.C., and the Late Geometric period, in the later 8th cent. B.C.17 The regions chosen for analysis are those in which during the Late Bronze there is no strong local tradition of handmade pottery; these are the areas which constitute the main extent of the Mycenaean culture and its immediate periphery. Northern and north-western Greece and the Ionian islands have been excluded as areas which present a different cultural aspect; here, handmade potting traditions continued from the MBA into the LBA, and commonly also into the EIA. Material from these areas will

16 Thus, Pfaff 1988, 1999; Catling in Lefkandi II.i; Wells in Asine II.4 include representative samples and discussion of handmade coarsewares. Reber 1991 provides a study of SM to LG handmade pottery in Greece; also Lemos 2002 includes a section on PG handmade wares. For the LBA, see e.g. Dohl 1973 (Iria/Argolid); Chania 2, Chania 3 (Chania/Crete); Thomas 2005 (Tsoungiza/Corinthia).

17 The lower chronological limit has been set somewhat arbitrarily and is the result of an attempt to include significant amounts of material in the catalogue, in order to, on the one hand, convey an idea of the regional and diachronic development of the material, and on the other hand address the significance of the material studied for the transition between the LBA and the EIA. The Late Geometric period, originally excluded from the present study, proved to be a period of major changes noticeable also in the material here studied, thus allowing some inferences concerning the earlier material. Due to the rapid increase of known sites and assemblages during the LG period, the increasing standardisation of material, and due also to the fact that the late 8th cent. is rather far from the LBA/EIA transition which was to be a main focus of this study, LG material has been included only from those sites where earlier material is present, or known to be present; reference only is made to sites where occupation does not begin until the LG period.
rather be considered as part of the discussion regarding the possible origins of and influences on EIA handmade pottery.  

To elucidate the relation between LBA and EIA handmade pottery, and to understand the social locus of handmade pottery in EIA Greece, it was felt that a detailed and therefore at times lengthy approach was needed. Despite there now being a fair number of site-related studies which include accounts of the handmade and coarse wares found at these sites, no specialist study exists encompassing the periods and regions in question, and therefore the overall picture of the development of this segment of LBA and EIA pottery production remains unclear. The present study therefore attempts to provide a foundation for further discussion by outlining the development of handmade pottery in LBA and EIA Greece; to this end, a catalogue has been assembled in which it is attempted to collect all published specimens of handmade pottery in the regions concerned. The aim was then to examine personally as much of this material as possible; unfortunately, in a number of cases, including some important assemblages, this has not been possible. The material is broken down by broad geographical regions, and within these regions is discussed by site, followed by a synopsis for each region discussed. This order on the one hand reflects the regional character of the material, and indeed the periods studied, but no less so the patchy nature of the evidence with short-lived occupation of sites and accounts of part of the phases represented still awaiting publication. The discussion of the material evidence is aimed at

18 J. K. Papadopoulos’ review of Lemos 2002 (BMCR 2004.03.40, http://ccat.sas.upenn.edu/bmcr/2004/2004-03-40.html) criticises the neglect of north-western Greece and the Ionian islands; despite Papadopoulos’ contention that the EIA in these regions is much better known now than it was at the point of publication of Snodgrass’ and Desborough’s studies of the Early Iron Age of Greece (DAG, GD4), the bibliography for EIA NW Greece and the Ionian Sea is still far slimmer than that of contemporary central and southern Greece, giving a patchy idea only of the development of material culture here during the Late Bronze and Early Iron Ages.

19 See above n. 16.

20 Reber’s monographic study of SM-LG handmade pottery relies largely upon evidence from burials and thus encompasses only a very limited section of the total assemblage; in addition, the LBA material is not considered at all (Reber 1991). The most recent study of the PG period in the Aegean, Lemos 2002, considers a wide geographical area and includes an account of handmade wares (ibid., 84-100); in addition to the limited chronological approach, also some of the classifications are problematic, thus, Coan two-handed cooking pots are listed as ‘amphorae’ (ibid., 88-9), the one-handled version as ‘jugs’.

21 Parts of the material listed in the catalogue, including almost all the finds from the Phthiotis, have not been presented in a final publication, and despite being described and often illustrated in conference volumes or preliminary excavation reports are considered as unpublished. Finds from the 1920s Swedish excavation at the settlement of Asine are kept in Uppsala, and therefore out of manageable reach. Some material, especially from excavations in the late 19th and the first half of the 20th century, proved impossible to trace and could only be referred to by publication; this includes the settlement finds from Nea Ionia near Volos, some finds from the Athenian Agora which had been removed to Germany, and others. Perhaps inevitably, time constraints made exhaustive personal examination of the material unfeasible.
identifying a basic typology of the material studied, to outline its regional and contextual distribution and chronological development, and to arrive at a functional identification, based on the find contexts, characteristics of shape, use alteration and the item’s fabric.

A second and necessarily smaller part of the present study is dedicated to an assessment of contexts in which handmade pottery has been identified, based on case studies of EIA settlements (Asine, Corinth, Lefkandi), burial grounds (Athens, Corinth, Lefkandi), and sanctuaries (Isthmia, Kalapodi). While the sites examined are chosen primarily for the state of publication and the accessibility of material and additional information, they represent a cross-section of the periods and regions this study is based on. The aim of this section is to understand the distribution of handmade pottery in different spaces of daily life, to understand its function and standing, as well as the contemporary appreciation of this ware. Furthermore, the question whether handmade pottery is functionally and contextually integrated with the contemporary wheelmade wares is addressed.

A third section focuses on the communities using handmade pottery. The major questions of this analysis are directed at the identification of the makers and users of handmade EIA pottery, regional differences in the use of handmade wares and the implications of these differences, and the contribution of handmade pottery towards the understanding of the transition from the Late Bronze to the Early Iron Age.

In a concluding chapter it is then attempted to bring together the evidence gathered and considered for an assessment of the importance and meaning of handmade wares of the Late Bronze and Early Iron Age in southern and Central Greece.
Chapter I. ii: Methodology

The following excursus outlines the methodological approach of the present study, providing explanations and clarifications of the examination and description of the material. Thus, the present chapter will provide a point of reference for questions that may arise in the sections discussing the material evidence. The chapter is divided into rough thematic sections, including comments on typology, terminology and chronology, as well as on fabrics and fabric analysis.

Typology and Terminology

One of the tasks set for this study is the formulation of a typology for the material studied. The aims of this process are threefold; first, the material needs to be identified and classified; second, the function or functions of an observed type have to be identified; in a third step, based on the findings of classification and functional analysis, the role of handmade pottery within the overall ceramic assemblage can be elucidated. This provides a basis for comparison with other regions included in this study, or indeed regions outside the geographic boundaries of the study to, e.g., consider parallels among material from other areas.

The aims of a typology are defined by Adams and Adams:

"A typology is a conceptual system made by partitioning a specified field of entities into a comprehensive set of mutually exclusive types, according to a set of common criteria dictated by the purpose of the typologist. Within any typology, each type is a category created by the
Typologies in the field of Greek archaeology usually focus on vessel shapes, and frequently comprise a large number of sharply defined types with comparatively small differences distinguishing them. A similarly finely partitioned classification is not the aim here, first, due to the nature of the material which for the most part derives from settlements and is fragmentary to such a degree that reconstruction of an entire vessel shape is often not possible; second, because it has become increasingly apparent that, in the ease of the material concerned here, small changes of shape and a certain degree of typological variation are not meaningful for either functional or chronological considerations but seem to be founded in the production process which results in a lesser degree of standardization than contemporary wheelmade wares; third because a chronological sequence of the material is not envisioned as a result of this study but is rather imposed by associated finds with already established sequences. The nature of the material itself as well as of the find contexts does not usually support the establishment of an independent chronology. The result is a typology with much more scope for variation than traditional typologies, but which nevertheless seeks to provide a cogent general framework for the classification and analysis of Late Bronze and Early Iron Age handmade pottery.

Since the present study is not the first account of the material concerned, previous scholarship with its identifications and terminologies has to be taken into account. While being able to build upon basic work done by others can be very helpful, the tendency in particular of classical archaeology to match the material record with the ancient written sources presents some problems. In a large number of cases, this approach has provided classical archaeologists with a very detailed and specific terminology for their material, while study of the ancient written sources demonstrates that rigid classification and

---

23 E.g. Furumark 1941; Rotroff 1997 (Hellenistic pottery from Athenian Agora) with very detailed subdivision; see also the terminologies developed for Roman pottery, in particular finewares, see e.g. material from Corinth in Slane 1990. For finewares from the Early Iron Age, there never appears to have been a basic classification of material, but rather terms found in ancient written sources were used if more or less fitting, which subsequently became the standard.
24 Lemos 2002, 85-9 while identifying a one-handed jug as cooking pot, classifies the two-handed version of the same shape as ‘amphora’. While the one- and two-handed cooking pots are different types, possibly with distinct uses since two-handed vessels are commonly larger (see Ch. III), the hierarchy of characteristics, first identifying broad similarities and functional classes before moving on to individual types, is important in order to arrive at a cogent classification of the material.
25 In particular for Classical Athenian pottery and vessel shapes associated with e.g. the symposium, see for example the catalogue of Rotroff and Oakley 1992, 61ff.
‘distinguishability’ was not the prime aim of ancient terminology. Names of shapes varied by region, depended on the vessel function, as well as on the context it was being used in. Therefore, on the one hand, names used for specific shapes in modern literature were used for a whole range of shapes in antiquity, while on the other hand one vessel shape could be called by several names. It is felt that, ideally, a type would be defined, and consequently named, for a characteristic combination of features and use. At the same time, an introduction of an entirely new shape terminology would stand in the way of usefulness of this study, as it would result in limited comparability with other work. The solution chosen is pragmatic in approach; wherever a function can be identified, the item is described in these terms; thus, there are cooking pots, braziers, and pot stands; in most of these cases, cooking, heating/lighting, and the support of cook pots appears to have been the main function and can usually be identified from traces of use found on the items. Where a Greek term has been used for a shape with consistency and over an extended period of time, this name has been retained, even though it might not concur with the ancient name, or names, of the shape; examples of this are the amphora, pyxis, kalathos, kantharos, hydria, aryballos, krater, skypnos etc. In other cases, names of modern shape or type equivalents have been employed; examples for this are the jug, cup, bowl, basin etc. Wherever distinct groups within these types could be identified, descriptive terms have been used to distinguish the group, such as shoulder-handled amphora, trefoil jug, collar-neck cooking pot etc.

The characteristics observed for classifying the material studied include the shape of a vessel, its size, decoration where present, and the fabric. The vessel size and fabric in particular were found to provide important information towards an identification of a vessel type; for example, the function of unknown types might be identified through observations

---

26 For example, the term ‘kados’ has been used, in particular in publications of the American excavations at the Agora, Brann 1962, 45 cat. nos. 195-202, but also for material from Corinth, Pfaff 1988, 66 no. 75, to denote medium sized jars with two vertical handles, usually with continuous body profile and rather wide necks and mouths. The name of the shape has been discussed to some extent by Amyx 1958, 187, who suggests its use for amphora-type vessels with “indistinct necks” associated with the drawing of water from wells, and the storage of wine. However, he also points out that the term might have been used to denote a range of two-handed vessels, or conversely for all vessels used for drawing water, and that the kadoi referred to in the written sources can reach a body size comparable to that of a pithos; Amyx 1958, 186 n. 3 gives references to kadoi of widely varying sizes in the ancient written sources (both found in Athenaios). Generally, the term refers to a jar used for water or wine, cf. lemma κάδος in Liddell-Scott 1996, with references. The term ‘lekythos’, which in modern literature is used for a range of shapes with similar function, that is, small oil flasks with flat-topped mouths, is actually evidenced as an inscription on several vessel; however, the vessels inscribed are not lekythoi in classical archaeological usage, but rather aryballoi, see Kanowski 1983, 98-9.

27 See for example the proliferation of terms for drinking cups, which appear to have been largely interchangeable; see Kanowski 1983, sections on ‘kantharos’, ‘kylix’, ‘skyphos’; also Cook 1966, 235ff.
of the primary uses different fabric types were put to\textsuperscript{29}, while different sizes of the same basic shape might have been put to different uses.\textsuperscript{30} The above characteristics were recorded by category in as much detail as possible\textsuperscript{31}; to this end, the following standards were used.

Shape names are given according to the scheme outlined above where a vessel or fragment could be identified; in the case of unidentified sherds, the location of the fragment on the vessel (rim, body, base, handle) is recorded, as well as whether the vessel was closed or open. Open shapes have no neck, that is, no point on the shoulder where the direction of the curvature inverts from convex to concave; the height to greatest width ratio lies between 1:1 and 1:3, where 1:3, the shape is described as shallow. Deep open shapes are neckless vessels with a height to greatest width ratio of >1:1.\textsuperscript{32} Closed shapes have an identifiable neck, set off from the body either by a carination line or by an inflection in the body contour. Characteristic body, rim, lip, and base types are illustrated in Fig. 1-1.

\textsuperscript{28} For form-function matters, cf. e.g. Rice 1987, 21ff.
\textsuperscript{29} See for example the differentiation between storage and cook ware in the EIA.
\textsuperscript{30} E.g. HBW ovoid jars; large versions were probably used for storage, small ones possibly for cooking; Ch. II. iii.
\textsuperscript{31} Necessarily, this varies according to whether the material was examined personally; where this was not possible, the information available from the publication was extracted, ranging from none other than an illustration to detailed catalogue entries with Munsell colour notations and scientifically analysed fabrics.
\textsuperscript{32} This category was introduced to classify the LBA jars, all of which are open shapes yet typologically and functionally different from what is intuitively understood as an open shape, such as bowls and cups. A differentiation between restricted (= inward curving upper profile) and unrestricted (= flaring upper profile) vessels, such as suggested by Shepard 1956, 228ff., instead of 'open' and 'closed' shapes, was found to be impractical for the material considered here; the LBA ovoid jars, for example, are represented in a variant with straight and one with incurring upper body profile; the transition between the two variants, however, is fluid, suggesting no differentiation in function.
Decoration of the vessel has been observed in a number of cases, even though decorated handmade pottery is not very common in the period studied.\textsuperscript{33} The decorative features are

\textsuperscript{33} Publication is naturally biased towards decorated, that is, featured sherds, as opposed to featureless body sherds. The two most frequent types of decoration are plastic applications, e.g. in the shape of knobs and cordons on the body, and incised or impressed decoration; while the plastic decoration is concentrated on the LBA handmade burnished ware, most of the incised or impressed vessels recorded here belong to the LPG/EG Attic Incised ware. For statistics on decorative features see the regional sections.
described in detail; the basic classes of decoration are applied or plastic, impressed, incised, and painted decoration.

The size of a vessel is recorded both in absolute terms\textsuperscript{34}, and in relative terms, sorting the catalogued items into small, medium, large, and very large shapes.\textsuperscript{35}

**Fabric description**

The description and classification of fabrics has been emphasised in the present study to a greater degree than usually the case in studies of LBA and EIA pottery. In the case of undecorated, coarse fabrics in particular, characteristics of the raw material, as well as traces of the shaping and finishing techniques employed, are of great value to determine the shape class and function of the vessel at hand.

The criteria employed for the characterisation of fabrics are:

- texture of the clay matrix;
- quantity and quality of inclusions;
- hardness;

\textsuperscript{34} The absolute size includes, depending on the preservation of the items, the height (H), preserved height (PH), or restored height (H rest.), the diameter of the rim (D (rim)), base (D (base)), and maximum diameter where that is not identical with either the rim or base diameter (D (max.)).

Oftentimes vessels will be asymmetrical in shape, unevenly built or warped during firing; where the vertical or horizontal deviation exceeds 1 cm, the measurements are recorded as a range. The maximum preserved dimensions (max. pres. Dim.) were recorded for fragments where neither of the above measurement could be taken; it is generally attempted to measure at correct horizontal orientation which however is conjectured in some instances.

\textsuperscript{35} Small: rim D (open shapes) or height (closed shapes) > 15 cm. Medium: rim D or height < 15 and > 30 cm. Large: rim D or height < 30 and > 50 cm. Very large: rim D or height exceeding 50 cm. The relative size was found useful by the author in working with the database, as it facilitates speedy sorting of large bodies of material. The sizes have been chosen, as far as possible, to roughly correspond to functional categories; for example, small jugs probably were decorative, special, or votive items, or perhaps used as dippers; medium jugs might have been used for everyday purposes, such as at the table; large jugs were perhaps used for short distance transport of liquids, for example of water from the well to the house. Small open shapes might have served as drinking or eating implements, medium open shapes probably covered the same function and were perhaps used for serving larger quantities of food, large open shapes might have been used for mixing and preparing foodstuffs. Note, however, that in some instances different size ranges will be employed when discussing a certain shape or type (see for example the LBA ovoid jars and S-profiled jars, Ch. II. ii and iii); in these cases, the relative sizing was either too inexact, or the internal distribution of sizes within a class suggested a different clustering.
A detailed explanation of the standards of description can be found in the introductory section of App. B, where the fabric groups identified are being presented.

Chronology

The difficulty of gleaning chronological indications from handmade pottery has already been noted above; the comparative scarcity of pronounced shape characteristics, the lack of intricate decoration, the utilitarian nature and consequently the tendency for the retention of satisfactory shapes all contribute to the lack of an independent chronology for handmade pottery considered here. Technological and typological innovations exist, but on the basis of the material known to date appear far more widely spaced than similar developments among wheelmade wares or other material classes, such as metals. Since a revision of the chronology of the LBA and EIA has not been among the aims of this study, the approach has been to generally accept dates published for the material in question, or its context.36

Nevertheless, a few words should be added about the chronology of the period in question. The end of the Bronze Age, and the beginning of the Iron Age fall between periods during which absolute chronology is established by links with Egypt and the Near East, where absolute dates have been extrapolated from the royal genealogies and astronomical observations, and a period which largely relies on historical dates recorded by the ancient authors; in the case of the end of the EIA, particular importance lies on the dates reported by Thucydides for the foundations of Greek colonies in the Central Mediterranean.37

In the past 40 years, both ¹⁴C-dating and dendrochronology have been increasingly used to date Bronze Age and Iron Age contexts; in the Aegean, these methods still only provide a supplement to the so-called historical dates.38 However, recent findings from Assiros in

---

36 In very few cases, the presence of handmade pottery has provided a possible corrective for the published date of a context; e.g. Medeon T. 121, Vatin 1969, p. 63f (1510).
38 A congress held in Verona in 1995, bringing together scholars from across Europe and including Egypt, resulted in the publication of a volume on absolute chronology in Europe; for Aegean LBA and EIA dates see in particular Hannestad 1996, Warren 1996, and Kuniholm 1996; Manning gives an assessment of the reliability of historical dates for the LBA. A similar project, aiming to include recent scientific dates for the EIA from the E and W ends of the Mediterranean and to reassess traditional
Macedonia indicate that this situation is about to change; an EPG amphora was found between two floors which, by the dendrochronological dates of burnt posts found in the same rooms, date to the first half of the 11th cent. and thus 25-75 years earlier than the traditional start date of the EPG period.39

Since therefore current Greek LBA and EIA chronology is still based on relative pottery sequences correlated with sparse absolute chronological evidence, since there still is considerable disagreement on the sequence, possible overlap, and regional incompatibility of this pottery, and since the findings from Macedonia might foreshadow a major review of the current conceptions of LBA and EIA absolute dates, it has been deemed best here to refer to the date of the material discussed by the stylistic, rather than by an absolute date (Fig. 1-2 gives an overview over the absolute dates proposed). The subdivisions proposed for the already comparatively fine phasing, for example by Courbin and Coldstream who divide the three phases of the Geometric period into up to four sub-phases, have been more or less disregarded here as the commonly used 25 to 50 year periods appear sufficient to measure what development has been observed in this study.40

chronologies, still widely based on links with the apparently well-dated Greek sequence, is planned for a 2006 conference of the International Union of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences, to be held in Lisbon (Colloquium C53 ‘A New Dawn for a Dark Age? Shifting Paradigms in Mediterranean Iron Age Chronology,’ http://www.uispp.ipt.pt/en/enmain.html).

39 Newton, Wardle and Kuniholm 2005; these scholars now propose a start date for PG around 1100 BC. Whitley’s plea for more scientific dating (1991a, 80-3) suffers from the lack of dateable material, as well as problematic contexts; charred plant remains from Aigeira resulted in a 14C-date of the LHIIIC early destruction between 1270-1120BC, Stadler et al. in Aigeira 1.3, fig. 3; charcoal from a LHIIIB/C post hole in Tiryns resulted in date ranges between 1400-1200BC and 1520-1130BC, Maran 2001, 114; in both cases, the 2-sigma range is indicated. Wells in Asine 11.4:3, 28 reports on a charcoal sample from Trench 24/23/8, associated with material of her PG phase 1, which was dated to 1050 +/- 90BC; for problems with stratigraphy in Asine, see however Ch. III.ii, Ch. IV.i, and App. A.ii.

40 In addition, it is not entirely clear whether subdivisions of sub-phases, such as Late Geometric IIa etc., actually represent chronological or perhaps rather workshop-related differentiations. The chronological scheme proposed for the Corinthian black-figure pottery by Amyx 1988 allowed for an overlap of phases, reflecting an overlap of the lifetimes of the potters and painters producing the relevant styles; in the same vein, Kilian 1988, fig. 3 (based mainly on studies of the material by Podzuweit and Schönfeld) reflects the overlap of styles identified in the settlement sequence at Tiryns.

15
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Coulson (Nichoria)</th>
<th>Killian (Tiryns)</th>
<th>Styrenius Popham (Lefkandi)</th>
<th>PGP (Attica)</th>
<th>GGP (Attica)</th>
<th>GGP (Corinth)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1250</td>
<td>LHIIIIB developed</td>
<td>LHIIIIC early (from 1190)</td>
<td>1a 1b 2a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1200</td>
<td>LHIIIIC developed (1130/10 on)</td>
<td>LHIIIIC early (from 1190)</td>
<td>2b 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1150</td>
<td>LHIIIIC developed (1130/10 on)</td>
<td>LHIIIIC advanced (1090 on)</td>
<td>Early SM (from 1120)</td>
<td>SM (from 1120)</td>
<td>SM/LHIIIIC (from 1120)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1100</td>
<td>DA I (1075-975)</td>
<td>LHIIIIC late (1060/40 on)</td>
<td>Middle SM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1050</td>
<td>LHIIIIC late (1060/40 on)</td>
<td>Submycenaean (starting around 1000)</td>
<td>Middle SM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>DA II (975-850)</td>
<td>Submycenaean (starting around 1000)</td>
<td>Late SM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>950</td>
<td>Submycenaean (starting around 1000)</td>
<td>Submycenaean (starting around 1000)</td>
<td>Developed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>900</td>
<td>Submycenaean (starting around 1000)</td>
<td>Submycenaean (starting around 1000)</td>
<td>Developed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>850</td>
<td>Submycenaean (starting around 1000)</td>
<td>Submycenaean (starting around 1000)</td>
<td>Developed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800</td>
<td>Submycenaean (starting around 1000)</td>
<td>Submycenaean (starting around 1000)</td>
<td>Developed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>750</td>
<td>Submycenaean (starting around 1000)</td>
<td>Submycenaean (starting around 1000)</td>
<td>Developed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>700</td>
<td>Submycenaean (starting around 1000)</td>
<td>Submycenaean (starting around 1000)</td>
<td>Developed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig. 1-2 Chronology of the Late Bronze and Early Iron Age in Greece (Coulson in Nichoria III; Tiryns - Kilian cited in Pilides 1994; Styrenius 1967; Lefkandi - Popham and Milburn 1971, Lefkandi I)
In the period studied, handmade pottery represents a technological oddity since the majority of vessels at the time is thrown on the fast-turning potters’ wheel. In this section, an outline is given of the technological choices involved in the production of handmade pottery, of the characteristics and the applicability of these choices to the material concerned in this study, as well as of additional processes, such as surface finishing and firing, involved in the production of LBA and EIA handmade pottery in Greece.

Fabric preparation

In most of the areas included in this study, clays in a variety of compositions and qualities are a common resource and, for the most part, easily accessible. Studies with the view of identifying the clay beds used in antiquity have been conducted for a number of sites, although not necessarily with authoritative results; one of the reasons for this shortcoming might be the mixing of clays from a number of beds to obtain certain properties in the raw material.\(^{41}\) The material evidence points to purposeful selection of certain clays from the Neolithic onwards; fine, calcareous, that is, light-firing clays were used for finewares, while dark-firing clays were chosen for coarse and cooking wares.\(^{42}\) While some clay beds provide almost pure clays requiring a minimum of preparation, some amount of preparatory work

\(^{41}\) Jones 1996 distinguishes several fabric groups for both fine and coarseware among the LBA material from Kalapodi in Phocis. No clay bed in the vicinity could be identified as the origin of either of these groups, which led Jones to suggest that clays were mixed, \textit{ibid}. 120. Sanders suggested that the EIA cooking pot fabric from Corinth might be a mixture of local red, rather sticky fabric with the more readily workable yellow fabric (G.D.R. Sanders, pers. comm.)
would normally have been needed before the clay could be formed. Clays could be cleaned by diluting them in water so that light (mostly organic) inclusions would float, while heavier inclusions would fall to the bottom, followed by decanting and drying the suspended clay; alternatively the clay could be dried completely, followed by grinding and sieving to remove undesired inclusions. To obtain the desired consistency, as well as certain properties such as porosity and stability of the clay in forming, drying and firing, inclusions, such as crushed potsherds or grog, crushed stone, sand, or organic materials, could be added to the clay. Without thorough scientific study of the fabric and additional investigation of clay sources in the presumed area of origin, it is not always possible to distinguish between naturally occurring inclusions and those added by the potter as temper; only in the case of grog and some organic matter can a natural origin of the tempering be excluded.43

Forming

A wide variety of forming techniques for handmade pottery has been documented in modern anthropological studies of potters in pre-industrial societies. Vessels can be pinched or drawn from a piece of clay, formed by setting coils of varying thickness on top of each other, by building from slabs, or by shaping the pliable clay against a mould. Further variation is introduced by the differentiation of two basic procedures involved in shaping a vessel, first the producing of the roughout, followed by the shaping of the preform.44 The roughout is a basic hollow volume but does not have the final geometric characteristics of the vessel; these are obtained by thinning, widening or otherwise deforming the roughout to obtain the preform. To this end, the unfinished vessel can be worked in the paddle-and-anvil technique, be shaped from the inside against a mould, or even, as noted in the anthropological record,

42 Alram-Stern 2004, 373.
43 Both grog and organic temper have been identified in finds recorded in the catalogue; the HM coarseware from Asine, according to Hultén and Olsson 1983 is tempered with one or perhaps two different qualities of grog, apparently produced specially for this purpose, while some of the HBW, as well as a group of very soft ceramic items from Asine and Lefkandi show the striated, elongated hollows left by burnt-out cut straw or grass. Clay used straight from the bed might be assumed for some of the Corinthian fineware; sampling by G. Sanders in the area has revealed several clay beds with fine and comparatively pure, light-firing raw material, similar to that used for the so-called ‘Argive Monochrome’ vessels. The clays contain rare nodules of lime, in varying sizes, which according to Sanders are difficult to clean out of the wet clay; the spalling caused by these nodules during firing suggests that their presence would have been undesirable. The occasional presence of large lime nodules might suggest that this risk was taken by the potter in exchange for not having to dry and sieve, or float the clay; an aryballos from Argos (682) with very numerous and very large lime nodules, which caused large parts of the surface to flake off, might have resulted from a bad choice of clay bed and is not repeated among the known material.
44 Courty and Roux 1995, 20
finished on the potter’s wheel. To obtain the final vessel, the preform requires still further treatment to finish the surfaces, and add features such as handles, spouts, and feet.

By observing breakage patterns, irregularities in the wall section and the properties of the interior and exterior surface, some information can be gleaned about the shaping techniques employed for producing the vessels studied below. Some HBW bases are broken into a central disk, the base of the vessel walls forming a ring around the disk; in conjunction with the fairly straight vessel walls common among these vases, the breakage pattern seems to suggest a vase built from slabs of clay around a central circular slab. Small items, such as the Attic incised bowls and pyxides or the ‘Argive Monochrome’ juglets often show vertical or nearly vertical grooves on the interior, apparently left by the finger of the potter. These vases consequently appear to have been drawn from a single piece of clay; shaping traces of this kind occur in vessels with diameters no larger than 15cm, that is, vessels that during shaping could be held comfortably in one hand. In case of the juglets, the neck and upper shoulder were made separately and then added, in lid-like fashion, on top of the body – which would have been shaped to the point where only one finger could still be inserted into the vessel interior – and affixed to the lower body by smoothing together the outer surfaces. Due to the small size of the necks, the interior join could not be worked and remains visible as a crude clay ridge on the interior mid-shoulder. Attic LG cooking pots have narrow, elongated bodies occasionally with a gently undulating body contour; these vessels seem to have been built from thick coils or bands of clay set on top of each other. Corinthian G cooking pots, on the other hand, have a shaping pattern more difficult to read; the interior of the neck sometimes shows horizontal marks, while the interior body appears covered with shallow dents of roughly 5cm diameter; the very base can show some finger marks running in four or more directions away from the base. These observations, taken together with the thin walls of these items (not uncommonly as little as 0.3cm), suggest that Corinthian cooking pots were worked in a rounded mould, with walls that were thinned by beating from the inside with a rounded tool; the basic hollow was built in an unknown manner. Corinthian G

45 Courty and Roux 1995, 19 with fig. 1.
46 Smithson 1968, 103 suggested that the Attic Incised bowls and pyxides were made in moulds; there is, however, nothing about these vessels to support that idea. The similarities in fabric and decoration seem to suggest that these vessels, found in a few graves in LPG and EG Attica, were made as an assemblage, in which case it might be reasonable to assume that the same mould might be used for more than one vessel in a group. However, there are variations in shape and size between all of these items. The vessel surfaces are polished and decorated with incision and incrustation after shaping; in later periods, moulds are employed for the easy fabrication of decorated surfaces (Arretine ware, Megarian bowls, some black-gloss wares with applied moulded figures), which is not the case with the Attic Incised vessels. The shaping of these mostly very simple items would presumably have taken
cooking pots frequently have a gentle carination line slightly above the greatest circumference; the body seems to have been thinned out to approximately this line or a little above. Subsequently, the upper shoulder and neck, possibly pre-fabricated, were added; the interior shoulder of these cooking pots frequently shows an even, narrowly spaced row of finger impressions at this point from joining the vessel parts. A Corinthian MG jug shows traces of having been assembled from large coils or perhaps rather wide bands of clay which were then pinched together; the interior walls show an undulating profile with horizontal zones of regular finger marks at ca. 5cm intervals from pinching and smoothing across the joins of these bands. The interior shoulder of the Corinthian G vessels is harder to read; it is often very irregular and almost pitted. Studies of Corinthian transport amphorae, one type of which developed from the EIA coarseware, demonstrate that Corinthian coarseware was made with rather wet, i.e. very soft, clay; possibly the MG pitted shoulders were obtained by forcibly bringing together the upper vessel walls, in a manner similar to that observed in wheelmade vessels. A few instances of mould-made vessels can be observed in the curious basket-bowls and basket-plates from MG Corinth and G Athens. The soft clay was pressed onto the interior of a suitably sized, often finely woven basket. It was then set to dry and, once dry and sufficiently shrunk to come away with ease from the basket mould, finished and fired.

The shaping technique is to some extent determined by the shape and size of the intended vessel. Thus, a small rounded shape is easily obtained by drawing a lump of clay held in one hand; a mostly flat shape can be made using a large flat slab with added features such as rims and feet; large vessels are built from coils and often assembled from parts (lower body/shoulder and neck); vessels with narrow bodies can be made from coils or bands, while globular vessels require secondary shaping techniques or the support of a mould or partial mould during shaping. Particularly in the case of large vessels, the use of a mobile, or even rotating support has to be considered. If the vessel diameter becomes so large that the potter cannot reach across the vessel being made, the vessel needs to be turned, or else the potter has to walk around the vessel to finish it. The slow-turning support or turntable at times used in this process is not to be confused with a potter’s wheel; while turning, the rotational speed

less time than the finishing, and there is no evidence to suggest that this speedy process was further abbreviated by the use of a mould.

47 Corinthian transport amphorae: Vandiver and Koehler 1986. For WM vessels with undulating interior shoulder from ‘squeezing’ the shape together see e.g. Corinthian aryballoi and lekythoi. (Personal observation; illustrated examples have not been found).
of the turntable is not enough to produce the rotational kinetic energy utilized in the wheel-throwing of pottery.\textsuperscript{48}

Subsequent to the shaping of the final geometric form of the vessel, additional features, such as spouts, handles, feet etc., might be desired. The attachment of handles among the material studied follows one of two basic techniques: either the fastening of a handle on a vessel surface, with strips of clay added around the attachment to strengthen the join, or the inserting of the handle through a hole bored into the vessel wall, also in this case often with additional strips of clay modelled around the handle base. The attachment of tubular spouts follows the latter technique. Handle attachments often were additionally secured by pressing the handle into the body of the wall and thus leaving characteristic deep finger marks, which, depending on the width of the handle, could also be made with two or three fingers. The finger mark over the course of time seems to have assumed a symbolic nature; on numerous vessels, the marks are not deep enough to deform the vessel wall and are often awkwardly placed for securely affixing the handle to the wall. It is possible that these marks became not so much a decorative element as an advertisement for the strength and durability of the pot in question (for potters’ marks, see infra Ch. V.v).

\textbf{Finishing}

In the case of the material presented here, the surface of the vessels usually received some form of finishing treatment before firing. In most cases, the process employed is burnishing, that is, the treatment of the surface of a leather hard vessel with a smooth, hard tool – such as a piece of wood, bone, a pebble etc. – with some pressure in order to compact the vessel surface. The process leaves characteristic, usually narrow (most commonly 0.2 to 0.4cm wide) grooves on the vessel surface. Burnishing produces a layer of concentrated small clay particles on the burnished surface, potentially imparting a finer texture to the surface in comparison with the clay body. The technique also gives an even orientation to the clay particles on the vessel surface, which, when fired, can result in a smooth, satin-like to highly lustrous vessel surface, depending on the thoroughness of the burnishing process, the vessel fabric, and the subsequent firing.\textsuperscript{49} The concentration of fine clay particles often creates a

\textsuperscript{48} Courty and Roux 1995, 22.
\textsuperscript{49} There are numerous factors contributing to the final result of burnishing; generally, a lustrous surface can be obtained when the even orientation of the clay particles is not disturbed subsequent to burnishing, which could be caused by further drying shrinkage, shrinkage in firing, etc. Lustrous surfaces can usually be found on low-fired pottery. See Shepard 1956, 124.
similar appearance to that of a slipped surface, and indeed a number of the vessels listed here have previously been described as slipped.\textsuperscript{50} In no cases, however, could traces of a slip, such as a slipping horizon – that is, a line indicating the extent of the slip, applied by dipping or brushing – be identified. On the other hand, the burnishing process can be preceded by a wetting of the surface of a vessel at the leather hard stage, which would in effect create a self-slip on those parts of the vessel finished in this way (cf. also the terminological definitions in Ch. I.iii). On a number of cooking pots from LG contexts on the Athenian Agora, a slightly different colour of the surface in comparison with the clay body was noticed, here also without slipping horizons or similar traces of an additional layer of clay on the surface; in these instances, the vessels seem to have been wiped with a wet implement – such as a rag, piece of leather, or even a hand – thereby creating a self-slip, albeit thinner than on the burnished vessels. The concentration of fine particles on the surface obtained by burnishing, in addition to lending the surface a smooth and even, at times glossy, finish, improves the impermeability of the vessel surface; that is, burnishing can constitute a partial water-proofing. In consequence, the technique is particularly popular on storage vessels. On LG Athenian cooking pots, a partial burnish limited to the side of the vessel to be exposed to the fire can be observed; perhaps also here a strengthening of that part of the surface which was going to be subject to great strain was intended.

Firing

In the firing of the vessels, the chemically bound water is lost from the fabric and the shape of the vessel is fixed. Only a very few kilns are known from late Mycenaean and EIA Greece\textsuperscript{51}, and part of the material studied here might have been made in open firings.\textsuperscript{52} Some of the pottery here studied is comparatively soft and crumbly, suggesting low firing temperatures which might have been obtained in open firings. It has to be kept in mind, however, that firing temperature is not the only determinant of the hardness of the final product; in Corinth, vessels found on the slope of Acrocorinth are usually softer than those

\textsuperscript{50} For example Argive fine handmade pottery, various examples in TGA.
\textsuperscript{51} Berbati, Mycenaean pottery production site abandoned in LHIIIB, see Åkerström 1987; Tiryns lower town, LHIIIIC kiln: Kilian 1981a, 165-6; Aigeira acropolis, LHIIIC kiln: Deger-Jalkotzy and Alram-Stern 1985, 403 (see also Ch. II.iii, n. 185). Argos, PG kilns: Courbin 1963, 71-72; EIA Torone/Macedonia: Papadopoulos 1989. See Cook 1961 for a summary of kilns known from Greece to that date; Archaic kiln from Athens: Papadopoulos 2003, 126ff; evidence for ancient kilns is collected and discussed by Hasaki 2002.
\textsuperscript{52} Thus suggested for the handmade LBA pottery by Kilian 1978a, 312.
found in the forum area\textsuperscript{53}, suggesting differing soil conditions as a contributing factor.\textsuperscript{54} Differences in hardness from the vessel exterior to the section equally suggest decomposition processes affecting the exposed vessel surface in burial condition, which suggests caution in the interpretation of observations of vessel hardness. The fabric structure of cooking pots, in particular, can be affected by the repeated use on or next to the fire; this can often be observed in the breakage pattern of cooking pots, which at times lack the side opposite the handles most frequently exposed to the fire, as well as in the soft and crumbly structure of the sherds from the lower body of vessels of this type. Observed hardness can therefore be taken only as a very rough guideline for deductions about the firing. The presence of firing horizons, that is, dark coring visible in the vessel sections, suggests either short firing periods, or else soaking times insufficient to burn out the carbon present in the clay, which might correspond to only brief firing periods at the maximum temperature. Generally, however, the vessel surfaces – in particular of the finewares and light-coloured coarsewares – of the material presented here show an even colouring; only HBW and early cooking pots have a tendency towards mottled colouring and fire-clouding, which might be consistent with pit or open firings. The firings of light-coloured coarsewares must have been controlled to an extent sufficient to ensure adequate oxygen supply during the last stages of the firing process. Indeed, at Asine, scientific analysis has shown that the handmade coarseware was fired at average temperatures above those of the WM painted finewares\textsuperscript{55}; the temperatures obtained, and the character of the finished products, suggest the existence of kilns, which need not have been elaborate affairs beyond the separation of fuel and firing goods and provisions for sufficient oxygen supply. Rather than being an indicator of a low quality product or of lack of expertise on the part of the potters, low firing temperatures and the resulting soft fabric were actually desirable for vessels intended for use involving fire, as this would prevent damage during use.\textsuperscript{56}

A number of factors observed in handmade pottery, in particular the EIA handmade wares, suggest that instead of being a rough product by barely skilled makers\textsuperscript{57}, conscious choices

\textsuperscript{53} G.D.R. Sanders, pers. comm.
\textsuperscript{54} What soil conditions cause this softening is however unknown to the author.
\textsuperscript{55} Hulthén and Olsson 1983, 143; the finewares at Asine were fired at about 600°C, while the coarsewares could be fired at temperatures of 800°C or above. See also Schilling 2003, 330-1, who calculates the firing temperature for EIA pottery from the Athenian Agora; note however that his sample did not include coarsewares.
\textsuperscript{56} A soft and porous fabric more easily expands and contracts, while fine and hard, and therefore rigid, fabrics would tend to crack and break far easier under thermal strain. The presence of inclusions in cooking ware fabrics does not necessarily prevent cracks from forming but by creating an non-homogeneous clay body can interrupt cracks that have already formed.
\textsuperscript{57} DAG, 94 for HM pottery as a household product.
were exercised to obtain a functional and durable product, made to suit the use it was intended for. Tempering materials were chosen and prepared to prevent spalling due to drying shrinkage in large vessels; the size of the added inclusions was chosen with regard to the intended vessel type; and the amount of temper was deliberately increased for vessel parts that had to resist physical shock, such as the bases.\textsuperscript{58} The lack of standard breakage patterns on vessel bodies suggests that whatever method was employed in building the vessel walls, great care was taken to ensure the bonding between body elements or coils.\textsuperscript{59} The standard surface finishing employed, that is, the burnishing of the vessel surfaces, further strengthened the vessel walls and provided the treated vessel with greater impermeability.

The hardness of in particular the light-coloured fabrics, and the lack of fire-clouding on the majority of the EIA handmade vessels, and the apparently deliberate differences in firing temperatures for storage and cooking wares suggest the existence of perhaps simple, but evidently efficient methods for controlling firing temperature and atmosphere. Whether the production of EIA handmade pottery was organized in workshops or took place on a household level, will be the subject of discussion in Ch. V.i, but the properties of the majority of EIA handmade vessels imply the existence of a potting tradition based on experience with the raw materials used, and with the properties of use of the finished product.

\textsuperscript{58} This is the case, for example, in large Corinthian light-coloured coarseware vessels; in the Archaic and later periods, the Corinthian A transport amphorae, which developed from EIA examples, had bases with comparatively more tempering material and with bevelled edges to prevent the vessel from breaking when being rolled around on the foot.

\textsuperscript{59} The exception to this, of course, are parts of the vessel that, because of their greater thickness, preserve better than the remainder of the vase, such as handles, bases, or, in the case of cooking pots, the rim and neck area.
Chapter II: Handmade Burnished Ware

Handmade Burnished Ware (hereafter 'HBW'), a class of pottery with apparently 'prehistoric' aesthetics and production process, but securely located in Late Mycenaean contexts throughout the Aegean, has frequently been interpreted as a product of a foreign population element in Greece at the end of the Mycenaean palatial period. The interpretations of this phenomenon have been manifold and widely debated, while presenting few secure conclusions regarding the presence of these vessels in Late Mycenaean Greece. In the following, a summary is given of previous research into this ware, the material is presented and discussed, and an attempt is made to formulate a strategy for future definition and interpretation of Handmade Burnished Ware.

Chapter II. i: Introduction

Handmade Burnished ware was first identified at Mycenae in 1965, where it had been found in LHIIIC contexts and was clearly part of that assemblage, rather than residual material from the EH or MH period. Subsequently, similar material was recognized in rapid succession at Lefkandi, Korakou, Athens, Aigeira, Tiryns, the Menelaion near Sparta, Asine, and Chania, and more recently at Midea, Kalapodi, Mitrou, and the Mycenaean settlement near Dimini/Volos. Furthermore, material from old excavations was now seen in a new

---

1 French 1989, 43; first described as characteristic of LHIIIC levels at Mycenae in French 1969. For the most recent summaries of the state of research on HBW see Bettelli 2002, 117ff and Pilides 1994, 11ff, both with extensive bibliography; see now also Lis 2005.

2 Lefkandi: Popham and Sackett 1968, 18; Popham and Milburn 1971, 338. Korakou: Blegen 1921, 73f illustrated three almost complete vessels from the site but did not consider them as particularly remarkable; Rutter 1974, 549-563, id. 1975 subsequently published more material and drew attention
light, and finds from Epirus, Aetolo-Akarnania, the Ionian Islands and Achaea added to the growing repertoire of HBW in Greece. Finds of HBW have also been reported from outside Greece, for example from Anatolia, Cyprus and the Levant.

The ware was noted for its strikingly different appearance from standard Mycenaean and Minoan pottery, as well as for the different techniques employed in the production process; where Mycenaean pottery is wheelmade, often slipped and polished or smoothed, made from calcareous clays and fired in an oxidizing atmosphere, resulting in pale colours, and frequently painted, HBW is handmade, burnished, fired in a reducing atmosphere, made from iron oxide-rich clays which result in dark, often brown to black colours, and, where decorated, bears plastic applications. Further attention was due to the fact that the earliest finds of HBW appeared to coincide with the destruction of the Mycenaean palaces; the pottery finds were quickly associated with ‘northern intruders’ or ‘barbarians’ involved in the downfall of the Mycenaean palatial culture, and consequently termed ‘Barbarian’ ware.

This ready association of pots with peoples soon gave rise to opposing views, stating that the presence of HBW in Mycenaean contexts could be more readily explained by autochthonous developments. Thus HBW was suggested as the product of semi-nomadic shepherds who kept only loose contact with the Mycenaean world; as a result of economic strains at the end of the BA in Greece, acting as a motivation for the rural population to search for means of sustenance supplementary to agriculture; or as an attempt on the part of the population to replace pottery no longer available due to the decease of centralised pottery production within the Mycenaean palace system.


Problems for the diffusionist view soon became apparent in the difficulties encountered in pinpointing the origins of HBW, which displayed characteristics partially matched in regions such as NW Anatolia, NW and N Greece, parts of Central Europe, and Italy. None of these regional assemblages, however, fully repeats the combination of shapes and accessories characteristic of Greek HBW. In addition, often insufficiently refined local chronologies hinder establishing the chronological precedence of these wares over HBW. Moreover, scientific analysis conducted on samples of HBW from various sites suggested local production of the ware and excluded its import by migrant groups. The different theories of local development also met with criticism; despite typological and technical similarities, Greek MH pottery displayed a different combination of characteristics than HBW and could not easily be seen as the a precursor to the LBA ware. Finds of HBW in contexts firmly dated before the destruction of the palaces ruled out an explanation of HBW as a response to economic crises after the end of the palatial system, as well as presenting an argument against a major involvement of the makers of HBW in these destructions. After the lively discussion during the first two decades following the discovery of HBW, attention has subsided somewhat, partially due to the lack of new finds which might shed further light on the presence of HBW in Late Mycenaean Greece.

In the course of the early 2nd millennium BC, wheelmade pottery steadily and fairly comprehensively replaced handmade pottery in the area under study. The pottery found at Mycenaean sites from the end of the Bronze Age consists of wheelmade decorated and plain finewares, and wheelmade utilitarian and cooking wares, in addition to pithoi and other large

---

8 Regional differences between HBW assemblages, potentially indicative of the fact that there is no such thing as an all-encompassing group of HBW, are discussed in Ch. II.iii 'Towards a definition of HBW'.
9 Hooker 1976, 167 dates Troy VIIb to LHIIIC; consequently, the Trojan Knobbed and 'Barbarian' wares post-date the first occurrences of HBW in Greece and have to be excluded as origin. Deger-Jalkotzy 1983 cites L. Vokotopoulou on contemporaneity of Epirote handmade wares with the alleged 'derivations' in the Peloponnese. Local chronologies with considerably less internal division than current for the Mycenaean period prevail e.g. in NW Greece, Wardle 1977, 155-7, the Balkans, Govedarica 1982 (Bosnia), and Italy, Vagnetti 1998, 73 tab. 1, where chronological systems essentially derived from Reinecke's definition of the BA are still in use.
10 Jones 1986b (data for Mycenae, Lefkandi, and Chania).
11 Both at Chania and Tiryns, HBW occurs already in strata dating to LH/LMIIIIB2; at Chania, the material from these strata comprises the vast majority of HBW identified at the site; Chania 3, 253; Kilian 1981a, 170.
storage vessels such as bins or barrels made from unbaked clay. Handmade Burnished Ware, before this background of wheelmade, light-coloured, painted pottery, does indeed stand out as a remarkably different product. Nevertheless, a few of points of similarity outlined by Walberg shall be considered briefly in the following. For example, handformed pottery is neither unknown in Mycenaean contexts nor is it a new element contemporary with or succeeding the first occurrence of HBW. A class, albeit of small number, of small decorated vessels, FS 126 in Furumark’s classification, has been identified at a number of Mycenaean sites. A group of vessels of medium and large size made from a coarse, gritty fabric, termed ‘oatmeal’ by Rutter based on its appearance, comprises both wheelmade and, more rarely, handmade shapes of predominantly utilitarian character. Dark-coloured fabrics are found among the Mycenaean cooking wares, and dark burnished cooking vessels have been identified at the LHIIIC settlement of Iria in the Argolid. Plastic decoration is a common feature on pithoi, and the apparently rather primitive lug-handles which in HBW occur more frequently than other types of handle are a feature also of the ‘oatmeal’ vats or basins.

Nevertheless, it is the characteristic combination of formal and technical features found on HBW which leaves little doubt that this type pottery is part of a tradition distinct from that of standard Mycenaean wares.

While the delimitation of HBW from Mycenaean material is consequently fairly clear, the definition of HBW in and of itself presents some difficulties. Reports of HBW exist from a range of sites throughout southern and central Greece, as well as from north-west Greece, Crete, Cyprus, and in the Levant. Few sites, however, have yielded a sufficiently large

---

12 Few examples of publications of Mycenaean pottery contain accounts and/or statistical charts including all ceramic classes found; see e.g. Döhl 1973 (Iria/Argolid); Korakou, 129 (Korakou/Corinthia); Midea 1:1, 53-77 (Midea/Argolid); Chania 2, 195ff and Chania 3, 289ff (Chania/Crete); in particular Thomas 2005 (Tsoungiza LHIIB1 pit). Notably, the number of preliminary reports of Greek LBA material far exceeds final publications; the reports are usually concerned with placing the material found in a chronological framework, to which end publication of coarsewares would admittedly contribute little. In consequence, Mycenaean and Minoan decorated wares are studied to a degree outstripping their numerical representation within the find contexts.


14 Mountjoy 1986, 101f, fig. 123 (LHIIB1, from Mycenae). FS 126 is reported also from Midea, Demakopoulou, Divari-Valakou, Schallin et al. 2004: 18 fig. 30; Mycenae: Wardle 1969, 265, 277ff (LHIIB1); Korakou: Rutter 1974, 38 no. 32; Aigeion: Papadopoulos 1979, 95, BE 680 (LHIIB2:a).

15 Rutter 1974, 15. Originally identified at Korakou, vessels from Midea and other sites in the Argolid show similar properties. Handmade or apparently handmade (oval, irregular shapes) vessels of this type of fabric were found at Midea (Demakopoulou et al. 2002: 35 fig. 22 (LHIIB2 context), 51 fig. 71 (LHIIB2 context); the vessel has an oval base and therefore presumably is handmade); Demakopoulou et al. 2004: 18 fig. 33 (basin), Tiryns (Kilian 1979, 401, fig. 24), and Iria (Döhl 1973, 177 H14). LHIIB2 handmade hydria (fabric?) from Teichos Dymaion: Papadopoulos 1979, 105.

number of vessels or fragments from reliable contexts to serve as basis for a definition of HBW in the Mediterranean. The term ‘Handmade Burnished Ware’, replacing the tendentious designations ‘Barbarian’, ‘Doric’ or ‘North-West Greek’, in its rather general nature obscures the heterogeneity of finds subsumed under it. To understand the presence of HBW at Mycenaean sites, and to address the often far-reaching questions related to it, therefore requires defining the material termed HBW more rigorously than often done.

The numerous finds of HBW, the chronological range of the contexts which offer the possibility of following the diachronic development of the material, and the variety of the material from the Mycenaean citadel at Tiryns present the best basis to date for a definition of HBW in Greece; to a lesser extent, this is also true of the finds from the Late Minoan settlement excavated at Chania. These two sites therefore will be examined before the material from the remaining sites is discussed.  

17 A manuscript with Killian’s monographic discussion of the Tiryns HBW has been edited by the current director of the excavations, J. Maran, and will appear in the Tiryns series. I am very grateful to Prof. Maran for providing the opportunity to read the manuscript prior to its publication, and hope he will not find his kindness unduly exploited. Since the absence of a small number of easily recognisable pieces, previously illustrated in reports and articles, from the HBW-boxes in the apothiki in Tiryns had already been noted (e.g. tripod cooking pot, pie-rim bowl), the items were omitted from the catalogue after confirming that Killian had reclassified these pieces and not included them in the catalogue of the forthcoming publication. With the exception of this handful of pieces, the catalogue of the present study is based on material illustrated in previous reports and articles.
Fig. II-1 Sites in Greece mentioned in the text

1 Agia Pelagia
2 Aigeira
3 Asine
4 Athens
5 Chania
6 Corinth
7 Dimini
8 Kalapodi
9 Kastelli Pediada
10 Knossos
11 Kommos

12 Korakou
13 Lefkandi
14 Menelaion
15 Midea
16 Mitrou
17 Mycenae
18 Pellana
19 Telchos Dymaion
20 Tiryns
21 Tylissos
Fig. II-2 Sites in the Eastern Mediterranean mentioned in the text

22 Beirut
23 Enkomi
24 Hala Sultan Tekke
25 Kition
26 Kourion
27 Maa-Paleokastro
28 Sinda
29 Tell Kazel
Chapter II. ii: Presentation of the material

**Tiryns**

At Tiryns, HBW was identified in context both within the citadel (in LHIIIB2 and LHIIIC early to late contexts), and in the settlement outside the citadel (‘Tiryns north-west’, LHIIIC, phases 2 and 3 of the settlement). Some vessels were found in primary contexts, usually destruction levels of houses or open areas; in all these instances, HBW was only one part of the ceramic assemblage of the context, the bulk of which was comprised of standard Mycenaean pottery. A particular concentration of HBW in R127 and the adjoining courtyards has been called to attention by Belardelli and Bettelli. Further possible concentrations of the material can be observed in three locations; the first is R112 and in the open space to the SW of this room; the second location is the complex comprising rooms R118 and R119; a third concentration can be found within the complex of rooms including R84-R89 (Fig. II-8). The N part of the lower citadel on the other hand yielded only a few

---

18 My warmest thanks are due to Prof. J. Maran (University of Heidelberg), director of the DAI excavations at Tiryns, for the generous permission to study the Tiryns HBW kept in the excavation storerooms. Furthermore, I should like to thank M. Vettes and Ph. Stockhammer (both Heidelberg) for showing me some of their material for reference, and for discussion about handmade pottery from the site.

19 Where available, the context data for the Tiryns material, recorded according to excavation stratum and square metre in the excavation grid, have been included in the catalogue. To date, a comprehensive discussion of the LBA settlement excavated by Kilian is still lacking, which would bring together the very detailed, but fragmented, information from the preliminary reports. A recent Heidelberg PhD thesis (T. Mühlenbruch, *Ein dunkles Zeitalter? Untersuchungen zur Siedlungsstruktur der Unterburg von Tiryns in der mykenischen Nachpalastzeit*; for a summary see [http://www.ufg-va.uni-hd.de/tiryns/Ti_Tobias.html#project](http://www.ufg-va.uni-hd.de/tiryns/Ti_Tobias.html#project)) appears to address these issues but is as yet unpublished.
finds of HBW. 21 While the earliest occurrences of HBW date to LHIIB2, the majority of the material from Tiryns was found in contexts dating to the LHIIC early period. The production of HBW at the site continues to the end of the LHIIC period. 22

Fabric and colour observed among the HBW from Tiryns vary widely; the clay can be comparatively well-prepared and compacted, but is usually coarse and crumbly in appearance, with numerous small to large inclusions. The colours are mostly dark, i.e. grey, brown or reddish, to black; occasionally lighter grey and brown tones occur. Simple pit or bonfire firings probably account for the variety of colour often present on a single item, as well as for the thick grey cores and the often soft and crumbly structure of the material. 23 The wide variability of the fabric prevents categorisation without further extensive study. Nevertheless, recurrent fabric features could be observed, such as rounded or subrounded milky inclusions of a variety of colours, which might simply be sand, present in a number of cases (e.g. 39, 40, 62, 72, 118 etc.); in few cases, the presence of varying amounts of organic temper could be observed (16, 28, 32) 24; in some specimens, the inclusions resemble those of Mycenaean-type coarse and pithos ware, combined with comparatively

---

20 Belardelli 1999, 458-9; Belardelli and Betteli 1999, 473. With the exception of 95, the material from room R127 and surrounding open areas is unpublished.

21 The excavations conducted by Kilian concentrated on the settlement along the W wall of the lower citadel. A few finds of HBW have been reported from chambers in the E wall and the citadel wall tunnels (‘Syringen’); nevertheless, for the period in question these areas are far less well documented. The relative concentrations of HBW in the citadel at Tiryns are however difficult to judge based on the reported material; Betteli and Belardelli 1999, fig. 1 count 48 fragments of HBW in and around R127, while only one pieces in Kilian’s reports seems to come from R127 (95), another one from underneath the floor of the room (75). Another dozen or so fragments can be located in the general area of the room and the surrounding yards according to the metre square records, while their stratigraphic position is unknown to the author. The above concentrations therefore are only tentative suggestions based on preliminary reports.

22 LHIIB2 contexts: R121, 51, (also from R121 but from different surface levels 118, 93), Kilian 1981a, 180; Building VI, 2, 74, 115; ‘Zwinger’; 45. Transitional LHIIB2/IIIC early: Room 10a (105, 111) and one vessel that is wrongly referred to in Kilian 1981a, 165, possibly 12. LHIIC early: Room 84 (5, 68); also from R84 but different surface level: 11; Room 94 (28), Kilian 1981a, 165f. LHIIC advanced: Room 127 (95), Kilian 1983a, 280.293. LHIIC late: Chamber 14 in W citadel wall, upper floor level (74, 90), and Chamber 4 in E citadel wall, (102), Kilian 1982, 397ff. LHIIC: Building 2 (10, 82), IIIC late in building 2: 9, 76, 103, Avila 1980, 34.48. The actual context, however, has been published for only a fraction of the material. A graph illustrating the chronological distribution of the HBW found in the Tiryns excavations during Kilian’s directorship is published in Pilides 1994, fig. 15 (the percentages relate to the total of HBW from Tiryns). Note that among the material illustrated in Kilian’s preliminary reports and articles, LHIIB2 is the most strongly represented phase.

23 Kilian repeatedly states that HBW was produced in open firings, Kilian 1978b, 312; id.1981a, 180; id. 1983a, 293.

24 Organic temper is rare, but not unknown for pottery from Mycenaean contexts; a tray from Mycenae is made of what is described as “buff clay with grit and straw filler, poorly fired.”, Wardle 1973, 327 no. 149. Straw-tempered fabric, a basic and presumably easily available solution, might have been used by non-specialist potters or for household purposes; see App. B for EIA straw-tempered ware and its possible functions.
light surface colouring (20, 30, 33, 69); a fourth possible grouping comprises vessels with angular light grey and white inclusions which stand out against the dark grey or black section. Small amounts of silver sparkling particles, presumably mica, could be observed on most items. The fabric is usually coarse to very coarse, with numerous voids and irregularities giving the fabric a porous, poorly levigated appearance; a few examples show a better compacted fabric with medium-grained paste (amphora 74, belly-handled jar 45, ovoid jar 20, cup 90, unidentified base sherds 117 and 121, body sherds 78). The differences in fineness and compactness of the fabric do not appear to correspond to the vessel shape, nor are there chronological differences to be observed in the fabric composition; the fabric with parallels among local pithos-ware, for example, was observed on items of LHIII B2 (30) and LHIII C advanced (69) date. The differences in fabric composition suggest that a range of raw materials was considered suitable for the production of this ware.

The vessel surfaces are usually smoothed or, more commonly, burnished; often a lustrous surface is achieved, further indication of low firing temperatures.25 Toolmarks are usually clearly visible, and the surface well compacted so that, even where lumpy and uneven, the inclusions are generally neither visible nor tangible. Surfaces can be eroded or abraded, but are generally well preserved at this site. Burnishing marks on ovoid jars can often be observed running horizontally above the decorative cordon and vertically on the body below; at times, horizontal and vertical marks are superimposed. The interior surface is usually also burnished, with more closely spaced toolmarks near the rim and at the base; toolmarks on the interior always run horizontally and, where preserved, can indicate the orientation of fragmentary material. Carinated cups and bowls are usually well-burnished and lustrous on interior and exterior, while other open shapes such as bowls and basins show less careful finishing.

The material from Tiryns breaks down into a notable variety of shapes, representing different functional classes such as storage, food preparation, serving and consumption; portable hearths might perhaps represent implements for heating and lighting rather than mobile fire places for food preparation.26 The majority of vessels are of deep open shape, that is,

---

25 Vitrification, occurring at high temperatures, destroys the even alignment of clay particles, which produces the lustre of burnished surfaces: Shepard 1956, 124.
26 In most building complexes of the Late Bronze Age settlement at Tiryns, one or several hearths were observed. These range from simple sherd-lined patches on the floor to constructions with clay walls and built domed ovens. For example, the destruction deposit of Room 10a, which contained in particular the brazier 105, but also an ovoid jar and the lid 111, featured a domed oven and a simple hearth with sherd-lining, Kilian 1981a, 164f.
neckless jars (1-42); these are followed by necked jars and handled jars or jugs with S-shaped profile (43-64 and 65-73). The fragmentary state of preservation can preclude determining whether some of the S-profile jars might originally have had handles and so ought to be classified as jugs since the body profile of the two groups is fairly similar.27 Open shapes28 are fewer in number and are represented by bowls and basins (80-86), simple usually hemispherical cups with one or two handles (87-92) and carinated cups or bowls (93-101). The range of shapes is complemented by a number of items perhaps best described as utensils, such as the large-sized vats (102 and 103) with straight everted sides, braziers or portable hearths (104-106), lids (108-113) which frequently show traces of burning on the underside, and a handled tray (107) of unclear function.

The neckless jars can be subdivided into the following types: ovoid jars with a) incurving upper body profile, b) strongly incurving upper body profile, c) straight upper profile, and d) short concave rim; biconical jars (37-40), and hole-mouthed jars (41-42), all of which range in size from 9-34 cm rim diameter.29 The biconical and concave rim jars are predominantly of large size, while the more common ovoid jars cover the entire size range. It should be noted that even the large jars probably did not exceed an overall height of 50 cm and thus remain well below the size of large storage jars or pithoi.30 While the larger of these vessels were probably used for storage purposes, the smaller range of neckless jars might have served as cooking vessels.31 The group of jars featuring a neck consists of the comparatively rare collared jars (43-44), with short straight neck, belly-handled jars, also these with short straight rim (“amphoriskos”32, 45-46), and the S-profile jars with commonly medium to tall neck and wide mouth (47-65). While the collared and handled

27 Compare e.g. the jug 72 and jar 57, or probable jug 67 and jar 50.
28 Open shapes such as basins and bowls usually have a greatest D markedly exceeding the body height, and are thus clearly distinct from the deep open jars, where the height exceeds the greatest D.29 Due to the fragmentary state of the material, the height of the vessels discussed cannot usually be estimated.
30 See for example the more than 1 m tall pithos from the LMIIC settlement at Chania, Chania 2, 64 pithos 80-1498; pithos of LIII, probably IIIIC, date from Korakou, preserved H 0.94 m, Korakou, 74 and fig. 106.
31 Identification of cooking vessels, e.g. by use-traces such as sooted patches or interior abrasions, is hindered by the lack of complete profiles which often prevent the observation of soot patches on the vessel body, and by the mottled surface colour of most of the material which obscures the origin of blackened patches on the vessel body. Bettelli 2002, 119 identifies the barrel-shaped neckless jars as food containers and cooking vessels.
32 The shape has been termed ‘amphoriskos’ (Kilian 1981a, 170) due to the similarities with Mycenaean shapes, and presumably based on the assumption that it is an imitation thereof. However, while the amphoriskos 271 and 273 from Algeira were found in strata of settlement phase Ib and II respectively, the Tiryns jar 45 derives from a LHIIIIB2 context and consequently represents the earliest phase of HBW at the site. It is therefore likely that the shape, rather than imitating local Mycenaean vessels, forms part of an original HBW shape repertoire at Tiryns.
jars are of small to medium size, the size range of S-profile jars is 10-43cm, with most vessels having rims between 19-26cm in diameter (Fig. II-11). Ovoid jars usually bear a plain or finger-impressed cordon a few cm below the rim; where handles are preserved, these are lugs of tongue- or horseshoe-shape. The collared, hole-mouthed and S-profile jars apparently did not bear any decoration, nor has any vessel of these shapes with handles been identified. The biconical jars can be found with horizontal or vertical handles, usually set at the carination in the body profile; the only evidence for decoration is the barbotine on the body of 40. Among the open shapes, the large basin with T-shaped rim and zones of large knobs and finger-impressed cordons 82 is the only specimen with decoration. The remainder of the open shapes is commonly plain and of simple shape. The carinated cups, where the handle is preserved, usually show a high-slung band handle; 101 is an exception with a solid, axe-shaped finial. Bettelli suggests that, parallel to the development of the shape in Italy, a sharp carination appears to date to the late phase of LHIIIIC, while vessels with rounded carination are found in earlier contexts.33

A diachronic analysis of the shapes is somewhat skewed by the state of publication34 and has to be limited to a few general observations. Interestingly, the range of shapes appears to be greatest in LHIIIB2, including ovoid jars (2), jars with S-shaped profile (54), collar-necked jars (44), belly-handled jars (45), and carinated shapes (93); further mention is made of deep mugs and bowls decorated with finger-impressed cordons.35 A base fragment with a combination of knobs and curvilinear cordons is as well dated to LHIIIB2; a brazier with cylindrical stand and tall, cut-out openings is dated to the transition from LHIIIB2 to LHIIIIC (105). It is worth noting that the variations of the neckless jar, such as the ovoid jar with strongly incurving profile, the hole-mouthed jar and the biconical jar, but also the jar with collared neck, are all dated to the earliest phase with HBW represented at Tiryns; later phases seem to experience a concentration, or possibly standardisation, of medium and large storage vessels in a few basic shapes (Fig. II-12, cf. Fig. II-10 for the overall development at

33 Bettelli 1999, 464.
34 See above n. 3. Also, the LHIIIB2 dates in Kilian 1985a (captions of plates 10-14, no dates for individual vessels are given) do on occasion disagree with the context dates published in the preliminary reports; see for example 8 which is dated to LHIIIB2 in Kilian 1985a, to I1IC advanced in Kilian 1983a, 293, or 68 which is dated as well to LHIIIB2 in Kilian 1985a but to I1IC early in Kilian 1981a, 166. The discrepancy in dates is particularly troublesome in cases such as 68 which is identified as an imitation in HBW of a Mycenaean cooking pot; Kilian 1981a observes 180 that imitations of Mycenaean shapes can be found from LHIIIIC early on. Since the illustrations of HBW in Kilian’s reports are in most cases intended to present the range of shapes known from Tiryns, or else to publicise newly identified shapes, the context and thus date of the majority of vessels is not discussed.
35 Kilian 1981a, 180f.
the site). LHIIIIC early sees a few new shapes, among them the one- or two-handled jar 68 and the hydria 75. Both shapes appear to be imitations of Mycenaean models, with 68 interpreted as an imitation of a two-handled Mycenaean cooking pot. Also the first occurrences of vessels with barbotine decoration (biconical jar 40, body sherd 79) are dated to LHIIIIC early. The number of finds from LHIIIIC developed and advanced is too small to come to conclusions about possible development in these phases. 36 LHIIIIC late on the other hand might present some innovations in the shape of the ring-based amphora 74, again imitating a Mycenaean shape and made from finer fabric with thinner walls than the earlier material, and two fragments of large vessels of conical shape with wide bases, here interpreted as vats (102, 103). The ovoid jar with finger-pressed cordons still occurs in LHIIIIC late (9).

Chania 37

At Chania in western Crete, HBW was identified in contexts dating from LMIIIB through the early stages of LHIIIC, with the bulk of the material deriving from LMIIIB late contexts. 38 While the majority of fragments were found in dumped fills, a few vessels were identified in floor deposits; among the latter are vessels from a LMIIIB early house complex and from a LMIIIC early floor deposit. 39 These floor deposits for the most part contained standard local wares, with the handmade and burnished ware comprising only a small percentage of the total.

36 Kilian 1981a, 181 states that most of the LHIIIIC developed material is very fragmentary and from secondary contexts.
37 The material from Chania was studied before large parts of it had been published; here I should like to warmly thank the directors of excavation Drs. E. Hallager and B. Palsson Hallager for permission to examine the HBW from Chania, and for the opportunity of glancing at the proofs for Chania 3. The excursion to Chania was the first step in the fieldwork conducted for this study, with standards of description and recording still to be worked out in detail. Time did not permit a re-examination of the Chania HBW; the catalogue entries therefore largely rely on the information provided by B. Palsson Hallager in the pottery sections of Chania 2 and Chania 3.
38 Hallager 1983b, 361 allocates 14% of the handmade burnished pottery found to LMIIIB/B contexts, while 78% were found in LMIIIB or IIC contexts. A number of finds were residual in later strata. The excavations since 1982, which is when the above statistics were compiled, has yielded more fragments of HBW (among published material there are 34 fragments), all of which were found in LMIIIB and IIC contexts. Since the publication of the settlement at Chania to date span only the LMIIIB2 and IIC period, the character of the earliest handmade pottery here remains largely unknown.
39 LMIIIB1 complex, see Hallager 1983a, 112; Hallager 1983b, 361. 186 was found on an LMIIIC early floor; the finds from a pit or oven of similar date included 135, 155, 159, 175, 188, and 220, Chania 2, 166. The LMIIIB2 floor deposit in Room A included the almost complete basin or jar 156 and the carinated cup 166.
The fabric of the handmade pottery at Chania is described as coarse with inclusions comprising grit, shell and crushed sherd; surfaces are burnished with clearly visible toolmarks and occasional lustre; colours are dark and mottled, ranging from brown and red to grey and black; the core, or at times the entire section, of a fragment is commonly dark grey to black. The mottled colour and black cores, as well as the sometimes soft consistency of the material suggest open or simple pit firing.\textsuperscript{40}

The shapes identified at Chania are not numerous, and all of them are open, including both deep open (neckless jars) and shallow open shapes (cups and bowls), with the exception of an S-profile jar representing a closed shape. The remaining few basic shapes include jars with straight or spreading rim, ovoid jars with everted rim and collared ovoid jars with incurving shoulder and straightening rim, hemispherical bowls, and carinated cups, either with high-swung band handle or, in an exceptional case, with a loop handle combined with a solid handle finial.\textsuperscript{41} In addition, there is one specimen of a large basin or jar.\textsuperscript{42} The straight-sided jars and jars with everted rim are usually large\textsuperscript{43}, while the collared jars appear to represent small and medium-sized vessels.\textsuperscript{44} The carinated cups appear to have a comparatively standard diameter at the rim of 20 to 23cm. Decoration appears to be relatively sparse at Chania; both plain (132, 136) and finger-impressed cordons (135, 144, 145, 146, 155) can be found on jars, the majority of which however is plain. One of the basins is decorated with a cordon as well (159). Decoration with knobs, found on carinated cups with one or more knobs set at the carination, and on jars, occur with some frequency (jar 148, carinated cups 171, 173, handle fragment of closed shape 180, body fragment 192).

The diachronic development of the material is hard to fathom due to the largely fragmentary nature of the finds. The earliest phase of handmade pottery at Chania is represented by an S-profile jar which is not paralleled in the later strata. All examples of the collared ovoid jar

\textsuperscript{40} Chania 3, 253.

\textsuperscript{41} Hallager uses names current in Italian prehistory for the Chaniote HBW, considering the Italian derivation as proven (olla, dolio, vaso situliforme, ciotola carenata, and scodella), Chania 2, 165 and n. 302.

\textsuperscript{42} This vessel is termed a ‘dolio’ by Hallager (Chania 2, 166), citing parallels from Broglio di Trebisacce in Bergonzi 1982a, pl. 13:1 and 31:2. The former vessel, which is closer in shape to the Chania item, is called a scodellone (large bowl) in the publication, while the latter is termed dolio in the publication, but has a rather deeper body with little curvature of the vessel sides. The definition of a dolio, or barrel-shaped jar/pithos, is not easily gleaned from Bergonzi 1982a; the principal characteristic of the shape appears to be its large size. In general, these jars show either a straight or incurving upper body profile, as opposed to the spreading profile of the Chania vase.

\textsuperscript{43} Rim D is usually around 30cm, in exceptional cases ranging from 16 to 40cm.
and the jar with everted rim come from strata of the LMIIIB2 phase, while a straight-sided jar with handle set on top of the rim and finger-impressed cordon, as well as the large basin, come from the LMIIIC settlement and might represent innovations here.\textsuperscript{45} The jar with straight or spreading sides, bowl and carinated shapes can be found both in LMIIIB2 and LMIIIC contexts.

Samples of a few fragments of Chania HBW were subjected to atomic absorption spectroscopy; in all cases, their chemical composition was consistent with locally made wares, in particular with Chaniote 'Red ware', used for wheelmade kitchen and cooking vessels.\textsuperscript{46}

**Aigeira**

At Aigeira, a hilltop site in NE Achaea overlooking the Corinthian gulf, a Mycenaean settlement with three occupation phases, all dating to LHIIIC, was discovered. The settlement is situated on a small and narrow plateau on top of the hill. While the first two phases were destroyed in conflagrations, the end of the third phase is unclear due to the disturbance of the relevant strata by later activity. The structures identified on the plateau belong to two building complexes consisting of several rooms each, separated by a street; the settlement on the acropolis of Aigeira was thus rather small in extent, and probably also in the number of its inhabitants. The periods of occupation represented on the acropolis of Aigeira furthermore suggest that the location was chosen mainly during periods of instability.\textsuperscript{47} Test trenches E and N of the acropolis revealed further Mycenaean material, which however was not associated with structures.\textsuperscript{48} Handmade burnished pottery was found in all LBA settlement strata, and below the first Mycenaean strata in rock clefts, where it was mixed with prehistoric material, and on what is described as a walking horizon to the NW of the plateau; no structures were associated with these pre-Mycenaean finds. While the identification of handmade sherds from these pre-Mycenaean levels as HBW has been called into question, recent re-examination of the finds and stratigraphy from Aigeira confirmed the

\textsuperscript{44} Of the three examples, one has a rather small D of 8cm, the others are 18cm and 20cm in D respectively.
\textsuperscript{45} Chania 2, 166.
\textsuperscript{46} Jones 1986b, 261.
\textsuperscript{47} E. Alram-Stern in a lecture given at the annual open meeting of the OAI, Athens, February 2006, suggested that possibly only two families inhabited the acropolis during the late Mycenaean period; this conclusion is based not only on the structures, but predominantly on calculations of the capacity of storage vessels for foodstuffs found in two of the rooms. See also Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, 66.
presence of HBW in these levels; nevertheless, some items previously published as HBW were dated to the EH and MH periods. An interpretation of the pre-Mycenaean finds, due to the disturbed and mixed contexts, remains difficult.

The fabric of HBW from Aigeira is described as coarse and friable, with a range of inclusions found in it. The core of the vessel wall is usually dark, with mottled or variegated surface colouring, indicating open or pit firing. Surfaces can be polished, burnished, slipped or left rough; burnishing and polishing are reported as the most common types of surface finish.

While contexts from both settlement phases I and II contained fragments of handmade and burnished pottery, differences between the phases were noted both in the range of shapes and the quality of the material. In phases Ia and Ib (probably LHIIIC early to middle) were found numerous fragments with a finger-impressed cordon a few cm below the rim, in a few

---

48 Deger-Jalkotzy and Alram-Stern 1985, 408.
49 Deger-Jalkotzy and Alram-Stern 1985, 395 reported finds of HBW in levels underneath the Mycenaean settlement and conclude that the plateau was first settled by immigrants from S Italy. Rutter 1990, 43 f. n. 1 subsequently suggested an EH or MH date for a number of fragments published by Deger-Jalkotzy 1977 and Deger-Jalkotzy and Alram-Stern 1985, and remarked that the misidentification left open the question as to how much HBW had actually been found, as well as of the date of the pre-Mycenaean HBW from Aigeira. Alram-Stern subsequently studied and published Neolithic and EH material from Greece; in the course of her studies, some pieces previously identified as HBW were reassigned to prehistoric periods: Deger-Jalkotzy 2003b, 461; Rutter 1990, 43 f. n. 1. However, the recent study of the material and its contexts confirmed the excavators' view of the presence of HBW in pre-Mycenaean levels, see Deger-Jalkotzy 2003b, 461.
50 The excavations at Aigeira took place during the 1970, with some of the HBW finds being published by Deger-Jalkotzy in 1977; Mycenaean pottery and a few more HBW fragments were included in a preliminary report by Alzinger et al. 1985. Re-examination of the finds, with view to the final publication of the site, began in 2000, with the first publication, Aigeira I.3, published in 2006. For an interpretation of the HBW from Aigeira a full publication of the finds, together with their contexts, is necessary; the presence of largely complete and restorable vessels from the site might indicate finds of HBW more or less in situ, potentially contributing to the understanding of the functional and social locus of HBW within this settlement.
51 Deger-Jalkotzy 1977, 15. The fabric descriptions in the catalogue entries repeat the information found in various of Deger-Jalkotzy's articles. In the summer of 2003, S. Deger-Jalkotzy kindly invited me to examine some of the Aigeira HBW, for which I thank her warmly; since most of the material is unpublished and is currently under study for publication, no detailed examination and description of the finds was undertaken.
52 Deger-Jalkotzy 1977, 16.
53 Both the absolute and relative chronology of finds from the site is still in the process of investigation; originally, settlement phase I had been dated to LHIIIC early, due to perceived parallels of the material recovered with the material of Lefkandi phase Ib, while settlement phase II was assigned a IIIC middle date; Deger-Jalkotzy and Alram-Stern 1985, 398.411; revised in Deger-Jalkotzy 2003b, 458; and particularly in Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, 67.71f. Lefkandi Ib is now thought to have lasted into LHIIIC middle and developed, while the ceramic finds from Aigeira settlement phase II stylistically date to LHIIIC late, ibid. 458f. As for the absolute chronology of the site, organic samples from the Ib destruction contexts were analysed for their 14C-content; the date range for eight samples is 1220 to 1120 BC and thus not sufficiently conclusive for the dating of phase Ib within the 12th century; ibid. 467f and fig. 11.
cases with multiple cordons (254-260; multiple cordons on 258, 260). In addition, there are carinated shapes, small straight-sided jars, simple bowls with 'pie-crust' rim, and a spouted cup. In settlement phase II (LHIIIC late), vessels decorated with finger-impressed cordon are missing, while comparatively thin-walled, wide-mouthed jugs and belly-handled jars or amphoriskoi make up the majority of the handmade and burnished pottery (271). Open shapes appear to be rare in settlement phase II. The few occurrences of wheelmade burnished pottery suggest influence of local potting techniques on the HBW from Aigeira.\(^54\) A small ladle or spoon with what might be a bird’s head finial remains without parallel (287), as does a conical spindle whorl (288).

Examination of HBW from Aigeira by thin-section petrography and heavy metal analysis indicates the local provenance of the material, although a different clay source from that used for the fine wheelmade wares was employed.\(^55\)

**Asine**

Three fragments of handmade pottery from LHIIIC strata at Asine were reported as HBW by B. Santillo Frizell. The fragments were found in Tr. 24/17/7, layer 7c, which is situated underneath structure 7II-IJ (the rectangular house in the N part of the excavated area, dating to the PG period\(^56\)). A few LHIIIC structures were identified to the E of this trench, with no LBA structures found in the trench in question. Excavation layer 7c contained mixed material of LHIIIC and Submycenaean date, and it is important to note that the layer does not constitute a closed context; the date of the fragments therefore remains somewhat unclear and with some likelihood falls between LHIIIC and Submycenaean.\(^57\) A handmade bowl with basket handles 292 was found in the Late Mycenaean strata of the Lower City to the

---

\(^{54}\) Deger-Jalkotzy and Alram-Stern 1985, 422f and fig. 21.


\(^{56}\) Asine II.1, 45ff; Asine II.4:2, 82.

\(^{57}\) Asine II.3, 13 states that “In Layer 7c […] it is possible to partially distinguish earlier and later material…” which surely must relate to the decorated pottery dateable by stylistic criteria. The LHIIIC material is described by Frizell as very late Mycenaean, perhaps LHIIIC?, *ibid.*, 13. None of the strata containing LBA material contained material of that date solely or predominantly, as becomes clear from Frizell’s brief comments introducing the catalogue sections for each trench; she particularly highlights the disturbance of the area by Protogeometric (and later) settlement activity, which is pertinent for the discussed Tr. 24/17 as well. In addition, it is to be noted that from the Submycenaean period on, handmade and burnished pottery becomes a common phenomenon at the site (the relevant material will be discussed in Ch. III. iii), even though no parallels exist for the decoration or the lug handle of the two body fragments. While therefore a date in middle to late IIIC, possibly even into Submycenaean, for the Asine handmade burnished ware is likely, it is by no means certain.
NW of the acropolis; the vessel is of miniature proportions. The fabric is described as coarse, and of greyish-yellow colour; the shape and colour clearly set it apart from the fragments found in the settlement E of the acropolis, and, while not decorated, 292 might represent the small class of handmade vessels summarised as FS 126.58

The LBA finds of handmade pottery comprise two body sherds and a fragmentary tripod stand. Of the body fragments, 289 shows a fairly large conical knob on the exterior, surrounded by a circle of small impressed dots. The exterior surface is burnished and has a slight lustre, while the interior is rather eroded. The second body sherd (299) features a horned lug handle and preserves part of what appears to be the carination of the body at the neck-junction. The surfaces are smoothed, not burnished, and matt. Based on the body profile, the vessel is best reconstructed as a squat, rather large rounded vase with one or more lug handles and a set-off neck or everted rim. The large diameter of ca. 30cm or more seems to indicate that this vessel was an open shape. The tripod stand 291 preserves about 1/3 of the rim, part of the dish, the stump of one foot, and a fragmentary horizontal handle set on the edge of the rim. The shape consists of a flat dish with short everted rim and feet attached to the underside of the dish; the exterior of the leg was decorated with four or five shallow vertical grooves. Surfaces are burnished and lustrous. Four fragments show traces of burning, while a joining fifth is of a lighter colour, indicating that the item was burnt after breaking.

The shapes of both 289 and 290 are not paralleled at other sites; while the horned lug handle can be found among HBW in Tiryns, the wide, shallow shape of the vessel is otherwise unknown. The decoration of knob and incision on 289 likewise is without parallel elsewhere. The tripod stand differs from those at Tiryns, the only other known examples of this shape, in that the feet of the Asine stand were made separately and attached to the underside of the dish, while the Tiryns braziers are set on a fenestrated stand.

Both the unclear chronological position and the small number of LBA handmade burnished pottery identified at Asine suggest caution in the interpretation of the Asine material.

58 A small group of these is illustrated e.g. in Mountjoy 1986, 101f. Also at Kalapodi in C Greece there are a few, albeit Submycenaean, small handmade vessels without decoration, including bowls with raised handles, 335.
Athens/Attica

A handleless jar with S-shaped profile (293) found in a Mycenaean well on the NW slope of the Athenian acropolis has been suggested as a specimen of HBW by Rutter. The fill of well V 24:1 dates, apparently exclusively, to the LHIIB and early LHIIC period, and consists of unstratified dumped fill; no use fill was identified, and the dumped material seemed to contain little or no residual material. Nevertheless, the suggested date for the jar is MH to LH due to its fabrication technique and shape parallels from these periods. The lack of earlier material in the fill, in addition to the large number of pieces of the vessel extant, would suggest a date for the jar similar to that of the well fill. The shape of the jar 293 is paralleled at Chania (154).

The cemetery at Perati in Attica yielded a small handmade burnished jug (294), associated with material dating to the early to middle stages of LHIIC. The vessel is described as having good parallels at Troy, without however showing either shape or accessories paralleled among HBW at other sites in S Greece. No further finds of handmade and burnished pottery of late Mycenaean date are thus far known from Attica.

Corinth

The site of the later sanctuary of Demeter and Kore on the N slope of Acrocorinth yielded sparse remains of Late Mycenaean occupation, limited to a few rubble walls and post-holes of a building. The floor deposit of this building contained some large fragments of vases, many of them burnt, which suggest that the building was destroyed by fire leading to its abandonment. Additional, rather fragmentary, material was found in fill above this floor and around the structure. The structures, probably remains of a small farmstead, were dated to LHIIC advanced to late, while the last evidence for occupation at the site, a terracing wall, was dated LHIIC:5 by Rutter; this phase is contemporary with Submycenaean at sites in

---

59 Rutter 1975, 29.
60 Agora XIII, 258 no. 465.
61 Perati, 157 no. 35 pl. 45
63 Gaul 2003, 95. Podzuweit 1982, 70 n. 4 on the other hand refers to more, unpublished, handmade burnished pottery from the Athenian acropolis.
Attica and the Argolid.\textsuperscript{64} Fragments of dark-coloured, handmade and burnished pottery were observed among the finds associated with the latest feature, that is LHIIIC:5 or Submycenaean, at the site, a terracing wall N of the main structure.

The published items of handmade pottery are rather small and fragmentary and include several small fragments of rims flaring to differing degrees (296-303), in addition to a handle and rim fragment of a jar with continuous, S-shaped profile and thick oval handle from shoulder to rim (295). It is likely that also the unidentified rim fragments belong to similar vessels. None of the published sherds bears any decoration. The fabric used for these vessels is usually rather coarse, with a variety of inclusions observable.\textsuperscript{65} Surfaces are burnished or simply smoothed, but do not obtain any lustre; however, all fragments are rim sherds, and burnishing, unless very carefully done, is seldom extended up to the exterior lip. Traces of horizontal tool marks from the burnishing process are visible on the interior.

Both its comparatively late date and the lack of characteristic shapes and decoration sets the handmade pottery from Corinth apart from the earlier handmade burnished ware in S Greece; Rutter specifically notes the differences between HBW and the Corinthian handmade pots.\textsuperscript{66} The Corinth finds are interpreted as cooking pots with one or two handles, complementing the wheelmade and smoothed cooking pots also identified at the site.\textsuperscript{67}

\textbf{Dimini}

A Mycenaean settlement, identified as the Homeric Iolkos by the excavators, in the immediate vicinity of the Neolithic site at Dimini in Thessaly has been excavated since 1977; excavations continue until this day. The main phases of occupation of the sizeable settlement date to the 14\textsuperscript{th} and 13\textsuperscript{th} cent. (LHIIIA, IIIB), with evidence for an abandonment of the site at the transition from LHIIIB2 to LHIIIIC. Finds from a brief reoccupation phase in and around a large corridor house, called ‘Megaron A’ by the excavator, are dated to LHIIIIC

\textsuperscript{64} Rutter 1979, 390. Rutter 1978 argued that Submycenaean constitutes a style rather than a chronologically distinct phase, which overlaps with the end of LHIIIIC; disagreement with this view is expressed by, among other authors, Frizell 1979 who argues for Submycenaean as a phase in its own right at Asine.

\textsuperscript{65} 298 shows numerous small holes on surfaces and breaks which might result from lime granules dissolved during aciding; 300 contains inclusions which under 10x magnification look like the local mudstone-tempered fabric and might originate from crushed sherds used for temper; some of the inclusions, in grey, whitish and reddish and with sub-rounded shape, might be sand.

\textsuperscript{66} Rutter 1979, 391.

\textsuperscript{67} Rutter 1979, 390f.
early; these included coarse, handmade and burnished pottery, some with decorative applied cords. The second corridor house (‘Megaron B’) was not reused after a violent fire, while the pottery from the private houses has not yet been studied.

Among the handmade vessels reported to date are ovoid jars, both with incurving and with spreading upper profile; among the latter, two are without the usual decoration and have handles attached at mid-body or slightly above (308, 309). The remaining ovoid jars are decorated with finger-impressed or plain cordons, and some of the preserved fragments bear large lug handles set level with the cordon. Further jar types are represented by a large straight-sided jar or bin with a combination of plain wavy and horizontal cordons (310), a pear-shaped jar with three or four small vertical handles set at the neck (311), as well as a jug with ovoid body and very low rim (312). Two small globular vessels with finger-impressed cordons can either be interpreted as deep bowls, or possibly as small and low versions of the ovoid jar (313, 314). The range of open shapes from the site is comparatively wide and is comprised of a shallow bowl with incurving rim (315), a very small conical bowl or cup (319), a number of carinated shapes (316-318), of which 317 has two decorative knobs set at the top of the high-swung handle, and the exceptional basin 319 with carinated walls, lug handles set at the carination and two large protrusions affixed to the top of the wide and flat rim. The brazier or stand 321 completes the range of shapes from Dimini.

While N Greece has a tradition of handmade wares throughout the Bronze Age and into the Iron Age, it is stated by the excavator that the handmade and burnished pottery from Dimini differs from these local traditions with regards to shape and fabric.

Kalapodi

The Central Greek site of Kalapodi, an important regional cult centre of Artemis and Apollo in the Archaic and Classical period, has been identified as a cult place as early as the LHIIIIC

---

68 Adrymi-Sismani 1999-2001, 88; Adrymi-Sismani 2000, 84. In a lecture given at the conference ‘From Wanax to Basileus’ Edinburgh January 2003, the excavator, V. Adrymi-Sismani, identifies the handmade coarseware from Dimini as ‘HBW’; ead. forthcoming.
69 Adrymi-Sismani 2006, 90.
70 A similar shape is known from Chania: 137.
71 Bowls with decorative finger-impressed cordons are found among the material from the Menelaion, e.g. 460, 461.
72 Adrymi-Sismani 2006, 91.
period. Excavations in the 1970s in a small area SE of the Classical temple revealed a stratigraphic sequence from the early stages of LHIIIC through the historic period; of particular importance is the sequence of deposited soil dating from the end of the Bronze to the early Iron Age.\(^73\) The presence of a small structure, possibly a shrine, an ash-altar with successive phases of Submycenaean and Protogeometric date, and the idiosyncratic assemblage of faunal remains point to the establishment of a cult at Kalapodi before the end of the Bronze Age which continued to be practiced throughout the ‘Dark Ages’ and into the historical period.\(^74\)

Handmade and burnished pottery has been reported with some frequency from the earliest strata onwards; the site has consequently been included in the distribution charts of HBW in Greece.\(^75\) Due to the continued use of the site beyond the end of the Bronze Age, Kalapodi offers the rare opportunity of following the development of the local pottery sequence throughout the Dark Ages.\(^76\)

Since the earlier stages of LHIIIC contain few finds, material from the Submycenaean period is included here to convey an idea of the range of fabrics and shapes among the handmade pottery from Kalapodi.

The handmade pottery found at Kalapodi can be separated into two broad groups based on fabric: a dark-coloured, coarse fabric comparable to HBW from southern Greece, and a light-coloured fabric. The latter commonly contains some inclusions and can be equally as coarse as the dark fabric but is usually made of finer or more thoroughly cleaned clay with a more compacted and homogeneous appearance in section. The quality and composition of the fabric, as well as the vessel shapes show a considerable amount of variation; petrographic analysis of the Kalapodi finds indicated no less than 13 different fabric groups used for the

\(^73\) The author’s warmest thanks are due to Dr. R. C. S. Felsch and Prof. W.-D. Niemeier (DAI) for granting their permission to study the material from Kalapodi, and in addition provided the opportunity to examine some of the unpublished pottery from the LHIIIC to SM strata from the site.

\(^74\) For the most recent summary of the findings from Kalapodi, including a discussion of the small finds and faunal remains, see Felsch 2001. The area in which the LBA/EIA strata were identified is concentrated in a 10 by 10m square, not all of which has been excavated. The continuous stratigraphic sequence was identified in parts of the excavated area, while the sequences from the remaining trenches were then compared and co-ordinated to obtain an overall phasing system for the site. For a more detailed discussion of the often confusing stratigraphy at Kalapodi see Felsch 1996 (foreword to Kalapodi I) xiv-xxv.

\(^75\) Kilian 1985a, fig. 5.

\(^76\) The Early Iron Age strata and finds from the site will be considered, together with additional material from Central Greece, in Ch. III.iv.
production of handmade pottery. Surfaces are often burnished, in particular those of the dark-coloured wares, and at times obtain some lustre.

Among the shapes identified are a few closed shapes such as the collared jar (322-323), the amphora with characteristic triangular finish of the lip (328-329), and a small number of cooking pots (324-327); open shapes, on the other hand, are very frequent and include basins (330-333), bowls (334-339), cups (340), and imitations of contemporary wheelmade pottery such as the krater (341-342), kylix (343) and skyphos (344-346). Unusually, the repertoire is complemented by a lamp (347). Decoration is rarely observed; the rim fragment of a large krater bears rows of small, impressed circles on the rim and in a vertical row on the body (332), and a knob is found on the body fragment of a closed vessel of unidentified shape 352.

Several characteristics of the assemblage of handmade pottery at Kalapodi set the material apart from other sites in Greece discussed so far. The chronological distribution of the finds at Kalapodi indicates a steady increase of handmade pottery during the Submycenaean, and indeed in the following Early Protogeometric period. The use of a dark-coloured fabric for cooking vessels, and of a light-coloured fabric for other utilitarian shapes, is unparalleled, as is the large quantity of open shapes and the variety thereof. The imitation of Mycenaean open shapes, such as the krater, kylix and skyphos or deep bowl, possibly also the amphorae with triangular lip, illustrate a far greater degree of integration within the local standard assemblage than hitherto observed.

Kommomos

The Late Bronze Age strata excavated at the Minoan port and trading centre of Kommos in southern central Crete yielded a small amount of dark-coloured, handmade and burnished pottery made from coarse fabric. Also at LBA Kommos, the technique and shapes of these vessels is foreign to the locally produced, Minoan, pottery. The first occurrence of LBA

---

77 Jones 1996. These include three fabrics usually used for the production of wheelmade pottery which in exceptional cases found use also for handmade pottery, such as cooking pot 327, skyphos 345, unidentified shape 1492 (ibid. cat. nos. 301, 371, 399; Submycenaean to EPG contexts). The remaining ten fabric groups include three types of dark cooking ware and seven types of light-coloured kitchen ware; the variations within these two sections are within the range of local clay sources and are explained as the result of sampling different clay beds, or of mixing of clays from different beds, ibid. 117ff.
handmade ware at Kommos is dated to LMIIIA1, continuing into LMIIIB2. Among the contexts in which these vessels were identified are areas with strong evidence for metal working.79 Also in Kommos, the handmade pottery was found as a small part of contexts consisting mainly of typical local ware, the latter usually of a domestic nature.80

The range of shapes identified at Kommos is limited and includes medium and large jars with ovoid body and triangular rim (373-379) or short collar- or funnel-neck (358-372), as well as hemispherical bowls with thick triangular (390-395) or simple plain rim (396-399). In addition, there are a few fragments which might belong to jugs (380-381), a small number of small open shapes such as cups and kantharoi (407-409, 410), and several specimens of rounded vessels of unidentified shape with a mould-made, plain appliqué disc (411-414). The collared jars are reconstructed with flattened bases, squat globular, globular or ovoid bodies and wide vertical band handles set at the point of greatest circumference; the vessels are at times small (rim D 9-11cm), but commonly medium in size (rim D 15-20). The ovoid jars also have vertical band handles at the point of greatest circumference and might be reconstructed with rounded bases; the rim diameter of the preserved vessels ranges between 14 and 22cm. The size of the bowls, both with plain and triangular lip, commonly lies between 18 and 22cm, with exceptions of 14 and 25cm. The fabric of the vessels is described as coarse; surfaces are often slipped and always burnished.

Several fabric samples of the Kommos handmade pottery were analysed chemically and by petrographic thin section; the final result of the analysis are as yet unpublished, although the analysis showed minerals of volcanic origin which would rule out a Cretan provenance, while the composition of the majority of the pieces tested was found to be consistent with Nuragic impasto.81 Moreover, the ovoid jars and bowls with triangular rim and the collared jars find very close formal parallels among LBA pottery from Sardinia. Since the rim diameters of bowls and jars roughly correspond, it has been suggested that the vessels were used as containers, with the bowls as lids, for the transport of scrap metals from Sardinia to Crete.82

---

78 A more detailed discussion of the development of handmade pottery at Kalapodi is provided in Ch. III.vi. See also Fig. II-13.
79 Kommos III, 182.
80 Watrous 1989, 76.
81 Watrous, Day and Jones 1998, 339; three pieces have a different composition and might have been made in the Aegean, otherwise the chemical and petrographic characteristics of the handmade burnished fabric at Kommos is consistent with fabric composition of impasto from Sardinia.
82 Watrous 1989, 76; Kommos III, 182. Watrous cites findings of scrap metal hoards in large vases on the Lipari Islands, which possibly indicates a similar use for the Kommos jars. For shape parallels from Sardinia, see in particular the juxtaposition of Kommos and Sardinian shapes in Bettelli 2002.
Korakou

At Korakou, a small amount of handmade and burnished pottery was discovered in settlement contexts of LHIIIIC early date. Three restorable vessels were included in the original publication of the site, and were subsequently included in the classification of Mycenaean pottery by A. Furumark, receiving shape numbers, while more handmade material was published after HBW had been defined at Mycenae. The find context is known for some of the pieces. Thus, the almost complete ovoid jar 415 and straight-sided jar 421 were found in House L, while the also largely complete jar 422 was discovered in House K. The handmade pottery constitutes only a small part of the finds from these contexts, which are largely made up by standard Mycenaean plain and painted wares. Additional finds of handmade pottery come from Trench P, while a number of sherds can no longer be assigned a context. The material from the two houses and the strata containing handmade burnished pottery from Trench P were dated to an early stage of LHIIIIC by Rutter.

Among the total of 17 items of handmade burnished pottery from Korakou, several shapes could be identified; the most common is the ovoid jar, with incised, finger-impressed or plain cordon near the rim. In addition, there is a straight-sided jar with widely protruding lug

126 and fig. 56; Ugas et al. 2004, figs. 2 and 3 illustrate LBA pottery from various sites in Sardinia, note fig. 3 nos. 24 and 26 (bowls with triangular rim), 56.57.77.79 and fig. 2, 69 (ovoid jar with short collared neck), fig. 3, 67-71.73.74 (jars with triangular rim), parallel to the most common shapes at Kommos; indeed, fig. 3 nos. 25.37.53-55.64.72 and 80 are pieces from Kommos. On Sardinia's role in LBA bronze production, working and trade, see, out of a wide range of bibliography, the metallurgical studies by Merkel and Tylecote in Studies in Sardinian Archaeology (ed. M. S. Balmuth and R. J. Rowland, Ann Arbor 1984); Lo Schiavo, Merkel in Studies in Sardinian Archaeology II (ed. M. S. Balmuth, Ann Arbor 1986); Ferrarese Ceruti, Vagnetti and Lo Schiavo (in particular 22-25), Gale and Stos-Gale, Giardino in Studies in Sardinian Archaeology III (ed. M. S. Balmuth, Oxford 1997).

83 Korakou, 73f and figs. 104.105; Furumark 1941, 585, FS 2 (ovoid jar with finger-impressed cordon), FS 5 (small straight-sided jar with lug handles), FS 3 (hole-mouthed jar with curvilinear cords). The handmade pottery is discussed in detail by Rutter 1974, especially ibid. 549-563, and Rutter 1975.

84 Rutter 1974, 105-122 (House L), 396-406 (Area K). The identification of vessels from the Blegen notebooks apparently is not always unequivocal, while the exact findspot even of complete vessels was not recorded in detail. According to Rutter, ibid. 112, the jar 415 was found close to a hearth in House L. The largely complete state of the vessels from houses L and K suggests they were found in more or less undisturbed destruction contexts.

85 Rutter 1974, 109f cites the pottery notes taken during excavation; both stratum LI and LII, where the two jars were found, contained several complete or almost complete vessels, in addition to large numbers of sherds of Mycenaean painted vessels. Blegen in Korakou, 129 lists pottery groups from the house complexes excavated; according to the list, House L produced three deep bowls or skyphoi, one cup, two cooking pots, one small pithos (probably our 415), and two large pithoi.

handles, a hole-mouthed jar decorated with curvilinear raised cordons, S-profile jar, basin and bowl, cup, and the carinated cup. 420 was originally published as a basin with downward sloping lug; a ridge in the body profile above the handle suggests a different orientation, however, with the vessel resembling an ovoid jar without the characteristic cordon. 416 was published as a non-joining part of 420\(^8\); the former, a rim fragment of an ovoid jar, preserves small part of a raised incised cordon which the latter is lacking, and is consequently listed as a separate item. The carinated cup 429 bears, exceptionally for this shape, grooved decoration on the back of the handle and below the lower handle attachment, as well as a single groove below the rim. Another apparently unique item is the basin 425 with painted decoration, consisting of wide horizontal zigzags at the rim and across the horizontal handles; the paint is thick and matt and appears to be of a different origin than the clay-based paint of contemporary Mycenaean pottery.\(^8\) The jars from Korakou are of medium size, with the exception of 417 which has a large rim D of 35cm, and the small hole-mouthed jar 422 with only a 13cm rim D.

The colours of the items are varied and usually mottled, with grey, brown, olive and red tones; the cores are usually grey or brown and tend to be darker than the surfaces. Mottled colours, dark coring and the soft to medium hard fabric suggest an open or pit firing also for the Korakou handmade pottery. The vessels’ surfaces are commonly burnished, with varying degrees of lustre obtained on the vase; thus, the carinated cups 428 and 429, bowl 427 and the straight-sided jar 421 preserve a high lustre or even gloss (429) on their surfaces, while the ovoid jars, although burnished, can be matt or show only a leathery lustre. The cup 430 has a lustrous surface without traces of toolmarks and consequently appears to have been polished or burnished and polished. Also the fabric of the items discussed here shows considerable variation; generally the paste appears coarse, inclusions are common and range from very small to very large. A group with large grey inclusions might be distinguished from a group with predominantly white inclusions, while a few items display a significant amount of silver mica. A somewhat less coarse fabric might have chosen for some thinner-walled shapes (S-profile jar or jug 423, carinated cup 428). Rutter distinguished four fabric groups, roughly corresponding to shape type groupings, for which he then sought separate parallels outside Greece\(^8\); however, even though no scientific analysis has as yet been conducted on the Korakou handmade pottery, there is little reason to believe that these vessels need be anything other than local, let alone derive from four different regions.

\(^{87}\) 412 and 416 published together in Rutter 1975, 21 no. 8.
\(^{88}\) Rutter 1975, 28.
**Lefkandi**

To date, two pieces of handmade and burnished pottery have been illustrated in reports of the excavations at Lefkandi in Euboea, while a few more items were mentioned in subsequent publications.90 One of these is a carinated cup with fairly shallow body and hollowed base; the high-swung band handle is missing (432). The other piece is a coarse mug with deep body, vertical roll handle and a finger impressed cordon around the vase at the level of the lower handle attachment (433). Both pieces were found in settlement contexts dating to LHIIIC early (Lefkandi phase I) The excavators pointed out the similarity of 433 with Subappennine material from Italy.91

Several pieces of handmade and burnished pottery from LHIIIC contexts at Lefkandi were analysed by optical emission spectroscopy; while at least some of the handmade pieces from Lefkandi are probably imported, the exact provenance, and in particular the Italian provenance suggested by the excavators, could not be verified.92

**Menelaion/Sparta**

HBW at the Menelaion has been identified in three contexts containing Late Mycenaean material, namely associated with structures on the Aetos south slope, on top of the Aetos hill, and in an erosion gully on the flank of the Profitis Elias hill. The erosion gully was found to contain a deep deposit of debris from structures of LHIIIB-IIIC date which must have been located nearby. The Mycenaean Mansions as well as the Menelaion hill yielded no finds of

---

90 The publication of the LBA structures and finds from the 1960s excavations is forthcoming (Lefkandi IV) and presumably will contain more information on this class of pottery from the site. Bettelli 2002, 121 mentions a total of four carinated cups from the site. Jones 1986a, 475 lists a total of five handmade vessels, including three ‘Italian’ cups, one of which is 432, a sherd with finger-impressed or cored cordon, and a black burnished, carinated body sherd; *ibid.* sample nos. 1, 5-7 and one item without number. The list also includes a piece described as Knobbed Ware, *ibid.* sample no. 34.

91 Popham and Sackett 1968, 18.

92 Jones 1986a, 476f. The ‘Knobbed Ware’ sample (no. 34) does not cluster with local wares, while the ‘Italian’ cups and the decorated rim sherd fall within proximity of the composition range to be expected for local products, *ibid.* fig. 6.12. Jones highlights some parallels in chemical composition both with finds from Policoro in Italy and from Troy, but concludes that the “…status of [the sample handmade vessels] as imports is in doubt…”. See however Jones 1986b, 261, where it is stated that Jones “…identified them [Jones 1986a samples 1.5.6] as probable imports…”; this is again modified
handmade pottery. The structures on the south slope of the Aetos hill comprised a monumental terrace wall, several buildings and a street, which after their destruction were followed by what is characterised as a squatter occupation. The date of the destruction of these buildings, similar to that of the destructions of the Mycenaean Mansions and on the Menelaion hill, is given as LHIIIB2, with the subsequent occupation being dated to LHIIIC1. It is with the latter phase that the HBW fragments from the site are associated. Based on the absence of HBW from LHIIIB2 destruction contexts, the finds from the erosion gully are also dated to LHIIIC1. No statistical analysis of the wares represented in the LHIIIIC contexts has been attempted for the publication of the HBW finds, but it is noted that among the erosion gully material, HBW is “very much in a minority”. Two further sherds of HBW have been identified on the Menelaion ridge during a survey of the region.

The fabric of the Menelaion HBW is described as being rather varied, with graded coarseness, and poorly sorted inclusions ranging from small to very large in size. Some inclusions have burnt out, leaving cavities of varying shapes (organic inclusions?). Few pieces are described as micaceous. The colouring of the material is rather varied as well, with individual sherds displaying a range of colours; generally the colours appear to be dark, ranging between red, brown, and grey to black. Surfaces are burnished, with clear marks left by the burnishing implement; in many cases, however, the surfaces have been eroded, and the lustre which resulted from the finishing process eradicated.

The shapes are comprised mainly of ovoid jars, which are represented in two size ranges: the larger range measures from 22 to 28cm in rim diameter, while a smaller variant shows rim diameters of 13 to 18cm. Some of the smaller vessels are described as having comparatively thinner walls (444, 445). A number of fragments originally identified as bowls are here included among the ovoid jars (441, 442, 449); as has been observed at sites such as Tiryns and Chania, a type of ovoid jar with straight upper body profile is not uncommon. The general shape of the jar, with body height exceeding rim diameter, however remains the

by suggesting that one of the samples on re-examination had a composition not unlike clays from the Lelantine plain, while it is suggested that the other two fragments were poorly sampled.

53 Catling and Catling 1981, 73f. The authors note, ibid., 80, that the published account includes only the material from the erosion gully and a “rubble-filled hollow”, called the Aetos stone mound, while the finds from the LHIIIC occupation on the Aetos hill slope had been only preliminarily studied.

54 Catling and Catling 1981, 80. The catalogue lists 30 items from the gully, while another uncatalogued 86 fragments are reported. It is noted that the catalogue and list account for all finds of HBW in the erosion gully and in the Aetos stone mound.

55 Crouwel 1996, 31 no. 17. Interestingly, no further finds of HBW were made in the wider region subject to the survey.

56 The handmade pottery from the Menelaion could not be personally examined; all fabric and colour description are taken from the publication in Catling and Catling 1981.
same. Also the decoration with finger-impressed cordons and the use of lug handles on these shapes suggest that the jars with straight upper profile are merely a variant of the ovoid jar with incurving upper profile. The rims of the majority of the ovoid jars are short and markedly everted. Decoration with finger-impressed plastic cordons a few cm below the rim is very common; in several instances, the rim can also be decorated with incised slashes (436, 445), while some fragments show multiple horizontal cordons with finger impressions (435, 468). One fragment represents a jar with S-shaped profile (453), while two fragments with tapering upper body and very short everted rim or rim with ridge on the exterior are interpreted as small pithoi; the rim diameter of these vessels is estimated at 30 to 33 cm (458, 459). Few open shapes have been identified; among them are a fragment of a ‘mug’ with finger-impressed cordon at the level of the lower handle attachment, and a handle section which might belong to a mug as well (465, 466); the shape however might as well have been used as a cooking vessel. A small number of fragments can be reconstructed as simple rounded bowls (462-464). The preserved bases are flat, with either steeply spreading sides (434, 454, 456) or a more gentle profile (455, 457); the former probably belong to ovoid jars, while the latter might represent a type of ovoid jar with the greatest diameter below the mid-point, or perhaps a basin. The open shapes can be decorated with either finger-impressed or plain raised cordons; part of the bowl/basin fragments appear undecorated. Two fragments identified as small pithoi bear decoration with parallel incised lines on rim and body. Catling and Catling note the absence of horseshoe-shaped lug handles; the handles represented are tongue-shaped lugs (449) or lug handles with two protrusions (437, 439, 448); the lugs are set into the line of the raised cordon where that is present. An unparalleled shape is represented by 460, a large rim fragment of what is described as a basin with handle set on top of the rim; the opening in the handle is described as having been cut out of the clay, while breaks at the top edges indicate the presence of lateral protrusions. The handle shape recalls the ‘situla’ from Chania. Another singular occurrence is 468, a fragment from the base of an item with three finger-impressed cordons applied to the exterior. One side and the base of the fragment seem to be finished edges. The excavators suggested an interpretation as a model or a stand; Hochstetter, based on parallels from Kastanas, identified it as a pyraunos.

---

97 Infra n. 135.
98 Hochstetter 1984, 340. Eder and Jung 2005, 486 n. 9 follow this interpretation, but call into question the northern connection suggested by Hochstetter, since cooking stands of similar type are also known from Italy, ibid. for references. The pyraunos appears to be a shape which is typically found in northern Greece; an identification of a single small fragment of what is a rather specific shape with geographically restricted distribution seems problematic if the remainder of the associated material
Petrographic analysis conducted on thin-sections of HBW from the Menelaion demonstrated that the raw materials used would have been available in the area, and that therefore the Menelaion HBW may well have been locally made. The analysis highlighted technical differences between the local Mycenaean pottery and HBW, in that HBW in addition to mineral inclusions contains grog temper, probably crushed HBW-type fabric, whereas the inclusions in the local Mycenaean wares are mineral only.  

**Midea**

Three fragments (two of them from the same vessel) of a coarse, handmade and burnished ware have been reported from the Greek-Swedish excavations at the Mycenaean citadel of Midea. 470 was found among the destruction deposit of a room near the W gate, while the two pieces of 469 came from debris near a complex of rooms in the central part of the citadel. In both cases, the bulk of the pottery from the contexts is dated to LHIIIB2, although also MH and early Mycenaean material is present. Both 469 and 470 were found associated with fine and coarse, standard Mycenaean ware.

Both fragments seem to derive from ovoid jars, 470 a large version of the shape with finger-impressed cordon and a horseshoe-shaped lug handle or ledge with finger impressions on the back. The lug handle or ledge is not, as is common in Tiryns for example, set level with the cordon, but reaches down onto the lower part of the vessel body. 469 appears to be a small version of the ovoid jar with a finger-impressed cordon near the rim. The excavators suggest that the handmade and burnished ware was common at the site; however, the recent excavations have not yielded further fragments of this type.

---

100 Demakopoulou et al. 2003, 10.14.
101 Demakopoulou et al. 2003, 14 suggest that since handmade burnished pottery had been found in two different parts of the excavation, the ware must have been common; until 2006, however, the fragments have remained isolated examples, Demakopoulou pers. comm.
Mycenae

A number of specimens of handmade burnished pottery are reported from Mycenae, where they were found in LHIIIIC wash levels near the W citadel wall. A coarseware fragment with finger-impressed cordon (471) was found in the LHIIIIB2 ‘Causeway Deposit’, while a second fragment (474) came from the LHIIIIC strata on top of this deposit.102 Reportedly, handmade and burnished ware is common in LHIIIIB2 and IIIC early.103 The main shapes represented in handmade burnished pottery at Mycenae are ovoid jars with plain or finger-impressed cordon (471-474), S-profile jars (475), the latter possibly of large size, and globular jugs with tall wide neck (476). In addition to these vessels, the excavators identified spindle whorls made of fabric similar to that of HBW; these were found in LHIIIIC late contexts.104 The fabric of the handmade pottery from Mycenae is described as rather fine without visible inclusions; the surfaces were found to be burnished and lustrous.105 Colours are described as dark and mottled, with thick dark grey or black section, which together with the described soft and often friable state of the material is consistent with open firings suggested for HBW found at other sites.106

Analyses of HBW samples from Mycenae by thin-section petrography and neutron activation locate the fabric within the range of local finewares.107

Four fragments of a handmade burnished jug or mug were discussed in 1967 by Hood; the vessel has zones of incised multiple triangles separated by narrow bands with rows of short strokes. Hood suggested a connection between these finds and the Knobbed ware from Troy; however, since the fragments were found in unstratified fill over the prehistoric cemetery at the site, their connection to the end of the Bronze Age cannot be proven.108

103 French 1989, 44.
105 French 1989, 37; the breaks of the vessels illustrated in her article are hackly and uneven, which would suggest that the clay used was not very well compacted and heterogeneous in texture.
106 See for example Kilian 1978b, 312.
107 French 1989, 47-8.
108 Hood 1967, 120ff. Ibid., 125 Hood cites W. Taylour who states that more pottery of similar kind was found in LHIIIIB contexts in the 1960s excavations inside the citadel; no additional fragments of handmade and burnished incised ware have however been published. Rutter 1974, 558 cites E. French for the information that a similar piece was found in a LHIIIA1 context.
Other sites

Structures of a settlement, as well as surface finds, of LHIIIC date have been identified at Mitrou, a small tidal island in the bay of Atalanti. Excavations here started in 2004 and have so far revealed structures of LHIIIC and PG date, as well as tombs of PG date. Among the surface finds from the site was a rim sherd of a deep straight-sided jar with finger-impressed cordon a few cm below the rim; the piece is very similar in appearance to HBW found in southern Greece but unfortunately was found out of context. Handmade miniature cups and bowls were found in latest LHIIIC or Submycenaean contexts; these vessels appear to imitate Mycenaean open shapes and bear a similarity to miniature vessels found at Kalapodi. The EIA material from the site comprises handmade pottery as well (see infra Ch. III. vi and App. A.vi).

At Teichos Dymaion in Achaia, a prehistoric settlement, fortified with a Cyclopean wall has been identified. The site was excavated in the 1960s, with however no major publication of the finds from the site to date. According to the pottery found at the site, the place was occupied from the Neolithic to the end of the BA and beyond; destruction horizons are reported from LHIIIB and IIIC levels. Deger-Jalkotzy suggested that finds of handmade coarseware with lug handles and decorative cordons could possibly be associated with HBW rather than being dated to EH according to the excavator. A handle of Italian impasto type with horned finials is reported by Kilian.

109 For a report of the findings as of 2004, see Zachou and Van de Moortel 2005, and Rutter forthcoming (report given at the LHIIIC chronology and synchronisms II workshop in Vienna 2004; I am very grateful to Prof. Rutter for providing me with a copy of the article in advance of its publication).
110 Zachou and Van de Moortel 2005 identify similarities with Kalapodi horizon 7; the conical bowl closely resembles Jacob-Felsch 1996, cat. no. 485 (1487) and the slightly larger cat. no. 304 (335). The jar with finger-impressed cordon is included in Rutter forthcoming.
111 A. Van de Moortel, E. Zachou and J. B. Rutter are due my warmest thanks for the opportunity to examine pottery from the 2004 season at Mitrou, and for discussions of the finds and site.
112 Mastrokostas 1965, 125-134 for an overview of the ceramic finds from Teichos Dymaion.
113 Papadopoulos 1979, 24.
114 Deger-Jalkotzy 1977, 31.38. She suggests, ibid., 31, "...ob nicht Scherben von grober, handgemachter Keramik [...] aufgrund ihrer Fundlage eher in die spätmykenische Zeit zu datieren sind als ins Früh- oder Mittelhelldadikum [...]." The find context of the fragments referred to in her note (Mastrokostas 1965 pl. 156 α and β) is not discussed by the excavator; the EH and MH strata are described as being inseparable, while the transition from MH to LHII apparent was clearly distinct, loc. cit. 121-2. In the case of another fragment identified as parallel to Deger-Jalkotzy’s example no. 5 (loc. cit. 20 fig. 8; proposed parallel in Mastrokostas 1965, pl. 160 a bottom left) the contexts equally interpreted as possibly LH rather than earlier. However, Deger-Jalkotzy 1977, example 8 was subsequently identified as MH, Rutter 1990, 43 n. 1.
115 Kilian 1983b, 90 n. 155; apparently examined by Bettelli 2002, 121, who describes the piece as an elevated handle with blunt horn-like protrusions (a corna di lumaca) and central knob.
A juglet found in a tomb in Pellana was suggested as a possible specimen of HBW by Demakopoulou; the date of the context is however unclear, while the incised decoration on the vessel might indicate a connection with PG wares rather than with HBW.\(^{116}\)

Also from Crete, there are finds of LBA handmade pottery outside those at Chania and Kommos. Several examples of handmade and burnished, carinated cups with high-swung handles, in one case with horn-shaped protrusions, have been reported from Knossos. The finds are likened to material from LBA S Italy.\(^{117}\) Finds of coarse, handmade and burnished pottery of LMIIIB and LMIIIC date are reported furthermore from Agia Pelagia, Tylissos, and Kastelli Pediada.\(^{118}\)

Reports of handmade and burnished material exist from a number of further sites in Greece, Cyprus and the Levant. In the case of material from the Ionian islands and NW Greece\(^{119}\), no discussion will follow here since these regions fall outside the regional definition of this study; it is also clear that handmade and burnished pottery in the NW of Greece at the end of the Bronze Age represents no new element in the material record which would require explanation, but rather continues a long-standing tradition reaching back into the Neolithic period.\(^{120}\)

Several Bronze Age sites on the island of Cyprus yielded finds of handmade and burnished pottery, often made from coarse fabric. These finds were described as similar to Aegean HBW\(^{121}\); it was, however, recognized shortly afterwards that Late Bronze Age Cyprus knows several distinct, chronologically overlapping tradition of handmade coarsewares. A study of LBA handmade wares from Cyprus, and a differentiation of the various potting traditions,

---

116 Demakopoulou 1982, 117 with pl. 59.135; Pilides 1994, 21. Eder 1998, 95 stresses that the date of the cemetery at Pellana ranges from LIIIIC to PG and prefers a PG date for the item. The incised decoration is not matched among HBW; an incised conical bowl originally published as HBW by Deger-Jalkotzy 1977, 20 no. 5 was subsequently identified as MH ‘Adriatic Ware’.
117 Bettelli 2002, 121-2 n. 28, 29, 31, 34. The reported items are apparently unpublished; no illustrations are provided. Carinated cups are the only shape mentioned by Bettelli.
118 Hallager 1985, 303 n. 110; none of the material from Knossos, Agia Pelagia and Tylissos is published, nor is there information available on the range of shapes, and the number of specimens represented. A fragment of a black burnished globular vessel was found in a LMIII mansion at Kastelli Pediada is identified as foreign to the ceramic assemblage at the site by Rethemiotakis 1997, 313, and has been connected with Cretan LBA HBW by B. Hallager in *Chania* 2, 166. Note that the vessel, according to the published record, is very thin-walled, a feature uncommon for HBW.
119 Sites such as the Polis cave on Ithaca, Mavrata and Mazaraki on Cephalonia, and Dodona, Elaphotopos and Thermon in NW Greece, among others, are included in the distribution map published by Kilian 1988b, fig. 5. See also Bloeodow 1985, 161 n. 1.
120 A brief summary of the evidence is given by Pilides 1994, 32-35. For the Ionian islands, see also Souyouzdzoglou-Haywood 1999, 140f with an, albeit brief, discussion of the material culture of the region at the end of the Bronze Age.
121 French 1989, 49.
has recently been conducted by Pilides\textsuperscript{122}, who suggested that only such vessels which are distinct in fabric and shape from other Cypriot wares, in addition to having formal parallels among Aegean HBW, should indeed be called Handmade Burnished Ware\textsuperscript{123}; in fact, handmade and burnished vessels appear to have a tradition in the LBA Levant, which during that period had close contacts with Cyprus.\textsuperscript{124} Vessels of HBW-type have been identified, usually in very small quantities, at a number of LBA settlement sites, most of them along the coastline of the island (Kition, Sinda, Enkomi, Maa-Palaiokastro, Hala Sultan Tekke, Kourion); shapes include, among others, ovoid jars, hemispherical bowls, and cups. Decorative features are comprised of finger-impressed and plain cordons, while incision occurs as well.\textsuperscript{125} The find contexts of the handmade ware are usually dated to the end of LCIIC or the beginning of LCIIIA, corresponding to the LHIIIC middle and LHIIIC late periods in the Aegean.\textsuperscript{126} Neutron activation analysis conducted on some of the Cypriot HBW fragments suggest that these were imports, with a few locally made specimens; these finding appear to support Karageorghis' notion that Cypriot HBW, since synchronous with the first occurrences of Mycenaean LHIIIC:1b pottery, suggests that the makers of one accompanied the makers of the other in some undetermined function.\textsuperscript{127}

A small number of fragmentary handmade and burnished vessels, some of them with finger-impressed cordons, have been excavated at the site of Tell Kazel in Syria. The find contexts, in levels 5 and 6 of the settlement, indicate a date at the transition from the Bronze to the Iron Age in the 12 cent. BC.\textsuperscript{128} Strata of similar date from the site also contained imitations of Mycenaean pottery.\textsuperscript{129} The handmade pottery from Tell Kazel has been termed ‘Hand Made Burnished Ware’; a connection with the Greek material is presumed by the

\textsuperscript{123} Pilides 1991, 141; \textit{ibid.} pp. 144-7 she discusses the characteristics of other Cypriot handmade wares, such as Apliki Ware or Coarse Monochrome.
\textsuperscript{124} Flourentzos in the discussion following Karageorghis 1986, \textit{ibid.} 256.
\textsuperscript{125} Pilides 1991, 141-2.
\textsuperscript{126} Pilides 1991, 144 states that the ware continues, in minute quantities, into the Cypro-Geometric period.
\textsuperscript{127} Karageorghis 1986, 252; similar Pilides 1994, 107. Result of NAA in Pilides 1994, appendix 1, discussed \textit{ibid.} 73-4; two sherds tested showed potential affinities with finds from Mycenae, \textit{ibid.} 107.
\textsuperscript{128} Settlement stratum 5 corresponds to ‘Fer I’ according to the local chronology, while stratum 6 is dated to the end of ‘Bronze II’, Capet 2003, 63-4; the transition from Bronze to Iron Age is dated after the end of the Hittite empire, \textit{ibid.} 118.
\textsuperscript{129} Capet 2003, 117.
excavators.\textsuperscript{130} An isolated example of handmade pottery from a Late Bronze Age context has been reported from excavations in urban Beirut.\textsuperscript{131}

\textsuperscript{130} Badre and Gubel 1999-2000, 177 and fig. 36j (ovoid jar with finger-impressed cordon and lug handle, plain cordon just above base); Capet 2003, 87, fig. 24.c-e (mug with finger-impressed cordon, two small-sized ovoid jars with plain cordons), 96 and fig. 31m (mug with finger-impressed cordon).

\textsuperscript{131} Badre 1998, 76-78, fig. 4. The fragment is labelled ‘Handmade Burnished Ware’. The shape is difficult to determine; possibly the vessel was a miniature globular bowl or a pyxis-like vessel. The fragment bears incised decoration. Badre likens it on the one hand to EIA grey ware from Ugarit, but also to the handmade ware with cordons and finger-impressions from Tell Kazel. – The shape, decoration and apparently rather fine, evenly coloured fabric of the item suggest associations other than Aegean LBA HBW.
Fig. II-3 Shapes identified among handmade and burnished pottery at major sites
Tab. II-1 Shapes identified among handmade and burnished pottery at major sites
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>LMIIIA</th>
<th>LM/HIIIB1</th>
<th>LM/HIIIB2</th>
<th>LHIIIe.c.</th>
<th>LHIIIc.m.</th>
<th>LHIIIc.l.</th>
<th>Submyc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aigeira</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athens</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chania</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corinth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalapodi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kommos</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korakou</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lefkandi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menelaion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mycenae</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiryns</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig. 11-4 Handmade and burnished pottery of the Late Bronze Age and the Submycenaean period. Chronological distribution at catalogued sites.

![Distribution of shape types](image)

Fig. 11-5 LBA handmade burnished pottery, shape types identified at major sites (deep open = neckless jars; closed = necked jars, jugs, amphorae etc.; open = cups, bowls, basins etc.; utensils = braziers, vats, lids, spindle whorl etc.). % missing to 100 = unidentified shapes.
Fig. II-6 Late Bronze Age handmade and burnished ware, decorated in % of total

Fig. II-7 Distribution of decoration by shape (Σ of decorated vessels per site = 100%)
Chapter II. iii: Analysis

The above examination of the published examples of HBW illustrates that the material has been recognized and reported from numerous sites throughout Greece, while on the other hand the amount of material and information from these sites varies widely. Sites such as Tiryns and Chania have yielded small corpora of HBW; important collections of the material in archaeologically meaningful contexts can also be expected from Aigeira and the Menelaion at Sparta, once the final publications of the HBW from Aigeira and the Menelaion have appeared. It has to be stressed that HBW represents only a minute segment of the LBA pottery recovered from these sites. At other sites, the occurrence of HBW appears to be even sparser, with only a few isolated pieces known from places such as Athens, Lefkandi, Mycenae, and Midea. At these locations, the finds of LBA handmade burnished pottery are too small to provide a satisfactory basis for establishing criteria to identify the material at the site. Consequently, comparison of material from different sites is indicated in order to establish, if possible, an inter-regional catalogue of criteria, both for the identification of HBW and as a basis for further considerations regarding function and origin of the ware.

A potentially far-reaching problem to be addressed at this point is the under-definition of Handmade Burnished Ware. As a result of the very small number of finds known, an over-rigorous definition is problematic; on the other hand, the adoption of the neutral term ‘handmade burnished ware’ has prompted the inclusion under this term of a large array of finds which meet the two eponymous criteria and were found within roughly similar
chronological limits. Indeed, when comparing the sets of data for the sites presented above, some sites stand out as obviously different. Thus, at Kommos the handmade ware has been shown to be imported, with scientific analysis supporting the previously suspected origin of the ware in the W Mediterranean. Furthermore, the chronological bracket of the Kommos handmade ware does not coincide with the majority of sites in Greece (Fig. II-4), nor does the range of shapes, which contains numerous open shapes and lacks the cordoned ovoid jar (Fig. II-3 with Tab. II-1). Decoration is largely missing and, where present, is restricted to techniques not paralleled at other sites with HBW (mould-made applications) and found on a shape type left plain at other sites (open shape). At Kalapodi and Corinth, the chronological position of the material appears to post-date the greatest diffusion of HBW in Greece; in addition, typical shapes, such as the ovoid jar and the carinated cup, and typical decorative motifs, such as the raised cordon, are missing. An analysis of the shapes represented at Kalapodi demonstrates a prevalence of open shapes not matched at the majority of sites with HBW in Greece, and a preponderance of decoration on these shapes (Fig. II-3 and Fig. II-14f). The LBA handmade burnished pottery identified at Kalapodi appears to be a prelude to a development in which handmade pottery becomes the standard cooking and storage ware at the site during the Early Iron Age (see Ch. III.vi, Fig. 11-13). The sketchy evidence for the early stages of the EIA at Corinth unfortunately does not allow analogous observations (see Ch. III.v).

The formal and chronological affinities among material from Corinth, Kalapodi and Kommos, as opposed to those from sites such as Aigeira, Korakou, the Menelaion, and Tiryns, serve to support the notion of shared characteristics of the ware at the last-named sites. Indeed, the set of criteria formulated by Rutter in 1990 for the differentiation between LBA handmade wares is clearly validated by further study. The following distinctions were drawn by Rutter:

a) sites where handmade pottery can be considered intrusive, versus those where there is a previous tradition of handmade wares;

b) sites with the greatest accumulation of handmade pottery before LHIIIC early, during LHIIIC early, or after this date;

c) sites where handmade pottery is common, rare, present in isolated finds, or not present at all; and
d) sites where handmade pottery has been found in settlements versus those where it also occurs in tombs.\(^{132}\)

For the majority of sites considered here, a distinct pattern can be observed: a) handmade pottery is clearly intrusive, b) the greatest concentration falls within LHIIIC early, d) handmade pottery occurs in settlements only. A classification of sites according to the frequency of handmade pottery is problematic due to the differing state and standards of publication, the date of excavation, the extent of the area excavated, and the preservation and nature of the deposits at a given site.\(^{133}\) These common external characteristics are added to by internal features, such as a certain agreement of the range of shapes (medium sized storage jars, both with and without neck, carinated cups), decoration (plastic decoration, often with finger(-nail) impressions), and technique (coarse paste and temper, burnished surfaces, low firing temperatures).

**Formal and functional variations**

Nevertheless, differences between material from sites meeting the above criteria are equally apparent; comparing sites where at least a small number of HBW vessels have been identified, both typological and functional variations of the material can be observed.\(^{134}\) The shapes identified at Tiryns indicate the presence of storage (large jars, mostly probably the ovoid jars), food preparation (small jars, deep ‘mugs’\(^{135}\)), pouring (jugs) and serving (cups, bowls) vessels, in addition to what appear to be household utensils (the ‘fry-pan’ or handled tray, braziers/portable hearths, large open shapes, lids). The ovoid jars commonly show one

---

133 Thus for example at Mycenae, large scale excavation took place prior to the definition of HBW; the published material from Chania consists to 60% of unidentified body sherds since, apparently, full publication of this material was aimed at; the excavations at Lefkandi were restricted to a few trenches covering a fraction of the presumed extent of the LBA settlement; and at Asine, nature in the guise of regular floods and later activity have destroyed almost all LBA and early IA contexts in the Karmaniola settlement.
134 Figs. II-3 and II-5 provide an overview over the range and numerical proportion of shapes at the sites discussed, while Figs. II-6, II-7 and II-15a-h illustrate the frequency of decoration at each site, as well as the types of decoration and the shapes on which these are usually found.
135 The ‘mugs’, see e.g. 69 (Tiryns), 433 (Lefkandi), 465 and 466 (both Menelaion), in particular those of medium size, might have represented cooking vessels; a similar shape from Subapennine Italy is suggested as one of the shapes used for food preparation, as well as consumption, by Recchia 2004, 256 fig. 1. The small mug from Aigeira 283, with a rim D of only about 10cm, probably was used as a drinking/eating vessel rather than for cooking. Some of the handled S-profile jars or jugs with wide necks and mouths might equally have served as cooking pots; the wide neck would enable good control over the foodstuff being prepared, while the presence of a handle would greatly facilitate the handling of the heated vessel during the cooking process.
of two characteristic rim types (pointed and inwardly ridged, squared), while the S-profile jars usually have a rounded lip. Both horseshoe- and tongue-shaped lug handles can be found on ovoid jars; another notable feature at Tiryns is the large number of handled shapes, such as the handled biconical jars, belly-handled jars, jugs, together with a number of handle fragments. Decorative features are concentrated on ovoid jars (Fig. II-7); the decoration is predominantly applied and commonly consists of a single horizontal cordon, plain or with finger impressions, attached to the vessel wall a few cm below the rim. Decoration of combined knobs and cordons, as well as ‘barbotine’ decoration\(^{136}\), is not paralleled at other sites with HBW, while curvilinear raised cordons can also be found at Korakou. The handmade ware at the Menelaion appears to represent only a narrow shape range with ovoid jars predominating and very few open vessels; the lack of the carinated cup has been particularly noted. The variety of handled vessels identified as HBW in Tiryns is not present at this site. The rims of ovoid jars at the Menelaion are commonly short and everted, and the use of multiple bands of incised slashes or finger impressions appears to be a characteristic feature of the Menelaion material. The small number of items reported from Korakou nevertheless include several jar types and sizes (ovoid, straight-sided, hole-mouthed, S-profile jar), as well as a range of open shapes (basin, cup, carinated cup). Ovoid jars bear both plain and finger-impressed cordons for decoration, with pointed and inwardly ridged or very short concave rims. The basin from Korakou shows painted decoration, a feature which is not paralleled at any site where HBW has been reported. At Aigeira, several types of jars (ovoid, straight-sided, belly-handled jar) and open shapes (bowl, cup, carinated cup) have been identified, in addition to utensils such as the spindle whorl and the spoon. The decorative raised cordons at this site apparently always bear finger impressions; no plain cordon is included among the published material. There is evidence here for the use of multiple cordons on the upper bodies of ovoid jars. At Chania, the range and number of shapes appears reduced in comparison, although also here there are large, medium and small jars for storage and potentially food preparation, and open shapes such as the carinated cups and simple bowls. No items of the ‘utensil’ class have been identified here. Decoration at Chania, as is the case at the sites on the mainland, is to be found predominantly on ovoid jars; however, finger-impressed cordons are comparatively rare, and a number of the ovoid jars bear no decoration at all. Decorated carinated cups, either with knobs set at the carination line, or with elaborate handle finials, are a noteworthy feature at Chania. Taken

\(^{136}\)In the context of Mediterranean archaeology, the term ‘barbotine’ is commonly used to denote clay pellets applied to the vessel surface. At Tiryns, Kilian distinguishes a ‘Barbotineverstrich’, or smoothed-over barbotine, characterised by irregularly grooved surface. Cf. however Rice 1987, 149:
together with the slightly earlier appearance of the ware at this site, and the peak in LMIII B2, HBW Chania possibly represents a different phenomenon from the ware on the mainland.\textsuperscript{137}

The range of shapes represented consequently varies between sites; while at Tiryns, for example, an apparently complete household assemblage can be found, at the Menelaion the majority of the vessels identified appear to be intended for storage. Small typological variations, such as different rim types found on jars, can be observed between sites, while within a single site these preferences appear to be consistent\textsuperscript{138}; a similar pattern can be observed for the decoration, with local preferences for incised, impressed or plain, and single or multiple cordons. Idiosyncrasies are represented, for example, by the painted decoration on the basin from Korakou or the spoon with what may be a bird-shaped handle from Aigeira.

It has been suggested that the shape range of HBW at those sites where the ware occurs with some frequency is apparently intended to cover most daily needs of a LBA household.\textsuperscript{139} A number of factors, however, appear to oppose this view: small open shapes, that is, eating and drinking vessels, are usually in the minority compared to storage and cooking vessels.\textsuperscript{140}

\textsuperscript{137} In this context, the chronological range and formal characteristics of LBA handmade pottery reported from other Cretan sites may well shed light on whether there is a differentiation between sites on Crete in the one hand and the mainland on the other hand, or whether Chania presents an exception.

\textsuperscript{138} Thus already Catling and Catling 1981, 81.

\textsuperscript{139} Rutter 1990, 42.

\textsuperscript{140} As a result of the generally mottled appearance of the pottery, an identification of cooking pots based on traces of soot on bases or bodies was not possible. At Tiryns, two possible imitations of Mycenaean cooking shapes have been identified: Kilian 1981a, fig. 21.16 (two-handled Mycenaean cooking pot, here \textbf{68}), Kilian 1985a, fig. 14.8 (base fragment with foot stump of a tripod ‘cauldron’). Note however that the tripod cauldron fragment was not found among the material in the HBW boxes at Tiryns and is likewise missing from the catalogue in Kilian’s forthcoming book. Neither of these shapes seems to have been incorporated permanently into the repertoire of the handmade ware. Numerous fragments of small to medium sized S-profile jars, or jars with short everted necks, with one or two handles, recall EIA cooking pot shapes, present as early as Submycenaean e.g. in Attica (Reber 1991, 21-2) and the Corinthia (Rutter 1979, 390-1, \textit{supra} Ch. II.ii). The jug \textbf{476} from Mycenae is very similar to early versions of the EIA cooking pot, cf. e.g. Athens Kerameikos Inv. 541 (\textit{1135}), Kalapodi \textbf{1475}, both EPG. \textbf{476}, as far as can be told from the published illustration, has a rounded bottom, which is also a feature of a large number of EIA cooking pots. Kilian tentatively suggests a connection between the Late Mycenaean HBW and EIA ‘impasto’ jugs, that is cooking pots, found at Tiryns: Kilian 1988a, 108, referring to fig. 6.5 (\textbf{1080}). An identification of HBW cooking pots is however difficult lacking vessels with most of the body profile preserved, and without observation of the tell-tale soot-blackened patches. The EIA cooking pots often show considerable damage to the side of the pot regularly exposed to the fire; the vessel here fractures into small sherds, often with crumbly edges that render reconstruction difficult; moreover, fragments from EIA cooking pots with rounded bases usually do not allow the distinction of base from body sherds. A similar
The vast majority of HBW vessels are made from coarse, thick-walled fabric, with only very few specimens showing characteristics consistent with fineware; in particular the carinated cups and bowls, which might be described as ‘tableware’ and which are the most elaborate shapes represented in HBW, surprise by their often coarse fabric and thick walls. Another feature commonly taken to indicate fine or tableware, as opposed to coarse or utilitarian ware, is decoration; where present on HBW, this is simple and normally restricted to applied cordons with or without finger impressions. In a few cases, rims or bases are pinched or bear finger-impressions as well. Occurrences of curvilinear applied cordons, rows of knobs and cordons, incised or painted decoration are exceptional, and the elaborate handles, combed or grooved decoration, large zones of incision with incrustation in contrasting colours, etc. of cultural groups surrounding the Aegean in the Late Bronze Age are conspicuously absent.

Find contexts

Further indications regarding the function of HBW within a LBA household assemblage can be gleaned from find contexts. Where these contexts are relevant for interpretation (that is, floor deposits, destruction layers, rubbish pits, etc. rather than disturbed general fills), and where they have been discussed in publication, HBW has been reported as being found in association with standard Mycenaean/Minoan pottery. Painted and plain fine, and plain coarse and cooking wares were all observed in the same contexts as HBW. At Tiryns, Chania and Aigeira, where HBW derives from several successive settlement phases, the association with standard local ware is characteristic already during the earliest stage of the occurrence of HBW. In Room 127 in the Tiryns lower Citadel, the excavator remarked upon the small number of cooking vessels found in a context with exceptionally many pieces of handmade burnished ware (Figs. II-8 and II-9 show the distribution of HBW in Tiryns lower citadel, and in R 127). However, also in this context, both Mycenaean cooking and storage ware, and

[fracture pattern] would add a difficulty to the identification of HBW cooking pots. It is possible that more than one shape might have been used for cooking; the fabric of most HBW pots should hold up well to thermal shock due to the open structure of the fabric and the large number of inclusions. For HBW cooking pots, see also supra n. 135.

141 This can be off-set by particularly careful burnishing and lustrous surfaces, but the fact remains that the fabric even of these shapes can best be described as coarseware.

142 While it has been noted at several points earlier that only a fraction of the HBW found has been published, it can safely be assumed that decorated sherds are preferentially treated and therefore probably overrepresented in the published record. The relation between decorated and undecorated vessels is therefore presumably skewed even more markedly in favour of undecorated vessels.
Mycenaean fine painted ware were present. In other words, there is no evidence for a segregation, either spatial or functional, of HBW from standard local wares, but rather an apparently high degree of integration within the local assemblage from the first appearance of HBW in Mycenaean settlement contexts.

Reciprocal influences between HBW and local Mycenaean wares

At Aigeira and Tiryns, handmade pottery has been found in successive settlement phases, thus allowing the following observations: a phase post-dating the first occurrence of HBW (in Tiryns, this appears to start in LHIIIC early, in Aigeira, this ‘advanced’ stage of local HBW was identified in settlement phase II, probably dated to LHIIIC late) yielded imitations of Mycenaean shapes in handmade and burnished, coarse fabric. These include utilitarian shapes such as Mycenaean-type cooking pots, but also finer and more elaborate shapes such as the ring-based amphora from Tiryns. The ovoid jar, also of LHIIIC date, is described as wheelmade. At Aigeira, the typical ovoid jars with finger-impressed cordons are missing from settlement phase II, whereas globular jugs with off-set base and a marked distinction between shoulder to neck, features uncommon among HBW, become the most frequent shape in this phase; wheelmade burnished vessels have also been reported from the site. Interestingly, no analogous development could be observed for the material from Chania; the straight-sided jar and deep basin with raised cordon first observed in LMIIIC contexts show no influence from local pottery.

The imitation of Mycenaean shapes and techniques is mirrored by the introduction of HBW features into LHIIIC Mycenaean pottery. The single or multiple incised cordon, and painted imitations thereof, on Mycenaean kraters as well as the LHIIIC carinated cup have been

---

143 Aigeira in this respect is somewhat of an exception, as HBW here was found in strata predating the first LHIIIC settlement on the plateau. The handmade burnished finds, however, were found in mixed strata without related structures, consequently their interpretation remains difficult (supra n. 49, 50).
144 Kilian 1981a, 156; Room 127 is discussed in detail by Belardelli 1999, 458, and Belardelli and Bettelli 1999, 473.
146 A list of imitations provided by Kilian 1983b, 90, is even longer and is comprised of collar-necked amphora (43), pyxis, two-handled cooking pot (68), tripod cauldron, kylix; the ‘pyxis’ and ‘kylix’ unfortunately have not been illustrated in any of his numerous articles discussing this material.
147 Avila 1980, 34 no. 207.
linked to HBW models.\textsuperscript{149} At Tiryns, jars with incised cordons, lug-handles and carinated shapes of LHIIIC date were also made in Mycenaean utilitarian fabric.\textsuperscript{150} It has been suggested that no similar process of imitation of HBW features took place in Crete\textsuperscript{151}; however, finger-impressed or pinched decoration on lids and jars has been noted as an innovation within Chaniote utilitarian fabrics in LMIIIC, that is, post-dating the first appearance of HBW at the site.\textsuperscript{152}

The find situation at Tiryns, Aigeira, and to some extent also at Chania, illustrates that HBW was not necessarily a short-lived phenomenon\textsuperscript{153}; indeed, at Tiryns the lifespan of the ware can be estimated to have been at least 150 years.\textsuperscript{154} The imitations of Mycenaean shapes and techniques in HBW and the adoption of HBW decorative motifs and shapes in Mycenaean pottery indicate an assimilation process that was apparently not one-sided but moved in both directions. The prolonged presence of HBW at Tiryns, on the other hand, demonstrates the retention of a production process representing a minority in its context, and thus evidence for a conservatism which requires explanation.

Towards a definition of HBW

Several observations emerge at this point. The term ‘Handmade Burnished Ware’, due to its rather general and technical nature, is widely applicable to material found throughout the Aegean and Central and Eastern Mediterranean. While the generic nature of the term is obvious, when used in scholarship it nevertheless carries the implication that the material to which the term is applied forms one comprehensive group.\textsuperscript{155} It is consequently attempted to explain the presence of HBW at these sites, its origin and the motives for its use in the

\textsuperscript{149} Kilian 1978b, 315; Rutter 1990, 37-9.

\textsuperscript{150} For the carinated cup, see in particular Deger-Jalkotzy 1982. See however Podzuweit 1981, 205, who warns against the linking of HBW and Mycenaean carinated cups prior to the publication of major deposits and points out that, at the time of writing, the chronology of the phase is far from clear and so the first HBW carinated cups in Greece cannot safely be dated before the earliest wheelmade painted specimens. Evidence for the influence of HBW on Mycenaean wheelmade pottery has been collected by Rutter 1990, 37-39. Kilian 1988b, fig. 6 illustrates several examples of Mycenaean pottery imitating HBW decorative features. Interestingly, fig. 6.11 is dated to LHIII.B.

\textsuperscript{151} Rutter 1990, 37.

\textsuperscript{152} Chania 2, 163.

\textsuperscript{153} As claimed by Deger-Jalkotzy 1977, 26; recently emphasized again by Schnap-Gourbeillon 2002, 80 “...vie singulièrement courte,...”.

\textsuperscript{154} HBW at Tiryns is present in context ranging in date from LHIII B2 to LHIII C late; according to the absolute dates of the period listed by Kilian (e.g. in Pilides 1994, fig. 15), this corresponds to almost 200 years.
specific contexts on the basis of the apparently large group of material scattered throughout
the LBA Aegean. Even so, the example of Crete alone illustrates the existence of two
chronologically and functionally distinct occurrences of handmade pottery, a situation which
in all probability is repeated for the multitude of sites on the Greek mainland and in the
Aegean and Eastern Mediterranean where handmade ware has been reported. ‘Handmade
Burnished Ware’ has implicitly been understood not only as a type of pottery with more or
less clearly defined typological boundaries, but moreover as a set of hypotheses relating to
this material. It is therefore made explicit here that the term is used for what for a want of
better words shall be termed a phenomenon, rather than for a set of ceramic features. The
consideration of the nature of the find assemblage, rather than of individual types, the
functions represented within this assemblage, and the find contexts of the material156
inherently lead to restricting the label ‘HBW’ to sites and assemblages with a minimum
number of finds and with dateable contexts; sites from which only isolated finds have been
reported are left in an interpretational limbo until either the identification of further finds, or
until the cumbersome list of requirements for the definition of a body of material as HBW
can be stripped from what in the future might emerge as insignificant characteristics.157 The
attempted characterisation of the material from the area considered in this study can
consequently be summarised in the following points, which will also be taken into account
for an interpretation of the ware:

a) HBW is intrusive in its Mainland Greek and Cretan contexts; both technological
and formal characteristics have no precedents at the sites where HBW was
identified;

b) the occurrence of HBW is limited both chronologically and in regard to the
contexts (settlements) in which the ware has been identified;

c) in its Mycenaean or Minoan context, HBW constitutes part of local household
assemblages. In these household contexts, HBW complements standard local
wares, both fine and utilitarian;

---

155 See in particular the distribution maps of HBW in Kilian’s publications, Kilian 1985a, fig. 17; id.,
1988, fig. 5; but also Small 1990, 3.
156 The necessity of analysing also the find context of this ware has been stressed by Harding and
Rutter; Harding 1984, 220 points out that neither fabric, nor shape or decoration of HBW are
particularly characteristic and concludes that “… the only remarkable thing about the ‘barbarian ware’
is its findspots.” Rutter 1990, 35-6 expressly includes factors such as date, context and relation to the
local ceramic standard as factors for the identification of handmade wares.
d) HBW appears to function predominantly as a utilitarian ware with (relatively) small and medium storage and cooking vessels, household utensils, in addition to very few ‘tableware’ shapes; it does not, however, seem to fill a particular niche within the assemblages in which it has been found;

e) various stages of an assimilation process are apparent in the imitation of Mycenaean shapes and the introduction of finer, thin-walled fabrics, as well as in the sparse occurrences of wheelmade ‘HBW’; on the other hand, imitations of HBW shapes and decorative features in Mycenaean IIIC pottery illustrate the reciprocal nature of this assimilation process;

f) nevertheless, the HBW production process, foreign to that of Mycenaean and Minoan wares both in forming, finishing and firing, is retained throughout the documented existence of HBW, as are

g) the basic functional characteristics of the ware, that is, the presence of small and medium storage and cooking vessels and the relative scarcity of open shapes.

**Local development or foreign derivation?**

At this point, the most contentious issue that has arisen in the discussion relating to LBA handmade and burnished pottery needs to be addressed. While it had been widely accepted from the beginning that most HBW was in all probability made locally\(^\text{138}\), the local provenance of at least part of the known material is now scientifically supported.\(^\text{139}\) The question, however, as to whether HBW was made by the native populations of southern and central Greece and Crete, as opposed to a new and foreign population element, has proved divisive. Most excavators of HBW claim foreign derivation of the material, an interpretation which has been rejected by some scholars demanding a more rigorous theoretical approach. The obvious differences in the formal and technical character of the ware have provided the main argument for those favouring foreign inspiration, while the supporters of

\(^{137}\) E.g., future scientific research might provide tools for the identification and delimitation of potting traditions which would facilitate the identification of different strains among material of the nature of the HBW discussed here.

\(^{138}\) Rutter 1975, 29; Catling and Catling 1981, 74. Cf. Hochstetter 1984, 337 who maintains the nature of HBW as imports, suggesting that the vessels served as containers for produce from northern Greece, for example for honey.

autochthonous development have pointed out the generic character of simple household pottery throughout all periods until the present day, as well as the self-evidence of techniques such as hand-building, burnishing, and bonfire-firing. At the same time, the diffusionist point of view has been accused of an overly simplistic model of identification of cultural groups with isolated features of the material evidence. The theories put forward by Small, arguing in a detailed manner for an anti-diffusionist explanation of the presence of HBW, based on considerations of LBA economic strategies, shall be discussed briefly in the following.

Based on ethnohistoric and ethnological parallels, Small argues that utilitarian goods are commonly made on a part-time basis by rural populations in an attempt to diversify their economic basis and thus minimise the risk posed by failed harvests. The goods made vary in their nature and quality and can range from simple textiles to special foodstuffs to tools and pottery. The economy of the LBA Aegean, according to Small, consisted of commoners, local elites and the central administration, with goods, usually in the form of tribute, travelling upwards in this pyramid; the commoners, in an environment with high fluctuation in crop yield due to climatic variations, would have needed to diversify their means of subsistence to ensure their survival, for example through the production of utilitarian goods which could be bartered for surplus with their peers or sold on local markets. Small notes the coincidence of the appearance of HBW with changes exerting unprecedented stress on this system, namely the increased expenditure of the palaces in the large-scale construction of fortifications in LHIIIB2, presumably resulting in the extraction of larger tribute payments, and the subsequent demise of the elite, resulting in less agricultural produce fed back into the market by the local elites. Both developments, according to Small, would occasion the increased and more diverse production of utilitarian goods by the commoners to barter for foodstuffs or to supplement their income. In addition, full-time specialists formerly supported by the elite might diverge into the market for utilitarian goods. It is further argued that the workshop-based large scale production of utilitarian ceramics is tied to the large centres; the end of the elite would therefore entail a decrease in workshop-produced, and an increase in household-produced, utilitarian pottery. Consequently, at the end of the Mycenaean palatial period a number of factors can be observed to coincide which might

160 Small 1990, 3. For the supposedly generic nature of coarsewares, see also Walberg 1976, 186; Sandars 1978, 126f. Snodgrass 1983, 79 argues generally for “changed circumstances” as the motivation for the development of HBW. A verbal battle between Rutter and Small in the JMA is summarised and annotated by Schnapp-Gourbeillon 2002, 76-78; in the end, she remains unconvinced by Small’s arguments, ibid. p. 80, but stresses that the contexts of HBW do not suggest a population element of any numerical importance.
161 Small 1997, 224. For a catalogue of goods marketed by Aztec peasants, see Brumfiel 1987, 106.
have occasioned a marked increase in the production of utilitarian goods, intended for exchange or barter on a local level to obtain an additional means of subsistence.\textsuperscript{163} Handmade pottery, frequently produced on a part-time basis and well suited to household production, has been recognised as a popular solution for the need to diversify the economic basis of a household\textsuperscript{164}; Small consequently calls for analysis primarily of the mode and locus of production of HBW as the basis for its interpretation, rather than the matching of typological details with finds from outside the Aegean.\textsuperscript{165} Harding, too, rejects the idea of HBW being of foreign derivation and suggests an interpretation as a response to stresses and shortcomings in the pottery supply system at the end of the Bronze Age. He furthermore proposes that Mycenaean wheelmade pottery was not uniformly available; the striking differences between Mycenaean pottery and HBW in Harding’s opinion is thus the result of the lowly context of production of HBW, to whose makers the thought to imitate the technologically superior products of the Mycenaean specialist potters would not have even occurred.\textsuperscript{166}

Small’s arguments have been critically examined by Rutter, who points to the minute quantities of HBW discovered which could not, in an economically viable manner, have supplemented the local peasants’ income\textsuperscript{167}; moreover, the aesthetic qualities of HBW were so far removed from Mycenaean pottery as to present little attraction for the prospective buyers. Rutter also stresses the astonishing number of innovations for a ware supposedly introduced by traditional peasants.\textsuperscript{168} A few points can be added to Rutter’s criticism. The economic model proposed by Small sees the exchange or barter of utilitarian goods within

\textsuperscript{162} Small 1990, 18; Walberg 1976, 187. Walberg cites evidence from Berbati, a pottery production site apparently overseen by the citadel at Mycenae, where pottery production ceases at the end of LHIIB.
\textsuperscript{163} Small 1990, 17-9.
\textsuperscript{164} Small 1990, 18, citing Peacock 1982.
\textsuperscript{165} Small 1990, 20.
\textsuperscript{166} Harding 1984, 225.
\textsuperscript{167} Rutter 1990, 31. Small 1990, 5 suggested that the small amount of HBW known could be the result of a traditional lack of interest in coarsewares; against this claim, Rutter pointed out that most of the material known to date comes from recent excavations, with the relevant reports and publications calling special attention to the presence of HBW. It is unlikely, therefore, that HBW from sites such as Mycenae, Tiryns, the Menelaion, or Chania would simply have been discarded. In his riposte in 1997, Small addresses this criticism by pointing out the diversity of possible utilitarian goods produced in this setting, and by calling attention to handmade utilitarian ware in Roman Britain which “rarely rose above 10% of the total ceramic assemblage.”, Small 1997, 224. There appears however to be a substantial difference between 10% and the quantities of HBW, which at major sites such as Tiryns and Chania amount to 0.9% and less than 0.1% respectively. Tiryns: Kilian, cited in Pilides 1994, 13. The figure for Chania has been calculated for the LMIIIB2 period, representing the peak of HBW at the site, based on the following data: B. Hallager counts 90 sherds of HBW in LMIIIB2 contexts, Chania 3, 253; the ‘calculated’ total number of sherds for LMIIIB2 contexts is given as 112974 (sherds were not actually counted, but weighed; the ‘calculated number’ is based on the weight of the deposit divided by the average weight of a single sherd, which is given as 0.014kg), \textit{ibid}. 292.
peripheral markets, within the neighbourhood, or in the extended family. To date, finds of HBW are restricted to citadels and other central settlements, while the ware is lacking from small sites and the hinterland of the Mycenaean centres; according to Small's model, finds of handmade utilitarian ware would be expected in particular in a rural environment. The expected rise in household-produced utilitarian wares after the demise of the Mycenaean elite cannot be validated in the archaeological record; the production of Mycenaean standard pottery, with some stylistic changes but with the same technological characteristics, continues into LHIIIC. The mode and locus of the production of these standard Mycenaean wares is often difficult to determine from the material record and, moreover, has rarely been the focus of attention; the continuous development of formal features and the continuity of technical characteristics, however, does not suggest major changes in the organisation of production at the transition from LHIIIB to LHIIIC. Both Small's and Harding's theories in this respect suffer from the apparently automatic association of wheelmade pottery with organised, large-scale production in a workshop environment, and of handmade pottery with small-scale production within the household; Greek prehistory provides evidence both for wheelmade pottery manufactured outside a workshop environment and for large-scale, organised production of handmade pottery. Moreover, the archaeological record in fact contradicts the notion of an unbridgeable divide between handmade and wheelmade pottery.

168 Rutter 1990, 32.
170 Thus, no HBW was found e.g. in Iria, Döhl 1973. The number of excavated and published rural Mycenaean sites is admittedly small; nevertheless, extensive surveys in areas which have yielded HBW have not reported finds of this ware. Crouwel 1996, 32 reports two fragments of HBW from the Laconia survey, both of which were found on the Menelaion ridge where HBW had been previously identified in some quantity (Catling and Catling 1981). It must also be assumed that the reports of HBW from major Mycenaean sites in the 70s and early 80s heightened the awareness for occurrences of this ware, and would in all likelihood have occasioned special comment had similar finds turned up in surveys or excavations within the area of distribution of HBW.
171 No attempt is made here to challenge the widely accepted view that large parts of the Mycenaean ceramic assemblage were made in a workshop environment. The high quality of fabric, shaping and firing, the high degree of standardisation, the use of the wheel and regulated kiln, all point towards a high degree of specialisation of Mycenaean potters. Nonetheless, the scale of production, the degree of dependence from the central administration, and the possibility of part-time production also of high-quality, wheelmade ceramics remain comparatively understudied. Van Wijngaarden 1999 (with earlier bibliography) explores the organisation of production and circulation of Mycenaean pottery; he suggests that domestic and utilitarian coarsewares might have the results of household production even in the LHIII period, ibid. 24-5. See also Whitelaw 2001, 68, on the probability of part-time employment of specialist potters in the LBA Aegae.
production; the wheelmade ‘HBW’ vessels from Tiryns and Aigeira appear to be experimental applications of the new technique, while the handmade small and large open shapes at Kalapodi, as well as the occurrences of handmade Mycenaean-type coarseware in Achaia and the Argolid, represent hand-built imitations of a range of typical shapes of the wheel-thrown repertoire.

The anti-diffusionists fail to discuss a number of general considerations in support of the assumptions on which their theory is based. Risk management in subsistence economies based on farming has to be reckoned as a factor at all times; consequently, what were the risk-management strategies before the introduction of HBW? The contemporary emergence of HBW in the Peloponnese and on Crete, possibly also in Attica and Central Greece, with Cyprus following after a short lag, would constitute a large-scale co-ordinated response, without suggestions being provided as to the trigger for this response.\textsuperscript{174} The formal affinities between sites producing HBW cannot have been due solely to the generic nature of coarsewares; the carinated shapes can serve as an example of a developed and formally well-defined shape. The proposed immobilist model leaves unexplained how what are envisioned as self-taught potters, in a backwater location, taking up this occupation less by choice than by necessity, achieved the level of communication necessary for developing a corresponding range of shapes, and the carinated shapes in particular; surely the carinated cups from Chania, Tiryns, Aigeira and Lefkandi were not made by the same potter and then passed on within a regional market, to end up in their respective findspots.

Evidence of responses to economic stress in the material record

A comparatively well-documented example of economic stress as the result of social and political change, and the local response to these changes, is presented by Cyprus in the Late

\textsuperscript{173}Rutter 1990, 33.

\textsuperscript{174}Interestingly, neither of the scholars proposing anti-diffusionist explanations for the emergence of HBW have suggested climatic changes as a factor of additional stress on the agricultural community in the Mediterranean at the end of the Bronze Age. Carpenter 1966, in particular 63ff, proposed protracted droughts from ca. 1200 BC onwards as the reason behind the end of the Mycenaean civilisation and the ensuing depopulation of large parts of Greece. J. Moody has recently demonstrated that data from deep sea coring and pollen diagrams across the Mediterranean support the theory of hot and dry summers in the Aegean between ca. 1200 and 1050 BC, Moody 2005, 462-465. Certain tree species, such as the linden, disappear from the Aegean in this period, \textit{ibid.} 462; similarly, negative effects would have to be expected also for other plant species, such as grains and pulses. The notion is supported by the findings of Schachl in Aigeira I.3, 194-5, and Kroll 1984, 217-9 (Tiryns).
Roman period, as recently discussed by M. Rautman. The final periods of the Roman empire and the transition towards the Middle Ages have traditionally been described as ‘Dark Ages’, involving developments similar to the period discussed in this study, such as the disruption of long-distance trade routes, changes in settlement patterns away from large central settlements and coastal towns to smaller inland sites, and the emphasis of regionalism over interregional cultural traits, in response to Arab incursion into the E Mediterranean. Matching these developments, marked changes in the ceramic spectrum of the island have been observed, including the sudden emergence and subsequent gradual increase of coarse handmade cooking wares from the mid-7th cent. AD onwards which partially replace the imported, wheelmade Roman cooking wares; the latter were no longer generally available due to shifts in trade patterns – a similar process had been stipulated for the production of HBW by Sandars and Harding. Based on larger bodies of evidence and a wider area of study for the Late Roman period, the pattern of development for the 7th and 8th cent. AD is much clearer than that of the period discussed in the present study. Handmade cooking wares in the 7th cent. AD do not completely replace the wheelmade and imported cooking pots; rather, they are found jointly, with wheelmade vessels usually representing the majority in a given context. The handmade vessels, for which fabric analysis, when conducted, usually gave clear evidence of local provenance, are produced in a small range of shapes, derived from the common Late Roman cooking ware shapes (in the case of Late Roman Cyprus, these are casseroles, shallow dishes or lids, and globular cooking pots; the juxtaposition of a WM and HM cooking pot from Kourion illustrates the similarities). The earliest finds of the Cypriot handmade cookware come from rural settlements, where they were probably made within the household, possibly gradually developing into small-scale production on a village level. In urban centres, handmade cooking pots post-date their first occurrences on the island by several decades; the evidence here illustrates that the impact of shifting trade patterns, or the disruption of trade routes, is felt first and most strongly at the lowest level of the local economy, that is, at rural sites. Rautman draws on evidence from other parts of the Roman Empire to illustrate further the emergence or increase of handmade pottery production at times of change. He points out that, while in Cyprus it is only cooking wares that are made by hand, in other regions of the Roman Empire the shape range of handmade wares is rather wider and might include a variety of functions other than cooking.

---

175 Rautman 1998.
177 Rautman 1998, 85 fig. 2.
179 In particular in the western Empire, Rautman 1998, 97.
Two points appear to be of particular importance for the application of the findings from Late Roman Cyprus to the situation in the LBA Aegean; first, the Late Roman handmade pottery is made in shapes current in the period and fills a gap in the ceramic repertoire left by the breakdown of trade routes; second, the development of handmade pottery starts in, and remains focussed on, the rural environment.

**Stress in the LBA Aegean**

The similarities of the social and economic situation, the patterns of trade, and the gradual and small-scale appearance of handmade pottery between the Mycenaean Aegean and Late Roman Cyprus are indeed apparent. Nevertheless, some differences, crucial for the interpretation of the apparently new cultural element, need to be recognised: Pottery production in the Late Bronze Age, according to archaeological evidence, was organised on a far smaller scale than that of the Roman Empire. Fabric analysis points towards the production of a number of specialised classes of pottery, such as storage stirrup jars and possibly cooking pots, in a few centres; the majority of painted and plain pottery, however, was probably produced at numerous large and small Mycenaean centres. The breakdown of exchange networks at the end of the Bronze Age appears to have particularly affected the traffic in luxury goods, as well as in metals (raw material and finished products), while there is no evidence, at least at central sites, of numerical decrease of Mycenaean-type pottery, nor

---

180 Large scale, industrial production of finewares (various Terra Sigillata, Red Slip etc. wares), but also of transport amphorae and, not least, of cooking wares was a common feature of the Roman empire, with these products being traded throughout the empire, see e.g. Peacock 1977b (Pompeian Red Ware), Peacock 1982, 79-80 (cooking pots from Pantelleria), Peacock and Williams 1986 (Roman amphorae). The cooking pots in 7th cent. Kourion apparently come from Asia Minor, Rautman 1998, 84.

181 Riley 1981, 338 (coarseware stirrup jars); Sherratt 1981, 595f, citing preliminary results of petrographic study on wheelmade cooking pots from Mycenae, suggests that at least some of these vessels were imports; she furthermore suggests centralised production for wheelmade cooking pots in LHIIIA2 and LHIIIB. The author of the present study is, however, unaware of any inter-regional study of LHIII coarse and cooking wares.

182 Jones 1986a, 468ff reports on various types of analysis conducted on Mycenaean pottery from the Aegean; the differentiation between fabrics from the Peloponnese is apparently difficult, with few fabrics standing out. Mycenaean pottery from E Central Greece was analysed by White, cited in Jones 1986a, 469, who could distinguish between six fabric groups for Boeotia (Thebes), Euboea, Boeotia (W coast), SW Thessaly, N Thessaly, and SE Thessaly. Since the Argolid, with its cluster of major Mycenaean sites, is a fairly small region with uniform geology, differentiation between clay sources remains, for the time being, outside the scope of the common methods of analysis; the existence of different production centres is therefore more likely to be established by typological means, see e.g. Mountjoy 1999a. F. Matson studied the fabrics of pottery finds from the Minnesota Messenia Expedition, in addition to modern organisation of pot making in the area, and concluded that, in all probability, in LBA Messenia every major village made its own pottery; Matson 1972, 200-224.
have there been reports of uneven distribution of Mycenaean pottery within the settlements. Moreover, recent research has stressed the prosperity of Greece during the middle phase of LHIIIIC, with contacts throughout the Aegean\textsuperscript{183}; while Mycenaean pottery was found as far afield as Sicily, Macedonia and the Levantine seaboard, the routes of supply for the Mycenaean centres in Greece clearly did not transcend the extent of the S Aegean. The second instance of differentiation can be found in the observed concentration of HBW in Mycenaean centres, while the Cypriot pottery is represented in particular in rural areas. Rautman highlights the invisibility of coarsewares in surveys; the far-reaching historical interpretations built on HBW by some scholars would, however, in all probability have guaranteed preferential mention of finds of pottery similar to HBW even from survey projects. In short, had HBW been found among material from surveys in mainland Greece, the ‘Barbarians’ on the map would have been even more plentiful than they are now. The third point to be made concerns the formal characteristics of handmade pottery. The Cypriot handmade cookware consists of shapes common among Late Roman cooking wares throughout the Mediterranean. While the shape is simplified, the general characteristics, including the approximate size of the vessel, are retained. No similar observation can be made for HBW, where the shapes introduced are foreign to the Mycenaean repertoire. Small and Walberg, among others, claim that simple coarseware does not change through time and space; the examples from Cyprus, however, indicate that even for coarsewares, a meaningful association of form with function can be assumed, and that shapes, because of their association with a particular function or functions, are not freely interchangeable. For the Mycenaean context, this observation implies that, whether handmade pottery was made for personal consumption to replace suddenly unavailable vessels, or whether the purpose was supplementing the household’s income, the imitation of familiar shapes to satisfy familiar functions could reasonably be expected. Regardless, the shapes, colours and decoration of HBW clearly differ to such an extent from Mycenaean pottery so as to prohibit an interpretation as even an approximation of the locally valued ceramics. A possible response to the changing social and political situation in the Late Bronze Age Aegean might be sought in the regional character of the pottery of LHIIIIC\textsuperscript{184} after the widely distributed styles of the earlier Mycenaean periods.\textsuperscript{185} The demise of shapes such as the stirrup jar might illustrate

\textsuperscript{183} Deger-Jalkotzy 2003b, 457.

\textsuperscript{184} Mountjoy 1986, 134; Rutter 1977, 1; Mountjoy 1999a, 44-55.

\textsuperscript{185} ‘Koine style of LHIIIB’, Rutter 1977, 1; see also Jones 1986a, 468-9 on the stylistic uniformity of pottery in LHIII A and LHIII B. Of interest in this respect is also the abandonment of pottery production sites, such as at Berbati, at the end of LHIII B (Åkerström 1987, 24), and the occurrence of small ‘intramural’ kilns in LHIII C at sites such as Tiryns (Kilian 1981a, 165-6) and Aigeira (Deger-Jalkotzy and Alram-Stern 1985, 403).
both increasing difficulties in maintaining centralised production and adequate distribution of specialised wares, and the decline in production and/or exchange of the commodities stored and transported in these vessels. The emergence in LHIII C of wares such as White Ware or the ‘red-brown hard ware’ in Achaia might reflect local responses to increasing difficulty in obtaining storage vessels. An examination of late Mycenaean coarse and cooking wares is beyond the scope of this study, but by analogy to the situation in Late Roman Cyprus it seems likely that it is these segments of the Mycenaean ceramic repertoire which might most clearly illustrate difficulties adversely affecting the exchange networks at the end of the Bronze Age.

An interpretation of LBA Aegean HBW

The above summary of interpretational positions regarding HBW and of the related archaeological evidence illustrates that an explanation of HBW as response to economic pressure runs contrary to what is known about pottery production in the period, but also to the ethnoarchaeological parallels for reactions to economic stress put forward to corroborate an interpretation of HBW in this sense. The unfashionableness of explanatory models linking material evidence with cultural identity in parts of Aegean scholarship has led to the development of theories disregarding the archaeological evidence and straining the application of ethnological parallels. While the material evidence is of course far from complete and in many cases in need of much interpretation, the delineation of the ‘phenomenon’ HBW, as opposed to different groups of LBA handmade wares, and the combination of evidence from several sites, taking into account both the find contexts and the diachronic development of the ware at the sites discussed, lead to several conclusions concerning the interpretation of HBW. Since the explanation of HBW as local development does not convince, the older model of HBW as the product of a foreign population element gains in attraction. The notion is supported by the observation of the following factors:

186 Riley 1981 on possible imports of coarseware stirrup jars from Mycenae. Hiller 1991, 118, outlines the changes in the ceramic repertoire at the LBA/EIA transition; among the shapes whose production ceases are the stirrup jar, kylix and alabastron; the stirrup jar and alabastron might have been containers for commodities no longer available, or else shapes of specialised function which became obsolete.
188 Deger-Jalkotzy and Alram-Stern 1985, 411.
Assimilation. The imitations of Mycenaean shapes and techniques noted at Tiryns and Aigeira presuppose the presence of potters recognising and merging two traditions, the perception of differences between HBW and local wares creating a need for assimilation or innovation, and an element of conservatism preventing the abandonment of traditional techniques and shapes. The observation at Tiryns of multiple steps of this process (imitation of shape, gradual refinement of fabric, experimental use of the wheel) and the evidence for a similar process on the side of the Mycenaean potters (imitation of decorative features on fine and coarse ware) preclude an explanation of e.g. the wheelmade ‘HBW’ as the product of Mycenaean potters.189

Variation. Where the fabric of handmade burnished ware was examined, or where detailed descriptions are available in publications, the wide variation in fabric quality is a recurrent feature, regarding both the degree of preparation of the raw material (levigation, wedging, maturing) and the amount, sorting and type of the inclusions. Similarly, the amount of labour expended on the finishing of the surfaces and the range of decorative features and accessories present a small degree of standardisation. The fabric variations in particular imply that no prescriptive technological tradition existed for HBW; a common set of basic shapes and techniques contrasts with a high degree of individuality in the details of manufacture. These factors point towards a narrow limit to the possible expenditure in cost and time for obtaining the raw material; similarly the shaping technique and firing method suggest an input of as little capital as possible. The described situation is consistent with part-time, and most likely with household, production of HBW.

Conservatism. HBW, where found, is observed in minute quantities, and is observed in association with local standard ceramics. The handmade ware is of clearly utilitarian character, with storing and food preparation as the major functions represented by the extant shapes. Where HBW is gradually adapted to local habits, it is the function which, it appears, changes least. Moreover, the retention of HBW at sites such as Tiryns, despite the fact that the ware represents a minority, indicates that certain aspects of HBW were deemed irreplaceable by its makers and users.

189 The ‘assimilatory pressure’ is exercised from the majority ware to the minority, rather than otherwise. The gradual approximation of HBW towards standard Mycenaean ware, with wheelmade ‘HBW’ as a late step in this process, places the use of the wheel within this process. The Mycenaean imitations illustrate that while decorative motifs travel easily between wares, technological choices are far less susceptible to changes.
Ethnoarchaeological parallels show that while tablewares were susceptible to change and easily adopted technological and stylistic innovation, the development of wares dedicated to storage and cooking showed a great deal of inertia in the face of these innovations.190

The conclusion, then, is that HBW is a ware made on a small scale within the household unit, or perhaps within a small community, to cater to functions which were not covered by the range of shapes and fabrics produced in the Mycenaean world. Whether these functions were related to specific foodstuffs, or particular ways of food preparation191, or whether it was simply habit that determined the preferred set of shapes for storage and cooking, cannot here be decided. The very small quantities of the material, as well as the wide variation in fabric point towards irregular production cycles. The prolonged existence of HBW suggests that the number of its makers was large enough to provide the dynamics of a community aware of their cultural difference vis-à-vis the local population, and the motivation to preserve these differences. In short, it is posited here that HBW represents material evidence for the presence of a foreign element to the population of late Mycenaean settlements, with household units bearing these divergent cultural traditions. The spatial integration within the Mycenaean settlements, as well as the adoption of features prevalent in HBW into the Mycenaean standard ceramic repertoire, encompassing both kitchenware and fineware, seem to preclude an interpretation of these groups as slaves or other groupings characterised by a markedly inferior position on the social scale.192

191 This was proposed by Bouzek 1985, 184: “All this seems to speak in favour of defining the Barbarian pottery as a kitchen ware made for the preparation of meals of a kind favoured by those who used it, and whose tastes differed from Mycenaean tradition.”
192 Production of HBW by slaves was suggested by Bankoff, Meyer and Stefanovich 1996, 202-3, drawing on parallels from colonial America. Textual evidence for the organisation of slaves and slave labour by the Mycenaean palace at Pylos is discussed by S. Hiller; here, slaves are employed mainly in the textile and bronze production but in addition can be encountered in a wide variety of occupations, Hiller 1988, 54.57. The slaves were either allocated small pieces of land to feed themselves, or else received food rations from the palace, ibid. 54. It is however unclear where these groups were housed and if they were to be found cohabiting with the local population. Whether there were slaves at other Mycenaean centres as well, and what happened to them and other dependents of the palaces at the end of the Bronze Age is unclear.
Fig. II-8 Tiryns, distribution of HBW in LHIII C (based on findspot information for those items included in Kilian’s preliminary reports in AA 1979.1981.1982.1983.1988 and Kilian 1978b)
Fig. II-9 Distribution of Grey ware (pseudo-Minyan) at Tiryns in LHIIIB2 (A) and LHIIIIC (B). (Belardelli 1999, fig. 5).

Fig. II-10 Tiryns, number of identified shapes in relation to date of context
Fig. II-11 Tiryns jar types, rim diameter

Fig. II-12 Chronological distribution of jar types in Tiryns (OJ – ovoid jar; A – incurving rim, B – strongly incurving rim, C – straight upper body profile, D – concave rim; small – D < 16cm, large D > 16cm; amphoriskos – squat belly-handled jar)
Kalapodi pottery types, LHIIIC to EPG [%]

Fig. II-13 Kalapodi, numerical development of wares in LHIIIC early through EPG (% of total calculated for each stratum, numbers based on counts for excavation areas K25 and K25North in Kalapodi I, 175ff).
Fig. II-14 Late Bronze Age handmade and burnished ware, decorated shapes and types of decoration
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>No decoration</th>
<th>Finger-impressed cordon</th>
<th>Plain cordon</th>
<th>Incised cordon</th>
<th>Knob(s)</th>
<th>Barbotine</th>
<th>other/combination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tiryns</td>
<td>Ovoid jar</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Biconical jar</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S-profiled jar</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Basin</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mug</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Carinated</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Body fr. decorated</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Base fr. decorated</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chania</td>
<td>Ovoid jar, rounded</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Straight-sided jar</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bowl</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Canned</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Handle fr. decorated</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Body fr. decorated</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menelaion</td>
<td>Ovoid jar</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mug</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S-profiled jar</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pithos</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Basin/bowl</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Body fr. decorated</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stand</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeira</td>
<td>Ovoid jar</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Straight-sided jar</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bowl</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cup</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Base fr. decorated</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korakou</td>
<td>Ovoid jar</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hole-mouthed jar</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Basin</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Carinated</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalapodi</td>
<td>Basin/bowl</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Body fr. decorated</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kommos</td>
<td>Dish (?)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimini</td>
<td>Ovoid jar</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Straight-sided jar</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Basin/bowl</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Carinated cup/bowl</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tab. II-2 Decorative motifs and decorated shapes
Chapter II. iv: Origins of HBW

An interpretation of HBW as the product of groups of foreign residents in the late Mycenaean world necessitates consideration of the origin of these groups, as well as the motivation underlying their move to the Aegean. The areas proposed as the origin of the makers of HBW are manifold, and include the Balkans\(^{193}\), Bulgaria and Thrace\(^{194}\), Romania\(^{195}\), the Urnfield culture in Central Europe\(^{196}\), NW Greece\(^{197}\), and Italy\(^{198}\), while also close similarities between the Aegean and the Trojan ‘Barbarian’ ware have been highlighted by a number of authors.\(^{199}\) Connections were often claimed on the basis of parallels for individual shapes, or for decorative features such as the Barbotine decoration observed in Tiryns.\(^{200}\) A comparison of vessels and decorative features from the above regions, however,

\(^{193}\) Bankoff and Winter 1984, 8-10 (Morava valley); Bankoff, Meyer and Stefanovich 1996, 193-4 (Donja Brnjica – Gornja Strazava groups).
\(^{194}\) Rutter 1974, 560.
\(^{195}\) Rutter 1974, 560.
\(^{196}\) Rutter 1975, 30 (Coslogeni culture).
\(^{197}\) Deger-Jalkotzy 1977, 62.
\(^{198}\) Kilian 1978b, 313 (Epirus, Cephalonia); Betteli 1999, 463 n. 5.
\(^{199}\) Among others Rutter 1974, 554; Bloedow 1985, 163; French 1989, 48.
\(^{200}\) Kilian suggests a connection between the Tiryns HBW and NW Greece based on the occurrence of Barbotine decoration in Tiryns; apparently both the knobbed decoration and the ‘smoothed Barbotine’ are paralleled in e.g. Cephalonia, Kilian 1978b, 313 n. 14; Kilian ibid. however also refers to a jar from Leporano with similar decoration. Pilides 1994 compiles parallels for handmade and burnished shapes from Cyprus, comparing individual Cypriot pieces and supposed parallels, rather than analysing the shape range, see in particular her figs. 27-41.
illustrates that finger-impressed cordons, lug handles, and shapes such as the ovoid jar and deep one-handed mugs, in addition to simple bowls and cups, are in fact widely distributed\textsuperscript{201}, as a result of the generic nature of utilitarian wares in prehistory, or possibly of a common ancestry of cultural groups in central and SE Europe.\textsuperscript{202} Comparison between HBW and the ceramic repertoire of adjacent cultural groups, then, could only be attempted by comparing the assemblage, in addition to identifying specialised or particularly characteristic shapes. The identification of typical technical features could provide a further set of characteristics for paralleling the production of HBW with regions outside Greece.\textsuperscript{203}

Methodological considerations

A methodological problem encountered in the search for the origins of HBW lies in the imperative of comparing like with like; the absence of HBW from burials cautions against comparisons of HBW with tomb inventories from peripheral regions.\textsuperscript{204} While the lack of HBW in tomb assemblages has been remarked upon, the nature of the ware carries a possible explanation of this situation. The preceding analysis has attempted to demonstrate that HBW functioned as a utilitarian ware, covering everyday needs such as food storage and

\textsuperscript{201} Rutter 1974, 124f lists parallels for the finger-impressed cordon jar from Korakou, ranging from Troy to Romania and Italy, with some bibliography. See also the plates of common types (metal and pottery) of SE European Bronze Age cultures reproduced by Koppenhöfer 2002, figs. 6-9 etc.; and Pilides 1994, figs. 36-38, with suggestions for parallels for ovoid jars from Cyprus; these parallels include finds from the Aegean, Romania, the Aeolian islands, Troy, Macedonia, and Bulgaria.

\textsuperscript{202} The generic nature of the shape repertoire of HBW has already been pointed out by Walberg 1976, 186; more recently repeated by Small 1997, 24-5. Koppenhöfer 2002, 703, suggests that the similarities in shape and decoration of pottery throughout wide areas of Central and Eastern Europe reflect a common background to the LBA cultural groups in SE Europe, represented by the Valikovaya ware (the name apparently means Wuistkeramik, or "pottery with decorative cordons") from the Steppe and the lower Danube.

\textsuperscript{203} Hochstetter 1984, 339, for a successful provenancing of HBW expects no less than a complete match of the range of shapes at the compared sites. Small 1990, 10, and Whitbread 1992, 306, suggest that the identification of characteristic ceramic traditions might provide a basis for a more objective search for parallels. Interestingly, Small 1997, 225-6 has what can only be described as scornful comments for those scholars, such as Whitbread, who have tried to identify technological characteristics of HBW: "In the end, these authors and others (e.g., recently, Pilides 1991; 1994; Whitbread 1992) who have hoped to identify this pottery as the production of foreign peoples in Mycenaean Greece are left grasping onto the noticed presence of grog temper in sherds taken from a sample at the Spartan Menelaoion. But this hope is fraught with significant difficulties in both method and cultural interpretation."

\textsuperscript{204} Thus, e.g., Kilian 1983a, 295 compares finds from Tiryns with material from Epirus, published by Vokotopoulou 1969 (LHIIIIB-C cist tombs); Bankoff, Meyer and Stefanovich 1996, 194 proffer material from a group of cemeteries as the latest match for HBW. Knowledge of the material culture of prehistoric NW Greece and SE Europe is in fact dominated by burial finds, with few major settlement assemblages known and published (e.g. Nekhrizov 1995, 309 notes that only five stratified
preparation, characterised by the apparent ease and speed of its production. What is known about Mycenaean burial customs, on the other hand, seems to preclude finds of a utilitarian nature in tombs, which often contained specialised and prestigious items attesting to the social status, or at least the aspired importance, of the deceased and their families.\(^{205}\) Nevertheless, even the comparison of HBW with settlement assemblages might prove inconclusive; the conclusions reached in the previous section, namely that HBW in the Aegean represented no complete assemblage, but rather part of the coarseware segment of a domestic repertoire, adapted to the individual needs and means of its makers at a range of sites, suggests that a complete reproduction of the familiar repertoire cannot logically be expected. Elaborate and decorated shapes are all but absent from Greek HBW, possibly indicating the differentiation of pottery production in the homeland of its producers, with most households providing for their own needs in utilitarian vessels on the one hand, and a more specialised and consequently less diversified production of fine ware and specialised shapes on the other hand. Shapes used in the context of rituals, and shapes made to serve special functions, might have been obsolete in the new environment.\(^{206}\) Distinctions on the basis of characteristics of the production process, based upon present knowledge at least, can be observed to be non-characteristic or even misleading; as has been outlined in the preceding sections, the observable characteristics of the production process, such as clay and temper selection, shaping and surface finishing, show a small degree of standardisation only

---

LBA settlements are known from Bulgaria; exceptions are sites such as Kastanas, the Toumba Thessalonikis, or Assiros in Macedonia).\(^{205}\) Eder 2003, 39 with n. 7 and 8, commenting mainly on the interpretation of LHIIIC and EIA burials with weapons. Cooking pots appear among grave goods from the Submycenaean period on and become comparatively common in the PG and G periods; the statistical analysis of shapes found in the graves of the LHIIIC cemetery at Perati; however, illustrates that this custom does not date back to the late Mycenaean period: about 70% of all pottery finds are accounted for by five shapes alone (stirrup jar, amphoriskos, pitcher, cup skyphos; 845 items), while among the remainder there are 13 hydriae and 10 pithoid amphorae, which might represent storage vessels, and a single cooking pot, lakovirdia 1969, B, 83-5.\(^{206}\) These are, however, mere hypotheses; the function of pottery of the period, to the knowledge of the author, is, other than on a very general level, insufficiently studied, with the often either generic or idiosyncratic nature of the material certainly not supporting attempts at a functional analysis of the material. Shapes designed for one use could easily be put to another (bowls to lids, see e.g. the Kommos finds), or else might not have been designed for one particular purpose at all; Bergonzi 1982a, 57-8, and Bettelli 2002, 119 give a very general idea of the use of impasto shapes; more recently see also Recchia 2004, 256-260 with fig. 1, but note also here the multifunctional vessels in particular in the coarse range. A possible example of a specialised shape is a type of jar with interior ledge close to the rim (bollititto, or cooking vessel; ledge perhaps for resting a lid on the vessel?) which appears to be widely distributed in middle to late BA S and Central Italy, if not a numerically common occurrence; see e.g. Fugazzola Delpino 1976, 46 fig. 13.2 (Pian Sultano), 98 fig. 37.5 (Luni sul Mignone); Bergonzi 1982a, 89 fig. 12.1, Bergonzi 1982b, 47 fig. 4.13 (both Broglio di Trebisacce). As regards ritual uses, it is possible that some vessels or vessel types were used only by a section (gender/age/kinship-based) of the community, or in regionally specific localities, circumstances which might not have been replicated in the Aegean.
and cannot at this time be summarised into meaningful technological traditions. \(^{207}\) Consequently, the variability and adaptability of HBW appear to significantly limit the value of comparisons of assemblage, functional range, and technological characteristics.

Additional and diverging approaches, not focussing on the nature of the material alone, therefore must be sought. These include the possible association of HBW with other materials equally classed as innovative or intrusive in LHIIIB and LHIIIC; attempts to elucidate the connections of the Mycenaean world with its neighbours, their intensity and nature as well as their visibility in the material record; the main thrust of Mycenaean interest and relations at the end of, and after, the palatial period; and the social organisation of late and post-palatial Aegean society, in order to understand the circumstances under which a new population element might have come to settle among the Mycenaean.

**Intrusive elements in the material culture of LHIIIB2 and LHIIIC**

Innovations in the material record observed in contexts dating before and, mainly, after the destruction of the Mycenaean palaces have traditionally been taken to indicate the invasion or infiltration of new population elements into the late Mycenaean world.\(^{208}\) HBW, clearly a new feature in the ceramic record, has at times been included among these new elements, reinforcing the argument for the physical presence of foreigners, and supporting their proposed ‘Northern’ provenance.\(^{209}\) The establishment of more developed chronologies, new finds both in Greece and in surrounding regions, and above all new studies of the existing material regarding its typology, place of production, and chronology have to a large extent clarified the development of the material classes in question. Thus, for example, the violin-bow fibula was shown by Kilian to have been introduced already in a late stage of LHIIIB; moreover, the chronologically parallel development of the type in Greece, Italy and the Balkans, as well as independent regional variations, indicate a lack of dependence of one

\(^{207}\) The four (Rutter 1975, 23-28) or five (Rutter 1974, 554-559) fabric and shape groups at Korakou, for instance, in all probability do not suggest the presence of several distinct ceramic traditions, but are rather evidence of the variability of the HBW fabric, combined with tendencies to choose a finer fabric for small shapes, and a coarser raw material for larger shapes. Even this distinction does, however, not hold true overall, as shown above (Ch. II.i for Tiryns).

\(^{208}\) Bouzek 1973, 172; Hood 1983; Hiller 1984, 17 provides a brief overview of these new elements, with earlier bibliography.

\(^{209}\) E.g. Bouzek 1969a, 70, 83.
region on another.\textsuperscript{210} The paired dress pins, traditionally associated with the introduction of the Dorian peplos, are already present in the Mycenaean shaft grave period and, while not in a majority in the Mycenaean period, seem to testify to a continuous development of dress habits from the Bronze to the Iron Age.\textsuperscript{211} For a number of other items, among them new weapon types, a non-Aegean origin has been upheld by recent studies, although here also the occurrence of these innovations before the end of the palace period has to be noted and accounted for in any interpretive model.\textsuperscript{212} The new elements include the cut-and-thrust swords with flanged hilt (Naue II/Sprockhoff IIa sword), daggers (Peschiera/Pertosa type), lanceolate spear-heads, and greaves, as well as some types of ornaments.\textsuperscript{213} Chronological and typological factors suggest that the acquisition of these weapon and ornament types by the Mycenaean world took place through the contacts with the S Italian Adriatic coast.\textsuperscript{214} In addition to the handmade and burnished pottery, a class of grey wheelmade burnished or polished pottery has been observed in LHIIIB and LHIIIIC contexts; this ware has been variously termed pseudo-Minyan or Grey Ware.\textsuperscript{215} This latter ware in particular was observed in close association with HBW at a number of sites, such as Tiryns, Chania, and Dimini, possibly also at Knossos\textsuperscript{216}; a study of the contexts of Grey Ware at Tiryns suggests that in all cases Grey and HB Ware are attested together.\textsuperscript{217} A similar association of handmade burnished coarseware with an intrusive type of fineware has been observed at Troy and in the NE Aegean, where the so-called ‘Barbarian Ware’ was found together with

\textsuperscript{210} Desborough 1964, 57 argues for a northern derivation of the violin-bow fibula. Kilian 1983b, 59; and in particular Kilian 1985b, 202 provided a study of the formal variation and chronological distribution of the type in the Aegean, Italy and the Balkans. Contra Kilian, see Bouzek 1994, 230, without however providing additional argumentation.

\textsuperscript{211} Marinatos 1967, 35-6 for tailored Minoan/Mycenaean dress; Desborough 1964, 53 concluded that dress pins, then, must be an innovation; while Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984b, 284 suggested that a type of dress closed with a pair of pins existed already in the Mycenaean period, ibid. 281-3 for a catalogue and discussion of the pins known from the Mycenaean period. Contra Kilian-Dirlmeier’s conclusion, see Bouzek 1994, 230, again without additional arguments other than the small number of items included in Dirlmeier’s catalogue.

\textsuperscript{212} See e.g. Rutter 1992, 67; Alram-Stern and Eder 2004, 15.


\textsuperscript{214} Most recently, the chronology of the weapon types has been examined by Jung 2005.

\textsuperscript{215} Kilian 1988a, 148, states that a wheelmade ware with features similar to Grey Minyan ware is present in Tiryns at least from LHIIIA1 onwards; Belardelli 1999, 458 on the other hand suggests that Grey Ware is a new feature in LHIIIB Tiryns.


\textsuperscript{217} Belardelli 1999, 458; Belardelli and Bettelli 1999, 473. A similar situation has been observed at Chania, Chania 3, 254.
Knobbed Ware. The NE Aegean Knobbed Ware shows close affinities with pottery of LBA cultures in the lower Danube region, while metal finds and moulds for bronze working found in Troy indicate an active relationship with the Balkans. The burnished Grey Ware, on the other hand, seems to be of S Italian derivation (in Italian scholarship mostly *ceramica grigia*), where it is a common occurrence in particular in settlements along the Gulf of Taranto and on the S Italian Adriatic seaboard.

**Contact between the Aegean and neighbouring regions**

Evaluation of the nature and intensity of contacts between the Mycenaean world and the surrounding regions is to some extent dependent upon the state of research in the respective areas. While the interest in the relations between, for example, the Aegean and the Orient, or indeed the Aegean and the W Mediterranean, has been considerable, and particularly in the past decades has occasioned numerous papers, interrelations with areas north of the Aegean were a traditional subject of an older generation of scholars but have since received less attention. This situation, partially surely reflecting the past and present political situation

---

218 Troy: Koppenhöfer 1997, 320; NE Aegean: Cultraro 2004, 218-220. The earliest occurrences of Knobbed Ware at Troy have originally been dated to the phase Troy VHIb2, while “Barbarian” Ware had already been observed in phase VIIb1; both wares are then represented together throughout the remainder of phase VII. Recent campaigns, however, appear to have revealed both wares in contexts of similar, early, date, see László 2003, 109.

219 Koppenhöfer 2002, 703. The “Barbarian” and Knobbed Ware apparently originate in different cultures of central and South-east Europe (lower Danube region and Urnfield culture respectively), but are found combined in the material culture of the facies of Coslogeni (late stage), Babadag and Psemévo.


221 While *ceramica grigia* shares a number of shapes with Italian *impasto* of local tradition, the ware seems to have developed resulting from contacts with Aegean potting traditions; with the Grey Ware and large decorated *dolci* the potters’ wheel comes into use in S Italy. Kilian argued for a local development of the ware in Tiryns, based on finds from LHIIIA to LHIIIC contexts with clear parallels in the local shape repertoire, but also highlights similarities with Italian examples; Kilian 1988a, 145-149. Similarly, Vagnetti 1985, 32 warned against a ready association of Aegean Grey Ware with the Italian material since the latter represents a cultural novelty in *Bronzo Recente* and *Finale* contexts. Belardelli 1999, 459, after an examination of typology, technological characteristics and contexts of Grey Ware in, mainly, Brogli di Trebisacce and Tiryns argues for the production of Grey Ware in Tiryns by resident Italian immigrants.

222 The bibliography concerning the relations between the Aegean and the East and West respectively is too extensive to be summarised meaningfully here; recent work includes important conference proceedings, such as *Aegaeum 18*, *Mediterranean Peoples in Transition*, and Braun-Holzinger and Matthäus 2002 for the Eastern connection, and *Aegaeum 25*, and *Επί πόλεως Παλαιοκοινωνία*, as well as monographs such as Betelli 2002 and *Enotri e Micenei*, for the Western one. On the other hand, after studies in the middle of the 20th cent., relating cultural development in Late Bronze and Early Iron Age Greece to invasion or immigration from the Balkans (e.g. Miloječić 1948/48, Kimmig 1964,
in SE Europe, on the other hand seems to relate to the state of the material evidence as well; while a synchronisation of the cultural stages of the S Italian LBA with developments in the Aegean is facilitated by plentiful finds of Mycenaean and locally made Aegean-type pottery in local contexts, the number of Mycenaean items in northern regions, or indeed that of northern items in the Aegean, is hardly sufficient for an equally refined net of chronological interrelations.223 The evidence for Aegean contacts with the Balkans and beyond largely consists of portable, valuable or prestigious items, such as weapons and amber beads.224 Imports of Mycenaean pottery in Macedonia, and local imitations thereof, point towards somewhat closer links, the adoption of the potters’ wheel by local potters attesting to technology transfer either through itinerant craftsmen from the south or through some other form of contact, most probably personal.225 The relations of the Aegean with the Central Mediterranean, finally, go back furthest226, and by the end of the palatial period seem to have reached greater intensity than contacts with any other peripheral area. Contact in the late 13th and 12th centuries appears to be reciprocal, with technological innovation of Aegean lineage, such as the use of the potters’ wheel and of levigated, calcareous clays in Italy on the one hand, and metallurgical innovations of Italian derivation in the Aegean on the other hand.

The presence of Aegean-type ‘drinking sets’ in Italian LBA contexts has been interpreted as evidence for shared values and ideologies among the LBA Aegean and Italic elites227; a small number of Italian-type cremation burials in urns of LHIIIC date in the Argolid might

Bouzek 1969a), which were often based on what today appears to be rather sparse material and unrefined chronologies, the situation of the research in the Balkans and SE Europe, as summarised by Harding 1984, 221-4, has not changed substantially, see e.g. the contributions to Grammenos 2003, which mostly report more on the local stages of the Neolithic and Chalcolithic period than on the Late Bronze Age; see also Bolohan 2005, 163. Dr. K. Nikov (Archaeological Museum Sofia, Bulgaria) informs me that even in the post-communist period the level of communication between scholars N and S of the Bulgarian-Greek border is low, symptomatic also of the lack of publications regarding the integration of Greece within SE Europe in later prehistory.

223 See for example the contributions by László 1999, 27-30 (lower Danube), Sirbu and Schuster 1999 (particularly 44, Danube-Carpathian and Black sea area), and Makkay 1999 (Carpathian Basin) to Mycenaean Periphery I; all authors conclude that there are very few imports of Mycenaean material in the respective areas, while the material with recognisable Mycenaean influence usually is comprised of potentially prestigious items such as weapons and metal vessels, which are subject to mechanisms of dispersion independent of direct contact. Bolohan 2005, 167-9, concludes that only limited contact existed between the Mycenaean world and the regions north of coastal Macedonia.

224 Bouzek 1994, 218-230 gives an overview over the material and scholarship.

225 Jung 2002, 49-56 summarises the results of neutron activation analysis conducted on samples of wares from Kastanas that had previously been identified by macroscopic or typological means; it appears that southern imports are very rare, with a wider range of possibly Thessalian imports, and a wide variety of Mycenaean-type pottery with provenance in central Macedonia. Kiriatzi et al. 1997, 364-5 emphasise the differences in the learning process of potters using the wheel and those who do not draw a clear distinction between the two traditions in Macedonia.

226 The first Aegean imports in the central Mediterranean date to the late MH or the LH1 period, e.g. Marazzi 1986 for Aegean and more specifically Mycenaean (from LHIIA) finds on Vivara.

227 For the ‘drinking sets’, see e.g. Bettelli 2002, 248 with fig. 113. On shared ideology and values, see e.g. Borgna and Cassola Guida 2005, 499-500; Eder and Jung 2005, 491.
attest to a similar phenomenon on the Aegean side. In Crete, the deposition of Italian-type metal objects such as daggers, knives and fibulae in the Dictaeon Cave has been interpreted as an example of the transfer of an Italian cult to the island by W Mediterranean immigrants. The contacts between the Aegean and S Italy, established already in the early Mycenaean period, flourished throughout LHIIC.

Spatial distribution of Mycenaean finds and of HBW as evidence for the primary directions of contacts

The distribution of Mycenaean finds in coastal NW Greece, on the Ionian islands, and in coastal S Italy points towards active trafficking between the Aegean and the central Mediterranean via the Corinthian Gulf; in the LHIIC period in particular, concentrations of finds attest to a strong involvement of the N and NW Peloponnese in contacts with the W. Significantly, numerous sites with finds of HBW are located along the Corinthian Gulf (Teichos Dymaion, Aigeira, Korakou), and on the overland route from the Corinthian Gulf towards the Gulf of Argos (Mycenae, Tiryns, Midea); this distribution follows one of the main routes of contact in the late and post-palatial period and might thus illustrate the route followed by the makers of HBW from West to East. On the other hand, the differences observed between the mainland and the Cretan HBW, and between N and S Cretan material, in all probability reflects the existence of a number of different routes of contact established between the Aegean and the central Mediterranean. Communication between N Crete and the central Mediterranean thus probably followed the W outline of the Peloponnese, possibly touching Kythera, towards the Adriatic coast of Italy. The contacts between S Crete and Sardinia are envisaged to have followed the W shore of Crete to pass along the Peloponnese

---

228 Eder and Jung 2005, 492.
229 Bettelli 1999, 472.
230 Eder and Jung 2005, 493. Ibid. 486, the two scholars suggest that in the palace period, the Italian connections were established, or at least upheld, by an Aegean sub-elite (the qa-si-re-we), who were involved with the production of bronze goods; the palace elite meanwhile would have concentrated on the more prestigious and lucrative contacts with the eastern Mediterranean. Together with the sub-elite, the Italian connection survived the end of the palaces and intensified in its wake.
231 Recently studied by Eder 2003.
232 Sherratt 1993, 28 fig. 8 shows the network of Mycenaean sites on the overland route between the Gulfs of Corinth and Argos.
233 E. Fisher in the debate following a talk by L. V. Watrous, see Watrous 1985, 14-5. See also Bettelli 1999, 468; Sherratt and Sherratt 1991, 371 suggest that while Crete in the Mycenaean period generally seems to have functioned as a provider for commodities, some sites – the example here is Kommos – continued to flourish in comparative independence, based on their trading contacts.
and S Italy, reaching Sardinia through the straits of Messina; a possible alternative route would follow the N African coast eastwards and reach Crete from the S. Communication between the N Peloponnese and central Greece apparently utilised the Isthmus Corridor route, which was in use during the Mycenaean period as attested to by Cyclopean retaining walls along the way, as well as by the distribution of glass seals from Thessaly to the NW Peloponnese; this route originates in the Corinthian Gulf at Itea and runs N towards the Spercheios valley and the Malian Gulf. Thus, the Corinthian Gulf and the overland routes emanating from it appear to have represented an important network for communication and contact throughout the Mycenaean period; its importance increased as the connections with the E Mediterranean were disrupted at the end of the palatial period.

Summary

The preceding brief overview of evidence and scholarship regarding the interrelations of the Mycenaean world with neighbouring regions in the late and post-palatial periods highlights that among the regions proposed as the possible origin for the producers of HBW, the Italo-Mycenaean connections were the most active and were established on a number of levels. In fact, it has been argued that post-palatial Greek and S Italian elites interacted as equals, while the material evidence for the contacts between Mycenaean Greece and the Balkans or the middle and lower Danube areas characterise the latter as a margin relative to the Aegean core, in the terms of a model proposed by Sherratt. The correlation of the distribution pattern of HBW with that of Mycenaean finds has been demonstrated above; taken together with the fact that migrating groups, where possible, appear to follow routes previously

234 Thus Watrous 1992, 183 with fig. 11. The pottery finds at Kommos include material from Chania, which increases in number after the mid-14th cent. when the main direction of contact seems to have changed from the E to the central Mediterranean; similarly, pottery from the W Peloponnese indicates the route suggested by Watrous.
235 The Isthmus Corridor route was briefly discussed by Kase 1973, 75-7, and subsequently surveyed extensively; results are discussed by Kase in Kase et al. 1991, 21-45. Retaining walls and other structures relating to the passage have been dated to the Mycenaean period, Kase 1973, 77. Recently, the LBA communications network in the area has been subject of study and discussion in Eder 2003, 41-2; for moulded glass seal stones and their distribution along the Isthmus Corridor, see ibid. 42.
236 Eder and Jung 2005, 493.
237 Sherratt 1993, 6. In contrast to the 'periphery' which directly interacts with the related 'core' and is utilised for the providing of raw materials as well as labour, the 'margin' is characterised by contacts with and indirect influences by the core, without however developing a relationship of interdependence.
known to them, in order to reach a specific destination\textsuperscript{238}, a reasonably strong case can be made for a provenance of groups producing HBW from the central Mediterranean.

The long duration of the presence of HBW at sites such as Tiryns and possibly Mycenae, but also at Chania seems to attest to a process, rather than a single event, as the basis for the presence of the makers of HBW in the Mycenaean world. The elements of assimilation show the process of integration within Mycenaean settlement, while the longevity of HBW at some sites might perhaps be explained by continuing contacts with the region of origin, or possibly with a continuous trickle of newcomers to these sites. A similar situation has been envisaged for the transfer of bronze technology and bronze types between the Aegean and the central Mediterranean.\textsuperscript{239} The comparable dynamics of the introduction of HBW and Italian-type bronze shapes into the Aegean and their subsequent development might point towards an interconnectedness of the two processes.

While a connection between Kommos and Sardinia seems secure based on the scientific provenancing of Italian-type pottery from the Cretan site, the locally made HBW in Crete and on the Greek mainland is harder to link to specific places of origin. The common occurrence of Grey Ware and HBW at the Greek sites indicates a connection with sites along the Gulf of Taranto and on the southern Adriatic coast of the Italian peninsula, where the largest assemblages of Grey Ware have been found.\textsuperscript{240} The probable peer-to-peer interaction between Italian and Greek local elites renders contacts between micro-regions on both sides likely; to date, however, neither the classification of bronzes, nor that of the related pottery, either Aegean-type found in Italy or Grey Ware, or indeed HBW, found in the Aegean, can

\textsuperscript{238} Anthony 1990, 899.

\textsuperscript{239} Eder and Jung 2005, 487 suggest the following scenario for the production of bronzes, in particular weapons, in Greece: new bronze types in LHIIIIB and LHIIIIC were introduced through the already established contacts with the S Italian coast, while innovations within these types, occurring almost contemporaneously in Italy and the Aegean, together with Aegean IIIC pottery and Aegean customs in Italy, are seen as evidence for continued contact throughout the 12th cent.

\textsuperscript{240} The material evidence suggests that these coastal sites where the point of contact between Aegeans and the Italic population; technological innovations introduced through the Aegean contact did indeed reach the Italian hinterland, but seem to have been mediated by the coastal sites, Levi 2004, 234; for the relation between the S Italian coast and inland see also Borgna and Cassola Guida 2005, 500. Sicily and the Aeolian islands played a particularly important part in the connections between the Aegean and the central Mediterranean in the early Mycenaean and palatial periods; these contacts however appear to decrease in importance in the later LHIIIIB and in LHIIIIC. Levi 2004, 237 notes the preponderance of grog-tempering on Sicily and the islands to the N, while different traditions prevailed on the mainland. Despite the report of grog as tempering material at the Menelaion, Whitbread 1992, 306, the majority of fabrics observed by the author appear to contain mineral, or indeed organic, inclusions; a programme of thin-section spectroscopy to analyse the composition of the inclusions in HBW from a range of sites would however be desirable to further elucidate this point.
pinpoint the locale of production or of inspiration sufficiently closely for an identification of ‘partners’ in contact to both sides of the Adriatic Sea.

**Pirates and slaves - occupation of the producers of HBW**

Similar to the range of possibilities suggested as the provenance of HBW, also the occupation of its makers, and consequently the motivation behind their presence in Mycenaean Greece, has been variously interpreted. They were envisaged as slaves\(^{241}\) or, more neutrally, guest workers\(^{242}\), traders\(^{243}\), mercenaries\(^{244}\), pirates\(^{245}\), and metal smiths.\(^{246}\) The archaeological record has, however, not yielded associations of HBW with find-groups potentially indicative of certain industries or occupations; thus, to date, no association of HBW with particular types of contexts, such as metal-working areas, or with particular types of small finds or tools, such as spindle whorls, loomweights, or crucibles, has been observed.\(^{247}\)

Since the first occurrences of HBW date to before the destruction of the palaces and the demise of the related social and administrative structures, and since the earliest finds of the ware have been reported from the Mycenaean centres at Mycenae and Tiryns, the possibility of a relation between the palace elites and the producers of HBW has to be taken into account. Based on present evidence, it can however only be conjectured whether in this relation, the groups producing HBW represented dependents of the palaces or hired specialists; the adoption of HBW features into Mycenaean painted wares, and the spatial integration of HBW within Mycenaean settlements seems to preclude pejorative

---

\(^{241}\) Bankoff, Meyer and Stefanovich 1996, 201; but see Genz 1997, 109-110 for a well-founded dismissal of the main arguments made by Bankoff *et al*. French suggested a connection between HBW and the female textile workers with origins in Asia Minor, documented in the Linear B tablets of the palace at Pylos; her interpretation is reported by Sandars 1978, 192 n. 17.

\(^{242}\) Killian 1988b, 133.

\(^{243}\) Hallager 1983a, 116; *ead*. 1983b, 362.

\(^{244}\) Among others Deger-Jalkotzy 1977, 75; Bouzek 1985, 22.

\(^{245}\) Deger-Jalkotzy 1977, 77; she argues that the people producing HBW at first might have been hired as mercenaries by the Mycenaean palaces, once there noticed the increasing difficulties of the urban centres, and at last, together with joining groups from their homelands, developed into small, mobile, mostly sea-borne groups of raiders looking for booty as well as land for settlements.

\(^{246}\) Among others Bettelli 1999, 469; Belardelli 1999, 460.

\(^{247}\) The spindle whorl from Aigeira, 288, to date remains a singular occurrence.
connotations of the ware and its producers harboured by the Mycenaean population. Rather, the presence of foreign residents in Mycenaean Greece seems to point to an interest emanating from the local elites. The social survival of the foreign communities after the demise of the palace system attests to a continued usefulness also for the new elites; on this basis, an interpretation of the producers of HBW as either mercenaries or bronze smiths appears the most likely. The production of weapons and other bronze artefacts, as illustrated by the Pylos tablets, was a craft closely overseen by the palace administration; the possession of weapons as indicators of high social status, as stated for the post-palatial period, ensured continued interest in their acquisition. While an occupation with trade cannot generally be ruled out, the situation throughout S Greece in LHIIIC would indicate a vast overrepresentation of traders in relation to the limited volume of materials actually exchanged.

Possible parallels for HBW shapes in Subappennine Italy

Since a number of factors primarily unrelated to HBW point towards a likely Italian origin of its makers, a brief comparison of the shape range of Subappennine sites and the Aegean HBW will follow to elucidate the likelihood of such an origin from a typological point of view. The caveats highlighted above, as well as the lack of comparably published settlement assemblages from wide stretches of regions adjacent to the Aegean might mark this search as a rather dissatisfactory undertaking; nevertheless, a few points are worthy of note.

248 Despite the parallels drawn between the do-e-ro-i of the Linear B tablets and slaves in colonial America, there is no evidence for an industry of slavery in the Mycenaean period, or indeed throughout antiquity. Too many questions seem unanswered by the material and written record to evaluate the role and standing of dependents of the Mycenaean palaces, in order to, on the one hand, draw comparisons between American slaves and Mycenaean do-e-ro-i, on the other hand, draw conclusions regarding their visibility in the material record; it is thought possible that a range of grades of dependency from the palaces existed, none of which need correspond to the modern definition of the term ‘slave’. Bettelli 2002, 136 rejects the notion of the integration of groups associated with HBW at a low social level.


250 Sherratt and Sherratt 1991, 373-4 discuss the effects of the collapse of the urban centres on trade and argue for a new system of small-scale, low-bulk trade undertaken by small mobile vessels which at other times could also be used for freebootery.
The carinated cups with elaborate handles have been previously stressed as an element with parallels specifically in Subappennine Italy.\textsuperscript{251} While horn-shaped finials or the intricately curved band handles with one or multiple cut holes at the base are missing from the Aegean HBW repertoire, simpler versions of Subappennine-style handles are known from Tiryns (axe-shaped finial, 101), Chania (solid elevated handle with small finger-hole at lower attachment, possibly stylised bird’s head, 175), Dimini (elevated roll handle with lateral cylindrical knobs at the apex, 317), and Teichos Dymaion (blunt horned finials).\textsuperscript{252} In general, the HBW carinated cups with usually sharp, but always notable carination appear distinct from the otherwise popular SE European cup shape with elevated handle which, for example at Troy, has no recognisable carination.\textsuperscript{253} Similarly, the ‘mugs’ or possibly cooking pots with cordoned decoration and handle to rim (89, 433, 465, 466) have been compared to Italian impasto shapes.\textsuperscript{254}

Interestingly, most of the jar types identified as characteristic of the earliest phase of HBW at Tiryns can be paralleled at S Italian sites; among the jars published from Broglio di Trebisacce, there are ovoid jars with incurving or straight upper body profile of small to medium size (compare e.g. Tiryns 2 – medium size, incurving upper profile, 13 – similar, but small size, 27 – straight upper profile)\textsuperscript{255}; a jar-type with tronco-conical neck (Tiryns 22 and 25)\textsuperscript{256}, hole-mouthed jars (Tiryns 41, 42)\textsuperscript{257}, S-profile jars (Tiryns 47, 52, 54)\textsuperscript{258}; jars with wide flaring or everted rims (Tiryns 55)\textsuperscript{259}; and jars with collared neck (Tiryns 43).\textsuperscript{260} The conical bowls with approximately straight sides (Tiryns 81, 84, 86) are represented in LBA levels at Broglio as well\textsuperscript{261}, as is the lid with angular profile (Tiryns 113).\textsuperscript{262} A further

\textsuperscript{251} Among others Popham 1981, 238; Hallager 1983b, 358; Bettelli 2002, 121.
\textsuperscript{252} Parallels for 101 and 175 in Bettelli 2002, 124 fig. 55.6 (Offida), 55.8 (S. Maria in Castello, few km inland from Broglio di Trebisacce). Handles of birds’ head shape from a range of Subappennine sites are also illustrated in Damiani 1991, 12 fig. 3 nos. 4-9. For parallels for 317 see e.g. Lo Porto 1963, 354 fig. 62 middle left (Porto Perone), Giardino 1994, 186 pl. 27 no. 26 (Broglio di Trebisacce), Damiani 2004, 247 fig. 2 no. 5 (Coppa Nevigata). The handle from Teichos Dymaion is not illustrated; for an \textit{ansa a ‘cornu di lumaca’} see e.g. Giardino 1994, 227 fig. 70.44.
\textsuperscript{253} Koppenhöfer 1997, 319 fig. 11.
\textsuperscript{254} See e.g. Bettelli 2002, 125 fig. 55.10; Giardino 1994, 231 types 71.65 (Broglio di Trebisacce).
\textsuperscript{255} Ovoid jars are rather common at the site, see Giardino 1994, fig. 71 types 67-70 and fig. 72 types 77, 79, 82-84 for common types of ovoid jars with incurving, strongly incurving and straight upper profile in a range of sizes.
\textsuperscript{256} Capoferri and Trucco 1994, 110 pl. 2 nos. 14-19; 117 pl. 8 no. 17. Note that this shape is present in the \textit{Bronzo Medio} strata at Broglio, but absent from the \textit{Bronzo Recente} repertoire. Also at Tiryns, the jar with tronco-conical neck is attested only among the LHIIIIB2 finds.
\textsuperscript{257} Giardino 1994, 191 pl. 31 nos. 23.28.
\textsuperscript{258} Giardino 1994, 239 fig. 73 types 94-96. The shape seems however less numerous than at Tiryns.
\textsuperscript{259} Capoferri and Trucco 1994, 111 pl. 3 no. 4.5.13 (\textit{Bronzo Medio}).
\textsuperscript{260} Capoferri and Trucco 1994, 110 pl. 2 nos. 7.8; p. 111 pl. 3 no. 23 (\textit{Bronzo Medio}), Giardino 1994, 239 fig. 73 type 92 (\textit{Bronzo Recente}).
\textsuperscript{261} Giardino 1994, 208 pl. 45 nos. 13.14.
possible parallel of particular interest might be represented in the deep bowl or jar with decorative zones of finger-impressed cordons and knobs (Tiryns 82); the interior rim features a thin, raised ledge which might have served a similar function to that observed on Italian jars with interior ledge. 263

Among the shapes not obviously present at the Italian site are a number which, at Tiryns, belong to the earliest phase of HBW at the site (belly-handled jars 45, 46), or shapes of a more characteristic type (e.g. the biconical jars with or without vertical handle set across the turn in profile, 37, 38, 40). 264

This brief comparison of handmade coarseware from two sites in the Aegean and S Italy respectively 265 has shown the presence of a number of parallels in particular in the functional segment believed to be served by the Aegean HBW, that is, food storage and preparation. While these parallels illustrate the possibility of an Italian origin of HBW, it is considered of particular significance that the parallels concentrate within the earliest phases containing HBW at Tiryns, supporting the observation of a primary phase of production of a range of familiar shapes, followed by a phase of assimilation and standardisation within the new environment.

262 Giardino 1994, 213 pl. 49 no. 22.
263 Giardino 1994, 189 pl. 30 no. 14 (with decoration), p. 187 pl. 28 no. 13 (without decoration), possibly also ibid. 205 pl. 42 no. 22 (with multiple plain cordons set at right angles). More parallels from other sites, and a discussion of the possibly 'special' nature of the shape, can be found supra, n. 206.
264 In addition to the above, no parallel for the Tiryns braziers could be found in various publications relating to Subappennine material from S Italy. Eder and Jung 2005, 486 n. 9 however claim Italian parallels for stands such as the Menelaion example (468).
265 The concentration on Broglio to Trebisacce on the Italian side, and Tiryns on the Aegean one is simply the result of the state of publication; the publications of the Subappennine site at Porto Perone (Lo Porto 1963, 1964) contains far less illustrations of the coarse pottery; the classical study of the Subappennine phase by Peroni 1959 contains an illustrated general typology, but no drawings of actual material which conveys far better the range of variations, in addition to indicating the numerical relation of shapes at a given site. In contrast, there are several monographic studies of the finds from Broglio, see e.g. Bergonzì 1982a, Bergonzì 1982b, Peroni 1984, Enotri e Micenei. An overview of other Subappennine sites can be found in Damiani 1991, 23-7, with some illustrations, which however are concentrated upon small open shapes, and carinated cups in particular. A new publication by Damiani collating material from the Subappennine phase in various sites in Italy is in preparation in the Grandi contesti e problemi della protostoria Italiana series; I warmly thank M. Bettelli for this information.
Chapter II. v: Conclusions

As has been argued above, the term Handmade Burnished Ware has been used in past and recent scholarship to denote a rather heterogeneous group of materials. Further differentiation of the material, based on formal and stylistic criteria, in combination with the chronological situation and contexts of the finds, is needed to enable an understanding of LBA handmade wares at each individual site, and to create an overall picture of the introduction of these wares into the Aegean and their subsequent development. Based on the criteria formulated by Rutter\textsuperscript{266} which are expanded by several factors as proposed in Ch. II.iii and II.iv, the following groupings and definitions are proposed (the following definitions are summarised in Tab. II-3):

a) **Kommos handmade, slipped and burnished ware.** The material from Kommos is dated from LMIIIA1 to LMIIIB2, with the greatest accumulation found in LMIIIB. The shape range includes small to large jars and bowls, in addition to a few isolated items of different shapes. The material is imported, with petrographic analysis indicating a possible origin from Sardinia. Based on provenance and shape range, the Kommos handmade ware has been convincingly explained as transport containers.

b) **Mainland Greek handmade burnished ware.** The handmade and burnished pottery from the S Greek mainland is the material to which the term HBW has

\textsuperscript{266} Rutter 1990, 35-6.
usually been applied, and on which most of the discussion concerning this type of pottery has been focussed. It is this ware, therefore, for which it is proposed the (capitalized) term HBW be primarily retained. HBW on the mainland occurs sparsely in LHIIIIB2, with a marked increase in sites and finds in LHIIIC early. At some sites, the material is found as late as LHIIIIC late, but generally appears to concentrate in LHIIIC early to middle. The LBA handmade pottery is intrusive in its contexts; shapes represented include medium-sized, usually wide-mouthed jars with considerable typological variety, few open shapes with the carinated cup being most notable among them, and household utensils such as braziers; decoration usually is plastic with common finger-impressed cordons and knobs. The ware normally is made locally, but is usually found in minute quantities only.

c) **Chania handmade burnished ware.** Intrusive handmade pottery at Chania first occurs in minute quantities in LMIIIB1 and continues through LMIIIC early; the greatest numerical representation is reached in LMIIIB2 and IIIC early. The shape range is rather restricted and is comprised of wide-mouthed jars, basins and carinated open shapes; decoration includes plain and finger-impressed cordons and plastic knobs, although a large number of items bear no decoration. The chronological precedence of the first finds of HBW in Chania in comparison to mainland Greece, in addition to the differences observed in the range of shapes and decoration, suggest that the handmade pottery at Chania might have been the result of a process diverging from that noted for the Greek mainland. The publication of further HBW known from the island, e.g. from Knossos, might contribute towards understanding the relation between mainland and Cretan HBW.

d) **Cypriot handmade burnished ware.** This ware seems sufficiently distinct, both formally and with regard to fabric characteristics, from other Cypriot handmade wares to constitute a discrete group. Some of the Cypriot vessels might have been imports, possibly even from the Aegean, while others could have been locally made. The first occurrences of the ware post-date the main stages of Aegean HBW, and while there are some similarities in the shape and

---

267 J. B. Rutter drew my attention to the forthcoming second volume of the *LHIIIIC Chronology and Synchronisms* project, in which the correlation between mainland and Cretan LHIIIIB/C and LMIIIB/C is revised by D’Agata and Palsson Hallager; the volume was, however, not yet published at the time of writing. I thank J. Rutter for this information.
decorative repertoire (ovoid jar, hemispherical bowl, lug-handles, finger-impressed and plain cordons), the number of shapes is rather limited in comparison and shows features not known in the Aegean. A connection between Cypriot HBW and the arrival of Mycenaeans on the island has been suggested.

c) Trojan and NE Aegean “Barbarian” ware. The coarse handmade ware from Anatolia and the NE Aegean, together with the so-called Knobbed ware, appear to represent the coarse and fine ware spectrum of a single cultural group. Both the formal characteristics of the two handmade wares, as well as other material classes (metals) from sites where these wares have been identified, indicate strong cultural relations with the lower Danube area and the Balkans. Shapes include medium and large wide-mouthed jars and basins, usually decorated with finger-impressed cordons (single and multiple, horizontal and vertical). The coarse handmade ware at Troy in some contexts accounts for up to 10% of the pottery, and continues to be found in post-BA levels. Both Knobbed and “Barbarian” Ware are linked to migrations to Troy of peoples with origins in the Balkans.

f) NW Greek handmade wares. The ceramic production of NW Greece and the Ionian islands at the end of the Bronze Age, while Mycenaean influence has been observed, is dominated by handmade pottery of local tradition. Several subgroups can be distinguished; a discussion of these would however reach beyond the confines of this study. Shapes include wide-mouthed storage jars and hemispherical bowls; in the area N of the Ambracian Gulf, jars with finger-impressed cordons and applied clay pellets (barbotine) are common. Burnishing

\[268\] Koppenhöfer 1997, 333 and 337.
\[269\] Koppenhöfer 1997, 341.
\[270\] Tartaron 2001, 15, referring to the results of his examination of pottery contexts from the supposed Mycenaean trading post at Glykys Limin; even here, the painted Mycenaean or Aegean-type pottery accounts for only 10-15% of the overall ceramic finds. The situation appears not far different in Aitolia; from the site of Agia Triada, on the coast of the Corinthian Gulf opposite Patras, it is reported that in the LHIII strata, about 50% of the local medium tempered and kitchen wares are handmade. The two wares together account for ca. 85% of the total ceramic record; Dietz and Moschos 2006, 56 with fig. 17 and ibid. 68.
\[271\] Wardle 1977, 162-191, provides an overview of the ceramic traditions in NW Greece and the Ionian islands.
occurs predominantly on small open shapes, while large vessels are usually less carefully finished and fired.\textsuperscript{272}

g) \textbf{Mainland Greek handmade dark and light utilitarian wares.} Dating to the last stages of the Bronze Age and increasing in quantity and distribution in the Early Iron Age, finds of these wares clearly differ from what has been termed Handmade Burnished Ware in LHIIB and IIC contexts. The study of these wares is the subject of the following chapters, with a discussion of its possible connections with the LBA HBW to be found in Ch. V.ii.

Despite the differences noted in the previous sections, the material from Chania, and possibly also from other LMIIIB2/IIC sites in Crete, shares sufficient formal and contextual characteristics with the mainland material to be explained within a similar framework. The finds of HBW from Cyprus, when rigorously defined along the lines suggested by Pilides\textsuperscript{273}, appear to be connected with the mainland Greek finds; in fact, Pilides and Karageorghis argue that HBW was introduced to the island at the same time, and possibly as part of the same circumstances, that brought Mycenaean settlers to Cyprus in LHIIC. Consequently, the finds from the Aegean, from Crete and from Cyprus are viewed as parts of the same process, representing different stages within it and gradual distinctions in local adaptation. ‘HBW’ could then with some justification be used to denote these three groupings, which individually could be described as Aegean, Cretan, and Cypriot HBW.

An examination of the dates of the find contexts of HBW reveals a pattern consistent with discrete chronological stages in the distribution of the ware in the Aegean and beyond. The earliest finds of handmade pottery in the Aegean, namely, the jars and bowls reported from Kommos, document a connection between the site and Sardinia. The Kommos handmade ware is clearly imported and in all probability represents transport containers. At Chania on Crete, the earliest handmade pots are dated to LMIIIB1, that is, somewhat later than the Kommos finds, but nevertheless overlapping with the distribution there. The Chania finds however are made locally; their origin ought probably to be sought in S Italy rather than on Sardinia. The evidence for local manufacture also calls for a different explanatory model of

\textsuperscript{272} Wardle 1977, 169.181-2 with figs. 11.12.
\textsuperscript{273} Pilides 1991, 141-3.
the presence of HBW at the site: it strongly points towards the presence of a group of foreigners settling at Chania. In LHIIIB2, HBW is found at the mainland Greek centres of Tiryns and Mycenae; also here, local manufacture can safely be assumed and, as at Chania, indicates the presence of a foreign population element. This situation is then repeated in LHIIIC, that is, in the post-palatial Mycenaean period, at a range of sites throughout S Greece, both in the Mycenaean heartland and in more peripheral areas such as Thessaly, Euboea and Achaia. Finally, handmade pottery in Cyprus post-dates the peak of sites with HBW in LHIIIC early and is found in association with Mycenaean pottery, which in turn is taken to indicate the presence of Mycenaean immigrants on the island. The presence of the handmade ware might suggest that their makers were part of the migrant groups, or possibly dependents or followers of the main group. The stages outlined thus form the following sequence (with the Sardinian imports left aside as a different phenomenon):

- HBW in Mycenaean centres (LMIIIB1, LM/IIIB2);
- followed in the post-palatial period by HBW at numerous sites in the Mycenaean heartland as well as in the periphery; and
- the combined presence of HBW and Mycenaean pottery in LHIIIC middle in Cyprus, apparently in connection with Mycenaean emigration to the East Mediterranean (see Fig. II-15 for a graphic reconstruction of the stages of distribution).

The models of interplay between the core and the periphery formulated by scholars of the prehistoric Aegean can contribute to an understanding of the mechanisms underlying the movements of goods and people in the Bronze Age Aegean, and in particular provide an explanatory model for the emergence of HBW in Late Mycenaean Greece.\(^\text{274}\) The chronological precedence of HBW in the centres of Mycenae and Tiryns\(^\text{275}\), as well as in Chania\(^\text{276}\), on the one hand points towards an involvement of the centres in the establishment of contact with the region of origin of HBW; the restriction of the ware to these Mycenaean

\(^{274}\) See among others Sherratt 1993, especially 33-38. The following excursus concerning the social and economic circumstances of the Aegean and surrounds in the Late Bronze Age is largely based upon the principles and observations outlined in Sherratt’s article.

\(^{275}\) See now French 2005, 127 for an evaluation of the respective roles of key Mycenaean sites in the Argolid.
citadels at the end of the palatial period suggests that the interest of the centres in the people behind HBW lay within the sphere of goods and activities subject to the close control or monopoly of the palaces, and thus in all probability involved prestigious items, rather than being based on supply mechanisms for commodities. The comparatively wide distribution of HBW in the post-palatial Mycenaean world on the other hand attests to the interest of the newly empowered Mycenaean periphery in what the makers of the handmade pottery had to offer, or possibly to the entrepreneurial spirit of the latter, who were now no longer restrained by the dominance of the administration of the Mycenaean palaces. The similarities in the occurrences of handmade wares in the LBA NE Aegean on the one hand, and the SW Aegean and Crete on the other, attest to parallel cultural processes in both regions, by which the wane of the urban centres leads to an activation of the peripheries. Regions which in the past had remained in the role of providers of commodities and labour, while the urban centres monopolised symbols of prestige and conspicuous consumption, through the demise of the centres were put in a position of opportunity to establish themselves as new centres. While in the case of the post-palatial Aegean, such an establishment of new centres seems not to be borne out by the evidence, the transformation of the former periphery and the margins of the Mycenaean palaces is obvious. The emergence of local elites in outlying areas of Greece, such as the NW Peloponnesse, the Ionian and SE Aegean islands, perhaps also in some parts of central Greece, and the establishment of peer relations between the Aegean and Italian elites demonstrate a picture clearly altered in contrast with the preceding period, dominated by the aspirations towards the E. It is, for the most part, within this setting of increased mobility that the occurrence of HBW in the Aegean has to be viewed.

On this basis, the motivation for the relocation of the groups connected with the production of the HBW shall be briefly re-examined. The connection of the Aegean with the Central Mediterranean, as outlined above, has usually been seen in the light of metal procurement and production. The presence in Greece of Italian bronze types, in one case even of a mould for an Italian axe, illustrate the close relation between the regions, if not the dependence of the Aegean on its western neighbour for metallurgical innovations. It has recently been argued that the Naue II sword, frequently described as the most important innovation in metallurgy and warfare at the end of the Bronze Age, could not have reached Greece other

---

276 Rutter 1999, 140 suggests that the status of Chania was comparable to that of Tiryns, in that both sites combined a harbour and the related economic opportunities with a palace. On the palace of Chania, see also Godart and Tzedakis 1991, 187.

277 Mycenaean winged axe mould (ascia ad alette), published by Stubbings 1954, 297-8.

278 Among others Drews 1993, 192; Schnapp-Gourbeillon 2002, 83.
than through the contacts with S Italy. Based on a similar chronology and the evidence for an Italian connection of HBW, its producers are then viewed either as Italian metallurgists practising their craft in the Mycenaean citadels, at least in the beginning probably for the local elite, or as mercenaries, familiar with the method of fighting adequate to the new weapon. If the connection between HBW and metallurgists or mercenaries is accepted, then the combined evidence illustrates two basic stages within the economic and social development of the macroregion of the central Mediterranean cum Aegean, with concentration of capital and prestige on the centres in LHIIIIB, and fragmentation and mobilisation in LHIIIIC. Increasing competition between the emerging political entities in the post-palatial period is likely to have encouraged a far greater spread of production and craftspeople or otherwise skilled groups, either based on invitation or acquisition by the Aegean polities, or based on the entrepreneurship of the specialists themselves.

New finds (Dimini, possibly Mitrou?) and the full publication of old finds (Mycenae, Lefkandi, Menelaion) will further the understanding of HBW and the underlying social processes, and will serve to test the hypotheses set out above. A multi-factional, rigorous, and if necessary restrictive, definition of the material is needed to avoid the conflation of wares of similar appearance, but different manufacturing tradition and motivation, into one inexplicable phenomenon. The close observation and documentation of contexts, and analyses drawing upon the full range of evidence from settlement contexts (such as architecture, small finds, floral and faunal remains, evidence for craft activities) may in the future reveal associations of HBW with particular contexts, which in turn might contribute to answers regarding the interest of the Mycenaean world in the makers of this handmade pottery, and the interest of its producers in settling down in a new environment.

279 Jung 2005, 476.
280 Eder and Jung 2005, 486; similar if less positive as to the identification of the occupation of these groups Bettelli 1999, 469. See now however B. Molloy who uses the functional characteristics of Naue II swords of different proveniences to argue that the Greek Naue II would not have been used differently from earlier Greek swords; the different design, with solidly cast hilt and grip and strengthening flanges, would then have been a matter of fashion rather than changes in the actual use in warfare; B. Molloy in a lecture given at the Irish Institute of Hellenic Studies in Athens, 16.05.2005.
281 Sherratt 1993, 5.
### Tab. II-3 Chronology, distribution, functional, formal and contextual characteristics of LBA handmade wares in the Aegean and adjacent region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ware Type</th>
<th>Chronological range</th>
<th>Intrusive yes/no (proposed origin)</th>
<th>Import yes/no</th>
<th>Context</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Shape/functional range</th>
<th>Decoration</th>
<th>Associated material</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kommos slipped and burnished</td>
<td>LMIIIB</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Settlement; associated with metal-working areas?</td>
<td>&lt; 1%</td>
<td>Large jars, hemispherical bowl, transport containers and lids</td>
<td>Very small percentage of vessels, and only one shape, with decoration; applied features.</td>
<td>None observed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aegean HBW</td>
<td>LHIIIB2 to LHIIIC late</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Settlement</td>
<td>&lt; 2%, usually probably even less</td>
<td>Mostly medium and small jars; few small and medium open shapes; food storage and preparation; very limited range for consumption</td>
<td>Present on about 50% of the finds (regional variations); predominantly plastic decoration</td>
<td>Wheelmade Grey ware, possibly ‘koine metallurgica’ objects (Pertosa dagger, Naue II sword)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cretan HBW</td>
<td>LMIIIB to LMIIIC early</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Settlement</td>
<td>&lt; 1%</td>
<td>Various medium-sized jars, few small and medium open shapes; small-scale storage, cooking and limited consumption</td>
<td>Present on less than 40% of the finds, usually on jars; plastic decoration with cordons and knobs.</td>
<td>Wheelmade Grey ware, possibly ‘koine metallurgica’ objects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cypriote HBW</td>
<td>LCIIC and LCIIIA/LHIIIC middle-late</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Settlement</td>
<td>&lt; 1%</td>
<td>Medium and small jars, bowls, cups (storage, consumption)</td>
<td>Plastic decoration (finger-impressed cordons, incision)</td>
<td>Mycenaean LHIIIC1:b pottery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NE Aegean ‘Barbarian’ Ware</td>
<td>Troy V1b</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Settlement</td>
<td>Up to 10%</td>
<td>Medium and large jars, bowls and basins (storage, consumption).</td>
<td>Large percentage of vessels decorated; plastic decoration (finger-impressed cordons, often multiple)</td>
<td>Knobbed Ware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NW Greek handmade</td>
<td>Bronze Age to beginning of Iron Age</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Settlement (coarse, rough) and burial (fine, small shapes, burnished)</td>
<td>More than 50% (settlement)</td>
<td>Wide-mouthed jars and bowls (storage and cooking); similar finer fabric is used for small open shapes (consumption)</td>
<td>Present on open and closed shapes; plastic (barbotine, multiple impressed cordons), incised, painted d.</td>
<td>None observed; the wares represent an integral and sizeable part of the local assemblages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handmade utilitarian ware</td>
<td>LHIIIC late/SM to G (and later)</td>
<td>Part ‘innovative’ shapes, part familiar ones</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Settlement and burial</td>
<td>Between 10 and over 50% (settlement)</td>
<td>Dark: cook pots, light: storage jars, jugs, small open shapes</td>
<td>Rarely present, not restricted to particular shapes, plastic, incised or impressed decoration</td>
<td>None observed; by PG this is part of the assemblages in S and C Greece</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LMIIIA - Sardinian imports in Kommos
LMIIIB/LHIIIB - Italian-type *impasto* in Mycenaean and Minoan urban centres
LMIIIC early/LHIIIC early - Italian-type *impasto* in centres, spreading into the Mycenaean periphery which is now beginning to flourish
LMIIIC middle onwards - migrations from the Aegean to the Eastern Mediterranean, spread of Aegean pottery and *impasto*-type wares to Cyprus and the Levant

Fig. II-15 Attempt at a graphic reconstruction of the different phases of distribution of HBW.
Chapter III: EIA Handmade Wares

The earliest attestations of handmade wares common in EIA southern and central Greece, such as handmade cooking vessels and handmade storage wares, reach back into the final stages of the post-palatial Mycenaean period; consequently, the chronological range of the following chapter encompasses the LHIIIIC through Middle and Late Geometric periods. In the following, overviews over the chronological and typological development of handmade pottery are presented for each region studied; detailed site-by-site descriptions of the material can be found in Appendix A. The presentation aims at a basic classification of the handmade pottery and defining its typological and functional loci within the given regional contexts. On this basis, an attempt is made to present and understand regional trends of development and inter-regional dynamics to which the material was subjected.

Chapter III.i: Aegean Islands

Gazetteer¹

Crete

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Knossos</td>
<td>cemetery, LPG to LG</td>
<td>477-480, 483-484, 492-494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>504</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petrokephali</td>
<td>burials, date?</td>
<td>490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aptara</td>
<td>settlement, MG or LG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ The following gazetteer, as well as the ones in subsequent sections, is no comprehensive account of all EIA sites in the given region, but is rather restricted to those sites from which handmade pottery has been reported. Evidently, occupation of many sites listed here continues past the LG period; only those phases studied here are listed, however.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>References</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chania</td>
<td>settlement, LG</td>
<td>481-482, 485-489, 491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F Crete</td>
<td>burials, LG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyclades</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thera/Kamari</td>
<td>burials, M/LG</td>
<td>603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amorgos/Minoa</td>
<td>burials, LPG/EG to LG?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naxos - Grotta</td>
<td>burials, PG and G</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naxos - Mitropolis</td>
<td>burials, PG and G</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naxos - S Cemetery</td>
<td>burials, MG-LG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naxos - Tsikalario</td>
<td>burials, MG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donoussa/Vathy Limenari</td>
<td>settlement, MG</td>
<td>589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paros, Koukounaries</td>
<td>settlement, PG to Early Orientalising</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delos</td>
<td>unknown context, LPG</td>
<td>587-588</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rheneia</td>
<td>burial, EG</td>
<td>602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andros - Zagora</td>
<td>settlement, MG to LG</td>
<td>509-585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andros - Ypsili</td>
<td>settlement, SPG to LG</td>
<td>508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dodecanese</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cos/Chora</td>
<td>burials, MPG to LG</td>
<td>604-640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samos</td>
<td>burials, EG to LG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhodes/Lindos</td>
<td>unknown context, SM to LPG?</td>
<td>641-643</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Observations regarding HM pottery from the EIA Aegean islands rest on rather sketchy evidence and thus cannot amount to more than a rough outline. This concerns in particular the early stages of the EIA (SM, E/MPG) for which very little evidence is extant; in addition to one of the major questions addressed in this study, that is, the chronology of the spread of hand-building techniques, the lack of evidence also affects the question of continuous habitation after the end of the BA, or conversely of re-settlement during the EIA, of the
islands. The number of sites known increases during the G period, and in particular in LG, when the cultural affinities of the Aegean islands, and their role as part of the communication routes crossing the Aegean, again become clear.

Handmade pottery is found throughout the Cyclades and the Dodecanese, at the latest in the M/LPG period but was possibly introduced earlier than that; it is, in fact, described as rather common by excavators.2 On the other hand, very little handmade material has been identified on Thera and Crete.3 The E Cretan handmade vessels of LG date appear to be a local development unrelated to the wares which form the bulk of the evidence considered here, while the W Cretan M/LG cooking pots, according to the description of lug handles and tripod shapes, appear to represent a similarly idiosyncratic strain juxtaposed to the more common EIA cooking pot shapes from the mainland and the islands further N. Wheelmade cooking pots, on the other hand, have been found in PG to LG contexts on Crete, and in M/LG contexts in Thera, indicating that earlier, that is, LBA, modes of production survived throughout the EIA, while hand-built utilitarian wares were a late introduction which appears not to have been adopted in all Cretan regions. On both Crete and Thera, there are imports of handmade items, in particular of Corinthian plainware of M/LG date (480, 603), which are subsequently reproduced in local, wheelmade, wares.

The earlier stages of the EIA are represented almost exclusively by cooking pots, which share the ovoid shape with unarticulated, concave neck found commonly on the Greek mainland. In the MG, and in particular in the LG period, the repertoire of known shapes is considerably expanded by tripod jars and kalathoi from Naxos (590-595, 601), and the wide variety of open and closed shapes found at Zagora. The lack of publication of settlement finds of PG to MG date precludes observations as to whether these shapes, and the incised decoration found on a large number of these vessels, represent a local, that is Cycladic, coarseware tradition, or whether they are part of the innovations and changes to which Greece, and with it the ceramic production of the wider region, was subjected towards the end of the G period.4 Since the production of incised jars on Naxos seems to date back to the early MG period, a local tradition of some standing might be indicated.

---

3 GGP, 233 points out the close connection between Thera and Crete which can be observed in a common burial rite.
4 For changes in MGII/LG in the handmade repertoire, see in particular Ch. III.iii (Attica) and III.v (Corinthia); the 'Greek Renaissance' in the LG period, and the particular role of the material studied here, is briefly discussed in ch. VI.
An interesting situation regarding the organisation of ceramic production seems to be given at Zagora on Andros, where similar fabrics were used to make both handmade and wheelmade vessels, which at times, e.g. in the case of large storage jars, could be of similar shape as well. The incised decoration on some handmade jars repeats patterns otherwise known from wheelmade painted pottery and provides another indication of the close connection between the production of the two wares. Thus, potters of handmade and wheelmade pottery appear to have been in competition in supplying, to some degree, the same functional categories; another possibility is that wares of different techniques were made in the same workshop. As will be seen in the following chapters, a comparable situation is not commonly found in other regions of Greece.

Apart from the coarsewares, which were mainly used for cooking and storage but also included open shapes for serving and consumption, handmade finewares have been found at sites throughout the Aegean. For the most part, these items, often of small or miniature dimensions and with incised decoration and/or highly polished surfaces, are dated to the LPG and EG periods; with the exception of some incised beads from settlement contexts, all specimens of fine handmade wares were found in burial contexts. Their presence attests to the wide range of contacts enjoyed by the islands of the Aegean in the EIA; the grey polished pyxis from Naxos has an almost identical counterpart at Lefkandi; some of the incised beads from Crete, Delos, and Rhodes might have been Attic imports with the majority of these items in all probability inspired by Attic models, a connection which is further borne out by the distribution of Attic fine painted pottery in the islands; the grey polished and incised vessels from Cos on the one hand seem to tie in with the fashion of fine, grey handmade pottery with incised decoration on the mainland and in Euboea, while the shapes, in particular the omphalos bowls, on the other hand might point towards a different source of inspiration in the Eastern Mediterranean; aryballoi of Corinthian provenance have been found in Crete and Thera, while Zagora on Andros has yielded two fragments of Corinthian shapes found abroad more rarely, the one possibly an amphora or hydria, the other a small closed vessel of Corinthian plainware fabric.
Fig. III-1 Aegean Islands

1  Ag. Georgios
2  Ag. Stephanos
3  Aptara
4  Chania
5  Knossos
6  Petrokephali
7  Praisos
8  Sklavi
9  Ypsili, Andros
10 Zagora, Andros
11 Delos
12 Rheneia
13 Koukounaries, Paros
14 Chora, Naxos
15 Tsikalario, Naxos
16 Vathy Limenari, Donoussa
17 Minoa, Amorgos
18 Kamari, Thera
19 Samos
20 Chora, Cos
21 Kremastis, Rhodes
22 Lindos, Rhodes
The Argolid is one of the few regions in Greece with a complete and uninterrupted material record for all stages of the EIA attested both in settlements and cemeteries. Despite several important bodies of material still awaiting publication, the region thus presents an opportunity to observe the changes in the ceramic assemblage throughout the period, and to understand the differences between handmade wares used in domestic and funerary contexts (see also infra ch. IV.i, IV.ii)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gazetteer</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Periods</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Argos</strong></td>
<td>settlement, PG to G (unpublished)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>burials, SM to LG</td>
<td>644-715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Asine</strong></td>
<td>settlement, SM to LG</td>
<td>716-1027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>burials, LPG to LG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mycenae</strong></td>
<td>settlement? or sanctuary?, EG? to LG</td>
<td>1028-1063</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>burials, MPG to LG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tiryns</strong></td>
<td>settlement, SM to LG</td>
<td>1064-1115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>burials, SM to LG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Argive Heraion</strong></td>
<td>sanctuary, LG (and later)</td>
<td>1116-1120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nafplio</strong></td>
<td>burials, PG to LG</td>
<td>1121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lerna</strong></td>
<td>burials, EG to LG</td>
<td>1122-1127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>S Argolid</strong></td>
<td>settlement, burials, PG to LG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Handmade pottery is represented in large quantities in the Argolid, the majority being coarsewares. These coarsewares were put to a variety of uses, including transport and storage, food preparation and consumption; fabrics with differing properties were employed, and presumably specially developed, for these purposes. The resulting fabrics show similarities between different sites in the Argolid, in that each site studied produced a light-coloured ware with dark grits for transport and storage of goods, and a dark-coloured ware for use on the fire, that is, mostly for cooking pots. The evidence from Asine, and possibly also from Tiryns, suggests that the distinction between cooking-ware and storage-ware fabric was slight in the EPG period but developed throughout the PG period, resulting in the two easily distinguishable classes known from the LPG and G periods. In the PG to MG period in particular, the light-coloured coarseware was also used for the production of small shapes, such as juglets and bowls, which are mostly encountered in burials; notably, the use of the dark-coloured ware is restricted to the production of cooking pots and related shapes such as pot stands and braziers. Handmade finewares, on the other hand, are a comparatively rare occurrence. The finds from the settlement at Asine include a short-lived class of handmade painted fineware, dated to the beginning of the PG period, while isolated small items of semi-fine to fine fabric occur throughout the SM and PG periods. This situation changes in the middle of the Mg period, when a ware made of fine, pale clay was introduced; the fabric for this ware probably had to be carefully prepared, as illustrated by the rarity of inclusions and the density of the clay paste. The Argolid shares this ware with the Corinthia; products from the two regions are often indistinguishable. Consequently, the term ‘NE Peloponnesian plainware’ is here suggested to account for the fact that both regions played an important role in the production of the handmade fineware. The plainware rapidly replaced the small

5 A comparative examination of the light-coloured wares and the LBA oatmeal wares might be interesting to elucidate the possibility of interrelations between these two wares of comparable appearance and function; this was however beyond the scope of the present study.

6 The material from Tiryns illustrated by Papadimitriou 1998, fig. 8 suggests that the differentiation between the two coarsewares is less clear regarding colour and fabric texture in the EPG period than in the LPG period as exemplified by the material in ibid. fig. 11.

7 The clay sources in the Argolid generally seem to provide fine, clean clays, exemplified by the pottery production in the area throughout the ages. The plainware fabric thus might have come from particularly pure clay beds; the occasional presence of e.g. lime granules, and the rare occurrences of plainware vessels made from slightly inferior clay seems to suggest that processes such as cleaning, maturing and wedging of the clay were involved to produce the fine, dense, and homogeneous raw material of the NE Peloponnesian plainware.

8 The ‘Argive Monochrome’ of previous scholarship was coined after the ware’s first identification at Argos. Subsequent research has, however, demonstrated that the production from Corinth was equally important; indeed, the exports of handmade plainware found elsewhere in the Aegean or in the Greek colonies outside the Aegean appear to have been Corinthian (see e.g. 480, 603). For further discussion of exports of NE Peloponnesian plainware, see infra Ch. V:v; some suggestions regarding
coarse and medium-coarse shapes in burials and in the LG period accounts for the majority of handmade vessels found in tombs. It is, on the other hand, rarely encountered in settlements.\(^9\)

Despite the general similarities noted between handmade-ware fabrics in the Argolid, differences in fabric characteristics, as well as in typology and the character of the assemblage, suggest that handmade pottery was locally made at each of the major sites. A similar conclusion has been reached also for the wheelmade painted wares in the Argolid as well.\(^10\) Whether the production of handmade plainware also took place at each of these sites is, however, unclear; the small volume of production, as well as the probably greater expenditure in labour involved in its production indicate a higher degree of specialisation and organisation than needed for the production of the coarsewares. A production centre in the town of Argos could easily have supplied the nearby Heraion, Tiryns and Mycenae; two items from Asine illustrate the presence of the ware also at this site, while the provenance of the finds is unclear. Isolated pieces of handmade plainware were apparently found in the S Argolid as well.

The comparison of assemblages from a settlement site such as Asine with sites predominantly documented in burials illustrates the differences in the shape ranges represented. Handmade pottery at Asine is predominantly comprised of medium to very large storage vessels, cooking pots, and household utensils. Handmade items from burials, on the other hand, include particular shapes (trefoil jugs, amphoriskoi) and size ranges (small closed shapes, such as different types of juglets, aryballoi) rarely found in the settlements, as well as miniature versions of utilitarian shapes such as the hydria or cooking pot. The trend towards miniaturisation of shapes in burial assemblages is particularly notable towards the end of the G period, and apparently encompassed different types of shapes, e.g. jugs and amphoriskoi. The discrepancy between settlement and burial ceramic assemblages indicates that vessels from funerary contexts might have had no function in daily life, and thus might have been purposely made for burials. An entirely different class of vessel is represented by the rare occurrences of large handmade jars in tombs, which are used as burial containers for the interment of infants (1032), or else set outside the tomb itself, possibly as part of the rites performed at the graveside (cf. infra ch. IV.ii, Corinth).

---

\(^9\) The publication of the G settlement from Asine should provide further insights into the ware's presence in settlements. The above conclusion is based on finds from wells in Corinth (Ch. III.v and IV.i); in addition, a single fragment of a juglet of this ware was identified at Asine (888).

---

122
The general typological development of shapes from settlement contexts is difficult to determine due to the fragmentary nature of the material and the lack of published G settlement material. The SM and PG shape repertoire is dominated by medium to small jars, mostly rather wide-necked, with handles to neck; the size of these jars probably did not usually exceed 50 cm in height, even though a handful of fragments from pithoi attest to the existence of larger storage vessels. In the LG period, on the other hand, there are a few attestations of amphorae with well-defined, comparatively narrow necks; these vessels probably were significantly larger than the PG jars. At the same time, the smaller, wide-necked jars continue to be made also in LG. The production of the larger vessels on the one hand could have been the result of growing expertise and confidence on the side of the potters, or perhaps reflect changes in the organisation of storage which would have called for larger units. A possible differentiation between large, thick-walled vessels made of coarse fabric with large inclusions, and of medium closed shapes of a more fine-textured, thin-walled coarseware might be taking place at the transition from LPG to EG. The development of the cooking pot shape, from ovoid vessels with tall neck to globular shapes with short and more narrow neck in outlined in detail in App. A.iii; it is notable that among the SM and PG cooking pots at Asine, none have the thin band handles common with G examples. The handles with oval section might consequently serve as chronological indicator. Another change observable over time in the development of material from burials is the increasing tendency towards a miniaturisation of shapes. At the same time, there are developments of individual features as well; the vessel shapes become more defined, with increasingly evenly globular bodies and set-off necks, e.g. on jugs and neck-handled amphoriskoi, or more recognisably conical bodies of wide-based juglets, and everted rather than flaring rims. The introduction of the plainware fabric allowed for thinner walls and sharper details in forming and thus enabled the everted rims and thin, tapering lips typical of the LG repertoire. For plainware vessels in particular, thin band handles with neat, either squared or tapering edges become the standard in LG. The general trend towards more clearly defined features, such as set-off necks and rims, or sharp edges to handles and lips, which can be observed among the MG and particularly LG material from burials might reflect a wider trend among handmade wares in these periods, as exemplified by late EIA vessels from Asine and the S Argolid.

The development of decoration will be summarised briefly here (for a more detailed discussion refer to App. A.iii). Decoration of handmade pottery in the Argolid is not frequent and, save for a handful of exceptions, restricted to the light-coloured coarseware as well as

---

the plainware. In the SM and early PG period, painted decoration can be found on small numbers of coarse and fine vessels, although it appears not to survive the EPG period. In the PG period, the more frequent types of decoration are plastic knobs and cordons, and incised or impressed simple linear patterns, which are often combined with raised cordons. The decorated vessel parts are usually the lip (incision/impression), handles (incision/impression, raised cordons, and combinations, knobs at handle base), shoulder-neck join (raised cordons, often with incision/impression), and the vessel shoulder (knobs). The lack of settlement material from the G period obscures the further development of plastic decoration in particular, while on the other hand incised/impressed decoration on vessel lips and handles is amply documented in burials. Significant changes have been observed for the LG period when curvilinear incised patterns are introduced, and the decorated areas spread onto the rim, neck, and upper vessel body. As exemplified by a decorated pithos from Argos, this development also encompasses large utilitarian shapes, in addition to small, possibly funerary items.
Fig. III-2 Argolid

1 Argive Heraion
2 Argos
3 Asine
4 Flamboura
5 Iria
6 Lerna
7 Mases
8 Mycenae
9 Nafplio
10 Sambariza
11 Tiryns
12 S Argolid survey, site B17
13 S Argolid survey, site F5
14 S Argolid survey, site G1
Chapter III.iii: Attica

**Gazetteer**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Athens/Agora</td>
<td>burials, SM to LG</td>
<td>1128-1394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>settlement? material from wells, SM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to LG (mostly unpublished but for</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LG)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athens/Kerameikos</td>
<td>burials, SM to LG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athens, various locations</td>
<td>burials, LPG to LG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nea Ionia</td>
<td>burials, LPG/EG</td>
<td>1395-1402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eleusis</td>
<td>burials, MG to LG</td>
<td>1403-1416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salamis</td>
<td>burials, SM, LPG/EG and LG</td>
<td>1417-1421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skala Oropos</td>
<td>settlement, MG to LG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>burials, LG</td>
<td>1422-1431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lambrika</td>
<td>burial, LPG/EG</td>
<td>1432-1433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marathon</td>
<td>burials, EG to LG</td>
<td>1434-1436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aigina</td>
<td>burials, LPG to LG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sanctuary?, SM to LG</td>
<td>1437</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thorikos</td>
<td>settlement, LPG/EG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>burials, LG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merenda</td>
<td>burials, LG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brauron</td>
<td>burials, LG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spata</td>
<td>burials, LG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Evidence for EIA occupation in Attica spans the entire period, from SM to LG. Finds of the earliest phases (SM-MPG) concentrate in Athens, whereas an increase in sites in peripheral areas can be seen in the LPG period, and particularly in the LG period. The vast majority of finds comes from burials, rather than settlement contexts; the LG wells from the Athenian Agora provide a glimpse of shapes used in daily life, nevertheless, publication of the earlier wells, and in particular a detailed study of the dump fills in these wells, will contribute greatly to the understanding of domestic assemblages, and the use of the area, in the EIA.

Handmade pottery from Attica can be divided into two basic classes, that is, dark-surfacd coarseware of utilitarian function, and a range of semi-fine and finewares which, based on present evidence were used exclusively in burials. In comparison with the Argolid, the absence of handmade storage-ware in Attica is notable; a possible exception is a large SM jug (1419) from the island of Salamis which however finds no parallels of later date. Pithoi seem to have been introduced only in the LG period, while domestic storage functions were served by wheelmade and painted vessels. The numerical presence of handmade pottery in the region is, consequently, much reduced in comparison to e.g. the Argolid.

The finds from S and W Attica suggest a close connection between Athens and its peripheral areas; similar shapes and fabrics can be found throughout the area. The situation might have been different in NE Attica, in particular Skala Oropos, which appears to have had strong ties with neighbouring Euboea. The presence of Attic pottery, both handmade and wheelmade, in Euboea, on the other hand, indicates that Attic influence extended to the island as well.

The range of handmade coarseware shapes produced in the SM-MG period was apparently limited to cooking pots, with the exception of two coarseware amphoriskoi from SM burials.

---

11 For a useful gazetteer of Attic sites, see Morris 1987, 222-233, Whitley 1991, 199-208 (burials only).
12 Papadopoulos 2003, 21-2, based on his study of material from the Agora wells, sees the area as a quasi-industrial EIA potters' quarter, and apparently envisions the early city as divided into functional sections. The degree of organisation and specialisation suggested in his model is, however, unconvincing for this period. Moreover, before the advent of Roman tile and pottery factories, the workshop and home of the potters were most likely identical, suggesting at least a mixed use of the area.
13 See also Ch. IV.i.
14 Cf. Attic wheelmade pottery, GDA, 159.
The cooking pots were used either as grave goods, interred with the dead, or else as burial containers for infant enchytrismoi; none of the latter are to date attested in Athens itself, but are documented from G burials outside the city. The presence of well-preserved cooking pots in the use fill of wells in the Agora indicates that the vessels were also used for drawing water. The variations in shape and size, in addition to the variability of fabric and other technological features, seems to point towards small-scale production of these handmade items, possibly with potters organising their work on a household-scale and supplying only the immediate neighbourhood. A refinement of the cooking-ware fabric observed at the end of the MG and in particular in the LG period, together with the increasing standardisation of shapes and the use of a basic geometric shape for a range of functions by the simple expedient of added features, such as rim-spouts and handles, seem to speak for increasing organisation and concentration of the production of utilitarian coarseware. This notion of an increasing production scale is further supported by evidence for what might have been time-saving methods, such as the restriction of burnish to the side of the pot subjected to greatest stress, or the abovementioned use of a basic geometric shape for a range of functions. These factors indicate that at the beginning of the LG period, the small local producers of handmade utilitarian ware were replaced by production on a workshop-scale. These changes coincide with developments of the shape repertoire - such as the addition of pithoi, pot stands, dishes, and other open shapes, as well as the above shapes based on the cooking pot form, such as amphoroid jars, hydriae, and trefoil cooking pots, and the specialisation of particular shapes. A two-handled cooking pot (1193) from the Athenian Agora has been justifiably interpreted as a step in the development of the amphoroid jar; the vessel was apparently used for both cooking and drawing water, whereas none of the amphoroid jars bear traces of sooting, in addition to the prevailing ring bases which would have impeded even heating of the vessel and its contents. In the following Archaic period, a new type of cooking pot was introduced. Examples from the Kerameikos

Coldstream in Lefkandi 1, 350-2; Jones 1986a, 629.

The differences in shape range, based on the published record, between e.g. Euboea and the Argolid on the one, and Attica on the other hand, that is, the presence of additional cooking ware shapes such as the pot stand and tripod brazier in the former, was noted early on during work for the present study. As far as could be determined during fieldwork for this study, cooking pots are indeed the only handmade coarseware shape in Athens during SM-MG; see also Reber 1991, 158. However, the state of publication unfortunately affords little security in confirming this notion, since material from Athens remains unpublished, whereas settlement deposits from sites such as Skala Oropos date to the LG period. Mazarakis Ainian 1998b, 187 mentions a range of coarseware shapes from supposedly LPG and SPG strata, but refers also to the presence of incised decoration which does not commonly occur before the LG period. Publication of the material and its context is therefore needed to elucidate the situation.
and the Agora\textsuperscript{17} show a round-based, globular body with short concave neck; the Kerameikos pot is made from a fabric containing black sparkling inclusions which suggest a provenience of this vessel from a different location than the standard LG cooking pots; the vessel might have been an import from Aigina, where the production of kitchen and cooking ware for export was developing at the beginning of the Archaic period.\textsuperscript{18}

In contrast to the EIA utilitarian wares, the range of handmade semi-fine and finewares in Attica is rather broad. The earliest, SM to MPG, items are still made from rather coarse fabric, but due to their occurrence predominantly in tombs a utilitarian function can be excluded. The largest group among these wares with apparently exclusively funerary purpose is Attic incised-ware; it is found outside of Athens in other locations in Attica (e.g. Eleusis and Lambrika), but was also reported from sites outside Attica, such as Asine, Lefkandi, and possibly on Crete, Rhodes, and Delos. Furthermore, the ware was imitated e.g. in Crete, and possibly in Euboea\textsuperscript{19}, surviving the Attic incised-ware by some generations.

The LPG incised-ware and its SM precursors are an innovation in Attica; no handmade or wheelmade ceramic models for the ware’s most characteristic shapes and decorative motifs exist in the region. Consequently, its origin has been sought elsewhere; an introduction of the ware by migrants from the lower Danube area was proposed by Milojčić, while Bouzek saw a less direct dependence from idols in the Central Balkans, transmitted to Greece by items made from organic materials.\textsuperscript{20} Hochstetter saw parallels between material from Macedonia and Attic incised-ware.\textsuperscript{21} Reber pointed out, however, that the similarities between Attic incised-ware and the proffered parallels were superficial\textsuperscript{22}; in addition, while the Attic dolls have mobile legs and thus might have been made as toys, no legs have been reported for the figurines from the Central Balkans, possibly pointing towards a difference in function. An origin of the ware in organic materials, or a parallel production of organic and clay versions, is nevertheless an interesting notion, not least because of the similarities, in shape, context,

\textsuperscript{17} Kerameikos V, 256 pl. 155; Agora VIII, 55 no. 210 pl. 11.
\textsuperscript{18} Lindblom 2001, 38; Farnsworth 1964, 223, identifying imports of Aiginetan cooking pots at the Athenian Agora of 6th and 5th cent. BC date. The black sparkling inclusions might be flakes of gold mica.
\textsuperscript{19} Shapes unknown in Attica, and thus perhaps local inventions, are the tortoise 2016 and the horse-head pendant 2017; 2016 comes from a SPGIIIa burial and thus postdates the latest incised-ware in Attica. For Crete, see ch. III.i.
\textsuperscript{20} Milojčić 1948/9, 34; Bouzek 1974, 42.
\textsuperscript{21} Hochstetter 1984, 344 and pl. 114.6; cf. however Reber 1991, 169.
\textsuperscript{22} Reber 1991, 130,169. Idols of the type illustrated in Bouzek 1974, fig. 15 are on display in the Archaeological Museum of Sofia, where they are shown with a selection of pottery shapes from the same cultural assemblage. No features of the accompanying pottery, apart from production by hand, find any parallels in EIA Athens.
and presumably function, between the SM and LPG pyxides, which apart from a solitary MPG pyxis (1235), are separated by more than a century. The decoration, in fact, shows some development from the SM (fluting) to LPG (incision/impression) period, as does the fabric used to make these items. A connection, nevertheless, seems apparent and could have been provided by, archaeologically invisible, organic items. Bouzek suggested that the incised-ware shapes were ceramic versions of wooden items; however, the shapes of both pyxides (hallowed bodies with undercut rim and small mouth) and lids (tall stems) would have been very difficult to carve, as well as generating unnecessary waste of raw material. The bell-shape of the dolls, in particular, seems awkward for a wooden toy; in later periods, wooden and ivory dolls were made from solid bodies with limbs pegged onto the sides.

Before the introduction of the lathe in the Archaic period, material evidence indeed suggests that wooden items were usually either solid (figurines etc.) or flat, shallow items such as dishes and bowls. A possible alternative explanation which takes account of the vessel shapes is that they were derived from items made from bottle gourds. The fluted decoration of 1232 and 1234 might, for example, have been an imitation of variegated skin; the stemmed lids, as well as pointed feet, would reflect either the narrow upper part of the fruit or the dried stem; the lids and bodies with string-holes might indicate that the organic model provided no alternative method for fixing the lid to the body. The decoration which,

---

23 Bouzek 1974, 8.
24 Various examples are illustrated in Elderkin 1930, figs. 7-16. The terracotta Boeotian, Rhodian and Coan bell-shaped dolls, as noted by Reber 1991, 131, are possibly derived from the Attic incised-ware items.
25 Remains of wooden items from the EIA Mediterranean are rare; the evidence has recently been collected and discussed by Buchholz 2004, 125-35 (wooden vessels), 136-150 (figural carvings). Wood carving apparently was widespread and achieved some proficiency in particular in wooden figures and reliefs; before the introduction of the lathe, however, most of the (hollow) vessels Buchholz lists ibid., 129-130, are shallow items such as bowls and dishes, see in particular an EIA ‘pyxalis’, carved out of a plank, from Uruk Warka/Iraq in Lenzen, AA 1963, 15 fig. 6. A more economical shape for carved, rather than turned, boxes would have been of square plan with a hinged lid, or one with a notch cut around the edge, similar to the Cypriot box illustrated by Buchholz 2004, fig. 341.
26 The bottle gourd, Lagenaria siceraria, is a species indigenous to Africa and has been grown in sub-Saharan Africa as “container crop” (Erickson et al.) for more than 10,000 years. The seeds in the dried fruit can survive voyages in water in excess of 7 months, Erickson et al. 2005, 18315. The plant is documented, by archaeological finds or depictions, from ‘earliest times’ (3rd mill. BC?) in Egypt, Hehn 1894, 313, whereas it is not known from the archaeological record in LBA/EIA Greece, probably due to the poor preservation of organic remains in this part of the Mediterranean. The earliest literary reference to the plant is found in a fragment of the Archaic poet Alkaios, fr. 117b.8 Voigt; C. Hünenmöder (Neuer Pauly 6, ‘Kürbis’) states that κολοφόνη and similar terms relate to the bottle gourd (Lagenaria) rather than the garden pumpkin (Cucurbita) which was not introduced into the Old World until the 16th cent. AD.
27 Notably, none of the pointed pyxides have a stemmed lid but rather appear to have been furnished with flat, disc-shaped lids, thus indicating that a possible vegetal model had but one pointed end.
28 Wooden boxes could have been fashioned with hinges, or with lids fitting over the top of, or into the vessel body.
in particular on the bowls, is an intricate and varied combination of rectilinear and curvilinear patterns, on organic models would have been far easier to fashion onto a surface which could be freely carved, painted, or scorched, unlike wood in which hardness and grain would create difficulties.

The development of the decoration, with new motifs both in the EG period (zigzags, herringbone pattern) and in the MG period (battlement-meander) on the one hand provides a means for an internal chronology of Attic incised-ware, on the other hand illustrates the speedy adoption of patterns otherwise common on wheelmade, painted vessels into incised-ware after the rather independent decorative style of the LPG period; imitations of wheelmade shapes might have been introduced into the incised-ware repertoire in the guise of the pointed pyxis.29 The similarities of fabric, shape and decoration of incised-ware items throughout Attica, already noted by Smithson, Bouzek, and Reber, point to a single location for its production, which based on the ware’s distribution was probably located in Athens.30

The incised-ware items are followed in Attic tombs by a class of far simpler, and often undecorated handmade items. The most frequent vessel type among these are pouring vessels, such as aryballoi, and juglets with round or trefoil-shaped mouth. Several MG to LG juglets from Athens are made from light-brown or light-yellow fabric, which might represent an Attic version or imitation of the NE Peloponnesian plainware; the local provenance of the Attic material seems indicated by the presence of small amounts of mica not observed in NE Peloponnesian plainware, as well as by the generally darker colour and reddish coring. In the LG period, a very small group of fineware items fired to dark grey or black colour is found in burials; the shapes represented in Attica are juglets, at times with elaborate decoration such as 1421 with a horse set on top of the handle, and a single amphoriskos. The ware is also found in Argos where it is used for trefoil juglets, similar to the Attic ones, and suspended pyxides. Analysis of the fabrics employed might provide insights into the relation between the items from both regions. The light-coloured juglets in the LG period, but particularly in the 7th cent. BC, become a very frequent occurrence in graves and sanctuaries, many of them bearing decoration on the body which was impressed by a toothed wheel rolled in curvilinear patterns over the still-soft vessel surface. Among the most frequent shapes are small juglets with wide, flat base and hemispherical body, but also other shapes, such as pyxides and kernoi, are represented; a small number of items with this type of

30 Smithson 1961, 171 ("...a single workshop, but a number of hands..."); Reber 1991, 136-8 suggests a family workshop over three generations which ceased with the demise of the family.
decoration are dated to the LG period (1219, 1230, 1231), whereas the majority post-date the chronological limits of the present study.31

The development of handmade pottery in Attica, based on the present evidence, is characterised by distinct chronological stages. Handmade wares are rare in SM contexts and comprise both apparent imitations of current wheelmade shapes (amphoriskoi), as well as new shapes typical also of later handmade wares in the region (cooking pots, precursors of incised-ware). In the LPG/EG periods, fine incised ware items abound, which in MG are replaced by light-coloured juglets, followed by the LG black juglets and LG/Early Archaic roulette-wheel decorated shapes. The typological development of the cooking pots could be characterised in a few broad tendencies with chronological relevance as well; while the SM and, more so, PG pots usually have a low greatest circumference (bag-shape) with unmarked continuous profiles and wide necks, the E/MG pots are generally more squat with recognizable neck and a marked shoulder/neck transition; there seems to be a development from roll to band handles at this stage. In LG, the dumpy pots are replaced by elongated, tall vessels with thin walls made of a new, finer, sandy fabric; the surfaces of the LG cooking pots, in contrast to the earlier ones, are usually wiped and self-slipped, rather than burnished; if burnishing can be observed, it appears to be restricted to the lower body opposite the handle. The continuous increase in size observed in the development of the cooking pots is difficult to interpret since a number of potential factors might have played a role. On the one hand, the increasing technological confidence of the potters would have enabled them to produce larger, but still durable vessels. On the other hand, a connection with the burial rite cannot be excluded, since a majority of cooking pots were found in tombs, and sooted patches could be observed on virtually all the vessels, attesting to their use prior to interment.32 Increased sizes of cooking pots might also indicate either larger groups of people to be fed, or else changes in food preparation involving more boiled or stewed foods.

31 Kourou 1987, 32-46 collects the evidence of the roulette-wheel vessels.
32 See ch. IV.ii for possible functions of cooking pots in graves.
Fig. III-3 Attica

1 Aigina/Kolonna 9 Nea Ionia
2 Anavyssos 10 Salamis/Koulouri
3 Athens 11 Salamis, Arsenal cemetery
4 Brauron 12 Skala Oropou
5 Eleusis 13 Spata
6 Lambriga 14 Thorikos
7 Marathon 15 Trachones
8 Merenda
### Chapter III.iv: Central Greece

#### Gazetteer

##### Boeotia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Date Ranges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Akraiphia</td>
<td>burials, LPG-LG</td>
<td>1438-1466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhitsona</td>
<td>burials, MG-LG</td>
<td>1467-1469</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vranesi Kopaidos</td>
<td>? , MG</td>
<td>1469</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

##### Phocis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Date Ranges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kalapodi</td>
<td>sanctuary, LHIIIC early-LG</td>
<td>1473-1492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elatela</td>
<td>burials, LHII/IIIA-LPG</td>
<td>1493-1501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delphi</td>
<td>burials, LHIIIC and EPG, settlement, LHIIIC (unpublished)</td>
<td>1502-1509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medeon</td>
<td>burials, PG-LG</td>
<td>1510-1513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amphissa</td>
<td>burials, PG-LG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

##### Phthiotis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Date Ranges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pyrgos Livanaton</td>
<td>settlement, LHIIIC-PG</td>
<td>1514-1516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitrou</td>
<td>settlement, LHIIIC-PG, burials, EPG-MPG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atalanti</td>
<td>burials, LPG or SPG</td>
<td>1517-1550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tragana</td>
<td>burials, MG-LG</td>
<td>1551-1580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modi</td>
<td>burials, LPG or SPG</td>
<td>1581-1582</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Central Greece, here taken to signify the broad strip of land from the Euripus to the Corinthian Gulf, encompassing Boeotia, Phthiotis, and the Phocis, apparently played an important role in the period spanning the transition from the LBA to the EIA. In contrast to regions such as the Argolid or Corinthia, where evidence suggests a sharp decline in occupation in the post-palatial BA, Central Greece sees a number of new sites emerging, among them the sanctuary at Kalapodi, the large chamber tomb cemetery at Elateia, and settlements such as Pyrgos Livanaton and Mitrou. Moreover, EIA sites, and in particular those of PG date, most of them burial grounds, appear to be a frequent occurrence in Phocis and Phthiotis.\(^{33}\) Publication of the material found at these sites, as well as further exploration of sites in the area, is needed to fully appreciate the role of Central Greece during the LBA/EIA transition, wherefore the conclusions drawn from the material are somewhat preliminary (see App. A.iv).

As noted in Ch. II, the handmade pottery found in LBA Central Greece differs from material of similar date from the S of the country.\(^{34}\) Finds from sites such as Kalapodi, and more recently apparently also Mitrou, illustrate the continuous development of EIA handmade wares from their LBA predecessors in this area; based on the present evidence handmade pottery characteristic of the EIA (ovoid cooking pots, light-coloured storage ware) started being made in Central Greece earlier than in any other region of the country. Handmade and burnished cooking pots reported from LBA settlement strata in Delphi suggest that the phenomenon encompassed a wide area from Phthiotis in the E reaching the N coast of the Corinthian gulf in Phocis in the W.\(^{35}\) The evidence from Kalapodi illustrates that handmade pottery in the course of the middle and late stages of the LHIIC period gradually replaces some of the wheelmade classes; this is particular noticeable for cooking wares (Fig. II-13). Light-coloured handmade coarseware similarly increases in number during the LHIIC through EPG period; given the fact that the most common shapes are small and large open

\(^{33}\) E.g. Dakoronia 2000, 14-6. Notably, however, the Phthiotis is one of the areas where the PG style lingers well into the G period (SPG); it is unclear whether among the, often very simply decorated, local 'PG' finds there might be a number of SPG date. It has been suggested infra (App. A.iv, n. 260) that such is the case for the burials from Atalanti.

\(^{34}\) A possible example of Aegean HBW is illustrated in Rutter forthcoming.

\(^{35}\) Reber 1991, 46.
shapes, which predominate the wheelmade painted ware as well, the handmade ware might have been used to supplement the wheelmade painted repertoire at the site. This observation is further borne out by the frequency of imitations of shapes common in the wheelmade repertoire by hand-building, such as kraters, skyphoi, and kylikes. The absence of medium and large closed shapes made by hand is, on the other hand, rather notable; shapes such as hydriae, amphorae and jugs were predominantly wheel-thrown, while large storage vessels are represented by pithoi, which are documented in increasing numbers from LHIIIC advanced into the EPG period.

The parallel production of handmade and wheelmade wares at Kalapodi, and in particular the typological and functional overlap between the classes, is consistent with models of reactions to economic stress.37 The main characteristics noted for the pottery production in late Roman Cyprus - namely increase in the production of handmade pottery simultaneously with decrease in the volume of imported pottery, small-scale production of this pottery for a geographically limited area, and the retention, or reproduction, of familiar shapes38 - are, at least partially, mirrored in the situation observed at Kalapodi. Thus, there is a marked increase in the representation of handmade pottery, which reproduces wheelmade-ware shapes. It is improbable that any significant amounts of the LBA finewares at Kalapodi were imported39; on the other hand, no potters’ workshop has been identified at Kalapodi itself, which perhaps was supplied, together with other sites, by pottery production in the general area.40 At the end of the BA, workshops in the area might have been faced with declining demand for fine decorated wares, and as a result were, perhaps, no longer sustainable on a large scale. The evidence of the cooking wares is more difficult to interpret; some observations at Kalapodi suggest that in the later LHIIIC period there was some typological overlap between handmade and wheelmade cooking pots which points to mutual imitation, or possibly competition, between the two techniques. The EIA-type handmade cooking pot prevails; its shape is apparently rather different from the Mycenaean cooking vessels, in addition to the fact that also the fabrics used, and the fabric texture obtained, can easily be distinguished between the handmade and wheelmade cooking vessels.41 On closer observation, however, these differences can be explained as the result of a change in building

36 Jacob-Felsch 1996, 183-6 lists numbers of open and closed vessels which could be identified by shape (1815 open vessels, 653 closed vessels).
37 The relevant theories have been summarised in Ch. II.iii.
38 Rautman 1998.
39 Jones 1996, 118.
40 Jones 1996, 118-120 concludes that the vast majority of pottery examined was locally made; he, however, also notes some overlap between the chemical characteristics of wares from Livanates and those from Kalapodi, ibid. 117.
technique, rather than as a reflection of a new shape and ceramic tradition entering post-
palatial Central Greece. The differences in shape, from globular vessels with short, everted
rims and torus or button bases to avoid shapes with rounded base and continuous profile,
reflects the fact that continuous profiles are more suited for hand-building techniques, while
the articulated bases of Mycenaean-type cooking ware would have resulted in fault lines if
retained on handmade vessels. The differences in fabric are hard to gauge without the
results of petrographic analyses; the chemical composition of both handmade and
wheelmade cooking wares, however, was found to be consistent with wares identified as
local. The difference in texture, with finer, more dense and often harder wheelmade fabrics,
as opposed to less evenly textured and often softer handmade wares, might illustrate
differences inherent to the production mode, which in the case of, probably workshop-scale,
production of wheelmade pottery could afford the expenditure in time and labour needed to
sample clays and tempering material more widely, as well as preparing them more
thoroughly. Hand-building techniques could better adapt to less homogeneous fabrics with
larger inclusions, and might thus have dispensed with excessive preparation of temper and
clay.

Consequently, both light-coloured and dark-coloured handmade wares in Central Greece
might have originated as replacements for wheelmade pottery increasingly difficult to obtain.
In addition to the similarities between the Central Greek handmade and wheelmade pottery
production, the lack of genuinely new, different shapes in the LHIIIC and SM repertoire in
particular represents a strong indication contrary to the introduction of handmade wares, or
the building techniques, by a new population element with a background in an area where
wheel-thrown pottery was unknown.

Sites outside Kalapodi supply information regarding closed vessels which are conspicuously
absent from the Kalapodi handmade assemblage. Thus, handmade amphorae, jars, and jugs
of SM and PG date were found at Pyrgos Livanaton, Elateia, and Delphi; in particular,
material from the settlements at Pyrgos and Mitrou should in the future provide evidence

41 See the fabric groups identified by Jones 1996, 111-2.
42 Flat bases for vessels made by coiling or slab-building are usually made of a disc of clay, to which
more elements are added on the exterior edges, or on the top edges of the disc. If the profile of the
base is to be retained, the joins in these places cannot easily be strengthened; it was observed e.g. on
HBW from Tiryns that in these cases, the base often separates more or less neatly from the added
walls. A rounded shape on the other hand allows for sufficient pinching and deforming of the vessel
being worked to obtain sufficiently strong joins between the clay elements; indeed, the predominant
breakage pattern observed on EIA handmade cooking pots does not follow the presumed joins of coils
or slabs, but is rather the result of the thermal stress exerted onto the walls opposite the handle.
43 Jones 1996, 118; fig. 1.
regarding the range of shapes and functions served by handmade pottery in these contexts. Finds from Mitrou already appear to show that also outside a ritual context, handmade open shapes are a more frequent occurrence than in comparable contexts in e.g. the Peloponnese.

The evidence for the PG period is comparatively thin, while the amount of material known increases in the SPG and MG to LG periods. The cemeteries of this period contain numerous handmade vessels of a wide range of shapes, from large closed vessels such as jars and amphorae, often found used for pot burials, jugs and juglets, as well as bowls and cups, all made of light-coloured, mostly coarse fabric, to cooking pots which are represented with one or two handles, the latter often larger in size, as well as in miniature versions. Trefoil jugs and juglets, as well as aryballoi, can be made of comparatively fine fabric; in Phthiotis, handmade fineware usually still contains some amount of inclusions, while the shapes, thin walls, and the colouring clearly indicate that these vessels belong to the widely popular class of local versions or imitations of NE Peloponnesian plainware. In Boeotia and Phocis, what appear to be Corinthian imports are found alongside local versions of the ware. Due to the state of knowledge at the date of some publications\(^4\), but also as a result of the long-lived PG style in Central Greece, the date of the handmade fineware in this region is not always clear; given the development of Peloponnesian plainware in the MG period, this date provides a *terminus post quem* for all imports, but presumably also for local versions of Courbin’s ‘fine technique’\(^5\), which probably followed behind with a little lag.

The interrelation of the regions subsumed here under the title ‘Central Greece’, as well as their external relations, based on the evidence of the handmade pottery, are difficult to gauge for the LBA and the earlier stages of the EIA. Phthiotis and Phocis seem to have undergone similar developments in the LBA, with handmade pottery introduced, possibly as a response to fluctuations in the availability of the familiar Mycenaean wheelmade wares, already in the post-palatial BA. In the later stages of the PG period, but in particular in the SPG and G period, the regions had developed their own, characteristic repertoire of handmade pottery which is unlike the material found in the S parts of Greece; the most notable shapes of the Central Greek assemblage in this period are large amphorae and jars with piriform bodies and very tall necks found in Phthiotis. A similar shape from Boeotia documents the relations of the region with the N (1438). In the MG and LG periods, both Boeotia and the parts of Phocis close to the Corinthian gulf have yielded material of Argive or, more likely, Corinthian provenance, or else finds imitating Corinthian pottery. In Boeotia, Corinthian-

\(^4\) E.g. Lerat 1937, 1938; the basis for the PG dates of handmade pottery in Vatin 1969 is also unclear.
type finds are restricted to plainware vessels; the technique and fashion might have been mediated by Attica. In S Phocis on the other hand, the presence of Corinthian coarseware, as well as fine ware, documents relations across the Corinthian Gulf in the MG and LG periods. Finds of Corinthian painted pottery from Kalapodi attest to traffic in these goods across the Isthmus corridor route from the MG period on46; in Phthiotis, knowledge of handmade fine ware is attested while there are as yet no documented imports of NE Peloponnesian pottery.

45 CGA, 70, transition from EG to MG; Coldstream 2003, 83, dates the introduction of the Argive plainware to ca. 800, that is, the beginning of MGII.
46 The earliest finds of Corinthian painted fine ware at Kalapodi are MG in date, while Corinthian pottery abounds in the Archaic period; Braun 1996, 232-5; Nitsche 1987, 48. The publication of the EIA pottery from Kalapodi, which is being prepared by R. W. V. Catling, is awaited with some curiosity to see whether also Corinthian handmade pottery reached MG Kalapodi.
### Fig. III-4 Central Greece

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Place Name</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Akraiphia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Amphissa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Atalanti</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Delphi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Elateia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Kalapodi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Lamia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Medeon (mod. Aspra Spitia)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Mitrou</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Modi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Neo Monastiri</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Pyrgos Livanaton (anc. Kynos?)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Rhitsona</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Taratsa-Agia Paraskevi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Thebes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Tragana</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Vranezi (mod. Ag. Spyridon)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Gazetteer

#### Corinthia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corinth</td>
<td>settlement, LHIIC late/SM, SM, EPG, EG-LG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>burials, SM, LPG-LG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sanctuary (beginning of cult activity unclear; c. 8 B.C.?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1588-1807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isthmia</td>
<td>sporadic occupation, EIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sanctuary (beginning of cult activity unclear; EPG, or perhaps EG?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1808-1824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agioi Theodoroi</td>
<td>burials, MG-LG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vello</td>
<td>burial, LPG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kourtesa</td>
<td>burials, ?PG to LG?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mavrospelaies</td>
<td>burial, EG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athikia</td>
<td>burial, EG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clenia</td>
<td>burial, MG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perachora</td>
<td>sanctuary, MG-LG</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Megarid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Megara</td>
<td>burial, MG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alepochori</td>
<td>sanctuary, Archaic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The EIA is well-represented in the Corinthia, with evidence from both settlement and burial contexts known from a number of sites; burials, which outside of Corinth are usually located in small, short-lived cemeteries, are however far more frequent than remains of habitation. Sites such as Isthmia, Perachora, and the slopes of Acrocorinth in addition have yielded finds from cult-related contexts, and provide an opportunity to compare domestic and funerary assemblages with those from sanctuaries (see Ch. IV). It is interesting to note that sites to the N of the Isthmus, such as Agioi Theodoroi and Megara, share the use of pale-coloured coarseware for storage and transport vessels with the Corinthia47; in the Megarid, these are clearly locally made. The prevalence of Attic customs, which did not use handmade storage wares, thus apparently reached no further than Eleusis.

Handmade pottery is a frequent occurrence in the Corinthia, in settlement contexts more so than in burials. As in the neighbouring Argolid, among Corinthian handmade pottery light-coloured coarseware with predominantly transport and storage functions can be distinguished from dark-coloured coarseware used for cooking vessels, and light-coloured fine-textured fabric, here termed NE Peloponnesian plainware, which functioned as a fineware and is most often found in funerary and ritual contexts. While the earliest evidence for handmade, burnished cooking ware is found in contexts of LHIIIC late to SM date, light-coloured storage vessels are documented from the EPG period on. The fine plainware is introduced in the middle of the MG period. Evidence for the domestic assemblages of the earlier stages of the EIA is unfortunately rather scarce; at the latest by the EG period, however, handmade pottery served virtually all storage, transport, and cooking purposes. The predominance of handmade pottery in domestic contexts is impressively illustrated by the contents of a MGII well, in which handmade coarsewares accounted for over 90% of pottery retrieved from the fill.48 The volume of production is also reflected in what appear to be economic production techniques, observed in the use of one basic geometric form for the manufacture of the four main coarseware shapes (amphora, hydria, trefoil jug, ‘krater’). Both factors, that is, the number of vessels produced, and the standardisation and rationalisation of production, suggest that Corinthian coarsewares, by the EG/MG period at the latest, were made on a scale consistent with workshop production. In the 7th cent. B.C., the Corinthian handmade amphorae are developed into the Corinthian A transport amphorae which continue

47 In fact, Agioi Theodoroi in the Classical period is part of the polis of the Corinthians, and might have been so from the 8th cent. on, Wiseman 1978, 18.
48 Pfaff 1988, 26 n.16 (Well 1981-6). Handmade coarsewares (light and dark-coloured) comprise 83% of the number of ceramics, 93% of the weight. Cf. however the discussion of these contexts in Ch. IV.i.
to be made by hand until the 3rd cent. B.C.⁴⁹ Corinthian handmade coarseware thus is an important illustration of the fact that hand-building techniques do not necessarily imply small-scale, household-based production modes. It is difficult to gauge how far back this scale of production can be traced; some elements characteristic of the later, large-scale production, such as the capped toes, can possibly be observed as early as the EPG period (1600), indicating that the production of Corinthian A amphorae rested on a long-standing local potting tradition.

Another popular, handmade coarseware shape is the globular aryballos which occurs with some frequency in burials of LPG to MG date throughout the Corinthia. The shape varies little over time, while production apparently ceases at the end of the MG or in the LG period. Some MG aryballoi are made from plainware fabric; it has, however, been noted that while juglets as well as globular trefoil jugs are almost exclusively made from fine fabric after its introduction in MG, aryballoi continue to be produced from coarse fabric as well.

Open shapes were found to be much less common than closed ones; simple, hemispherical bowls are reasonably common in burials from the LPG period on, but despite their simple shape show a range of variations, which might indicate that they were not a standard shape of the repertoire of Corinthian potters in the same way that e.g. amphorae and aryballoi were. In the MG period, a new coarseware open shape is introduced in the pedestalled bowl, which is of as yet unclear function. The large, shallow basins are set on tall fenestrated stands, with diligently burnished interior surfaces, indicating that they might have been used for serving purposes. A small number of very fragmentary pieces were found in the area of the later sanctuary of Demeter and Kore at Corinth (1750-1751); the great majority, however, are from well deposits indicating that the shape might have had a primarily domestic function.⁵⁰

The remaining open shapes represent a wide range of bowls, basins, and handled vessels, none of which however are repeated in the repertoire with any frequency. Of interest among these are a small number of shapes which appear to be imitating contemporary wheelmade shapes, such as the skyphoi 1789-1790, 1792 and the kantharos 1795. In contrast to the large storage shapes, which developed largely independently from wheelmade shapes, these

⁴⁹ Vandiver and Koehler 1986, 187; the vessel neck starts being wheel-thrown in the 4th cent.
⁵⁰ Deposits with Archaic pottery from the sanctuary of Poseidon at Isthmia, on the other hand, contain a number of fragments of pedestalled bowls and their stands (personal observation). The shape appears to develop in the course of the Archaic period into the perirrhanteria which must have abounded in the Archaic temenos at the site. For a discussion of the shape, see Iozzo 1987, especially 355-7.
vessels illustrate that a clear typological, as well as functional, division existed between handmade and wheelmade wares.

Similarly to Attica and Asine, the number of cooking pots known from the Corinthia is large. While all regions of Greece examined so far, with the exception of Crete, have yielded a similar type of handmade cooking pot, with rounded, continuous profile and usually single band handle to rim, it is notable that the differences observed between the technological traditions and shapes chosen for storage purposes pertain also in the characteristics of production of cooking pots, suggesting independent regional traditions in the manufacture of these basic, utilitarian vessels. A juxtaposition of Attic and Corinthian material illustrates the difference in cooking vessel shape, flat-based and elongated ovoid in LG Athens, round-based and globular in MG/LG Corinth. These typological variations coincide with differences in potting technique; while the Attic vessels were apparently built from coils and only sparsely worked afterwards, the manufacture of Corinthian cooking pots involved the making of a preform by unidentified means, which was then beaten in a rounded mould to obtain its evenly globular shape and thin walls. Well finds demonstrate that this technique reached back into the EG/MG period, if not earlier, and already at this stage was used for making very large cooking vessels. Finds of large, globular cooking pots in Athenian graves of the Archaic period, probably Aiginetan rather than Corinthian (supra ch. III.iii) indicate the superiority of the shaping technique employed in the Corinthia. It is not clearly discernible from the material record whether the production of Corinthian cooking pots, similar to that of pale coarseware from the same site, was organised on a large, possibly workshop scale; it is nevertheless clear that the makers of Corinthian cooking wares produced high-quality vessels to consistent standards of shape and fabric.

Taken together, and adding the evidence of exports of Corinthian handmade wares from the MG period onwards (Ch. V.v), the material record suggests that of the regions so far examined, the Corinthia was home to the most dynamic and economically successful production of handmade pottery in EIA Greece. Vessels were produced to consistently high standards and in large numbers, providing for the entire range of cooking, storage and transport vessels required in the region, in addition to wares such as the plainware for specialised, ritual or funerary purposes. The material record of the following centuries shows the further development and specialisation of this manufacturing tradition which survives well into, and beyond, the Classical period.
Fig. III-5 Sites in the Corinthia mentioned in the text

1  Agioi Theodoroi  6  Kourtesa
2  Athikia  7  Mavrospelaies
3  Clenia  8  Megara (Megarid)
4  Corinth  9  Perachora
5  Isthmia  10  Vello
## Chapter III.vi: Euboea and Sporades

### Gazetteer

#### Euboea

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lefkandi</td>
<td>settlement, LPG-LG</td>
<td>1858-2044</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>burials, SM-SPGIII</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ritual deposit?, MPG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chalkis</td>
<td>settlement?, LPG-LG</td>
<td>2045-2053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eretria</td>
<td>settlement, LG</td>
<td>2054-2072</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>burials, MG-LG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sanctuary, LG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyme</td>
<td>settlement, PG-LG</td>
<td>2073-2093</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Sporades

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Skyros, Magazia</td>
<td>burials, LPG-G</td>
<td>2094-2104</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Euboea and on the Sporades, handmade pottery is a comparatively infrequent occurrence; the scarcity of closed contexts prevents an estimate of the actual numbers for most sites, with figures for settlement deposits and burials from Lefkandi indicating that handmade wares accounted for considerably less than 10% of the total in either context type (cf. Ch. IV.i and
IV.ii).\(^{51}\) The functional range covered by handmade pottery encompasses cooking and heating purposes, which are in fact served virtually exclusively by handmade pottery\(^{52}\); in addition to small pouring and serving shapes found predominantly in burial assemblages. Storage shapes, predominantly large pithoi, are rare in the early stages of the EIA\(^{53}\); the situation appears to have changed by the LG period when a number of medium to large storage shapes are known from settlements. Handmade tableware is almost non-existent, with the possible exception of a small number of, probably imported, semi-fine jugs found in settlement, burial, and ritual contexts.

In contrast to the well-defined and exclusive function of coarse cooking/heating-ware, some degree of typological, and therefore presumably functional, overlap can be observed between the coarse and medium-coarse vessels from burials and contemporary wheelmade painted pottery. Examples for this duplication are the lug-handled coarseware bowls (here 1966-1968, 1970-1973, LPG-SPGIII)\(^{54}\), as well as the LPG bird-vases (2011-2012)\(^{55}\). Handmade juglets, common in the LPG-SPGII periods (see Fig. A-27), are matched by wheelmade painted juglets with a similar breadth of typological variation (cutaway, trefoil, rounded mouth; feeding juglets).\(^{56}\) The handmade bird-vases appear to follow wheelmade models, while the production of handmade juglets coincides with the great popularity of the shape in burials; the handmade bowls, on the other hand, might well have served as models for the wheelmade painted shape since the earliest examples pre-date the bulk of the wheelmade painted specimens; moreover, as illustrated by finds from Eretria, handmade lug-handled bowls remain popular until the LG period.\(^{57}\) Another wheelmade shape seemingly

---

\(^{51}\) Lefkandi II.i, 158 tab. 14; burials: ca. 7%; MPG Toumba fill: 7.9%. Note that the fill in all probability does not represent an ordinary settlement assemblage, but rather shows characteristics indicating a ritual nature; Ch. IV.i and IV.iii.

\(^{52}\) A small number of wheelmade coarseware vessels are represented among the material from the Toumba fill, Lefkandi II.i, 66-7; Catling comments that a tripod cauldron (one of four vessels identified) has no connection with material from the LHIII-C occupation at the site, as illustrated for example in Popham and Milburn 1971, fig. 2.2.3. The very hard fabric he describes for the wheelmade coarsewares from the Toumba fill does, however, recall Mycenaean coarsewares rather than EIA ones, while the shape of the tripod cauldron, except for the horizontal rim handles, is closely mirrored by the examples illustrated by Popham and Milburn. Fragments of LHIII-C painted pottery were included in the Toumba fill, Lefkandi II.i, 86; the possibility that the wheelmade coarsewares belong among residual material should thus be considered.

\(^{53}\) Catling suggests that the small number of pithos fragments known might be accounted for by a lifespan of more than a century for these vessels, resulting from the sturdiness of the vessels and their use which does not require moving once the pithos had been securely placed; Lefkandi II.i, 63.

\(^{54}\) Wheelmade lug-handled bowls: Lefkandi II, pl. 105, S45.6 (SPGII); 142, P24.6 (LPG); 144, P28.4, P28.11 (SPGII); 147, P39B.17 (SPGII); 170, T4.6 (SPGII); Lefkandi III, pl. 38, T38.12 (SPGII-IIia).

\(^{55}\) Bird-vases: Lefkandi I, pl. 97, S16.1, S16.10 (EPG); Lefkandi III, pl. 45, T41.2 (LPG/SPGII).

\(^{56}\) E.g. Lefkandi I, pl. 145, P23.1-4 (LPG).

\(^{57}\) Desborough in Lefkandi I, 304 cites wheelmade parallels from LPG/EG Athens (Kerameikos V, pls. 15, 101) and Marmariani (PG? Heurtley and Skeit 1930/1, pl. 8 nos. 127-9) for the painted lugged...
adopted from handmade models, in this case probably imported, is the cutaway-neck jug; the handmade version is first attested in the MPG period, with the wheelmade painted jugs following in the LPG/SPG period. Notably, there is a wheelmade version of the double cutaway-neck jug with connecting basket-handle as well. It is interesting to note that this shape, which in the LPG period is a frequent occurrence in burials, is not imitated in local coarseware, but rather adopted into the fineware repertoire; the small number of handmade grey-polished specimens are equally made of a fine fabric. Consequently, despite its coarse fabric, the cutaway-neck jug was presumably used as a tableware shape.

Finds from the region, in particular those from the LPG-SPG burials, include a wide range of materials with an origin outside Euboea, with pottery, faience, bronzes and jewellery from Attica, the Levant, Cyprus, Egypt, and Italy, indicating the participation of the region in a wide-spanning network of contacts. Similarly, the handmade pottery points to contacts with regions outside Euboea, albeit in different directions than the bronzes and faiences; here, relations with Attica, the N Cyclades, and the N Greek mainland can be observed. Connections with Attica are apparent in the number of imported painted vessels, as well as in a small number of cremation burials according to the ‘trench-and-hole’ rite characteristic for EIA cremations in Athens. As concerns the handmade pottery, it can be observed that the typological development of Euboean cooking pots in the G period parallels that of the Attic shape; the SPG cooking pots, contemporary with Attic EG-MG, usually are of somewhat squat shape with high shoulder and the characteristic ‘dip’ at the join between shoulder and neck; the sole reconstructed example to date of a LG cooking pot shows the elongated ovoid shape and large size familiar from LG Athens. The introduction of cooking ware shapes with incised decoration noted on Attic LG material can be observed in LG Lefkandi as well. While the great majority of handmade coarsewares in Euboea and Skyros is presumably locally made - analyses to date have been conducted for Lefkandi only, where cooking pots appear to fall within the range of the locally made finewares - the finds from Xeropolis yielded a fragmentary cooking pot which might have been imported from Attica or Aigina. Notably, a number of cooking-ware shapes from Euboea are unknown in Attica, such as the pot stand, tripod brazier, and different types of stanced cooking pots; the exception, Skala bowls from Lefkandi; none of his examples, however, has a handle comparable to the ‘yarn-spool’ design of Lefkandi T4.6, or the lug with horn-shaped protrusions of P28.4, P39B.17 and T38.12. The similarity with the handmade examples is, apparently, overlooked.

58 Lefkandi I, 324-5.
59 Handmade: 1956; wheelmade: Lefkandi I, pl. 141, P23.1.
60 Crielaard and Driessen 1994, 251.
61 Lemos 2002, 163.
62 See the section on Lefkandi in App. A.
Oropos on the N Attic coast of the Euripus, has been discussed above. The Lefkandi incised-ware includes items such as the beads, spindle whorls, and dolls which closely resemble Athenian parallels, while e.g. the tortoise 2016 and horse-head pendant 2017 represent unparalleled shapes. The date of the latest of these items (2014 and 2016 come from a SPGIII burial) suggests that Lefkandi incised-ware outlasts the Athenian production. Scientific analysis of the Lefkandi incised-ware fabric could provide clarity regarding its provenance; based on typological and chronological criteria, it is likely that some of the items are imports from Attica, whereas others are locally made based on prior knowledge of the Athenian ware. The pendant 2017 apparently represents a special case in that the polished surface and overall good state of preservation link the item with Lefkandi grey-polished ware; the decoration of impressed circles might have been gleaned from incised-ware items. Links with the Cyclades become apparent only in the later stages of the G period, possibly due to the scarcity of earlier find complexes on the islands. The Naxian parallel for the pyxis 1959 has been discussed above (Ch. III.i); in the LG period, parallels for S-profile storage jars and rectilinear decorative patterns from Lefkandi, Eretria and Kyme can be observed at Zagora and Naxos (e.g. Zagora 537-539, Naxos 590-594; cf. Lefkandi 1872-1874). The incised-ware beads from Kyme are paralleled by finds from Zagora; while at the latter site their origin or inspiration was not entirely clear, glass beads of similar design from Kyme apparently represent the model for the clay version. A possible import from the Corinthia is present in aryballos 1940, whereas the NE Peloponnesian provenance tentatively suggested for 1882 and 2038 cannot be proven based on both fabric and vessel shape; both fragments, however, are clearly of non-local provenance.63 The interrelations with the N Greek mainland can be gleaned from a number of factors, such as the micaceous-ware cutaway-neck jugs and kantharoi from MPG-LPG burials and settlement context; their exact provenance is however unclear since, in addition to the lack of scientific data on the Lefkandi specimens, typological differences also exist between the Lefkandi finds and material from well-documented Macedonian sites.64 A non-local origin can also be considered for the cutaway-neck jugs from Skyros, which similarly to the Lefkandi finds are described as heavily micaceous.65 These shapes clearly differ from those at Lefkandi, but are consistent with fabrics in Thessaly and Macedonia, and the closest parallel for 2098 with

---

63 While comparing the pale-coloured fragments to Argive material, Catling already noted that a provenance from the NE Peloponnes is unlikely, Lefkandi II.i, 65.
64 E.g. Andronikos 1969 (Vergina). Wardle, reported by Popham, Touloupa and Sackett 1982, 235, tentatively suggests an origin in inland Thessaly, while highlighting the lack of published material from the region. The double juglet 1956 in fact is closely paralleled by a recent find from Kranion in N Thessaly, Tziafalias and Zaouri 1999, fig. 14.
multiple nipples comes from Thessaly. Further evidence for connections with N Greece is presented by the pyraunoi from the Toumba fill. The combination of cooking vessel and stand, as well as the finger-impressed cordons, are well-documented at e.g. Kastanas and the Toumba in Thessaloniki in Macedonia. Catling identifies the Kastanas Type 4 pyraunoi as the closest in shape to the Lefkandi specimens, the Macedonian finds, however, have very thick walls and roll handles attached on the vessel side, as opposed to the thin-walled, rim-handled items from Lefkandi, which in fact closely recall the fabric and shape of local cooking pots. The Lefkandi pyraunoi appear to be an amalgamation of a N Greek shape with local technological traditions, and thus represent an interesting case of the reception and local interpretation of an imported idea. The further development of the adopted shape might be seen in the SPG stanced cooking pots.

Local production can be posited for the group of grey-polished items from LPG-SPGI burials in Lefkandi, whereas the development of the ware is rather unclear. The grey-polished pyxis from Naxos indicates that, while apparently a rather brief fashion, the distribution of the ware was not restricted to Euboea. The ware’s technological characteristics distinguish it from other EIA wares in the region, with grey colours indicating a reducing firing atmosphere whereas Euboean - and Cycladic - EIA pottery is fired under oxidising conditions, resulting in reddish colours. ‘Bucchero’, that is grey wares, or ‘Aeolian Grey Ware’ is known from the later EIA in the NE Aegean and in Anatolia, where technological traditions similar to those employed for Grey Minyan wares apparently continued into the EIA. Shapes comparable to those of the Lefkandi grey-polished items are, however, lacking; the derivation of the Lefkandi ware is consequently difficult to explain and might have simply been a short-lived, local development.

66 An almost identical piece of PG or G date from Velestino was seen by the author on display in the museum at Volos.
67 Shape, function, and possible derivation are discussed in detail by Catling Lefkandi II.i, 60-1.
68 Kastanas: Hochstetter 1984, 155-164. Toumba Thessalonikis: well-preserved but as yet unpublished examples are on display in the archaeological museum at Thessaloniki. I am very grateful to Prof. S. Andreou (University of Thessaloniki) for giving me the opportunity to examine some of the material from the excavations at the Toumba Thessalonikis.
69 Lefkandi II.i, 61; Hochstetter 1984, 159, especially pl. 207.7.
70 See App. B.
71 PGP, 217; Bayne 2000, 241-2; the earliest finds of EIA grey ware in the region apparently date to around 1000 BC.
72 Bayne 2000, figs. 34-37 illustrates the most common EIA shapes. Note, however, that Bayne predominantly discusses fine, wheelmade shapes; more coarse, and possibly handmade, grey ware is however present as well, ibid. 139. Interestingly, the ‘yarn-spool’ lug-handle noted on LPG-SPG bowls from Lefkandi and on a fragment from Kyme is paralleled among grey ware bowls from Smyrna, ibid. fig. 43.10, 44.12, 45.1.
While exotic finds, such as faïences, gold jewellery, and E Mediterranean pottery, from the burials at Lefkandi indicate the acquisition of desirable goods from a wide range of provenances, the evidence of the handmade pottery from Euboea and Skyros points to contacts in regions closer at hand. The imports of pottery from Attica and, in particular, the N mainland, as well as the imitation of shapes and shape concepts derived from these regions, appear to indicate extended reciprocal contact. In case of relations with Thessaly, and possibly also the NE Aegean, handmade pottery, similar to wheelmade and painted wares, illustrates the integration of the region into an EIA koine, encompassing coastal Thessaly, Euboea and the Sporades, and reaching towards N Anatolia and the NE Aegean islands.73

73 For the N Aegean koine, see Lemos 1998; ead. 2002, 212-7.
Fig. III-6 Euboea and Sporades. Sites mentioned in the text

1 Chalkis
2 Eretria
3 Kyme
4 Lefkandi
5 Skyros/Magazia
Chapter IV: Handmade pottery in context

In the following section, a closer look will be taken at EIA contexts which have yielded handmade pottery, distinguishing between domestic, funerary, and ritual deposits. Dependent to some extent on the quality and quantity of published information, a small number of sites, representing a cross-section of periods and regions examined in this study, have been selected for contextual case studies. The main questions of these case studies are the functional and social loci of handmade wares within the regional ceramic assemblages. The regional differences in the extent and modes of use of handmade pottery reveal idiosyncrasies in the material culture of communities in EIA Greece.

Chapter IV.i: Settlements

Aims

As outlined in the preceding chapter, handmade pottery is a relatively common occurrence in EIA settlements throughout Greece, with the apparent exception of much of Crete and the island of Thera. While the predominant functions, based on shape and fabric, of handmade vessels in domestic contexts have already been identified as cooking, storage, and transport in the discussion of the material evidence (Ch. III, App. A), the present section aims at examining these functions more closely within the broader framework of the total ceramic assemblage, as well as the interplay between and development of different wares at the sites.
which have been selected as case studies. Three main aspects of the pottery assemblage will be considered:

- character of the assemblage studied;
- quantity of handmade pottery within the total assemblage;
- shapes and functions served by handmade pottery within these assemblages.

A number of additional questions will be raised, such as:

- typological and functional interrelation between handmade and wheelmade wares (or indeed non-ceramic containers);
- concentration of particular types of pottery in particular contexts/locations;
- the nature of ‘domestic assemblages’ in the period studied.

Assemblage formation and ceramic ecology

In order to understand the scope of information to be gleaned from settlement deposits in general, and from the deposits examined in this section in particular, a number of factors have to be considered briefly. Studies of site formation processes, based on both ethnographic and archaeological data, have illustrated that settlement deposits rarely represent a virtual ‘snapshot’ of daily activity; rather, the accumulation of settlement debris by discard of refuse is affected by a variety of processes and factors, such as the type of discarded artefacts (e.g. items potentially harmful to the inhabitants are removed more quickly, and in different ways, than non-dangerous items), their location within a given space (items in areas of high density of use are speedily removed, while items in less frequented locations can remain long past the termination of their use), and potential secondary use after breakage. Similarly, examinations of abandonment deposits have to take into account the possibility of the intentional removal of items, based on their value, the possibility of transport, and the manner of abandonment of a site.1 The study of ceramic ecology, that is, the life cycles of ceramic items, has provided data regarding the average life-span of different pottery types, their relative frequency within a household, and their fate

1 LaMotta and Schiffer 1999, 20-2.
after breakage. In recent years, observations regarding ceramic ecology have also entered into studies in Aegean BA archaeology, providing estimates of average numbers of pots, and of representation of shapes and functional types in contexts of the region and period here studied. Finds from a pit with domestic debris excavated at Tsoungiza, which contained almost 300kgs of pottery, are interpreted by Thomas as the refuse produced by a single household over a period of ca. 20 years, based on figures arrived at through such comparisons of material remains and ethnographic data.

The differing breakage rates of ceramics, based on their function, use rate and ware, potentially contribute a distorting factor to the representation of specific pottery classes in archaeological settlement deposits. Ethnographic studies show that vessels with high rates of usage, such as serving and cooking vessels, seldom last longer than a year, whereas large storage jars, less frequently moved and made of thick-walled, durable material, can reach an age of up to 30 years. The figures for pottery retrieved from the Tsoungiza pit are here reproduced (Table IV-1) as an example of the accumulation of debris from a small-sized, domestic site; the pit is a one-phase deposit, the entire context was excavated, and all finds were retained for analysis, providing the most detailed and accurate insight to date into the household economy of a small Mycenaean community.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ware</th>
<th>% [number]</th>
<th>% [weight]</th>
<th>bases</th>
<th>handles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>coarse ware</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
<td>29.5%</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>medium coarse</td>
<td>29.8%</td>
<td>31.6%</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fine plain</td>
<td>47.5%</td>
<td>23.9%</td>
<td>768</td>
<td>455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fine painted</td>
<td>16.8%</td>
<td>15.0%</td>
<td>356</td>
<td>397</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tab. IV-1 Tsoungiza, LHIIIIB1 pit (Thomas 2005, 458 table 1)

---

2 See e.g. Arnold 1985, 151-7; Rice 1987, 293-301.
3 See e.g. Whitelaw 2001, 64, for floor deposits in houses at Mycenae: House III - 37 vessels (incomplete deposit); West House - 263 vessels; House of Sphinxes - 985 vessels.
5 Arnold 1985, 152, table 6.2, 154, table 6.3; Rice 1987, 298, fig. 9.3. Catling’s suggestion of a life-span of several centuries for EIA pithoi in comparison with Rice’s and Arnold’s data appears overly optimistic, Lefkandi II.1, 63.
6 The wares break down into approximately the following shapes - coarse fraction: predominantly pithoi and tubs; medium coarse fraction: ca. 50% cooking pots, medium storage vessels, few open shapes; fine plain ware: ca. 70% small and medium open shapes, medium closed shapes, few large open shapes; fine painted: 75.5% small and medium open shapes, 24.5% closed shapes; figures based on Thomas 2005, tables 3-7.
To obtain a notion of the possible numerical relations between vessel types, a hypothetical average life-span is posited of 1 year for shapes high usage rates (cooking, serving shapes), 2 years for shapes with medium usage rates (medium-sized storage/transport/serving shapes), and 6 years for those shapes with low usage shapes (pithoi). In this hypothetical reconstruction, the household discarding the material from the Tsoungiza pit could have been using a minimum of 6 cooking pots, 15 pithoi/tubs, 40 eating/drinking vessels, and 45 storage/transport/serving vessels at any one time.\(^7\)

Some additional evidence for at least the number of large storage vessels used by households in the LBA and EIA can be gained from finds from the settlements at Aigeira, Zagora, and possibly Lefkandi. At Aigeira, two rooms with unbaked clay bins, burnt and thus preserved in a fire which destroyed settlement phase 1b (LHIIIC early/middle) were estimated to have held the annual provisions for two families; each storeroom contained about 15 bins filled with cereals, pulses, and fruit, in addition to a small number of amphorae presumably used for liquid storage. The size of the partially preserved bins is difficult to estimate; the smaller versions might have had the capacity of large amphorae, whereas the larger bins were probably the size of pithoi.\(^8\) The apse of the Toumba building at Lefkandi revealed eleven pits apparently shaped to received large pithoi; no matching evidence has yet been found in the settlement, leaving some questions as to whether the number or nature of the pits might be related to the special function of the building.\(^9\) At Zagora, several rooms within the house units were furnished with walled benches featuring pits of varying sizes, apparently made to receive large amphorae and pithoi for storage. The number of pits within smaller units is

\(^7\) Calculated based on the 20 years suggested by Thomas for the duration of the filling of the pit and the number of bases found; cooking pots: 50% of medium-coarse fabric; eating/drinking: small-medium open shapes, 70% of fine painted and fine plain ware; medium-sized transport/storage: 50% of medium-coarseware and 30% of fine ware; life-span based on the lower end of the ranges cited by Arnold and Rice, supra n. 5. Foster identified a number of factors contributing to higher breakage rates which might apply for the Greek LBA, such as handling of pottery at floor-level, rather than waist-height, e.g. by cooking on a floor-level hearth, as well as the lack of glaze on prehistoric pottery; in the community he studied, the life-span of glazed-ware vessels in daily use ware ca. 1 year, whereas he suggests figures closer to half a year for prehistoric pottery; Foster 1960, 606-8.

\(^8\) Alram-Stern 2003a, 16 fig. 1, 19; based on the plan, the bins appear to have diameters between 0.4 and 0.7m. The estimated amounts of food stored in the bins, and the number of people to be fed from these provisions, were discussed by Alram-Stern in her lecture at the OAI open meeting in Athens, February 2006. For the date of the destruction layer, see Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a, 67.

\(^9\) Lefkandi II.1, 25-6, pl. 23 pit 1-11. None of the pits still held a vessel, or indeed contained fragments of storage vessels.
between three and six, whereas the unit identified as a chieftain’s residence by Mazarakis Ainian featured ten amphora and pithos pits.\(^\text{10}\)

Ethnographic studies of pottery-producing communities indicate, in comparison to the findings for LBA/EIA Greece, a far higher percentage of cooking vessels per household, ranging between 25-87% of the pottery in use; it is, however, likely that these contemporary communities supplement their assemblage with containers made of other materials, such as baskets, gourds, sacks, or metal, and more recently plastic, vessels.\(^\text{11}\) The large numbers of pottery vessels retrieved from e.g. houses in Mycenae\(^\text{12}\), in addition to the wide range of shapes and fabrics suggest an almost exclusive reliance on ceramics rather than other materials for containers in BA, and presumably also EIA, Greece.

**EIA settlement deposits**

To date, no EIA context as promising as the Tsoungiza pit has been excavated. Far from allowing the employment of sampling strategies outlined as a model by ceramicists working in the New World\(^\text{13}\), what little remains there are of EIA domestic activity often come from disturbed or otherwise problematic contexts that require consideration on an individual basis to identify the specific related problems before attempts can be made at interpreting the broader picture. Two pits published from the settlement at Xeropolis/Lefkandi might have been the result of formation processes similar to the Tsoungiza pit; to date, however, the size of the settlement, and thus the possible number of household units contributing to the fills is unclear; one of the pits contained clay moulds for the casting of bronze items and so might indicate an industrial, rather than domestic, nature; in addition, the lack of statistical data comparable to the finds from Tsoungiza hinder estimates of the representation of certain types of pottery, particularly coarsewares. The well deposits from Corinth were apparently

\(^\text{10}\) Mazarakis Ainian 1997, 171-2 (H 19). *Zagora* 2, pl. 8 shows 6 pithos pits in H27, 4 in H28, 3 in H18, 4 in H25; apparently, each agglomeration of rooms had one designated room with a ‘pithos bench’.

\(^\text{11}\) Rice 1987, 304 table 9.5. Notably, particularly in those households with large numbers of pots - the highest number recorded in the table is 53 pots/household in Chanal, Mexico - cooking pots account for more than 50% of the total, with correspondingly low numbers of storage and serving vessels. Note also that in several of the communities listed, no ceramic serving vessels were recorded at all; the latter strongly suggests that containers of other materials were used.

\(^\text{12}\) Whitelaw 2001, 64. Cf. Rice 1987, 296-7, table 4, for figures from ethnographic studies which arrive at averages between 7 (Tarahumara, Mexico) and 85 (Aguacatenango, Mexico) pots per household; the range of numbers for each site is, however, not indicated.

\(^\text{13}\) E.g. Rice 1987, 289-290.
created in a single episode after the abandonment of the structure\textsuperscript{14}; the presence of large numbers of stones in the fill of Well 1975-3 might indicate that bulky material was brought in to fill efficiently the often rather deep wells.\textsuperscript{15} As will be argued below, a similar function might have pertained to the large quantities of handmade storage vessels found in one of the wells examined. Consequently, the provenance of finds from well fills is at times unclear; as a working hypothesis, it will be assumed here that the bulk of soils and admixed pottery were retrieved from the vicinity of the well, reflecting activity in the area of the well’s location. The settlement at Asine yielded no closed deposits, such as house floors or pits, of the SM-PG periods; the pottery of this date was excavated in strata which, according to joins of fragments across trenches, the lack of complete or reconstructable vessels, and the often worn state of the finds, appear to represent general fill rather than depositions of settlement material \textit{in situ}.\textsuperscript{16} The evidence of pottery and architecture indicates continuous habitation of the excavated area at least from the late LHIIC to the EG period\textsuperscript{17}, during which depletion processes in the main use-spaces will have substantially affected the retrievable assemblage of finds. Moreover, the excavated area is comparatively small, including no more than one, usually only partially uncovered structure at any one period during the existence of the settlement.\textsuperscript{18}

\textbf{Corinth}

The earliest settlement remains of the latest BA at Corinth were found in the sanctuary of Demeter and Kore, where a small cluster of structures and some terracing walls were excavated. The pottery from the abandonment of the structures, possibly subsequent to a conflagration\textsuperscript{19}, and from fills retained by the terracing walls was analysed and published by Rutter; the results of sherd counts from the larger deposits are listed in Tab. IV-2 to IV-4.

The difference between the number of pithos sherds at the site of the building and in the terrace fill is very marked and suggests that storage jars were predominantly kept outside the

\textsuperscript{14} Pfaff 1988, 24 (MGII Well 1981-6).
\textsuperscript{15} Well 1975-3: ASCS Corinth, NB 548, 51-8. The preserved part of Well 1981-6 measured 11.5m in depth, Pfaff 1988, 22.
\textsuperscript{16} \textit{Asine} II.4.2, 19; \textit{Asine} II.1, 19. B. Wells suggested that the settlement, situated close to the shore, flooded on a regular basis, creating mixed wash-levels throughout the excavated area (pers. comm.).
\textsuperscript{17} \textit{Asine} II.4.2, 25 states that building 70Q-T was inhabited from LHIIC into PG phase 1; Hägg 1974, 54 notes the correspondence in building orientation between the PG and G periods to suggest continuity in occupation throughout these periods.
\textsuperscript{18} \textit{Asine} II.4.2, 25.
\textsuperscript{19} Rutter 1979, 357.
house, possibly a little way from it; the lack of a fresh water source at the site might indicate a use as (rain-)water containers for these pithoi.

The LHIIIC:4 deposits (Tab. IV-2.3) apparently capture the period of introduction of handmade burnished cooking wares in the Corinthia, marked by the parallel use of wheelmade cooking pots, which in both deposits still outnumber the handmade vessels by a factor of about 1:10.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ware</th>
<th>% [number]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pithos</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fine painted</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fine plain</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WM cooking pot</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HM burnished cooking pot</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>71.5%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tab. IV-2 Corinth, Demeter sanctuary, pottery deposited on and above floor of Mycenaean building; LHIIIC:4 (Rutter 1979, 363).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ware</th>
<th>% [number]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pithos</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fine painted</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WM cooking pot</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HM burnished cooking pot</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>74.3%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tab. IV-3 Corinth, Demeter sanctuary, sounding in Grid K:23; LHIIIC:4 (Rutter 1979, 386).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ware</th>
<th>% [number]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pithos</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fine painted</td>
<td>16.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HM burnished cooking pot</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>69%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tab. IV-4 Corinth, Demeter sanctuary, pottery from fill N and S of Terrace wall near LHIIIC farmstead; LHIIIC:5/SM (Rutter 1979, 378).

---

20 A number of postholes identified in Grid K:23 suggest that another building of Mycenaean date was located in this place.
21 I thank B. Millis for this suggestion.
22 Rutter 1979 provides a general idea of the numerical relations between the wares retrieved from the contexts he published, without however including detailed statistics. Intrusive material accounts for only very small amounts of the material; it therefore remains unclear what categories would account for the missing percent (wheelmade coarsewares?).
23 The deposit contained 1700 sherds (26kgs).
24 160 sherds (2.5kgs).
The comparatively smaller number of painted and cooking vessels in the Terrace fill (Tab. IV-4) presumably reflects the different use of this space; the lack of wheelmade cooking pots in this sizeable deposit is rather conspicuous and might indicate the comprehensive replacement of wheelmade with handmade cooking pots by the beginning of the SM period.

The following periods are sparsely represented, and additionally obscured by the discarding of substantial amounts of material from contexts excavated prior to the 1970s (e.g. Well 1963-3, Table IV-6). Well 1972-7, dating to the EPG period, contained very little material to begin with, while substantial admixtures of prehistoric, as well as a small amount of later material attest to a mixed provenance of the well fill (Table IV-5). The coarseware contained in the well cannot be dated independently; the evidence, however, suggests that in EPG Corinth, handmade as well as a small amount of wheelmade coarseware shapes were produced, predominantly for storage purposes. The evidence for cooking pots is very scarce; the single specimen present is handmade.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ware</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>bases</th>
<th>handles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fine painted</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plain coarseware (HM and WM)</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handmade cooking ware</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tab. IV-5 Corinth, Forum SW, Well 1972-7, EPG.

---

25 1250 sherds (62.15kgs).
26 The well is mentioned in Williams and Fisher 1973, 4.
27 For both Well 1972-7 and 1963-7, no percentages were calculated; Well 1972-7 contained very little material constituting no representative sample, while from Well 1963-7, large and unquantified amounts of material are now missing.
28 A plain wheelmade amphora in the well is dated to the G period (ASCS Corinth, Back Lot Book 4, Lot 1972-212); the remainder of the plain coarseware is predominantly, but not exclusively, handmade.
29 Prehistoric material and one intrusive Classical sherd.
30 Figures are based on the count recorded by the ASCS Corinth for lots 1972-212 and -213 (Back Lot Book #4). It is not noted in the lot description or the field notebook whether any pottery was discarded. The depth of the excavated well was 3m.
At the end of the EG period (Well 1963-7, Tab. IV-6), all coarseware is hand-built, with medium to large closed shapes, presumably used for transport and storage purposes, accounting for the vast majority of these vessels (see Ch. III.v). Cooking pots similarly are exclusively handmade and appear with comparative frequency in the well. Since no wheelmade coarseware is found among the retained pottery, it can be argued that the discarded pottery was also comprised of handmade coarse, cooking, and pithos ware, suggesting that the number of these wares originally considerably exceeded the count recorded in Tab. IV-6.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ware</th>
<th>TOTAL sherds</th>
<th>bases</th>
<th>handles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fine painted</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handmade coarseware</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handmade cooking</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handmade semi-fine</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pithos</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tab. IV-6 Corinth/Anaploga, Well 1963-7, E/MG.31

The most extensive evidence available dates to the M/LG period, represented in two wells from which all material was retained (Well 1981-6, Table IV-7; Well 1975-3, Table IV-8). While Well 1975-3 is located in the area of the later Forum, Well 1981-6 was found in the vicinity of the theatre; the contents appear to reflect the use of the areas in which the wells were located, with a greater percentage of prehistoric sherds, in addition to numerous fragments of PG and EG pottery retrieved from 1975-3.32 Also 1981-6 contained prehistoric, mostly Neolithic and EH, pottery, whereas virtually all EIA pottery from the well is dated within the MGII and earliest LG periods.33 In addition to the differences in the composition of the assemblages, the state of preservation of the material from Well 1975-3 was far poorer

31 The well is mentioned by Robinson 1969, 2 fig. 1. Figures are based on a sherd count of the context material by the author (ASCS Corinth, lots 1561-1565, NB 269, 101-3). Note that the fine painted wares from Lot 1563 were not counted. The NB records for all five lots state that substantial amounts of pottery, virtually exclusively coarseware, was discarded ("almost all" of Lot 1563; 2/3 of Lots 1564-5; Lots 1561-1562 were reduced to half their volume).
32 Personal observation.
than that of the theatre well; taken together, the evidence strongly indicates a strong focus of habitation in the Forum valley during the Neolithic and EH, and again in the early historic period of Corinth with only subsidiary locations in outlying areas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ware</th>
<th>% [number]</th>
<th>% [weight]</th>
<th>bases</th>
<th>handles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fine painted</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(fine painted small open shapes)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HM plainware</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HM pale coarseware</td>
<td>75.4%</td>
<td>90.1%</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HM cooking ware</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tab. IV-7 Corinth, Well 1981-6, pottery wares of Geometric date (Pfaff 1988, 26 n. 16).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ware</th>
<th>Total features [no.]</th>
<th>Total features [%]</th>
<th>bases</th>
<th>handles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fine painted</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>33.9%</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handmade coarseware</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>46.2%</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handmade cooking ware</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handmade plainware</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prehistoric</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>18.5%</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tab. IV-8 Corinth, Forum SW, Well 1975-3, MGII/LG

The composition of the EIA pottery from the two M/LG wells is rather similar, characterised by large quantities of both handmade coarseware vessels and wheelmade fineware, small

---

34 When studying the material from Well 1981-6, statistical analysis of the finds was not yet planned; the above figures reflect what numbers could reliably be derived from my notes, in combination with the figures in Pfaff 1988.

35 The total number of EIA sherds from the well is 7,887, the weight 194.7kgs. In addition, the fill contained more than 1000 prehistoric fragments; these have been excluded from the above table since no weight was available for the material.

36 Of the 192 feature sherds identified, 182 derive from small open shapes (cup, skyphos, kotyle), 3 from large open shapes (krater), and 7 from small to medium closed shapes (oinochoe).

37 Well 1975-3 is published in Williams and Fisher 1976, 100-4. The above figures are based on a count of feature sherds by the author (ASCS Corinth, Lot 75-54, Water Lots 75-2 to -13), rather than the total of sherds. The number of very small featureless sherds from the well is very high, due to the poor state of preservation of the material in the well, and the water-sieving of the well’s contents.

162
open shapes\(^{38}\); wheelmade painted closed shapes are comparatively rare. At the same time, handmade open shapes are virtually absent and usually restricted to unusual or unique shapes (see Appendix A); a fairly comprehensive distinction can be observed between - wheelmade - serving vessels, and - handmade - storage and cooking vessels. It is unclear whether the quantities represented in these two wells are a faithful reflection of a standard domestic assemblage at Corinth. The large number of handmade coarseware shapes in Well 1981-6, and in particular the rather good state of preservation of the material, might indicate that the bulky shapes were specially selected for filling the well. The lack of complete coarseware vessel suggests that the well-fill derived from previously dumped material, which would indicate a potter’s workshop dump as the most likely source; however, none of the Well 1981-6 coarseware vessels were obviously wasters or damaged vessels. Alternatively, the material might derive from a context with an exceptionally high number of storage vessels. The small number of cooking pot fragments from both M/LG wells stands in marked contrast to the number of cooking vessels in Mycenaean contexts in the Corinthia (both at Tsoungiza and the Demeter sanctuary), as well as to the finds from the well at Anaploga (Table IV-6). Possible explanations for these difference include either a substantial improvement in durability between LBA and EIA cooking pots; depletion processes removing more than an average number of cooking pots from the assemblage; or changes in dietary customs resulting in decreased need for cooking vessels. The comparative durability of LBA and EIA cooking pots has not been addressed either by archaeological science or experimental archaeology; however, no obvious improvement of durability in Corinthian M/LG cooking pots can be observed in that the thin-walled vessels would be susceptible to physical shock as well as damages sustained through daily use over fire, with their comparatively large size adding another factor potentially increasing damage rates. Depletion processes could involve recycling of damaged cooking pots in a number of ways\(^{39}\); however, cooking pot fragments from archaeological contexts indicate that the vessels, after at least some use, break into small, friable fragments, leaving only the neck and handle of the shape intact. The most feasible recycling process is crushing of sherds for use as tempering material; however, there is as yet no evidence for grog-tempered Corinthian EIA pottery.\(^{40}\) Possible changes in dietary habits are of considerable interest since potentially

\(^{38}\) No exact numbers were available to the author for Well 1981-6. Pfaff 1988 catalogues 18 wheelmade closed shapes (amphora, oinochoe, aryballos, pyxis) as opposed to 8 large open and 29 small open shapes (krater, skyphos, kotyle, kantharos, cup, kalathos).

\(^{39}\) Rice 1987, 294 lists secondary uses for broken pottery in modern pottery-using communities.

\(^{40}\) Farnsworth 1964, 225-8 examines specimens of Corinthian light-coloured fabrics only. To the best of the author’s knowledge, there have been as yet no studies of Corinthian cooking ware fabrics in general, and of EIA cooking pots in particular.
pertinent to social and ethnic changes in post-Mycenaean Greek society (cf. Ch. V.iii); the evidence for such changes is however scanty and includes the abovementioned decrease in the number of cooking pots in EIA contexts in addition to the abandonment of Mycenaean cooking-ware shapes, such as the tripod cooking pots.41

The evidence from Corinth provides information about the period during which handmade pottery was first introduced to the site; this appears to have been the end of the LHIIIIC period, possibly with a lag into the SM or EPG periods until light-coloured storage ware was introduced alongside the cooking pots, already present in earlier deposits. Handmade vessels replace wheelmade shapes of comparable shape and function, again with a possibly more gradual process in the case of the light-coloured coarsewares than with cooking wares. This process of replacement appears to have been completed at some point during the PG period. In the G period, handmade wares represent the almost exclusive solution for transport, storage and cooking vessels and account for the majority of vessels in settlement deposits such as wells. The scarcity of cooking pots has been noted but remains difficult to explain; of interest is also the complete absence of subsidiary cooking-ware shapes known from other sites, such as pot stands or tripod braziers.

Asine

Wells includes a set of figures illustrating the general development of wares at Asine in her publication of the PG material from the site42; since these figures are based on the catalogued, i.e. pre-selected, material, and since figures for only one trench and stratum were available for the LHIIIIC/SM phase of the settlement43, it was decided to conduct additional sherd counts for a limited number of trenches which had yielded successive strata containing material of latest LHIIIIC to PG phase 4 date. The trenches were chosen in consultation with B. Wells and concentrate on those with two or more successive strata representing the period studied; however, no trench was found to contain a continuous stratigraphy from the LHIIIIC/SM period to the latest PG phase. The results of this count are summarised in Table IV-9, comparing the quantities of handmade and wheelmade pottery. While the increase of handmade pottery from the LBA to the EIA is plainly observable, the development in the PG period is less clear. The trenches representing phases 2 and 3 in particular yielded some

42 Asine II.4-2, 125, diagram 1.
43 Asine II.3, 82-3.
amounts of Mycenaean pottery; the presence of earlier material in all probability is due to building activities in these areas in phases PG 2 and PG 3, cutting through and turning up earlier settlement strata. Since no efficient corrective could be identified to eliminate these contaminations from the tables, and since elimination of the trenches concerned would result in rather small and potentially unrepresentative numbers for these phases, the uncorrected figures were retained. The trenches representing phase 4 contained some potentially G material not considered intrusive since the material published as PG phase 4 by Wells includes a number of pieces representing a transitional stage between LPG and EG.\textsuperscript{44} Earlier contaminations are almost absent from phase 4 strata, indicating that the increase in handmade pottery observed between phase 1 and phase 4 reflects the actual development of the pottery population at Asine.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ware</th>
<th>LHIIIC/FMyc</th>
<th>FMyc</th>
<th>PG phase 1</th>
<th>PG phase 2</th>
<th>PG phase 3</th>
<th>PG phase 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wheelmade wares</td>
<td>89.3%</td>
<td>77.6%</td>
<td>61.7%</td>
<td>69.8%</td>
<td>71.5%</td>
<td>55.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handmade wares</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>15.1%</td>
<td>26.5%</td>
<td>23.7%</td>
<td>20.9%</td>
<td>39.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other\textsuperscript{45}</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tab. IV-9 Asine, settlement in the Karmaniola area (LHIIIC late to LPG/EG)\textsuperscript{46}

The difficulties encountered when trying to obtain an overall picture of the development of the ceramic assemblage at Asine, such as the contamination of strata with earlier and later material, as well as the criticism voiced regarding the interpretation of stratigraphy and chronology of the site proposed by Wells\textsuperscript{47}, led to a preferment of the presentation of individual trenches with successive EIA strata instead of overall numbers composed of the evidence from all trenches counted, on the basis that the material had been found in a succession of excavated layers, while contaminating factors can be more easily recognised and understood in a smaller, well-defined area than for the entire excavated area. The results of these counts are tabulated in Tables IV-10 to 13; of these, trenches 7 and 11 (Tables IV-10.11) represent trenches in the E part of the excavated area devoid of structures in the PG period, whereas trench 20/4 is situated at the S end of the apsidal structure (Table IV-12),

\textsuperscript{44} Asine II.4:2, 121.
\textsuperscript{45} Residual, Geometric and later, unidentified fragments.
\textsuperscript{46} The figures are based on a sherd count of ca. 11,600 sherds conducted by the author, to which was added the material published in Asine II.4:3.
\textsuperscript{47} Coldstream 1985, 235; Langdon 1985, 532; Lemos 2002, 5-6.
while Table IV-13 summarises the finds from the area of the rectangular building in the NW part of the excavation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trench 11 (percentage of total feature sherds)</th>
<th>11/6 (SM)</th>
<th>11/5 (PG 1)</th>
<th>11/4 (PG 1)</th>
<th>11/2 (PG 1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wheelmade painted open</td>
<td>45.6%</td>
<td>36.8%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>53.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheelmade painted closed</td>
<td>9.9%</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheelmade plain</td>
<td>25.3%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handmade coarseware</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
<td>21.1%</td>
<td>19.6%</td>
<td>21.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handmade cooking ware</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheelmade coarseware</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheelmade cooking ware</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tab. IV-10 Asine, Trench 11. Total sherds counted: 2404; total feature sherds\(^{48}\): 449.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trench 7 (percentage of total feature sherds)</th>
<th>7/5 (PG 1)</th>
<th>7/4B (PG 1)</th>
<th>7/4 (PG 1)</th>
<th>7/3 (PG 3)</th>
<th>7/2 (PG 3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wheelmade painted open</td>
<td>53.9%</td>
<td>62.3%</td>
<td>29.7%</td>
<td>60.8%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheelmade painted closed</td>
<td>16.2%</td>
<td>15.1%</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>12.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheelmade plain</td>
<td>19.8%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>20.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handmade coarseware</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
<td>24.3%</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
<td>32.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handmade cooking ware</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheelmade coarseware</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>15.1%</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheelmade cooking ware</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
<td>17.6%(^{49})</td>
<td>21.5%(^{49})</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


\(^{48}\) The dates in this and the following tables are those assigned in Asine II.3 and Asine II.4.

\(^{49}\) Feature sherds in this and the following tables are rims, handles, and bases. Figuris include material catalogued in Asine II.4:3.

\(^{50}\) Geometric sherds.
The results of the statistical analysis suggest that while there is a considerable amount of contamination within the strata of the PG settlement, the development of the total ceramic assemblage proceeds along lines which could be expected based on knowledge of other sites.

Tab. IV-12 Asine, Trench 20/4. Total sherds counted: 567; total feature sherds: 171.

Tab. IV-13 Asine, area of structure IJ-IN (rectangular house). Total sherds counted: 1761, total feature sherds: 370.
in the Argolid and Corinthia, thus indicating that the stratigraphic sequence in the trenches examined reflects approximately successive stages of settlement activity at Asine. Handmade pottery, on the basis of the above evidence, is present already in the latest stages of the LBA; it is possible that the introduction of handmade light-coloured coarseware preceded that of handmade cooking ware, although confirmation of this possibility from additional material is desirable. Handmade and wheelmade cooking vessels are used in conjunction during a transitional period, which appears to correspond to the SM phase, at the end of which the handmade versions comprehensively replace the wheelmade pots. A similar correlation can be observed between the increase of handmade light-coloured coarseware and the decrease of wheelmade plainware, a development already suggested by Frizell; the situation is however complicated by the fact that wheelmade plainware is predominantly comprised of small open shapes, such as kylikes. Comparing the late Mycenaean assemblage from Asine with the LHIIIB1 material from Tsoungiza (Tab. IV-1), the quantities of plainware and painted open shapes are almost reversed, indicating that the function served by the Mycenaean plainware shapes in the course of the later stages of the BA is increasingly served by decorated shapes. Other pottery types in a state of decline at the end of the BA are wheelmade painted closed shapes, and wheelmade coarsewares; consequently, it can be argued that in the course of the LBA/EIA transition, handmade closed shapes to a large extent replace coarseware and fine ware closed vessels formerly made on the wheel in either plain or painted versions. Painted, handmade coarseware fragments, usually of closed shapes, have been noted in SM strata of the settlement, indicating a brief period of imitation of those wares being replaced; by the beginning of the PG period, however, handmade pottery is usually plain or shows plastic decoration not usually found on the Mycenaean and EIA wheelmade decorated wares. It is notable that handmade coarseware, that is, a class of closed shapes of generally homogeneous technological characteristics, replaces a comparatively wider range of earlier wheelmade shapes (painted and plain fine ware, painted and plain coarseware).

Both wheelmade plainware and cooking ware coincide with numerous occurrences of Mycenaean painted pottery, and consequently can be identified as wares indicative of

---

52 Geometric sherds.
53 Trench 26/19/7, dated to LHIIIc/SM transitional, while not containing cooking pot feature sherds, contained some body sherds (ca. 1% of the total). In the adjacent trench 26/21/7 of similar date handmade cooking pot body sherds accounted for ca. 9% of the total sherds recovered; the latter trench did however also contain noticeable amounts of Geometric sherds.
54 Asine II.3, 82.
55 For Mycenaean plainware closed shapes, see e.g. material from Midea, Dalinghaus in Midea 1:1, 134-6.
Mycenaean contamination in later strata; this is especially notable in the case of Trench 7/2 (Tab. IV-11). In this trench, the uncharacteristically high figure for wheelmade closed shapes also indicates that the finds from the trench are not representative of PG phase 3. The origin of the earlier material is unclear; the two preceding strata from the same trench show considerable admixtures of G sherds which might have derived from a pit in the area57, whereas the most likely source for the Mycenaean material in Trench 7/2 are the adjacent trenches to the S, containing Mycenaean and Submycenaean structures. The only documented activity in these trenches in the PG period are two cist graves dating to Wells’ phase 358; whether the material from the pits dug for these burials could account for the Mycenaean sherds in Trench 7/2 is, however, unresolved.

The comparison of trenches with structures, and those without, during the PG period suggests a higher number of wheelmade decorated shapes, apparently coinciding with lower figures for coarseware shapes, in the latter trenches. As a result of the larger sherd-size and greater weight of sherds from thick-walled vessels, fragments of coarseware vessels are arguably less strongly affected by processes such as the repeated flooding of the site suggested by Wells. The concentration of handmade coarsewares in trenches containing PG structures might therefore indicate a use of these vessels within, or in the immediate vicinity of, the house, consistent with activities such as food storage and preparation. The larger numbers of wheelmade shapes in the E trenches on the one hand might reflect the greater inertia of other wares forming part of the assemblage, but could equally result from different activities in this area; notably, the E trenches contained a number of PG cist burials which might have occasioned commemorative activities.59

Similar to the situation at Corinth, handmade pottery at Asine accounts for large numbers of the ceramics found and serves storage, transport, and cooking functions. The amount of handmade pottery at Asine does not equal the Corinthian figures; however, here as well handmade pottery accounts for the vast majority of closed shapes, and thus for storage and transport functions, in addition to exclusively serving cooking and heating functions. The introduction of handmade pottery dates to before the LHIIIC/SM transition, and appears to include both cooking and storage wares. During the SM period, handmade and wheelmade wares are used for similar purposes, whereas at the beginning of the PG period, handmade

56 Styrenius and Dietz 1973, 156. See also 939 and 940.
57 The existence of G pits throughout the excavated area was pointed out to the author by A. Penttinen and B. Wells; their locations do not appear to be marked on any of the plans in Asine II.1.
58 Asine II.4:2, 31.
59 For the burials, see in particular Asine II.4:1.
pottery has replaced wheelmade variants for the functions specified. The overall figures appear to indicate further increase in the numerical representation of handmade pottery at the end of the PG period, which cannot be verified from the trenches examined above; since the publication of the G pottery from the site is still awaited, the further development of the ware at the site remains to date unclear.

Lefkandi

The deposits of the EIA settlement at Lefkandi/Xeropolis comprise two pits of LPG and SPG date, in addition to levelling material covering the SPG strata of the settlement, dating to the later stages of SPG. The large deposit of material found as fill of the monumental apsidal building at Toumba has been taken to represent settlement refuse by the excavators; this interpretation has, however, been called into question due to the lack of evidence for habitation in the vicinity of the Toumba building, the association of the fill with the exceptional building and burials associated with it, as well as the nature and composition of the material found in the fill. Thus, Whitley calls attention to the large number of kraters in the fill of the building and suggests a connection with ritualised drinking which he envisages as having taken place within the building. With the exception of a small number of vessels associated with the use of the building, the contents of the fill are comprised by fragmentary material from which few profiles could be restored; the excavators consequently note that the material was redeposited from its original place of deposition. No large deposits of MPG pottery have been found in the area surrounding the Toumba building, much of which was excavated when the cemetery to the E of the building was dug. The provenance of the material from the fill thus remains unclear. A comparison of the assemblage composition between the Toumba fill and the Xeropolis pits, however, illustrates very clearly that while similar pottery classes are represented in both contexts, the Toumba fill material is not comparable to material with domestic provenance. In consequence, the Toumba material will be discussed together with ritual deposits in Ch. IV.iii, while a comparison of the pottery assemblages follows to illustrate the differences in composition.

60 Lefkandi I, 91, as well as Lefkandi II.2, 73, assert the domestic provenance of the material. Criticism of the excavators’ contention that the fill in the Toumba building derived from the contemporary settlement has been voiced mainly by Whitley, e.g. Whitley 1991b, 348-352; 2004, 197-200.
61 Whitley 2004, 199.
62 Lefkandi II.1, 91; thus also Whitley 2004, 199.
The publication of the finds from the settlement at Xeropolis includes some information regarding the numerical representation of certain pottery types; the aim, however, was not to present a full set of statistics, such as is included in the publication of the Toumba finds, thus hindering the comparison between the contexts to some degree.

### Lefkandi/Xeropolis, ‘Moulds Deposit’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ware</th>
<th>rims</th>
<th>bases</th>
<th>handles</th>
<th>body sherds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WM painted small open shapes</td>
<td>cup: 38</td>
<td>flat: 30</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>skyphos: 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>skyphos: 30</td>
<td>ring: 7</td>
<td>conical: 30</td>
<td>kalathos: 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WM painted large open shapes</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WM painted closed shapes</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>amphora: 27</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>jug: 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic coarseware</td>
<td>(several)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tab. IV-14 Lefkandi/Xeropolis, LPG ‘Moulds Deposit’, numerical representation of wares and shape types (Lefkandi I, 27-31).63

### Lefkandi/Xeropolis, SPG Pit 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ware</th>
<th>rims</th>
<th>bases</th>
<th>handles</th>
<th>body sherds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WM painted small open shapes</td>
<td>cup: 93</td>
<td>flat: 76</td>
<td>cup: 33</td>
<td>kalathos: 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>skyphos: 133</td>
<td>ring: 89</td>
<td>skyphos: &gt;200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>handled bowl: 33</td>
<td>conical: ca. 30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WM painted large open shapes</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WM painted closed shapes</td>
<td>amphora: &gt;100</td>
<td>amphora: 48</td>
<td>amphora: 92</td>
<td>dark-ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>jug/trefoil jug: 30</td>
<td>jug/trefoil jug: 15</td>
<td>amphora: 39</td>
<td>amphora or oinochoe: 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imported fineware</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic coarseware</td>
<td>(no counts available; total sherds well in excess of 120)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tab. IV-15 Lefkandi/Xeropolis, SPG II/III Pit 2, numerical representation of wares and shape types (Lefkandi I, 31-6).65

---

63 The total number of sherds recovered is not known; the deposit description, in the section concerning wheel-made wares, states that “about 400 sherds were taken into account”; Lefkandi I, 27.

64 Medium-sized closed shapes, that is, small amphorae and trefoil jugs; Lefkandi I, 34-5.

65 Apparently ca. 1500 wheelmade sherds; numbers of coarseware were not recorded, but the reader is informed that “the sample group 739 contained about a hundred and twenty hand-made sherds”; Lefkandi I, 36. It is not clear what percentage of the entire deposit is contained within this sample group.
A detailed statistical analysis of the finds from the Toumba building was conducted by Catling; the results are here reproduced as Tab. IV-17:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ware</th>
<th>% [number]</th>
<th>% [weight]</th>
<th>bases</th>
<th>handles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WM painted open shapes</td>
<td>32.1%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>521</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WM painted closed shapes</td>
<td>34.1%</td>
<td>52.5%</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handmade wares</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pithos</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheelmade coarseware</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residual</td>
<td>24.2%</td>
<td>10.2%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tab. IV-17 Lefkandi, Toumba building fill, MPG (Lefkandi II.1, 155-9).71

66 No precise figures are available for this class; apparently, the most common shape is the cooking pot, while some fragments belong to pithoi, Lefkandi I, 42.
67 The overall number of sherds is not indicated but described as greater than that from the SPG pit.
68 388 bases of small and medium open (cup, skyphos), 133 of large open shapes (36 of krater-bowl, 97 krater).
69 246 bases of large closed (amphora), 57 of medium and small closed shapes (amphoriskos, jug, oinochoe, juglet).
70 Black Slip Ware, Attic imports, as well as unidentifiable material, which is listed separately from the local pottery in Lefkandi II.1, table 17.
71 Total 24,454 sherds (412.9kgs). Note that Lefkandi II.1, table 17, apparently does not include weights for catalogued material; the total weight should therefore be in excess of 412kgs. Discussion of the data in Lefkandi II.1, 147-154.
While the sets of data are not immediately comparable, unfortunately particularly so in the case of the handmade coarseware from Xeropolis, a number of features become clear from the available figures. In the Xeropolis deposits, small open shapes outnumber large closed shapes by a factor of 2.5-4.5 and large open shapes by a factor of 19-60. The Toumba fill, on the other hand, has a ratio of 1:1.5 for large closed/small open shapes, and 1:3 for large open (kraters, krater-bowls)/small open shapes. The small open shapes are represented predominantly by cups and skyphoi; the relation between these two shapes similarly differs between Xeropolis and Toumba. At the latter site, 221 cup-handles and 359 skyphos handles were recorded representing a minimum of 221 cups and 180 skyphoi. At Xeropolis, the SPG pit and levelling fill together contained 127 cup and little under 450 skyphos handles, representing a minimum of 127 cups and 225 skyphoi. The skyphos in all probability was intended primarily for the consumption of food, whereas the cup might have served for drinking; the predominance of cups at Toumba consequently adds to the evidence for activities involving the consumption of drink as the origin for this particular assemblage. The skyphoi, meanwhile, are dominant in the settlement deposits.

The data for handmade pottery in the settlement at Xeropolis suggests that the ware might have been less well represented than in the Toumba fill; the base-count in Tab. IV-14 records less than 3% handmade vessels, while the data for both other deposits are an insufficient basis for estimates. The predominant shape reported is the cooking pot; the levelling fill, the latest of the three Xeropolis deposits, also contained a number of fragments which might have derived from pithoi, in addition to incised coarseware sherds which might herald the numerous incised cooking pots and jars known from the LG phase of the settlement.

The findings from Xeropolis indicate that handmade pottery in the period before SPGIII-LG was used almost exclusively for cooking. The vast majority of shapes are cooking pots, whereas auxiliary cooking shapes, such as pot stands, are known only from the Toumba fill (see App. A.vi). The lack of wheelmade coarsewares indicates that handmade cooking vessels were the only type of cooking ware produced at the site. The lack of statistical data for LG deposits prevents an appraisal of the expansion of the ware’s shape range.

72 Catling in *Lefkandi* II.1, 153; an Archaic terracotta group from Argos shows a cook, cook-pot, and skyphos or skyphoid krater, Daux 1967, 834, fig. 2, here illustrated as Fig. IV-10. See also *infra* n. 175.

73 *Lefkandi* I, 31, 36, 42. See also App. A.vi.

74 LG pottery: *Lefkandi* I, 57-79; discussion of the handmade wares ibid., 72-3 but without information regarding the ware’s frequency.
The date of the introduction of handmade pottery at Lefkandi cannot be determined as a result of the lack of contexts preceding the MPG Toumba fill. Handmade pottery is not a feature of the latest phases of the LHIIIC settlement at Lefkandi, where a small number of HBW pieces belong to an intrusive and locally discontinued ware. The small number of wheelmade coarseware shapes among the Toumba fill material might indicate that older coarseware traditions linger into the MPG period; it is, however, possible that the material is intrusive and belongs to the small number of Mycenaean fragments in the fill. Handmade pottery, by the MPG period at the latest, has replaced wheelmade cooking wares and continues to be the exclusive ware with this function throughout the PG and G periods.

75 Popham and Milburn 1971; for HBW from Lefkandi see supra Ch. II.ii.
76 For a brief discussion of the wheelmade pottery in the Toumba fill, see supra Ch. III, n. 51.
Chapter IV.ii: Burials

Aims and limitations

The present section analyses the occurrence and distribution of handmade pottery in cemeteries, based on the findings from four sites chosen as case studies primarily on the basis of the degree of exploration and publication; these sites are the Athenian Kerameikos, Argos, Corinth, and Lefkandi. Moreover, two of the sites considered - Lefkandi and Corinth - are also considered in the preceding section, thus allowing some insight into how these communities used handmade wares in different context types.

As was the case for the settlement contexts, so also analysis of cemeteries comes with a number of problems. Retrieval rates, based on estimates of population density and mortality, are apparently very low throughout the proto-historic and early historic periods, which led to attempts at explaining the low visibility of ancient burials in ways other than by insufficient archaeological exploration or loss of contexts over time. Thus, Morris suggested practices involving informal burial for substantial parts of the population. Consequently,

77 Snodgrass 1980, 18, arrives at an estimate of a population of EIA Lefkandi of between 15 and 25 individuals, which, given the extent of occupation at the site established in survey and excavation, is surely too low; note also that the most well-represented phase of the EIA in the settlement, the LG period, is not present in the cemeteries at all. Snodgrass 1983b, 167-9 recalculates these figures taking into account the information published in Lefkandi 1; his calculations for the population of the EIA settlement still does not exceed 55 individuals at its largest. Cf. Morris 1987, 100, who calculates a retrieval rate of under 2% for Athenian 5th cent. burials, extending that finding onto earlier periods at the site.

78 Morris 1987, 104-9; note, however, that the evidence for informal burials in EIA and later Greece is rather tenuous. Bergemann 1999, 44-6 provides a brief discussion and bibliography of the reception of Morris' theory. Little and Papadopoulos 1998 discuss a body in a SM well which appears to represent
sample sizes of EIA burials can hardly be regarded as representative for the entire burial population, while considerations regarding rank and wealth of the deceased obtain a rather different angle if the mere fact of burial is to be understood as a mark of the individual’s social standing. Nevertheless, evidence for the social status of the deceased, as expressed in e.g. the relative wealth or evidence for the individual’s occupation, has generally formed a major point of interest of studies of EIA burials. In addition to the problems raised by Morris, further limitations are imposed upon the interpretation of burial assemblages and their comparability by the fact that the composition of grave assemblages is dependent to a large degree on local customs; the burial assemblage might represent the aspirations of the deceased’s families rather than portraying their status in life; also, as has been suggested recently, exceptional burial assemblages might mark a death occurring during a crucial stage of transition from one life-stage to another, rather than representing information about the deceased’s status and function in life. The interpretation of a burial assemblage may be complicated by factors such as the possible presence of archaeologically invisible material, e.g. organic items, or items of dress; the, similarly archaeologically invisible, intrinsic value of items; or items with added value.

A number of specialist studies of EIA burials have appeared for a number of regions in the past decades; the complexity and depth of information and analysis cannot be matched here, and is in fact outside the scope of the present work. Consequently, a few main points have been chosen as the focus of this section:

- patterns of association of different types of grave goods;
- correlation between occurrences of handmade pottery and specific burial types, age and gender groups;
- analysis of the functional classes of handmade pottery represented;

an informal burial along the lines suggested by Morris. Similar depositions are known from the Hellenistic period, e.g. a well containing skeletons of 450 foetus-to-infant-aged children and 130 dogs mentioned by Liston and Papadopoulos 2004, 24 (Agora Well G 5:3, unpublished). Additional material is discussed by Papadopoulos 2000, 104-111.

79 See e.g. Smithson 1968; Reber 1991, 140-155; Popham and Lemos 1995; Lewartowski 1995, 43.
80 One of the major regional distinctions in the EIA is the use, or non-use, of cremation, as well as the retention of multiple burials in some regions of Greece; for a summary of regional burial customs in the EIA see e.g. DAG, 147-76. Regional differences can also be seen e.g. in the average number of items included in burial assemblages, here Fig. IV-2; for differences in the use of pottery see infra.
82 Liston and Papadopoulos 2004, 30.
in an attempt to elucidate the role played by handmade pottery in funerary contexts, and the regional differences between these roles.

**Pottery in burials**

Pottery which forms part of EIA burial assemblages can be classed into four categories, according to their utilisation in funerary contexts: a) burial offerings *sensu strictu*, i.e. items apparently interred for their own sake (figurine, spindle whorl, bead; possibly decorated juglet, pyxis; imported item), b) containers for different materials, e.g. foodstuffs, ointments, perfume etc. (pyxis, juglet, cooking pot), c) burial containers for enchytrismoi (cooking pot, krater, amphora, jar, pithos), d) vessels used during funerary rituals (equipment for funerary feasts, for rites of the living at the grave, possibly items used to prepare the body for burial); individual items may qualify for more than one of these categories, particularly a) and b). In addition, it is worthwhile examining ceramics in burials under the aspect of ware and provenance, according to which the pottery can be characterised as tableware, utilitarian ware, or ‘exotica’, a class tentatively defined as comprising items of rare or unusual shape, ware, or decoration.

Handmade pottery is frequently associated with burials of infants and small children, for whom clay pots were used in the manner of coffins; these enchytrismoi will be briefly considered in the following. The vessels utilised most frequently for this purpose are cooking pots, although amphorae and jars also occur occasionally, with a hole broken in the body of the vessel to fit the corpse inside. The burial containers were then placed, commonly on their side, in a small pit, the mouth covered with a stone slab or large pot sherd for a lid. As can be seen from a number of factors, infant burials were conceived of as different than burials of adults; the former are not usually found together in the same cemetery, or the same plot, as the latter, and may be located in areas not designated as cemeteries, for example at

---

84 See e.g. Hägg 1974 (Argolid); Krause 1975, Morris 1987, Whitley 1991a, Strömberg 1993 (Attica); Dickey 1992 (Corinthia).
85 Many items can be assigned to category d) by their placement outside the burial itself, e.g. large hydriae and skyphoi set in niches near tombs in Corinth, or the fragments of unburnt vessels in the fill above Athenian cremation burials.
86 The term *enchytrismos* in fact derives from the Classical Greek term for cooking pot (χυτρα).  
87 Evidence gathered in Papadopoulos and Smithson 2002, 185, n. 150.
the edges or within a settlement. Nevertheless, as seen in 1998, Papadopoulos is cited by Papadopoulos and while Sapphoro apparently were burials. It of small children (1-3 year-old), TGA, 62, of the Classical period during which the infant is reserved space for the dead had to be separate from that of the living, ideally relegated to an area outside the confines of the city. A number of specific rituals were practiced to cleanse those who had come into contact with death. Whether these conceptions date back to the EIA is unclear; evidence suggests that, if such convictions were held, they were less strong than in the following periods, since burials are often located close to inhabited areas, possibly with small family plots near clusters of houses. It has been suggested that a strict separation between the dead and the living was introduced in the later 8th cent. BC. Nevertheless, as seen above, also in the EIA infants were treated differently from the remainder of the population. Societies with high child mortality can respond to the inevitable loss by conceptualising a period during which the infant is not yet a full member of the

88 Gauß and Ruppenstein 1998, 22; Morris 1987, 65. In exceptional cases, a mixed burial population of small children to adults can be found, e.g. EIA Samos, Viglaki-Sofianou 2004, 190; see also T. 131 (1-3 year-old), TGA, 62, in Argos which was found in a plot with 6 EG to LG apparently mostly adult burials. It is possible that these groups are family plots in which all related individuals are interred. 89 Kerameikos: Gauß and Ruppenstein 1998, 22. Lefkandi: the skeletal remains studied by Musgrave were apparently rather scanty; the youngest age specified is that of the deceased in T36 (6-year-old), while S Pyre 17 and T5 contained young or very young children; Lefkandi I, 430-7.

90 For the age-boundary between infants and children in Classical antiquity, see Papadopoulos 2000, 111; the transition usually takes places in the child's third year. Anthropological evidence from enchytrismoi is cited by Papadopoulos and Smithson 2002, 184, n. 148.

91 Morricone 1978. For the EIA settlement at Cos, see ibid., 45-6; Kantzia 1988, 181.

92 Bosnakis 2001; Skerlou 2001 publish some of these cremations.


95 Morris 1987, 192.
community and is thus a quasi-non-person. Personhood is accorded after a suitable period, often marked by a ceremony in which the new member of the community is formally introduced. Based on the material evidence, a similar conception of personhood might have existed in the EIA; the Serraglio cemetery in this light presents an interesting picture of such 'non-persons', in which the adults in pit burials for unknown reason perhaps never obtained membership in the local community, or were stripped of it, while the rich cist burials might indicate children who died shortly before reaching the prescribed age.

Handmade vessels used as burial containers are therefore associated with a type of burial which, according to the customs of EIA communities, did not require particular care and attention. It is likely that these vessels were chosen for their low value and easy replaceability; the situation at the Serraglio in Cos is even more poignant in that here, infants were interred in previously broken, and thus unusable, pots (630). It is possible that a certain number of cooking pots used for infant burials similarly had been rendered unfit for use, e.g. by cracking. In addition, the wide-necked cooking pots allowed the body of an infant without the need to break the vessel. A comparison of the neck-diameter of handmade pots and jars used for enchytrismoi with average head circumference of infants suggests that this type of burial was restricted to neonates.

**Athens**

The basis for the analysis of EIA burials at Athens is presented by 257 burials excavated and published by the DAI from the Kerameikos cemetery. Numerous additional EIA burials are reported from excavations in the 19th and early 20th century in the area; the amount of

---

96 Morris 1987, 62.
97 A naming ceremony took place in Classical Athens when the child was 5 or 10 days old, whereas admission into the religious community took place during the Anthesteria when the child was in its 3rd year, Garland 1985, 81-2.
98 The time between having completed infancy without having been admitted as a full member of the community might correspond to the period between the naming ceremony and the first Anthesteria outlined by Garland; supra n. 97.
99 See also Papadopoulos 1998, 115-6.
100 The head circumference of a full-term neonate is 37cm, see Fazekas and Kósa 1978, tab. 174. The cooking vessels used for enchytrismoi from Cos commonly have rim diameters between 20-27cm, occasionally as large as 32cm; notably, the tripod vessel and cauldrons concur with this size as well. Rims are often flaring, and vessel walls presumably rather thick, so that ca. 6cm should be subtracted to obtain the interior neck diameter of a vessel, which thus ranges between 14-21cm. The diameter of a sphere of 37cm circumference is 11.8cm; since human heads are rarely circular, however, the largest point of a neonate’s head would probably approach the lower end of the interior neck of the Cos cooking pots. I thank Prof. M. Liston for information and bibliography concerning foetal osteology.
information available concerning these burials, however, is not comparable to the later Kerameikos publications, leading to their exclusion from the analysis. In addition to the burials at the Dipylon gate, parts of a large number of further burial plots, none perhaps of similar size to the Kerameikos, have been found in various locations throughout the area of the ancient city; thus, several major burial grounds appear to have been located around the edges of the Classical Agora. The Kerameikos cemetery in later periods appears to have been a site for burials of privileged groups as well as state burials; its location at one of the major routes in and out of the city, near the Sacred Gate through which passed the procession of the Eleusinian mysteries in the Archaic and later periods, renders this a particularly high-profile spot. It is possible that the prominent position of the location dates back to its earlier periods of use in the EIA, while few of the burials here match the supposedly elite burials found in the Athenian Agora. It should be noted, however, that many of the EIA burials in the Kerameikos were disturbed by later activity or could only be partially retrieved due to being located underneath later, still extant buildings.

Handmade pottery is present in burials of all EIA phases observed in the Kerameikos (Tab. IV-18, Fig. IV-1b); in the MPG and LPG period, as much as 55% and 31% respectively of all tombs found contained handmade ceramics. The percentage of handmade pottery among the overall number of finds is, however, only about 13%, accounted for by the fact that both wheelmade vessels and metal items usually outnumber handmade ceramics in burial assemblages; there are virtually no contexts containing handmade pottery only, while the most common combination of finds are wheelmade and handmade vessels, often together with metal items such as dress accessories and jewellery (Fig. IV-3b). Notably, in the SM period handmade pottery occurs in burials containing multiple amphoriskoi, which have been identified as indicating the female gender of the deceased, and moreover of rich burials.

101 Kerameikos I, IV, V.
102 Tombs in Peiraios Street from Greek excavations were reported by Brückner and Pernice 1893; for a summary of the excavations in the 19th and early 20th cent., see Krause 1975, 5-6. See also Schlör-Viernieisel 1966, 4-10 (EPG-LG); von Freytag 1974 (LG tomb); Smithson 1961, 174-7 (SM); Willemsen 1963, 148-153 (EPG). Morris 1987, 228-233, and Whitley 1991a, 201-5, comprehensively list Athenian EIA burials known at that date.
104 See e.g. Knigge 1988, 11.
105 Knigge 1988, 16 notes that the Submycenaean burials were oriented towards the road to Eleusis, perhaps attesting to an early significance of this route. PG48, published in Kerameikos IV, 44-6, is the burial with the most numerous finds, but does not contain the number of finds or range of material retrieved from e.g. the grave of the ‘Rich Athenian Lady’ (Smithson 1968), the ‘Warrior’ grave (Blegen 1952, 279-287), or the ‘Boot’ grave (Alexandri 1967).
by Ruppenstein. In the PG period, handmade items form part of the assemblages of four of those five burials containing the most items; the picture in the G period is, however, less clear.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Total burials</th>
<th>containing HM pottery</th>
<th>[%]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SM</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPG</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MPG</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>55.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPG</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>31.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EG</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MG</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LG</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>15.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tab. IV-18 Athens Kerameikos, percentage of burials containing handmade pottery.

The most frequent handmade shapes in burials are cooking pots and incised-ware beads and whorls, which together account for 88% of the total of handmade items. While beads and whorls can be interred in large numbers - PG48 contained 99 beads and whorls, in addition to two incised-ware dolls, nine bowls, and a cooking pot - cooking pots are more often found singly; they account for 62% of all handmade containers in burials in the Kerameikos (Fig. IV-4). In the LPG period, the shape repertoire is complemented by incised-ware items such as dolls, bowls, and pyxides, whereas in the M/LG period, handmade juglets become popular. According to the categories formulated in the introduction, the handmade pottery from the Kerameikos is divided between containers, such as cooking pots which, considering

---

106 The figure includes items such as beads and whorls which can occur in large groups; in comparison, the number of handmade vessels compared to the total of ceramic vessels is only about 5%.
108 PG 48: 149 items including WM and HM ceramics, metals, and small finds; PG 39: 53 items with similar composition as PG 48; PG 40: 20 items, no handmade pottery; PG 4: 20 items of WM and HM pottery, no metals; PG 33: 17 items including WM and HM pottery, metals, incised-ware pyxides and dolls.
109 Reber 1991, 141-155 with tab. 2-5, 14-15, examines in detail the association of handmade pottery in graves; he concludes ibid., 147, that no regular association of handmade pottery with 'poor' burials can be stated.
the traces of fire, were either items removed from domestic use, or else had been used to prepare foodstuffs as part of the funerary rite, and burial offerings, present in the shape of incised-ware items such as dolls and beads. With the exception of the M/LG juglets, none of the items from the Kerameikos classify as tableware, whereas the incised-ware items can probably be identified as unusual and thus, perhaps, of special value to those burying.

It has been argued that certain types of handmade pottery are indicative of female and child burials\textsuperscript{110}; the comparison of burials with osteologically identified age or sex of the deceased in fact illustrates the great preponderance of handmade pottery in female burials (Tab. IV-19).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Combinations of handmade pottery and age/gender groups\textsuperscript{111}</th>
<th>burials with HM pots</th>
<th>% of burials</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female (N=47)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>31.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male (N=47)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child (N=22)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>18.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tab. IV-19 Athens Kerameikos, percentage of burials with handmade pottery of the total of burials with identifiable sex/age.

Cooking pots have been found with individuals identified as female or sub-adult, whereas incised-ware from the Kerameikos is documented only in burials identified as female. Note, however, the combination of a cooking pot with a sword in tomb G13, identified as that of a youth of unspecified gender.\textsuperscript{112} The sole handmade vessel in a burial identified as male is a trefoil jug, a comparatively rare shape found also in a burial of a child.\textsuperscript{113} Interestingly, it has been noted that wheelmade and painted trefoil jugs are found predominantly in male burials; the association of the handmade trefoil jug with a male burial thus indicates the vessel's use based on its shape, rather than the ware.\textsuperscript{114} The exclusive association of handmade pottery

\textsuperscript{110} Smithson 1961, 171; Strömberg 1993, 97-8 (incised-ware). Kerameikos V, 27; Strömberg 1993, 85; Ruppenstein 1999, 18 (cooking pots in female burials). Strömberg 1993, 85, lists two supposedly male burials containing cooking pots; these have however been assigned to male individuals based on grave goods rather than through osteological analysis.

\textsuperscript{111} Data in Krause 1975, tabs. 8, 15, 16, 22-28; only burials with osteologically identified remains are considered.

\textsuperscript{112} Kerameikos V, 26.

\textsuperscript{113} G22: Kerameikos V, 222-4 (1220), G85: Kerameikos V, 264-5 (1227).

\textsuperscript{114} Jugs in male burials: Kerameikos V, 26; Lewartowski 1995, 43.
with female and child burials thus cannot be maintained, while burials with cooking pots and incised-ware very likely are those of female and sub-adult individuals; association with other, potentially indicative types is however important to reach a plausible identification of gender based on grave goods alone.\textsuperscript{115}

Reber’s analysis of burials including handmade wares attempts to verify earlier statements regarding the foreign character of the ware, and consequently of its makers and users, by observing spatial distribution patterns, as well as patterns of association with particular burial rites; Reber concludes that no evidence can be found for spatial segregation or association with the newly introduced cremation rite in the SM period, thus providing no evidence for the identification of burials with handmade pottery as those of foreigners.\textsuperscript{116}

\section*{Lefkandi}

The burial grounds published from the Greek-British excavations at Lefkandi - Skoubris, Palia Perivolia, Toumba\textsuperscript{117} - together yielded 296 tombs dating to the SM-SPGIII periods; of these tombs, 105 could not be dated due to a complete absence of finds, or the lack of closely dateable material, while another 4 tombs were assigned an unspecified date within the SPG period.\textsuperscript{118} The complete lack of human remains from many tombs, the presence of both primary and secondary cremation as well as the finds of multiple burials, both inhumation and cremation, have led to some insecurity as to how many individuals were represented in the tombs.\textsuperscript{119} The method suggested by the excavators, that is, to consider those graves with dateable content\textsuperscript{120}, will be followed here since no means have been identified since the publication of the Lefkandi burials by which to distinguish between burials and potentially non-funerary deposits at the site.

With the exception of a pendant from a MPG tomb, handmade pottery is first used in burials at Lefkandi in the LPG period and continues to be well-represented in burials of LPG-SPGIII date (Table IV-20, Fig. IV-1d). The percentage of handmade vessels and items in comparison to the total number of grave goods recovered is, however, very small (2.7\% of all grave goods recorded, 6.5\% of all ceramic finds). Among the sites considered in this

\textsuperscript{115} See Ruppenstein 1999, 19-28.
\textsuperscript{116} Reber 1991, 140-3.
\textsuperscript{117} In the following abbreviated as S, PP, T.
\textsuperscript{118} Tombs published in Lefkandi I, Lefkandi III.
\textsuperscript{119} Lefkandi I, 202-3, 438; Snodgrass 1983b, 168; Lemos 2002, 161-2.
section, burials at Lefkandi were found to contain the largest number of grave goods per grave (Fig. IV-2d).

| Lefkandi, percentage of tombs and pyres containing HM pottery |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Date            | Total burials   | containing HM pottery | [%]   |
| SM              | 25              | 0                | 0%    |
| EPG             | 13              | 0                | 0%    |
| MPG             | 12              | 1                | 8.3%  |
| LPG             | 37              | 10               | 27%   |
| LPG-SPG         | 30              | 3                | 10%   |
| SPGI            | 21              | 5                | 23.8% |
| SPGI-II         | 12              | 2                | 16.7% |
| SPG II          | 20              | 6                | 30%   |
| SPG (II)-III    | 17              | 4                | 23.5% |

Tab. IV-20 Lefkandi, burials at Skoubris, Palia Perivolia and Toumba; percentage of burials containing handmade pottery.

Within these assemblages, handmade items are mostly represented by only one or a few items - thus, T80 contained a total of 243 items, of which 10 were handmade, while T46 and T59, with 105 and 111 items respectively, contained only one handmade item each.121 The representation of handmade vessels in burials at Lefkandi is thus comparable to that at Athens; nevertheless, despite the fact that Lefkandi burials contain more than twice as many items as Athenian burials, the largest number of handmade goods in a single grave is found in Athens.122 As in Athens, also in Lefkandi the functional categories covered by handmade pottery are containers and items possibly offered for their value; in addition, handmade vessels from Lefkandi include a large number of items with special attributes (imported - Macedonian? - juglets, incised-ware with elaborate decoration, grey-polished juglets with uncommon colouring due to different firing techniques), which might have been considered as valuable as a result of these attributes. Together with cooking pots, these jugs and juglets

120 Lefkandi I, 203.
121 Lefkandi III, tab. 1.
122 Kerameikos PG48 contained 111; PG 39, 21 handmade items; see supra.
account for the majority of handmade shapes at Lefkandi (Fig. IV-5). A large amphora represents the sole example of a large storage shape in burials at the site; note that enchytrismoi of infants, a burial type often involving large handmade vessels (see supra), have to date not been identified at the site. This situation is consistent with the observation of spatial separation of infant and sub-adult to adult burials at Athens.

The burial assemblages in which handmade pottery is found most frequently are combinations of wheelmade and handmade pottery, those with both kinds of ceramics and metals, or burials containing more than these three classes of material; in particular in the LPG and SPGIII periods, handmade pottery is part of burial assemblages composed from numerous items of a large variety of materials (Fig. IV-3d). In no instances was handmade pottery found to occur on its own, or in combination with non-ceramic classes of items without wheelmade pottery being present as well. Based on these findings, in addition to the classes of handmade pottery above characterised as added-value-items, it can be argued tentatively that handmade pottery in Lefkandi forms part of the more well-to-do assemblages at the site and might have been viewed as a particular class of items adding to the prestige of the burial assemblage with which it was interred.

Characteristic associations of handmade pottery with particular age/gender groups could not be observed at the site due to the poor preservation of human remains and the resulting difficulties in determining the age and sex of the deceased. Of the four burials identified as possibly female, only one contained a handmade item; similarly, one male burial out of three identified contained a handmade pot; none of the child burials had any handmade pottery.

**Corinth**

EIA burials from Corinth derive from a variety of locations throughout the area of the later city; the evidence has recently been collected and analysed by Dickey, upon whose catalogue the present sample of 99 burials of LHIIC to LG date is based. Several major differences

---

123 PP 39, pyxis 1963; Lefkandi I, 156-7, 432.
124 T Pyre 8, amphoroid pithos 1867, Lefkandi I, 195, 438.
125 Dickey 1992. Two of the main cemeteries, in use from the M/LG period onward, can be found in the vicinity of the Potters' Quarter, and in the plain to the N of the city (North Cemetery); the finds of the ASCS excavations are published as *Corinth* XIII, *Corinth* XV.iii. The 2004-5 excavations of the 34th EPKA, preparing for the construction of a new high-speed rail track between Athens and Patras,
between the burials in Corinth and those from Athens and Lefkandi examined above are immediately apparent; among these is the lack of cremation burials in the Corinthia, as well as the comparatively low number of grave goods interred in Corinth, both on average and regarding the numerical range (Fig. IV-2c). In fact, 39 of the 99 EIA burials did not contain any grave goods, or none that could be dated, and were thus assigned a general date in the G period; these graves have not been considered in the graphs and tables below, but indicate that a substantial number of EIA burials were entirely devoid of grave goods. The number of burials containing handmade pottery is 29% of the overall number, or 48% of burials with grave goods; the ware is introduced into graves in the PG period and reached consistently high numbers throughout the G period (Table IV-21, Fig. IV-1c). The overall percentage of handmade pottery among grave goods in the Corinthia is correspondingly higher that in Attica or Euboea; handmade items account for 26% of the total number of items retrieved from EIA burials, and for 43% of the total of ceramic items.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Total burials</th>
<th>containing HM pottery</th>
<th>[%]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LHIIIC-SM/PG</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PG</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EG</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MG</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>48.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LG</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tab. IV-21 Corinth, burials in the Forum area, Potters’ Quarter and N Cemetery; percentage of burials containing handmade pottery.

The most common shapes in Corinthian burials are juglets and aryballoi, which together account for 60% of handmade pots (Fig. IV-6). In addition, there are a number of open shapes, comprising bowls and handled vessels (E-MG), as well as large shapes, such as trefoil jugs popular in the PG to MG period, hydriæ which to date have been found only with MG burials, and kraters, represented in the LG period and possibly used as burial containers for enchytrismoi. Regarding the functional classes of vessels present, most represent containers for unknown matter - in the case of aryballoi perhaps oil or unguents.

uncovered a large number of burials in previously unexcavated sections of the North Cemetery; the
The MG hydriae are capped with a skyphos or bronze bowl and set upright into a niche next to the grave; these vessels apparently played a role in the burial ritual and might have contained remains of a funerary feast or provisions for the deceased on their way into the next world. A similar function might have been held by the LG kraters; nonetheless, at least one of them was found covered with a stone slab in a manner more familiar for infant burials, and, together with a number of large cooking pots found without contents and often in disturbed contexts in the N Cemetery, might instead represent a class of burial containers for infants and very small children. It is interesting to note that these were interspersed with adult burials in the area of the N cemetery. The practice of enchytrismoi for infants seems to have been introduced in the E/MG period; it is not clear how infants were disposed of prior to this date. Notably, there is no evidence for imported or highly decorated handmade pottery in Corinthian burials; the NE Peloponnesian plainware vessels in burials of the MG and LG period are a rarity in contemporary settlement contexts (Ch. IV.i), but represent a development from earlier, medium-coarse small shapes of local fabric and should therefore not be classified as unusual or even 'exotic'. Dark-surfaced coarseware, with the exception of the stray cooking pots from the N Cemetery, is entirely absent; the sole cooking pot in a Corinthian burial is a plainware version of the shape and shows no trace of use on the fire.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender/Age</th>
<th>Burials with HM pottery</th>
<th>Burials without grave goods</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child (N=7)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>28.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female (N=9)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>22.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male (N=5)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tab. IV-22 Corinth, EIA burials with determined age/gender and association with handmade grave goods.

findings have as yet not been reported in detail.

126 Dickey 1992, 36-7 outlines the difficulties encountered in identifying enchytrismoi in the cemeteries at Corinth; app. II lists 13 coarseware and cooking ware vessels possibly used for enchytrismoi, none of which could be dated.

127 Dickey 1992, plan 5 shows pot burials and possible pot burials as solid and hollow circles; some of them are found near small groups of cists which might have constituted family plots (e.g. T. 63-65 and 171, pot burial 70 and stray finds S-18, -22; T. 47, 66-67, 47 with stray finds S-15, -19, -20).

128 Dickey 1992, 38; ibid., 60, Dickey suggests that infants might have been buried within the house.

129 1685, from Potters’ Quarter T. V; Corinth XV.iii, 20 no. 34 pl. 3.
Handmade pottery in Corinthian burials can be found either in combination with wheelmade pottery, metals, and other material classes, but also either as the sole grave good, or in combination with metals and other classes without wheelmade pottery being present (Fig. IV-3c).

The number of burials with known age or gender of the deceased is comparatively small and does not constitute a representative sample for the observation of patterns of correlation between age/gender of the deceased and the presence of particular types of grave goods (Tab. IV-22). According to the findings from the sample of 21 attributable burials, handmade pottery can be associated with both male and female, as well as child burials; the presence of aryballoi in all these graves indicates the general use of the shape in Corinthian burial custom. Tab. IV-22 lists those child burials with handmade goods other than the burial container; adding these puts the percentage of child burials with HM pottery at 57%. Notably, burials without grave goods, or burials with archaeologically invisible assemblages, can be found for all gender and age groups at the site.

Argos

The sample of burials from Argos is based on the publication of G tombs from the site by Courbin, who catalogues 58 burials in 46 tombs, dating to between the LPG/EG transition and the LG period. PG burials are mentioned in Charles' report of his analysis of the skeletal material from the graves, but have not yet been published; notably, the number of published burials represents only a fraction of the total known to date.130 Due to the manner of presentation, burials without grave goods or without dateable material, which in all probability existed, are lacking from the publication. It should also be noted that the burials from Argos do not derive from one cemetery, but rather from small plots throughout the area of the modern city. Similar to the Corinthia, burials are exclusively inhumations in cists or, increasingly from the MG period on, in pithoi; cremations are lacking.131 In a number of instances, the same tomb was used for more than one interment, and commonly contain two

131 Hägg 1980, 119; a handful of possibly exceptions of SM and PG date are discussed in Hägg 1987.
or three individuals; the burials were not made at the same time, and so indicate the continued use of one tomb possibly by a family group.\textsuperscript{132}

Handmade pottery was found in burials of all periods, most frequently in the LPG to MG period with decreasing numbers at the end of the G period (Tab. IV-23, Fig. IV-1a). Similar to the Corinthia, grave goods are not very numerous in Argive graves, even though the average numbers lie above those observed in Corinth (Fig. IV-2a). While multiple handmade items within a burial are not rare, the number of these items does not exceed three and is usually less than the accompanying wheelmade pottery, or metals and other finds. The percentage of handmade pottery of the overall number of finds is 11\%, or 18.5\% of the total of ceramic finds; the ware is thus less common in Argos than observed in Corinth.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Total burials</th>
<th>containing HM pottery</th>
<th>[%]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LPG</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EG</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>66.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MG</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>41.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LG</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>31.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tab. IV-23 Argos, percentage of burials containing handmade pottery.

The most popular handmade shapes are coarseware and plainware amphoriskoi, as well as small pouring shapes such as aryballoi and juglets (Fig. IV-7); the vessels appear to serve mainly as containers, while in a small number of cases, large vessels were used for enchytrismoi. Notably, the custom of setting a large storage shape capped with a serving vessel upright in the vicinity of the tomb, observed in Corinth and regularly involving handmade hydriae, in Argos is served by wheelmade painted amphorae and either clay or bronze cups or bowls. Handmade open shapes are present in M/LG burials but are not frequent. In rare cases, vessels were set outside the tomb; rather than indicating a connection with the burial ritual, most of these instances involve pot burials where, possibly, insufficient

\textsuperscript{132} Multiple burials: \textit{TGA}, T. 6, 14, 90, 106, 164, 173, 176, 190. Note that the attribution of finds, in particular bronzes which cannot usually be dated as finely as the pottery, can be difficult in these cases. For a discussion of EIA multiple burials in Argos, see Hägg 1980.
space was left in the burial container for the inclusion of grave goods. The only evidence for cooking pots is a large body sherd used as a lid in a LPG/EG burial. Handmade pottery is regularly found in combination with wheelmade pottery, or with wheelmade pottery and metal burial goods. On occasion, the only ceramic vessels of an assemblage are handmade shapes; notably, the two burials dating to LPG/EG contained handmade pottery as the only items, a situation also found in the E-MG periods, while combinations of handmade pottery and metals are also present (Fig. IV-3d).

The association between handmade pottery and age/gender groups is, similar to the sites examined above, limited to some degree by the lack of data regarding the age or sex of the deceased, often due to the poor preservation of skeletal material. The age/sex of 34 of the G burials at Argos could be determined; of these, 12 contained handmade items (Tab. IV-24).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Combinations of handmade pottery and age/gender groups</th>
<th>burials with HM pots</th>
<th>% of burials</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female (N=6)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>33.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male (N=13)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>53.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child (N=12)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>33.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tab. IV-24 Argos, age/gender associations of handmade pottery in burials.

A regular association of handmade items with only specific age or gender groups cannot be observed; in contrast to the situation at e.g. Athens, it appears from the admittedly small sample that handmade pottery is more frequently found in male, than in either female or subadult burials. Shapes such as the amphoriskos, trefoil jug and aryballos appear to be popular with individuals of either group, indicating that the use of certain shapes in Argive burials was independent from the age or sex of the individual. Interestingly, the deceased in T. 171, identified as a mature male, was buried with a spouted amphoriskos, a shape type

---

133 E.g. pithos burials T. 13, T. 14; TGA, 26-9.
134 664, TGA, 25 (T. 9).
136 TGA, 128.
137 TGA, 127-8, notes a slight predominance of amphorae in male burials.
('feeder') often thought to be associated with child burials. A black-polished pyxis was found in a burial containing several items of weaponry, identified as the burial of an adult male; this association also appears unusual.

In a manner similar to the situation at Corinth, wheelmade and handmade pottery appear as complementary parts of the same assemblage. Courbin describes the typical burial assemblage at Argos as including a storage or pouring shape - often both are present - in addition to a shape designed for consumption; both handmade and wheelmade pottery can provide any of these vessels and are often found in combination to serve the main functions required.

138 680; TGA, 70. For association of feeding shapes and child burials, see e.g. Lefkandi I, 203.
139 708 from T. 176/2, TGA, 78; Charles 1963, 48.
140 TGA, 126.
Fig. IV-1 a-d Number of burials in Athens (Kerameikos), Lefkandi, Corinth, and Argos, illustrating numerical relations of graves without (grey) and with (black) handmade pottery among the burial assemblage.
Fig. IV-2 a-d Number of grave goods (minimum, maximum, and average).
Fig. IV-3 a-d Burial assemblage types (a = wheelmade pottery; b = handmade pottery; c = metal; d = other materials, including terracotta in other than vessel-shape; e = no grave goods attested).
Athens, handmade shapes in burials

Fig. IV-4 Athens, shapes of handmade wares found in burials.
Lefkandi, handmade shapes in burials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>MPG</th>
<th>LPG</th>
<th>SPGI</th>
<th>SPGII</th>
<th>SPGIII</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ladle</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pyxis</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amphora</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doll, figurine</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bead, whorl, pendant</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bowl, cup</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jug, juglet</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cooking pot</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>painted miniatures</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig. IV-5 Lefkandi, shapes of handmade wares found in burials.
Corinth, handmade shapes in burials

Fig. IV-6 Corinth, shapes of handmade wares found in burials.
Fig. IV-7 Argos, shapes of handmade wares found in burials.
Chapter IV.iii: Sanctuaries and ritual deposits

The number of deposits of identifiably ritual character in contexts dating to the end of the BA and the EIA is rather small. In the Mycenaean period, a variety of types of cult places are known, including small shrines within the settlement, or sacred spaces outside settlements, e.g. in caves and on mountain tops. Similar evidence is lacking from the early stages of the EIA, when many ritual activities might have been practised on a scale or with means not identifiable among the archaeological remains; thus, Coldstream suggests that EIA cult activity took place in the open air at altars where sacrifices were burnt, whereas Mazarakis Ainian focuses on the houses of local rulers which he interprets as the centre of EIA ritual activity, and forerunners of Greek temples. The sanctuary at Kalapodi, apparently established as a cult place already in the LHIIIC period and continually used throughout the EIA and into the historical period, presents an exceptional case with unusually clear evidence of its function. The possibility of ritual provenance for the material in the MPG Toumba building fill at Lefkandi has been discussed in Ch. IV.i. Nonetheless, the amount of evidence does not increase considerably until the G period, and in particular the 8th cent., when many sanctuaries known from the Archaic and Classical periods appear to have first

---

142 French 1981 (Mycenae), Kilian 1981b (Tiryns) discuss cult places in Mycenaean citadels; Karetsou 1981 for a peak sanctuary in Crete; see also Wright 1994. For a specialist study of Mycenaean cult places within the citadels see Albers 1994.
143 Coldstream 2003, 317.
144 Mazarakis Ainian 1997, 375-381.
functioned as important regional cult places, as can be gleaned from the votive offerings found in this period.145

As a result of the less-than-monumental forms of EIA ritual activity, but apparently also the types of activities involved, the most numerous finds from final BA/EIA ritual deposits, i.e. pottery, largely resemble the types and assemblage composition observed also in settlements.146 Types unknown in settlement contexts are rare; supplementary evidence such as figurines, metal objects, or indeed faunal and floral remains not or rarely represented in settlements can provide indications for the identification of a site with special, potentially ritual, use.

Kalapodi

The finds at Kalapodi, in the historical period the site of a major regional sanctuary of Artemis and Apollo, illustrate a combination of materials and objects clearly differentiating the activity at Kalapodi from that in contemporary settlements. The earliest evidence for human activity at Kalapodi dates to the early LHIIIIC period; the site remains in use continuously throughout the EIA and into the historical period, providing some evidence for a possible cult site already in the LBA. A SM structure has been identified as a shrine, while accumulations of ash might indicate the location of a simple altar. It is, however, in particular the evidence from palaeozoological and palaeobotanical remains that attests to the unusual function of the location, with concentrations of tortoise-shells and bones of deer, as well as the bones of a bear, lion, and puppy, in the excavated area; metal finds are also frequent.147

The pottery assemblage in general, and the handmade shapes in particular, present a picture much more similar to contemporary settlement assemblages; large, light-surfaced storage shapes are present as well as cooking pots. The number of open shapes, both small and large, appears unusually high, although pottery from settlement and burial sites in Central Greece indicates that open shapes were a more frequent occurrence in Central Greek handmade coarsewares than in more southerly regions. Handmade storage, cooking, and serving shapes,

---

146 Kalapodi I, 102-3; Pfaff 1999, 70-1.
147 The evidence has been discussed recently by Felsch 2001, 195-8 with pl. 43a. Jacob-Felsch in Kalapodi I, 105 mentions remains of deer.
together with the many wheelmade decorated vessels found at the site, point towards rituals involving activities similar to those practised on a daily basis within the community, such as cooking, eating and drinking. A small number of shapes, however, are unusual and might have been made specifically for use in ritual contexts. Among these are a number of handmade miniatures, including two conical bowls with elevated handles similar to shapes identified as cult-related trays at least in the Mycenaean period\textsuperscript{148}; a small conical vessel set on a thick ring base, thought to be a lamp, represents the only such item known from EIA Greece and might similarly be related to the nature of the site as a cult place.\textsuperscript{149} Apparently unusual is also the high frequency of cooking pots at Kalapodi, which at 18-26% of the total number of sherds exceeds the figures observed in settlement deposits (Tab. IV-25).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kalapodi, development of overall assemblage from LHIIIc early - EPG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fineware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cooking pot\textsuperscript{150}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coarseware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pithos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pre-Myc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unidentified</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tab. IV-25 Kalapodi, wares (figures calculated from count in Kalapodi I, 182, Tab. 1a, 1b, N=21,427 sherds; LHIIIc early-advanced correlates with strata 1-10; LHIIIc late: Str. 11-12; SM: Str. 13-15; EPG: Str. 16-23).

An additional point of interest of the material from Kalapodi is its provenance from a continuous stratigraphic sequence from LHIIIc early into the historical period, providing an opportunity for the study of the development of an assemblage during this time of transition. As noted in previous chapters (Ch. II.ii, Ch. III.iv), handmade pottery is found already in the earliest strata; as was also outlined in Ch. II, the LBA handmade pottery from Kalapodi is unlike the LBA HBW, found in regions further to the S, but rather shares similarities with the handmade wares known from the EIA levels of the same site. Both dark-surfaced and light-surfaced handmade wares are present in the LHIIIc early levels at Kalapodi; however, while handmade cooking vessels represent a considerable part of the total assemblage

\textsuperscript{148} Mountjoy 1993, 124 tab. IV.
\textsuperscript{149} Miniature items: e.g. 339, 340, 1488, bowls or trays with elevated handles 336, 1487; lamp 347. Miniature vessels are also part of the painted fineware at the site, Jacob-Felsch 1996, 103.
already in the LHIIIIC early-advanced period\textsuperscript{151}, handmade coarsewares occur in small quantities until LHIIIIC late when the ware increases significantly in number.\textsuperscript{152} Together with the increase of light-coloured handmade pottery, the percentage of handmade vessels within the overall assemblage increases, from 24% of sherds in LHIIIIC late to 39% in EPG.

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{Kalapodi_ceramic_wares_LHIIIIC-EPG_levels.png}
\caption{Kalapodi, ceramic wares in LHIIIIC-EPG levels.}
\end{figure}

While in the course of the LHIIIIC period, handmade cooking pots largely replace wheelmade vessels, the production of handmade coarseware appears to supplement the finewares at Kalapodi, as suggested by the typological overlap between wheelmade finewares and handmade light-coloured coarseware (Ch. II.ii, III.iv)\textsuperscript{153}, as well as the correlation observed between the decrease of wheelmade fineware and the increase of handmade coarseware in strata of LHIIIIC late-EPG date (Fig. IV-8); the number of wheelmade coarseware fragments, on the other hand, is negligible in strata of all dates, and cannot be observed to correlate with the development of handmade wares.

\textsuperscript{150} Both wheelmade and handmade.
\textsuperscript{151} Numerical parity between handmade and wheelmade cooking pot fragments is reached in LHIIIIC advanced (Str. 5); from Str. 9 (also LHIIIIC advanced) on, handmade cooking pots well outnumber the wheelmade vessels.
\textsuperscript{152} See also Jacob-Felsch 1996, 73.
\textsuperscript{153} Handmade light-coloured coarseware shapes are tabulated in Jacob-Felsch 1996, 206 tab. 21a.b.
The typological overlap observed between both wheelmade fine ware/handmade coarse ware and wheelmade/handmade cooking ware shapes, similar to the processes noted in the SM settlement at Asine, indicates a period during which there was imitation of the familiar wheelmade shapes in handmade fabric, whereas a small number of wheelmade shapes might be imitating characteristics of handmade wares, thus perhaps illustrating some amount of competition between the makers of the different wares.  

Lefkandi

As outlined in the preceding section, the nature of the building at Toumba, as much as the fill created when the structure was abandoned and covered with a low mound, has been the subject of much discussion; the interpretation of the building, as well as the sequence of its use and abandonment, remains contentious and will not be discussed further, as the following discussion will focus on the material from the fill of the building.

The differences between domestic deposits from Lefkandi on the one hand, and the Toumba fill on the other have been discussed above; these differences essentially rest on the numerical relations between vessel types, establishing markedly larger numbers of both large open shapes, such as kraters, and medium and large closed shapes, used for storage and pouring, as well as a preponderance of drinking over eating vessels in the Toumba fill. The relatively unworn state of the material, particularly noted by the excavators, indicates burial shortly after breakage, unusual for settlement deposits and in sharp contrast to finds from Xeropolis deriving from both levelling fills and pits. As noted above for the material from Kalapodi, a distinction between ritual and domestic deposits in the late BA/EIA based on the pottery assemblage is hindered by the many similarities between deposits of these types; the identification of Kalapodi as an early sanctuary site rests far more comfortably on palaeozoological evidence attesting to the presence of unusual animal species which might have played a role in sacrifices or as offerings to the deity. No comparable remains are

---

154 Cup 340, kylix 343, skyphoi 344-346, cooking pot base 325 (see also App. A). For a possible adaptation of the continuous S-curve of the EIA-type cooking pot profiles, see Jacob-Felsch 1996, 149 cat. no. 259, pl. 38.
155 The building and fill are published in Lefkandi II.2 and II.1; Lemos 2002, 140-6 recently summarized the evidence and interpretations of the structure. Contra the excavator's interpretation of the building, and in particular of the sequence of the building, burials, and abandonment, see Crielaard and Driessen 1994; Mazarakis Ainian 1997, 48-58; Whitley 2004, 197-200.
156 Lefkandi II.1, 91.
reported from Toumba\textsuperscript{157}, nor are there classes of items, e.g. figurines, or pottery types among the finds which are absent from the settlement; a handful of possible exceptions are discussed below. The concentration of Mycenaean figurines and pottery in the building’s apse has been noted; the material was, however, found within the fill and does not appear to relate to a possibly earlier structure in this location.\textsuperscript{158} Nonetheless, the representation of wheelmade shapes in the Toumba fill, as shown above, differs from the settlement finds in such a striking manner as to indicate a provenance of the material from non-domestic activity.

\begin{figure}
\centering
\includegraphics[width=0.5\textwidth]{fig_4-9.png}
\caption{Toumba Fill, handmade pottery categories}
\end{figure}

On this basis, the quantity of handmade vessels, which amount to about 6\% of the total number of sherds, the presence of shapes not otherwise attested at the site, such as the pot stands and pyramoi (App. A.vi), as well as the frequency of large-sized cooking pots among the cooking vessels in the fill\textsuperscript{159}, gains considerable interest (the break-down of handmade vessels by shape type is shown in Fig. IV-9).

\begin{flushright}
\textsuperscript{157} Lefkandi II.2, 72-3 lists bone objects; no information is provided as to unworked bone in the fill.
\textsuperscript{158} Lefkandi II.2, 73. Note, though, that the levelling of the ancient surface prior to the construction of the building in the area of the apse cut down into bedrock, potentially erasing traces of earlier activity in the area; ibid., 24.
\textsuperscript{159} Lefkandi II.1, 153: 31.5\% of cooking pot rims in the fill belong to large versions, which are estimated to have measured between 40-50cm, ibid., 58. The minimum number of specimens represented in the fill, both large and small types, is estimated at 45 items.
\end{flushright}

204
Positing a ritual character of the assemblage, the presence of these items strongly indicates
the complementary nature of drinking and eating in the rites practised at the site. The large
cooking pots might have been required to provide for assemblies larger than the normal
household at Xeropolis, while the pyraunoi, otherwise unparalleled vessels composed from
local cooking ware shapes and a Central Macedonian type, might have been reserved for
occasions of special importance.160

Geometric sanctuaries

The 8th cent. BC saw fundamental changes in the life of communities in Greece, such as the
occupation of numerous new settlement sites, the development of existing sites into larger,
more centralised settlements, perhaps by means of synoikismoi, the expansion of trade, the
beginning of Greek colonisation of S Italy, and the regaining of literacy with the adaptation
of the Phoenician alphabet.161 Similarly, changes can be observed in the nature of worship,
attested by a number of newly instituted cult places, as well as by the introduction of
monumental temple architecture.162 Changes in the material record of cult places are
particularly notable in the appearance of large numbers of small vessels, apparently cheap
and mass-produced votive offerings, or containers for such offerings. In the Corinthia and
the Argolid in particular, sanctuaries such as the Argive Heraion, Isthmia, and Perachora, but
also Eleusis in Attica, provide evidence for this new trend which continues in ever greater
numbers into subsequent periods. The G to early Archaic finds are mostly accounted for by
small closed shapes, such as wide-based juglets and miniature versions of e.g. hydriae; in the
Archaic period, the repertoire of these items is increased to include miniature trays, kraters,
phialai and other shapes.163 In the Archaic and in particular the Classical period, the
plainware miniatures are increasingly wheelmade, and supplement an even wider array of

160 Lefkandi II.1, 61.
161 See various contributions to the Greek Renaissance volume; Coldstream 2003, 109-292 provides a
regional overview of Greece and adjacent areas in this crucial period.
162 For sanctuaries in the 8th cent., see e.g. Coldstream 2003, 317-340, Rolley 1981, Hagg 1992
(Argolid). Morgan notes the increase in shapes unrelated to eating and drinking in the 8th cent. in
Isthmia, Isthmia VIII, 285, potentially indicative of a change in the types of activities involved in
worship.
163 Argive Heraion: Caskey and Amandry 1952, 202-7; Perachora: Dunbabin 1962, pls. 124-5, 127;
Isthmia: Isthmia VIII, 285-6, 288-9; Eleusis: Kourou 1987, 41-6; ead. 1988. Much of this material is
probably Archaic rather than G in date, while the earliest of these miniature vessels at each of the sites
probably go back to the LG period.
wheelmade painted miniature shapes. At the same time, the use of handmade coarsewares of essentially domestic nature, such as cooking pots, continues in the G and Archaic periods.¹⁶⁴

¹⁶⁴ See e.g. Gros 2006 (Eretria, Skala Oropos).
Chapter IV.iv: Conclusions

The analysis of contexts containing handmade pottery has highlighted contextual and chronological, as well as regional differences in the representation of handmade wares. The number of well-documented EIA contexts, other than burials, is still small, while extant contexts were found to be in need of interpretation in order to assess their significance. Nevertheless, a number of general trends in development become clear. The introduction of handmade pottery took place at the end of the LBA, albeit at different chronological stages, depending on the region. Thus, the earliest attestations of handmade pottery - leaving aside HBW - come from Central Greece where the handmade vessels are present in contexts dating to LHIIIIC early; both light-coloured coarseware (used predominantly for transport/storage purposes, but also for serving/consumption) and dark-coloured coarseware (used for cooking/heating purposes) are present at this early date. In the Argolid and Corinthia, handmade wares are found in contexts dating to the end of LHIIIIC; based on the present evidence, the introduction of handmade storage ware in the Corinthia lags behind handmade cooking pots and post-dates the earliest finds of light-coloured coarseware from the Argolid, a notion supported by the combination of handmade and wheelmade storage vessels in a well dating as late as the EPG period in Corinth. Finds from Attica and Euboea are generally of later date; the earliest evidence from Attica comes from SM burials, where the shapes, crude at first, might indicate a comparatively recent introduction of the ware, having had as yet little time to develop fully the types known from the following PG period. A similar picture, that is, rare occurrences of typologically ill-defined shapes, can be observed in the SM cemetery on Salamis. The material of earlier date in Attica is
inconclusive; thus, the LHIIIC cemetery at Perati has yielded a single handmade vessel.\textsuperscript{165} An introduction of handmade wares at the end of LHIIIC or during SM is probable. The earliest handmade material from Euboea derives from the MPG Toumba building, which however provides little more than a \textit{terminus ante quem} for the ware's introduction; the numerous shapes and generally well-defined types suggest a potting tradition of some standing at the site. The SM period is represented only by burials, containing no handmade pottery probably as the result of local customs in the choice of vessel types used in burial assemblages, whereas plentiful evidence for the LHIIIC period comes from Xeropolis. Here, no handmade wares, with the exception of a small number of HBW fragments (see Ch. II.ii) have been identified; the first occurrence of the ware cannot thus be determined more closely than a date between the beginning of the SM and the MPG period.

A major distinction, crossing the boundaries of site-types examined, can be drawn between sites producing both handmade dark-surfaced (cooking/heating) and light-surfaced (transport/storage) coarseware vessels, and those where utilitarian handmade vessels are restricted to dark-surfaced wares. The former sites lie within the Corinthia, Argolid and Central Greece, whereas the latter are located in Attica and Euboea. Given the greater functional range served by handmade wares in regions with both storage-ware and cooking-ware, the frequency of handmade pottery varies correspondingly; while in Attica and Euboea handmade wares are comparatively rare (Toumba deposit: ca. 6%, burials: 5-7%), hand-built vessels in the Argolid and Central Greece approach the numbers of wheelmade shapes (Asine, settlement: 17% (SM) to 30% (LPG/EG), Kalapodi: 11% (LHIIIC) to 38% (EPG)) and exceed it in the G Corinthia (47-89% in two MGII/LG wells). Notably, the low figures for handmade wares in Attica and Euboea change little with the introduction of a diverse range of shapes made from cooking-ware fabric - including water jars, hydriae, and small pithoi - in the late MG/LG period, since wheelmade painted closed shapes continue to predominate. The differences in utilisation of handmade pottery in Attica and Euboea on the one hand, the Argolid, Corinthia and Central Greece on the other, go back to the introduction of handmade wares in these regions at the LBA/EIA transition. The possible implications of this apparent divide between regions introducing handmade transport/storage wares and those retaining wheelmade decorated vessels in similar functions will be explored more fully in Ch. V.iii. The apparent differences in figures for the Corinthia and Argolid, where handmade wares are used in similar functional categories and often share typological characteristics as well, might be the result of the difference in date between the data from

\textsuperscript{165} Supra Ch. II.ii., 294.
Asine (SM, PG) and Corinth (mostly MG, LG), or else relate to the nature of the deposits, which at Asine are settlement refuse, with perhaps lower figures for storage jars due to lower breakage rates - or re-use of the vessels as attested by mending holes observed in storage jars - while the Corinthian material comes from well fills where damaged, large vessels might have been intentionally included to add bulk and thus speed up the filling of a well.

The differences in shapes attested in settlement deposits on the one hand, and burial assemblages on the other, indicate a specialised shape range for both contexts. Settlement deposits are dominated by medium and large closed shapes, including cooking and storage vessels, in addition to utilitarian items such as pot stands, colanders, lids etc. Funerary contexts, on the other hand, contain many small closed vessels, usually pouring vessels but also items such as pyxides or little storage boxes for matters such as ointments or cosmetics. In addition, there are also domestic shapes in burials, most frequently cooking pots, which often differ from similar vessels in settlement deposits by added decoration, or miniature dimensions. Handmade pottery from funerary contexts comprises a large number of ‘exotica’, i.e. vessels with unusual attributes, such as imports, intricately decorated items, or items with unusual colouring. A particular shape range characteristic of sanctuaries is difficult to define during the latest BA and the early stages of the EIA, when similar vessels are used in domestic and ritual contexts. It is only in the later 8th cent. and, in particular, the Archaic period that certain shapes, usually miniatures as well as multiple vessels, are found in great quantities, providing a ceramic class restricted to sanctuaries. In the Argolid and Corinthia, these vessels are frequently made of the fine plainware fabric, while a similar class in Attica apparently develops from the LG plain or, more frequently, roulette-wheel decorated juglets.166

Evidence for the actual functions of EIA handmade vessels can be gleaned from a number of factors. The small number of EIA deposits resulting from the destruction or abandonment of a site, with part of the domestic assemblage left in situ, and the often partial or disturbed nature of such contexts offer little information regarding the organisation of space, and of daily life within that space, in EIA Greece; nevertheless, in some cases designated areas for storage, as well as kitchen facilities have been identified, such as constructions to hold large storage jars at Zagora, and possibly the Toumba building at Lefkandi, and fire-places in a number of EIA settlements.167 With the exception of the flat clay hearth from Corinth, the

---

166 Kourou 1987, 32-46.
167 E.g. LG Lefkandi: Lefkandi I, 14; MG/LG Zagora: Zagora 2, 144, 154 (Units F2, D16, H19, H22); SM/EPG Corinth: Weinberg 1939, 596-9. Notably, no hearths are reported from the settlement at Asine; Asine II.4:2, 77.
known hearths are pits in the ground partially lined with stone, rather simple constructions compared to built-in hearths and ovens in Mycenaean settlements, or a built-in kitchen discovered in IA S Italy.\textsuperscript{168} Traces of sooting as well as breakage patterns indicate that EIA cooking pots were used by setting them against the fire; the flat-based versions known from Athens and the islands might have been able to stand on their own, whereas the round-based varieties known from other sites would have required supports to be placed at the hearth edge, although only very few such supports have been found. A simple arrangement of three stones might have sufficed to support a cooking pot; such a solution would remain invisible archaeologically unless found in a destruction deposit. A different solution is shown in an Archaic terracotta group, where the cooking pot rests on a crude, horseshoe-shaped stand with three tall struts (Fig. IV-10). The stand might have been made from clay as well, and due to its size was probably unfired; such a construction, perhaps made from the material similar to the straw-tempered fabrics observed at e.g. Lefkandi and Asine (see App. B), need not be visible archaeologically.\textsuperscript{169}

![Fig. IV-10 Argos, Archaic terracotta group (Daux 1967, 834 fig. 2)](image)

A function as portable hearths has been suggested for the tripod braziers found at sites such as Asine and Lefkandi, in part to explain the lack of built-in hearths in the PG settlement at Asine\textsuperscript{170}; notably, however, a similar shape is found in Mycenaean houses together with built-in hearths and ovens, while in 7th cent. Skala Oropos large, flat dishes similar to the earlier braziers are gradually replaced by lamps, suggesting that the LBA and EIA tripod vessels were used as sources of heat and light rather than for cooking.\textsuperscript{171} Further evidence for the possible

\begin{flushleft}
\textsuperscript{168} LBA Tiryns: e.g. Kilian 1981, 164-5; S Italy: Scheffer 1981, 96, fig. 67.
\textsuperscript{169} The fabric, partially baked during use, would probably resemble mudbrick and might go unnoticed. No evidence has been found in archaeological contexts for pot supports similar to the arrangement in Fig. IV-10.
\textsuperscript{170} Asine II.4:2, 77.
\textsuperscript{171} Kilian 1978, 451 and fig. 5; id. 1979, 400 with n. 59, figs. 25, 31.1, 2; Gros 2006, 984. Cf. Thomas 2005, 524, who interprets the Mycenaean hearths as LBA waffle or pancake griddles; this had first been suggested by Blegen in Palace of Nestor I, 341, and is apparently supported by the findings of traces of oil and cereal on a similar item from Midea, Tzedakis and Martlew 1999, 126. Thomas, Blegen, and Walberg (in Tzedakis and Martlew 1999) identify the punctured surface as the upper side.
\end{flushleft}
functions of handmade vessels can be gleaned from the traces of use; the sooted patches on cooking pots provide an obvious example for this, but also substantial abrasion observed on the interior of vessels from e.g. Asine indicates their use for stirring or pounding foodstuffs or other matters. Analyses of organic residue have been conducted on storage, cooking, and serving vessels of LBA date, revealing some information about their contents and uses; to date, no similar analysis exists for EIA material.

A number of factors highlight the role of handmade pottery within the communities using it, as well as the integration of handmade pottery within the local ceramic assemblage (see also Ch. V.i). The distribution of handmade ‘exotica’ concentrates on Attica and Euboea, whereas similar classes are virtually absent from the NE Peloponnese; the black-polished pyxides and juglets from LG Argos, at times with plastic and incised decoration, are the exception. It has been argued above that the handmade plainware, while clearly a non-domestic category based on both its fabric and the occurrence predominantly in burials and sanctuaries, developed from earlier semi-coarse fabrics and can therefore not be identified as unusual with potentially added value due to its rarity. The evidence suggests a greater degree of self-containment of the handmade pottery production in the Corinthia and Argolid, juxtaposed to the range of contacts, with ensuing imports, enjoyed by Attica and in particular Euboea, observable in the handmade repertoire as much as among the remaining finds from burials. At the same time, Argive-Corinthian pottery is found abroad in the M/LG periods (App. A.v; Ch. V.v), attesting to the external contacts of these regions, in addition to indicating greater involvement of the makers of handmade pottery in the Argolid and Corinthia in economic matters such as exchange than can be posited for the regions E and W of the Euripus.

Apart from the numerical balance between handmade and wheelmade wares in the NE Peloponnese and Central Greece, the typological and functional characteristics of handmade wares show a high degree of integration within the local pottery assemblages. Observations at Asine in particular illustrate the complete replacement of formerly common wheelmade

of the vessel. At least one example from Tiryns, however, with plate, as well as foot and handle preserved (Kilian 1979, fig. 31.1, 2), serves to illustrate that the opposite is the case; the holes punched into the underside in this case aid the more rapid dispersal of heat and thus prevent the dish from cracking. The burnt, smooth side consequently represents the upper surface, indicating that the burning matter was placed on, not underneath, the item. The traces of oil and cereal on the Midea hearth might stem from e.g. bread baked in the ashes of a fire. The combination of the portable hearths with other kitchen installations in Tiryns does, however, suggest a primary use other than cooking for the Mycenaean portable hearths.

A systematic study of use-traces on pottery vessels has been conducted by Hally 1983, see especially 19-20 for abrasion of vessel interiors.

Note that a number of deep bowls, the LBA predecessor of the skyphos, revealed traces of foods such as pulses, cereals, and meat; Tzedakis and Martlew 1999, cat. nos. 104, 174.
classes by handmade pottery in SM, a situation which is mirrored a little later also at Corinth. Wheelmade and handmade wares at the two sites are each used for clearly defined purposes which rarely overlap; the wares complement each other and have obtained parity. The same cannot be said for handmade wares in Attica and Euboea, where numerical representation is considerably smaller and where handmade wares are represented by cooking wares with a great deal of typological, as well as technological variation (App. A ‘Attica’; Ch. III.iii), in addition to essentially short-lived, small groups of finewares or semi-finewares with apparently exclusively or predominantly funerary character. While also in Attica and Euboea, there is no functional overlap between handmade and wheelmade wares, the evidence points to a different status and production mode of handmade in comparison to wheelmade pottery.\textsuperscript{174}

\textsuperscript{174} The implications of this finding will be discussed in Ch. V.i.
Chapter V: Social dynamics in EIA Greece

Previous scholarship has often characterised handmade pottery as an antithesis to a perceived standard - wheelmade painted wares - and in consequence has cast its makers as deviating from 'normal' potters, either in their gender or ethnicity, or by the scale of production employed in the manufacture of handmade wares. The following chapter attempts to provide a more sound methodological base to these and related issues and examines the scope of handmade pottery in elucidating social dynamics in Greek LBA and EIA communities, by considering their intra-regional and inter-regional economic connections, the organisation of labour and the issue of craft specialisation, as well as the possible ethnic make-up of these early communities. In this way, an explanation is sought for the emergence of handmade wares at the LBA/EIA transition, for their apparent popularity throughout the 'Dark Ages', and for the remarkable coincidence of the presence/absence of handmade storage-ware in regions recorded as Dorian/non-Dorian in the historical period.

Chapter V.i: Makers and users of handmade pottery

Little has been written to date about the economic and social position of EIA potters, their scale and locus of production, and the organisation of their daily business; the wheelmade painted wares are commonly assumed to be the product of specialised workshops, operating on a local scale as seen from idiosyncratic regional styles, in addition to the differences
noted in the quality of fabrics and paints. Attic, Euboean, and Cycladic LG pottery have all yielded material attributed to local ‘masters’, complete with their workshop groups; together with deliberations concerning possibly itinerant potters, this concludes the interest in the actual workings of EIA pot-making. More evidence is available for the preceding Mycenaean period, as a result of the mention of craftsmen in Linear B-tablets on the one hand, and of the greater frequency of fabric analysis to determine patterns of production and distribution on the other. The written records suggest that while a small number of specialist potters might have been attached to the palace administration, the majority of ceramic artisans produced on a different administrative level working as general, rather than attached, specialists, with a focus on market-distribution. Fabric analysis of LBA pottery suggests a wider distribution for few, specialised wares, whereas the majority of vessels was made and consumed locally. Clays suitable for the production of most kinds of pottery are widely found throughout Greece, and Whitelaw, for example, suggest the existence of one or several specialist potters in every village in BA Messenia, supplemented by more centralised production of vessels requiring specialised skills or raw materials, such as pithoi and cooking vessels.

---

1 DAG, 94 “safely assume[s]” specialists organised in workshops as the makers of EIA wheelmade painted pottery.
3 Lefkandi I, 75. Scheibler 1983, 121, extrapolates from later, literary sources and ethnographic evidence to conclude that EIA potters might have been itinerant artisans. Beazley 1944; and Scheibler 1983, 107-33, give general accounts of the organisation of pottery production in the historical period. Reber 1991, 135-8 includes a brief discussion on the makers of Attic incised-ware, which he envisages as a family-run workshop; notably, the life-span of the ware, ca. 50 years based on currently accepted absolute dates for the period, encompasses little more than two generations. The ware’s find contexts, low numbers known, and the time-consuming decoration, with motifs outlined by rows of small dots, suggest that Attic incised-ware was made for specific occasions rather than for the general market, perhaps on demand of the buyers; in this case, it is more likely that the ware was made as a sideline of a potter usually producing different types of ceramics.
5 For the distinction between general and attached specialists, see Hagstrum 1985, 68.
6 A large number of projects conducting provenance studies by neutron-activation-analysis on Mycenaean pottery have been directed by H. Mommsen. Summaries of the results can be found in Mommsen et al. 1995; non vidi. A list of publications of results for individual sites or item groups is found at http://www.iskp.uni-bonn.de/gruppen/mommsen/xpubl.html.
7 Whitelaw 2001, 68-9 with fig. 6.
Observations on methodology - handmade pottery as 'the other'?

Considerations regarding the makers of handmade wares usually focus on the ware's deviation from what is conceived of as the established norm, i.e. wheelmade and decorated ceramics familiar from standard studies of LBA and EIA pottery. Consequently, the potters envisaged as producing handmade wares are cast as deviating from the potters of 'standard' wares, either by their foreign provenance (immigrants from NW Greece in the LBA/early IA period, 'Dorians'), by lower levels of organisation of production (household production instead of workshops), by radically diverging lifestyles (pastoralists, nomads), or by gender (female potters, as opposed to male artisans producing 'standard' wares).

Most of these conceptions appear to rest on academic prejudice rather than on a careful examination of the material record, or comparisons with ethnographic parallels. The first fallacy is the assumption that handmade pottery production represents a rare and therefore strange occurrence in EIA Greece; however, as demonstrated in Ch. III, handmade wares account for a large section of the total ceramic production in regions such as the Argolid, the Corinthia, and Central Greece, and even in regions with numerically lower representation, such as Attica and the Aegean islands, handmade wares are an integral part of the local ceramic assemblage, usually with well-defined functions not duplicated by wheelmade pottery. Analyses of spatial distribution of handmade wares in cemeteries, or typical combinations in burial assemblages and burial types, as well as typological comparisons with wares from a conjectured area of provenance have resulted in little evidence to suggest an immigrant population producing these deviating wares. The lower level of production, or inferior degree of organisation of production, is usually derived solely from the fact that handmade pottery is handmade, based on the chain of assumptions that a) hand-building techniques signify a lack of specialisation, represented by wheel-throwing skills, and b) non-specialists produce on a household scale. Ethnographic studies illustrate that hand-building and wheel-throwing favour different modes of organisation of labour, in that potters working

---

8 Asine I, 312, 435-6; Milojević 1948/9, 15-24; Schachermeyr 1980, e.g. 189, 221-2.
9 DAG, 94; CGA, 271.
10 Schachermeyr 1980, e.g. 189, 221-2 associates handmade wares, termed 'Lederbülteeware' (gourd ware), with semi-nomadic 'Hirtenkrieger' (shepherd-warriors). Jacob-Felsch emphasises the connection between bag-shaped pottery and nomadic peoples, Kalapodi I, 77. See also Bouzek 1985, 197. For organic - leather and wood - models for Asine PG handmade pottery, see Persson in Asine I, 436.
11 CGA, 468. See also Sandars 1978, 192.
12 Reber 1991, 143. For an assessment of the evidence for population movement at the LBA/EIA transition, see Ch. V.iv.
with the wheel can produce series of vessel parts to be assembled at a later stage, whereas potters working with their hands only tend to finish one vessel before starting another; also, hand-building techniques are more suited to a work-flow prone to interruptions since the unfinished piece can be left and returned to more easily than wheel-thrown items.\(^{13}\) In consequence, wheel-throwing techniques favour production on a larger scale by a full-time potter, whereas the production of hand-built pottery can easily be accommodated in a daily routine involving other work, such as household chores. Nonetheless, both the archaeological record and ethnographic studies provide ample evidence to suggest that the equation of ‘wheelmade pottery = workshop production = male potters’ and ‘handmade pottery = household production = female potters’ is not a foregone conclusion.\(^{14}\) Handmade Corinthian transport amphorae and Archaic to Classical handmade cooking pots, both of which display a high quality of production and a high degree of standardisation, indicate specialist production of these wares, illustrating that hand-building techniques need not be borne out of necessity but can be conscious technological choices aimed at obtaining specific properties perhaps not found in wheelmade ceramics.\(^{15}\) Theories explaining handmade wares as the products of pastoralists ‘translating’ familiar organic shapes into ceramics omit cogent explanations of the original motivation for abandoning organic materials, and neglect the functional attributes of handmade wares which hardly mirror the use of supposedly similar organic shapes.\(^{16}\) Finally, the identification of potters making handmade wares as female rests on the assumed household-mode of production, the notion that the physical efforts involved in wheel-throwing methods are more suited to male potters, as well as the regular

\(^{13}\) E.g. Balfet 1984, 181.

\(^{14}\) Large-scale production of handmade wares is attested in MH/LH Aigina (Rutter 1990, 33), Archaic-Hellenistic Corinth (Vandiver and Koehler 1986, 183–200; note the combination of hand-building - body - and wheel-throwing - neck - in the same vessels), and the Late Roman Mediterranean (Peacock 1982, 74ff). Foster 1965, 51-2 reports on the reluctance of Mexican potters to adopt the wheel; pottery production in the communities described is aimed at the market, with the correspondingly large scale of production and level of standardisation. Rutter 1990, 32, notes that the introduction of the wheel in the late EH period did not change the, usually small-scale, mode of production of Aiginetan pottery for several centuries, suggesting that the equation of wheelmade pottery with large-scale specialist production is equally flawed. Foster 1965 reports potters of both genders in the communities studied, although the majority of potters are female.

\(^{15}\) Wheel-turned pottery often has standard breakage patterns following the regular spiraliform striation of the walls left by the production process. Handmade wares, with carefully fortified joins perhaps strengthened further by processes such as paddling, in the author’s observation rarely have such fault-lines - even though recurrent breaks, e.g. at body/neck joins, occur - and might thus have been particularly suited for vessels such as cooking pots where uneven walls or elongated vesicles from wheel-throwing might lead to rapid cracking of the vessel under thermal stress.

\(^{16}\) Bouzek 1985, 197; Kalapodi I, 77. In particular the derivation of ‘Ledebettelware’-shapes from organic shapes makes little sense since the only shape represented in this ‘ware’ (the notion of a ware differing from other handmade pottery at Kalapodi, where the ware had been identified by Jacob-Felsch, could not be verified by personal observation) is the cooking pot, for which a leather, or other organic, ancestry is rather unlikely.
association of handmade vessels with female burials. Strömberg rightly points out that the latter argument can be taken to mean only that handmade pottery was made for women, but not by them, while the association only of women with household-production and women’s lack of physical strength required for operating the potters’ wheel are disproved in the ethnographic record. The gender of potters appears to relate to local traditions as much as to mode of production; thus, in the New World, female potters - producing either on the wheel or by hand - commonly outnumber male ones, while communities with exclusively male potters are recorded as well. Literary records from ancient Greece, inscriptions of potters’ names on vases, as well as rare depictions of potters on vases and votive tablets - usually shown making pots on the wheel - suggest that pot-making in the Archaic and Classical period was dominated by male artisans.

While the gender of potters of handmade - and wheelmade - pottery in the EIA might be of interest in elucidating women’s roles in pre-polis communities, the archaeological record, which for the period in question represents the only evidence available, is inconclusive in this regard. An analysis of the material aiming at understanding the scale and mode of production of handmade wares, the degree of specialisation of its makers, and the contemporary appreciation of their products, is rather more fruitful and can contribute to conclusions regarding the manner of introduction or development of this apparently new technique which will be the subject of the following sections of the present chapter.

Craft specialisation

Studies attempting to measure the degree of specialisation of potters in modern-day pottery-producing communities focus on the observation of two characteristics of the finished product: the degree of standardisation, and evidence for cost-efficient production. Patterns

17 CGA, 468; Courbin also cites the smallness of many handmade vessels and the small size of finger-marks on vessel interiors as reasons, in addition to stating that wheelmade pottery must be the domain of men due to the greater physical force required in this technique. Notably, the pottery on which Courbin bases his deliberations (TGA, CGA) is largely composed of material from burials, where small shapes predominate (Ch. IV.ii); a few large handmade vessels from the burials, together with material from e.g. Asine and Corinth, published after Courbin’s studies, illustrate that handmade wares are by no means restricted to small vessels.
18 Strömberg 1993, 97-8. Courbin himself notes that the association of handmade vessels with female burials cannot be proven for the Argolid, TGA, 128.
19 Papousek 1984, 477.
20 Note, however, the female vase-painter depicted on an Attic red-figure hydria, Scheibler 1983, 119 fig. 107 (on the far right). Milan, Collection Torno, Inv. C 278; CVA Milan 2 III 1 pl. 1.
of dissemination can be taken into account in order to quantify the appreciation of the finished products.\textsuperscript{22} These criteria have been adapted for the present study and defined based on the material record as follows:

- standardisation: represented by consistent repetitions of fabric, form and surface treatment;

- cost-efficiency: factors indication labour-saving methods or rationalisation e.g. one form used for the production of several shapes; restriction of surface treatment to parts of the vessel; limiting of time devoted to surface finish, e.g. by avoiding multiple burnishing, introducing wide spacing of burnishing strokes, not attempting to obtain lustrous surfaces; manufacture of series of vessel parts with subsequent assembling;

- evidence for export (see also Ch. V.v).

A fourth criterion (‘specialised ware’) has been added, which notes the presence of added expenditure of labour to obtain special fabric characteristics, such as the NE Peloponnnesian plainware fabric, the refined cooking pot fabrics in LG Athens and Corinth, or the specially produced grog-temper in Asine PG coarseware\textsuperscript{23}; the evidence from the material record here studied is listed in Tab. V-1.

Based on these criteria, several EIA handmade wares display characteristics of specialised production, such as Attic and Corinthian LG cooking-ware, Corinthian storage-ware, and NE Peloponnnesian plainware. Indications of small-scale, non-specialist production are wide ranges of shapes and large variations in fabric, which could be observed in cooking-ware and storage-ware at Kalapodi, and to some degree in SM-PG Asine. At the latter site, the production of tempering material suggests a greater degree of specialisation of production than is observable from the vessels themselves. Attic incised-ware and the grey polished items from Lefkandi represent classes with a low degree of standardisation and efficiency in production, but appear to have been made in a manner purposely differing from other, typically local wares, in addition to possible exports; as has been argued above (Ch. IV.ii, iv), these wares were restricted to certain contexts and might have been particularly valued for their rarity and unusual attributes. In these cases, the absence of standardisation and measures to ensure efficiency of production need not indicate non-specialist production.

\textsuperscript{22} Foster 1965, 56.
\textsuperscript{23} For the latter, see App. B, introduction to the section on fabrics from Asine.
Additional evidence for the mode of production of EIA handmade wares can be gleaned from a number of observations. The presence of mending holes in Asine storage-ware jars points towards limited availability, either as a result of seasonal pottery production or of itinerant potters supplying the community.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ware</th>
<th>Standardisation</th>
<th>Efficiency</th>
<th>Exports</th>
<th>Specialised ware</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Attic SM-MG cooking-ware</td>
<td>low to medium</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>?25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attic LG cooking-ware</td>
<td>high</td>
<td>high</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attic incised-ware, LPG-MGI</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asine storage-ware, SM-LPG</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>?26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asine cooking-ware, SM-LPG</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corinth MG-LG storage-ware</td>
<td>high</td>
<td>high</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corinth MG-LG cooking-ware</td>
<td>high</td>
<td>high</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NE Peloponnesian plainware, MG-LG</td>
<td>medium to high</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peloponnesian storage-ware, PG-G²⁷</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>low</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lefkandi cooking-ware, MPG-MG</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lefkandi grey polished ware</td>
<td>fabric: high</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalapodi storage-ware, LHIIIC-EPG</td>
<td>fabric: medium</td>
<td>low</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalapodi cooking-ware, LHIIIC-EPG</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>low</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tab. V-1 Characteristics of LBA and EIA handmade wares indicative of the degree of specialisation of craft production.

The similarities in fabric and shape of N Attic and Central Euboean SPG-LG cooking vessels might be the result of centralised production of these items (see App. A); fabric analysis

²⁴ Not all wares discussed in Ch. III are included in Tab. V-1, since not in all cases were observations of the characteristics defined above available.
²⁵ A sherd of a cooking pot of possibly Attic provenance was found at Lefkandi. Only four cooking vessels were analysed; it thus remains unclear whether the Attic (or Aiginetan?) import represents an exception or a regular part of the local assemblage; Jones 1986a, 629.
²⁶ It is unclear from the report of Hulthén and Olsson 1983 whether the grog temper was used for both cooking-ware and storage-ware, or just for one type of fabric.
²⁷ Comprising the material from Tiryns, Argos, and Mycenae; the sample from these sites was not large enough to reach conclusions for individual sites.
including vessels from sites on both sides of the Euripus could be used to test this notion. Increasing specialisation of potters might be further observed in the increasing sizes in e.g. Athenian G, particularly LG, cooking pots, or Corinthian storage-ware closed shapes, indicating the growing confidence on the potters' side in their technical abilities.

The evidence provides indications of different degrees of organisation in the production of handmade pottery in EIA Greece, with both ends of the proposed scale, that is, non-specialist and specialist production observable, possibly coinciding with household or neighbourhood-level on the one hand, and workshop-based production on the other. Depending on the size of the communities, which present knowledge suggests were generally not large, there probably was a certain degree of variation between these two extremes; it is possible that even potters who reached a certain degree of specialisation would not have had work for the entire year, and depending on seasonal restraints might have had to combine potting with other occupations.28 The chronological dimension of the occurrence of specialised production is notable; the majority of examples mentioned above are attested from the end of the MG period and in the LG period, often termed the 'Greek Renaissance' with increasing evidence for centralisation and enlargement of settlements, increasing economic activities and overseas contacts. The noted advances in specialisation of the potters of handmade ceramics might thus have been a response to changing circumstances, calling for larger volume of production and manufacture for the market. The development noted in Athens (App. A.iii), with a range of different cooking pot fabric types being replaced by one standard fabric at the end of MG, might reflect the economic success of one potter's workshop over a number of smaller ones. The workshop, which can presumably be credited with the development of the refined LG cooking pot fabric and the tall, ovoid shape, then expanded production by introducing shapes of different function based on the cooking pot form, and introduced shapes with specialised functions such as the amphoroid water jar (Ch. III.iii).29

28 Modern potters in Messenia are producing pottery for about 7 months a year; Matson notes that some of the vine prunings used for firing the pottery derive from the potters' vineyards, indicating one possible alternative occupation; Matson 1972, 219-20.
29 As noted in ch. III.iii, competition arose in the 7th cent. in the guise of globular cooking pots, possibly of Aiginetan derivation; while the Athenian cooking pots were apparently coil-built (the gentle vertical undulation of the joined coils can be observed clearly on some of these vessels), the cooking pots from sites such as Aigina, but also Corinth, were of approximately globular shape with rounded bases; the interior surface structure of Corinthian MG II cooking pots suggests that for these vessels, a preform was worked by beating it into a rounded mould, such as a bowl, a broken round-bodied amphora, or the like. Apart from resulting in comparatively thin walls, this technique also
Social position and integration

While the preceding paragraphs have focused on issues relating to the size and organisation of the production of handmade pottery, some deliberations regarding the potters' social position will follow. An appreciation of the status of EIA potters in general, and potters of handmade wares in particular, is hindered by the scanty archaeological evidence, in addition to a lack of written sources; inferences might be drawn from later periods, from the appreciation of craftsmen as seen from the works of Homer, or from ethnographic parallels, all of which suggest that pottery production, at least of domestic wares, was considered as laborious, often dirty work which left the craftsman relatively poor. In both classical antiquity and ethnographic studies, the preference of agriculture over craft production is notable.30 The archaeological record of EIA Greece does, however, provide some information regarding the situation of the makers of handmade wares relative to that of potters using the wheel. Analysis of find contexts has shown that there is no spatial division, in any period, of handmade and wheelmade pottery at a given site; no regular association of the occurrence of handmade pottery with certain grave goods, burial types, settlement sites, or particular house shapes, can be observed. Handmade pottery, even at sites with small numerical representation such as Athens and Lefkandi, has a firmly allocated place within the local ceramic assemblage and provides for functions both vital and usually not filled by different, e.g. wheelmade, classes of pottery. EIA handmade pottery thus is an integral part of the local ceramic assemblage; it is suggested here that the potters producing these wares were not perceived as different, or even foreign, within the communities they were serving.

Another noteworthy factor is the interrelation between handmade and wheelmade wares at a given site; thus, typological, technical, and functional differentiation between handmade and wheelmade wares is clearly defined in most regions studied for the PG and G periods. On the other hand, typological and/or functional overlap was observed both in the early stages of the IA, such as at Asine where SM handmade wares bear painted decoration reminiscent of contemporary wheelmade pottery, or LHIIIIC-SM Kalapodi where a range of shapes is present in both wheelmade and handmade wares, and in regions such as the MG/LG Aegean islands, with handmade as well as wheelmade pithoi and handmade wares with incised

strengthens joins between coils or slabs of clay, and creates dense, evenly textured vessel walls. The result are durable, light-weight vessels, which due to the rounded base also have greater resistance to thermal shock than the flat-based ovoid vessels preferred in LG Athens.

decoration similar to contemporary painted wares; in Central Greece, the parallel production of similar shapes by hand and on the wheel continues throughout the EIA. These cases illustrate different degrees of closeness and interaction between the production of handmade and wheelmade pottery. Notably, the combined use of hand-building and wheel-throwing techniques is attested in one only case during the period under study\textsuperscript{31}, whereas the combination becomes common in the production of Corinthian amphorae in the late Classical and Hellenistic periods\textsuperscript{32}; this suggests that the different techniques were not employed by the same craftsmen. At some sites, the typological and functional overlap might have been the result of competition between potters, working in different techniques for the same functional segment of the ceramic assemblage. The links between techniques is naturally greater at places where handmade pottery accounts for a large share of the total assemblage, and where it is used for shapes other than the cooking pot, which is made of a fabric not utilised by wheel-using potters after the end of the Mycenaean period (Crete and Thera representing exceptions in the area studied). The relative size of pottery production might constitute another contributing factor; thus, at small sites, few potters might be working to supply the community with a numerically small overall output; both types of pottery might have been made on a similar production-scale and in similar organisational circumstances, perhaps even resulting in spatial closeness for efficient utilisation of resources, such as water and raw material, or installations, such as kilns. A different explanatory model for the varying degrees of interrelation between handmade and wheelmade wares is based upon the greater frequency of wheel-throwing techniques in workshop environments; the small scale of EIA communities might not have supported resident potters specialised in wheelmade pottery, with itinerant potters, or imports from neighbouring larger sites, providing wheelmade painted wares, and local potters using hand-building techniques supplementing the limited supply in the typical shapes of the wheelmade repertoire. Larger communities on the other hand, such as EIA Corinth, Argos, or Athens, might have presented a sufficient market for wheel-throwing specialists as well, resulting in more rigid demarcations between handmade and wheelmade wares. Additionally, possible differences in organisation of labour and distribution of the finished products might have resulted in limited reciprocal influence.

\textsuperscript{31} Asine krater (??) 971.
\textsuperscript{32} Vandiver and Koehler 1983, 186-7; both the vessel neck and toe were turned and added to the previously formed body. Courty and Roux 1995, 19 illustrate an example of a potter in India working a hand-built roughout on the wheel; since no data are available regarding the microstructure of EIA wheelmade pottery the possibility of such techniques cannot be entirely excluded.
Chapter V.ii: LBA-EIA continuity of handmade pottery?

Continuity between the Mycenaean palace civilisation and the ‘Dark Ages’

The issue of continuity between the material culture of the LBA and EIA, and the implications for socio-political developments pertaining to the LBA/EIA transition, as well as the ethnic make-up of early Greek society, has been discussed extensively by both Bronze Age and Iron Age scholars; a thorough assessment of the accumulated bibliography is thus beyond the scope of the present study. Changes at the transition from the LBA to the EIA encompassed material culture, burial ritual, the structuring of society, population density and the location of human activity. A picture of radical developments is presented by the abandonment of habitation sites coinciding with apparently wide-spread depopulation of some regions\(^{33}\), the loss of literacy, and the cessation of overseas contacts observable in the sharp decline of imported goods. On the other hand, factors pointing towards a close connection between Mycenaean Greece and the region in the subsequent periods are the continued occupation of a number of major sites, such as Athens, Tiryns, Mycenae, and Argos, the shared Greek language of the Mycenaean and post-Mycenaean inhabitants of the Aegean, and elements of continuity in the material culture, exemplified by the e.g. stylistic

\(^{33}\) McDonald and Hope Simpson 1972, 143 (Messenia); Eder 1998, 29-32 with figs. 3, 4 (summary of the evidence from the Argolid); Cavanagh and Crouwel 2002, 148 (Laconia). A similar situation is observed in Achaia, albeit on a smaller scale: Papadopoulos 1979, 172-3; marked decrease of settlement density is noted for the SM period.
and typological development of the SM-PG pottery from Mycenaean wares. The changes observable in the material culture have been variously explained as the result of population movement, either in the guise of violent invasions or more peaceful mixing of old and new population elements, the rise of a substratum of Mycenaean society bearing cultural characteristics similar to the MH period in Greece, or as the result of declining economic prosperity resulting in social reorganisation, for which a number of contributing factors have been discussed.

The occurrence of handmade pottery in contexts of LBA and EIA date has been taken as evidence for the presence of foreigners producing this un-Mycenaean ware in late and post-Mycenaean Greece. The foreign nature of this supposedly new population was seen by Popham as compounded by the break in dietary habits apparent in the introduction of new types of cooking vessels. The same set of evidence has, however, also been taken to indicate continuity in some aspects of material culture, with Reber and Papadimitriou observing a development of EIA handmade wares from the LBA HBW. Pfaff suggests the existence of a common ceramic tradition in Corinthian domestic wares, made from light-coloured clay with characteristic mudstone temper, encompassing the prehistoric through Archaic periods, whereas Snodgrass presents handmade wares, which in the publication of the Swedish excavations at Asine in the early 20th century AD were described as rather similar to MH wares from the same site, as the product of a “native art” reviving under unknown circumstances. Since it is argued above that HBW was the product of a small group of immigrants in late Mycenaean Greece (Ch. II.iii), the possible development of EIA

---

34 Mountjoy 1986, 194-5.
36 Bouzek 1969b, 45-56; *id.* 1985, 197; *Kalapodi I*, 77; *Lefkandi I*, 342-3.
37 *Lefkandi I*, 343. Cf. however Kroll 1984, 222 who states that agricultural traditions in the Argolid continue from the palatial into the post-palatial period, particularly highlighting the absence in the Argolid of innovative crops, such as millet and poppy, which are known to have been cultivated in contemporary Macedonia.
40 *DAG*, 97. The similarity between MH and PG handmade wares at Asine is noted by Persson, *Asine* I, 279. Snodgrass remarkably talks about handmade “plain fine ware”, whereas all EIA handmade pottery illustrated in *Asine* I is of coarse fabric; it remains unclear whether Snodgrass might be considering similarities between EIA handmade fine ware and handmade Minyan wares here. Growing corpora of EIA handmade wares, but especially of MH ceramics in the present period allow a differentiation between products of these two periods.
handmade pottery from this ware obtains a rather different significance from the questions regarding cultural continuity between the LBA and the EIA; the issues will therefore be considered separately.

Development of EIA handmade wares from HBW?

A connection between the handmade burnished ware found in LHIIIB/C contexts in Mycenaean Greece on the one hand, and the EIA handmade and burnished wares on the other has been suggested by Papadimitriou, based on her study of EIA pottery from Tiryns, as well as by Reber.\textsuperscript{41} For both scholars, the main points of connection between the wares are technological characteristics, such as hand-building, burnished surfaces, and low firing temperatures; in addition, the wares discussed by Papadimitriou derive from the same site which might have been inhabited from the Mycenaean period into the EIA with only a small gap at the BA/IA transition.\textsuperscript{42} It is maintained here that there is a discernible typological differentiation between HBW and later handmade wares, in particular in the occurrence of light-surfaced coarsewares in the EIA, but also in the shapes dominant in the two groups, with neckless jars accounting for the vast majority of HBW shapes, whereas the EIA wares, such as the material from Asine, are mainly comprised of S-profile jars and cooking vessels, as well as necked and handled shapes such as amphorae and hydriæ. Notably, the carinated cup, here identified as the only tableware shape made in HBW, is absent from the EIA handmade repertoire. Consequently, a connection between HBW and EIA handmade wares would presuppose significant developments both regarding the choice of raw materials, and the range of shapes produced.

The connecting factor between HBW and EIA-type handmade wares, in addition to the technological similarities noted by Reber and Papadimitriou, is a brief chronological overlap between the two groups; thus, HBW is found as late as the LHIIC late period (Tiryns, Mycenae), while handmade wares of EIA-type date back into the LHIIC period (LHIIC early: Kalapodi; LHIIC late: Corinth; possibly LHIIC late: Asine). As a result, the differentiation between the groups is not possible merely on a chronological basis. When regarding the chronological together with the spatial distribution of the wares, it becomes clear though that the overlap between HBW and EIA-type handmade wares is purely theoretical; the latest finds of HBW are found in the Argolid, whereas sites with EIA-type

\textsuperscript{41} Supra n. 38.
wares, in particular those in Central Greece, to date have not yielded any finds of HBW. Moreover, with the exception of Tiryns and Mycenae in the Argolid, HBW in mainland Greece is restricted to LHIIIC early. A certain degree of assimilation to the local, Mycenaean ceramic production, has been noted in Ch. II.iii as a characteristic feature of HBW at sites where the ware is represented in more than one phase; the adaptation to the local assemblage includes attempts at wheel-throwing, although the technique is not subsequently adopted for the ware. Based on the admittedly scanty archaeological record, HBW in phases post-dating LHIIIC early displays indications of being absorbed into the local ceramic record, with the shapes common in LHIIIB and LHIIIC early HBW being increasingly replaced by its makers with locally typical shapes. In contrast to the EIA handmade wares, HBW does not occupy a discrete functional or typological segment of the local assemblage, but rather supplements functions and shapes available also in wheelmade wares; Belardelli and Bettelli could show a significant concentration of HBW within one structure in the Lower Citadel at Tiryns, but here also there was duplication of function between the handmade and wheelmade wares found. Moreover, the inequality of spatial distribution of HBW in Tiryns provides another differentiating factor between the LBA and EIA group, since handmade wares in EIA contexts discussed in Ch.s IV.i and V.i generally display even spatial distribution. The absence of HBW from burials, compared to the frequent occurrence of handmade wares in EIA burials, might be the result of an incomplete record of burials from the Mycenaean period, which lacks interments of those who were not members of the elite and found in tholoi and chamber tombs, or else reflect the changing compositions of burial assemblages from the LBA to the EIA; nonetheless, the difference in utilisation between the two groups also in this respect is notable.

The supposed link between HBW and later wares is thus found to rest on criteria, i.e. handbuilding, burnishing, and firing at low temperatures, which in and of themselves are not indicative of a connection between the two traditions, and moreover are insufficient for the definition of a ware; Reber and Papadimitriou both consider hand-built pottery as so markedly different and novel in an area with centuries-old traditions of wheel-thrown finewares that a methodologically rigorous comparative analysis of LBA and EIA handmade wares is neglected. However, the typological differences and, moreover, the difference in the mode of utilisation and integration within the local ceramic assemblage clearly separate the

42 Papadimitriou 1998, 125.
43 Belardelli and Bettelli 1999, 473.
two groups, while HBW from the later stages of the LIIIC period does not display any tendencies in development foreshadowing the wares known in the EIA.

**Mycenaean and EIA domestic wares**

At the same time, a number of factors can be observed illustrating the interrelation between non-HBW handmade and wheelmade pottery in the Mycenaean and post-Mycenaean period, if the most obvious differentiation, i.e. the mode of production, is left aside. It is thus notable that, in particular during the early stages of the representation of handmade wares, the shape range of handmade and wheelmade wares shows some overlap, most notably at Kalapodi, while painted decoration is a feature common to handmade and wheelmade wares in SM-EPG Asine. Shared characteristics are not restricted to tablewares and storage-wares, but can also be found in cooking-wares which, according to Popham, display the clearest break between Mycenaean and EIA tradition in the introduction of handmade cooking pots. A cooking-ware base fragment from LIIIC Kalapodi with torus base, as well as fragments from Asine and Kalapodi with short everted rims and handles attached at the neck depart from the standard articulation of the shape in the EIA, with tall concave neck, handle to rim, and rounded or simple, flat base, while at the same time displaying similarities with Mycenaean cooking vessels. A cooking jug from Mycenae with burning pattern identical to that of EIA vessels suggests that, while a rare occurrence, a shape similar in concept to the most common EIA cooking-ware shape existed already in the Mycenaean period. The neck of the vessel is set off from the body, while being considerably narrower than the EIA versions; nonetheless, the similarity in shape and in particular in the manner the vessel was used are rather notable. A rather peculiar Mycenaean cooking-ware shape is the portable hearth or brazier, a large flat dish set on three feet, which is apparently mirrored in similar shapes from EIA contexts such as Lefkandi Toumba and Asine. The characteristic small holes pierced into the surface of the dish, which have led to erroneous interpretations of the shape, might be represented in a small number of fragments from Lefkandi as well, but are usually absent from the EIA tripod braziers. This is probably the result of varying technological properties of Mycenaean and EIA cooking-ware fabrics; the former, usually

---

45 E. g. Kalapodi: 325; Asine: 845.  
46 Tzedakis and Martlew 1999, 197 no. 182; LIIIIB from Mycenae.  
47 Thomas 2005, 524; Palace of Nestor I, 341; and Walberg in Tzedakis and Martlew 1999, 126, suggest a use as pancake or waffle-griddle, reconstructing the punctured surface as the vessel top. Cf. however Ch. IV n. 171.  
48 2003, Lefkandi I: 55 pl. 27 no. 817.
rather dense and hard-fired, required the holes to create a greater surface for the diffusion of heat which might have otherwise caused the dish to crack, whereas the more porous, open texture of the latter fabrics would have resulted in increased diffusion even without the addition of holes in the item’s underside.

In addition to the examples of similarity in shape between LBA wheelmade and EIA handmade wares, the statistical analysis of ceramic assemblages presented in Ch. IV.i illustrates another important difference between HBW and EIA handmade wares, in that the latter can be clearly observed to assume functions previously served by wheelmade wares, in some cases supplementing the wheelmade production, in others, most notably in the case of cooking-wares, replacing the wheelmade shapes completely. This transition coincides with some changes to the shape-range, commonly characterised by simplification of particular types and the abandonment of others.49

It is therefore worthwhile considering whether the typological differences observed between wheelmade and handmade shapes, such as Mycenaean and EIA cooking pots or storage vessels, reflects the introduction of new shapes together with a new mode of production, or whether an alternative explanation is possible. In addition to the simplification of types noticed in the handmade repertoire, hand-built shapes are characterised by continuous profiles and rounded shapes, where wheelmade vessels show angles at transitions from one body part to another, narrow turns in body profile, and elaborate feet and rims.50 The techniques involved in hand-building a ceramic container, such as coiling, pinching, or moulding, all favour continuously curving profiles; joins between clay elements are more readily fashioned where turning points are gradual, rather than sharply articulated. Techniques such as paddling a vessel, either to strengthen joins or to widen the preform to obtain the final shape, involve continuous, circular movements on an evenly curving surface. Wide necks allow manipulation of both the exterior and interior of the vessel, necessary to

49 Hiller 1991, 118 lists shapes popular in the Mycenaean period but not surviving long beyond its end; while Hiller explains the change in terms of a survival of pre-Mycenaean shapes, it has to be noted that some of the shapes listed, such as the stirrup jar, the kylix, and the alabastron, are special-purpose shapes, whereas the ‘survivors’, such as the cup, amphora, hydria, and jug, serve daily needs and are thus far less expendable. Whitelaw and Knappett argue that e.g. kylies were used in public ceremonies in the Mycenaean world (Whitelaw 2001, 57; Knappett 2001, 84-5, the shape is described as ‘politically charged’), which with the break-down of the Mycenaean social and political structure might have become obsolete. The alabastron is a shape not usually encountered in domestic contexts, but associated with burials (Mountjoy 1993, 122-8); here also, changes in ritual or the demise of a social group buried with alabastra in the Mycenaean period are more likely explanations for the abandonment of the shape.

50 The term ‘elaborate’ is employed here to denote any shape that does not represent the most simple solution for the accessory in question, such as ring, conical, hollowed, or torus bases, or hollowed, undercut, or otherwise profiled lips.
ensure sufficient bonding between clay elements. The Corinthian and Argive aryballoi, but also narrow-necked Corinthian storage-ware shapes, show that narrow necks were separately made and added to the finished body; the resulting joins, in particular in the case of the aryballoi, represent the weak point in the vessel architecture. In contrast, the bodies and necks of wheelmade aryballoi were made in one continuous process which could be realised on the wheel through the combination of rotational kinetic energy and the manipulation of the potter. The example thus shows the limitations of hand-building techniques, and illustrates that shapes common in handmade wares are as much the result of the potter’s choice, and his customers’ demands, as occasioned by the techniques employed with the aim to obtain durable finished products.

As a result, it proposed here that typological changes in the ceramic repertoire between the LBA and the EIA are the result of technological possibilities inherent to the two techniques, rather than the introduction of new shapes or significant changes to the ceramic assemblages. The analysis of ceramics from settlement sites has shown that handmade shapes gradually replace wheelmade vessels of similar function; the small number of imitations of wheelmade features mark this period of transition and suggest that attempts were made to retain the familiar shapes which were soon altered for shapes more contiguous with the different mode of production. Painted decoration on handmade utilitarian ware had a short life in the SM-EPG Argolid but was soon abandoned entirely; perhaps the tendency towards simplification eventually led to a focus on functionality to the detriment of this particular type of decoration. Decorative techniques involving no specialised knowledge and added effort in preparing the clay-based paints were preferred in the subsequent periods.

**Motivations for changes in production technique**

The above paragraphs have attempted to show that the transition from wheelmade to handmade wares was by no means as incisive as often portrayed in scholarship. Shapes, fabrics, vessel functions and the composition of local ceramic assemblages changed but little; what typological changes are observable can be explained by the technological requirements of the two modes of production, in addition to a tendency towards simplification and concentration of functions in a smaller number of shapes compared to previous periods.
Where the ceramic record displays phenomena best described by simplification and increasing concentration upon essentials, similar processes can be observed in other aspects of post-palatial material culture in Greece. The cessation of overseas trade links with the Eastern Mediterranean has been discussed already in Ch. Il.iii51; as a result, precious metals and exotic artefacts, such as faience items and stone vases, grew increasingly rare. Monumental stone architecture did not continue into the EIA, while house architecture displayed trends towards smaller, less complex buildings made in more ephemeral ways by using wattle-and-daub instead of mudbrick and thatched straw roofing in the place of more permanent solutions.52 Similar phenomena can be observed on a societal level as well; thus, the loss of literacy surely was the result of the demise of the palace bureaucracy which had represented the primary application of written documentation. Post-palatial society is characterised as operating on a smaller and less complex level than the palace system, with administrative units originally constituting small parts of the palace-administered system assuming the highest level of social and economic organisation.53 The end of palace-based storage and redistribution of commodities must have had repercussions in their production and inter-regional availability; specialist craftsmen formerly attached to the palace administration must have found themselves in need of new markets for their products. The demise of regional centres might also have influenced inter-regional distribution of commodities if these centres had been functioning as market-towns, providing the location for produce from throughout the region to be traded.

The effect of these increasingly fragmented social and economic circumstances should be observable also in the production of ceramics. In the case of wheelmade painted wares, the post-palatial period is characterised by the demise of the LHIIIB 'koine' style and the increasingly regional styles replacing it.54 Generally, economic changes in all probability will have affected first and foremost the production of wares specifically made for export, while types manufactured for regional distribution in centralised locations will also have felt the break-down of exchange systems. In the case of Messenia, Whitelaw includes cooking pots, which require particular clays to obtain the desired technical characteristics of the ware, among centrally produced ceramic containers; a similar situation might have existed in other regions of the Mycenaean world as well, with the presence of Aiginetan cooking pots at a range of Mycenaean sites indicating the complementation, if not complete replacement, of

51 See also Sherratt and Sherratt 1991, 373-5.
52 Dinsmoor 1950, 43, 58, 64-5; Fagerström 1988, 99-103.
54 Rutter 1977, 1; Mountjoy 1999a, 44-55; Deger-Jalkotzy 2002, 49.
local cooking-ware production with imported material. Handmade cooking vessels are, in fact, among earliest handmade shape attested at sites such as Corinth, and indeed are almost the only handmade shapes in Attica, Euboea, and the Aegean islands; the situation is indicative of the greater vulnerability of the production and dissemination of these wares, thus providing additional evidence for a mode of production on a different spatial scale from the ubiquitous wheelmade painted wares.

Nonetheless, wares thought to have been produced in numerous locales catering for micro-regions or individual sites were also affected by economic decline. The shrinking size of communities, and their diminishing number, together with the demise of regional market places appear to have rendered the production of certain types of wheelmade wares unviable. As pointed out by a number of scholars, the initial investment, i.e. the training of the potter, in wheelmade wares far exceeds that of hand-built vessels; such an investment might not have been within the scope of small communities. Similarly, the investment of time and labour into the acquisition of appropriate raw materials and their preparation would have been lower for handmade wares which do not require the same degree of fineness and homogeneity desirable for clays worked on the wheel; also, the time-consuming preparation of the clay-based paints was soon abandoned at some sites, and never attempted at others, for handmade wares. The disturbance of distribution networks might have created an entirely new group of potters aiming to supplant the now failing production of household wares; a similar process has been suggested by, among others, Walberg and Small for the development of HBW, but certainly matches the situation in post-palatial Aegean Greece more convincingly. Not being part of a kin-group in which pot-making was traditionally practised, the absence of a local potter versed in the use of the wheel, or simply the lack of economic power to invest in the training, and meanwhile lacking income from the produce, will have promoted hand-building techniques among post-palatial Greek potters. While ethnographic studies suggest that major technological changes, among which is the shift of

---

55 Whitelaw 2001, 69 and fig. 6. Lindblom 2001, 37-8 mentions a number of LHIIIB sites in the Argolid and Attica where Aiginetan cooking ware was found. It is not clear, as a result of the lack of systematic provenance analysis of Mycenaean coarsewares and cooking wares, what percentage of the ceramic assemblage was accounted for by Aiginetan cooking vessels; the disruption of distribution becomes very clear, however, from the fact that no Aiginetan cooking-ware was found in the Aegean between LHIIIB2 and the Archaic period.

56 Courty and Roux 1995, 17; Kiriatzi 2000, 244. Kiriatzi reports that in various ethnographic studies, the learning period for hand-building techniques is estimated at between a few months and a year, whereas the training for a potter using the wheel can require up to ten years.

57 Walberg 1976; Small 1990, 17-9. Rutter 1990, 32 suggests a similar line of reasoning to account for the introduction of handmade wares at Kalapodi, a site where the LBA handmade wares are clearly distinct from what in the Peloponnese is termed HBW.

58 Foster 1965, 49.
mode of production from wheel-turning to hand-building and vice versa, are usually avoided by potters, the pale coarsewares used for the production of utilitarian shapes in the Mycenaean period include a small number of items made by hand and might have represented a point of departure for some of the makers of post-palatial handmade wares.59

The pattern of replacement of wheelmade wares by handmade variants in post-palatial Greece matches the situation described for Late Roman Cyprus by Rautman, discussed in relation to HBW in Ch. II.iii60, where the disruption of trade routes, and thus shortfalls in the supply with specific types of ceramics, in the case of Roman Cyprus cooking pots, stimulates the development of local, small-scale pottery manufacture including a shift from wheelmade to handmade wares. In a similar model proposed by Small, the motivation for the development of handmade pottery is the attempt to diversify the means of sustenance resulting from e.g. failed harvests.61 Palaeobotanical analyses of remains from LHIIIC contexts apparently attest to the presence of high-quality grains and seeds62, while neither the tribute system from the parallels suggested by Small, nor a system whereby peasants were forced to purchase grain seed annually from a central administration, can be proven for the Mycenaean period.

---

59 Pfaff 1999, 59 sees a continuous development of coarsewares in the Corinthia from prehistoric times into the historic period, based on a shared ceramic tradition observable in the fabric; the ware is termed ‘oatmeal ware’ in Korakou, Rutter 1974, 15. Courtly and Roux report a combination of hand-building and wheel-throwing techniques from India, whereby the roughout is coiled, while the preform is subsequently obtained by working the item further on a wheel, Courtly and Roux 1995, 19 fig. 1. The result is a vessel with the characteristic horizontal striations of wheelmade vessels; an identification of the combination of techniques can only be obtained through the examination of thin-sections. Levi et al. 1999, 175-202 employed X-ray images, together with observations of standard breakage patterns and macroscopically observable factors, to identify production techniques of S Italian impasto vessels; the technique might be useful to reveal the possible combined use of coiling and wheel-throwing in a vessel. An examination of Argive and Corinthian vessels of ‘oatmeal ware’-type would be interesting to reveal whether techniques such as the one described from India might have been employed for the production of these wares, and whether, consequently, the EIA handmade coarsewares have a considerably wider range of predecessors in the BA, regarding both the fabric used and the mode of production, than previously thought. For Mycenaean handmade coarseware, see furthermore Ch. II.i n. 15.
60 Rautman 1998.
62 Deger-Jalkotzy 2003b, 469. Flint-Hamilton 1999. 373 outlines the role legumes might have played as ‘buffer-crops’ in bad years; a diversification into such crops, rather than the production of utilitarian pottery, represents a predictable response to shortfalls in harvest posited by Small.
Chapter V.iii: Variant solutions for everyday needs: regional trends in storage and cooking wares

Scholarship concerning the origin of HBW in particular includes assertions that basic utilitarian wares, many of them handmade, throughout space and time lack typological criteria by which to distinguish between them; one of the proponents of this line of argumentation furthermore questions the validity of evidence suggested to identify wares based on the technological characteristics of the ceramic fabric.63 While this argument has been convenient for dismissing diffusionist explanations for changes in the material record, an assessment of the cultural determinedness of artefacts on which the diffusionist argument is based has been largely left aside; in the case of Sandars this lack apparently results from the view that HBW is too poor a product to warrant discussion under ‘culture’, whereas Small argues for precedence of economic restraints and stresses over culturally influenced choices.64 Nonetheless, the ethnographic record illustrates the validity of the concept of cultural determination, whether through restrictions and stresses imposed upon the artisan by his or her materials and environment65, or through conscious choices interacting with cultural, environmental, and social circumstances66, the determinants, or choices, lead to culturally specific, and consequently distinguishable and classifiable, manufactured products.

63 Sandars 1978, 191 uses the term ‘Kummerkeramik’ or ‘miserable pot’ (Sandars’ translation) to characterise wares made as the result of economic stress; Walberg 1976; Small 1997, 224-6.
64 Sandars 1978, 191-3; Small 1997, 226.
Cultural differences between groups using EIA handmade pottery

A pattern emerging from the distribution of handmade pottery in the areas studied is the distinction between regions with light-surfaced and dark-surfaced handmade wares - the Argolid, Corinthia, and Central Greece, and those with dark-surfaced wares only - Attica, Euboea, and the Aegean islands (Fig. V-1). Analysis of typology and function has demonstrated that the main function of the light-coloured handmade wares seems to have been storage and (short distance) transport, whereas the dark-surfaced wares are used almost exclusively for cooking/heating purposes. Handmade storage-ware shapes are usually medium to large in size and are fitted with stout handles designed to move the filled or unfilled vessels; differences in rim diameter and size might indicate the type of goods stored in these vessels (narrow mouth - liquids, wide mouth - solids). As outlined in Ch. IV.i, handmade wares in regions producing hand-built storage shapes account for a large segment of the regional ceramic assemblage. In regions where handmade wares are used for cooking purposes only, the numerical representation is, as expected, much lower; the functions filled by handmade wares in the NE Peloponnese and Central Greece are here served by wheelmade and painted shapes. A phenomenon that appears to accompany the different utilisation of handmade wares is the comparatively larger size of wheelmade shapes produced in regions with wheelmade storage vessels, both regarding the storage shapes themselves (amphorae, hydriae) and other types, e.g. open shapes (kraters). While this phenomenon might be due to a number of factors, of which context is perhaps the most notable, since virtually all of the material was found in burials, nevertheless it provides an indication of the different functional and typological segments of ceramic production served by the local potters.

67 There are a few instances in which storage-ware fabric has been used in connection with fire, possibly as cooking ware - most of these cases were observed among the PG material from Asine, whereas the opposite case, that is, cooking ware vessels used for storage or transport purposes, does not occur.
68 As a result of the predominance of funerary material among published EIA ceramics it is difficult to tell which Attic, Euboean, and Aegean classes correspond to the Argive, Corinthian, and Central Greek pale burnished coarsewares; in both Attica and Euboea, however, there are examples of fairly simply decorated large closed shapes, such as banded (Attica) or circles (Euboea) amphorae. Plain wheelmade wares appear to be entirely absent from the EIA ceramic record.
69 Compare e.g. the series of G amphorae in GGP, pls. 1-6 (Attica) and CGA, pls. 1-8 (Argos), which are consistently 15-30 cm taller in the former region.
The production of handmade wares in Attica and Euboea expands in the late MG period to include storage shapes. In Attica this occurs by use of the basic cooking pot shape and fabric with added features to create shapes with different functions, such as the amphoroid water jars, hydriae, and other shapes; similarly, the production of jars and pouring shapes in Euboea also appears to closely mirror shapes and fabric used for cooking vessels.

Fig. V-1 Distribution of utilitarian wares in the area studied. ○ - wheelmade cooking-ware; x - handmade cooking ware; + - pale handmade storage-ware; - - Attic/Euboean handmade storage ware of cooking-ware fabric.

Significantly, the fabrics used for these new shapes are the local cooking-ware fabrics; in MG/LG Attica it appears in a newly developed, refined quality, unlike the light-coloured
storage wares, made from clays also used for the production of finewares in the NE Peloponnese and Central Greece. The storage-ware tradition in the two broad areas thus continues in separate ways until the end of the EIA. The differentiation between the two areas, based on the earliest finds of handmade wares, dates back to the end of the BA; it has been tentatively argued in the preceding section (Ch. V.ii) that NE Peloponnesian handmade storage-wares might have developed from LBA 'oatmeal wares', which would suggest the existence of a separate storage-ware tradition for Attica/Euboea on the one hand, and the Argolid/Corinthia on the other, already in the LBA. Thus by considering not merely the wheelmade painted wares and their regional interplay, but by analysing instead the entire ceramic assemblage, three regions emerge with strongly local ceramic traditions, founded in the potting traditions of the end of the BA but potentially going back further into the palatial Mycenaean period - in the first area, represented by Crete and Thera, possibly together with other S Aegean islands for which evidence is as yet lacking, the utilitarian wares known already in the Minoan period continue to be produced throughout the EIA, exemplified by the PG-G wheelmade cooking pots found on the two islands (supra Ch. III.1); the area is here termed 'southern group' for convenience. The second area comprises Athens, Euboea, and the central Aegean islands - the 'eastern group', where wheelmade cooking-ware is replaced by hand-built alternatives in the SM period, while the production of all other wares on the wheel continues during the EIA - the introduction of handmade cooking-ware water jars and other shapes appears to have little influence on the local predominance of wheelmade painted wares in this area. The third area encompasses the NE Peloponnese and Central Greece located immediately to the N across the Corinthian Gulf - the 'central group', from where come the earliest attestations of handmade wares including cooking and storage types; here, the hand-building ceramic tradition emerges particularly strongly, replacing not only wheelmade cooking-wares but supplementing or replacing also other wheelmade types, most notably large closed shapes used for storage and transport.

Possible causes for diverging regional EIA pottery traditions

The reasons for the differences in the development of regional ceramic assemblages in the post-palatial BA and in particular during the EIA are difficult to understand based on the present evidence. As outlined in the preceding section Ch. V.ii, it seems likely that the availability of cooking pots was more vulnerable to disruptions of exchange mechanisms
than other utilitarian wares, as a result of a higher degree of centralisation of the production of cooking-ware due to the specific requirements in raw materials. The production of other wheelmade wares, presumably made in a larger number of locales in the LBA, did apparently continue on a similar, if increasingly simplified level. The partial replacement of this production with pale handmade coarsewares in the NE Peloponnese and in Central Greece might therefore indicate a number of contributing factors, which centre on either:

- greater economic stresses in the regions developing handmade storage wares in contrast to those retaining wheelmade wares for the same purposes;70

- a higher number of specialists attached to the Mycenaean palace administration among Peloponnesian wheel-using potters, resulting in the partial disappearance of this group together with the demise of the palaces;

- the derivation of NE Peloponnesian and Central Greek storage wares from earlier ceramic traditions in the same area, possibly to be identified in the LBA 'oatmeal wares' found in the Corinthia and, with similar fabric and shapes, also in the Argolid; as noted above, a number of vessels of these utilitarian wares were handmade already in the palatial Mycenaean period (Ch. V.ii).

Factors contributing to the retention of wheelmade wares in the E areas of mainland Greece and the islands conversely might include a lack of earlier handmade traditions which might have been strengthened by the deterioration of economic circumstances after the end of the palatial period, or else social and/or economic circumstances more favourable towards the continuation of wheel-throwing traditions in these regions. In either of these cases, it becomes clear that the development of diverging potting traditions at the LBA/EIA transition has to be seen within a network of social and economic factors pertaining to these regions’ cultural and organisational set-up; it is here suggested that the shared ceramic traditions are indicative of these areas’ cultural affiliation in the EIA.

70 These could involve for example greater degrees of disruption of mechanisms of production and/or dissemination in the NE Peloponness; smaller size of communities as a result of depopulation and social fragmentation in the post-palatial period leading to communities too small to employ and/or train potters specialised in the wheel.
It is rather remarkable in this regard to note that the distribution of handmade storage-wares encompasses regions in which in the historical period dialects of the Dorian or West Greek group were spoken, whereas the absence of handmade storage-wares coincides with areas inhabited by Ionians (Fig. V-2).71 The scope of these observations for linking the archaeological record with traditions of the migration of the Dorian tribes will be explored in the following section (Ch. V.iv).

Fig. V-2 Distribution of dialects of Greek in the historical period (after Buck 1955, 9).

71 Buck 1955, 3.
Chapter V.iv: Evidence for population movement?

Theory of migrations and archaeological evidence for population movement

The movement of peoples, banned from the agenda of processualist archaeology, in recent years has regained a place among explanatory models for culture development and change, perhaps under the influence of present-day experience with migration caused by natural catastrophes, economic crises, and wars, but certainly in recognition that migration represents an important element of human behaviour and significantly contributes to the composition of populations.72 Research on the factors underlying population movement stresses recurrent patterns of behaviour, indicating that migration follows known routes towards known and attractive aims, and relies upon information concerning optimal routes, means of transport, and the conditions in the area at which the movement is aimed. On this basis, migration emerges as a directed, structured process divorced from the large-scale, unspecified waves of peoples envisaged in older scholarship as the Sea Peoples, or the Dorians, who provide two examples of much-debated movements in the period and region here studied.73 Lacking contemporary literary sources, identification of migratory movement

---

based on the archaeological record is hindered by a number of factors, such as assimilation processes of the migrant population within their new environment which might conceal original differences with the local population, or selective retention of the familiar ‘cultural package’ in the course of the migration and at the destination. Certain classes of material can indicate different cultural identities but might equally be used for social representation independent of ethnic affiliation; these classes encompass fields as diverse as habits of food consumption, dress, or burial types. Strategies suggested for identifying migratory movements include the study of contact zones in which information about destinations and routes might have been obtained, represented e.g. by the areas of contact in world-systems models, and a focus on artefacts, concepts or behaviours unlikely to be pertinent to social representation, i.e. the private and/or domestic sphere; notably, utilitarian material such as the majority of the pottery studied here can be counted among such factors potentially indicative of cultural identity.

While the debate regarding the historicity of population movements and their significance for changes noted in the material record has been conducted as fiercely among Aegean prehistorians as in other fields of study, it is interesting to note that not all postulated movements have received an equal share of attention. Thus, the movement of Mycenaeans to Crete in the early palatial period, groups of Mycenaean refugees settling in Attica, the Aegean islands and Cyprus, or the Ionian colonisation of the coast of Asia Minor in the 11th cent. appear to be widely accepted processes, whereas the causes for the occurrence of HBW in late palatial and post-palatial Mycenaean Greece, the movements of the so-called Sea Peoples, and the migration and settlement of Greek tribes of supposedly northern origin have led to widely diverging opinions, which often appear to be determined by the individual scholar’s affiliation to a school of theoretical thought. Hardly by chance, the distinction between accepted and debated migrations falls between those envisaged as proceeding down, or along, the cultural incline (i.e. the ‘colonisation’ of Cyprus and Asia Minor), and those

74 Alram-Stern and Eder 2004, 6-7.
75 Anthony 1990, 897.
76 Alram-Stern and Eder 2004, 7.
77 LMTS, 222; Sourvinou-Inwood 1973; Bartoněk 1973, 306; Dickinson 1994, 308-9. The movement of Mycenaean to Cyprus, as the migration of Dorian tribes, is described in ancient literary sources. Linguistic evidence for the migration of Mycenaean to the E Mediterranean has recently been added to the record in the guise of spits with inscriptions of Mycenaean names; the find is briefly summed up by van Soesbergen 1981, 48. For the ‘Ionian Migration’ see S. Deger-Jalkotzy ‘Kolonisation - II. Ionische Wanderung’ in Der Neue Pauly 6.
78 The debate regarding the origins of HBW is discussed in Ch. II.iii and II.iv; for recent studies regarding the Sea Peoples known from accounts of Ramesses II, see e.g. the contributions in two recent conference proceedings, Mediterranean Peoples in Transition, and The Sea Peoples and Their World: A Reassessment (ed. E. D. Oren), Philadelphia 2000.
moving upwards; while the former is implicitly viewed as somehow beneficial, the latter, often explicitly, is seen as cause for the demise of existing structures and the loss of cultural achievements.

The ‘Dorian Invasion’

The concept of an invasion of parts of Greece by the tribe of the Doriens goes back at least as far as ancient historiographers such as Thucydides who states that 80 years after the Trojan War, the Doriens together with the descendants of Heracles took possession of the Peloponnese (Thuc. 1.12). The distribution of dialects documented in the historical period, their interrelations, and the lack of Dorian protagonists in the Homeric epics, where the Greeks are subsumed under the term ‘Achaeans’, has led to the widely held opinion that speakers of the Dorian dialect migrated to Greece in the centuries following the end of the Mycenaean period. While much earlier scholarship laid the blame for the actual destruction of the Mycenaean palaces on the invading Doriens, this theory has been subsequently disproved by studies demonstrating the absence of one overarching catastrophe, the existence of alternative explanations for the destruction of Mycenaean palaces and the related administrative system, as well as highlighting the autochthonous development, or pre-Dorian presence, of elements in the material culture traditionally associated with the Doriens. Together with the processualists’ negation of migrations, and response to the frustrations in identifying the Dorian newcomers in the archaeological record, so also the presence of the Doriens in the Peloponnese, Crete, the S Aegean islands, and Central Greece, was increasingly explained by positing their presence already in the Mycenaean period, e.g. as a ‘Dorian substratum’ to Mycenaean population as proposed by Chadwick. Mostly in the

79 A number of exceptions are represented by Doriens mentioned on Crete and islands in the Aegean; the evidence is collected by Thomas 1978, 79.
81 For a traditional concept with waves of invaders, bringing their distinct cultural ‘package’, see e.g. Milojčić 1948/49; Hood 1983, 98-102 presents a range of materials closely associated by him with ‘the North’; this includes the Attic incised-ware, as well as metals, the origin of which has since been proven to lie elsewhere. The historical reality of the Dorian invasion was questioned as early as 1893 by J. Beloch, whose deliberations were, however, largely dismissed by contemporary and later scholarship; the debate regarding the ‘Dorian Invasion’ in 19th and early 20th cent. AD scholarship is summarised by Thomas 1978 (literary sources and linguistics) and Andronikos 1954 (archaeology). See also Chadwick 1976.
82 Chadwick 1976, 112.
light of the strong linguistic tradition, the most recent studies of the ‘Dorian Invasion’ maintain the historicity of the migration of Dorian-speaking tribes to the Peloponnese during the early stages of the EIA, characterising this process as ‘infiltration’ rather than invasion and arguing for an amalgamation of the newcomers with residual population at the destination.83

Push and pull factors in the Aegean at the LBA/EIA transition

Anthony’s model of positive and negative factors contributing to the decision of groups to migrate presents a useful methodological tool to elucidate the circumstances and motivations of groups in LBA and EIA Greece.84 When applying these tools to search for ‘push’ and ‘pull’ factors in what is known from the material record as well as the Linear B texts, it becomes immediately apparent that during the palatial period, the prosperity and interconnectedness of Mycenaean Greece in all likelihood presented a strongly positive factor acting as motivation for migration towards the Mycenaean centres. Population movement towards the Mycenaean palaces is not well documented, while specialist craftsmen associated with the palace administration, mercenaries, as well as the makers of HBW, as argued above, might represent instances of such small-scale movements towards prosperous regions. The post-palatial period, on the other hand, is usually characterised as beset by negative factors, such as social and economic instability, possibly untoward climatic conditions85, reinforced by evidence from the material record which suggests rapid decline in population density in Mycenaean regions in the period succeeding the destruction of the palaces.86 Movements of Mycenaean groups towards the E mainland, the Aegean and Cyprus coincide with the increase of negative factors in Mycenaean regions, and follow routes established by probable trading contacts in previous, more prosperous periods; merchants and perhaps itinerant craftspeople would here have played the role of ‘scouts’ identified by


84 Anthony 1990, 899-901.

85 Moody 2005, 462-5; see also supra, Ch. II n. 174.

86 See supra n. 33. A negative characterisation of the post-palatial period is almost universal, but see now e.g. Deger-Jalkotzy 1995 for the benefits of the demise of the Mycenaean palace administration for peripheral areas in LHIIIIC.
Anthony in his study of the structure of migrations.\textsuperscript{87} It is also possible that the slight increase noted in site density in Achaia and Central Greece reflects the same phenomenon of movement to the fringes of the Mycenaean world at the time of its decline.\textsuperscript{88} As a result of the insufficient knowledge of the periphery of the Mycenaean regions it is left unclear whether the Mycenaean regions nonetheless represented an attractive destination for potential migrants, possibly increased by the demise of the central power regulating movement towards and within its sphere.\textsuperscript{89} The archaeological record, however, which appears to support notions of movement away from Mycenaean centres does not bear out significant subsequent movement towards these former centres.

Notably, both incentives for movement and the record of such movements function in opposite directions from the traditional argument. The SM and early PG phases in particular are commonly thought to have been characterised by poverty and instability, conditions unlikely to have incited the movement of groups from neighbouring areas. Fluctuations in settlement patterns, as well as periods of increase in population density during the EIA might reflect processes other than the influx of peoples originally located at the fringes of the Mycenaean regions. Models derived from the observation of migration processes define 'return migrations' as movements in the opposite direction of the original move which they frequently accompany.\textsuperscript{90} Walloe identifies such mechanisms in medieval Europe where they are caused by recurrent episodes of the plague, which made survivors abandon whole regions while immigration took place from neighbouring regions after a particular epidemic died down. The patterns of social and economic disruption, as well as the sudden revivals of regions are compared by Walloe with the evidence for post-palatial Greece.\textsuperscript{91} Irrespective of the causes for the increasingly negative circumstances in post-palatial Mycenaean Greece, the pattern of instability and fluctuation of occupation in the following periods, together with the noted increase in prosperity and settlement density in the LPG and, more so, the LG period appear to portray the efforts of the remaining population at regaining stability, as well as possible return movements of small groups with similar traits of material culture which might have contributed to the resettlement of sites, or sudden increases in population density.

It is tempting at this point to refer to the migration/return migration pattern described in the tale of the return of the Herakleids, who after a period of settlement outside their own
country return, together with an attached group called the ‘Dorieis’. Marriage bonds might have been formed between the émigré group and the local population in the destination region, resulting in an expanded kinship group involved in the return to the region of origin. However, a thorough examination of the textual evidence and the possible historicity of the, substantially later, reports of population movements in the EIA is beyond the scope of the present study.

**Population movement in the light of the ceramic record**

In Ch. V.iii, three regions of post-palatial Greece are identified based on the evidence of the ceramic record, and in particular on the utilisation of different types of utilitarian wares in these regions; the three regions - as a result of the limited area here studied the correlation between these and adjacent regions cannot be determined clearly - are the NE Peloponnese and Central Greece (where both handmade cooking and storage-ware are found), or ‘central group’; Attica, Euboea and the central Aegean islands (handmade cooking-ware, wheelmade decorated storage-ware), or the ‘eastern group’; and Crete together with Thera and possibly other S Aegean islands (wheelmade cooking-ware developing from LBA traditions, wheelmade storage-ware), the ‘southern group’. It is noted that these differentiations in utilitarian assemblages, in particular regarding the eastern and central groups, coincide with the distribution of the Ionic and Doric dialects attested in the historical period. The emergence of handmade storage-ware in Central Greece in LHIIC, preceding the attestation of similar wares in the Peloponnese in LHIIC late/SM, at first glance appears to support notions of the movement of peoples on a lower level of civilisation together with their primitive ceramics, following the decline of the Mycenaean palaces, from Central or NW Greece. An alternative explanation for the emergence of handmade wares in the post-palatial Mycenaean period and the beginning of the EIA has, however, been identified in the changing economic and social circumstances after the fall of the Mycenaean palaces, which is borne out by similar processes attested in the Mediterranean in later periods, and which accounts for similarities in fabrics and shapes noted between LBA wheelmade and EIA handmade wares. Moreover, potential precursors to the NE Peloponnnesian handmade storage-ware have been identified in the ‘oatmeal ware’ of the Corinthia and similar groups.

---

91 Walloe 1999, 122-6. E.g. Dickinson 1994, 308 also mentions epidemics as a possible factor contributing to the weakening and destruction of the Mycenaean palatial system.
in the Argolid, which match the EIA production in both fabric and, to a large degree, the functional segment served. Thus the apparent innovations in the ceramic record do not support the notion of large-scale migrations of peoples, while suggesting strongly regionalised developments of ceramic assemblages in the post-palatial period, together with a differentiation into macro-regions with distinct ceramic traditions. This conclusion is thought significant since the material examined in this study represents a class of items unlikely to be affected by mechanisms of social representation, but rather belongs within the sphere of every-day domestic life where changes are thought to be potentially indicative of wider societal change.92

The ceramic record consequently presents an image contradicting widely held views regarding the social, ethnic, and linguistic developments in post-palatial Greece in several points, namely in presenting evidence for strong cultural continuity between the palatial BA and the following periods, and by indicating the possibility of movement from the Peloponnese towards Central Greece, rather than in the opposite direction:

Accepting the suggestion that post-palatial handmade wares represent autochthonous developments resulting from economic stress, the continuity in regional ceramic assemblages is rather striking, since both the partially handmade Argive-Corinthian pale coarsewares, as well as the, based on present knowledge, exclusively wheelmade Attic-Aegean utilitarian wares develop into similar wares in the post-palatial period. The evidence of continuity in what are thought to be crucial segments of material culture offsets theories according to which the Peloponnese was re-settled by non-Mycenaean peoples at some point during the EIA, possibly absorbing remnants of the Mycenaean population in the process. While it has been suggested that the supposedly nomadic groups represented by the Dorians might have adopted and thus preserved local, i.e. Peloponnesian and thus Mycenaean-derived, crafts instead of their own, inferior or non-existent products93, long-standing traditions of both fine and coarsewares exist in regions suggested as the area of origin of the Dorians, while studies of Macedonian BA and EIA assemblages utilising both handmade and wheelmade wares illustrate the continued coexistence of different potting traditions, each serving different functional and ideological uses.94

The occurrence of pale coarsewares in Central Greece, together with the increase in sites in the region in the late Mycenaean period, might indicate some degree of movement of peoples

93 See especially Hammond 1976, 146.
from the Peloponnese towards Central Greece; recent research has highlighted the importance of the Isthmus corridor route for interregional contacts in the post-palatial period, together with the increase in use at sites such as Elateia, or the foundation of the sanctuary at Kalapodi, supporting the notion of possible movements from S to N across the Corinthian Gulf.95 The location of Phocis and Phthiotis at the periphery of the Mycenaean regions suggests a lower degree of organisation of contact and exchange networks in these regions, which might have induced the development of handmade wares, corresponding to localised, small-scale production, earlier than in the Peloponnese. A possible reflux of peoples from the area into the S might have supported the spread of predominantly hand-building techniques for storage-wares; such a relation, however, can be postulated merely on the basis of the chronological precedence of Central Greek handmade storage wares over those of the Argolid; the greater representation of open shapes and more or less faithful repetitions of Mycenaean shapes prevalent among finds from e.g. Kalapodi is not noted among the Peloponnesian finds.

Chapter V.v: Handmade Pottery and Trade

It is usually assumed that utilitarian goods, such as coarse pottery, are made in the locale where they are used, even more so in periods, such as the one here studied, with limited inter-regional contacts and modes of production tending towards low levels of organisation, combined with limited output. Nevertheless, small amounts of EIA pottery have been found, albeit in small quantities, outside the regions where they supposedly have been made, a claim which in a few cases is backed by fabric analysis. Handmade pottery forms but a small part of these supposed imports96; Fig. V-3 lists the catalogued examples of pieces which have been suggested as imports at their find spot.

Two factors, which have been outlined already in Ch. III, immediately apparent are the fact that Lefkandi, based on present knowledge, represents the site with the greatest number of imported items including, in addition to handmade items, wheelmade pottery, faience and metal objects.97 The peak in the concentration of imported handmade items at Lefkandi lies in the MPG-SPGIII period. Corinth, or possibly the Argive-Corinthian area, on the other hand, represents the site from which most imports emanate, with Corinthian wares found in all regions here studied. Notably, while EIA handmade pottery predominantly comprises utilitarian vessels made from coarse fabrics, the items identified as possible imports can mostly be identified as small finds, such as beads or figurines, or are small closed shapes, including large numbers of pouring vessels such as aryballoi and juglets.

96 These instances are listed by site in App. B.
97 Lefkandi I, 81-97.
Fig. V-3 Handmade ware imports.

Wares with unusual attributes, such as the richly decorated Attic incised-ware, are particularly frequent among potential imports, while in Crete and possibly other locations as
well, the ware was subsequently imitated and developed into a local tradition (see Ch. III.i). NE Peloponnesian coarseware which in all likelihood was made in and exported from Corinth, given the development in the Archaic period of the Corinthian A transport amphora at this site, represents the only instance of imports of handmade coarsewares; while import of cooking pots had been suggested for Lefkandi in the PG period, similarities between the Euboean and Attic fabric, or fabrics from any other region here studied, could not be verified upon personal examination, while fabric analysis indicates that the majority of pieces were locally made. This pattern of distribution and composition of imported items of handmade pottery support the notion of localised and regionally idiosyncratic production of EIA utilitarian wares outlined in Ch. V.i.

Kourou in her analysis of the distribution of NE Peloponnesian plainware and derivative groups suggests that the vessels were used as transport containers for precious substances, such as opium, basing her suggestion on the frequency of the ware in burials and sanctuaries of female deities. The example of juglets from Crete and the E Mediterranean, which were arguably used as shipping containers for perfumed oils, illustrates the development of a typical shape and decoration making the container as unmistakeable as the product it contained, whereas Kourou’s collection of plainware items includes diverse shapes such as pomegranates, flat-based juglets, and kernoi. In addition, pouring shapes such as juglets, or aryballoi, a shape which during the LG and early Archaic period developed into a specialised vessel for anointing the body with oil, seem an unlikely receptacle for the powdery substance suggested by Kourou. Nonetheless, the frequency of juglets in burials and the high rate of imports among these shapes might point towards a specialised use in ritual contexts, as suggested by Kourou.

Potters’ marks

A collection of painted, stamped, and impressed marks found on EIA pottery from a wide range of proveniences is discussed by J. K. Papadopoulos, whose interpretation of these

---

98 Desborough in Lefkandi I, 31 n. 8 suggests that the EIA cooking ware might be imported, due to typological similarities between the material from Lefkandi and Athens which he takes to signify an identical place of manufacture for the two groups. Differences in fabric, however, indicate that this is not the case. For a discussion of fabric analysis conducted on Lefkandi cooking vessels, see App. B.


100 Coldstream 1982, 268; id. 1998, 257.


markings as potters’ marks supposedly follows the definition given by Halepa Bikaki in the publication of Bronze Age potters’ marks from Agia Irini on Keos:

“We consider as potters’ marks [...] those made on the pot before firing, when the pot was still in the hands of the potter, and therefore added most probably by the potter himself (hence the term), whatever their meaning and function.”

Papadopoulos’ classification consequently includes features such as finger impressions at handle bases, or incised patterns otherwise interpreted as decoration. Halepa Bikaki’s definition, however, continues as follows:

“Yet even the simplest marks – such as the dents found already at the beginning of Period IV (MBA) – show such consistency in their forms that, given the quantities found, they testify to the existence of a system, simple but widespread.”

Pottery with marks presumably left by the potter is no common occurrence in the LBA and EIA Aegean, thus providing little basis for the identification of such a system of markings. Moreover, markings such as the finger-impressions at handle attachments are better explained as part of the shaping process, since they were used to secure the handle to the body, while in other cases, marks can be seen as part of the vessel’s decoration. A possible interpretation of finger-impressions as marks, although not as part of a system as described by Halepa Bikaki, might be observed from finger-impressions whose strengthening effect on the bond between handle and body can be regarded as minimal or non-existent, either because of the location on the handle chosen for their placement, or because of the only very shallow indentation left by the finger. These presumably non-functional marks might attest to the potter’s habit, adding finger-mark even where not functionally required, or else represent a simple marketing-strategy, with the finger-mark proclaiming a particularly durable vessels due to the strong bond between handle and body.

---

104 Keos IV, 2.
105 The exception to this appear to be Aiginetan cooking pots on which a regular system of marks was observed; the phenomenon has been exhaustively studied by Lindblom 1991.
106 Which might have been regarded as necessary by some, but not all potters of a certain period of time in a certain region. Thus, there are Athenian LG cooking pots with and without finger impressions at handle base, Corinthian cooking pots, equally, can come with and without finger impressions, at this site there is even an example of a cooking pot where the upper handle join was secured with a finger impression. The placement of the impression right at the join, and the matching bulge on the interior wall of the vessels concerned, suggest to me prudent shaping, not marking, of pottery.
107 Papadopoulos 1994, p. 455 no. D3 (small amphora, probably Corinthian import, with finger impressions at both handle bases and a row of impressed dots with rosette at the base on one of the handle back, 1128) is used by Papadopoulos as an example of a potters’ mark. For a similar decorative pattern, and in a similar location, cf. the aryballos from Corinth 1692 with rosette of impressed circles at the handle base. The difference in shape would suggest that the vessels could hardly be included meaningfully in the same system which would require this marking.
Other markings include stamped motifs, often located at the top or base of a handle, but also found on vessel bodies, and incisions or impressions of dots and lines, similarly distributed between handles and vessel bodies. Several items can be added to the catalogue collated by Papadopoulos, such as a Corinthian amphoriskos with three stamped impression at the base-of-neck 1510, the fragmentary Corinthian lid with five stamped impressions 1803, and the handle of a large closed shape from Zagora 542. The variety of locations in which such marking can be found, together with the occurrence of multiple impressions suggest that these marking cannot easily be subsumed under a supposed system of markings. Their scarcity excludes an explanation as markers to distinguish batches of material, e.g. for kiln-loads shared between potters, or for marketing of these items by vendors other than the potters themselves. Stamped marks on Corinthian pottery occur on vessels found within the city as well as abroad, indicating that the marks do not single out vessels made for export.

Consequently, the absence of a system of markings potentially linked to the commercial exchange of handmade wares, as well as the small volume of material moved, indicate that in the period here studied handmade pottery was not an object of commercial exchange, or traded in the commonly used sense of the term, either as container for commodities shipped between producer and consumer, or for some inherent value. The predominant type of items found abroad, i.e. juglets and small finds, moreover appears unsuitable as containers for exported goods. The nature of many imported items as exotica, that is, unusual items resulting from decoration or fabric, but also the status these items must have gained through being imported and therefore rare at their destination, point towards less formal mechanisms than trade for the import of handmade items. Whether these items were brought e.g. as gifts, whether they might have accompanied their owner, or other means by which they came to rest in their destinations, cannot be gleaned from the material record.

---

108 Items listed by Papadopoulos include hydria 1593 (Papadopoulos 1994 no. B13, three incised strokes at handle top), amphora 1615 (B12, incised strokes on neck), 1620, 1657, 1658, 1661 (C1-C4, handles with stamp impression), amphora 1128 (D3, finger-impressions at handle bases, rows of impressed dots on handle backs), cooking pot 1163 (D2, finger-impression at handle base), amphorae 1597, 1645, trefoil jug 1650, cooking pots 1671, 1672 (D4-D7, finger-impression at handle base).

109 Cf. however Foster 1965, 45, on potters from Tzintzuntzan in Mexico: “No individual marks of manufacture were used, but every potter recognised his or her work, and that of many other villagers as well, by variations to minor that they usually escaped the eye of the ethnologist.”
Chapter VI: Conclusions

The present study has examined handmade pottery of LBA and EIA date on the basis of numerous aspects, starting with a typological analysis of the material based on criteria deemed appropriate for the usually utilitarian character of the material, and so including observations on the vessel fabric and traces of use, in addition to an examination of vessel shapes. The identification of a shape's potential function is thought to be equally important as the identification of a particular shape. This study has identified a wide range of shapes and uses for LBA and EIA handmade wares, including storage, food preparation, cooking, heating/lighting, serving, and purposes related to ritual activities at the grave side or in sanctuaries. While the vast majority of LBA and EIA handmade pottery is made of coarse fabric and evidently served utilitarian purposes, handmade finewares have also been identified in all periods here studied, and thus indicate a lack of conceptual identification of handmade pottery with domestic purposes in antiquity. The prevalence of handmade wares in ceramic assemblages throughout LBA, and in particular EIA Greece, attests to the fact that, though marginalised by classical archaeologists, handmade wares represented a central part of the ceramics used in everyday life in these periods.
Handmade Burnished Ware

The earliest group of handmade material here considered is the so-called Handmade Burnished Ware, a ware, or more probably group of different wares, identified in minute quantities in Mycenaean settlements around the time of the destruction of the Mycenaean palaces at the end of LHIIIIB2. Notably, the occurrence of HBW concentrates in Mycenaean palatial centres, such as Mycenae, Tiryns, Chania, and Knossos, and in sites which in the following LHIIIC period appear to have represented strong regional centres in the now flourishing periphery. The association of HBW with the destroyers of Mycenaean civilisation has been dismissed in previous scholarship, based on the occurrence of HBW prior to the destruction of the citadels, but also the very small amount of material found, as well as the association of HBW with standard Mycenaean pottery in Mycenaean settlements continuing to be occupied in the post-palatial period. The origin, or motivation for development, of HBW is still fiercely debated among archaeologists, since no positive identification of a point of origin could be made, while on the other hand the proposed models of economic and environmental stresses as incentives for developing production of utilitarian pottery have failed to take into account the actual evidence for stress, and the documented reaction to it, in the material record of the period, in addition to dismissing out of hand the possibility of meaningful typological study of coarsewares.

The present study has defined a set of features characteristic of HBW, based on typological, technological, and contextual criteria. The results of this analysis indicate that HBW cannot be considered as one unified group, but rather has to be examined in its individual circumstances. While there are significant indications that HBW in Mycenaean Greece has a common denominator, the ware takes an individual course of development at most sites where it has been identified, with differing life-spans, evidence for adaptation of local ceramic technology and style, and divergent degrees of integration within the local ceramic record.

It is here proposed that the material evidence is consistent with the influx of small groups of people, retaining their accustomed pot-making traditions at their destination. The diverging developments at various sites in post-Mycenaean Greece appears to indicate little contact between these groups, while the speedy absorption of the ware into the local ceramic record illustrates the acculturation of its makers in their new environment. The technological characteristics of HBW suggest that it was not the product of specialised potters, but rather was made on a household-scale, possibly in irregular production cycles, and with materials
easily obtainable. As a result, comparisons with what are essentially fineware records from regions peripheral to the spread of the Mycenaean culture are inherently flawed, as demonstrated by the great difficulties encountered in attempting to match the HBW assemblage with the ceramic record of other regions. The comparison of HBW with pottery from proposed areas of origin is, however, facilitated by recognising the mode and motivation for the production of this ware. While LBA material from regions such as NW Greece and the S Balkans is but scantily published, the impasto production in S Italy, as well as on the Italian Adriatic seaboard, provides parallels both typologically and technologically, and with regard to the organisation of production for the features noted as typical for HBW. It appears likely that not all HBW originated from the same location in the Adriatic area, but rather derived from a number of discrete locations.

The occurrence of HBW in Mycenaean Greece coincides with the spread of *koine metallurgica* objects, such as particular weapons, tools, and items of dress, as well as, in the post-palatial period, a time of increased social and physical mobility. This raises the possibility that HBW is the product of specialised craftspeople, or perhaps mercenaries, initially sought after by the Mycenaean palace administration, and potentially with increasing entrepreneurial spirit in the post-palatial period, arriving in LBA Greece to provide their services to the local elites. These small groups continue their habitual mode of pottery production for a period of time, while at the same time consuming local products, before assimilating completely with local customs, or otherwise disappearing from the archaeological record.

**Continuity between HBW and EIA handmade wares**

The technological similarities between HBW and other LBA, and in particular EIA, handmade wares, i.e. the mode of production employing hand-building techniques, the presence of burnishing, and the often dark colours, potentially indicative of a reducing atmosphere during firing, as well as the evidence for low firing temperatures possibly pointing towards open or pit-firings rather than the use of kilns, have led to suggestions that EIA handmade wares develop from the earlier HBW. The analysis of the material, however, highlights a number of factors indicating that, in fact, the opposite is the case. EIA handmade wares in regions previously central to the Mycenaean civilisation include cooking and storage wares, made from characteristic dark-surfaced and light-surfaced wares. The introduction of these wares appears to take place early in the LHIIIC period, and seems to
occur first in Central Greece, whereas the Corinthia and Argolid follow in the later stages of the LHIIIIC period. Consequently, a brief period of overlap can be established between HBW and the EIA-type handmade wares, during which there is a notable lack of coincidence of the two wares at the same sites. The typological differences between HBW and other handmade wares, the different functions, the far larger amounts of EIA-type handmade wares present in the material record, as well as, crucially, the integration within the local ceramic record where EIA-type handmade wares form an integral part, all indicate that no connection existed between HBW and the EIA-type handmade wares.

Autochthonous development of EIA-type handmade wares

This conclusion, however, necessitates a model of explanation for the occurrence of handmade wares of EIA-type in LHIIIIC Central Greece and the Peloponnese. In scholarship of the earlier 20th cent., EIA handmade wares were frequently linked to the influx of Dorian tribes, since the distribution of at least the light-surfaced handmade storage wares coincides with the area inhabited by Doric-speaking peoples in the historical period. However, while HBW was found to represent a cogent example of archaeologically visible processes of migration, the same cannot be posited for EIA handmade wares.

Following their introduction at the end of the LBA, starting with cooking pots which appear in LHIIIIC late and the SM period throughout the area here studied, handmade wares rapidly replace particular sections in the ceramic record, commonly those related to cooking/heating/lighting purposes, but also containers for storage, transport, and food preparation are increasingly handmade. Vessels dedicated to the consumption of food and drink are usually made on the wheel and are decorated with painted motifs, although even here handmade wares can be found, in particular in the regions of Central Greece. As has been outlined in Ch. V.ii, this transition from essentially wheelmade repertoires to assemblages with both wheelmade and handmade wares combined in different percentages proceeds with astonishingly little change; the accustomed shapes and functions are continued if simplified, whereas typological changes were found to be the result of the diverging technical requirements of the two modes of production. Comparison with similar patterns of change in the archaeological record of different periods, as well as with developments documented in ethnographic studies, indicate that the introduction of EIA-type handmade
wares resulted from changes in economic circumstances, disruptions of routes of exchange and communication, and rapidly changing structures of the social fabric; consequently, the occurrence of handmade wares in LBA and EIA Greece is better described as the development, rather than introduction, of a new ceramic type.

Development of EIA handmade wares: from household to industry

An analysis of factors indicative of the degree of specialisation of the potters producing handmade wares, such as the degree of standardisation in fabric and form, or the employment of cost-efficient techniques, points towards a low degree of organisation and specialisation in the early stages (SM, PG) of the production of handmade wares, consistent with the economic model outlined above, that is, the motivation for the production of handmade wares stemming from shortfalls in the availability of specialist-made ceramics. In the course of the G period, however, handmade wares undergo changes which suggest increasing specialisation and organisation of labour of their production. These changes include growing standardisation of forms and fabric, the occurrence of imported items of handmade wares, as well as the development of specialised fabrics, such as the fine NE Peloponnesian plainware, or the various refined cooking-ware fabrics evident in the MG and LG period. The development of cooking-ware shapes in Athens, where new types based on the familiar ovoid cooking pot are introduced, including what appears to be a shape intended solely for the purpose of drawing water from wells and thus a highly specialised type, illustrates the economic success and expansion of what appears to be one potters’ workshop in which these wares were made. In Corinth, the Corinthian A transport amphorae familiar from the Archaic through Hellenistic periods, are in the process of development, with ever larger amphora shapes and gradually perfected fabric leading up to the introduction of the shape into Mediterranean-wide trade in the following centuries. The evidence thus shows that the commonly held belief that handmade pottery was made in a household-setting and produced on a small scale does not hold for all periods here studied, while in a number of cases the degree of organisation and scale of production must have resembled that of the contemporary wheelmade wares. Moreover, the EIA cooking pots in particular represent a class of items optimised in shape and fabric to withstand the stresses of thermal shock and daily use, a strain from which the decorated wheelmade wares were free.
Greek Renaissance

The developments outlined above, in particular the emergence of specialised handmade wares produced on a large scale, date to the period commonly termed the Greek Renaissance, referring to the social and economical changes noted in the Greece of the later 8th cent. The period is characterised by the growth of settlements, increasing intensity of contacts within Greece as well as overseas, growing volumes of materials traded, as well as the introduction of literacy, Orientalising goods, and the development of the Archaic aristocratic elite and the related ideology. It is interesting to note that some of these changes can be traced in the ceramic record; a growing population necessitated larger volumes of production of ceramics, while these growing communities also offered the opportunity for potters to work as full-time specialists. The development of specialised shapes and wares mirrors the spirit of innovation and entrepreneurship noted also in other fields of the material record, and documents some degree of economic prosperity resulting in technological developments and investment in larger-scale production. The centralisation of settlement, often by drawing together small clusters of habitation from a larger area (synoikismos) might similarly be recognisable in the material which indicates a change from a number of small-scale producers in the SM-EG periods, followed by the standardised products of specialists in the MG and LG periods.

Regionalism

The differentiation between regions producing handmade storage wares, such as the Corinthia and Argolid, as well as Central Greece, and those in which handmade wares were either absent (Crete, Thera) or restricted to cooking-ware shapes (Attica, Euboea, Aegean islands) has been noted as particularly interesting since the divide between the groups coincides with the distribution of the Ionic and Doric dialects in the historical periods. The differentiation is thought to be significant since it is observable in a segment of material culture unlikely to be influenced by changing fashions and mechanisms of social representation. Based on the material here studied, the three macro-regions defined above thus shared cultural traits which, as has been argued in Ch. V.iii, might date back as early as the Mycenaean palatial period. This cultural coherence and apparent continuity has been tentatively linked with developments in the LBA after the destruction of Mycenaean palaces,
whereby known routes of contact were used by refugees from the Mycenaean heartlands, thus connecting e.g. the Corinthia and Argolid with Central Greece via the Isthmus corridor route. Continued contact by return-migration and other mechanisms might have propagated the cultural differentiation between the macro-regions. Interestingly, the strong indications for cultural continuity between the domestic ceramic record in the LBA and EIA, in particular in the Corinthia and Argolid, suggest that changes which supposedly took places during the EIA, such as the replacement of the Mycenaean ‘Achaeans’ with the historical ‘Dorians’, did not result in breaks in the development of material culture, be that the introduction of new ceramic types or changes in storage, food preparation and consumption habits which would be reflected in the ceramic record. In Ch. V.iv, it has been tentatively suggested that the evidence for continuity in the material record might find reverberations in the literary sources as well; this is a field, however, in which more exploration is needed than is possible here.

It should also be noted that within the above macro-regions, more localised strains of development can be observed, such as regional differences in the chronology of the development of handmade wares, or differences in the utilisation of these wares; thus, in the ‘central group’ (Corinthia, Argolid, Central Greece), Central Greece has yielded the largest number of shapes imitating wheelmade models, and provides the majority of open shapes. In the Corinthia, the production of handmade wares in the MG-LG periods apparently outnumbers the output of artisans making wheelmade decorated pottery, a situation not mirrored in the Argolid where wheelmade wares are represented in greater numbers and a wider range of shapes. Further research in particular on the early stages of the EIA is needed, however, to fully understand the mechanisms which resulted in these regional differences, and to trace more accurately the development of handmade wares, and the choices involved in these changes, in the regions and periods studied.

By drawing upon evidence from the actual material, its context, and its placement within the broader picture of developments in the period studied, it has been demonstrated that the study of the more lowly material remains of LBA/EIA Greek culture can contribute decisively to the understanding of the cultural and social development characteristic of that period. Utilitarian classes, such as the majority of the handmade pottery here examined, provide insights not into elite politics and mechanisms of representation of status, but rather reflect the everyday life of their users. Scholarship concerning the end of the BA and the EIA
has tended to focus on what are thought to be the higher echelons of society, its "wanakes, basileis, and big men, and so the present study is essentially involved in a process of turning what can only be described as the traditional approaches on their heads. Since no big man could exist without many more small men, and since the basileis require their laos to preside over, a change of focus in research to supplement the already meagre image of Greece in the EIA is, perhaps, overdue. The present study has attempted to fill a grey area in archaeological research by considering a numerous class of utensils of daily life, and has demonstrated the scope of such materials for the understanding of LBA and EIA social dynamics. It is therefore hoped that this contribution will work towards placing handmade pottery more firmly on the archaeological map of LBA and EIA Greece.
Bibliography


2006 “Η γκρίζα υπεδομένη και η στελεχωμένη χειροποίητη κεραμική από τον μυκηναϊκό οικισμό Δημηνίου.” AEThSE 1, 85-110.


Agora = The Athenian Agora. Results of the Excavations conducted by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. ASCSA, Princeton


Albers, G. 1994 Spätmycenische Stadtheiligtümer: Systematische Analyse und vergleichende Auswertung der archäologischen Befunde. Oxford (= BAR International Series 596)
Alexandri, O.  

Alram-Stern, E.  


Alram-Stern, E. and B. Eder  

Alzinger, W., E. Alram-Stern, S. Deger-Jalkotzy et al.  

Amyx, D. A.  


Andreadaki Vlasaki, M.  

Andriomenou, A.  


1985a “Προτογεωμετρική και γεωμετρική κεραμική εκ Βραδείας Βωτικίας.” *AEphem*, 57-84.

1985b “Skyphoi de l’atelier e Chalcis (fin X*-fin VII s. av. J.-C.).” *BCH* 109, 49-75.


Andronikos, M.  

1969 *Βοιαματική Παρατηρείου των τόμο· Αθηνα*.

Anthony, D. W.  


Asine I = O. Frödin and A. W. Persson, *Results of the Swedish Excavations, 1922-1933.* Stockholm 1938


Asine II. 3 = B. S. Frizell, *The Late and Final Mycenaean Periods.* Stockholm 1986


Bayne, N. 2000 *The Grey Wares of North-West Anatolia in the Middle and Late Bronze Age and the Early Iron Age and their Relation to the Early Greek Settlements.* Bonn


Bergonzi, G. et al. 1982a *Ricerche sulla protostoria della Sibaritide I.* Naples

Bergonzi, G. et al. 1982b *Ricerche sulla protostoria della Sibaritide II.* Naples

Bettelli, M.

2002 Italia meridionale e mondo miceneo. Ricerche su dinamiche di acculturazione e aspetti archeologici, con particolare riferimento ai versanti adriatico e ionico della penisola italiana. Florence

Bietti Sestieri, A. M.

1977 Natural Environment and Human Settlement in Prehistoric Greece, based on original fieldwork. Oxford (= BAR Supplementary Series 28)

Blanas, A.
2006 *Geometrische Keramik aus Minoa auf Amorgos*. Münster (non vidi)

Blandin, B.

Blegen, C. W.

Bloomfield, E. F.
1985 “Handmade burnished ware or barbarian pottery and Troy VIIIb.” *PP* 40, 161-199.

Boedow, J.

Bookidis, N. and J. E. Fisher

Bolohan, N.
2005 “The Danube, Balkans, and Northern Aegean. Trade Routes, Influences and Buffer Zones in the Late Bronze Age.” In *Aegaeum* 25, 161-171.

Borgna, E. and P. Càssola Guida

Bosnakis, D.

Bouzek, J.
1969a *Homerisches Griechenland*. Prague


1974 “The Attic Dark Age Incised Ware.” *Sbornik Narodniho Muzea v Praze* 28, H 1, 1-55.

1985 *The Aegean, Anatolia and Europe. Cultural interrelations in the second millennium BC*. Prague


Brann, E. T. H.
1961 “Late Geometric Well Groups from the Athenian Agora.” *Hesperia* 30, 93-146.

Braun, K.

Braun-Holzinger, E. A. and H. Matthäus (eds.)

Bronner, O.

Brouskaari, M.

Brückner, A. and E. Pernice

Brumfiel, E. M.

Buchholz, H.-G.
2004 Der Werkstoff Holz und seine Nutzung im ostmediterranen Altertum. Weinheim

Buck, C. D.
1955 The Greek Dialects. Chicago

Calligas, P. G.

Cambitoglou, A.

Camp, J. McK.

Capoferri, B. and F. Trucco

Carpenter, R.
1966 Discontinuity in Greek Civilization. Cambridge

Caskey, J. L.

Caskey, J. L. and P. Amandry

Catling, H. W. and E. A. Catling
1981 “‘Barbarian’ Pottery from the Mycenaean Settlement at the Menelaion, Sparta.” BSA 76, 71-82.

Cavanagh, W. and J. Crouwel

Chadwick, J.
1976 “Who were the Dorians?” PP 166, 103-117.

1985 “I Dori e la creazione dei dialetti greci.” In Le origini dei Greci, 73-115.


Chapman, J.

Chapman, J. and H. Hamerow
1997 “On the Move Again: Migrations and Invasions in Archaeological
Exploration.” In Migrations and Invasions, 1-10.

Charitonidis, S.

Charles, R.-P.

Cleal, R.
1988 “The occurrence of drilled holes in later Neolithic pottery.” OJA 7:2, 139-145.

Coldstream, J. N.

Coldstream, J. N. and H. W. Catling (eds.)

Coldstream, J. N., L. J. Eiring, and G. Forster
2001 Knossos Pottery Handbook: Greek and Roman. London (= British School at Athens Studies 7)

Coldstream, J. N. and E. M. Hatzaki

Cook, R. M.

Corinth = Corinth. Results of the Excavations conducted by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. ASCSA, Harvard and Princeton
VII.1 = S. Weinberg, The Geometric and Orientalizing Pottery. Harvard 1943

Costin, C. L. and M. B. Hagstrum

Courbin, P.
1966 La céramique géométrique de l’Argolide. Paris
Courty, M. A. and V. Roux

Crielard, J. P. and J. Driessen

Crossland, R. A.

Crouwel, J.

Cultraro, M.

Dakoronia, Ph.
1987 "'Δ' Εφορεία Προϊστάμενοι και Κλασικοί Αρχαιοτήτων. Αταλάντη: Οδός Δημοτική." AD 42, B, 226-228.
2003 "The Transition from Late Helladic III C to the Early Iron Age at Kynos." In LHIII Chronology and Synchronisms I, 37-51.

Damiani, I.

Daux, G.

Dawkins, R. M.
1904/05 "A Visit to Skyros." BS4 11, 72-80.

Deger-Jalkotzy, S.


Demakopoulou, K. 1982 To μυκηναϊκό ιερό στο Αιγίλιο και η ΥΕΙΙΙΙ Περίοδος στην Ακανθία. PhD thesis, University of Athens


1964 The Last Mycenaeans and Their Successors. An archaeological survey, c. 1200-1000 BC. Oxford

1972 The Greek Dark Ages. London


1994 The Aegean Bronze Age. Cambridge


Dowmas, Ch.

Drews, R.
1993 The End of the Bronze Age. Changes in warfare and the catastrophe ca. 1200 BC. Princeton

Ducrey, P., S. Fachard and D. Knoepfler

Dunbabin, T. J.


Eder, B.
1998 Argolis, Lakonien, Messenien. Vom Ende der mykenischen Palastzeit bis zur Einwanderung der Dorier. Vienna

2003 “Patterns of contact and communication between the regions south and north of the Corinthian Gulf in LHIIIIC.” In Mycenaean Periphery II, pp. 37-54.

Eder, B. and R. Jung
2005 “On the character of social relations between Greece and Italy in the 12th/11th c. BC.” In Aegaeum 25, pp. 485-495.

Efstathiou, M.


Elderkin, K.
1930 “Jointed Dolls in Antiquity.” AJA 34, 455-479.


ΕΠΙ ΠΟΝΤΟΝ ΠΛΑΖΟΜΕΝΟΙ = ΕΠΙ ΠΟΝΤΟΝ ΠΛΑΖΟΜΕΝΟΙ:
Simposio italiano di Studi Egei dedicato a Luigi Bernabò Brea e Giovanni Pugliese Carratelli (eds. V. La Rosa, D. Palermi, L. Vagnetti), Rome 1999.

Eretria = Eretria: Fouilles et recherches
ESAG
III = C. Bérard, L'Héros à la porte de l'ouest. Bern 1970

Erickson, D. L., B. D. Smith, A. C. Clarke, D. H. Sandweiss, and N. Tuross

Ervin Caskey, M.
1976 “Notes on Relief Pithoi of the Tenian-Boiotian Group.” AJA 80, 19-41.


Evangelidis, D.
1918 “Ανασκαφές και έρευνες εν Σκόρω.” AD 4, 34-45.

Fagerström, K.
1988 Greek Iron Age Architecture. Developments through changing times. Göteborg (= SIMA 81)
Farnsworth, M. 1964 “Greek pottery. A mineralogical study.” AJA 68, 221-228.

Fazekas, I. Gy. and F. Kósa 1978 Forensic Fetal Osteology. Budapest

Farnsworth, M. 1964 “Greek pottery. A mineralogical study.” AJA 68, 221-228.

Fazekas, I. Gy. and F. Kósa 1978 Forensic Fetal Osteology. Budapest

Foss Kykladikon = Φως Κυκλαδικόν. Τιμητικός τόμος στη μνήμη του Νίκου Ζαφερόπουλου (ed. N. Ch. Stampolidis), Athens 1999.


Fugazzola Delpino, M. A. 1976 Testimonianze di cultura appenninica nel Lazio. Florence


Gauß, W. 2003 “The Late Mycenaean Pottery from the North Slope of the Athenian Acropolis.” In LH III C Chronology and Synchronisms, pp. 93-104.


Gounaris, A. P. 1999 “Ερευνες οικτιοτης των πρωτογεωμετρικων - γεωμετρικων Κυκλαδων και τα ζητηματα της
2006 “Quelques remarques sur la céramique grossière: Érette, Lefkandi, Oropos.” AEThSe 1, 979-991.

Hagg, R.
1974 Die Gräber der Argolis in submykenischer, proteogeometrischer und geometrischer Zeit. 1: Lage und Form der Gräber. Uppsala
1987 “Submycenaen cremation burials in the Argolid?” In Aegeaen 1, 207-211.

1992 “Geometric Sanctuaries in the Argolid.” In Polydipiston Argos: Argos de la fin des palais mycéniens à la constitution de l’État classique. Fribourg (Suisse) 7-9 mai 1987 (ed. M. Piéart), Paris, 9-35. (=BCH Supplement XXII) -

Hagg, I. and R. Hägg
1973 “Barbouna Area.” AD 28, B1, 156-159.

Hagstrum, M. B.

Hallager, B. Palsson
1985 “Crete and Italy in the Late Bronze Age III Period.” AAA 89, 293-305.

Hally, D. J.

Hammond, N. G. L.
1931/2 “Prehistoric Epirus and the Dorian Invasion.” BSA 32, 131-179.
1976 Migrations and Invasions in Greece and Adjacent Areas. Park Ridge, NY 1976 -

Hannestad, L.

Harding, A. F.
1984 The Mycenaeans and Europe. London

Härke, H.
Ceramic kilns in ancient Greece: technology and organization of ceramic workshops. PhD thesis, University of Cincinnati

Held, V.
1894 Kulturpflanzen und Haustiere in ihrem Übergang aus Asien nach Griechenland und Italien. Berlin

Heurtley, W. A. and T. C. Skeat

Hill, B. H.
1927 “Excavations at Corinth 1926.” AJA 31, 70-79.

Hiller, S.


Hochstetter, A.

Hood, M. S. F.


Hood, M. S. F. and J. Boardman

Hooker, J. T.
1976 Mycenaean Greece. London


Howard, H.

Hulthén, B. and S. Olsson

Hutchinson, J. S.


Iozzo, M.

Isthmia = Isthmia: Results of Excavations Conducted by the University of Chicago under the Auspices of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. Princeton

VIII = C. Morgan, The Late Bronze Age Settlement and Early Iron Age Sanctuary. Princeton 1999 (with contributions by E. R. Gebhard, C. L. Hayward, A. Jackson, and I. Raubitschek)

Jacob-Felsch, M.


Jones, R. E.
1986a Greek and Cypriot Pottery. A review of scientific studies. Athens

1996 “Keramische Gattungen.” In Kalapodi 1, 106-120.

Jung, R.
2002 Kastanas: Die Drehscheibenkeramik der Schichten 19 bis 11. Kiel

Kahil, L.

Kakavogianni, O.
1999 “Αρτακτή.” AD 54, B1, 111-117.

Kalapodi = Kalapodi: Ergebnisse der Ausgrabungen im Heiligtum der Artemis und des Apollon von Hyampolis in der antiken Phokis. DAI. Mainz

Kanowski, M. G.

Kantzia, Ch.

Karageorghis, V.

Karetsou, A.

Kase, E. W.

Kase, E. W., G. J. Szemler, N. C. Wilkie, and P. W. Wallace (eds.)
1991 The Great Isthmus Corridor Route: Explorations of the Phokis-Doris Expedition Volume I. Dubuque. (= Center for Ancient Studies, University of Minnesota, Publications in Ancient Studies no. 3)

Kastriotis, P. and A. Philadelphus

Keos = Keos: Results of the excavations conducted by the University of Cincinnati under the auspices of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens.
IV = A. Halepa Bikaki, Ayia Irini: the potters’ marks. Mainz 1984

Kilian, K.
1988b “Mycenaen up to date. Trends and changes in recent research.” In Problems in Greek Prehistory. (eds. E. B. French and K. A. Wardle), Bristol, 115-152.

Kilian-Dirlmeier, I.
1979 Anhänger in Griechenland von der mykenischen bis zur spätgeometrischen Zeit. München 1979. (= Prähistorische Bronzefunde XI.2)

Kimmig, W.

Kiriati, E.
2000 Κυριακή Τεχνολογία και Παραγωγή: η κυριακή της Ύστερης εποχής του Χάλκη εκτός της Τούμβα Θεσπόλης. PhD thesis, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki

Kiriati, E., S. Andreou, S. Dimitriadi et al.
1997 “Co-existing Traditions: Handmade and Wheelmade Pottery in Late Bronze Age Central Macedonia.” In Aegaeum 16, 361-368.

Knappett, C.
2001 “Overseen or Overlooked? Ceramic production in the Mycenaean palatial system.” In Economy and Politics, 80-95.

Knauß, F. S.
1997 Der lineare Inselsstil. Eine kykladische Keramikwerkstatt am Übergang von der spätgeometrischen zur archaischen Zeit. Saarbrücken

Knigge, U.
1988 Der Kerameikos. Athens


Kochler, C. G.
1992 “A brief typology and chronology of Corinthian transport amphoras.” In Grecheskie Amfora (eds. S. Iu. Monakhov and V. I. Kats), Saratov, 265-279. (article seen as typewritten manuscript, kept in the ASCSA Blegen Library)

Kokkou-Viridi, K.

Kolonia, R.

Kommos = Kommos. An Excavation on the South Coast of Crete by the University of Toronto and the Royal Ontario Museum under the auspices of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. III = L. V. Watrous, The Late Bronze Age Pottery. Princeton 1992

Kontoleon, N. M.

Koppenhöfer, D.


Kourachanis, P. A.

Kourou, N.
1987 "A propos de quelques ateliers de céramique fine, non tournée de type 'argien monochrome'." *BCH* 111, 31-53.


1999 *Τὸ Νέοτα Νεκροταφείον τῆς Νάξου κατὰ τὴν Γεωμετρικὴν Περίοδον.* Athens

Kourouniotis, K.
1903 "Αγγεία Ερετρίας." *AEphem*, 1-38.

Kraiker, W.

Krause, G.
1975 *Untersuchungen zu den ältesten Nekropoleen am Eridanos in Athen.* Hamburg (= Hamburger Beiträge, Beiheft 3)

Kroll, H.

Kuniholm, P. I.

Kyrieleis, H.

Lambrinoudakis, V. K.


La Motta, V. M. and M. B. Schiffer

Langdon, M. K.
1976 *A Sanctuary of Zeus on Mount Hymettos*. Princeton (= Hesperia Supplement XVI.)

Langdon, S. H.


László, A.
1999 *La fin de l'âge du Bronze au bassin Danube et le monde mycéniens.*
Lemos, I. S. and H. Hatcher
1986 Protogeometric Skyros and Euboea.”
OJA 5, 323-337.

Le origini dei Greci = Le origini dei Greci. Dorie e mondo Egeo (ed. D. Musti),

Lerat, L.
1937 Tombes sub-mycéniennes et
 géométriques à Delphes.” BCH 61, 44-
52.

1938 “Fouilles de Delphes (1934-35).

L'età del Bronzo Recente = L'età del bronzo
recente in Italia. Atti del congresso
nazionale di Lido di Camaiore 26-29
ottobre 2000 (ed. D. Cocchi Genick),
Viareggio 2004.

Levi, D.
1957/58 Gli Scavi a Festós nel 1956 e

Levi, S. T.
2004 “Circolazione dei prodotti e
organizzazione della manifattura.” In

Lewartowski, K.
1989 The Decline of the Mycenaean
Civilization: an archaeological study of
event in the Greek mainland. Wroclaw

1995 “Submycenaean cemetery in
Kerameikos. Some observations.” In
Modus in rebus: Gedenkschrift für
Wolfgang Schindler, Berlin, 42-45.

LH III C Chronology and Synchronisms = LH
III C Chronology and Synchronisms.
Proceedings of the International
Workshop held at the Austrian
Academy of Sciences at Vienna, May
7th and 8th, 2001 (eds. S. Deger-

Lindblom, M.
2001 Marks and Makers: appearance,
distribution and function of Middle and
Late Helladic manufacturers' marks on
Aeginaean pottery. Jonsener (= SIMA
128)

Lindos I = C. Blinkenberg, Lindos, fouilles
de l'acropole, 1902-1914, vol. I. Les
petits objets. Berlin 1931
Mastrokostas, E.  
1965 "Ανασκαφή του Τείχους Δυμάτων."  
Praktika, 121-136.

Matson, F. R.  
1972 "Ceramic Studies." In The Minnesota Messenia Expedition: Reconstructing a Bronze Age Regional Environment (eds. W. A. McDonald, G. R. Rapp), Minneapolis, 200-224.

Mazarakis Ainian, A.  
1997 From Rulers' Dwellings to Temples. Architecture, religion and society in Early Iron Age Greece (1100-700 B.C.). Jonsered (= SIMA vol. 121)


2004 "Ο Ωραιότατος κατά τούς Πρώτους Ιστορικούς Χρόνους." In Ela Aegean, 269-389.

2006 "Γεωμετρική Ερέθισμα. Αρχιτεκτονική πολεοδομία και κοινωνική οργάνωση."  
AETHSE 1, 955-977.

McDonald, W. A. and R. Hope Simpson,  


Mee, C. B. and W. B. Cavanagh  
1984 "Mycenaean tombs as evidence for social and political organisation." OJA 3, 45-64.

Michalaki-Kolla, M.  
1988 "Céramique incisée de tradition géométrique trouvée dans l'île d'ASTYPALEA." In Archaeology in the Dodecanese (eds. G. Papachristodoulou and S. Dietz), Copenhagen, 225-239.


Morricone, L. 1972/73 “Coo - Scavi e Scoperti nel "Serraglio" e in Località Minori.” ASAtene 50/51, 139-396.


Mylonas, G. E. 1975 Το δυτικόν νεκροταφείων της Ελευσίνας. Athens


*Nichoria = Excavations at Nichoria in Southwest Greece.* Minneapolis III = W. A. McDonald and W. D. E. Coulson, *Dark Age and Byzantine Occupation.* Minneapolis 1983


Papadopoulos, J. K. 1989 “An Early Iron Age Potter’s Kiln at Torone.” *MediArch* 2, 9-44.


1998 “A Bucket, by Any Other Name, and an Athenian Stranger in Early Iron Age Crete.” *Hesperia* 67, 109-123.


2003 *Ceramicus Redivivus: The Early Iron Age Potters’ Field in the Area of the Classical Athenian Agora.* Princeton (= Hesperia Suppl. 31)

2005 *The Early Iron Age Cemetery at Torone. Excavations Conduced by the Australian Archaeological Institute at Athens in Collaboration with the Athens Archaeological Society.* Los Angeles


Papadopoulos, T. J. 1979 *Mycenaean Achaea.* Göteborg

Papadopoulou, Ph. 1965 “Νάξος.” *AD* 20, B3, 515-522.


Parlama, L.

Parlama, L. and N. E. Stampolidis
2000 Η πόλη κάτω από την πόλη. Επορεύματα από τις ανασκαφές του Μνημονευτικού Επιμηδηνομοίου των Αθηνών. Athens

Payne, H.

Peacock, D. P. S.

Peacock, D. P. S. and D. F. Williams
1986 Amphorae and the Roman Economy. London and New York

Perati = Iakovidis, S., Περατή - Το νεκροταφείο. Athens 1969

Peroni, R.
1959 Per una definizione dell’ aspetto culturale ‘subappenninico’ come fase cronologica a sé stante. (= Memorie della R. Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei, 8 vol. 9, pp. 3-253)
1984 (ed.) Ricerche sulla preistoria della Sibaritide III. Rome

Peroni, R., F. Trucco, and L. Vagnetti

Pfaff, C.
1999 “The Early Iron Age pottery from the sanctuary of Demeter and Kore at Corinth.” Hesperia 68, 55-134.

Pharmakidou, E.

Philadelpheus, A.
1920/1 “Ανασκαφή παρά το χωριόν Σπάτα.” AD 6, 131-138.

Pilides, D.
1991 “Handmade Burnished Wares of the Late Bronze Age: Toward a Clearer Classification System.” In Cypriot Ceramics: Reading the prehistoric record (eds. J. A. Barlow, D. L. Bolger, B. Kling), Philadelphia, 139-150.
1994 Handmade Burnished Wares of the Late Bronze Age in Cyprus. Jonsered

Piteros, Ch.

Podzuweit, C.

Popham, M. R.

Popham, M. R. and I. S. Lemos

Popham, M. R. and E. Milburn
1971 “The Late Helladic IIIC pottery of Xeropolis (Lefkandi), a summary.” BSA 66, 333-352.

Popham, M. R. and L. H. Sackett

Popham, M. R., E. Touloupa, and L. H. Sackett

Rautman, M.
1998 “Handmade Pottery and Social Change: The View from Late Roman Cyprus.” JMA 11, 81-104.
Reber, K.

Risch, E.

Robinson, H. S.

Roebuck, C.

Rolley, C.

Rotroff, S. I. and J. H. Oakley
1992 *Debris from a Public Dining Place in the Athenian Agora*. Princeton (= *Hesperia Supplement XXV*).

Roux, G.

Ruppenstein, F.

Rutter, J. B.

forthcoming "How different is LH IIIC Middle at Mitrou? An initial comparison with Kalapodi, Kynos and Lefkandi." In *LH IIIC Chronology and

Salmon, J.B.
1984 Wealthy Corinth. A history of the city to 338 BC. Oxford

Sandars, N. K.
1978 The Sea Peoples: Warriors of the ancient Mediterranean, 1250-1150 BC. London

Sandars, G. D. R.

Sapouna-Sakellaraki, E.
1986 “Από την Εύβοια και την Σκύρο.” AAA 19, 27-44.

Scheibler, I.

Schilardi, D. U.
1996 “Il culto di Atena a Koukounaries e considerazioni sulla topografia di Paros nel VII Sec. a. C.” In Le Cicladi ed il Mondo egeo, 33-64.

Schilling, M. R.

Schürer-Vierneisel, B.
1966 “Eridanos-Nekropole I. Gräber und Opferstellen hS 1-204.” AM 81, 4-111.

Schnapp-Gourbeillon, A.

Schachermeyr, F.
1980 Die ägäische Frühzeit IV. Griechenland im Zeitalter der Wanderungen von Ende der mykenischen Ära bis auf die Dorier. Vienna

Schachl, R.

Shear, T. L.
1930 “Excavations in the North Cemetery at Corinth in 1930.” AJA 34, 403-431.

Shear, T. L. junior

Shepard, A. O.
1956 Ceramics for the Archaeologist. Washington
Sherratt, A.

Sherratt, E. S.

Sherratt, E. S. and A. Sherratt
1991 “From luxuries to commodities: the nature of Mediterranean Bronze Age trading systems.” In Bronze Age Trade in the Mediterranean (ed. N. Gale), Jonsered, 351-386. (= SIMA 90)

Sibro, V. and C. Schuster

Skerlou, E.

Skias, A. N.
1898 "Παναρχαία ελευθεριακή νεκρόπολις." AEphem, 29-122.

Small, D. B.
1997 “Can we move forward? Comments on the current debate over Handmade Burnished Ware.” JMA 10, 223-228.

Smithson, E. Lord

Snodgrass, A. M.
1971 The Dark Age of Greece. An Archaeological Survey of the Eleventh to Eighth Centuries BC. Edinburgh

Sotirades, G.

Sourvinou-Inwood, Chr.

Souyoudzoglou-Haywood, C.
1999 The Ionian Islands in the Bronze Age and Early Iron Age, 3000-800 BC. Liverpool

Sparkes, B. A.

Stadler, P., W. Kutscher and E. M. Wild

Stamoudi, E.

Stampolidis, N. (ed.)
2001 Καλέστε στην εποχή του Χαλκού και την πρώιμη εποχή του Σόδηρου. Πρακτικά του Συμποσίου, Ρόδος, 29 Απριλίου - 2 Μαΐου 1999. Athens

283
Stavropoulos, F.
1964 “Ανασκαφαὶ καὶ τυχαῖα ευρήματα εντὸς τῆς περιμετρικῆς ζώνης τῆς πόλεως Αθηνῶν.” AD 19, B, 46-64.

Strömbärg, A.
1993 Male or Female? A Methodological Study of Grave Gifts as Sex-indicators in Iron Age Burials from Athens. Jonscered

Stubbings, F. H.

Styrenius, C.-G.
1962 “The vases from the Submycenaean cemetery on Salamis.” OpAth 4, 103-123.

1967 Submycenaean Studies: examination of finds from mainland Greece. Lund

Styrenius, C.-G. and S. Dietz

Tartaron, T. F.

Televantou, Ch. A.

1999 Ανδρος, το ιερό της Υψηλής.” In Fos Kykladikon, 132-139.

Themelis, P. G.
1983 Δεξάριοι καὶ περιοχῆ τον 8ο καὶ 7ο π. X. αἰώνα.” ASAtene 61, 213-255.

Thomas, C. G.

Thomas, P. M.

Thompson, H. A.


Thorikos = Thorikos


VIII = H. F. Mussche, J. Bingen, J. Servais et al., Thorikos 1972/76: rapport préliminaire sur les 9e, 10e, 11e et 12e campagnes de fouilles. Brussels 1984


Tiryns = Tiryns. Forschungen und Berichte.
I = W. Müller and Oelmann, Die Nekropole der geometrischen Periode. Athens 1912


Tsipopoulou, M.
2004 “Μία περίπτωση πρώιμων συμποσίων ή αλλιώς προολικτρίας: Αρχαιοτεχνική ανακατάληψη στο Χαλκομένο Ιεράπετρα.” In EIA Aegean, 127-141.

2005 Η αναπτυξιακή Κρίση στην πρώην εποχή του Σιδήρου. Herakleion

Tziaplashis, A. and A. Zaouri 1999 “Απο τη βόρεια Περιφέρεια ως την ορχήτρα Κρανώνα. Νεκροτοφεία της πρώτης εποχής του χειμή.” In Mycenaean Periphery I, 143-152.


Vanschoonwinkel, J. 1991 L’ Égée et la méditerranée orientale à la fin du deuxième millénaire. Témoignages archéologiques et sources écrites. Louvain-la-Neuve - Providence


Verdelis, N. M. 1961/62 “Αρχαίοι άργεις εν Αργεί.” AD 17, 55-57.
1963a “Neue geometrische Graber aus Tiryns.” AM 78, 1-62.


Wace, A. J. B. 1949 Mycenae: An Archaeological History and Guide. Princeton

Wace, A. J. B. and M. B. Thompson 1912 Prehistoric Thessaly. Cambridge
Walberg, G.  
1976 “Northern Intruders in Myc. IIIC?”  
AJA 80, 186-187.

Walker, K. G.  
2004 Archaic Eretria: A political and social history from the earliest times to 490 BC. London - New York

Wallace, P. and E. Kase  
1978 “The Route of the Dorian Invasion.”  
AAA 11, 102-107.

Walloe, L.  
1999 “Was the Disruption of the Mycenaean World Caused by Repeated Epidemics of Bubonic Plague?”  
OpAth 24, 121-126.

Walter, H.  
AAA 13, 85-90.

Wardle, K. A.  
1969 “A Group of Late Helladic IIIB1 pottery from within the Citadel at Mycenae.”  
BSA 64, 261-297.

1973 “A Group of Late Helladic IIIB 2 Pottery from within the Citadel at Mycenae: The Causeway Deposit.”  
BSA 68, 297-348.

1977 “Cultural Groups of the Late Bronze and Early Iron Age in North-West Greece.”  
Godirnjak Centar za Balkanolska Ispitivanja Sarajevo 15, 153-199.

Warren, P.  
In: Absolute Chronology, 283-290.

Watrous, L. V.  
1985 “Late Bronze Age Kommos: Imported Pottery as Evidence for Foreign Contact.”  
In A Great Minoan Triangle in South-Central Crete: Kommos, Hagia Triada, Phaistos (eds. J. W. Shaw and M. C. Shaw), Toronto, 7-18. (=Scripta Mediterranea 6)

1989 “A Preliminary Report on Imported ‘Italian’ Ware from the Late Bronze Age Site of Kommos on Crete.”  
SMEA 27, 69-79.

Watrous, L. V., P. Day, and R. E. Jones  
1998 “The Sardinian Pottery from the Late Bronze Age Site of Kommos in Crete: Description, Chemical and Petrographic Analyses, and Historical Context.”  

Weinberg, S. S.  
1939 “Excavations at Corinth, 1938-1939.”  
AJA 43, 592-600.

1948 “A Cross-Section of Corinthian Antiquities, Excavations of 1940.”  
Hesperia 17, 197-241.

Whitbread, I. K.  
1992 “Petrographic Analysis of Barbarian Ware from the Menelaoion, Sparta.”  

1995 Greek Transport Amphorae. A petrological and archaeological study.  
Athens (= The British School at Athens Fitch Laboratory Occasional Paper 4)

Whitelaw, T.  
2001 “Reading between the tablets: assessing Mycenaean palatial involvement in ceramic production and consumption.”  
In Economy and Politics, 51-79.

Whitley, J.  
1991a Style and Society in Dark Age Greece. The changing face of a pre-literate society 1100-700 BC. Cambridge

1991b “Social Diversity in Dark Age Crete.”  
BSA 86, 341-365.

2002 “Objects with Attitude: biographical facts and fallacies in the study of Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age warrior graves.”  
CAJ 12, 217-232.


Wide, S.  
1910 “Gräberfunde aus Salamis.”  
AM 35, 17-36.
Willemsen, F.

Williams, C. K.

Williams, C. K. and O. H. Zervos

Williams, C. K. and J. E. Fisher

Williams, C. K., J. Macintosh, and J. E. Fisher

Wiseman, J.
1978 *The Land of the Ancient Corinthians.* Göteborg (= SIMA Vol. 50)

Wright, J. C.

Young, R. S.
1939 *Late Geometric Graves and a Seventh Century Well in the Agora.* Athens (= *Hesperia Supplement II*)

Zachou, E. and A. Van de Moortel


Zapheiropoulou, Ph. N.
2004 “Οι Κυκλάδες στην πρώιμη εποχή του σιδήρου ως την ύστερη αρχαϊκή εποχή.” *In EIA Aegean*, 413-419.
Appendix A: Pottery descriptions

(Appendix to Chapter III.i: Aegean Islands)

Crete

The evidence for EIA handmade pottery from Crete is scarce and seems restricted almost exclusively to burials; small finds such as beads and small closed vessels form the majority of the evidence. At Knossos, a set of about 250 incised beads (492) was found in a LPG/EG burial in the Agios Ioannis cemetery\(^1\), while additional, often isolated, examples have been excavated at various other burial sites in and around Knossos. 498-504 derive from chamber tombs in the North Cemetery; most of these examples were not found associated with identifiable burials and cannot thus be dated more closely than generally to the LPG or G period. The shape of the beads ranges from spherical or depressed spherical, to biconical, conical, and cylindrical examples. The decoration often features concentric impressed circles and dotted lines; in rare cases, leaf-shaped impressions (500) and ribbing (502) occurs. Incised beads of a variety of types, usually isolated finds from contexts of unclear date, have been reported from a number of other sites on the island; notably, the find spots of the beads concentrate in the centre of the island.\(^2\) Four similar beads were retrieved from the PG occupation level of a house underneath a Roman villa at Knossos (493-496); these finds are of particular interest since they constitute the first incised ware items found in a settlement context.\(^3\) A handmade suspension vessel of drop-shape with incised and impressed decoration (490), similar to the decoration of the beads, was found in a PG tomb at Petrokephali near Phaistos. The finds of small incised items from Knossos and

\(^1\) The date of the tomb cited in Boardman 1960, 144, is EPG-MPG, according to the stylistic date of the local Knossian sequence. The corresponding date in mainland Greek terms is LPG/EG1; see Coldstream 1996, 409-10.

\(^2\) Evidence for incised-ware beads has been collected by Bouzek 1974, 33-34; beads of various shapes account for almost the entire repertoire of incised ware on Crete. The present catalogue contains only the larger groups referred to by Bouzek, as well as more recent finds of the class. Note that Attic influence was strong in N Central Crete from LPG on, GGP, 234-5.
Petrokephali bear some similarity to handmade incised-ware found in LPG/EG burial contexts in Attica; however, while some types of the Knossian beads closely resemble their Athenian counterparts and probably were either imported or inspired by Attic models reaching the island together with Attic wheelmade painted wares, other Cretan beads appear to represent a different tradition in shape and decoration. In addition, the class appears to have a longer lifespan on the island than in Attica, and therefore, after an initial stage with close similarities between Attic and Cretan examples, seems to have taken an independent local development.

In addition to the beads, several tombs in the Knossos area have yielded finds of handmade juglets or aryballoi, usually with burnished or polished surface. The fabric of 480, found in a MG context, was analysed for its chemical composition, which indicated that the vessel was made in Corinth. Similarly, 477 and 479, according to the description of their fabric and colouring, might be Corinthian imports. Locally made aryballoi of PGB to LG date seem to derive from these Corinthian prototypes and commonly show a similarly well-polished surface, but are usually wheelmade; one of the exceptions is the trefoil juglet 483 which is described as having a grey, polished surface.

Reports of handmade utilitarian wares from Crete are scarce and to date limited to handmade cooking pots and storage jars from occupational strata in Aptara in W Crete; the date of the deposits is reported as MG or LG. The cooking pots apparently had lug handles, which suggests that the Aptara handmade cooking pots represent a different tradition than the mainland jug-shaped vessels. A few handmade vessels are also reported from nearby Chania, where they seem to represent isolated examples of shapes otherwise thrown on the

---

3 The Attic incised-ware items published as belonging to a G house by Burr 1933, 564-6, subsequently were found to join fragments from the partially disturbed ‘Rich Lady’ grave in the Agora; cf. infra App. A.iii.
4 The origin of the LPG/EG incised ware is probably rightly sought in Attica, where the items produced encompass also bowls, dolls, and pyxides, and where two distinct styles (LPG and EG) of the ware developed (for a discussion see infra App. A.iii). The fabric of the beads from below the Villa Dionysos is described as “hard brown clay with grey surface” (Coldstream and Hatzaki 2003, 291), which does not coincide with the rather soft and often friable items examined at the Athenian Agora. The shape and decoration of items such as 493, 501, 504, or the sample illustrated of 492, are nevertheless close enough to the items known from Attica to conjecture a connection, in particular if considered in the context of numerous Attic LPG fine ware imports at the site, ibid. 291, see also above n. 2.)
5 Coldstream in Coldstream, Eiring and Forster 2001, 44. PGB is contemporary with mainland Greek MGI, Coldstream 1996, 411.
wheel. publications of settlement contexts from other sites on the island in fact illustrate that EIA handmade utilitarian ware was not a common occurrence in Crete. The shapes and techniques used for the production of cooking vessels in the late Minoan period continued into the EIA, when cooking pots of globular shape, tripod cooking pots and baking trays are commonly found in settlement contexts of PG and G date. The production of wheelmade cooking ware derived from LM shapes continues into the LG period, for example at the site of Chalasmenos; some of these vessels bear painted decoration at the rim. The evidence from the island therefore suggests that handmade vessels were a rarity in the EIA, and that handmade cooking and storage vessels in particular were not produced until the middle of the Geometric period, when they seem to have been introduced into W Crete.

The ceramic repertoire in E Crete shows marked differences in style and shaping from that of the remainder of the island. Nevertheless, a similar situation regarding handmade utilitarian ware seems to prevail; the very few cooking vessels which have been published are wheelmade. A number of handmade vessels have been found in burial contexts in the region of Siteia; the majority are dated to the LG period and represent shapes and decorative schemes prevalent also among the wheelmade pottery from the area. Earlier material from the same general area appears to indicate that the HM LG vessels do not recur to an older tradition, but rather are restricted to LG and Early Archaic contexts. Due to these

6 Andreadaki-Vlasaki 1991, 415-9. What little is known about the area from the period prior to the later 8th cent. BC comes from burials and does not contribute to the knowledge of the coarse and utilitarian wares in EIA W Crete.

7 Several examples of EIA domestic deposits are known from the Knossos area, for example successive floor deposits from a PG house published by Coldstream and Hatzaki 2003. PG and G material was also retrieved from a well at Knossos, Coldstream 1960, 162 cat. nos. 31-36, 170 cat. nos. 114-124. Ibid. fig. 14 shows profiles of a few coarse vessels; among these are globular cooking pots with strongly everted, rather short rim. The 'cup' 35 appears to be a small version of the cooking pot, judging by the very similar shape. See also Coldstream's discussion of the EIA utilitarian wares in the area of Knossos; in Coldstream, Eiring and Forster 2001, 60-5

8 Tsipopoulou 2004, 133 fig. 7. Interestingly, handmade cooking pots find their way to the island in the Archaic period, see for example a vessel from Kommos, (previously erroneously published as Sicilian LBA handmade and burnished ware by Watrous 1992, 166 no. 1752), Rutter 1999, 179 Inv. No. C6673. Since Watrous did not recognize the fabric as local, the possibility that Kommos C6673 might be an import should be kept in mind.

9 This impression of the late occurrence of HM pottery in Crete was confirmed by the Ephor of W Crete, M. Andreadaki-Vlasaki (personal communication).

10 Tsipopoulou 2005, 447 fig. 151, 449 fig. 154.

11 The occurrence of HM pottery in E Crete, providing similar shapes and functions to the local wheelmade pottery, in addition to reproducing decorative schemes and techniques common in the area, and the introduction of this ware in an area where previously wheelmade pottery had been the rule amount to a situation consistent with a pattern of reaction to economic strain described for late Roman Cyprus by Rautman 1998 (supra Ch. II.iii). Additional validity is given to such a model by the
circumstances, the group will not be discussed further at this point. A small group of miniature jugs and cups made from coarse fabric (485-489, 491) includes one example with incised decoration (488); both shape and decoration are unlike the incised ware found at e.g. Knossos. 481 is a handmade burnished aryballos which according to shape and fabric might be a Corinthian plainware import; the local series of burnished aryballoi, possibly modelled on Corinthian or similar vessels, is usually wheelmade, with few exceptions such as 482. The coarse miniatures and aryballoi date to the LG period.

Cyclades

Information about the EIA occupation in the Cyclades has for the most part to be assembled from preliminary reports; the sites known are often small, or else have yielded EIA strata underneath the much more sizeable and common deposits of succeeding periods. Despite the frequency of reported settlement and burial sites of the EIA, the lack of final publications, in combination with the specific interests of archaeologists working in the Cyclades, has resulted in little published material on which to base a study of the EIA pottery, let alone EIA handmade and coarse wares, of the islands.

fact that the production of handmade pottery in LG E Crete appears to have been restricted to the region of Siteia, and possibly to one particular site within that region; this situation could in fact indicate, albeit on a far smaller scale than in Cyprus, decreasing accessibility of wheelmade products and the local response to it.

12 For the E Cretan LG handmade pottery, see Tsipopoulou 2005, 126-193 (particularly material from burials at Agios Georgios, catalogued together with the remaining material). Nearly all finds from the site, handmade and wheelmade, are of LG or Early Orientalizing date. The handmade shapes are mainly pear-shaped amphoriskoi and pyxides, in addition to hydriae, amphorae, skyphoi, cups, and other shapes, which are fewer in number. The decoration of reserved panels with bands and circles, covering the entire body and part of the neck, or else of simple banding with added circles, fringes, etc., is not restricted to the handmade vessels but can be found on similar shapes thrown on the wheel. The frequent occurrence of handmade pottery at Agios Georgios is not mirrored at other E Cretan sites discussed by Tsipopoulou, and consequently appears restricted both spatially and chronologically. An extraneous piece appears to be ibid. 180, photograph no. 266, a handmade aryballos of fine yellowish fabric, dated to the LG period, which according to shape and fabric might be a Corinthian import, ibid. 406 (481). Tsipopoulou suggests that the vessel might have served as prototype for a limited local production of handmade globular aryballoi.


14 Gounaris 1999, pl. A lists 120 EIA sites from the Cyclades; PG remains (settlement, burial, or stray finds) have been reported from 23 of these, with an additional 4 possible sites with PG use, while 106 of the sites have definite traces of G occupation. See also Vanschoonwinkel 1991, 146-154 (excluding G sites).
Among the material from the Geometric cemetery at Kamari on Thera, the northern port of the main town of the island in antiquity, was found a handmade aryballos (603), which according to its shape and fabric might be a Corinthian import. The vessel was found together with a M/LG cremation burial. Interestingly, a cooking pot from the same cemetery is probably wheelmade, as implied by the even shape and regular horizontal striations on the body.\(^{15}\)

PG and G finds have been reported from Minoa on Amorgos, where G structures and a peribolos with EIA cremation burials have been found. While the first volume of a publication series for the site has been published\(^\text{16}\), as yet little information concerning the nature of the EIA ceramic finds from Minoa has been made known. Among the sparse illustrated finds of handmade pottery there is a cooking pot from a female cremation burial within the peribolos; the vessel is of the familiar ovoid shape with unarticulated neck, and is decorated with incisions at the upper handle attachment (506). The shape would suggest a date preceding MG.\(^{17}\) The burial urn of a nearby male cremation, 505, is a belly-handled jar, missing its neck, which might represent a type of vessel normally used for storage at the site; the date of the burial is E/MG. A fragment of another storage jar (507), possibly from settlement strata, bears incised decoration; the stacked triangles are a motif common on wheelmade painted wares of the PG and G periods. Furthermore, handmade pithoi, as well as thin-walled handmade coarseware vessels without decoration from LPG to G deposits at Minoa have been reported.\(^{18}\)

EIA finds from Naxos have been reported from sites throughout the island, the most important of which are located in the area of Chora, the modern capital of the island, where EIA contexts were revealed in numerous plots; these include burials dug into Mycenaean settlement strata at Grotta and near the Mitropolis church, and the so-called South...
cemetery. The related settlement has yet to be identified. The number of handmade vessels illustrated in the various reports is small; among them is a globular pyxis with polished surface (600) from a MPG burial found among the Mycenaean building remains at Grotta, a cooking pot (597) from a LPG burial at Grotta, and a cooking pot from a MG burial at the same site. Both cooking pots are of the usual ovoid shape with continuous body profile and a wide band handle from shoulder to rim. The pyxis 600 is dark-suraced and apparently burnished to a high lustre; it has a close parallel among LPG finds from Lefkandi (1959). In addition, a number of coarse handmade vessels with handles to the rim have been reported among the finds from the PG structure at Grotta. While originally interpreted as a PG house built over a Mycenaean predecessor, the structure is now seen as a burial enclosure; the two-handled cooking pots from the location might thus complement other evidence for ritual meals at the site. The finds from the S cemetery, a collection of tombs found during construction activities in the area surrounding the modern town’s sporting venues in the 1930s, yielded only two specimens of handmade pottery. 590 is a tripod jar with ovoid body, wide concave neck, and three band-shaped feet, which were broken and missing; the vessel bears incised and impressed decoration. 596 is a body sherd of a pithos or similarly large, thick-walled shape, also with incised decoration, which might represent a meander.

Both vessels are dated to the MG period.

---

19 Vanschoonwinkel 1991, 150-1, citing the excavator of Naxos during the 1940s to 70s, N. Kontoleon, suggests that the site was continuously inhabited from the Mycenaean into the Archaic period. More recent excavations have however shown that at least parts of the Mycenaean settlement were abandoned at the end of the BA and turned into burial grounds as early as the EPG period, Lambrinoudakis 1988, 235-8 (contra earlier convictions, see e.g. id. 1983, 109).
20 Kourou 1999, 110 n. 427 proposes that 600 and 1959 were made in the same workshop and suggests that fabric analysis indicated a non-local origin for 1959; in fact, Jones 1986a, 629 lists 1959 (his sample no. 28) among the local wares, cf. the cluster ibid. 631 fig. 8.1.
21 Kourou 1999, 110. The parallels for the shape suggested are Popham and Sackett 1980, pl. 269e (at Kourou 1999, 110 n. 425, for 267e read 269e), here no. 1867, and Kastriotis and Philadelpheus 1911, 124 fig. 28. The former vessels is a pithoid amphora with small base, conical lower body and neck handles of SPG date, the latter a rim-spouted two-handled jar of small size with incised decoration on the shoulder, found in a LG tomb at Anavyssos; unfortunately, the shapes and sizes of the two vessels are too divergent to clarify the shape and size of the Grotta vessels. In all probability, they are two-handled cooking pots similar to e.g. those found in the Serraglio cemetery at Cos (for example 604, 607, 616) - the fabric group in which the Naxos vessels are included is described as burnished utilitarian ware, Kourou 1999, 109-110, and appears to be dark-suraced according to the examples listed by Kourou. The Lefkandi pithoid amphora is an isolated occurrence not only at this particular site, but in the contemporary Aegean, where handmade vessels of a similar size (61cm in height) are generally rare, in particular in the PG period. The rim-spouted jar, such as the example from Anavyssos, finally, is a rather later, LG Athenian invention, see infra App. A.iii.
22 Lambrinoudakis 1988, 235-245 for the interpretation and history of the site.
23 A pithos with incised decoration, possibly with tripod feet as well, similar in pattern and elaboration to 596 was found used as a burial container in the LG cemetery at Thorikos, Thorikos VIII, 94 (T. 128).
In the 1960s, 25 burial enclosures were excavated near Tsikalario on Naxos. The enclosures, most of circular shape with a diameter between 7 and 12m, consisted of a low perimeter wall made from large, roughly worked stone slabs, and usually contained a central cist tomb with cremated human remains, or a primary burial. Grave goods had been placed on top of the remains of the pyres, on stone slabs placed within the perimeter, and in small scatters throughout the enclosures (593 and 599 were found broken within peribolos 6, while 592 and 594 were found in peribolos 10); in addition, numerous vessels were found placed along the outside of the stone circles, or in their vicinity. The majority of the so-called periboloi were looted; the two intact structures, in addition to finds from the remainder, date the use of the structures between the mid-9th and the mid-8th cent. BC. While the structures and finds have not been fully published, vessels illustrated in preliminary results include a number of handmade tripod pithoid jars, as well as a cooking pot; in fact, coarse unpainted vessels are described as frequent by the excavator.\\footnote{Zapheiropoulou 2001, 294. The drawings of the structures and finds in Papadopoulou 1965 (516 fig. 14, insert fig. 16) show a total of 24 vessels placed in the vicinity of the stone circles 6 and 1; these vessels, admittedly rather schematically drawn, appear to be of medium to large size (30-50cm in height) with continuous S-profile and band handles from shoulder to neck, recalling contemporary cooking pots; some of the vessels are certainly two-handed, e.g. fig. 16, π29, while others might have had only one handle. A photograph of the material from the site as displayed in the museum at Naxos Chora in AD 49, 1994, B2 pl. 208a shows a number of the tripod jars and, on a shelf above, vessels which look very much like two-handed cooking pots.\\footnote{Zapheiropoulou 2001, 289. According to the drawings and photographs, the vessels were placed on their sides, rather than upright. Despite the stone slabs covering the vessel mouths, such a deposition seems unsuitable for containers of liquid matter. The occurrence of vessels which look like two-handed cooking pots, as well as the closing of the vessel mouth with a stone slab recall the burial rite for infants at contemporary sites such as Cos Serraglio or Skala Oropou; the majority of enchytrismoi were interred without further grave goods at these sites as well. The vessel π29 (large two-handed cooking pot?) in Papadopoulou 1965, fig. 16 was placed in a crude cist together with another three small vessels; this deposition thus is almost certainly a burial. A second pot burial seems to have been found near stone circle 1 (Papadopoulou 1965, fig. 16 to the left of the main circle); in this case, a pithos (π12, ca. 1.20m in height) was placed in what looks like a roughly hewn oval pit, together with two small vessels, and the mouth of the large vessel closed with a stone slab.} Remains of a settlement were located to the S of the burial enclosures; however, no dateable finds were recovered from the structures, nor were any finds described or illustrated.\\footnote{Zapheiropoulou 2001, 289. According to the drawings and photographs, the vessels were placed on their sides, rather than upright. Despite the stone slabs covering the vessel mouths, such a deposition seems unsuitable for containers of liquid matter. The occurrence of vessels which look like two-handed cooking pots, as well as the closing of the vessel mouth with a stone slab recall the burial rite for infants at contemporary sites such as Cos Serraglio or Skala Oropou; the majority of enchytrismoi were interred without further grave goods at these sites as well. The vessel π29 (large two-handed cooking pot?) in Papadopoulou 1965, fig. 16 was placed in a crude cist together with another three small vessels; this deposition thus is almost certainly a burial. A second pot burial seems to have been found near stone circle 1 (Papadopoulou 1965, fig. 16 to the left of the main circle); in this case, a pithos (π12, ca. 1.20m in height) was placed in what looks like a roughly hewn oval pit, together with two small vessels, and the mouth of the large vessel closed with a stone slab.}

The cooking pot 599 has a gently curving profile with no distinction between shoulder and neck, and thus belongs to a shape tradition of this type of vessel dating back to the PG period. The tripod jars are in fact of a roughly similar shape, with ovoid body, concave neck,
and flaring rim, set on three short, band-shaped or oval feet (591-594). None of the jars illustrated have any handles. Another vessel with band-shaped tripod feet is the kalathos 601, a medium sized, tall conical vessel of uncertain function. The cooking pot, jars, and kalathos all bear incised decoration. 599 shows a row of diamonds along the handle back, while the tripod jars bear more complex zonal decoration (multiple stacked triangles 594, triangles combined with zigzag bands 591, herringbone pattern on neck and feet 593 or on the upper body 592), usually on the upper body and neck, reaching to just below the greatest diameter. Also the kalathos 601 is decorated in horizontal zones with crosses, zigzags, and rows of impressed circles; the feet bear herringbone patterns. None of the vessels can be dated with any precision and are here assumed to be contemporaneous with the main use phase of the burial site (MG).27

On the small island of Donoussa near Naxos, an EIA fortified settlement was excavated at the site of Vathy Limenari. Among the few finds illustrated in the preliminary reports is a handmade cooking pot, 589, of ovoid shape with tall neck joining in continuous curve; a handle is either missing - the vessel is fragmentary - or not illustrated. The settlement site apparently was in use for only a brief period during MG, which consequently is assumed to be the date for the vessel.28

The hill site of Koukounaries on Paros, overlooking the Bay of Naoussa in the N of the island, was occupied during the LBA and the EIA.29 Remains of the EIA settlement, as well as of what appears to be an early sanctuary site in which a stone temple was built in the later

27 Kourou 1999, 114 dates the Tsikalario tripod jars to MGII on stylistic grounds; the small number of these vessels, especially from dateable contexts, seems however insufficient to draw conclusions concerning their stylistic development. Moreover, Kourou ibid. states that the Tsikalario tripod jars were the product of a different workshop tradition than the vessels published by her from Chora (here 590), which suggests caution regarding stylistic comparison between the items.
28 Reports of the excavations were published by Zapheiropoulou in AD 1967, 1969-1971, and 1973, and in AAA 1971 and 1973; a summary of the evidence and discussion of interpretations suggested since the discovery of the site can be found in Mazarakis Ainian 1997, 194-5.
29 Schilardi 1984, 184 points out that the evidence suggests a break between the end of LHIIIc and the PG period, whereas Schilardi 1996, 47 positively states continuous occupation of the site. There is no evidence for SM at Koukounaries, while the exact phases of PG represented among the finds are not specified in the reports.
8th cent. BC, have been excavated; a final publication of the site and finds is still awaited. Ceramic finds from the EIA strata of the site are described as including “the regular coarseware, such as cooking pots and pithoi”31; in analogy with the occurrence of handmade cooking pots from at least the PG period onwards on neighbouring Naxos it is posited that the Parian cooking pots were handmade as well. No coarseware shapes other than pithoi and cooking pots are mentioned.

Two beads with incised decoration from Delos have been connected with the LPG/EG incised ware by Bouzek; no date or context, however, is reported for the items. 588 with impressed concentric circles is similar in shape and decoration to the Attic LPG beads, while parallels for the ribbed decoration of 587 are too vague to ensure a dating to the EIA.32

A handmade trefoil jug (602) was found among a group of vessels from an EG burial, or burials, on the island of Rheneia; the vessel is of rounded but irregular shape with a short, narrow neck, on which vertical marks left by the burnishing tool are plainly visible. The jug is undecorated and has no known parallels on either Rheneia or neighbouring Delos.

The settlement at Zagora on Andros is located on a large plateau jutting out into the sea; the site is bordered on three sides by steep cliffs, and is connected to the rest of the island by a broad saddle to the NE. Small bays form sheltered natural harbours to the N and S of the plateau. The earliest finds from the settlement site date to the LPG and EG periods and, while they cannot at this time be associated with structures on the plateau, indicate human activity at the site from the late 10th cent. onwards.33 Two LPG/EG cist tombs found in the vicinity of the site at the end of the 19th cent. AD similarly attest to occupation of the general area already in the PG period.34 MG material is represented by a small number of floor deposits excavated beneath later houses; the main occupation phase of the site, however, is

---

30 Preliminary reports of the excavations and the survey of the area surrounding the Naoussa Bay were published annually by D. Schilardi in Praktika 1974-1991. Schilardi 1996 provides the most recent account of the history of the site and lists earlier bibliography, see in particular 34 n. 2.
31 Schilardi 1983, 179.
32 Bouzek 1974, 31. The beads are included in the publication of the inventoried items of the EFA excavations at Delos, Delos XVIII, 267-8.
33 Cambitoglou 1981, 46f, 102-8, and 111.
34 Discussed and illustrated in PGP, 128-9, 161-3, and pl. 16; see also Cambitoglou 1981, 99-102.
the LG period, when a fortification wall was built across the saddle and an open air sanctuary first appeared. The LG phase is represented by successive floor deposits in the excavated building complexes and has yielded a large number of finds. The settlement at Zagora was abandoned at the end of the G period. While all finds were retained, no statistical analysis of the finds was published.\textsuperscript{35}

In the publication, a clear distinction is drawn between fine- and coarsewares; nevertheless, information regarding the shaping technique of each class identified is usually missing.\textsuperscript{36} For the purpose of this study, therefore, all coarseware has been included in the catalogue, with the exception of pithoi, painted coarseware which is represented in the same shapes and with similar decoration as the (wheelmade) fineware, and vessels which have been expressly described as wheelmade.\textsuperscript{37}

The fabric of coarseware vessels from Zagora is generally as reddish in colour. The quality and texture of the coarse fabric vary; while some of the items, in particular those with thicker walls, were made from fabric described as resembling the local pithos ware, others appear to be of a finer, sandy texture. The illustrations frequently show dark-surfaced items with small to very large, light and dark-coloured grits, which stand out visibly against the clay paste. A number of vessels are described as burnished, and 513 and 541 show visible traces of the burnishing tool; a large number of the illustrated vessels, however, appears to have a rather rough surface, which might result from a lack of finishing or else from erosion of the surface during burial. In rare cases, coarseware vessels at Zagora are covered with a light-coloured slip (e.g. 542). Two exceptional pieces are represented by the rim fragments 534 and 535, which are made from light-coloured fabric, in the former case containing dark grits which might be Corinthian imports.\textsuperscript{38}

The range of coarseware shapes present at the site is rather wide and includes large and medium closed shapes, medium and small open shapes, as well as a number of utensils such

\textsuperscript{35} Statistical analysis of all finds was outlined as one of the aims of the study of the site in Zagora 1, 52; neither this not the second volume of the excavation series contain such an account of the total of finds.

\textsuperscript{36} The cooking pots are described as exclusively handmade, Zagora 2, 184; some of the pithoi are either coiled or put together from slabs of clay, Zagora 1, 55; for the remainder of the coarseware, however, no information is included.

\textsuperscript{37} A study of the Zagora pithoi has been the subject of a MA thesis by B. McLoughlin at the University of Sydney; a summary can be found at http://www.arts.usyd.edu.au/departs/archaeol/ARCLPG/completions.htm. For the LG and Archaic pithos production on Andros and Tenos see Ervin Caskey 1976.

\textsuperscript{38} Corinthian fine painted pottery is not uncommon at Zagora; examples are interspersed in the discussion of finewares in Zagora 2, 191-221.
as lids, stands, and beads (Fig. A-1, A-2). Due to the usually fragmentary nature of the material, not all items could be identified. Among the closed shapes are medium and large storage jars, such as amphorae (509, 510, 542), and the large amphora or jar with vertical neck and rim 511, but also pouring vessels such as the jugs 514, 515, hydria 512 and the jug or hydria 513. A small number of rim fragments, usually with incised decoration, have been identified as bowls (546-549), while the rim fragment 544 might belong to a krater or similar large open shape. 544 and 546-548 are among the few fragments dating to the MG period. A cup or ladle is represented by the fragmentary 550. The potential Corinthian imports 534 and 535 belong to unidentified shapes; 534, made of fine fabric, with small rim diameter might belong to a round-mouthed jug or small amphoriskos, while the rim shape and diameter of 535 is matched by Corinthian amphorae, hydriae, and coarse amphoriskoi. Terracotta utensils are also represented, such as a stand (572) which probably was attached to the underside of another vessel, a stand or strainer (576), a lid (577), spindle whorls (578-581, of which 580 bears incised decoration) and two tripod vessels (spouted bowl 570, tripod tray 571), both of unknown function. Both 570 and 571 show traces of burning on the underside; 571 has consequently been identified as grill by the excavators. 39

![Zagora, shape categories](image)

**Fig. A-1 Zagora, shape categories (S, M, L - small, medium, large; C, O - closed, open).**

39 *Zagora* 1, 56-7, there referred to as 'table of offerings' similar to Mycenaean material from Pylos; *Zagora* 2, 185. Both vessels come from occupation levels in houses and do not appear to relate to ritual functions.
The published material includes numerous fragments with incised decoration, which is usually simple and linear, restricted to lines, hatching, chevrons and sigma-motifs. Exceptions are 556 with a hatched meander, and 557, a shoulder fragment with stump of a vertical handle, with a bird incised at the handle base; the fragment might derive from a jug, or possibly from a small open shape. 558, a shoulder fragment with chevrons around the upper body and across the shoulder, might belong to a jug or an ovoid-bodied jar - the size of the fragment is difficult to determine from the illustration; otherwise, the shape of the incised fragments can rarely be identified. The MG fragments 546-549 might indicate sparser decoration with more limited motifs in the MG/early LG period as opposed to the majority of decorated vessels from the LGII period.

Cooking pots are a frequent occurrence at the site; the shape is represented by two main variants which might be chronologically relevant. The more common type has a flat base, ovoid body, tall concave neck, and curving band-handle from shoulder to rim (the most complete example is 516, but see also 517-519). The second type is represented by 520-523, and has a flat base, globular body, short concave or everted rim (in the case of 521 set off from the body) and a band-handle from shoulder to rim which juts out from the profile.

Fig. A-2 Zagora, catalogued shapes, absolute numbers (unidentified: 31 items; the bar exceeds the upper limit of the graph).
outline and forms an angle at its extreme point. Even though none of the cooking pots found are dated earlier than LG - indeed, all examples of recognisable profile listed are LGII in date - the ovoid cooking pot with tall neck stands in the tradition of earlier PG and EG vessels, with shapes of MG date similar to 516 found in e.g. Attica. Globular cooking pots, on the other hand, are common e.g. in MGII to LG Corinth and become more widespread in the Archaic period.41

Rounded or biconical beads with incised decoration and white incrustation are represented by 582-585; the decoration can be found on the sides and around the hole bored through the middle, and usually consists of spirals. In addition, there are rare undecorated beads such as 586. All beads were found in LGII contexts. Despite superficial similarities, there appears to be no connection between the Attic LPG/EG incised beads and those from LG Zagora.42 A number of spindle whorls of biconical (578), spherical (581), or lentoid shape (579) are probably made from a similar fabric as the beads; the whorl (580) also bears incised decoration.

The classification of a small number of items, as suggested in the original publication, warrants some revision. Thus, the rim fragments 536-539, published as lids, are better identified as flaring rims, given that the profile outline indicates a complex shape unusual for a lid.43 The lid from the temple cella 577 has a domed shape with a profiled resting surface which would allow setting it into the mouth of a vessel with a correspondingly ridged interior rim; the LG date of the item is, however, not entirely secure since the temple cella fill contained Archaic and Classical as well as LG material. The few known lids of EIA date are usually flat discs of clay, at times with added rims or handles.44 Lids otherwise attested at Zagora are flat discs of schist, of which a number were found in the houses.45 The rim

40 522 and 523 are described by Cambitogiou 1981, 36 but not illustrated. The remaining cooking pot fragments, 524-533 are not sufficiently preserved, or else have not been illustrated, so as to identify the shape type.
41 Zagora 2, 184 suggest that the differences in shape are due to the variations of handmade vessels; however, the distinction between the two types seems too clear to be the result of lack of standardisation in the shaping process. In addition, the two shapes fit within the typological development of cooking pots from the MGII to the early Archaic periods. A cooking pot similar to the second type with globular body and prominently out-curving handle, albeit wheelmade, was found in a MG/LG tomb in Thera, Efstathiou 2001, 307 fig. 8.
42 The incised spirals, rather than impressed circles, together with the discrepancies in date and lack of other incised ware shapes similar to those in Attica point towards a local tradition as the background to the Zagora beads.
43 Complex shapes are defined as shapes with an inflection point in the profile, Shepard 1956, 227.
44 E.g. from Corinth, here 1801-1806, of MG to LG date; possible lid from Asine, 1017, PG; from Athens, 1264, LG.
45 Zagora 1, 40.
diameter of the four fragments ranges between 15 and 23 cm; they consequently could be restored either as conical stands attached to the base of an open or closed vessel, or as rims of medium-sized jars with concave neck and flaring rim.\textsuperscript{46} Similarly, 559 which was published as a stand might rather be a concave neck. A type of jar with concave neck and incised decoration has been found in the MG burial ground at Tsikalario/Naxos; while the size of these jars has not been published, similarities in decoration and its placement on the vessels are notable.\textsuperscript{47} On the other hand, there are no stands from EIA Cycladic vessels which appear as likely parallels; thus, the decoration on both coarse- and fineware vessels is usually concentrated on the shoulder and neck, whereas tall feet or stands, where present, tend to be plain or very simply decorated.\textsuperscript{48} The presence of tripod jars, similar to those at Tsikalario, is attested to at Zagora by the foot 543.\textsuperscript{49} 557 is published as a pot stand and might be an example of a horse-shoe shaped stand with a handle at the back to move the item when in use; the irregular lower edge documented in drawing and profile photograph could on the other hand indicate that the wall had been mounted on a flat base, which would make an identification of 557 as a vat or similar shape likely.

A second EIA settlement on Andros was discovered at Ypsi\textsuperscript{li}, some 15 km to the NW of Zagora, where the earliest finds from structures on the acropolis have been dated to the SubPG period. Among the scarce illustrated finds from the site is a handle fragment of a large jar with horizontal band-shaped handles set on the belly or the shoulder; the exterior of the handle is decorated with rows of crude incised zigzags (508). The excavator mentions

\textsuperscript{46} While the size and in particular the orientation of 536-539 varies considerably, it has to be noted that all four fragments preserve comparatively little of the circumference of the rim. It became clear during the fieldwork for the present study that an exact estimate of the rim diameter, as well as the orientation of the profile of fragments of handmade vases is notoriously difficult, in particular when preserved only in small fragments.

\textsuperscript{47} Papadopoulou 1965, pls. 650 and 651, here 592-596; the decoration on the jars is restricted to the upper part of the body and reaches up to the lip of the vessel. What can be gleaned from drawings of the find situation suggests that the Tsikalario tripod jars were of roughly similar size as large cooking pots similarly used for what appear to have been enchytrismoi; the rim diameter of 537 might have belonged to a pot of a corresponding size, while the remaining pieces are clearly smaller. The tripod jar from Naxos Chora 590 represents a yet larger size of the shape.

\textsuperscript{48} The number of parallels, given the state of publication, is necessarily small. A class of standed amphorae can, however, be found in the LG to Archaic Cyclades; these vessels feature monochrome or banded stands with flaring profile, while the main decorative panels are found on the upper body and at times also on the neck; Knauf 1997, e.g. pl. 1c, 2a, 3c. The decoration of hatched diamonds on 559 certainly looks to be part of the main decorative scheme; also the simple rows of 'x's found on e.g. 537 are, in comparison with the remaining incised vessels at Zagora, among the more elaborate motifs found on the ware and thus were probably not located at the base of the vessel concerned.

\textsuperscript{49} The cross-hatching on 543 is paralleled by the decoration of the feet of 601 and 593 from Tsikalario.
utilitarian vessels from the same context, which in all probability included handmade storage and cooking vessels, in analogy with nearby Zagora. The majority of the finds from the site, however, are dated to the LG period, the floruit of the settlement, with a newly constructed sanctuary in addition to a fortification wall with towers surrounding the acropolis. The LG pottery finds have been mentioned only sparingly; the preliminary reports illustrate a small series of wide-based juglets with roulette-wheel decoration, similar in shape and decoration to a class of vessels from Attica.

Dodecanese

Evidence for the EIA occupation of the Dodecanese, like that of the Cyclades, is fairly sketchy. Excavations in recent decades have added to the picture, although with little material published outside of brief preliminary reports.52

The site with the most extensively known EIA remains is Cos, where excavations, following an earthquake in 1933 which partially destroyed the old town, revealed an extensive MPG to G cemetery dug into the strata of the underlying Mycenaean settlement. The most prolific location was the Serraglio plot, but smaller plots throughout the area of the old town were found to contain EIA burials as well (Halvagia, Fadil, etc.). Altogether, 102 burials were excavated, of which the majority were child inhumations in cist tombs, or enchytrismoi in plain or painted vessels; a small number of adult burials in pit graves without grave goods were found as well. While finds of the related EIA settlement from the same campaign were mentioned, only the burials and their inventories were subsequently published in full.

50 None of these, however, have been illustrated or discussed further; Televantou 1996, 93. The preliminary report, ead. in AD 37, 1982, B2, 353-6, concentrates on the architectural remains, whereas Televantou 1999 discusses the LG to Classical sanctuary at Ypsili.
51 Televantou 1996, 84 fig. 8. Examples of small juglets and similar shapes with roulette-wheel decoration have been collected and discussed by Kourou 1987, 32-46; for a brief discussion of the class see infra, App. III.ii.
52 A brief bibliography of PG finds from the region has been compiled by Lemos 2002, 239-240. For the G period see Coldstream 2003, 45-7, 246-258, 380-1, as well as contributions to conferences in the past few years, such as EIA Aegean (Pharmakidou, Skerlou, Viglaki-Sophianou, Archontidou-Argyri, Cultraro), Stampolidis 2001 (Bosnakis, Skerlou).
53 While Morricone 1978 provides rather general dates (PG, G, or no date) for the burials from Cos, more precise dates for the burials with PG material have been assigned by Lemos 2002, 17, 22-3.
54 Morricone 1978, 10 fig. 1 has a plan of the location of the excavated plots in relation to the street system of the city at the time.
55 Morricone 1978, 13-5. For a more detailed discussion of the contexts see Ch. IV ii.
In addition, part of the finds were lost, and the documentation of the excavation destroyed, during German attacks and occupation of the island in WWII. Recent rescue excavations confirmed the presence of an EIA settlement in the area encircled by the PG and G grave plots, as already suggested by Morricone.56

The largest group among the handmade vases from Cos are cooking vessels, which were used for enchytrismoi. Since burials of this type were not usually accompanied by other grave goods, dating of these vessels is often difficult and in most cases cannot be more specific than generally ‘Geometric’. The fabric of the cooking vessels is described as medium coarse to coarse, with dark-coloured burnished surfaces; by far the most frequent shape at Cos are cooking pots with two handles, which apparently were deemed appropriate for the large vessels, usually taller than 35cm. Interestingly, the Coan cooking pots were produced both in hand-building and wheel-throwing techniques.57 All cooking pots have rounded bases; the body shape ranges from drop-shaped with a handle-outline keeping close to the neck (604-606), to rounded bodies with a high shoulder (607-612), to a more globular body with articulated funnel-shaped neck and handles attached at the neck, rather than the rim, curving outwards from the upper attachment (613-616). 604 (‘type A’) and 607 (‘type B’) are dated to the PG period; no dates are, however, available for the last group with globular bodies. Consequently, while the differences in shape might represent a rough chronological sequencing this cannot be tested due to the lack of external dates. Less well-represented variations of the shape are large (622) and miniature-sized (623, 626, 627) one-handed cooking pots, while other classes of cooking vessels are represented by a cauldron with horizontal shoulder-handles (628), a collar-necked cauldron (629) and a shoulder-handled tripod cauldron (630). The majority of the vessels are described as having blackened patches on the lower body, attesting to their function in a domestic context before being put to use as burial containers. 630 might have been turned into a burial container after it became useless as a cooking vessel: the tripod feet had broken off in antiquity. 624, published as a cup, is made from coarse red fabric, similar to that of the cooking vessels, and

56 Morricone 1972-73, 395 tentatively locates the EIA settlement on the hill on the slopes of which the EIA cemeteries were found. The PG and G sherds represented settlement finds in Morricone’s opinion, rather than disturbed burials, since they included parts of storage vessels. Kantzia 1988, 181 reports PG and G finds and structures from rescue excavations in the old town of Cos, the location of which coincides with Morricone’s notion of the site of the EIA settlement.

57 Morricone 1978, 21. Of the 23 two-handed cooking pots in Morricone’s catalogue, 7 are WM, 14 HM, with two not reported as either; there is one WM and one HM one-handed cooking pot; of the 3 cauldrons, 2 are HM, 1 WM; of the 3 tripod cauldrons, 2 are WM with no information about the third. 5 pithoid jars used for enchytrismoi are either wheelmade or not provided with information about the shaping technique.
shows the same pattern of sooting on the side opposite the handle; despite the shape, 624 is thus probably another miniature version of the cooking pot.

The remaining handmade vessels from Cos represent smaller shapes, usually of tableware character, deriving from cist burials which in contrast to the enchytrismoi were furnished, often lavishly, with grave goods. One cist contained, among the 15 vases interred with the deceased, what appears to be a set of small handmade vessels with incised decoration; the set includes two omphalos bowls (637, 638), a trefoil jug (632), a feeding jug (634), and an openwork kalathos (639). The omphalos bowls each bear an incised band below the rim, filled with multiple triangles (637) or hourglass motif (638), with wide bands, cross-hatched or with herringbone motif, radiating from the base.58 Also the juglets show bands with cross-hatching or hourglass motif at the neck join and at the greatest circumference, with vertical bands, cross-hatched or with herringbone, across the shoulder. The decoration of the kalathos is less elaborate and consists of a herringbone motif on the sides and a single row of zigzags around the exterior of the rim. The fabric of these vessels is described as fine, with brown to grey, well-burnished surfaces. The tomb, dated to the LPG period, also contained the miniature cooking pot 623.59 Another specimen of fine incised ware from Cos is the lentoid flask with tall neck 635, which is badly preserved due to its soft fabric but shows a shape and decoration - a large circle on the side of the vessel, with bands radiating from a central, smaller circle, alternately hatched or filled with diamonds - otherwise familiar from SubPG and EG painted wares in the area.60 The context of 635 is dated to the LPG period. Several tombs contained small or miniature vases made from coarse red fabric; thus for example the undecorated trefoil juglet 631 and mug 64061, found in the same tomb; the juglet 633; and the miniature amphora 636. The coarse red miniatures derive from contexts dating to the M and LPG period.

58 Terracotta omphalos bowls are a rare occurrence, as is the decoration on these two pieces - most vessels of this shape are made from metal. Ceramic omphalos bowls with incised decoration are also reported from Astypalaia, where they are dated to the 7th cent. BC though, Michalaki-Kollia 1988, 238 and cat. nos. 4 and 5. Michalaki-Kollia suggests an inspiration in the East, possibly in Phoenicia, for the Cos vessels, ibid. 234 n. 95.

59 The vessel, published as small mug by Morricone 1978, 88, shows traces of sooting on the lower body opposite the handle, a characteristic use pattern on EIA cooking pots, which suggests that it had been put to use either before being used as grave good, or possibly as part of the burial rite. The tomb, Serraglio T. 10, is rather exceptional in that in addition to the PG vessels, it also contained a complete LBA piriform jar, large numbers of faience beads and bronze and gold ornaments.

60 Similar shape from Cos: Morricone 1978, 391 fig. 870. See also Pharmakidou 2004, 172 fig. 5h for a wheelmade painted parallel with almost identical decoration from Rhodes/Kremastis.
Finds from an EG to LG burial site in Samos suggest that the inhabitants of the island practiced burial rites for infants similar to those observed on Cos. The range of vessels used for enchytrismoi of infants is wider at the Samian site, possibly reflecting slight differences in rite or else greater wealth of the burying community, and includes wheelmade painted amphorae and hydriae, in addition to handmade cooking pots. The cooking pots at Samos appear to be of large size and have two handles.

Two incised beads of grey-brown fabric (642, 643) and an incised pyxis lid (641) are illustrated among the small finds from the excavations of the acropolis of Lindos on Rhodes. No context, and therefore no date, is reported for these items; they have, however, been linked to the Attic incised ware by Bouzek. 642 with impressed concentric circles and fringes of strokes above and below is in fact very similar to Attic LPG beads, while the pyxis lid 641 with incised zigzag closely resembles Attic SM pyxis lids in shape, albeit without the handle stem. A SM lid of similar shape without stem was found at Salamis (1417); the latter item is however undecorated. 65 While sparse, PG and G pottery is among the finds from the Lindos acropolis, attesting to EIA activity at the site which would render an early date for the incised items possible. 66 The report on the EIA pottery from Lindos also includes mention, if no illustrations, of fragments of cooking vessels, made from dark-coloured fabric with coarse sandy inclusions and burnished surfaces; among the shapes are a jar with set-off neck, and fragments of tripod vessels. It is not stated whether these vessels were made on the wheel or by hand. 67

---

61 According to its shape, 640 could represent another miniature cooking pot, although the lack of use traces does not allow verification of this notion.
62 Note that there are adult cist tombs in the same plot as the child burials in Samos, while at Cos the Serraglio plot in addition to the numerous infant and child burials only yielded a handful of adult pit graves, which did not contain any grave goods and appear to represent rather poor, probably non-standard adult burials of the community. See also Ch. IV.ii.
63 Viglaki-Sofianou 2004, 191 fig. 4 in the foreground, and 195. The handmade vessels are described as being oversized or pithoid in shape and size; the vessel in the photograph, however, would compare well with the two-handled cooking pots from Cos/Serraglio.
64 Bouzek 1974, 30.
65 The Salamis lid was suggested as a parallel for the Lindos item already by Blinkenberg in Lindos 1, 67, who nonetheless suggested a Neolithic or EH date for the example from Lindos.
66 Lindos 1, 231-262 and pl. 33-39.
67 Lindos 1, 255.
Argos

The EIA is attested by a large number of finds from locations throughout the area of the modern town of Argos. The great majority of finds has been discovered during rescue excavations in the city, and the number of known locations with EIA remains continuously increases. Remains of both settlement and burial sites, the latter being far more frequent, have been discovered, ranging in date from the SM to the LG periods. For most of the EIA, Argos seems to have been a loose association of building clusters separated by empty spaces; in the MG period, there is evidence for abandonment of the outlying locations, which are now used as burial sites, with a central settlement developing at the same time. Most of the finds and contexts, however, remain unpublished. Consequently, knowledge of the ceramic repertoire of Argos in the EIA still depends largely upon Courbin’s publications of Geometric material excavated by the EfA, thus limiting observations on the earlier stages of the EIA.

Three main, easily distinguishable fabrics are used for the production of handmade pottery at Argos. A light-coloured fabric of usually medium-fine, dense texture with numerous small to large dark inclusions is present among the earliest finds at the site and in the PG to MG period is used for the production of small to large, open and closed shapes. A fine fabric of similar colour and texture, but with only few, very small dark inclusions and lime granules is found for the first time in the MGII period; it is used for small to medium, mostly closed shapes. The third fabric at the site is of dark, usually reddish, brown, or grey colour; the clay is of medium texture and rather porous in appearance with small to large stone particles.

---

68 Thus, for example, the two most recent fascicules of the AD record 52 tombs of SM to LG date (AD 53, 1998, B1, 109-128: 1 SM, 2 SM/EPG, 9 PG, 18 G, 3 LG/Archaic; AD 54, 1999, B1, 137-145: 7 SM or EPG, 5 PG to G, 1 G, 4 LG/Archaic). A summary of EIA find spots, their chronology and interpretation (up to and including the year 1970) can be found in Hägg 1974, 18-47; a more recent catalogue and map of locations of EIA material, albeit without discussion, is included in Pariente and Touchais 1998, 483-496.
70 Courbin 1963; CGA; TGA. The small size of Courbin’s sample becomes clear when comparing his numbers to the ca. 160 SM to LG burials listed by Hägg 1974.
71 ARG C 1 and its variations ARG C 1a and 1b in App. B.
72 This fabric is also known as ‘Argive Monochrome’, ARG F 1. For a discussion of the ware see infra, this section, and App. B.
sand, and a few flakes of silver mica. The only attested shape in this fabric is the cooking pot, and the chronological range of the fabric covers the LPG to LG period. While the first two groups are well attested, only a few examples of the dark-suraced fabric are known. In addition to these main groups, a few items display different fabric characteristics, among them a small group of juglets and pyxides of fine sandy, dark grey to black fabric, and a small group of pale-coloured fineware vessels with denser and finer texture than the above. The surfaces of items from all fabric groups are burnished, usually creating a dense but matt surface; in rare cases does the surface appear slightly lustrous (e.g. pyxis 708).

The overall range of EIA handmade shapes at Argos is dominated by small and medium closed shapes, with a few large closed shapes and occasional open shapes, all of which are small in size, present as well. A trend towards miniaturisation of shapes in the LG period is clearly observable (Fig. A-3); the phenomenon is probably connected with the provenance of the material, predominantly burials, rather than reflecting a similar change in the overall assemblage. Among the closed shapes there is a group of vessels with wide necks and two handles, originally published as amphorae; the indistinct, often low neck, wide mouth and continuous body profile however distinguish this group from contemporaneous wheelmade amphorae and thus are better termed jars. The vessels have vertical handles which can be placed on the shoulder (650, 651), from shoulder to neck (647, probably also 645 and 646 which have not been illustrated), or joining the vessel rim (648, 649). The shoulder-handled jars 650 and 651 are the largest vessels in this group and were possibly designed for storage purposes, as was the similar pithoid jar 644 with three vertical band handles on the shoulder.

The remaining vessels are smaller in size and might represent smaller storage jars, or possibly vessels used for drawing water. The earliest vessel in this group is the LPG/EG 650; the remainder are all LG. 653 (EG) and 654 (LG) are globular vessels with belly-handled set at the greatest circumference; in both cases, the neck and rim are missing, leaving

73 ARG C 2.
74 ARG M 1.
75 ARG F 2. These vessels have very tentatively been identified as Corinthian due to the similarities with EIA plainware vessels examined in Corinth. For a discussion of the macroscopic differences between ARG F 1 and F 2, see App. B.
76 The pieces with undetermined provenance mostly come from soundings or rescue excavations of the EIA and most likely represent disturbed burials beneath later strata.
77 The relation suggested here of rim- and neck-handled jars with wells and drawing water is based upon the similarity in shape with wheelmade, rim-handled banded jars from the same site (CGA, 190 and pl. 10, all LG). Vertical handles are well suited for threading through a rope in order to draw water from a well; the handle attachment high on the neck or at the rim would stabilise the filled vessel. For similar water jars from Athens, see infra, App. III.ii.
open a reconstruction as belly-handled jars or amphorae, or as hydriae. A comparatively numerous group of closed vessels are the amphoriskoi, either with vertical handles joining at the neck (670-674) or with horizontal handles above the greatest circumference (675-678); a version of the neck-handled amphoriskos with a small spout set on the mid-body is represented by 679 and 680. In both cases, the wall encased by the spout is pierced to facilitate pouring. The neck-handled amphoriskoi show little development in shape, in that 670 from an EG tomb already represents the standard shape with a globular body, set-off narrow neck, and wide flaring rim, together with thin handles from shoulder to neck; while 670 is made from coarse fabric, the late MG (671, 673) and LG (674) specimens are of plainware fabric. The MG 672 is a wide-necked variant of the shape and, as 679 and 680, of coarseware fabric. The miniature-sized kernoi 705 and 707, as well as the fragmentary 706 which can with some probability be identified as a kernos, too, are composed of two miniature belly-handled amphoriskoi mounted on a strip of clay; the two miniature vessels of 705 and 707 were connected at the bodies by small horizontal roll handles. Jugs are represented either with rounded (662, 663) or with trefoil mouth (657-661), all made from coarseware and of LPG/EG and EG date. The round-mouthed jugs are both unique items in that 663 typologically is an oversized aryballos, while 662 has a ring base in contrast to the usual flat bases of the ware.

Cooking pots are known as well but are not particularly frequent (664-667). While LPG 664 is too fragmentary to reconstruct, the remaining cooking pots have rounded bases, globular bodies and tall necks and are all one-handled. In addition to the full-size cooking vessels, there are miniature versions of the shape (668, 669); these show sooted patches on the body opposite the handle indicating their use on the fire before interment. The shape of
the miniature cooking pots mirrors that of the large version, albeit with comparatively larger handles.78 Small closed vessels are the most frequent shape type; most of these are pouring vessels, such as globular aryballoi with narrow neck and small band handle (681-685), round-mouthed juglets (686-693), trefoil-mouthed juglets (694, 695), and wide-based juglets with conical body and greatest circumference at the base with either round (696-702) or trefoil-shaped mouth (703). While most of these items are made from plainware fabric, the trefoil juglet 694 is a coarseware vessels, while LG 695 is a specimen of the black and polished fabric. The bottle 704 is an isolated occurrence, both regarding its shape and the painted decoration. Miniature hydriae are represented by 655 and 656, the latter a specimen of plainware fabric, the former an isolated example of EPG handmade pottery from the site. Two suspended pyxides (708, 709) with slender stemmed feet and matching handle stems on their lids are made from a black fabric similar to 695.79 Open shapes are represented by the bowls 710-714 and the cup 715; 711 and 712 have triangular lugs set atop the lip, 714 has flat lug handles on opposing sides of the vessel, while 710 and 713 are simple, shallow rounded shape. The bowls are all made of coarse light-coloured fabric, dating to between PG and LG.

**Fig. A-4 Argos, catalogued shapes (absolute numbers).**

Decoration is present on the Argive handmade wares, but not a frequent occurrence. Among the LPG to MG material, decoration is usually restricted to the handles and rim, and consists

---

78 The restoration of the high elevated handle on 669 is not warranted by the actual state of preservation; only the lower handle attachment is extant, while the upper attachment and corresponding rim are missing and are likewise restored. The handle shape was possibly similar to 668.

79 More items of this fabric remain unpublished.
of simple linear patterns such as strokes and zigzags (650, 676, 677, 687, 706, 707). 672, also MG in date, has corded handles. The incised parallel wavy lines on the shoulder of LG 651 indicate a change both in the location and the nature of the incised decoration.80 The combination of plastic and incised decoration on the shoulder of the LG juglet 695 similarly is an exception to the simple decoration prevalent on earlier Argive handmade ware. Painted decoration is found on 655 and 704; 704 (EG) is monochrome while 655 (EPG) shows bands on the neck and down the handle. As regards their shape, neither of the painted vessels appears to imitate contemporaneous wheelmade and painted pottery; both remain isolated occurrences.

Asine

The site of Asine is located on the neighbouring Kastraki and Barbouna hills and the small intermediary plain, along the shore of the Gulf of Tolo. Excavations have been conducted since the early 20th cent. by Swedish archaeologists and the Greek service. Findings indicate a sizeable Mycenaean settlement with an acropolis and lower town; Mycenaean chamber tombs were cut into the sides of the acropolis and into the slopes of the Barbouna hill. While the Mycenaean lower town was situated W of the acropolis, the SM and PG settlement appears to have been located to the NE of the acropolis (Karmaniola plot), where structures and occupation strata were discovered; the area of the Mycenaean town meanwhile was in use as a burial ground. The SM finds were not associated with any structures81 and none of the SM material was retrieved from closed contexts. Since the Karmaniola area was apparently not occupied during the Mycenaean period, it remains unclear at this point whether the site was inhabited without interruption after the end of the BA.82 Houses of the G period following the orientation of the PG buildings point to continuous occupation of the Karmaniola area also in the G period, during which settlement activity could also be observed on the slopes of the Barbouna hill, and possibly above the remains of the

80 Decoration with incised wavy lines is also found on Attic LG coarseware.
81 Asine II.3, 15 mentions a possibly SM stone socle; the date is however far from certain since no floor level or similar deposit could be related to the structure.
82 Asine II.3, 12-3 reports on Mycenaean material from the area, which was however not associated with structures. The earliest traces of habitation in the Karmaniola is represented by a building to the transition from LHIIIC to SM, ibid. 15. Asine II.4, 119 expresses her conviction that the site was in fact inhabited without a gap between the BA and IA.
Mycenaean lower town. Burials of EIA date, in addition to those in the lower town, were located in the W half of the Karmaniola plot, and on the slopes of the Barbouna hill.85

The study of EIA finds from Asine has concentrated on the SM and PG material from the Karmaniola area.84 It is important to note that the site was excavated in what is described as a rescue operation85 and, during the first three years of a four year campaign, was dug in artificial strata. Disturbances of the earlier strata were caused by numerous Geometric pits; consequently, there appear to be no closed contexts of Protogeometric, or indeed Late Mycenaean and Submycenaean, date.86 Trenches with Protogeometric structures usually contained some amount of earlier material as well, presumably resulting from activities such as the excavation of foundation trenches for the buildings found in this area in antiquity. Furthermore, the state of the retrieved pottery, with almost no complete and few reconstructable vessels, and with cross-joins in non-adjacent excavation trenches and between levels dated to different settlement phases, seem to characterise most strata as mixed and redeposited fill rather than primary occupation deposits.87 This situation to some extent impedes the dating of the handmade pottery from Asine, for which no typology-based chronology exists, and thus the characterisation of the development of handmade wares at the site. It should not be forgotten, however, that the material from Asine presents the only opportunity to date for studying a PG domestic assemblage in the Argolid, and despite the caveats outlined above some trends in development can be observed. The dates for the latest BA finds follow the established chronological scheme for the period88, while the Protogeometric material is published according to four phases of the settlement identified in

83 For a summary of the results of the various excavation campaigns at Asine, see Hägg 1974, 47-56.
84 Thanks to the generous permission of A.-L. Schallir and B. Wells of the SIA, the author had the opportunity to study not only the published, but also the context material from Asine and conduct sherd counts for statistical purposes; the results and discussion are presented in Ch. IV.1. The G material from the same area is currently being prepared for publication by A. Penttinen and B. Wells, while the G remains from the acropolis and the lower town were transferred to Sweden in the 1st half of the 20th cent. and were thus unavailable for examination. The excavations of the lower town were published in the first volume of the Asine series (Asine I); the presentation of the finds however suffices for little more than a glimpse at the ceramic assemblage of G Asine.
85 Asine II.1, 19.
86 A possible exception is the material contained in a pithos excavated in trench 12, although the pithos lacked its base; Asine II.1, 51 with fig. 51; Asine II.4:2, 28ff. For LHIIIIC and SM see the introductions to the contexts presented by Asine II.3.
87 General introduction to the excavation: Asine II.1, 21-30. Asine II.3, 11 points out the lack of floor deposits and closed contexts, as well as the often mixed character of the strata; her catalogue, organised by trench and stratum, usually contains a short note regarding the stratigraphic ‘reliability’ of the unit concerned. Asine II.4:2, 19 outlines the difficulties encountered during the – rescue – excavation of the site, and on the following pages goes to considerable pains to correlate the excavated, artificial, levels throughout the site, and to identify these with occupation levels.
88 Asine Final Mycenaean corresponds to Submycenaean elsewhere, Asine II.3, 85-6.
the stratigraphy of the site. A correlation of the latter phases with typological stages established for other sites suggests, with some caution, that PG phase 1 corresponds to EPG, but contains some earlier material as well; material assigned to phases 2 and 3 is fairly scarce and thus difficult to characterise, although some material from phase 3 appears to display LPG traits; material from phase 4 levels, in addition to LPG types, includes large numbers of flat-based cups with rather squat body profile, which occur at the end of the LPG and in greater numbers in the Geometric period, suggesting a transitional date between LPG and EG for phase 4.

Handmade pottery in Asine is already present in strata dated to the transitional period between LHIIIC and SM and steadily increases to reach approximately 25% in phase 1 and about 40% in phase 4 of the settlement (Fig. A-5). The increase during the PG period is due to a light-coloured (transport/storage) ware; a dark-coloured (cooking/heating) ware reaches an amount of just under 10% of the total in PG phase 1 and remains at this level throughout the PG period.

Fig. A-5 Asine, development of the percentage of wheelmade and handmade wares in the strata of the settlement.

Lemos 2002, 5-6 criticizes the methodology presented in the Asine publications and questions the validity of the conclusions regarding the chronology and development of the settlement. For reviews of Wells' publication of the PG settlement, and in particular the suggestions concerning its chronology and interrelation with e.g. the Attic PG chronology, see also Coldstream 1985, Langdon 1985.

Coldstream 1985, 235. A charcoal fragment from the circular enclosure IO at the NW end of the excavation area - the context is dated to her phase 1 by Wells - had a 14C-date of 1050 ± 90 cal. BC, Asine II.4:2, 28; Wells however cautions against over-confidence in this isolated date.

A bead with incised decoration, probably a specimen of Attic handmade incised ware, is not found before LPG in Attica, Asine II.4:3, 255 cat. no. 744 (1027). Ibid. 247 fig. 188 shows a number of skyphoi with low body profile and short, set-off lip typical of LPG vessels, cat. nos. 666-677.

PGP, 101f lists a small number of flat-based cups that occur in LPG contexts, but stresses that the main occurrence of this shape is in the Geometric period.

The figures are based on a count of about 13,000 sherds from strata of LHIIIC/SM to PG phase IV date; a more detailed presentation and discussion of the data is included in Ch. IV.i.
The fabrics of the handmade EIA material from Asine vary somewhat in colour and quality of paste and inclusions, but can be roughly grouped into a light-coloured and a dark-coloured coarseware, the former apparently used predominantly for storage, the latter for heating and cooking purposes. The light-coloured coarseware is usually made of a medium fine, rather dense clay and contains numerous brown and red inclusions, possibly grog; variations are recognisable either by differing amounts or quality of inclusions (medium-coarse ware, 'pithos' ware; together with the standard light coarseware here termed storage-wares) or by additives not contained in the common mix (straw, chaff). The fabric of the dark-coloured ware is of more porous, open appearance and contains brown grits in addition to varying amounts of rounded, translucent inclusions which appear to be grains of sand (cooking-ware). In the SM and early PG stages of the settlement, variations in fabric and technique are apparent; thus, coarseware is made both by hand and on the wheel, and there are specimens of coarseware with painted decoration, including handmade and burnished pieces. An exceptional handmade fineware, with painted decoration applied to a burnished and polished surface, occurs mainly in PG phase 1 as well. In PG phase 4, the variant coarsewares have been replaced almost completely by the light-coloured, handmade and burnished ware. The evidence thus suggests a period of change and experimentation at the LBA/EIA transition, which in the course of the PG period leads to more rigid definitions of the functions and the typological characteristics of the wares made at Asine. The handmade coarsewares show a parallel internal development, in that a differentiation between storage-wares and cooking-wares of the earlier phases can be hampered by similarities in colouring, as well as sooting on fragments which, based on the fabric characteristics, would here be classified as storage rather than cooking ware. This might be explained by occasional use of storage ware fabric for the production of cooking pots or braziers; conversely, no specimens of cooking-ware can be classified as storage jars or other shapes unrelated to use on or near fire. The distinction between the two basic wares becomes more clear in the course of the PG period; the colouring of the light-coloured coarseware tends to become paler, while the cooking/heating fabric is fired to darker colours, with generally smaller and more sandy inclusions and increasingly thin walls. Vessel surfaces are usually burnished, with the characteristic toolmarks visible on the body. The direction of the stroke is usually vertical on

94 The light-coloured coarseware was termed ‘Dorian Ware’ in Asine I, 435f.
95 Hulthén and Olsson 1983, 142-4; further discussion of the results of these analyses is included in App. B.
96 The most common light-coloured coarseware is to be found as AS1 C 1 in App. B, with the finer variant C 1a and the ‘pithos’ fabric C 1b; AS1 C 5 is the straw-tempered fabric.
the body, often continuous from the base to the neck, and horizontal at the rim and on the interior rim. The interior in particular of cooking pots is often burnished as well, albeit less carefully; on a few occasions, it could be observed that the situation was reversed for open shapes, with well-burnished interior and summarily finished exterior. A lustrous surface is obtained only rarely, and is more frequent on dark than on light-coloured vessels.\textsuperscript{98} A small number of items is made from fabrics differing from the two main wares. Among them is a small group of items made of hard, light-brown coarse fabric with small inclusions; the vessel walls are thinner than is usual for the storage-wares, while surfaces are smoothed rather than burnished.\textsuperscript{99} The ware occurs in strata of the latest stage of the PG settlement and might foreshadow the handmade coarseware of the G period.\textsuperscript{100} A fine fabric of pale colour occurs in the early PG settlement phases; it appears to have been used solely for unusual shapes such as pyxides and ring-shaped kernoi. Vessel surfaces of this ware are finely burnished or polished, and usually painted.\textsuperscript{101} A single sherd (888) might represent an example of NE Peloponnesian plainware, while the medium hard, finely sandy, very pale buff fabric of 943 has no parallels either at Asine or in the wider region.

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{asine_shape_types.png}
\caption{Asine, shape types among catalogued items.}
\end{figure}

\textsuperscript{97} ASI C 2, 2a.
\textsuperscript{98} The sooted patches, which result from resinous accretions on the vessel surfaces, in fact can take on a lustre of their own; it is possible that the accretions result in a better preservation of the vessel surface during burial.
\textsuperscript{99} ASI C 3.
\textsuperscript{100} Asine II.4:2, 116.
\textsuperscript{101} ASI F 1. A few examples of painted pyxides and lids were made from the standard coarseware rather than the fine fabric.
The range of handmade shapes at Asine is dominated by medium and large closed vessels (Fig. A-6), presumably transport and storage jars, a typological analysis of which proved difficult given the wide range of sizes, neck types, and body contours, in addition to the fragmentary state of the material (Figs. A-7, A-8).102 Generally, a distinction might be drawn between vessels with medium to tall, narrow necks (medium-large: liquid storage, small-medium: pouring of liquids?) (SM: 731, 732; PG 733, 734, 736), and such with short, wide necks (dry storage?) (SM: 743-745, 747, 764, 765; PG: 751, 752, 755, 756, 781, 773, 843).103 Wide-necked vessels are in the majority compared to narrow-necked in all phases represented at the site. Necks can be off-set from the shoulder, or join in a continuous curve of the profile, in both narrow- and wide-necked variants. Numerous intermediary types demonstrate, however, the fluidity between types and possibly functions.104 The extant handle fragments attest to the predominance of vertical handles, usually attached to the neck but occasionally also to the rim (735), on both wide- and narrow-necked jars; whether all closed shapes had handles remains unclear. The handles can at times be secured by one or more deep finger impressions at the attachments (e.g. 751, 916). Large closed vessels with tall narrow necks might have been amphorae; a small number of small-medium vessels might be identified as amphoriskoi, similar to the vessel shape known from PG tombs at other sites in the region. The preserved part of these vessels usually includes only one handle, rendering difficult an assessment of the potential numbers of jugs or hydriae among the neck-handled vessels from Asine. Hydriae have been identified in a number of horizontal handles set on curved body sherds (794-797, 799, 800). However, with the exception of 798 from the excavations in the lower town, no item is preserved with both the horizontal and vertical handles; the possibility should therefore be kept in mind that the horizontal belly-handles might have belonged to belly-handled jars or amphorae.

102 The state of preservation does not usually allow estimates of the actual vessel size (height or greatest circumference); the rim diameter has therefore been used to distinguish between vessel sizes. Fig. A-7 illustrates all known rim diameters of storage-ware vessel. Distinctions in size can be postulated between vessels with rim D below 23 and above 27cm, with very large vessels exceeding 35cm rim D. Note that large jars are not actually missing in the SM period, but rather are represented by items identified as pithoi in Asine II.3. Since Frizell does not note the fabrication technique for these items, they have not been included in the present catalogue.

103 The graph Fig. A-8 illustrates the neck (narrowest point) to body (widest point) ratio. The number of items preserving both the neck and the body diameter is unfortunately very small, and in fact lacking for PH phases 2 and 4. Possible distinctions can be observed between narrow (ratio up to 0.5), medium (<0.7) and wide (>0.7) necked-vessels.

104 For a number of the often small rim fragments a classification is not possible since too little of the body profile has been preserved to observe the proportions of the vessel.
Asine LCW closed shapes, rim diameter [cm] by phase (SM to PG4)

Fig. A-7 Asine, rim diameters of storage-ware vessels (light-coloured coarseware). The vertical clusters represent (from left to right) the SM period, and PG phases 1 through 4.

Vessel bases are usually flat and often thickened in comparison to the body (SM: 804, 919, 922, 925; PG: 773, 835, 930, 935, 966, 967); a small number of vessels have raised bases (SM: 923; PG: 927, 931), which might have been more common in later periods, as suggested by two bases of the light-brown LPG/G coarseware 936 and 938. An

Fig. A-8 Asine, storage-ware vessel neck/body ratio (narrowest point at neck divided by widest point of body, below 0.5 - narrow neck, above 0.8 - very wide neck, above 1 - open shape); vertical clusters represent (from left to right) the SM period, PG phase 1, PG phase 3.

105 Some reconstructed drawings of jars with bases are illustrated in Asine II.4; in none of these instances do the rim/body fragment and base actually join (e.g. 773, 826, 828, 829). The base and body of 829 in fact were found in different trenches.
exceptional piece is the rather wide PG base fragment 937 with a low base ring around the edge. The narrow-necked amphora 738 is of interest in that its large size, crisp profile and the overhanging rim, assembled from at least three strips of clay clearly discernible in the break, recall the G predecessors to the Corinthian A transport amphorae. The fabric of 738 is the standard light-coloured coarseware and appears to be of local provenance; nevertheless, the shape is otherwise unparalleled at the site and within the wider region, save for two fragments from the S Argolid (1122, 1124, infra). Consequently, 738 in all probability is a LG intrusion into the earlier strata.106

Among the largest closed vessels are some which have been termed pithoi by Wells; however, the definition of the class, based on a wall thickness exceeding 1cm107, does not reflect the actual material evidence where no distinction exists between vessels above and below 1cm wall thickness. A survey of closed shapes catalogued for the publication of PG material from Asine suggests a differentiation between vessels with walls 0.6-0.8cm thick, a group with 1-1.3cm thickness, and a possible third group exceeding 2cm wall thickness; the difference between the first two groups suggests medium and large storage vessels, while only the third group represents vessels which could be called pithoi with some justification.108 None of the large storage jars preserves the original height; rim diameter and body contour indicate that these vessels did not usually exceed a height of 50cm, while evidence from earlier and later periods suggests that pithoi usually reached a body height of 1-2m.109 The large thick-walled vessels with applied and frequently decorated strips of clay from SM strata, which in fact are similar to pithoi of the LBA and G periods, are on the other hand missing from the PG record.110 In addition to the problematic basis of the definition, the typological diversity of Wells' pithoi, including handled and handless jars with a range of

106 Parallels for the shape come from Corinth, Pfaff 1988, 63 fig. 22 (C-37-935, C-40-672); LG-EPC date.
107 Asine II.4:3, 159 “The pithos is a large storage vessel, where sheer size – both the diameter of the rim and the thickness of the wall (over 1cm) – makes identification as certain as can be.”
108 The wall thickness of Wells' pithoi (Asine II.4:3, cat. nos. 386-401.556-7.705-8.911-3), contrary to her definition on p. 159, ranges from 0.7 to 1.6cm, with one exception at 2.5cm; the range among handmade closed shapes, such as amphorae, hydriai, jars, and cooking pots is from 0.3 to 1.4cm. Part of a pithos found in Tr. 12, Asine II.1, 51; Asine II.4:2, 28-9 fig. 10-11, could no longer be located in the storerooms during after excavation, Asine II.4:2, 28; the photographs nevertheless suggest a shape somewhat similar to 716, with a wall thickness well exceeding 3cm.
109 LMIIIC from Chania: Chania 2, 64 and pl. 80 (80-P1498, H 1.05m). From the West House at Mycenae: Verdelis 1963b, 22 fig. 33 (H ca. 80cm). M/LG burial pithoi from Argos are illustrated in CGA, pl. 106, with sizes between 90cm and 178cm; the pithoi have no handles, small to pointed feet, and are decorated with stamped horizontal strips of clay. Cf. Amyx 1958, 168f for written and archaeological sources for pithoi of later periods.
110 Asine II.3, cat. nos. 168-9, 309-12, 324, 332-3, 367, 472-3. In the case of handmade cooking pots and jars, Frizell specifies that they are hand-built, whereas no indication regarding the technique is given for the pithoi.
body contours and even open shapes (970, 971), speaks against subsuming these items under one group. An examination of the fabrics employed for the production of these items similarly reveals a good deal of variation in fabric, surface treatment, and colour; a light-coloured fabric group with predominantly large and very large inclusions, above termed 'pithos' fabric, was observed in some of the so-called pithoi, but also in smaller items and open shapes such as the potential krater 971 and strainer 1016, suggesting that this very coarse fabric was the choice for thick-walled utilitarian vessels. An alternative definition of pithoi for the site is based on a wall thickness of ca. 2cm or more, a size well exceeding 50cm in height; an ovoid to biconical shape with conical shoulder, very short concave neck and unarticulated rim; according to better preserved examples from other sites, these vessels had either very small handles on shoulder or belly, or no handles at all. Decorated strips of clay, usually applied at the joins of body parts, are present in some cases. Examples of such shapes from Asine are the mostly fragmentary 717-720.

A number of the storage-ware closed shapes have comparatively thin walls, usually combined with fewer or smaller inclusions (e.g. 779, 791, 802, 957, 984). The vessel shapes represented by these fragments appear not to differ from those of thick-walled fabric; neck-handled and belly-handled closed shapes are represented also by thin-walled coarseware. The vessel size, on the other hand, appears to be generally smaller, while differences from the thick-walled coarseware can be observed in more articulated rims and in band rather than roll handles. The thin-walled coarseware was also used for open shapes, as illustrated by the bowl 984. The shoulder fragments 767 and 943 are made from thin-walled ware as well; 767 can be reconstructed as a globular closed vessel with carination at the neck join. As noted above, the fabric of 943 is unusual, while 767 is made of a fabric similar to the standard local coarseware; the incised decoration, however, sets both pieces apart from the remainder of the handmade wares at the site.

The burials excavated both above the Mycenaean lower town and in the Karmaniola plot have yielded a number of juglets with trefoil mouth, dating to the MPG and LPG periods (893-899). All juglets are made from light-coloured coarseware and are burnished. Less numerous than the trefoil mouthed juglets are those with a round mouth, which were present both in burials (891) and in the settlement strata (888). Two fragmentary juglets from the

---

111 The pithos in Tr. 12, of which only the upper half was extant, had a preserved height of ca. 50cm, Asine II.4:2, 28.
112 This shapes is represented by the pithos in Tr. 12, 716 and two possible pithos fragments in Asine II.3, 47 cat. nos. 332 and 333, fig. 34.
113 Cf. Asine II.4:2, 71.
settlement (889, 890) do not preserve the lip and thus cannot be classified further. Trefoil jugs of handmade coarseware apparently were not in use in the daily life of the settlement, since no fragments of the shape have been found.

After the various types of storage jar, cooking pots are the next most frequent handmade shape at Asine. The vessels are usually of ovoid to globular shape with medium to tall concave necks joining the body in a continuous curve; the lip can be squared, rolled, or simply rounded, with a more or less flaring rim. Handles in the SM and earlier PG stages are round or oval in section and become flatter in the later PG stages; the upper handle attachment can be at the rim or, rarely, at the neck (neck-handled cooking pot: 838, 845). 823, a small version of the shape, possibly had two handles; two-handled cooking pots, or indeed large cooking pots for which two handles might have been necessary, are not otherwise attested at the site. With the exception of SM 804, and PG 835 and 851, no bases of cooking pot fabric have been identified; together with fragments such as 854 this suggests that the great majority of cooking pots at Asine had rounded bases.

![Fig. A-9 Asine, rim diameter of cooking pots; the vertical clusters represent (from left to right) the SM period, and PG phases 1 through 4.](image)

The size range remains more or less identical from SM to LPG; there is a tendency towards clustering of rim diameters around a smaller (11-15cm) and a larger (18-20cm rim D) size in SM and PG phase 4 (Fig. A-9). The basic shape of the vessel apparently did not change much over the centuries; in both the SM and the PG period, ovoid bodies with wide, concave neck, which can be medium tall to tall, are prevalent. Handles are attached either at the neck or, more frequently, at the rim of the vessel. A small number of the SM cooking pots display short necks, which are set off from the body and are noticeably smaller in diameter than the
body. 863 from the latest settlement phase might represent the introduction of a new type with globular body and short, concave neck, comparatively thin walls, fabric with smaller inclusions and diligent, regular burnish, which is in keeping with cooking pot types of the later stages of the PG, and in particular the G periods, known from elsewhere.

Two items represent miniature-sized cooking pots; of these 872 is fragmentary but made of the fabric typical for cooking pots. The vessel has a globular shape, everted rim, and vertical handle set on the shoulder. 873, published as a mug, is also made of cooking ware and shows sooted patches, indicative of its function, on the lower body. The vessel is of globular shape with flaring rim. According to the break pattern on the underside of 873 a horseshoe-shaped stand with cut-outs had originally been affixed to its underside; the join between pot and stand was not very strong and the stand subsequently broke off cleanly.

Other shapes made in cooking ware are pot stands and braziers or fire dishes. Given the lack of flat bases among the Asine cooking pots, some means of supporting the round-based vessels on the fire would have been necessary; nevertheless, the number of pot stands identified at the site is small. 1011 is a fragment of a stand with an interior lug on which a pot could have been rested. Of the other examples listed by Wells, the shape and rim curvature of 1012 suggest that this item might have been a large lid with a handle set on its middle; no traces of burning were visible on the presumed interior while smudging occurred on what would have been the exterior if reconstructed as a stand. 1013 is reconstructed as a pot stand with vent-hole by Wells; however, the hole would be very close to the rim of the vessel, and the shape of the - rather small - fragment suggests that it could equally well be reconstructed as a shape with horizontal handle set atop the rim. The existence of circular or nearly circular cooking supports is indirectly attested by the perfectly delineated, circular sooted patch on the bottom of 854. The braziers at Asine are large flat dishes with low, usually everted rims and tripod feet of roll- or band-shape attached to the underside of the vessel (995-998, 1003, 1006, 1007). The leg fragments 999-1003, 1004, and 1008 might belong to braziers as well, while 1009 and 1010 are rather small in size and appear to belong to different, as yet unidentified, shapes. 1005 has a number of holes bored halfway into the underside of the vessel, repeating a feature common on Mycenaean portable

114 The problematic identification of 1012 and 1013 makes examination of the most convincing fragment 1011 particularly important; unfortunately, this fragment could not be located in the storerooms at Nafplio. For a possible reconstruction of the shape, see Scheffler 1981, 29 fig 2 type IIA or B.
hearth. Where traces of burning are present, these are found on the interior surface of the braziers, suggesting a use as portable hearths similar to the Mycenaean items, or as mobile sources of heat and light.

Open shapes are sparsely represented among the handmade vessels and cannot usually be closely identified. Rim fragments of vessels with large diameter might represent vats or basins (959-965, 968-970), while two base fragments, because of the careful interior surface finish, seem to have belonged to large open shapes as well (966, 967). 970 with a double-arched handle shaped like a bull’s head with large curving horns has been published as a pithos, but is more likely to be a large open shape, possibly a krater. In addition to the unusual handle, the vessel displays further points of interest, such as the apparent combination of hand-building of the lower body with a wheel-turned or wheel-finished rim, and the intense abrasion of the interior surface otherwise observed only on the strainer 1016. In the latter case, the abrasion seems to attest to intensive use of the vessel, leaving the function of 971 unclear. Two further fragmentary double-arched handles (972, 973) might belong to kraters as well; the zoomorphic handle attachment is however lacking. Small open shapes are represented by a number of bowls (976-987), all of which appear to be of a simple rounded type, either with rounded or flattened base. As exemplified by the painted lids for pyxides, the simply-shaped bowls might have been used as lids as well. In exceptional cases, handmade fabric was also used to make cups, such as 988 and 989, and the kalathoi 992-994. 985 is made of cooking-ware fabric and might represent an open shape, such as a hemispherical bowl, otherwise very rare in this ware.

An interesting and as yet unparalleled class of handmade pottery is represented by a small number of fragmentary pyxides, of which some have lids (874-885), the fragments of two ring-shaped kernoi (886, 887) and a fragment of a kalathos (992); two fragmentary juglets might belong to this small group of items as well (889, 890). The majority of these items is made from a fine, greyish fabric, with burnished or polished surfaces; the fragments were predominantly found in strata dated to PG phase 1. The pyxides are rather large vessels with flat bases (880), ovoid bodies, very short straight necks, and horizontal handles which were attached to the sides of the body and can be reconstructed as roll handles rising almost vertically above the pyxis shoulder (875 appears to preserve the long drawn-out attachments of a handle). The pyxis lids are simple rounded shapes with flat tops, rather similar in shape to bowls; their use as lids seems however clearly indicated by the horizontal zones of

115 1005 was found in a phase 3 stratum which appears to preclude dependence on the LBA models.
troughs painted on the exterior - the motif always consists of standing triangles. The large hole cut into the top of 878 is notable but of unclear function.\textsuperscript{116} Parallels for the Asine pyxides are apparently lacking from the Greek mainland, while the shape can be likened to both Mycenaean pyxides and Late Minoan to Geometric Cretan vessels of similar shape.\textsuperscript{116a}

Handmade ware at Asine was not only used for the production of vessels but also for a class of items best described as utensils. These comprise beads, an example of a strainer, and possible crucibles. Beads are a rare occurrence; one is of flattened spherical shape with short incised vertical strokes around the top and bottom and a row of impressed concentric circles around the middle very similar to a class of incised items from LPG/EG Athens, and might have been an import (1027).\textsuperscript{117} The spherical 1026 shows simple vertical strokes. Both beads come from phase 3 contexts. A third bead (1025), which is very similar in shape and decoration to 1027 and might equally have been an Attic import, is reported from the excavations in the 1920s; the item was found in strata of the EH settlement but is typologically clearly later. The strainer 1016 is a tall conical bowl of medium size, with numerous small holes pierced through the vessel base. The walls are thick, with very large inclusions, resembling the above-mentioned 'pithos' ware. The interior vessel surface displays very heavy abrasion, and the lower part is completely lost; the abrasions appear to result from the vessel's use and suggest that it was used not only as a strainer, but also mortar. A small, bowl-like vessel of cylindrical shape (991) has been tentatively identified as a crucible by Frizell\textsuperscript{118}; indeed, 991 shows some blackening of the exterior surface. It is, however, made from thin-walled, fine fabric unsuitable for use as a crucible, since the vessel walls could not have withstood high heat without damage; moreover, the item is very small and could have been used for only minute quantities of material. The function of this little vessel therefore remains unclear. On the other hand, 1014, made from thick-walled cooking ware fabric, of cylindrical shape with flat base and small vertical handle at the rim, might in fact have been used as crucible; traces of soot on the vessel's base attest to use on the fire. The fragments 1020-1024 are made from a very soft and friable fabric which was tempered with straw; the surfaces of these items were smoothed and apparently covered with

\footnotesize

No similar fragment was otherwise identified at Asine.

\textsuperscript{116} The bowl 978 also has a hole in its base - since it was found in a grave, the hole might have been cut to use the item for libations, see Asine II.4:1, 25. The hole in the pyxis lid on the other hand might have served for easier handling.

\textsuperscript{116a} See e.g. FS 98 (predominantly represented in LHIIIC according to Furumark 1941, 44 fig. 12). Cf. from Attica PGP pl. 13 top and bottom left (of SM/EPG and EPG date), from Crete ibid. pl. 32 middle left, and p. 237. A brief discussion of the shape is included in Lemos 2002, 78-9.

\textsuperscript{117} The item could not be located in the storerooms during the author's visits to Nauplio, consequently, no comparison of the fabric characteristics with what is known from Athens was possible.
a pale slip or wash. Several of these items show a flat edge where the drawings indicate a break (1021-1023); the flat wall-bases might suggest that the items had been mounted onto a flat surface, such as a stone slab or simply the ground. The softness of these fragments might indicate that they were not fired but rather baked in the sun or in a domestic oven; their precise shape and function is, however, unclear.\(^\text{119}\) Fragments of similarly rough shape and with inclusions of hacked straw are reported from the LHIIIIC settlement at Iria in the Argolid where an identification as kitchen vessels is suggested.\(^\text{120}\) Straw-tempered, unfired or low-fired fabric was not commonly used by specialist potters, but rather appears to have been the recourse of different groups for very basic utilitarian functions, due to the material's easy availability.\(^\text{121}\) The rough shaping of the Asine straw-tempered items seems to suggest such a situation; a possible identification of the items might be as edges of working areas for food preparation or industrial purposes, similar to the LBA 'kneading pits' found at Mycenae and Tiryns.\(^\text{122}\) Thereby, clay slabs would have been mounted on the ground, or possibly on a flat stone. The function of 1020 with a smooth, tubular interior and traces of sooting remains uncertain.

The G period is only sparsely represented; the finds suggest that the classes known from the PG settlement continue into the G period. Thus, part of a neck-handled storage ware amphora has been published from a house floor on the Barbouna hill (742), together with a fragment of a second neck-handled amphora from the surrounding area (741). A cist tomb of the LG period contained a handmade plainware juglet with rounded mouth (892).

Decoration is present but infrequent, with a number of different types to be distinguished (Fig. A-10). Painted decoration is found on pyxides and lids, on two small juglets (889, 890), and on a small number of sherds from medium closed vessels of unidentified shape (939, 940). Plastic decoration is present in the shape of raised cordons on vessel necks and bodies (e.g. 766; wavy-shape: 947; mostly combined with incisions/impressions: 768, 945, 948), raised ridges and applied bands on handle backs (750, 899, 913), and nipples on vessel bodies (772, 865, 918, 953); while raised bands and ridges are limited to storage ware shapes, the nipples also appear on cooking pots (821, 841). Two exceptional

\(^\text{118}\) Asine II.3, 47.

\(^\text{119}\) The sections in Asine II.4:3, fig. 169 are slightly misleading in that they do not portray the irregularity of shaping; 1021 in particular does not show the curve of the profile or indeed the rolled lip in the drawing; the latter is an irregularity of the rim present only on parts of the fragment (see photograph in the database).

\(^\text{120}\) Döhl 1973, 142f and 78.4. Döhl furthermore suggests that technical characteristics resemble wall joint fillings from Tiryns and Mycenae.

\(^\text{121}\) Cf. supra Ch. II.ii and n. 96.
pieces are represented by the large handle 739 with oblique grooving made to resemble a cabled handle, and the possible krater 972 with a handle attachment in the shape of a bull’s head. The most common type of decoration is either incised or impressed and frequently occurs in combination with plastic decoration; it is present on handles, vessel rims and bodies (incisions/impression at rim: 777, 785, 787, 790; on handle: 758; on body: 941, 944).

Asine, types of decoration [N=76 items; 6 pieces without date are not included]

![Graph showing types of decoration at Asine](image)

Fig. A-10 Asine, types of decoration attested on handmade pottery.

In contrast to most impressed or incised decoration, probably fashioned with simple implements such as a knife, or by finger nails, the star-shaped motif of impressed, dotted lines on the shoulder of 779 was apparently made with a small toothed wheel. More elaborate incision is shown on two fragmentary vessels of unidentified shape. 767 has a horizontal band of short strokes around the base of the neck and hatched triangles framed by narrow hatched bands running vertically across the shoulder. 943 seems to have featured similar decoration but is less well preserved. The decoration, the reconstructed shape of 767, and the fabric of 943, have no parallels at Asine or in the Argolid. While painted decoration appears to have been limited to the SM period and phases 1 and 2 of the PG settlement, plastic decoration is found in all periods examined. Notably, no SM handmade

---

122 Verdelis 1963b, figs. 41 and 45; Killian 1988, fig. 19. See also App. B, ASI C.5.
123 The only parallel the author could find comes from Kastanas in Macedonia, Hochstetter 1984, pl. 147; the item is similar to 767 both in shape and decoration. No information is available regarding the fabric and colour of the Macedonian piece.
124 Styrenius and Dietz 1973, 156 and pl. 140 report handmade painted coarseware fragments from settlement strata dated to the SM period. The decoration of ibid. pl. 140d is rather similar to that on
pottery with incision or impression has been published; impressed decoration can, however, be found on the SM pithoi which are not included among the HM wares.\textsuperscript{125}

A number of vessels from Asine, all of them of light-coloured coarse fabric, show small holes drilled into the vessel wall after firing; the holes are usually located near the edge of a break and correspond to similar holes in joining fragments (734, 752, 764, 777, 912). These holes were apparently drilled to mend a vase which had been cracked or broken; a lead clamp would have been inserted to hold the vessel parts together.\textsuperscript{126} The occurrence of mending holes in handmade coarseware from Asine is of considerable interest, since evidence for repairs is usually taken to attest to high material or intrinsic value of an item, or else as evidence for limited availability of the mended items.\textsuperscript{127} The results of analyses of the fabrics of handmade wares from Asine indicate local provenance; yet the mended shapes, all of them standard jars, do not suggest that the vessels were subjects of heightened appreciation. A possible conclusion, therefore, might be limited availability of handmade coarsewares due to seasonal production, or perhaps itinerant potters supplying more than one settlement, but working with local raw materials at each of these sites (see also Ch. V.i).

\textbf{Mycenae}

EIA activity at Mycenae is attested by some 35 burials of SM to LG date found in the Prehistoric Cemetery, or sunk into Mycenaean houses, as well as by rather scanty remains which might point to habitation; SM material was reported from the acropolis, while structures associated with PG and G material were found in the area of the Mycenaean palace. These have been interpreted as a small settlement, or possibly as an EIA precursor to

the later pyxides. Handmade painted ware was found to be present, but not particularly common in the SM strata examined by the author.
\textsuperscript{125} \textit{Asine} II.3, 83. Note that the pithoi with wide applied bands and impressed decoration are missing from the PG settlement.
\textsuperscript{126} The mending holes are found on sherds from all parts of the body and neck of vessels; lead clamps are preserved on a small number of unpublished items from the site; for lead clamps used in repairing Mycenaean pottery at Aigeira, see Alram-Stern in \textit{Aigeira} I.3, 110-1. Once mended, the vessels concerned would have to be coated on the interior to prevent leakage. During the study of the Asine material, no traces of any residue could be observed on the vessels walls; however, the sherds are often rather worn, and organic coating matter would have decomposed without leaving visible traces. Another possibility is that vessels, which as a result of breakage had become useless for liquid storage, after mending could still serve for dry storage, cf. Rice 1987, 304. Studies of pottery usage in modern pre-industrial communities have shown that the repair and continued use of broken, rather than merely cracked, vessels is rare, ibid. 294 tab. 9.3.
\textsuperscript{127} Cleal 1988, 142-3; Howard 1981, 25; Papadopoulos 2005, 563.
the temple built here in the Archaic period.\textsuperscript{128} An apsidal building in the lower city of Mycenae was dated to the G period based on the pottery finds from the area; the interpretation as a cult place or early temple is, however, not secure. The finds illustrate that the site continued in use after the end of the BA, possibly with a little lag between the latest Mycenaean and the earliest EIA occupation.\textsuperscript{129}

The three main fabric qualities identified at other sites in the Argolid are also present at Mycenae.\textsuperscript{130} A light-coloured coarseware with dark grits, termed ‘Pie Ware’ by Wace\textsuperscript{131}, accounts for the great majority of the LPG and EG vessels - and indeed for all the finds from the palace area; while colour variations are present in the LPG period, the EG ware is uniformly described as buff. A further change in colour might be noted in the LG period, when the coarse fabric takes on a light brown colour. A light-coloured ware of well-cleaned fine fabric is attested only in the latest, LG tombs where it predominates among the handmade shapes. A single example represents the Mycenaean cooking pot fabric, which, interestingly, is described as slipped.\textsuperscript{132} Two specimens might represent variant fabrics; thus, the MPG amphora 1028 is made from a fabric described as micaceous, a feature not characteristic for the LPG vessels, while the M/LG jar 1032 is made of dark-surfaced utilitarian fabric. Surfaces are finished by burnishing or polishing, at times by simple smoothing; toolmarks are most noticeable on the surface of the plainware vessels, although the treatment does not create a lustrous surface.

The majority of shapes represented are closed types (Figs. A-11, A-12), among them a neck-handled amphora (1028) with ovoid body and tall neck, its elongated shape reinforced by the gently curving handles from upper shoulder to neck; the MPG vessel might illustrate the

\textsuperscript{128} Wace 1949, 84-5; Hägg 1974, 66-69. n. 239 cites bibliography relating to these finds. Wace’s account speaks of an EIA sanctuary, while Hägg seems to prefer an interpretation as settlement. The published material does not offer any clue regarding the function of the location; nevertheless, the use as sanctuary at the latest from the 6\textsuperscript{th} cent. on (Wace op. cit. 85), and the frequency of evidence for EIA veneration of Mycenaean remains (see e.g. the so-called Temple of Hera at Tiryns, Mazarakis Aimin 1997, 159-161; EIA cult at Mycenaean chamber tombs: Hägg 1974, 57; Antonaccio 1995, 11-143 collects the evidence for EIA activity at Mycenaean tombs) seem to favour an interpretation of the EIA activity at the palace of Mycenae as cult-related.

\textsuperscript{129} Desborough 1954, 266 suggests continuous habitation, cf. however Eder 1998, 36-7. A brief recounting and evaluation of the evidence from burials and settlement remains is provided by Hägg 1974, 65-70.

\textsuperscript{130} The material from Mycenae was not examined personally; the description of fabric groups thus relies upon the information provided by Desborough 1954, 1955, 1956, and 1973.

\textsuperscript{131} Wace 1949, 84: “In the north terrace was found [...] much incised plain ware of a type resembling ornamental pastry and so nicknamed ‘Pie Ware.’” The ‘Pie Ware’ is dated to the EPC and Early Orientalising period by Wace; finds in subsequent decades have however led to a revising of the dating of the ware. The ware is listed as MYC C 1 in App. B.

\textsuperscript{132} On potential confusion of slip and burnish, see Ch. I.iii.
precursor to the E-LG neck-handled amphoriskoi. More frequent are amphoriskoi with neck- (1044) or belly-handles (1047-1049); of these, 1047 and 1048 are miniatures. Very similar in shape, albeit without handles, is the miniature jar 1050. The jar 1034 with thin, almost vertically elevated handles on the shoulder and tall, wide neck is a variant of the LG plainware amphoriskos not otherwise paralleled in the Argolid. Throughout the LPG and G period, trefoil jugs made from light-coloured coarseware are a common occurrence; while 1036-1038 are of medium size, 1042 is a very small version of the shape. In the LG period, the shape remains popular but is usually made from plainware fabric, see 1039-1041.

Fig. A-11 Mycenae, handmade ware shape types.

1043 is a miniature version of the typical EIA cooking pot and at present the only cooking vessel among the grave inventories from Mycenae; despite its diminutive size, the vessel is described as burnt and appears to have been in use prior to burial. Only a few open shapes are represented at Mycenae, such as the hemispherical bowl 1052 with incised strokes on the rim, the lug-handled bowl 1053 with pierced lugs that have two short protrusions at their ends, decorated with small impressed circles all along the lip and in a cross-shaped arrangement also on the interior of the bowl; and the exceptional piece 1057 with small

133 A vessel of very similar shape, including a lid, is kept in the museum at Megara; somewhat later, and with roulette-wheel impressions, is a little jar with lid of unknown provenance in the National Museum Inv. 18455; see Kourou 1987, 36 figs. 6-8.
handle and a small pointed spout on the opposite side, which has been interpreted as lamp by Desborough.134 The vessel is, however, lacking sooted patches near the spout which could confirm this interpretation.135 The lid 1058 of EG date is flat with a handle stub in its centre; four holes at the rim would have served to secure the lid to the corresponding vessel. None of the vessels from the same burial, however, appear to have belonged to 1058.136

![Mycenae, catalogued shapes of EIA date [absolute numbers]](image)

Fig. A-12 Mycenae, handmade ware shapes in the catalogue.

The sherds found in the area of the Mycenaean palace, described as ‘Pie Ware’, were found in a deposit together with PG to LG material.137 Since the material is rather fragmentary, an identification of the shapes is not always easy; nevertheless, a number of shapes observed among the burial assemblages appear to be present in the palace deposit as well. These are amphorae or amphoriskoi (1029, 1031) and the hemispherical bowl 1055. In addition, there are fragments of what appear to be storage vessels, such as an amphora or hydria (1030), a body fragment of what might have been a large ovoid-bodied jar (1033), an open hemispherical bowl with handles raised above the rim (1054) and what might be a tray

134 Desborough 1956, 130, who is slightly hesitant about the identification due to the lack of parallels and the absence of lamps from the Homeric Epics.
135 Note that 1057 is a mere 4cm in diameter; Archaic lamps from Cyprus of a similar, very simple shape measure between 8 and 15cm in rim diameter, Bailey 1965, 24-5 nos. 1-7 and pl. IV.
136 Tomb PG-607, Desborough 1973, 89-90; no other vessel has string holes on the rim, nor is there a vessel with corresponding rim diameter.
137 Wace 1949, fig. 106a.
(1056). A number of the fragments are decorated with incisions, of which two variants can be observed; the variations might be chronologically indicative. 1029, 1045, 1056, and 1060 show short vertical incised strokes at rim and across handle backs, while items of a second group (1031, 1033, 1059, 1062, 1063) bear irregular wavy or zigzag lines on the rim and body. The short strokes on rim and handles are not infrequent on LPG and EG vessels from the same site, as well as on LPG to MG material from Argos (e.g. amphora 650, amorphiskos 677, kernoi 706, 707). An LPG to E/MG date can therefore be suggested for these vessels. The decoration with wavy lines on the body, on the other hand, finds a single parallel in the LG amphora 651 from Argos; it also recalls the decoration of Attic LG and early Archaic utilitarian jars. The sherds with curvilinear incisions are thus tentatively dated to the LG period.

As at the sites already considered, decoration is not a frequent occurrence on handmade pottery from Mycenae. In the PG to MG period, simple linear incisions are the most common decorative scheme (1044-1049, 1052, 1056, 1060), while in the LG period, in addition to the wavy line motifs noted above, the bowl 1053 with impressed circles on the rim and in a cross-shape on the interior body can be found. The M/LG 1039 has a decorative handle made from three laterally joined strips of clay, while 1061 is composed of strips of clay twisted together.

**Tiryns**

Evidence for EIA occupation at Tiryns is comprised of both settlement finds and burials, spanning the SM to LG periods. In the SM period, habitation continued in the lower citadel, as illustrated by horizons of trodden earth identified in the lower citadel, in addition to SM material from the so-called W-town outside the citadel. An apsidal building, dated to SM in the original publication but since re-examined and dated to EPG, was found to the W of the citadel; PG settlement activity appears to have continued in the same places as the SM habitation. Similarly, the G period is represented in these two areas, in addition to a well located to the NW of the citadel. Burials of SM to LG date were found grouped into small units surrounding the EIA settlement; the number of burials increases steadily throughout the

---

138 The proliferation of decorated fragments in Wace 1949, pl. 106b is likely due to modern selection rather than a representation of the actual state of the material.
139 Kilian 1988, 107; Papadimitriou 1998, 120.
EIA, with about 120 tombs in total known to date.\textsuperscript{140} The evidence indicates continuous use of both settlement and burial sites throughout the EIA, with indications of expansion of both in the G period in particular. A stratum of debris separating the SM from the latest Mycenaean strata has been taken to indicate an interruption of habitation of the citadel; the close stylistic relation between the LHIIIIC late and SM pottery, however, suggests that this gap was of short duration.\textsuperscript{141}

In addition to a small number of sherds from the apsidal building, publications of finds of EIA date are at present limited to the inventories of burials in the so-called Geometric Cemetery at Tiryns, excavated between 1907 and 1909, and from those found in the yard of the prison S of the citadel. The majority of burials from recent excavations remain unpublished, as do the finds from the settlement strata both within the citadel and in the W-town.\textsuperscript{142} The finds from the two cemetery plots span the SM to LG period, while the fragmentary material from the apsidal building is dated to the EPG and LPG period.\textsuperscript{143}

While the fabrics of the vessels examined in the storerooms at Tiryns\textsuperscript{144} correspond to the combination of light- and dark-coloured coarseware and light-coloured fineware noted already at other sites in the Argolid, variations in composition and colour are notable among non-cookware coarseware vessels in particular.\textsuperscript{145} As in the sites considered above, the fineware was not introduced before the late MG period; in LG, both fine and coarse light-coloured ware are present. Vessel surfaces are smoothed or burnished and on occasion are not well preserved; the burnishing process does not usually create a lustre. An exception is the LPG \textsuperscript{1073} with a smooth surface and leathery sheen. The cooking pots, none of which could be personally examined, are usually described as coarse and reddish in colour, most with sooting attesting to their use.

\textsuperscript{140} The most recent summary of EIA finds from Tiryns is provided by Papadimitriou 1998, 117-120, citing previous bibliography. The EIA tombs counted ibid. include 8 dating to the SM period, 43 of PG, and more than 70 of G date.

\textsuperscript{141} Kilian 1988a, 107; Papadimitriou 1988, 239.

\textsuperscript{142} The EIA material was studied for her Freiburg PhD thesis by A. Papadimitriou; publication of her study is planned for the \textit{Tiryns} series.

\textsuperscript{143} Dates for burials from both sites are given according to GGP, 113-132.

\textsuperscript{144} Of the published material, only the finds from the G cemetery published by Müller and Oelmann in \textit{Tiryns I} were examined; some of this material was no longer available for study after having been lost in WWII.

\textsuperscript{145} The predominant inclusions in the LCW appear to be crushed stone or a similar material. Among the vessels of differing fabric, e.g. \textsuperscript{1093} contains mainly translucent particles, probably sand, and a comparatively large amount of mica; \textsuperscript{1094} while coarse contains far less, and smaller, inclusions than the usual LCW, as well as a large amount of micaceous inclusions; \textsuperscript{1089} is made of a finer-textured, dense fabric not observed in other coarseware shapes; PG \textsuperscript{1074}, a jug, is made from red, that is, dark-coloured fabric with few inclusions.
Storage vessels are represented by the SM pithoid jar 1064, found in the settlement, and possibly by the neck- (1068) and belly-handled amphorae (1069, 1070) from burials (shapes and shape categories: see Figs. A-13, A-14). Finds from the EPG apsidal building include a large handle of a medium to large storage vessel (1066); LPG storage vessels are represented by the closed shape rim 1065, the handle stump of a large jar 1067 and body sherds 1071 and 1072 from the debris above the structure. The large handles 1110 and 1111 probably belonged to storage vessels as well. Pouring vessels are present in the LPG hydria 1073, jug 1074, and trefoil jugs 1075 and 1076, of which 1075 is made of plainware fabric and thus probably dates to the LG period. The LPG vessels both have an ovoid body and tall, funnel-shaped neck, whereas the trefoil jugs are of the familiar globular type.

![Tiryns, shape types](image-url)

Fig. A-13 Tiryns, shape types of handmade pottery (absolute numbers). 33 items come from burial contexts, 9 from settlement deposits.

The jug 1077 with globular body, short neck and cutaway lip is an unparalleled shape in the Argolid. Amphoriskoi appear less commonly at Tiryns than at other sites in the Argolid; the wide-necked 1091 and 1092 (the latter with spout on the belly) with neck-handles and the miniature sized 1090 are the only vessels of this type from the site. All three are made from coarseware fabric. A precise date can be obtained only for 1090 which comes from a burial of the late MG or LG period; parallels from LG tombs in Argos might suggest a similar date for the spouted 1092, while 1091 might date to the MG or LG period. The shape of 1090 interestingly does not follow the typological development of neck-handled amphoriskoi in
the LG period; instead of a set-off, almost cylindrical neck the Tiryns amphoriskos has a continuous body profile with a very narrow neck, resembling EIA flasks. The decoration of zigzags or scribbles on the shoulder, as well as the zigzags down the sides of the handles, are equally unusual and confirm the late date of the vase.

The range of light-coloured coarseware jars is completed by the tripod vessel 1089 with globular body and vertical band handle from shoulder. Cooking pots are known both from PG settlement remains and from burials; the PG pieces are very fragmented, but nevertheless show the usual ovoid shape with tall concave neck, in this case with roll, rather than band handles from shoulder to rim (1078, 1079, both EPG; 1080-1082, LPG). The G cooking pots derive from burials and thus are better preserved; 1086, which is the only one illustrated, has a rounded base, globular body, comparatively short and narrow neck with wide flaring rim. 1083-1085 and 1087 are described as globular jars with rounded base as well; 1085 has a blackened underside from its use on the fire. A miniature version of the shape with high elevated handle is represented by 1088.

Papadimitriou describes the development of the dark fabric, with increasing control over the firing atmosphere resulting in high temperatures and oxidising firing; she also states that at the end of the PG period the burnishing on Tiryns cooking pots develops into a merely decorative feature. The sherds illustrated as evidence, however, appear to have no context.

Fig. A-14 Tiryns, catalogued shapes of EIA date.
and closely resemble Classical cooking pots from e.g. the Corinthia.\textsuperscript{146} Miniature jugs are common in burials at Tiryns and comprise round-mouthed (1093-1096), trefoil-mouthed (1097-1100), and wide-based (1101) varieties; 1102 combines a very wide base and shallow body with a trefoil-mouth. The LPG 1097 is made of coarse fabric and has a globular body with short, wide neck tapering towards the rim, while the neck of EG 1098 is set off slightly against the body. The remaining juglets are all LG in date, and with the exception of the coarse 1093 and 1094 are made from plainware fabric. Open shapes are sparsely represented and comprise small, coarse bowls (1103, 1104, with lug-handles 1105), a thin-walled cup (1106) and a plainware kantharos (1107) with grooves on the exterior below the everted rim; the last shape is at present unparalleled in the Argolid.

Decoration is rare, but present; in addition to the miniature amphoriskos 1090 described above, incised decoration can be found on the tripod jar 1089 with a row of disjointed zigzags at shoulder-level. The handle of 1102 is composed of twisted rolls of clay between lateral plain strips. The kantharos 1107 bears a cross in red paint on the exterior base. 1090, 1102 and 1107 date to the LG period; the date of 1089 is not specified but the body decoration implies a LG date.

Other sites

The finds from the Argive Heraion mostly postdate the chronological limits of this study, but do include small amounts of LG material.\textsuperscript{147} Among the pottery found in 1949 were about 250 mostly complete examples of miniature plainware vessels which formed part of a predominantly Archaic deposit.\textsuperscript{148} Since, however, the G pottery from the site was not found in discrete deposits, but mixed with later material, it is possible that some of the plainware vessels from the Heraion might be as early as the 8\textsuperscript{th} cent. BC. The illustrated pieces include

\textsuperscript{146} Papadimitriou 1998, 123-5; fig. 9 illustrates the supposedly LPG sherds. While the context is noted in the captions for all other material illustrated, no information is included concerning the provenance of the sherds in fig. 9, suggesting that there is no secured context. For cooking pots with tall neck and the everted rims with almost horizontal lip and summary, almost decorative burnish on the neck, similar to the fragments illustrated by Papadimitriou, see e.g. Pemberton 1989, 68-71 nos. 649, 650, 652 for the shape (all 4\textsuperscript{th} cent.). Similar burnishing was observed by the author on late Classical/early Hellenistic cooking ware in the storerooms at Isthmia. Note, moreover, that the development of the fabric outlined by Papadimitriou is used by her to suggest a derivation of EIA cooking pots from HBW as found e.g. at Tiryns. This conclusion is here disputed; a discussion of the reasons is found in Ch. V.ii.

\textsuperscript{147} Morgan and Whitelaw 1991, 84 state that the sanctuary was founded in the last quarter of the 8\textsuperscript{th} cent. BC; some LG pottery is illustrated by Caskey and Amandry 1952, 173-5 with pl. 50.
a globular aryballos with fairly tall neck, as well as a coarseware trefoil juglet; these and a
number of flat-based juglets with rounded, rather than conical, body (1116-1120) might
represent finds earlier than the bulk of the material from this deposit.

A PG to LG and later cemetery has been partially excavated in Nafplio. Pithos burials are
the most common EIA grave type, possibly indicating a comparatively late, i.e. LG, date for
the majority of interments in this cemetery. The finds remain unpublished save for brief
reports; among them there are two, possibly handmade, vessels of LG date: a basin, used as
lid for a burial pithos, and an unidentified globular vase without neck. 149

Finds of EG to LG pottery at Lerna indicate EIA occupation also at this site. No settlement
has as yet been identified, and the material probably derives from burials destroyed by
erosion and agriculture. A small group of undisturbed burials had virtually no grave goods,
but G potsherds from the surroundings suggest an EIA date for the cemetery. 150 A single
pithos burial of the LG period was found to contain grave goods, among them a miniature
cooking pot with elevated handle (1121). Despite its late date, the shape of the pot with tall
neck and continuous profile is closer to PG and EG cooking pots. The handle is elevated,
similar to that of other miniature cooking pots, while the sooting on the body opposite the
handle attests to the function of the vessel.

In the S Argolid, a small number of sites with EIA occupation were located in a survey
project conducted by Stanford University. The date of coarsewares found in survey
programmes is notoriously difficult to determine; there are however a few pieces which
could be dated to the period studied here. At Sambariza, numerous PG sherds were found,
among them a fragment of a small handmade jug (1123) which was dated to the PG period
based on parallels for the shape in Attica and at Asine. Handmade coarseware is present in
the wider area as well, which in shape, fabric and surface finishing is very similar to MG and
later material from the N Argolid and the Corinthia; examples of this are the neck and handle
fragment 1122 and the neck 1124, both of tall gently concave shape, which might belong
to amphorae or hydriae. A storage jar with short, wide neck is represented by another neck
and rim fragment, 1125; 1126 derives from a small closed vessels with comparatively thin
walls and incised zigzags on the lip, perhaps similar to the amphoriskoi from the N Argolid.
The fragment of a cored handle 1127 is made from fine fabric, similar to the

149 Charitonidis 1954b, 239 nos. 2 and 4; neither is illustrated. Hägg 1974, 71-4 gives an overview of
finds from the site; he records a total of 35 EIA burials.
Argive/Corinthian plainware. These few pieces from the S Argolid suggest that the handmade wares in the area are similar to that of the N Argolid and Corinthia, with large closed storage jars in light-coloured coarse fabric, smaller vessels in a similar fabric, and a few pieces of plainware; whether the latter are locally made or imported from the regions to the N remains to be established.  

151 Corinthian and Argive imports are noted among the EIA finewares, Langdon 1995, 72-3. Langdon observes a shift of connections in the SubG period, when Argive pottery workshops seem to experience a period of stagnation; as a result, there is a marked increase in locally produced wares in the SE Argolid, in addition to Corinthian pottery which in the Early Archaic was developing into the ceramic Leitfossil, Cook 1997, 44. The amphora or hydria necks 1122 and 1124 thus might represent evidence for influence from the Corinthia, where they have good parallels; see infra App. A.v.
Athens

Evidence for EIA occupation in the area of ancient Athens spans all phases of the period, from SM to LG. Burials form the bulk of the evidence. A number of wells of SM to LG date from the Agora are the exception; save for the LG material, however, these important find groups remain unpublished. The burials are scattered throughout the city area, often in small groups which can span only a short period of time or be of longer duration; these cemeteries can be found for example on the Acropolis, on the S slope of the Acropolis, to which can be added finds from Erechtheion Street and the recent excavations for the Acropolis metro station, in the Agora and on the neighbouring Areopagus N slope, and the suburb Nea Ionia to the NE of the city centre. A major burial ground already in the EIA is the Kerameikos, situated on the edge of the city along the road towards Peiraios and Eleusis; finds from Peiraios Street made in the late 19th cent. probably belong the same necropolis. Since remains of EIA habitation are very scarce, an interpretation of the occupation pattern is difficult; nevertheless, EIA Athens appears to have been comprised of small clusters of houses with spaces in between, often with small burial grounds for these communities nearby. The Acropolis might have served as one focus of habitation in the

152 Smithson 1961, 177-8 includes a list of PG and EG wells and burials from the Agora. Young 1939 presents the material from an Early Archaic well in the Agora, while Brann 1961 and 1962 publishes the assemblages from the Late Geometric wells. A few select pieces of earlier date are catalogued and discussed by Papadopoulos 2003, who is now preparing the EIA material from the Agora excavations for publication. In this place, I would like to warmly thank J. K. Papadopoulos for showing me the pottery from the wells kept in the Stoa of Attalos in the Athenian Agora, and for discussing with me EIA Athenian handmade pottery and its setting within its wider Greek context.

155 Brouskari 1980.
156 Parlama and Stampolidis 2000.
157 Most of the burials from the Agora have been published in excavation reports; see Shear 1933; Shear 1973; Smithson 1968; Young 1939, 1949. Papadopoulos identifies four sizeable burial grounds in the area of the Agora, Little and Papadopoulos 1998, 376 n. 3. The EIA burials from the Agora, both previously published and unpublished, are being prepared for publication as a volume in the Agora series by J. K. Papadopoulos.
159 Smithson 1961.
160 Publications of finds from the Kerameikos are numerous and the excavation of the area is still ongoing; the majority of EIA tombs known were excavated in the 1st half of the 20th cent. and published in Kerameikos I, IV, and V.
161 Brückner and Pernice 1893.
162 Morris 1987, 63.
SM period; finds from the later stages of the IA are however too scanty to provide information regarding its function.163

The fabric types identified among material from Athens can be divided into two main categories, namely dark-surfaced coarsewares, usually used for cooking pots, and a variety of fine and semi-fine wares used to make small items found predominantly in graves. Both the dark-surfaced wares and the finer wares are represented from the SM to the LG period; while there appears to be continuous development of the coarsewares, the finer wares are far less in number and, based on the present evidence, appear to be short-lived fashions with little interrelation between wares of different periods. Nevertheless, a large degree of variation in composition and colour can be observed among the dark-surfaced coarseware in the SM to MG periods; similarities in fabric characteristics are hard to identify and seem restricted to small groups, possibly related to the date and find spot of the vessels.164 The publication of more material might further the understanding of utilitarian fabrics in use in EIA Athens. The degree of variation, nonetheless, appears indicative for a low degree of organisation of the production of cooking pots, possibly with several producers working on a small scale, perhaps supplying only the immediate neighbourhood. This variety of dark coarsewares in use until MG is replaced more or less comprehensively in the LG period by one easily recognisable fabric, which is characterised by a more fine-grained, yet porous fabric, with common inclusions which in contrast to the earlier material are smaller in size and better sorted. The LG fabric is fired to a lighter and more even colour than the earlier cooking ware vessels.165 While the earlier cooking pots are usually well-burnished, at times with lustrous surfaces, the LG vessels are self-slipped, perhaps the result of wiping with a wet rag; where burnishing can be observed, it is restricted to the lower body opposite the handle. The refined dark-surfaced fabric, introduced in the late MG period, continued in use for cooking and kitchen vessels in the Archaic period.166

Among the small number of SM and E/MPG items which are not cooking pots, the majority are made from fabrics similar to that of the cooking pots in texture as well as colour. One exception is the pyxis body 1233 of fine grey fabric, fired to rather soft consistency; the lid

---

163 Gauß and Ruppenstein 1998, 24. The interpretation of the Athenian Acropolis as settlement site rests on the finds of SM child burials around the edges of the hill; child burials throughout the EIA and until the Classical period were not kept separate from the inhabited areas, but are rather commonly found near or within the settlement; Morris 1987, 63.
164 Fabric groups ATH C 2-5; the number of vessels not matching one of these groups is, however, large.
165 ATH C 1.
166 Agora VIII, 54.
of the same pyxis, however, is made of coarse fabric similar to utilitarian ware. The semi-fine and fine fabrics of the following periods display a great degree of variation and were apparently comparatively short-lived. A fine-textured fabric is used in the LPG and MG period for the production of small bowls, pyxides, dolls, and items such as beads; the clay paste is fine, at times fatty in appearance, with few inclusions. Low firing temperatures lead to a soft consistency which often results in heavy wear of the surfaces and small, crumbling fragments. Colours range from light brown to grey; the patchy colouring perhaps indicates contact with the funeral pyre, since all of these items were found in burials. Due to the decoration which encompasses the entire vessel surface, the surface finishing is not easily discernible; surfaces are often dense and lustrous without toolmarks and might have been polished. Scratch-marks of a fine, toothed tool suggest that the surfaces were pared to even out irregularities left by the shaping process before polishing.167 A small group of vessels made of a finely porous, sandy fabric with usually small dark specks and a good amount of mica can be dated to the MG period. The very pale colour of the vessels suggests a provenance outside Attica.168 Another semi-fine ware is found predominantly in tombs of the LG period. The clay matrix is fine and can contain varying amounts of, mostly small, dark red inclusions, in addition to a few specks of mica. Vessels are fired to a light yellowish-brown colour, usually with reddish coring. The appearance of the fabric, as well as the shapes made from it, recalls the NE Peloponnesian plainware and might represent an Attic version or imitation thereof.169 A small group of LG items has been described as ‘bucchero’ in the past.170 Two black-surfaced items from the Kerameikos were examined; the pieces were however made of different fabrics, 1224 of a consistency similar to that of the LPG/EG fineware, 1225 with a harder, sandy texture. The group is represented in small numbers in Attica, but also in Argos; a comparative study of the fabrics could help to determine whether the small black vessels in either place were imports.171 Further fabrics, and thus probably workshop groups, have been observed by Kourou in her study of the production of small handmade jugs and similar shapes.172 Two Corinthian imports are

---

167 ATH F 1.
168 The fabric, here termed ATH M 1, has few similarities with other HM or WM fabrics from Athens. The light colour recalls Argive and Corinthian material, whereas the small dark inclusions and in particular the presence of mica do not. Vessels of similar-textured fabric were observed by the author in the museum of Megara, deriving from the Archaic sanctuary at Alepochori and a MG burial in Megara.
170 Kourou 1987, 47 n. 51 with bibliography of earlier scholarship.
171 At Argos: ARG M 1.
172 Kourou 1987, 32-47.
represented by the amphora 1129, made of plainware fabric, and the almost complete amphora 1128 of standard Corinthian light-coloured coarseware fabric.173

Fig. A-15 Sizes of Athenian cooking pots (recorded as relation between overall height and maximum diameter).

The most common shape in EIA Athenian handmade pottery is the cooking pot, which is present from the SM through LG periods.174 The vessels usually have a flat base, globular or ovoid body, wide concave neck which joins the body in a continuous curve, and a roll or band handle from shoulder to rim. Certain trends in the development of the shape can be observed. The SM cooking pot 1133 has an irregularly globular body with short, very wide neck; the remaining SM and EPG vessels have taller neck and more ovoid bodies, usually with a low greatest circumference (1134, 1135). Bodies remain tall and ovoid throughout the PG period, while the inward curve of the neck becomes more marked and the greatest D is elevated above the middle of the body (MPG 1139; LPG 1143, 1145, 1150). Starting in the EG period, and particularly notable in MG cooking pots, is a shortening of the neck,

173 COR F 1, COR C 1; see infra.
174 Handmade cooking pots continued to be produced through the Classical period, Sparkes 1962, 124.
which becomes even more narrow, together with a lower body and a high greatest circumference. At times there is a marked ‘dip’ in the profile curve at the join of shoulder and neck, see e.g. 1159-1160. The typical cooking pot shape in the LG period again has a tall, elongated ovoid body, with comparatively narrow neck and a markedly flaring rim (1168-1192).\textsuperscript{175} Fig. A-15 illustrates the development of height/width ratio and overall size. The handle, which in the SM and PG period is often round or oval in section, in the G and particularly the LG period becomes a thin, flat band handle. Handles in the MG and LG periods can be secured with a finger imprint of varying depth at the lower handle attachment (e.g. 1163 (MG); 1168, 1169, 1172, 1164 (LG)). Attested cooking pot sizes show some degree of variation; however, a steady increase in size is observable from the SM to the LG period. The trend continues into the Archaic period when globular, and thus more capacious, large-sized cooking pots are introduced.\textsuperscript{176} The PG to MG cooking pots are commonly well-burnished with dense, often lustrous surfaces; the burnishing tool is guided in one continuous stroke from the vessel base to the underside of the rim. The interior is mostly burnished as well, albeit less diligently than the exterior. Traces of use are present as patches of sooting on the lower body and base opposite the handle. Very few departures from the basic shape are known, among them a cooking pot set on three tall, band-shaped feet (1194, MG), two miniature cooking pots (1195-1196, LPG/EG), and a single example of a two-handled cooking pot (1193, LG), which is similar in size to the regular cooking pots. The vessel shows some scratching and marking on one of the handles and was thought by Brann to have been used to draw water; the soot patches all over the body attest to its use on the fire as well.\textsuperscript{177} Rarely, the dark-surfaced fabric is used for shapes other than the cooking pot, such as the LPG cup 1295, cup or skyphos 1294 of similar date, or the small trefoil jug 1223 from a MG burial. 1223 does show some traces of burning opposite the handle and, despite its distinctive shape, might have been used in a manner similar to cooking pots.

The two SM amphoriskoi 1209 and 1210 are also made from a dark-surfaced coarse fabric, with well-burnished, lustrous surfaces not unlike those of PG cooking pots. 1209 has a false ring base and a globular body with wide neck similar in shape to contemporary

\textsuperscript{175} Reber 1991, 21-39 discusses the development of cooking pot profiles in great detail.

\textsuperscript{176} The capacity of the early vessels is mostly less than 1 litre, in the EG and MG period this can reach 2 litres, while some of the large LG cooking pots held 4 litres and more. The large Archaic cooking pot Kerameikos Inv. 355 (Kerameikos V, 256 pl. 155) has a capacity of about 9 litres.

\textsuperscript{177} Brann 1961, 115. Brann suggests that 1193 was used to draw and then boil water; the two-handed shape with handles to rim, rather than the neck, is unparalleled and according to Brann might have been an experiment in the development process of the amphoroid water jar.
wheelmade specimens. 1210 on the other hand has a taller, tapering neck and flat base. Both were found in SM burials in which amphoriskoi, usually wheelmade and painted, are common; the production of the wheelmade shape ceases at the end of the SM period, nor are there later examples of the handmade shape.

---

**Fig. A-16** Athens, handmade ware shape categories (beads, LPG: 120+, MG: 29; LG cooking pots: 27. 9 items of 'Geometric' date are not included).

**Fig. A-17** Athens, number of different handmade shapes attested at different stages of the EIA.
The range of shapes made from the dark-surfaced fabric appears to expand in the LG period (Fig. A-17); for some of these shapes, the basic cooking pot shape with elongated ovoid body and tall, wide neck is retained, while added features such as a second handle (amphoroid jar 1198-1203), rim-spout (spouted amphoroid jar 1204)\textsuperscript{178}, strainer set into the mouth opening (1205), or horizontal belly-handles (hydria 1131) presumably changed the basic vessel function. The amphoroid jars at times feature narrow ring-bases which on a cooking vessel would be counterproductive. None of these jars bear sooted patches and, due to their frequency in wells and the occurrence of rim-spouts, appear to have been used primarily for drawing and transporting water.\textsuperscript{179} The cooking pot-shaped jar with wide trefoil-mouth 1197 on the other hand displays a soot pattern similar to cooking pots and thus presumably had a similar function. In addition to the variously handled ovoid jars, a number of apparently newly introduced shapes are present in the LG period, among them a large flat dish (1297), possibly used as a portable hearth (or lamp-cum-heater), and basins (1265-1266); a horseshoe-shaped pot stand was found in a well of the Archaic period.\textsuperscript{180} Notably none of these shapes, while known from regions such as the Argolid and Euboea, are attested in Athens before the LG period.

The two neck-handled amphorae 1128 and 1129, as noted above, are probably imports from the Corinthia. 1128 (MG) has a raised base, globular body, tapering neck with wide flaring rim and thick handles from shoulder to rim; at each lower handle attachment, a deep finger-impression can be observed. The fabric and shape find numerous parallels in the Corinthia, whereas the vessel is of far smaller size than the average MG Corinthian amphora. 1129 (LG) is made of plainware fabric. The lower half of the body is missing; the vessel is of globular shape with wide neck, wide everted rim and wide, flat band handles set in a large loop from shoulder to mid-neck. The fabric and details such as the wavy ridge at the interior shoulder/neck-join make 1129 recognisably Corinthian; the shape however has, as yet, no close parallels there (cf. infra).

In contrast to the prevalence of cooking pots in SM to MG handmade coarsewares, the number of shapes produced in the fine and semi-fine wares is greater; shapes are restricted to small-sized items, most of them closed. The earliest pieces are three pyxides from SM contexts (1232-1234), all found together with their lids; the pyxides are small globular vessels with flat bases and lateral, approximately triangular lugs which are pierced to secure

\textsuperscript{178} The shape is termed ‘kados’ in Agora VIII, 54 (cf. however Ch. I n. 26).
\textsuperscript{179} Agora VIII, 54.
\textsuperscript{180} Agora VIII, 55 no. 211; pl. 11.
the lid, e.g. with string. The body and lid of 1233 are of different fabrics and suggest that when the original lid of the vessel broke or was lost, a replacement was made from coarse fabric - in contrast to the fine, soft fabric of the pyxis body - which apparently was covered with a black slip to match the appearance of the pyxis body. A coarse pyxis from a MPG burial near the acropolis displays a similar, globular shape as that of the SM examples (1235). Pyxides are a frequent occurrence in LPG/EG incised-ware181; two different types can be distinguished, the first of which is similar to the SM pyxides, if now with ovoid rather than globular body shape, featuring matching, taller and more slender stems on the lids (1236-1238). The second type has pointed, rather than flat bases, is of ovoid shape with incurving rim and rather than pierced lugs, has holes pierced through the vessel rim itself (1240-1248). 1239, with a tapering lower body ending in a small knob rather than a point appears to represent an intermediary type between the flat and pointed-based type. The fragments 1249-1256 do not preserve the base but share a similar body profile with the pointed pyxides. The matching lids have been identified in a series of thin, small clay discs with a set of holes (1257-1264); the diameter of these discs varies, and none seems to fit exactly any of the pyxides they were found with. The distinction between the two types is matched by a chronological difference, in that the flat-based pyxides come from LPG contexts, while the pointed examples are EG in date. The pointed pyxis seems to have been adopted from the contemporary repertoire of wheelmade ceramics.182 Notably, with one exception (1247) all pointed pyxides appear to have come from the same grave.183 Small bowls of incised-ware are a frequent occurrence; three types can be distinguished, the first with rounded base (LPG: 1267, 1271-1273; EG: 1280-1281), the second with a gently s-curved profile, usually incurving rim, and a small flat base (LPG: 1276-1278; EG: 1282, 1286), while the third type has a pointed base (LPG: 1268, 1274-1275). A number of the bowls preserve two small, closely set holes, possibly suspension holes, at the rim (e.g. 1267, 1275, 1279, 1282). The presence of further, but apparently rare shapes is attested by a number of fragments from the Kerameikos, among them a miniature tripod vessel with horizontal handles set atop the rim (1298). Another shape made in incised-ware are small dolls with hollow, bell-shaped bodies (1301-1305); holes pierced through the 'head' as well as through the bottom of the rim allowed the mobile attachment of legs, as well as a string to suspend the dolls. In a few cases, the legs are preserved. At times, body

---

181 A monographic study of this ware was presented by Bouzek 1974; see also Reber 1991, 118-139.
182 Reber 1991, 137.
183 The so-called 'Tomb of a rich Athenian Lady', Smithson 1968; material from the partially disturbed grave had been published earlier as the inventory of a Geometric house, Burr 1933. For a
parts and physiognomic details are rendered plastically, e.g. arm stumps, breasts, and ridges denoting the nose; these features are usually also outlined by the decoration. The LPG 1302 and 1303 have flat-topped 'heads', whereas the slightly later 1304 ends in a tapering stem with rounded top; its companion 1305 has a flat-topped head. A pair of dolls (1306-1307) from a burial found N of the Agora is dated to the early EG period; they are described as incised but unfortunately were not illustrated. The pair represents the latest known incised-ware dolls. Notably, these dolls are often found in pairs; as seen from the examples from the Kerameikos (1302-1305), the shape - and decoration - can be matching but need not be. By far the most frequent shapes of incised-ware are beads (1308-1347) and spindle whorls (1358-1388), the former of spherical or, usually, flattened spherical shape, the latter conical, with short or concave sides and flat top and bottom. Rarely represented are spindle whorls or beads of pentagonal shape with rounded protrusions (1361) or of biconical shape (1382, 1384, 1388). Both beads and whorls are represented in the LPG through MG periods, while clay spheres, a rare shape made from two joined, hollow hemispheres and pierced at the top, are found in EG contexts only (1348-1357). A singular occurrence is a flat disc of clay with string holes at the edges (1389); Reber suggested that the item would have been worn as a pendant.

Handmade fine and semi-fine wares found in burials of post-EG date are dominated by juglets, among which a range of types can be identified. Thus, there are a number of globular aryballoi with tall, narrow necks (MG 1211-1213; LG 1214-1216); juglets with globular body, tall neck and round mouth (LG 1217-1219); trefoil juglets with rounded, but usually not globular body, short wide neck and elevated band handle (MG 1220, LG 1221-1222 - all three are made from a light yellowish-brown fabric); trefoil juglets with more or less globular body, narrow neck and small handles from shoulder to rim (LG 1224-1226 - made from black fabric); and juglets with conical body, wide base, tall tapering neck and round mouth (LG 1227-1230). The fragmentary trefoil-mouthed juglet 1231 with the roulette-wheel decoration is of a shape found in the LG and following periods; it features an apparently hemispherical body and tall tapering neck. The well-burnished, lustrous surface of the items contrasts with the often soft and eroded surfaces of Athenian LG handmade recent reappraisal of the cremated bones, together with a general interpretation, see Liston and Papadopoulos 2004.

---

184 Stavropoulos 1964, 55.  
185 See also the dolls from Nea Ionia, infra.  
186 Smithson 1968, 103 suggested that the pyxides were mould-made (see also Burr 1933, 554 n. 1). Conceivably such a process was employed for the manufacture of the hollow spheres, Bouzek 1974, 20; no indications for mould-making were, however, found when examining the bowls and pyxides.

345
wares. The few open shapes are represented by the bowls 1292 and 1293. 1293 is small and rather shallow, with a concave base and conical sides, while 1292 has tall straight sides and a flat base. The exterior of 1292 bears the remarkably clear impressions of a woven basket, into which the clay had been pressed; after removal from its mould, the lip of the vessel was neatly flattened. 188

Decoration is mostly found on semi-fine handmade-ware, but is also present on dark-surfaced ware in the PG to LG period. Before the LG period, decoration on the latter group is very rare and consists of a grooved handle on MPG 1139, and nipples set on the shoulder of G 1164. In the LG period, decoration is comprised of both plastic features, usually nipples on the vessel shoulder, and incised decoration which encompasses the upper vessel body and neck as well as the handle. The incisions consist of narrow wavy lines, made with a two-pronged tool with irregular edges (perhaps a twig or split reed); most frequent are horizontal lines at the shoulder and rim, as well as vertical lines down the handle. In a number of cases, a swastika is placed on the shoulder opposite the handle (cooking pots 1186-1190). The amphoroid jar 1204 bears a zigzag motif on the shoulder; the single incised line is here framed by short strokes on either side. More intricate decoration can be found on the small vessels from burials. The SM pyxides 1232 and 1234 as well as MPG 1235 have a body decorated with shallow fluting; 1234 and 1235 combine the fluting with incised zigzags on the lid, 1234 also has zigzags on the upper body. 1232 bears a row of impressed dots on the upper body, as well as a cross of dots on the lid. The decoration of the LPG through MG incised-ware shows some development in organisation and motif. 189 The LPG pieces combine circles, concentric circles 190, lines and short strokes to patterns covering the entire body; pyxides and dolls both usually bear groups of vertical lines down the front and back centre, with lines radiating from the centre; the bottom edge of the dolls and shoulder of the pyxides is often outlined by a row of circles (dolls: 1305, 1397; pyxides: 1236-1238).

On the dolls, physiognomic detail, such as the eyes, breasts, and mouth (1304), are picked out by the decoration; the horizontal lines and dotted lines around the neck have been interpreted as representations of necklaces. 191 In the EG period, the repertoire of motifs is enlarged by zigzags, herringbone patterns, and chains of squares or diamonds which were

188 See also two LG examples from Anavyssos, Kastriotis and Philadelpheus 1911, 126; three with very similar decoration to 1292 from Merenda, Daux 1961, 629 fig. 5. The items are also found in the Corinthia; for a brief discussion of fabrication technique see App. A.v.
189 The decoration of incised-ware is discussed in detail in Bouzek 1974.
190 Impressed circles were probably made with a hollow reed, Smithson 1961, 171.
191 Bouzek 1974, 8; Reber 1991, 129.
filled with impressed circles and hatching. The pyxides, now with pointed base, show a zonal arrangement of the décor, with horizontal lines and herringbone at the base, a wide central zone e.g. with alternating vertical herringbone and diamonds, and further horizontal lines and herringbone at the top. The surface of the contemporary bowls is often divided into three segments by lines radiating from the centre, with circles and zigzags in the interstices. In the MG period, the battlement-meander, usually with internal stippling, is added to the repertoire; the motif is found on the Eleusinian tripod jars (infra). The decoration of the small beads is necessarily more limited; observable are ribbing, impressed circles and hatched zigzags; a number of beads were left plain. The spindle whorls, similarly, can be plain; when decorated, they often feature short strokes at the edges, and impressed circles on the sides, which can be divided into small panels by vertical lines. The wide ‘bottom’ is at times decorated as well, most frequently with impressed circles.192 In a number of cases, traces of white paste can be observed in the incisions (LPG 1236, 1267; EG e.g. 1242-1244, 1280, 1282, 1329); given the often eroded surface it can be posited that white incrustation was originally a feature of all incised-ware items.193 Decoration of handmade vessels becomes less frequent and simpler in the MG and LG period. The aryballos 1212 has a single row of dots around the neck; a zigzag of dots is incised at the handle base, while a dotted vertical line runs down the opposite shoulder. A shallow incised zigzag line can be noticed on the shoulder. The small items of black fabric can feature incised decoration, such as vertical lines on the backs of trefoil juglet 1224 and amphoriskos 1208, while the trefoil juglet 1225 has a corded handle. A vertical row of deep impressed dots can be observed on the back of one handle of the amphora 1128; at the handle base, these dots form a crude rosette.194 The juglets 1219 and 1231 bear impressions on the vessel shoulder which appear to have been made by a profiled tool rolled over the surface of the still plastic clay. 1231 shows two opposed horizontal rows of small crescents with rows of little squares or perhaps crude zigzag lines below; 1219 bears crescents assembled from tiny squares and a zone of presumably vertical lines composed of squares. Vessels with similar decoration start being produced towards the end of the G period and thereafter become more frequent; Kourou posited that most of these, primarily small and closed, items were of the same

192 What is usually described as the ‘bottom’ of these whorls, a terminology which is here retained, when mounted on a distaff would have faced upwards; the decoration is thus placed on the side visible to the spinner rather than on the base of the item.
193 Smithson 1961, 171, followed by Gauß and Ruppenstein 1998, 29, had suggest that incrustation is a characteristic of the EG incised-ware only.
194 Interpreted as potters’ mark by Papadopoulos 1994, 453-5; found as decoration e.g. on a Corinthian aryballos, 1692. See Ch. V.v for potters’ marks on EIA handmade pottery.
provenance which she sought in the ‘roulette-wheel workshop’. Painted decoration can be found for the first time on the MG to LG basket bowl 1292 and the LG conical bowl 1293, which show lines intersecting on the vessel floor on the interior, and dots of paint on the rim.

Nea Ionia

A small burial enclosure, originally surrounded by a wall, with at least six burials, was excavated in a quarry in Nea Ionia. The burials and enclosure wall had been somewhat disturbed by modern-day activities. All pottery finds from the area are dated to the LPG period. Finds of handmade pottery might have come from two of the burials; among them are a miniature juglet (1395) and feeding juglet (1396), a pair of incised-ware dolls (1397-1398; the latter preserved only in fragments and not illustrated), 28 beads (1399-1401) and six spindle whorls (1402), all of incised-ware. The juglets are unusual in shape and have no parallels in Athenian EIA handmade wares; both apparently imitate wheelmade models, 1395 a lekythos with globular body, narrow concave neck, very wide flaring rim with almost flat top, and a handle joined to the underside of the rim, while 1396 has a false ring base, S-profile body with wide neck and a small tubular spout set on the shoulder to the side of the handle. On the shoulder opposite the handle, 1396 bears two small nipples. The incised-ware pieces, on the other hand, are very similar to material found in the Agora and Kerameikos. The bell-shaped doll 1397 has plastic breasts and movable legs, but lacks arm stumps, and is decorated in the familiar manner with impressed concentric circles, lines and short strokes. The spherical beads similarly bear impressed circles, concentric circles, and incised strokes; three different patterns are observed on the set (1400: fringe of strokes at top and bottom framing double circles; 1399: single or double circles with interweaving stippled line; 1401 is plain). The spindle whorls, of conical shape with curving sides, show impressed circles on the sides, at times framed by a stippled wavy line, at times in panels, with short strokes around the edges above and below. White incrustation is plainly visible in the incisions of the beads.

195 Kourou 1987, 32-41.
197 Smithson 1961, 151-2; the association of finds with burials apparently was not entirely clear due to disturbance. The beads and doll were found among remain of a pyre, while it is unclear whether this was a primary cremation or the location of a pyre later deposited in one of the urns; the two miniature vases might have belonged to one of the small cist tombs which, according to its size, could have been a child inhumation.
Eleusis

The extensive W Cemetery at Eleusis, in use mainly throughout the Archaic and Classical periods, also contained a small number of Geometric burials, most from the end of the period.\textsuperscript{199} Handmade pottery has been reported from a small number of these burials. The earliest find is a fragmentary pyxis of incised-ware (1408) with ovoid body and pointed base. The decoration is composed of chains of diamonds and horizontal bands of lines and herringbone below; almost identical pieces can be found among the EG pyxides from the 'Rich Lady'-grave in the Athenian Agora.\textsuperscript{200} The assemblage of a tomb dated to the early MG period included two miniature jars with globular body and narrow neck, ending in an almost vertical rim, set on short, band-shaped tripod feet; the vessels have no handles (1415-1416). The exterior surfaces bear incised decoration similar to that of the LPG/EG incised-ware from Athens; in fact, the two vessels from Eleusis have been taken to represent the latest occurrence of this ware.\textsuperscript{201} The decoration, in comparison to the EG material, has developed to include motifs otherwise known from G painted pottery, such as the battlement-meander (1416). The shape of the little jars is otherwise unknown either in handmade or wheelmade Attic fabrics, but appears to find some parallels in MG tripod jars from the Cyclades, there albeit of large size (supra App. III.i, e.g. from Naxos).\textsuperscript{202} The same tomb also contained two globular aryballoi (1409-1410). Small pouring vessels, popular also in Athenian M-LG burials, are further represented by the trefoil juglets 1411 and 1412, and the wide-based juglets 1413 and 1414, 1413 with trefoil mouth.\textsuperscript{203} A miniature hydria (1403) features a lid which, together with the vessel rim, was pierced with string holes; the vessel might thus have had a function similar to pyxides. On the shoulder of 1403 were placed two small nipples. Cooking pots are represented as well; the vessels were

\textsuperscript{198} Several lekythoi of comparable shape were found at the same site, Smithson 1961, 159-162; pls.25-6.

\textsuperscript{199} Skias 1898; 1912, reports on finds of a small number of G tombs (EG to LG) from the site; Mylonas 1975, vol. B, pl. III lists 20 E1A burials (15 of these LG).

\textsuperscript{200} E.g. 1242.

\textsuperscript{201} Coldstream 2003, 78.

\textsuperscript{202} Kübler in Kerameikos V, 139, 106 suggests that the tripod jars were imitations of pomegranates.

\textsuperscript{203} Skias 1898, 101-2 mentions a total of 8 juglets made of 'off-white' fabric from burials in Eleusis, two of which are 1409 and 1411; the remainder are not illustrated. Skias describes the juglets as 'aryballoi' but apparently does not distinguish between round-mouthed and trefoil-mouthed specimens. This apparently negligible distinction is important since aryballoi, as illustrated by the 7th cent. version with wide, flat rim top, are designed for applying oil to the skin, whereas the trefoil juglets are pouring vessels.
used for enchytrismoi or were part of the burial assemblage (1404-1407).\textsuperscript{204} 1404 had been set, in lieu of a lid or skyphos, into the mouth of an amphora. Both 1405 and 1407 have rounded bodies and tall neck with wide flaring rims, and thus probably date to the LG period.

**Salamis**

The EIA period on the island of Salamis is to date known exclusively from burials, first and foremost among them the extended Submycenaean cemetery near the Arsenal. LPG or EG, as well as LG tombs have been found during excavations in Koulouri, the main town of the island.

The Arsenal cemetery on the island of Salamis was excavated in 1893; the over 100 cist tombs found are dated to the Submycenaean period. The finds from the site were published only later\textsuperscript{205}, by which time documentation associating the finds with particular burials had been lost; the situation rendered a detailed analysis of the finds by context impossible. The number of finds from the burials was rather small; altogether, the tombs contained 63 ceramic vessels, in addition to a few metal items.\textsuperscript{206} Among the former, three handmade vessels were reported: two jugs (1418-1419), and a small lid which might have belonged to a pyxis (1417). The pyxis lid is lemon-shaped and flat, missing a handle stem; a hole was pierced at either end. Wide suggested that the lid might have been older than the remainder of the material. It is, however, similar in shape to SM pyxis lids from the Agora and Kerameikos and might well have belonged to a pyxis similar to those discussed above. The two jugs, on the other hand, one small with S-shape profile and elongated neck set off from the centre of the vessel (almost a bit like a duck-vase, 1418), and a second, larger jug with crudely shaped ovoid body and trefoil mouth (1419), are unparalleled occurrences.

A tomb excavated in the main town was found to contain about 150 clay beads of fine grey fabric with incised decoration (1420). No illustration was published; presumably, however, the items were similar to finds from the Agora and the Kerameikos.\textsuperscript{207} The burial is dated to the transition from the LPG to the EG period. In their study of Attic EIA burials, Brückner

---

\textsuperscript{204} Skias 1898, 101 reports eight cooking pots, three of which were enchytrismoi.

\textsuperscript{205} Wide 1910; re-examined by Styrenius 1962.

\textsuperscript{206} Styrenius 1962, 104.
and Pernice reported LG tombs from a private excavation in Koulouri; from among the finds, they illustrated a curious juglet with two trefoil-mouthed necks, incised vertical lines and horizontal zigzags on the upper vessel body, three nipples set on the shoulder, and elaborate corded handles with a miniature horse set across the handle tops. The fabric of the vessel is described as fine, and grey to black in colour; both the shape and the colour of this juglet recall similar vessels from LG burials in both Athens and Argos, while the Salamis juglet is to date the most elaborately decorated specimen of the group.

Skala Oropou

Remains of a LPG to LG settlement, continuing into the 7th cent. and beyond, have been identified at Skala Oropou, situated in N Attica on the coast of the Euripus. While the evidence for the LPG to MG phases is rather scanty and, above all, unpublished outside short preliminary notices, an important LG settlement and industrial complex was located about 1km to the W of the PG/G site.

Handmade pottery was found to be the predominant coarseware at the site, with a range of shapes identified, including pithoi, cooking pots, large basins and dishes, and less well-represented shapes such as amphorae, hydriae, and pot stands; a similar range of shapes is reported for coarseware finds from possibly LPG and SubPG strata in the excavation in the E of the modern town. The presence of incised pottery, however, indicates that at least parts of this material should be dated to the LG period. Cooking pots, nevertheless, represent the vast majority of handmade vessels at Oropos. Among the material illustrated from the site in preliminary reports are a number of cooking pots, which had been used for enchytrismoi:

207 A large group of incised-ware beads from Salamis are on display in the museum in Peiraios; they are identical in shape, fabric and decoration to examples from the city centre. The beads might well be the ones excavated in Koulouri, Dekoulakou 1991, 71.

208 Some select pieces from the PG/G area (OTE plot) are illustrated and discussed in Mazarakis Ainian 1996, 116-124; after the death of the excavator, rights to the material were transferred to Mazarakis Ainian who announced the publication of the finds for the Ergon of 2005 (the current issue dates from 2002). The LG to Roman site (OSE plot, now located in the yard of a newly built school) is not fully published but has been presented in a number of preliminary reports, while the industrial complex has been the subject of a number of articles by the excavator (excavation reports: Mazarakis Ainian in Praktika 1996-2002; building complex: e.g. id. 1997, 100-101.115, 1998b, 2004).

209 Some of the coarseware is apparently wheelmade, Mazarakis Ainian 1998b, 209; Gros 2006, 979.

210 Mazarakis Ainian 1998b, 187. Material from both Attica and Euboea illustrates the absence of incised utilitarian ware before the LG period. The LPG and SPG material from Oropos was apparently contained in wash levels and overlain by LG finds; possibly some mixing of periods took place when the material was washed down the slopes.
of infants, buried in close proximity to the built-up area. The vessels are of similar shape to those from Athens, with ovoid body, tall neck and flaring rim, and a single band handle joining at the rim (1423-1425, 1427), in one case with two rim-handles (1428). 1426 has a tall ovoid body with very short concave neck and an outward-looped handle; the vessel was found together with 1425 and thus might represent a local LG cooking pot variant. A pithos, also used as burial container, with incised decoration might equally date to the LG period (1422). The large, flat dish with short raised rim 1431 is similar to an example from Athens, discussed above, while the basins 1429, with deep body and handles set atop the rim, and 1430 with more shallow body and horizontal handles set onto the vessel sides, represent further open shapes; it is, however, unclear whether these might post-date the LG period. Traces of burning on the interior of the dishes at Oropos, which in addition to the reverse numerical development of dishes and lamps at the site suggest, according to Gros, a use as portable sources of light, and possibly heat, for the dishes. Apparently, none of these dishes had legs.\footnote{212}

Despite similarities noted above between shapes from Oropos and Athens, fabrics, as well as shapes of the HM pottery from Skala Oropos closely link the site with Euboea, in particular with Eretria, located on the opposite shore of the Euripus, and the later phases of the EIA settlement at Lefkandi.\footnote{213}

Other sites

A cooking pot (1432) and a single incised-ware bead (1433) were found in a burial at Lambrika which probably dates to the LPG/EG transitional period. The cooking pot is of the typical LPG shape with tall concave neck and ovoid body; the bead shows impressed concentric circles and a fringe of short strokes above and below, of a type frequent in Athens.

\footnote{211 Gros 2006, 980 with fig. 1.}

\footnote{212 Gros 2006, 984.}

\footnote{213 Cf. Gros 2006. J.-S. Gros, on a brief visit of the author to Skala Oropos in 2003, kindly showed me a few pieces of handmade pottery from the site, which forms part of his PhD thesis (University of Volos/University of Montpellier), while A. Kenzelmann Pfyffer and P. Simon (both University of Lausanne) let me handle some LG fragments of HM ware from the sanctuary of Apollo Daphnephoros, and prehistoric material from a survey project of the ESAG in the town’s hinterland. For the most part, the inclusions in the Geometric HM pottery from Oropos and Eretria resemble those observed at Lefkandi (small to large, platy angular grey particles, possibly crushed schist or similar material).}
A small cemetery with burials of Geometric date was excavated in the plain of Marathon. Two of the tombs contained handmade items. One included a cooking pot (1434) with rounded body and low neck, probably dated to the late EG period. Another contained incised clay beads and spheres (1435-1436), not illustrated but described as similar in decoration to the tripod jars from Eleusis, with some featuring incised meanders; the tomb is dated to the early MG period.214

Evidence from the site of the prehistoric settlement, and the later temple of Apollo, at Aigina (Kolonna) suggests that the spot was occupied in the SM to G periods. The EIA is attested by stray finds of LPG and G pottery, a small number of PG/G burials, and the finds from two wells with Mycenaean to G material, found near the later temple of Apollo. The well material was interpreted as remains of an EIA cult operating at the site, possibly continuing from the Mycenaean period. Among the finds from the earlier of the two wells were two-handed, handmade coarseware cups dating to the SM period (1437).215 No further reports are extant of utilitarian or handmade pottery from either the sanctuary site or the burials.216

Handmade pottery has been published from a number of further sites, most of them occupied only from the LG period onwards. An exception is the EIA settlement at Thorikos from which EG structures and PG as well as EG stray finds have been reported; the finds apparently did not comprise utilitarian wares.217 Handmade utilitarian and fineware pieces are, on the other hand, known from the LG cemetery at the site, among them cooking pots and small, often decorated juglets. A handmade pithos with incised decoration is similar in shape and decoration to material from Naxos and Andros discussed above; the find contexts, however, suggests a LG or SubG date and is thus considerably later than the Cycladic specimens.218

LG burials with cooking pots are further known from Trachones and Anavyssos, while LG juglets are more frequently reported and derived from burials in Merenda, Brauron, Spata,

214 An EGII to MGI date for the group of burials is suggested in GGP, 402; Sotiriades 1939, 38 suggests that T. 2, containing 1434, was the oldest of the group.
217 EG settlement: Thorikos II, 25ff; III, 31ff; IV, 71ff. PG pottery is illustrated in Thorikos I, 85, and III, 29. The LG cemetery is published in Thorikos vols. III, IV, VIII, and IX. Among the illustrated finds, one cooking pot (Thorikos VIII, 144) from near a wall is of a type intermediary to the MG and LG shapes found in Athens; the context is dated to the MGII/LGI period.
218 See above n. 23.
and Anavyssos. A juglet from Brauron represents another example of the rare black semi-fine ware. The LG burials at Anavyssos also contained a number of small vessels made from dark-surfaced coarseware, with incised patterns encompassing much of the vessel surface in the manner characteristic of LG coarseware in Athens; the shapes represented are small amphoroid jars, one of them with a basket handle and spout at the neck, and a curious double vessel made from two juglets mounted on top of each other. LG material is further known in large quantities from the cult place on Tourkovouni; the cooking pots illustrated from the site have curiously angular shoulders and might thus represent a later stage than the rounded LG vessels known from Athens. The sanctuary of Zeus on Mt. Hymettos on the other hand yielded little handmade pottery; among the published finds is a single SubG cooking pot with simple incised decoration.

221 Kastriotis and Philadelpheus 1911, 124-5.
222 Lauter 1985, pl. 7.311-316; see in particular the contribution by Lauter-Bufe ibid. 91-108. The site yielded mixed deposits with material of 8th-7th cent. date; the exact date of the cooking pots is thus difficult to determine.
Boeotia

The EIA in Boeotia is little known, apparently as a result of the excavators’ interests which lay elsewhere, rather than as a reflection of the absence of EIA contexts in the region. Both PG and G material from burials is known from a number of sites, including Thebes and Orchomenos, while EIA settlement sites have been discovered at Mali and Askra; finds in particular from the latter sites remain, however, unpublished. The number of sites and amount of material known increases in the G period, particularly towards the end. The region’s location between S Greece/Attica and the Phocis and Phthiotis which, as will be seen below, saw considerable activity at the end of the BA, Boeotia might be expected to provide important information about the relation between S and Central Greece during the LBA/EIA transition; to date, however, Boeotia’s role in the EIA remains somewhat unclear.

A large cemetery site with burials ranging from LPG to the Hellenistic period has been excavated at Akraiphia; among the over 2000 burials, 25 are dated to the EIA. The majority of finds from the site remain unpublished. Among the handmade pottery illustrated in the preliminary reports, there are two large amphorae with handles set high on the shoulder (1438-1439) as well as a trefoil jug (1440) and a cooking pot (1441). The latter, from a MG burial, has a squat body with high shoulder and marked ‘dip’ in profile at the shoulder transition, and is thus very similar to contemporaneous cooking pots in Athens. A globular pyxis with concave neck (1459) was found in a tomb dating to the transition from the E to the MG period; three holes are pierced through the horizontally flaring rim to secure a lid, which is however missing. The most frequently reported shapes are, however,
aryballoi with globular or depressed globular body (1442-1455) and small trefoil juglets (1456-1458); a number of small vessels of unspecified shape similarly might represent juglets (1461-1465). Handmade open vessels are rather rare; the only example known to date is the bowl (1460) of simple, hemispherical shape.

The amphora 1438 bears incised decoration, with short vertical strokes circling the shoulder/neck join, and similar strokes running across the handle backs. The vessel is the only example of decorated handmade pottery from the site.

Several of the handmade vases from Akraiphia have been described as Corinthian by the excavator (pyxis 1459, trefoil jug 1440, amphora 1438, as well as a number of small, undecorated items, presumably aryballoi or juglets). The large amphora, of a shape similar to Argive and Corinthian amphoriskoi but apparently of far larger size, has no parallels in the Corinthia, where MG amphorae have narrow necks and neck-handles. Two vessels of M/LG date from the Phthiotis, on the other hand, parallel the tall wide neck, as well as the incised decoration at the shoulder transition and the handle backs (see infra, 1514, 1556); the comparatively narrow base of the latter two vessels might be accounted for by their later date. The pyxis appears to be made from fine, pale fabric similar to NE Peloponnesian plainware. Also a number of the small aryballoi and juglets might have been imports from the Corinthia or Argolid. Nonetheless, evidence from Attica demonstrates that as early as the later MG period, plainware vessels similar in shape and colour to the Argive/Corinthian examples were made locally; finds from burials in the Phthiotis (see infra) attest to the local production of small, light-coloured semi-fine juglets also in regions N of Boeotia. Given the wide distribution of Peloponnesian plainware, it is likely that some of the handmade light-coloured vessels from Akraiphia might have been imported; on the other hand, local imitations of this popular ware probably coexisted.

Two globular aryballoi (1467-1468) were found in a MG-LG burial in Rhitsona. The vessels are described as ‘Argive Monochrome’; notably, 1468 shows traces of black paint.

---

230 Unfortunately, it proved impossible to personally examine the material from Akraiphia. The excavator, A. Andreiomenou, informed the author that in the present storage facilities the material was virtually inaccessible for study.

231 Andreiomenou 1985, 82.

232 Kourou 1987, 49 notes the existence of a LG/early Archaic Boeotian workshop producing pale-coloured handmade juglets with incised or impressed decoration.
A miniature cooking pot with squat, globular body, rounded base, concave neck and a handle set in a loop outward from the rim (1469) was found in Vranezi Kopaidos; the pot is made from coarse, red clay which is apparently of local provenance. The vessel dates to the MGII period.\textsuperscript{233}

Two further globular aryballoi, with slightly squat bodies and a greatest circumference below the middle (1470-1471) from Boeotia are of unknown provenance. The vessels, similar to the aryballoi from Akraiphia and Rhitsona, are made from semi-fine to fine, light-coloured fabric with burnished surface; both are presumably of local manufacture.\textsuperscript{234} A small globular pyxis with concave neck (1472), similar to 1459 from Akraiphia, is equally without provenance; the piece dates to the MGII period. Also 1472 is made from semi-fine, pale fabric and is probably of local derivation.

A few handmade vessels of EIA or slightly later date are on display in the museum at Thebes. Among these, two miniature standed cooking pots with incised decoration on the stand should be mentioned; the basic shape is very similar to examples from SubPG burials in Lefkandi, while the incised decoration of the items in Thebes suggests a LG or later date.\textsuperscript{235}

\textsuperscript{233} Andreiomenou 1985, 81.
\textsuperscript{234} The clay of 1470 is described as semi-fine, while 1471 is of reddish-yellow colour, neither feature characteristic of Peloponnesian plainware. Note the hackly breaks visible on 1471, indicating a less fine and dense fabric than the products from the Argolid and Corinthia.
\textsuperscript{235} Provenance of the pieces is not noted in the exhibition; since both are complete, in addition to their diminutive size, they were probably found in burials. For a similar shape, also this without
Phocis

The excavations of the DAI in Kalapodi have unearthed an important regional sanctuary founded in the post-palatial BA, and continuing in use until the Roman period (supra ch. II.i). Some characteristics of the material from the site have already been discussed in ch. II.i, such as the presence of both light-surfaced and dark-surfaced handmade coarsewares at the site, and the abundance of open shapes among the material from the LBA and SM levels. The present section will add to this an appraisal of the EPG pottery from the site.

Variation of fabric characteristics can be observed in both the light- and dark-surfaced group; the presence of these variation however does not appear to indicate that some pieces might have not been made locally, but rather seems to reflect a range of sources of raw material the local potters could draw upon. The light-coloured coarseware is used for open and closed shapes ranging from small to large in size; the fabric characteristics are shared with the local pithos ware, albeit with differences in size and quantity of inclusions. The degree of coarseness in a few cases seems to have been adjusted to the vessel shape (semi-fine kylix 343), however, usually both small and large shapes are made from similar material. The same material, usually with larger inclusions, is used for the production of pithoi, which are a frequent occurrence at the site; the vessels often bear raised clay bands, located at joins of body parts, with impressed, sometimes roulette-wheel impressed decoration. The surfaces of the light-surfaced coarseware are commonly smoothed rather than burnished; in the few cases where burnishing could be observed, no lustre was obtained. The dark-surfaced coarseware, on the other hand, is burnished and usually lustrous; matt or rough surfaces in most cases seem to be the result of erosion of the surface rather than reflecting the absence of surface finish.

Shapes made from light-coloured coarseware are predominantly open, with both small and large sizes represented. Closed shapes made in pale coarseware include a number of rim fragments with triangular lip (LHIII: 328, 329; EPG: 1491) which have been interpreted

---

236 Jones 1996, 120, notes considerable ranges of variation both in fineware and coarseware fabric groups, but suggests that most of these are of local derivation. Note that not all of the catalogued pieces were personally examined by the author; fabric descriptions for the remaining pieces are derived from the information available in Jacob-Felsch 1996. Since the examination of fabrics and definition of ware groups at Kalapodi was undertaken by R. E. Jones, the name in brackets is used to mark descriptions which are not the author’s.

238 The material is rather fragmented and the shape and size of these vessels thus not entirely clear. Similar fragments are known from SM strata in Asine, e.g. Asine II.3, cat. nos. 168-9, 309-12.
as amphorae, imitating contemporary wheelmade types. An EPG small, globular vessel with spout on the shoulder (1480) and the tall-necked lekythos 1481 (LPG) complete the range of closed shapes.

Among the open, pale coarseware shapes there are kraters with deep, rounded bodies and usually everted rims (LHIIC: 341-342; EPG: 1482 and possibly 1489; LPG: 1483), and large basins with either curving (330-331) or straight, conical body profile (332-333); 330 features a large, horizontal roll handles set on the vessel wall. More frequent, however, are open shapes of small size, such as bowls (shallow rounded shape: 334, 339 (LHIIC), 335 (SM); deep, rounded or conical shape: 338 (SM), 1486, 1488 (EPG); small bowl or cup with hollowed foot: 337 (SM)). The shallow bowls or trays with two elevated handles (336 (SM), 1487 (EPG)) are an unusual type; both examples are somewhat crudely made and were possibly produced specially for functions in the sanctuary.239 Other shapes apparently imitate contemporary vessels from the wheelmade repertoire, such as the cup 340 with flaring rim and hollowed torus base (SM); a fragment of a conical kylix, preserving the stem-attachment (343, SM); skyphoi with deep rounded body and flaring rim (344, LHIIC; 345-346, SM; 1484-1485, EPG). These shapes are usually very well made, with comparatively thin, dense walls and diligently smoothed surfaces.

239 PGP, 119 and n. 3 for small dishes or trays used for offerings.
The shapes made from the dark-surfaced coarseware seem to be largely restricted to vessels used for cooking. A range of variant shapes is present, such as ovoid jars with collar-neck (322-323, both LHIIC), a large, mug-shaped cooking vessel (354), in addition to the more familiar EIA-type cooking pots with ovoid body, tall concave neck and flaring rim (324, 326-327, 348, 350-351, 1473-1477, possibly also 1478-1479). 357, made of dark coarseware, apparently represents a comparatively narrow-necked version of a cooking pot. The base fragment 325, from a LHIIC stratum, is made of cooking ware fabric and probably belonged to a cooking pot. The lack of bases in cooking ware fabric indicates that most of these vessels had rounded bases, and that 325 is thus an unusual occurrence; moreover, the base is raised and hollowed underneath, thus apparently imitating Mycenaen cooking pots which are represented in a variant with torus base, at times hollowed on the underside. Although slight, this evidence might indicate a period very early in the production of handmade cooking wares during which Mycenaen cooking vessels, or individual characteristics, were imitated in the new technique.

![Fig. A-19 Kalapodi, graph showing the development of coarseware fabrics; the percentage relates to the total ceramic record, not the coarseware fraction only (numbers from Jacob-Felsch 1996).](image)

The ceramic statistics for LHIIC to EPG strata at Kalapodi indicate that this period of overlap coincided with LHIIC developed-advanced, after which handmade cooking pots reach consistently higher percentages than wheelmade ones, with the latter dropping to below 5% of the total number of sherds (Fig. A-19). Notably, none of the SM or EPG cooking vessels display any features which might have been derived from the BA,
wheelmade, cooking wares, parallel to the overlap of features observed for the LHIIC material. Two items made of dark-surfaced coarseware which differ from the cooking pots are the lamp 347 and the body sherd with large lug 352. 347 is a singular occurrence for the period; the vessel is of conical shape with thick walls, set on a thick, false ring base with a shallow depression at the lip. Traces of burning at the lip and on the interior seem to prove the use of the item as a lamp.240

A number of handmade vessels from Kalapodi were decorated; usually, decoration is restricted to incised or impressed patterns (see also Fig. II-14). An exception is the body sherd 353 (LHIIIIC) with a horse-shoe shaped cordon set on the body; the feature appears to shallow and rounded to have served as handle and thus might have had decorative function, perhaps as part of a wide, wavy cordon. Incision/impression can be found on lip and body of 332 (small circles, on body in irregular apparently vertical rows) and 1489 (incomplete circles composed of dots, single horizontal row of these on the body) and on the sides of 1488 (rows of small dots). 1483 features a raised cordon with incised slashes a few cm below the rim.

Rescue excavations following illicit digging uncovered a large cemetery with ca. 90 chamber tombs at Elateia. The location was first used at the transition from LHII to LHIII, but it was not until the LHIICC middle period that large numbers of burials took place here. The intensive use of the cemetery continued into the EPG period, with subsequent abandonment of many of the graves.241

While publication of the site and its finds is still awaited, the preliminary reports attest to the presence of EIA handmade pottery in the tombs. Since the tombs had been used for multiple burials, an association of finds with individual burials is usually difficult, save for the chronologically latest burial, or occasional pit burials in the dromoi of the chamber tombs. The dating of handmade pottery found is, consequently, somewhat difficult.242 The examples of handmade ware which have been illustrated are dated to the E to L stages of the PG period; the most common shape are jugs and jars with simple, flat base, rounded to ovoid body, and tall, wide concave necks (rim-handled jar: 1494; neck-handled jars: 1493, 1495-1496; jug: 1497-1498, possibly 1499). The jugs have handles from the shoulder

240 In Attica, for example, lamps appear to have been an innovation of the later 8th and particularly the 7th cent. BC: Gros 2006, 984.
to the rim, whereas two-handed jars usually feature vertical handles joining at the neck. 1493 has handles of different size, with the smaller attached considerably lower on the neck than the larger handle. The jug 1498 is set on a low ring base and has a taller and more narrow neck than the other jugs and jars. A dark-surfaced jug with small flat or rounded base (1499) finds a good parallel in the EPG jug 1506 from Delphi which according to the blackening of the vessel surfaces, was probably used as a cooking pot. The neck-handled jars were probably small to medium-sized storage jars, and possibly of a function similar to the wheelmade, painted neck-handled amphoriskoi found in the same graves. 1493 has handles of different size, with the smaller attached considerably lower on the neck than the larger handle. The jug 1498 is set on a low ring base and has a taller and more narrow neck than the other jugs and jars. A dark-surfaced jug with small flat or rounded base (1499) finds a good parallel in the EPG jug 1506 from Delphi which according to the blackening of the vessel surfaces, was probably used as a cooking pot. The neck-handled jars were probably small to medium-sized storage jars, and possibly of a function similar to the wheelmade, painted neck-handled amphoriskoi found in the same graves. 1493 has handles of different size, with the smaller attached considerably lower on the neck than the larger handle. The jug 1498 is set on a low ring base and has a taller and more narrow neck than the other jugs and jars. A dark-surfaced jug with small flat or rounded base (1499) finds a good parallel in the EPG jug 1506 from Delphi which according to the blackening of the vessel surfaces, was probably used as a cooking pot. The neck-handled jars were probably small to medium-sized storage jars, and possibly of a function similar to the wheelmade, painted neck-handled amphoriskoi found in the same graves. 243 A small juglet (1500) represents small closed shapes; the low, false ring bases which might indicate that the vessel was an imitation of wheelmade models. 1500 is made of dark fabric and bears incised decoration on the upper vessel body; a double horizontal lines with central dots runs at the shoulder/neck join, with a large multiple zigzag below. The vessel, in particular its decoration, has no known parallels in the region. 244 In contrast to the jars, the articulate base, as well as the decoration, single the juglet out as handmade fineware, possibly together with 1498 which similarly has more articulate body features. An exceptional piece is represented by the black burnished pyxis 1501; the vessel has a strongly incurring rim with small mouth and two large, vertically pierced lugs to the side, presumably for the attachment of a lid which is now missing.

A small group of EIA handmade pottery has been published from Delphi, where a single pieces of the ware was found in a reused Mycenaean chamber tomb, while a small group of handmade vessel were found in a small chamber tomb of EPG date. 245 A settlement of the EIA was found built above the Mycenaean habitation; the finds from this area remain, however, unpublished. Reber reports a small number of fragments of handmade and burnished vessels, apparently found in the late Mycenaean strata of the settlement; he identifies the pieces as cooking pots similar to the ones from the EPG burial assemblage. 246

243 See e.g. Deger-Jalkotzy 1999, 196 fig. 2.
244 A similar vessel is on display in the museum at Volos; the juglet belongs to a group of vessels found in an EIA tomb in the vicinity of Volos.
245 The EIA finds in the tomb in the original publication were dated to the SM period, Lerat 1937, 44-52, but subsequently identified as Protogeometric, PGP, 201.
246 Reber 1991, 46; more handmade pottery from burials remains equally unpublished, ibid. 44; see also Lerat 1938, 183ff. The EIA finds from Delphi were studied by J.-M. Luce for his PhD thesis, a publication of which is apparently planned in the FdD series; the volume has not, however, been advertised so far.
The EPG handmade vessels show that also in Delphi, both light-coloured and dark-coloured handmade wares were in use. The fabric of the light-coloured coarseware is reddish brown with light-coloured surfaces.\(^{247}\) Apparently, the surfaces had been burnished; traces of the treatment, however, survive only in few places. Together with the often very soft fabric this might suggest rather low firing temperatures of the Delphi handmade ware. The dark-coloured coarseware is represented by only three pieces, none of which are made from the same fabric. The small juglet from the Mycenaean chamber tomb is of very gritty red clay, whereas the two remaining vessels are of different colour and hardness, in addition to differing fabric characteristics. The surface of these latter vessels is burnished, in the case of 1507 with lustre.

The shapes represented at Delphi are predominantly medium closed vessels; the EPG chamber tomb contained a group of closed shapes made from the same basic shape, with flat base, elongated ovoid body, wide and tall, concave neck which was not set off from the body, and gently flaring rim. The addition of different types of handles distinguish between a belly-handled amphoriskos (1502), hydria (1503), and two jugs (1504-1505). Differences can also be found in details such as the finishing of the lip which is rolled and almost overhanging on 1505, but simple and rounded on the remaining pieces. The same tomb contained two round-based vessels made from dark fabric which can be identified as cooking pots. Of these, 1506 has one handle joined at the comparatively narrow neck, while 1507 has two rather small vertical handles, one joining the rim, the other the neck. The miniature juglet 1508 was found in the Mycenaean chamber tomb. The base of the vessel is lost; the body is irregularly globular with a wide neck and vertical rim, the vertical roll handle joins the vessel rim. The date of the item is unclear and might still be Late Mycenaean. The cup 1509 represents the only open shape from the site; also this vessel was part of the EPG grave group. The cup is of very simple shape with rounded base and tall sides; an elevated handle of oval section joins at the rim.

Decoration has not been observed on any of the items from Delphi.

A large necropolis with burials ranging from MH to Hel in date was excavated at Medeon. Among the EIA finds from the site, a small number of handmade items have been reported: an amphoriskos with belly-handles (1510), a small jug with pear-shaped body (1511), as

\(^{247}\) DEL C 1.
well as four aryballoi (1512-1515). 1510 is made from a light-coloured fabric with large, dark inclusions; the surface is burnished without obtaining a lustre. The handles of the vessel are decorated with small, horn-like protrusions at their apex, while the shoulder/neck joint bears marks of a stamp, with two on one, and one on the other side of the neck. The fabric suggests a provenance from the Corinthia; also the neatly cut-off lip finds parallels in the MGII coarseware repertoire in Corinth. The shape itself has no parallel as yet in the region. 1510 was originally dated to the PG period; however, exports of Corinthian coarseware do not usually predate the MG period, nor are there examples of stamped decoration prior to the late phase of the MG period from Corinth248; similarly, the neat, squared lip is a feature of the MGII period. Since the rest of the grave’s assemblage remains unpublished, the grounds for dating the vessel to the PG period are unclear.249 The round-mouthed jug 1511, similarly dated to the PG period in the original publication250, is made from a fabric different from that of 1510; the fabric of the jug is rather fine and darker in colour. The presence of an irregular, streaky surface might indicate that the vessel was slipped with a light-coloured clay prior to burnishing. The vessel presumably represents local products. The globular aryballos 1513, made from fine, pale coloured fabric might again be a Corinthian import; the EG date suggested for 1513, however, should probably be changed to MGII or LG since earlier aryballoi are usually made from coarse fabric.251 1512, with globular body and tall cylindrical neck, appears to be made from dark fabric; the vessel might possibly represent a local version of the popular Peloponnesian shape.

Both handmade burnished coarsewares and the fine aryballoi apparently are represented with some frequency in the cemetery at Medeon; large, cauldron-type cooking pots with burnished surface occur first in the LG period and continue being found into the 7th cent.252

In Amphissa, situated few km from the coastline of the Corinthian Gulf, a small number of burials with EIA pottery were found, ranging from PG to LG in date.253 While locally made
painted pottery is missing from the record - the PG finds are described as Thessalian in style, while the LG period is characterised by Corinthian imports -, there is an abundance of local handmade pottery. The few illustrated vessels come from burials and are crudely shaped; the local handmade pottery was produced at least until the 6th cent. BC and shows little development, contributing to difficulties in determining the date of these finds.254 In addition to the locally produced handmade vessels, also imports of Corinthian or Argive handmade ware are reported; the material is apparently LG to EPC in date.255

Phthiotis

Pyrgos Livanaton, which according to its excavator is to be identified with Homeric Kynos, has yielded settlement strata from the LHIIIC through PG period. The finds from the site to date have been made known in brief reports only; among the few illustrated pieces, there are also some handmade vessels. These are a neck-handled amphora (1514) with short, rather narrow neck and a raised or low ring base; the body is ovoid with high shoulder. The vessel is made from coarse, light-coloured fabric and is decorated with two sets of circles, incised with little dots, high on the shoulder on either side of the lower handle attachment. 1515 is a neck-handled jar of rather unarticulated, elongated ovoid shape with a very wide and tall concave neck; the handles join rather low on the neck. The third vessel (1516) is of a similar elongated ovoid shape, albeit with shorter neck, and thick band handles joining at the rim; a sooted patch below one handle might indicate that the vessel had been used as a cooking pot. 1515 has a mottled surface colour which might suggest a similar function. Both vessels are missing their base, which however, at least in the case of 1516, was probably rounded. Handmade ware from Pyrgos is generally described as burnished, including the three vessels listed above.256 While the amphora 1514S dates to the PG period, for the two jars a SM date has been suggested. The excavator states that the first occurrence of handmade pottery at Pyrgos is found in the SM period, which stands in marked contrast to nearby Kalapodi and Mitrou; the ware is apparently rather frequent, with cooking pots being the main shape represented.257

255 Kourachanis 1992, 100; neither descriptions nor illustrations of the material referred to are available.
256 Dakoronia 2003, 43.
257 Dakoronia 2003, 41.43. Note, however, that strata of the phase termed SM by Dakoronia contained sherds with compass-drawn concentric circles (ibid. 47), a feature characteristic of the PG period and not introduced before its beginning, Lemos 2002, 9. Moreover, the ‘SM’ stratum is followed by
Settlement remains, as well as burials, are being excavated on the tidal islet of Mitrou in the gulf of Atalanti; the site was apparently occupied continuously from the EH through G periods. In particular, successive phases of a settlement with pottery dating to LIIIC to PG were identified, in addition to burials of the E and MPG periods. The preliminary excavation report mentions finds of handmade miniature vessels imitating late Mycenaean shapes, which are described as similar to finds from Kalapodi.\textsuperscript{258}

The handmade pottery from the settlement comprises both light-coloured and dark-coloured coarsewares, with a range of variations in fabric as well as in shapes; as exemplified by the miniature vessels, the handmade repertoire at the site is not limited to storage and cooking shapes but includes small open shapes as well. A similar situation was observed at Kalapodi.

The presence of an apparently unbroken sequence of the transition from the LBA to the EIA, the joint presence of settlement and burial remains, and not least the apparent lack of disturbance of the site in later periods have the scope to improve greatly the knowledge of the latest Mycenaean phase and the EIA in the region, and to contribute to understanding the developments in Greek society in the period. The rich ceramic assemblage in the future should provide an opportunity of tracing more closely the introduction of handmade wares in the region, already noted in Kalapodi, while comparison with the latter site should contribute to a better understanding of the composition of domestic and ritual pottery assemblages in LBA and EIA Central Greece.

A cemetery with LPG or SubPG burials was excavated in the town of Atalanti; some 40 burials were uncovered in two rescue campaigns.\textsuperscript{259} Among the finds from the site were numerous handmade vessels, including a large jar with four handles (1517), hydria (1518), round-mouthed (1519-1521) and trefoil-mouthed jugs (1522-1530), small pouring vessels such as round- and trefoil-mouthed juglets (1531-1535, trefoil: 1536), and a large number of small open shapes (bowl: 1537, cup: 1538-1549, miniature cup: 1550). The material has not been made public outside brief excavation reports, which

\begin{footnotesize}
\begin{itemize}
\item another, supposedly dating to the transition from SM to EPG, which would date the introduction of compass-drawn circles at Pyrgos Livanaton back to a middle, or middle-late, stage of the SM period, contrary to all evidence from other well-documented sites.
\item \textsuperscript{258} Zachou and Van der Moortel 2005, 52-4.
\item \textsuperscript{259} Dakoronia 1985, 165; Dakoronia 1987a, 226.
\end{itemize}
\end{footnotesize}
illustrate but a fraction of the finds. The illustrated pieces include the jar 1517 which has a wide, piriform body with wide concave neck and, on opposing sides, two vertical band handles and two horizontal lug handles; the latter are large, semicircular in shape, and set almost vertically on the shoulder. The shoulder/neck join is decorated with a band of incised dots, while the handle backs bear incised lines or short, vertical strokes. The trefoil jugs 1524 and 1528 have flat bases and globular bodies; 1528 features a neck unusually narrow for this shape. The bowl 1537 and cup 1547 are simple, hemispherical shapes with rounded base; 1547 features an elevated handle, set in a loop from below the rim to join the rim above. 1524, and in particular the four-handled jar 1517 have close parallels among the material from Tragana; on the one hand, these similarities might indicate fairly conservative development of shapes in the region, on the other hand, a number of the burials from the site might be later in date than suggested by the excavator.\footnote{260}

A small cemetery with burials dating to the MG and LG periods was excavated at Tragana; among the EIA sites from the area, the Tragana cemetery is one of the very few presented in a full publication.\footnote{261} The majority of handmade vessels found at the site are large, closed shapes, which had been used both for enchytrismoi of infants and as cremation urns; a small number of handmade vessels had been interred together with inhumations in man-sized pithoi.

Handmade fabrics at the site can be distinguished into light and dark-coloured coarsewares, and, less well represented, light-coloured semi-fine ware; the light-coloured coarseware is

\footnote{260} The number of illustrations of material from Atalanti is sparse, while the descriptions of the finds are insufficient to gauge their date; for a pilgrim flask decorated with a row of birds from T. II, Dakoronia 1985, 167 and pl. 56a, a SPG date is suggested by Lemos 2002, 79. In fact, the Protogeometric style in Euboea and Central Greece continues in use until the introduction of the MG style; the apparent discrepancy in date between the parallels from Atalanti and Tragana might thus be solved if the former proved to be SPG. Note also the occurrence of a solitary pithos burial in Atalanti, Dakoronia \textit{op. cit.} 165 T. VII.; pithos burials abound in Tragana, where they seem to post-date the cist tombs also present. In the Argolid, burial pithoi are unusual prior to the 8th cent., Coldstream 2003, 36; in Attica, they occur from LG on, Gaul\w{\-} and Ruppenstein 1998, 26. The prevalence of cists in Atalanti indicates an earlier date than the group from Tragana; there might, nonetheless, be some overlap between the groups in the MG period.

\footnote{261} Onasoglou 1981. Following the publication of the main plot by Onasoglou, more burials of the same cemetery were found; Papakonstantinou-Katsouni 1986, 74; Pantos 1987, 235-8. Additional examples of handmade vessels are reported, but not illustrated. The building of the new museum in Atalanti resulted in part of the finds from Tragana being moved there from the museum in Lamia; unfortunately, as a result of the changes the majority of the finds from Tragana could not be located in the exhibits or storerooms of either museum.
used for both medium and large closed shapes and for smaller, more delicate shapes. The dark-surfaced fabric was used for cooking pots with to date no other shape known in this ware. The light-coloured semi-fine fabric is attested in few examples only; the appearance of the fabric is similar to that of Peloponnesian plainware, whereas the presence of few grey particles, apparently the same as in the pale coarseware from the same site, and what appears to be silver mica suggest a provenance from outside the NE Peloponnes. Consequently, the fine fabric probably represents a local variant or imitation of the Peloponnesian ware.

The large closed shapes at Tragana comprise both narrow-necked amphorae with handles joining at mid-neck (1559-1562), and a variety with horizontal handles set very high on the shoulder (1563-1565). Similar to the amphorae are wide-necked jars, also these with horizontal handles high on the shoulder (1554-1557); an unusual variant of the jar is 1553 with four handles, two of them vertical, two horizontal. 1558 is described as an amphora with handles joining at the rim. The jars and amphorae share their large size and ovoid bodies with high shoulders, at times close to piriform shapes with a nearly conical lower body profile. These shapes usually rest on a comparatively small base. Cooking pots are an equally frequent shape; these are found with two (1569-1572) or one handle (1573-1576) joining at the rim. The only example illustrated (1570) has a small rounded base and a wide body with high shoulder; the wide neck joins the body in continuous curve and ends in a vertical rim; the handles of oval section join the rim. The majority of cooking pots have rounded bases; as far as can be gleaned from the excavation photos, the body shape can be similar to that of cooking pots further south, with globular to ovoid body, tall concave neck and flaring rim. The one-handed cooking pots appear to be generally smaller than the two-handed variety. Medium-sized closed shapes are represented by the jugs 1566-1568; while 1566 was too fragmented to be restored, 1567-1568 are trefoil jugs with globular bodies, tall necks, and band handles to rim. Globular aryballoi (1577-1580) with narrow and more or less tall necks are a comparatively frequent occurrence; there is also a single occurrence of a small, squat juglet with round mouth (1581). Small pouring shapes known from more southerly regions, such as trefoil juglets or the wide-based juglets, are unknown from Tragana. A single open shape is present among the handmade vessels from Tragana, which is the cup 1582, with flat base, shallow hemispherical body and elevated handle to rim.

262 TRA C 1. Three of the five vessels examined were made of this fabric; based on the EIA handmade vessels on display in Lamia and Atalanti, light-coloured coarse fabrics were a common occurrence in the region, with a number of vessels of later EIA date in Atalanti showing characteristics similar to TRA C 1.
Decoration can be found on a number of handmade vessels from the site. The painted decoration of the juglet 1581, with monochrome body, is an exception; more frequent is plastic decoration, usually nipples set on the vessel shoulder (trefoil jug 1568; aryballoi 1578, 1580), small angular knobs at handle attachments (1561) or at the handle apex (1551, 1557, 1559-1560), and incised or impressed decoration, which can be found on handle backs (incised lines following the median of vertical handles: 1553) and on the vessel shoulder (rows of large, impressed circles on 1565).

From a small group of LPG or SubPG burials in Modi, a handmade amphora (1583) and juglet or aryballos (1584) are reported. Both vessels are decorated with nipples on the shoulder. The juglet appears to be made from fine fabric, which would suggest a date at the end of the SubPG or even MG period.263

A spouted juglet (1585) was found in a tholos tomb of PG date at Nea Monastiri. The small vessel has a globular body, short and wide neck and a small spout set on the body ca. 90° from the handle; on the shoulder opposite the handle a small nipple can be observed. A possible parallel for the feeding juglet was found in a LPG burial at Lefkandi.264

Rescue excavations at Taratsa-Agia Paraskevi near Lamia uncovered a large cemetery, in use from the LBA to the Byzantine period. Of the 110 burials, eleven, all of these cists, date from LHIIIIC/SM to the SubPG period. Several handmade vessels from these burials are mentioned in the preliminary report, among these a spherical pyxis (1584), a flask or lekythos with globular body, very tall and narrow neck and handle looped from mid-neck to rim (1585), as well as a globular, collar-necked cup with painted decoration (1586) and a plain cup (1587). 1586 is of Mycenaean shape and decoration and apparently belongs to FS 126265; the vessel was the only find in the tomb and could date to between LHIIIB and SM. Also 1584 and 1587 were the only finds in the respective burials and are thus

263 Dakoronia 1992, 200 dates the burials to LPG-SPGII; the only illustrated other find is a globular trefoil jug with single reserved band on mid-body (pl. 61st) which is hard to parallel due to its simplicity. The burials are a mixture of cists and burial pithoi which would indicate a date comparative to the earlier phase of the cemetery at Tragana.
264 Lefkandi III, pl. 51, 71.15, here 1958.
difficult to date; Stamoudi cites a SubPG parallel from Lefkandi for 1584.\textsuperscript{266} The flask 1585 was contained in a tomb with an assortment of grave goods, which date this find to the LPG/SubPG period; the shape of this vessel is rather exception and to date without parallels.

Three vessels originally dated to the EIA from Perivoli were subsequently identified as MH.\textsuperscript{267}

\textsuperscript{265} Cf. Ch. II.i.
\textsuperscript{266} Stamoudi 1994, 302; n. 6. The parallels, \textit{Lefkandi} I, 328 fig. 17 G.E (SPGII-III) are wheelmade painted pyxides; a similar shape, but handmade and plain, was found in an EG burial at Akraiaphia, here 1459.
\textsuperscript{267} Dakoronia 1994, 240. MH date: Ph. Dakoronia, E. Phroussou, pers. comm.
Corinth

EIA occupation at Corinth is documented by finds from both settlement and funerary contexts; the periods represented span the entire duration of the EIA. Remains of the EIA settlement are sparse and, with few exceptions, restricted to material from wells which usually were dug fairly deeply and thus survived later building activity. Wells of EPG to LG date are located in the area of the Roman Forum - which in the pre-Roman period was a natural valley with good water supplies\(^\text{268}\), while EG and MG wells are also found in outlying parts of the town, such as Anaploga and the theatre area. Structural remains of a LHIIIC-SM farmstead or small group of houses were identified in the later sanctuary of Demeter and Kore on the slope of Acrocorinth; in addition, a SM hearth and associated small group of vessels were found E of Temple E, in the location now occupied by the museum. Burials are found with greater frequency; during SM to MG they are predominantly found in clusters at the edges of the Forum area, while in the MG and LG period the use of two cemeteries - Potters’ Quarter and N Cemetery - at the edges of the main site began. Burial nevertheless continued in the Forum area. A small number of burials are also known from the Demeter and Kore sanctuary; the bulk of evidence of EIA activity here is, however, attributed to early phases of cult activity at the site.\(^{269}\) Taken together, the material evidence strongly suggests continuous habitation in the area of the later city of Corinth from the SM period onwards.\(^{270}\)

---

268 A natural spring today still fills the fountain of Peirene and the related reservoirs, carved into the hillside; see also Williams 1970, 32 fig. 10 for a plan of the pre-Roman layout of the valley.

269 General introductions to the EIA at Corinth: Salmon 1984, 38-54; Roebuck 1972, 98-105; Williams 1982, 11-2. LHIIIC-SM farmstead: Rutter 1979; SM/EPG hearth group: Corinth VII.i, 3-5. Wells: Williams and Fisher 1973 (EPG, MG, LG); Williams and Fisher 1976 (LG); Bronner 1951 (MG); Weinberg 1948 (LG); id. 1949 (LG); Williams 1970 (LG); Pfaff 1988 (MGII). Burials: Williams 1970, (SM, LPG); Williams 1973 (LPG); Corinth VII.i (LPG-MG); Weinberg 1948 (LPG/EG-MG); Williams et al. 1974 (EG); Nichols 1965 (EG/MG); Hill 1927 (MG); Morgan 1937 (MG); Young in Corinth XIII (MG-LG); Corinth XV.iii, 13-21 (MG-LG). For EG-MG sarcophagi found in 2002-4, see reports in AR 49-51, 2003-5. See also Dickey 1992. EIA occupation at Demeter and Kore: Pfaff 1999. A summary of LBA to Early Archaic evidence from the site, up to and including the year 1994, is collated by Morgan in Isthmia VIII, App. 4.

270 The Forum area, originally a well-watered, small valley, might have been a focus of habitation from the SM period onwards, while outlying areas, such as the later sanctuary of Demeter and Kore, the theatre area, and the area of Anaploga W of the main site appear to have been settled at various times. The author observed admixtures of earlier, mostly PG material, in MG and LG wells from the forum area, while the wells at Anaploga and the Theatre well did not contain similar material.
Despite the large number of EIA contexts in Corinth, knowledge of handmade pottery in particular of SM-EG date is somewhat limited. On the one hand, burials which represent the bulk of the evidence for these phases do not necessarily contain handmade pottery, while what is found represents only a specialised part of the assemblage. On the other hand, excavation practice until the mid-1970s led to discarding large percentages of material excavated, in particular featureless sherds and coarsewares, without prior recording of this material other than its approximate bulk.271

The fabric classes observed at Corinth can be divided into three main categories, namely a light-coloured coarseware with gritty, stony inclusions, a dark-coloured coarseware with smaller, sandy inclusions, and a light-coloured fineware which is almost free from inclusions save for occasional lime granules.272 The light-coloured coarseware273 can first be observed among the finds from an EPG well274; the material dating to the PG to EG periods can be rather varied in colouring, ranging from very pale buff to reddish yellow, while also the quantity and quality of inclusions vary. In the MG period, the majority of vessels are fired an even pale buff, in some cases with a greenish tinge, often with darker coring, and contain roughly similar amounts of gritty temper in a dense, fine paste. The tempering material has been identified as mudstone which is widely available locally.275 Surfaces are generally burnished and in the PG to EG periods can obtain a slight lustre; in the MG and LG periods, the striations left by the burnishing tool are very prominent on the vessel surface, while no lustre is obtained. Before the MG period, the ware is used for a wide range of shapes including small vessels; these at times are made from a fabric with far thinner walls, and smaller inclusions, than the standard coarse fabric.276 The light-coloured fineware, which is

271 The excavation notebooks record the discarding of e.g. 3 tins of coarseware. In recent years, finds are classified by ware, counted, and weighed before material is discarded; the finds from closed contexts, such as floor deposits and wells, are usually kept in full.

272 The author owes a debt of gratitude to the ASCSA, and in particular to G. D. R. Sanders, director of the America School excavations at Ancient Corinth, for the permission to study Corinthian EIA handmade wares. Moreover, an opportunity was given to examine the unpublished material from various EIA wells in the area of the city, in addition to the relevant excavation notebooks. G. Sanders gave me a thorough introduction to the clays of the Corinthia, post-EIA Corinthian wares, and potting and finishing techniques present in the region; both he and I. Tzonou-Herbst on many occasions took the time to answer my many questions, and discussed with me the material and period studied herein. K. W. Slane kindly discussed, and showed me examples for, parallels in the composition of local EIA and Roman cooking wares and was at hand to help with attempts at identifying the prevalent inclusions.

273 COR C 1, C 1a.

274 The well is dated to general PG in Williams and Fisher 1973, 4; K. de Vries lists Well 72-7 as EPG in his sequence of Corinthian EIA deposits. This deposit list is kept in the museum at Ancient Corinth, but is otherwise unpublished.

275 Farnsworth 1964, 224; Whitbread 1995, 334-5.

276 This medium-coarse ware is listed as COR M 1 in App. B.
the Corinthian counterpart to Argive Geometric handmade fineware, both of which have here been subsumed under the term NE Peloponnesian plainware, is made from the same raw material as the coarseware, but without added tempering material.277 The earliest attestations of this fabric can be found in MGI contexts. The fabric is characterised by its pale brown to yellow colour, at times with a greenish tinge, and the dense, very fine texture of the clay. Occasional lime granules occur, which can cause spalling during firing, at times resulting in small craters on the vessel surface. Surfaces of plainware vessels are burnished, possibly with subsequent polish; toolmarks are usually plainly visible on necks and handle bases, but less prominent on vessel bodies. The presence of fine, parallel scratches (e.g. 1630) illustrates the use of a fine-toothed tool to pare down or even the surface before burnishing.

The dark-coloured coarseware is first attested in the EG period, but has probable predecessors in the late LHIIIC and SM periods.278 The ware is, however, absent from deposits of PG date and is only sparsely represented until the MGII period, thus hindering observations of the developments of fabric and technique, as well as shapes, in the early stages of the EIA. While the SM dark-surfaced handmade coarseware is usually coarse, porous, and not very homogeneous, the dark-coloured fabric from EG contexts has a more homogeneous, medium-textured paste, while retaining large numbers of inclusions and a characteristic porosity. The overall size of the inclusions decreases in the MG/LG period, coinciding with a trend towards thinner vessel walls. Surfaces of vessels in this ware are usually burnished, at times lustrous; the burnishing tool was guided in one continuous movement from the vessel bottom to the rim, while the interior of the neck, and usually also the shoulder, were finished with shorter, horizontal strokes.

The great majority of shapes represented in Corinthian handmade wares are closed shapes of medium to very large size. Both narrow-necked and wide-necked shapes are attested in light-coloured coarseware, the former being by far the most frequent; the ware was probably used predominantly for the transport and storage of both liquid and dry goods. Pfaff provides a thorough typological study of Corinthian handmade coarsewares of the EIA into the Archaic periods, based on the finds from the MGII Well 1981-6, found E of the later theatre, in addition to handmade material from chronologically earlier and later contexts from Corinth.279 The main shapes identified by Pfaff are amphorae, usually with neck-handles, hydriae, trefoil jugs, and kraters; also represented are pithoi, a small number of aryballoi, cooking pots, and open shapes such as the pedestalled bowls - large, shallow and rounded

277 COR F 1.
278 COR C 2. For the LHIIIC:5/SM examples, see Rutter 1979, 390-1.
279 Williams and Zervos 1982, 129.
basins set on a conical stand with flaring foot - and basket bowls with impressions of woven baskets on the exterior. A number of fragments from Well 1981-6 were identified as lids.\textsuperscript{280} The present catalogue relies to a large extent on Pfaff’s work; in fact, the main shape categories identified by Pfaff form the bulk of the catalogued material (amphorae: 1588-1599; hydriae: 1606-1627; trefoil jugs: 1635-1651; kraters: 1752-1773; aryballoi: 1686-1715; pedestalled bowls: 1739-1751; basket bowls: 1781-1784; lids: 1801-1806). An attempt, however, has been made to supplement the knowledge of Corinthian EIA handmade wares by adding material from earlier, PG to MG, contexts.

Fig. A-20 Corinth, handmade shape categories found in settlement contexts (very large closed: amphora, hydria; large closed: amphora, hydria, jug; medium closed: jug, cooking pot; small closed: aryballos, juglets, miniature shapes; large open: basin, pedestalled bowl, krater; medium closed: krater, pedestalled bowl, cup-type vessels; small open: bowls, cups; utensil: lid, spindle whorl).

\textsuperscript{280} Pfaff 1988, 29-40.
The earliest known vessels of pale coarseware were found in an EPG well; among these was 1600, of which only the lower body is preserved. The fragment belongs to a medium-sized closed shape and presumably derives from an amphora or hydria. 1600 originally rested on a thick, flat base, part of which is now lost, with a tall ovoid, rather narrow body.\textsuperscript{281} No handle attachments are preserved. The typological development of amphorae, together with that of other medium and large closed shapes such as hydriæ and jugs, can be better traced from the EG period onwards. The EG/MG amphorae, e.g. 1589-1592, have a small, flat or raised base, where preserved, ovoid body, narrow concave neck joining in continuous curve, a flaring rim and usually flattened lip; the handles are vertical, attached at the neck, and of oval section; in the case of the rather small amphora 1591, band handles have been used instead. The MG version of the shape, on the other hand, has a wide ovoid body with high shoulder, taller, wider neck of concave to cylindrical shape which is now set off from the body; the rim is long and flaring with a lip which can be thickened in comparison to the body and is neatly squared (1594-1597). 1593, from a well with material predominantly dating to the transition from EG to MG, already shows an off-set neck and might be a later piece in the well fill. The latest pieces in the catalogue, 1598-1599 from a well dating to the MG/LG transition, show a thickening of the handles and an ovoid body with greatest circumference roughly at the middle. In the LG period, the neck becomes even wider, the rim is now overhanging, the handles are rather large and already taller than wide in section, anticipating the development of the Corinthian A transport amphora in the 7\textsuperscript{th} cent. The feet of LG coarseware amphorae are bevelled.\textsuperscript{282} Already in the PG period, the local storage shapes are of large size; the size increases in the MG and MG/LG period, with the largest example reaching an overall height of just under 80cm (1594).

The general typological development of the hydriæ follows that of the amphoræ; the basic shape, in fact, is so similar that without the presence of horizontal handles, or plastic nipples set on the vessel shoulder which have not been observed on amphoræ, a distinction between the two shapes is difficult. The hydriæ are generally smaller than the amphoræ yet

\textsuperscript{281} The base appears to have been made from layers, of which the bottom one was lost. The ‘layering’ of vessel bases has been observed also on other vessels; this represents potential evidence for the production of ‘capped toes’, as known from 7\textsuperscript{th} cent. Corinthian amphoræ, already in the EIA; Vandiver and Koehler 1986, 184; figs. 10-11.

\textsuperscript{282} Coarseware vessels from a LG well now covered by the E part of the museum are published in Weinberg 1948, 208-214; pl. 76. Pfaff 1988, fig. 22 includes amphoræ up to the EC period. See also Vandiver and Koehler 1986, figs. 1-2; Koehler n.d. for the development of the shape (Corinthian A transport amphora) in the Archaic through Hellenistic periods.
frequently reach overall heights of 45-50cm; vessel size consequently cannot be used to distinguish between amphorae and hydriae, either (Fig. A-21).²⁸³

![Graph showing comparative dimensions of main light-coloured coarseware shapes](image)

**Fig. A-21 Corinth, comparative dimensions of main light-coloured coarseware shapes.** Amphora $\Sigma = 4$ items, hydria: $\Sigma = 10$; krater: $\Sigma = 5$; trefoil jug: $\Sigma = 15$. All items with preserved height are included. (average: ◆)

The earliest examples of the shape are 1606 (EG) and 1607-1611 (EG/MG); the vessels have small, raised bases and globular to depressed globular bodies, with large horizontal roll handles set at or just below the greatest circumference. The neck of 1606 is tall and cylindrical, while that of 1610-1611 is lower and joins the shoulder in a continuous curve; the latter items are thus closer in shape to contemporary amphorae. The MG hydriae either retain the globular body (1613, 1623) or are ovoid (1617-1619) in shape; necks are generally tall and cylindrical; the horizontal handles can at times be attached notably below the greatest circumference (1617, 1623). The body contour of MG/LG 1625 is almost biconical, while LG 1626 has an ovoid body with a concave curve above the raised base. Trefoil jugs are a third shape made from the same basic geometric form as the amphorae and hydriae. The jugs, however, are markedly smaller in size; also, this shape, due to finds from

²⁸³ Note that numerous amphorae are only partially preserved, whereas hydriae, frequently found in burials, are more commonly complete or restorable. The clear differentiation in size in Fig. A-21 is far less notable when considering the fragmentary material as well.
burials, can be traced back into the LPG period. 1635 feature the usual raised base, in this case comparatively wide, ovoid body and short wide neck joining in continuous curve; the outline of the trefoil-pinched lip is not very marked with shallow curves. EG 1636-1637, in contrast, have smaller bases, globular bodies, and necks which are markedly narrower. The outline of the trefoil mouth now becomes more marked. 1638, from an EG/MG transitional context, is smaller in size than the preceding examples and features a rather narrow neck, together with a handle which was possibly elevated above the vessel rim. The trefoil jugs from MG contexts mirror the development of hydriae and amphorae with ovoid body and almost cylindrical necks (e.g. 1642). LG 1650 again shows a globular body with tapering neck joining in continuous curve. The fourth shape out of this group of medium to large coarseware vessels is commonly termed a krater. These vessels, the earliest of which date to the EG/MG period (1752-1754), have a small raised base, wide ovoid body usually with high shoulder, incurving shoulders and a wide mouth, usually with very short, profiled rim. Two vertical roll-handles or band-handles are set high on the shoulder. The EG/MG vessels, as well as 1760 from a MGII context, have handles joining at the rim, in addition to short concave rims or even a short neck (1753). The term krater was undoubtedly chosen to denote these vessels because of the similarity in shape between the MG and LG wheelmade painted kraters and contemporary handmade finds from the N Cemetery284; the development from short-necked rim-handed vessels, together with the type’s frequency in domestic deposits such as wells285 indicates a function other than as mixing bowls for water and wine, usually taken as the main function of kraters.286 Pfaff suggests that the Corinthian coarseware kraters “were common household vessels”.287 The association with other handmade coarseware shapes might indicate that also this vessel type was mainly used for storage; the wide mouth makes the shape particularly suited for dry storage, e.g. of grain.

In addition to the four shapes described above, which account for the vast majority of handmade coarseware vessels in settlement deposits, a number of other, less frequent shapes were made from the ware. Among these are pithoi288, S-profile jars with neck-handles (1652-1653) or horizontal belly handles (1654), and a large number of aryballoi, which were found mainly in burials (Fig. A-22).

284 See e.g. Young in Corinth XIII, 33.39-40; pls. 9.11.
285 Pfaff 1988, 35 n. 71 notes 40 rim fragments, in addition to the ten catalogued pieces, from the same well.
286 Kanowski 1983, 61.
287 Pfaff 1988, 36.
288 Discussed and illustrated by Pfaff 1988, 33; pl. 30; fig. 26.
Fig. A-22 Corinth, handmade ware shape categories in funerary contexts (shape types: see Fig. A-20).

The earliest of these, a group of eight aryballoi (1686-1693), were discovered in a burial from the transition of the LPG to EG period in the Forum area. The shape is characterised by a globular body with a rounded or small flattened base, yet often convex, narrow concave neck with flaring rim, and a small vertical band handle joining at the shoulder. The finds from the LPG/EG burial include two miniature versions of the shape (1698-1690); however, the size and profile of the other aryballoi from the tomb are also highly individual. The shape of the vessel changes little; a small group from a MG burial (1706-1708) shows more evenly rounded bodies and almost cylindrical necks. Two examples from another MG burial (1714-1715) imitate the raised bases of contemporary large closed shapes. While most of the LPG to MG aryballoi are made from coarseware similar to the fabric used for large shapes, in a number of cases the small size of the vessels, and consequently decreased wall thickness, seems to have been taken account of in reducing the size and number of particles in the fabric (e.g. 1687, 1691, 1693). The EG 1700-1701 are made from a rather fine fabric with very few inclusions, which might represent a step towards the
development of the fine plainware in the MG period. The range of small closed shapes in handmade coarseware is completed by the small belly-handled amphoriskos with lid (1655) which was probably used in a similar manner as pyxides.

Open shapes are comparatively rare among Corinthian handmade wares, and comprise a number of unusual shapes. In contrast to the EG-LG ‘kraters’ discussed above, a fragmentary EPG piece might belong to a krater-like shape, or alternatively from a deep basin (1736). The piece preserves only part of the wall, but seems to derive from a deep open vessel with flaring rim and thickened lip which has been flattened on top; a deep, horseshoe-shaped lug-handle is set on the exterior vessel wall. A second basin (1737) comes from the same context; the fragment derives from the rim of a deep rounded vessel with profiled, angular lip and unusually thick walls. Neither shape is paralleled in later periods. The MG/LG rim fragment 1738 possibly derives from a large open shape, in this case, however, with rather shallow body and strongly incurving rim. Small open shapes are represented in small numbers; among these are two pieces, found in mixed levels at the Demeter sanctuary and consequently not precisely dateable, which appear to be rims of a shape similar to the EIA skyphos or LBA deep bowl (1789-1790). According to Pfaff, the two fragments might be as early as LHIIIC289; both pieces are probably imitations of current wheelmade shapes. In the following period, a few fragments of what might have been similar shapes are found, such as the EPG 1791 and EG/MG 1793. 1792 from an EG context is preserved intact; the vessel is a slightly uneven and rather thick-walled version of the contemporary wheelmade shape. The MGII 1794, finally, is of hemispherical shape with straight rim and roll handles attached horizontally high on the vessel wall; early kotylai might have been the models for this item. 1786 is a rather large cup with elevated handle and short, concave rim; the neatly finished rim is unusual for the ware and might suggest that 1786 also imitates current conventions of wheelmade pottery. 1787 and 1788 are deep, rounded shapes with elevated handles and might have been used as mugs for drinking, or possibly as ladles. The bowls 1774-1780 come from EG-LG contexts. Of these, 1774-1775 and 1779-1780 are of plain hemispherical shape with suspension holes pierced at the rim. 1776 features a gently everted rim and, while handles are not preserved, is similar in profile to handmade skyphoi. The fragmentary 1777 is a small hemispherical bowl with two vertically pierced lugs set on the body; their function is rather unclear, unless the item was used as a lid. 1778 similarly is of unknown function; the item is a miniature conical bowl with very thick base and thin tapering rim. A special class of open shapes is represented by

289 Pfaff 1999, 111.
the basket bowls 1781-1784; the conical vessels, usually small, were made by pressing the clay into a woven basket, commonly leaving surprisingly clean and crisp impressions of the weave on the vessel exterior. 1784, from a MG/LG context and thus slightly later than 1781-1783, appears to have been made in the shape of a wide, shallow bowl or basin; the interior of the vessel was carefully burnished and is slightly lustrous. 1784 might thus have been closer to another, comparatively frequent, class of open shapes; the pedestalled bowls (1739-1751) are large, shallow rounded basins mounted onto a cylindrical or tapering fenestrated stand, which in the MG period is provided with a flaring foot. The items are usually well-burnished on the interior. Pfaff illustrates LG and Archaic examples with handles set horizontally at the rim, or atop the rim; the evidence from the EG-MG period suggest that these earlier vessels were provided with horizontal roll handles (1740-1741) or lug handles (1743, 1745-1746) set on the body several cm below the rim. The version with roll handles appears to have been the earlier one, whereas lug handles are the common variant in the MGII period; 1750, with handle swelling at the rim, from the Demeter sanctuary should therefore be dated closer to the EPC examples shown by Pfaff.290 The repertoire of Corinthian coarsewares is complemented by small number of largely unparalleled shapes, such as the footed dish 1785, or the miniature coarse ladle 1800. Utensils are represented by the lids 1801-1805, made of a flat disc of clay with a band handle set in the middle, and a spindle whorl of biconical shape with incised decoration (1807).291

A small number of coarseware items bear stamp-impressions; among these are the hydria 1620 with an impression of a human figure, rendered in a small square ‘frame’, at the top of the handle; the handle fragments 1657-1658 (MGII), 1661 (LG) with impressions at the handle base (1657 is stamped with an oval die with a star-shaped design made from stacked triangles, while 1658 bears a rather crude, stamped cross of intersecting lines, and 1661 shows a small figure of a man similar in style to human figures in Geometric vase painting); and the lid 1803 which is stamped multiple times on its exterior with a large, oval die with cross-hatched design.

From the MG period onwards, the range of small and medium closed shapes is supplemented by vessels made from fine fabric; the raw material is presumably the same clay used for Corinthian pale coarseware, although without the addition of crushed mudstone. The ware is very rare in settlement deposits, such as the MGII Well 1981-6, although a number of

290 Pfaff 1988, 37; fig. 75.
fragmentary pieces were contained in its fill. 292 On the other hand, it frequently occurs in burials, which mostly contain small closed shapes, but occasionally medium-sized closed shapes. Shapes most commonly made from plainware fabric are medium-sized trefoil jugs (1639, 1641, 1643, 1646-1647, 1651), aryballoi (1707, 1710-1712), and juglets with round mouth (1717-1719), trefoil mouth (1724-1727), and trefoil mouth combined with a wide, flat base (1728-1730). The plainware trefoil jugs are generally smaller than the coarseware ones and assume a different shape, with small flat base, globular or slightly squat globular body lacking the concave curve above the foot, and usually with tapering necks; the thin, flat band-handles can be elevated at times. Interestingly, while the smaller, globular trefoil jug, as well as all types of juglets, are made exclusively in plainware from the MG period on, MG aryballoi are present in coarse, medium-coarse, as well as plainware (Fig. III-23).

![Graphs of Trefoil Jugs, Aryballoi, and Juglets](image)

Fig. A-23 Corinth, medium and small closed shapes, fabrics (black: coarseware (COR C 1), medium grey: medium-coarse (COR M 1); light grey: plainware (COR F 1)).

The lack of handmade aryballoi in the LG period 293 might be indicative of their demise; in Protocorinthian burials, while handmade trefoil jugs and juglets continue in use, aryballoi are always wheelmade and painted. 294 A small number of shapes other than jugs and aryballoi

---

291 The item, however, bears no relation to the Athenian incised-ware whorls.
292 Pfaff 1988, 29; here 1622, 1639, 1641, 1799; 1779, classified as plainware by Pfaff, actually contains numerous inclusions and is thus grouped herein with COR M 1 items.
293 1713-1715 were found together in a burial without further dateable material. Weinberg 1948, 207 suggests an 8th cent. B.C. date on the basis of LG sherds found in the fill above the grave.
294 For EG and MG wheelmade painted aryballoi, see e.g. Lawrence 1964, 90, pl. 17; Charitonidis 1955, 126, pl. 39. LG from the N Cemetery: Corinth XIII, 33.48; pl. 9; PC: ibid. pl. 12. PC handmade jugs: ibid. pl. 13. While the EG-LG painted aryballoi are of roughly comparable shape as the handmade plain ones, the PG aryballoi feature the wide, overhanging and flat-topped rim which is
are made from plainware fabric, such as the miniature hydriae 1628-1629 (MGII and LG), which mirror the full-size shape but have rather squat body profiles, the bowl 1778 and kantharos 1795, as well as utensils such as the ladle 1799 and trefoil-jug lid 1806 (the lid is LG, the remaining items MGII in date). An exceptional piece is 1685, with a shape typical for cooking pots but made in plainware fabric; the vessel shows no sign of having been used over the fire. Equally interesting is the fragment of neck and handle of a hydria or amphora (1622) with plainware neck and handle, set on a coarseware body. The band-handle is decorated with inlaid twisted cords of clay which can be more neatly formed from the finer fabric; this might have been the reason for the use of fine fabric for the neck, while the body, rather large in size, was apparently deemed to require the stronger coarseware fabric to withstand the stresses of forming, drying and firing.

Handmade and burnished vessels made from dark-coloured coarseware are first attested in LHIIIIC late to SM; the handmade fragments from the building at the Demeter sanctuary probably all derived from cooking vessels (295-303). While the fragmentary state of most items does not allow a reconstruction of shapes, the slightly better preserved 295, 298, and 303 show a tall, concave neck with thick, oval handle to rim. No cooking pots are known from PG contexts295, partially as a result of the fact that, in contrast to Athens, cooking pots do not form a regular part of burial assemblages in the Corinthia. Material dating to the EG/MG period comprises cooking pots both with handles joining the rim, and handles attached to the neck; generally, the vessels are of medium size, with rounded bodies, medium-tall concave necks and flaring rims (EG/MG: 1662; MG: 1667-1669, 1674-1676, 1682; LG or later: 1680). Handles are band-shaped and flat to very flat. Nevertheless, the presence of very large cooking pots, often with two handles to rim, in particular among the MG-LG material, is notable; the items come from both settlement and funerary contexts (Fig A-24). The earliest of these large cooking pots, both with remarkably thin walls, are EG/MG 1663-1664; the shape continues in use into the Archaic period.296 In the MG period, there are different types of cooking pots, such as globular vessels with medium-tall concave neck and rim handle (1669; see also the LG 1677-1681), a similar shape with handle joining at mid-neck (1670), and a cooking pot type with tapering conical shoulder and a funnel-shaped neck; the latter also occurs with neck-handle (1665, 1673) or rim handle (1666).

---

295 The sole exception is a handle fragment of cooking ware from the EPG well 72-7 (Lot 1092-213).
296 See e.g. Dickey 1992, A-133 pl. 82d.
Based on present evidence, no meaningful distinction between these types, chronological or otherwise, can be observed. The Corinthian cooking pots apparently all had rounded bases, as the lack of base fragments and the evidence of complete or restorable examples found in cemeteries suggest. Two items made from cooking ware fabric fall outside the outlined shapes; MG 1683 is a miniature version of the cooking pot, with depressed globular body and handle set on the shoulder; the rim is missing. 1684, from an EG/MG context, is a flat, horizontal handle set on a gently curving body; the shape and size of the vessel are difficult to gauge from the small fragment, but seem to be reconstructable as a large, wide-necked, depressed globular jar or cauldron. While vessels similar to 1683 are found outside the Corinthia, 1684 has no parallels.

Some conclusions are possible regarding the shaping methods involved in the production of Corinthian handmade wares. Thus, small closed, mostly plainware vessels were drawn from a lump of clay and shaped up to a stage where the mouth would just admit a finger; the upper body and neck was preformed and then set cap-like onto the body, which was usually prepared by finger indentations at the overlap. The technique results in a crude ridge at the interior join which is very characteristic of the ware. This join at the shoulder is also a typical fault-line of the ware, and pieces with a cracked join are not infrequent (e.g. 1707, 1714). The large coarseware vessels were built in stages as well. Usually, there are no standard breakage patterns, thus suggesting that great care was taken to strengthen the joins.
between the clay elements used to build the body. Vessel bases are frequently rather thick, with some apparently made from several layers. Also, the concentration of grits seems to be greater at the base than in other vessel parts. Vandiver and Koehler point out that added temper at the base increases the shock resistance of this part of the vessel body; Kiriatsi suggested further that increased temper might compensate for the increase in drying time resulting from the comparatively thicker base. The neck of these large vessels appears to have been made separately and added after the body was finished, at least in some cases; the most impressive is the coarseware amphora/ Hydria \textit{1622} with plainware neck. Sections of rims often show characteristic voids indicating that the rim was built up from several added rolls of clay. Handles can be attached by piercing a hole through the vessel wall, through which the handles, usually rolled, are set, while the exterior of the join is fortified by added rolls of soft clay (e.g. \textit{1610}); the technique might have been restricted to vessels predating the MG period. In other cases, the handle is attached to the outside of the vessel, also with the addition of soft rolls of clay at the joins. The latter attachments at times feature finger-impressions to further fortify the handle join. Separately made necks can also be observed on a number of medium-sized closed shapes; the technique allows for set-off necks in contrast to the often prevailing continuous profiles of handmade wares. At times, pale coarseware vessels have been described in previous publications as slipped (e.g. \textit{1589, 1640}). On no occasion, however, could a slipping horizon, that is, the edge of the area dipped into or painted with slip, be observed. The often dense, fine surfaces appear instead to be the result of burnishing, which would have been done once the vessel had dried to a leather-hard stage; wet wiping of the surface would have created a thin layer of soft clay which when burnished and thus compacted would have assumed the appearance of a separate surface layer (self-slipping). The shaping technique of the early cooking pots is hard to determine due to the fragmentary state of the material; the MG II vessels, with even, thin walls, seem to have been made from a preform beaten to the final shape in a rounded mould, as illustrated by the characteristic, shallow indentations on the vessel interior. The shoulder and neck were probably separately made for this shape as well, with the join at times resulting in a gentle carination line in the profile and corresponding to a row of finger impressions on the interior. Cooking pot necks and rims are usually of greater thickness than

\footnotesize{\textsuperscript{297} Cf. Vandiver and Koehler 1986 for 7\textsuperscript{th}-3\textsuperscript{rd} cent. B.C. Corinthian amphorae.  
\textsuperscript{298} Vandiver and Koehler 1986, 184; E. Kiriatsi, pers. comm.  
\textsuperscript{299} Notably, these finger-impressions can be located at points of the handle where they would not influence the durability of the join, e.g. the Corinthian import in Athens \textit{1128}. These seemingly unnecessary finger-impressions tend to occur on vessels of MGII-LG date. It is possible that the potters at this time were confident of the strength of the handle joins, but added a finger-impression in a quasi symbolic manner, advertising the durability of the vessel.}
the body; due to this fact, as well as reduced thermal stress exerted on the neck and rim, it is this part of cooking pots which is usually well preserved, whereas the bodies frequently break into numerous small, rounded sherds. Notably, the number of cooking pots in well fills is small compared to that of storage wares, which might suggest that despite the fragile state in archaeological excavations, the vessels were fairly durable and only needed occasional replacing.

Decoration is present on Corinthian handmade wares, and usually represents one of two types: plastic or incised/impressed. Impressed circles, forming a line down the handle back and a rosette at the base, can be found on the LPG/EG aryballoi 1692. The exceptional cases of stamps on handles or vessels (MG-LG), as well as the bowls with basket-impressions on the exterior (also these MG-LG), have already been mentioned. In the G period, incision prevails, either in the shape of simple lines (EG trefoil jug 1636, EG/MG handle 1797, MG hydria 1615, herringbone pattern on MG/LG handle 1660) or in wavy lines, usually on the vessel shoulder (aryballoi, MG: 1707, MG/LG: 1717). Plastic decoration occurs with greater frequency; plastic nipples on the shoulder opposite the handle occur on virtually all hydriae, including the miniature versions of the shape, and appear to have been restricted to this shape; this type of decoration occurs on hydriae of all dates represented. The sole exception is the trefoil jug 1644 (EG/MG) with nipples on the shoulder. An exceptional case with angular knobs set laterally at handle attachments is represented by the fragmentary krater 1771. The second frequent type of plastic decoration is limited to vessel handles, which bear either simple ridges (1594, 1773), are composed of several joined strips of clay (1632, 1643), or cored strips of clay (1639, 1656) which can also be inserted into a plain band handle (1595, 1622, 1630, 1633-1634, 1659). Decoration of this kind is usually found on jugs and hydriae (the amphora 1595 is an exception), most commonly on vessels made from plainware fabric which is suited for the execution of these details. The earliest occurrences of plastic decorated handles are in the MGII period, coinciding with the introduction of the fineware. Otherwise unparalleled types of decoration are represented by the miniature conical bowl 1778 with a pie crust-like pinched lip, and the unidentified 1796, bearing a raised cordon with incised slashes; the fragment might derive from the pithos. Painted decoration is absent.
Isthmia

Stray finds of material dating to the LBA and the PG period indicate that some, probably occasional, activity took place at the later site of the sanctuary of Poseidon at the Isthmus already in this period. While the LBA material offers no evidence for a ritual use of the site, Morgan suggests the establishment of a cult at the site as early as the EPG period. Furthermore, some evidence is extant for dining, perhaps ritual in character, to the E and SE of the later temple, in deposits dating to the 8th cent. B.C.

Since the majority of the EIA material derives from mixed contexts, mostly deposits created in the LG and Archaic periods, dating of handmade pottery at Isthmia is difficult and has to rely on stylistic criteria. Moreover, the preservation of materials, due perhaps to the heavy use of the site in later periods, is rather poor, with large vessels especially broken into small chips of unidentifiable shape and date. Consequently, the selection of EIA handmade vessels is small, being made up predominantly of fragmentary small closed shapes, while cooking-ware vessels are not represented at all.

The fabrics of both wheelmade and handmade pottery from Isthmia closely resemble those from nearby Corinth; among the handmade wares, the dense, light-coloured fabric with numerous dark inclusions is well represented, as are vessels of pale fineware. It is unclear whether the material at Isthmia was made in the vicinity or perhaps brought in from Corinth; the similarities in shape and fabric suggest close interrelations between the ceramic production at the sites.

300 Hydriai without shoulder-nipples are 1607-1609 (EG/MG), 1621, 1625, 1627 (MG-LG).
301 Isthmia VIII, 314; 369. The evidence for EIA activity at the site is, however, slim; Morgan's pottery catalogue, spanning nearly 900 years, is comprised of just under 500 pieces, most extremely fragmentary. Morgan's evidence for EPG cult appears to rest on the occurrence of EPG sherds in the area of the later temple; ibid. 315. Material potentially indicative of cult activity, such as terracotta figurines or bronze tripods, are dated to the 8th cent. (ibid. 327; 333). Possibly earlier pieces are illustrated in Morgan 2002, 256, fig. 9, including a small fragment of an LPG/EG bull figurine; Morgan, ibid. 256, tentatively dates the handmade figurines in fig. 8 are dated to the PG period, while conceding that the chronology of the series is unclear and might have been located in the 8th cent. in its entirety. The bronze pin and fibula of PG date cited in Isthmia VIII, 331 might equally well have come from a destroyed grave. For a critical review of Morgan's publication see J. K. Papadopoulos in BMCR 2001.01.12 (http://ccat.sas.upenn.edu/bmcr/2001/2001-01-12.html).
302 Isthmia VIII, 212.
303 Isthmia VIII, 289-290.
304 The author's warm thanks are owed to E. R. Gebhard, director of the University of Chicago excavations at Isthmia, and to C. Morgan for granting permission to study the published finds of EIA handmade ware from the site, and to examine some of the context pottery from the 1989 excavations.
305 The Isthmia fabrics are listed in App. B as IST C 1 and C 1a (pale coarseware), IST M 1 (medium-coarse) and IST F 1 (plainware).
The majority of the handmade vessels from Isthmia are small juglets, with medium-tall, concave necks (1808, 1815), or else tall cylindrical necks with everted rim (1809-1811); bodies are usually rounded (1812-1814). 1815 is the only vessel which preserves part of the base; the shape can be reconstructed as a small, wide-based juglet with slightly convex base.\textsuperscript{306} With the exception of 1808, the small juglets are dated to the 8th cent. by Morgan; conceivably, the ones with concave profile might be earlier than those with tall cylindrical necks, for which parallels can be found in LG to early Archaic Attica. 1808 is made from coarse, gritty fabric which might date it to before the MG period, that is, prior to the introduction of the plainware. 1813 and 1814, which were published as one piece by Morgan, are fragments from the rounded bodies of small juglets, both with roulette-wheel decoration and apparently made of different fabric than the local wares. The patterns observed on the fragments, small crescents and vertical dotted lines on 1813 and rows of triangles on 1814, are not usually be found together on one item, thus suggesting that the pieces originally belonged to two different vessels.\textsuperscript{307} Open shapes are represented by the rim sherd of a krater (1816), a lug-handled basin (1820), two small mugs or similar shapes, with deep rounded body, short flaring rim and elevated band handles (1823-1824), as well as a number of bowls, 1818-1822. Of these, 1821 has a vertically pierced, triangular lug handle set on the wall close to the rim. 1819 and 1822, also originally published as one piece, preserve handle attachments: on 1819 for a horizontal handle of skyphos-type, on 1822 for a vertical handle raised above the rim; the latter item might thus have been a ladle.

Cooking pot fragments were not observed.\textsuperscript{308}

Some evidence is present for decoration; in addition to the roulette-wheel impressions of 1813-1814, 1812 features a handle composed of two joined strips of clay, whereas 1818 shows deep incised slashes on the exterior rim.\textsuperscript{309}

\textsuperscript{306} The inclination of the shape in the drawing in Morgan 1999 is not quite correct; also, there is part of the base preserved which is not indicated in the drawing. The neck is considerably narrower, as the body is wider. Shape perhaps similar to Corinth 1727, if larger.

\textsuperscript{307} There is no join between 1813 and 1814; in addition, differences in the colouring of the two pieces were observed by the author.

\textsuperscript{308} Isthmia VIII, 290. Morgan \textit{ibid.} also notes the lack of pedestalled bowls at Isthmia; two likely fragments, one of a shallow rounded bowl, the other likely of the fenestrated stand, were observed by the author in Lot 89-100. The lot descriptions listed by Gebhard, \textit{ibid.} 213-221, occasionally contain “cooking ware” fragments; what material was observed by the author was very fragmentary and difficult to date securely due to the similarities in cooking ware fabric in the Corinthia from the MG into the Roman period.

\textsuperscript{309} The decoration is more common on closed than on open shapes; the small size of 1818, however, hinders a closer identification.
Agioi Theodoroi

Rescue excavations caused by road works on the route between Athens and Corinth led to the discovery of a small cemetery with burials of the MG to LG period near the modern village of Agioi Theodoroi some km N of the Isthmus; the site is identified with ancient Krommyon. 310 While the finds have not been published in full, the preliminary reports provide some information about the material.

Among the handmade pottery found at the site, there are shapes familiar already from Corinth, such as large hydriae (1825-1829), a trefoil jug (1830), and aryballoi (1831-1832), as well as a bowl (1835). Two unusual shapes are a spouted vessel, possibly a juglet (1833) and a pyxis (1834), which is however preserved only in fragments. The vessels are made from light-coloured fabric similar to that of Corinth.

The similarities in shape and fabric of the handmade pottery as well as in burial rites indicate that the Corinthia, or the cultural influence of Corinth, extended N of the Isthmus as early as the MG period.

Other sites

Additional material was found in small quantities at scattered sites throughout the Corinthia; commonly, the finds come from small groups of burials, apparently only used during short periods of time. Settlement sites outside Corinth, which presumably are indicated in the vicinity of these grave groups, have not yet been identified.

A child burial of LPG date was excavated at Vello. The pottery from the tomb included seven handmade vessels, among which were aryballoi 1836-1839, bowls 1841-1842, and the ovoid pyxis 1840. The aryballoi are of the familiar globular shape, albeit with taller necks than the later parallels from Corinth; 1837 is unusual due to the very small handle which joins at the neck, rather than the rim, and a decoration of fine incised lines which run vertically and horizontally all over the body and divide it into sectors. Both bowls are

slightly crudely shaped and of simple, rounded to unevenly conical shape with flattened bases; 1841 has incisions on the lip. The pyxis 1840 is the most interesting, since of unparalled shape; the vessel is set on a very low ring base, the body is ovoid and curves inward to a narrow, round mouth without any rim; two elongated, vertical lugs are set on opposing sides of the mouth and are pierced vertically for tying on a lid, now missing. The lip and lugs of the pyxis are decorated with short incised strokes.

A small group of vessels from a destroyed group of burials was found in Kourtesa, in the vicinity of ancient Kleonai. On the basis of the painted pottery found, the group is dated to the EG period. The handmade finds consist entirely of small closed shapes. Among these are round-based, wide-necked globular vessels with elevated band handles, of which 1843 and 1846 are made of pale, medium coarse fabric, whereas 1844-1845 are made from dark, gritty fabric; 1844 shows traces of burning and thus is probably a miniature cooking pot. 1847, similarly with rounded base and globular body, is a trefoil-mouthed juglet, also with high elevated band handle. 1848 is a globular aryballos with slightly squat body and very small neck in comparison to the body; the vessel is made from medium-coarse pale clay and is described as well-burnished.

The miniature cooking pot with elevated handle has parallels in Argos (669) and Tiryns (1088), albeit both from later, LG contexts; also the pale-coloured round-mouthed vessels are paralleled in Argive LG handmade ware (690, with narrower neck). The trefoil juglet 1847, on the other hand, has parallels mostly of LPG/EG date, such as 1720 from Corinth, or 661 from Argos. It is, perhaps, possible that the vessels, for which the exact find context was not recorded or no longer retrievable, derived from burials ranging from the EG to the MG or LG period.

An EG grave was found at Mavrospelaies; the tomb contained only three vessels, one of which was a handmade aryballos (1849). The vessel is of squat globular shape with a very small, narrow neck; shape and proportions are very similar to the aryballos from Kourtesa.

311 Hagg 1971, 51.
312 Hagg 1971, 51 records doubts concerning the date of two amphoriskoi from the site. The skyphos illustrated ibid. fig. 13 is compared to Corinthian EG vessels by Hagg; the incurving rim and extremely short lip, however, find better parallels in the MGII period, cf. GGP, pl. 18e.g.
A handmade trefoil jug (1853) was found in an EG burial at Athikia; the site is identified with the ancient town of Tenea. The vessel has a raised base, globular body, and concave neck joining in continuous curve, similar to contemporary pieces from Corinth. The lug-handled bowl 1854 comes from the same grave; the vessel is of hemispherical shape, with an elevated, horn-shaped lug handle set atop the rim. The rim is decorated with a narrow row of small, impressed circles.

Handmade pottery from a MG burial in Clenia includes a belly-handled amphoriskos (1850) of a shape similar to vessels in the Argolid, together with a wide-based juglet (1851) which has a rather bulbous, rounded body, tall narrow neck and trefoil mouth. 1851 is the earliest vessel in the shape series known to date; the typological development thus indicates increasingly flat bodies approaching a hemisphere, and widening bases. A handmade coarseware bowl (1852) was found in the vicinity of the grave; the raised base with a wheel-shaped impression on the underside, together with the evenly shaped vessel walls, is however unlike any other handmade bowls known from the area. Charitonidis points out that bowls of similar type were in use until the 5th cent. B.C. in Boeotia. The date of the vessel remains unclear.

The amphoriskos 1850 is made from a very pale, coarse fabric with inclusions different from the standard MG coarseware observed otherwise in the Corinthia. The shape and decoration of the vessel recall similar shapes in the Argolid; Dickey consequently suggested that 1850 might be Argive. The fabric is, however, unlike those observed in the Argolid and perhaps represents local handmade-ware production in the area of Clenia.

Finds from the sanctuary of Hera at Perachora, which was founded in the MG/LG period, illustrate that handmade coarseware of Corinthian type was in use also here. The few shapes which have been made known are, however, of rather singular character; the amphora 1855 features the familiar raised base and globular body, but has a very tall, wide neck and

---

313 Wiseman 1978, 90-3; Lawrence 1964, 91.
314 The bowl is not mentioned by Lawrence; Dickey 1992 however identifies it as part of the Athikia grave group (ibid. no. A-127).
315 Charitonidis 1955, 127.
horizontal roll-handles set high on the shoulder. 1857 is similar in shape to Corinthian kraters, but is set on a fenestrated stand otherwise known only from pedestal bowls. Individual features of both vessels compare with Corinthian material of EPC date. A wide-based plainware juglet (1856) with nearly conical body is probably of similarly late date.

While the town of Megara is no longer located in the Corinthia, material from an MG tomb and Archaic sanctuary from the area is very similar to Corinthian finds. Among these finds, on display in the archaeological museum at Megara, is a small pyxis, of a shape similar to small, belly-handled amphoriskoi, and flat lid with short central stem made from pale fabric with dark grits; the vessels was found in a MG grave in the town. Finds from a sanctuary at Alepochori included a number of small and miniature hydriae with nipples on the shoulder; the fabric is micaceous and contains small, dark grits, but similarly to pottery of the Corinthia is of pale colour. The material from Alepochori dates to the Archaic period, as is plainly visible from the daedalic faces, hair and jewellery some of the hydriae feature on their necks.

316 Coldstream 2003, 85.
317 The foot or 1857 is very similar to an EPC pedestal bowl illustrated by Pfaff 1988, fig. 33 (C-40-387); the narrow base with pronounced curve of the body profile of 1855 is similar to the EPC hydria C-1978-304 ibid. 32, fig. 23.
(Appendix to Chapter III.vi: Euboea and Sporades)

Lefkandi

The best-known EIA site to date on the island is located in the modern village of Lefkandi, where remains of a settlement, as well as extended burial grounds were discovered. The settlement, known locally as Xeropolis, is located on a small headland, jutting out into the Euripus with natural harbours to the E and W; the location was first sought for settlement in the EH period and was in use throughout the BA. The EIA settlement on Xeropolis is situated above deep strata of the LHIIC occupation, in contrast to which the EIA is represented by considerably less material. The SM and PG periods are represented by no more than stray sherds, probably due to later building and levelling activities, while the SubPG, and in particular LG periods were present in most sections of the excavation. The recent excavation, begun in 2003, might provide better evidence for the earlier stages of the EIA. The burials, mostly dating from the SM to SubPGIII periods, are found on the slopes rising to the NW of the settlement site. The tombs were apparently grouped into several distinct cemeteries.

An exceptional find was unearthed on the Toumba hill, following illicit building activities by the landowner: a large, apsidal structure had been erected here in the MPG period, with two shaft graves, one containing a male cremation and female inhumation, the other four horses, sunk into the middle of the central room. The building was destroyed in the same period and, after the construction of mudbrick retention walls, filled in to create a low mound. The fill over the building contained large amounts of pottery which, as indicated by the painted pottery, dates predominantly to the MPG period. The function of the building, as well as the nature of the fill, is disputed; while the excavators maintain that the fill represents

318 I warmly thank the director of the BSA excavations at Lefkandi, Dr. I. S. Lemos, for kind permission, in the spring of 2003, to divert some time from a different project to examine the handmade pottery from Lefkandi. While leave was given for a more thorough examination, the requisite permission from the 11th EPKA was not granted despite several applications; due to time constraints, efforts to obtain this permission had to cease in early 2006. Consequently, the conclusions presented in this section are largely based on published information, together with some observations of my own from the preliminary study in 2003.
319 Popham and Sackett 1968, 5-6.
321 The building is published and extensively discussed in Lefkandi II.ii. Lemos 2002, 140-6; and Whitley 2004, 197-200, summarise the evidence and current scholarly debate regarding the building’s interpretation.
settlement refuse, other scholars have identified characteristics of ritual nature.323 The lack of MPG deposits from Xeropolis forbids a statistical comparison of the material with an assemblage of clearly domestic nature; comparison with material found in LPG and SPG contexts from the settlement at Xeropolis, however, illustrate notable differences in the composition of the assemblage in particular with regards to the wheelmade painted shapes, which appear to indicate that the Toumba finds do not represent an average settlement deposit. The evidence from Toumba, as well as its possible classification based on the information available, will be discussed further in Ch. IV.i and IV.iii.

As in Athens and the Cyclades, so also in Lefkandi the bulk of handmade vessels are dark-surfaced coarsewares. The clays found in the vicinity of the site in fact tend to fire to reddish colours, as illustrated by the local wheelmade wares; nevertheless, the proliferation of storage vessels noted in the Argolid and Corinthia for example, where these are made from pale coarsewares, is absent from Euboea. The fabric of the Lefkandi handmade ware is usually rather coarse and contains quartz and schist particles; surfaces are normally burnished. Chemical analysis of handmade coarseware from Lefkandi indicates local provenance for the bulk of the material, while the composition of one sample suggests an import.324 The fabric is predominantly used for vessels and utensils used for cooking/heating purposes, as is attested by the frequent occurrence of sooted patches on the surface. In rare cases, organic tempering material, apparently hacked straw, has been added to the fabric mix.325 Aside from the cooking-ware fabric, a number of mostly semi-fine and fine fabrics are found; these occur predominantly in burials. Among them is a soft, rather fine fabric with brown to grey colours at the surface, used for incised-ware items326; a fine fabric with polished, usually dark grey surface is found in small vessels such as juglets327; a medium-coarse fabric containing noticeable amounts of mica is represented mostly by kantharoi and cutaway-neck jugs; the presence of mica indicates a non-local provenance, possibly N Greece as suggested by the excavators.328 Additional semi-fine fabrics are very sparsely represented, and include an off-white, hard and sandy fabric with rough surfaces.329 Such items were found in the Toumba building fill, but are to fragmentary for reconstruction; the

322 The total number of sherds retrieved is 26,000 (Lefkandi II.1, 3), of which about 6,000 were intrusive (prehistoric or modern; ibid. 159, tab. 16).
324 For discussion of provenance see App. B.
325 Dark-coloured fabric: LEF C 1, 1a; straw-tempered: LEF C 4.
326 LEF F 2.
327 LEF F 1.
328 LEF C 3, 3a; Popham, Touloupa and Sackett 1982, 223; Lefkandi II.1, 94-5.
329 LEF M2.
provenance of the ware is not clear.330 A single item is made of light-coloured coarseware with fine, dense paste and numerous large, dark grits; the fabric is very similar to Corinthian coarseware and might in fact have been an import.331

The most well-represented shape at Lefkandi is the cooking pot, accounting for about a quarter of handmade vessels from the burials, and for over 70% of coarsewares from the Toumba fill. The earliest specimens derive from the MPG Toumba building fill; the vessels have a wide, flat base, ovoid body, tall and wide concave neck and a thin band-handle from the shoulder, joining at the rim (1888-1907). The profile outline is usually a continuous curve, while examples with a carination at the shoulder/neck join can be observed as well (1894). Vessel lips are often rounded but can also be neatly squared (1890-1891) or rolled (1892, 1906). The size of cooking pots from the fill ranges from small to large specimens; the number of vessels with rim D exceeding 20cm, thus being probably larger than 30cm in height, is, however, notable (Fig. A-25). It has been suggested that the large cooking pots might have had two handles, rather than one, attached at the rim, although none preserve enough of the rim circumference to distinguish one- and two-handled versions.332 A miniature two-handled cooking pot from a SubPGI burial attests to the existence of a two-handled version of the shape at Lefkandi (1928). A single specimen of LPG date is illustrated from Xeropolis (1908); the vessel retains the continuous, S-profile shape and ovoid body. Cooking pots of SubPG date are known predominantly from the cemeteries. Most of these vessels are comparatively squat in shape, with low neck and rather high shoulder, occasionally with a notable hollow in the profile at the shoulder/neck join (e.g. 1911, 1914-1917); the shape corresponds to the cooking pot type identified as characteristic for the EG/MG period in Athens.

330 Lefkandi II.1, 65; Catling compares the ware to NE Peloponnesian plainware and suggests that the ware was introduced before the LPG period. The example cited from Asine (794) is made of local pale coarseware, not fineware, while the occurrence of numerous particles, including quartz, in 1882 and 2038 is dissimilar from both plainware and Peloponnesian coarseware seen by the author.
331 Aryballos 1940; the fabric has not been analysed.
332 Lefkandi II.1, 58.
The SubPG vessels are on average smaller than those of PG date, presumably as a result of their context; the body height does not exceed 25cm and is more probably around 20cm, with a rim D not above 15cm (Fig. A-25). The LG period is represented by very fragmentary material from the settlement, which does not allow observations regarding the standard cooking pot shape and size; the exception is 1922, with elongated ovoid shape with tall concave neck. The vessel is partially restored and missing its handle; the shape, as well as the incised decoration, recall Athenian LG cooking pots, in addition to displaying some blackened patches on the body. A number of variations of the cooking pot-shape have been found at Lefkandi. Among these are two miniature vessels, one with one rim-handle (1928 (SubPGII-IIIa)), the other with two (1927 (SubPGI)); notably, both bear sooted patches attesting to their use before interment. Attested in burials only are stanced cooking pots (1929-1937); the shape is composed of a round-bottomed, rather small cooking pot of the shape familiar in the SubPG period, and a horseshoe-shaped fenestrated stand affixed to the base of the cooking pots. The vessel can be tipped slightly towards its handle. These items also usually show sooted patches. Two exceptional and unfortunately rather fragmentary items are represented by the MPG pyraunoi (1938-1939); the vessels are composed of a large two-handled cooking pot and a stand with a large cut-out at the base for adding fuel, as well as smaller cut-out holes near the join with the cooking pot, apparently placed there to create a draft.
In addition to the cooking pots, a number of further shapes are made from dark-surfaced coarseware. Among these are braziers, large flat dishes with short raised rim, set on three band shaped feet, usually with traces of burning on the interior surface (1982-1993); pot stands of horseshoe-shape with lug-shaped pot props on the interior, and outward-turned lugs to handle the item (2004-2009); fragments of what appear to be strainers, or alternatively braziers with perforated bases (2002-2003); and a number of pithos fragments (1858-1866 (MPG), 1867-1871 (SubPG). The pithoi are the exception to the otherwise scarce handmade storage vessels; the items are very large, with rim diameters up to 60cm, featuring a tall neck and flattened lip. None of the extant examples preserves parts of the body. The only preserved base is a solid, rounded foot stump which would not allow the vessel to stand (1866); rather, requires being set into a pit or purpose-built bench. All above-mentioned coarseware shapes occur in the fill of the Toumba building, while the evidence from Xeropolis is rather scarce; however, a SubPG brazier (1994, possibly also 1975), strainer (2003) and a number of pithos or storage jar fragments with raised, decorated cordons (1867-1871, 1875-1878) attest to a similar range of coarseware shapes in this part of the settlement as well. Interestingly, the handmade pottery from the LPG-SPG pits at Xeropolis is reported to be comprised virtually exclusively of cooking pot fragments, which

---

333 Lefkandi II.1, 63. In comparison, pithoi at LG Zagora were set into built benches; e.g. Zagora 2, pl. 9 unit H 26; reconstruction: Cambitoglou 1981, fig. 8.
were separated into two variants: thin walls and well-burnished surface on the one hand, thick walls and coarse fabric on the other. 334 The documentation is rather better for the LG period; a greater amount of material was retrieved, in addition to better preservation allowing the partial reconstruction of a number of shapes. Among these, in addition to the above-mentioned cooking pot 1922, are a hydria (1879), a neck-handled jar or jug (1881), and large, S-profile jars (1872-1874). Fragments further attest to the existence of a large, footed vat (1995) and a fenestrated stand (2010), in addition to numerous fragments of cooking pots (1922-1926) and jars (e.g. 2035). 335 The excavators note a marked difference between the LG and the earlier handmade coarsewares. 336

A dark-coloured fabric, similar to cooking pot-ware, but with hacked straw added as tempering material was used to make large, flat trays with low raised rims (1996-2000); the preservation of these pieces is rather poor and prevents the reconstruction of the original shape. The rim fragments show no curvature and consequently the items might have been square. 337 Three fragments bear a light-coloured wash on the exterior (1998-2000). The function of these items is rather unclear; Catling suggests that they might have been used for food preparation. 338 All fragments of trays known to date derive from the MPG Toumba fill.

Coarseware small open shapes are comparatively rare and appear to be limited to bowls; with two possible exceptions, all examples derive from burial contexts (Figs. A-26, A-27). 1964-1965 were among the Toumba fill; 1965 is a small hemispherical vessel with pointed lip, while 1964, with thickened, angular rim and hollowed body beneath the rim belongs to a large vessel; its shape is difficult to reconstruct. The decoration of 1965, with shallow incisions covering the entire surface, is rather unusual and finds no parallels in the MPG period; it might be possible that the item is residual from an earlier period. A large, shallow bowl was found among LG material at Xeropolis (1974). Open shapes found in burials comprise a number of bowls, either of simple, rounded shape (1969), more commonly with lug-handles set at the rim (1966-1968, 1970-1973). While the LPG 1966-1967 have shallow, rounded bodies, the bowls of SubPG date are of conical shape (1971-1973, SubPGII-IIIa). 1977, from the same burial as 1971-1973, is of similar conical shape but with three tall feet attached to the vessel sides.

334 Lefkandi I, 31.
335 A large number of fragments of what appear to be S-profile and other storage jars is illustrated in Lefkandi I, pls. 42.58-9.
336 Lefkandi I, 72-3.
337 Lefkandi II.1, 64.
338 Lefkandi II.1, 64. Cf. the very similar pieces from Asine 1020-1024.
The handmade coarseware fabrics are complemented by semi-fine wares, most of which, according to current knowledge, are restricted to burials. The exception are a number of thin-walled, well-made pieces of micaceous fabric, which are probably imported because of the considerably smaller amounts of mica in local wares. Shapes represented are cutaway-neck jugs and kantharoi, the earliest of which derive from the Toumba fill (cutaway-neck jug 1885, kantharoi 1980-1981 and bowl or kantharos 1976, unidentified rim 2028 - possibly a fragment from a jug-spout, or else a tall-necked small closed shape). The handle

339 Popham, Touloupa and Sackett 1982, 223.
of 1885, of rounded section with flattened belly, is faceted and slightly twisted. Cutaway-neck jugs of micaceous fabric are more frequently found in burials (1886, 1952-1953, 1955-1956, all LPG; 1887, SPG); most of these jugs are of small size (10-13cm), while 1886 and 1887 measure 17 and 22 cm respectively. The vessels are fairly similar in shape, with small flat base, depressed globular body, tall neck set off by carination at the join, and a long cut-out from rim to handle. The handles are usually simple roll handles joining at shoulder and rim, while the handle of 1887 has an angular profile with a pointed ‘knee’ at the turn. 1953, in contrast to the other jugs, shows an additional cut-out at the front of the rim to form a rounded spout. 1956 is exceptional in joining two cutaway-neck juglets at the bodies, with a basket-handle connecting the rims opposite the spout, while 1957 has a thin, conical spout set on the shoulder to become a feeding jug. Open shapes made of micaceous ware not were identified in burials. The vessels are commonly well-burnished, with clearly visible toolmarks. The jugs (faintly visible on 1887) show horizontal toolmarks on the body, which are arranged in broad, vertical sections; the curving surface of the jugs apparently did not allow for continuous strokes of the burnishing tool. A large body fragment with similar burnishing pattern, found among SubPG levelling material from Xeropolis, might derive from a similar shape (2042).\(^\text{340}\)

A group of vessels apparently rather popular in burials is made from fine, grey fabric with polished surface. The most common shape is the juglet, with round (1941-1943), trefoil (1946-1950) or, more rarely, cutaway (1951, 1954) mouth. One round-mouthed juglet features a small conical spout at angles to the handle (1958). The juglets are fairly small, with usually less than 10cm body height, have a globular body and concave neck joining in continuous curve, and commonly plain rounded handles. One of the round-mouthed juglets (1944) is apparently made of a fabric different from that of the grey polished juglets; visible grits are embedded in the clay, while the surface is worn and pitted, unlike the dense and apparently lustrous surfaces of the remainder of this group. A small number of items appear to be made of similar fabric, such as the small pyxis 1959 and ladle 2001; the globular pyxis rests on a small, flat base, and has string-holes pierced through the incurving upper vessel walls. The ladle consists of a hemispherical cup with large, looped handle attached to the rim. Another item possibly of similar fabric is 2017, which appears to be a pendant in the stylised shape of a horse’s head. Wardle tentatively suggested a connection with jug-

\(^{340}\) Lefkandi I, pl. 22. The clean breaks and large fragment size additionally suggest that this piece is not made from the local coarseware which breaks with a hackly edge and into small fragments, as can be seen on the same page. Unfortunately, no description or discussion of the item is available, ibid. 42.
shaped pendants, known e.g. from EIA Macedonia; however, the decoration of impressed circles on 2017 seems to portray convincingly eyes, nostrils, and the mane of a horse.\textsuperscript{341}

A small group of semi-fineware items, also found exclusively in burials, recalls the LPG/EG Attic incised-ware. The finds from Lefkandi include a small number of figurines or dolls, such as a tortoise, moulded with great detail (2016), two bell-shaped dolls (2013-2014), of which 2013 preserves the movable legs, two rather poorly preserved pyxides (1962-1963), and a number of beads (2019-2022) and spindle whorls (2023-2026) of the familiar spherical (beads) and conical (whorls) shape.\textsuperscript{342} The pointed shape of 2021 and 2022 also finds parallels in Athens. The decoration of beads and whorls is composed of circles, lines and strokes in designs known from EG Attic material, whereas the decoration of figurines and pyxides is smaller in scale, based on double hatched lines and short strokes formed in zigzags and meanders, recalling the decoration of the MG material from Eleusis.\textsuperscript{343}

In the case of the dolls, facial and bodily features are outlined by plastic (breasts) and incised (face) decoration. The Lefkandi incised-ware spans the LPG-SubPGIII periods.

A small number of items found in tombs cannot be associated with any of the above groups. These items include two bird-shaped vases with hollowed bodies, set on a pair of feet, with a hole cut in the back (2011) or chest (2012), an arched handle on the back\textsuperscript{344}, and made from brown burnished fabric; both birds were found in the same LPG tomb. Similarly without parallel at Lefkandi is the globular aryballos 1940, made from dense, pale coarse fabric similar in appearance to Corinthian coarseware. A tall ovoid juglet of semi-fine, pale buff fabric (1945, LPG) has been identified as a rare handmade specimen of the locally popular red-slip ware; the characteristic red slip is, however, missing from 1945. Finally, 1978-1979 might represent rare handmade drinking vessels; both are comparatively thick-walled and of deep, rounded shape, similar to mugs. 1979, however, is described as coarse with black surface, while it is unclear whether the colour results from burning or different

\textsuperscript{341} Popham, Touloupa and Sackett 1982, 235 (citing report by K. Wardle). The pendant is compared to bronze-cast juglet-pendants from N Greece, but known also in the S, see e.g. Kilian-Dirlmeier 1979, pls. 77-81; most of these represent cutaway-neck jugs, and while incised circles are present as decoration (see ibid. e.g. nos. 1421-2, 1460), there are no examples comparable to the ‘nostrils’ of 2017. The earliest bronze pendants, according to Wardle, date to the 8th cent., while the tomb in which 2017 was found is dated to LPG/SPGII and is thus over a century earlier; the connection between the bronze pendants and the Lefkandi item therefore is rather tenuous.

\textsuperscript{342} The tortoise and dolls have been described as similar in fabric and finish to the grey-polished juglets, \textit{Lefkandi} I, 342; the preservation of both body and surfaces suggests, however, potentially lower firing temperatures which result in rather friable items.

\textsuperscript{343} \textit{Supra}, 1415-1416.

\textsuperscript{344} Probably firing-holes; \textit{Lefkandi} I, 344.
causes; if the former, the vessel would represent another miniature cooking pot, albeit of rather irregular shape.

With the exception of the Lefkandi incised-ware, handmade vessels with decoration occur infrequently at Lefkandi, as also in other regions. Types of decoration represented are plastic and incised/impressed motifs; among the former are examples of jars and cooking pots with nipples set on the vessel shoulder, which occur apparently exclusively in LG settlement strata, in addition to the faceted handle the cutaway-neck jug 1885. Similarly, incised decoration is more frequently noted among the LG material, when rims and shoulders of cooking pots and storage jars or pithoi can be picked out by incised wavy lines or simple linear designs such as crosses, stacked triangles, or grouped lines (e.g. 1872-1874, 1922). Material pre-dating the LG period, if decorated, shows simpler patterns, such as short strokes framing the stands of the cooking pots 1931-1932 and 1935-1937, raised, finger-impressed cordon on pyraunos 1938, and finger-impressions at the edge of the base of brazier 1987. The pyxis 1959 is a unique example at this site of post-firing decoration with three large swastikas scratched into the vessel surface, while the juglet 1942 represents an exceptional handmade vessel with painted decoration.

Chalkis

The EIA settlement at Chalkis was located in the area now occupied by the modern town; discoveries have thus been limited to finds from rescue excavations, and to date present a fragmented picture of the EIA occupation of the site. Material of SM to SubPG date has been discovered in a number of burials, in addition to a large deposit of pottery from what appears to be a well with pottery dating to the latest LPG-LG periods.

From the burials no handmade pottery has been reported, a marked contrast to the situation at nearby Lefkandi. The well fill, on the other hand, contains a number of fragmentary

---

345 Illustrated in Lefkandi 1, pls. 58-9.
346 1942 appears to be different from handmade miniatures of wheelmade painted shapes, see infra n. 348; the latter are often crudely or irregularly shaped, whereas 1942 is regular in shape and thin-walled.
347 A brief summary of the state of knowledge of EIA Chalkis is presented by Andreiomenou 1986b, 116-8, ead. 1998, 156-161; the material from the well is published in a series of articles, Andreiomenou 1984; 1985b; 1986b; 1987; 1992; 1996.
348 The sole exception is a miniature painted omphalos bowl in Andreiomenou 1986b, 103; the item, with fine fabric and painted decoration, is one of a series of handmade miniatures which in shape and
handmade vessels of which a selection have been published.349 Among these are a number of pithoid jars or small pithoi with tall, concave necks and everted rims with horizontal tops (2045-2047), in addition to cooking pots (2049-2051) with the familiar ovoid body, tall concave neck and flaring rim with single, wide band handle to rim, a cutaway-neck jug with very low neck (2052) and a tripod brazier similar in shape to the MPG items from Lefkandi (2053). An otherwise unknown shape is represented by 2046, a cauldron-like vessel of globular body and incurring rim, with tall horizontal handles set high on the shoulder.

Decoration is not recorded on any of the vessels from Chalkis. The date of the material, due to the long period spanned by the finds from the well fill, cannot be determined350; the pithoid jars, cooking pots and tripod brazier are comparable to similar pieces from the Toumba building fill, while the earliest finds from the Chalkis well are dated to the LPG period.351 The cooking pot fragments all show a tall concave neck which is not set off from the shoulder and might thus date to the LPG or early EG period.

**Eretria**

The earliest evidence for occupation of the site in the EIA is dated to the MG period, with a rapid increase of data available for the LG period. The evidence comes from tombs which were situated in small groups throughout the area of the later city, in addition to scanty remains of LG structures and scatters of EIA pottery.352 The first buildings in the sanctuary of Apollo Daphnephoros in the mid-c. 8, of apsidal shape and represented by several construction phases, in addition to an altar, attest to the early foundation of the main cult of the city.353 The expansion of the city of Eretria in the late stages of the G period coincides with the decline of the settlement at Lefkandi; it has therefore been hypothesized that the inhabitants of the latter moved to newly-founded Eretria, perhaps as a result of the Lelantine

---

349 Andreiomenou 1996, 120; in the same article, Andreiomenou gives a rough overview over the contents of the deposit, unfortunately without information regarding the numerical representation, or indeed the interpretation of the deposit.
350 Information regarding the stratigraphy of the well, and the relative position of the published coarseware fragments in it, has not been published.
351 Andreiomenou 1998, 156.
352 *Eretria*, 20; Mazarakis-Ainian 2006, fig. 1.
War in which the Chalkidians defeated the Eretrians. In this case, Lefkandi should be identified with old Eretria.\textsuperscript{354}

The publication of the EIA finds from the site is as yet patchy, and often focuses on painted wares rather than the coarseware here studied.\textsuperscript{355} Reber reports finds of handmade cooking pots in various, apparently domestic, deposits throughout the city, as well as in the area of the temple of Apollo; the majority are, however, unpublished. The pots, according to Reber, date to the LG and SubG periods and correspond typologically to the tall ovoid vessels also known from LG Athens and Lefkandi. Incised decoration, typical for the LG and later periods, is present in some cases.\textsuperscript{356} Handmade coarseware apparently comprised a sizeable group of the finds from the area of the temple of Apollo; according to statistics published by Gros, the handmade wares are accounted for predominantly by cooking pots, while pithoi, basins, and braziers or trays are also present in substantial numbers.\textsuperscript{357} Large pithoid storage jars of handmade coarseware, occasionally with incised decoration, are further mentioned as burial containers for LG child and adult burials.\textsuperscript{358}

Among the handmade vessels which have been illustrated, small shapes predominate, such as a series of ovoid jars from the temple of Apollo (2054-2057). The vessels appear to be of gently curving, ovoid shape with flat bases; handles are not preserved. A LG or SubG tomb contained a globular aryballos (2058); a date later than LG might be indicated by the unusual, very wide band-shaped handle corresponding in width to the flat-topped mouth which it joins seamlessly. Together with the wide-based juglet 2059, the two small pouring shapes represent a rare class of handmade fineware at Eretria and might have been imported; 2059 in fact is decorated with rows of roulette-wheel impressions similar to a class common in LG and early Archaic Attica. Open shapes are a frequent occurrence, and most prominent are a series of small, conical bowls with lug-handles (2061-2068); the ‘yarn-spool’ lug on 2066 recalls the earlier examples from Lefkandi\textsuperscript{359}, while the majority of bowls from Eretria feature simple horizontal lugs joined at the rim, at times with smaller, lateral horn-shaped lugs. Andreiomenou suggests that 2061 with central and lateral lugs

\textsuperscript{354} Lefkandi I, 423-4 is critical of this identification and 424-26 presents the case for ‘old Chalkis’ and a hypothetical ‘Lelanton’. See also Walker 2004, 15-6.

\textsuperscript{355} For accounts of EIA pottery from Eretria see Andreiomenou 1981b; 1983; 1990.

\textsuperscript{356} Reber 1991, 43.

\textsuperscript{357} Gros 2006, fig. 1.

\textsuperscript{358} Andreiomenou 1981b, 198.

\textsuperscript{359} E.g. 1968.
represents a stylised tortoise.\textsuperscript{360} The bowl 2062 has four lugs evenly distributed on the rim and is thus of almost square shape. From the same MG tomb as 2062 derive a conical bowl or cup (2070), termed kalathiskos by the excavator\textsuperscript{361}, and a small tray with three band-shaped handles set atop the rim (2069). A miniature handmade cup is represented by 2071, found in a LG burial; the item is comparatively crudely made and, in contrast to what appears to be the majority of handmade coarseware from Eretria, is not decorated. A large open shape is represented by a simple, hemispherical basin (2060); the vessel was found near the temple of Apollo. 2072 appears to be part of a small fenestrated stand of conical shape; the shape of the item cannot be reconstructed.

In addition to the often rather small size of the handmade items known from Eretria, the number of vessels with decoration is fairly high. Decoration is usually incised, most frequently composed of simple linear designs which, on closed shapes, are placed just below the rim and on the vessel shoulder, while open shapes are decorated at the lip and frequently also on the interior or exterior body. The lugged bowls, with string-holes pierced through the lugs, are commonly decorated on the exterior base and reveal their decoration only when suspended.\textsuperscript{362} The roulette-wheel impressions of the juglet 2059, composed of minute zigzags, are unusual and, as noted above, might indicate that the vessel is imported. Plastic decoration is present though uncommon; one example is the shoulder of the jar 2056 which bears two small nipples.

Kyme

A settlement with occupation during the PG and G periods has been excavated in recent years on the Viglatouri hill near Kyme on the Euboean E coast.\textsuperscript{363} Coarseware, apparently handmade, and pithoi were frequent occurrences, whereas only a small number of pieces has been described or illustrated. The date of the majority of the material is not clear;

\footnotesize
\textsuperscript{360} Andreiomenou 1990, 87. There are, however, no elements of the incised decoration or plastic elements which would indicate features necessarily in imitation of the animal’s body; Andreiomenou takes the small lateral lugs to be the tortoise’s feet, while the larger central lugs would be the head and tail. The central lugs are of similar size; the decoration on the vessel exterior of irregular zigzags does not recall tortoise-shell.
\textsuperscript{361} Andreiomenou 1981b, 196 n. 26; unlike the SPG kalathiskoi from Lefkandi with flaring sides and occasional impressed decoration, cf. Lefkandi I, pl. 154 P Pyre 28 (LPG-SPGI), pl. 174 T13 (SPGII).
\textsuperscript{362} Reber 1991, 69.
\textsuperscript{363} Sapouna-Sakellaraki 1998.
comparison of the finds with pottery from W Euboea as well as Andros suggests a predominantly LG date for the finds.

The illustrated shapes include a number of body fragments of pithoi with wide, raised bands, often with impressed or incised decoration, which were applied at joins or different body parts (2073-2076). A handle (2080) and a number of body sherds (2081-2085) with incised decoration in linear patterns recall medium-sized storage vessels known from the island of Andros; the state of preservation of the Kyme material is however too poor for reconstruction of any of these shapes. According to the excavator, large storage vessels accounted for the majority of coarseware shapes at the site.\textsuperscript{364} A largely preserved slender ovoid trefoil jug (2078) attests to the existence of handmade tableware at the site; while the vessel was linked with PG trefoil jugs from Asine by the excavator, the item in all probability is considerably later and derives from a settlement deposit, rather than from burials. Notably, none of the trefoil jugs in Asine, or indeed elsewhere in the Argolid, were found in settlements. Consequently, no direct connection between the E Euboean and S Argive material can be stated.

In addition to these shapes, another two fragmentary vessels are of considerable interest since they cannot as yet be paralleled among EIA handmade pottery from Greece. 2077 is termed a cooking pot; the vessel is of rounded shape, with a very wide and short neck, joining the body in an almost imperceptible curve. The handle, a thick, crudely shaped roll-handle, is attached to the body. The fabric and surface finish have not been described; in the photograph, fine spalling of the exterior surface can be noted. The second item, 2079, is a rim fragment of an unidentified shape with a ‘yarn-spool’-type of lug handle attached to the body some cm below the rim. Between the thin, lateral discs, the lug has a central spur; at the same point, the lug is vertically pierced with a small hole. While lug-handles similar to 2079 can be found on bowls in SubPG burials at Lefkandi, 2077 is dissimilar in shape to EIA cooking pots throughout Greece. The location of the EIA settlement at Kyme had been occupied already in the MH-LH periods, with some EIA walls apparently reusing earlier foundations.\textsuperscript{365} While it is possible that 2077 represents a local, idiosyncratic variant of the EIA cooking pot, the possibility has to be considered that both 2077 and 2079 are residual pieces from the earlier occupation at the site.

\textsuperscript{364} Sapouna-Sakellaraki 1998, 81.
\textsuperscript{365} Sapouna-Sakellaraki 1998, 63, and fig. 30, e.g. rectangular structure at no. 19, curved wall E of no. 23.
The assemblage of handmade items at the site is complemented by a small number of conical spindle whorls with incised and impressed decoration (2090-2093); a small number of beads occur in different shapes, such as discs with impressed dots or circles (2087-2088), spherical with incised patterns (2089), and flattened triangular items with incrusted, incised spirals at the points of the triangle (2086). The latter pieces again highlight the connection of the site with the N Cyclades.

Skyros

Finds of EIA from Skyros derive from numerous burials, grouped in small clusters, which were excavated in various locations around the modern main town of the island; the tombs discovered to date range in date from the PG to LG periods. Settlement remains of the period have not yet been identified. The majority of finds have not been published outside brief reports with basic information only; the amount of material on which to base a characterisation of the pottery from the island is consequently sparse.

Shapes of handmade pottery represented in the tombs are predominantly closed. The most frequent shape is the cutaway-neck jug (2094-2100), usually of small size with 9-14cm body height, in exceptional circumstances also of medium size (2097 is 17cm high). The vessels show greater typological variation than those from Lefkandi, with none displaying the fairly evenly shaped depressed globular body and tall neck from that site; 2098 is perhaps the closest in shape. The remainder of the Skyros jugs are mostly globular (2094-2095) or pear-shaped (2096), usually with distinction between body and neck marked by a carination line or a sharp turn in the profile outline. 2097 on the other hand, with irregular rounded body, has a wide tapering neck joining the body in an uninterrupted curve; the vessel, from an MPG-LPG burial, is earlier than any of the other jugs which derive from LPG-SubPGI burials, suggesting that the set-off neck might be a chronologically indicative feature of the shape. 2094-2096 and 2099 are made from fabric described as heavily micaceous, which might indicate that these vessels, as with their Lefkandi counterparts, were imported from N Greece. Notably, many of the Skyros cutaway-neck jugs are decorated,

367 The fabric of the cooking pot 2101 is described as containing, albeit less, mica. Clay available at the site of Magazia apparently could contain mica in unspecified quantities, Lemos and Hatcher 1986, 330 no. 12; identified as - local - Group 1, ibid., 333. On the other hand, the close similarity of 2098
although also the decoration shows considerable variation. 2097 bears short strokes on the lip, whereas 2099 has a fringe of short vertical strokes incised at the neck-join. A row of large incised or impressed Δ-shaped designs can be observed on the shoulder of 2095, while plastic decoration is represented by 2098 with three or four nipples set low on the shoulder, in addition to a moulded, horn-shaped lower handle attachment.

A single handmade cooking pot is known from the island (2101); the vessel was found in a SubPG tomb and resembles in shape the cooking pots of that date from Euboea, with ovoid body and tall concave neck. Two miniature feeding jugs (2102 (LPG), 2103 (SubPGI)) of simple globular shape with short concave necks complement the range of closed shapes. 2103 was apparently painted with monochrome exterior; its fabric is described as rather coarse, suggesting that despite the decoration the item does not belong to the group of fine ware handmade miniatures known from e.g. Lefkandi and Chalkis. The simple hemispherical cup 2104 is the sole handmade open shape from Skyros.

The presence of handmade pithoid jars for storage is attested by a find from a PG or SubPG tomb; the vessel has, however, not been illustrated.

---

368 Vlavianou-Tsaliki 1998, 138 suggests the design might have been written letters, or possibly a potter’s mark.

369 See supra n. 349. The item is described as slipped, Vlavianou-Tsaliki 1998, 129, while the surface in the photograph looks very similar to the vessel with flaking paint from the same burial.

370 Sapouna-Sakellaraki 1991, 187. The vessel is described as one of a typically local group of handmade jars, all of which remain unpublished.
Appendix B: Fabric Groups

Fabric description

The description and classification of fabric has been emphasised to a greater degree than is often the case in studies of LBA and EIA pottery from the Aegean. Characteristics employed for the sequencing and comparison of wheelmade painted pottery (that is, details of shape and decoration), do not apply to the same extent to handmade pottery. Thus, hand-formed vessels usually display a lesser degree of standardisation than wheelmade pottery; shapes in general are far simpler, due to, on the one hand, a production process that favours rounded, continuous shapes without sharp angles and at the same time does not encourage mass production1, and on the other hand due to the utilitarian nature of much of the material, calling for suitability of purpose before aesthetic appeal. Not least, handmade wares include a large number of highly individual products which defy easy classification. Decoration on the whole is rare, with painted decoration being all but non-existent.2 Applied or plastic decoration is by far the most common; it has, however, been suggested that rather than being

---

1 In the Late Roman period, handmade cooking pots were produced in large numbers and distributed widely across the Mediterranean, see Peacock 1982, in particular 74ff. Even though the production process of these items would not be described as mass-production, the distribution pattern suggests large quantities of vessels being made, and well-organized distribution, which are characteristics not usually associated with small-scale production. ‘Mass-produced’ here, therefore, refers not only to the quantities produced, but also to characteristics of production, such as rationalization and fragmentation of the production process. In anthropological studies, differences between the organisation of potters using the fast-turning wheel and those building vases by hand have been observed, in that potters producing handmade pottery tend to work on one vessel at a time, which is finished before the next vessel is begun, whereas potters of wheelmade pottery tend to produce series of vessel parts which are subsequently assembled, see e.g. Balfet 1984, 181. However, the organization of labour is related to the intensity of the work, the production output, the number of people involved, and possible other occupations of the potter, much more than to the potting technique, as Peacock 1982, 8-11 makes clear in his typology of the organisation of pottery production. Also within the frame of the present work, there is evidence for a disassociation of handmade pottery from the household and a part-time, seasonal structure; thus, the handmade Archaic and Classical Corinthian A transport amphorae were undoubtedly produced in a workshop, with strong evidence of partial production and subsequent assembly of body parts, see Vandiver and Koehler 1986, 182f. The point remains, however, that hand-building potting techniques are more suited to part-time production, or a production process allowing for interruptions of the work process, while wheel-thrown techniques are more suited to full-time and workshop production, even though exceptions to this rule are common.

2 The few exceptions are the painted handmade pyxides and kernoi from Asine, matt-painted handmade pottery in Thessaly, and the ‘strays’ Argos 655, 704, Tiryns 1107, Athens 1292,
purely decorative, applied features might represent the imitation in clay of functional elements made of other materials, or are technically indispensable. Overall, traditional criteria for the classification of pottery are represented in far smaller numbers in the case of handmade pottery.

It is here that fabric, that is, the treated and prepared raw material for the production of the vessels concerned, can play an important role. The degree of fine- or coarseness, the types of inclusions present, the colour and firing horizons all can be used to categorize a vessel, that is, group it with vessels of similar characteristics. A number of assumptions, however, underlie this line of reasoning, the most far-reaching relating to the potter him- or herself. The use of fabric characteristics and technological criteria for classification purposes presupposes conscious choices on the part of the potter, starting with the selection of the raw material, its preparation, shaping and firing. To compare characteristics and to group them in a meaningful manner, the potters must have employed comparable choices for the production of a range of vessels. This again implies experience which has identified the most economic and successful choices for the making of a vase, and furthermore, to obtain comparability in time, the passing on of this information from one generation of potters to the next. Also, it is only in this type of setting that change can be identified by the archaeologist, as only when there is a norm can the exception be recognized.

On the one hand, the absence (or perceived absence) of a norm presents difficulties for classification. On the other hand, while a regional norm or standard can be used to try and identify pottery making traditions, which can then be compared between regions, also the

1293, 1299, Korakou 425, Lefkandi 1942, Tragana 1579 (see regional sections in App. A for discussion).

1 The presence of plastic cordons has been explained as a feature for strengthening the joins of vessel parts; this indeed seems to be the case in the production of pithoi; Wells 1983, 71.

2 The conservative nature of pot making has been pointed out in a number of studies; the general argument can perhaps be summarised as follows: Wherever pottery making outgrows the production within the household for its own consumption, the process has to be economically viable. All work and raw material used are investments until such time as the finished vessel is sold or traded. There are many steps in the process with potential for diminishing profit, such as breakage, the spoiling of a batch of vessels in wet climatic conditions, misfiring etc. The right mixture of clay is necessary to facilitate quick drying without too much shrinkage, successful firing without under- and overfiring and spalling, for the prevention of breaking in the course of the process, and for cooling without breakage. The range of what is ‘right’ is usually rather large, and changing climatic conditions, vessel type and shape are all taken into account when the choice for the ‘right’ clay is made. On the other hand, once a procedure is identified which safely leads to the finished product, the tendency is to retain this procedure, with change resulting most likely from outside pressure, rather than from interior development. See in particular studies such as Arnold 1985 for external determinants and resulting conservative tendencies.

3 Such a process that is of considerable importance when studying pottery such as the LBA and EIA handmade wares which have been suggested to indicate the presence of foreign elements in the regions they were found in.
absence of norm or, positively put, the presence of variation is meaningful in, for example, illustrating the loss of ceramic tradition, a period of introduction of new production processes or materials, or in indicating the recognition of suitability of a range of materials for the intended vessel by ancient pot makers.6

While such considerations do not enter into the mere observation and description of fabric and technological characteristics, the interpretations of technological variation in space and time are potentially significant for the understanding of broader processes of development in the period and region under consideration. Consequently, in this study what might appear to be undue space is given to the recording and description of technical details, before it is attempted to reach conclusions about the development of ceramic traditions through time and space in LBA and EIA Greece. To this aim, fabric descriptions is kept as neutral as possible, and the amount of detail recorded is as high as possible.

The standards of the fabric descriptions in this study are based on a system developed in collaboration between ceramic petrologists and archaeologists (I. Whitbread and L. Joyner, BSA Fitch Laboratory, and G. Sanders, now ASCS Corinth), and is aimed at speedy and comparatively neutral description. In particular, no identification of inclusions is necessary, which are merely described according to their quantity and quality.7 The features recorded are the vessel colour, using Munsell notations and a verbal description of the colour8 including differences between interior and exterior surface and the section of sherds; hardness as established by a simple scratch test9; and the quantity, size and quality of inclusions by comparing a break with schematic tables (Fig. B-1, Fig. B-2). Inclusion sizes are noted as very small to very large (very small: < 0.25mm, small: < 1mm, medium: 1-

---

6 This largely concerns handmade pottery of the early phases examined here. The 17 fragments of HBW at Korakou have been distinguished into four fabric groups by Rutter 1975, 23-28. The common context and chronology however suggest that in this case, four fabric groups need not imply four different ceramic traditions, or varying provenance, but might rather represent evidence for attempts of the potters to find the most suitable raw material by a trial-and-error-manner, or else a potting tradition allowing for great variety in the raw materials used. A similar situation appears to be present at Tiryns, where a wide range of variations in fabric and tempering material could be observed, while the forming, finishing and firing process suggest a common technological background, see Ch. II. ii.

7 The system is outlined in Sanders 1999, 477f, and was developed by G. Sanders, I. Whitbread and L. Joyner, the latter two of the Fitch Laboratory in Athens, for use of large bodies of ceramic materials at Sparta and Corinth. An identification system for inclusions, such as the one proposed in Peacock 1977, 30-32, is difficult to use without prior petrological knowledge.

8 The observation of colour is recommended under indirect natural light, which depending on the working conditions was not always possible for this study.

9 See Sanders 1999, 477 table 4; ‘very soft’ – fingernail scratches easily; ‘soft’ – fingernail scratches; ‘medium hard’ – pocket knife scratches; ‘hard’ – knife just scratches; ‘very hard’ – knife does not scratch. It was noted during the fieldwork for this study that the hardness of similar fabrics could vary, apparently depending on burial conditions. What soil conditions in particular can soften a fabric is however not known to the author.
3mm, large: 3-5mm, very large: >5mm; when considerably larger than that, the actual size has been noted.\(^{10}\) The notation of the shape of the break (Fig. B-3) was found to be less useful since the structure of breaks of most material studied can be described as ‘hackly’; exceptions were nevertheless noted.

---

Fig. B-1 Frequency and size of inclusions

(Sanders 1999, fig. 19.2).

Fig. B-2 Sphericity and angularity of inclusions

(Sanders 1999, fig. 19.3).

Additional properties described are the texture of the clay matrix\(^{11}\), and the surface treatment.\(^{12}\)

---

\(^{10}\) Note that the term ‘sand’ is here used not in the sense of sizes on the Wentworth, or a similar, scale, but rather to denote rounded grains of translucent matter which resemble quartzite-based beach sands.

\(^{11}\) Without appropriate scientific equipment and study, the actual size of the clay particles, and consequently the fineness of the clay matrix, cannot be precisely noted; based on macroscopic examination, this feature is therefore a ‘soft’ one. It has been noticed, however, that in particular the EIA light-coloured coarseware are often made from comparatively fine clay, to which a certain amount of often quite coarse particles were added, whereas the dark-coloured coarseware often have a much more porous, less dense and compacted, in other words, less fine aspect; these differences are recorded as variations of the ‘clay paste’. The grade designations used are ‘fine’, ‘medium fine’, ‘medium’, and ‘coarse’. It should be noted that these variations were observed on what is mainly coarseware, thus a ‘fine’ clay paste is so in comparison with other handmade wares, but not necessarily as compared to well-levigated wheelmade fineware.

\(^{12}\) ‘Rough’ is the term used for surfaces that show no recognizable treatment after the pot was finished; this is frequently the case on the inside of a vessel. In a number of cases, the finger marks
Where the item in question could not be personally examined, and where a description of the fabric is available from the publication, the provenance of descriptions is noted in the discussion of the material in the relevant regional section.

![Diagram of Laminar, Hackly, Granular, Conchoidal, and Smooth surfaces]

Laminar - platy, stepped appearance, Hackly - large angular irregularities, Granular - fine, more rounded irregularities, Conchoidal - large, smooth, angular facets like chert, Smooth - even, without apparent irregularities.

Fig. B-3 Structure of sherd breaks (Sanders 1999, fig. 19.1).

It should be noted here that a scientific examination of the material, either chemical, by X-ray diffraction, thin-section or similar analyses, has been excluded as an objective of this study from the outset. The large number of items included, the wide variety of sources, financial considerations, and not least the author’s qualifications precluded this type of examination. The use of scientific analysis is also limited by the nature of the material; from the shaping process of the vessel are clearly visible on the interior if this is left rough.

'Smoothed' denotes a surface that has been lightly treated after building, for example to even out the surface. 'Self-slip' is a thin layer of fine clay particles overlaying the main clay body, created by smoothing the vessel with wet hands or a wetted tool (such as a piece of fabric or a leather rag). The resulting differences in firing properties between the main clay body and the self-slipped surface can result in a different colour of the surface in comparison with the section. Actually slipped surfaces, indicated by a slipping horizon, have not been observed. 'Polished' surfaces are smooth and often lustrous; polished surfaces can be rather friable and tend to erode on exposed areas of a pot, such as the main vessel body. Whenever traces of lustre have been preserved in more protected spots, such as below the handle, on the neck or rim, it has been assumed that the entire vessel had been treated in this manner. No toolmarks are visible on a polished surface. This is the main distinction to 'burnished' surfaces, where the tools used in the process have left characteristic, angular striations on the treated vessel surface. Burnishing results in the concentration of fine clay particles at the vessel surface, oftentimes giving an effect similar to a slip. Burnished surfaces, depending on the fabric and the burnishing effort, can be lustrous, but especially on MG and later pottery tend to be dull. It has to be noted that a number of authors have described parts of the pottery discussed in this study, such as the so-called 'Argive Monochrome', and the light-coloured coarseware found mainly in the Corinthia and Argolid, as slipped with subsequent burnish (Courbin 1974 describes a surfaces coating - 'lait' - on most of the handmade vessels). While the impression that the vessels might be slipped is suggested by the difference in colour between the surface and the section, no actual evidence for an added slip has been observed. Lustrous or shiny surfaces have been termed 'burnished' where toolmarks were
analyses aimed at the chemical composition of the fabric depend on control groups, that is, ceramics with known composition and of known provenance, to which new samples can be compared. No control groups have as yet been established for material similar to the ceramics examined in the present study, whereas the presence and frequency of coarse inclusions has the propensity to influence the results of chemical composition analysis so as to hinder comparison with data established for finewares of the same region. The method most suited for the identification of provenance and production processes, which to date are the main questions relating to handmade LBA and EIA pottery, is petrographic analysis of thin sections. This type of analysis, as any other, requires preliminary work, by which the material to be examined is sorted into fabric groups. These are distinguished by macroscopically identifiable characteristics, with representative samples chosen from the resulting groupings. \[13\] It is hoped that a classification including fabric and technological characteristics might go some way towards the basic work needed for such a study. Questions which can be expected to be resolved satisfactorily by these scientific means might be dealt with in future work; examples are the provenance and manufacturing tradition of Handmade Burnished Ware, the local or non-local manufacture of LPG/EG handmade finewares, and the possible centralised production of specialised wares such as cooking pots in various regions.

Fabric groups

The following abbreviations are used in the catalogue to denote fabric groups identified by the author by macroscopic means (with the aid of a 10x hand lens). A summary is given below of the characteristics of these groups, based on the criteria described above. Descriptions of the fabric characteristics of individual items can be found in the relevant entries in the database. The abbreviations for fabric groups consist of the three first letters of the name of the site, the letters ‘C’, ‘M’, or ‘F’ to indicate coarse, medium and fine wares, and a number; where two groups share characteristics suggesting they were made from the same raw materials, yet can be distinguished by e.g. size and/or sorting of the inclusions, sub-groups indicated by lower case letters have been introduced (e.g. ASI C 1, ASI C 1a). Where imported fabrics have been observed, designation with the appropriate ‘home’ ware

\[13\] Here I would like to thank I. Whitbread and E. Kriatzi for discussions of fabric analysis, its applications and limitations.
has been preferred over the creation of a new fabric group for the importing site; the number of cases in which imports were readily identifiable is however limited (mainly Corinthian coarse- and plainware, see Ch. V.v). In cases where the assignation of a piece to a fabric group was not sufficiently clear, or where a ‘group’ would have been comprised of isolated pieces, a full description of the fabric characteristics has been retained in the catalogue entry. Where scientific fabric analysis has been conducted on assemblages studied, the results are briefly summarised.

14 Exceptions to this are fabric groups clearly constituting a variation of another groups, such as the various subdivisions of the local light-surfaced utilitarian ware at Argos.
**Argos**

**ARG C 1**

Coarse and medium coarse  
Colour: Light brown, some pale yellow, light grey brown, yellowish red. Mostly 10YR 6-7/4; exceptions from 5YR and 7.5YR 6/6 to 2.5Y 7/2-5 and 5Y 8/2.  
Fabric characteristics: The clay paste is usually medium fine to medium in texture, and can occasionally be dense. Inclusions are common to abundant overall. They comprise frequent minute and very small dark specks, frequent to common small to large spherical angular light brown, red brown and dark grey inclusions (colour perhaps dependent on firing atmosphere?), and very rare to rare, small to very large spherical rounded, soft, at times porous, at times cracked white inclusions (lime granules?). Subrounded and minute sparkling inclusions are always present, and range in quantity from rare to fairly numerous (silver mica?). Medium hard, occasionally soft or hard.  
Surface treatment: Burnished, the surface takes a leathery lustre, and is, at times, even lustrous. Surfaces usually preserve well.  
Shapes: amphora, amphoriskos, wide-necked jar, kemos, hydria, jug, juglet, aryballos, bowl  
Probable function: storage, water provision, grave good  
Chronological range: Late Protogeometric to Late Geometric  
Distribution: Argos, Argolid (burial, settlement)

**ARG C 1a**

Medium coarse  
Colour: pale yellow 5Y 7/3  
Fabric characteristics: Medium fine paste with some small voids, looking slightly granular, inclusions overall frequent to common, with very small and small-medium spherical angular dark grey inclusions and few to frequent large and very large spherical angular soft white and pink inclusions, which are most probably lime particles and which have caused the vessel to crack and flake. Medium hard.  
Surface treatment: Burnished, no lustre.  
Shapes: aryballos  
Probable function: burial offering?  
Chronological range: Geometric  
Distribution: Argos  
There is just one vessel of this kind of fabric, which is probably the same as ARG C 1 but very badly cleaned from lime particles.

**ARG C 1b**

Coarse  
Colour: Light brown, grey where burnt  
Fabric characteristics: Dense, medium paste; frequent small to large spherical subrounded dark red and black, few small to large spherical angular milky white, rare large spherical subrounded porous light brown inclusions, some minute sparkling bits. Medium hard.  
Surface treatment: Burnished, some lustre.  
Shapes: miniature cooking pot  
Probable function: cooking/heating  
Chronological range: Geometric  
Distribution: Argos  
Perhaps similar to ARG C 1, but with the addition of crushed quartz?
ARG C 2

Medium coarse to, usually, coarse.

Colour: Red, red-brown, grey-brown, to grey where burnt. 5 to 7.5YR 5/4, 7.5YR 5/6, 7.5 to 10YR 4/2

Fabric characteristics: The clay paste is usually of medium texture and of rather porous appearance. Inclusions are overall common and include roughly equal amounts of small-large, often medium and large spherical subrounded brown and grey inclusions, and very small to large, usually very small and small spherical rounded milky inclusions in a range of colours (sand?). In addition, there are very small to small opaque white inclusions (lime particles?) and some silver minute sparkling particles (silver mica?). Medium hard, occasionally soft.

Surface treatment: Burnished without being lustrous, usually vertical toolmarks on the entire exterior body.

Shapes: cooking pot

Probable function: cooking/heating

Chronological range: Late Protogeometric to Late Geometric.

Distribution: Argos, Argolid (burial)

ARG F 1

Medium fine to fine

Colour: Light brown, pale brown. 10YR 6 to 7/4; in rare cases as dark as 5 YR 5/6.

Fabric characteristics: The paste is fine and dense, with a slightly granular aspect under the hand lens. Inclusions are overall rare to few; these comprise very small to small spherical angular or subrounded light red-brown inclusions, rare to very rare medium to very large spherical rounded white inclusions, which are soft and porous or crumbly. Soft to medium hard.

Surface treatment: Burnished, possibly with subsequent polish, usually matt, but very smooth.

Shapes: aryballos, juglet, miniature shapes (hydria), amphoriskos, kernos

Probable function: tableware; burial offering?

Chronological range: Middle and Late Geometric

Distribution: Argos, Argolid

Similar to COR C 1, but not the same fabric; the Corinthian material seems to contain less inclusions, other than the lime granules. The sparkling inclusions often are satiny rather than metallic in sheen - shell? NE Peloponnesian plainware.

The light-coloured handmade fineware has been identified at both Corinth and Argos, as well as at a number of other sites in Greece and abroad.15 Corinth and Argos are usually cited as the production centres for at least the majority of the Geometric plainware,16 the distinction between the output of the two sites, however, has proved difficult, as at both sites a similar range of shapes was made in a fabric of more or less equal fineness and colour range. While an easy solution to this problem cannot be suggested here, two sets of characteristics can be observed that possibly coincide with different production centres. The texture of the clay paste of a majority of plainware

15 Aryballoi of Argive-Corinthian provenance were found in tombs in Medeion/Phocis (Themelis 1983, 216 fig. 5), possibly in Boeotia (some of the aryballoi from Akraiphia published by Androimou 1985, 1991, 1998 are described as being made from fine, light-coloured clay and as being well-fired, which concurs with the characteristics of Argive-Corinthian plainware), as well as in Italy (Dehl 1984, 98 n. 405 mentions finds from Megara Hyblaea, Syracuse and Zancle; all of these finds probably date to the Archaic, rather than the Geometric period) – whether the material came from Corinth or Argos cannot be decided without autopsy; note, however, that as far as the distribution pattern of the wheelmade painted pottery goes, Corinthian pottery in the Archaic period overshadows most other pottery exporting sites, while Argive pottery appears to be made for local consumption rather. The majority of this material, however, exceeds the chronological limits of the present study and is therefore not discussed.

16 From the end of the Geometric period on, there is production of handmade plainware, and in particular handmade decorated ware, also here predominantly small closed shapes, at Athens and Eleusis, see Kourou 1987, 41.46, as well as in Boeotia and East Greece, ead. 49.
vessels examined at Corinth is fine and usually rather dense, while the texture of the fine vessels examined at Argos can rather be described as medium-fine; the paste here often has some amount of small voids and appears slightly grainy. In both cases, the inclusions are rare, and in both Corinth and Argos, lime granules can be found in plainware vessels, at times causing spalling and cracking of the vessel walls. While these granules in Corinth usually range from small to very large, vessels from Argos tend to contain very small lime particles in addition to larger granules. Rarely, there are also dark-coloured inclusions, which at both sites appear to change colour depending on firing conditions. While these inclusions in Corinth are of dense texture with usually smooth and angular breaks (mudstone), the inclusions found in the Argive fabric tend to be of a slightly porous texture, frequently with subrounded, rather than angular, breaks. Three small jugs in the museum at Argos, which are tentatively identified as Corinthian based upon the differences outlined above (fabric group ARG F 2), demonstrate that the colour of the fired vessel cannot be taken as a distinguishing feature; all three fall within the usual range of light-coloured handmade pottery in Argos. On the other hand, a possible Argive import found in Clenia in the Corinthia17 presents a colour differing from the majority of material in Corinth, but is equally distinct from the colouring predominant at Argos.

ARG F 2

Fine
Colour: Pale yellow, light grey. 10YR 6/4, 5Y 7-8/2-3.
Fabric characteristics: Fine, dense paste; the past of ARG F 2 is finer in aspect than that of ARG F 1. Inclusions overall very rare to rare, comprising small-large spherical rounded soft white inclusions (lime granules) and some minute black speckling; rare minute sparkling bits. Medium hard
Surface treatment: Well burnished, dense surface, leathery lustre.
Shapes: juglet
Probable function: tableware; burial offering?
Chronological range: Late Geometric
Distribution: Argos
The fabric is possibly Corinthian and would thus be imported at Argos.

ARG M 1

Medium fine to fine
Colour: dark grey to black
Fabric characteristics: The paste is medium fine and slightly grainy, there is some minute sparkle (mica?) present. In addition, there are few small white inclusions, and occasional dark angular inclusions. The texture and inclusions are difficult to see as a result of the dark colour of the fabric. Medium hard
Surface treatment: Burnished, lustrous and soapy in feel where the surface is preserved; otherwise the material feels sandy.
Shapes: pyxis, juglet
Probable function: burial offering?
Chronological range: Late Geometric
Distribution: Argos (burial)

Asine

FABRIC ANALYSIS: A number of fine- and coarseware pieces from Asine were analysed by Hulthén and Olsson, using petrographic thin section and chemical composition analysis to determine the provenance of the material, as well as the technical characteristics of the finished products. Their

---

17 Corinth Museum CP 2221 (1850), Charitonidis 1955, 125 no. 1 pl. 39.1.2.
results indicate that both fine- and coarseware at Asine were made locally, and interestingly that the average firing temperature was higher for the handmade coarsewares than for the finewares. The inclusions in the coarseware sherds sampled were identified as grog, of which Hulthen and Olsson identify two distinct qualities; both kinds of grog in their opinion were made specifically for the use as tempering material, rather than being ground-up sherds from misfired or broken vessels. While part of the fineware pieces sampled are among the catalogued pottery, all of the coarseware pieces were taken from context material; none of the fragments had any recognisable shape and are thus listed simply as sherd, nor are they illustrated. Consequently and rather unfortunately, the fabric groups the present author thinks can be identified macroscopically among the Asine material, in particular the distinction between (light-coloured) storage and (dark-coloured) cooking/heating ware could thus not be correlated with the results of Hulthen’s and Olsson’s analyses.

ASI C 1

Coarse
Colour: Light brown, light reddish brown, light grey brown, at times with darker, reddish core. Usually 10YR 6/4, 7/2-4, occasionally 5-7.5YR 6/6.
Fabric characteristics: Medium to medium fine paste, dense but with large, elongated and irregular voids. Inclusions are overall frequent to frequent and consist predominantly of small to large grey and red stony particles. A few grains of sand are usually present, as well as few angular splintering white inclusions; the fabric is lightly micaceous. Medium hard
Surface treatment: Burnished, usually without lustre.
Shapes: medium and large closed
Probable function: storage, transport
Chronological range: Submycenaean, Protogeometric
Distribution: Asine, Argolid (settlement)
   Similar to pithos fabric from the same site

ASI C 1a

Medium coarse
Colour: Pale yellow, light brown. 10YR 6/4to 7/3, occasionally 2.5Y 7/3, 8/2, or 7.5YR 6/3-4.
Fabric characteristics: Inclusions are overall frequent, predominantly small, but up to large in size; these include spherical subrounded brown and reddish, at times rusty red, particles, and very small white particles, usually few in number. Mica is present, but only in small quantities. Medium hard
Surface treatment: Burnished, leathery lustre or matt.
Shapes: amphora/hydra/jug, bowl, jug
Probable function: storage, transport, serving and consumption
Chronological range: Protogeometric
Distribution: Asine, Argolid (settlement)
   Finer fraction of the ASI C 1 range.

ASI C 1b

Coarse
Colour: Pale brown and variations. 5YR 5/6 to 10YR 6/4.

Hulthen and Olsson in Wells 1983, list of sampled pieces on p. 138. The coarseware pieces are referenced by their trench and level number only, with no identification of shape possible or attempted; identification of these pieces among the frequently rather large pottery lots was therefore impossible. Also colour, which of course is subject to a range of factors and not useful as a sole factor for fabric identification, is not recorded; the distinction drawn herein between pale and dark coarseware, a distinction considered indicative of vessel function, could consequently not be related to the fabric groups and the findings of the analysis conducted by Hulthen and Olsson.
Fabric characteristics: Paste is usually medium fine. Inclusions are up to very large (1cm and more is not unusual), spherical angular brown and dark brown-red. Medium hard to soft.

Surface treatment: Burnished, scraped, smoothed all occur, usually no lustre, often pitted.

Shapes: large storage jar, fire dish, basin, possibly pithos as well

Probable function: coarseware fabric for thick-walled vessels, storage and heating/cooking

Chronological range: Protogeometric.

Distribution: Asine, Argolid. (settlement)

Local pithos fabric; note that the ware is used not only for pithoi though. ASI C 1b comprises more items with darker surface colour than either ASI C 1 and C 1a.

ASI C 2

Coarse

Colour: A wide variety of red, red-brown, grey-brown; grey and black where burnt. 2.5YR 4-5/6, 5YR 4-5/4-6, to 10YR 3-5/1-2.

Fabric characteristics: Medium paste, often porous and irregular in texture. Inclusions are overall frequent to common and comprise predominantly what appears to be sand (small-large, spherical rounded and subrounded translucent granules of various colours) and grey grits. Mica is present in medium quantities. Medium hard to hard.

Surface treatment: Burnished, at times lustrous.

Shapes: cooking pot, stood cooking pot

Probable function: cooking/heating

Chronological range: Protogeometric

Distribution: Asine, Argolid (settlement)

ASI C 2 - stony aspect, inclusions to large or larger, angular hackly fracture. 2a has small inclusions and a more sandy feel, hackly to granular fracture.

ASI C 2a

Coarse

Colour: Brown to brown grey. 7.5 to 10YR 5/2-3, 7.5YR 3/1.

Fabric characteristics: Medium paste, finely and evenly porous. Inclusions are overall frequent and comprise sand and small grey to brown grits, in addition to rare small black glinting inclusions, few small to medium nodular rounded red inclusions, rare crumbling white inclusions, and some mica. Medium hard.

Surface treatment: Burnished, slight lustre.

Shapes: cooking pot

Probable function: cooking/heating

Chronological range: Late Protogeometric/Early Geometric.

Distribution: Asine, Argolid (settlement)

ASI C 2a is a finer fraction of ASI C 2, the standard cooking pot fabric at the site. Possibly the distinction is chronological as ASI C 2a is known only from PG settlement phase 4 contexts.

ASI C 3

Medium coarse

Colour: Light brown, at times light grey core. 10YR 6/3-4.

Fabric characteristics: Medium textured paste with overall common to abundant inclusions, which are mostly small and well-sorted. Inclusions comprise frequent to common very small to medium spherical subrounded brown and grey, rare very small to small milky white inclusions, rare very small opaque white inclusions, and rare to few minute sparkling particles. The sherds ring when knocked and are clearly harder and more compact than the usual PG coarseware at the site. Medium hard to very hard.

Surface treatment: Smoothed. Sandy feel, no lustre.

Shapes: Medium closed, hydria; thin-walled
Probable function: transport, serving
Chronological range: Early Geometric
Distribution: Asine, Argolid (Settlement)

This ware is possibly the Geometric version of Asine handmade coarseware.

ASI C 4

coarse
Colour: Reddish yellow. 7.5YR 6/6
Fabric characteristics: Abundant very small and small spherical rounded milky grey inclusions, apparently well rounded quartz. Well-sorted, homogeneously distributed throughout the fabric, but the inclusions apparently are prone to fall out from the fabric (acidifying does not seem to be the reason of this), leaving a finely spongy appearance of surface and sections. Very soft.
Surface treatment: Indeterminable
Shapes: Medium closed
Probable function: storage?
Chronological range: Unclear.
Distribution: Asine, Argolid (settlement)

"Spongy" ware; spongy impression at surface and breaks apparently created by the small inclusions falling or rubbing out. The ware appears handmade, but surfaces are badly preserved; chronological association unclear. Only few specimens.

ASI C 5

coarse
Fabric characteristics: Medium fine paste with irregular voids and cracks, perhaps not very well prepared or wedged. Inclusions are overall common to frequent and are comprised of spherical angular to rounded brown and red-brown inclusions. In addition, the impressions of hacked straw and chaff indicate generous additions of organic materials. Soft to very soft.
Surface treatment: Exterior often appears covered with yellowish-white slip, surface often eroded and pitted.
Shapes: large trays
Probable function: food preparation?
Chronological range: Protogeometric, perhaps early in the phase
Distribution: Asine, Argolid (settlement)

The fabric is very soft and friable, possibly not fired but rather baked (in the sun or in a domestic oven); fragments are therefore often very worn, shapes usually not readily identifiable. Wells' 'tables' are made from this fabric. Fragments of similar description and appearance, albeit of much earlier date, were found in the bothros at Iria, see Döhl 1973: 142f and pl. 78.4. Döhl suggests that these fragments might have had a use in the kitchen; the base shapes recall larnakes; technical characteristics resemble wall join fillings from Tiryns and Mycenae. Note that also at Lefkandi, straw-tempered shapeless items are reported, Lefkandi II.1, 63-4.

Soft straw-tempered fabric – In the LHIIB settlement of Tiryns was found a 'kneading-pit', situated next to a walled and raised, domed oven, which consisted of a shallow depression in the floor and a clay rim set around it. There is no further discussion of this find, and the photo of the area is small and dark. Kilian refers to another, similar find from Mycenae, illustrated by Verdelis. While the Mycenaean 'kneading-pit' is roughly rectangular, with thick and very low clay edge, the Tiryns one is rounded and with a clay rim that looks to be exceeding 10cm in height. The description of the find is very brief only, but it appears as though the clay rim has been set on the ground. The straw-tempered pieces from Asine, where the bottom is preserved, and of course not all of them, show a clear edge at the base, without however being finished smoothly, or without

19 Kilian 1988, fig. 19.
20 Verdelis 1963b, figs. 41 and 45
showing traces of having been attached to another clay part. The flaring, rough feet to my mind suggest that these items were affixed to some irregular surface, and that this surface, other than suggested by Wells, was not of clay as well, but rather of different material. The ‘kneading-pits’ from Tiryns and Mycenae to my mind present a possibly interpretation for the Asine finds; unfortunately, they were found out of context, with no floor levels recorded from the houses found. Still, something like a small area with clay edge to prepare foodstuffs seems to me the best interpretation for the material from Asine; the apparently religious overtones of Wells’s ‘offering table’ appear rather far-fetched for what is clearly a rather utilitarian object, produced ad hoc from the most readily available materials. An identification of the shapes, in particular of 1020, is however not entirely clear.

ASI F 1

Fine
Colour: Pale brown, pale pinkish brown, with pale brown to pale yellow surface.
Fabric characteristics: Medium fine, dense and slightly grainy paste. Inclusions can be rare to frequent and comprise very small to medium angular grey particles, rare rounded, soft white particles, and small amounts of mica. Medium hard.
Surface treatment: Burnished, possibly polished subsequently; surfaces take on a slight sheen
Shapes: Pyxis, lid, kernos, juglet
Probable function: tableware or special-purpose ware
Chronological range: Protogeometric, apparently early in the phase.
Distribution: Asine, Argolid (settlement)
This fabric appears to be fairly similar to the local PG WM fineware.

ASI F 2

Fine
Fabric characteristics: Medium fine paste with few small voids. Inclusions are rare and comprise very small white inclusions, in addition to very small amounts of mica (or possible bits of shell?). Medium hard to hard.
Surface treatment: Burnished, very smooth and dense, leathery lustre.
Shapes: juglet
Probable function: special-purpose ware
Chronological range:
Distribution: Asine, Argolid (settlement)
Import of Argive Monochrome? The fine fabric looks like Corinth, the sparkle doesn’t.

ASI M 1

medium coarse
Colour: Light brown, light reddish yellow 10YR 7/3.
Fabric characteristics: Paste is medium fine and of slightly grainy appearance. Inclusions are overall common and predominantly small-medium in size, and consist of common small-large, spherical subrounded dark red particles, rare very small-medium spherical rounded soft white and light grey inclusions and some minute sparkling particles, possibly silver mica. Soft.
Surface treatment: Smoothed, slightly sandy feel to it.
Shapes: Medium closed shape.
Probable function: storage, transport, serving?
Chronological range: Protogeometric
Distribution: Asine, Argolid (Settlement)
There is only one fragment of this fabric, bearing incised decoration. The shape cannot be reconstructed, but is apparently closed.

**Athens**

**ATH C 1**

coarse
Colour: Dark red to red fabric, with brown to light brown surface. Section usually 2.5 to 5YR 5/6, surface 7.5YR 6/4 to 10 YR 6/3.
Fabric characteristics: The clay paste is medium coarse and finely and evenly porous. Inclusions are overall common and comprise frequent small to medium spherical black inclusions, frequent to common small to large, at times very large, spherical to tabular, angular to subrounded light grey and white inclusions, at times translucent or milky; few small to large spherical, soft light grey inclusions with satiny sheen; rare small to large angular purplish-red inclusions. Usually large number of minute, silver sparkling inclusions; there are some cases with only a small amount of sparkle. Soft to medium hard.
Surface treatment: Commonly smoothed, at times lightly polished; the surface appears self-slipped.
Shapes: cooking pot, amphora, spouted amphora, trefoil jug, plate/shallow brazier
Probable function: household ware, partly used for cooking
Chronological range: MG to after LG
Distribution: Athens (settlement)

**ATH C 2**

course
Colour: Red, red-brown, grey and black (burnt) 2.5YR 5/6.
Fabric characteristics: Coarse, grainy paste. Inclusions are overall frequent to common, consisting of frequent very small to medium spherical subrounded milky white, grey, yellowish, reddish bits (quartz, sand?), few to frequent small to large spherical angular dark grey inclusions, few spherical rounded to subrounded porous white inclusions with tiny grey specks, and numerous minute sparkling bits (silver mica?). Medium hard.
Surface treatment: Burnished, leathery lustre, surface often friable
Shapes: cooking pots
Probable function: cooking/heating
Chronological range: Protogeometric
Distribution: Athens (burial)
The specimens of this fabric seen so far were all found in tombs on the Acropolis S slope.

**ATH C 3**

Medium coarse.
Colour: Brown to grey-brown. Brown to grey, 7.5YR 4-6/6 and 10YR 4-5/3 to 10YR 3/1.
Fabric characteristics: Medium paste; common very small-medium spherical subrounded medium grey, rare small-large spherical subrounded and angular milky white and light grey, rare small spherical angular white inclusions, numerous minute sparkling bits; soft. Soft.
Surface treatment: Burnished, the surface takes a leathery lustre.
Shapes: cooking pot
Probable function: cooking/heating
Chronological range: Geometric (before MG II?)
Distribution: Athens (settlement (well))

423
ATH C 4

Coarse.
Colour: Reddish brown (5YR 5/4), grey core with red brown margins (2.5YR 5/6). 5YR 5/4 to 2.5YR 5/6.
Fabric characteristics: Coarse paste. Inclusions are overall abundant, comprising numerous small to large spherical and tabular angular glimmering light red brown, frequent very small to small spherical rounded milky grey and brown, few very small to small spherical angular black inclusions, as well as few minute specks of mica. Soft to medium hard.
Surface treatment: Burnished, leathery lustre
Shapes: cooking pot
Probable function: cooking/heating
Chronological range: Protogeometric
Distribution: Athens (burial)

ATH C 5

Coarse
Colour: Brown
Fabric characteristics: Medium paste. The particles observed in the fabric include common XS spherical angular black, common XS-S spherical rounded milky grey, few XS-M spherical angular white and reddish, few S-L platy angular white inclusions, few sparkling bits in copper and black; very hard. Very hard.
Surface treatment: Burnished with regular, long vertical strokes, no lustre.
Shapes: cooking pot
Probable function: cooking
Chronological range: Archaic
Distribution: Athens (burial)

The black and copper sparkling inclusions are not a feature of earlier Athenian, or indeed Corinthian (Brann 1962, p. 55 no. 210 suggests as much for a similar find from the Agora) cooking fabrics. The inclusions are probably gold mica or muscovite, and might suggest a provenance on Aigina.

ATH F 1

fine
Colour: Pale brown/yellow, light brown/yellow, at times with reddish brown core, grey patches. 10YR 6-7/3-4, 7.5YR 6/4-6, occasionally 2.5 or 5Y 7/2.
Fabric characteristics: The clay paste is medium fine with a slightly grainy, speckled aspect. Inclusions are overall rare to few, consisting of very small to rarely medium spherical angular dark grey or red particles (colour apparently varies depending on firing conditions), very rare small-large spherical rounded and subrounded white inclusions, and few to frequent minute sparkling inclusions (mica?). Some pieces are lacking the red and black speckling and instead display a slightly fatty appearance, combined with small to medium, spherical rounded soft orange, light orange and light grey particles (lime granules?), small spherical angular red particles, and few minute sparkling inclusions. Soft, at times medium hard.
Surface treatment: Burnished or polished; surfaces do not preserve well, often the pieces are rough or powdery to the touch.
Shapes: pyxis, bowl, spindle whorl, bead, sphere, doll
Probable function: burial offering?
Chronological range: LPG to EG, possibly early MG
Distribution: Athens, Attica, possibly Asine? (burials)

The differences between a 'grainy' and a 'fatty' fabric identified by me at first seem to be gradual and might be the result of differing firing conditions, or possibly due to taphonomic factors. No clear distinction could be recognized between the groups which would suggest a meaningful differentiation between the groups.
ATH F 2

Fine
Colour: Dark grey to black
Fabric characteristics: Fine, dense paste of slightly fatty appearance; very rare small angular spherical white inclusions, rare very small spherical black inclusions, occasional minute sparkling inclusions.
Soft.
Surface treatment: Burnished, some lustre.
Shapes: Juglet
Probable function: Burial offering?
Chronological range: Late Geometric
Distribution: Athens (burial)
Not sure whether this is one of the other Athenian fabrics fired in a reducing atmosphere, or whether this is an entirely new fabric, or possibly even an import. There is only one specimen of this type, found at the Kerameikos together with a medium fabric black juglet.

ATH M 1

Medium
Colour: Very pale brown, cream. 2.5 Y 8/2-3.
Fabric characteristics: The paste is medium fine and feels finely grainy. Inclusions are overall frequent and comprise numerous very small-medium spherical black, few small spherical red inclusions, as well as some minute specks of mica. Soft.
Surface treatment: Burnished, slight sheen, surface is prone to erode though.
Shapes: Aryballos
Probable function: Burial offering?
Chronological range: Middle Geometric
Distribution: Attica (burials)
fabric feels a bit like sandpaper; there are only two specimens, both from a tomb on the Athenian Agora.

ATH M 2

Semifine
Colour: Light brown, reddish brown. 7.5YR to 10YR 6-7/4-6.
Fabric characteristics: The clay paste is fine grained and rather dense. Inclusions are overall frequent and commonly very small to small, comprising spherical rounded and subrounded milky red and dark red inclusions, and few white and grey milky inclusions; and numerous minute to small sparkling bits, probably silver mica. Soft.
Surface treatment: Burnished, leathery lustre, but surfaces friable and often lost.
Shapes: Juglet
Probable function: Burial offering?
Chronological range: LG?
Distribution: Athens (burial)

ATH M 3

Semifine
Colour: Reddish yellow
Fabric characteristics: The paste of this type is fine-grained and rather dense, with frequent very small-medium spherical angular, slightly knobby or grainy-looking dark red inclusions, numerous minute sparkling inclusions. Soft.
Surface treatment: Burnished, leathery lustre where surface preserved, but surface friable.
Shapes: aryballos
Probable function: Chronological range: Distribution: Athens (burial)
There is one specimen of this from a tomb on the S slope of the Acropolis.

ATH M 4

Semi-fine.
Colour: Dark grey. 5Y 2.5/1
Fabric characteristics: Medium, slightly grainy paste. Inclusions are overall frequent, comprising frequent very small to medium, occasionally large, spherical to tabular angular white inclusions, rare small spherical subrounded black inclusions, and some minute sparkling inclusions. Medium hard.
Surface treatment: Burnished, lustrous, where the surface is preserved.
Shapes: juglet
Probable function: Chronological range: Late Geometric
Distribution: Athens (burial)
There is only one item of this fabric type, which was found at the Kerameikos together with a fine fabric black juglet.

ATH M 5

semi-fine
Colour: Yellowish-brown, light brown, with reddish yellow core. Surface: 10YR 6/6, 7/4, 7/6
Fabric characteristics: Fine paste, few small voids might be observable. Inclusions are overall few to common, with very small to small and occasionally medium dark red, brown and grey particles (spherical, subrounded to angular), rare small spherical subrounded white inclusions, very rare small milky white inclusions (sand grains?), and few minute sparkling particles (silver mica?). Soft.
Surface treatment: Burnished, at times lustrous; surface can be eroded.
Shapes: jug, juglet
Probable function: Part of grave assemblages?
Chronological range: Middle and Late Geometric.
Distribution: Athens, Attica (burial, well)
The fabric might be similar to ATH M 3, which is an aryballos from the S slope cemetery (LG in date). The fabric of the aryballos, however, does not contain white inclusions, and the particles in ATH M 3 are rather distinctive in their knobby shape. Both ATH M 3 and ATH M 5 are probably Attic imitations or versions of NE Peloponnesian plainware; cf. Coldstream 2003, 78.

Chania

While some of the material from Chania was personally examined by the author in the summer of 2003, this first attempt at fieldwork was hampered by the lack of a formulated methodology and a set of characteristics to note and describe. Time constraints forbade a re-examination of the material at a later date, wherefore the descriptions of fabric in the catalogue and text rely upon the information from the publication in Hallager and Hallager 2000 and 2003. A few general observations, however, can be made. B. P. Hallager notes that the HBW from Chania was tempered with particles of grog21; these pieces can be very large, and at times preserve smooth and apparently burnished surfaces, suggesting that the tempering material was made from HBW as well.

21 Chania 2, 165.
Fabric ANALYSIS: A small number of Corinthian coarseware pieces are included among the material analysed by Farnsworth by thin section spectroscopy. All of these pieces are considerably later than the material herein considered; however, the Corinthian light-coloured coarseware of the EIA continues in production into the Archaic and Classical periods, as exemplified in particular by the production of the Corinthian A transport amphorae which essentially derive from EIA amphorae. Farnsworth identifies the dark grits in the Corinthian fabric as mudstone, which, similar to the Corinthian clays, is of sedimentary origin and easily available locally.22

COR C 1

Coarse
Colour: Pale brown, pale reddish yellow, at times with pale greenish buff surface. 7.5 YR 7/6, 7.5YR 6/4.
Fabric characteristics: Inclusions are overall frequent to common, and consist of small to very large, angular, grey and dark red-brown inclusions, as well as few small to large rounded white inclusions. The red-brown inclusions have been identified as mudstone (e.g. Farnsworth 1964); the white nodules are probably lime granules. Medium hard to hard.
Surface treatment: Usually burnished, with tool marks visible. At time the surface can be eroded. If burnished, often lustrous.
Shapes: amphora, hydria, trefoil jug, aryballos, amphoriskos, basket bowl, bowl
Chronological range: EPG to Classical
Distribution: Corinth, Corinthia; probably as import at Medeon, possibly Zagora/Andros. (settlement, cemetery, and sanctuary)

COR C 1a

Coarse
Colour: Light orange to orange fabric, very pale brown surface. The interior surface can be orange as well.
Fabric characteristics:
Surface treatment: Burnished, no lustre.
Shapes: krater, amphora, unidentified large shapes
Probable function:
Chronological range:
Distribution: Corinth, Athens ()
This is probably the same fabric as COR C 1, with the burnished surface firing to a distinctly different colour than the clay body

COR C 2

Coarse
Colour: Dark colours: brown, red, grey; frequently thick dark grey core.
Fabric characteristics: The clay paste is of medium texture and appears porous. Inclusions are overall common, consisting of small to medium angular to rounded grey, white, reddish and translucent inclusions, probably fine sand. Medium hard.
Surface treatment: Burnished or smoothed; surface can be eroded.
Shapes: cooking pot
Probable function: cooking/heating

22 Farnsworth 1964, 225-8.
Chronological range: Geometric
Distribution: Corinth (settlement, burial)

The paste appears to be more coarse grained than other Corinthian coarse ware fabrics; differences in colour and texture indicate the use of different clay sources for the light/dark coarseware at the site. Cooking pot fabric possibly with some amount of 'natural' temper? Note that a very similar fabric is still in use for cooking pots in the imperial period at the site.

COR C 2a

coarse
Colour: 7.5 YR 5 to 6/4
Fabric characteristics:
Surface treatment: burnished, leathery sheen
Shapes: cooking pot
Probable function: utilitarian fabric
Chronological range:
Distribution: Corinth (settlement deposits (wells))

The difference between COR C 2 and 2a is rather slight; the latter is heavier, the clay takes some lustre, and the paste appears slightly finer; possibly there are less inclusions. There are only 2 spec. of 2a at the time.

COR C 3

coarse
Colour: Cream. Lighter than 2.5Y 8/2.
Fabric characteristics: Fine paste, common small to very large sub-angular light brown inclusions, rare grey inclusions. Soft.
Surface treatment: Smooth, no toolmarks discernible.
Shapes: amphoriskos
Probable function:
Chronological range: Geometric
Distribution: Corinth (burial)

This fabric is represented only once at Corinth and is possibly an import from the Argolid. Note, however, that none of the vessels from Argos, Asine, or Tiryns examined showed similar fabric characteristics or a similarly pale colour.

COR F 1

semi-fine to fine
Colour: pale brown, pale yellow buff 10YR 8/4 to 2.5Y 8/2, at times 7.5YR 7/6.
Fabric characteristics: Very finely grained, dense paste with rare visible inclusions. Rare small dark inclusions, very rare small to large, spherical, rounded, soft white inclusions. Soft to medium hard.
Surface treatment: Burnished, usually with leathery sheen.
Shapes: aryballos, trefoil jug, trefoil juglet, bowl, miniature vases
Probable function: tableware?, burial offering?
Chronological range: Middle (II) and Late Geometric
Distribution: Corinth (mostly burials, but also sanctuary and settlement)

NE Peloponnesian plainware.

COR M 1

semi-coarse to semi-fine
Colour: Pale brown, pale yellow, pink 10YR 8/1-6, occasionally 5Y 8/2, 7.5YR 7/6.
Fabric characteristics: Fine, dense paste. Inclusions are overall few to frequent and comprise mainly small and medium dark angular inclusions, rare small to very large soft white inclusions. Soft to medium hard.
Surface treatment: Apparently burnished, but the surfaces often are friable and mostly eroded.
Shapes: Small open and closed shapes, aryballos
Probable function:
Chronological range: Late Protogeometric to Geometric.
Distribution: Corinth, Corinthia (mostly burial)
   The fabric is very similar to the standard coarseware fabric, but contains less, or smaller, inclusions. The fabric is thus adapted to the production of small shapes, with thinner walls, than the usual coarseware. Note, however, that not in all cases are small shapes made from the medium fabric; also the gritty coarseware is used for aryballoi etc.

Delphi
DEL C 1

medium coarse to coarse
Colour: Light yellow-red to medium grey brown, 5-7.5YR 6/6.
Fabric characteristics: Medium-textured paste. The inclusions are overall frequent to common, with small to very large grain size, but usually small to medium in size. Mostly small-large spherical to tabular, subrounded to angular red-brown, red and brown inclusions, few small-medium spherical rounded white inclusions, rare small grey and red inclusions. Some minute sparkling bits of silver colour. Very soft.
Surface treatment: Burnished, slight sheen, surface usually eroded.
Shapes: jug, cup, hydria, amphoriskos
Probable function: storage ware?
Chronological range: Protogeometric
Distribution: Delphi, Phocis. (burial)
   The brown inclusions at the surface are frequently covered with black mould. Also the inclusions are very soft.

Isthmia
IST C 1

coarse
Colour: Pale brown 10YR 8/4 to 5Y 8/2.
Fabric characteristics: Finely grained, dense paste overall frequent to abundant small to very large spherical to tabular, angular grey and red inclusions, occasional white inclusions. Soft to hard, usually medium hard.
Surface treatment: Burnished, leathery lustre where surface is preserved.
Shapes: small and large open shapes
Probable function: utilitarian ware; food storage and consumption
Chronological range:
Distribution: Isthmia, Corinthia (probably sanctuary)
   It is not clear whether this fabric is used for pottery production at Isthmia, or whether the respective vessels were brought in from Corinth.
IST C 2

coarse
Colour: [dark]
Fabric characteristics: hard
Surface treatment: smoothed
Shapes: at this point, only body sherds seen
Probable function:
Chronological range:
Distribution: Isthmia

This looks very much like Corinth cooking pot fabric (colour, texture, shape of fragments and breaks, burning)

IST F 1

fine
Colour: very pale brown 10YR 7/4 to 8/6, to 5Y 8/3.
Fabric characteristics: Finely grained, dense paste with rare visible inclusions. Soft to medium hard
Surface treatment: Burnished. Tool marks (narrow, parallel) usually visible. Surface has a leathery sheen.
Shapes: juglet
Probable function: votive offering?
Chronological range: Late Geometric
Distribution: Isthmia (sanctuary?)

IST M 1

medium-coarse
Colour: Pale brown 7.5 to 10 YR 6/4-6, 10YR 8/3.
Fabric characteristics: The clay paste is usually fine, but can include some irregular voids; inclusions are present, but either very small-medium in size, excluding the large and very large fraction, or else few in number. Micaceous inclusions are absent. Medium hard to hard
Surface treatment: Burnished, usually only roughly
Shapes: small open and closed shapes
Probable function: consumption, serving?
Chronological range: Geometric
Distribution: Isthmia, Corinth (sanctuary?)

As with the other fabrics at Isthmia, there is a possibility that the ware was brought in from Corinth rather than being locally made.

Kalapodi

FABRIC ANALYSIS: Jones examined the chemical composition of fabric groups at Kalapodi, based on a preliminary macroscopic identification of these groups.23 Both among the light- and dark-coloured coarsewares, there is considerable variation in colour, texture, inclusion number, size and type, and surface treatment. In his assessment of the fabric types present at Kalapodi, R. E. Jones distinguished seven groups of light-coloured coarseware (termed ‘Küchengeschirr’, or kitchen ware, by Jacob-Felsch) and three groups of the dark-coloured ware24 (‘Kochgeschirr’, or cooking ware25). In

23 Jones 1996.
24 Jones 1996, 111f.
25 Throughout the publication, this type of pottery is also termed ‘Handmade Burnished Ware’ (Jacob-Felsch 1996, 75), ‘Barbarenware’, or ‘nordwestgriechische Ware’ (loc. cit. 92ff), despite Jacob-
his discussion of the results of the chemical analysis of fineware from the site of Kalapodi, Jones comments upon the variability of fineware fabrics, as can be detected both by visual and chemical examination, but at the same time points out that, on the one hand, some of the variations can be explained by differing firing conditions or natural variation in the raw material, and on the other hand that potters at (or near) Kalapodi probably were using and mixing a number of different sources of clay. Consequently, none of the different groups identified need be anything else but local.26 A similar explanation might be applicable in the case of the handmade pottery, which however was not as extensively sampled and analyzed as the wheelmade wares.

KAL C 1

Medium coarse to coarse.
Colour: Light brown, usually coloured all the way through. At times pinkish core.
Fabric characteristics: Frequent to common, small to very large (correlates with vessel size and wall thickness) spherical subrounded to angular grey and dark red inclusions, rare small to very large spherical rounded, usually soft, white inclusions. Medium hard, at times soft.
Surface treatment: Smoothed or untreated.
Shapes: Small to large open, bowl, cup, basin, krater.
Probable function:
Chronological range: LHIIIC early to Geometric?
Distribution: Kalapodi, Phocis (sanctuary)
    Jones 1996 Ton 214 mostly, but also 212, and possibly others.

KAL C 1a

Medium coarse.
Colour: Pale brown, at times pinkish brown. Core can be light brown or light grey. 7.5YR 7/3 to 10YR 7/4.
Fabric characteristics: Few small voids. Frequent small-large spherical angular grey and dark red inclusions, rare very small to small spherical rounded white, usually soft, inclusions. Occasional minute sparkling inclusions. Soft, at times medium hard.
Surface treatment: Smoothed on interior and exterior.
Shapes: Small open shapes (skyphos, kylix, cup).
Probable function: Tableware?
Chronological range: Submycenaean and Early Protogeometric.
Distribution: Kalapodi, Phocis (sanctuary)
    Jones 1996 Ton 211, 212, 214. The fabric is very similar to KAL C 1, which however seems not to contain ?mica. Very few items.

KAL C 3

Coarse
Colour: red, reddish brown, brown grey, dark grey
Fabric characteristics:
Surface treatment: Burnished, at times lustrous.
Shapes: S-profiled jars, closed vessels only it appears, cooking pots?
Probable function: utilitarian, kitchen ware
Chronological range: -
Distribution: Kalapodi
    Often burnt, cooking pots?

Felsch’s contention that the Kalapodi dark burnished ware has no immediate connection with the Handmade Burnished Ware as known from the Peloponnese, ibid. 78.
26 Jones 1996, 117ff, esp. 120.
**Kommos**

FABRIC ANALYSIS: Chemical composition analysis was conducted on samples of the supposed Italian imports of handmade and burnished ware. The composition of the samples items supports the notion that the vessels were made in Sardinia.27

---

**Lefkandi**

FABRIC ANALYSIS: A number of handmade pieces from Lefkandi were included in a programme of chemical composition analysis conducted by the Fitch Laboratory, among them several cooking pots, a black burnished piece, and several examples of what might be HBW. While the results for the HBW or ‘Italian’28 ware are not unequivocal (see above ch. II.ii, Lefkandi), the EIA handmade pottery clusters with local finewares, including the black burnished pyxis 1959 which has been reported as an import by Kourou.29 The result for the cooking pots is perhaps not as clear as one might wish; it has to be noted, however, that due to the large number of inclusions which could potentially obscure the results for the chemical composition of the clay, petrographic analysis would be preferable for this material. The material sampled by Jones probably comes from what here is termed LEF C 1. Jones distinguishes between local, atypically local or imported, and imported; one CP is local, one is clearly an import (Attica or Aigina), while two are ‘atypically local’ but cluster with the local wares (that is, they are within the circle J. draws, though at the edges). The composition does not match that of the imported CP; if different provenances, then the groupings in his diagram would suggest at least three different locations.30

Desborough in Lefkandi I, 31 n. 8 suggests that the handmade coarseware was imported; the results of spectrographic analysis he refers to were, however, never published. Boardman, ibid. 73, presumes local origin for the LG coarsewares. Jones 1986a, 629 sampled four cooking pots, one of which is classed as local, two further as ‘atypically local or imported’, the fourth is Athenian or Aiginetan (unpublished). Jones ibid. notes that the coarse nature of the material might have contributed to the rather variable results for the cooking pots. Reber 1991, 40.42, seems unaware of the analysis in Jones.

**LEF C 1**

coarse

Colour: Light brown to brown and reddish brown, occasional dark coring; surfaces light to dark brown.

Fabric characteristics: The material contains large amounts of small to medium, also some large pieces of what has been identified as quartz, in addition to dark grits and occasional calcareous grits and soft whits inclusions (lime granules?). Soft

Surface treatment: Burnished, at times interior and exterior, at times only on exteior.

Shapes: cooking pot, stanced cooking pot, tripod brazier

Probable function: cooking, heating

Chronological range: Protogeometric to Subprotogeometric

Distribution: Lefkandi, Euboea (settlement, burial)

Fabric described by Catling in Lefkandi II.i, 57-8.

---

28 Popham and Milburn 1971, 338.
29 Kourou 1999, 110 n. 427.
30 Jones 1986a, 629.
LEF C 1a

coarse
Colour: Red, reddish-brown; surfaces at times light brown.
Fabric characteristics: Angular, grey inclusions, apparently schist.
Surface treatment: Mostly burnished, at times smoothed
Shapes: cooking pot, stooded cooking pot, brazier, pyraunos, bowl, tripod bowl
Probable function: heating and cooking
Chronological range: Protogeometric, Subprotogeometric
Distribution: Lefkandi
Fabric as described in Popham-Touloupa-Sackett 1982, 215 no. 13 - grey inclusions are there identified as schist. The bowls from the grave described ibid. (Toumba 38) are smoothed with pale surfaces - probably wet-smoothed creating self-slipped surfaces firing to a lighter colour than the body. The fabric is probably the same as LEF C 1.

LEF C 1b

coarse to very coarse
Colour: Reddish brown fabric with brown surface; rare grey coring.
Fabric characteristics: The fabric is described as coarse to very coarse. Inclusions comprise small to large quartz particles and dark grits in addition to crushed schist, possibly grog, and some mica; at times there are calcareous inclusions. Well-fired.
Surface treatment: Smoothed.
Shapes: pithos
Probable function: storage
Chronological range: Protogeometric
Distribution: Lefkandi, Euboea (settlement)
Fabric as described by Catling in Lefkandi II,i, 62. The addition of grog was not observed for the other dark-surfcaced handmade wares; however, a similar basic mix can be assumed for the wares.

LEF C 2

coarse
Colour: Light brown at surface.
Fabric characteristics: No description of the properties of the fabric is extant.
Surface treatment: Burnished with visible toolmarks
Shapes: cooking pot
Probable function: utilitarian ware
Chronological range: Late Geometric
Distribution: Lefkandi, Euboea (settlement)
Boardman in Lefkandi I, 72-3 very briefly discusses the LG coarsewares, while omitting a characterisation of the fabric of the material. The ware is presumed to be locally made, while notably different from the earlier material according to Boardman.

LEF C 3

coarse
Colour: Brown fabric, surfaces light brown to brown
Fabric characteristics: The fabric is described as coarse to very coarse, porous with many voids, and contains small to very large quartz particles, dark grits, and few calcareous inclusions; in addition, the use of organic temper - here hacked straw - is indicated by the impression of the burnt-out material in the clay. Friable.
Surface treatment: Smoothed interior and sides, underside left rough
Shapes: tray
Probable function:
Chronological range: Middle Protogeometric
Distribution: Lefkandi, Euboea

The fabric is described by Catling in Lefkandi II.i, 63. Catling notes a 'thin whitish wash' on the exterior of his cat. nos. 879-881, which recalls the white slip or wash on the surfaces of the Asine straw-tempered fabric (ASI C 5); similarly, the rather friable texture, small fragments and consequently difficulty in reconstruction of any shape appear to somehow connect these two fabrics.

LEF F 1

fine
Colour: Light grey to yellow, buff, and purplish fabric, usually with dark grey to black surface.
Fabric characteristics: Fine paste, no inclusions are described. Soft
Surface treatment: Burnished or polished; toolmarks are usually not obvious
Shapes: pendant; juglet
Probable function: burial offering? special-purpose ware
Chronological range: Late Protogeometric to Subprotogeometric
Distribution: Lefkandi (burial)
    Fabric as described by Desborough in Lefkandi I, 342.

LEF F 2

fine
Colour: Grey.
Fabric characteristics: Fine fabric, no inclusions are described. Soft
Surface treatment: Burnished or polished; surfaces often pitted and eroded though.
Shapes: pyxis, doll, figurine, bead, spindle whorl, sphere
Probable function: funerary gift?
Chronological range: Late Protogeometric to Subprotogeometric III
Distribution: Lefkandi, Euboea (burial)

Incised-ware. There are some shapes which are unlike the material from Athens (tortoise, pyxides), also, the preservation is worse than that of Attic material which might indicate differences in fabric and/or firing temperature. However, the dolls and beads are very similar to Athenian EG material and might be close imitations, if not imports. Possibly the group is composed of imported and locally made pieces. The fabric is briefly characterised in Lefkandi I, 342 where it is grouped with the grey-polished items.

LEF M 1

medium coarse
Colour: Reddish brown to brown; at times grey coring. 2.5YR 5-6/6, 5YR 6/4
Fabric characteristics: The fabric is micaceous; the inclusions numerous, and comprise small to medium quartz particles, grey and white grits, some possibly calcareous, and some reddish inclusions which might be grog.
Surface treatment: Carefully burnished surfaces.
Shapes: cutaway-neck jug, kantharos
Probable function: tableware
Chronological range: Middle Protogeometric
Distribution: Lefkandi, Euboea

Fabric as described by Catling in Lefkandi II.i, 64. The presence of mica is unusual for material from Central Euboea, as are the shapes; the ware might therefore have been imported. Catling comments on the high technological quality of the ware; the vessels are thin-walled and well made.
LEF M 1a

coarse
Colour: Dark brown to grey, red at surface
Fabric characteristics: Coarse fabric with white grits.
Surface treatment: Burnished
Shapes: cutaway-neck juglet
Probable function:
Chronological range: Protogeometric
Distribution: Lefkandi

Unlike the local cooking pot fabric. The shape of the single representative, a cutaway-neck jug, is common in N Central, N Greece, and in Skyros - perhaps an import?

LEF M 2

medium coarse
Colour: Pale buff with pinkish core.
Fabric characteristics: Small to medium quartz particles and dark grits. Medium hard.
Surface treatment: Self-slipped.
Shapes: jug?
Probable function:
Chronological range: Middle Protogeometric
Distribution: Lefkandi, Euboea

Fabric as described by Catling in Lefkandi II.1, 64. Catling ibid. 65 likens the fabric to NE Peloponnesian wares, apparently to the plainware; the colour, texture and inclusions, however, indicate clearly that this is a different fabric.

Menelaion

FABRIC ANALYSIS: Whitbread conducted thin-section petrographic analysis on some 20 samples of HBW from the Menelaion; according to his findings, HBW is probably locally made. Moreover, Whitbread identifies grog as a typical tempering material and stresses that no grog-tempering tradition exists in Mycenaean Greece.31

Mycenae

FABRIC ANALYSIS: The results of chemical composition analysis conducted on samples of HBW from the site are reported by French; the Mycenaean HBW accordingly is locally made.32

MYC C 1

coarse
Colour: Buff, pale buff, pinkish buff.

Fabric characteristics: Usually described as gritty; no further characterisation of the inclusions is available.
Surface treatment: Lightly burnished, at times smoothed.
Shapes: amphora, amphoriskos, bowl, lamp, trefoil jug and juglet, globular jar/pyxis, lid
Probable function: Utilitarian fabric; at present only known from burials at Mycenae
Chronological range: Late Protogeometric through Late Geometric
Distribution: Mycenae (burial)

Wace's 'Pie Ware'. The LPG material is more varied in colour (orange, yellow, buff) and apparently also in inclusions than the finds from the EG to LG period.

**MYC F 1**

Fine
Colour: Light brown to buff, usually with darker (dull brown, pink) coring.
Fabric characteristics: None are described.
Surface treatment: Burnished with visible toolmarks.
Shapes: trefoil jug, jug, belly-handled jar (amphoriskos-like type)
Probable function: Only found as grave good at Mycenae
Chronological range: Late Geometric
Distribution: Mycenae (burial)
The respective pieces have not been personally examined; it would be interesting to know whether this fabric is made locally at Mycenae, or whether the NE Peloponnesian plainware was made at Argos and Corinth only and imported at sites such as Mycenae.

**MYC M 1**

Medium fine
Colour: Mottled dark colours, dark brown; usually with dark grey to black core.
Fabric characteristics: The fabric is described as "relatively finely washed clay without obvious inclusions." (French 1989, 39). Medium hard to soft
Surface treatment: Highly burnished surfaces.
Shapes: ovoid jar, medium and large in size; jug
Probable function:
Chronological range: LHIIIB2, LHIIIC
Distribution: Mycenae, Argolid

Only four pieces are included in French 1989. Wardle 1973 has another 2 possible HBW fragments. French reports more finds from Mycenae, which apparently all are either jars or jugs.

**Tiryns**

**TIR C 1**

Coarse
Colour: Pale brown, at times light orange to orange section with pale brown surface.
Fabric characteristics: The paste is of medium texture, inclusions are overall frequent to common and include numerous subrounded brown (reddish, grey) particles, as well as some small milky white and brown particles (sand?), or alternatively small, soft white granules (lime). Minute sparkling flakes (silver mica) are usually present but are few in number. Soft
Surface treatment: Burnished.
Shapes: jug, bowl, amphoriskos
Probable function: storage, serving, consumption
Chronological range: Geometric
Distribution: Tiryns, Argolid (burial)
TIR F 1

fine
Colour: Pale brown, buff, yellowish
Fabric characteristics: The clay paste is fine and dense. Inclusions are overall rare and consists of very small black and red particles, visible as speckling of the surface, and very rare small to large rounded soft white inclusions (lime granules?). At times a few minute silver sparkling flakes are present as well (mica?). Soft to medium hard.
Surface treatment: Burnished, no lustre.
Shapes: jugs, trefoil jugs in various sizes, wide-based juglet, kantharos
Probable function: Tableware; known only from burials, perhaps specially made for ritual purposes?
Chronological range: MG II to, predominantly, LG
Distribution: Tiryns, Argolid (burial)

Tragana

TRA C 1

coarse
Colour: Light brown to pale brown, at times with yellow and reddish fire clouds. 10YR 6/3-4, 7.5 YR 6/4.
Fabric characteristics: The clay paste is medium to fine; inclusions are overall common to abundant and consist of small to large, spherical angular and subrounded grey particles. Mica was not observed.
Medium hard.
Surface treatment: Burnished, can take on slight sheen but also lustreless.
Shapes: large closed shapes
Probable function: To date known only from burials; probably storage jars, reused or with secondary function as ash urns and burial pithoi
Chronological range: Late Geometric, possibly earlier as well
Distribution: Tragana, Phthiotis (burials)

TRA F 1

semi-fine
Colour: Pale yellow. 2.5Y 7/4
Fabric characteristics: The clay paste is fine; inclusions are overall few in number, and consist of few very small to medium spherical subrounded grey, and rare small to medium, tabular to spherical angular red inclusions. In addition, the presence of a small number of minute, silver sparkling bits (silver mica?) has been noted. Soft to very soft.
Surface treatment: Smoothed.
Shapes: aryballos
Probable function:
Chronological range: Late Geometric
Distribution: Tragana, Phthiotis (burial)

The grey inclusions in this fabric might indicate that a raw material similar to that used for the production of the, presumably local, light-coloured coarseware was employed (TRA C 1).
Appendix C: Catalogue

Catalogue entries: The individual catalogue entries contain the following information (as available): catalogue number; inventory number (where known, see *infra*); shape name (where unidentified, the shape type - closed, open, etc. - is noted); state of preservation; dimensions; description of the shape, fabric (or fabric type-acronym, *infra*), colour, surface treatment, decoration; comments; find site and context; bibliographical reference; and the date. The numbers in square brackets, e.g. [1111], refer to the original database numbers which can be found, in addition to the catalogue numbers, in the electronic database (‘ID’).

Catalogue order: Items are organised into shape type categories (closed, open, utensil, small find, unidentified) and by shape according to their size within these categories, starting with the larger sized shapes (e.g. pithoid jar, amphora, amphoriskos; basin, krater, bowl). Subdivisions within particular shape groups can be gleaned from the shape name and have been used to order the material further, but have not been given separate headings (e.g. neck-handled, shoulder-handled, belly-handled amphora). Within these groups, items are arranged in descending chronological order.

Inv. Nos.: are provided if known to the author. A dash ‘-’ denotes an inventory number unknown to the author, while ‘n/a’ is recorded for items without inventory number (e.g. Tiryns - fragmentary material is usually marked with the coordinates of the meter square and stratum the piece was found in, but not inventoried; Asine - items are marked with Trench and stratum coordinates and referred to by the catalogue number from publication catalogues).

Previously unpublished material: Material first described by the author has been included from Corinth and Asine and can be recognised by the missing bibliographic reference; the material has not been marked further as previously unpublished.
Fabric types: At sites where fabric groups could be identified, for all items belonging to that group a detailed fabric description has been omitted and replaced by the acronym of the fabric group (e.g. ‘ASI C 1’, see App. B for fabric groups and descriptions). The fabric description for individual entries are to be found in the database, whereas descriptions of colour and surface have been retained in the paper catalogue.

Where an item could not be examined personally, fabric descriptions, where available, are taken from previous publications; these instances are noted in App. B and are not specially marked in the catalogue text.

Date: The dates refer to the context of the individual piece as stated in the publication, rather than providing an independent date for the item concerned. Where applicable, discussion of dates of individual pieces are found in the comments.

Entries with multiple items: Cataloguing has, where possible, followed the manner in which items were inventoried at the various sites; at times, in particular in the case of large numbers of beads or spindle whorls from one grave, items have not been given individual inventory numbers, but have rather been subsumed under one number. In these cases, only one catalogue entry has been created.
Handmade Burnished Ware

Tiryns

Ovoid jar, incurving upper body profile
Medium and large version

1 [414] (Inv. No. n/a)
ovoid jar, sherd
D est. (rim) 20-22cm
Ovoid body with gently incurving upper body profile, very short everted rim with rounded lip. Finger-impressed cordon.

Tiryns
Kilian 1985: fig. 10.1
LHIIIB2

2 [477] (Inv. No. n/a)
ovoid jar, sherd
PH est. 10cm, D est. (rim) 27cm
Ovoid body, incurving shoulder, rim following body contour, pointed lip with interior ridge. Plain cordon few cm below rim.

Tiryns, Building VI (LXI 41/43 X).
Kilian 1979: 406 fig. 31.3
LHIIIB2

3 [409] (Inv. No. n/a)
ovoid jar, sherd
D est. (max) 18cm
Ovoid body with incurving upper body profile. Plain raised cordon.

Tiryns, no context data available
Kilian 1985: fig. 10.4
LHIIIB2

4 [2270] (Inv. No. n/a)
ovoid jar?, sherd
D (not est.)
Ovoid body shape, large and fairly shallow horseshoe-shaped lug handle (possibly decorative feature as too shallow for actual handling of the vase by the feature) set on body. No decoration.
Two joining body sherds. The shallow lug or cordon is similar to a find from Kalapodi, Jacob-Felsch 1996 no. 356 (353).

Tiryns, From debris in small yard in lower citadel (LXI 40/1 Xc).
Kilian 1982: 399 fig. 7.4
LHIIIB2

5 [469] (Inv. No. n/a)
ovoid jar, sherd
PH 5cm, D est. (rim) 16.5cm
Incurving shoulder, lip flattenend and sloping inwards. Coarse paste with voids, frequent small-medium spherical subrounded milky white, pink, and grey, few small angular black inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; hard. Mottled brown (7.5YR 4/2-3) with dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) to grey section. Burnished, slight sheen, horizontal toolmarks on exterior above and below cordon, interior smoothed. Plain triangular, horizontal cordon on shoulder.
The date is unclear; the kiln and surrounding area are included among the LHIIIIC early and transitional from LHIIIB2 contexts.

Tiryns, LXI 39/61 XII grau R 84; found near a potters' kiln.
Kilian 1981a: 167 fig. 19.11
LHIIIC early?

6 [461] (Inv. No. n/a)
ovojar, sherd
PH 9.6cm, D est. (max) 24cm

Tiryns, LXII 44/29 Xib
Kilian 1983: 292 fig. 15.12

LHIIIC advanced

7 [474] (Inv. No. n/a)
ovojar, sherd
PH 7.2cm, D est. (rim) 19cm
Ovoid body with incurving rim, pointed lip with rounded ridge on the interior, small tongue-shaped lug-handle some cm below rim. Coarse paste. Few very small-medium spherical subrounded milky grey and brown, few medium-large tabular angular black, few small-medium rounded red inclusions. Medium hard. Section black, interior black, exterior black, interior patchy reddish and light brown. Burnished, little lustre. Narrow horizontal toolmarks on shoulder above lug, horizontal to oblique marks below. No decoration.

Tiryns, LXII 36/61 IIId
Kilian 1983: 292 fig. 15.10

LHIIIC advanced

8 [485] (Inv. No. n/a)
ovojar, fragmentary
PH est. 14, D est. (rim) 18cm
Ovoid body with gently incurving upper body profile, pointed lip with interior ridge, wide rather flat lug handle set level with cordon. Plain cordon few cm below rim. Two large non-joining fragments from rim and body.

Tiryns, LXII 42/41 IX.

Kilian 1983: 293 fig. 15.6; Kilian 1985: fig. 10.11

LHIIIC advanced

9 [2261] (Inv. No. n/a)
ovojar, fragmentary
D est. (rim) 16-18cm
Vessel with convex body profile, walls closing towards top, lip pointed with rounded interior ridge, horseshoe-shaped lug handle set into raised cordon. Coarse fabric. Section black, exterior black, interior patchy reddish and light brown. Burnished on exterior, on interior some burnishing near rim. Finger-impressed cordon some cm below rim, small regular impressions.

Tiryns, Building 2, lower citadel, zone I, Abhub (=basket?) 113.
Avila 1980: 48 no. 384 pl. 25

LHIIIC late

10 [2260] (Inv. No. n/a)
ovojar, sherd
D (not est.)

Wheelmade! Turning marks are described as one of the features of this fragment; the shape and decoration, as well as what is described of the fabric, fit well with HBW.

Tiryns, Building 2, lower citadel, zone II, Abhub (=basket?) 114.
Avila 1980: 34 no. 207 pl. 15

LHIIIC

11 [479] (Inv. No. n/a)
ovojar, sherd
PH 15.5cm, D (rim) 22cm
Ovoid body, incurving shoulder, squared lip, tongue-shaped lug handle set level with cordon. Plain raised cordon some cm below rim.

Tiryns, LX 39/90 XIII R 84
Kilian 1981a: 167 fig. 19.7

(no date)

12 [478] (Inv. No. 28077)
ovoide jar, sherd
PH 6.5, D rest. (rim) 18 cm
Ovoid vessel with incurving shoulder/rim, lip pointed and sloping inwards, two horseshoe-shaped lug-handles on opposite sides, lower attachments level with cordon. Coarse porous paste, few small-medium, occasionally large, spherical subrounded milky white, grey and reddish inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Mottled red-brown (5 to 7.5YR 5/4) to black, medium grey section. Burnished, lustrous in patches; horizontal toolmarks on interior and exterior. Finger-impressed cordon some cm below the rim.
More joining fragments extant than indicated in drawing; the entire diameter of the rim is restored in plaster. About 70% of rim preserved. Room 119 appears to be a temporary structure built shortly after the destruction of the site at the end of III B; the room itself is dated to IIIC. Whether the jar belongs to this first use phase is however unclear from the report.

Tiryns, LXI 40/16 Xb, LXI 40/16 Xib, LXI 40/38 Xib R 119.
Kilian 1981a: 167 fig. 19.5
(no date)

Small version

13 [417] (Inv. No. n/a)
ovoide jar, sherd
D est. (rim) 11-13 cm
Ovoid body with incurving upper body profile, rounded lip. Finger-impressed cordon.

Tiryns, no context data available
Kilian 1985: fig. 10.2
LHIIIB2

14 [407] (Inv. No. n/a)
ovoide jar, fragmentary
D (max) 15 cm
Ovoid body with incurving upper body profile. Finger-impressed cordon.

Tiryns, no context data available
Kilian 1985: fig. 10.8
LHIIIB2

15 [410] (Inv. No. n/a)
ovoide jar, sherd
D est. (max) 14-16 cm
Rounded body, incurving upper body profile, flat rather wide lug set on body. No decoration.

Tiryns, no context data available
Kilian 1985: fig. 10.7
LHIIIB2

16 [408] (Inv. No. n/a)
ovoide jar?, sherd
D (max) 15.0 cm
Rounded body. Medium paste with few large voids and cracks, frequent very small-small and large spherical angular light grey, rare small red inclusions, few minute sparkling bits, impressions of organic material (straw?) on exterior and interior, medium hard. Exterior mottled reddish brown and grey, interior light red (5YR 5/6), thick grey core. Burnished, lustrous; horizontal toolmarks on interior and on cordon, vertical toolmarks below cordon. Plain cordon, one knob preserved below cordon.
Partially organic temper? There are some narrow elongated voids with black margins in the section, too.

Tiryns, LXII 45/15 Xa
Kilian 1985: fig. 10.5
LHIIIB2

17 [470] (Inv. No. n/a)
ovoide jar, sherd
PH 5.2 cm, D est. (rim) 9 cm
Tiryns, LXII 43/18 V

Kilian 1981a: 167 fig. 19.9

(no date)

18 [480] (Inv. No. n/a)
ovid jar, sherd
D est. (rim) 16cm
Ovoid body, possibly low version of the shape, gently incurving shoulder, rim following body contour, pointed lip with interior ridge. Wide cordon with finger impressions few cm below rim.

Tiryns, Settlement NW of the citadel.

Kilian 1978b: fig. 1.2

LHIIIC early

19 [482] (Inv. No. n/a)
ovid jar, sherd
D est. (rim) 11cm
Ovoid body with incurving shoulder, rim following the body contour, rounded lip, protruding lug handle with finger impression at the extreme point set level with cordon. Plain cordon few cm below rim.

Small version of the shape; 'Situlabecher' in Kilian's terminology.

Tiryns, Settlement NW of the citadel.

Kilian 1978b: fig. 1.1

LHIIIC early

20 [472] (Inv. No. n/a)
ovid jar, sherd
PH 4.8cm, D (max) 13.0cm
Rounded elongated body. Medium paste, frequent small-large spherical angular grey and red inclusions, few minute sparkling bits, medium hard. Light reddish brown (5YR 6/4), exterior surface mottled with grey, core partially light grey. Smoothed interior and exterior. Plain cordon with triangular section.

Tiryns, LXII 42/34 IV.

Kilian 1981a: 184 fig. 40.3

Ovoid jar, strongly incurving upper body profile

Medium and large version

21 [413] (Inv. No. n/a)
ovid jar, fragmentary
D est. (rim) 22cm
Ovoid body with strongly incurving upper body profile, lip thickened with exterior ridge, top of lip flattened and sloping inward. Plain raised cordon few cm below rim.

Tiryns, no context data available

Kilian 1985: fig. 10.10

LHIII B2

22 [429] (Inv. No. n/a)
ovid jar, sherd
D est. (rim) 20cm
Rounded body, strongly inward turning, conical upper body profile, lip with marked interior ridge. No decoration.

Tiryns, no context data available

Kilian 1985: fig. 11.8

LHIII B2

23 [406] (Inv. No. n/a)
ovid jar, sherd
D est. (max) 20-22cm
Rounded body with strongly incurving upper body profile, tongue-shaped lug handle, pointing upward rather than sideways, set level with cordon. Plain raised cordon.

Tiryns, no context data available

Kilian 1985: fig. 10.6

LHIII B2

Small version

24 [416] (Inv. No. n/a)
ovid jar, sherd
D est. (rim) 10-12cm
Rounded body with strongly incurving upper body profile, T-shaped rim with rounded top. Plain raised cordon few cm below rim.
Kilian 1985: fig. 10.9

LHIIIB2

25 [428] (Inv. No. n/a)
ovoid jar, sherd
D est. (rim) 15cm
Rounded body, strongly inward turning, conical upper body profile, lip with marked interior ridge and wide depression on top. No decoration.

Tiryns, no context data available

Kilian 1985: fig. 11.7

LHIIIC

Ovoid jar, straight upper body profile (greatest D at or near rim)
Medium-sized version

26 [415] (Inv. No. n/a)
ovoid jar, fragmentary
D est. (rim) 18-20cm
Ovoid body with straight upper body profile, lip slightly thickened, pointed with interior ridge. Plain raised cordon few cm below rim.

Tiryns, no context data available

Kilian 1985: fig. 10.3

LHIIIB2

27 [427] (Inv. No. n/a)
ovoid jar, sherd
D est. (rim) 20-22cm
Ovoid body with straight upper body profile, lip with interior ridge and rounded, thickened exterior profile, possibly scar from lug handle at one side of the cordon. Plain raised cordon few cm below rim.

Tiryns, no context data available

Kilian 1985: fig. 11.9

LHIIIB2

28 [473] (Inv. No. n/a)
Ovoid jar, fragmentary
H ca. 20cm, D est. (rim) 22.5cm
Wide jar with only slightly rounded sides, lip flat on top, slightly sloping towards the interior. Coarse paste with many elongated voids, few very small-medium spherical rounded to angular milky white inclusions; the voids visible at the section and surface might derive from organic temper; hard. Mottled red, brown and dark grey (5YR 4/6, 5/3; 10YR 3/1, 5/3), thick dark grey core. Burnished, lustrous, horizontal toolmarks on the exterior above and just below the cordon, and on the interior, vertical marks on exterior lower body. Surface riddled with small elongated voids. Plain cordon of triangular section.

The date is unclear; the kiln and surrounding area are included among the LHIIIC early and transitional from LHIIIB2 contexts.

Tiryns, LXI 38/85 Off. VII a R 94 4/11013; found near a potters' kiln.

Kilian 1981a: 167 fig. 19.10

LHIIIC early?

29 [481] (Inv. No. n/a)
Ovoid jar, sherd
D est. (rim) 23cm
Deep rounded body, straight upper body profile, lip pointed with interior ridge, large oval knob-shaped lug handle set level with cordon. Finger-impressed cordon a few cm below rim.

Probably low version of the shape; greatest D at rim.

Tiryns, Settlement NW of the citadel.

Kilian 1978b: fig. 1.3

LHIIIC early

Ovoid jar, concave rim
Medium and large version

30 [412] (Inv. No. n/a)
Ovoid jar, sherd
PH 4.8cm, D est. (rim) 32cm
Incurving shoulder, straightening rim, rounded lip. Coarse paste; common small-large spherical angular black, rare spherical rounded white, few spherical angular to subrounded
red inclusions; medium hard. Exterior mottled red (2.5YR 4/6), brown (7.5YR 5/4) grey, interior and section black. Burnished, lustrous in patches. Horizontal toolmarks on interior and exterior. No decoration.

Tiryns, LXI 36/48 Va

Kilian 1985: fig. 11.10

LHIIIB2

31 [475] (Inv. No. n/a) ovoid jar, sherd
PH 5.8cm, D (max) 28.0cm
Sloping shoulder, concave rim joining in continuous curve. Coarse, porous paste, frequent very small-large spherical angular white and grey inclusions, medium hard. Exterior and section black, interior mottled black and brown (7.5YR 4/4). Surface left rough. Raised cordon with large oblique finger impressions.

Tiryns, Settlement NW of the citadel. (LIII 30/45 IV G 8.)

Kilian 1978b: fig. 1.6

LHIIIC early

32 [444] (Inv. No. n/a) ovoid jar, fragmentary
PH 8cm, D est. (rim) 19cm
Ovoid body, concave rim joining in continuous curve, lip flattened; wide tongue-shaped lug handle level with cordon. Coarse, porous paste; few very small-medium spherical rounded milky white and red inclusions, also few elongated narrow voids with blackened edges; medium hard. Core dark red (5YR 4/4), surfaces grey-red to black. Burnished, little lustre. Horizontal toolmarks on interior and exterior. Plain triangular cordon, fairly small, irregular vertical grooving on body below ('Barbotineverstrich'?).

Tiryns, Settlement NW of the citadel. (illegible! ...3/9 ...96 G I No 1)

Kilian 1978b: fig. 1.5; Kilian 1985: fig. 15.3

LHIIIC early

33 [471] (Inv. No. n/a) ovoid jar, fragmentary
PH 10.5cm, D (rim) 34.0cm
Rounded body with incurving shoulder, rim straightening, rounded lip. Coarse paste, frequent very small-small and medium to large, mostly large, spherical angular black and dark red, very rare medium-large spherical rounded white inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Light brown exterior (10YR 6/3-4), grey brown interior (7.5-10YR 4-5/3), thick grey brown core. Burnished, lustrous, horizontal toolmarks on interior and exterior; not all of the original surface is extant. Plain cordon, large, of roughly triangular section.

Tiryns, LXII 43/57 Iic

Kilian 1981a: 184 fig. 40.1

(no date)

34 [491] (Inv. No. n/a) ovoid jar, sherd
PH 5cm, D (rim) 29cm
Rounded body profile with gently incurving upper body, very short flaring rim with tapering rounded lip. No decoration.

Tiryns, LXI 40/22 VII + IX u. R 115

Kilian 1981a: 168 fig. 20.13

(no date)

Small version

35 [483] (Inv. No. n/a) ovoid jar, sherd
D est. (rim) 14cm
Ovoid body, incurving shoulder, concave rim, rounded lip, protruding oval lug handle set level with cordon. Finger-impressed cordon few cm below rim; finger impressions applied from below for a rope-like appearance of the cordon.

Small version of the shape; 'Situlabecher' in Kilian's terminology.

Tiryns, Settlement NW of the citadel.

Kilian 1978b: fig. 1.4

LHIIIC early
36 [484] (Inv. No. n/a)
ovoid jar, sherd
PH 4.8cm, D (rim) 15cm
Rounded body with gently incuring upper body profile, gently flaring rim with rounded lip. No decoration.

Tiryns, LXI 41/36 XII G 57
Kilian 1981a: 168 fig. 20.2
(no date)

Jar with biconical profile

37 [411] (Inv. No. 6/1064)
biconical jar, fragmentary
PH 18cm
Large, biconical body, large band handle set as narrow loop on the turn in the profile, attachments continue as ridges onto the body. Coarse paste, frequent very small light grey inclusions, frequent medium-large spherical subrounded and rounded porous reddish and grey inclusions, few minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Mottled grey, light red and cream-grey, section dark grey with light red margins. Burnished on interior and exterior with some lustre on interior; horizontal toolmarks on interior, vertical on exterior below handle. No decoration.

Tiryns, LXI 40/37 ofl. XVIII, LXI 40/8 XX
Kilian 1985: fig. 12.6
LHIIIB2

38 [405] (Inv. No. n/a)
handle fr. (closed shape), sherd
D (max) 25.0cm
Biconical body with large roll handle set across the turn in profile. Coarse paste, few small spherical angular milky white, few small-large tabular angular dark red and grey, frequent small-large spherical porous white inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Mottled red, brown and grey with thick grey core. Burnished, no lustre; toolmarks along handle back and sides, interior surface apparently eroded. No decoration.

Tiryns, LXII 40/9 IV grau
Kilian 1985: fig. 12.7

40 [463] (Inv. No. n/a)
jar, fragmentary
PH 26.3cm, D (base) 17.5cm
Very low ring base, narrow conical body. Coarse, porous paste, frequent very small-medium, few large-large spherical angular to rounded milky white, grey and red, few medium-large angular black inclusions; medium hard. Red to brown (2.5YR 4/6, 4/3, 3/2, 7.5YR 4/3), thick dark grey core. Interior burnished, exterior grooved, smoothed? Most of interior surface is chipped off. Irregular vertical grooving on exterior ('Barbotineverstrich').

Kilian 1985 gives a reconstructed drawing of most of the fragments present, while the earlier illustration comprised only the base.

Tiryns, LXI 41/83 XI T 34 + 40/1-12 No 44
Kilian 1981a: 169 fig. 21.20; Kilian 1985: fig. 15.5
LHIIIC

Hole-mouthed jar

41 [433] (Inv. No. n/a)
hole-mouthed jar, sherd
PH 5.9cm, D (rim) 16.0cm

LHIIIB2
Deep body, incurring shoulder with unpronounced carination at shoulder join, thickened rounded lip. Coarse, porous paste; rare small-large spherical angular black, few small spherical rounded milky brown and grey inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Mottled red, brown and grey exterior (2.5YR 5/6, 10YR 5/3, 2.5Y 5/1), interior red, thick grey core. Burnished, no lustre. Narrow horizontal toolmarks on the exterior, on the interior few erratic toolmarks on the lower part of the fragment. No decoration.

In the publication, this is suggested to be an imitation of a Mycenaean shape.

Tiryns, LXII 43/2 X

Kilian 1985: fig. 14.1

LHIIIIB2

Collar-necked jar

43 [468] (Inv. No. n/a)
collar-necked jar, sherd

Wide rounded body, straight rim joining in continuous curve, tapering rounded lip; medium wide, short neck. No decoration.

Imitation of Mycenaean collar-necked amphora according to Kilian 1983b, p. 90 n. 150.

Tiryns, LXII 43/59 VIII

Kilian 1981a: 168 fig. 20.1; Kilian 1985: fig. 14.4

LHIIIIB2

44 [402] (Inv. No. n/a) collar-necked jar?, sherd

PH 3.0cm, D (max) 15.5cm

Rounded body with high shoulder, apparently convex neck joining at an angle, lower body and rim not preserved. No decoration.

Tiryns, LXI 41/63, XVII G 5.

Kilian 1981a: 169 fig. 21.8; Kilian 1985: fig. 12.4

LHIIIIB2

Belly-handled jar

45 [401] (Inv. No. 27788)
belly-handled amphoriskos, restored

H 18cm, D (rim) 13.3cm, D (base) 10cm, D (max.) 21cm

Flat base, squat biconical body with rounded transition between the parts, short wide concave neck, short flaring rim, rounded lip, horizontal roll handles set above greatest circumference. Medium paste with frequent small-medium grey and red inclusions, some minute sparkle, medium hard. Mottled brown-grey (10YR 4/2, 2.5Y 4/2 to black), interior dark grey, dark grey core. Burnished, glossy, apparently treated multiple times; toolmarks not readily visible everywhere, horizontal to oblique on body and inside rim. No decoration.

Parts of rim, body, and both handles restored in plaster.

Tiryns, LXI 41/33 of fl. XV

Kilian 1981a: 184 fig. 40.2

LHIIIIB2

46 [403] (Inv. No. n/a)
jar with belly-handles, sherd

D (max) 24.0cm

Rounded body with strongly incurving upper body profile, horizontal roll handle set above greatest D. No decoration.

Tiryns, no context data available

Kilian 1985: fig. 12.1

LHIIIIB2
S-profile jar

47 [2318] (Inv. No. n/a)
jar, sherd
D est. (rim) 19cm
Concave neck, flaring rim, rounded lip. No decoration.
Tiryns, no context data available
Kilian 1985: fig. 14.6
LHIII B2

48 [425] (Inv. No. n/a)
jar, sherd
D est. (rim) 31.5cm
Tall concave neck, everted rim with squared lip and interior ridge. No decoration.
Tiryns, no context data available
Kilian 1985: fig. 11.6
LHIII B2

49 [423] (Inv. No. n/a)
jar, sherd
PH 3.0cm, D (rim) 24.0cm
Wide flaring rim, squared lip. Finger impressions on lip.
Published as a closed shape by Kilian; the fragment represents only the rim of the vessel, with the continuation of the body profile from the rim downwards unclear.
Tiryns, LXI 42/24, IV.
Kilian 1981a: 168 fig. 20.4
LHIII B2

50 [422] (Inv. No. n/a)
jar, sherd
D est. (rim) 25.0cm
Concave neck, flaring rim, rounded lip. No decoration.
Tiryns, no context data available
Kilian 1985: fig. 11.3
LHIII B2

51 [424] (Inv. No. n/a)
jar, sherd
PH 3.5cm, D (rim) 31.0cm
Wide flaring rim, rounded lip. No decoration.
Tiryns, LXI 41/7, Xb R121
Kilian 1981a: 168 fig. 20.5
LHIII B2

52 [426] (Inv. No. n/a)
jar, sherd
PH 5.5cm, D est. (rim) 18.5cm
Rounded body, concave neck joining in continuous curve, rounded lip; wide mouth. No decoration.
Tiryns, LXI 41/73 + 83, XVIIId G 5.
Kilian 1981a: 184 fig. 40.4; Kilian 1985: fig. 12.5
LHIII B2

53 [421] (Inv. No. n/a)
jar, sherd
D (rim) 26.0cm
Concave neck, gently flaring rim, rounded lip. No decoration.
Published as 'amphora'; the fragment however preserves only the rim; no handles extant.
Tiryns, no context data available
Kilian 1981a: 168 fig. 20.3; Kilian 1985: fig. 11.5
LHIII B2
55 [420] (Inv. No. n/a)  
jar, sherd  
D est. (rim) 22.0cm  
Tall concave neck, wide flaring rim, rounded lip. No decoration.  

Tiryns, no context data available  
Kilian 1985: fig. 11.2  

LHIIIB2

56 [2271] (Inv. No. n/a)  
jar, sherd  
PH 4cm, D est. (rim) 24cm  
Fragment from rim; wide neck of vessel with large diameter, gently flaring rim with tapering, rounded lip. No decoration.  

Tiryns, LXII 42/41 IX.  
Kilian 1983: fig. 15.3  

LHIIIC advanced

57 [476] (Inv. No. n/a)  
jar, sherd  
PH 6.0cm, D est. (rim) 16.0cm  
Rounded body, concave neck, gently flaring rim, rounded lip; continuous S-profile of the body and neck. No decoration.  

Tiryns, LX 59/60, Xb R89.  
Kilian 1981a: 169 fig. 21.12

58 [489] (Inv. No. n/a)  
jar, sherd  
PH 3.6cm, D est. (rim) 19cm  
Concave neck, flaring rim, angular lip profile. No decoration.  

Tiryns, LXII 42/18, Iic.  
Kilian 1981a: 168 fig. 20.8

59 [462] (Inv. No. n/a)  
jar, sherd  
PH 6.5cm, D (rim) 43.0cm  

Tiryns, LXI 42/28 VII  
Kilian 1981a: 168 fig. 20.11  
(no date)

60 [487] (Inv. No. n/a)  
jar, sherd  
PH 4.2cm, D (rim) 24.5cm  
Concave neck, flaring rim, angular lip profile. No decoration.  

Tiryns, LXI 41/85 XIIa  
Kilian 1981a: 168 fig. 20.10  
(no date)

61 [486] (Inv. No. n/a)  
jar, sherd  
PH 6.5cm, D (rim) 23.0cm  
Tall, slightly concave neck, flaring rim, lip rounded on top. No decoration.  

Tiryns, LXII 43/68, VI  
Kilian 1981a: 168 fig. 20.9  
(no date)

Small S-profile jar

62 [443] (Inv. No. n/a)  
jar, fragmentary  
PH 8.8cm, D (rim) 10cm, D (max.) 11.5cm  
Globular body, wide concave neck, short flaring rim, lip slightly hollowed on top, thickened; lug handle level with cordon. Coarse paste; frequent very small-medium spherical subrounded milky white and grey inclusions; medium hard. Surfaces red to black (5-7.5YR 5/4), thick black core. Burnished, lustrous in patches; horizontal toolmarks on exterior and interior. Plain cordon with triangular section.  

Tiryns, Rg MOK III

450
Kilian 1985: fig. 16.6

LHIIIC

63 [2272] (Inv. No. n/a)
jar, sherd
PH 6cm, D est. (rim) 12cm
Medium width neck joining shoulder in
continuous curve, rim gently flaring, lip
slightly thickened and (rolled) on exterior.
No decoration.

Tiryns, LXII 36/64 IIIId.

Kilian 1983: fig. 15.4

LHIIIC advanced

64 [2296] (Inv. No. n/a)
jar, sherd
D est. (rim) 7.5cm
Ovoid body, tall everted neck, rounded lip
with slight ridge on exterior. No decoration.

Kilian 1981a: fig. 21.12

(no date)

Jug

65 [418] (Inv. No. n/a)
jug, fragmentary
D est. (rim) 14.0cm
Flaring rim, squared lip, thick handle of oval
section from rim. No decoration.

Tiryns, no context data available

Kilian 1985: fig. 11.11

LHIIIb2

66 [419] (Inv. No. n/a)
jug, fragmentary
D est. (rim) 21.0cm
Concave neck, short flaring rim, rounded lip,
band handle with median ridge on handle
belly from rim. No decoration.

Tiryns, no context data available

Kilian 1985: fig. 11.12

LHIIIb2

67 [2305] (Inv. No. n/a)
rim and handle fr. (closed shape), sherd
D (not est.)
Concave neck, flaring rim, rounded lip,
vertical band handle of flat oval section from
rim. No decoration.
Jug?

Tiryns, LXI 39/61, Xc u. R88.

Kilian 1981a: fig. 21.10; Kilian 1985: fig.
14.3

LHIIIb2

68 [467] (Inv. No. 4/9868)
jug, sherd
PH 9.3cm, D (rim) 15.0cm
Ovoid body, wide concave neck joining in
continuous curve, flaring rim with rounded lip,
roll handle from shoulder to rim. Coarse paste;
frequent very small-medium spherical rounded
and subrounded milky white, grey and red,
frequent small-large spherical angular dark
grey inclusions, few minute sparkling bits;
medium hard. Mottled red-brown to black, thick grey core with reddish margins.
Burnished, leathery lustre; horizontal
toolmarks on interior, and on exterior rim,
vertical toolmarks on exterior body and handle
back. No decoration.
The date is unclear; the kiln and
surrounding area are included among the
LHIIIc early and transitional from
LHIIIb2 contexts. The item is published as
an imitation of a two-handled Mycenaean
cooking pot; however, only one handle is
preserved.

Tiryns, LXI 39/71 XII R 84, found near a
potters’ kiln.

14.9

LHIIIc early?

69 [466] (Inv. No. n/a)
jug, sherd
PH 10cm, D est. (rim) 19cm
Ovoid body, wide concave neck joining in
continuous curve, flaring rim with rounded lip,
Band handle from shoulder to rim. Coarse paste, common small-very large spherical angular dark grey and dark red, few small-large spherical rounded milky white inclusions, few minute sparkling bits. Medium hard to hard. Red (5YR 4/6), brown grey core in some places. Burnished, no lustre. Summary horizontal toolmarks on the interior, vertical marks on handle back. No decoration.

Tiryns, LXI 42/35 VIa

Kilian 1983: 292 fig. 15.7

LHIIIIC advanced

70[445] (Inv. No. n/a)
jug, sherd
D est. (rim) 17.0cm
Ovoid body with strongly incurving upper body profile, short concave neck with flaring rim and rounded lip, band handle from shoulder to rim. No decoration.

Tiryns, no context data available

Kilian 1985: fig. 15.2

LHIIIIC

71[440] (Inv. No. n/a)
jug, fragmentary
D est. (max) 18.0cm
Ovoid body, tall more or less straight neck, handle attachment above greatest D. No decoration.

Tiryns, no context data available

Kilian 1985: fig. 16.1

LHIIIIC

72[465] (Inv. No. n/a)
jug, sherd
PH 7.9cm, D est. (rim) 17cm
Rounded body, wide concave neck, flaring rim with rounded lip, handle of rounded triangular section from shoulder to rim raised slightly above rim. Coarse paste, frequent very small-medium spherical rounded milky grey and brown, few small-medium spherical subrounded dark grey inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Red (5YR 5/4), with thick grey core. Burnished, slight lustre, horizontal toolmarks on interior and exterior neck, vertical marks on handle. No decoration.

Tiryns, LXI 40/18 XV R 120

Kilian 1981a: 169 fig. 21.11

(Inv. No. n/a)
rim and handle fr. (closed shape), sherd
D (not est.)
Wide flaring rim with rounded lip, vertical roll handle of oval section from rim. No decoration.

Jug? Two-handled Mycenaean type cooking pot?

Tiryns, LXII 43/70, VII.

Kilian 1981a: fig. 21.9

(Inv. No. n/a)
rimp and handle ff. (closed shape), sherd
D (not est.)
Wide flaring rim with rounded lip, vertical roll handle of oval section from rim. No decoration.

Fragments from all parts of the body, not mended though; only one handle preserved. Imitation of a Mycenaean shape. The ring base is stuck on rather carelessly on the finished vessel, parts have broken off, leaving a scar.

Tiryns, Found broken and used as the lining for a hearth in 'Kasematte' KW 14 (LXI 35/63, IIb + LXI 35/63-73, III n1 KW 14).

Kilian 1982: 399 fig. 7.3; Kilian 1985: fig. 15.6

LHIIIIC late
Hydria

75 [442] (Inv. No. 27600)
hydria, restored
H 35cm, D (base) 10.5cm, D (max.) 31cm, D rest. (rim) 13.5cm
Flat base, ovoid body with high shoulder, concave neck, short everted rim with pointed lip, thick vertical band handle from shoulder, two medium horizontal roll handles set above greatest circumference, at different points of the profile. Coarse, with small to large spherical rounded to angular milky white inclusions, some minute sparkling bits, medium hard. Burnished, lustrous, vertical toolmarks on body and handle, horizontal toolmarks inside the neck. No decoration.

Tiryns, From the top of a rubble pile underneath R 127 (LXII 43/92 XII Nr 18).

Kilian 1983: 289 fig. 12; Kilian 1985: fig. 15.4

LHIIIC early

Decorated body sherd, unidentified shape

76 [2262] (Inv. No. n/a)
jar (closed shape), sherd
D (not est.)
Ovoid body with incurving upper profile. Coarse fabric. Exterior dark grey, interior black, section black. Burnished on interior and exterior; near the zigzag the burnishing follows the direction of the incised lines. Knob on exterior, above double zigzag of shallow incised lines.
A possible parallel for this piece might be found in a bowl with incised decoration and knob from Kiton, Pilides 1994, no. 22, fig. 18.7. Pilides in fig. 23 on the other hand illustrates possible parallels for shape, but mainly the incised zigzag, from the Ionian islands.

Tiryns, Building 2, lower citadel, zone I, Abhub (=basket?) 122.

Avila 1980: 48 no. 385 pl. 25

LHIIIC late

77 [507] (Inv. No. n/a)
jar (closed shape), fragmentary
max. pres. Dim. 10.2 by 7.5cm
Rounded body. Medium paste, few large angular porous grey, frequent very small-medium spherical rounded and angular white, red and grey inclusions, few minute sparkling bits, medium hard. Exterior mottled dark red and brown, interior red (2.5YR 5/6), thick grey core. Burnished, lustrous; toolmarks on exterior following the decoration, not covering the surface, short toolmarks also on interior. Plain cordon, applied in a curving line, with knobs on either side of the cordon.
Orientation of the fragment is uncertain. Several fragments were added after the drawing was completed.

Tiryns, LXI 41/64 XI, LXI 41/65 XI

Kilian 1981a: 169 fig. 21.13
(no date)

78 [508] (Inv. No. n/a)
body fr. (unidentified shape), sherd
max. pres. Dim. 3 by 4.4cm
Rounded body. Medium paste, frequent very small-medium spherical rounded at times milky white and reddish, rare medium-large spherical rounded porous grey and dark red inclusions, occasional minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Exterior dark red and grey, interior red brown (5YR 4/4), thick dark grey core. Burnished, leathery lustre; toolmarks visible on interior and exterior, orientation uncertain. Knob on body.

Tiryns, LXI 41/64 XI

Kilian 1981a: 169 fig. 21.14
(no date)

79 [2306] (Inv. No. n/a)
body fr. (unidentified shape), sherd
D (not est.)
Body sherd with no discernible curvature; large vessel? Barbotine.

Tiryns, LXI 41/4, X1A.

Kilian 1981a: fig. 21.15
Basin and bowl

80 [434] (Inv. No. n/a)
basin, sherd
D (rim) 33.5cm
Shallow hemispherical shape, lip rounded on top with interior ridge. No decoration.

Tiryns, no context data available

Kilian 1985: fig. 13.2

LHIIIIB2

81 [431] (Inv. No. n/a)
bowl, fragmentary
PH 6.1cm, D (rim) 27.0cm
Slightly rounded shape, rim with ridge on interior and squared lip. Coarse paste; frequent small-large, rounded milky white and angular dark grey inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Red brown exterior (7.5YR 5/4), grey brown interior (10YR 3/2), thick grey core. Burnished, little lustre (the other fragments can be lustrous). Horizontal toolmarks on interior and exterior. No decoration.

The fragment is kept in a bag with 14 other rim and body sherds of similar profile and surface; no joins, and from different contexts, but possibly belonging.

Tiryns, LXI 44/6 XII

Kilian 1985: fig. 13.4

LHIIIIB2

82 [2259] (Inv. No. n/a)
basin, fragmentary
D est. (rim) 24-26cm
Large, rather deep bowl or basin? with T-shaped rim, wide groove on rim top. Coarse tempered clay; include red, yellowish, greyish colour, fewer dark inclusions, all inclusions opaque and slightly porous in appearance. Brown with brown-black section, surface patchy brown, somewhat lighter on the interior. Burnished on interior and exterior. Two horizontal cordons with finger impressions, above the top one are small knobs, below it rather large knobs in horizontal rows; exterior edge of rim with short oblique slashes.

The drawing in Tiryns IX looks very much like a fragment I saw in the Tiryns apothiki, but does not exactly coincide with either of the fragments kept together there. The fragments seen in Tiryns are labelled Ti-Sü-Syr No 17 3144a; Ti-Sü-Syr No. 27 3144 b; Ti-Sü-Syr (rest illegible); Ti 65 1/1 (in Greek letters: B. P. Str. E); Ti-Sü-Syr No. 22a - more fragments from the same vessel?!

Tiryns, Building 2, lower citadel, zone II, Abhub (=basket?) 114.

Avila 1980: 34 no. 206 pl. 15

LHIIIIC

83 [492] (Inv. No. n/a)
basin, sherd
PH 4.2cm, D est. (rim) 29.0cm
Deep rounded body, T-shaped lip, flattened on top. Coarse paste, inclusions are frequent, grey rounded, red, grey and white angular, very small-very large; very hard. Brown (10YR 5/3-4, 7.5YR 5/4), section medium grey.
Burnished, lustrous in places, horizontal toolmarks on interior and exterior, interior surface slightly bumpy. No decoration.

Tiryns, LXII 42/27 Va

Kilian 1981a: 168 fig. 20.7

(no date)

84 [495] (Inv. No. n/a)
bowl, sherd
PH 5.5cm, D est. (rim) 30cm
Shallow rounded shape, rounded lip slightly thickened on the interior. Coarse paste, frequent very small-small, rarely very large, spherical subrounded milky white, frequent small-large tabular to spherical angular grey-brown, rare spherical rounded soft red inclusions, few minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Red brown core (5YR 4/4), surfaces red to brown and grey (5YR 4/6, 7.5YR 3/3, 10YR 4/3). Burnished, lustrous. Horizontal toolmarks on interior and exterior, dense surface, although still slightly bumpy. No decoration.

Tiryns, LXIV 45/34 IV
85 [430] (Inv. No. n/a)
bowl, fragmentary
PH 4.9cm, D (rim) 16cm
Hemispherical shape, rounded lip. Coarse paste; frequent very small-medium spherical subrounded milky white, angular red and grey inclusions, few minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Dark brown section (5-7.5YR 3/2), exterior red and black (5YR 4-5/4), interior dark grey brown. Burnished, no lustre. Horizontal and oblique marks on interior and exterior, not very carefully finished. No decoration.
Interior blackened.
Tiryns, LXI 36/52 Vb
Kilian 1985: fig. 13.3
LHIIIB2

86 [432] (Inv. No. n/a)
bowl, sherd
PH 5.8cm, D (rim) 19cm
Deep conical shape, rounded lip. Coarse porous paste; frequent small-large, mostly small-medium, spherical rounded grey inclusions, occasional minute sparkling bits; medium hard to very hard. Red to brown and black (5YR 4/4, 10YR 4/2), with reddish and grey core. Burnished, slight sheen. Horizontal toolmarks on interior and exterior. No decoration.
The lower part of the interior is burnt; grey core and surfaces, harder than the remainder of the vase.
Tiryns, LXII 36/5 IVb
Kilian 1985: fig. 13.1
LHIII B2

Cup and mug
87 [448] (Inv. No. n/a)
bowl or cup, sherd
D (rim) 24.0cm
Hemispherical shape, rounded lip turning outward slightly, rounded lip top, high-slung band handle from mid-body to rim. No decoration.
The diameter appears rather large for an ordinary cup.
Tiryns, no context data available
Kilian 1985: fig. 16.4
LHIII C

88 [449] (Inv. No. n/a)
cup, sherd
D est. (rim) 13-14cm
Hemispherical body with rounded lip, high-slung handle set as elongated loop on top of the rim. No decoration.
Tiryns, no context data available
Kilian 1985: fig. 16.7
LHIII C

89 [446] (Inv. No. n/a)
mug?, sherd
PH 7.8cm, D est. (rim) 17.5cm
Deep rounded body, incurving upper body, short flaring rim, roll handle from rim to body. Coarse, porous paste; frequent small-large, mostly small-medium, spherical rounded grey, brown, and white inclusions, occasional minute sparkling bits; soft. Light brown (10YR 6/3-4), with brown (10YR 5/3) and grey core. Burnished, no lustre. Horizontal toolmarks on exterior and interior of vessel, vertical marks at handle base. Plain cordon with triangular section level with lower handle attachment.
From the old excavations at the site; no information was available on the context. The following is noted on the sherd: Ti Syr No 21, 3182.
Tiryns, from the Syringes
Kilian 1985: fig. 16.3
LHIII C

90 [501] (Inv. No. n/a)
cup, fragmentary
PH 8.2cm, D est. (rim) 12cm
Deep rounded shape with rounded base, short flaring rim and rounded lip, lower attachment
of vertical handle preserved low on body. Medium paste, well compacted, with few to frequent, small to large inclusions, medium hard. Black surfaces. Burnished, some lustre, with horizontal toolmarks on the interior and exterior. No decoration.

The 'Kasematte' in which the vessel was found apparently had been used for domestic purposes throughout LHIIIIC; in IIIC late, it contained a hearth, lined with the sherd of a large HBW amphora.

Tiryns, Found in chamber KW 14 of the W fortification wall of the lower citadel (LXI 35/54 IIb + LXI 35/34 III KW 14).

Kilian 1982: 398 fig. 7.1; Kilian 1985: fig. 16.8

LHIIIC late

91 [503] (Inv. No. n/a) two-handled cup, sherd D est. (rim) 19.0cm Hemispherical shape, rounded lip, horizontal roll handles set to just below rim, curving slightly upwards. No decoration.

Tiryns, no context data available

Kilian 1985: fig. 14.7

LHIIIB2

92 [502] (Inv. No. n/a) two-handled cup, fragmentary D est. (rim) 14.5cm Deep rounded shape, squared lip, vertical roll handles from lower body to below rim. No decoration.

Tiryns, no context data available

Kilian 1985: fig. 14.5

LHIIIB2

Carinated bowl/cup

93 [493] (Inv. No. n/a) carinated cup, sherd PH 3.0cm, D (max) 12.0cm Shallow, rounded lower body, rather round carination setting off the only faintly concave rim, band handle attachment at carination. No decoration.

Tiryns, Room 121, lower citadel (LXI 41/18 Xib R 121).

Kilian 1981a: 167 fig. 19.6; Kilian 1985: fig. 13.5

(no date)

94 [500] (Inv. No. n/a) carinated bowl, fragmentary PH 13.5cm, D est. (rim) 20cm Rounded base, deep rounded lower body, tall concave rim with flaring, set off from body by sharp carination, rounded lip; no handle preserved - bowl variant of the carinated shape. No decoration.

Tiryns, LXII43/10.100 XI.

Kilian 1983: 292 fig. 15.11

LHIIIIC advanced

95 [497] (Inv. No. n/a) carinated cup, fragmentary PH 5.3cm, D (rim) 11.5 Shallow rounded body, strongly curved concave rim set off by pronounced, rounded carination, rounded lip, handle of oval section from carination, upper attachment not preserved. Coarse paste. Few small-medium spherical rounded milky red, grey and brown, rare medium tabular angular milky white, rare small-medium spherical subrounded dark grey inclusions, few minute sparkling bits. Medium hard. Dark grey to dark brown grey. Burnished, lustrous. Horizontal toolmarks on interior and exterior, dense and even exterior surface, interior surface is not very well preserved. No decoration.

Two non-joining but belonging sherds.

Tiryns, LXII 43/92-93 Of. XI Nr. 15 + LXII 43/83 X R 127

Kilian 1983: 292 fig. 15.8

LHIIIIC advanced

96 [447] (Inv. No. n/a) carinated cup, sherd D est. (rim) 19.0cm
Deep rounded lower body, tall concave neck set off by rounded carination, squared lip, high-slung band handle from carination to rim; greatest D at carination. No decoration.

Tiryns, no context data available

Kilian 1985: fig. 16.10

LHIIIIC

97 [496] (Inv. No. n/a)
carinated cup, fragmentary
PH 11.2cm, D est. (rim) 26.5cm
Hemispherical body, tall concave rim with flaring rounded lip, band handle from carination to rim raised high above rim. Coarse paste; frequent very small-medium spherical rounded milky grey and brown, few small-medium spherical subrounded dark grey inclusions, some minute sparkling bits. Medium hard. Grey brown (2.5Y 3/1, 5/2, 10YR 5/3), with thick grey core. Burnished, lustrous; horizontal toolmarks on exterior and interior body, vertical on handle. Surface is partially eroded. No decoration.

Tiryns, From post-Mycenaean fill strata, in square LXII 35/73 IIIb.

Kilian 1982: 398 fig. 7.2

(no date)

98 [498] (Inv. No. n/a)
carinated cup, fragmentary
PH 5.1cm, D (rim) 15cm
Shallow body, tall concave rim with rounded lip, handle attachment at carination. Coarse paste; frequent very small-medium spherical milky white and grey inclusions; medium hard. Dark grey surfaces and section. Burnished, lustrous; horizontal toolmarks on interior and exterior, exterior surface is better preserved. No decoration.

Three non-joining fragments (2 RS, 1 BS) in a bag together, probably all belonging to the same vessel.

Tiryns, LXII 42/8 V, LXII 42/89 V, LXII 43/56 VII, LXII 43/52 VIII

Kilian 1981a: 167 fig. 19.2

99 [499] (Inv. No. n/a)
carinated cup/bowl, sherd
PH 2.8cm, D est. (at carination) 15.5cm
Concave rim, rounded but pronounced carination body below slightly concave as well. Coarse paste; frequent very small-small spherical rounded milky white and light brown, rare medium-large tabular subrounded, knobbly dark grey inclusions; few minute sparkling bits. Medium hard. Section brown (5YR 4/4) with grey core, surfaces dark olive grey (10YR 4/2). Burnished, lustrous; horizontal toolmarks on the interior and exterior; dense, even surface. No decoration.

Tiryns, LXI 39/44 X R89

Kilian 1981a: 167 fig. 19.3

(no date)

100 [494] (Inv. No. n/a)
carinated cup/bowl, sherd
PH 3.0cm, D est. (max) 18-20cm
Shallow lower body, rather rounded carination to concave rim; most of rim and lower body missing. No decoration.

Tiryns, LXI 41/66 XG

Kilian 1981a: 167 fig. 19.4

(no date)

101 [2317] (Inv. No. n/a)
carinated cup, sherd
D (not est.)
High-swung handle of carinated cup with axe-shaped, solid upper end; only the fragment from the top part of the handle is preserved. No decoration.

Included among the Italian parallels from HBW in Tiryns by Bettelli; not previously published; handle is of the 'ansa ad ascia'-type.

Tiryns, LXII 45/14 IXb.

Bettelli 2002: fig. 55.7

(no date)
Vat

102 [2269] (Inv. No. n/a)
Vat, sherd
D (not est.)
Thick-walled basin with straight everted sides, short everted rim with squared lip and almost horizontal top; large lug handle with deep finger impressions, possibly for better support when carrying rather than decorative feature. Barbotine on body below handle.

Tiryns, From chamber 4 of the East fortification wall of the lower citadel (LXVI 44/72 V).

Kilian 1982: 399 fig. 7.3

LHIIIC late

103 [2263] (Inv. No. n/a)
Vat?, fragmentary
D est. (base) 30cm

Tiryns, Building 2, lower citadel, zone I, Abhub (=basket?) 119.

Avila 1980: 48 no. 383 pl. 25

LHIIIC late

Brazier

104 [2134] (Inv. No. n/a)
Brazier, sherd
PH 4.1cm, D est. (rim) 30cm
Rather thin flat dish with short everted rim and flattened lip, stand/wide feet attached to outer edge of the underside. Coarse fabric, few small spherical subrounded milky white, few small-spherical and tabular, subrounded and angular cream and reddish, slightly porous inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; medium hard to hard. Reddish brown (5YR 5/6), interior surface mottled with black, thick dark grey core. Burnished, lustrous; horizontal toolmarks on interior, exterior, and underneath the dish, carefully done with overlapping strokes. No decoration.

Tiryns, LXIV 44/10 OfL IV

Kilian 1985: fig. 13.10

LHIIIIB2

105 [437] (Inv. No. n/a)
Brazier, fragmentary
PH 3.5cm, D est. (rim) 28cm
Flat dish with short, everted rim and flattened lip, slight ridge on exterior; stand attached to outer edge of underside, with narrow, round-topped vent cut into the sides. Coarse, grainy paste; frequent very small-small and medium-large spherical rounded at times angular, milky white and reddish, frequent medium-large spherical rounded grey, rare medium-large porous red inclusions, little sparkle; medium hard. Upper side black (burnt), underside mottled red, brown, black, dark grey core with red (2.5Y 5/6) and brown (7.5YR 4/2) margins. Burnished, lustrous interior, and exterior rim, with horizontal toolmarks, underside smoothed. No decoration.

Two non-joining fragments of dish and rim extant.

Tiryns, Room 10a, lower citadel (LX 38/80 IXa T2, 4/11062).

Kilian 1981a: 169 fig. 21.21; Kilian 1985: fig. 13.6

Transition LHIIIIB2/LHIIIIC early

106 [510] (Inv. No. n/a)
Brazier, sherd
PH 5.1cm, D (not est.)
Large shallow dish with low everted rim and rounded lip, apparently set on cylindrical or slightly conical stand with cut-outs reaching almost to the base of the dish; cut-outs have rounded apex. No decoration.

Tiryns, LXII 43/76 IXb.

Kilian 1983: 292 fig. 15.5

LHIIIIC advanced

Handled tray ('fry-pan')

107 [450] (Inv. No. n/a)
Tray, fragmentary
H 2.9cm, H incl. handle 4cm, D (rim) 20.0cm
Flat-based, shallow conical tray with rounded lip, short trigger-type handle attached to rim.
Medium paste with some elongated voids, common small-large spherical subrounded grey and light grey, few medium rounded white, rare medium spherical angular red inclusions, some minute sparkling bits. Medium hard. Red (5YR 5/6), interior mottled to dark grey, grey and brown core. Smoothed. No decoration.

Interior has blackened patches - result of contact with fire?

Tiryns, LXI 43/38 + LXII 43/. IXc

Kilian 1985: fig. 16.5

LHIIIC

Lid

108 [438] (Inv. No. n/a)
lid, sherd
D (rim) 15.5cm
Shallow rounded shape with inward turning rim, rounded lip. No decoration.

Tiryns, no context data available

Kilian 1985: fig. 13.9

LHIIIB2

109 [439] (Inv. No. n/a)
lid, sherd
D (rim) 26.5cm
Conical shape with rounded edges. No decoration.

Tiryns, no context data available

Kilian 1985: fig. 13.11

LHIIIB2

110 [436] (Inv. No. n/a)
lid, sherd
PH 2.4cm, D (base) 12.5cm
Rounded shape, slightly flaring rim, rounded lip. Coarse paste, frequent small-large spherical subrounded milky white, grey and reddish, frequent small-large spherical angular dark grey inclusions; medium hard. Dark grey at surface and section. Burnished, lustrous; horizontal toolmarks and lustre on exterior, interior summarily finished with horizontal marks, matt. No decoration.

Tiryns, LXI 39/82 XV

Kilian 1981a: 169 fig. 21.18; Kilian 1985: fig. 13.6

LHIIIB2

111 [435] (Inv. No. n/a)
lid, fragmentary
PH 2.9cm, D (base) 12cm
Shallow rounded shape, rounded lip. Coarse paste; frequent very small-small and large spherical rounded milky white, grey and reddish, few medium-large tabular to spherical angular grey inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Dark brown section (7.5YR 3/2), exterior brown (10YR 5/3), interior black. Smoothed. No decoration.

Interior blackened.

Tiryns, Room 10a in the lower citadel (LXI 39/34 XIIb).

Kilian 1981a: 169 fig. 21.17; Kilian 1985: fig. 13.8

Transition LHIIIB2/LHIIIC early

112 [506] (Inv. No. n/a)
lid, sherd
PH 3.4cm, D (not est.)
Flat conical shape, thick walled, two handle attachments on top of lid. Coarse paste with elongated voids, frequent very small-small spherical subrounded and rounded milky white an grey inclusions, possibly some organic temper. Medium hard to hard. Red brown (5YR 4/4), thick grey core. Burnished, no lustre; irregular toolmarks on exterior, straight marks on interior. No decoration.

Tiryns, LXI 42/37 VIIb

Kilian 1985: fig. 15.1

LHIIIC

113 [505] (Inv. No. n/a)
lid, sherd
PH 2.4cm, D (base) 17.5cm
Lid with low raised edge, rounded lip; flat conical shape; edge of handle attachment present? Coarse paste with large irregularly shaped voids, few small spherical angular
milky white, frequent small-large spherical angular grey, white, light brown and reddish inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Red brown to grey brown (5YR 5/4, 10YR 5/4, 4/1), thick grey core.
Burnished, some lustre at under surface, toolmarks following the round shape. No decoration.
Blackened underneath.

Tiryns, LXI 42/35 VII
Kilian 1981a: 169 fig. 21.19
(no date)

Base fragments

114  [2135] (Inv. No. n/a)
base fr. (unidentified shape), sherd D (not est.)
Flat base with steep vessel walls. No decoration.

Tiryns, Building VI (LXI 41/74).
Kilian 1979: fig. 31.6
LHIIIB2

115  [2132] (Inv. No. n/a)
base fr. (unidentified shape), sherd PH 4.5cm, D est. (base) 15-20cm
Flat base, flaring vessel walls - ovoid shape? Coarse, porous paste, frequent very small-medium spherical rounded and angular white and grey, at times milky, inclusions, few large and very large porous grey inclusions, rare minute sparkling bits, medium hard. Exterior dark red and grey, interior red (5YR 4/4), thick dark grey core. Burnished, leathery lustre, horizontal toolmarks on interior, on exterior following decoration. Plain cordon applied in large, curving line, with knob on one side of the cordon.

Tiryns, Building VI (LXI 41/74 Xb).
Kilian 1979: fig. 31.5
LHIIIB2

116  [2126] (Inv. No. n/a)
base fr. (unidentified shape), fragmentary PH 2.6cm, D (base) 8cm
Very shallow ring base, steeply rising vessel walls. Coarse, grainy paste; common small-large spherical rounded at times milky reddish and white inclusions, few minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Mottled reddish, olive and grey, dark grey section. Burnished, leathery lustre; vertical toolmarks on exterior, interior surface eroded. No decoration.

Tiryns, LXVI 44/61 VIlia
Kilian 1983: fig. 15.9
LHIIIC advanced

117  [2127] (Inv. No. n/a)
base fr. (unidentified shape), sherd PH 6cm, D est. (base) 16cm
Flat base, steeply rising sides. Medium grained paste, rather dense; frequent small-medium spherical rounded milky white and grey, frequent small-large spherical subrounded and angular opaque dark and light grey and reddish inclusions, some minute sparkle; medium hard. Interior red, exterior mottled grey and light brown, section dark grey with red margins. Burnished, no lustre; summary No decoration.

Tiryns, LXI 41/67 XI
Kilian 1981a: fig. 20.20
(no date)

118  [2128] (Inv. No. n/a)
base fr. (unidentified shape), sherd PH 2.9cm, D est. (base) 15cm
Flat raised base. Coarse, porous paste; frequent small-medium, occasionally large, spherical rounded milky inclusions; medium hard. Brown with thick, brown-grey core. Burnished on interior and exterior, leathery lustre; horizontal toolmarks on both surfaces. No decoration.
The walls are opening from the base; there appears to be a change in curvature just 2 cm above the base where the body curves out even more. Shape?

Tiryns, LXI 41/10 XIa R 121
Kilian 1981a: fig. 20.18
(no date)
119 [2129] (Inv. No. n/a)
base fr. (unidentified shape), sherd
PH 4.2cm, D (base) 11cm
Thick flat base, steep walls. Coarse paste; frequent very small-large spherical rounded milky white and reddish, few large spherical rounded opaque, porous grey inclusions; medium hard. Red (5YR 5/4) with thick grey brown core (7.5YR 4/4 and darker). Burnished, leathery lustre on interior, exterior matt; horizontal toolmarks on interior, exterior and base. No decoration.

Tiryns, LXII 43/80 VII
Kilian 1981a: fig. 20.15
(no date)

120 [2130] (Inv. No. n/a)
base fr. (unidentified shape), sherd
PH 4.6cm, D (base) 10-15cm
Flat raised base, steep sides. Coarse porous paste; few small-medium spherical rounded milky light, frequent small-large spherical rounded opaque porous inclusions, medium hard. Mottled dark red-brown to black. Burnished, leathery lustre; horizontal toolmarks on interior, vertical on exterior with few horizontal marks just above base. No decoration.

Tiryns, LXI 41/44 X
Kilian 1981a: fig. 20.19
(no date)

121 [2131] (Inv. No. n/a)
base fr. (unidentified shape), sherd
PH 2.5cm, D est. (base) 15cm
Thin, flat base, steep sides with thick walls. Medium paste with voids; frequent small-large spherical and tabular subrounded dark red and grey inclusions, few minute sparkling bits, soft. Light red-brown (7.5YR 6/6), on exterior mottled with grey, with thick medium grey core. Smoothed, horizontal fingermarks on exterior. No decoration.

Tiryns, LXI 40/17 X
Kilian 1981a: fig. 20.16
(no date)

122 [2298] (Inv. No. n/a)
base fr. (unidentified shape), sherd
D (not est.)
Flat base, walls opening at steep angle; transition between base and body rounded. No decoration. Probably deep open shape, ovoid jar?

Tiryns, LXII 43/70, VIII.
Kilian 1981a: fig. 20.17
(no date)

123 [2297] (Inv. No. n/a)
base fr. (unidentified shape), sherd
D (not est.)
Flat raised base, ovoid body; apparently small, elongated vessel. No decoration. Shape type not clear; no open shape with similar base known from Tiryns, therefore closed?

Tiryns, LXII 43/37, VI.
Kilian 1981a: fig. 20.14
(no date)

Handle fragments

124 [404] (Inv. No. n/a)
handle fr. (closed shape), sherd
D (not est.)
Horizontal roll handle; part of body with ?incurving upper body profile preserved. No decoration. Published as an amphora, which is however hard to judge from the preserved fragment.

Tiryns, no context data available
Kilian 1985: fig. 12.3
LHIIIB2

125 [2300] (Inv. No. n/a)
handle fr. (unidentified shape), sherd
D (not est.)
Section of vertical band handle, two parallel vertical grooves running down handle back. No decoration.
Tiryns, LXI 38/83, VIIa.

Kilian 1981a: fig. 21.3
(no date)

126 [2301] (Inv. No. n/a)
handle fr. (unidentified shape), sherd D (not est.)
Section of vertical band handle, attached to body; rounded body, handle set low on vessel wall. No decoration.

Tiryns, LXII 40/10, VIIa G32.

Kilian 1981a: fig. 21.4
(no date)

127 [2302] (Inv. No. n/a)
handle fr. (unidentified shape), sherd D (not est.)
Section of thick band handle, shallow median groove on back and belly. No decoration.

Tiryns, LXII 43/50, VIII.

Kilian 1981a: fig. 21.6
(no date)

128 [509] (Inv. No. n/a)
handle fr. (unidentified shape), sherd D (not est.)
Segment of vertical band handle, very shallow and wide median depression. No decoration.

Tiryns, LXI 41/13, XIV G 60.

Kilian 1981a: 169 fig. 21.1
(no date)

129 [2303] (Inv. No. n/a)
handle fr. (unidentified shape), sherd D (not est.)
Section of large band handle, rectangular shape with wide and very shallow median groove on back and belly. No decoration.

Tiryns, LXI 43/50, VI.

Kilian 1981a: fig. 21.7
(no date)

130 [2299] (Inv. No. n/a)
handle fr. (unidentified shape), sherd D (not est.)
Section of vertical band handle, shallow median groove on handle back. No decoration.

Tiryns, LXII 41/11, VIa.

Kilian 1981a: fig. 21.2
(no date)
Chania

Ovoid jar, straight upper body profile

131 [1148] (Inv. No. 73-P 1094) ovoid jar (deep open shape), fragmentary D est. (rim) 28cm, ThW 1.1-1.5cm Ovoid shape with straight upper body profile, pointed lip with pronounced interior ridge, handle scar on body some 6cm below rim. Fabric with inclusions. Interior red-brown to black, exterior red-brown, thick black core. Burnished on interior and exterior. No decoration.

Chania, Rubbish Area North, southern dump, lower layer.

Chania 3: 161 pls. 84.132c:3

LMIIIB

132 [2323] (Inv. No. 77-P 0538) ovoid jar (deep open shape), fragmentary D est. (rim) 31cm, ThW 0.9-1.1cm Deep shape with straight, slightly everted vessel walls, lip flattened on top and slanting inwards with pronounced ridge on the interior; handle scar from lug handl level with cordon. Reddish brown with grey core. Burnished lightly on interior and exterior. Plain horizontal cordon few cm below the rim. Joining fragment 71-P 1501.

Chania, Southeast Area.

Chania 3: 113 pls. 84.112d:1

LMIIIB

133 [1217] (Inv. No. 80-P 0406) ovoid jar (deep open shape), sherd D est. (rim) 40cm, ThW 1.3-1.9cm Straight upper body profile, thickening towards lip, which is flattened on top and slanting inwards, with a ridge on the interior. Fabric with several inclusions. Greyish-brown with black section. Burnished on interior and exterior. No decoration.

Chania, Rubbish Area North, central dump middle layer.

Chania 3: 164 pls. 84.132c:9

LMIIIB

134 [1194] (Inv. No. 80-P 0765) ovoid jar (deep open shape)-sherd D est. (rim) 16cm, ThW 0.6cm Straight upper body profile, part of lower body curvature preserved, lip flattened on top, slanting inwards with interior ridge. Fabric with some inclusions. Interior light brownish-grey, exterior brownish-black, black section. Burnished on interior and exterior. No decoration.

Chania, Rubbish Area North, central dump, middle layer.

Chania 3: 68 pls. 51.67c:2; Hallager 1985: 360 fig. 2B

LMIIIB/C

135 [1151] (Inv. No. 80-P 0193) ovoid jar (deep open shape), sherd PH 8.0cm, D (rim) 20.0cm Ovoid body with high shoulder, upper body profile curving inwards, lip flat on top, slanting inwards, with pronounced ridge on the interior. Fabric with few large inclusions. Light brown to black surfaces, thick black core. Burnished on interior and exterior. Horizontal finger-impressed cordon few cm below rim.

Chania, Courtyard F, Pits D/E above bottom.
D (rim) 12.0cm

Chania, Courtyard F, Pits D/E above bottom.

*Chania 2: 69 pl. 67c:5
LMIIIB2/C

**Ovoid jar, everted rim**

137 [1145] (Inv. No. 71-P 0230B)
Ovoid jar (deep open shape), fragmentary
D est. (rim) 31-32cm
Ovoid body with high greatest D, upper body profile slightly incurving, markedly everted rim with rounded lip and interior ridge, long protruding lug handles with square sections set below greatest D. Fabric with large inclusions. Black surfaces, black core with brownish-red margins. Burnished on interior and exterior, less well finished on lower part of vessel. No decoration.

Joining fragments 71-P 230, 1477, 1494, 1463, 73-P 0668, 1084

Chania, Room A, floor deposit, upper floor.

*Chania 3: 68 pls. 85.101f
LMIIIB2

138 [1188] (Inv. No. 82-P 0478)
Ovoid jar (deep open shape), fragmentary
D est. (rim) 33cm, ThW 0.9-1.4cm

Joining fragment 82-P 0689.

Chania, Courtyard area.

*Chania 3: 107 pls. 85.111e:1
LMIIIB2

139 [1218] (Inv. No. 80-P 0782)
Ovoid jar (deep open shape), sherd
ThW 1.2cm

Chania, Rubbish Area North, central dump middle layer.

*Chania 3: 164 pl. 132c:8
LMIIIB2

140 [2360] (Inv. No. 73-P 1103)
Ovoid jar (deep open shape), fragmentary
ThW 1.1-1.5cm
Part of a flaring rim. Fabric with several inclusions. Red brown fabric, dark core, interior surface black, exterior surface brown red. Burnished, some lustre, on interior and exterior; horizontal toolmarks on interior, on exterior creating a herringbone-like pattern. No decoration.

Joining fragment 73-P 1081 - same as 73-P 1081a?

Chania, Rubbish Area North, southern dump, middle layer.

*Chania 3: 173 pl. 134d:5
LMIIIB2

**Ovoid jar, incurving upper profile with straightening rim (collared ovoid jar)**

141 [2321] (Inv. No. 82-P 1338)
Ovoid jar (deep open shape), fragmentary
D est. (rim) 18cm, ThW 0.5-0.6cm

Joining fragments 82-P 1339/0477, 82-P 1420, 82-P 1459/1460.

Chania, Courtyard area.

*Chania 3: 108 pls. 85.111e:2
LMIIIB2

142 [1180] (Inv. No. 80-P 0811)
Ovoid jar (deep open shape), sherd
D est. (rim) 20cm, ThW 0.6-0.7cm
Ovoid body with high shoulder, very short straight rim joining in continuous curve, rounded lip. Fabric with small inclusions. Interior brownish-black, exterior light brown to black. Burnished on interior and exterior. No decoration.

Chania, Rubbish Area North, 16-Pit E, bottom stratum.

Chania: 3: pls. 85.120f:3
LMIIIB2

143 [2330] (Inv. No. 80-P 0614) ovoid jar (deep open shape), sherd
D est. (rim) 8cm, ThW 0.5-0.8cm
Small version of the shape.

Chania, Rubbish Area North, 16-Pit E, lower stratum.

Chania: 3: 135 pls. 85.119e:3
LMIIIB2

Ovoid jar, fragments

144 [1171] (Inv. No. 73-P 1092) ovoid jar? (deep open shape), sherd
ThW 1.2cm

Chania, Rubbish Area North, southern dump.

Chania: 3: 175 pl. 134f:6
LMIIIB2

145 [2329] (Inv. No. 80-P 0593) ovoid jar? (deep open shape), sherd
ThW 0.8-1cm
Possibly ovoid jar (Hallager suggests 'olla?).

Chania, Rubbish Area North, 16-Pit E, lower stratum.

Chania: 3: 135 pl. 119e:7
LMIIIB2

146 [1174] (Inv. No. 84-P 1461) ovoid jar? (deep open shape), sherd
ThW 0.6-0.8cm

Chania, Rubbish Area North, central dump.

Chania: 3: 159 pl. 130a:2
LMIIIB2

147 [1206] (Inv. No. 83-P 0439) ovoid jar? (deep open shape), sherd
ThW 0.8cm

Chania, Rubbish Area North, 16-Pit E bottom layer.

Chania: 3: 140 pl. 120f:12
LMIIIB2

148 [1203] (Inv. No. 84-P 1346) ovoid jar? (deep open shape), sherd
ThW 1cm
Medium coarse to coarse, frequent large inclusions. Exterior black-brown, interior red-brown, thick black core with dark red-brown margins. Burnished, some lustre, on exterior, interior eroded. Nipple on body.

Chania, Rubbish Area North, central dump, lower layer.

Chania: 3: 169 pl. 133d:4
**LMIIIB2**

149 [1172] (Inv. No. 80-P 0550)

**ovoid jar? (deep open shape), sherd**

ThW 0.6-0.9cm

Fabric with several inclusions. Interior brown, exterior black, thick black core with reddish-brown margins. Burnished on interior and exterior. No decoration.

Chania, Rubbish Area North, 22-Pit B upper layer.

*Chania 3: 142 pl. 121f:1*

**LMIIIB2**

150 [1192] (Inv. No. 80-P 0505)

**ovoid jar? (deep open shape), sherd**

ThW 1-1.2cm


Chania, Rubbish Area North, central dump.

*Chania 3: 162 pls. 84.132c:2*

**LMIIIB2**

151 [2328] (Inv. No. 80-P 0476)

**body fr. (open shape), sherd**

ThW 0.9-1cm


Possibly ovoid jar (Hallager suggests 'olla?'). No decoration of the vessel however.

Chania, Rubbish Area North, 16-Pit E, lower stratum.

*Chania 3: 135 pl. 119e:8*

**LMIIIB2**

152 [2327] (Inv. No. 80-P 0475)

**neck and body fr. (open shape), sherd**

ThW 0.7-1cm


Chania, Rubbish Area North, 22-Pit B upper layer.

*Chania 3: 135 pl. 119e:5*

**LMIIIB2**

**Collared jar**

153 [1184] (Inv. No. 80-P 0554)

**collar-necked jar? (closed shape), sherd**

ThW 0.5cm

Concave body sherd of a straight-necked vessel. Medium coarse. Surfaces black, thin black core with dull red margins. Burnished, lustrous, on interior and exterior, carefully finished surface. No decoration.

Chania, Rubbish Area North, 22-Pit B upper layer.

*Chania 3: 142 pl. 121f:8*

**LMIIIB2**

**S-profile jar**

154 [1181] (Inv. No. 80-P 1307/0992/1046)

**S-profile jar (closed shape), fragmentary**

H ca. 30cm, D (rim) 17.0, D (base) 12.0cm

Flat base, ovoid body with high shoulder, tall and wide concave neck with flaring rim. No decoration.

Chania,

*Hallager 1983: 112; Hallager 1985: 361.359 fig. 1*

**LMIIIB early**

**Straight-sided jar/Situla?**

155 [1170] (Inv. No. 80-P 0232/234)

**straight-sided jar (open shape), fragmentary**

PH 9.0cm, D (rim) 24.0cm
Deep body, straight upper body profile, flat-topped lip, horizontal handle of square section with large finger hole set on top of rim, in continuous line with the body profile. Fabric with few large inclusions. Interior dark brown to black, exterior dark brown. Burnished on interior and exterior. Finger-impressed cordon few cm below rim.

Situla-type vessel.

Chania, Courtyard F, Pits D/E above bottom.

Chania 2: 68 pls. 51.67c:1; Hallager 1985: 358.360 fig. 2A pl. XVa

LMIIIB2/C

Basin and bowl

156 [1165](Inv. No. 71-P 0941, Inv. No. 3431)
basin or jar (deep open shape), restored
H 23.6-24.5cm, D (rim) 32cm, D (base) 14cm
Flat base, deep rounded vessel with high greatest D and slightly incurving upper body profile, flat lip top sloping inwards slightly; two horizontal handles with more or less square section set slanting upward at the point of greatest D. Fabric with numerous small stone inclusions. Grey-black to grey-brown. Burnished on interior and exterior. No decoration.
Published as an olla or ovoid jar.

Chania, Room A, floor deposit, upper floor.

Hallager 1985: 358 pl. XIVa; Chania 3: 69 pls. 84.101d

LMIIIB2

157 [2348](Inv. No. 80-P 0536)
bowl or basin? (open shape), sherd
ThW 0.5-0.7cm

Chania, Rubbish Area North, central dump.

Chania 3: 162 pl. 131f:12

LMIIIB2

158 [1195](Inv. No. 84-P 1347)
bowl (open shape), sherd
D est. (rim) 12.4cm, ThW 0.5-0.8cm

Chania, Rubbish Area North, central dump, lower layer.

Chania 3: 169 pls. 85.133d:2

LMIIIB2

159 [1156](Inv. No. 80-P 0235)
basin? (open shape), fragmentary
PH 21.0cm, D (rim) 46.0cm
Deep rounded shape, upper body profile almost straight, very short flaring rim with rounded lip, part of lug handle preserved level with cordon. Fabric with some large inclusions. Interior reddish-brown, exterior light red to dark brown. Burnished on interior and exterior. Plain horizontal cordon of triangular section few cm below rim.

Chania, Courtyard F, Pits D/E above bottom.

Chania 2: 69 pls. 51.67d

LMIIIB2/C

160 [1164](Inv. No. 71-P 0416)
bowl (open shape), sherd
D (rim) 20.0cm
Fragment from rim and body; rim is described as 'slightly marked'. Fabric with some large inclusions. Interior black, exterior dark brown to black. Burnished on exterior, interior dull. No decoration.

Chania, Residual in strata of the Geometric period.

Chania 2: 121 pls. 56.79f:4

LMIIIB2/C

161 [1193](Inv. No. 80-P 0275)
bowl (open shape), sherd
ThW 0.8-1.0cm
Straight rim with squared lip. Medium coarse. Light brown surfaces, dark brown core.
Burnished; exterior surface eroded. No decoration.
Situla-type vessel?

Chania, Rubbish Area North, 4th layer.

Chania 2: 109 pl. 77d:4
LMIIIB2/C

Carinated cup/bowl

162 [1177](Inv. No. 83-P 0382) carinated cup/bowl? (open shape), sherd
D est. (rim) 19-20cm, ThW 0.4-0.6cm
Tall flaring rim. Fabric with small inclusions. Brownish grey with thick grey core.
Burnished on interior and exterior. No decoration.
Chania, Rubbish Area North, 16-Pit E, bottom stratum.

Chania 3: 138 pl. 120f:2
LMIIIB2

163 [1191](Inv. No. 80-P 0504) carinated cup (open shape), sherd
Chania, Rubbish Area North, central dump.

Chania 3: 162 pl. 132c:17
LMIIIB2

164 [1189](Inv. No. 80-P 0555) carinated cup (open shape), sherd
Handle 1.1 by 3.7cm
Chania, Rubbish Area North, 22-Pit B upper layer.

Chania 3: 142 pl. 121f:6
LMIIIB2

165 [1147](Inv. No. 70-P 0352) carinated cup (open shape), fragmentary
ThW 0.6-1.3cm, handle 1.1 by 4cm
Flaring rim, carinated body, high-swung band handle from carination to rim completely preserved. Fabric with some large inclusions. Black surfaces, black core with reddish-brown margins. Burnished on interior and exterior. No decoration.
Joining fragments 70-P 0352, 0802, 0956
Chania, Rubbish Area North, 1/2 Pit.

Chania 3: 147 pls. 85.128c:2
LMIIIB2

166 [1166](Inv. No. 71-P 0182, Inv. No. 3381) carinated cup (open shape), restored
H 12cm, D (rim) 23.0cm
Flat base, shallow gently rounded lower body, slightly concave rim set off by sharp carination, rounded tapering lip, high-slung band handle from carination to rim. Fabric with some inclusions. Brown to greyish-black. Burnished on interior and exterior. No decoration.
Chania, Room A, floor deposit, upper floor.
Hallager 1985: 358 pl. XIVb; Chania 3: 67 pls. 85.101e
LMIIIB2

167 [1185](Inv. No. 80-P 0474) carinated cup/bowl (open shape), sherd
ThW 0.7cm
Chania, Rubbish Area North, 16-Pit E, lower layer.

Chania 3: 135 pl. 119e:5
LMIIIB2

168 [1196](Inv. No. 80-P 0556) carinated cup/bowl (open shape), sherd

Chania 3: 142 pl. 121f:6
LMIIIB2
ThW 0.5-0.8cm
Flaring rim and carinated body. Fabric with some inclusions. Black core with reddish-brown margins. No decoration.

Chania, Rubbish Area North, 22-Pit B upper layer.

Chania 3: 142 pl. 121f:3

LMIIIB2

169 [1186] (Inv. No. 80-P 0552)
carinated cup/bowl (open shape), sherd
ThW 0.7-0.8cm

Chania, Rubbish Area North, 22-Pit B upper layer.

Chania 3: 142 pl. 121f:2

LMIIIB2

170 [1197] (Inv. No. 84-P 0938)
carinated cup/bowl (open shape), sherd
ThW 0.5cm

Chania, Rubbish Area North, central dump.

Chania 3: 158 pl. 130a:4

LMIIIB2

171 [1199] (Inv. No. 84-P 1345)
carinated cup/bowl (open shape), fragmentary
D est. (rim) 20cm, ThW 0.7-1.1cm
Shallow rounded lower body, sharp carination setting of a concave rim with wide flaring top and rounded lip; greatest D at rim. Fabric with small inclusions. reddish-brown to black, with thick black core. Burnished on interior and exterior. Knob set on carination; one is preserved.

Chania, Rubbish Area North, central dump, lower layer.

Chania 3: 169 pls. 85.133d:1

LMIIIB2

172 [1163] (Inv. No. 80-P 0431)
carinated cup/bowl (open shape), sherd
ThW 0.7cm

Chania, Rubbish Area North, 4th layer.

Chania 2: 110 pl. 77d:3

LMIIIB2/C

173 [1162] (Inv. No. 72-P 0340)
carinated cup/bowl (open shape), sherd
ThW 0.5-0.8cm

Chania, From unstratified cleanings.

Chania 2: 114 pls. 56.78b:5

LMIIIB2/C

174 [1161] (Inv. No. 80-P 1053)
carinated cup (open shape), sherd
ThW 0.5-0.6cm, handle 0.9 by 2.9cm

Chania, From unstratified cleanings.

Chania 2: 114 pl. 78b:6

LMIIIB2/C

175 [1167] (Inv. No. 80-P 0062)
carinated cup (open shape), sherd
PH 7.2cm, Th 2.9cm
Bird's head-type solid finial of high-swung handle, the upper end of the finger hole is preserved. Fabric with few large inclusions. Black exterior, thick black core with reddish-
brown margins. Burnished exterior, lustrous. No decoration.

Chania, Courtyard F, Pits D/E above bottom.

Chania 2: 68 pls. 51.67c:3

176 [1168] (Inv. No. 80-P 0427/0346) carinated cup (open shape), fragmentary ThW 0.5-0.9cm, handle 0.9 by 3.9cm Deep rounded lower body, rounded carination, concave rim with flaring rounded lip; high-swung band handle from carination to rim. Fabric with some inclusions. Brownish-black with thick black core. Burnished on interior and exterior. No decoration.

Chania, Rubbish Area North, 4th layer.

Chania 2: 109 pls. 51.77d:2

177 [1169] (Inv. No. 84-P 0080) carinated cup (open shape), fragmentary D (rim) 20.0cm, ThW 0.6-1cm Shallow rounded lower body, sharp carination, concave rim with flaring rounded lip; greatest D at rim. Fabric with small inclusions and sand. Black on interior and exterior. No decoration.

Chania, Residual in strata dating to the Modern Greek period.

Chania 2: 116 pls. 56.78d:4

178 [1160] (Inv. No. 80-P 0337f) carinated cup (open shape), sherd ThW 0.7-0.9cm Body fr. from carinated cup with scar of wide high-swung handle. Fabric with some inclusions. Black exterior and section. Burnished. No decoration.

Chania, Rubbish area north, 3rd layer.

Chania 2: 106 pl. 76f:7

179 [1187] (Inv. No. 80-P 0768) carinated cup/bowl (open shape), sherd ThW 0.5-0.6cm Concave body sherd. Semi-fine fabric, few small inclusions. Black. Burnished, lustrous, on interior and exterior; carefully finished surfaces. No decoration.

Chania, Rubbish Area North, central dump middle layer.

Chania 3: 164 pl. 132c:15

(no date)

Handle fragment

180 [1146] (Inv. No. 01-P 0113) handle fr. (closed shape), sherd handle 1.5 by 6.2cm Wide vertical band handle, ower attachment preserved. Mottled reddish-brown to black. Exterior lightly burnished. Large knob at handle attachment.

Chania, Rubbish Area North, 1/2 Pit.

Chania 3: 151 pl. 128b:8

LMIIIB2

181 [2346] (Inv. No. 80-P 0502) handle fr. (open shape), sherd handle 2.1 by 2.3cm Segment of horizontal roll handle. Fabric with several inclusions. Interior grey, exterior light brown to grey. Exterior burnished, interior dull. No decoration.

Chania, Rubbish Area North, central dump.

Chania 3: 162 pl. 132c:5

LMIIIB2

Chania, Rubbish Area North, 22-Pit B upper layer.

*Chania* 3: 142 pl. 121f:13

LMIIIB2

**183** [1212] (Inv. No. 80-P 0274)
handle (unidentified shape), sherd
D handle 1.4 by 0.9cm
Probably vertical handle, oval section, small part of body and rim preserved. Medium coarse fabric, small to medium sized inclusions, frequent minute, silver sparkling bits. Dull red with dark grey and dark red brown surfaces. Burnished along handle back and on interior of the vessel. No decoration.

Chania, Rubbish Area North 4th layer.

*Chania* 2: 109 pl. 77d:5

LMIIIB2/C

**184** [1215] (Inv. No. 80-P 0729)
handle fr. (unidentified shape), sherd
D handle 2.4cm

Chania, Rubbish Area North, central dump middle layer.

*Chania* 3: 164 pl. 132c:6

LMIIIB2/C

**185** [1213] (Inv. No. 80-P 0537)
handle fr. (unidentified shape), sherd
D handle section 2.6 by 2.0cm
Thick horizontal handle of more or less square section. Medium coarse, medium-sized inclusions. Surfaces black to maroon and brown, thick black core. Burnished, lustrous, exterior, underside matt. No decoration.

Chania, Rubbish Area North, central dump middle layer

*Chania* 3: 162 pl. 132c:1

LMIIIB2

**186** [1155] (Inv. No. 83-P 0449)
base fr. (open shape), sherd
D (base) 7.0cm
Flat base. Medium coarse, frequent minute to small sparkling bits. Orange red, black interior. Interior burnished. No decoration.

Chania, Room M, floor deposit.

*Chania* 2: 78 pl. 69d:3

LMIIIB2/C

**187** [1153] (Inv. No. 80-P 0430)
base and body fr. (open shape), sherd
ThW 0.8-1.1cm

Chania, Rubbish Area North, 4th layer.

*Chania* 2: 109 pl. 77d:8

LMIIIB2/C

**188** [2372] (Inv. No. 80-P 0233)
base fr. (open shape), sherd
ThW 1.5-1.6cm
Flat base. Fabric with few large inclusions. Interior red to black, exterior light brown. Burnished on interior, exterior surface worn. No decoration.

Chania, Courtyard F, Pits D/E above bottom.

*Chania* 2: 68 pl. 67c:4

LMIIIB2/C

**189** [1154] (Inv. No. 73-P 0571)
base fr. (open shape), sherd
D (base) 10-12cm

Chania, Residual in strata of the Geometric period.

*Chania* 2: 121 pl. 79f:6

LMIIIB2/C
Body fragment with decoration

190  [2320] (Inv. No. 73-P 1068)
body fr. (open shape), sherd
ThW 1.1cm

Chania, Room E, floor.

Chania 3: 32 pl. 92a:9
LMIIIB2

191  [2332] (Inv. No. 80-P 0815)
body fr. (open shape), fragmentary
ThW 1.2cm
Fabric with few large inclusions. Interior reddish-brown, exterior brownish-grey, with partially black core. Burnished on interior and exterior. Horizontal raised cordon.

Chania, Rubbish Area North, 16-Pit E, bottom stratum.

Chania 3: 137 pl. 120f:11
LMIIIB2

192  [1157] (Inv. No. 80-P 0428)
body fr. (open shape), sherd
ThW 0.9-1cm

Chania, Rubbish Area North, 4th layer.

Chania 2: 109 pl. 77d:6
LMIIIB2/C

193  [1159] (Inv. No. 87-P 0047)
body fr. (open shape), sherd
ThW 1-1.2cm

Chania, Room A, construction deposit.

Chania 2: 92 pl. 73a:3

LMIIIB2/C

194  [1158] (Inv. No. 82-P 0834)
body fr. (open shape), sherd
ThW 0.7-0.8cm

Chania, Space S, 19-Pits E/F.

Chania 2: 96 pl. 74a:8
LMIIIB2/C

Body fragment without features

195  [2376] (Inv. No. 87-P 0048)
body fr. (open shape), sherd
ThW 1.3-1.4cm

Chania, Room A, construction level.

Chania 2: 92 pl. 73a:9
LMIIIB2

196  [2373] (Inv. No. 87-P 0044)
body fr. (open shape), sherd
ThW 0.9-1cm

Chania, Room A, construction level.

Chania 2: 92 pl. 73a:5
LMIIIB2

197  [2374] (Inv. No. 87-P 0045)
body fr. (open shape), sherd
ThW 1.1-1.2cm

Chania, Room A, construction level.

Chania 2: 92 pl. 73a:6
198  [2375] (Inv. No. 87-P 0046)
body fr. (open shape), sherd
ThW 0.6-1cm
Black surfaces and section. Burnished on interior and exterior. No decoration.
Chania, Room A, construction level.

Chania 2: 92 pl. 73a:4

199  [2319] (Inv. No. 73-P 1038)
unidentified (open shape), sherd
ThW 0.6-0.9cm
Chania, Room E, accumulated deposit.

Chania 3: 27 pl. 90f:9

200  [2366] (Inv. No. 82-P 1577)
body fr. (open shape), fragmentary
ThW 0.9-1.1cm
Joining fragment 82-P 0247.
Chania, Courtyard area, constructions, upper floor.

Chania 3: 86 pl. 104f:1

201  [1209] (Inv. No. 82-P 1576)
body fr. (unidentified shape), fragmentary
ThW 0.9-1.2cm
Semi-fine, sandy fabric with finely porous appearance. Exterior brown-red, interior light to dark grey brown and red brown, thick black core. Burnished on interior and exterior, some lustre on exterior; surface riddled with fine cracks. No decoration.
Six fragments with the find nos. 81-P 1576, 82-P 0247a+b, 82-P 1577.

Chania, Courtyard area, constructions, upper floor.

Chania 3: 86 pl. 104f:2

202  [2322] (Inv. No. 82-P 1789)
body fr. (open shape), sherd
ThW 0.8cm
Chania, Courtyard area.

Chania 3: 108 pl. 111e:3

203  [2377] (Inv. No. 80-P 1120)
body fr. (closed shape), sherd
ThW 0.9-1cm
Chania, Spaces A-D, levelling strata.

Chania 2: 102 pl. 75a:10

204  [2336] (Inv. No. 83-P 0440)
body fr. (open shape), sherd
ThW 0.8-0.9cm
Chania, Rubbish Area North, 16-Pit E.

Chania 3: 140 pl. 120f:13

205  [2324] (Inv. No. 80-P 0317)
body fr. (open shape), sherd
ThW 0.4-0.9cm
Chania, Rubbish Area North, 16-Pit E (upper layer).

*Chania 3: 133 pl. 118c:14*

LMIIIB2

206  [2326] (Inv. No. 80-P 0362)
body fr. (open shape), sherd
ThW 0.4-0.6cm

Chania, Rubbish Area North, 16-Pit E, lower stratum.

*Chania 3: 134 pl. 119e:1*

LMIIIB2

207  [2325] (Inv. No. 80-P 0361)
body fr. (open shape), sherd
ThW 1-1.2cm

Chania, Rubbish Area North, 16-Pit E, lower layer.

*Chania 3: 134 pl. 119e:2*

LMIIIB2

208  [2196] (Inv. No. 83-P 0329)
body fr. (open shape), sherd
ThW 1.4-1.5cm

Chania, Rubbish Area North, 16-Pit E, lower stratum.

*Chania 3: 137 pl. 119e:6*

LMIIIB2

209  [2334] (Inv. No. 83-P 0411)
body fr. (open shape), sherd
ThW 1.1-1.3cm

Chania, Rubbish Area North, 16-Pit E, bottom layer.

*Chania 3: 139 pl. 120f:8*

LMIIIB2

210  [2333] (Inv. No. 80-P 0383)
body fr. (open shape), sherd
ThW 0.8cm
Fabric with small inclusions. Dark brown with brown to black section. Burnished interior, exterior rough. No decoration.

Chania, Rubbish Area North, 16-Pit E, bottom layer.

*Chania 3: 138 pl. 120f:9*

LMIIIB2

211  [2331] (Inv. No. 80-P 0812)
body fr. (open shape), sherd
ThW 0.6-0.8cm

Chania, Rubbish Area North, 16-Pit E, bottom stratum.

*Chania 3: 137 pl. 120f:5*

LMIIIB2

212  [2335] (Inv. No. 83-P 0438)
body fr. (open shape), fragmentary
ThW 1-1.4cm
Joining fragment 80-P 0611.

Chania, Rubbish Area North, 16-Pit E bottom layer.

*Chania 3: 140 pl. 120f:1*

LMIIIB2

474
Chania, Rubbish Area North, 22-Pit B upper layer.

Chania 3: 145 pl. 122b:11

LMIIIIB2

217  [2340] (Inv. No. 84-P 0954)
body fr. (open shape), sherd
ThW 1.1cm

Chania, Rubbish Area North, 22-Pit B lower layer.

Chania 3: 145 pl. 122b:6

LMIIIIB2

218  [2341] (Inv. No. 84-P 0955)
body fr. (open shape), sherd
ThW 0.8-0.9cm
Fabric with some inclusions. Interior grey, exterior brown to black. Exterior burnished, interior left rough. No decoration.

Chania, Rubbish Area North, 22-Pit B lower layer.

Chania 3: 145 pl. 122b:7

LMIIIIB2

219  [1149] (Inv. No. 01-P 0112)
body fr. (open shape), sherd
ThW 0.8-1cm
Interior black, exterior light brown, thick grey core. Burnished on interior and exterior. No decoration.

Chania, Rubbish Area North, 1/2 Pit.

Chania 3: 151 pl. 128b:12

LMIIIIB2

220  [2371] (Inv. No. 70-P 0865)
body fr. (open shape), sherd
ThW 0.6-0.7cm
Chania, Courtyard F, Pits D/E above bottom.

Chania 2: 68 pl. 66f:3

LMIIIB2/C

221  [1183] (Inv. No. 87-P 0075)
body fr. (closed? shape), sherd
ThW 1.1-1.5cm

Chania, Rubbish Area North, 21-dump.

Chania 3: 177 pl. 135d:6

LMIIIB2

222  [2362] (Inv. No. 82-P 0815)
body fr. (open shape), sherd
ThW 0.9-1.1cm
Fabric with inclusions. Interior black, exterior reddish brown, black section. Burnished on interior and exterior. No decoration.

Chania, Rubbish Area North, 21-dump.

Chania 3: 176 pl. 135d:8

LMIIIB2

223  [2363] (Inv. No. 87-P 0016)
body fr. (open shape), sherd
ThW 0.9-1.1cm

Chania, Rubbish Area North, 21-dump.

Chania 3: 176 pl. 135d:11

LMIIIB2

224  [2365] (Inv. No. 87-P 0093)
body fr. (open shape), sherd
ThW 1.4-1.5cm

Chania, Rubbish Area North, 21-dump.

Chania 3: 177 pl. 135d:10

LMIIIB2

225  [2364] (Inv. No. 87-P 0076)
body fr. (open shape), sherd
ThW 1.4-1.5cm

Chania, Rubbish Area North, 21-dump.

Chania 3: 177 pl. 135d:9

LMIIIB2

226  [2347] (Inv. No. 80-P 0506)
body fr. (open shape), sherd
ThW 1.6-1.7cm

Chania, Rubbish Area North, central dump.

Chania 3: 162 pls. 84.132c:2

LMIIIB2

227  [2197] (Inv. No. 84-P 0931)
body fr. (open shape), sherd
ThW 1.4-1.5cm

Chania, Rubbish Area North, central dump.

Chania 3: 158 pl. 130a:5

LMIIIB2

228  [2350] (Inv. No. 80-P 0586)
body fr. (open shape), sherd
ThW 1.3-1.5cm
Fabric with some inclusions. Interior black, exterior brown, partially black core with reddish-brown margins. Burnished on interior
and exterior, interior surface partially abraded. No decoration.

Chania, Rubbish Area North, central dump.

Chania 3: 163 pl. 132c:13
LMIIIB2

229 [2343] (Inv. No. 84-P 1299)
body fr. (open shape), sherd
ThW 0.9-1.2cm

Chania, Rubbish Area North, central dump.

Chania 3: 158 pl. 130a:6
LMIIIB2

230 [2344] (Inv. No. 84-P 1630)
body fr. (open shape), sherd
ThW 1cm

Chania, Rubbish Area North, central dump.

Chania 3: 159 pl. 130a:6
LMIIIB2

231 [2345] (Inv. No. 84-P 1718)
body fr. (open shape), sherd
ThW 0.6-0.7cm

Chania, Rubbish Area North, central dump.

Chania 3: 159 pl. 130a:7
LMIIIB2

232 [2349] (Inv. No. 80-P 0583)
body fr. (open shape), sherd
ThW 0.8-0.9cm

Chania, Rubbish Area North, central dump.

Chania 3: 162 pl. 132c:14
LMIIIB2

233 [2380] (Inv. No. 83-P 1344)
body fr. (open shape), sherd
ThW 1.4-1.6cm
Fabric with inclusions. Light greyish brown with thick black core. Burnished on interior and exterior. No decoration.

Chania, Rubbish Area North, central dump, lower layer.

Chania 3: 169 pl. 133d:5
LMIIIB2

234 [2342] (Inv. No. 84-P 0940)
body fr. (open shape), sherd
ThW 0.5-0.6cm

Chania, Rubbish Area North, central dump.

Chania 3: 158 pl. 130a:3
LMIIIB2

235 [2357] (Inv. No. 84-P 1348)
body fr. (open shape), sherd
ThW 0.5-0.6cm
Fabric with some inclusions. Reddish-brown to brownish black, with thick black core. Burnished on interior and exterior. No decoration.

Chania, Rubbish Area North, central dump, lower layer.

Chania 3: 169 pl. 133d:3
LMIIIB2

236 [2356] (Inv. No. 80-P 0830)
body fr. (open shape), sherd
ThW 1-1.4cm
Fabric with inclusions. Interior black, exterior brown, with reddish-brown section. Interior burnished, exterior partially burnished. No decoration.

Chania, Rubbish Area North, central dump lower layer.
*Chania 3: 168 pl. 133d:6*

LMIIIB2

237  [2355] (Inv. No. 80-P 0829e)
body fr. (open shape), sherd
ThW 0.9cm

Chania, Rubbish Area North, central dump lower layer.
*Chania 3: 168 pl. 133d:9, 12, 13*

LMIIIB2

238  [2351] (Inv. No. 80-P 0728)
body fr. (open shape), sherd
ThW 1.6-1.7cm
Fabric with inclusions. Interior black, exterior brown, black section. Burnished on interior and exterior. No decoration.

Chania, Rubbish Area North, central dump middle layer.
*Chania 3: 164 pl. 132c:4*

LMIIIB2

239  [2352] (Inv. No. 80-P 0736)
body fr. (open shape), sherd
ThW 0.7-0.8cm

Chania, Rubbish Area North, central dump middle layer.
*Chania 3: 164 pl. 132c:16*

LMIIIB2

240  [2353] (Inv. No. 80-P 0780)
body fr. (open shape), sherd
ThW 1.6-1.8cm
Fabric with several inclusions. Interior black, exterior dark brown, black core. Burnished on interior and exterior. No decoration.

Chania, Rubbish Area North, central dump middle layer.
*Chania 3: 164 pl. 132c:10*

LMIIIB2

241  [2354] (Inv. No. 80-P 0781)
body fr. (open shape), sherd
ThW 1.3cm

Chania, Rubbish Area North, central dump middle layer.
*Chania 3: 164 pl. 132c:12*

LMIIIB2

242  [2379] (Inv. No. 80-P 0337e)
body fr. (open shape), sherd
ThW 0.8cm

Chania, Rubbish area north, 3rd layer.
*Chania 2: 106 pl. 76f:7*

LMIIIB2/C

243  [2378] (Inv. No. 80-P 0337d)
body fr. (open shape), sherd
ThW 0.5-0.7cm

Chania, Rubbish area north, 3rd layer.
*Chania 2: 106 pl. 76f:7*

LMIIIB2/C
244 [2367](Inv. No. 80-P 0429)
body fr. (open shape), sherd
ThW 0.7-1cm
Chania, Rubbish Area North, 4th layer.
Chania 2: 109 pl. 77d:7
LMIIIB2/C

245 [2358](Inv. No. 73-P 1082)
body fr. (open shape), sherd
ThW 0.7-1cm
Chania, Rubbish Area North, southern dump, upper layer.
Chania 3: 171 pl. 133f:12
LMIIIB2

246 [2359](Inv. No. 73-P 1102)
body fr. (open shape), sherd
ThW 1-1.2cm
Body sherd from close to the vessel base. Fabric with several inclusions. Interior black, exterior dark reddish-brown. Interior burnished, exterior left rough. No decoration.
Joining fragment 73-P 1083
Chania, Rubbish Area North, southern dump middle layer.
Chania 3: 173 pl. 134d:6
LMIIIB2

247 [2361](Inv. No. 73-P 1093)
body fr. (open shape), sherd
ThW 0.5-0.7cm
Chania, Rubbish Area North, southern dump, lower layer.

Chania 3: 175 pl. 134f:5
LMIIIB2

248 [1204](Inv. No. 77-P 1792)
body fr. (open shape), sherd
ThW 1.1cm
Chania, Residual in strata dating to the Turkish period.
Chania 2: 117 no ill.
LMIIIB2/C

249 [1200](Inv. No. 73-P 1060)
body fr. (open shape), sherd
ThW 0.6-0.8cm
Chania, Residual in strata dating to the Venetian period.
Chania 2: 119 no ill.
LMIIIB2/C

250 [2370](Inv. No. 80-P 0642)
body fr. (open shape), sherd
ThW 1.6cm
Chania, Residual in strata dating to the Venetian period.
Chania 2: 119 no ill.
LMIIIB2/C

251 [1205](Inv. No. 80-P 0643)
body fr. (open shape), sherd
ThW 1.6cm
Medium coarse fabric, few visible, small inclusions. Dark red brown with thick brown-black core, interior black. Burnished on interior and exterior, some lustre on exterior, interior mostly eroded. No decoration.

Chania, Residual in strata dating to the Venetian period.

_Chania 2: 119 no ill._

LMIIIIB2/C

252  [2369] (Inv. No. 80-P 1458)
body fr. (open shape), sherd
ThW 0.5-1cm
Body fr. from close to the vessel rim. Light brown interior, reddish-brown exterior, thick grey core. Burnished on interior. No decoration.

Chania, From unstratified cleanings.

_Chania 2: 114 no ill._

LMIIIIB2/C

253  [2368] (Inv. No. 80-P 1052)
body fr. (open shape), sherd
ThW 1.3-1.4cm

Chania, From unstratified cleanings.

_Chania 2: 114 no ill._

LMIIIIB2/C
Ovoid jar

254 [2280] (Inv. No. -)
ovid jar (deep open shape), sherd
PH ca. 4cm, D est. (rim) 19cm
Incurving upper body profile, rounded lip.
Finger impressed cordon set a few cm below rim, apparently in gently curving line.
From pre-Mycenaean level.
Aigeira, Find group A 135/78.
Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a: 462 fig. 7.2
LHIIIC

255 [8] (Inv. No. 1330c/75)
ovid jar (deep open shape), sherd
PH 4.0cm, ThW 1.2cm
Body fr. of medium to large jar, rounded body profile. Rather fine fabric, fine-grained white inclusions, occasionally of larger size.
Reddish-brown, black section with red margins. Finger-impressed cordon.
Aigeira, Acropolis plateau, Trench 1/75; from hard black layer in rock fissure.
Deger-Jalkotzy 1977: 17 fig. 3 pl. 1.3
LHIIIC

256 [7] (Inv. No. 1330b/75)
ovid jar (deep open shape), sherd
PH 5.3cm, ThW 1.2cm
Aigeira, Acropolis plateau, Trench 1/75; from hard black layer in rock fissure.
Deger-Jalkotzy 1977: 17 fig. 3 pl. 1.2
LHIIIC

LHIIIC

257 [2279] (Inv. No. -)
ovid jar (deep open shape), sherd
PH ca. 8cm, D est. (rim) 30cm
Ovoid body with incurving upper body profile, very short flaring rim with rounded lip. Two parallel finger impressed cordons on upper body; the exterior surface is additionally decorated with barbotine (irregular horizontal grooving).
From pre-Mycenaean level.
Aigeira, Find group A 149/7.
Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a: 462 fig. 7.1
LHIIIC

258 [2282] (Inv. No. -)
ovid jar (deep open shape), sherd
PH ca. 5cm
Ovoid body, incurving upper body profile, lip missing. Two horizontal cordon of pointed, triangula section with widely spaced small impressions set on body.
From pre-Mycenaean level.
Aigeira, Find group A 149/77.
Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a: 462 fig. 7.4
LHIIIC

259 [2283] (Inv. No. -)
ovid jar (deep open shape), sherd
PH ca. 5.5cm
Rounded body, incurving upper body profile; possibly horseshoe-shaped lug handle set into cordon. Large finger impressed cordon, set low on body?
From pre-Mycenaean level.
Aigeira, Find group A 149/77.
Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a: 462 fig. 7.5
LHIIIC

260 [2281] (Inv. No. -) ovoid jar (deep open shape), sherd
PH ca. 5cm
Ovoid body, incurring upper body profile; lip missing. Two parallel finger impressed cordon sets on body.
From pre-Mycenaean level.
Aigeira, Find group A 135/78.
Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a: 462 fig. 7.3

LHIIIC

Straight-sided jar

261 [4] (Inv. No. -) straight-sided jar (closed shape), sherd
D (not est.)
Straight steeply everted vessel walls, body profile thickening at the top, rounded lip; deep shape. No decoration.
Situla-type vessel?
Aigeira,
Deger-Jalkotzy 1977: 60 fig. 16

LHIIIC

262 [9] (Inv. No. -) straight-sided jar (closed shape), entire profile
H est. 14.0cm, D est. (rim) 17.0cm
Flat base, cylindrical body (rather uneven profile) with rounded lip, lug handles (apparently four) set at mid-body. Plain cordon at handle level, finger impressions around base.
Settlement phase I.
Aigeira, Find group AKM 1602/75.
Deger-Jalkotzy - Alram-Stern 1985: 410 fig. 13

LHIIIC middle

263 [10] (Inv. No. -) straight-sided jar (open shape), fragmentary
PH 9.0cm, D (base) 14.5cm
Slightly hollowed base with flaring outer profile; cylindrical body, upper body not preserved; small tongue-shaped lug handle set level with cordon. Coarse fabric with large and very large inclusions, dark mineral inclusions and few quartz grains. Reddish brown with blackened patches. Burnished on interior and exterior, more careful finish on exterior; surface riddled with fine cracks. Wide horizontal finger-impressed cordon; finger impressions also run over the top of the lug handle.
Settlement phase I.
Aigeira, Find group A 135/78.

482
Aigeira, Find no. E 24/77, Acropolis plateau sector II.2, from dark stratum below the earliest Mycenaean strata.

Deger-Jalkotzy 1977: 24 fig. 14

LHIIIC

S-profile jar

266 [2291] (Inv. No. -)
S-profile jar (closed shape), sherd
PH ca. 3cm, D est. (rim) 13cm
Tall concave neck, flaring rim, rounded lip. No decoration.

Aigeira, Phase Ib fireplace, find groups A 407/76, A 463/76.

Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a: 464 fig. 9.1

LHIIIC middle

267 [2285] (Inv. No. -)
rim fr. (closed shape), sherd
PH ca. 2cm
Concave neck, flaring rim, thickened lip with groove on top. No decoration.
Probably rim fr. of a necked or S-profiled jar.

Aigeira, From pre-Mycenaean level, find groups A 149/77, A 135/78.

Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a: 463 fig. 8.1

LHIIIC

Jug

268 [5] (Inv. No. -)
jug (closed shape), restored
D (not est.)
Flat raised base, set off clearly from the body, globular body, wide neck joining in continuous curve, vertical handle from shoulder to rim; the rim is raised higher opposite the handle than at the handle join. No decoration.
The raised and set-off base suggests that this is another imitation of Mycenaean shapes and accessories; possibly part of the settlement phase II HBW.

Aigeira, Find group E 65/78.

Deger-Jalkotzy 1983: fig. 1a; Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a: 460 fig. 3 right

LHIIIC

269 [2276] (Inv. No. -)
jug (closed shape), fragmentary
D est. (rim) 11cm
Ovoid body, wide neck joining in continuous curve, gently flaring rim with rounded lip, thick vertical handle from shoulder to rim. No decoration.

Aigeira, Find group A 173/78.

Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a: 461 fig. 4

LHIIIC

270 [6] (Inv. No. -)
jug? (closed shape), sherd
PH ca. 11cm, D est. (rim) 18.0cm
Burnt. Deger-Jalkotzy identifies the item as amphora.

Aigeira, Find no. 300/76, Acropolis plateau sector II 10/11.

Deger-Jalkotzy 1977: 24 fig. 13; Deger-Jalkotzy 1983: fig. 2c top

LHIIIC

Amphoriskos

271 [2290] (Inv. No. -)
amphoriskos (closed shape), fragmentary
PH ca. 13.5cm, D est. (rim) 14-15cm, D est. (max.) 20cm
Squat globular body, wide funnel-shaped neck with gently flaring rim, thickened lip; thick horizontal handles of oval section set above greatest D. No decoration.

Aigeira, Find group A 247/80, settlement phase II.
Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a: 463 fig. 8.6

LHIIIC late?

272  [2] (Inv. No. -)

amphoriskos (closed shape), fragmentary
PH ca. 24 cm, D est. (max.) 26 cm

Aigeira, Find group A 153/76, Acropolis plateau sector II 5.

Deger-Jalkotzy 1977: 21 fig. 9, pl. II.2; Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a: 460 fig. 3 right

LHIIIC

273  [2292] (Inv. No. -)

body fr. (closed shape), sherd
PH ca. 4.5 cm
Rounded body, apparently funnel-shaped neck set off from body by carination line. No decoration.

The fragment could belong to an amphoriskos or jug-type shape, also collar-necked jar is a possible match for the profile.

Aigeira, Phase Ib fireplace, find groups A 407/76, A 463/76.

Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a: 464 fig. 9.2

LHIIIC middle

274  [2308] (Inv. No. -)

jar with belly-handles (closed shape), sherd
D (not est.)
Rounded body, thick horizontal roll handles set on the curve of the body. Traces of burnish on interior and exterior, on interior with horizontal orientation. No decoration.

Possibly amphoriskos-type shape; the orientation of the body and the handle is hard to tell from the published photograph.

Aigeira

Deger-Jalkotzy 1983: fig. 1b

LHIIIC Basin and bowl

275  [2293] (Inv. No. -)

basin (open shape), sherd
PH ca. 3.5 cm, D est. (rim) 30-32 cm
Hemispherical shape, thickened and rounded lip. No decoration.

Aigeira, Phase Ib fireplace, find groups A 407/76, A 463/76.

Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a: 464 fig. 9.3

LHIIIC middle

276  [2286] (Inv. No. -)

bowl (open shape), sherd
PH ca. 3.5 cm
Hemispherical shape, lip rather rounded, with inward sloping top and slight, rounded ridge on the interior. No decoration.

From pre-Mycenaean level.

Aigeira, Find groups A 149/77, A 135/78.

Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a: 463 fig. 8.2

LHIIIC

277  [2284] (Inv. No. -)

bowl (open shape), entire profile
H ca. 4.5 cm, D est. (rim) 10 cm
Hemispherical shape with flattened but rather uneven, concave base, tapering rounded lip. Lip pinched, small finger impressions, giving a 'piecrust'-like appearance.

Aigeira, Find group A 90/77; found in pre-Mycenaean levels.

Alram-Stern - Deger-Jalkotzy 1985: 410 fig. 13; Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a: 462 fig. 7.6

LHIIIC

278  [19] (Inv. No. -)

conical bowl (open shape), sherd
PH ca. 2.5 cm
Flat base, conical sides; thick-walled vessel. Wide vertical flutes from base upwards.
The shape of this piece is unclear, with no parallels from either Aigeira or other sites with HBW; possibly another prehistoric piece?

Aigeira

Deger-Jalkotzy 1977: 34 fig. 15

LHIIIIC?

Carinated cup/bowl

279 [2289] (Inv. No. -)
carinated bowl (open shape), sherd
PH ca. 6.5cm, D est. (rim) 24-25cm
Fairly deep lower body with little vertical curvature, rim with angular profile set off by rounded carination, rounded lip. No decoration.
From pre-Mycenaean fill.

Aigeira, Find group A 333/76.

Deger-Jalkotzy 1982: pl. 17 no. 4;
Deger-Jalkotzy 1983: fig. 2b; Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a: 463 fig. 8.5

LHIIIIC

280 EMPTY NO.

281 [12] (Inv. No. -)
carinated cup (open shape), entire profile
H ca. 6.5cm, D est. (rim) 7.0cm
Flattened slightly concave base, deep rounded lower body, tall concave rim with flaring rounded lip, attachments of high-swung band handle preserved at carination and rim, handle itself is missing. No decoration.
Settlement phase 1.

Aigeira

Deger-Jalkotzy - Abram-Stern 1985: 410 fig. 13

LHIIIIC middle

Cup and mug

282 [2307] (Inv. No. -)
cup (open shape), sherd

D (not est.)
Rounded body with incurving upper profile, everted rim. Faint finger impressions on top of rim.

Aigeira

Deger-Jalkotzy 1983: fig. 2a

LHIIIIC

283 [2278] (Inv. No. -)
spouted cup (open shape), restored
PH ca. 5cm, D est. (rim) 9cm
Flattened base, hemispherical body, rounded lip, hemispherical spout set into rim to the L of the handle, thick handle from mid-body to rim. No decoration.
Imitation of Mycenaean shape according to Deger-Jalkotzy.

Aigeira, found in destruction debris of settlement phase Ib; find group A 295/80.

Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a: 461 fig. 6

LHIIIIC middle

284 [14] (Inv. No. -)
mug (open shape), complete
H 8.5cm, D (rim) 10.5cm
Flat base, deep conical shape, tapering lip, thick high-swung loop handle attached to both sides of the rim; rather thick-walled. Coarse fabric with large to very large dark and white inclusions. Dark brown to greyish-black. Burnished on interior and exterior. No decoration.
Burnt.


Deger-Jalkotzy 1977: 23 fig. 12

LHIIIIC

Base fragment with decoration

285 [2287] (Inv. No. -)
base fr. (open shape), sherd
PH ca. 5cm
Flat base with torus-like exterior profile, straight steeply everted vessel walls. Barbotine on body (irregular grooving).
From pre-Mycenaean level.

Aigeira, Find groups A 149/77, A 135/78.

*Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a: 463 fig. 8.3*

LHIII C

**Handle fragment with decoration**

286 [18] (Inv. No. 1329/75) handle fr. (unidentified shape), sherd
PH 6.3 cm
Roll handle. Medium coarse, dark inclusions of small to large size. Brick red, black core with red margins. Series of oblique clay rolls attached to handle back.

Aigeira, Acropolis plateau, Trench 1/75; from hard black layer in rock fissure.

*Deger-Jalkotzy 1977: 20 fig. 7*

LHIII C

**Ladle or spoon**

287 [2294] (Inv. No. -) ladle or spoon, fragmentary
D (not est.)
Thick-walled hemispherical bowl with solid upturning handle. Solid handle in the shape of a ?birds head (very stylised if so).

Aigeira, Find group E 48/78.

*Deger-Jalkotzy 2003a: 465 fig. 10*

LHIII C

**Spindle whorl**

288 [17] (Inv. No. -) spindle whorl, intact
D (not est.)
Conical shape with slightly rounded sides, rounded wide base. Surfaces badly abraded. No decoration.

Aigeira

*Deger-Jalkotzy 1983: fig. 1c*

LHIII C
Asine

289 [96] (Inv. No. n/a)
body fr. (closed shape), sherd
PH 5.8cm, D est. (max.) 30-35cm
Large rounded vessel. Medium paste; abundant small-very large, predominantly large, spherical angular and subrounded grey and brown, rare small-medium spherical angular to rounded white inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Reddish brown (5YR 4/4), exterior surface black, interior grey. Burnished, slight sheen; horizontal toolmarks on exterior, interior surface abraded. Nipple on body, with surrounding circle of small impressed dots, shallow horizontal grooves to the sides and above nipple.

There is no further occurrence of this type of decoration, that is, large and fairly regularly shaped nipple surrounded by impressed dots, among the LBA handmade burnished pottery reported from Greece.

Asine, Trench 24/17/7, layer 7c.

Asine II.3: 44 no. 298 fig. 29

LHIIIC

290 [97] (Inv. No. n/a)
body fr. (closed shape), sherd
PH 5.1cm
Depressed globular body, wide concave neck set off from body, lug handle with two horn-shaped protrusions at greatest circumference. Medium paste with plenty of elongated voids; frequent small-large spherical angular grey, few large spherical rounded crumby yellow, few very small-medium spherical white inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Light brown (7.5YR 6/4). Smoothed. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 24/17/7, layer 7c.

Asine II.3: 44 no. 299 fig. 29

LHIIIC

291 [98] (Inv. No. n/a)
tripod stand, fragmentary
D est. 30.0cm
Flat dish with raised, everted rim and rounded lip, horizontal handle set on rim, thick oval feet attached to bottom of dish. Coarse, porous fabric; frequent small-medium spherical angular to subrounded brown and grey, frequent very small-medium, rarely large, spherical rounded Milky white and grey inclusions, traces of organic material, minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Unburnt surface and section brown (10YR 6/4), where burnt, red and black, thick brown core. Burnished, some lustre in patches; horizontal toolmarks on rim on interior and exterior. Shallow vertical grooves on leg.

Asine, Trench 24/17/7, layer 7c.

Asine II.3: 44 no. 300 fig. 29

LHIIIC

292 [2118] (Inv. No. n/a)
conical bowl (open shape), complete
H 6cm, H incl. handles 9.5cm, D (rim) 9cm
Low conical base, conical body with rounded lip, horizontal roll handles set on top of rim. Greyish-yellow, poorly levigated clay. No decoration.

Asine, Lower City, square D3.

Asine I: 303 fig. 208.3

LHIIIC
Attica

293  [527]  (Inv. No. P 15531)
S-profile jar (closed shape), fragmentary
D (not est.)
Flat base with slight ridge at edge, ovoid body, 
wide concave neck, flaring rim with squared 
lip; mid-body apparently not preserved.
Medium fine, sandy fabric. Surfaces colour 
mottled red, yellowish-red to dark grey, with 
dark grey core. Burnished; horizontal 
toolmarks on interior and exterior neck, 
oblique toolmarks on lower body; well- 
smoothed on interior below neck. No 
decoration.

The well deposit is dated to LHIIIB2 to 
LHIIIC, while the date suggested for the 
vessel, based on parallels in shape, is MH 
to LH. Immerwahr notes, however, that the 
fabric of P 15531 bears some resemblance 
to Mycenaean cooking pot fabric.

Athens, Well V 24:1.

Immerwahr 1971: 285 no. 465, pl. 62; Rutter 
1975: 29 ill. 16

LHIIIB late/LHIIIC

294  [807]  (Inv. No. -)
juglet (closed shape), 
H 15.3cm, D (rim) 11.8cm

Perati, Tomb 4

Iakovidis 1969: 157 no. 35 pl. 45

LHIIIC early to middle
Corinth

295 [965] (Inv. No. C-75-327)
cooking pot? (closed shape), fragmentary
Max. PH 11.2cm, W (handle) 3-4cm
Rounded body, tall concave neck joining in
continuous curve, handle of oval section from
shoulder to rim. Coarse, porous paste.
common, small-large subrounded off-white,
grey and red-brown inclusions; medium hard.
Exterior grey, interior brown, 7.5YR 6/6 and
thereabouts. The handle is
burnished with
vertical tool marks
at base, while the interior
of the vase shows horizontal
burnishing marks.
No decoration.

Corinth, Lot 75-259, fill over Terrace Wall,
sanctuary of Demeter and Kore. The context
has been interpreted as small scale habitation,
e.g. a hamlet.

Rutter 1979: 375 no. 78 pl. 92
LHIIIC:5/Submycenaean

296 [966] (Inv. No. Lot 75-266:8)
rim fr. (unidentified shape), sherd
D (rim) 9.0cm, PH 4.0cm
Tall flaring rim with rounded lip, set on
?cylindrical body. Medium paste, frequent
voids and cracks. Abundant small to large
angular to sub-angular dark and light grey
inclusions, some rounded translucent ones;
soft. Dark grey and red. The surface is matt
and rough to the touch. The exterior is riddled
by small cracks. No decoration.
Rutter says the fr. is burnished. No trace of
that, unless the cracked exterior is the result of
excessive burnishing which subsequently wore off. The fr. looks
warped, shape?

Corinth, Lot 75-266, Sanctuary of Demeter
and Kore, Submycenaean hamlet.

Rutter 1979: 369 no. 70 fig. 2
LHIIIC:5/Submycenaean

297 [1084] (Inv. No. Lot 7163:13)
rim fr. (unidentified shape), sherd
max. pres. Dim. 2.9 by 2.4cm
Tapering rim with rounded lip. Medium paste,
plenty of small voids; abundant small to very
large rounded grey, reddish and whitish
inclusions, look like sand; hard (metal
scratches easily). Dark brownish grey.
Burnished on interior and exterior. No
decoration.
The break is rather dirty, as is the
remainder of the sherd. No Munselling for
that reason.

Corinth, Lot 75-265, Sanctuary of Demeter
and Kore, Submycenaean hamlet.

Rutter 1979: 385 no. 142 fig. 7
LHIIIC:5/Submycenaean

298 [1085] (Inv. No. Lot 75-263:4)
rim fr. (unidentified shape), sherd
max. pres. Dim. 4.1 by 3.3cm
Concave neck, flaring rim, rounded lip.
Medium paste; there are plenty of small holes
in the surface (spongy look), probably lime
granules dissolved while aciding; small to
very large grey angular and whitish rounded
inclusion; soft. Medium brown (7.5 YR 6/4).
Smoothed. No decoration.
Rutter describes the surface as burnished,
but there are neither toolmarks nor lustre.

Corinth, Lot 75-263, Submycenaean hamlet at
the sanctuary of Demeter and Kore

Rutter 1979: 381 no. 110 fig. 7
LHIIIC:5/Submycenaean

299 [1086] (Inv. No. Lot 75-265:9)
rim fr. (unidentified shape), sherd
max. pres. Dim. 3.6 by 3.8cm
Flaring rim, rounded lip. Medium paste;
common small to large medium and dark grey
sub-angular inclusions; soft. Interior black, exterior black and red. Smoothed. No decoration. Cannot see the burnish Rutter describes. The surface might be eroded though.

Corinth, Lot 75-265, Submycenaean hamlet at the sanctuary of Demeter and Kore.

*Rutter 1979: 381 no. 113 fig. 7
LHIIIC:5/Submycenaean

300 [1087] (Inv. No. Lot 75-265:10) rim fr. (unidentified shape), sherd max. pres. Dim. 3.8 by 4cm Flaring rim, rounded lip. Medium paste with voids; abundant small to very large rounded and sub-rounded whitish, reddish and pale greenish inclusions, possibly small bits of shell, also grog? Smoothed. No decoration. There are inclusions which under the hand lens look like Corinthian fabric (slightly porous, greenish, with small dark inclusions), which is what is here described as ?grog.

Corinth, Lot 75-265, Submycenaean hamlet at the sanctuary of Demeter and Kore

*Rutter 1979: 381 no. 114 fig. 7
LHIIIC:5/Submycenaean

301 [1088] (Inv. No. Lot 75-264:8) rim fr. (unidentified shape), sherd max. pres. Dim. 3 by 1.5cm Flaring rim, rounded lip. Medium paste; no break available for inclusions; common small to minute sparkling bits visible on the surface; they look crystalline rather than platey; soft. Dark grey and red colour. Burnished. No decoration.

Corinth, Lot 75-264, Submycenaean hamlet at the sanctuary of Demeter and Kore. 

*Rutter 1979: 381 no. 112 fig. 7
LHIIIC:5/Submycenaean


Corinth, Lot 75-264, Submycenaean hamlet at the sanctuary of Demeter and Kore.

*Rutter 1979: 381 no. 111 fig. 7
LHIIIC:5/Submycenaean

303 [1090] (Inv. No. Lot 72-122:1) rim fr. (unidentified shape), sherd PH 5.1cm, D (rim) 15cm Concave neck, flaring rim, pointed lip. Medium paste. common small to large rounded white, grey and reddish inclusions; hard (fingernail barely scratches). Exterior grey, interior reddish. Smoothed. No decoration. This looks like a cooking pot rim, fabric and shapewise. CHECK the context. Two rim fragments from the same lot probably belong.

Corinth, Lot 72-122

*Rutter 1979: 388 no. 155 fig. 7
LHIIIC:5/Submycenaean

490
Dimini

Ovoid jar

304 [2397] (Inv. No. BE 36088)
Ovoid jar (deep open shape), entire profile
H ca. 22cm, D (rim) ca. 21cm
Flat base, ovoid body with high shoulder, flattened and inward sloping lip, large lug handle set level with cordon. Finger-impressed cordon set a few cm below the rim.

Dimini, no context data available
Adrymi-Sismani 2006: 108 fig. 11c

305 [2398] (Inv. No. BE 36085)
Ovoid jar (deep open shape), fragmentary
PH ca. 13cm, D (max.) ca. 20cm
Flat base, ovoid body, wall above cordon is missing. Finger-impressed cordon.

Dimini, no context data available
Adrymi-Sismani 2006: 108 fig. 11d

306 [2401] (Inv. No. BE 36084)
Ovoid jar (deep open shape), fragmentary
PH ca. 9cm, D (rim) ca. 17cm
Ovoid body, incurving upper profile, large lug handle set level with cordon, squared lip. Plain raised cordon a few cm below the rim.

Dimini, no context data available
Adrymi-Sismani 2006: 108 fig. 11g

Ovoid jar with spreading profile

307 [2402] (Inv. No. BE 36086)
Ovoid jar (deep open shape), fragmentary
H ca. 19cm, D (rim) ca. 22cm
Flat base, deep and rounded, spreading sides, rounded lip, thick lug handle set level with cordon; greatest D at lip. Plain raised cordon few cm below the rim.

Dimini, no context data available
Adrymi-Sismani 2006: 108 fig. 11h

LHIIIC early
Straight-sided jar

310 [2411] (Inv. No. BE 36014)
straight-sided jar (open shape), fragmentary
PH ca. 28cm, D (base) ca. 15cm
Flat base, cylindrical body with tall walls, rim missing. Horizontal plain raised cordon, second cordon set above in a wide-spaced wavy pattern.

Dimini, no context data available

Adrymi-Sismani 2006: 108 fig. 13g

LHIIIC early

Deep globular bowl/ovoid jar?

313 [2399] (Inv. No. BE 36082)
deep bowl? (open shape), entire profile
H ca. 11cm, D (rim) ca. 16cm
Flat base, thick spreading walls, slightly incurving at the top, squared lip. Finger-impressed cordon a few cm below the rim. Globular bowl or a small version of the ovoid jar?

Dimini, no context data available

Adrymi-Sismani 2006: 108 fig. 11e

LHIIIC early

Jar with multiple handles

311 [2403] (Inv. No. BE 2968)
narrow-necked jar (closed shape), entire profile
H ca. 22cm, D (max.) ca. 21cm, D (rim) ca. 11cm
Flat base, rounded slightly squat body, neck with straight rim joining in continuous curve, squared lip; three or four vertical roll handles of rather small size set on neck. No decoration.

Dimini, no context data available

Adrymi-Sismani 2006: 108 fig. 11i

LHIIIC early

Bowl

315 [2405] (Inv. No. BE 2969)
bowl (open shape), entire profile
H ca. 10cm, D (rim) ca. 26cm
Hollowed base, shallow rounded profile with incurving rim, rounded lip. Incised decoration; groups of oblique lines incised in zigzag-fashion on upper body.

Dimini, no context data available

Adrymi-Sismani 2006: 108 fig. 13a

LHIIIC early

Carinated cup/bowl

316 [2406] (Inv. No. BE 36087)
carinated cup/bowl (open shape), fragmentary
PH ca. 6cm, D at carination ca. 21cm
Shallow bowl, low concave rim, sharp carination; base and rim missing, but greatest D apparently at carination. No decoration.

Dimini, no context data available

Adrymi-Sismani 2006: 108 fig. 13b

LHIIIC early

317 [2408] (Inv. No. BE 36013)
carinated cup (open shape), fragmentary
PH ca. 6cm, D (rim) ca. 11cm
Deep bowl, tall concave rim set off by sharp carination, rounded lip; high-swung vertical handle of round section from carination to rim. Two cylindrical protrusions set in horn-fashion at the apex of the handle.

Dimini, no context data available

Adrymi-Sismani 2006: 108 fig. 13d

LHIIIC early

318 [2409] (Inv. No. BE 35896)
carinated cup/bowl (open shape), fragmentary
PH ca. 3cm
Flat base, shallow bowl, medium high concave rim set off by sharp carination; rim missing. No decoration.

Dimini, no context data available

Adrymi-Sismani 2006: 108 fig. 13e

LHIIIC early

Lugged basin

319 [2407] (Inv. No. BE 35998)
basin with lug handles, restored

PH ca. 5cm, D (rim) ca. 32cm
Flat base, shallow bowl, apparently with low concave rim set of by carination, long everted lip with flat top; two small lug handles set at carination. Two tall triangular protrusions set on top of lip, above the lug handles.

Dimini, no context data available

Adrymi-Sismani 2006: 108 fig. 13c

LHIIIC early

Conical bowl

320 [2410] (Inv. No. BE 3817)
bowl (open shape), complete
PH ca. 3cm, D (rim) ca. 5cm
Thick flat raised base, deep conical shape. No decoration.

Dimini, no context data available

Adrymi-Sismani 2006: 108 fig. 13f

LHIIIC early

Brazier?

321 [2412] (Inv. No. BE 36081)
brazier or stand, restored
H ca. 17cm, D (rim) ca. 19cm
Flat dish with very low edge set on cylindrical stand with large cut-outs from base to little below dish. No decoration.

Dimini, no context data available

Adrymi-Sismani 2006: 108 fig. 13h

LHIIIC early
Kalapodi

Collar-necked jar

322  [1901](Inv. No. K 4677) collar-necked jar (closed shape), fragmentary PH 6.8cm, D (rim) 10.0cm
Ovoid body, almost straight neck, lip with ridge on top and outside. Coarse paste with few voids. Few very small-medium spherical rounded, porous white and light grey, rare spherical rounded milky red, rare spherical subrounded dark grey inclusions. Medium hard. Dark grey to black, 2.5Y 2.5/1.
Burnished, slight sheen. Narrow horizontal toolmarks on exterior, also on interior of neck, but here with lesser frequency. No decoration. The exterior and section are all dark grey to black; apparently burnt.

Kalapodi, Context no. 10320/64 (OK 5), area K 25 str. Oberkante 5.

Jacob-Felsch 1996: 138 no. 156 pl. 31

LHIIIIC

Cooking pot

324  [1924](Inv. No. K 2773) cooking pot? (closed shape), fragmentary D (rim) 16-18cm
Burnished on interior and exterior. No decoration.

Kalapodi, Context no. 10450/64 (2), 10253/72 (6), area K 25 str. 2.

Jacob-Felsch 1996: 125 no. 35 pl. 24

LHIIIIC

325  [1903](Inv. No. K 4800) base fr. (closed shape), sherd D (base) 14cm
Raised base with torus profile, slightly hollowed underneath, wide rounded body. Coarse. Few small black stone particles, sporadic bits of mica. Medium hard. (REJones) Interior and exterior 2.5YR 4/6, core 2.5YR 5/0. Not burnished. No decoration. Jacob-Felsch suggests that this vessel is a handmade version of FS 66 (two-handled Mycenaean cooking pot).

Kalapodi, Context no. 10557 (1), area K 25 str. 1.

Jacob-Felsch 1996: 122 no. 7 pl. 23

LHIIIIC

326  [1926](Inv. No. K 4950) cooking pot? (closed shape), sherd D (not est.)
Tall, wide, concave neck with slightly flaring rim and squared lip; handle swelling at one side. Coarse. Few small black stone particles, sporadic bits of mica. Medium hard. (REJones) Interior and exterior 2.5YR 4/6, core 2.5YR 5/0. Burnished. No decoration.

Kalapodi, Context no. 776/53 (15), area K 25 str. 15.

Jacob-Felsch 1996: 154 no. 300 pl. 40

Submycenaean


Kalapodi, Context no. 810/55, area K 25 str. 15.

Jacob-Felsch 1996: 154 no. 301 pl. 40

Submycenaean

Amphora

328 [1907] (Inv. No. K 3310) amphora? (closed shape), sherd PH 4.3cm, D est. (rim) 17cm Flaring rim, lip with roughly triangular profile, handle attachment at lip. Medium paste with few small-medium voids. Frequent small-very large spherical to platy angular grey and dark red, rare small-large spherical rounded white, rare small spherical rounded red inclusions. Medium hard. Pale grey brown (2.5Y 7/2-3), section pale brown, pale grey brown, light pink (10YR 7/2, 5YR 7/3). Smoothed on interior and exterior, self-slipped. No decoration.


Jacob-Felsch 1996: 138 no. 159 pl. 31

LHIIIIC

329 [1925] (Inv. No. K 4836) amphora? (closed shape), sherd D (rim) 12cm. Conical sides, lip thickened with ridge on exterior. Medium fine. Minute limestone, black stone and clay particles, small voids. Hard. (REJones) 7.5YR 7/6. No decoration. Interpretation as amphora probably based on the assumption that the item is imitating a wheelmade shape; no fragment of shoulder, body or base extant.

Kalapodi, Context No. 767/72, area K 25 str. 15.

Jacob-Felsch 1996: 155 no. 308 pls. 20.40

Submycenaean

Basin and bowl

330 [1910] (Inv. No. K 3516) basin (open shape), sherd PH 7.2cm, D est. (rim) 47cm Shallow body with apparently almost straight conical sides, rim thickened on the exterior, lip flattened on top. The wall preserves the attachment of a horizontal roll handle. Medium paste with few small-medium voids. Frequent small-large spherical angular dark grey and red, rare small-large spherical rounded very soft white inclusions. Medium hard. Pale brown, 10YR 7/4, at surface 10YR 7/3. Interior and exterior smoothed. No decoration.

Kalapodi, Context no. 10444/76, area K 25 str. 9.

Jacob-Felsch 1996: 145 no. 225 pls. 21.35

LHIIIIC


Kalapodi, Context no. 853/54, area K 25 str. 15.

Jacob-Felsch 1996: 154 no. 303 pl. 40

495
Submycenaean

332 [1912] (Inv. No. K 2908)
basin? (open shape), sherd
PH 7.9cm, D (rim) not est.
Straight sides, lip thickened, slightly hollowed on top. Medium, dense paste with some large voids or cracks. Frequent small-very large tabular to spherical angular dark grey, rare large spherical rounded white inclusions. Medium hard. Pale brown (7.5-10YR 7/4), exterior pale brown grey (10YR 6/2).

Kalapodi, Context no. 10379/63, area K 25 str. 4.
Jacob-Felsch 1996: 135 no. 126 pl. 29

LHIIIC

333 [1911] (Inv. No. K 3444)
basin? (open shape), fragmentary
PH 9.2cm, D est. (rim) 31cm
Conical sides, tapering in thickness towards the top, rounded lip. Probably large flat base. Medium paste with few small voids. Frequent small-large (mostly small ad medium) spherical angular grey, rare small-medium spherical rounded soft white inclusions. Medium hard. Pale brown, 10YR 7/3, light grey core. Smoothed on interior and exterior. No decoration.

Kalapodi, Context no. 10353/62, area K 25 str. 4.
Jacob-Felsch 1996: 135 no. 127 pl. 29

LHIIIC

334 [1913] (Inv. No. K 4661)
bowl (open shape), fragmentary
PH 3.6cm, D est. (rim) 16-18cm
Shallow rounded body, tapered rounded lip. Medium paste with few small voids. Frequent small-very large (mostly large and very large) spherical angular grey, rare very small-small spherical angular red inclusions. Medium hard. Light brown (10YR 7/4) with pinkish section (5YR 6-7/4). Surface left rough. No decoration.

Kalapodi, Context no. 776/53, 809/63, area K 25 str. 15.
Jacob-Felsch 1996: 154 no. 304 pl. 40;
Jacob-Felsch 1987: 31 fig. 53

Submycenaean
Kalapodi, Context no. 10318/66 (8), 10098 (13), area K 25 str. 8.
Jacob-Felsch 1996: 143 no. 207 pl. 33
LHIIIIC

338  [1932] (Inv. No. K 4852) bowl or mug (open shape), sherd D (rim) 8cm Deep rounded shape with incurving rim (continuous profile), pointed lip. Medium fine. Minute limestone, black stone and clay particles, small voids. Hard. (REJones) 7.5YR 7/6. No decoration.
Kalapodi, Context no. 853/54, area K 25 str. 15.
Jacob-Felsch 1996: 154 no. 307 pl. 40
Submycenaean

Kalapodi, Context no. 10208/42, area K 25 str. 6.
Jacob-Felsch 1996: 140 no. 176 pl. 32
LHIIIIC

Cup
340  [1934] (Inv. No. K 4921) cup (open shape), entire profile H 4.3cm, D (base) 3cm, D (rim) 5.5cm Torus base, hollowed underneath, deep rounded body, short flaring rim, rounded lip. Small band handle from lip to mid-body. Medium paste with some voids. Frequent small-large, mostly small-medium, spherical angular grey and dark red inclusions, occasional minute sparkling bit. Soft. Pale brown, 7.5-10YR 7/4. Smoothed on interior and exterior. No decoration.
Kalapodi, Context no. 10119/44, area K 25 str. 10.
Jacob-Felsch 1996: 149 no. 261 pl. 38
LHIIIIC

Krater
Kalapodi, Context no. 10119/44, area K 25 str. 10.
Jacob-Felsch 1996: 149 no. 261 pl. 38
LHIIIIC

Jacob-Felsch 1996: 138 no. 158 p. 31
LHIIIIC
Kylix

343 [1933] (Inv. No. K 5135)
conical kylix (open shape), sherd
PH 3cm, D (top of stem) 3.2cm
Thick stem, conical sides. Medium paste with few small-medium voids. Rare very small-small tabular rounded light brown inclusions, some minute-very small sparkling bits. Soft. Pale pinkish brown (7.5YR 7/4), interior light grey. Exterior scraped with vertical toolmarks of a fine-toothen instrument, interior uneven and apparently untreated. No decoration.

Kalapodi, Context no. 772/41, area K 25 str. 15.

Jacob-Felsch 1996: 154 no. 306 pl. 40;
Jacob-Felsch 1987: 31 fig. 54.1

Submycenaean

Skyphos

344 [1919] (Inv. No. K 3792)
skyphos (open shape), sherd
D (rim) 11cm

Kalapodi, Context no. 10119/44, area K 25 str. 10.

Jacob-Felsch 1996: 149 no. 260 pl. 38

LHIIIC

345 [1935] (Inv. No. K 6920)
skyphos (open shape), sherd
D (rim) 17.4cm
Very deep body; the preserved fragment seems to be without vertical curvature. Short slightly flaring rim with rounded lip. Medium coarse. Limestone and grey-black stone particles. Soft. (REJones) 2.5YR 5/8. No decoration.

Kalapodi, Context no. 40034/38, area K 25 Nord str. 15.

Jacob-Felsch 1996: 161 no. 371 pl. 43

Submycenaean

346 [1936] (Inv. No. K 5003)
skyphos (open shape), fragmentary
PH of largest fr. 7cm, D est. (rim) 13cm
Uneven shape. Deep rounded body with flaring rim and rounded lip, orientation of profile differs between sherds. Medium coarse paste with voids; frequent small-medium spherical angular dark grey inclusions, rare very small-small spherical subrounded white inclusions; some minute silvery sparkling bits; medium hard. Pale brown, 10YR 6/7-4.
Smoothed. No decoration.

The item is listed as K 4084 in the publication; however, drawings and context nos agree with K 5003.

Kalapodi, Context no. 10098/66 (13), 10100/64/65/74 (14), 779 (15), area K 25 str. 13.

Jacob-Felsch 1996: 152 no. 286 pl. 39

Submycenaean

Lamp

347 [1937] (Inv. No. K 4087)
lamp, entire profile
H 5.2cm, D (rim) 9.2cm, D (base) 3.7-4cm
High foot, hollowed underneath, conical body with shallow rectangular cutting (W 3.5cm) at the rim, rounded lip. Coarse paste with plenty of voids; common small-very large spherical to tabular angular dark brown, few small-large subrounded white, rare large-very large subrounded smooth blue grey inclusions; soft and crumbly. Reddish brown (5YR 4/4), surface pale red to dark brown where burnt (5YR 6/4 to 2.5Y 6/1). Smoothed. Rather bumpy surface all the same. No decoration.

The Inv. No. in Jacob-Felsch's catalogue is K 3946; however, the photograph in the publication and the context numbers agree with this item in the museum at Lamia.
Traces of burning at base and on interior.

Kalapodi, Context no. 808/43 (13), 10100/74 (14), area K 25 str. 13.

Jacob-Felsch 1996: 152 no. 287 pls. 20.39

Submycenaean
Closed shape, rim and handle

348 [1909] (Inv. No. K 4613)
rim sherd with part of handle (closed shape), sherd
PH 2.8cm, D (rim) not est.

Kalapodi, Context no. 10431/64, area K 25 str. 3.

Jacob-Felsch 1996: 128 no. 67 pl. 26
LHIIIC

Closed shape, fragment

349 [1908] (Inv. No. K 5162)
rim sherd (closed shape), sherd
PH 4.3cm, D est. (rim) 20-22cm
Straight rim, flattened lip. At the very bottom of the sherd the profile curves outwards towards the body. Coarse paste. Frequent small-large spherical angular grey inclusions. Hard. Interior surface red-brown (7.5YR 4/3) and grey, exterior grey. Thick grey core. Burnished, lustrous. Interior surface has more lustre than the exterior, which is also spalled. Horizontal burnish on the interior. No decoration.

Kalapodi, Context no. 10553, area K 25 str. 5.

Jacob-Felsch 1996: 137 no. 142 pl. 30
LHIIIIC

350 [1906] (Inv. No. K 3403)
rim sherd (closed shape), sherd
PH 4.6cm, D est. (rim) 13-15cm

Kalapodi, Context no. 10550/61, area K 25 str. 6.

Jacob-Felsch 1996: 140 no. 175 pl. 32
LHIIIIC

351 [1928] (Inv. No. K 5140)
rim sherd (closed shape), sherd
PH 5.2cm, D est. (rim) 16-18cm
Tall concave neck, squared lip. Coarse paste with some voids. Frequent very small-large spherical subrounded to angular milky white, few medium-large spherical angular grey inclusions. Some minute sparkling bits. Red to reddish brown (2.5YR 4/6), part of section brown-grey (10YR 3/2). Exterior burnished, slight luster. Interior smoothed. Horizontal toolmarks on exterior, with more widely spaced vertical toolmarks superimposed. No decoration.

The angle of Jacob-Felsch’s drawing could not be confirmed in autopsy, since the rim appears to be rather less flaring. Small discoloured patch on interior and section burnt?


Jacob-Felsch 1996: 152 no. 285 pl. 39
Submycenaean

352 [1905] (Inv. No. K 4750)
body fr. (closed shape), sherd
PH 4.8cm, max. W 4.2cm

Kalapodi, Context no. 10555 (4), area K 25 str. 4.

Jacob-Felsch 1996: 135 no. 125 pl. 29
LHIIIC

353  [1904] (Inv. No. K 7295)  body fr. (closed shape), sherd  
PH 7 cm, pres. W 6.8 cm  
Curved body sherd with horseshoe-shaped lug handle. Coarse paste with frequent XS-M voids. Few small spherical rounded, slightly translucent reddish, grey and white, frequent very small-large spherical subrounded grey, rare small spherical angular red inclusions, some sparkling bits. Medium hard. Reddish brown 5YR 5/4-6, thick light grey core. Burnished beneath the lug, slight sheen. Also on the interior apparently some summary burnishing, roughly horizontal. No decoration.

Kalapodi, Context no. 10959/17, area K 25 N str. 7.

Jacob-Felsch 1996: 160 no. 356 pl. 42

LHIIIC

Open shape, fragment

354  [1920] (Inv. No. K 4776)  cooking vessel? (open shape), fragmentary  
PH 11.0 cm, D (rim) 19.0 cm  

There is a bag containing the fragments belonging to this vase. Not all join, and I am not sure that they all belong. Some are burnt on the exterior.


Jacob-Felsch 1996: 126 no. 48 pl. 25

LHIIIC

Unidentified shape

355  [1921] (Inv. No. K 4529)  rim fr. (unidentified shape), sherd  
PH 3.6 cm, max. W 3.8 cm  
Rim slightly flaring, with wide groove on the interior, lip thickened and squared. Coarse paste with some voids. Common small-very large spherical to tabular, subrounded grey, rarely very small black, rare small-large spherical rounded porous white, yellow and orange inclusions. Medium hard. Mottled red to brown to black (2.5YR 4/4-6, 5YR 4/3, 7.5YR 4/4), thick grey core. Burnished, slight lustre. Narrow horizontal toolmarks on interior, exterior and lip, carefully executed. No decoration.

Kalapodi, Context no. 10352/63, area K 25 str. 4.

Jacob-Felsch 1996: 135 no. 124 pls. 19.29

LHIIIC

356  [1922] (Inv. No. K 4658)  rim sherd (unidentified shape), sherd  
PH 3.5 cm, D (est. rim) 22 cm  
Flaring rim, thickened, rounded lip; the sherd is thickening at the rim on one side - possibly handle attachment here? Coarse paste with voids; few very small-small spherical angular white, few small-large spherical angular grey, rare large spherical angular milky white inclusions; medium hard. Reddish (2.5YR 5/6), mottled reddish and brown surface (2.5YR 4/4, 7.5YR 4/2), thick dark grey core. Burnished, slight lustre; exterior is more carefully finished than the interior; narrow horizontal toolmarks on exterior and on interior of rim. No decoration.


Jacob-Felsch 1996: 129 no. 77 pl. 27

LHIIIC

357  [1938] (Inv. No. K 6799)  rim fr. (unidentified shape), sherd  
D (not est.)  

Jacob-Felsch identifies the sherd as a cooking pot; however, the profile varies considerably from the usual cooking pot shape at the site.
Kalapodi, Context no. 40016/38, area K 25
Nord str. 15.

Submycenaean

Jacob-Felsch 1996: 161 no. 370 pl. 43
Kommos

Collar-necked jar

358 [1240] (Inv. No. C157)
collar-necked jar (closed shape), fragmentary
max. pres. Dim. 5.5cm, D est. (rim) 9.0cm
Funnel-shaped neck, rounded lip. Fabric with
dark and light inclusions, hard. Black. Slipped
on interior and exterior. No decoration.
Kommos, Hilltop, Trench 5B, Deposit 83.
Kommos III: 165 no. 1540, fig. 73, pl. 57
LMIIIB

359 [1238] (Inv. No. C6715)
collar-necked jar (closed shape), sherd
PH 4.3cm, D (rim) 16.0cm
Rim fragment. Coarse fabric with white grits
and white and dark inclusions, micaceous.
Slipped and burnished on interior and exterior.
No decoration.
Kommos, Hilltop, Trench 5B, Deposit 83.
Kommos III: 166 no. 1579, pl. 58
LMIIIB

360 [1237] (Inv. No. C6696)
collar-necked jar (closed shape), sherd
PH 4.6cm, D (rim) 17.0cm
Rim fragment. Coarse fabric with white grits
and white and dark inclusions, micaceous.
Light red exterior. Slipped and burnished on
interior and exterior. No decoration.
Kommos, Hilltop, Trench 5B, Deposit 83.
Kommos III: 165 no. 1755, pl. 58
LMIIIB

361 [1236] (Inv. No. C6695)
collar-necked jar (closed shape), sherd
PH 3.5cm, D (rim) 9.0cm
Rim fragment. Coarse fabric with dark and
light inclusions, hard. Grey surfaces and
section. Burnished on interior and exterior,
worn surfaces. No decoration.
Kommos, Deposit 98.
Kommos III: 165 no. 1754, pl. 58
LMIIIB

362 [1228] (Inv. No. C1573)
collar-necked jar (closed shape), fragmentary
max. pres. Dim. 6.2cm
Fragments from lower body of the jar. Slightly
gritty and sandy with white inclusions. Brown
to black surfaces. Slipped and burnished. No
decoration.
Kommos, Deposit 72, NW corner.
Kommos III: 165 no. 1167, pl. 57
LMIIIA2-B

363 [1229] (Inv. No. C6552)
collar-necked jar (closed shape), fragmentary
max. pres. Dim. 12cm, ThW 0.6cm
Body fragments of jar. Coarse fabric with
many large and small, dark and light
inclusions, micaceous. Light brown surfaces.
Slipped and burnished on interior and exterior,
horizontal toolmarks visible on the exterior.
No decoration.
Kommos, Deposit 78.
Kommos III: 165 no. 1363 no ill.
LMIIIB

364 [1235] (Inv. No. C3311)
collar-necked jar (closed shape), fragmentary
max. pres. Dim. 10cm
Rim, handle and body fragments. Coarse
fabric with white sandy grit, many large dark

Kommos, Deposit 83.

Kommos III: 165 no. 1543 no ill.

LMIIIB

365 [1264] (Inv. No. C5348) collar-necked jar (closed shape), fragmentary max. pres. Dim. 5.2cm, D (rim) 11.0cm Set off, slightly concave base, ovoid body, very short everted rim with thickened lip, very wide vertical band handles set at greatest D. Coarse fabric with white grits and white and dark inclusions, micaceous. Slipped and burnished exterior. No decoration.

Kommos, Deposit 82.

Kommos III: 167 no. 1426, fig. 76 pl. 57

LMIIIB

366 [1258] (Inv. No. C847) collar-necked jar (closed shape), sherd PH 15.5cm, D (rim) 11.0cm Ovoid body, funnel-shaped neck with tapering rim, rounded lip; large and wide vertical band handles set at greatest D. Gritty and porous fabric. Dark grey to grey, exterior slip pinkish brown. Burnished on interior and exterior. No decoration.

Kommos, Deposit 82.

Kommos III: 166 no. 1423, fig. 75 pl. 53

LMIIIB

367 [1259] (Inv. No. C6444) collar-necked jar (closed shape), fragmentary max. pres. Dim. 5.4cm, D (rim) 11.0cm Rounded body, short funnel-shaped neck, rounded lip; wide vertical band handle set at greatest D. Fabric with dark, light and micaceous inclusions. Light red surfaces, grey core. Slipped and burnished on interior and exterior. No decoration.

Kommos, Deposit 77.

Kommos III: 166 no. 1343, fig. 75 pl. 56

LMIIIB


Kommos, Deposit 82.

Kommos III: 167 no. 1428, fig. 75 pl. 57

LMIIIB

369 [1251] (Inv. No. C1147) collar-necked jar (closed shape), fragmentary max. pres. Dim. 5.4cm Body and base fragments. Slightly gritty and sandy fabric, white inclusions. Exterior mottled black to brown, black core. Slipped exterior, burnished with horizontal toolmarks above handle, vertical marks below, interior scored with horizontal marks. No decoration.

Kommos, Deposit 81.

Kommos III: 166 no. 1377, fig. 75 pl. 57

LMIIIB


Kommos, East of the North House.

Kommos III: 167 no. 1970, pl. 56

LMIIIB

371 [1262] (Inv. No. C5465) collar-necked jar (closed shape), sherd max. pres. Dim. 5.2cm, D (rim) 15.0cm Rim fragment. Coarse fabric, many large dark and light inclusions, white grits, micaceous.
Red to black exterior. Burnished on interior and exterior. No decoration.

Kommos, Deposit 82.

Kommos III: 167 no. 1429, pl. 57

LMIIIB

372 [2501] (Inv. No. C8173) collar-necked jar (closed shape), fragmentary D (not est.)

Kommos, Southern Area, Civic Buildings, Tr. 50A.

Kommos V: no. MI/lV/1

LMIIIB

Dolio/Ovoid jar with triangular lip

373 [1230] (Inv. No. C4699) dolio (closed shape), fragmentary max. pres. Dim. 4.9cm, ThW 0.8cm

Body fragments. Coarse fabric with many large and small, dark and light inclusions, many white quartz inclusions, micaceous. Exterior brownish-orange, interior grey, with brown-red core. Slipped and burnished on interior and exterior. No decoration.

Kommos, Deposit 88.

Kommos III: 165 no. 1638

LMIIIB

374 [1239] (Inv. No. C6717) dolio (closed shape), sherd PH 2.6cm, D (rim) 22.0cm


Kommos, Deposit 98.

Kommos III: 166 no. 1760, fig. 73 pl. 58

LMIIIB

375 [1231] (Inv. No. C3310) dolio (closed shape), fragmentary max. Pres. Dim. 19cm, D est. (rim) 18.0cm

Fragments from rim, handle and body; ovoid body, incurving upper body profile, large triangular rim, wide vertical band handle set at greatest D. Coarse fabric, many large dark and light inclusions, white grits, micaceous. Black to light red surfaces, grey core. Burnished on interior and exterior. No decoration.

Kommos, Deposit 83.

Kommos III: 165 no. 1542, fig. 74

LMIIIB

376 [1256] (Inv. No. C2137) dolio (closed shape), sherd max. pres. Dim. 7.9cm

Fragment of a vertical band handle. Coarse fabric with many dark and light angular and sub-angular inclusions, micaceous. Black to red exterior with black to brown core. No decoration.

Burnt on interior and exterior.

Kommos, Deposit 96.

Kommos III: 167 no. 1696, pl. 56

LMIIIB

377 [1254] (Inv. No. C1699) dolio (closed shape), fragmentary max. pres. Dim. 8.3cm


Kommos, Deposit 75.

Kommos III: 166 no. 1293, pl. 56

LMIIIB

378 [1255] (Inv. No. C3953) dolio (closed shape), sherd max. pres. Dim. 8.0cm

Fragment of a vertical handle. Coarse fabric with many white grits and large dark and

Kommos, Deposit 84.

Kommos III: 167 no. 1597, pl. 56

LMIIIB

[379] [1261] (Inv. No. C5349) dolio (closed shape), fragmentary
D (rim) 14.0cm

Kommos, Deposit 82.

Kommos III: 167 no. 1597, pi. 56

LMIIIB

Jug

[380] [1252] (Inv. No. C6738) jug (closed shape), sherd
max. pres. Dim. 6.6cm

Kommos, Deposit 98.

Kommos III: 167 no. 1758, pl. 58

LMIIIB

[381] [1253] (Inv. No. C6718) jug (closed shape), sherd
PH 6.3cm, D (rim) 6.5cm
Globular body, short straight neck with rounded lip, roll handle from shoulder to rim, raised slightly above rim. Coarse fabric with many dark and white inclusions, white grit; micaceous. Beige to grey exterior, dark grey core. Exterior burnished with vertical toolmarks, interior rough. No decoration.

Kommos, Southern area, south of Building N.

Kommos III: 167 no. 1971, fig. 75 pl. 58

LMIIIB

Closed shape, fragment

[382] [2388] (Inv. No. C4325) base and body fr. (closed shape), sherd
max. pres. Dim. 5.2cm
Coarse fabric with white grits, micaceous. Light brown exterior, brown core. Slipped and burnished on interior and exterior, vertical toolmarks on exterior.

Kommos, Deposit 97.

Kommos III: 167 no. 1721 pl. 57

LMIIIB

[383] [2384] (Inv. No. C4625) body fr. (closed shape), fragmentary
max. pres. Dim. 8.3cm, ThW 0.7-0.9cm

Kommos, Deposit 76

Kommos III: 167 no. 1307 pl. 57

LMIIIA2

[384] [1232] (Inv. No. C1854) handle fr. (closed shape), sherd
max. pres. Dim. 6cm

Kommos, Deposit 75.

Kommos III: 165 no. 1295, fig. 73 pl. 57

LMIIIB

Open shape, fragment

[385] [2382] (Inv. No. C2103) body fr. (open shape), fragmentary
max. pres. Dim. 4cm, ThW 07c

Kommos, Deposit 37, south of the House of the Snake Tube.

*Kommos III: 164 no. 811 pl. 56*

LMIIIA1

**386** [2385] (Inv. No. C5123)
body fr. (open shape), fragmentary
max. pres. Dim. 3.1 cm

Kommos, Near Deposit 45.

*Kommos III: 164 no. 1967 pls. 53.58 *

LMIIIB

**387** [2387] (Inv. No. C2189)
body fr. (open shape), fragmentary
max. pres. Dim. 7.1 cm
Coarse fabric with many white grits, large dark and white inclusions, micaceous. Black exterior, light grey interior, black core. Burnished on interior and exterior with horizontal toolmarks on the exterior; interior also lightly scored.

Kommos, Deposit 97.

*Kommos III: 167 no. 1721 pl. 57 *

LMIIIB

**Jar**

**388** [2499] (Inv. No. C4126)
jug/jar (shape), fragmentary
D (not est.)

Kommos, Southern Area, Civic Buildings, Tr. 43A.

*Kommos V: no. 60/34 *

LMIIIB

**389** [1233] (Inv. No. C1769)
jar (open shape), fragmentary
max. pres. Dim. 8 cm, est. H 25 cm
Body fragments, part of the attachment of a horizontal handle preserved. Coarse fabric with many white grits, large white and dark inclusions, micaceous. Brown to black exterior, black to light red interior, dark core. Lightly burnished exterior, interior with vertical spatula marks. No decoration.

Kommos, Deposit 60, Room 21, east of the House of the Snake Tube.

*Kommos III: 165 no. 1018, pl. 56 *

LMIIIB

**Bowl, triangular rim**

**390** [2383] (Inv. No. C1520)
bowl (open shape), fragmentary
max. pres. Dim. 14.7 cm, D est. (rim) 22 cm

Kommos, Rubble above Deposit 62.

*Kommos III: 164 no. 1037 fig. 75 pl. 53 *

LMIIIA2

**391** [1247] (Inv. No. C4130)
bowl (open shape), sherd
PH 5.5 cm

Kommos, Southern area, south of the Classical temple.

*Kommos III: 166 no. 1969, pl. 58 *

LMIIIB

**392** [1244] (Inv. No. C6694)
bowl (open shape), sherd
PH 3.5 cm, D (rim) 22.0 cm, D (base) 8 cm

Kommos, Deposit 98.

Kommos III: 165 no. 1753, fig. 74 pl. 58

**393** [1246](Inv. No. C469)
bowl (open shape), sherd
PH 5.1cm

Kommos, Surface level in area of Room 3, House of the Snake Tube.

Kommos III: 166 no. 1968, fig. 73 pl. 58

**394** [1245](Inv. No. C3494)
bowl (open shape), sherd
max. pres. Dim. 4.5cm
Rim fragment of bowl with triangular rim. Coarse, many white grits, some large white inclusions, micaceous. Burnished on interior and exterior, worn surfaces. No decoration.

Kommos, Deposit 83.

Kommos III: 165 no. 1545

**395** [1268](Inv. No. C863)
bowl (open shape), fragmentary
D (rim) 25.0cm

Kommos, Deposit 82.

Kommos III: 167 no. 1424, fig. 74 pl. 57

**396** [1243](Inv. No. C6710)
bowl (open shape), fragmentary
PH 7.0cm, D (rim) 19.0cm
Hemispherical body, several faint carination lines on body (burnishing marks?), very short flaring rim, rounded lip. Fabric with white inclusions. Dark grey to light brown. Slipped, burnished horizontally below the rim, vertically on body. No decoration.

Kommos, Deposit 98.

Kommos III: 165 no. 1761, fig. 74 pl. 58

**397** [1250](Inv. No. C3199)
cup/bowl (open shape), sherd
max. pres. Dim. 6.2cm, D est. (rim) 18.0cm

Kommos, Deposit 98.

Kommos III: 166 no. 1359, pl. 56

**398** [1249](Inv. No. C6553)
cup/bowl (open shape), sherd
PH 2.7cm, D est. (rim) 14.0cm

Kommos, Deposit 78.

Kommos III: 165 no. 1364, pl. 56

**399** [2381](Inv. No. C6904)
bowl (open shape), sherd
PH 5.5cm, D est. (rim) 19cm
Hemispherical body, rounded lip. Fabric containing white grit, white inclusions including quartz. Grey surfaces and section. Finely burnished on exterior, horizontal toolmarks, interior smoothed. No decoration.
Kommos, Southern area, south of building N.

*Kommos III: 168 no. 1973 fig. 74 pl. 58*

LMIIIB

**Bowl, fragment**

400 [1242](Inv. No. C6702)

bowl (open shape), fragmentary

max. pres. Dim. 6cm


Kommos, Deposit 98.

*Kommos III: 166 no. 1757, pl. 58*

LMIIIB

401 [1241](Inv. No. C4270)

bowl (open shape), sherd

max. pres. Dim. 7cm


Kommos, Deposit 93.

*Kommos III: 165 no. 1672, pl. 56*

LMIIIB

402 [1265](Inv. No. C1900)

bowl (open shape), fragmentary

max. pres. Dim. 10cm, D (base) 14.0cm


Kommos, Deposit 75.

*Kommos III: 166 no. 1296, pl. 56*

LMIIIB

403 [2500](Inv. No. C7663)

bowl (open shape), fragmentary

D (not est.)

Hemispherical bowl, simple rim.

Kommos, Southern Area, Civic Buildings, Tr. 62A.

*Kommos V: no. MI/I/3*

LMIIIB

404 [2502](Inv. No. C10832)

bowl (open shape), fragmentary

D (not est.)

Hemispherical bowl, simple rim.

Kommos, Southern Area, Civic Buildings, Tr. 36A.

*Kommos V: no. 49/38*

LMIIIB

405 [2503](Inv. No. C11145)

bowl (open shape), fragmentary

D (not est.)

Hemispherical bowl, simple rim.

Kommos, Southern Area, Civic Buildings, Tr. 84C.

*Kommos V: no. 77/8*

LMIIIB

406 [2504](Inv. No. C10742)

bowl (open shape), fragmentary

D (not est.)

Hemispherical bowl, simple rim.

Kommos, Southern Area, Civic Buildings, Tr. 100D.

*Kommos V: no. 44b/21*

LMIIIB

**Cup**

407 [1227](Inv. No. C5268)

cup (open shape), fragmentary

max. pres. Dim. 4cm

Kommos, Deposit 31.

Kommos III: 164 no. 672, pl. 56

LMIIIB

408 [1248] (Inv. No. C6698)
cup (open shape), sherd
PH 3.7cm

Kommos, Deposit 98.

Kommos III: 166 no. 1756, fig. 73

LMIIIB

409 [1267] (Inv. No. C731)
cup (open shape), sherd
D (rim) 14.0cm

Kommos, Hilltop, Trench 11B1, Deposit 84.

Kommos III: 167 no. 1561, fig. 75 pl. 58

LMIIIB

Kantheros

410 [1266] (Inv. No. C4411)
kantheros (open shape), fragmentary
max. pres. Dim. 5cm
Handle and body fragments. Coarse fabric with white grits and many inclusions of all sizes and shapes, micaceous. Grey surfaces and section. Burnished exterior with vertical toolmarks, scored interior with horizontal marks. No decoration.

Kommos, Deposit 96.

Kommos III: 167 no. 1697, fig. 75 pl. 57

LMIIIB

Dish (?)

411 [1225] (Inv. No. C4470)
dish (open shape), sherd
max. pres. Dim. 7.6cm

Kommos, South of the House of the Snake Tube.

Kommos III: 164 no. 1966, fig. 73

LMIIIA1

412 [1224] (Inv. No. C2923)
dish (open shape), sherd
max. pres. Dim. 4.2cm, D (relief disc) 7cm
Rounded vessel wall. Slightly coarse, white grits, quartz, a few mica flecks. Burnished on interior and exterior, toolmarks running in all directions; lumpy vessel surface. Plain relief disc applied to exterior vessel wall.

Kommos, Deposit 37, south of the house of the Snake Tube.

Shaw 1981: 246 n. 111; Kommos III: 164 no. 813 pl. 56

LMIIIA1

413 [1223] (Inv. No. C4580)
dish (open shape), sherd
max. pres. Dim. 3.6cm, ThW 2.4cm
Rounded vessel wall. Slightly coarse, white grits, quartz, a few mica flecks. Dark grey (7.5YR 4/1). Burnished on interior and exterior. Plain relief disc applied to exterior vessel wall.

Kommos, Deposit 37, south of the house of the Snake Tube.

Shaw 1983: 170 pl. 50d; Kommos III: 164 no. 812 pl. 56

LMIIIA1
414 [1222] (Inv. No. C4936)
dish (open shape), sherd
max. pres. Dim. 7.5cm, D (relief disc) 5.2cm
Rounded vessel ?wall. Slightly coarse, white
grits, quartz, a few mica flecks. Burnished on
interior and exterior, exterior with concentric
toolmarks. Plain relief disc applied to vessel,
possibly mouldmade.

Kommios, Deposit 26, south of the house of
the Snake Tube.

Shaw 1983: pl. 50d; Kommios III: 164 no. 522
fig. 73, pls. 53.56

LMIII A1
Ovoid jar

415  [1110](Inv. No. CP 130)
void jar, restored
H 31.5cm, D (rim) 26.0cm, D (max.) 30.5cm, D (base) 16.5cm
Flat but uneven base, ovoid body with greatest circumference above median, slightly flaring rim with rounded lip; horseshoe-shaped lug handle set level with cordon, second lug handle reconstructed in plaster. Coarse paste, common small to very large angular and subrounded dark grey and red brown inclusions, few large white inclusions; soft. Burnished on interior and exterior, vertical toolmarks on the exterior and lower interior, horizontal toolmarks on interior rim. Incised horizontal cordon some cm below rim. Rutter suggests that this is coilmade.

Korakou, House L, level I.

Rutter 1975: 19 no. 2 ill. 2
LHIIIC early

416  [1114](Inv. No. CP 3308)
void jar, sherd
PH 5.5cm, D est. (rim) 23cm
Deep shape, concave neck, slightly flaring rim, rounded lip. Coarse, common small to very large angular dark grey inclusions, few white inclusions; medium hard. Olive brown interior, brown to dark brown exterior, olive to brown core. Burnished on interior and exterior, horizontal toolmarks. Raised cordon with incisions few cm below rim.
Originally catalogued together with CP 2922 which however has no incised cordon and appears to be a different shape.

Korakou, Trench P, level IV.

LHIIIC

417  [1111](Inv. No. CP 2923)
void jar, sherd
D (rim) 35cm
Deep ovoid body, short flaring rim with rounded lip, horseshoe-shaped lug handle below cordon? Coarse, small to very large angular grey inclusions, small to medium white inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; soft. Mottled brown, red-brown and grey brown, interior surface reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6). Burnished, leathery lustre in patches, mostly matt; horizontal toolmarks on interior and exterior. Cordon with oblique impressions, possibly second wavy-shaped cordon below.
There is a wavy-shaped plain cordon below the impressed one, which Rutter described as lug handle. Might be decorative cordon.

Korakou, Trench P, levels IV and III.

Rutter 1975: 21 no. 9 ill. 9
LHIIIC early

418  [1112](Inv. No. CP 2928)
void jar, sherd
PH 8cm, D (rim) 21.0cm
Deep ovoid shape, pointed and inward sloping lip, lug handle with two horn-like protrusions set level with cordon. Common small to large subrounded grey inclusions, medium subrounded black inclusions, few white inclusions, occasional minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Mottled grey-brown, red-brown, orange red, medium brown. Exterior burnished, lustrous in places, horizontal toolmarks on body, interior smoothed. Plain cordon 3cm below rim.

Korakou, (no context data available)

Rutter 1975: 22 no. 14 ill. 13
LHIIIC
419  [1113] (Inv. No. CP 2930)
ovoid jar, sherd
D (rim) 17.0cm
Ovoid body, rim turning inward, slightly thickened, pointed lip. One horseshoe-shaped handle preserved, set into cordon. Horizontal cordon with oblique impressed slashes.

Korakou, (no context data available)
Rutter 1975: 22 no. 15 ill. 14
LHIIIIC

420  [1122] (Inv. No. CP 2922)
jar, sherd
PH ca. 14cm, D (rim) 28.0cm
Deep rounded body, wide tapering neck set off from the body by carination line, rounded lip; oblong lug handle set below carination. Coarse, common small-very large angular to subrounded dark grey and medium grey inclusions, few angular medium red inclusions, frequent milky white inclusions; medium hard. Mottled olive brown (10YR 6/3-4), grey core, in places red edge of section. Burnished, smooth surface; vertical toolmarks below handle, horizontal on rim and on interior; surface riddled with small cracks. No decoration.

Published as a large hemispherical bowl, but orientation both of the rim and the lug handle suggest an ovoid jar.

Korakou, Trench P, levels V and IV.
Rutter 1975: 21 no. 8 ill. 8
LHIIIIC early

Straight-sided jar

421  [1123] (Inv. No. CP 336)
straight-sided jar, restored
H 18.0cm, D (rim) 25.0cm; D (base) 16.5cm
Flat base, deep conical body, sides are straightening slightly towards the rim, lip flattened and sloping inwards, oblong lug handle 6cm below rim, second handle reconstructed in plaster. Medium paste, small to very large subrounded medium grey inclusions, some red inclusions; medium hard. Mottled brown, olive-brown, brown-grey. Burnished, lustrous, toolmarks running in no specific direction. No decoration.

Korakou, House L, level II.
Rutter 1975: 19 no. 3 ill. 3
LHIIIIC

Hole-mouthed jar

422  [1108] (Inv. No. CP 337)
hole-mouthed jar, restored
H 15.0cm, D (rim) 13.0cm, D (base) 12.7cm
Flat base, conical body, rim turned inwards, rounded lip. Common small-very large subrounded dark grey and red brown, frequent small-medium subrounded to angular milky white inclusions, few minute sparkling bits, few small dark grey subrounded sparkling inclusions; soft. Mottled red, orange-red, brown-red, olive-brown. Burnished between the cordons, leathery lustre. Horizontal cordon at base and below rim, in between, cordon applied in a large wavy line, touching the horizontal cordons

Korakou, House K, level II.
Rutter 1975: 18 no. 1 ill. 1
LHIIIIC early

Jug/jar with concave neck (S-profile)

423  [1107] (Inv. No. CP 2919)
jug?, sherd
PH 12.7cm, D (base of neck) 18cm
Rounded body, wide concave neck, carination line at shoulder/neck join; lower body and rim are missing. Medium paste, frequent small-large subrounded red-brown and grey inclusions, numerous minute sparkling inclusions; medium hard. Yellowish red at section, 5YR 5/6, blackened patch at shoulder. Burnished, smooth surface with vertical toolmarks on neck, horizontal marks on body and upper interior. No decoration.

Large narrow-necked jar or jug, possibly similar to EIA cooking pots. The neck is neatly broken off from the body.

Korakou, Trench P, level V.
Rutter 1975: 19 no. 5 ill. 5
LHIIIIC early
424  [1109] (Inv. No. CP 2920)
neck fr. (closed shape), sherd
PH ca. 7.5 cm
Wide concave neck joining shoulder in
continuous curve; ovoid body shape?
Common small-large, predominantly small
and medium, subrounded white inclusions,
rare small black inclusions, rare minute silver
sparking bits; interior covered with voids;
Burnished on exterior, matt, vertical
toolmarks. No decoration.
Inclusions on the interior possibly
dissolved by acid? Part of the white
inclusions, under the lens, have conchoidal
breaks, similar to chert or flint.
Korakou, Trench P, level V.

Rutter 1975: 20 no. 6 ill. 6
LHIIIIC early

Basin and bowl

425  [1117] (Inv. No. CP 2775)
basin, fragmentary
PH 6.7 cm, D (rim) 30.0 cm
Hemispherical shape, horizontal band handle
attached just below rim; base missing. Coarse,
numerous voids, abundant small to large
subrounded and angular milky white and light
grey inclusions, few medium angular dark
grey and black inclusions, few minute
sparking bits; medium hard. Mottled red,
brown and grey brown surface, thick grey
core; paint matt black, thick. Burnished,
lustrous in patches; horizontal toolmarks on
interior and exterior. Painted decoration, wavy
line just below rim, also the back of the handle
is painted.
Korakou, Trench P, levels V and IV.

Rutter 1975: 19 no. 4 ill. 4
LHIIIIC early

426  [1118] (Inv. No. CP 2929)
bowl, sherd
PH 7.0 cm, D (rim) 22.0 cm
Deep rounded shape, rim slightly sloping
inward, flattenend lip, long rectangular lug
handle with small lateral protrusions.
Common medium to large subrounded dark
grey and brown-grey inclusions, few reddish
inclusions, numerous minute sparking bits;
soft. Mottled orange, red, grey, and brown.
Burnished on interior and exterior, smooth
surface; horizontal toolmarks on interior. No
decoration.
Korakou, (no data available)

Rutter 1975: 20 no. 7 ill. 7
LHIIIIC

427  [1121] (Inv. No. CP 2926)
bowl, sherd
PH 2.5 cm, D (rim) 25.0 cm
Thickened rim with almost round section,
groove below that. Frequent to common small
to large white and grey inclusions, some
minute sparking bits; medium hard. Medium
grey with grey core (10YR 5/1). Burnished
and lustrous on the exterior, interior
smoothed; horizontal toolmarks. No
decoration.
Korakou, Trench P, level III.

Rutter 1975: 22 no. 12 ill. 11
LHIIIIC early

Carinated bowl/cup

428  [1119] (Inv. No. CP 2921)
carinated cup, fragmentary
PH (incl. handle) 9.3 cm, D (rim) 17.0 cm
Concave rim, gentle carination, probably
shallow rounded lower body, handle from
carination to rim, raised high above rim;
handle with lateral ridges. Medium paste,
frequent small, at times medium, subrounded
red-brown inclusions, some minute sparking
bits; medium hard. Mottled grey brown colour
(interior surface 2.5Y 6/2) with grey core.
Burnished, lustrous on exterior; vertical
toolmarks on handle back; horizontal
toolmarks on interior and exterior body. No
decoration.
Rutter distinguishes a slip on the surface of
this vase; the observation could not be
confirmed in autopsy.
Korakou, Trench P, levels VI and V.

Rutter 1975: 20 no. 7 ill. 7
LHIIIC early

429 [1116] (Inv. No. CP 2927)
carinated cup/bowl, sherd
PH 4.5cm, D (at carination) 15.0cm
Concave rim, shallow rounded body; sharp carination. Frequent small-large subrounded milky white inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; soft. Dark grey (10YR 3/1) with red-brown patch, dark grey core. Burnished, glossy; faint horizontal toolmarks on interior and exterior, possibly polished subsequently. Grooved decoration; there are lateral grooves on the back of the handle, a horizontal groove on the lower part of the rim, and vertical grooves to both sides of the handle from the horizontal groove downwards.

Korakou, House P, Northeast Room, Northeast Section, levels I-II.

Rutter 1975: 22 no. 13 ill. 12

LHIIIIC

Cup

430 [1120] (Inv. No. CP 2925)
cup, sherd
PH 3.5cm (incl. handle)
Probably hemispherical body, high-swung handle attached to either side of the rim, rounded lip; the lower handle attachment has an oval section, while the break at the rim looks like a band handle. Frequent small to large grey inclusions, plenty of minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Grey, 10YR 5/1. Lustrous on interior and exterior, no toolmarks visible; polished. No decoration.

Korakou, Trench P, level III.

Rutter 1975: 21 no. 11 ill. 10

LHIIIC early

Body fragment

431 [1115] (Inv. No. CP 2924)
body fr. (open shape), sherd
5.3 by 5.5cm, ThW 0.8-0.9cm
Rounded shape, orientation unclear. No decoration.

Korakou, Trench P, level III.

Rutter 1975: 21 no. 10 pl. 2

LHIIIC early
432  [1437] (Inv. No. -)
carinated cup (open shape), fragmentary
H 7.5cm, D (rim) 16.0cm
Hollowed base, shallow lower body, concave
rim set off by sharp carination, rounded lip,
band-handle from carination, handle and upper
attachment missing; greatest D at lip.
Burnished. No decoration.

Lefkandi, Xeropolis square LL, settlement
phase Ia.

Popham-Milburn 1971: 338 fig. 3.7
LHIIIC

433  [1438] (Inv. No. -)
mug (open shape), complete
D (not est.)
Flat base, deep ovoid body, rounded lip, thick
roll handle from carination to rim, raised
slightly above the rim. Burnished. Finger-
impressed cordon.

Lefkandi, Xeropolis, test trial IV-V outside the
main area of excavation; found on a floor
associated with phase I pottery.

Popham-Sackett 1968: 18
LHIIIC
Menelaion

Ovoid jar, large type
Everted rim

434  [1573] (Inv. No. n/a)
ovoid jar (deep open shape), fragmentary
H (restored) 37.0cm, D (rim) 26.5cm
Rim and part of body restored from fragments, non-joining base fragment. Flat base, ovoid body with greatest D above middle, gently incurving shoulder, short everted rim with tapering lip, scar of lug handle at level of cordon. Light reddish brown surfaces. Little trace of burnish on interior and exterior. Finger-impressed cordon some cm below rim.

Menelaion, Aetos South Slope, A11/A21, level 14; 'squatter occupation' over the LHIIIIB terrace.

Catling-Catling 1981: 76 no. 1, fig. 2, pl. 5a
LHIIIIC

435  [1584] (Inv. No. P 2737)
ovoid jar (deep open shape), fragmentary
PH 13.0cm
Ovoid body, rounded lip, scar where lug handle has broken of at level of lower cordon. Coarse, surface pocked by burnt out inclusions. Light reddish-brown surfaces. Little burnish. Two parallel cordons with finger impressions; impressions applied from below, giving a wavy finish to the cordons.

Menelaion, Aetos Stone Mound, Level 1.

Catling-Catling 1981: 76 no. 2 fig. 2 pl. 5b
LHIIIIC

436  [1577] (Inv. No. P 2816)
ovoid jar (deep open shape), fragmentary
PH 12.5cm

Menelaion, Profitis Elias erosion gully, Level 2 and cleaning.

Catling-Catling 1981: 76 no. 3 fig. 3 pl. 5e
LHIIIIC

437  [1591] (Inv. No. P 2827)
ovoid jar (deep open shape), sherd
PH 5.4cm
Ovoid body with incurving upper body profile, lug handle with two horn-like protrusions set level with cordon. Dark red. Slight trace of burnish. Plain cordon little below rim.

Menelaion, Profitis Elias erosion gully, Level 2.

Catling-Catling 1981: 78 no. 7 fig. 3 pl. 5g
LHIIIIC

438  [1589] (Inv. No. P 2830)
ovoid jar (deep open shape), sherd
PH 4.5cm
Ovoid body with strongly incurving upper body profile, everted rim with interior ridge, rounded lip. "Clay very coarse." Grey exterior. "Outer surface grey; trace of stroke or pebble burnish; no burnish inside." Finger-impressed cordon.

Menelaion, Profitis Elias erosion gully, Level 3.
Catling-Catling 1981: 78 no. 8 fig. 3 pl. 5f

LHIIIC

Straight rim, pointed lip with interior ridge
439 [1582] (Inv. No. P 2833)
ovoid jar (deep open shape), fragmentary
PH 6.0cm, D (rim) 28.0cm
Tapering shoulder, very short rim set off from body by shallow groove on exterior, lug handle with two horn-like protrusions set at level of cordon. "Clay coarse, laminating." Mottled dark reddish-brown to black surfaces. Lightly burnished. Finger-impressed cordon few cm below rim.

Menelaion, Profitis Elias erosion gully, Level 2.

Catling-Catling 1981: 78 no. 11 fig. 3 pl. 5h

LHIIIC

440 [1580] (Inv. No. P 2705)
ovoid jar (deep open shape), fragmentary
PH 6.0cm
Incurving shoulder, rounded lip. Two non-joining rim fragments, each mended from sherds. "Clay very coarse, with much schist and quartz." Light ash-grey surfaces. Surfaces very eroded, little trace of burnish. Plain cordon few cm below rim.

Menelaion, Aetos Stone Mound, A1 Level 1; A2 Level 2.

Catling-Catling 1981: 78 no. 13 pl. 6a

LHIIIC

Straight upper body profile
441 [1575] (Inv. No. P 2815)
ovoid jar (deep open shape), sherd
PH 4.0cm
Straight sides, lip rounded on top and slightly overhanging the sides. "Coarse clay, heavily gritted. ... pocked by the matrices of burnt-out inclusions. " Grey to greyish red. Little trace of burnish. Finger-impressed cordon.

Version of the ovoid jar with greatest D at or near the mouth? Listed as bowl in Catling and Catling 1981.

Menelaion, Profitis Elias erosion gully, Level 2.

Catling-Catling 1981: 78 no. 24 fig. 4 pl. 6k

LHIIIC

442 [1576] (Inv. No. P 2813)
ovoid jar (deep open shape), sherd
PH 8.2 cm, D (rim) 20.0cm
Straight upper vessel walls, rounded towards lower body, very short flaring rim with rounded lip. "Clay very coarse and heavily gritted. The ... surfaces are pocked by burn-out inclusions." Dark grey. Lightly burnished. Plain cordon few cm below the rim.

Version of the ovoid jar with greatest D at or near the mouth? Listed as bowl in Catling and Catling 1981.

Menelaion, Profitis Elias erosion gully, Level 2.

Catling-Catling 1981: 78 no. 25 fig. 4 pl. 6h

LHIIIC

Ovoid jar, small type
443 [1578] (Inv. No. P 2824)
ovoid jar (deep open shape), fragmentary
PH 7.5cm, D (rim) 16.0cm
Ovoid body with strongly inward curving upper body profile, markedly everted rim with interior ridge, rounded lip. "Coarse clay with mica." Dark reddish-brown to brown. Lightly burnished. Finger-impressed cordon few cm below rim.

Menelaion, Profitis Elias erosion gully, Level 1.

Catling-Catling 1981: 78 no. 4 fig. 3 pl. 5c

LHIIIC

444 [1588] (Inv. No. P 2834)
ovoid jar (deep open shape), sherd
PH 2.6cm, D (rim) 16.0cm
Rim fragment of jar with straight or only slightly inward curving upper body profile,

Menelaion, Profitis Elias erosion gully, Level 1.

Catling-Catling 1981: 78 no. 5 fig. 3

LHIIIC

445 [1579](Inv. No. P 2812) ovoid jar (deep open shape), fragmentary PH 10.7cm, D (rim) 17.0cm
Ovoid body with strongly incurving upper body profile, markedly everted rim with tapering lip. "Clay coarse with heavy temper of grit, schist, and other inclusions." Slight trace of burnishing. On rim and directly below incised vertical slashes, incisions applied with fingernail, few cm below rim finger-impressed cordon; possibly thin zone of incised slashes below cordon.

Menelaion, Profitis Elias erosion gully, Level 1 and 2.

Catling-Catling 1981: 78 no. 6 fig. 3 pl. 5d

LHIIIC

446 [1585](Inv. No. P 2826) ovoid jar (deep open shape), fragmentary PH 5.9cm, D (rim) 18.0cm

Menelaion, Profitis Elias erosion gully, Level 2.

Catling-Catling 1981: 78 no. 9 fig. 3 pl. 5i

LHIIIC

447 [1590](Inv. No. P 2836) ovoid jar (deep open shape), sherd PH 3.6cm, D (rim) 14.0cm
Incurving shoulder, lip thickened, pointed top, ridge on interior (triangular interior profile). Ash grey surface. Little trace of burnishing. No decoration.

Menelaion, Profitis Elias erosion gully, Level 2.

Catling-Catling 1981: 78 no. 10 fig. 3, pl. 5j

LHIIIC

448 [1583](Inv. No. P 2822) ovoid jar (deep open shape), fragmentary PH 6.2cm
Ovoid body with tapering shoulder, lip thickened with ridge on interior and 'rolled' exterior, lug handle with two protrusions at level of cordon. Brown surfaces. Lightly burnished on exterior. Plain cordon few cm below rim.

Menelaion, Profitis Elias erosion gully, Level 2.

Catling-Catling 1981: 78 no. 12 fig. 3 pl. 6c

LHIIIC

449 [1581](Inv. No. P 2818) ovoid jar (deep open shape), fragmentary PH 6.5cm, D (rim) 13.0cm
Ovoid body, straightening upper body profile, sharply everted rim with rounded lip, wide tongue-shaped lug handle level with cordon. "Very coarse clay with massive temper, including crushed schist and quartz." Dark brown to black. Lightly burnished on exterior. Finger-impressed cordon.

Small version of the ovoid jar with greatest D at or near the mouth? Listed as bowl in Catling and Catling 1981.

Menelaion, Profitis Elias erosion gully, Level 2.

Catling-Catling 1981: 78 no. 23 fig. 4 pl. 6g

LHIIIC

Ovoid jar, decorated body sherd

450 [1570](Inv. No. P 2817) ovoid jar (deep open shape), sherd PH 6.5cm, D (at cordon) 22.0cm
Body sherd. Rounded body with strongly incurving shoulder. "Clay very coarse, with much grit, some burnt-out inclusions."
Mottled pale reddish-brown with dark patches
Menelaion, Profitis Elias erosion gully, Level 2.

*Catling-Catling 1981: 78 no. 14 fig. 3 pl. 6b*

**LHIIIC**

451 [1571] (Inv. No. P 2819)

**ovoid jar (deep open shape), sherd**

PH 4.8cm


Menelaion, Profitis Elias erosion gully, Level 2.

*Catling-Catling 1981: 78 no. 15 fig. 3 pl. 6d*

**LHIIIC**

452 [1572] (Inv. No. P 2835)

**ovoid jar (deep open shape), sherd**

PH 4.0cm

Body sherd; fragment too small for reconstruction of profile. Light reddish brown. Lightly burnished exterior, interior rough. Finger-impressed cordon.

Menelaion, Profitis Elias erosion gully, Level 1.

*Catling-Catling 1981: 78 no. 16 fig. 3 pl. 6e*

**LHIIIC**

**S-profile jar/necked jar**

453 [1574] (Inv. No. P 2814)

**S-profile jar (closed shape), sherd**

PH 6.7cm, D (rim) 14.0cm


Menelaion, Profitis Elias erosion gully, Cleaning.

*Catling-Catling 1981: 78 no. 27 fig. 4 pl. 6j*

**LHIIIC**

**Ovoid jar (or other jar types), bases**

454 [1567] (Inv. No. P 2872)

**base fr. (closed shape), sherd**

PH 5.5cm


Listed among the ovoid jars in Catling and Catling 1981. Sooting could possibly indicate use as cooking vessel (described in the publication as smoke-blackening).

Menelaion, Profitis Elias erosion gully, Level 2.

*Catling-Catling 1981: 78 no. 18 fig. 3*

**LHIIIC**

455 [1568] (Inv. No. P 2873)

**base fr. (closed shape), sherd**

PH 4.2cm

Flat base, very round transition to wide flaring vessel walls; rounded body shape? "Clay very coarse." Interior surface black, exterior drab brown. Well smoothed on exterior and interior. No decoration.

Listed among the ovoid jars in Catling and Catling 1981.

Menelaion, Profitis Elias erosion gully, Level 2.

*Catling-Catling 1981: 78 no. 19 fig. 3*

**LHIIIC**

456 [1569] (Inv. No. P 2874)

**base fr. (closed shape), sherd**

PH 4.7cm

Listed among the ovoid jars in Catling and Catling 1981. Soot patch might possibly indicate use over fire.

Menelaion, Profitis Elias erosion gully, Level 1.

*Catling-Catling 1981: 78 no. 20 fig. 3*

**LHIIIC**

457 [1566] (Inv. No. P 2871)
base fr. (closed shape), sherd
PH 4.0cm

Listed among the ovoid jars in Catling and Catling 1981.

460 [1597] (Inv. No. P 2736)
basin or bucket-shaped vessel (deep open shape), fragmentary
PH 9.0cm
Handle with oval cut-out set on top of the rim, lateral protrusions now missing; too little preserved for reconstruction of the body shape. "Clay coarse, heavily gritted." Dark reddish brown surfaces. Some trace of burnishing. No decoration.

Menelaion, Aetos Stone Mound, A1, levels 1 and 4; A3, level 1; A, surface.

*Catling-Catling 1981: 80 no. 29 pl. 7a*

**LHIIIC**

**Small pithos/large storage jar**

458 [1586] (Inv. No. P 2825)
pithos (closed shape), sherd
PH 5.0cm, D (rim) 30.0cm
Incurving upper body profile with very short concave neck, lip thickened with flat top and exterior ridge. "Clay coarse, with heavy temper, including crushed schist." Light brown surfaces. Smooth surfaces without traces of burnishing. No decoration.

Menelaion, Profitis Elias erosion gully, Level 2.

*Catling-Catling 1981: 80 no. 32 fig. 4 pl. 7b*

**LHIIIC**

459 [1587] (Inv. No. P 2832)
pithos (closed shape), fragmentary
PH 4.8cm, D (rim) 33.0cm
Strongly tapering upper body profile, everted rim with interior ridge and groove on exterior, rounded lip. Dark grey. Lightly burnished on interior and exterior. Opposing groups of oblique strokes incised on the interior slope of the lip.

Menelaion, Profitis Elias erosion gully, Level 1.

*Catling-Catling 1981: 80 no. 33 fig. 4 pl. 7c*

**LHIIIC**

**Bucket-shaped vessel/situla?**

457 [1566] (Inv. No. P 2871)
basin or bucket-shaped vessel (deep open shape), fragmentary
PH 9.0cm
Handle with oval cut-out set on top of the rim, lateral protrusions now missing; too little preserved for reconstruction of the body shape. "Clay coarse, heavily gritted." Dark reddish brown surfaces. Some trace of burnishing. No decoration.

Menelaion, Aetos Stone Mound, A1, levels 1 and 4; A3, level 1; A, surface.

*Catling-Catling 1981: 80 no. 29 pl. 7a*

**LHIIIC**

**Basin and bowl**

461 [1596] (Inv. No. P 2828)
basin (open shape), sherd
PH 6.7cm, D (rim) 20-24cm
Concave upper body profile, tapering rim. "Coarse clay with extremely heavy temper, including crushed schist and quartz." Dar red to grey surfaces. Lightly burnished. No decoration.

Published as large bowl or basin; possibly rim of large closed shape?

Menelaion, Profitis Elias erosion gully, Level 2.

*Catling-Catling 1981: 80 no. 30 fig. 4 pl. 7c*

**LHIIIC**

462 [1595] (Inv. No. P 2837)
basin (open shape), sherd
PH 6.8cm

Menelaion, Profitis Elias erosion gully, Level 2.

_Catling-Catling 1981: 80 no. 31 fig. 4_

LHIIIC

463  [1594] (Inv. No. P 2823)
bowl or basin (open shape), sherd
PH 6.3cm
Hemispherical shape, rounded lip. "Clay, very vesicular." Brown to grey surfaces. Surface left rough. Finger-impressed cordon, applied obliquely to the wall few cm below the rim.

Menelaion, Profitis Elias erosion gully, Level 3.

_Catling-Catling 1981: 80 no. 28 fig. 4 pl. 7v_

LHIIIC

464  [1593] (Inv. No. P 2831)
bowl or basin (open shape), sherd
PH 5.2cm

Menelaion, Profitis Elias erosion gully, Level 2.

_Catling-Catling 1981: 80 no. 26 fig. 4 pl. 6f_

LHIIIC

Mug

465  [1598] (Inv. No. P 2829)
mug (open shape), sherd
PH 6.7cm
Deep gently rounded shape, markedly everted rim with rounded lip, band handle, set obliquely, from above greatest D to rim. Ash grey to reddish brown surfaces. Slight traces of burnishing. Finger-impressed cordon at level of lower handle attachment.

Menelaion, Profitis Elias erosion gully, Level 2.

_Catling-Catling 1981: 80 no. 21 fig. 4 pl. 6f_

LHIIIC

466  [1592] (Inv. No. P 2875)
handle fr. (open shape), sherd
PH 4.5cm
Vertical band handle with wide median depression on handle back. "Coarse clay, very heavily gritted." Dark red to plum red surface. Lightly burnished. No decoration.

Menelaion, Profitis Elias erosion gully, Level 1.

_Catling-Catling 1981: 78 no. 22 fig. 4_

LHIIIC

Decorated body sherd

467  [1599] (Inv. No. P 2820)
body fr. (unidentified shape), sherd
Max. pres. Dim. 5.2 by 5cm.
From large vessel. Dark ash grey to red.
Burnished. Groups of parallel incised lines.

_Catling and Catling liken the fragment to a base with herringbone incisions from Aigeira (Deger-Jalkotzy 1977, no. Xxx), which however has been subsequently identified as prehistoric grooved ware._

Menelaion, Profitis Elias erosion gully, Level 3.

_Catling-Catling 1981: 80 no. 35 fig. 4 pl. 7h_

LHIIIC

Stand/model

468  [1600] (Inv. No. P 2821)
stand or model, fragmentary
D (not est.)
Wall fragment with finished edge at bottom, attachment for wall at right angles on the back of the existing fragment, one finished lateral edge; little horizontal and no vertical curvature. "Clay of normal 'Barbarian' ware composition, though more compact and hard fired." Red to light brown on surfaces and section. Little trace of burnish. Three parallel
finger-impressed cordons, two applied to wall close to the bottom (?) of the item, one higher on wall.

This fragment is without parallels among both the HBW and the contemporary Mycenaean pottery; it is unclear from what type of vessel the fragment derives.

Menelaion, Profitis Elias erosion gully, Level 2.

Catling-Catling 1981: 80 no. 34 fig. 4 pl. 7f-g

LHII C
Midea

469  [337] (Inv. No. -)
ovid jar (deep open shape), fragmentary
D (not est.)
Two non-joining fragments, part of rim
preserved. Horizontal plastic cordon some
cm below rim with incised oblique slashes.
   Small version of the shape.
Midea, no context data available

Demakopoulou et al. 2003: 15 fig. 22; Whitley
2003: 25 no ill.

LHIIIIB2

470  [338] (Inv. No. -)
ovid jar? (deep open shape), fragmentary
D (not est.)
Rounded body, simple rounded rim,
horseshoe-shaped lug handle. Finger-
impressed cordon below rim, finger
impressions also on the lug handle.
Midea, no context data available

Demakopoulou et al. 2003: 11 fig. 9; Whitley
2003: 25 fig. 40

LHIIIIB2
Mycenae

Ovoid jar

471 [2268] (Inv. No. -)
ovidjar (deep open shape), sherd
D est. (rim) 30cm
Rounded body with incurring upper vessel wall; rounded lip. Coarse fabric. Finger-impressed horizontal cordon little below rim.
Kilian 1981a, p. 170 n. 71 lists this as a HBW fragment.

Mycenae, 'Causeway Deposit'.

Wardle 1973: 323 no. 111 fig. 15
LHIIIB2

472 [363] (Inv. No. 64-456)
ovidjar (deep open shape), sherd
PH 16cm
Ovoid body with rim following the body contour, rectangular lug handle set level with cordon. Plain horizontal cordon few cm below rim.

Mycenae, Wash level against W citadel wall, trenches Gamma 31-33.
French 1989: 40 fig. 2
LHIIIC

473 [362] (Inv. No. 64-455)
ovidjar (deep open shape), fragmentary
PH 12cm
Ovoid jar; little vertical curvature - large vessel, or straight upper body profile. Plain horizontal cordon few cm below rim.

Mycenae, Wash level against W citadel wall, trenches Gamma 31-33.
French 1989: 40 fig. 1
LHIIIC

474 [361] (Inv. No. -)
ovidjar (deep open shape), sherd
D (not est.)

Mycenae, From strata above the 'Causeway Deposit'.

Wardle 1973: 336 no. 266 fig. 21
LHIIIC

S-profile jar

475 [365] (Inv. No. 68-423)
jar (closed shape), fragmentary
D (not est.)
Very fragmented vessel; the presence of concave fragments suggests an S-shaped profile for the vessel. No decoration.
The fabric is described as being very soft; French suggests that the firing methods employed for the smaller vessels might not have been adequate for larger vessels such as this jar.

Mycenae, Wash level against W citadel wall, trenches Gamma 31-33.
French 1989: 41 fig. 4
LHIIIC

Jug

476 [364] (Inv. No. 60-461)
jug (closed shape), fragmentary
D (not est.)
 Rounded base, globular body, tall and wide concave neck, flaring rim with apparently rounded lip, thick handle of oval section from shoulder to rim. No decoration.
The shape closely resembles E1A cooking pots, especially those of PG date.
Mycenae, From Rm II (fill in space of ramps leading to the megaron).

French 1989: 40 fig. 3

LHIIIIC
**Aegean Islands**

**Crete**

**Closed shapes**

477 [2450] (Inv. No. -)
aryballos, complete
H 9.8cm
Small flat base, depressed globular body, very narrow, short concave neck, short everted rim, small band handle from shoulder to rim.
Porous yellow clay. No decoration.

Knossos, North Cemetery T. 107
Knossos N Cemetery: 153 no. 79, 357, pl. 152
Middle Geometric

480 [2448] (Inv. No. -)
aryballos, complete
H 6.6cm
Flattened base, globular body, short tapering neck, everted rim, small band handle from high on shoulder to rim. Fabric with white grits. Polished, or probably burnished and polished; some toolmarks on neck. No decoration.
Corinthian import.

Knossos, North Cemetery T. 283
Knossos N Cemetery: 233 no. 8, pl. 211; Coldstream, Eiring and Forster 2001: 44, pl. 20b
Middle Geometric

478 [2451] (Inv. No. -)
aryballos, fragmentary
PH 6.1cm
Flat base, depressed globular body, stump of vertical handle on shoulder; neck is missing.
Fabric with brown grits and some mica. No decoration.

Knossos, North Cemetery T. 13
Knossos N Cemetery: 61 no. 8, 357, pl. 89
Protogeometric B?

479 [2449] (Inv. No. -)
aryballos, complete
H 7.4cm
Slightly hollowed base, depressed globular body, short and narrow concave neck, everted rim, band handle from high on shoulder to rim. No decoration.
Corinthian import.

Knossos, Teke T. O
Knossos N Cemetery: 41.402, no. O3, pl. 73

482 [2314] (Inv. No. S3946)
aryballos, fragmentary
H 5.7cm, D (base) 2.5cm, D (max.) 5cm
Agios Georgios

Tsipopoulou 2005: 175, 450 fig. 155

Late Geometric

483 [1219] (Inv. No. -)
trefoil juglet
PH 5.1 cm
Globular body, concave neck set off slightly from body, thin band handle from shoulder to rim. Grey clay with polished surface. No decoration.

Handmade? The fabric is described as 'bucchero' in the publication, but might be similar to Lefkandi grey polished juglets.

Knossos, opposite sanatorium, tomb A.

Hood - Boardman 1961: 73 no. 11.

Middle Geometric

484 [2452] (Inv. No. -)
juglet, fragmentary
H rest. 7.5 cm, D 7.6 cm
Rounded base, depressed globular body, concave neck, flaring rim, handle of oval section from shoulder to rim. Coarse reddish-brown fabric, darker in some spots, black at surface. Smooth surface. Incised decoration on shoulder and mid-body; vertical strokes, some filled with double rows of dots, framed by two horizontal lines below, two horizontal lines with oblique stroke fill above.

Knossos, North Cemetery T. 121

Knossos N Cemetery: 165 no. 6, 305, fig. 117

Subminoan

485 [2309] (Inv. No. S3828)
juglet, intact
H 10.6 cm, D (base) 8.4 cm, D (rim) 8 cm, D (max.) 9.7 cm
Flat base, slightly rounded body with low greatest D, body curving inwards very little towards the vertical rim, thick roll handle from mid-body to rim. Very coarse, grey-black fabric. No decoration.

Agios Stephanos, Stephanouli cave.

Tsipopoulou 2005: 198, 450 fig. 155

Late Geometric

486 [2311] (Inv. No. S4043)
juglet, restored
H 9.3 cm, D (base) 6.1 cm, D (rim) 7.4 cm
Flat base, rounded body with low greatest D, veryshort flaring rim, rounded lip, thick handle from greatest D to rim, elevated above ri. Orange fabric with numerous inclusions, not purified. No decoration.

Agios Georgios, Mandalia Kephala.

Tsipopoulou 2005: 183, 450 fig. 155

Geometric

487 [2312] (Inv. No. S3829)
juglet, intact
H 4.2 cm, D (base) 2.5 cm, D (max.) 3.6 cm
Flat base, irregular body, vertical rim, roll handle from shoulder to rim. Very coarse, grey-black fabric. No decoration.

Miniature vessel.

Agios Stephanos, Stephanouli cave.

Tsipopoulou 2005: 198, 450 fig. 155

Late Geometric

488 [2313] (Inv. No. S4021)
juglet, fragmentary
PH 4.5 cm, D (base) 1.5 cm, D (max.) 4.4 cm
Flat base, globular body, concave neck, rim and handle missing. Coarse fabric; surface slipped in the same colour as the fabric. Incised decoration, horizontal ladder-motif around middle, framed zigzag at shoulder/neck join.

Sklavi

Tsipopoulou 2005: 311, 450 fig. 155

Geometric?

489 [2315] (Inv. No. S3560)
juglet, fragmentary
H rest. 6.5 cm, D (max.) 5.2 cm

Agios Stephanos, Stephanouli cave.

Tsipopoulou 2005: 197, 450 fig. 155

Late Geometric

490 [1269] (Inv. No. -) suspension vessel (closed shape) D (not est.)
Sack-shaped vessel with rounded base and wide, straight mouth, wall below rim pierced on opposing sides. Coarse fabric. Incised decoration, vertical strokes framing concentric circles.

Petrokephali

Levi 1957/58: 358 fig. 216

Protogeometric

Open shapes

491 [2310] (Inv. No. H2023) miniature mug?, restored H 9.5cm, D (base) 8.9cm, D (rim) 6.1cm
Flat base, irregular body curving inwards slightly towards very short vertical rim; elevated roll handle from high on body to rim restored. Coarse dark brown fabric, not purified. No decoration.

Praisos, Cave at Skales.

Tsipopoulou 2005: 240, 450 fig. 155

Geometric

Utensils

492 [1220] (Inv. No. -) ca. 250 clay beads H 1.3-2.1cm

The items were associated with finds of the local E/MPG style, which according to Coldstream 1996, p. 410, is contemporary with Attic LPG and the transition to EG.

Knossos, Agios Ioannis T. V.

Boardman 1960: 134 no. 35 pl. 39

Late Protogeometric/Early Geometric

493 [2223] (Inv. No. -) bead, intact H 1.4cm, D max. 1.9cm
Depressed globular, hole (D 0.5cm) pierced through middle. Hard brown clay with grey surface. Impressed decoration of concentric circles around median between deep grooves, groups of four short vertical strokes around hole on top and bottom.

Knossos, found on the lower PG floor of the Roman Villa Dionysos.

Coldstream, Hatzaki 2003: 291 no. B 36 fig 5 pl. 18

Late Protogeometric

494 [2224] (Inv. No. -) bead, intact H 1.5cm, D (max.) 1.9cm
Depressed globular shape, hole (D 0.5cm) pierced through middle. Hard brown clay, grey surface. Row of impressed circles around top and bottom.

Knossos, from the lower fill on the PG floor of the Roman Villa Dionysos.

Coldstream, Hatzaki 2003: 291 no. B 37 fig. 5 pl. 18

Late Protogeometric

495 [2225] (Inv. No. -) bead, fragmentary
Globular. Hard brown clay, grey surface. Vertical strokes near the top and bottom.

Knossos, from the lower fill on the PG floor of the Roman Villa Dionysos

Coldstream, Hatzaki 2003: 291 no. B 38 pl. 18

Late Protogeometric

496 [2226] (Inv. No. -) bead, fragmentary
Biconical. Hard brown clay, grey surface. No decoration.

Knossos, From the lower fill on the PG floor of the Roman Villa Dionysos.

*Coldstream, Hatzaki 2003: 291 no. B 39*

Late Protogeometric

497 [2447] (Inv. No. -)
3 beads
D (not est.)
The 'local' date for the context is given as MPG-LPG with one PGB vessel.

Knossos, Agios Ioannis T. I.

*Boardman 1960: 131 no. 63, no ill.*

Early Geometric.

498 [2455] (Inv. No. -)
bead, complete
H 1.7cm, D 2cm

Knossos, North Cemetery T. 294

*Knossos N Cemetery: 279 no. f16, fig. 187, pl. 306*

Middle Geometric to Early Orientalising.

499 [2456] (Inv. No. -)
bead, complete
H 1.6cm, D 2.1cm
Flattened spherical shape. Friable yellow-brown fabric, few black discoloured patches. Incised and impressed decoration; large concentric circles on three sides, framed by joining circles of dots.

Knossos, North Cemetery T. 30

*Knossos N Cemetery: 80 f1, fig. 187, pl. 306*

Geometric?

500 [2453] (Inv. No. -)
bead, entire profile
H 1.4cm, D 2.65cm

Conical shape with shallow rounded underside, hole (D 0.4cm) pierced through middle. Dark brown to black fabric. Impressed decoration of leaves or petals radiating from the middle.

Knossos, North Cemetery T. 152

*Knossos N Cemetery: 181 no. f1, fig. 187*

Geometric

501 [2457] (Inv. No. -)
bead, complete
H 1.6cm, D 1.85cm
Flattened spherical shape. Pale brown fabric. Incised decoration, oblique strokes radiating from top and bottom, around centre, single disjointed zigzag.

Knossos, North Cemetery T. 219

*Knossos N Cemetery: 218 f1a, fig. 187 pl. 306*

Geometric

502 [2459] (Inv. No. -)
bead, fragmentary
H 1.5cm, D 2cm
Flattened spherical shape, hole (D 0.5cm) pierced through middle. Beige fabric, underfired or possibly unfired. Oblique ribbing.

Knossos, North Cemetery T. 283

*Knossos N Cemetery: 238 no. f4, fig. 187, pl. 306*

Geometric

503 [2454] (Inv. No. -)
bead, intact
H 1.5cm, D 2.65cm
Conical shape with flat top and base, hole (D 0.6cm) pierced through middle. Dull red-brown fabric. Incised decoration of stacked triangles; underside with three groups of strokes radiating from centre.

Knossos, North Cemetery, from the fill in the dromos of T. 283

*Knossos N Cemetery: 237 no. f4, fig. 187, pl. 306*
Geometric

504  [2458] (Inv. No. -)
bead, entire profile
H 1.8cm, D 2.2cm
Flattened spherical shape. Friable fabric, possibly unfired, dark grey-brown. Incised decoration; short strokes radiation from top and bottom, around centre band with concentric impressed circles, framed by horizontal line above and below.

Knossos, North Cemetery, from the dromos fill of T. 294

Knossos N Cemetery: 279 no. f8, fig. 187, pl. 306

Geometric

---

**Amorgos**

505  [2470] (Inv. No. -)
belly-handled jar, fragmentary
D (not est.)
Flat base, ovoid body with high shoulder, thick horizontal roll handles set at a steep angle at the greatest circumference; shoulder and neck are missing. Coarse reddish-brown fabric. No decoration.

The vessel is described as 'pithoid' in shape and thus probably rather large; the shaping of body and handle is rather irregular.

Amorgos/Minoa, Cremation urn of the burial of a warrior.

Marangou 2002: 210, fig. 199c

Amorgos/Minoa, Pyre 97/3; cremation burial of an adult female.

*Marangou 2001: 212, figs. 20, 21; Marangou 2002: 214, fig. 204.2*

Subprotogeometric

506  [2437] (Inv. No. -)
cooking pot, entire profile
D (not est.)
Flat base, ovoid body, wide neck joining in gentle, continuous curve, thick band handle from shoulder to rim. Grainy fabric of light brown to brown and reddish colour. Incised decoration, four oblique strokes at upper handle attachment.

There are traces of burning at the base and on the body opposite the handle; while the vessel belongs to the inventory of a cremation burial, the use pattern corresponds closely to that of other cooking pots and is probably evidence for use, rather than the result of the funeral pyre. The date of the burial is not discussed in the publication, but according to the PSC skyphos found associated with it should fall within the SubPG period.

Amorgos/Minoa

*Marangou 2002: 188 fig. 182.1.*

Geometric

---

530
Andros

Ypsili

Jar

508  [2465] (Inv. No. -)
belly-handled jar, sherd
W at handle base ca. 11.5cm
Thick horizontal handle, possibly standing up
almost vertically on the shoulder due to the
decoration on its exterior. Incised decoration,
several rows of rough zigzags following the
curve of the handle on what appears to be ist
underside.

Andros/Ypsili, Rectangular building on the
acropolis, Trench 1/92.

Televantou 1996: 95 fig. 22.

Subprotogeometric

Zagora

Closed shapes

Amphora

509  [1296] (Inv. No. 2497)
amphora, sherd
D (not est.)
Rim fragment; conical neck, overhanging rim
with pointed lip and flattened top. Small
horizontal ridge below rim. Probably wheelmade? Shape apparently
common in wheelmade fineware at same
site.

Zagora, Unit H 32, levelling fill.

Zagora 2: 111 pl. 212 c.d

Late Geometric

510  [2467] (Inv. No. 1187)
amphora
D (not est.)
No decoration. Probably wheelmade.

Zagora

Cambitoglou 1981: 37 no. 22 no ill.

Geometric

511  [2444] (Inv. No. 1245)
amphora?, fragmentary
PH ca. 10cm, D. (rim) ca. 33cm
Tall and wide concave neck, rim with two
ridges on exterior, lip flattened on top; handle
of oval section attached to mid-neck; one
handle preserved. No decoration. Handmade?

Zagora, Unit D1, roof-fall.

Zagora 2: (254 - also in text?)

Late Geometric II

Hydria/Jug

512  [2466] (Inv. No. M4)
hydria, restored
D (not est.)
Irregularly globular body, short concave neck,
flaring rim with thick, rounded lip; horizontal
handles set at greatest circumference, vertical
handle with flattened oval section from shoulder to mid-neck. Coarse fabric with numerous small to large dark and light grits. No decoration.

Zagora

Cambitoglou 1981: 37 no. 18

Geometric

516 [1284] (Inv. No. 1176)
cooking pot, fragmentary
D (not est.)

Zagora, Unit H 41, occupation deposit.

Cambitoglou 1981: 37 no. 17 fig. 15; Zagora 2: 184 pl. 212 e

Late Geometric II

517 [1289] (Inv. No. 219)
cooking pot, fragmentary
PH (rim fr.) ca. 3.5cm, D (rim) ca. 13cm

Zagora, Unit H 41, bench or roof-fall.

Zagora 2: 184 pl. 140 f-g

Late Geometric II

518 [1280] (Inv. No. 1178)
cooking pot
D (not est.)
Flat base, perked up ovoid body, wide almost straight medium high neck, broad band handle from shoulder to rim. Coarse sandy fabric. No decoration.

Zagora, Unit H 41, occupation deposit.

Zagora 2: 184 pl. 218 c

Late Geometric II

519 [1287] (Inv. No. 186)
cooking pot, fragmentary
PH ca. 10.5cm

Zagora, Unit H 41, bench or roof-fall.

Zagora 2: 184 pl. 140 b

Late Geometric II
520  [1285](Inv. No. 1209)  cooking pot, fragmentary  
D (not est.)  Complete profile extant, flat base, globular body, short wide straight neck with rounded lip, broad band handle from shoulder to rim, wide loop away from the body. Coarse sandy fabric. No decoration.

Zagora, Unit H 32, occupation level.  
Zagora 2: 184 pl. 207 a.b  
Late Geometric II

521  [1288](Inv. No. 187)  cooking pot, fragmentary  
PH ca. 9.5cm  Fragment of neck and body with handle, perked up globular, wide short straight neck, broad band handle from below greatest circumference to rim. Coarse sandy fabric. No decoration.

Zagora, Unit H 19, bench or roof-fall.  
Zagora 2: 184 pl. 140 a  
Late Geometric II

522  [1338](Inv. No. 1080)  cooking pot  
D (not est.)  Globular body, short wide neck, thick band handle from shoulder to rim. No decoration.

Zagora, Unit H 18.  

523  [1290](Inv. No. 46)  cooking pot, fragmentary  
D (not est.)  Globular body, short wide neck, thick band handle from shoulder to rim. No decoration.

Zagora, Unit H 20.  
Cambitoglou 1981: 37 no. 11; Cambitoglou et al. 1992: 56 fig. 36  
Late Geometric

524  [1278](Inv. No. 1014)  cooking pot  
D (not est.)  No decoration.

Zagora  
Cambitoglou 1981: 37 no. 12  
Late Geometric

525  [1279](Inv. No. 1079)  cooking pot  
D (not est.)  No decoration.

Zagora  
Cambitoglou 1981: 37 no. 13  
Late Geometric

526  [1286](Inv. No. 1244)  cooking pot, fragmentary  
PH ca. 17cm, D (max.) ca. 21cm, D (base) ca. 7.5cm  Fragments of base and body, flat base, globular body. Coarse sandy fabric. No decoration.  
The profile drawing shows regular ribbing of the interior vessel wall - possibly wheelmade? Note that Zagora 2, p. 184 state that all cooking pots from the site are handmade.

Zagora, Unit D1, occupation level.  
Zagora 2: 184 pl. 133c.d  
Late Geometric II

527  [1283](Inv. No. 1673)  cooking pot  
D (not est.)  Coarse sandy fabric. No decoration.

Zagora, Unit F2.  
Zagora 2: 184  
Late Geometric
528  [1281] (Inv. No. 1778)  
cooking pot  
D (not est.)  
No decoration.  

Zagora  
Cambitoglou 1981: 37 no. 16  
Late Geometric  

529  [1282] (Inv. No. 2556)  
cooking pot  
D (not est.)  
No decoration.  

Zagora  
Cambitoglou 1981: 37 no. 15  
Late Geometric  

530  [2498] (Inv. No. 1315)  
cooking pot  
D (not est.)  

Zagora, Unit J 8, occupation level.  
Zagora 2: 265 no ill.  
Late Geometric  

531  [1339] (Inv. No. 1085)  
cooking pot  
D (not est.)  

Zagora, Unit H 20.  
Zagora 1: 56 no ill.  

532  [1337] (Inv. No. 1077)  
cooking pot  

Zagora, Unit H 28  
Zagora 1: 56 no ill.  
(no date)  

533  [2440] (Inv. No. 789)  
cooking pot  
D (not est.)  
Small, thick base. No decoration.  
Smaller version of the standard cooking pot, apparently also with proportionately smaller base.  

Zagora, Unit H18.  
Zagora 1: 56 n. 13, no ill.  
(no date)  

Unidentified closed shapes  

534  [2497] (Inv. No. 1385)  
rim fr. (closed shape), sherd  
PH ca. 1.5cm, D (rim) ca. 7cm  

Long everted rim set off from straight neck, small jug/amphoriskos? No decoration.  
Handmade? Fabric might be Corinthian.  
The thin walls and crisply shaped rim, as well as the apparently small size of the vessel might indicate a plainware vase - amphoriskos, round-mouthed jug?  

Zagora, Unit H 22, floor deposit (floor 3).  
Zagora 2: pl. 170d  
Late Geometric I  

535  [1295] (Inv. No. 1394)  
rim fr. (closed shape), sherd  
PH ca. 3.5cm, D (rim) ca. 16cm  

Fabric might be Corinthian. Zagora 2 p. 186 suggest that the rim might be that of a hydria; however, Corinthian LCW amphorae have a very similar profile; the estimated rim D is consistent with specimens of both shapes at Corinth.  

Zagora, Unit H 22, floor deposit (floor 3).  
Zagora 2: 186 pl. 170 e  
Late Geometric I  

536  [1310] (Inv. No. 1369)  
rim fr. (closed shape), sherd  
PH ca. 4.5cm, D (rim) ca. 16cm  
Fragment of rim, conical shape. Horizontal row of incised X motifs framed by a horizontal line above and below.
Identified as lid in the publication; possibly rim of a jar with concave neck?

Zagora, Unit H 22, floor deposit (floor 3).

Zagora 2: 186 pl. 168 a.b

Late Geometric I

537  [1311](Inv. No. 1603)
rim fr. (closed shape), sherd
PH ca. 2.5cm, D (rim) ca. 23cm
Fragment of rim, conical shape with slightly flaring rim. Two horizontal rows of X motifs framed by horizontal lines.
   Handmade? Identified as lid in the publication; possibly rim of a jar with concave neck?

Zagora, Unit H 41, occupation level.

Zagora 2: 186 pl. 223 a.b

Late Geometric

538  [1312](Inv. No. 1653)
rim fr. (closed shape), sherd
PH ca. 1.5cm, D (rim) ca. 15cm
Fragment of flaring rim, lip flattened on top. Horizontal groove running along outside of rim, short vertical incised strokes on side just above rim.
   Handmade? Identified as lid in the publication; possibly rim of a jar with concave neck?

Zagora, Unit D 1, from unstratified fill.

Zagora 2: 186 pl. 132 a.b

Late Geometric

539  [1313](Inv. No. 1690)
rim fr. (closed shape), sherd
PH ca. 2.5cm, D (rim) ca. 17cm
Fragment of rim, conical shape with wide flaring rim, flat underside. Row of incised cross-hatching just above rim.
   Handmade? Identified as lid in the publication; possibly rim of a jar with concave neck?

Zagora, Unit F 1, wall collapse.

Zagora 2: 186 pl. 253 c.d

Late Geometric

Rim fragment

540  [1336](Inv. No. 1497)
rim fr. (unidentified shape), sherd
D (not est.)
Everted rim with flat top. Horizontal row of incised chevrons below rim.
   Handmade?

Zagora, Unit H 21, floor deposit.

Zagora 2: 186 pl. 158 e

Middle/Late Geometric

Handle fragment

541  [1340](Inv. No. 1228)
handle fr. (closed shape), sherd
PH ca. 8.5cm, W (handle) ca. 7.5cm
Wide band handle. Two narrow vertical bands of incised oblique strokes framed by incised lines on edges of handle exterior.
   Handmade?

Zagora, Unit D 1, occupation level.

Zagora 2: 72 pl. 133a

Late Geometric II

542  [1293](Inv. No. 1470)
handle fr. (closed shape), sherd
D (not est.)
Handle of oval section. Coarse fabric, cream-coloured slip with smoothly finished surface. Ridge down the middle of handle, stamped wheel motif at its base.
   Handmade? Amphora or similar shape.

Zagora, Unit H 23, floor deposit (floor 3).

Zagora 2: 100 pl. 197 a

Late Geometric I

Leg fragment

543  [1327](Inv. No. 1722)
leg fr. (unidentified shape), sherd
PH ca. 4cm
Fragment of leg, triangular in shape, rounded section. Incised cross-hatching.
Handmade? Possibly from a shape such as the tripod jars and tripod kalathos from MG contexts in Naxos.

Zagora, Unit H 22, levelling fill.
Zagora 2: 92 pl. 162 e.f
Middle Geometric II

Open shapes

Large open vessels

544 [1329](Inv. No. 1373)
rim fr. (unidentified shape), sherd
PH ca. 5.5cm
Deep shape with thick everted rim, flat on top. Brick red fabric with plenty of grits. No decoration.
Handmade? Possibly a krater or similar large open shape.

Zagora, Unit H 22, floor deposit (floor 5).
Zagora 2: 185 pl. 163 e.f
Middle Geometric

545 [1330](Inv. No. 1450)
rim fr. (open shape), sherd
D (not est.)
Deep conical shape. Horizontal row of incised sigma motifs below rim.
Handmade?

Zagora, Unit H 23, floor deposit (floor 4).
Zagora 2: 186 pl. 192 a.b
Middle/Late Geometric

Bowl

546 [1331](Inv. No. 1423)
bowl?, sherd
D (not est.)
Conical sides, lip flattened on top. Horizontal row of incised sigma motifs below rim.
Handmade?

Zagora, Unit H 23, floor deposit (floor 4).
Zagora 2: 186 pl. 191 e.f
Middle/Late Geometric

547 [1332](Inv. No. 1435)
bowl?, sherd
D (not est.)
Conical to rounded shape, lip flattened with drawn out ridge on outside. Horizontal row of irregularly incised chevrons below rim.
Handmade?

Zagora, Unit H 23, floor deposit (floor 4).
Zagora 2: 186 pl. 191 c.d
Middle/Late Geometric

548 [1333](Inv. No. 8)
bowl?, sherd
D (not est.)
Rounded shape, T-shaped rim with flat top. Horizontal row of incised chevrons below rim.

Zagora, Unit H 23, floor deposit (floor 4).
Zagora 2: 99 pl. 191 a.b
Middle/Late Geometric

549 [2421](Inv. No. 200+1008)
bowl
D (not est.)
Lug handles. No decoration.

Zagora, Room H 19.
Cambitoglou et al. 1992: 56, no ill.
(no date)

Cup?

550 [1299](Inv. No. 479)
cup/ladle?, fragmentary
PH ca. 6cm, D (rim) ca. 8cm
Globular body, short everted rim set off from body, band handle from greatest circumference raised above rim, upper attachment not preserved. Coarse red fabric. No decoration.
Zagora, Unit H 21.

Zagora 2: 88 pl. 157

Late Geometric

**Decorated rim fragments**

551 [1300] (Inv. No. 1574)
rim fr. (open shape), sherd
D (not est.)
Incised horizontal and vertical lines.
Handmade? The authors suggest that the decoration might imitate wickerwork.

Zagora, Units H 26-27, floor deposit (floor 2).

Zagora 2: 186 pl. 226 c

Late Geometric

552 [1325] (Inv. No. 1258)
rim fr. (unidentified shape), sherd
D (not est.)
Incised 'branch' motifs.
Handmade?

Zagora, Unit H 40, floor deposit.

Zagora 2: 187 pl. 216 c.d

Late Geometric I/II

553 [1326] (Inv. No. 1584)
rim fr. (unidentified shape), sherd
D (not est.)
Incised lines, alignment unclear.
Handmade?

Zagora, Units H 26-27, floor deposit (floor 1).

Zagora 2: 186 pl. 229 c

Late Geometric

554 [1335] (Inv. No. 1420)
rim fr. (unidentified shape), sherd
D (not est.)
Thick rim of square section. Row of incised X motifs on rim.
Handmade?

Zagora, Unit H 23, floor deposit (floor 3).

Zagora 2: 186 pl. 194 b

Late Geometric I

Decorated body fragments (open and closed shapes)

555 [1275] (Inv. No. 2598)
body fr. (unidentified shape)
D (not est.)
Four vertical rows of incised X motifs, below horizontal band of incised opposed diagonals.
Handmade?

Zagora

Cambitoglou 1981: 105 no. 361

Early Geometric

556 [1276] (Inv. No. 1360)
body fr. (closed shape), sherd
D (not est.)
Incised lines and strokes, perhaps meander motif filled with hatching?
Handmade?

Zagora, Unit H 22, floor deposit (floor 3).

Zagora 2: 94 pl. 168 d

Late Geometric I

557 [1297] (Inv. No. 575)
body fr. (open shape), sherd
D (not est.)
Rounded body with vertical band handle attached at greatest circumference. Incised herringbone motif on handle, incised bird below handle.
Handmade? Shape is small and open, might be a cup or skyphos.

Zagora, Unit H 23, floor deposit (floor 4).

Cambitoglou 1981: 38 no. 23; Zagora 2: 99 pl. 193 a.b

Late Geometric

558 [1277] (Inv. No. 618)
body fr. (closed shape), sherd
max. pres. W ca. 6.5cm
Horizontal rows of oblique strokes, horizontal groove through the middle of these; another
groove with strokes to both sides running obliquely up the shoulder.
Handmade?

Zagora, Unit H 23, floor deposit (floor 4).
Zagora 2: 99 pl. 192 f

Late Geometric

559 [1302] (Inv. No. 1389)
body fr. (unidentified shape), fragmentary
PH ca. 7.5cm, max. pres. W ca. 10cm
Concave profile; no rim preserved at either top or bottom. Horizontal row of incised diamonds with cross-hatched fill framed by incised horizontal grooves.
Handmade? Identified as stand in the publication, but no apparent resting surface on the fragments. Possibly from neck of jar with concave neck and flaring rim?

Zagora, Unit H 22, floor deposit (floor 3).
Zagora 2: 94 pl. 168 e

Late Geometric I

560 [1321] (Inv. No. 597)
body fr. (unidentified shape), sherd
D (not est.)
(no drawing) Horizontal rows of opposing hatched triangles.
Handmade?

Zagora, Unit H 23.
Zagora 2: 99 pl. 193 d

Late Geometric

561 [1334] (Inv. No. 640)
body fr. (unidentified shape), sherd
D (not est.)
Incised decoration of horizontal and oblique strokes.
Handmade?

Zagora, Unit H 23.
Zagora 2: 99 pl. 193 c

Middle/Late Geometric

562 [1318] (Inv. No. 1399)
body fr. (unidentified shape), sherd
max. pres. Dim. ca. 5.5 by 4.5cm
Incised "herringbone motif.
Handmade?

Zagora, Unit H 22, floor deposit (floor 3).
Zagora 2: 94 pl. 168 e

Late Geometric I

563 [1320] (Inv. No. 1474)
body fr. (unidentified shape), sherd
D (not est.)
Incised "herringbone motif.
Handmade?

Zagora, Unit H 23, floor deposit (floor 4).
Zagora 2: 99 pl. 192 e

Middle/Late Geometric

564 [1322] (Inv. No. 624)
body fr. (unidentified shape), sherd
D (not est.)
Horizontal grooves framing row of short vertical strokes.
Handmade?

Zagora, Unit H 23, floor deposit (floor 4).
Zagora 2: 99 pl. 192 e

Late Geometric

565 [1323] (Inv. No. 982)
body fr. (unidentified shape), sherd
D (not est.)
Vertical grooves framing two rows of short incised vertical strokes.
Handmade?

Zagora, Units H 26-27, floor deposit (floor 1).
Zagora 2: 124 pl. 229 d

Late Geometric

566 [1328] (Inv. No. 1384)
body fr. (unidentified shape), sherd
D (not est.)
Brick red fabric containing numerous small mica, quartz and marble grits. Horizontal row of incised sigma motifs.

Handmade?

Zagora, Unit H 22, levelling fill.

Zagora 2: 92 pl. 162 d

Middle Geometric II

567 [1319](Inv. No. 1457)
body fr. (unidentified shape), sherd
D (not est.)
Incised motif.
Handmade?

Zagora, Unit H 23, floor deposit (floor 4).

Zagora 2: 99 pl. 192 d

Middle/Late Geometric

568 [1324](Inv. No. 682)
body fr. (unidentified shape), fragmentary
D (not est.)
Incised chevrons on raised band.
Handmade?

Zagora, Unit H 23.

Zagora 2: 99 pl. 194 a

Late Geometric

569 [2439](Inv. No. 17)
body fr. (closed shape), sherd
max. pres. Dim. ca. 5cm
Thin-walled coarseware vessel. Incised decoration; two bands with diamond filling at an angle to each other.
Thin-walled at the site denote coarseware vessels which are not pithoi; shape could be wide range of open and closed vessels.

Zagora,

Zagora 1: fig. 38

Late Geometric

Tripod vessels

570 [1301](Inv. No. 1210)
spouted tripod bowl, restored
D (not est.)

Deep rounded body, three legs of oval section attached to underside of vase, deep rounded spout on rim, stubs of vertical handle(s?) preserved on rim. Coarse brown fabric.
Burnished; traces of burning on the underside of the bowl No decoration.

Zagora, Unit H 41, occupation level.

Cambitoglou 1981: 37 no. 20; Zagora 2: 185 pl. 220 a

Late Geometric II

571 [1304](Inv. No. 242+342+690)
tripod tray, fragmentary
D (rim) ca. 22.5cm
Flat dish, slightly concave, with broad legs attached to rim. Coarse red fabric, similar to the pithos fabric at Zagora; underside burnt.
No decoration.
Shape description is a bit misleading; the item looks as though the underside was shaped as a cylinder and section cut out subsequently.

Zagora, Unit H 22.

Zagora 1: fig. 38; Zagora 2: 185 pl. 173 c.d

Late Geometric II

Stands

572 [1298](Inv. No. 692)
stand, fragmentary
PH ca. 11cm, D ca. 25cm
Fragment of tall cylindrical stand, flat underside with edge drawn out to a ridge; at top, the wall is widening and apparently broken at a join with ?vessel, ?flat upper surface. Sandy red fabric. No decoration.

Zagora, Unit H 22, floor deposit (floors 2 and 1).

Zagora 2: 185 pl. 179 b.c

Late Geometric

573 [2441](Inv. No. 860)
cooking stand
Coarse fabric, similar to the local pithos ware. Horizontal incised lines.
Zagora, Room D 16.

574 [2442] (Inv. No. 863)

cooking stand
Coarse fabric, similar to the local pithos ware. Horizontal incised lines.

Zagora, Room D 16.

575 [1294] (Inv. No. 1252)
pot stand or vat?, fragmentary
PH 16cm
Conical sides opening towards the top, straight sides. Flat base and top. The base of the sides is thickened. Broad band handle attached to side. No decoration.
Handmade? The item is published as a stand, presumably to be reconstructed as a horse-shoe shaped pot stand with handle at the back. Unfortunately, no information is provided about possible sooting on the interior and on the base of the vessel, which could verify the use of the item as stand for cooking vessels. The drawing and photographs however suggest that there is no flat resting surface at the base of the fragment, but rather an irregularly shaped but smooth edge. Such an edge is consistent with the appearance of joins between clay slab which were insufficiently worked to remain in place, with subsequent breaking away of one slab from the other. Zagora Inv. 1252 could thus have been a clay vat or tub with flat base and conical sides, built from slabs.

Zagora, Unit H 30, occupation level.

Spindle whorl

576 [2443] (Inv. No. 929)
stand or strainer
'Impressed triangles and incision in the crosspiece.'

Zagora, Surface deposit in H9075.

577 [1314] (Inv. No. 1547)
lid, fragmentary
D (not est.)
Domed shape, bevelled lip creating a moulded resting surface. No decoration.
Handmade?

Zagora, Unit H 30 (cella of 'temple').

Lid

Zagora 1: 57, n. 15, no ill.
(no date)

578 [1315] (Inv. No. 1279)
spindle whorl
D (not est.)
Biconical shape. No decoration.
No description of the fabric is available; possibly made from fabric similar to that of the beads.

Zagora, Unit H 32, occupation level.

Spindle whorl

579 [1316] (Inv. No. 1298)
spindle whorl
D (not est.)
Lentoid shape. No decoration.
No description of the fabric is available; possibly made from fabric similar to that of the beads.

Zagora, Unit F 1, below earliest floor.

Zagora 2: 229 pl. 272 c
(no date)

580 [1317] (Inv. No. 1332)
spindle whorl
D (not est.)
Incised decoration.
   No description of the fabric is available; possibly made from fabric similar to that of the beads.

Zagora, Unit H 28.

Zagora 2: 229 no ill.

Late Geometric

581  [1274](Inv. No. 1183) spindle whorl
   D (not est.)
Spherical shape. No decoration.
   No information on fabric available; the spindle whorls might be made from the same fabric as the beads.

Zagora, Trench FG 3 sector E.

Zagora 2: 229 pl. 270 a.b
   (no date)

Bead

582  [1305](Inv. No. 1192) bead
   D (not est.)
Biconical shape with four knobs along the middle. Coarse dull red fabric. Incised spiral motif on each of the knobs, incision filled with white paste.

Zagora, Unit H 19, floor deposit (floor 1).

Zagora 2: 228 pl. 270 c

Late Geometric II

583  [1306](Inv. No. 1213) bead
   D (not est.)
Biconical shape with four knobs along the middle. Medium coarse red fabric. Incised spiral motif on each of the knobs, incised spirals around the holes, incisions filled with white paste.

Zagora, Unit H 41, occupation level.

Zagora 2: 228 pl. 272 a.b

Late Geometric II

584  [1308](Inv. No. 1344) bead
   D (not est.)
Biconical shape with four knobs along the middle. Medium coarse red fabric. Incised spiral motif on each of the knobs, incised spirals around the holes, incisions filled with white paste.

Zagora, Unit H 25, floor deposit.

Zagora 2: 228 pl. 270 d.e

Late Geometric II

585  [1309](Inv. No. 1345) bead
   D (not est.)

Zagora, Unit H 25, floor deposit.

Zagora 2: 229 pl. 271 a.b

Late Geometric II

586  [1307](Inv. No. 1260) bead
   D (not est.)

Zagora, Unit H 19, floor deposit (floor 1).

Zagora 2: 229 no ill.

Late Geometric II
De los

587 [2496] (Inv. No.-)
bead
Spherical shape. Deep incised strokes from top to bottom, creating 'ribbing' effect.

Delos

Delos XVIII: 267-8, pl. 83 no. 704.4.
(no date)

588 [2495] (Inv. No.-)
bead
Flattened spherical shape. Impressed concentric circles around middle.

Delos

Delos XVIII: 267-8, pl. 83 no. 704.3.
(no date)

Donoussa

589 [2445] (Inv. No.-)
cooking pot, restored
D (not est.)
Flat base, ovoid body with tall neck joining in continuous curve, rim is almost vertical; handle is either not preserved or not visible in the illustration. No decoration.

Donoussa, Vathy Limenari, settlement
Zapheiropoulou 1971a: pl. 473a (left)

Middle Geometric

Naxos

Closed shapes

Tripod jar

590 [2415] (Inv. No. MN 474 and 5571)
tripod pithoid jar, restored
H 50.5cm, D (rim) 22cm, D (max.) 35cm, D (base) 14cm
Flat base, ovoid body, tall and wide, concave neck joining in continuous curve, flaring rim with rounded lip; of the tripod feet, only the stumps are preserved. Coarse fabric with many inclusions and a large number of golden glimmering thick flakes (gold mica?). Dark brown, 5YR 3/6. Incised and impressed decoration; short oblique strokes at rim, at shoulder join, two horizontal bands of zigzags between lines, below five horizontal rows of impressed circles, on neck vertical panels of impressed circles with three circles at centres. Local workshop.

Naxos/Chora, S cemetery, tomb C-1937
Kourou 1999: 25 no. 59, pl. 52 a,c

Middle Geometric I

591 [2433] (Inv. No.-)
tripod pithoid jar, restored
D (not est.)
Ovoid body with high shoulder, tall, wide concave neck with flaring rim, three very short
legs of band or triangular section attached to bottom of vessels. Incised decoration; horizontal bands of multiple zigzags set between lines alternating with upright concentric triangles.

Naxos/Tsikalario, found outside burial peribolos 6, placed on its side, with a stone slab at base and mouth.

Papadopoulou 1965: pl. 651b

Middle Geometric II

592 [2434](Inv. No. -) tripod pithoid jar, restored

D (not est.)

Ovoid body with high shoulder, tall concave neck with flaring rim, three short legs of band or triangular section attached to bottom of vessels. Incised decoration; vertical rows of herringbone pattern, framed by lines, from below mid-body to neck.

Naxos/Tsikalario, burial peribolos 10.

Papadopoulou 1965: pl. 651c

Middle Geometric II

593 [2417](Inv. No. -) tripod pithoid jar, restored

D (not est.)

Ovoid body with high shoulder, tall concave neck with flaring rim, three short legs of band or triangular section attached to bottom of vessels. Incised decoration; horizontal herringbone band set between lines at shoulder-neck join, herringbone motif also on legs.

Naxos/Tsikalario, burial peribolos 6, found above the stratum of the central cremation.

Papadopoulou 1965: pl. 650c

Middle Geometric II

594 [2435](Inv. No. -) tripod pithoid jar, restored

D (not est.)

Ovoid body with high shoulder, tall concave neck with flaring rim, three short legs of band or triangular section attached to bottom of vessels. Incised decoration; horizontal zones of upright concentric triangles, divided by horizontal lines.

Naxos/Tsikalario, Burial peribolos 10.

Papadopoulou 1965: pl. 651d

Middle Geometric II

595 [2436](Inv. No. -) pithoid jar, entire profile

D (not est.)

Ovoid body, tall concave neck, flaring rim, squared lip with inward sloping outer face. Incised decoration on neck and shoulder, zigzags on horizontal lines, vertical panels of hatched diamonds, zone of birds on neck, of deer on shoulder.

The figural decoration, as well as the well-shaped lip would suggest a late date (LG or EArchaic). The vessel probably is a tripod pithoid jar similar to other examples from the island; however, only the upper body is illustrated.

Naxos,

Zapheiroupoulo 2004: 414 fig. 3

(no date)

Pithos

596 [2416](Inv. No. MN 503) pithos? (closed shape), sherd

PH 14cm

Body fragment of large vessel. Coarse fabric with many inclusions and a large number of golden glimmering thick flakes (gold mica?). Dark brown. Incised decoration; possibly hatched meander with multiple zigzags in the interstices.

Local workshop.

Naxos/Chora, S cemetery, 'Gymnasium tomb'.

Kourou 1999: 25 no. 60, p. 52b

Middle Geometric II/Lat Geometric

Cooking pot

597 [1270](Inv. No. -) cooking pot
D (not est.)
Flattened but uneven base, ovoid body, wide neck, band handle from shoulder to rim. No decoration.

Naxos/Chora, Grotta, tomb.

Lambrinoudakis 1984: 77 fig. 110

Late Protogeometric

598  [2414] (Inv. No. -)
cooking pot, complete
D (not est.)
Flattened base, ovoid body, with neck joining in continuous curve, rim almost vertical, rounded lip, thick band handle from shoulder to rim. No decoration.

While Lambrinoudakis suggests a LPG/EG date for the burial assemblage, Kourou 1999, p. 110 n. 422 dates the vessels to MG; her reference mistakenly is to Praktika 1978 pl. 145 rather than 146.

Naxos/Chora, from child burial dug into the floor of a PG house at Grotta/Mandilara.

Lambrinoudakis 1978: 215 fig. 146a

Middle Geometric

599  [2432] (Inv. No. -)
cooking pot?, restored
D (not est.)
Flat base, elongated ovoid body with very wide neck, rim slightly flaring, rounded lip, rather long band handle from shoulder to rim.
Incised decoration; vertical row of diamonds along handle median.

Naxos/Tsikalario, burial peribolos 6, found above the stratum of the central cremation.

Papadopoulou 1965: pl. 650a

Middle Geometric II

Pyxis

600  [1271] (Inv. No. -)
pyxis, intact
D (not est.)
Globular shape, two opposing holes below rim. Polished surface. No decoration.

Naxos/Chora, Grotta, tomb.

Kontoleon 1971: 174 pl. 207c

Middle Protogeometric

Open shapes

Kalathos

601  [1272] (Inv. No. -)
tripod kalathos, entire profile
H ca. 27cm
Tall conical vessel set on three low, band-shaped feet. Incised decoration; multiple herringbone motif on the feet, body with zones of (from above) crosses in panels, double zigzag, and two horizontal rows of circles, separated by horizontal bands of fingernail (?) impressions.

Naxos/Tsikalario, Periobolos B.

Doumas 1963: 280 pl. 325b

Middle Geometric?

Rheneia

602  [1273] (Inv. No. A 1462)
trefoil jug
Flatish base, round body, narrow neck.
Handle from top of shoulder to rim. No decoration.

Rheneia, tomb.

PGP: 157 pl. 18

Early Geometric
Thera

603  [2468](Inv. No. -)  aryballos, complete  
Thera/Kamari, from inside the ash urn of pyre I.  
D (not est.)  
Flattened base, globular body, fairly tall tapering neck, everted rim with pointed lip, band handle from shoulder to rim. Light-coloured, fine fabric. No decoration.  
Possibly Corinthian import.  
Efstathiou 2001: 307 fig. 10  
Middle/Late Geometric

Cos

Closed shapes

Cooking pot

604  [1375](Inv. No. 1263)  two-handled cooking pot  
Morricone 1978: 138 fig. 224  
(no date)

605  [1348](Inv. No. 1112)  two-handled cooking pot  
Morricone 1978: 171 fig. 308  
(no date)
608 [1351] (Inv. No. 1119)  
two-handled cooking pot  
H 38.6cm, D (rim) 26.2cm, D (max.) 30.5cm  
Rounded base, globular body, medium wide high neck, everted rim, band handles from shoulder to rim. Coarse red clay, base blackened, burnished. No decoration.

Cos/Serraglio, T. 29, enchytrismos.

609 [1352] (Inv. No. 1121)  
two-handled cooking pot  
H 45.0cm, D (rim) 28.8cm, D (max.) 35.7cm  
Rounded base, pear-shaped body, medium wide high neck, flaring rim, band handles from shoulder to rim. Medium coarse, red fabric, burnished vertically. No decoration.

Cos/Serraglio, T. 31, enchytrismos.

610 [1357] (Inv. No. 1130)  
two-handled cooking pot  
H 33.1cm, D (rim) 23.0cm, D (max.) 26.4cm  
Rounded base, globular body, medium wide high neck, everted rim, band handles from shoulder to rim. Coarse red fabric, burnedished vertically. No decoration.

Cos/Serraglio, T. 46, enchytrismos.

611 [1358] (Inv. No. 1133)  
two-handled cooking pot  
H 43.1cm, D (rim) 26.5cm, D (max.) 34.2cm  
Rounded base, globular body, medium wide high neck, everted rim, band handles from shoulder to rim. Coarse red fabric, burnished vertically. No decoration.

Cos/Serraglio, T. 34, enchytrismos.

612 [1359] (Inv. No. 1135)  
two-handled cooking pot  
H 52.0cm, D (rim) 32.5cm, D (max.) 38.5cm  
Rounded base, globular body, medium wide high neck, everted rim, band handles from shoulder to rim. Red fabric, well burnished. No decoration.

Cos/Serraglio, T. 65, enchytrismos.
Rounded base, globular body, medium wide high neck, everted rim, band handles from shoulder to rim. Red fabric, burnished. No decoration.

Cos/Zona Fadil, T. VI.

Morricone 1978: 348ffig. 761

(no date)

616  [1370](Inv. No. 1128)
two-handled cooking pot
H 39.2cm, D (rim) 27.0cm, D (max.) 33.7cm
Rounded base, globular body, high straight neck, handles from shoulder to just below rim. Traces of burnishing. No decoration.

Cos/Serraglio, T. 42, enchytrismos.

Morricone 1978: 229ffig. 460

Late Protogeometric

617  [1363](Inv. No. 1122)
two-handled cooking pot
H 36.8cm, D (rim) 24.3cm, D (max.) 34.0cm
Rounded base, globular body, short neck, everted rim, band handles. Poorly purified red fabric, surface red with brown patches, burnished. No decoration.

Cos/Serraglio, T. 32, enchytrismos.

Morricone 1978: 214

Geometric

618  [1343](Inv. No. 839)
two-handled cooking pot
H 33.1cm, D (rim) 20.0cm, D (max.) 26.6cm
Coarse red fabric, surface blackened in places, burnished. No decoration.

Cos/Ginnasio Romano, T. B, enchytrismos.

Morricone 1978: 381ffig. 839

(no date)

619  [1349](Inv. No. 1114)
two-handled cooking pot restored

H 35.5cm, D (rim) 23.2cm, D (max.) 30.6
Rounded base, globular body, medium wide high neck, everted rim, band handles from shoulder to rim. Reddish-brown fabric, some blackened patches, burnished vertically. No decoration.

Cos/Serraglio, T. 19bis, enchytrismos.

Morricone 1978: 158ffig. 274

(no date)

620  [1353](Inv. No. 1123)
two-handled cooking pot
H 33.2cm, D (rim) 22.5cm, D (max.) 27.4cm
Rounded base, globular body, medium wide high neck, everted rim, band handles from shoulder to rim. Red fabric, base blackened, burnished. No decoration.

Cos/Serraglio, T. 33, enchytrismos.

Morricone 1978: 216ffig. 430

(no date)

621  [1355](Inv. No. 1126)
two-handled cooking pot
H 36.7cm, D (rim) 23.0cm, D (max.) 31.6cm

Cos/Serraglio, T. 37, enchytrismos.

Morricone 1978: 225ffig. 451

(no date)

622  [1347](Inv. No. 1125)
cooking pot
H 32.7cm, D (rim) 22.0cm, D (max.) 27.4cm
Rounded base, globular body, high wide neck, flaring rim, band handle from shoulder to rim. Coarse red fabric, blackened, burnished. No decoration.

Cos/Serraglio, T. 36, enchytrismos.

Morricone 1978: 224ffig. 450

(no date)
623 [1367] (Inv. No. 492)
miniature cooking pot
H 9.5cm, D (max.) 8.0cm
Rounded base, globular body, medium high neck, thick band handle from shoulder to rim. Dark red fabric, surface dark red with brown patches, burnished. No decoration.
Cos/Serraglio, T. 10, child inhumation in cist tomb.
Morricone 1978: 87-89 no. T 10.7 fig. 88
Late Protogeometric

624 [1342] (Inv. No. 864)
miniature cooking vessel, intact
H 6.1cm, D (rim) 5.5cm, D (max.) 7.0cm
Cos/Chiesa Agia Paraskevi, Tomb.
Morricone 1978: 383 fig. 849
Protogeometric

625 [1360] (Inv. No. 426)
miniature cooking pot
H 9.2cm, D (max.) 8.1cm
Rounded base, flattened globular body, wide and high cylindrical neck, flaring rim, band handle from shoulder to rim. Coarse, dark red fabric, burnished, local clay. No decoration.
Cos/Serraglio, T. 1, child inhumation in cist tomb.
Morricone 1978: 52 no. T 1.3 fig. 6
Geometric

626 [1361] (Inv. No. 630)
miniature cooking pot
H 10.5cm, D (rim) 9.2cm
Rounded base, globular body, high and wide neck, flaring rim, thick handle from shoulder to rim. Red fabric, exterior with traces of burnishing. No decoration.
Cos/Serraglio, T. 14, sarcophagus tomb.

627 [1364] (Inv. No. 1155)
miniature cooking pot
H 4.5cm, D (max.) 4.2cm
Flattened base, roughly globular body with short flaring rim, loop handle from rim slightly raised above rim. Poorly purified, coarse red fabric, surface rough and blackened in places. No decoration.
Cos/Serraglio, T. 32, enchytrismos.
Morricone 1978: 214f no. T 32.1 fig. 423
Geometric

Cauldron

628 [1374] (Inv. No. 1113)
cauldron? (closed shape), restored
H 34.7cm, D (rim) 26.3cm, D (max.) 37.5cm
Rounded base, globular body, low and wide neck, everted rim, two horizontal roll handles set on shoulder. Medium coarse, light red fabric, exterior slipped, interior burnished. No decoration.
Cos/Serraglio, T. 15, cist burial.
Morricone 1978: 139f fig. 226
Late Protogeometric/Geometric

629 [1341] (Inv. No. 1259)
cauldron (open shape), restored
D (not est.)
Rounded base, globular body, short straight neck, horizontal roll handles on shoulder. Burnished. No decoration.
Cos, unknown provenance
Morricone 1978: 400 fig. 900
(no date)

Tripod jar

630 [1362] (Inv. No. 1264)
tripod jar (closed shape),
H 40.5cm, D (rim) 23.4cm, D (max.) 34.0cm

*Rounded base, globular body, high almost straight neck, two horizontal roll handles on shoulder, three feet attached to body. Red fabric, base blackened. No decoration.*

*Feet had been broken off in antiquity. Blackening on the underside.*

Cos/Serraglio, T. 71, enchytrismos.

*Morricone 1978: 291 fig. 621*

**Geometric Juglet**

631 [1345] (Inv. No. 801) trefoil juglet

H 8.9cm, D (max.) 5.2cm

*Raised base, ovoid body, wide neck, vertical roll handle from shoulder to rim. Coarse gritty red clay. No decoration.*

Cos/Halvagia, T. B, child inhumation in cist tomb.

*Morricone 1978: 296 fig. 633*

**Middle Protogeometric**

632 [1369] (Inv. No. 496) trefoil juglet

PH 12.0cm, D (max.) 8.0cm

*Globular body, narrow concave neck, handle from shoulder to rim. Red fabric, exterior grey, burnished, part of surface lost. Incised decoration, horizontal and vertical bands of opposed triangles.*

Cos/Serraglio, T. 10, child inhumation in cist tomb.

*Morricone 1978: 86f no. T 10.3 fig. 81*

**Late Protogeometric Flask**

635 [1366] (Inv. No. no Inv.) flask, fragmentary

H (neck) 4.0cm

*Lentoid body, high narrow neck, flaring rim, handle from shoulder to rim. Fine friable reddish fabric, surface grey-brown, matt. Incised decoration around neck and on belly.*

Cos/Serraglio, T. 63, child inhumation in cist tomb.

*Morricone 1978: 264ffigs. 551.552*

**Late Protogeometric Miniature amphora**

636 [1344] (Inv. No. 806) miniature amphora

H 9.2cm, D (max.) 5.9cm

*Raised base, elongated ovoid body, short everted rim, thick handles from shoulder to just below rim. Very coarse red clay, porous, poorly fired, surface rough. No decoration.*

Cos/Halvagia, T. C, child inhumation in cist tomb.

*Morricone 1978: 298 fig. 637*

**Protogeometric**
Open shapes

Bowl

637 [1372](Inv. No. 487)
omphalos bowl
H 6.0cm, D (rim) 14.1cm

Cos/Serraglio, T. 10, child inhumation in cist tomb.

*Morricone 1978: 86f no. T 10.4 figs. 82.83

Late Protogeometric

Kalathos

639 [1371](Inv. No. 497)
kalathos
H 7.0cm, D (rim) 18.3cm

Cos/Serraglio, T. 10, child inhumation in cist tomb.

*Morricone 1978: 88f no. T 10.6 figs. 86.87

Late Protogeometric

Mug

640 [1346](Inv. No. 802)
mug
H 6.3cm, D (max.) 4.6cm
Flat base, deep ovoid body, thick vertical roll handle from rim. Coarse red fabric, burnished. No decoration.

Cos/Halvagia, T. B, child inhumation in cist tomb.

*Morricone 1978: 296 fig. 632

Middle Protogeometric

Rhodes

641 [2491](Inv. No. -)
pyxis lid, complete
W 8.8cm, breadth 5.9cm
Oval lid with protruding 'ears', both pierced. Grey-brown fabric. Lightly burnished upper surface. Incised decoration; hatched band framed by two lines along the middle, single large zigzags to either side, framed by single line along the edge of lid.

Blinkenberg suggests a date in the Neolithic or EH period; a lid from Salamis (LHIIIC) is cited as parallel to the Lindos

one. Bouzek 1974, p. 30 suggests a connection with the EIA incised ware.

Lindos

*Lindos I: pl. 3 no. 24

(no date)

642 [2492](Inv. No. -)
bead, intact
H 1.8cm, D 2.2cm
Flattened spherical shape. Grey-brown fabric. Incised and impressed decoration; fringe of short strokes around top and bottom, concentric circles around middle.

Lindos

*Lindos I: pl. 10 no. 152*

(no date)

643 [2493] (Inv. No. -)

Flattened spherical shape. Grey-black fabric. Incised decoration; fringe of short strokes around top and bottom, two horizontal lines around middle.

Lindos

*Lindos I: pl. 10 no. 153*

(no date)
Argolid

Argos

Closed shapes

Pithoid jar

644 [53] (Inv. No. C 1651)
pithoid jar, restored
H 50.7cm

Possibly a pithos rather than an amphora.

Argos, T. 152

CGA: 235 pl. 93; TGA: 64 no ill.

Late Geometric

Amphora

645 [84] (Inv. No. -)
neck-handled amphora

Argos, Raptis tomb.

CGA: 235 no ill.

(no date)

646 [85] (Inv. No. -)
neck-handled amphora

Argos, Katsaros tomb.

CGA: 235 no ill.

(no date)

Jar

647 [54] (Inv. No. C 454)
neck-handled jar, restored
H 28cm, D (base) 9cm, D (max.) 23cm, D (rim) 16cm

Flattened base, ovoid body, wide concave neck, flaring rim with rounded, almost overhanging lip, wide band handles from shoulder to neck; two shallow finger impressions, smeared at base, at either lower handle attachment. ARG C 1 Pale brown, 10YR 7/3 to 6/4. Burnished, no lustre, most of surface apparently lost; horizontal toolmarks on lower belly. No decoration.

There is pronounced oblique 'ribbing' on the body from the shaping process; interior covered with plaster.

Argos

CGA: 235 pl. 91

Late Geometric

648 [60] (Inv. No. C 357)
rim-handled jar, restored
H 31cm, D (base) 12.5cm, D (max.) 32.5cm, D (rim) 22cm
Flat base, globular body, wide and low concave neck, flaring rim with rounded lip, band handles from shoulder to rim with shallow finger impressions at the lower attachments; the rim is markedly uneven in height. ARG C 1 Light brown, 10YR 7/4. Burnished, no lustre, surface partially eroded; vertical toolmarks on neck, apparently short horizontal marks on body. No decoration.

Broken into numerous small fragments, partially restored in plaster, but about 3/4 of the vessel extant.

Argos, T. 53

CGA: 236 pl. 92; TGA: 41 pl. 30

Late Geometric

649 [57] (Inv. No. C 2519)
rim-handled jar, restored
H 31.5cm, D (base) 15.5cm, D (rim) 22cm
Flattened but uneven base, globular body, short concave neck, flaring rim with squared lip, band handles from shoulder to rim. ARG C 1. Light brown, 10YR 7/3-4. Smoothed;
fairly uneven and partially eroded surface with no visible toolmarks. No decoration. About 1/4 of the body and rim is restored in plaster; vessel broken into numerous small and medium fragments.

Argos, From carré G. 8, pits P. 17.

CGA: 236 pl. 92

Late Geometric

650 [66] (Inv. No. C 38) shoulder-handled jar, fragmentary PH 26.7cm, D (base) 9cm, D est. (rim) 22cm Low ring base, globular body, wide concave neck, flaring rim, rounded lip, vertical band handles set on shoulder with two shallow finger impressions at the lower attachment. ARG C 1 Light brown (10YR 7/4) with light red core (SYR 6/6). Surface mostly eroded, smoothed or burnished? Incised decoration, row of chevrons on the outer face of the lip. The rim fragment apparently does not join; part of body and most of neck and rim, as well as the second handle, are missing.

Argos, T. 9

CGA: 236; TGA: 25 pl. 24

Late Protogeometric/Early Geometric

651 [33] (Inv. No. C 1420) shoulder-handled jar, fragmentary PH 31.0cm, D (rim) 26.0cm Ovoid body, short wide neck, flaring rim with squared outward sloping lip, wide vertical band handles set on shoulder. ARG C 1 Grey brown (2.5Y 6/2-3) with light brown (10YR 6/4) to light grey core. Burnished, no lustre; vertical toolmarks on neck, horizontal to oblique, arranged in vertical groups, on body. Incised decoration, zigzag on flattened outer lip, double wavy line at shoulder join, double vertical wavy line with central straight line on both handles. Possibly a pithos rather than an amphora. Found in a tomb with possibly two inhumations, dating to EG and LG respectively.

Argos, T. 128

CGA: 236 pl. 93; TGA: 60 pl. 38

Late Geometric

652 [2194] (Inv. No. -) jar, fragmentary D (not est.) Torus base, depressed globular body. No decoration.

Argos, From the area of the S cemetery. A little to the N were found Geo tombs, while this vase belongs to a group of fragmentary PG pottery with unspecified context - disturbed tomb, set of grave goods originally placed on tomb cover?

Courbin 1953: 260 fig. 55 (back right)

Protogeometric

Hydria

653 [26] (Inv. No. C 50) hydria?, fragmentary PH 32.0cm Flat base, globular body, horizontal roll handles attached just above the greatest circumference; neck and rim missing. Poorly levigated fabric with white and brown inclusions. Pink. No decoration.

Argos, T. 15

CGA: 238; TGA: 32 pl. 27

Early Geometric

654 [43] (Inv. No. C 2451) hydria?, fragmentary PH 36.5cm, D (base) 24.0cm Flat raised base, ovoid body with high shoulder, horizontal roll handle set at greatest circumference. ARG C 1 Light brown (10YR to 2.5Y 7/4) with red firecloud (SYR 6/6). Burnished, no lustre, but most of surface eroded; wide vertical toolmarks on body. No decoration. About 1/3 of the vessel is preserved, most of the body, and all of shoulder to rim is missing.

Argos, T. 179

CGA: 238 pl. 94; TGA: 85 pl. 49

Late Geometric
**655** [36] (Inv. No. 1909)
miniature hydria, intact
H 12.0cm, D (rim) 7-7.4cm, D (max.) 9.4cm, D (base) 5.8cm
Hollowed base, ovoid body, horizontal roll handles on belly, vertical handle from shoulder to neck. Coarse clay. Orange fabric with orange slip and reddish paint. Painted decoration, interior and exterior of rim painted, streak of paint on one horizontal handle.

Argos, Peroukka St. 66 tomb 1.
Kokkou-Viridi 1977, 174 no. 2 fig. 1a pl. 54b

Early Protogeometric

**656** [44] (Inv. No. C 1097)
miniature hydria, fragmentary
PH 10cm, D (max.) 9cm
Depressed globular body, tall concave neck, everted rim with rounded lip, horizontal roll handles set on greatest circumference, vertical handle to neck. ARG F 1. Light brown, 10YR 6/4. Burnished, no lustre; surface partially eroded; vertical toolmarks on neck, horizontal marks on body. No decoration.

Most of body and parts of neck missing.

Argos
CGA: 239 pl. 98

Late Geometric

**Jug**

**657** [2195] (Inv. No. -)
trefoil jug
No decoration.

Argos, Cist tomb in the Bakaloyannis plot, tomb number not published.
Courbin 1955: 314

Protogeometric

**658** [67] (Inv. No. C 1525)
trefoil jug, intact
H 14.3cm, incl. handle 15.8cm, D (base) 5.5cm, D (max.) 11.7cm
Flattened base, globular body, wide neck with short flaring rim and rounded lip, mouth pinched to trefoil shape, handle from shoulder to rim raised above rim. ARG C 1 Pale yellow, 2.5Y 7/2. Burnished, no lustre; vertical toolmarks on neck and body, apparently not continuous but rather shortish strokes. No decoration.

The vase apparently is not catalogued anywhere. In the available photograph, it appears to be a piece of plainware which I assume to be handmade. There is, also, no inventory number, the excavation number being Pi 523 or 525.

Argos, T. 147
Roux 1957: 651 fig. 29

Late Protogeometric/Early Geometric

**659** [28] (Inv. No. C 945)
trefoil jug, fragmentary
PH 18.2cm, D (base) 7.8cm
Base slightly hollowed, wide globular body, short neck, band handle from shoulder to rim finger impression at lower handle attachment. Fine or medium fine fabric. Greenish fabric with pink section. Burnished, horizontal and vertical toolmarks.

Argos, T. 124
CGA: 240; TGA: 58 pl. 37

Early Geometric

**660** [34] (Inv. No. C 2411)
trefoil jug, intact
H 12.9cm, incl. handle 14.2cm, D (base) 6cm, D (max.) 11.5cm
Flat set off base, depressed globular body, wide tapering neck, shprt flaring rim with squared lip, band handle from shoulder to rim raised above rim. ARG C 1 Reddish yellow to light brown, 7.5YR 6/6 t 10YR 7/4 with intermediate shades. Burnished, little lustre; vertical toolmarks on neck, horizontal to oblique on body. No decoration.

A chip is missing off the lip, and the body is cracked at the middle.

Argos, T. 164/2
CGA: 240 pl. 98; TGA: 67 pl. 42

Early Geometric
661  [35] (Inv. No. C 914)  
jug, restored  
H 10.2cm, incl. handle 12.9cm, D (base) 3.6-3.8cm, D (max.) 10cm  
Base slightly hollowed, depressed globular body, short wide neck, handle of oval section from shoulder to rim raised high above rim; rounded lip. ARG C 1 Light brown (10YR 7/4) with orange 'blush' (5YR 6/6). Burnished, leathery lustre; narrow horizontal toolmarks on body, narrow vertical marks on neck and handle, interior neck smoothed. No decoration.  
One large fragment from lip and neck is restored, otherwise intact.  
Argos, T. 124  
CGA: 240 pl. 98; TGA: 58 pl. 37  
Early Geometric

662  [30] (Inv. No. C 2412)  
jug, restored  
PH 20cm, D (base) 8.2cm, D (max.) 19cm  
Very low ring base, depressed globular body, narrow neck, wide flaring rim, possibly trefoil mouth, band handle from shoulder to rim. ARG C 1 Pale yellow (5Y 8/2) to light yellowish red (5YR 6/4, also at core). Smoothed, apparently self-slipted surface, no burnishing marks discernible. Two incised lines running down the middle of the handle.  
Part of body restored in plaster, most of lip missing.  
Argos, T. 164/2  
CGA: 239 pl. 95; TGA: 67 pl. 42  
Early Geometric

663  [31] (Inv. No. C 4022)  
jug, fragmentary  
H 19cm, D (base) 8.5-9cm, D (max.) 17.5cm, D (rim) more than 6cm  
Flattened base, globular body, narrow neck with everted rim, wide band handle from shoulder to rim. ARG C 1 Light reddish brown (7.5 to 10YR 7/4) with reddish yellow core (5YR 6/6). Burnished, no lustre; surface on the lower body has completely flaked off, vertical toolmarks on neck, horizontal on body. No decoration.  
The shape and break pattern (neck and upper shoulder almost broken off from body) are similar to an aryballos. Most of the lip is missing, as is the surface of the lower body.  
Argos, Deposit on the Magoula (settlement?).  
CGA: 242 pl. 96  
Early Geometric

Cooking pot

664  [64] (Inv. No. C 39)  
cooking pot?, sherd  
PH 18.0cm, D est. (max.) 25-30cm  
Argos, T. 9  
TGA: 25 pl. 24  
Late Protogeometric/Early Geometric

665  [38] (Inv. No. C 1421)  
cooking pot, restored  
PH 21cm, rest. H 22.7cm, D (max.) 22.5cm, D (rim) 17.8cm  
Globular body with high shoulder, base restored as rounded, wide concave neck, flaring rim with rounded lip, band handle from shoulder to rim. ARG C 2 Dark grey brown (7.5 to 10YR 4/2), few red patches (5YR 5/4), to grey at lower body. Apparently burnished, there are some toolmarks in patches on the body, but greater part of surface eroded. No decoration.  
About 1/3 of the vessel is restored; the missing parts are mostly from the base and the body to rim of the side opposite the handle.  
Argos, From (square?) G. 8.  
CGA: 239 pl. 95  
Late Geometric

666  [39] (Inv. No. C 4667)  
cooking pot, restored  
H 17.6cm, D (max.) 16.5cm, D (rim) 14cm  
Rounded base, slightly depressed globular body, wide concave neck with wide flaring rim and rounded lip, band handle from
shoulder to rim. ARG C 2 Red brown, 7.5YR 5/4 to 5/6. Burnished, no lustre; widely spaced vertical toolmarks on the neck, none discernible on the body, but surface here still smooth; unclear to what extent the original surface is preserved. No decoration.

About 1/3 of the body and some bits at the rim are restored, the side missing seems to be the one with the greatest amount of burning; there is some blackening at the edges of the restored area.

Argos, Deiras T. XIV: 3

CGA: 239 pl. 95

Late Geometric

**667 [81]** (Inv. No. C 3257) cooking pot, restored
H 23.3cm, D (max.) 21.5cm, D (rim) 15.8-16.3cm
Rounded base, globular body, tall concave neck, flaring rim with rounded lip, handle from shoulder to rim. ARG C 2 Dark red-brown to brown and grey at base. Burnished, no lustre; vertical toolmarks on the neck, continuing onto shoulder and apparently also onto the rest of the body. No decoration.

About 1/3 of the body is restored in plaster, handle and some of the neck and rim are missing; the restored patches are found all over the vessel.

Argos

CGA: 239

(no date)

**668 [78]** (Inv. No. C 2480) miniature cooking pot, restored
H 6.3cm, incl. handle 6.5cm, D (max.) 6.1cm, D (rim) 5cm
Rounded base, irregular globular body, tapering concave neck, short flaring rim with rounded lip; wide band handle from shoulder to rim raised slightly above rim. ARG C 1b Light brown, 10YR 6/4, to dark grey and olive grey where burnt, 2.5Y 2.5-4/1. Burnished, some lustre; horizontal toolmarks on handle back, vertical to oblique on body, most of surface however is eroded; interior rather pitted. No decoration.

Small fragments from body and lip missing and restored; surface is pitted where inclusions are missing.

Argos, T. 191

CGA: 241 pl. 96; TGA: 95 pl. 54

Middle Geometric

**669 [61]** (Inv. No. C 486) miniature cooking pot, restored
H 7.3cm, D (max.) 7.2-7.6cm, D (rim) 5.8cm
Rounded base, slightly irregular depressed globular body, wide concave neck, flaring rim, rounded lip, handle stump on shoulder. ARG C 2 Reddish brown, 5YR 5/4-6. Burnished, rather matt; narrow horizontal toolmarks on body. No decoration.

The handle is restored in plaster; the reconstruction is a handle of oval section raised fairly high above the rim; perhaps the shape should be closer to the other small cooking pot.

Argos, unknown provenance

CGA: 241 pl. 46

Late Geometric

**670 [32]** (Inv. No. C 2449) neck-handled amphoriskos, intact
H 32.5cm, D (base) 10.0cm, D (rim) 14.6-15cm
Flattened but insufficiently set-off base; globular body with high shoulder and dip in profile at shoulder join, tall tapering concave neck, flaring rim, squared lip; band handles from shoulder to mid-neck with deep finger impressions at both attachments. ARG C 1 Pale yellow, 5Y 8/2 to 2.5Y 8/3. Burnished, no lustre; vertical toolmarks on handles and neck, oblique to horizontal toolmarks on body; interior rim and neck left rough. No decoration.

The mouth of the amphora was covered by a (WM) cup. The date for the context was originally given as PG in Daux’ report in BCH 1959; the EG date is suggested by Courbin. Two small cracks on lower neck.

Argos, T. 181, in Sondage 68
Early Geometric

671 [70] (Inv. No. C 841)
neck-handled amphoriskos, fragmentary
PH 5.8cm, D (rim) 6cm
Globular body, tall neck, wide flaring rim, band handles from shoulder to neck. ARG F 1
Light brown, 10YR 6/4. Burnished, no lustre; vertical toolmarks on neck and at handle base.
No decoration.
Most of body is missing.

Argos, T. 90
CGA: 235 pl. 91; TGA: 86 pl. 50; Daux 1959: 757 fig. 5

Middle Geometric

672 [74] (Inv. No. C 2474)
neck-handled amphoriskos, intact
H 18.4cm, D (base) 7.7-8cm, D (max.) 17cm, D (rim) 12cm
Flat base, depressed globular body, wide tapering neck with slight dip in profile at shoulder join, wide flaring rim with rounded lip, band handles from shoulder to neck below rim; shallow finger impressions at lower handle attachments. ARG C 1 Pale yellow, 2.5Y 7/2 to 7/3, with reddish yellow section. Burnished, little lustre; widely spaced toolmarks with gaps in between, vertical on neck, horizontal on body, also underside is burned. No decoration; interior smoothed. No decoration.

Argos, T. 190/1
CGA: 237 pl. 94; TGA: 50 pl. 34

Middle Geometric

673 [75] (Inv. No. C 16)
neck-handled amphoriskos, restored
H 22.0cm, D (base) 6.9-7.3cm, D (max.) 19cm, D (rim) 9-9.3cm
Flattened but convex, insufficiently set off base, depressed globular body, tall cylindrical neck, long everted rim, rounded lip, wide and thin band handles from shoulder to neck. ARG F 1 Light brown (10YR 7/4) with light red 'blushes' and core (5YR 6/6). Burnished, leathery lustre, about half of surface eroded; vertical toolmarks on neck, wide vertical to oblique marks on upper body, horizontal marks on lower body and interior. No decoration.
One large fragment restored at rim, also a chip off it.

Argos, T. 89
CGA: 237 pl. 94; TGA: 45 pl. 31

Late Geometric

674 [55] (Inv. No. C 2460)
neck-handled amphoriskos, restored
H 13cm, D (base) 5-5.7cm, D (max.) 11cm, D (rim) 6.6cm
Flat, set off, but slightly convex base, globular body, cylindrical neck, long everted rim with rounded lip, thin band handles from shoulder to neck. ARG F 1 Light brown, 10YR 7/3. Burnished or burnished and polished; wide overlapping vertical toolmarks on neck, horizontal marks on interior rim, no toolmarks visible on body. No decoration.
The lower part of the body is broken off in one piece and mended, small frs. along the break restored in plaster.

Argos, T. 190/1
CGA: 237 pl. 94; TGA: 90 pl. 52
676  [23]  (Inv. No. C 181)
belly-handled amphoriskos, restored
H 19.7cm, D (base) 6.7-7cm, D (max.) 18cm,
D (rim) 13.5cm
Flat raised base, globular body, wide concave
neck, flaring rim, lip sloping outward to a
point; horizontal handles of flat rectangular
section set on shoulder. ARG C 1 Light
brown, 10YR 7/4. Burnished, vertical
toolmarks on neck and at handle base,
horizontal toolmarks on body and interior
neck; part of surface on one side eroded.
Incised decoration, short strokes across flat
side of the lip and across handle backs.
Parts of body and base are restored in
plaster.
Argos, Tomb T. 37.
CGA: 236 pl. 92; TGA: 38 pl. 29
Early Geometric

belly-handled amphoriskos, intact
H 14.7cm, D (base) 4.6cm, D (max.) 13.5cm,
D (rim) 11.4cm
Flat base, globular body, wide concave neck
joining in continuous curve, flaring rim
flattened, outward sloping lip, horizontal
handles of flat oval section on shoulder. ARG
C 1 Light yellow, 10YR 7/4 to 2.5Y 7/4, light
yellow-red on interior 7.5YR 6/6. Burnished,
leathery lustre; horizontal toolmarks on neck,
oblique on shoulder, part of original surface
eroded. Incised strokes on lip and across
handle back.
Argos, T. 37
CGA: 237 pl. 94; TGA: 37 pl. 29
Early Geometric

678  [29]  (Inv. No. C 2409)
belly-handled amphoriskos, intact
H 8.2cm, D (base) 4.7-4.9cm, D (max.) 9.5cm,
D (rim) 5.9-6.1cm
Low false ring base, globular body,
very short wide neck with equally short flaring
rim, rounded lip; horizontal handles of round
section set on shoulder. ARG C 1 Light
brown, 10YR 7/4. Burnished, leathery lustre,
horizontal toolmarks on body; interior left
rough. No decoration.
Argos, T. 171
CGA: 235 pl. 91; TGA: 70 pl. 43
Late Geometric

679  [76]  (Inv. No. C 815)
spouted amphoriskos with neck-handles,
restored
H 12.1cm, D (base) 4.5cm, D (max.) 11.5cm,
D (rim) 7cm
Flat sharply set off base, depressed globular
body with slightly low max D, concave neck,
wide flaring rim with rounded, thinly drawn
out lip; small tongue-shaped spout set above
max. D, four holes pierced in body; round
handles from shoulder to neck. ARG C 1
Light brown, 10YR 7/4. Burnished, some
lustre; horizontal toolmarks on body, vertical
on neck, handles and interior left rough.
Handles made from two twisted rolls of clay.
Few small fragments are restored in
plaster; the vessel is broken into two large
pieces and mended.
Argos, T. 89
CGA: 237 pl. 94; TGA: 45 pl. 31
Middle Geometric

680  [59]  (Inv. No. C 2426)
spouted amphoriskos with neck-handles, intact
H 16.5cm, D (base) 6cm, D (max.) 13.5cm, D
(rim) 9.5cm
Low false ring base, globular body, wide
tapering neck, long everted rim with more or
less squared lip, small tongue-shaped spout set
on body above greatest circumference, small
band handles from shoulder to neck. ARG C 1
Light brown, 10YR 6-7/4 and 2.5Y 7/3-4.
Burnished, leathery lustre; vertical toolmarks
on neck, horizontal toolmarks on body, also
narrow horizontal scraping marks near base.
No decoration.
Argos, T. 171
CGA: 235 pl. 91; TGA: 70 pl. 43
Late Geometric
Aryballos

681 [63] (Inv. No. C 2421)
aryballos, restored
H 5.8cm, D (max.) 5cm, D (rim) 2.2cm
Globular body with rounded base, short
narrow neck, short flaring rim with rounded
lip, small thick band handle from shoulder to
rim. ARG C 1 Pale yellow, 2.5Y 7/3, with
pale brown section, 10YR 7/4. Burnished,
lustrous; horizontal toolmarks on body,
vertical on neck. No decoration.
Argos, T. 169
CGA: 242; TGA: 68 pl. 43
Late Protogeometric/Early Geometric

682 [20] (Inv. No. C 4023)
aryballos, complete
H 11.2cm, D (base) 5.5cm, D (max.) 11cm, D
(rim) 3.5cm
Flattened base, depressed globular body, short
narrow neck, wide flaring rim, almost flat on
top, with rounded lip, band handle from
shoulder to rim. ARG C 1a Pale yellow, 5Y
7/2-3, at surface and core. Burnished, no
lustre; horizontal toolmarks on body, neck and
handle merely smoothed; surface flaking off.
No decoration.
The upper shoulder and neck are in the
process of breaking along the joining line;
also, there are some deeply flaked off
patches on the body, probably caused by
the large and rather numerous lime
particles in the fabric.
Argos, Deposit on the Magoula (settlement?).
CGA: 242 pl. 96
Early Geometric

683 [21] (Inv. No. C 462)
aryballos, restored
H 10.4cm, D (max.) 10cm, D (rim) 2.9cm
Flattened but not set off base, slightly
depressed and unevenly globular body, short
narrow neck, flaring rim with rounded lip, flat
on top, thick band handle from shoulder to
rim. ARG C 1 Light brown-grey, 2.5Y 5-7/1,
7/2. Well smoothed or burnished, no lustre;
some very faint oblique toolmarks on body.
No decoration.
Argos, From the maison à apside.
CGA: 242 pl. 96
Early Geometric

684 [22] (Inv. No. C 97)
aryballos, complete
H 7.3cm, incl. handle 7.5cm D (max.) 6.9cm,
D (rim) 1.8cm
Irregularly round body with round base, high
shoulder, short narrow cylindrical neck, small
handle of oval section from shoulder to rim,
raised above the rim. ARG C 1 Light
yellowish grey, 2.5Y 7/2 to 6/1 in a patch,
core light reddish brown, 7.5YR 6/4.
Burnished, little lustre; narrow horizontal
toolmarks on the body, vertical toolmarks on
neck. Short incised strokes on lip and across
upper handle attachment.
The surface is pitted in places (inclusions
fired out/cracked), and there is a large
-crack across the body.
Argos, from the maison à apside.
CGA: 242 pl. 96
Early Geometric

685 [37] (Inv. No. C 481)
aryballos, restored
H 9.7cm
Depressed globular body, wide everted rim,
band handle from shoulder to rim. ARG F 1 No
decoration.
Argos, Sondage 47.
CGA: 242 pl. 96
Late Geometric

Juglet

686 [27] (Inv. No. C 163)
juglet, fragmentary
PH 5.8cm, D (base) 3cm, D (max.) 6.7cm
Flat base, globular slightly uneven body. ARG
C 1 Light grey, 5Y 7/2. Probably burnished,
but surface eroded and scraped when evening out the restored plaster. No decoration.

Part of the body is restored in plaster; the upper shoulder and neck is broken off at the join.

Argos, from the maison à apside

CGA: 242 no ill.

Early Geometric

687 [79] (Inv. No. C 1579) juglet, intact
H 5.0cm
Flattened base, globular body, tall wide neck, wide everted rim, band handle from shoulder to rim. ARG F 1 Orange. Burnished, visible toolmarks. No decoration.

The date Roux gives for the pithos burial is the beginning of the 8th cent.

Argos, T. 152 (pithos burial)

CGA: 242 pl. 96; TGA: 63 no ill.; Roux 1957: 656 fig. 44

Middle/Late Geometric

688 [42] (Inv. No. C 2536) juglet, sherd
PH 3.0cm
Fragment of shoulder and handle; globular body, tall neck, broad band handle. Handle made of several cords of clay or incised with long vertical grooves.

Argos, T. 176

TGA: 81 pl. 48; Daux 1959: 763f

Late Geometric

689 [45] (Inv. No. C 4671) juglet, fragmentary
PH 9.0cm
Rounded shoulder, tall and narrow, concave neck. No decoration.

Crude ridge at interior shoulder join.

Argos

CGA: pl. 97

Late Geometric

690 [46] (Inv. No. C 2427) juglet, intact
H 12cm, incl. handle 15.3cm, D (base) 5cm, D (max.) 10.4cm, D (rim) 5.8cm
Flattened but uneven base, globular body, wide tapering neck, short everted rim with rounded lip, thick roll handle from shoulder to rim, raised high above rim. ARG C 1 Light brown, 10 YR 7/4, to reddish yellow, 7.5YR 6/6. Burnished, no lustre, surface apparently mostly eroded; vertical toolmarks on neck, vertical to oblique on body, some horizontal marks on lower body. No decoration.

Argos, T. 171

CGA: 239 pl. 95; TGA: 70 pl. 43

Late Geometric

691 [47] (Inv. No. C 2439) juglet, restored
H 7.5cm, D (max.) 6.9cm, D (rim) 2.9cm
Slightly flattened but uneven base, depressed globular body, tall neck, everted rim with rounded, tapering lip, thin band handle from shoulder to rim. ARG F 1 Light red-brown, 7.5YR 6/6; surface might be coloured by modern treatment. No trace of toolmarks discernible; there are some marks which might indicate vigorous brushing, surface consequently lost? No decoration.

The vessel surface is completely covered with a kind of fixative (MODERN!), which certainly conceals the properties of the original surface, but might also have affected the colour appearance of the vase. One chip off lip restored.

Argos, T. 176

CGA: 242 pl. 96; TGA: 79 pl. 48; Daux 1959: 763f

Late Geometric

692 [48] (Inv. No. C 2446) juglet, restored
H 7.9cm, incl. handle 8.2cm, D (max.) 7.8cm, D (rim) 3.6cm
Flattened but uneven base, depressed globular body, rather tall and wide neck, short everted rim with rounded lip, band handle from shoulder to rim raised slightly above rim.
ARG F 1 Light brown, 10YR 6-7/4, but possibly altered by modern treatment. Not discernible, surface covered up. No decoration.

The vessel surface is covered completely with a kind of fixative, the properties of the original surface are therefore not discernible. Part of handle, lip and body restored.

Argos, T. 176

CGA: 242 pl. 96; TGA: 80 pl. 48; Daux 1959: 763f

Late Geometric

693 [58] (Inv. No. C 2700) juglet, fragmentary
PH 4.8cm
Rounded body, tall tapering neck. No decoration.

Crude ridge at interior shoulder join.

Argos

CGA: pl. 97

Late Geometric

694 [86] (Inv. No. C 3942) trefoil juglet, restored
PH 6cm, D (max.) 5.1-5.3cm
Flattened base, unevenly globular body, narrow neck, trefoil mouth, handle from shoulder. ARG C I reddish brown, 7.5YR 5/4. Surface lost. No decoration.

Large parts of body restored, most of rim and handle missing. Also most of surface is missing, friable vessel.

Argos

CGA: 240

(no date)

695 [2138] (Inv. No. -) trefoil juglet, complete
D (not est.)
Apparently double-mouthed, double-handled juglet, flattened base, globular body, tall narrow necks. ARG M I Black. Plastic nipples, incised decoration on shoulder.

Date is probably Late Geometric, fabric presumably the same as suspended pyxis C 2437.

Argos, found outside a small group of tombs in rescue trench (Su) 80, Odos Anapafseos.

Daux 1967: 846 fig. 32

Geometric

696 [41] (Inv. No. C 1103) wide-based juglet, fragmentary
PH 6.3cm
Narrow neck, probably conical body, flattened base. No decoration.

Crude ridge at interior shoulder join.

Argos

CGA: pl. 97

Late Geometric

697 [49] (Inv. No. C 506) wide-based juglet, intact
H 6.0cm, D (max.) 6.1cm, D (rim) 2.9cm
Wide flat base, rounded conical body, tall tapering neck, everted rim with rounded lip, band handle from shoulder to rim. ARG F 2 pale yellow, 5Y 8/3. Burnished, leathery lustre; horizontal toolmarks on body, vertical marks on neck and lower handle attachment, also underside is burnished. No decoration.

Argos, from the Larissa.

CGA: 243 pl. 96

Late Geometric

698 [50] (Inv. No. C 507) wide-based juglet, complete
H 6.3cm, D (max.) 5.9cm, D (rim) 2.7cm
Wide flat base, rounded body, tall neck with slight bulge in the middle, everted tapering rim, rounded lip, band handle from shoulder to rim. Medium fine, slightly grainy paste with some small round voids; rare very small dark, very rare spherical angular milky grey inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Light brown, 10YR 7/4.

Burnished, no lustre; toolmarks are visible but the surface layer is mostly eroded; vertical
marks on neck and handle, horizontal marks on body. No decoration.

Most of the lip and interior rim is chipped off, otherwise the vessel is intact.

Argos, from the Larissa.

CGA: 243 pl. 96

Late Geometric

699  [51]  (Inv. No. C 647) wide-based juglet, complete
H 5.4cm, D (max.) 5.6cm, D (rim) 2.7cm
Wide slightly convex base, conical body, tall cylindrical neck, everted rim with rounded lip, handle from shoulder to rim. ARG F 2 Pale yellow, 5Y 7/2. Burnished, leathery lustre; horizontal toolmarks on body, vertical marks on handle and neck, partially also on shoulder, base burnished with vertical strokes.
No decoration.

The shoulder and neck are cracked and still attached to the body only at the handle.

Argos, from the Larissa.

CGA: 243 pl. 96

Late Geometric

700  [62]  (Inv. No. C 1031) wide-based juglet
Impressed decoration.

Kourou 1987: 41 suggests that this vase is of Attic origin, presumably based on the fabric.

Argos, from 'Puits P. 10'.

CGA: 243

Late Geometric/Early Archaic

701  [82]  (Inv. No. C 4024) wide-based juglet, fragmentary
H 4.7cm, D (max.) 4.7cm, D (rim) 2.4cm
Wide flat base, rounded body, tall tapering neck, everted rim with rounded lip, handle stump on shoulder. ARG F 2 Light brown, 10YR 6/4. Burnished, leathery lustre; vertical toolmarks on neck, horizontal on body, apparently also underside burnished. No decoration.

Part of rim, and the handle, are missing.

Argos

CGA: 243

(no date)

702  [83]  (Inv. No. C 505) wide-based juglet, complete
H 3.5cm, incl. handle 3.9cm, D (max.) 3.6cm, D (rim) 2.5cm
Wide convex base, rounded concave body, short wide neck, band handle from shoulder to rim raised above rim. ARG F 1 Pale brown, 10YR 7/4, and yellowish-red in patches, 5YR 6/8. Burnished, horizontal toolmarks on body, vertical marks at handle base, part of surface eroded. No decoration.

Crude ridge at shoulder join, visible through the neck. Some chips missing off lip, crack at mid-body.

Argos, from the Larissa.

CGA: 242 pl. 96

(no date)

703  [40]  (Inv. No. C 55) wide-based trefoil juglet, restored
H 11cm, D (base) 9.7cm, D (max.) 10.7cm
Wide flat base, hemispherical body, tall cylindrical neck, long rim with rounded lip, band handle from shoulder to rim. ARG F 1 Light yellow-brown, 10YR 7/5. Burnished, leathery lustre, almost all of surface is eroded though; wide vertical toolmarks on neck, some vertical marks on upper body and horizontal marks on lower body visible. No decoration.

The neck and handle are broken and mended with some small frs. restored.

Argos, T. 14

CGA: 241 pl. 98; TGA: 30 pl. 26

Late Geometric

Bottle

704  [25]  (Inv. No. C 898) bottle, restored
H 6.6cm, D (base) 3.2cm, D (max.) 5.1cm, D (rim) 2.7cm
Wide flat base, deep rounded lower body, conical shoulder, funnel-shaped neck and rim with rounded lip. Fine, dense paste with some small voids; rare medium spherical rounded dark red and brown inclusions; medium hard. Light reddish brown, 10YR 6/4. n/a Painted, apparently monochrome exterior, brown paint. Part of lower body restored. The exterior surface is treated with some type of resin or varnish (modern!) and is hard and lustrous as a result.

Argos, T. 106

CGA: 244 pl. 97; TGA: 56 pl. 36

Early Geometric

Kernos

705 [65] (Inv. No. C 1567) kernos, fragmentary
H 4.6cm, D (max.) 3.6cm, D (rim) 3.2cm, W base 8.6cm
Two miniature globular belly-handled amphoriskoi mounted on a rough strip of clay, joined in the middle by roll of clay; clay strip pierced at one end. ARG C 1 Reddish yellow, 5YR 6/6. Smoothed. Impressed decoration, widely spaced small circles on lip.
One of the amphoriskoi is almost complete; scar of horizontal belly handle preserved on the outer side of this one.

Argos, T. 147

Roux 1957: 654 fig. 29; CGA: 238 no ill.

Late Protogeometric/Early Geometric

706 [71] (Inv. No. C 636) kernos?, sherd
PH 4.3cm, D est. (rim) 4cm
Depressed globular body, tall wide neck, flaring rim, flattened lip. ARG F 1 Reddish, 5YR 5/6, to brown, grey core. Burnished in some places, leathery lustre; horizontal toolmarks on the belly. Incised decoration, short strokes across lip and handle back, lateral knobs a lower handle attachment.
Probably part of a multiple vase or kernos.

Argos, found on the Larissa.

CGA: 238 pl. 94

Middle Geometric

707 [72] (Inv. No. C 195) kernos, entire profile
H 8.9cm, W of base 14.2cm, D (max.) 7cm, D (rim) 5.7-6cm
Multiple vase of two shoulder-handled amphoriskoi mounted on strip of clay; globular body, wide neck, flaring rim with lip slightly flattened on top, small round horizontal handles on shoulder, apparently with basket handles connecting the inner handles. ARG C 1 Pale greenish yellow, 5Y 7/2, with pale brown section, 10YR 7/4. Burnished summarily on the outward looking surfaces, leathery lustre, vertical toolmarks. Incised decoration, zigzag on rim and on outer handle of the preserved amphoriskos.
One of the amphoriskoi is preserved only to about 1/3 of the original, while the entire amphoriskos has one fragment restored in plaster.

Argos, T. 32

CGA: 238 pl. 94; TGA: 37 pl. 29

Middle Geometric

Pyxis

708 [56] (Inv. No. C 2437) pyxis with lid, restored
H of pyxis 11.3cm, H (lid) 3.5cm, D (max.) 7.1cm, D (rim) 3-4cm
Tall, narrow foot with flattened underside, ovoid body, short straight neck with oval section, two long pierced vertical lugs set on body from rim to shoulder; lid is flat underneath, with tall stem, knob flattened on top, to match the foot. ARG M 1 Dark grey, 5Y 3/1, with dark grey section. Burnished, leathery lustre; faint vertical toolmarks can be seen on the stem of the lid. No decoration.
About 1/4 of the pyxis is missing and restored in plaster; the surface of the pyxis is subsequently covered with some fixative, while the lid appears to be free of it.

Argos, T. 176

CGA: 245 pl. 99; TGA: 78 pl. 48; Deaux 1959: 764

Late Geometric
709 [2176] (Inv. No. -)
pyxis with lid, restored
D (not est.)
Ovoid pyxis with long narrow stem, lower end missing, incurving shoulder with short straight rim, vertically pierced lugs set on shoulder, lid with flat underside, tall narrow stem with flattened knob. ARG M 1 Dark grey or black. Apparently burnished or polished, some lustre. No decoration.

Argos, plot Alexopoulou tomb C.

Verdelis 1961/2: 56 pl. 57b

Late Geometric?

Open shapes

Bowl

710 [2485] (Inv. No. -)
bowl, intact
D (not est.)
Hemispherical shape.

Argos, Kofiniotou St., cist T. 5.

Piteros 1998: 112, fig. 64a

Protogeometric

711 [69] (Inv. No. C 258)
bowl, complete
H 4.7cm, D (base) c. 3cm, D (rim) 7.2-7.7cm
Flattened but uneven base, uneven hemispherical body which is higher on one side, rounded lip. ARG C 1 Light brown, 10YR 6/4 with slight variations, thin light grey core. Burnished, lustrous; horizontal toolmarks on exterior, interior smoothed. Two pairs of triangular protrusions set on top of lip at opposing sides.

One large chip off interior lip is missing, otherwise intact.

Argos

CGA: 244 pl. 99

Middle Geometric

712 [73] (Inv. No. C 813)
bowl, intact
H 5cm, D (rim) 12.1cm
Rounded base, shallow hemispherical shape, thickened and rounded lip. ARG C 1 Light brown, 10YR 6-7/4. Burnished, leathery lustre; horizontal toolmarks on exterior, interior smoothed. Three triangular protrusions set at regular intervals on top of rim.

The description of the burial in TGA: 44 says that "[...] coupe [...] qui contenait encore un dépôt verdâtre..."

Argos, T. 89

CGA: 244 pl. 99; TGA: 45 pl. 31

Middle Geometric

713 [77] (Inv. No. C 844)
bowl, restored
H 4.3cm, D (rim) 12.0cm
Low hemispherical shape with slightly flattened base, also lip flattened on top; one small hole pierced through wall close to the rim. ARG C 1 Light brown, 10YR 6/4. Burnished, patchy lustre; narrow horizontal to oblique toolmarks on exterior, horizontal marks also on interior. Impressed decoration; small circles on lip.

About 1/3 of the vessel is restored in plaster.

Argos, T. 90

CGA: 244 pl. 99; TGA: 50 pl. 34

Middle Geometric

714 [52] (Inv. No. C 358)
bowl with lug handles, complete
H 5.2cm, D (rim) 9.5-10.8cm
Rounded base, hemispherical shape with rounded lip, two rectangular lug handles, pinched into little knobs at the sides, on opposing sides set on the side of the rim, one lug pierced with a small hole. ARG C 1 Light red-brown, 10YR 6/4. Interior surface smoothed, exterior apparently burnished with short, oblique strokes, but eroded and covered with modern substance. Incised decoration of chevrons on the rim.

Surface partially covered with fixative.

Argos, T. 53
The vase was covering a jug. There is no inventory number in the report, therefore I am not sure that the date given is correct.

Argos, T. 187, Sondage 67

Daux 1959: 755 no ill.

Protogeometric

Asine

Closed shapes

Very large storage vessels

715 [80] (Inv. No. -) cup

Late Geometric

716 [2203] (Find nos. F72-36, F72-50) pithos, fragmentary
PH neck 21cm, ThW 2.5cm

Asine, Trenches 26/15/6, 26/19/6f, 26/19/5, 23.7/15.3/4, 4/4

Asine II.4:3: 212 no. 393 fig. 156

Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

717 [2204] (Inv. No. n/a) large jar or pithos, fragmentary
PH 13.6cm, D (rim) 30cm

Asine, Trenches IJ2 (26/19/5), 12/3.

Asine II.4:3: 212 no. 394 fig. 156

Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

718 [2198] (Inv. No. n/a) pithos?, sherd
PH 12cm, D est. (rim) 28cm, ThW 1.6cm

Asine, Trench 11/5.

Asine II.4:3: 211 no. 386 fig. 156

Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

719 [2199] (Inv. No. n/a) pithos?, sherd
PH 5.6cm, D est. (rim) 22cm, ThW 1.1cm

Asine, Trench 11/5

Asine II.4:3: 211 no. 387 fig. 156

Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

720 [2200] (Inv. No. n/a) pithos?, sherd
PH 5.3cm, D est. (rim) 30cm, ThW 1.3cm
Wide concave neck, lip flattened on top. Pinkish brown fabric, on surface pale brown. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 26/21/5f

Asine II.4:3: 211 no. 388 fig. 156
Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

721 [100] (Inv. No. -)
pithoid jar, restored
H 52.0cm, D (max.) 40.0cm

Asine, Square G 12.
Frodin - Persson 1938: 312 fig. 216.1

Protogeometric

Large amphora/jar

722 [2141] (Inv. No. n/a)
jar, sherd
PH 6.5cm, D (rim) 30-35cm
Concave neck, rim with carination ridge on interior, rounded lip. ASI C 1 Light brown exterior (10YR 6/4), yellow red interior (5YR 5/6), thick grey core. Burnished, no lustre; on exterior, rather dense and good surface with horizontal toolmarks below rim, vertical toolmarks on neck. No decoration. Supposedly a pithos, but with fabric closer to that of light handmade coarseware.

Asine, 24/21/2f4
Asine II.4:3: 212 no. 392 fig. 156
Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

723 [2206] (Inv. No. n/a)
jar, sherd
PH 9.2cm, D est. (rim) 30cm, ThW 1.2cm
Tall concave neck, flaring rim, thickened rounded lip. Pink fabric. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 10/5.
Asine II.4:3: 212 no. 396 fig. 156
Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

724 [2201] (Inv. No. n/a)
jar, sherd
PH 7.9cm, D est. (rim) 29cm, ThW 1cm

Asine, Trench 21.7/15.3/3B
Asine II.4:3: 212 no. 391 fig. 156
Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

725 [2142] (Inv. No. n/a)
jar, sherd
PH 6cm, D est. (rim) 29cm
Fairly straight neck, lip flattened on top, with rounded ridge on interior and exterior. ASI C 1 Light brown, 7.5YR 6/3, with light grey core. Burnished exterior, no lustre, horizontal toolmarks; interior eroded. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 6/4
Asine II.4:3: 212 no. 390 fig. 156
Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

726 [2211] (Inv. No. n/a)
jar, fragmentary
D (not est.)
Fragment from ?shoulder and thick band handle. Gritty fabric. Shoulder fragment with three raised, incised cordons, handle fragment with raised cordon in wavy line along back.

Asine, Trench 24/21/6.
Asine II.4:3: 212 no. 401 fig. 159
Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

727 [2209] (Inv. No. n/a)
jar, sherd
PH 6.8cm, ThW 1.4cm

Asine II.4:3: 212 no. 399 fig. 156
Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)
728 [2212] (Inv. No. n/a)
jar, sherd
PH 13cm, D (rim) 22cm, ThW 1cm

Asine, Trenches 4/5, 21.7/10.3/5, 24/10/5.

Asine II.4:3: 233 no. 556 fig. 176

Protogeometric (settlement phase 2)

729 [2155] (Inv. No. 05/#13)
amphora/jar, sherd
PH 6cm, D est. (base of neck) 25-30cm
Sloping shoulder, joining neck in continuous curve. ASI C 1 Reddish yellow, 7.5YR 6-7/4. Burnished, leathery lustre, with very distinct horizontal toolmarks on the exterior; interior rough. Shallow cordon with faint oblique strokes at shoulder join.

Asine, Trench 26/21/4.

Protogeometric

730 [2180] (Inv. No. n/a)
amphora/jar, sherd
PH 5.4cm, D est. (rim) 36cm
Concave neck, flaring rim, squared lip. ASI C 1 Light brown, 10YR 7/3 to 6/4. Smoothed, self-slipped. No decoration.

Asine, 21.7/10.3/3

Asine II.4:3: 274 no. 913 fig. 207

Protogeometric (settlement phase 4)

Neck-handled amphora

731 [290] (Inv. No. n/a)
neck-handled amphora, sherd
PH 11.8cm
Handle of oval section from shoulder to neck. ASI C 1 Reddish (5YR 6/6) with light brown surface (7.5 to 10YR 7/4) and light grey core. Burnished, no lustre, with toolmarks following the length of the handle, burnished also on the interior. Median ridge with impressed dots.

Asine, Trench 26/15, excavation stratum 6, Layer 7c

Asine II.3: 47 no. 323a fig. 33

Submycenaean

732 [319] (Inv. No. n/a)
neck-handled amphora, fragmentary
D (neck) 10cm
Rounded body, narrow concave neck joining in continuous curve, handle of oval section from shoulder to mid-neck. ASI C 1 Light red brown (5YR 6/6) with light brown surfaces (10YR 7/3), light grey core. Burnished, slight sheen in places; horizontal toolmarks on interior and exterior neck, irregular toolmarks on interior shoulder. No decoration.

The item was unmended, and the fragment between the neck and shoulder is apparently lost, but see drawing.

Asine, Trench 26/21, excavation stratum 7

Asine II.3: 50 no. 362 fig. 37

Submycenaean

733 [116] (Inv. No. n/a)
neck-handled amphora, fragmentary
PH of largest fr. 19.5cm
Ovoid body, concave neck, thick band handle from shoulder. Medium paste, common small-very large spherical angular dark red and grey, rare medium spherical subrounded milky white and light grey inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; soft. Light brown (10YR 7/4) with orange fire cloud (5YR 6/6), thick light grey core. Burnished, slight sheen, part of surface eroded; broad vertical toolmarks on body. Two impressed ridges down middle of handle.

Asine, Trench 23.7/15.3/4

Asine II.4:3: 212 no. 402 figs. 45.160

Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

734 [137] (Find no. F71-24)
neck-handled amphora, fragmentary
D est. (rim) 16.0cm; PH 15.0cm
Ovoid body, rather short concave neck joining in continuous curve, flaring rim, squared lip, thick handle of rectangular section from shoulder to neck; numerous mending holes on the body sherds. ASI C 1b Red brown, 5YR 5/6. Burnished, no lustre; horizontal toolmarks
on interior neck, vertical marks from neck downward; interior surface from lower neck down pitted and flaky, mostly lost. No decoration.


Asine II.4:3: 212 no. 406 figs. 46.160

Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

735 [127] (Inv. No. n/a)
neck-handled amphora, sherd
PH 11.0cm
Band handle from shoulder to rim, flaring rim, comparatively thin walls. Medium, slightly grainy paste with some small voids; frequent small-large spherical angular light brown, rare small-medium spherical angular dark grey, rare small-very large spherical rounded soft white inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Pale brown (10YR 7/4) with grey core. Burnished, slight sheen; horizontal toolmarks inside neck, vertical marks at handle base. Plastic cordon, applied in a wavy line shape on back of handle.

Asine, Trench 12/1 (pithos).

Asine II.4:3: 212 no. 407 fig. 160

Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

736 [138] (Inv. No. n/a)
neck-handled amphora, fragmentary
D est. (rim) 11.0cm; PH 12.6cm
Ovoid body, tall concave neck joining in continuous curve, lip thickening and flattened on top, oval handle from shoulder to neck. Medium paste, somewhat porous; common small-large spherical angular dark red, few very small-medium, mostly very small and small, spherical white, rare medium-large spherical rounded crumbly white inclusions, some minute sparkle; medium hard. Light red (5YR 6/6), pale brown surface (10YR 7/3), light grey core. Burnished, some lustre in places; horizontal toolmarks on interior and on exterior neck, vertical marks on handle, carefully done, dense surface; interior with some cracks. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 16/17.9/7?

Asine II.4:3: 212 no. 409 figs. 48.160

Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

737 [135] (Inv. No. n/a)
neck-handled amphora, sherd
D est. (rim) 12.0cm; PH 5.7cm
Concave neck, lip slightly flattened on top, ovoid body, handle of oval section from shoulder to just below rim. Medium fine paste with small voids; common small-very large, mostly large, spherical angular red and grey, common small-large, mostly large, spherical rounded milky white and grey inclusions, few minute sparkling bits; soft. Light reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) with light grey core. Surface lost. No decoration. Shape unclear; closed shape with concave neck and hardly any rim, at least one handle from shoulder to neck.

Asine, Trench 9/4.

Asine II.4:3: 212 no. 405 fig. 160

Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

738 [2163] (Inv. No. 05#21)
neck-handled amphora, fragmentary
PH 13.2cm, D (rim) 17cm
Tall tapering neck, thick everted and overhanging rim with squared lip, thick oval handle to neck. ASI C 1 Light brown, 10YR 7/4, with light red to light grey section. Surface mostly eroded, some vertical burnishing marks on lower neck, leathery lustre, interior rough. No decoration.

The shape and size of the fragment suggest a vessel similar to Corinthian A transport amphora, although the fabric is in keeping with the local LCW. Nevertheless, the vessel probably is a LG intrusion in this PG phase 1 context, since there are no parallels for the shape at the site or elsewhere in the Argolid (two pieces from the S Argolid are comparable, both LG or later: Langdon 1995, cat. nos. 1092, 1094).

Asine, Trench 23.7/15.3/4 (area of rectangular building 711-IJ).

Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

739 [2164] (Inv. No. 05#22)
neck-handled amphora, sherd
H 14.1cm, W 3.9cm
Thick oval, vertical handle. ASI C 1 Light red (5YR 6/6) with light brown-grey core. Smoothed. Five oblique grooves running down handle back, perhaps imitating corded handle.

Asine, Trench 11/5.

Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

740 [203] (Inv. No. n/a) neck-handled amphora, fragmentary PH 18.2cm, D (inner neck) 20.0cm Ovoid body, gently sloping shoulder, concave neck joining in continuous curve, flaring rim, large handle of rectangular handle from shoulder to neck. Medium paste; common very small-large spherical, rarely platy rounded crumbly white, common small-large spherical subrounded red brown, rare small milky inclusions, few minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Red brown (5YR 4/6), exterior surface to light brown (10YR 6/3, on handle back). Smoothed, exterior partially self-slipped, interior left rough. No decoration.

Asine, INI (24/13.5/5-6)

Asine II.4:3: 233 no. 559 fig. 176

Protogeometric (settlement phase 2)

741 [88] (Find no. F 72/100:2) neck-handled amphora, fragmentary PH 9.0cm Wide body, concave neck joining in continuous curve, band handle from neck to shoulder. Gritty, light brown fabric, grey core. Two finger impressions at lower handle attachment. Neck and shoulder fragments.

Asine, Leventis sector, Trench A, Unit N39, W299, str. 2

Hägg 1978: 108 no. 63 figs. 100,102

Geometric

742 [87] (Find no. F 72/79:74,77,78,79,80; 80:2) neck-handled amphora, fragmentary D (not est.) Handle of oval section from neck to shoulder. Light yellowish-brown to yellow fabric, soft, gritty, inclusions up to 0.6cm, yellow to reddish wash. No decoration.

Asine, Geometric House, str. 3, floor deposit

Hägg 1978: 102 no. 34

Geometric

Neck-handled jar

743 [294] (Inv. No. n/a) jug/jar, sherd PH 9.5cm, D est. (rim) 16.0cm Rounded body, wide concave neck joining in continuous curve, handle of oval section from shoulder to probably rim. Medium fine paste with voids and cracks; frequent small-large spherical angular grey and dark red, rare small spherical rounded white inclusions, some minute to small sparkling bits; soft. Reddish yellow (5YR 5-6/6) with thick grey core. Mostly smoothed, some summary vertical burnishing marks at handle base. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 9, excavation stratum 7, upper

Asine II.3: 27 no. 87 fig. 13

Submycenaean

744 [317] (Inv. No. n/a) neck-handled jar, sherd PH 5.4cm, D est. (rim) 23cm Wide concave neck with short flaring rim and triangular lip, handle to just below rim. ASI C 1 Light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with grey section. Burnished, slight sheen; horizontal toolmarks on the interior neck and handle back. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 9, excavation stratum 7, upper

Asine II.3: 27 no. 88 fig. 13

Submycenaean

745 [295] (Inv. No. n/a) neck-handled jar, sherd PH 5cm, D est. (rim) 17cm Concave neck with very short flaring rim, lip flattened on top, broad handle with wide median groove from just below rim. ASI C 1 Light brown (10YR 7/3) with thick light grey
core. Smoothed; surface possibly eroded. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 9, excavation stratum 7, upper
Asine II.3: 27 no. 89 fig. 13

Submycenaean

746  [318] (Inv. No. n/a)
neck-handled jar, sherd
PH 5.2cm, D est. (rim) 20cm
Gently flaring rim with thickened, rounded lip; handle of oval section from just below rim. Medium paste with voids; frequent small-very large spherical angular dark red, rare medium spherical angular grey, rare medium rounded white inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Red (2.5YR 5/6). Burnished, slight sheen; horizontal toolmarks on interior, vertical toolmarks along handle back. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 24/19, excavation stratum 7, Layer 7c
Asine II.3: 45 no. 307 fig. 30

Submycenaean

747  [296] (Inv. No. n/a)
neck-handled jar, fragmentary
D est. (rim) 16.0cm
Wide and short, concave neck, band handle from rim. ASI C 1 Medium fine paste; frequent small-large spherical angular reddish brown, rare small-medium spherical rounded white inclusions, very rare very large pebbles, few minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Light brown (10YR 7/4). Burnished, slight sheen; distinct horizontal toolmarks on the interior, irregular vertical toolmarks on exterior neck and on handle back. No decoration.

Not all fragments included in the drawing could be located.

Asine, Trench 26/21, excavation stratum 7
Asine II.3: 50 no. 363 fig. 37

Submycenaean

748  [2144] (Inv. No. 05#2)
amphora/hydra/jug, sherd
max. Dim. of sherd 5.8 by 6.3cm, W (handle) 3.2cm
Rounded body, vertical band handle from shoulder. ASI C I Light brown, 10YR 7/3, with light grey core. Burnished, leathery lustre; vertical toolmarks at handle base, oblique on body next to handle, interior smoothed with prominent finger marks. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 26/21/7.

Submycenaean

749  [128] (Inv. No. n/a)
amphora/jar, sherd
PH 6.1cm
Conical shoulder, band handle from shoulder. Pale brown exterior, pale reddish brown section. No decoration.

Not found in apothiki.

Asine, Trench 23/7/15.3/4
Asine II.4:3: 212 no. 403 fig. 160

Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

750  [117] (Inv. No. n/a)
neck-handled jar, fragmentary
PH of largest fr. 13cm, D est. (neck) 16cm
Rounded body, concave neck joining in continuous curve oval handle from shoulder to neck. Medium, porous paste; common small-large spherical and tabular angular dark red, rare small spherical angular light orange inclusions, fair amount of minut sparkling bits; soft. Light brown (10YR 6/4), thick light grey core. Interior left rough, exterior partially eroded, where preserved burnished and rather smooth, horizontal toolmarks on belly. Median ridge on handle back.

Asine, Trench 11/5.

Asine II.4:3: 212 no. 404 fig. 160

Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

751  [139] (Inv. No. n/a)
neck-handled jar, sherd
PH 10.3cm, int. D (neck) 14cm
Rounded body, concave neck joining in continuous curve, flaring rim, handle of oval section from shoulder to neck, two finger
impressions at handle base, one at top. ASI C 1 Light yellowish brown, 10YR 7/4, with light brown (7.5YR 6/4) to light grey section. Burnished, no lustre; horizontal toolmarks on interior neck, vertical marks below handle base; interior body left rough. No decoration.

In contrast to the drawing in Asine II.4:3, the lip of the vessel is missing, the exact rim shape and -diameter therefore not known.

Asine, Trench 22/20.3/5

Asine II.4:3: 212 no. 408 figs. 47.160

Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

752 [118] (Inv. No. n/a) neck-handled jar, fragmentary D est. (rim) 16.0cm, PH 9.6cm Ovoid body, concave neck, slightly flaring rim, rounded lip, band handle from shoulder to just below rim. Medium fine paste with voids and cracks; few small-large spherical angular grey and dark red, very rare small rounded white inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Pale brown (10YR 7/4) with thick light grey core. Burnished, no lustre; vertical toolmarks on exterior, few horizontal toolmarks on the interior neck, lower interior left rough with fingermarks from shaping. No decoration.

The orientation in the drawing has the neck sloping in too much; the base does not join and was found in a different trench.

Asine, Trench 11/2.

Asine II.4:3: 212 no. 410 figs. 49.162

Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

753 [136] (Inv. No. n/a) neck-handled jar, sherd D est. (rim) 20.0cm, PH 6.0cm Concave neck, flaring rim, lip rolled over on exterior, slightly overhanging, band handle from just below rim. Medium, fairly porous paste; common small-medium, rarely very large, spherical angular milky white and grey, few small-medium spherical angular dark grey inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Yellow brown (10YR 6/4). On exterior, vertical burnishing marks beneath handle, interior rough, eroded? No decoration.

Asine, Trench 11/2

Asine II.4:3: 212 no. 411 fig. 160

Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

754 [2152] (Inv. No. 05#10) amphora/ hydria/ jug, sherd max. Dim. sherd 6.0 by 6.5cm, W (handle) 3.6cm Vertical band handle and part of body of rounded shape, handle set above greatest circumference. ASI C 1 Pale brown to grey brown, 10YR 7/2-4, reddish yellow section, 7.5YR 6/5. Burnished, some lustre; vertical toolmarks on handle back and on exterior, horizontal toolmarks on interior. Shallow nipple at lower handle attachment.

Asine, Trench 8/4.

Protogeometric

755 [229] (Inv. No. -) neck-handled jar, fragmentary PH 5.5cm, D (rim) 23.0cm Concave neck, thickened lip flattened on top, handle from neck. Yellowish brown to grey fabric. No decoration.

Not found in apothiki.

Asine, Trenches 24/10/6, 21.7/10.3/3.

Asine II.4:3: 252 no. 709 fig. 191

Protogeometric (settlement phase 3)

756 [230] (Inv. No. n/a) neck-handled jar, sherd PH 4.8cm, D est. (rim) 18cm Concave neck, flaring rim, thickened rounded lip, handle from neck. ASI C 1 Light brown surface (10YR 6/4), light grey core with reddish yellow margins (5YR 6/6). Burnished, leathery lustre; horizontal toolmarks on the interior, horizontal and vertical marks on exterior. No decoration.

The drawing in Asine II.4:3 is not quite correctly orientated.

Asine, Trench 21.7/15.3/2f

Asine II.4:3: 252 no. 710 fig. 191

Protogeometric (settlement phase 3)
Asine II.4:3 274 no. 914 fig. 207

Protogeometric (settlement phase 4)

Amphora/jar (handle not preserved)

760 [320] (Inv. No. n/a)
body fr. (closed shape), sherd
PH 5.4cm
Concave neck, rounded body. ASI C 1 Light reddish section (5YR 6/3), exterior pale yellow (2.5Y 8/2), interior pale brown (10YR 7/3). Burnished, no lustre; horizontal toolmarks on interior, up to neck-shoulder join, irregular vertical toolmarks on exterior neck. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 9, excavation stratum 7, upper

Asine II.3: 28 no. 92 fig. 13

Submycenaean

761 [301] (Inv. No. n/a)
rim fr. (closed shape), sherd
PH 3cm, D est. (rim) 14.0cm
Concave neck, thickened lip with flattened top. Medium fine paste; frequent very small-large spherical angular dark grey inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; soft. Pale brown to pale yellow (7.5 to 10YR 8/3). Burnished, slight sheen; horizontal toolmarks on the interior and exterior. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 11, excavation stratum 6

Asine II.3: 31 no. 162 fig. 19

Submycenaean

762 [304] (Inv. No. n/a)
rim fr. (closed shape), sherd
PH 5.5cm, D est. (rim) 18.0cm
Thick-walled vessel, gently flaring rim with rounded lip. Medium paste with voids and cracks; frequent small-large spherical angular red brown, rare small white inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; soft and friable. Light brown (7.5YR 6/4-6). Burnished, no lustre; summary horizontal toolmarks on the interior, the exterior surface is almost completely flaked off. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 11, excavation stratum 6
Asine II. 3: 31 no. 165 fig. 19

Submycenaean

763 [306] (Inv. No. n/a)
rim fr. (closed shape), sherd
PH 4.3cm, D est. (rim) 17cm
Concave neck, lip slightly flattened on top. Medium, porous paste; frequent small-large spherical subrounded and rounded milky white and reddish, few small angular dark grey, few large rounded soft light brown inclusions, occasional minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Light brown (7.5YR 5-6/4).
Burnished, slight sheen on interior, horizontal toolmarks; exterior surface possibly eroded, faint horizontal toolmarks on rim, vertical below. No decoration.
Asine, Trench 12, excavation stratum 5

Asine II. 3: 33 no. 191 fig. 22

Submycenaean

764 [313] (Inv. No. n/a)
jar, sherd
PH 9.2cm, D est. (rim) 20cm
Rounded body with high shoulder, short concave neck, lip with ridge on exterior; two mending holes (?) at neck and shoulder. ASI C 1. Light brown (10YR 7/4) with thick light grey core. Burnished, no lustre; short horizontal toolmarks on interior, irregular oblique to vertical marks on exterior. No decoration.
Asine, Trench 26/21, excavation stratum 7

Asine II. 3: 50 no. 365 fig. 37

Submycenaean

765 [292] (Inv. No. n/a)
rim and body fr. (closed shape), fragmentary
D est. (rim) 16.0cm
No decoration.
Asine, Trench 26/21/7.

Asine II. 3: 50 no. 366 fig. 37

Submycenaean

766 [321] (Inv. No. n/a)
body fr. (closed shape), sherd
PH 4.9cm, D est. at cordon 18cm
Concave neck, rounded body. Medium, slightly grainy paste with some small and medium voids and cracks; frequent small-large spherical angular grey and red, rare small-medium spherical subrounded white inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Very pale brown (10YR 7/3) with light grey core. Burnished, no lustre; horizontal toolmarks on interior, at cordon and below, vertical toolmarks on neck. Plain cordon at shoulder join.
Asine, Trench 24/19, excavation stratum 7, Layer 7c

Asine II. 3: 45 no. 306 fig. 30

Submycenaean

767 [153] (Inv. No. n/a)
amphora/kydria/jug, fragmentary
PH (shoulder fr.) 2.4cm, PH (body fr.) 7.3cm, D (base of neck) 13cm
Ovoid body, shoulder joining neck in continuous curve. ASI C 1. Pale brown, 10YR 7/3. Smoothed exterior, interior left rough. Incised decoration; horizontal line at shoulder join, on body opposed hatched triangles framed by double vertical lines with hatching.
Asine, Trenches 6/4, 24/19/6f

Asine II. 4:3: 212 no. 412 fig. 161a

Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

768 [130] (Inv. No. n/a)
amphora/jar, sherd
D est. (inside neck) 16.0cm, PH 5.7cm
Shoulder joining neck in continuous curve, tapering neck, rounded body with apparently high shoulder. ASI C 1. Light brown, 10YR 7/4, with light grey-brown core. Exterior smoothed below cordon, interior apparently left rough. Cordon at shoulder join with opposed groups of incised oblique strokes.
Asine, Trench 11/2.

Asine II. 4:3: 212 no. 414 fig. 160

Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)
769 [142] (Inv. No. n/a)
rim fr. (closed shape), sherd
PH 4.0cm, D (rim) 20cm
Flaring rim, rounded overhanging lip. Medium paste; frequent small-medium spherical angular grey, few small spherical rounded milky white inclusions, some black fading spots (organic remains?), few minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Reddish brown (5YR 5/4) with thick grey core. Burnished, leathery lustre on the interior; horizontal toolmarks on interior and exterior. No decoration.
Asine, Trench 7/4
Asine II.4:3: 219 no. 427 fig. 162
Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

770 [200] (Inv. No. n/a)
amphora/hydria/jug?, sherd
PH 4.0cm, D (rim) 16.0cm
Concave neck? with thickened lip, flattened on top and exterior ridge. Medium fine paste with some voids; frequent small-large spherical angular dark red inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Red brown (5YR 6/4-6) with grey core. Burnished, slight sheen; exterior with horizontal toolmarks, interior surface almost entirely eroded. No decoration.
Asine, Trench 6/5
Asine II.4:3: 225 no. 479 fig. 170
Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

771 [152] (Inv. No. n/a)
shoulder fr. (closed shape), sherd
PH 3.8cm
Shoulder joining tapering neck in continuous curve. ASI C 1. Light brown, 10YR 7/4. Burnished, no lustre; vertical toolmarks on exterior, more summary horizontal marks on interior. Horizontal row of impressed dots at shoulder join.
Asine, Trench 7/4
Asine II.4:3: 225 no. 493 fig. 171
Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

772 [211] (Inv. No. n/a)
shoulder fr. (closed shape), sherd
PH 6.0cm, D (base of neck) 12cm
Rounded body, concave neck joining in continuous curve. Medium fine paste; frequent small-medium spherical subrounded brown, few very small white, few very small-medium spherical rounded and subrounded milky white and brown inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Light brown, 10YR 7/4, with brown core and light red interior. Burnished, no lustre; roughly horizontal toolmarks on the exterior, interior with widely spaced horizontal marks on neck up to shoulder join. Nipple at shoulder join.
Asine, Trench 20/4/6a
Asine II.4:3: 237 no. 577 figs. 177.179
Protogeometric (settlement phase 2)

773 [210] (Inv. No. n/a)
rim, body and base frr. (closed shape), fragmentary
H est. 25.5cm, D (rim) 20.0cm, D (base) 12.0cm
Flat base, ovoid body, tall straight vertical neck, rim very slightly everted, rounded lip. Brownish yellow fabric. No decoration. Not found in apothiki.
Asine, Trenches 20/6/6a, 20/6/5, 22/6/5, 22/6/6, 22/8/5, 22/10/6.
Asine II.4:3: 237 no. 578 fig. 179
Protogeometric (settlement phase 2)

774 [212] (Inv. No. n/a)
amphora/jar, sherd
PH 4.0cm, D (inner neck) 14.0cm
Sloping shoulder, joining neck in continuous curve, scar of oval handle on shoulder. ASI C 1 Light brown, 10YR 7/4, with light grey core. Exterior smoothed, interior with finger marks from shaping, summarily smoothed or left rough. Cordon with incised oblique to vertical slashes at shoulder join, cordon apparently applied in a wide wavy line.
Asine, Trench 20/8/6a W of 74L
Asine II.4:3: 233 no. 560 fig. 176
Protogeometric (settlement phase 2)

775 [2177] (Inv. No. n/a)  
jar, sherd  
PH 4.1cm, D est. (rim) 34cm  
Wide, concave neck, flaring rim, lip flattened on top and sloping outward. Medium fine paste; common small-large spherical angular red-brown, few very small-medium spherical rounded porous white inclusions, frequent minute sparkling bits; soft. Reddish brown, 5YR 5/6, lighter where burnish preserved. Burnished, leathery lustre, surface not preserved everywhere; horizontal toolmarks on lip and exterior. No decoration.  

Asine, Trench 24/10/6

Asine II.4:3: 251 no. 705 fig. 191

Protogeometric (settlement phase 3)

776 [233] (Inv. No. n/a)  
rin fr. (closed shape), sherd  
PH 4.2cm, D (rim) 16.5cm  
Concave neck, wide flaring rim, rounded almost overhanging lip. ASI C 1 Light brown, 10YR 7/4, with reddish interior, 5YR 5-6/6. Burnished, leathery lustre; vertical toolmarks on lower neck, few horizontal marks inside neck. No decoration.  

Asine, Trench 24/10/6

Asine II.4:3: 252 no. 733 fig. 192

Protogeometric (settlement phase 3)

777 [226] (Inv. No. n/a)  
jar, fragmentary  
PH (neck) 6.0cm, D (rim) 28.0cm  
Ovoid body, concave neck, flaring rim; two mending holes preserved on rim fragment. Medium paste with small voids; common small-large spherical and tabular angular dark red brown, rare very small-large spherical rounded and angular milky white, rare small angular black, rare soft white inclusions, frequent minute sparkling bits; soft. Light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) with brown-grey core. Burnished, no lustre; horizontal toolmarks on interior neck, some also on exterior neck, long vertical marks on body. Long oblique strokes incised on lip.  

Asine, Trench 21.7/15.3/3A

Asine II.4:3: 252 no. 712 fig. 191

Protogeometric (settlement phase 3)

780 [2205] (Find No. F72-47)  
amphora/jar, fragmentary  
PH 13.5cm, D est. (rim) 21.5cm, ThW 0.7cm  
The fragment published as Asine II.4:3: cat. No. 941 does not join this piece, but is similar in shape, decoration, fabric and surface treatment, suggesting the two
pieces are from the same vessel. Wells cat. 941 was found in a phase 4 stratum, consequently the item is here treated as belonging to phase 4.

Asine, Trenches 24/21/6; 21.7/10.3/3.

Asine II:4:3: 212 no. 395 fig. 156 and 276, no. 941 fig. 208

Protogeometric (settlement phase 4)

781 [263] (Inv. No. n/a)
rim fr. (closed shape), sherd
PH 4.3cm, D (rim) 16.0cm
Concave neck, flaring rim, thickened overhanging lip with flat outer edge. Medium fine, dense paste; common small-large spherical and tabular angular red brown to grey, rare small-medium spherical rounded crumby white, very rare small spherical angular milky white inclusions, few minute sparkling bits; soft. Light yellowish brown, 10YR 6/4. Smoothed. Possibly groups of vertical incised strokes on lip.

Asine, Trench 20/6/5

Asine II:4:3: 276 no. 939 fig. 208

Protogeometric (settlement phase 4)

782 [275] (Inv. No. n/a)
jar (closed shape), sherd
PH 5.4cm, D (rim) 22.0cm
Straight neck, flaring slightly towards shoulder at lower end, rounded and irregular lip. ASI C 1 Medium fine paste; common very small-medium spherical angular and subrounded grey, rare very small white, rare small rounded milky brown and grey inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; soft. Light brown (10YR 7/4) with light brown-grey core. Burnished, no lustre; horizontal toolmarks on interior and exterior. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 22/6/5

Asine II:4:3: 276 no. 934 fig. 208

Protogeometric (settlement phase 4)

783 [2171] (Inv. No. 05/30)
jar (closed shape), sherd
PH 6cm, D (rim) 18cm
Concave neck with very gently flaring rim and flattened lip. ASI C 1 Pale yellow, 2.5Y 8/2, pinkish core. Burnished, very little lustre; horizontal toolmarks on interior neck, sparse marks also on exterior. No decoration.


Protogeometric (settlement phase 4)

Small amphora/jar

784 [297] (Inv. No. n/a)
amphoriskos/jar, sherd
PH 5.1cm, D est. (rim) 14cm
Concave neck, gently flaring rim, lip flattened on top. ASI C 1 Light yellow red (7.5YR 6/6). Most of surface weathered and eroded; smooth. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 9, excavation stratum 6

Asine II:3: 23 no. 73 fig. 9

Submycenaean

785 [133] (Inv. No. n/a)
amphoriskos?, sherd
PH 5.5cm, D (rim) 12cm
Concave neck, flaring rim, overhanging rounded lip. ASI C 1 Yellowish brown, 10YR 6/4. Surface partially eroded; interior left rough, exterior burnished, faint vertical toolmarks on lower neck, no lustre. Incised slashes on lip.

Asine, Trench 11/2

Asine II:4:3: 225 no. 484 fig. 170

Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

786 [209] (Inv. No. n/a)
amphoriskos?, sherd
PH 2.4cm, D (rim) 12.0cm
Concave neck, wide flaring rim with thickened, rounded and overhanging lip. Medium fine paste; common very small-medium spherical angular and subrounded grey brown, few very small-small white inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; soft. Light brown (10YR 7/4) with grey core. Smoothed. No decoration.
Asine, Trench 20/4/6a
Asine II.4.3: 237 no. 571 fig. 179
Protogeometric (settlement phase 2)

787 [253] (Inv. No. n/a)
amphoriskos?, sherd
PH 3.5cm, D (rim) 14.0cm
Concave neck, flaring rim, pointed lip.
Medium fine, porous paste; common small-
large spherical and tabular angular red brown
and brown, frequent very small spherical
angular black, rare very small white
inclusions, few minute sparkling bits; soft.
Light yellowish brown, 10YR 6/4, with light
grey core. Burnished, leathery lustre;
horizontal toolmarks on interior, vertical
toolmarks on neck. Incised long diagonal
strokes on lip.
Shape is unclear, possibly
amphora/amphoriskos type?

Asine, Trench 21.7/15.3/2f
Asine II.4.3: 255 no. 734 fig. 192
Protogeometric (settlement phase 3)

788 [254] (Inv. No. n/a)
amphoriskos?, sherd
PH 5.8cm, D (rim) 12.0cm
Narrow concave neck, flaring rim with
rounded lip, handle swelling on neck. ASI C 1
Pale brown, 10YR 7/3, with reddish yellow
section, 5YR 6/6. Burnished, no lustre;
horizontal toolmarks on interior and exterior
rim, vertical on exterior neck, interior neck
left rough. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 4/5
Asine II.4.3: 255 no. 735 fig. 192
Protogeometric (settlement phase 3)

789 [266] (Inv. No. n/a)
amphoriskos?, sherd
PH 10.0cm, D (rim) 14.0cm
Tall concave neck, slightly flaring rim,
rounded slightly overhanging lip. ASI C 1
Light brown (10YR 6/4) with thick grey core.
Burnished, leathery lustre, good dense surface;
horizontal toolmarks on interior, vertical
marks on exterior. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 20/4/5
Asine II.4.3: 276 no. 938 fig. 207
Protogeometric (settlement phase 4)

790 [283] (Inv. No. n/a)
amphoriskos?, sherd
PH 3.5cm, D (rim) 14.0cm
Concave neck, flaring rim, flattened lip.
Medium paste; common small-medium
spherical angular red brown, rare very small-
medium crumbly white, very rare small
spherical rounded milky white inclusions, few
minute sparkling bits; soft. Light brown,
10YR 6/4; 7.5YR 6/3 at section. Burnished, no
lustre; crude horizontal toolmarks on the
interior, widely spaced vertical marks on
exterior neck. Incised circles on lip, vertical
row of incised circles down neck.
The orientation and angle of rim in the
drawing (Asine II.4.3 fig. 208) doesn't
seem quite right.

Asine, Trench 5/3
Asine II.4.3: 276 no. 940 fig. 208
Protogeometric (settlement phase 4)

791 [2148] (Inv. No. 05#6)
amphora/hydria/jug, sherd
PH 4.5cm, D (rim) 14cm
Tapering neck, wide flaring rim, thickened lip
with slight hollow on the interior, rounded.
ASI C la. Pale yellow, 2.5Y 8/2, with light
brown section, 10YR 6/4. Burnished, leathery
lustre in patches; horizontal toolmarks on
interior, and exterior rim, vertical toolmarks
on neck. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 20/4/5-6
Asine II.4.3: 276 no. 940 fig. 208
Protogeometric (settlement phase 4)

792 [156] (Inv. No. n/a)
amphora/hydria/jug, sherd
PH 3.0cm, D (rim) 14.0cm
Concave neck, thickened rounded lip. ASI C 1.
Light brown (10YR 6/4) with thick light
grey core. Smoothed. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 7/4.
Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

Hydria?

793 [2158] (Inv. No. 05#16) amphora/hydria?, sherd
PH 11cm
Rounded body, medium-sized horizontal roll handle set on body. ASI C 1. Light brown, 10YR 7/3, with thick dark grey core. Burnished, no lustre; horizontal toolmarks on lower body, oblique to the sides of the handle; interior crudely smoothed. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 26/21/7.

Submycenaean

796 [107] (Find no. F72-27) hydria?, sherd
PH 8.1cm, W 14.5cm
Large rounded body, large horizontal roll handle set on belly. Medium fine paste with some voids and cracks; common small-large, mostly small-medium spherical subrounded brown, few very small-medium spherical rounded white, rare small-large tabular angular hard white incl., few minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Pale brown exterior (10YR 7/3), light reddish yellow interior (7.5YR 6/6), light grey core. Burnished, leathery lustre in places; horizontal toolmarks on handle back, faint oblique toolmarks on body. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 26/19/5.

Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

794 [108] (Find no. F72-49) hydria?, sherd
PH 11.5cm
Rounded body, horizontal roll handle. ASI C 1. Light yellowish brown, 10YR 6/4 to 7/3. Burnished, no lustre; horizontal toolmarks on exterior and on handle back, interior crudely burnished in different directions. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 26/19/6f.

Asine II.4:3: 221 no. 443 fig. 166

Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

795 [119] (Inv. No. n/a) hydria?, fragmentary
PH (base) 2.0cm, D (base) 10.0cm
Flat base, set off from body, rounded body, small horizontal roll handle set high on shoulder. ASI C 1. Reddish yellow, 5YR 6/6. Burnished, leathery lustre; interior crudely burnished, exterior with vertical marks on body, horizontal just above base, also underside of base burnished. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 21.7/15.3/3B.

Asine II.4:3: 221 no. 444 fig. 167

Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

797 [255] (Find no. F74-49) hydria?, sherd
PH 3.5cm
Body fragment with horizontal roll handle set on greatest width. Pale greyish brown fabric. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 20/8/5.

Asine II.4:3: 226 no. 928 fig. 207

Protogeometric (settlement phase 4)

798 [285] (Inv. No. n/a) hydria
PH 36.0cm, D (max.) 40.0cm
Rounded base, uneven ovoid body, neck missing, small band handles on belly, attachment of vertical handle preserved on shoulder. Yellowish-green fabric. No decoration.

Asine, Square G 12.

Frödin - Persson 1938: 312 fig. 216.2

Protogeometric?
799 [2182] (Find no. F72-63)
hydria?, sherd
Rounded body, horizontal roll handle. ASI C 1. Pale brown. Burnished, no lustre; oblique toolmarks around handle base, horizontal marks on handle back. No decoration.
Asine, Trench 24/21/7.
Dietz 1982: 91
Submycenaean?

800 [2181] (Find no. F70-88)
hydria?, fragmentary
Globular body, two rather thin horizontal roll handles set on opposite sides above the median. ASI C 3 Light brown. Smoothed or wiped. No decoration.
Stratum 7 in trench 8 contains Submycenaean material; the fabric of the item, together with the hard, thin walls does however resemble PG phase 4 material. Date probably LPG to G rather than SM.
Asine, Trench 8/7.
Dietz 1982: 88
Submycenaean?

Jug
801 [288] (Inv. No. n/a)
jug, sherd
D est. (rim) 10.0cm
Fragment. No decoration.
Asine, Trench 26/17/7c.
Asine II.3: 47 no. 339 fig. 35
Submycenaean

802 [2147] (Inv. No. 05#5)
jug?, fragmentary
PH 10cm, D (rim) 8.5cm
Ovoid body, concave neck, flaring rim with rounded lip, oval handle from shoulder to rim, small finger impression at lower attachment. ASI C 1a. Light greyish yellow, 2.5Y 7/3. Burnished, possibly polished subsequently, dense, smooth surface; faint vertical toolmarks on handle back, some horizontal marks on body and inside neck. No decoration.
Asine, Trench 20/2/7
Protogeometric (settlement phase 2)

803 [150] (Inv. No. n/a)
jug or amphoriskos?, sherd
PH 7.3cm, D (inner neck) 11-12cm
Rounded body, tall concave neck, handle of oval section from shoulder. ASI C 1. Very pale brown (10YR 7/3), reddish brown section (7.5YR 6/4) to grey at core. Burnished, no lustre; horizontal toolmarks on interior, vertical on exterior and on handle back; on neck underneath handle horizontal smoothing marks. No decoration.
Small, rather wide-necked jar, apparently; for an amphoriskos, the neck seems to tall.
Asine, Trench 7/4
Asine II.4:3: 219 no. 432 fig. 162
Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

Cooking pot
804 [326] (Inv. No. n/a)
base fr. (unidentified shape), sherd
PH 2.8cm, D (base) 8.0cm
Flat base, sharp angle at edge, rounded body. Medium paste with voids; frequent very small-medium spherical rounded milky white, yellow and reddish, frequent small-large spherical and tabular angular dark grey inclusions, plenty of minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Red (2.5YR 5/6), exterior grey brown (10YR 4/2 to 5/3), with thick grey core. Burnished, no lustre; horizontal toolmarks on interior and exterior, also the base is burnished. No decoration.
The fabric and colour of this item are similar to those observed on vessels identified as cooking pots.
Asine, Trench 9, excavation stratum 6
Asine II.3: 23 no. 73 fig. 9
Submycenaean
Asine Trench 11, excavation stratum 6

Asine II.3: 31 no. 161 fig. 19

Submycenaean

805 [293] (Inv. No. n/a)
cooking pot, fragmentary
PH 10.4cm, D est. (rim) 12.0cm
Ovoid body, wide concave neck, flaring rim, lip flattened on top. Coarse paste, frequent small-large spherical angular dark red, few medium to large spherical rounded milky white and reddish, rare small-large spherical rounded soft white inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Red (2.5YR 5/6), surface mottled with grey, brown and black. Burnished, slight sheen; horizontal toolmarks on the interior, more careful at the rim, and on the exterior rim, vertical marks on lower exterior. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 9, excavation stratum 7, upper

Asine II.3: 27 no. 86 fig. 13

Submycenaean

806 [298] (Inv. No. n/a)
cooking pot?, sherd
PH 5.5cm, D est. (rim) 20.0cm
Concave neck, flaring rim, slightly flattened lip. Medium, porous paste; frequent very small-medium spherical rounded milky white, grey and brown, few small-large spherical rounded porous light brown, few small-medium spherical angular grey inclusions, some sparkle; medium hard. Reddish yellow (5YR 6/6), thick grey core, grey brown exterior (10YR 4/2 to 5/3). Burnished, slight sheen; horizontal toolmarks on interior and exterior. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 9, excavation stratum 7, upper

Asine II.3: 27 no. 90 fig. 13

Submycenaean

807 [300] (Inv. No. n/a)
rim fr. (closed shape), sherd
PH 3.6cm, D est. (rim) 14cm
Concave neck, pointed lip. Medium coarse, flaky paste; inclusions overall frequent, very small-medium spherical rounded milky white and grey, small-medium spherical angular grey inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Reddish (2.5YR 5/6), thick grey core, exterior grey and red. Burnished, no lustre; horizontal toolmarks on interior and exterior. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 11, excavation stratum 6

Asine II.3: 31 no. 163 fig. 19

Submycenaean

808 [299] (Inv. No. n/a)
rim fr. (closed shape), sherd
PH 4.5cm, D est. (rim) 15cm
Tall concave neck, lip flattened on top. Medium coarse, porous paste; inclusions overall frequent, very small-medium spherical rounded milky white and grey, small-medium spherical angular grey inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; medium hard to hard. Surfaces brown and grey brown (10YR 4-5/2), core grey, reddish layer beneath surface (5YR 5/6). Burnished, no lustre; horizontal toolmarks on interior and exterior. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 11, excavation stratum 6

Asine II.3: 31 no. 160 fig. 19

Submycenaean

809 [302] (Inv. No. n/a)
rim fr. (closed shape), sherd
PH 2.9cm, D est. (rim) 12.0cm
Concave neck, gently flaring rim, rounded, thickened lip. Medium, porous fabric; inclusions overall frequent, small-medium spherical rounded milky white and grey, small-large spherical angular dark red and grey, some minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Red brown (5YR 5/6) with brown surface (7.5YR 5-6/3). Burnished, slight sheen; horizontal toolmarks on interior and exterior. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 11, excavation stratum 6

Asine II.3: 31 no. 163 fig. 19

Submycenaean

810 [307] (Inv. No. n/a)
cooking pot?, sherd
PH 3.6cm, D est. (rim) 13.0cm
Concave neck, gently flaring rim, lip flattened on top, possibly handle swelling on one side. Coarse porous paste; frequent small-large spherical angular grey and dark red, frequent small-medium spherical rounded milky white
inclusions, rare impressions of organic material on surface, occasional minute sparkling bit; medium hard. Red brown (5YR 4/4) with black patches. Burnished, no lustre; horizontal toolmarks on interior and exterior. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 12, excavation stratum 5

Asine II.3: 33 no. 192 fig. 22

Submycenaean

811 [308] (Inv. No. n/a)
rim fr. (closed shape), sherd
PH 3.7cm, D (not est.)
Very small fragment; apparently concave rim with rounded lip. Coarse paste; medium spherical rounded milky white and medium spherical angular dark inclusions, few sparkling bits; medium hard. Mottled red brown and dark grey (5YR 4/4). Burnished, no lustre; faint horizontal toolmarks on interior and exterior. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 12, excavation stratum 5

Asine II.3: 33 no. 193 fig. 22

Submycenaean

812 [309] (Inv. No. n/a)
cooking pot?, sherd
PH 5.7cm, D est. (rim) 18cm
Concave neck, gently flaring rim, lip with slight ridge on exterior. Coarse paste; common small-very large, mostly large, spherical to tabular angular grey, brown and red, rare medium tabular angular milky white, few small-medium spherical rounded milky white inclusions, occasional minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Red (2.5YR 4/6) with thick grey brown core, exterior surface brown to grey brown (7.5YR 4/3, 10YR 3/1-2). Burnished, slight lustre; horizontal toolmarks on interior and exterior, carefully finished. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 24/19, excavation stratum 7, Layer 7c

Asine II.3: 45 no. 305 fig. 30

Submycenaean

813 [287] (Inv. No. n/a)
cooking pot?, sherd
PH 10.6cm, D est. (rim) 13cm
Ovoid body, tall wide concave neck, rounded lip, thick handle of oval section from shoulder to exterior lip. Coarse paste; common small-very large spherical angular grey and red, rare small-very large spherical to tabular angular white, very rare large tabular angular dark red inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Red-brown (2.5YR 4/4 to 5/6). Burnished, no lustre; summary horizontal toolmarks on the interior, vertical toolmarks on the exterior neck and at the handle base. No decoration.

Small patches on the exterior.

Asine, Trench 26/15, excavation stratum 6, Layer 7c

Asine II.3: 47 no. 323 fig. 33

Submycenaean

814 [310] (Inv. No. n/a)
cooking pot?, sherd
PH 4.2cm, D est. (rim) 18.0cm
Concave neck, flaring rim, thickened and rounded lip, handle swelling at rim. Coarse paste with small voids; frequent very small-medium spherical rounded milky white and reddish, few small-large spherical angular dark grey inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Brown (7.5YR 4/3), surfaces mottled red brown and brown. Burnished, some lustre in patches; horizontal toolmarks on interior and on exterior rim, irregular vertical toolmarks on neck. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 26/17, excavation stratum 6

Asine II.3: 47 no. 330 fig. 34

Submycenaean

815 [311] (Inv. No. n/a)
cooking pot?, sherd
PH 6cm, D est. (rim) 13cm
Tall concave neck, short everted rim with squared, angular lip. Coarse paste; frequent very small-medium spherical rounded to subrounded milky white and reddish, frequent small-large spherical to tabular angular dark grey inclusions, occasional minute sparking bit; medium hard. Red-brown fabric (2.5YR
4/4) with thick grey core and grey-brown to dark grey surface. Burnished, some lustre in places; horizontal toolmarks on interior rim and neck, vertical toolmarks on lower exterior neck. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 26/17, excavation stratum 7c

Asine II.3: 47 no. 340 fig. 35

Submycenaean

816 [312] (Inv. No. n/a) cooking pot?, sherd
PH 3.9cm, D est. (rim) 10.5cm
Concave neck, gently flaring rim, lip pointed towards the exterior. Coarse paste; frequent very small-medium spherical angular dark grey, frequent small-very large spherica subrounded and rounded milky white, red and grey inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Red brown (2.5YR 4/4). Burnished, some lustre; horizontal toolmarks on exterior rim, vertical on neck, interior smoothed. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 26/17, excavation stratum 7c

Asine II.3: 47 no. 341 fig. 35

Submycenaean

817 [314] (Inv. No. n/a) cooking pot?, sherd
PH 4.6cm, D est. (rim) 15cm
Concave neck, lip flattened on top with angular exterior profile. Coarse porous paste; frequent small-large spherical angular grey and dark red, frequent small-medium spherical rounded milky white inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Red (2.5YR 4/6 to 5/8) with thick grey core. Burnished, some lustre on the interior; horizontal toolmarks on interior neck. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 22/4/6, excavation stratum 8, Layer 8

Asine II.3: 52 no. 381 fig. 39

Submycenaean

818 [315] (Inv. No. n/a) cooking pot?, sherd
PH 6.5cm, D est. (rim) 19.0cm
Concave neck, gently flaring rim, rounded lip. Coarse porous paste; frequent very small-medium spherical angular dark grey, frequent small-very large spherica subrounded and rounded milky white, red and grey inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Red brown (2.5YR 4/4). Burnished, some lustre; horizontal toolmarks on exterior rim, vertical on neck, interior smoothed. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 22/4/6, excavation stratum 8, Layer 8

Asine II.3: 52 no. 382 fig. 39

Submycenaean

819 [289] (Find no. F72-68) cooking pot, fragmentary
PH 10.2cm, D est. (rim) 18.0cm
Globular body with high shoulder, wide concave neck, gently flaring rim with triangular lip, thick band handle from shoulder to rim. Coarse, porous paste; frequent very small-large, mostly small, spherical rounded milky white, reddish and brown, rare small angular black, rare small red inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; hard. Brown (7.5YR 5/4). Burnished, with lustrous patches; horizontal toolmarks on interior neck and rim and on exterior neck, vertical toolmarks on handle back. No decoration.

Handle back has a burnt patch.

Asine, Trench 26/21/7.

Asine II.3: 50 no. 364 fig. 37

Submycenaean

820 [2183] (Find no. F72-57) cooking pot, fragmentary
Rounded body, concave neck, flaring rim, slightly flattened lip, thick oval handle from shoulder to rim. ASI C 2. Dark red brown. Burnished, leathery lustre; horizontal toolmarks on interior neck, vertical toolmarks on handle back and neck. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 26/17/7.

Dietz 1982: 91
Submycenaean

**821** [2192] (Inv. No. 05/32)
cooking pot, fragmentary
Globular body, concave neck. ASI C 2
Medium paste; common small-medium spherical rounded and angular milky white and grey, common small-large spherical angular dark red brown, rare small-large rounded white inclusions; medium hard. Red brown to dark grey. Burnished, no lustre; dense surface; horizontal toolmarks on interior, vertical on exterior. Nipple on shoulder.


Submycenaean

**822** [149] (Inv. No. n/a)
cooking pot, fragmentary
D est. (rim) 18.0cm; PH 8.1cm
Tall concave neck, flaring rim, band handle from shoulder to rim; thin-walled. Coarse, porous paste; frequent very small-medium occasionally large spherical rounde milky white, reddish and brown, few small-large spherical angular red inclusions, occasional minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Red brown (7.5YR 5/4-6), exterior mottled with grey. Burnished, no lustre; on interior, sparse horizontal toolmarks, on exterior, oblique marks on neck, vertical marks on handle back. No decoration.

Asine, Trenches 23.7/15.3/4

**823** [114] (Inv. No. n/a)
cooking pot?, fragmentary
D est. (rim) 14.0cm; PH 11.3cm
Rounded body, concave neck, flaring rim, triangular finish to lip, thick handle of rectangular section from shoulder to rim; one rim sherd with possibly handle swelling for second handle? Medium, porous paste; abundant small-large spherical angular dark red brown, common small-occasionally large spherical rounde milky white and grey, few small-large spherical rounded porous white inclusions, few minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Light brown, red brown, brown, to dark grey. Surface almost entirely eroded, possibly smoothed. No decoration. Interior partially blackened.

Asine, Trench 12/4.

**824** [145] (Inv. No. n/a)
cooking pot, sherd
D est. (rim) 23cm; PH 8.2cm
Tall concave neck, flaring rim, lip flattened and triangular in profile. ASI C 2. Red brown, 2.5YR 4/6, with dark grey core. Burnished, no lustre; vertical toolmarks on neck, horizontal marks on interior neck and exterior lip. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 8/4

**825** [146] (Inv. No. n/a)
cooking pot, sherd
PH 6.7cm, D est. (rim) 21cm
Concave neck, flaring rim, rounded lip with slight ridge on exterior edge. ASI C 2. Brown (10YR 5/2 to 4/1) with grey core and reddish margins (5YR 4/6). Burnished, no lustre; horizontal toolmarks on interior and on exterior rim, vertical marks on neck. No decoration.


**826** [131] (Inv. No. n/a)
cooking pot?, fragmentary
PH (rim fr.) 2.9cm, D (rim) 13.0cm, D (base) 7.0cm
Fragments of rim and base; flat base, angle at transition to body, flaring rim, rounded lip

Asine, Trench 21.7/15.3/3B.
Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

827 [120] (Inv. No. n/a)
cooking pot, fragmentary
PH 13.8cm, D (rim) 16cm
Ovoid body with high shoulder, tall concave neck, flaring rim, rounded lip, handle of flattened oval section from shoulder to rim. ASI C 2. Red brown to brown surfaces (5YR 4/6 to 7.5YR 5/4) with red section margins (2.5YR 4/6) and grey core. Burnished, no lustre; horizontal toolmarks on the interior, vertical marks on exterior and handle back. No decoration.


Asine II.4.3: 216 no. 422 fig. 162

Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

828 [121] (Inv. No. n/a)
cooking pot, fragmentary
H est. 16cm, D (rim) 12cm, D (base) 6.0cm
Flat base, ovoid body with high shoulder, concave neck, flaring rim, rounded lip, thick oval handle from shoulder to rim. Medium paste; abundant small-very large spherical and tabular angular brown, common very small-medium spherical rounded milky white and grey, frequent very small spherical black and dark red inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Brown to grey, 10YR 5/3 to 4/1. Apparently burnished, but most of original surface lost; rough and without lustre. No decoration.

Exterior base is blackened. The estimated height in the publication is based on very little body; possibly the vase is more squat than in the drawing provided.

Asine, Trenches 4/3.

Asine II.4.3: 216 no. 423 fig. 162

Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

829 [122] (Inv. No. n/a)
cooking pot, fragmentary
PH (rim fr.) 11.7cm, D (rim) 18cm, D (base) 11.0cm
Flat base, ovoid body, carination at shoulder, concave neck, flaring rim, most of lip broken off. Coarse paste with medium voids; inclusions overall common, small to large spherical angular dark red, medium to very large platy subrounded dark grey, small to medium spherical rounded milky white and brown, medium to large spherical angular white, little sparkle; medium hard. Red (2.5YR 4-5/6); surfaces mottled red and black. Burnished, no lustre; horizontal toolmarks inside neck, on exterior no toolmarks visible but very smooth, with small cracks. No decoration.

Blackened inside and out, unclear whether base and rim belong together.

Asine, Trenches 8/4

Asine II.4.3: 219 no. 425 fig. 162

Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

830 [199] (Inv. No. n/a)
cooking pot, sherd
PH 5.2cm, D (rim) 18cm
Concave neck, flaring rim, rounded lip. ASI C 2. Red brown (5YR 4/4) with brown to grey exterior. Burnished, little lustre; horizontal toolmarks on interior and on exterior rim, vertical toolmarks on neck. No decoration.

Asine, Trenches 4/3.

Asine II.4.3: 216 no. 423 fig. 162

Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

831 [141] (Inv. No. n/a)
cooking pot, sherd
PH 3.2cm, D (rim) 14cm
Concave neck, thickened rounded lip. Coarse, porous paste; small-large spherical rounded milky brown, small-medium spherical angular grey inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Grey brown with dark grey section. Burnished, no lustre; horizontal toolmarks on interior, oblique marks on exterior lower neck. No decoration.

Asine, Trenches 8/4

Asine II.4.3: 219 no. 425 fig. 162

Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

832 [147] (Inv. No. n/a)
cooking pot, fragmentary
PH 11.8cm, D (rim) 15.0cm

584
Ovoid body, possibly slight carination at shoulder; concave neck, rounded lip thickened on the exterior and slightly overhanging. Coarse paste with small round and medium elongated voids; frequent small-large spherical angular dark, rare medium-large spherical angular milky white; few very small-medium spherical rounded milky white and grey inclusions, some sparkle; medium hard. Red (2.5Y 4/6) with brown, dark brown and dark grey surface. Burnished, some lustre; horizontal toolmarks on interior and on exterior rim, vertical toolmarks on body. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 5/4

Asine II.4:3: 219 no. 429 fig. 162

Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

835 [191] (Inv. No. n/a)

base fr. (unidentified shape), sherd
PH 5.1cm, D (base) 10.0cm
Flat base, slightly hollowed underneath, wide body. Coarse paste; frequent small-very large spherical and tabular angular dark red, few very small-medium spherical white, few small-medium spherical rounded milky white and red inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; medium hard to hard. Red brown section (5YR 3/3 to 4/4), surfaces mottled red, brown and black. Burnished, no lustre; horizontal toolmarks on the interior, vertical and oblique on the exterior, smooth and dense surface. No decoration.

Probably cooking pot.

Asine, Trench 5/4.

Asine II.4:3: 219 no. 431 fig. 162

Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

836 [144] (Inv. No. n/a)

cooking pot?, sherd
PH 3.4cm, D (rim) 16.0cm
Concave neck, slightly flaring rim, thickened lip overhanging on the exterior, pointed at top. Coarse fabric; few small-large spherical rounded milky and opaque red and white, few very small-medium spherical subrounded black inclusions, few minute sparkling bits; medium hard to hard. Yellowish red (5YR 5/6), brown surface (7.5YR 5/4), thick grey core. Burnished, no lustre; horizontal toolmarks on the interior, vertical toolmarks at exterior lower neck. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 10/5

Asine II.4:3: 225 no. 480 fig. 170

Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

837 [132] (Inv. No. n/a)

cooking pot, fragmentary
PH 11.3cm, D (rim) 17cm
Ovoid body, tall concave neck, flaring rim, pointed overhanging lip. ASI C 2. Dark brown section (10YR 3/2), brown (7.5YR 5/4) to
grey surfaces. Burnished, no lustre; horizontal toolmarks on interior and at exterior rim, vertical toolmarks on neck and body in long, continuous strokes. No decoration.

Asine, IP2 (24/19)

Asine II.4:3: 225 no. 481 figs. 56.170

Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

838 [2170] (Inv. No. 05#28)
cooking pot, sherd
PH 4.2cm, D est. (rim) 20cm
Concave neck with slightly flaring rim, squared lip, vertical oval handle to neck. ASI C 2. Red to red-brown, 2.5YR 4/6, 4/4, 7.5YR 4/3. Burnished, lustrous; horizontal toolmarks on interior neck, some vertical marks below handle attachment. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 7/5.

Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

839 [2169] (Inv. No. 05#27)
cooking pot, sherd
PH 6.2cm, D (rim) 25cm
Concave neck, flaring rim, rounded lip, wide and thick band handle to rim, small finger impression on top. Medium, porous paste; frequent small-medium spherical subrounded grey, common very small-medium spherical rounded milky white and grey, frequent small-medium spherical rounded soft white inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Light brown (10YR 6/4) with grey core. Burnished, no lustre; horizontal toolmarks on interior and exterior rim and neck, also at handle top. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 8/4B.

Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

840 [2168] (Inv. No. 05#26)
cooking pot, fragmentary
PH 4.6cm, D (interior neck) 10cm
Globular body, short everted rim, band handle from shoulder to presumably rim; the actual rim is missing though. Medium, porous paste; common very small-small, occasionally medium spherical rounded milky white and grey, few small-medium spherical subrounded brown and grey, frequent very small-small spherical rounded white incl., some minute sparkle; medium hard. Reddish brown surface (7.5YR 5/4), red core (5YR 4/6). Burnished, no lustre; horizontal toolmarks on shoulder, interior left rough with fingermarks from shaping. No decoration.

The context also contained four non-joining body sherds of similar fabric and thickness. Mycenaean type cooking pot?

Asine, Balk 22m W/6-10/6a.

Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

841 [2190] (Inv. No. 05#31)
cooking pot?, sherd
max. pres. Dim. 5.7 by 5.3cm
Ovoid body. ASI C 2. Interior red (2.5YR 5/6), exterior dark brown to grey (7.5YR 4/3 to 10YR 3/1). Burnished, no lustre; wide horizontal toolmarks with some space in between on the interior, vertical toolmarks on the exterior. Nipple set on ?shoulder

Asine, Trench 22/20.3/5B.

Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

842 [207] (Inv. No. n/a)
cooking pot?
PH 8.5cm, D (rim) 20.0cm
concave neck, rounded lip Reddish brown fabric. No decoration.

Not found in apothiki.

Asine, Balk 22m W/6-10/6a.

Asine II.4:3: 237 no. 569 fig. 179

Protogeometric (settlement phase 2)

843 [208] (Inv. No. n/a)
cooking pot?, fragmentary
PH 4.5cm, D (rim) 18cm
Concave rim, thickened rounded lip. ASI C 2. Reddish brown (7.5YR 5/4), thick grey core. Burnished, no lustre; horizontal toolmarks on interior and exterior, burnishing marks visible as grey streaks. No decoration.

Probably a cooking pot.

Asine, Trench 20/4/6a

Asine II.4:3: 237 no. 570 fig. 179
Protogeometric (settlement phase 2)

844  [2150] (Inv. No. 05#8)
cooking pot, fragmentary
PH 8.6cm, D (rim) 15-16cm
Rounded body, tall concave neck, flaring rim, thick band handle from shoulder to rim. Medium, porous paste; frequent mostly very small-small, fewer medium spherical rounded milky white, reddish and grey, rare medium-large spherical subrounded porous brown and reddish brown inclinations, few minute sparkling bits; hard. Dark brown-red (2.5YR 4/4), mottled with dark grey, grey and grey-brown core. Burnished, little lustre; vertical toolmarks on handle back, oblique marks on neck, few horizontal marks inside rim, interior below shoulder join apparently rough. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 20/2/7.

Protogeometric (settlement phase 2)

845  [2153] (Inv. No. 05#11)
cooking pot, sherd
PH 3.7cm, W (handle) 4.2cm, D (rim) >20cm
Short everted rim, pointed lip, thick band handle attached at rim carination. Coarse porous paste; frequent very small to small spherical rounded and angular milky white and white, frequent small to large spherical subrounded milky and opaque white and reddish, rare L sph/angular dark red, rare S spherical rounded porous orange inclusions, rare minute sparkle; hard. Mottled brown, olive, to grey (2.5Y 5/2, 10YR 5/4 to grey), thick dark grey core. Burnished, some lustre; vertical toolmarks on handle back, horizontal marks inside rim. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 20/4/6a.

Protogeometric (settlement phase 2)

846  [227]  (Inv. No. n/a)
cooking pot, fragmentary
PH 10.5cm, D (rim) 14.0cm
Ovoid body, tall concave neck, flaring rim, rounded lip, thick handle of rectangular section from shoulder to rim. ASI C 2. Red brown (5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 5/4-6) to dark grey. Burnished, no lustre; horizontal toolmarks on interior and on exterior rim, vertical toolmarks on exterior and on handle back. No decoration.

Asine, Trenches 21.7/15.3/3A, 21.7/15.3/3B?

Protogeometric (settlement phase 3)

847  [228]  (Inv. No. n/a)
cooking pot, sherd
PH 5.4cm, D (rim) 20.0cm
Shallow concave neck, very gently flaring rim, thick oval handle to rim. ASI C 2. Red, brown to grey surfaces (5-7.5YR 4/3-4) red brown section (2.5YR 4/6) with thin light brown core. Burnished, leathery lustre; narrowly spaced, dense horizontal toolmarks on interior, vertical marks on exterior neck. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 21.7/10.3/4

Protogeometric (settlement phase 3)

848  [234]  (Inv. No. n/a)
cooking pot, sherd
PH 9.8cm, D (rim) 22cm
Concave neck, flaring rim, rounded lip, handle swelling at rim on one edge of the sherd. Medium paste; abundant small to very large spherical to tabular angular red brown, few small-medium spherical rounded milky white, few very small-very large spherical rounded porous white and yellow inclusions, frequent minute sparkling bits; medium hard to very hard. Red brown to brown (2.5YR 4/6, 7.5YR 5/4, to 10YR 4/2), thick grey core. Burnished, no lustre; horizontal toolmarks on interior and on exterior rim, vertical toolmarks below rim onto body. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 21.7/15.3/2f

Protogeometric (settlement phase 3)

849  [235]  (Inv. No. n/a)
cooking pot, sherd
PH 7.2cm, D (rim) 18.5cm
Concave neck, flaring rim, squared slightly overhanging lip. Medium paste; frequent
small-large spherical subrounded dark grey, frequent very small-spherical rounded and angular milky white and grey, rare small opaque white inclusions, few minute sparkling bits; medium hard to hard. Dark brown (10YR 4/1) to dark grey. Burnished, leathery lustre; horizontal toolmarks on interior, vertical, widely spaced marks on exterior neck, oblique at top towards rim. No decoration. Interior is of very dark grey colour, blackening also on the underside of the exterior rim.

Asine, Trenches 24/10/6, 24/10/5

Asine II.4:3: 252 no. 717 fig. 191

Protogeometric (settlement phase 3)

850 [236] (Inv. No. n/a)
cooking pot, sherd
PH 4.1cm D (rim) 20.0cm
Concave neck, flaring rim, rounded lip. Medium paste; common small-large tabular angular red-brown, frequent small-large spherical rounded milky white inclusions, some minute sparkle; medium hard. Red brown surface (5YR 4/2, 7.5YR 4/3) with red section (5YR 4/6) and grey core. Burnished, no lustre, but dense and even surface; horizontal toolmarks on interior and on exterior lip, vertical marks on exterior neck. No decoration.

Asine, Trenches 24/21/6, 21/10.3/3

Asine II.4:3: 252 no. 718 fig. 191

Protogeometric (settlement phase 3)

851 [249] (Inv. No. n/a)
cooking pot, sherd
PH 3.0cm, D (base) 12.0cm
Thick flat base, wide flaring sides; base sharply set off. Medium paste; frequent to common very small-medium spherical rounded milky white and grey, frequent small-medium spherical angular red, dark red and grey, rare small opaque white inclusions, few minute sparkling bits; very hard. Red brown (5YR 4/3) to dark grey. Burnished, no lustre; sparse horizontal toolmarks on interior, rather faint oblique marks on exterior. No decoration.

Asine II.4:3 cat. No. 719 and 720 join.

Asine, Trenches 24/10/6, 21.7/10.3/4

Asine II.4:3: 252 no. 719 and 720, fig. 191

Protogeometric (settlement phase 3)

852 [231] (Inv. No. n/a)
cooking pot, sherd
PH 4.0cm, D (rim) 12.0cm
Concave neck, flaring rim, squared lip; thin-walled vessel. Medium paste; common small-large spherical and tabular angular brown, frequent small spherical rounded milky white, reddish and grey inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Red-brown (5YR 5/4) to grey, brown-grey core. Burnished, little lustre; horizontal toolmarks on interior and on exterior rim, vertical toolmarks on exterior below rim. No decoration.

Asine, sector 22/8/6

Asine II.4:3: 255 no. 731 fig. 192

Protogeometric (settlement phase 3)

853 [232] (Inv. No. n/a)
cooking pot, sherd
PH 5.5cm, D (rim) 16.0cm
Concave neck, flaring rim, squared lip; thick-walled. ASI C 2. Mottled dark red brown (2.5YR 4/4) to grey. Burnished, no lustre; horizontal toolmarks on interior, vertical toolmarks from exterior neck downwards. No decoration.

Asine, sector 22/6/6

Asine II.4:3: 255 no. 732 pl. 192

Protogeometric (settlement phase 3)

854 [2154](Inv. No. 05#12)
cooking pot, fragmentary
PH 6.9cm, D est. (max.) 15cm
Rounded base, comparatively thick-walled. Medium coarse, porous paste; frequent very small-small, occ. Medium-large spherical rounded and subrounded milky white, grey and reddish, rare small spherical angular dark grey inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Red brown to dark grey (5YR 5/4 surface, 5YR 4/6 margins), dark grey core. Burnished, no lustre, on exterior, interior rough. No decoration.
Circular soot patch on cook pot base. Orientation of fragment not entirely certain.

Asine, Trench 20/2/6.

Protogeometric (settlement phase 3)

855 [271] (Inv. No. n/a) cooking pot, sherd
PH 2.7cm, D (rim) 13.0cm
Concave neck, apparently short, flaring rim, rounded lip. Medium, finely porous paste; frequent small spherical rounded milky white and grey, few small-medium spherical subrounded grey inclusions, few minute sparkling bits; hard. Dark brown grey at surface and section. 2.5Y 3/1. Burnished, no lustre; faint horizontal toolmarks on the interior, widely spaced vertical marks on exterior neck. No decoration.
Blackened on the underside of exterior rim.

Asine, Trench 22/6/5

Asine I1.4:3: 276 no. 925 fig. 207
Protogeometric (settlement phase 4)

856 [270] (Inv. No. n/a) cooking pot, fragmentary
PH of rim fr. 3.5cm, D (rim) 20.0cm
Rounded body, concave rim, widely flaring rim with near horizontal top, thickened rounded lip; rather large, thin-walled vessel. ASI C 2a. Brown to grey, 7.5 to 10YR 5/3, 7.5YR 3/1. Burnished, no lustre; vertical toolmarks on neck and body, more widely spaced horizontal toolmarks on the interior. No decoration.

From the same trench come non-joining body sherds of apparently the same vessel. Dark grey interior.

Asine, Trench 21.7/10.3/3

Asine I1.4:3: 276 no. 924 fig. 207
Protogeometric (settlement phase 4)

857 [269] (Inv. No. n/a) cooking pot, sherd
PH 4.8cm, D (rim) 19cm
Concave neck, wide flaring rim, lip rounded and drawn outwards. Medium paste; common very small-small spherical rounded milky white and grey, frequent small-medium spherical rounded dark grey, red and brown, few large tabular angular milky red and opaque red brown incl., fr. minute sparkling bits; medium hard to hard. Reddish brown (5YR 5/6) to brown grey. Burnished, no lustre; horizontal toolmarks on exterior, horizontal smoothing marks on exterior rim, vertical toolmarks on exterior neck. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 21.7/10.3/3

Asine I1.4:3: 276 no. 923 fig. 207
Protogeometric (settlement phase 4)

858 [267] (Inv. No. n/a) cooking pot, sherd
PH 3.5cm, D (rim) 12.0cm
Concave neck, slightly flaring rim, lip pointed and sloping outward. Medium paste, finely porous; common small-medium spherical and tabular subrounded dark red, frequent very small-medium spherical rounded milky white and reddish inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Red-brown (5YR 4-5/4) to dark grey. Burnished, leathery lustre; vertical toolmarks on exterior below rim, horizontal on rim, horizontal smoothing marks on interior neck. No decoration.
The rim is blackened on interior and exterior. Sampled for fabric analysis (there is a very neat and even break).

Asine, Trench 22/8/5

Asine I1.4:3: 276 no. 920 fig. 207
Protogeometric (settlement phase 4)

859 [262] (Inv. No. n/a) cooking pot, fragmentary
PH 6.2cm, D (rim) 11.3cm
Rounded body, concave neck, flaring rim with thickened, rounded lip, band handle from shoulder to rim, finger impression at lower attachment. ASI C 2. Red brown (5YR 4/6) with brown to grey surfaces (10YR 4/2, 5/3 to grey). Smoothed; exterior surface appears denser and more smooth than the interior, which feels rough. No decoration.
There are a few oblique scratches on the handle back, probably not intentional though (no decoration)
Asine, Trench 5/3

Asine II.4.3: 276 no. 922 fig. 207

Protogeometric (settlement phase 4)

860 [261] (Inv. No. -)
cooking pot, fragmentary
PH 7.0 cm, D (rim) 13.0 cm
Fragment from rim and shoulder; elongated ovoid body, straight neck, flaring rim, flattened lip, handle from shoulder to rim. Reddish brown fabric. No decoration.

Asine, Balk 22m W/5.

Asine II.4.3: 274 no. 919 fig. 207

Protogeometric (settlement phase 4)

861 [256] (Inv. No. n/a)
cooking pot, fragmentary
est. H 24.0 cm, D (rim) 14.0 cm, D (base) 8.0 cm
Flat base, slightly set off towards the body, ovoid body, concave neck, flaring rim, thick band handle from shoulder to rim. ASI C 2. Reddish brown (5YR 5/6), grey core. Burnished, no lustre, most of surface eroded; horizontal toolmarks on interior neck, vertical marks on neck and handle back. No decoration.

The base and rim to shoulder sherds do not join up; the bag contains a number of further, non-joining body sherds and one rim. Base blackened underneath.

Asine, Trench 26/13.5/4f

Asine II.4.3: 274 no. 916 fig. 207

Protogeometric (settlement phase 4)

862 [260] (Inv. No. n/a)
cooking pot, fragmentary
PH 14.9 cm, D (rim) 19.0 cm
Ovoid body, concave neck, rounded lip, thick band handle from shoulder to rim. Medium paste; frequent small-large, mostly medium spherical angular brown, frequent very small-medium, mostly small spherical rounded milky white, brown and grey inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Dark red (2.5YR 4/6), with red-brown to grey surfaces. Burnished, very little lustre; vertical toolmarks on exterior from neck to body and on handle back, horizontal marks at exterior lip and all over interior. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 20/4/5

Asine II.4.3: 274 no. 918 fig. 207

Protogeometric (settlement phase 4)

863 [258] (Find no. F 74-51)
cooking pot, fragmentary
PH 10.2 cm, D (rim) 15.0 cm
Rounded body, concave neck, flaring rim with rounded to triangular lip. ASI C 2a. Brown grey (10YR 5/2 to grey) with yellow brown section (7.5YR 5/6). Burnished, lustrous; horizontal toolmarks on interior, on exterior horizontal marks on neck, vertical with superimposed horizontal and oblique marks on body, dense and smooth surface. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 20/4/5.

Asine II.4.3: 276 no. 926 fig. 207

Protogeometric (settlement phase 4)

864 [259] (Inv. No. n/a)
cooking pot, fragmentary
PH 12.5 cm, D est. (inner neck) 18.0 cm
Rounded body with high shoulder, tall and wide concave neck, flaring rim, thick handle of flattened oval section from shoulder to rim. Medium paste, porous; common very small-small, occasionally large spherical angular grey and dark red, common very small-small spherical rounded milky white and grey, few small opaque white inclusions, few minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Olive brown (10YR 2.5Y 4/2-3) to black, thick grey core. Burnished, lustrous in places; horizontal toolmarks on interior, vertical on exterior and handle back. No decoration.

Blackened on the interior.

Asine, Trench 20/4/5

Asine II.4.3: 274 no. 918 fig. 207

Protogeometric (settlement phase 4)
865  [280] (Inv. No. n/a)
body fr. (closed shape), sherd
PH 4.8cm
Rounded body. Medium, porous paste; common very small-small spherical rounded milky white, grey and reddish, common small-large spherical to tabular surrounded to angular grey and dark red inclusions, few minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Brown to grey brown, 7.5YR 4/3 to 10YR 4/2.
Burnished, no lustre; horizontal toolmarks with some gaps on interior, horizontal and vertical marks on exterior. Nipple on ?shoulder.
Fabric, colouring and burning pattern similar to that of cooking pots.
Asine, Trench 5/3

Asine II.4:3: 276 no. 927 fig. 207
Protogeometric (settlement phase 4)

866  [265] (Inv. No. n/a)
ocooking pot?, sherd
PH 2.8cm, D est. (rim) 16-18cm
Tronco-conical shoulder, short everted rim, thickened and rounded lip. Medium paste; frequent very small-small spherical angular grey, frequent very small-small spherical rounded milky white and reddish inclusions, few minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Reddish brown to brown (5YR 4/4 to 7.5YR 4/2-3), thin grey core. Burnished, no lustre; horizontal toolmarks on interior and exterior. No decoration.
Profile probably slightly more upright than in the published drawing.
Asine, Trench 20/6/5

Asine II.4:3: 276 no. 936 fig. 208
Protogeometric (settlement phase 4)

867  [268] (Inv. No. n/a)
ocooking pot?, sherd
PH 3.5cm, D (rim) 12.0cm
Concave neck, flattened lip Reddish brown fabric. No decoration.
Not found in apothiki.
Asine, Trench 22/6/5.

Asine II.4:3: 276 no. 921 fig. 207
Protogeometric (settlement phase 4)

868  [2167] (Inv. No. 05#25)
ocooking pot, fragmentary
PH 8.5cm, D (neck) 9cm, D est. (max.) 17cm
Ovoid body, tall concave neck joining in continuous curve. ASI C 2. Red (5YR 4/6) with brown to grey brown surface (7.5YR 4/3, 10YR 4/2 to grey). Burnished, leathery lustre; continuous, rather narrow toolmarks on the exterior, horizontal toolmarks on interior neck, interior body rough. No decoration.
Asine, Trench 24/19/6f.
Protogeometric

869  [2188] (Inv. No. 05#33)
ocooking pot, fragmentary
PH of largest fr. 9.7cm, D est. (rim) 15cm
Globular body, tall concave neck, flaring rim, triangular overhanging lip. Medium paste; common very small-small, occasionally medium spherical rounded, occasionally angular, milky white and grey, frequent small-medium spherical angular grey, few small white inclusions, few minute sparkling bits; hard. Dark red brown to dark grey. Burnished, no lustre; horizontal toolmarks on interior neck, thinning out at shoulder, vertical toolmarks on exterior, with few horizontal marks at shoulder transition. No decoration.
Bag also contains non-joining body sherds, three of which possibly belong, based on curvature of shoulder and interior surface treatment.
Asine, Trench P/B 22V/5.
Protogeometric

870  [2191] (Inv. No. 05#34)
ocooking pot, fragmentary
PH of largest fr. 7.4cm, D est. (rim) 14cm
Rounded body, concave neck, flaring rim with triangular lip, band handle from shoulder to rim with finger impression at the upper attachment. Medium coarse paste; common very small-medium spherical rounded and surrounded milky white, grey, brown and reddish, few small-medium spherical surrounded grey, rare small glinting black inclusions; hard. Light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) to grey. Burnished, no lustre, surface partially eroded; horizontal toolmarks
on the interior neck and on exterior rim, vertical marks on neck. No decoration. One large rim to body sherd with handle, one rim and two body sherds.

Asine, Trench P/B 22V/5.

Protogeometric

871 [89] (Find no. F 72/79:84) cooking pot, fragmentary D est. (rim) 18-19cm Wide body, short concave neck, everted rim, squared lip, handle from where? Pale buff fabric, many grits, very hard, pinkish-yellow slip flaking off in parts, burnt on exterior. No decoration.

Asine, Geometric House, str. 3, floor deposit

Hägg 1978: 104 no. 40 fig. 93

Late Geometric

872 [2139] (Inv. No. 05 #1) miniature cooking pot, sherd PH 4.6cm, D (max.) 7cm Globular shape with short, everted rim, handle of oval section from belly to below rim carination. Medium coarse paste; frequent small-large spherical rounded grey and red, frequent small-medium spherical rounded milky grey, rare small-medium spherical round white inclusions; hard. 2.5YR 4/6 at core with 10YR 4/3 margins. Surface is covered with yellowish accretions; possibly left rough. No decoration. The everted rim and handle to neck closely resemble the shape of Mycenaean cooking pots.

Asine, Trench 26/21/7.

Submycenaean

873 [167] (Inv. No. 30167) miniature stood cooking pot, fragmentary PH 7.0cm, D (max.) 7.3cm, D (rim) 7cm Rounded base, globular body, short concave neck, rounded lip, band handle from shoulder to rim; at base, horseshoe-shaped scar from stand which is missing. Coarse porous paste; frequent small to very large spherical angular grey and dark red, frequent small-medium spherical rounded to subrounded milky white, grey and red, few small-medium spherical angular white inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Red brown (7.5YR 5/4), mottled with brown and grey. Burnished, no lustre, most of surface eroded; some oblique toolmarks on lower body; interior left rough. No decoration. Patches of burning on the sides.

Asine, Trench 6/4, find no. F70-47

Asine II.4.3: 222 no. 456 figs. 55.169

Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

Pyxis

874 [148] (Inv. No. n/a) pyxis, fragmentary PH 3.2cm, D (rim) 18.0cm Two fragments of rim and shoulder; short, straight rim, wide rounded body with high shoulder; crude ridge where rim and shoulder join. ASI F 1 Medium fine, slightly grainy paste with frequent small to medium voids; rare small-medium spherical angular grey, very rare small spherical rounded, soft and porous, light orange inclusions, some minute sparkling inclusions; medium hard. Light brown (7.5YR 6/3) with very pale brown surface (10YR 7/4). Burnished, sheen; narrow horizontal toolmarks on shoulder. Painted decoration, multiple triangles on shoulder, rim monochrome on exterior.

Asine, Trenches 11/5, 24/21/7f4

Asine II.4.3: 219 no. 433 figs. 163.164

Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

875 [124] (Inv. No. n/a) pyxis, fragmentary PH of largest fr. 7cm, D (rim) 13cm Ovoid body with high shoulder, short straight neck, rounded lip, lower attachments of horizontal handle on wall; attachments have triangular section. ASI F 1 Medium fine, dense, slightly grainy paste with small voids; few very small-small spherical angular dark grey, rare medium tabular rounded light grey inclusions, few minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Light reddish brown (7.5YR 5/3 to 6/4), pale brown surface (10YR 7/3-4), red-brown to brown paint. Smooth, dense surface with some sheen; no toolmarks visible. Painted
Asine, Trenches 20/8/6a

Multiple outline (cross-hatched, while on exterior, toolmarks)

Reddish brown (10YR 7/3)

Painted jar fr. is incurving pyxis

Pink (7.5YR 6/3) with pale yellow (2.5Y 7/3), interior light brown

Medium paste with some voids; common small-large spherical angular grey and dark red, few small spherical subrounded milky white and light grey inclusions, few minute sparkling bits; soft. Reddish yellow with thick, light grey core, paint red to reddish brown. Burnished, no lustre; the interior is finished summarily, the exterior more carefully with some vertical toolmarks. Painted decoration, zones of standing triangles (alternating cross-hatched and multiple outline) between double horizontal bands, knob on jar fr.

Asine, Balk 22m W/6-10/6a, Trenches 22/6/6, 21.7/10.3/3, 21.7/10.3/5, 21.7/15.3/2f

Protogeometric (settlement phase 2)

878 [206] (Inv. No. n/a)

Pyxis and lid, fragmentary

H est. (lid) 9.7cm, D (top lid) 10.0cm

Deep rounded lid with flattened top; hole cut in the top if the lid slightly off the centre; fragments of jar too small to determine shape. Medium paste with some voids; common small-large spherical angular grey and dark red, few small spherical subrounded milky white and light grey inclusions, few minute sparkling bits; soft. Reddish yellow with thick, light grey core, paint red to reddish brown. Burnished, no lustre; the interior is finished summarily, the exterior more carefully with some vertical toolmarks. Painted decoration, zones of standing triangles (alternating cross-hatched and multiple outline) between double horizontal bands, knob on jar fr.

Asine, Trenches 10/5, 11/2, 26/19/5f

Protogeometric (settlement phase 2)

876 [111] (Inv. No. n/a)

Pyxis, fragmentary

PH 4.5cm

Rounded body, possibly horizontal handle with handle attachment of triangular section on body. ASI F 1. Light brown, 7.5YR 6/4, with light grey core, exterior surface pale yellow (2.5Y 7/3), interior light grey (2.5Y 7/1-2); brown paint. Burnished, sheen; vertical toolmarks on body. Painted decoration of cross-hatched triangles on shoulder, broad stroke on handle attachment.

Two body sherds apparently joining.

Asine, Trenches 11/4, 12/3

Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

877 [205] (Inv. No. n/a)

Pyxis ?and lid, sherd

PH (jar) 4.0cm, PH (lid) 4.5cm

The supposed jar fr. is incurving at the top, the supposed lid fr. is almost without curvature.

Medium paste; frequent to common small-large spherical angular grey and red inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; soft. Pink (7.5YR 7/4) with light brown surface (10YR 7/3) and light grey core, paint light reddish brown. Burnished, no lustre; the lid fr. has some summary burnish on the interior, while on the exterior, no toolmarks are visible. Painted decoration, zones of standing triangles (cross-hatched, multiple outline).

The two fragments illustrated in the publication appear to be made of variously coarse fabric; also, the supposed lid fr. has no vertical curvature and looks more like a body sherd.

Asine, Trenches 20/8/6a W of 74L, 20/6/5

Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

Asine II.4:3: 234 no. 564 figs. 177.178

Protogeometric (settlement phase 2)

879 [126] (Inv. No. n/a)

Pyxis and lid, fragmentary

PH (largest fr. of jar) 7.2cm, D (rim) 16.0cm

Ovoid body with high shoulder, short straight neck, pointed lip; lid is a shallow hemispherical bowl with rounded base. ASI F 1. Light grey brown (10YR 6/3) with pale brown surface (10YR 6/3 to 7/4), pale grey core in places. Smooth, compact surface with some sheen, no visible toolmarks; interior of jar is rough and knobbly, the interior of the lid is summarily burnished. Painted decoration, zones of standing triangles between horizontal bands, monochrome upper shoulder and neck with reserved lip on jar, lid with three zones of standing triangles and horizontal bands.


Asine II.4:3: 221 no. 436 figs. 163.164

Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)
880  [125] (Find no. F72-35)
pyxis and lid, fragmentary
H est. (jar) 17.5cm, H (lid) 8.5cm, D (rim jar) 18.0cm, D (rim lid) 19.0cm, D (base) 14.0cm
Flat base, ovoid body with little curvature at the base and high shoulder, short straight rim, rounded lip, lid hemispherical with rounded lip and thickened base. ASI F 1. Light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with pale brown surface (10YR 7/4); jar orange and weathered. Surface of jar eroded and worn, lid with smooth dense exterior surface, sheen without toolmarks, interior with deep irregular toolmarks from bunishing. Painted decoration, jar has three broad zones with standing triangles, lid with three zones of standing triangles. Triangles cross-hatched and multiple outline.

Asine, Trenches 24/21/6, 4/4, 4/5, 5/4, II/5, 8/3, 9/4, 12/3.

Asine II.4:3: 219 no. 434 figs. 51, 52, 163
Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

881  [213] (Inv. No. n/a)
pyxis, sherd
PH 3.4cm, D (rim) 16.0cm
Deep hemispherical shape, rounded lip. Medium fine grainy paste; few small-medium spherical angular white, rare small granular red, rare very small spherical dark grey inclusions, few minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Light brown grey (10YR 7/2) with pinkish core, black brown paint. Smooth surface with some sheen, burnished? Painted decoration, zone of hatched triangles on double horizontal bands.

Asine, Trench 22/10/6a
Asine II.4:3: 234 no. 562 figs. 177, 178
Protogeometric (settlement phase 2)

882  [214] (Inv. No. n/a)
pyxis lid, sherd
PH 2.7cm
Rounded profile. Fine paste with some voids; rare very small grey inclusions; medium hard. Light brown grey (10YR 7/2-3). Smooth surface with some sheen, no toolmarks visible. Painted decoration, zones of standing triangles (cross-hatched, multiple outline) between double horizontal bands.

Asine, Trench 22/4/6a
Asine II.4:3: 234 no. 563 fig. 177
Protogeometric (settlement phase 2)

883  [181] (Inv. No. n/a)
pyxis lid, sherd
PH 2.4cm, D est. (rim) 9cm

Asine, Trench 12/3.
Asine II.4:3: 221 no. 438 fig. 163
Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

884  [109] (Inv. No. n/a)
pyxis?, sherd
PH 3.3cm
Open, rounded shape with ?skyphos-type horizontal handle. Fine, dense paste with few voids. Few very small dark red inclusions, rare very small sparkling bits. Medium hard. Pale pinkish brown (7.5YR 7/4), surface pale yellow (2.5Y 7/3), paint brown to black and crackling. Smoothed, possibly slipped? Painted decoration; interior monochoke, on exterior cross-hatched triangle and thick stroke on handle base.

Wheelmade? Painted in and out, with very noticeable ridging on the interior, on exterior handle swelling as for a horizontal, skyphos-type handle.

Asine, Trench 26/21/6.

Asine II.4:3: 221 no. 437 fig. 164
Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

885  [112] (Inv. No. n/a)
pyxis?, sherd
PH 4.6cm
Rounded body. ASI F 1. Light orange section (5YR 7/6) with pale yellow exterior section and surface (2.5Y 7/3); paint brown, eroded. Interior rough and rather knobbly, exterior smooth, slight sheen, partially eroded, with no

594
visible toolmarks. Painted decoration, cross-hatched broad zigzag set on medium band.

Asine, Trench 12/3.

Asine II.4:3: 221 no. 440 fig. 164

Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

Kernos

886  [115] (Inv. No. n/a)
kernos, sherd
W (body) 2.5cm
Only part of top preserved, circular shape with flat top, on top attachment for unknown object preserved. Fine dense paste; rare very small-small spherical subrounded to angular brown grey and dark grey inclusions; medium hard. Very pale brown (10YR 7/2-3) with pale yellow surface (2.5Y 8/2), brown to black paint. Smooth compact surface, no toolmarks visible. Painted decoration, alternating multiple and hatched triangles.

Asine, Trench 11/6.

Asine II.4:3: 221 no. 442 figs. 164.165

Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

887  [123] (Inv. No. n/a)
kernos, fragmentary
PH 4.2cm, D est. (outer) 16.0cm, D est. (inner) 10.0cm
Hollow circular body, squareish section, on feet. Fine dense paste with some voids and cracks; rare small spherical angular dark grey, very rare small spherical rounded red inclusions, few minute sparkling bits; soft. Light orange (5YR 6/6) with light brown surface (10YR 7/4), reddish paint. Smooth surface, most of it is eroded though. Painted decoration, on top multiple triangles, on sides cross-hatched triangles.

Asine, Trenches 12/3, 12/4.

Asine II.4:3: 221 no. 441 figs. 54.165

Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

Juglet

888  [2166] (Inv. No. 05#24)
juglet, sherd
PH 4.5cm, D est. (max.) 10cm, D est. (base) 5.5cm
Set of convex base, globular body, faint vertical ribbing of body from shaping. ASI F 2. Pale brown, 10YR 7/4. Burnished, possibly with subsequent burnish; faint horizontal toolmarks on body; interior left rough. No decoration.

Shape and fabric very similar to HM plainware juglets (MG and later date); the inclusions here look local though.

Asine, Trench 26/21/7.

Submycenaean

889  [204] (Inv. No. n/a)
juglet, sherd
PH 4.1cm, D (lower neck) 5.0cm
Steeply incurving shoulder, cylindrical neck; two crude ridges on interior at shoulder join. Medium, grainy paste, fabric cracked on interior; few very small-small spherical angular dark grey, few small-medium tabular porous white, few small spherical translucent white inclusions, few minute sparking bits; medium hard. Reddish fabric (5YR 6/4), pale grey yellow surface (2.5Y 7/2), dull black, crackling paint. Smoothed. Painted decoration, zone of hatched triangles on shoulder, monochrome neck.

The two fragments published together in Wells do not belong.

Asine, Trench 20/4/6a-7

Asine II.4:3: 234 no. 561 fig. 177

Protogeometric (settlement phase 2)

890  [2119] (Inv. No. n/a)
juglet, sherd
max. Dim. 5.2 by 3.6cm
Steeply incurving shoulder, small band handle set loop-shape on shoulder. Medium fine paste with some voids; rare small spherical angular dark grey, very rare small tabular white inclusions, few minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with pale yellow surface (10YR 7/3), dull black paint. Smooth, dense surface with some sheen, burnished? Painted decoration, cross-hatched
triangles on shoulder, standing on wide band, stroke of paint across handle. Published together with a neck and shoulder fragment of a juglet, but not belonging.

Asine, Trench 20/4/6a-7.

Asine II.4:3: 234 no. 561 fig. 177

Protogeometric (settlement phase 2)

891 [2120] (Find no. F70-24)
juglet, fragmentary
PH 4.5cm, D (base) 2.7cm
Flat raised base, globular body, thin handle from shoulder. Medium, grainy paste with some small voids; frequent small-large spherical angular dark grey inclusions, some minute sparking bits; soft and friable. Grey, grey brown (10YR 6/2), with dark grey surface. Burnished or polished, lustrous; most of surface is eroded. No decoration.

Asine, Tomb 1972-10

Wells 1976: 12 no. 1972-10:3 fig. 33g

892 [2535] (Inv. No. -)
juglet, complete
H ca. 8.5cm, D (max.) ca. 8.2cm
Set-off and flattened but convex base, depressed globular body, tall neck with central bulge, flaring rim with cut-off lip, band handle from shoulder to rim; the neck is set slightly off-centre. NE Peloponnesian plainware fabric. Burnished, horizontal toolmarks visible on body, vertical on neck. No decoration.

Asine, Barbouna area, cist tomb B1.

Hagg-Hög 1973: 157 pl. 141a

Late Geometric

893 [102] (Inv. No. 30156)
trefoil juglet, complete
H 9.9cm, D (base) 5.0cm, D (max.) 8.3cm
Flattened but uneven base, globular body, concave neck, flattened lip, handle of oval section from shoulder to rim, small pinched spout. Medium paste; frequent small-very large spherical angular dark red, rare small-large spherical rounded crumbling white inclusions, few minute sparking bits; medium hard. Light brown (10YR 6/3-4) to red brown (5YR 5/6). Burnished, lustrous in places; vertical toolmarks on neck and body, horizontal toolmarks just above base and inside neck, base burnished. No decoration. Handle broken off and mended.

Asine, Tomb 1970-14, item 70-39.

Wells 1976: 15 fig. 16; Reber 1991: 63 pl. 19.6

Middle Protogeometric

894 [91] (Inv. No. 10444)
trefoil juglet, complete
H 8.5cm, D (max.) 6.3cm, D (base) 3.2cm
Flattened but uneven base, globular to biconical body, wide concave neck, large pinched spout, thin handle from shoulder to rim. Medium fine paste; small-large spherical angular dark red, medium and large spherical subrounded milky white inclusions, fair amount of sparking bits; medium hard. Red (5YR 5/6). Burnished, lustrous, some of the surface eroded; vertical burning marks all over body, few oblique marks at lip, base burnished. No decoration.

Asine, Lower City, tomb PG 18

Asine I: 132 fig. 115; Reber 1991: 63 pl. 19.2; Asine II.4:3a: 284 fig. 227

Late Protogeometric

895 [94] (Inv. No. 30157)
trefoil juglet, intact
H 13.2cm, D (base) 4.4cm, D (max.) 9.2cm
Flattened but uneven base, globular body, tall concave neck, squared lip, handle of oval section from shoulder to rim, small pinched spout. Medium paste; very small-large spherical angular dark grey, rare small-large spherical rounded soft white inclusions, some minute sparking bits; medium hard. Light brown (10YR 6/4) with orange fire cloud (5YR 6/6). Burnished, slight sheen; vertical toolmarks from neck to lower body, horizontal toolmarks just above foot and inside rim and upper neck, also base is burnished. No decoration.

Late Protogeometric

896 [92] (Inv. No. -)
trefoil juglet
H 7.5cm, D (max.) 5.0cm
Brownish-yellow clay, burnished. No decoration.
Asine, Lower City, tomb PG 27.

Asine I: 431 no. PG 27.4, fig. 279

Late Protogeometric

897 [93] (Inv. No. 10446)
trefoil juglet, intact
H 12.0cm, D (max.) 8.0cm, D (base) 4.5cm
Flattened but uneven base, ovoid body, wide tapering neck, large spout, band handle from shoulder to rim. Medium fine paste; inclinations overall frequent, very small-large spherical angular grey and dark red, medium and large spherical subrounded milky white inclusions, good amount of minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Yellow-red (5YR 6/6). Burnished, some lustre; vertical toolmarks all over body and handle back, horizontal toolmarks inside rim, on exterior lip, and some straggly ones at the greatest circumference. No decoration.
Asine, Lower City, tomb PG 27

Asine I: 431 fig. 279; Asine II: 4.3: 284 no. 19 fig. 227; Reber 1991: 63 pl. 19.3

Late Protogeometric

898 [103] (Find no. F 72/118.6)
trefoil juglet
H 13.1cm, D (base) 4.7-5.0cm
Raised base, globular body, band handle from shoulder to rim. Grey to greyish orange clay, gritty, hard. No decoration.
Asine, Barbouna cist tomb B9

Höggb 1978: 117 no. 125 figs. 106.107

Protogeometric

899 [2121] (Inv. No. 10517)
trefoil juglet, intact
H 10.5cm, D (max.) 7.8cm, D (base) 4.2cm
Flattened but uneven base, ovoid body with high shoulder, narrow concave neck, oval handle from shoulder to rim, rounded lip, large pinched spout. Medium fine paste; frequent small-large spherical angular dark red inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Brown (10YR 6/4). Burnished, some lustre; vertical toolmarks on body and handle back, some horizontal marks on shoulder, base burnished. Median ridge along handle back.
Asine, Tomb PG 35

Asine I: fig. 280.1; Reber 1991: 63 pl. 19.4; Asine II: 4.3: 284 fig. 227

Protogeometric

Rim fragments of closed vessels

900 [2156] (Inv. No. 05#14)
rim fr. (closed shape), sherd
PH 2.3cm, D (rim) 11cm
Asine, Trench 26/21/7.

Submycenaean

901 [316] (Inv. No. -)
rim fr. (closed shape), sherd
D est. (rim) 20.0cm
No decoration.
Asine, Trench 22.4/6/8, layer 8.

Asine II: 3.5: 383 fig. 39

Submycenaean

902 [305] (Inv. No. n/a)
rim fr. (closed shape), sherd
PH 4cm, D est. (rim) 16.0cm
Concave neck, gently flaring rim, lip flattened on top. ASI C 1. Reddish (5YR 6/6) with pale brown surface (5YR 7/3). Burnished, slight sheen; horizontal toolmarks on interior and exterior. No decoration.
Asine, Trench 11, excavation stratum 6

Asine II.3: 31 no. 166 fig. 19

Submycenaean

903 [303] (Inv. No. n/a)
rim fr. (closed shape), sherd
D est. (rim) 16.0cm
No decoration.

Asine, Trench 11/6.

Asine II.3: 31 no. 164 fig. 19

Submycenaean

904 [335] (Inv. No. n/a)
rim fr. (unidentified shape), sherd
D est. (rim) 16.0cm
No decoration.

Asine, Trench 9/7, upper.

Asine II.3: 27 no. 91 fig. 13

Submycenaean

905 [336] (Inv. No. n/a)
rim fr. (unidentified shape), sherd
D est. (rim) 16.0cm
No decoration.

Asine, Trench 26/17/6.

Asine II.3: 47 no. 331 fig. 34

Submycenaean

906 [2140] (Inv. No. n/a)
rim fr. (unidentified shape), sherd
PH 3.5cm, D est. (rim) 28cm
Flaring rim with slightly hollowed lip with triangular profile. ASI C 1. Light brown (7.5YR 6/4, at exterior 10YR 7/3), grey brown core. Burnished, leathery lustre; horizontal toolmarks on interior and exterior of rim. No decoration.
Shape unclear; possibly hollowed rim of an amphora or jar, but the rim diameter is rather large. Listed as pithos in Asine II.4:3, but finer fabric and surface finish.


Asine II.4:3: 211 no. 389 fig. 156

Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

907 [185] (Inv. No. n/a)
rim fr. (unidentified shape), sherd
PH 4.3cm, D (rim) 21.0cm
Almost straight sides, rounded lip. Medium fine paste with some voids; frequent small-large spherical angular dark red inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; soft. Light brown (10YR 7/4) with light grey core. Most of surface rubbed and eroded, some vertical toolmarks on the exterior, no lustre. No decoration.

Shape unclear.

Asine, Trench 11/5.

Asine II.4:3: 225 no. 483 fig. 170

Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

908 [140] (Inv. No. n/a)
rim fr. (closed shape),
PH 2.8cm, D (rim) 5.0cm
No decoration.

Not found in apothiki.

Asine, Trench 11/5.

Asine II.4:3: 216 no. 424 fig. 162

Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

909 [2213] (Inv. No. n/a)
rim fr. (closed shape), sherd
PH 4.3cm, D est. (rim) 31cm, ThW 0.7cm

Asine, Trench 21.7/15.3/2f.

Asine II.4:3: 252 no. 706 fig. 191

Protogeometric (settlement phase 3)

910 [264] (Inv. No. n/a)
rim fr. (closed shape), sherd
PH 4.0cm, D (rim) 12.0cm

Asine, Trench 20/6/5.

Asine II.4.3: 276 no. 935 fig. 208

Protogeometric (settlement phase 4)

911 [2216] (Inv. No. n/a)  
rim fr. (closed shape), sherd  
PH 6.2cm, D est. (rim) 44cm, THW 1cm  
Concave neck, gently flaring rim, rounded lip; vessel walls thickening towards rim. Grey fabric. Incised decoration; oblique slashes on top of lip.

Asine, Trench 3/3.

Asine II.4.3: 274 no. 912 fig. 275

Protogeometric (settlement phase 4)

912 [284] (Inv. No. n/a)  
rim fr. (closed shape), sherd  
PH 2.2cm, D (rim) 18.0cm  
Flaring rim, thickened lip with bulge on the exterior, pointed at top; mending hole on the wall. Medium, rather porous paste; frequent small spherical rounded white, few small spherical rounded milky white and grey, few small spherical subrounded brown inclusions, little minute sparkle; soft. Light brown (10YR 6/4) with reddish section (5YR 6/6). The (small) preserved part seems smoothed, possibly some trace of burnish on the lower exterior rim; interior rough. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 20/6/5

Asine II.4.3: 276 no. 937 fig. 208

Protogeometric (settlement phase 4)

Handle fragments

913 [334] (Inv. No. n/a)  
handle fr. (unidentified shape), sherd  
PH 7cm, W 4.2cm  
Broad thick band handle, probably rather large. Medium paste with voids; frequent very small-large spherical angular dark red and grey, rare small spherical rounded milky white inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; soft. Reddish (5YR 6/6), with light grey-brown surface (10YR 6/2). Most of surface eroded, apparently orginally burnished. Cordon applied in zigzag-shape along middle of handle.

Asine, Trench 9, excavation stratum 7, upper

Asine II.3: 28 no. 95 fig. 13

Submycenaean

914 [2157] (Inv. No. 05#15)  
handle fr. (closed shape), sherd  
H H 5.5cm, W 3.4cm  
Vertical band handle. Medium, grainy paste; frequent small and occasionally medium-large spherical angular reddish brown, few small spherical rounded milky white and grey, rare medium spherical rounded white inclusions, rare minute sparkling bits; soft. Light red (5YR 5/6) with thick grey core. Burnished, leathery lustre; faint toolmarks down handle back. Doughnut-shaped knob at upper handle attachment.

Asine, Trench 26/21/7.

Submycenaean

915 [113] (Inv. No. n/a)  
body fr. (closed shape), sherd  
max. Dim. 7cm by 5.1cm  
Possibly ovoid body, large flat lug set on side.  
ASI C 1. Light brown, 10YR 6-7/4, with light grey core. Burnished, no lustre, with ?horizontal toolmarks on the exterior, interior rough. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 8/4.

Asine II.4.3: 225 no. 487 fig. 170

Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

916 [201] (Find no. F74-72)  
body and handle fr. (closed shape), sherd  
D (not est.)  
Band handle, hole or finger impression at attachment. Pale brownish grey fabric. No decoration.

Not found in apothiki.

Asine, Trench 20/4/6a.

Asine II.4.3: 237 no. 575 fig. 177
Protogeometric (settlement phase 2)

917  [2149] (Inv. No. 05#7)
handle fr. (closed shape), sherd
H 2.8cm, W 5.1cm
Handle of thick, rectangular section; possibly horizontal handle set high on belly. Medium fine paste; common small-large, predominantly small-medium, spherical and tabular angular grey inclusions; medium hard. Light grey, 2.5Y 7/1. Burnished, no lustre; toolmarks running along handle back. Groove running along handle back.

Asine, Trench 20/4/5-6

Protogeometric (settlement phase 4)

Shoulder fragments

918  [151] (Inv. No. n/a)
shoulder fr. (closed shape),
PH 3.8cm, D est. (inside lower neck) 8.0cm
Not found in apothiki.


Asine II.4:3: 219 no. 430 fig. 162

Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

Base fragments

919  [332] (Inv. No. n/a)
base fr. (unidentified shape), sherd
PH 2.2cm, D (base) 12cm
Flat base, widely flaring towards body. Medium fine paste with cracks; frequent small-large spherical to tabular angular grey and red, rare small-medium spherical angular white, very rare small spherical rounded milky white and reddish inclusions, some minute sparkling bits, medium hard. Light red brown (5YR 6/4) with thick grey core, interior light brown (10YR 6/3), exterior reddish. Burnished, no lustre; interior smoothed, faint horizontal toolmarks on exterior. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 24/19, excavation stratum 7, Layer 7c

Asine II.3: 45 no. 308 fig. 30

Submycenaean

920  [333] (Inv. No. n/a)
base fr. (unidentified shape), sherd
PH 3.1cm, D (base) 14.0cm
Flat raised base, rounded body. Medium fine paste; frequent small-large spherical angular grey and dark red, rare large spherical subrounded white inclusions, numerous minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Light brown and grey brown (7.5 to 10YR 6/4, 10YR 6/3 on interior) with thick medium grey core. Burnished, leathery lustre; horizontal toolmarks above base, interior smoothed. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 22/4/6, excavation stratum 8, Layer 8

Asine II.3: 54 no. 384 fig. 39

Submycenaean

921  [331] (Inv. No. n/a)
base fr. (unidentified shape), fragmentary
PH 6.9cm, D (base) 7.0
Flat base, steep straight sides. Medium paste; frequent small-large spherical to tabular angular red and grey, frequent very small-very large spherical rounded white inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Red (2.5YR 5/6), with pale yellow surface (2.5Y 8/2). Burnished, no lustre, with vertical toolmarks on exterior, interior left rough. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 12, excavation stratum 5

Asine II.3: 33 no. 194 fig. 22

Submycenaean

922  [330] (Inv. No. n/a)
base fr. (unidentified shape), sherd
PH 5.7cm, D (base) 12.0cm
Flat base, ovoid body. Medium fabric with some voids; frequent small-large spherical angular grey, rare small-medium spherical and tabular subrounded red, rare small white inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Light brown (10YR 7/3), light yellow grey exterior (2.5Y 7/2), with light
grey core. Burnished on interior and exterior, slight sheen; vertical toolmarks on exterior, irregular horizontal marks on the interior. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 11, excavation stratum 6

Asine II.3: 31 no. 167 fig. 19
Submycenaean

923 [327] (Inv. No. n/a)
base fr. (unidentified shape), sherd
PH 9.3cm, D est. (base) 14cm
Flat raised base, ovoid body. Medium paste with voids; frequent small-large spherical angular grey and dark red inclusions, plenty of minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Light brown (10YR 6/4), exterior pale brown and orange (10YR 7/3, 5YR 6/6), with grey section. Burnished on interior and exterior, slight sheen; vertical toolmarks on body, horizontal marks just above base, irregular horizontal marks on the interior. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 9, excavation stratum 6

Asine II.3: 23 no. 76 fig. 9
Submycenaean

924 [328] (Inv. No. -)
base fr. (unidentified shape), sherd
D (base) 20.0cm
Flat base, rounded transition to body with steep, almost cylindrical sides. No decoration.

Not found in apothiki.

Asine, Trench 9/7, upper.

Asine II.3: 28 no. 93 fig. 13
Submycenaean

925 [329] (Inv. No. n/a)
base fr. (unidentified shape), sherd
PH 3.2cm, D (base) 10.0cm
Flat base with rounded edge, rounded body. Medium fine paste with some voids; frequent small-large spherical angular grey, rare very large grey-white angular inclusions with conchoidal breaks, some minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Light grey (2.5Y 6/1). Burnished, no lustre; dense smooth surface with horizontal and oblique toolmarks on the interior, short horizontal toolmarks on the exterior. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 22/20.3/5.

Asine II.4: 3: 225 no. 486 fig. 170
Protogeometric (settlement phase I)

926 [2159] (Inv. No. 05#17)
base fr. (closed shape), sherd
PH 4.2cm, D (base) 7.5cm
Flat base, rounded body. ASI C. Light brown, 10YR 7/3. Burnished, no lustre, horizontal toolmarks on exterior body; interior smoothed with few, widely spaced burnished strokes. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 26/21/7
Submycenaean

927 [192] (Inv. No. n/a)
base fr. (unidentified shape), sherd
PH 2.0cm, D (base) 14.0cm

Not found in apothiki.

Asine, Trench 11/2.

Asine II.4: 3: 225 no. 485 fig. 170
Protogeometric (settlement phase I)

928 [193] (Inv. No. n/a)
base fr. (unidentified shape), sherd
PH 3.1cm, D (base) 9.0cm
Raised base, wide flaring sides. ASI C. Reddish yellow, 5YR 6/6. Burnished, no lustre; vertical toolmarks on exterior with few horizontal marks just above base, sparse horizontal marks on interior. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 22/20.3/5.

Asine II.4: 3: 225 no. 486 fig. 170
Protogeometric (settlement phase I)

929 [220] (Inv. No. n/a)
base fr. (closed shape), sherd
PH 3.0cm, D (base) 18.0cm
Flat base, wide flaring sides. Medium fine paste; common small-large spherical and tabular angular red brown, few very small opaque white inclusions, few minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Pale brown, 10YR 7/4, with light grey core. Exterior burnished, no lustre, with horizontal toolmarks just above base; interior left rough. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 20/4/6a

*Asine II.4:3* 237 no. 573 fig. 179

Protogeometric (settlement phase 2)

**930** [218] (Inv. No. n/a)
base fr. (unidentified shape), sherd
PH 5.0cm, D (base) 11.0cm
Flat base, rounded body. Yellowish brown fabric. No decoration.

Not found in apothiki.

Asine, Trench 20/4/6a.

*Asine II.4:3* 233 no. 558 fig. 176

Protogeometric (settlement phase 2)

**931** [221] (Inv. No. n/a)
base fr. (unidentified shape), sherd
PH 3.4cm, D (base) 16.0cm

Not found in apothiki.

Asine, Trench 21.7/10.3/5.

*Asine II.4:3* 237 no. 574 fig. 179

Protogeometric (settlement phase 2)

**932** [219] (Inv. No. n/a)
base fr. (unidentified shape), sherd
PH 4.5cm, D (base) 10.0cm
Rounded body, base hollowed underneath, resting on low ridge at the edge. ASI C 1. Light brown (10YR 7/4) with light grey core and light red margins. Burnished, no lustre; crude horizontal toolmarks on the interior, horizontal toolmarks on exterior just above base, vertical on body. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 20/4/6a

*Asine II.4:3* 237 no. 572 fig. 179

Protogeometric (settlement phase 2)

**933** [250] (Inv. No. n/a)
base fr. (closed shape), sherd
PH 3.2cm, D (base) 12.0cm
Flat base, flaring sides; base slightly hollowed underneath, convex on interior. ASI C 1. Exterior light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4), interior light brown (7.5YR 6/4), with thick grey core. Burnished, no lustre; narrow horizontal toolmarks on the interior walls, vertical toolmarks on exterior body. No decoration.

Asine, 21.7/10.3/4

*Asine II.4:3* 252 no. 728 fig. 191

Protogeometric (settlement phase 3)

**934** [2214] (Inv. No. n/a)
base fr. (unidentified shape), sherd
PH 5.2cm, D est. (base) 30cm, ThW 1.5cm
Flat base, vessel walls opening at rather steep angle; walls are notably thicker than the base. Yellowish brown fabric. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 21.7/15.3/3A.

*Asine II.4:3* 252 no. 707 fig. 191

Protogeometric (settlement phase 3)

**935** [279] (Inv. No. n/a)
base fr. (closed shape), fragmentary
PH 5.0cm, D (base) 10.0cm
Flat base, ovoid body. ASI C 1. Light brown, 10YR 6-7/4. Surface eroded completely, partially brushed off when cleaning. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 22/8/5

*Asine II.4:3* 274 no. 915 fig. 207

Protogeometric (settlement phase 4)

**936** [2179] (Inv. No. n/a)
base fr. (closed shape), fragmentary
PH 7.5cm, D (base) 11cm
Raised base, ovoid body. ASI C 3. Light brown, 10YR 6/3-4. Smoothed or summarily...
burnished; possibly faint vertical toolmarks on body. No decoration.
Wells suggests that this might be the G handmade coarseware fabric at Asine.

Asine, Find no. 72-17, Trench 26/13.5/4.

Asine II.4.3: 278 no. 945 fig. 207

Protogeometric (settlement phase 4)

937 [2162] (Inv. No. 05/40)
base fr. (closed shape), fragmentary
PH (largest fr.) 2.6cm, D est. (base) 16cm
Very low ring base, rounded body. ASI C 1.
Light red (5Y 6-6/6) with grey core.
Smoothed exterior, interior left rough or possibly eroded. No decoration.
Two non-joining base fragments and a non-joining body sherd.

Asine, Trench 21.7/15.3/3A.

Protogeometric (settlement phase 4)

938 [2160] (Inv. No. 05/18)
base fr. (closed shape), fragmentary
PH 3.3cm, D (base) 11.1cm
Flat raised base with slight torus profile, rounded body. ASI C 3.
Light brown (10YR 6-4/6) with grey core. Smoothed; sandy feel. No decoration.
Three joining, and one non-joining but probably belonging, fragments.

Asine, Trench 21.7/10.3/3

Protogeometric (settlement phase 4)

Body fragments with decoration

939 [2146] (Inv. No. 05/4)
body fr. (closed shape), sherd
max. Dim. 5.9 by 5.1cm, ThW 1.05cm
Small sherd, shape not discernible. Medium, evenly grained paste; few medium-large spherical angular to subrounded brown, very rare large-very large spherical rounded milky white and dark grey, rare small spherical angular grey inclusions, frequent minute sparking bits; medium hard. Red brown (7.5YR 6/4) with brown core (10YR 5/2-3, margins 7.5YR 5/4). Exterior surface lightly polished, with leathery sheen, interior rough.

Painted decoration, rather worn, of apparently random strokes; reddish paint.

Asine, Trench 20/8/6.

Protogeometric (settlement phase 3)

940 [2165] (Inv. No. 05/23)
body fr. (closed shape), sherd
PH 10.6cm, D (max.) 35-40cm
Rounded body. Medium paste with some voids; common small-large spherical subrounded and angular dark brown and red, rare very small-medium spherical rounded white inclusions, few impressions of organic material on interior, few minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Brown section (7.5-10YR 5/3), pale brown exterior (2.5Y 7/3) Burnished with subsequent polish, very smooth, dense, slightly lustrous surface; there are very faint horizontal marks on the body. Painted decoration; bands of dark brown paint alternating with reserved bands and a reserved panel.
The fabric is similar to that of the handmade light-coloured coarseware, but also not dissimilar from that of the painted SubMye/EPG painted WM coarseware.

Asine, Trench 9/6.

Submycenaean/Protogeometric

941 [155] (Inv. No. n/a)
body fr. (closed? shape), sherd
PH 3.0cm, D est. 12cm
The fragment is rather orange in colour, the surface powdery; apparently rather weathered.

Asine, Trench 12/3.

Asine II.4.3: 225 no. 492 fig. 170

Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

942 [197] (Inv. No. n/a)
body fr. (closed shape), sherd
PH 3.2cm
Shoulder joining neck in continuous curve.
ASI C 1. Light brown (10YR 6-7/4) with
'layered' light brown and reddish yellow core. Smoothed. Surface somewhat eroded. Vertical incised strokes set in horizontal lines at shoulder join.

Very similar in fabric and decoration to Asine II.4:3: no. 492, but from different, not neighbouring trenches.

Asine, Trench 7/4.

Asine II.4:3: 225 no. 494 fig. 171

Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

943  [129] (Inv. No. n/a)
body fr. (closed shape), sherd
max. Dim. 3.5 by 4.6cm, ThW 0.4-0.5cm
Rounded body. ASI M 1. Light brown exterior, reddish yellow interior and section. Smoothed on exterior, interior left rough. Incised decoration of lines, short strokes, and double hatched triangles.

Asine, Trench 7/4.

Asine II.4:3: 212 no. 413 fig. 161a

Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

944  [2215](Inv. No. n/a)
body fr. (closed shape), sherd
PH 5.5cm, ThW 1.35cm
Shape not identifiable. Pinkish brown fabric. Impressed decoration, three parallel rows of short oblique strokes on wall.


Asine II.4:3: 252 no. 708 fig. 191

Protogeometric (settlement phase 3)

945  [291] (Inv. No. n/a)
body fr. (closed shape), sherd
PH 5.7cm
Gentle curve from shoulder to neck. Medium fine paste with voids and cracks; frequent small-large spherical angular grey inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Reddish (5YR 6/4) with thick light grey core. Smoothed. Raised cordon at shoulder/neck-join, curvy shape, with finger impressions along the top.

Asine, Trench 9, excavation stratum 6

Asine II.3: 23 no. 74 fig. 9

Submycenaean

946  [195] (Inv. No. n/a)
body fr. (closed shape), sherd
PH 6.6cm
Possibly fragment from sloping shoulder. Medium paste with small voids; frequent small-large spherical angular red-brown, few small-very large spherical and tabular angular milky white inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; soft to medium hard. Reddish (5YR 5-6/6) with pale brown surface (10YR 7/4). Burnished exterior, no lustre, horizontal toolmarks to the sides of the cordon; interior surface eroded. Incised cordon set on wall.

Possibly from a pithos.


Asine II.4:3: 225 no. 490 fig. 168

Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

947  [196] (Inv. No. n/a)
body fr. (closed shape), sherd
PH 6.5cm
Incurving shoulder, concave neck. Medium fabric with some voids; common small-large, mostly medium, spherical angular dark red and grey, rare small-medium spherical rounded white inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; medium hard to hard. Yellowish red (5YR 5/6), light grey core. Smoothed. Cordon applied to upper shoulder in wavy line, with finger impressions along ridge.

Orientation of the fragment is unclear.


Asine II.4:3: 225 no. 491 fig. 171

Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

948  [194] (Inv. No. n/a)
body fr. (closed shape), sherd
PH 6cm
Rounded body. ASI C 1. Yellow-red, 5YR 6/6, with grey core. Burnished, no lustre; horizontal toolmarks on exterior, interior with scrape marks, possibly summarily burnished.
Cordon with incised oblique slashes set on body.
Asine, Trench 24/21/6.

Asine II.4.3: 225 no. 488 fig. 168
Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

949 [154] (Inv. No.-)
body fr. (closed? shape), sherd
PH 2.4cm
thick-walled Reddish brown fabric. Incised cordon on wall.
Not found in apothiki.

Asine, Trench 24/19/6.

Asine II.4.3: 225 no. 489 fig. 170
Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

950 [2208] (Inv. No. n/a)
body fr. (unidentified shape), sherd
greatest preserved Dim. 7.6cm

Asine, Trench 23.7/15.3/4.

Asine II.4.3: 212 no. 398 fig. 158
Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

951 [251] (Inv. No.-)
body fr. (unidentified shape), sherd
PH 5.8cm
Pale pinkish brown fabric. Three horizontal cords with incised oblique strokes.
Not found in apothiki.


Asine II.4.3: 255 no. 738 fig. 192
Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

952 [198] (Inv. No. n/a)
body fr. (closed shape), sherd
max. pres. Dim. 5.5 by 4cm
Rounded body, comparatively thin-walled.
ASI C 1. Light yellowish brown, 10YR 6/4.
Exterior partially smoothed, interior left rough. Nipple.
Asine, Trench 7/4.

Asine II.4.3: 225 no. 495 fig. 171
Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

953 [110] (Inv. No.-)
body fr. (closed shape),
PH 5.4cm

Asine, Trench 24/21/6fG.

Asine II.4.3: 225 no. 496 fig. 170
Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

954 [2210] (Inv. No. n/a)
body fr. (unidentified shape), sherd
PH 6cm
Fragment from shoulder of large jar? Gritty, light-coloured fabric. Two raised plain horizontal cords.

Asine, Trench 23.7/15.3/4.

Asine II.4.3: 212 no. 400 fig. 158
Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

955 [202] (Inv. No. n/a)
body fr. (closed shape), sherd
max. pres. Dim. 4.7 by 3.7cm
Rounded body. Medium fine, grainy paste with voids; common small-large spherical angular brown, few very small-medium spherical rounded porous white inclusions, frequent minute sparkling bits; medium hard to hard. Light grey brown (10YR 6/2) with thick light grey core. Burnished, leathery lustre; on interior, smoothing marks, on exterior, vertical and superimposed horizontal toolmarks; good dense surface. Nipple set on wall.

Asine, Trench 20/4/6a

Asine II.4.3: 237 no. 576 fig. 179
Protogeometric (settlement phase 2)
956 [224] (Inv. No. n/a)
body fr. (closed shape), sherd
PH 5.1cm
Rounded body. ASI C 1. Light brown, 7.5YR 6/4. Burnished, no lustre; some vertical toolmarks below the cordon; interior left rough. Shallow, curved cordon on body.
Shape unclear. Asine II.4.3 suggests a lug handle, but the attachment is about 0.4cm high and cannot have served as a handle.

Asine, s 22/8/6
Asine II.4:3: 255 no. 737 fig. 192
Protogeometric (settlement phase 3)

957 [282] (Inv. No. n/a)
body fr. (unidentified shape), sherd
max. pres. Dim. 4.6 by 3.5cm
Small fragment, apparently fairly large vessel, or fairly straight sides. ASI C 1a. Light brown, 10YR 7/3 on exterior, 6/4 on interior. Burnished, no lustre; horizontal toolmarks on interior, vertical on exterior. Nipple on wall.
Shape unclear, probably closed shape.

Asine, Trench 4/4
Asine II.4:3: 276 no. 943 fig. 208
Protogeometric (settlement phase 4)

958 [281] (Inv. No. n/a)
body fr. (closed shape), sherd
PH 5.0cm

Asine, Trench 5/3
Asine II.4:3: 276 no. 942 fig. 208
Protogeometric (settlement phase 4)

Open shapes
Basin

959 [323] (Inv. No. n/a)
basin, sherd
PH 4cm, D est. (rim) 24cm
Deep rounded sides, lip flattened on top. Medium paste with voids; frequent very small-small, rarely very large, spherical rounded milky white and grey, few small-large spherical angular dark grey inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Light brown (10YR 6-7/4), grey patch on the interior. Burnished, no lustre; horizontal toolmarks on interior and exterior. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 9, excavation stratum 6
Asine II.3: 23 no. 72 fig. 9
Submycenaean

960 [324] (Inv. No. n/a)
basin, sherd
D est. (rim) 40.0cm
Rim fragment. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 22,4/6/8, Layer 8.
Asine II.3: 52 no. 380 fig. 39
Submycenaean

961 [182] (Inv. No. n/a)
basin, sherd
PH 8.8cm D est. (rim) 38cm
Straight conical walls, lip flattened on top and slightly thickened, large arched lug handle set on body. ASI C 1b. Yellow brown (7.5YR 6/6), orange (5YR 5/6) and light brown at section. Exterior smoothed, interior left rough. No decoration.
Possibly similar shape as some lug-handled basins from the LBA Argolid; also these are often HM and can be round or oval in shape.

Asine, Trench 5/4.
Asine II.4:3: 225 no. 469 fig. 168
Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)
962 [173] (Inv. No. n/a)
basin, sherd
PH 8.7cm, D (rim) 34.0cm
Deep rounded body, rim of uneven thickness and texture, lip flattened on top, in places with crude ridge on the exterior. Medium fine paste with some small voids; frequent small-large spherical angular dark red inclusions, occasional minute sparkling bit; medium hard. Pale pink (5YR 6/3), pale yellow surface (2.5Y 8/2), light grey core. Interior smoothed, exterior with sparse oblique burnishing marks on lower body. No decoration.
Asine II.4:3: 222 no. 468 fig. 169
Protogeometric (settlement phase I)

963 [172] (Inv. No. n/a)
basin, sherd
PH 5.0cm, D (rim) 20-30cm
Shallow, slightly rounded body, lip flattened. Medium coarse, porous fabric; common small-very large, mostly large, spherical and tabular dark grey and red, rare small and medium spherical white inclusions, plenty of minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Red (SYR 5/6), grey core. Burnished, slight sheen; horizontal toolmarks on interior and exterior. No decoration.
Asine, Trench 9/4.
Asine II.4:3: 222 no. 467 fig. 169
Protogeometric (settlement phase I)

964 [171] (Inv. No. n/a)
basin, sherd
PH 6.1cm, D est. (rim) 28.0cm
Deep body, rim thickened, lip flattened on top, ASI C 1. Light pinkish brown, 7.5 to 10YR 6/3, with light grey core. Burnished, little lustre; horizontal toolmarks on interior and exterior, fairly dense and smooth surface. No decoration.
Asine, Trench 24/21/7f4.
Asine II.4:3: 222 no. 466 fig. 169
Protogeometric (settlement phase I)

965 [170] (Inv. No. n/a)
basin, sherd
PH 6.4cm, D (rim) 44.0cm
Deep shape, lip flattened on top, ASI C 1. Reddish yellow (5-7.5YR 6/6), with light brown core. Smoothed on interior and exterior. No decoration.
Asine, Trench 23.7/15.3/4.
Asine II.4:3: 222 no. 465 fig. 169
Protogeometric (settlement phase I)

966 [157] (Inv. No. -)
basin?, sherd
PH 5.1cm, D (base) 30.0cm
Asine, Trench 25/19/5f.
Asine II.4:3: 225 no. 470 fig. 169
Protogeometric (settlement phase I)

967 [158] (Inv. No. n/a)
basin?, sherd
PH 3.4cm, D (base) 10.0cm
Flat base, wide flaring sides, ASI C 1. Yellowish brown to grey, 10YR 5-6/3 to 2.5Y 5/2. Burnished, leathery lustre; horizontal toolmarks on interior and on exterior just above base, no marks discernible on body which has a dense, smooth surface (additional polish?). No decoration.
The shape of the base could equally well belong to a closed vessel; most of the basins in Asine II.4:3 do not have as flaring walls als no. 471.
Asine, Trench 21.7/15.3/3B.
Asine II.4:3: 225 no. 471 fig. 169
Protogeometric (settlement phase I)

968 [242] (Inv. No. n/a)
basin, sherd
PH 4.1cm, D (rim) 30.0cm
Wide flaring sides, lip flattened on top, ASI C 1. Reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6), surface slightly lighter (7.5YR 7/3). Wet-smoothed, self-
slipped on exterior, interio somewhat worn. No decoration.

Asine, 21.7/15.3/3A

Asine II.4:3: 252 no. 727 fig. 191

Protogeometric (settlement phase 3)

969 [245] (Inv. No. n/a)
basin?, sherd
PH 5.1cm
Thick-walled, rim closing slightly towards the top, squared lip. Greyish brown porous fabric, yellow wash on top and sides. No decoration.

Asine, Balk 18-22mW/9.7mN/6.

Asine II.4:3: 255 no. 729 fig. 191

Protogeometric (settlement phase 3)

970 [2178] (Inv. No. n/a)
basin?, fragmentary
PH 10cm, D est. (rim) 35cm
Deep rounded body, short flaring rim with rounded lip. ASI C 1b. Light brown, 10YR 6/4. Burnished, leathery lustre to lustrous, surface flaking off on the interior; narrow unevenly horizontal toolmarks on the exterior, horizontal marks on the interior. No decoration.

Probably not a pithos, as open shape. Very coarse fabric though.

Asine, Trench 3/4b

Asine II.4:3: 274 no. 911 fig. 207

Protogeometric (settlement phase 4)

Krater

971 [2187] (Inv. No. n/a)
krater?, fragmentary
PH 14.5cm, D est. (max.) 35-40cm
Deep rounded body, inward sloping upper part, double-arched horizontal roll handle set above median. ASI C 1b Medium paste; abundant small-very large spherical angular dark red, few small-large spherical rounded soft white inclusions, few minute sparkling bits; soft. Reddish yellow, 5-7.5YR 5/6. Upper part of exterior left rough, lower part roughly burnished with vertical toolmarks, interior very abraded and pitted. Zoomorphic handle - the central attachment has plastic eyes and incised nostrils and a mouth.

Published as a pithos, but wrong shape for that.

Asine, Find no. F72-34

Asine II.4:3: 233 no. 557 fig. 64

Protogeometric (settlement phase 2)

972 [2172] (Inv. No. 05#29)
handle fr. (open shape), sherd
PH 7.6cm
Large rounded vessel, large double arched horizontal handle set on belly. ASI C 1b Medium fine porous paste; frequent very small-small, occasionally large, spherical rounded milky white, brown and grey and opaque reddish, brown and white inclusions, good amount of minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Light brown, 10YR 6/4, with thick grey core. Burnished, no lustre; widely spaced horizontal toolmarks on the interior, exterior crudely smoothed with sandy feel. Body sherd with central attachment of double-arched handle; handle fading into body contour.

Shape not entirely certain, might also be a belly-handled amphora?

Asine, Trench 24/13.5/5.

Protogeometric (settlement phase 2)

973 [2161] (Inv. No. 05#19)
handle fr. (open shape), sherd
H 6.5cm, Th 2.3cm
Handle stump of double-arched horizontal handle. ASI C 1 Medium fine, somewhat porous paste; common small-large spherical subrounded brown, few very small white inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; soft. Reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) with light brown grey core. Burnished, some lustre; vertical toolmarks below handle. No decoration.

The handle resembles a type of handle found on PG wheelmade painted kraters and some belly-handled amphorae.

Asine, Trench 20/6/5

Protogeometric (settlement phase 4)
Dish

974 [161] (Inv. No. n/a)
dish, fragmentary
PH 3.7cm, D est. (rim) 35-40cm
Shallow dish with flat base, short everted rim, rounded lip; rather thick base. Medium paste; frequent small-very large spherical subrounded and angular dark red, brown and grey, frequent small-large spherical rounded milky white and grey, rare small-medium spherical rounded white inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Light red to yellowish brown to dark grey, grey core (2.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 5/4 to grey). Burnished on interior, no lustre; horizontal toolmarks; exterior and underside smoothed. No decoration.

Two non-joining fragments from the same trench, one burnt.

Asine, Trench 23.7/15.3/4.

Asine II.4.3: 222 no. 454 fig. 165

Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

975 [163] (Inv. No. n/a)
dish?, sherd
PH 3.9cm, D est. (rim) 25-30cm
Large shallow rounded body, rounded lip. Medium fine paste; common very small-large spherical angular red and grey, rare very small-medium spherical rounded crumbly white inclusions, rare minute sparkling bits; very soft. Exterior pale brown (10YR 8/2), interior pink (7.5YR 7/3), pinkish brown section (2.5YR 6/4). Smoothed. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 7/4.

Asine II.4.3: 222 no. 460 fig. 169

Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

Bowl

976 [179] (Inv. No. n/a)
bowl, sherd
PH 6.8cm, D est. (rim) 26.0cm
Deep rounded shape, lip flattened on top; the top 2.5cm are slightly thinner walled than the rest. Medium paste with some small voids and cracks; common small-large spherical angular grey and dark red, rare very small-small spherical rounded milky white and grey inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; soft. Reddish yellow (5Y to 7.5R 6/6) with light grey core. Burnished, no lustre; on exterior, horizontal burnishing on the long lip, with oblique burnishing superimposed and on body, on interior, horizontal toolmarks. No decoration.

The profile appears to be incurving at the top, in contrast to Wells' drawing with opening top.

Asine, Trench 12/1 (pithos).

Asine II.4.3: 222 no. 461 fig. 169

Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

977 [184] (Inv. No. n/a)
bowl, sherd
PH 3.2cm, D (rim) 17cm
Deep rounded body, short everted rim with rounded lip. Medium fine paste; common small-large tabular angular brown, few very small-medium spherical rounded porous white, very rare small spherical rounded milky inclusions, frequent minute sparkling bits; Light yellowish brown (10YR 6/3), grey core. Burnished, no lustre; horizontal toolmarks on interior, oblique marks on exterior body. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 24/21/6f.

Asine II.4.3: 225 no. 482 fig. 170

Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

978 [159] (Inv. No. n/a)
bowl or lid?, sherd
PH 2.6cm, D (base) 10.0cm
Flat base, wide flaring sides, large hole cut in base (D 2.5cm). ASI C 1. Light brown (10YR 7/4), light orange section (5YR 6/6-8). Burnished, no lustre; horizontal toolmarks on interior and exterior. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 21.7/15.3/3B.

Asine II.4.3: 222 no. 464 fig. 169

Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)
979 [180] (Inv. No. n/a)
  bowl or lid, sherd
  PH 2.5cm, D est. (rim) 19.0cm
Shallow hemispherical shape, lip flattened slightly. Medium fine fabric with voids; few small-medium spherical angular grey, rare small-medium spherical rounded white inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Reddish yellow (5 to 7.5YR 6/6) with thick light grey core. Smooth surfaces, apparently mostly eroded. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 11/2.

Asine II.4:3: 222 no. 462 fig. 169
Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

980 [216] (Inv. No. n/a)
  bowl, sherd
  PH 5.9cm, D (rim) 26.0cm
Deep rounded shape, rounded lip with shallow groove on the exterior. ASI C 1. Light brown (10YR 7/3), reddish brown core. Apparently left rough. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 20/8/6a

Asine II.4:3: 234 no. 568a fig. 179
Protogeometric (settlement phase 2)

981 [238] (Inv. No. -)
  bowl
  H 2.4cm, D (rim) 4.5cm

Asine, Trench 22/20.3/3.

Asine II.4:3: 252 no. 726 fig. 192
Protogeometric (settlement phase 3)

982 [274] (Inv. No. n/a)
  bowl, sherd
  PH 5.5cm, D (rim) 14.0cm
Deep rounded body, short everted rim, rounded lip; wide and shallow groove below rim. Medium fine slightly porous paste; few small to medium spherical subrounded light grey, few small-large spherical angular and subrounded dark red and grey, rare small spherical rounded milky, rare very small opaque white inclusions, some minute sparkle; medium hard. Light brown, 10YR 6-7/4. Burnished, leathery lustre, good dense surface; horizontal toolmarks on interior, horizontal marks on exterior rim and just below it vertical marks on body. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 3/3

Asine II.4:3: 276 no. 933 fig. 208
Protogeometric (settlement phase 4)

983 [276] (Inv. No. n/a)
  bowl, sherd
  PH 3.6cm, D (rim) 15.0cm
Hemispherical shape, rounded lip. Coarse paste; common small to medium spherical subrounded very porous white and yellow, common small to medium spherical angular grey, frequent very small to medium spherical rounded and angular milky white and red, rare sandy orange inclusions, few minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Dark grey brown, 10YR 3/2, to dark grey. Burnished, lustrous; horizontal toolmarks on interior and exterior, with more careful finish on the interior. No decoration.

The fabric is different from the other dark fabrics observed here - prehistoric piece?

Asine, Trench 3/4

Asine II.4:3: 276 no. 931 fig. 208
Protogeometric (settlement phase 4)

984 [277] (Inv. No. n/a)
  bowl, sherd
  PH 2.3cm, D (rim) 11.0cm
Hemispherical shape, rounded lip. ASI C 1a. Light reddish brown, 7.5YR 6/4, 10YR 6/4 at exterior surface. Burnished, no lustre; thick dense surface on the interior, with horizontal toolmarks, exterior with some marks but somewhat eroded. No decoration.

Asine, Trench 22/6/5

Asine II.4:3: 276 no. 932 fig. 208
Protogeometric (settlement phase 4)
985 [2151] (Inv. No. 05#9)
bowl?, sherd
PH 4.3cm, D (not est.)
Hemispherical shape, rounded lip. Coarse porous paste; few small-medium spherical angular light and dark grey, frequent to common very small-large spherical to angular milky white and grey inclusions, rare minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Mottled red brown to brown, 5 to 7.5YR 4/3.
Burnished, leathery lustre, horizontal toolmarks on interior and exterior. No decoration.
Apparently cooking pot fabric, used for small open shape.
Asine, Trench 23.7/15.3/4f.
Protogeometric

986 [104] (Inv. No. 10342)
bowl or lid, intact
H 4.5cm, D (rim) 11.2cm
Flattened but uneven base/top, hemispherical shape, rounded lip; hole drilled through base/top slightly off centre. Medium fine, slightly porous paste; small-large spherical angular dark red, small-medium spherical milky white, small spherical opaque white inclusions, fair amount of minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Light brown (10YR 7/4) with reddish fire cloud (5YR 6/4-6).
Burnished, slight sheen on exterior, toolmarks on body run horizontally, also the base is burnished; interior surface scraped with few irregular burnishing strokes. No decoration.
Asine, Lower City, tomb PG 37
Asine I: 431 fig. 282; Asine II.4:3: 284 fig. 227
Protogeometric

987 [95] (Inv. No. 10341)
bowl, intact
H 5.5cm, D (rim) 12.2cm
Rounded base, hemispherical shape, rounded lip, string hole about 1cm below the rim. Medium fine paste; small-large spherical angular dark red, rare large white inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Brown (10YR 5/2, 6/4). Burnished, slight lustre; horizontal toolmarks on the interior and exterior. No decoration.
Asine, Lower City, tomb PG 9
Asine I: 130.427 fig. 275; Asine II.4:3a: 284 fig. 224
Late Protogeometric

Cup

988 [105] (Inv. No. -)
cup, complete
H 6.5cm, D (rim) 11.0cm
Hemispherical body, small handle from rim, large hole in base made before firing. Brownish-yellow clay, burnished. No decoration.
Asine, Lower City, tomb PG 36.
Asine I: 431 fig. 281
Protogeometric

989 [278] (Inv. No. n/a)
cup or kantharos, sherd
PH 5.5cm, D (rim) 10.0cm
Deep rounded body, stright rim, lip flattened on top with angular profile, thick band handle from rim to body. ASI C 1. Light brown, 10YR 6/4, with light grey core. Burnished, leathery lustre, part of surface eroded; horizontal toolmarks on interior, vertical on handle back. No decoration.
Asine, Balk 20-22m W/9.7 N/5
Asine II.4:3: 276 no. 930 fig. 208
Protogeometric (settlement phase 4)

990 [165] (Inv. No. n/a)
cup/bowl, fragmantaary
H 6.2cm, D (rim) 7.0cm, D (base) 5.0cm
Flate base, deep rounded sides with gently incurving rim, rounded lip. Medium paste; common small-large spherical to tabular angular grey and dark red, rare small-medium white inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; soft. Pale brown (10YR 7/4) with grey core. Surface is somewhat eroded, although there are some traces of a compacted, burnished surface towards the foot. No decoration.
No trace of handle preserved, but only about 1/4 of the rim extant.
Small cylindrical bowl

991 [322] (Find no. F 72-65)
cylindrical bowl, entire profile
D (rim) 4.6cm, H 2.9cm
Flat base, sides straight to slightly incurving, rounded lip, thin-walled vessel; rather crudely shaped. Medium fine paste; rare small spherical angular red and grey inclusions, few impressions of organic material, some minute sparkling bits; very soft and friable. Light brown (7.5YR 5-6/4) with mottled light grey-brown to grey surface. Smoothed. No decoration.

The item is published as a crucible. While the base is blackened, the shape, size, and soft fabric do not suggest that this item would have been useful in any way as a crucible.

Kalathos

992 [162] (Inv. No. -)
kalathos, sherd
PH 5.3cm

Kalathos

993 [241] (Inv. No. -)
kalathos, fragmentary
PH (excl. handle) 1.2cm, D (rim) 18.0cm
Probably conical body, roll handle attached to rim and raised high above it. Pink fabric. No decoration.

Not found in apothiki.

Brazier

995 [2122] (Inv. No. n/a)
brazier, fragmentary
PH 4.5cm, D est. (rim) 40cm
Everted rim with slightly flattened lip, broken off neatly at the join from the brazier dish. Coarse porous paste; frequent small-large spherical angular grey and dark red, frequent small-large spherical rounded milky white and grey inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Reddish (2.5YR 4/8, 4/6, 5/6) with thick dark grey core, surfaces mottled red and black. Exterior smoothed, interior with some horizontal burnishing marks, no lustre. No decoration.

Published together with a dish fragment from Trench 12/1, which however does not join and has a different diameter.

Utensils
porous paste; frequent small-very large spherical angular dark red and grey, few medium spherical angular milky white inclusions, some minute sparkling bit; medium hard to hard. Red (2.5YR 5/6), mottled with black, dark red brown core (5YR 4/3). Burnished, slight sheen in patches; vertical toolmarks on exterior of leg stump, horizontal toolmarks on interior and exterior of dish. No decoration.
The rim published in the drawing does not join the dish and has a different diameter. Burnt on the interior.

Asine, Trench 8/4

999 [187] (Inv. No. n/a)
leg, sherd
H 13.4cm, W max. 5.1cm
Leg of oval section, apparently attached to the underside of a vessel. Coarse paste; frequent small-large spherical angular dark red, few small-medium spherical rounded milky white and grey, few small-medium spherical opaque white inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Red (2.5YR 4/6), surfaces red and brown, thick dark grey core. Smoothed. Vertical grooves running along exterior of the leg.

The only shape encountered so far with legs is the brazier, hence the identification.

Asine, Trench 9/4B.

1000 [188] (Inv. No. n/a)
leg
H 5.4cm, W 7.0cm

Not found in apothiki.

Asine, Trench 26/17/50.
Asine, Trench 16/17.9/7.

Asine II.4:3: 225 no. 475 fig. 168

Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

1002 [186] (Inv. No. n/a)
leg
H 8.7cm, W 4.0cm
Not found in apothiki.


Asine II.4:3: 222 no. 452 fig. 165

Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

1003 [215] (Inv. No. n/a)
brazier, fragmentary
PH 10.0cm, D (rim) 30.0cm
Large flat dish with short everted rim and squared lip, large foot of oval section attached to the dish edge, slanting outward. ASI C 2. Mottled red, brown, to dark grey (2.5YR 5/6 to 7.5YR 5/4). Burnished, no lustre; horizontal toolmarks on exterior rim and on interior, also underside burnished; vertical marks on leg. No decoration.
One large fragment, mended from sherds, preserves the entire profile save for the lower end of the foot; also, there are two non-joining sherds from the dish edge. Interior blackened.

Asine, Trenches 20/8/6a, 20/4/5, 24/8/5, 3/4, 4/4, 6/4, 21.7/10.3/3

Asine II.4:3: 234 no. 566 fig. 178

Protogeometric (settlement phase 2)

1004 [217] (Inv. No. -)
leg, sherd
PH 7.0cm
Not found in apothiki.

Asine, Trench 20/8/6a.

Asine II.4:3: 234 no. 567 fig. 178

Protogeometric (settlement phase 2)

1005 [243] (Inv. No. n/a)
brazier, sherd
PH 3.5cm, D (rim) 30.0cm
Large flat dish, short thick everted rim with rounded lip, small holes pierced into underside reaching halfway through the base. Medium fine paste with voids and elongated cracks; abundant small-very large spherical and tabular angular grey and dark red, rare small spherical subrounded black inclusions, few minute sparkling bits; soft. Yellowish brown, 7.5YR 6/6 to 10YR 6/4. Interior crudely burnished but without lustre, exterior smoothed. No decoration.
Similar in concept to the Tiryns LBA standed braziers; holes probably for better dispersion of heat and to prevent breakage.

Asine, 21.7/10.3/4

Asine II.4:3: 252 no. 723 fig. 191

Protogeometric (settlement phase 3)

1006 [240] (Inv. No. n/a)
brazier, fragmentary
PH 4.1cm, D (rim) 50.0cm
Large flat dish, everted rim with flattened, drawn out lip. Medium coarse paste; abundant small-large spherical angular red brown, frequent small-medium spherical rounded milky white inclusions, few minute sparkling bits; soft. Red and brown (2.5YR 4/6, 5YR 3/2, 7.5YR 4/3) to dark grey. Burnished, lustrous in places; horizontal toolmarks on exterior rim and on interior, underside smoothed. No decoration.
Blackened on the interior; lustrous mostly where black.

Asine, 21.7/10.3/4

Asine II.4:3: 252 no. 722 fig. 191

Protogeometric (settlement phase 3)

1007 [244] (Inv. No. n/a)
brazier, sherd
PH 4.5cm, D (rim) 30.0cm
Not found in apothiki.
A sine, Trench 21.7/15.3/2f.

A sine II.4:3: 252 no. 724 fig. 191

Protogeometric (settlement phase 3)

1008 [273] (Inv. No. n/a) leg, sherd
H 5.5cm, Th 1.5cm, W 2.7cm
Small leg of oval section. Medium paste, porous; frequent very small-small spherical angular red brown, frequent to common very small-small spherical rounded milky white and grey inclusions, frequent minute sparking bits; medium hard. Brown (7.5YR 5/4) with red-brown section (2.5-5YR 4/4). Smoothed. No decoration.

Possibly leg of tripod vessel (Asine II.4.3). Attached to a curving body shape.

Asine, 21.7/15.3/3A

A sine II.4:3: 252 no. 721 fig. 192

Protogeometric (settlement phase 3)

Pot stand

1011 [176] (Inv. No. -) pot stand
PH 7.5cm
Slightly curving sides, squared lip, lug handle or protrusion on wall. reddish yellow fabric, orange surface. No decoration.

Not found in apothiki.

Asine, Trench 5/4.

A sine II.4:3: 221 no. 447 fig. 165

Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

Small tripod vessel?

1009 [190] (Inv. No. n/a) leg fr., sherd
H 3.4cm, Th 1.1cm
?Leg of oval section. Coarse porous paste; common small to large spherical to tabular angular red brown, few very small-small spherical angular white inclusions; soft. Reddish yellow (5YR 6/6). Smoothed, eroded surface. Painted decoration, monochrome.

Asine, Trench 12/3.

A sine II.4:3: 221 no. 446 fig. 165

Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

1012 [177] (Inv. No. n/a) pot stand?, sherd
PH 8.9cm
Flat piece of clay with lug/handle set some 5cm from rim. Medium fabric with frequent small voids; common small-large spherical and tabular angular dark red and grey, rare small-medium spherical angular milky white and grey inclusions, some minute sparking bits; soft. Light red (5YR 6/6) with pale brown to yellow surface (10YR 6/4, 7/3, 2.5Y 8/2) and grey core. Handle back burnished without lustre, underside smoothed. No decoration.

The attribution is rather unclear; possibly this is a large (D 30+) lid rather than a pot stand. There is a little grey smudging on the underside.

Asine, Trench 11/5.

A sine II.4:3: 221 no. 448 fig. 165

Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

1013 [178] (Inv. No. n/a) pot stand?, sherd
PH 4.2cm
Flat rim, horizontal handle set on top of rim. Coarse paste; frequent very small-very large spherical angular dark red inclusions, frequent
very small-medium spherical rounded milky inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Red (2.5YR 4/6). Smoothed. No decoration.
Orientation is unclear. If a venthole, it would be located immediately below the rim. Horizontal handle on rim?


Asine II.4:3: 221 no. 449 fig. 165

Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

Crucible

1014 [2186] (Inv. No. 30252, find no. F72-1051)
Crucible?, fragmentary
Cylindrical shape, very thick base, thickness of walls decreasing towards rim, rounded lip; handle stumps at mid-body and rim, handle missing. Coarse, sandy fabric with grits. Red brown to dark grey. Surface left rough. No decoration.
Burnt at base; some greyish accretion on the interior base.

Asine, Trench 2/6. Found under a pavement of stones dating to LHIIIC/SM.

Dietz 1982: 96

LHIIIIC or earlier

Ladle

1015 [106] (Inv. No. 10516)
Ladle, intact
H (max.) 12.2cm, D (rim) 8.2cm
Deep rounded body, tapering lip, oval handle set on rim and raised high above it. Medium fine paste; inclusions overall common, very small-large spherical angular grey and dark red, medium and large spherical subrounded milky white inclusions, good amount of minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Red brown (5YR 6/6 to 10YR 6/4). Burnished, slight sheen on exterior with horizontal toolmarks, interior smoothed with fingermarks visible. No decoration.

Asine, Lower City, tomb PG 35

Asine I. 431 fig. 280; Asine II.4:3: 284 fig. 227

Protogeometric

Strainer

1016 [239] (Inv. No. n/a)
Strainer, fragmentary
H 11.0cm, D (rim) 21.0cm
Flat base, conical sides, rounded lip; base pierced all the way through with many small (D 0.3-0.4cm) holes; thick-walled. ASI C1b.
Light yellowish brown, 10YR 6/4. Burnished, no lustre; horizontal and vertical toolmarks on exterior, few horizontal marks on interior rim, interior otherwise pitted and abraded. No decoration.
Abrasion on interior probably trace of use.

Asine, 21.7/10.3/4

Asine II.4:3: 255 no. 730 fig. 192

Protogeometric (settlement phase 3)

Lid

1017 [222] (Inv. No. -)
Base or lid, sherd
PH 2.6cm
Not found in apothiki.

Asine, Trench 24/8/6a.

Asine II.4:3: 234 no. 568 fig. 179

Protogeometric (settlement phase 3)

Spindle whorl

1018 [2184] (Inv. No. 30332, find no. F72-1027)
Spindle whorl, intact
Biconical, hole pierced through middle. Dark grey. Smoothed. No decoration.


Dietz 1982: 96

Geometric?
1019 [2185] (Inv. No. 30266, find no. F70-78)
spindle whorl, intact
Conical shape with conical hollow on the underside, hole pierced through middle. Dark brown-grey to dark grey. Polished, lustrous in places. No decoration.
Published as whorl of grey stone; is of terracotta, nevertheless.
Asine, Trench 3/7.
Dietz 1982: 88
(no date)
Straw-tempered household utensils?

1020 [2143] (Inv. No. n/a)
fr. (unidentified shape), sherd
max. pres. Dim. 7.2 by 6.4cm, ThW 1.9cm Unclear shape; possibly clay packing wrapped around some tubular item? AS1 C 5. Light brown, 10YR 6/4, with grey core and blackening at one side. Smoothed. No decoration.
Asine, Trench 7/4B
Asine II.4:3: 225 no. 477 fig. 169.
Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

1021 [175] (Inv. No. n/a)
fr. (open shape), sherd
PH 8.4cm
Straight wall of a large, possibly flat-based container, lip flattened on top and bulging irregularly at interior and exterior. ASI C 5. Light reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/4-6), with pale yellow exterior (2.5Y 8/2). Smoothed interior and exterior, exterior also covered with a pale yellow slip. No decoration.
Wells suggests an identification as basin.
Asine, Trench 9/4.
Asine II.4:3: 225 no. 472 fig. 169.
Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

1022 [168] (Find no. F72-24)
fr. (open shape), fragmentary
PH 8.8cm
Flat base, slightly flaring out at foot, straight sides, rounded lip. ASI C 5. Light reddish brown, exterior surface pale yellow. Smoothed. No decoration.
Wells suggests an identification as basin.
Asine, Trench 26/21/5f.
Asine II.4:3: 225 no. 474 fig. 169.
Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

1023 [174] (Inv. No. n/a)
fr. (open shape), fragmentary
PH 5cm
Straight sides of a large, possibly flat-based container; thick walls, rounded lip. ASI C 5. Light reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/4-6), with pale yellow exterior (2.5Y 8/2). Smoothed interior and exterior, exterior also covered with a pale yellow slip. No decoration.
From the same trench come a large body to base sherd and another rim sherd of the same fabric; no joins. Wells suggest an identification as basin.
Asine, Trench 23.7/15.3/4.
Asine II.4:3: 225 no. 473 fig. 169.
Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

1024 [166] (Inv. No. n/a)
fr. (open shape), fragmentary
PH (leg) 6.2cm
Thick straight rim and thick oval legs mounted on flat dish? ASI C 5. (2.5Y 7/3-4). Smoothed. No decoration.
Wells suggests an identification as a table with a flat dish and legs.
Asine, Trench 5/4.
Asine II.4:3: 225 no. 476.
Protogeometric (settlement phase 1)

Bead

1025 [286] (Inv. No. -)
bead
Incised decoration.
Asine

Frödin - Persson 1938: 251 fig. 177.3

Protogeometric?

1026 [246] (Find no. F70-18)
bead
H 2.4cm
Asine II 4:3: 255 no. 743 fig. 193
Protogeometric (settlement phase 3)

1027 [247] (Find no. F72-1003)
bead
H 2.7cm, D (base) 2.3cm
Asine, Trench 2/3 = 12.5/15.
Asine II 4:3: 255 no. 744 fig. 193
Protogeometric (settlement phase 3)

Mycenae

Closed shapes
Amphora/jar

1028 [366] (Inv. No. 64-446)
neck-handled amphora, intact
H 30.8cm, D (rim) 12.5cm
Mycenae, Tomb G 23.
Desborough 1973: 92 no. 2 pl. 34a
Middle Protogeometric

1029 [2509] (Inv. No. -)
rim fr. (closed shape), sherd
Large fragment of neck and rim; wide concave neck, flaring rim, tapering pointed lip. MYC C 1 'Pie Ware'. Short incised vertical strokes on the outer sloping face of the lip.
Amphora or amphoriskos.

Mycenae, EIA deposit underneath the Hellenistic temple in the area of the Mycenaean palace.

Wace 1949: 84 fig. 106b F
Late Protogeometric/Middle Geometric

1030 [2508] (Inv. No. -)
rim and handle fr. (closed shape), fragmentary
D (not est.)
Fragment from shoulder to rim of a closed vessel with short flaring rim and thick handle from shoulder to mid-neck. MYC C 1 'Pie Ware'. No decoration.
Amphora or hydria.

Mycenae, EIA deposit underneath the Hellenistic temple in the area of the Mycenaean palace.

Wace 1949: 84 fig. 106b E
Geometric
1031 [2518] (Inv. No. -) rim fr. (closed shape), sherd PH ca. 3.5cm, max. W ca. 8cm Fragment of concave neck with short, everted rim, possibly overhanging lip. MYC C 1 'Pie Ware'. Irregular incised 'scribble' or crude wavy line on lip. Shape possibly small amphora or amphoriskos. Mycenae, EIA deposit underneath the Hellenistic temple in the area of the Mycenaean palace. 

*Wace 1949: 84 fig. 106b B*

Late Geometric?

1032 [2472] (Inv. No. (no inv.)) pithoid jar (closed shape), H 40cm, ThW 1.6cm (Shape not described) Very coarse brown fabric, thick walls. No decoration. The size of the jar as stated is very small for a pithos, while fabric and thickness of wall are consistent with such a shape. Presumably infant burial. Mycenae, Burial container of Prehistoric Cemetery G. I. 

*Desborough 1954: 262 no. 14 pl. 46*

Middle Geometric or later.

1033 [2517] (Inv. No. -) body fr. (unidentified shape), sherd PH ca. 7cm Fragment from body of large vessel, possibly shoulder near neck. MYC C 1 'Pie Ware'. Possibly low knob on ?shoulder, irregular scribbles running horizontally to both sides, one vertical scribble running up from knob. Shape not identified; pithoid jar, amphora? Mycenae, EIA deposit underneath the Hellenistic temple in the area of the Mycenaean palace. 

*Wace 1949: 84 fig. 106b C*

Late Geometric?

1034 [350] (Inv. No. 53-330) belly-handled jar, entire profile H 19.7cm, D (max.) 18.5cm, D (base) 9.4cm Flat base, depressed globular body, tall and wide tapering neck, long everted rim; horizontal handles, in section shaped like an elongated triangle, set high on shoulder, standing almost vertically on it. MYC F I. Burnished, no lustre; the finish is described as less careful than that of Mycenae 53-328, -329. No decoration. Mycenae, Tomb G. II in the Prehistoric Cemetery, cist. 

*Desborough 1954: 262 no. 14 pl. 46*

Late Geometric Jug

1035 [351] (Inv. No. 53-328) jug, fragmentary PH incl. handle part 13.7cm, D (rim) 8.5cm, D (max.) 12cm, D (base) 6.3cm Uneven flat base, globular body, short and wide cylindrical neck set off from body, long everted rim; elevated hand handle from shoulder to rim. MYC F 1. Burnished, no lustre. No decoration. Mycenae, Tomb G. II in the Prehistoric Cemetery, cist. 

*Desborough 1954: 262 no. 11 pl. 46*

Late Geometric

1036 [357] (Inv. No. 54-220) trefoil jug, entire profile H 18.6cm, D (max.) 16.0cm Globular body, wide neck, hand handle from shoulder to rim MYC C 1. Surface carefully polished. No decoration. Mycenae, Tomb PG 602, sunk into the NW corner of the House of the Shields. 

*Desborough 1955: 240 no. 2 pl. 47c*

Late Protogeometric

1037 [345] (Inv. No. 59-69) trefoil jug, intact H 13cm, H (incl. handle) 13.5cm, D (max.) 9.5cm, D (base) 5cm
Flat base, globular body, medium wide concave neck joining in continuous curve, flaring rim pinched to trefoil mouth, band handle from shoulder to rim. MYC C 1. Buff. Lightly burnished. No decoration.

Mycenae, Tomb G 607, near the House of Sphinxes.

Desborough 1973: 89 no. 19 pl. 32d

Early Geometric

1038 [346] (Inv. No. 54-214)
trefoil jug, fragmentary
PH 9.5cm, D (max.) 8.5cm, D (base) 3.8cm
Flat base, depressed globular body, wide tapering neck, flaring rim with rounded lip pinched into trefoil shape; handle stump of perhaps oval handle on shoulder, handle and upper attachment missing. MYC C 1. Yellowish buff. Smoothed and polished. No decoration.

Mycenae, Tomb G 604, in the NW corner of the House of the Shields.

Desborough 1955: 246 no. 1 pl. 49a

Early Geometric

1039 [349] (Inv. No. 53-335)
trefoil jug, intact
H 16.5cm, D (base) 12cm
Flat base, depressed globular body, wide tapering neck, flaring rim pinched into trefoil shape, elevated handle from shoulder to rim. MYC F 1. Dull light brown surface, pink interior. Burnished, no lustre; toolmarks visible on neck only. Handle made of three joined rolls of clay, apparently slightly flattened on the exterior face.

Mycenae, Pithos burial in the Prehistoric Cemetery, G. I.

Desborough 1954: 265 pl. 46

Middle Geometric or later

1040 [353] (Inv. No. 53-332)
trefoil jug, complete
H 22.5cm, D (max.) 18cm, D (base) 8.5cm
Flat base, globular body with greatest D above median, tall tapering neck joining in continuous curve, flaring lip pinched into trefoil shape; thin band handle from shoulder to rim. MYC F 1. Light brown surface with brownish-pink patches, dull brown to pinkish core. Burnished, no lustre. No decoration.

Mycenae, Tomb G. II in the Prehistoric Cemetery, cist.

Desborough 1954: 262 no. 13 pl. 46

Late Geometric

1041 [354] (Inv. No. 53-329)
trefoil jug, entire profile
H 18.8cm, D (max.) 16.1cm
Oval flat base, depressed globular body, tapering neck set off from body, wide flaring lip pinched into trefoil shape; band handle from shoulder to rim. MYC F 1. Light brown surface with dull brown core. Burnished, no lustre; vertical toolmarks from lip to belly, horizontal marks below. No decoration.

Mycenae, Tomb G. II in the Prehistoric Cemetery, cist.

Desborough 1954: 262 no. 12 pl. 46

Late Geometric

1042 [343] (Inv. No. 59-75)
miniature trefoil jug, intact
H 6.8cm, H (incl. handle) 8.5cm, D (max.) 5.8cm
Slightly rounded base, depressed globular body, tall and wide tapering neck, wide flaring rim pinched to retoil mouth, elevated handle of oval section from shoulder to rim. MYC C 1. Buff. Lightly burnished. No decoration.

Mycenae, Tomb G 607, near the House of Sphinxes.

Desborough 1973: 90 no. 25 pl. 31h

Early Geometric

Cooking pot

1043 [356] (Inv. No. 55-202)
miniature cooking pot, intact
H 8.8cm, D (rim) 6.9cm
Rounded base, globular body, wide concave neck, flaring rim, thick handle from belly to

Mycenae, Tomb PG 606, dug into a corner of the House of Sphinxes.

*Desborough 1956: 129 no. 2 pl. 34a*

Late Protogeometric

**Amphoriskos**

1044 [344] (Inv. No. 54-264)
neck-handled amphoriskos, intact
H 17.5cm, D (rim) 7.7cm, D (max.) 13.5cm, D (base) 6.3cm
Flat base, globular body, tall tapering neck joining in continuous curve, flaring rim, lip flattened on top and sloping outwards; band handles from shoulder to mid-neck. MYC C 1 Buff surface; 'pie ware'. Smoothed. Incised decoration; disjointed zigzags along the median of the handles and on the lip; small knob at both handle bases.

Mycenae, Tomb G 603, sunk into the NW corner of the House of the Shields.

*Desborough 1955: 242 no. 1 pi. 47b*

Early Geometric

1045 [2513] (Inv. No. -)
handle fr., sherd
max. pres. Dim. 5cm
Horizontal roll handle, small size. MYC C 1 'Pie Ware'. Incised decoration; short vertical strokes across handle back.

Amphoriskos with belly handles?

Mycenae, EIA deposit underneath the Hellenistic temple in the area of the Mycenaean palace.

*Wace 1949: 84 fig. 106b J*

Late Protogeometric/Middle Geometric

1046 [355] (Inv. No. 55-201)
belly-handled amphoriskos, restored
H 22.5cm, D (rim) 13.7cm, D (max.) 17.5cm, D (base) 11cm
Flat base, ovoid body, wide concave neck, roll handles set slightly below greatest diameter MYC C 1 Oatmeal clay, pink in places.

Rough burnished slip on exterior. Incised slashes on the lip and on the exterior face of both handles.

Mycenae, Tomb PG 606, dug into a corner of the House of Sphinxes.

*Desborough 1956: 129 no. 1 pl. 55c*

Late Protogeometric

1047 [2471] (Inv. No. 39-262)
belly-handled amphoriskos, intact
H 6.5cm
Flattened base, depressed globular body, wide concave neck, flaring rim, lip flat on top; horizontal roll handles set on shoulder. MYC C 1 'Pie Ware'. Incised slashes on lip. Miniature version of the shape. No date is given in the publication - perhaps MG or slightly later, see MG parallel Argos inv. C814.

Mycenae, Pithos burial S of the Perseia Fountain house.

*Desborough 1954: 265 pl. 46*

(no date)

1048 [340] (Inv. No. 59-72)
belly-handled amphoriskos, intact
H 9.7cm, D (rim) 7.7cm, D (max.) 10cm, D (base) 4.6cm
Flat base, globular body, wide tapering to concave neck joining in continuous curve, wide flaring rim, rounded lip. MYC C 1 Gritty fabric. Buff. Lightly burnished. Incised decoration; short vertical strokes across handle backs and on lip.

Mycenae, Tomb G 607, near the House of Sphinxes.

*Desborough 1973: 89 no. 22 pl. 32b*

Early Geometric

1049 [339] (Inv. No. 59-54)
belly-handled amphoriskos, intact
H 15.2cm, D (rim) 12.7cm, D (max.) 14.3cm, D (base) 7.5cm
Flat base, depressed globular body, concave neck joining in continuous curve, wide flaring rim with rounded lip, small horizontal roll
Incised decoration; zigzags across handles backs and on lip.

Mycenae, Tomb G 607, near the House of Sphinxes.

Desborough 1973: 88 no. 4 pl. 32a

Early Geometric

Small jar

1050 [342] (Inv. No. 59-71)

globular jar, restored
H 9.8cm, D (max.) 9.4cm, D (base) 4.4cm

The shape closely resembles that of contemporary amphoriskoi, but is missing the handles. Possibly pyxis?

Mycenae, Tomb G 607, near the House of Sphinxes.

Desborough 1973: 89 no. 21 pl. 32c

Early Geometric

Aryballos

1051 [341] (Inv. No. 59-65)

aryballos, entire profile
PH 9.4cm, D (max.) 9.8cm, D (base) 5.8cm
Flat base, globular body with slightly uneven shaping, short and narrow neck, thin band handle from shoulder to rim; most of the lip is missing. MYC C 1 Gritty fabric. Pinkish buff. Smooth surface. No decoration.

Mycenae, Tomb G 607, near the House of Sphinxes.

Desborough 1973: 89 no. 25 pl. 32f

Early Geometric

Open shapes

bowl

1052 [358] (Inv. No. 55-203)

bowl, intact
H 5.2cm, D (rim) 10.8cm

Mycenae, Tomb PG 606, dug into a corner of the House of Sphinxes.

Desborough 1956: 129 no. 3 pl. 34a

Late Protogeometric

1053 [352] (Inv. No. 53-327)

lug-handled bowl, entire profile
H 3.4cm, D (rim) 10-10.5cm
Shallow rounded bowl, squared lip, lug handles with two lateral protrusions, handle pierced through middle, attached at rim on opposite sides. MYC C 1 Light brown, very coarse fabric, gritty. Surface described as 'rough to the touch' - no particular finish, apparently. Impressed decoration of small circles all around the lip, and in two intersecting lines on the interior surface.

So-called 'Pie Ware'.

Mycenae, Tomb G. II in the Prehistoric Cemetery, cist.

Desborough 1954: 261 no. 10 pls. 44.46

Late Geometric

1054 [2510] (Inv. No. -)

rim and handle fr., sherd
Hemispherical shape with rounded base, simple rim, elevated horizontal roll handle set on top of rim. MYC C 1 'Pie Ware'. No decoration.

Hemispherical bowl with elevated handle.

Mycenae, EIA deposit underneath the Hellenistic temple in the area of the Mycenaean palace.

Wace 1949: 84 fig. 106b G

Geometric
1055 [2516] (Inv. No. -)

rim fr., sherd
max. W. ca 4 cm
Fragment from rim of hemispherical vessel, lip with crude ridge on the exterior, hole pierced through wall near rim. MYC C 1 'Pie Ware'. No decoration.
Possibly small hemispherical bowl.

Mycenae, EIA deposit underneath the Hellenistic temple in the area of the Mycenaean palace.

Wace 1949: 84 fig. 106b D

Geometric

Tray

1056 [2514] (Inv. No. -)
handled tray?, fragmentary
max. pres. Dim. 8 cm
Shallow flat tray with flaring sides; elevated horizontal roll handle set on rim. MYC C 1 'Pie Ware'. Incised decoration; short vertical strokes on lip and across handle back.
Shallow tray?

Mycenae, EIA deposit underneath the Hellenistic temple in the area of the Mycenaean palace.

Wace 1949: 84 fig. 106b K

Late Protogeometric/Middle Geometric

Utensils

Lamp?

1057 [359] (Inv. No. 55-204)
lamp?, fragmentary
H 2.5 cm, D (rim) 4.2 cm
Rounded shape, rim opposite handle pinched; handle missing. MYC C 1 Coarse orange fabric with dark grits. Slipped and burnished. No decoration.

Mycenae, Tomb PG 606, dug into a corner of the House of Sphinxes.

Desborough 1956: 129 no. 4 pl. 34a

Late Protogeometric

Lid

1058 [347] (Inv. No. 59-62)

lid, intact
H 3 cm, D 11.2 cm
Flat disc with short lug handle in the centre; two holes each pierced near edge on opposing sides, hole pierced also through handle lug. MYC C 1 Gritty fabric. Buff. Lightly burnished. No decoration.

Mycenae, Tomb G 607, near the House of Sphinxes.

Desborough 1973: 89 no. 12 pl. 32c

Early Geometric

Unidentified shapes

1059 [2515] (Inv. No. -)

rim fr. (unidentified shape), sherd
max. pres. Dim. 4 by 5.5 cm
Fragment of vessel with straight neck, very short, gently flaring rim with rounded lip. MYC C 1 'Pie Ware'. Incised decoration; irregular vertical wavy lines on neck.
Unidentified shape.

Mycenae, EIA deposit underneath the Hellenistic temple in the area of the Mycenaean palace.

Wace 1949: 84 fig. 106b L

Late Geometric?

1060 [2519] (Inv. No. -)

body and handle fr. (closed shape), sherd
PH ca. 9.5 cm, W (handle) ca. 2.5 cm
Fragment from shoulder with most of horizontal handle. MYC C 1 'Pie Ware'. Short incised strokes across handle back, additional strokes at shoulder?
Shape and exact orientation of the fragment are not clear from the illustration.

Mycenae, EIA deposit underneath the Hellenistic temple in the area of the Mycenaean palace.

Wace 1949: 84 fig. 106b A

Late Protogeometric/Middle Geometric
Unidentified shape.

Mycenae, EIA deposit underneath the Hellenistic temple in the area of the Mycenaean palace.

Wace 1949: 84 fig. 106b I

Late Geometric?

1063 [2520] (Inv. No. -)

body fr. (unidentified shape), sherd

max. pres. Dim. 5.5 by 4cm

Body fragment; curvature and orientation not recognisable. MYC C 1 'Pie Ware'. Incised decoration; parallel irregular wavy lines on ?body; not incised simultaneously.

Unidentified shape.

Mycenae, EIA deposit underneath the Hellenistic temple in the area of the Mycenaean palace.

Wace 1949: 84 fig. 106b M

Late Geometric?

Tiryns

Closed shapes

Pithoid jar

1064 [2264] (Inv. No. n/a)

pithos/storage jar (closed shape), complete

H 64cm

Double lug handles set on shoulder. No decoration.

The building is sunk into a grey layer of debris of the Mycenaean period, consequently Kilian assigns a SubMyc date. No further finds of pottery are mentioned in the report to support the date.

Tiryns, R102a in LXII 42.43

Kilian 1981a: 151f

Submycenaean

Amphora/jar

1065 [2525] (Inv. No. n/a)

rim fr. (closed shape), sherd

D (not est.)


Storage vessel, e.g. amphora.

Tiryns, From debris above the apsidal building W of the citadel, squares LVIII 41/37-38.

Papadimitriou 1998: 123, fig. 11 top right

Late Protogeometric
1066 [459] (Inv. No. n/a)
handle fr. (unidentified shape), sherd
D (not est.)
Horizontal roll handle. Coarse fabric, with
inclusions, medium colour. Burnished, no
lustre; regular toolmarks following the shape
of the handle. No decoration.
Most likely storage shape, e.g. amphora or
handled jar.
Tiryns, Apsidal building W of the citadel
(square LVIII 41/38 Xe).
Kilian 1988a: 109 fig. 6.10; Papadimitriou
1998: fig. 8 bottom left
Early Protogeometric

1067 [453] (Inv. No. n/a)
body and handle fr. (closed shape), sherd
D (max.) 26.5cm
Rounded shoulder, vertical handle of oval
section. No decoration.
This fragment comes from the same
stratum as Kilian 1988a: fig. 6.5. from
above the apsidal building and should thus
be LPG in date.
Tiryns, LVIII 41/38 Xbb
Kilian 1988a: 109 fig. 6.7
Protogeometric

1068 [380] (Inv. No. -)
neck-handled amphora
D (not est.)
Tiryns
Müller - Oelmann 1912: 158 no. 17
Geometric

1069 [370] (Inv. No. -)
belly-handled amphora, fragmentary
D (not est.)
Tiryns, Tomb 37.
Müller - Oelmann 1912: 133.158 no. 37a
Geometric

1070 [367] (Inv. No. -)
belly-handled amphora
D (not est.)
Tiryns, Tomb 36.
Müller - Oelmann 1912: 133.158 no. 36
Geometric

1071 [2524] (Inv. No. n/a)
neck fr. (closed shape), sherd
D (not est.)
Fragment from the neck of closed vessels with
concave neck. Coarse, light-coloured fabric
with dark inclusions. Burnished, regular
vertical toolmarks on neck. No decoration.
Tiryns, From debris above the apsidal building
W of the citadel, squares LVIII 41/37-38.
Papadimitriou 1998: 123, fig. 11 top middle
Late Protogeometric

1072 [2523] (Inv. No. n/a)
body fr. (closed shape), sherd
D (not est.)
Body fragment of medium-sized closed shape
with rounded body. Coarse, light-coloured fabric
with dark inclusions. Burnished, vertical toolmarks on body. No decoration.
Tiryns, From debris above the apsidal building
W of the citadel, squares LVIII 41/37-38.
Papadimitriou 1998: 123, fig. 11 top left
Late Protogeometric

Hydria

1073 [397] (Inv. No. 2042)
hydria (closed shape), intact
H 30.5cm, D (rim) 12cm, D (max.) 21cm, D
(base) 9cm
Flat base, elongated ovoid body, funnel-
shaped neck, small horizontal belly handles,
rather low on body, thick vertical handle from
shoulder to rim. Medium paste; few small-
large tabular to spherical angular black and
dark red, frequent small-large spherical
subrounded brown, few small spherical milky
white inclusions, some minute sparkling bits;
soft. Pale brown, 10YR 6-7/3. Burnished, leathery sheen; surface not preserved everywhere; vertical toolmarks on body. No decoration.

Few small chips are missing off the lip and foot, otherwise the vessel is intact.

Tiryns, Tomb 8.

Müller - Oelmann 1912: 129.158 no. 8a pl. XV 12

Late Protogeometric

Jug

1074 [455] (Inv. No. n/a)
jug, fragmentary
D (not est.)
Flattened base, ovoid body with high shoulder, funnel-shaped neck, handle from shoulder to rim; part of rim and most of handle missing Red fabric. Burnished exterior surface. No decoration.

The associated painted oinochoe (or trefoil hydria?) seems to indicate a date late in PG, cf. Desborough 1952, pl. 14 top and p. 43.

Tiryns, Found together with a PG oinochoe on a well-preserved floor.

Gercke - Naumann 1974: 22 fig. 12

Protogeometric

1075 [384] (Inv. No. 1957)
trefoil jug, complete
H 15cm, D (max.) 13cm, D (base) 5cm
Flattened base, depressed globular body, tall neck, wide flaring rim with rounded lip, band handle from shoulder to rim. TIR F 1. Pale yellow, 5Y 8/3. Burnished, no lustre; wide horizontal toolmarks on body, vertical marks on neck, some horizontal marks inside neck; surface with numerous conchoidal cracks.

The neck and handle are mended, and a large chip off the lip is missing.

Tiryns, Tomb 23.

Müller - Oelmann 1912: 131.158 no. 23b

Middle/Late Geometric

1076 [385] (Inv. No. 1959)
trefoil jug, intact
H 18cm, D (max.) 15.7cm, D (base) 6.8-7cm
Flattened base, uneven globular body, short narrow neck, very short flaring rim pinched to small spout, band handle from shoulder to rim. Fine paste; frequent small-large spherical subrounded medium brown, rare small-medium red, rare medium rounded soft white inclusions; soft. Light brown with small reddish patch at surface, 10YR 6/4. Burnished, no lustre; vertical, narrow toolmarks on body and neck. No decoration.

Small chips off lip are missing.

Tiryns, Tomb 33.

Müller - Oelmann 1912: 133.158 no. 33d

Middle/Late Geometric

1077 [375] (Inv. No. 1962)
cutaway-neck jug, intact
H 13.8cm, D (max.) 10.5cm, D (base) 4.2cm
Flat base, very slightly hollowed underneath, globular body, short narrow neck joining in continuous curve, lip cut off in a curve towards handle, band handle from shoulder to rim. TIR C 1. Orange, with pale brown burnished surface (2.5-5YR 5/6, surface 10 YR 7/4). Burnished, no lustre. Most of the surface is lost, with only a small patch preserved. Vertical toolmarks in this area. No decoration.

A small chip is missing off the lower body.

Tiryns, Tomb 14.

Müller - Oelmann 1912: 129.158 no. 14a

Geometric

Cooking pot

1078 [452] (Inv. No. n/a)
cooking pot?, sherd
D (rim) 14.5cm
Concave neck, flaring rim, rounded lip.
Coarse fabric of dark colour. Burnished, a few vertical toolmarks are visible on the neck. No decoration.

Tiryns, Apsidal building W of the citadel (square LVIII 41/37 XIIa rotbraun).
Early Protogeometric

1079 [454] (Inv. No. n/a)
handle fr. (closed shape), sherd
D (not est.)
Long vertical handle of oval section; finger
impression at lower handle attachment.
Coarse fabric of medium colour with dark
inclusions. No decoration.
Cooking pot or tall-necked jar.

Tiryns, Apsidal building W of the citadel
(square LVIII 41/38 Xc).

Kilian 1988a: 109 fig. 6.24; Papadimitriou
1998: fig. 8 top left

Early Protogeometric

1080 [396] (Inv. No. n/a)
body and handle fr. (closed shape),
fragmentary
D (max.) 13.0cm
Ovoid body, vertical handle of oval section
from shoulder. Dark-coloured coarse fabric.
No decoration.

Papadimitriou 1998, fig. 8, illustrates this
fragment together with others she dates to
the EPG period; according to Kilian 1988a,
p. 108, the fragment belongs to the
material recovered from the LPG debris
above the structure.

Tiryns, From above the apsidal building W
of the citadel (square LVIII 41/38 Xbb).

Kilian 1988a: 109 fig. 6.9; Papadimitriou
1998: fig. 8 top right

Early Protogeometric

1081 [2527] (Inv. No. n/a)
body fr. (closed shape), sherd
D (not est.)
Fragment from body or neck of rounded
toolmarks. No decoration.
Possibly cooking pot.

Tiryns, From debris above the apsidal building
W of the citadel, squares LVIII 41/37-38.

Late Protogeometric

1082 [2526] (Inv. No. n/a)
body fr. (closed shape), sherd
D (not est.)
Rounded body. Coarse, dark fabric; color
appears very dark in the illustration, possibly
sooting? Burnished, vertical toolmarks. No
decoration.
Possibly cooking pot.

Tiryns, From debris above the apsidal building
W of the citadel, squares LVIII 41/37-38.

Papadimitriou 1998: 123, fig. 11 bottom
middle

Late Protogeometric

1083 [372] (Inv. No. -)
cooking pot, fragmentary
D (not est.)
Tiryns, Tomb 28.

Müller - Oelmann 1912: 132.159 no. 28g

Geometric

1084 [373] (Inv. No. -)
cooking pot
D (not est.)
Tiryns, Tomb 28.

Müller - Oelmann 1912: 132.159 no. 28f

Geometric

1085 [369] (Inv. No. -)
cooking pot, complete
H 16cm
Rounded base, globular body, vertical handle.
Burnished, toolmarks on neck and shoulder.
No decoration.
Blackened at base.

Tiryns, Tomb 6.

Müller - Oelmann 1912: 128.159 no. 6e no ill.

Geometric
1086 [368] (Inv. No. 10123) cooking pot (closed shape), restored H 20.0cm, D (rim) 14.0cm Rounded base, globular body, medium tall concave neck with flaring rim, squared lip; band handle from shoulder to rim in an almost circular loop. Blackened surface, dark red core. No decoration. Tiryns, Tomb IV. Verdelis 1963a: 50 no. 2 pl. 25.5 Late Geometric

1087 [371] (Inv. No.-) cooking pot D (not est.) Tiryns, Tomb 24. Müller - Oelmann 1912: 131.159 no. 24d Middle Geometric II

1088 [389] (Inv. No.-) miniature cooking pot, fragmentary PH 10cm, D (rim) 6cm Rounded base, globular body, short concave rim, elevated handle of oval section missing apart from upper and lower attachment. Coarse, deep red fabric, badly levigated; sooted patches on exterior. No decoration. Tiryns, Tomb XXII. Verdelis 1963a: 41 no. 3 pl. 18.6 Late Geometric

Tripod vessel

1089 [387] (Inv. No. 2043) tripod vessel, fragmentary PH 13cm, D (max.) 11.5cm Depressed globular body with wide neck joining in continuous curve, small horizontal roll handles set on shoulder, three band-shaped feet attached to lower body. One handle and all of the rim is missing. Fine compact paste; frequent very small-large spherical subrounded black and brown, few large spherical angular red inclusions; soft. Pale reddish yellow, pale brown at base (5YR 6/6, 10YR 7/3-4). Partially burnished, no lustre; the surface is smooth and compacted, there are faint horizontal toolmarks on the body; the feet and vessel base apparently are scraped and smoothed only. Incised decoration. Large zigzag on shoulder, short strokes across handle back. Interior fortified with plaster, some missing fragments of body restored. Tiryns, Tomb XVI. Verdelis 1963a: 34 no. 3 pl. 12.6 Middle Geometric II/late Geometric

Amphoriskos

1090 [451] (Inv. No.-) neck-handled amphoriskos, intact H 12.5cm, D (rim) 4cm, D (base) 4cm Flat base, globular body, tall and narrow concave neck joining in continuous curve, flaring rim with squared lip; handles of oval section from high on shoulder to upper neck. TIR C 1. Incised decoration; zigzags on lip, on sides of handles, and in several horizontal rows on shoulder and neck, there usually joined and at times more like a scribble than zigzag. The tomb is dated to the 9th cent. by Verdelis; the skyphos T.XVI.5 from the same burial finds the most convincing parallels for shape and decoration among LG skyphoi from Argos, cf. CGA, pl. 57 (C 2540, C 2535, both LGII); for the almost horizontal handles see ibid. Pl. 59 (C 2304, LGII). T. XVI:5 is dated to MGII by Coldstream 1968, p. 120. The pins, dated to the 9th cent. by Verdelis, are of type ID1 according to the typology in Kilian-Dirlmeier 1984a, p. 95-6 (cat. nos. 481-2, 507-8); the type is first attested in MGII and continues throughout the LG period. Tiryns, Tomb XVI. Verdelis 1963a: 34 no. 3 pl. 12.6 Middle Geometric II/late Geometric
**1091 [379]** (Inv. No. 2041)
neak-handled amphoriskos, restored
H 20cm, D (rim) 12.5cm, D (max.) 19.5cm, D (base) 9cm
Flattened but convex base, ovoid body with high shoulder, wide tapering neck, flaring rim with flattened lip, band handles from shoulder to mid-neck. TIR C 1. Reddish (5YR 5/6), with pale brown (10YR 7/3) surface. Smoothed. No decoration.
Lip mended, a fragment is missing.

Tiryns, Tomb 38.

*Müller - Oelmann 1912: 128.158 no. 6a no ill.*

**Geometric**

**1092 [382]** (Inv. No. 1936)
spouted amphoriskos, restored
H 10.3cm, D (rim) 6.2cm, D (max.) 9.2cm, D (base) 3.7-4.2cm
Base slightly flattened but convex, globular body, tall wide tapering neck joining in continuous curve, short flaring rim, rounded uneven lip; small band handles from shoulder to below rim; small rounded spout with four holes pierced in body above. TIR C 1. Pale grey brown 2.5Y 7/2. Surface originally smoothed, but now largely lost. No decoration.
One handle is restored in plaster, also there are two chips missing off the lip.

Tiryns, Tomb 35.

*Müller - Oelmann 1912: 133.158 no. 35c pl. XV 14 *

**Geometric**

**Juglet**

**1093 [377]** (Inv. No. 1965)
juglet, fragmentary
H 6.9cm, D (rim) 4.3cm, D (max.) 5.8cm, D (base) 3cm
Flattened but uneven base, globular body, tall wide neck, short flaring rim, rounded lip; handle from shoulder to rim, but missing. Medium paste; frequent very small-large (mostly very small-medium) spherical rounded milky white, brown and grey, few small-medium spherical subrounded black inclusions, numerous minute sparkling bits; soft. Grey brown surface, 7.5YR 5/2-4.

Smoothed; most of original surface lost, sandy feel, with some smooth patches preserved. No decoration.

Tiryns, Tomb 38.

*Müller - Oelmann 1912: 133.158 no. 38g *

**Late Geometric II**

**1094 [376]** (Inv. No. 1956)
juglet, intact
H 9.4cm, D (rim) 6.3cm, D (max.) 8.4cm
Flattened base, globular body, wide neck, flaring rim with squared lip, band handle from shoulder to rim. Medium paste; few very small-small spherical rounded milky brown, few small-medium spherical angular dark grey and dark red, very rare medium-large spherical rounded, soft white inclusions, numerous minute sparkling bits; soft. Pale brown to brown surface (10YR 7/4 to 7.5YR 6/4). Smoothed or burnished; original surface, which feels smooth and compacted, preserved only in few patches, mostly rough sandy surface - brushed off? No decoration.

Tiryns, Tomb 38.

*Müller - Oelmann 1912: 133.158 no. 38f pl. XV 8 *

**Late Geometric II**

**1095 [374]** (Inv. No. -)
juglet, intact
H 10.0cm, D (rim) 4.5cm, D (base) 4.0cm
Flattened base, slightly squat globular body, cylindrical neck with everted rim and rounded lip, thick band handle from shoulder to neck immediately below rim. Dark red fabric. No decoration.

Tiryns, Tomb IV.

*Verdelis 1963a: 50 no. 3 pl. 25.6*

**Late Geometric**

**1096 [394]** (Inv. No. -)
juglet, intact
H 10cm, D (rim) 6cm, D (base) 5cm
Flat base, slightly squat globular body, wide cylindrical neck, everted rim, elevated band handle from shoulder to rim. TIR F 1.
Yellowish fabric. Some vertical toolmarks from burnishing process are discernible on the neck. No decoration.

Tiryns, Tomb II.

*Verdelis 1963a: 47 no. 5 pl. 25.1*

Late Geometric II

1097 [398] (Inv. No. 13015) trefoil juglet, complete
H 10.8cm, D (max.) 10.5cm
Flattened but uneven base, depressed globular body, wide tapering neck, short flaring rim pinched to trefoil mouth, small handle of oval section from shoulder to rim; neck set off-centre. Medium paste; frequent small-large spherical angular dark brown and grey, frequent small-large tabular to spherical subrounded red inclusions, occasional minute sparkling bits; very soft. Reddish brown, 5YR 6/6. Smoothed; most of original surface lost. No decoration.

A few small chips off body and lip are missing, also there is a patch on the body with the some mm of the surface chipped off, but otherwise intact.

Tiryns, Tomb 1.

*Müller - Oelmann 1912: 128.158 no. 1b no ill.*

Late Protogeometric

1098 [2266] (Inv. No. n/a) trefoil juglet, intact
D (not est.)
Globular body, tall narrow neck, wide flaring rim shaped to trefoil mouth; base apparently slightly rounded, vessel tipping backwards towards handle; handle is outside the photograph. No decoration.

Tiryns, Tomb 1972-6.

*Gercke - Naumann 1974: 23 fig. 21 far right*

Geometric (Early?)

1099 [386] (Inv. No. 1961) trefoil juglet, intact
H 10.9cm, D (max.) 8.8cm
Set off but convex base, depressed globular body, tall tapering neck, wide flaring rim pinched to trefoil spout, thin wide band handle from shoulder to rim. TIR F 1. Very pale brown, 2.5Y 7/3, with patches of 10YR 7/3. Burnished, no lustre; narrow horizontal toolmarks on body, wider vertical marks on neck. No decoration.

Tiryns, Tomb 39.

*Müller - Oelmann 1912: 134.158 no. 39e*

Late Geometric II

1100 [383] (Inv. No.-) trefoil juglet, intact
H 11cm, D (base) 4cm
Flattened base, globular body, tapering neck with wide flaring rim, pinched to trefoil mouth; band handle from shoulder to rim.

Tiryns, Tomb XI.

*Verdelis 1963a: 53 no. 2 pl. 22.6*

Late Geometric

1101 [388] (Inv. No. 2037) wide-based juglet, complete
H 5.5cm, D (rim) 2.5cm, D (base) 5.5cm
Wide flat base, conical body, tall cylindrical neck, everted rim with rounded lip, band handle from shoulder to rim. TIR F 1. Pale brown, 10YR 7/4. Burnished, leathery sheen; vertical toolmarks on body, neck, and handle back and -belly, horizontal toolmarks on body just above base. No decoration.

Part of neck and handle are mended, but all of vessel extant.

Tiryns, Tomb 26.

*Müller - Oelmann 1912: 132.158 no. 26p pl. XV 9*

Late Geometric II

1102 [395] (Inv. No.-) wide-based trefoil juglet, intact
H 13.5cm, D (base) 13cm
Very wide and shallow, gently rounded body with flat base, tall narrow neck, wide flaring rim pinched to trefoil shape; band handle from mid-shoulder to rim. TIR F 1. Fine, yellow fabric. Twisted clay strips set between plain strips of clay to form the handle.
Tiryns, Tomb II.

Verdelis 1963a: 47 no. 4 pl. 25.2

Late Geometric II

Open shapes

Bowl

1103 [2265] (Inv. No. n/a)
bowl, intact
D (not est.)
Flat base, steep straight sides, irregular rim with two or three lug handles (more missing?) set on top of the rim. Coarse fabric of light colour. No decoration.

The tomb apparently held two burials; the ceramic vessels found in the grave were all miniatures.

Tiryns, Tomb 1972-6.

Gercke - Naumann 1974: 23 fig. 21 2nd from left

Geometric (Early?)

1104 [391] (Inv. No. -)
bowl, intact
H 4.5cm, D (rim) 10cm

Tiryns, Tomb III.

Verdelis 1963a: 50 no. 8

Late Geometric I

1105 [378] (Inv. No. 3565)
lug-handled bowl, intact
H 5.1cm, D (rim) 9.7cm
Rounded base, hemispherical shape, flattened lip, wide lug handles of rectangular shape with flanking triangular protrusions set sideways on lip. TIR C 1. Pale brown, 10YR 6/4 to 7/6. Smoothed; surface possibly partially lost; interior looks less well finished than exterior. No decoration.

There are two very small chips off the lip and a chip of one lug missing, otherwise the vessel is without cracks etc.

Tiryns, Tomb 38.

Müller - Oelmann 1912: 133.159 no. 38h pl. XV 7

Late Geometric II

Cup

1106 [390] (Inv. No. -)
cup
D (not est.)

Tiryns

Müller - Oelmann 1912: 159 pl. XVII 5

Geometric

Kantharos

1107 [392] (Inv. No. 2010)
kantharos, fragmentary
H 3.5cm (with handles 6.8cm), D (rim) 7.8cm, D (base) 2.9cm
Flattened but uneven base, shallow rounded body, upper body set off by faint carination with three shallow horizontal grooves above, everted rim, thin rounded lip, band handles from carination to rim, raised high above rim. Fine paste; rare very small-small black inclusions, few minute sparkling bits; soft.

Very pale brown, 10YR 7/4, with pale yellow surface, 2.5Y 8/3. Burnished, leathery sheen in places; some narrow horizontal toolmarks on body, narrow vertical marks on handles.

Painted cross in light red-brown paint on base.

Tiryns, Tomb 14.

Müller - Oelmann 1912: 129.159 no. 14b pl. XV 11

Geometric

Unidentified shapes

1108 [2522] (Inv. No. n/a)
rim fr. (open shape), sherd
D (not est.)

Straight or spreading rim, possibly from bowl. Coarse, dark-coloured fabric with some light-
coloured inclusions, hackly break. No decoration.

Tiryns, From the apsidal building W of the citadel, squares LVIII 41/37-38.

Papadimitriou 1998: 123, fig. 8 top middle

Early Protogeometric

1109 [400] (Inv. No. n/a)
rim fr. (unidentified shape), sherd
D (rim) 16.5cm
Flaring rim, rounded lip. No decoration.

Tiryns, From above the apsidal building W of the citadel (square LVIII 41/38 Xb).

Kilian 1988a: 108.109 fig. 6.3
Late Protogeometric

1110 [399] (Inv. No. n/a)
handle fr. (unidentified shape), sherd
D (not est.)
Vertical handle of oval section. No decoration.

Tiryns, From above the apsidal building W of the citadel (square LVIII 41/38 Xb).

Kilian 1988a: 108.109 fig. 6.6
Late Protogeometric

1111 [2273] (Inv. No. n/a)
handle fr. (closed shape), sherd
D (not est.)
Apparently vertical band handle of thick, rectangular section with shallow median on back and belly. No decoration.

Tiryns, Apsidal building W of the citadel (LVIII 41/38 XIII R 227).

Kilian 1988a: 109 fig. 6.25
Early Protogeometric

1112 [2528] (Inv. No. n/a)
handle fr. (unidentified shape), sherd
D (not est.)
Small handle of oval section, finger impression at one end. Medium coarse fabric, medium colour. No decoration.

Tiryns, From debris above the apsidal building W of the citadel, squares LVIII 41/37-38.

Papadimitriou 1998: 123, fig. 11 bottom right
Late Protogeometric

1113 [458] (Inv. No. n/a)
body fr. (unidentified shape), sherd
D (max.) 19.5cm
Deep rounded body. No decoration.

Tiryns, Apsidal building W of the citadel (square LVIII 41/38 Xc).

Kilian 1988a: 109 fig. 6.11; Papadimitriou 1998: fig. 8 bottom middle
Early Protogeometric

1114 [456] (Inv. No. n/a)
neck fr. (closed shape), sherd
D (max.) 11.5cm
Concave neck, continuous profile to shoulder. Burnished, vertical toolmarks on neck. No decoration.

Tiryns, LVIII 41/37 Xe

Kilian 1988a: 109 fig. 6.8
Protogeometric

1115 [457] (Inv. No. n/a)
neck fr. (closed shape), sherd
D (max.) 12.0cm

Tiryns, LVIII 41/37 XI

Kilian 1988a: 109 fig. 6.12
Protogeometric
Other sites

1116 [2530] aryballos, intact
H 9.7cm, D (max.) 9.2cm

Argive Heraion, Archaic deposit.
Caskey-Amandry 1952: 205 no. 282 pl. 57

Late Geometric or later

1117 [2531] trefoil juglet, fragmentary
H 9.4cm, D (max.) 8.3cm
Flattened base, globular body, wide, set-off neck, flaring rim pinched to trefoil mouth; handle and part of rim missing. Soft fabric with small to large brown particles. Buff. Burnished and smoothed; parts of surface apparently eroded. No decoration.

Argive Heraion, Archaic deposit.
Caskey-Amandry 1952: 205 no. 279 pi. 57

Late Geometric or later

1118 [2532] wide-based juglet, intact
H 5.3cm, D (max.) 5cm
Wide flat base, rounded body with low greatest D, tall neck with bulge in the middle, everted rim, band handle from shoulder to rim. Fine fabric. Buff. Burnished and smoothed surface; toolmarks are visible on the neck. No decoration.

Argive Heraion, Archaic deposit.
Caskey-Amandry 1952: 205 no. 275 pl. 57

Late Geometric or later

1119 [2533] wide-based juglet, intact
H 5.8cm, D (max.) 5.7cm
Wide flat base, rounded body with low greatest D, tall neck, everted rim, handle of oval section from shoulder to rim. Fine fabric. Buff. Burnished and smoothed surface; toolmarks are visible on the neck. No decoration.

Argive Heraion, Archaic deposit.
Caskey-Amandry 1952: 205 no. 276 pl. 57

Late Geometric or later

1120 [2534] wide-based juglet, intact
H 5.5cm, D (max.) 5.6cm
Wide flat base, rounded body with low greatest D, tall concave neck, long flaring rim, comparatively thick, with rounded lip, slightly elevated band handle from shoulder to rim. Fine fabric. Greyish-buff. Burnished and smoothed surface; toolmarks are visible on the neck. No decoration.

Argive Heraion, Archaic deposit.
Caskey-Amandry 1952: 205 no. 277 pl. 57

Late Geometric or later

1121 [2529] (Inv. No. L667) miniature cooking pot, intact
H 9.4cm, H (incl. handle) 11.9cm, D (rim) 7.8cm, D (max.) 8.5cm
Rounded base, globular body, tall and wide neck joining in continuous curve, elevated handle of oval section from shoulder to rim. Coarse brown fabric with numerous white and some black inclusions; mica is present. Polished. No decoration.

Body opposite handle blackened.

Lerna, Pithos burial PA6.1.
Caskey 1956: 171, pl. 48; De Vries 1974: 85 no. 5 pl. 14

Late Geometric II
Amphora/hydria, sherd
PH 7cm, D est. (rim) 11cm
Cylindrical neck, everted rim, rounded lip; vertical roll handle attached low on neck.
Coarse fabric with small to medium white, black and brown inclusions, mica. Pinkish beige surface, 7.5YR 7/4, grey core.
Burnished, no lustre; vertical toolmarks on neck. No decoration.
Not described as handmade.

(Langdon 1995: no. 1092 figs. 55, 132)
Middle/Late Geometric

1123 [2473] (Inv. No. E9-76)
Jug, fragmentary
PH 3.2cm, D (rim) 12.5cm, W (handle) 2.1cm
Concave neck, flaring rim with ridge at interior, handle of rectangular section from rim. Coarse, porous fabric with grey and whitish inclusions. Pinkish buff, to grey at core; 5YR 8/4-7/6. No decoration.

(Sambariza)

(Langdon 1995: no. 1035 fig. 52)
Proto-geometric

1124 [2477] (Inv. No. C17-80)
Amphora/hydria, sherd
PH 6.2cm, D (rim) 18cm, ThW 0.7cm

(Masses)
(Langdon 1995: no. 1094 fig. 55)
Middle/Late Geometric

Storage jar, sherd
PH 4.5cm, D (rim) 22cm
Vessel is not described as handmade; the smoothed surface however recalls the appearance of LCW storage jars in N Argolid.

(Langdon 1995: no. 1057 fig. 54)
Middle Geometric II

1126 [2476] (Inv. No. A9-6-9)
Rim fr. (closed shape), sherd
D est. (rim) 13cm
Flaring rim, rather thin-walled (0.5cm), with horizontal groove on the exterior face of the lip. Coarse, gritty fabric with small to medium grey and white inclusions and rare specks of mica. Medium brown, 10YR 6/4. Incised zigzag on rim.

(Flamboura)
(Langdon 1995: no. 1093 figs. 55, 132)
Middle/Late Geometric

1127 [2478] (Inv. No. F5-311)
Handle fr. (closed shape), sherd
W (handle) 1.3cm, greatest L 4.1cm
Handle from small plainware vessel.

(Site F5)
(Langdon 1995: no. 1095)
Middle/Late Geometric

634
Attica

Athens

Closed shapes

Amphora

1128 [595] (Inv. No. P 6434)
neck-handled amphora, restored
H rest. 27.6cm, D rest. (max.) 23.6cm, D (rim) 12cm
Raised base, globular body, short narrow neck joining in continuous curve, wide flaring rim, lip slightly flattened. Thick handles of angular section from shoulder to neck, small finger impression at base. COR C 1a. 7.5 YR 7/6, at surface 10 YR 7/4. Smoothed; slipped or self-slipped? unclear whether the original surface is complete. Vertical row of impressed dots on each handle, ending in a rosette of impressed dots on one of them.

Base and large part of lower body restored in plaster. Similarities in fabric and colour suggest that this is a Corinthian import.

Athens Agora, Geometric well at 60/1: 4th basket. Sq. L 6:2.

Agora VIII: 59 no. 242 pl. 13

Middle Geometric

1129 [570] (Inv. No. P 7181)
neck-handled amphora, fragmentary
PH 11.7cm, D (rim) 12.5cm
Rounded body, short cylindrical neck, wide flaring, thin rim with rounded lip. Thin, wide, flanged band handles from shoulder to neck. Lower body missing and one band handle missing. Ridge at shoulder join. COR F 1. Pale brown, 10YR 7/4-6, with darker patches. Burnished, leathery sheen. Horizontal toolmarks on back of handle, on rim and interior neck, vertical toolmarks on neck, possibly also on body. No decoration.

The fabric looks similar in texture and treatment to Corinthian handmade plainware. The join of neck and shoulder also resembles the technique used in Corinth.

Athens Agora, Protoattic pit and well, Sq. D 11:5.

Agora VIII: 59 no. 239 pl. 13

Late Geometric

Hydria

1130 [679] (Inv. No. n/a)
hydria, restored
H 22.7cm
Raised or ring base, elongated ovoid body, tall concave neck, wide flaring rim; the mouth is comparatively small; horizontal roll-handles just above greatest circumference, large vertical handle from shoulder to mid-neck. Fabric likely to be ATH C 1. Incised decoration; double lines at rim, mid-neck, shoulder; horizontal and vertical zigzags at mid-neck and shoulder; two nipples on shoulder opposite vertical handle.

Athens Kerameikos, T. 98

Kerameikos V: 271 pl. 155

Late Geometric

1131 [568] (Inv. No. P 12176)
hydria, fragmentary
PH 32.5cm, D (max.) 24.4cm
Raised base, hollowed underneath, ovoid body with high shoulder, narrow neck, rim missing; horizontal roll handles at greatest circumference (both missing), small vertical handle of oval section from shoulder to neck, deep finger impression at lower end. ATH C 1. Reddish clay body, orange brown surface, 2.5YR 4/6, surface 7.5YR 5/4. Polished or burnished and polished, slight lustre in places; surface not preserved everywhere. No decoration.

Athens Agora, Well at 18/MT, -7m, basket 2. Sq. S 19:7

Agora VIII: 56 no. 218 pl. 12
Late Geometric

Jug

1132 [569] (Inv. No. P 12288)
jug, sherd
PH 5 cm
Narrow neck, flaring rim, very wide band handle from rim. Medium paste; few small to medium spherical black, common small to large spherical, rounded to angular light grey and white inclusions, numerous minute sparkling bits; soft. 2.5 YR 5/8, at surface 10 YR 6/4. Surface left rough. Incised decoration, triple wavy line at rim, below, vegetal motif (vertical triple wavy line with lateral short oblique strokes).

Bromm 1961: 124 no. L 49 pl. 23

Late Geometric

Cooking pot

1133 [772] (Inv. No. 427)
cooking pot, restored
H 13.8 cm, D (base) 8.7 cm, D (max.) 14.5 cm, D (rim) 10.7 cm
Flattened but uneven, raised base with slight hollow in profile towards body; unevenly globular body, short concave neck with almost straight rim, rounded lip, thick oval handle from shoulder to rim raised above rim. Medium paste; common very small and very large spherical rounded milky white, brown and grey, common very small-small spherical angular black, rare large-very large spherical subrounded brown inclusions, common minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Red to brown, 5/4-7.5 YR 5/4. Smoothed? Most of surface eroded; where preserved, no toolmarks visible. No decoration.

Blackened patch on body opposite handle.

About 1/4 of the vase is restored in plaster.

Athens Kerameikos, Tomb S 10.
Kerameikos I: 13 pl. 25; Reber 1991: fig. 1a

Submycenaean

1134 [769] (Inv. No. 474)
cooking pot, complete
H 10.5 cm, D (base) 4.5 cm, D (max.) 8.1 cm, D (rim) 6.1 cm
Flattened but uneven base, ovoid body, concave neck, flaring rim, rounded lip, thick oval handle from shoulder to rim. Medium coarse paste; abundant very small-small spherical rounded milky white, brown and grey, few small-large spherical subrounded brown and reddish brown inclusions, few minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Surface mottled brown (7.5 YR 4/3) to black, section reddish (5 YR 4/4). Burnished, lustrous; vertical toolmarks on handle back and body, some horizontal marks at rim, interior apparently left rough; parts of surface chipped off. No decoration.
The tomb is partly disturbed by a later wall which might have resulted in the loss of the original offerings; the only offering recorded is the cooking pot, and the tomb consequently is dated to SM according to its shape and location.

Athens Kerameikos, Tomb S 59
Kerameikos I: 30 pl. 25; Reber 1991: fig. 1e

Submycenaean

1135 [676] (Inv. No. 541)
cooking pot, restored
H 16.3 cm, D (base) 7.1 cm, D (max.) 12.3 cm, D (rim) 10.2 cm
Flat base, elongated ovoid body, tall and wide, concave neck, flaring rim, squared lip, band handle from shoulder to rim. Medium paste; common very small-large spherical rounded and subrounded milky white and grey, frequent small-medium spherical subrounded brown inclusions, few minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Reddish brown (5 YR 4/6), mottled with grey brown (7.5 YR 4/3-4, 10 YR 2/2). Burnished, lustrous; horizontal toolmarks on body opposite handle and on interior from rim to lower shoulder, vertical marks on handle back, oblique marks to the sides of the handle. No decoration.

About 1/4 of the vessel is restored in plaster; body from base to rim opposite handle blackened.

Athens Kerameikos, tomb PG 1
Kerameikos I: 92 pl. 75; Reber 1991: fig. 1c
Early Protogeometric

1136 [674] (Inv. No. 768) cooking pot, entire profile
D (not est.)
Flat raised base, ovoid body, wide concave neck, flaring rim, oval handle from shoulder to rim. Medium paste; common very small to small spherical rounded milky white and grey, common small to very large tabular angular glimmering light brown-red, rare small to medium spherical subrounded nodular rusty red, frequent very small to medium spherical angular black incl., few minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Mottled reddish-yellow and grey-brown, 5-7.5YR 5/4, 10YR 4/1.
Burnished, no lustre; oblique and horizontal toolmarks on exterior, narrow horizontal toolmarks on interior. No decoration.

Athens Kerameikos, tomb PG 5
Kerameikos I: 98 pl. 75
Middle Protogeometric

1137 [675] (Inv. No. 769) cooking pot, fragmentary
PH (largest fr.) 12.5 cm, D (rim) 9.5 cm, D est. (max) 13-15 cm
Ovoid body, wide concave neck, gently flaring rim, lip flattened on top, band handle from shoulder. ATH C 4. Mottled brown and red to dark grey (10YR 5/3, 5YR 5/4-6), thick grey core. Burnished, little lustre; vertical toolmarks on handle back, oblique marks next to handle, horizontal and vertical on body, some horizontal marks on interior rim, getting more sparse and crude below. No decoration.

Two large fragments, mended from sherds, of rim to body and body with handle stub.

Athens Kerameikos, tomb PG 4
Kerameikos I: 95.183 pl. 75
Early Protogeometric

1138 [767] (Inv. No. 754) cooking pot, fragmentary
H 17.8 cm, D (base) 7 cm, D (max.) 16 cm
Flat slightly raised base, ovoid body, concave neck, flaring rim, thickened and rounded lip; handle missing. Medium paste; frequent small-medium spherical rounded and subrounded milky brown, common small-very large spherical angular and subrounded red brown, brown and grey, rare hare angular white inclusions, little minute sparkle; medium hard. Mottled red brown, brown and grey (5YR 6/6, 7.5YR 5/4, 10YR 5/2-3). Burnished, no lustre; oblique and horizontal toolmarks on exterior, narrow horizontal toolmarks on interior. No decoration.

Athens Kerameikos, tomb PG 15.
Kerameikos I: 190 pl. 75; Reber 1991: fig.2d
Middle Protogeometric

1139 [768] (Inv. No. 548) cooking pot, restored
H 16.5 cm, D (rim) 11.5 cm, D (base) 4.5 cm
Small flat base, broad vertical band handle. Medium paste; small to large inclusions (angular black, spherical rounded milky white, spherical rounded opaque and crumbly white, tabular subrounded dark red particles), occasional sparkling bits; medium hard. Dark brown to dark grey, 7.5YR 3/2 to 4/4, 10YR 2/2. Burnished, lustrous; direction of toolmarks difficult to determine, apparently multiple burnishing in various directions.
Median groove on handle.

Athens Kerameikos, Tomb PG 15.
Kerameikos I: 190 pl. 75; Reber 1991: fig.2d
Middle Protogeometric

1140 [766] (Inv. No. 742) cooking pot, fragmentary
PH 5.2 cm, D (rim) 8.5 cm
Globular body, concave neck, flaring rim, lip flattened on top with rounded ridge on exterior; handle swelling on rim. Medium paste; common very small-small spherical rounded milky white and grey, frequent small-large spherical angular dark and light grey, rare large porous white inclusions, few minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Reddish brown, 5YR 5/4-6. Burnished, no lustre; narrow horizontal toolmarks on exterior body and on interior neck. No decoration.

637
Four non-joining sherds, two of them blackened.

Athens Kerameikos, tomb PG 18

*Kerameikos I*: 193 pl. 69

**Middle Protogeometric**

**1141** [691] (Inv. No. 736)

cooking pot, fragmentary

PH 14 cm

Ovoid body, concave neck, gently flaring rim, thin squared lip, handle swelling on lower shoulder. ATH C 4. Reddish brown (5YR 5/4), grey core with red brown margins (2.5YR 5/6). Burnished, leathery lustre; continuous vertical toolmarks from neck to lower body, horizontal marks on exterior rim, horizontal marks on interior from rim to shoulder join. No decoration.

Some blackening on the exterior.

Athens Kerameikos, tomb PG 8

*Kerameikos I*: 184 pl. 74

**Late Protogeometric**

**1142** [692] (Inv. No. 731)

cooking pot, sherd

PH 7.8 cm

Thick band handle stub on rounded body sherd. Medium paste; common very small-
small, rarely medium spherical rounded milky white, grey and brown, frequent medium-very large spherical angular red-brown, few small spherical angular light grey inclusions, few minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Mottled dark grey-brown and red (7.5YR 3/1, 5YR 5/6). Burnished, leathery lustre in places; vertical toolmarks on handle back and base, oblique toolmarks to the side of the handle, sparse horizontal toolmarks on the interior. No decoration.

According to the publication, the vessel also preserved a set-off base, which however was not located in the storerooms.

Athens Kerameikos, tomb PG 20

*Kerameikos I*: 195

**Late Protogeometric**

**1143** [693] (Inv. No. 907)

cooking pot, restored

H 16 cm, D (base) 5.5 cm, D (max.) 12.8 cm, D (rim) 10.1 cm

Small flat base, ovoid body, wide concave neck, flaring rim, squared lip, band handle from shoulder, most of handle and upper attachment missing. Medium paste; common very small spherical rounded milky brown and grey, few small spherical angular milky white, frequent small spherical subrounded to angular brown, few very small to small spherical angular dull black, few small to medium spherical rounded to subrounded white inclusions, few minute sparkling bits; soft. Various shades of red and brown, 5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 5/4, to 10YR 6/3-4. Burnished, no lustre; vertical toolmarks on neck and body, horizontal toolmarks on interior; surface on handle side apparently eroded. No decoration.

About 1/3 of the vase is missing and restored in plaster.

Athens Kerameikos, tomb PG 31

*Kerameikos IV*: 13.25.26 pl. 28; Reber 1991: fig. 1d

**Late Protogeometric**

**1144** [694] (Inv. No. 1176)

cooking pot, sherd

D (not est.)

Rim fragment. No decoration.

Athens Kerameikos, tomb PG 33

*Kerameikos IV*: 37 no ill.

**Late Protogeometric**

**1145** [695] (Inv. No. 1078)

cooking pot, restored

H 17.7 cm, D (base) 7.7 cm, D (max.) 14 cm, D (rim) 11.7 cm

Set off and flattened but convex base, ovoid body, concave neck, flaring rim, squared lip, band handle from shoulder to rim. Medium paste; common very small to small spherical angular black, common spherical rounded milky grey and brown, frequent small to medium spherical subrounded porous brown inclusions, few minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Brown to red and grey (2.5 to 7.5YR 5/4-6, 10YR 4/2). Burnished, no lustre; vertical toolmarks on exterior, with some
oblique marks near base, horizontal marks on interior rim to base. No decoration.
Parts of body restored in plaster.

Athens Kerameikos, tomb PG 37

Kerameikos IV: 25.38 pl. 28; Reber 1991: fig. 2e

Late Protogeometric

1146 [687] (Inv. No. 2109) cooking pot (closed shape), restored
H 17.9cm, rest. D (rim) 12.3cm, rest. D (base) 7.3cm
Set off slightly convex base, ovoid body with high shoulder, tall wide concave neck, slightly flaring rim, squared lip; wide band handle from shoulder to rim. Coarse paste with small voids; frequent small-very large (mostly medium and large) spherical subrounded reddish brown and grey, rare medium spherical angular grey to white inclusions, occasional minute sparkling bits; very soft.
Red with orange surface, 10R 5/6, 5-7.5YR 5-6/6 at surface. Grey discolorations at base.
Burnished, no lustre; the burnish is only partially preserved; Vertical toolmarks on body, neck and handle back, horizontal marks inside neck.
The greater part of the body opposite the handle is missing.

Athens Kerameikos, tomb PG 39

Kerameikos IV: 40 no ill.

Late Protogeometric

1147 [697] (Inv. No. 2110) cooking pot
D (not est.)
Slightly hollowed base. No decoration.

Athens Kerameikos, tomb PG 39

Kerameikos IV: 40 no ill.

Late Protogeometric

1148 [688] (Inv. No. 1100) cooking pot, intact
H 10.5cm, D (base) 4.4cm, D (max.) 9.5cm, D (rim) 7.6cm
Slightly hollowed base, globular body, concave neck, flaring rim, squared lip, band handle from shoulder to rim. Medium paste; frequent small to medium porous brown, frequent very small and small to large spherical angular grey and black, frequent spherical rounded milky white, brown, grey, rare small white inclusions, few minute sparkling bits; soft. Brown (7.5YR 5/4) with red blushed (5YR 5/4) past. Burnished, no lustre; horizontal to oblique toolmarks on body and on interior neck, vertical marks on handle back and at handle base. No decoration.

Athens Kerameikos, tomb PG 45

Kerameikos IV: 43 pl. 28; Reber 1991: fig. 1b

Late Protogeometric

1149 [698] (Inv. No. 1101) cooking pot, restored
H 13cm, D (base) 5.1cm, D (max.) 11.5cm, D (rim) 8.9cm
Hollowed base resting on a thin ridge at edge, globular body, wide concave neck, flaring rim, squared outward sloping lip. Medium paste; common very small to small, rarely medium spherical angular dull black, common very small to small spherical rounded milky grey and white, frequent small to very large spherical subrounded red brown with porous texture and fine silver speckling, rare small to large spherical angular milky white inclusions, few sparkle, medium hard. Mottled red, brown and grey (5YR 4/4, 7.5YR 4/2-3, 10YR 2-3/1). Burnished, leathery lustre in patches; vertical and oblique toolmarks on neck and body, some horizontal striations at shoulder, some horizontal toolmarks on interior neck, interior body possibly scraped. No decoration.

Athens Kerameikos, tomb PG 45

Kerameikos IV: 43 pl. 28; Reber 1991: fig. 1f

Late Protogeometric

1150 [696] (Inv. No. 1090) cooking pot, intact
H 12cm, D (base) 5.7cm, D (rim) 8.5-8.7cm
Flat base, ovoid body, wide concave neck, wide flaring rim, lip flattened on top, band handle from shoulder to rim. Coarse paste; few very small to small spherical black, few very small to large spherical rounded to

639
subrounded milky white, few medium spherical subrounded black and red inclusions, numerous sparkling particles; medium hard. Brown, 7.5YR 5/4, with orange red section, 5YR 5/6; burnt dark grey in places. Burnished, no lustre; irregular, horizontal toolmarks inside neck and on body, vertical marks on handle and below. No decoration. Blackened on body to the left of handle.

Athens Kerameikos, tomb PG 58

Kerameikos IV: 39 pl. 28; Reber 1991: fig. 2c

Late Protogeometric

1151 [689] (Inv. No. 899) cooking pot, restored
H 18.2cm, D (base) 6.2-6.5cm, D (rim) 11.1cm
Set-off, flattened, irregular convex base, ovoid body with high shoulder, wide concave neck, flaring rim, squared lip; band handle from shoulder to rim. Coarse paste with small-large voids; common very small-medium spherical subrounded to rounded grey-white, at times milky inclusions, few medium-large spherical subrounded dark red-brown inclusions, few minute sparkling particles; medium hard. Brown to orange to dark grey (10YR 5/3, 2.5YR 5/6, 2.5Y 4/1). Burnished, no lustre; horizontal toolmarks inside neck, vertical marks on body and exterior neck. No decoration.

Athens Kerameikos, tomb G 7

Kerameikos V: 214 pl. 154; Reber 1991: fig. 3a

Late Protogeometric

1152 [536] (Inv. No. M 2466) cooking pot, entire profile
H 15.2cm, D (rim) 9.5cm, D (max.) 11.5cm, D (base) 5.5cm
Flat base, ovoid body with wide concave neck, gently flaring rim, lip slightly flattened on top, handle of flattened oval section from shoulder to rim. Coarse, porous paste; frequent small-medium spherical angular milky white, frequent small-large spherical and tabular subrounded grey and brown inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Brown to dark brown (10YR 5/3-4 to 2.5Y 3/1), with reddish core (2.5YR 4/4). Burnished, leathery lustre; continuous vertical toolmarks from neck to base. No decoration. The burnished surface has more lustre where the vessel is burnt; burning restricted to side opposite handle, base to rim. Several fragments of body, neck and rim are missing, about 3/4 of vessel extant.

Athens, Acropolis Metro station, tomb 84

Parlama-Stempolidis 2000: 48 no. 20

Late Protogeometric

1153 [598] (Inv. No. P 29770) cooking pot, entire profile
H 19.5cm, D (rim) 13.0cm, D (max.) 14.5cm
Rounded base, globular body, tall wide neck, flaring rim with rounded lip, thick band handle from shoulder to rim. Medium paste; abundant small-very large, spherical, angular white, at times translucent, and light grey inclusions, rare very large angular purple inclusions, rare medium rounded porous red inclusions, occasional minute sparkling bits; soft. Mottled 10 YR to 2.5 Y 6/3 to dark grey, dark core. Burnished, leathery sheen. Vertical toolmarks on neck and shoulder, horizontal marks on rim and over the entire interior. No decoration. A few small fragments of rim and body are missing. Burnt extensively opposite handle.

Athens Agora, Tomb T 15:1

Shear 1973: 399 pl. 73; Reber 1991: 26 fig. 2a

Protogeometric

1154 [699] (Inv. No. 1184) cooking pot (closed shape), H 13.7cm
Perked up ovoid body, wide and high neck, flaring rim, lip cut off sharply, band handle from shoulder to rim coarse red fabric. No decoration.

Athens Kerameikos, tomb PG 48

Kerameikos IV: 45 pl. 28; Reber 1991: fig. 2b

Transition Late Protogeometric/Early Geometric
1155 [529] (Inv. No. 1957-NAK 473)
cooking pot, restored
H 20.2cm, D (rim) 14.3cm, D (max.) 18-19cm, D (base) 7.0cm
Flattened but uneven base, globular body with high shoulder, wide concave neck, flaring rim, lip flattened and sloping outwards, wide flat band handle from shoulder to rim. Coarse paste, common very small-large spherical rounded and subrounded milky and opaque white, few medium-large spherical subrounded grey inclusions, numerous minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Reddish brown, 5YR 5/6 to 7.5YR 5/3 to black. Burnished, leathery sheen. Vertical toolmarks on handle and body, on the latter in long continuous strokes; horizontal marks on rim, interior of neck down to shoulder, and around base. Part of surface lost where burnt. No decoration.

Extensive burning opposite handle; here the case is broken into a number of irregular fragments. A small number of pieces are missing.

Athens Agora, Well K 1:5

Camp 1999: 267 no. 20 no ill.

Early/Middle Geometric

1157 [544] (Inv. No. P 4981)
cooking pot, restored
H 18.7cm, D (max.) 18cm, D (rim) 12.9cm
Set off concave base, depressed globular body with bulging shoulder, low and wide concave neck, flaring rim, lip flattened slightly, band handle from shoulder to rim. Medium fine paste, common small-large angular spherical dark grey and silvery grey, frequent medium-v. large angular spherical dark red, few medium-v. large subrounded white, at times translucent, inclusions, some sparkling bits. Medium hard. Dull reddish brown with yellow brown surface, 2.5 to 7.5YR 5/4, the latter at surface. Burnished, no lustre. Horizontal toolmarks on body opposite handle, arranged in vertical sections, fewer vertical toolmarks on lower neck opposite handle. Remainder smoothed, with fingermarks. No decoration.

Extensive burning opposite handle. A few fragments are missing and restored in plaster.

Athens Agora, Grave 15, G 12:16, found standing in the fill beside the mouth of the burial hydria.

Young 1939: 43 fig. 28; Reber 1991: 37 pl. 4.1

Early/Middle Geometric

1158 [542] (Inv. No. P 6204)
cooking pot, complete
H 22.0cm, D (max.) 20.2cm, D (rim) 14.7cm, D (base) 8.6cm
Set off convex base, low ovoid body with high shoulder, tall and wide concave neck, flaring rim, lip slightly flattened on top; band handle from shoulder to rim. Medium paste, frequent small black, common small-large spherical angular-subrounded white, at times translucent, and light grey inclusions, numerous minute sparkling bits. Soft. Mottled 5 YR 4/4-6 to 7.5YR 4/2 to 5/4. Burnished, no lustre. Vertical toolmarks on handle and neck to body, in long, continuous strokes, horizontal marks all over interior and just above base. Also the base is burnished. No decoration.

Traces of burning in various places; not confined to the side opposite handle.

Athens Agora, well L 6:2. Geometric well at 60/1 (8th and 9th baskets).

Smithson 1974: 362 no ill.
Early/Middle Geometric

1159 [756] (Inv. No. 896)
cooking pot, restored
H 10.1cm, D (base) 4.5cm, D (max.) 9.5cm, D (rim) 7.7cm
Small flattened but slightly convex base, slightly raised with hollow towards depressed globular body, wide concave neck, flaring rim with squared lip, band handle from shoulder to rim. Medium paste; common very small-small, rarely medium, spherical rounded milky grey, frequent small-large spherical subrounded slightly porous and finely sparkling brown inclusions, few minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Brown to grey brown, 7.5YR 5/3, 4/2, to 3/1. Scrapped with horizontal, vertical and oblique striations from the tool all over exterior and on interior rim; interior body rough with fabrication marks. No decoration.

Rather small version of the shape; discolouration on the body opposite handle, unclear whether soot; mended from small fragment with a few missing.

Athens Kerameikos, Tomb G 12

Kerameikos V: 218 pl. 154; Reber 1991: fig. 3e

Middle Geometric

1160 [757] (Inv. No. 832)
cooking pot, restored
H 18.1cm, D (base) 8cm, D (max.) 17cm, D (rim) 11.6cm
Flattened but convex base, depressed globular body with high shoulder, wide concave neck, flaring rim with unevenly squared lip, wide band handle from shoulder to rim. Medium paste; common very small-small spherical rounded milky white, few small-large spherical to tabular angular milky white, frequent very small-small, less medium-large spherical angular dull black inclusions, few minute sparkling bits; hard. Various shades of brown and red, 2.5-7.5YR 4-5/4-6. Smoothed or wiped, no lustre or toolmarks. No decoration.

Athens Kerameikos, Tomb G 86

Kerameikos V: 266 pl. 154; Reber 1991: fig. 3d

Middle Geometric

1161 [759] (Inv. No. 1221)
cooking pot, fragmentary
D (not est.)

Athens Kerameikos

Kerameikos V: 235.139 fig. 1

Middle Geometric

1162 [652] (Inv. No. P 27929)
cooking pot, fragmentary
PH 5.5cm, D (rim) 8.4cm
Concave neck joining body in continuous curve, rounded lip, lower body and handle missing. Medium paste. Frequent small to medium, spherical, angular to subrounded milky white, frequent very small-medium angular, at times crumbly black inclusions, numerous minute sparkling bits. Medium hard. Light reddish brown, 7.5YR 5/4, thick dark grey core. Burnished, no lustre. Vertical toolmarks on neck, horizontal marks on interior of neck and on shoulder. No decoration.

Small or miniature size cooking pot. Traces of burning on presumed front side.

Athens Agora, Areopagus N slope, tomb I 18:2

Smithson 1974: 361 no. 1-18:2-9 pl. 77d

Middle Geometric

1163 [594] (Inv. No. P 19040)
cooking pot, restored
H 17.5cm, D (max.) 17.7cm, D (rim) 11.5cm
Rounded base, globular body, wide tapering neck joining in continuous curve, flaring rim with squared lip, band handle from shoulder to rim, small and deep finger impression at lower attachment. ATH C 3. Brown to grey, 7.5YR 4-6/6 and 10YR 4-5/3 to 10YR 3/1. Burnished, leathery lustre in places; vertical toolmarks on the neck, horizontal and oblique toolmarks on body; most toolmarks on the side opposite handle. No decoration.

About 1/4 of the vessel is missing and restored in plaster, especially from the side opposite the handle; there also traces of burning.
Middle Geometric

1164 [758] (Inv. No. 2967)
cooking pot, restored
H 9.3cm, D (rim) 7.5cm, D (max.) 10.0cm, D (base) 5.0cm
Flattened but convex base, depressed globular body, wide concave neck, very slightly flaring rim, rounded lip, band handle from shoulder to rim. Medium coarse porous paste; abundant very small to small spherical rounded milky white and grey opaque black, frequent small to large tabular angular milky white, frequent small spherical subrounded speckled light red, few small spherical angular dull black inclusions, frequent minute sparkle, hard. Red brown to dark grey (5YR 4/3, 3/2). Burnished, no lustre, part of surface apparently eroded; wide vertical toolmarks on neck, on handle back and below handle, horizontal marks on interior neck and on exterior near base. Nipple on shoulder opposite handle.

About 1/3 of the vase missing and restored in plaster, including the sherd with a possible second nipple.

Athens Kerameikos, tomb hS 56

Schlöbr-Vierneisel 1966: 10 no. 10.4 pl. 15.4;
Reber 1991: 30 fig. 3b

1165 [532] (Inv. No. 1959-NAK 33)
cooking pot, restored
H 18.5cm, D (rim) 11.5cm, D (max.) 16cm, D (base) 6.7cm
Flattened but uneven base, set off from body, ovoid body, wide concave neck, flaring rim, lip flattened on top with shallow groove. Coarse paste; frequent very small-large spherical subrounded and angular milky crystalline white, few small-medium spherical angular red and grey inclusions, numerous minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Red-brown (5YR 5/4-6) to dark grey and black. Burnished, self-slipped opposite handle; perhaps wiped with a wet rag. No decoration. Burnt and cracked at base and body to rim opposite handle; few fragments of rim and neck missing and restored in plaster.

Athens, Acropolis S slope

Charitonidis 1973: 9 no. GM 13 pl. 4c

Geometric

1166 [2136] (Inv. No. 1958-NAK 38)
cooking pot, restored
H 21.4cm, D (base) 6.8cm, D (max.) 15.5cm, D (rim) 13.4cm
Flat base, elongated ovoid body, wide concave neck, flaring rim, lip flattened and sloping outward, band handle from shoulder to rim. ATH C 1. Red (2.5YR 5/6). Probably smoothed, but most of surface eroded. No decoration.
Parts from all over vessel restored in plaster; there is a bag with belonging sherds which have not been joined. Burnt slightly opposite handle.

Athens, T 21 on the S slope of the Acropolis, enchrytrismos.

Charitonidis 1973: 20 no. GM 47 pl. 11c

(no date)

1167 [531] (Inv. No. 1959-NAK 10)
cooking pot, fragmentary
PH 18.0cm, D (base) 7.5, D (max.) 17cm
Flat base, ovoid body with high shoulder, wide concave neck, ATH C 1. Red (2.5YR 5/6) with reddish yellow surface (5YR 5/6). Smoothed or wiped, self-slipped on burnt side, part of surface eroded. No decoration.
Most of body an all of rim missing; the item is put together from numerous fragments. Lightly burnt on the side that is preserved to the greatest height.

Athens, Acropolis S slope

Charitonidis 1973: 8 no. GM 9 pl. 3d

(no date)

1168 [554] (Inv. No. P 23653)
cooking pot, intact
H 20cm, D (max.) 14.5cm, D (rim) 12cm, D (base) 7cm
Set off, flattened but uneven base, ovoid body with high shoulder, tall wide concave neck, flaring rim with rounded lip, hollowed on the
interior. Band handle from shoulder to rim with deep finger impression at base. Medium paste, common small to large spherical angular to subrounded milky grey/reddish/white, few small to medium spherical angular black, frequent medium to large spherical-tabular subrounded opaque white, frequent medium to large platy satiny grey inclusions. numerous minute sparkle; soft to medium hard. Mottled orange, grey red, brown and dark grey, mostly 5YR/6 to 7.5YR 5/4. Smoothed or scraped. Paint horizontal marks all over body, oblique marks around base. Part of surface lost. No decoration.

Large burnt patch on shoulder and body opposite handle.

Athens Agora, From well under rubble wall of predecessor of square building, pier 17, W, Sq. Q 8:9.

Brann 1961: 130 no. N 18 pl. 22

Late Geometric

1169 [549] (Inv. No. P 12106) cooking pot, intact H 20.3cm, D (max.) 15.7cm, D (rim) 11.5cm, D (base) c. 8cm Flattened but uneven base, ovoid body with high shoulder, wide concave neck, rim flaring only slightly, rounded lip; band handle from shoulder to rim with finger impression at base. ATH C 1. Reddish brown, blackened patches, 5 to 10YR 5/4. Neck, handle and interior smoothed; the surface of the body is slightly compacted, faint oblique burnishing marks; no lustre. No decoration.

Burnt on rim and shoulder opposite handle.

Athens Agora, Geometric Well at 29/8E, basket 6.

Brann 1961: 123 no. L 45 pl. 22

Late Geometric

1170 [782] (Inv. No.) cooking pot, complete H 23.0cm Ovoid body, concave neck, band handle from shoulder to rim. No decoration. Sooting on the lower body.

Athens, Peiraios St., T. X

Brückner - Pernice 1893: 120 no ill.

Late Geometric

1171 [778] (Inv. No.) cooking pot, complete H 32.0cm Flat base, elongated ovoid body, tall and wide concave neck, flaring rim, band handle from shoulder to rim. Brown-red fabric, sooted patches. No decoration.

Athens, Peiraios St., T. IX

Brückner - Pernice 1893: 117 pl. 8.2

Late Geometric

1172 [562] (Inv. No. P 10585) cooking pot, complete H 20.4cm, D (max.) 16.4cm, D (rim) 12.5cm, D (base) 8cm Set off convex base, ovoid body with high shoulder, tall wide concave neck, flaring rim, squared lip; band handle from shoulder to rim; slight finger impression at lower handle attachment. ATH C 1. Reddish to yellow brown, blackened patches, 5 to 10YR 5/4. Neck, handle and interior smoothed; the surface of the body is slightly compacted, faint oblique burnishing marks; no lustre. No decoration.

Burnt extensively from base to rim on side opposite handle.

Athens Agora, Well at 51/8ET, ca. 3.30m. Sq. L 18:2.

Agora VIII: 55 no. 203 pl. 11

Late Geometric

1173 [558] (Inv. No. P 17201) cooking pot, restored H 19.6cm, D (rim) 13.4cm, D (base) 7.2cm Flat base, ovoid body with slight carination at shoulder, tall and wide concave neck, slightly flaring rim, squared lip; wide band handle from shoulder to rim. No break available.

Paste looks medium fine. common small-large inclusions, sub-rounded white, angular to sub-angular black and grey (mostly small to large), common minute-small, silver and pale gold sparkling bits. Soft. 2.5 YR 5/6 Smoothed. Much of the original surface seems lost, what
is left is smooth and compacted but without toolmarks. No decoration.

Body part opposite handle missing, presumably burnt and therefore crumbled away.

Athens Agora, Pit below E part of Odeion Cavea

Brann 1961: 136 no. O 40; Reber 1991: fig. 4c

Late Geometric

1174 [565] (Inv. No. P 4769)
cooking pot, restored
H 16.5cm, D (max.) 13.7cm, D (rim) 11.8cm, D (base) 6.6cm
Flat but uneven base, ovoid body with low shoulder and slight carination, tall and wide concave neck, flaring rim, squared lip. Band handle from shoulder to rim with shallow finger impression at base. Medium paste, common small to large rounded white inclusions, at times translucent, frequent small angular black inclusions, numerous minute sparkling bits. Soft. 2.5 YR 4/4, mottled grey where burnt. Lightly polished. Part of surface lost. No decoration.

Slight traces of burning on the side opposite handle. Small bits of the body restored in plaster, but more or less complete.

Athens Agora, Grave 9: 39/1; at 55.80 asl. Sq. G 12:10

Young 1939: [31ff]; Reber 1991: 34 fig. 4d

Late Geometric

1175 [564] (Inv. No. P 25637)
cooking pot, restored
H 26.4cm, D (max.) 20cm, D (rim) 15.5cm, D (base) 8.8cm
Flat base, ovoid body with high shoulder, tall and wide concave neck, flaring rim, squared lip. Wide band handle from shoulder to rim. Shallow finger impression (almost a smear) at lower attachment. Medium paste. common small-large, predominantly small-medium angular to sub-angular white, grey and black inclusions, also sub-rounded translucent white ones. Numerous minute sparkling bits. Soft. 2.5 YR 5/6 (rubbed off bit at lip). Smoothed, self-slipped. No decoration.

There are only few fragments missing and restored in plaster, the profile is complete. Slight traces of burning on lower body and rim opposite handle, also slight blackening on the interior base.

Athens Agora, Well at 53/KE, Sq. J 14:5

Agora VIII: 55 no. 205 pl. 11

Late Geometric

1176 [560] (Inv. No. P 22429)
cooking pot, restored
D (not est.)
Elongated ovoid body with concave neck, band handle from rim. The lower half of the vase could not be located in the storerooms.

Athens Agora

Brann 1961: 145 no. R 20 pl. 22

Late Geometric

1177 [556] (Inv. No. P 17200)
cooking pot, restored
H rest. 26.8cm, D (rim) 16.8cm
Base missing. Ovoid body, tall and wide concave neck, slightly flaring rim, squared lip. Wide band handle from shoulder to rim. Medium paste. common small to large, predominantly medium inclusions, sub-angular to sub-rounded white, grey and black, numerous minute sparkling bits. Metal scratches easily. 5 YR 5/4 at chip off lip, otherwise mottled. Smoothed with horizontal finger marks on the neck, surface not compacted. No decoration.

Mottled colour. The base and part of body opposite handle are missing, probably burnt and crumbled away.

Athens Agora, Pit below E part of Odeion Cavea, Sq. M 11:1

Brann 1961: 136 no. O 38 pl. 22

Late Geometric

1178 [555] (Inv. No. P 23670)
cooking pot, restored
H 11cm, D (rim) 8.3cm, D (base) 4.3 - 5.2cm
1179 [553] (Inv. No. P 12287)  
cooking pot, restored  
H 23.6cm, D (max.) 17.7cm, D (rim) 14.3cm, D (base) 7.4cm  
Flattened but slightly convex base, ovoid body with high shoulder and slight carination at shoulder, tall wide neck, flaring rim, squared lip; band handle from shoulder to rim, finger impression at lower attachment. Medium paste; common small-medium black, reddish, grey and white inclusions, frequent medium-large white and grey, at times translucent, sub-rounded inclusions, numerous minute sparkling bits; soft. 7.5 YR 5/4 Smoothed. No decoration.


Brann 1961: 124 no. L 51  
Late Geometric

1180 [552] (Inv. No. P 12121)  
cooking pot, entire profile  
H 23.6cm, D (max.) 18.4cm, D (rim) 12.6 - 13cm, D (base) 7.5cm  
Flattened but uneven base, ovoid body with high shoulder, tall wide concave neck, slightly flaring rim, squared lip; band handle from shoulder to rim. ATH C 1. Reddish brown, 5YR 5/4-6, thick grey core; part of surface orange and friable, probably weathered. Part of surface lost; body up to top of shoulder

burnished with short, horizontal to oblique toolmarks in vertical groups, no lustre; neck and back of handle smoothed. No decoration.

Where the surface is lost, the clay is rather orange and friable, which I think is the result of weathering.

Athens Agora, Geometric well at 29/AE, baskets 10-11: lower fill. Sq. S 18:1

Brann 1961: 124 no. I 50; Reber 1991: fig. 4a  
Late Geometric
1183 [566] (Inv. No. P 4610)
cooking pot
D (not est.)
Flat base, squat, almost biconical body with low greatest circumference, concave neck with tall flaring rim, flattened lip, wide band handle from shoulder to rim. No decoration.
Athens Agora, Grave VIII.4
Reber 1991: 35 fig. 5.1
Late Geometric

1184 [550] (Inv. No. P 12125)
cooking pot, entire profile
H 20.0cm, D (max.) 16.7cm, D (rim) 12.7cm, D (base) 8cm
Flattened but uneven base, slightly bumpy ovoid body with high shoulder, wide concave neck, flaring rim with squared lip; band handle from shoulder to rim; rim higher on the side opposite the handle. ATH C 1. Mottled brown red to brown grey, yellow patch, 5YR 4/4 to 7.5YR 5/4. Neck with horizontal finger or scraping marks, lower body with horizontal burning marks; strokes rather short, in vertical groups; no lustre, but compacted surface. No decoration.
Athens Agora, Geometric well at 29/ AE, Basket 11, lower fill. Sq. S 18:1
Braun 1961: 124 no. L 46 pl. 22
Late Geometric

1185 [779] (Inv. No. -)
cooking pot, fragmentary
D (not est.)
Athens, Peiraias St., T. VII
Brückner - Pernice 1893: 141 no ill.
Late Geometric?

1186 [563] (Inv. No. P 12116)
cooking pot, restored
H 35.2cm, D (max.) 25.7cm, D (rim) 18.5cm, D (base) 11.5cm
Set off flat base, ovoid body with high shoulder, tall concave neck, flaring rim, lip of triangular section with ridge on top; wide band handle from shoulder to rim. ATH C 1. Mottled dark red brown to orange red, strong red and grey, 5YR 4-5/4-6, 2.5YR 4/6, 10R 3-4/6. Smoothed, lower body opposite handle possibly lightly burnished; faint vertical toolmarks. Incised decoration; wavy line at rim, two wavy lines on shoulder, swastika of simple line framed with dots; two pointy nipples at corners of swastika. Three vertical wavy lines in handle back. Burnt on body and rim opposite handle. The exterior of the lower body has faint trances of horizontal ribbing from coil-making.
Athens Agora, Geometric well at 29/ AE, basket 8: lower fill. Sq. S 18:1
Braun 1961: 124 no. L 47 pl. 22; Agora VIII: 55 no. 204 pl. 11
Late Geometric

1187 [561] (Inv. No. P 23889)
cooking pot, restored
H 39cm, D (max.) 29.3cm, D (rim) 22cm, D (base) 12.5cm
Set off convex base, ovoid body with high shoulder, tall and wide concave neck, flaring rim, squared lip. Wide band handle from shoulder to rim. Medium paste; frequent small spherical black, few small-large spherical angular red and dark red, common small-large spherical-tabular angular, at times milky, white inclusions, numerous minute sparkling bits. Soft. 7.5YR 4/3 to 10YR 5/3 Smoothed; on side opposite handle, part of the surface is lost, pitted appearance. Incised horizontal double wavy line on rim and shoulder, on shoulder opposite handle swastika of incised line with lateral short strokes, horizontal and vertical double wavy line on handle. Two small nipples on shoulder opposite handle, level with line. Large parts of neck and body restored in plaster. Extensive burning on lip and body opposite handle.
Athens Agora, Well at 71/ AB. Sq. N 11:6
Braun 1961: 145 no. R 21
Late Geometric
1188 [557] (Inv. No. P 17202)
cooking pot, fragmentary
H of largest fr. ca. 10 cm
Ovoid body with high shoulder, flaring rim with squared lip. Three non-joining fragments (two body, one rim sherd). Medium paste; frequent small to large, spherical, subrounded light grey and white, at times milky; rare small angular black inclusions, numerous minute sparkling bits. Medium hard. 2.5 YR 4/6, at surface 5 YR 5/4, thin grey core. Surface left rough. Incised decoration. Double wavy line below rim and at shoulder, swastika of double wavy lines at shoulder with small pointed nipple at corner.
Some traces of burning on the shoulder fragment.


Brann 1961: 136 no. O 39 pl. 23
Late Geometric

1189 [567] (Inv. No. P 12271)
cooking pot? sherd
max. Dim. 7 cm
From shoulder of rounded vessel. ATH C 1. 7.5 YR 5/4, brown-grey core. Surface left rough. Incised decoration, horizontal double wavy lines on shoulder, swastika of double wavy lines, with small nipple at corner.
The decoration with swastika on shoulder and nipple next to it seems relegated to cooking pots. No trace of burning though.

Athens Agora, Geometric well at 29/ÆE, upper fill, to -3.50 m.

Brann 1961: 124 no. L 55
Late Geometric

1190 [677] (Inv. No. 1330)
cooking pot, restored
H 35 cm, D (base) 12 cm, D (max.) 26.5 cm, D (rim) 21.5 cm
Flat base, ovoid body with high shoulder, tall and wide concave neck, flaring rim, squared lip, wide band handle from shoulder to rim, ATH C 1. Reddish brown (7.5 YR 6/4, with 5 YR 5/4 section), mottled with grey brown and grey. Smoothed. Incised decoration, three vertical double wavy lines at handle back, double wavy line just below rim and on shoulder, swastika of double wavy lines on shoulder opposite handle, with two nipples at the sides.

Athens Kerameikos, Tomb G 53

Kerameikos: V: 248 pl. 154
Late Geometric

1191 [559] (Inv. No. P 24850)
cooking pot, restored
H 39.2 cm, D (max.) 26.2 cm, D (rim) 19 cm, D (base) 10.6 cm
Flat base, ovoid body with high shoulder, wide concave neck, flaring rim, lip slightly flattened on top. Wide band handle from shoulder to rim, two finger impressions at base. Medium paste; common small spherical black; common small-very large, spherical tabular, subrounded, translucent to opaque white, rare medium satiny grey inclusions, numerous minute sparkling bits. Soft. 2.5 YR 4/8 Neck smoothed, lower body lightly polished. Two incised horizontal double wavy lines on shoulder, double wavy line on rim, three vertical double wavy lines on handle, swastika of double wavy lines on shoulder opposite handle. Two small nipples on shoulder opposite handle.
Burnt patch on shoulder. Few sherds of body and rim are missing and restored in plasters.


Brann 1961: 142 no. Q 10 pl. 22
Late Geometric

1192 [551] (Inv. No. P 12126)
cooking pot, restored
H 32 cm, D (max.) 24.1 cm, D (rim) 17.3 - 18.2 cm, D (base) 10.5 cm
Set off convex base, ovoid body, tall and wide concave neck, flaring rim with squared lip; band handle from shoulder to rim. Medium paste; common small black, grey, reddish and white, and frequent medium-very large white and light grey (few dark red and dark grey), at times translucent, inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; very soft. Reddish to yellow brown, 5 YR 5/4. Neck, handle and interior smoothed, body up to shoulder burnished with oblique toolmarks without fixed direction, leathery lustre in places. Incised horizontal
wavy line on rim and shoulder, vertical wavy
lines from rim to shoulder and on handle, two
small nipples on shoulder opposite handle
below incision.

Large burnt patch on body ad lip opposite
handle.

Athens Agora, Well at 29/ÆE, basket 11:

Braun 1961: 124 no. L 48 pl. 22

Late Geometric

1193 [2553] (Inv. No. P 22434)
two-handled cooking pot, restored
H 25.0cm, D (max.) 21.8cm
Flattened but slightly convex base, ovoid body
with wide, high shoulder, concave neck with
almost vertical rim, band handles from
shoulder to rim. Burnished with visible
toolmarks. No decoration.

The exterior surface is burnt. Braun notes
that one handle has a groove scratched
across the top and incised sides of the
handle; she suggests that these marks were
supposed to hold rope. Braun concludes
that the vessel was used to draw and
subsequently heat water; and that it was a
"by-product of experimenting with the kados shape".

Athens Agora, Well J in square N11:3.

Braun 1961: 115 J 5 pl. 22

Late Geometric

1194 [760] (Inv. No. 782)
standed cooking pot, restored
H rest. 18.5cm, H (pot) 13.2cm, D (rim) 9.5cm
Rounded base, ovoid body, wide concave
neck, flaring rim, lip squared with horizontal
top, band handle from shoulder to rim; three
band-shaped feet attached on lower body.
Coarse paste; common very small-medium,
rarely large spherical subrounded-angular
milky light grey, few small-medium angular
black, rare small spherical rounded brown
inclusions; medium hard. Mottled light brown,
greys, red-brown to grey (10YR 4/1 to 7/2,
7.5YR 5-6/4). Burnished, no lustre; vertical
toolmarks on neck and body, interior
apparently left rough. No decoration.

Athens Kerameikos, tomb G 89

Kerameikos V: 268 pl. 165; Reber 1991: fig.
3c

Middle Geometric

1195 [528] (Inv. No. 1957-NAK 566)
miniature cooking pot, intact
H 4.8cm, D (max.) 4cm, D (rim) 3.4cm
Flattened but still convex base, pear-shaped
body, wide concave neck, rounded lip, handle
of rectangular section from shoulder to rim.
ATH C 2. Red, 2.5YR 5/6. Smoothed, most of
original surface has flaked off. No decoration.

The fabric is similar to that of cooking pots
from the same location, but am not sure
about the interpretation of the shape
otherwise.

Athens, Protogeometric tomb from the S slope
of the Akropolis

Charitonidis 1973: 11 no. GM 24 pl. 5st

Protogeometric

1195 [2555] (Inv. No. P 19248)
miniature cooking pot, restored
PH 6.8cm. D (rim) 8.5cm
Rounded body with low greatest
circumference, very wide concave neck,
gently flaring rim, thick band handle from
shoulder to just below rim; base is missing and
restored. Coarse micaceous clay with white
grits. Brown, grey and pink. No decoration.

Blackened body opposite the handle.

Young states that the vessel is "perhaps
wheel-made".

Athens Agora, from so-called 'Boot grave',
located between the Areopagus and the
Kolonos Agoraion.

Young 1949: 296 pl. 67

Transition Late Protogeometric/Early
Geometric

1197 [576] (Inv. No. P 20718)
trefoil cooking pot, restored
H 34.4cm, D (max.) 24cm
Low ring base, ovoid body with high shoulder,
concave neck, flaring rim with squared lip,
pinched to a rather wide and shallow spout.
Handle of oval section from shoulder to rim,
shallow finger impression at base. ATH C 1. 2.5 to 7.5 YR 5/6. Smoothed; most of surface lost. No decoration. Some burnt patches on the body opposite handle - used as a cooking pot? Horizontal shallow grooves on lower body from coiling.

Agora VIII: 54 no. 213 pl. 12

Late Geometric

Amphoroid jar

1198 [573] (Inv. No. P 32723) amphoroid jar, complete H 28.8cm, D (base) 8.8cm, D (rim) 15.2cm Low ring base, ovoid body with high shoulder, wide concave neck, flaring rim, thickened rounded lip; roll handles from shoulder to mid-neck, finger impression at base. ATH C 1. 7.5YR 7/3 at surface. Neck smoothed, body lightly polished. No decoration. One fragment of the rim is missing, another two are mended; otherwise, the vessel is intact.

Agora VIII: 56 no. 213 pl. 12

Late Geometric

1199 [546] (Inv. No. P 23659) amphoroid jar, restored H 30.5cm, D (max.) 21.5cm, D (rim) 15.5cm, D (base) 10cm Low ring base, ovoid body, tall wide concave neck, slightly flaring rim, squared lip; two handles of oval section from shoulder to neck, shallow finger impression at base. ATH C 1. 7.5 YR 5/4 Polished; slight sheen in places. No decoration. Part of rim and one handle restored in plaster.

Agora VIII: 54 no. 195 pl. 11; Brann 1961: 130 no. N 17 pl. 22

Late Geometric

1200 [571] (Inv. No. P 12177) amphoroid jar, restored H 37.2cm, D (max.) 26.5cm, D (rim) 20.2cm, D (base) 11.2cm Low ring base, ovoid body with high shoulder, very wide concave neck, flaring rim, lip slightly flattened on top; roll handles from shoulder to neck, deep finger impression at base. ATH C 1. Reddish brown with red patch from firing, 5YR 5/6 to 7.5YR 5/4, grey core. Neck smoothed, lower body lightly polished. No decoration. Rim largely restored.

Agora VIII: 54 no. 196 pl. 11

Late Geometric

1201 [572] (Inv. No. P 21433) amphoroid jar, restored H 25.8cm, D (max.) 17.5cm, D (rim) 14.2cm, D (base) 8.1cm Ring base, ovoid body with high shoulder, wide concave neck, flaring rim with squared lip, slightly hollowed on the inside. Band handles from shoulder to mid-neck, shallow finger impression at base. ATH C 1. 2.5 YR 5/6, at surface 7.5 YR 5-6/4 Smoothed, possibly self-slipped. No decoration. Most of rim and some parts of body restored in plaster.

Agora VIII: 54 no. 197 pl. 11

Late Geometric

1202 [574] (Inv. No. P 32724) amphoroid jar, entire profile H 33.4cm, D (rim) 18cm, D (base) 10.4cm Raised base, hollowed underneath, ovoid body with high shoulder, wide concave neck, flaring rim, lip slightly hollowed on the interior; roll handles from shoulder to mid-neck, deep finger impression at base. ATH C 1. 2.5 YR 4-5/6, at surface 10 YR 6/3. Neck and interior
smoothed, body lightly polished. No decoration.
Parts of base, body, and small fragments of rim missing.

Athens Agora, Well I 13:4, 7.70m below top of well. Lot III. Basket 77W.

Camp 1999: 261 no ill.

Late Geometric

**1203 [545]** (Inv. No. P 25400)
amphoroid jar, fragmentary
H of largest fr. 17.5cm, D est. (rim) 17cm
Rounded body, wide concave neck joining in continuous curve, flaring rim with thickened lip, flat on top; wide band handle from shoulder to neck; flat base (if fragments belong). ATH C 1. 2.5 YR 5/6, thick brown-grey core. Smoothed. No decoration.
Traces of burning on the exterior. 13 fragments, 2 joining; otherwise 4 base, 4 rim, 3 body sherds. Box also contains 2 rim stubs which so not belong.

Athens Agora, Geometric well at 59-60/H-0; Sq. D 12:3.

*Brouskari 1980:* 22

Late Geometric

**1204 [575]** (Inv. No. P 12174)
spouted amphoroid jar, intact
H 20cm, D (max.) 14.4cm, D (rim) 11.5cm, D (base) 6.2cm
Ring base, ovoid body, wide tall concave neck, flaring rim with squared lip, drawn out to a wide spout; band handles from shoulder to rim, finger impression at base. ATH C 1. Reddish orange with red patch, 5YR 5/6. Smoothed. Incised decoration on shoulder and neck, handle backs and top of rim; zigzag, lines with lateral dots/strokes, hooks.
Chip off lip is missing.

Athens Agora, Well at 18/MG, -7m, basket 2.

*Agora VIII*: 54 no. 198 pl. 11

Late Geometric

**1205 [547]** (Inv. No. P 12272)
amphoroid jar, sherd
max. W 8cm
Rim fragment with part of band handle from rim, attachment of basket handle on top; apparently with strainer set into mouth. ATH C 1. 2.5 YR 5/6, thick grey core. Smoothed. Incised decoration, three triple lines down handle and on basket handle, vertical lines around rim.

Athens Agora, Geometric Well at 29/AE, upper fill, to -3.50m. Sq. S 18:1.

*Brouskari 1980:* 27 no. 27 pl. 5b

Early Protogeometric

**Closed shape, fragment**

**1207 [548]** (Inv. No. P 12289)
body fr. (closed shape), sherd
max. Dim. 10.2cm
Large vessel, amphora or cooking pot type. Medium paste; frequent small black, common small to large, spherical, rounded to angular light grey and white, at times translucent, few medium spherical satiny grey inclusions, numerous minute sparkling bits; soft. 2.5 YR 5/6, surface 7.5 YR 5/4. Rough. Incised decoration; zigzag, above triple line, above vegetal motif (triple vertical wavy line with short oblique strokes on either side).


*Brouskari 1980:* 22

Late Geometric
Amphoriskos

**1208** [780] (Inv. No.)
neck-handled amphoriskos, complete
H 7.5cm
Flat base, depressed globular body, wide conical neck, everted rim, handles from shoulder to mid-neck. Fine fabric, fragile. Black. Carefully burnished. Three parallel incised lines on each handle.

Athens, Peiraios St., T. V

*Brückner - Pernice* 1893: 111 fig. 9

Late Geometric?

**1209** [770] (Inv. No. 469)
belly-handled amphoriskos, entire profile
H 12.2cm, D (base) 4.5cm, D (max.) 10.5cm, D (rim) 7.2cm
False ring base (tall, underneath concave), globular body, wide concave neck joining in continuous curve flaring rim with tapering rounded lip, horizontal roll handles set on above greatest circumference. Medium, grainy paste; few small-large spherical rounded milky white and reddish, rare very small-medium spherical subrounded black, few medium-large tabular subrounded grey and reddish inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; soft. Red fabric (2.5YR 5/6) with brown to grey surface (7.5YR 4/3, 10YR 5/4 and 3/2). Burnished, leathery lustre, wide horizontal toolmarks all over body and inside neck; interior surface mostly flaked off. No decoration.

Athens Kerameikos, Tomb S 108

*Kerameikos I*: 48 pl. 20

Submycenaean

**1210** [771] (Inv. No. 2167)
belly-handled amphoriskos, intact
H 17.9cm, D (base) 6.1cm, D (max.) 13.5cm, D (rim) 8.8cm
Flat, set off base, ovoid body, tall concave, tapering neck, flaring rim, lip flattened and horizontal on torus, horizontal roll handles set above greatest circumference. Medium paste, frequent small-medium spherical angular black, few very small-large spherical rounded milky white, rare medium-large light grey sparkling inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Red with brown surface (2.5YR 4/6, surface 5YR 5/4, 7.5YR 4/3). Burnished, leathery sheen; vertical toolmarks on neck, horizontal on body, lip, inside rim. No decoration.

Athens Kerameikos, Tomb S 113

*Smithson* 1961: 176 pl. 31

Submycenaean

Aryballos

**1211** [593] (Inv. No. P 6843)
aryballos, restored
H 5.9cm, D (max.) 5.7cm, D (rim) 2.2cm
Set off flattened base, depressed globular to pear-shaped body, short narrow neck, wide flaring rim, wide band handle from shoulder to rim. Fine paste; common very small-large, spherical subrounded to angular dark brown-red, few small-large spherical subrounded white inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Dull reddish brown, light brown surface, 5YR 5/4, at surface 7.5 to 10YR 6/4. Burnished, no lustre. Some vertical toolmarks can be seen on the neck, but most of the surface is lost. No decoration.

Fabric is supposedly Attic. Part of body restored in plaster. For P 6843 in the publication, read P 6843 (the former is a skyphos).

Athens Agora, tomb C 8:7

*Smithson* 1974: 358 no ill.

Middle Geometric

**1212** [650] (Inv. No. P 17471)
aryballos, intact
H 5.8cm, D (max.) 5.5cm
Flattened base, depressed globular body, flaring rim with rounded lip, band handle from shoulder to rim, ATH M 1. 2.5 Y 8/2 with small pink blush. Burnished, slight sheen. Most of the original surface appears rubbed off. Incised dots round the neck, forming a triable under the handle and continuing in a line down the shoulder on the opposite side, rather faint incised zigzag at base of shoulder.

Middle Geometric

1213 [651] (Inv. No. P 17478)
aryballos, entire profile
H 7cm, D (max.) 6.5cm
Flat base, depressed globular body, narrow concave neck, flaring rim, rounded lip, band handle from shoulder to rim. ATH M 1.2.5 Y 8/3. Probably burnished (some angular marks visible on neck), but surface apparently eroded. No decoration.

Part of rim missing, otherwise intact.

Athens Agora, Areopagus N slope, Tomb in Sq. I 18:1

Thompson 1948: 158 pl. 41.1; Smithson 1974: 358 no. 1-18:1-17 pl. 76c

1214 [777] (Inv. No. -)
aryballos, complete
H 7.0cm

Athens, Peiraios St., T. X

Brückner - Pernice 1893: 120 no ill.

Late Geometric

1215 [2175] (Inv. No. -)
aryballos, complete
H 10cm

Handmade? The description suggests a handmade plainware vase, probably of local fabric. Found with a plug in the mouth, B.-P. suggest it had been filled with oil.

Athens, Peiraios St., Tomb VII

Brückner - Pernice 1893: 115 no ill.

Late Geometric

1216 [530] (Inv. No. 1959-NAK 7)
aryballos, restored
H 8.0 cm, D (base) 4.2-4.4cm, D (max.) 7.1cm, D (rim) 2.5cm
Set-off, shallow convex base, depressed globular body with high shoulder, tall tapering neck, everted rim with rounded lip, band handle from shoulder to rim. Fine-grained, dense paste; frequent very small-medium spherical angular, grainy dark red inclusions, numerous minute sparkling bits; soft. Reddish yellow, 7.5YR 6/6. Burnished, leathery sheen; vertical toolmarks on the neck, faint horizontal toolmarks on the body, most of the original surface is lost. No decoration.

The handle is missing and not restored, whereas some fragments missing from the body are restored in plaster.

Athens, Acropolis S slope

Charitonidis 1973: 8 no. GM 11 pl. 3st

Late Geometric

Juglet

1217 [682] (Inv. No. 358)
juglet, restored
H 9.9cm, D (base) 4.5-4.8cm, D (rim) 2.9cm
Flattened, slightly convex base, globular body, tall tapering neck, wide flaring rim, pointed lip; band handle from shoulder to just below rim. ATH M 5. Pale yellow brown, 10YR 7/4, with light reddish core, 5YR 6/4. Burnished, no lustre; vertical toolmarks visible on neck; most of surface on body eroded. No decoration.

Athens Kerameikos,

Kerameikos V: 271 pl. 156

Late Geometric

1218 [775] (Inv. No. -)
juglet
D (not est.)

Athens, Peiraios St., T. IX

Brückner - Pernice 1893: 118 no. 8 no ill.

Late Geometric

653
1219 [776] (Inv. No. -)
juglet, sherd
D (not est.)
Body sherd; rounded body profile. Fragile, soft fabric. Roulette wheel-impressed decoration of two rows of half-moons and a row of vertical lines, separated by thin lines between the zones.
The orientation of the sherd in the illustration might be wrong by 90° as decoration of this type is often found in horizontal zones.

Athens, Peiraios St., T. IX

Brückner - Pernice 1893: 118 no. 8 fig. 11

Late Geometric

1220 [762] (Inv. No. 297)
trefoil juglet, restored
H incl. handle 6.7cm, D (base) 2.6cm, D (max.) 4.8cm
Flattened but uneven base, globular slightly drop-shaped body, concave neck, rim drawn out thinly with rounded lip, band handle from shoulder to rim. ATH M 5. Light brown (10YR 7/4), light reddish yellow section (5YR 6/6). Burnished, no lustre; horizontal toolmarks on body, vertical on neck. No decoration.
Two small chips of handle missing.

Athens Kerameikos, tomb G 22

Kerameikos V: 223 pl. 156

Middle Geometric

1221 [535] (Inv. No. M 2480)
trefoil juglet, fragmentary
PH 11.8cm, D (max.) 10.8cm
Depressed globular body, short wide neck, everted rim pinched into wide trefoil mouth, handle stump with oval section on shoulder. ATH M 5. Yellow brown (10YR 6-7/6) with reddish yellow core (5YR 6/6). Burnished, lustrous where surface preserved, mostly eroded and flaked off. No decoration.
Mended from fragments; about 1/4 of the vase is missing, including the base, handle, and part of the neck and shoulder.

Athens, Acropolis Metro station, Well 20

Parlama-Stampolidis 2000: 62 no. 32

Late Geometric

1222 [685] (Inv. No. 1353)
trefoil juglet, fragmentary
H 8.9cm, D (max.) 7.3cm, D (base) 4.3cm
Flattened but uneven base, slightly depressed globular body, tapering neck, rim thinned out, pinched to small trefoil mouth; handle stub on shoulder, handle and upper attachment missing. ATH M 5. Light brown (10YR 6/4) with reddish sections (5YR 6/6). Surface completely erode. No decoration.

Athens Kerameikos, tomb G 45.

Kerameikos V: 239 pl. 156

Late Geometric

1223 [761] (Inv. No. 885)
trefoil juglet, restored
H 11.7cm, D (base) 4.1cm, D (max.) 8.5cm
Flat base, rounded body with somewhat high shoulder, tall concave neck, lip flattened at top, thin pinched into wide trefoil shape, band handle from shoulder to rim. Medium paste; common very small to small, rarely medium to large spherical rounded milky white, brown and grey, frequent small-large spherical and tabular subrounded porous and finely sparkling red-brown, rare small spherical angular black, frequent minute sparkle, medium hard to hard. Red fabric (2.5YR 4/6-8), surface mottled red, brown (7.5YR 4/3) and grey. Smoothed surface, partially pitted and eroded, in particular opposite handle. No decoration.
Blackened patch on body to the side and opposite handle. About 1/3 of the vase is missing and restored in plaster.

Athens Kerameikos, tomb G 13

Kerameikos V: 220 pl. 155; Reber 1991 pl. 11.3

Middle Geometric

1224 [684] (Inv. No. 4259)
trefoil juglet, restored
H 9.2cm, D (max.) 8.1cm
Rounded base, depressed globular body, narrow concave neck, flaring rim, pinched to
elongated trefoil mouth, band handle from shoulder to rim. ATH F 2. Grey (2.5Y 4-5/1) with black surface. Burnished, patchy lustre; vertical toolmarks visible on neck, none observed on body. Incised decoration, three parallel lines down the handle back.

Athens Kerameikos, tomb VDAk 1

don Freytag 1974: 19 no. 43 pl. 3.5

Late Geometric

1225 [683] (Inv. No. 4258)
trefoil juglet, intact
H 10cm, D (max.) 8.3-8.5cm, D (base) 3.2cm
Flattened but uneven and hardly set off base, ovoid body with low greatest circumference, narrow neck with very thin, pinched trefoil lip, handle from twisted cords of clay from shoulder to rim. ATH M 4. Dark grey, 5Y 2.5/1. Most of surface apparently eroded; burnished and lustrous in one small patch. Corded handle.

Athens Kerameikos, tomb VDAk 1

don Freytag 1974: 19 no. 42 pl. 3.5

Late Geometric

1226 [781] (Inv. No. -)
trefoil juglet, complete
H 9.0cm

Athens, Peiraios St., T. V

Brückner - Pernice 1893: 111 fig. 8

Late Geometric?

1227 [681] (Inv. No. 854)
wide-based juglet, intact
H 6.5cm, D (base) 5.8-6cm, D (rim) 3cm
Large flat base, hemispherical body, tall neck, flaring rim, rounded lip, band handle from shoulder to rim. ATH M 5. Pale brown, 10YR 7/3-4. Surface scraped, then burnished; deep grooves from scraping at times plainly visible; slight sheen from burnish, vertical toolmarks on neck, horizontal on body. No decoration.

The fabric is very similar to NE Peloponnesean plainware, while the specks of mica suggest a non-Corinthian origin. Less inclusions than the usual ATH M 5 fabric though.

Athens Kerameikos, tomb G 85.

Kerameikos V: 265 pl. 156

Late Geometric

1228 [524] (Inv. No. 1959-NAK 91)
wide-based juglet, complete
H 4.7cm, D (rim) 2.6cm, D (base) 4.6cm
Flat but uneven base, hemispherical body, rather large neck, thin everted rim with rounded lip, wide band handle from shoulder to rim. Fine-grained, dense paste, rare very small, occasionally medium, spherical rounded soft dark orange, very rare small white inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; very soft. Pale brown, 10YR 7/4. Burnished, very slight lustre, part of surface might be eroded; vertical toolmarks on neck and at handle base, no toolmarks visible on body. No decoration. Colour looks almost like Corinthian fine fabric, while the inclusions do not. Perhaps similar to the fabric of the LPG/EG incised ware (soft red and orange inclusions).

Athens, Acropolis S slope

Charitonidis 1973: 7 no. GM 6 pl. 2e

Late Geometric

1229 [533] (Inv. No. 1959-NAK 48)
wide-based juglet, restored
H 7.5cm, D (rim) 3.1cm, D (max.) 7.5cm, D (base) 6.9cm
Wide flat base, hemispherical body, tall tapering neck, long and rather thin everted rim with rounded lip, wide band handle from shoulder to rim. ATH M 2. Light brown, 7.5YR 6/4-6. Burnished, leatherly lustre; horizontal toolmarks on neck, otherwise surface mostly lost. No decoration.

Athens, Acropolis S slope

Charitonidis 1973: 16 no. GM 33 pl. 8b

Late Geometric
1230 [2137] (Inv. No. 1959-NAK 40)
wide-based juglet, restored
H 8cm, D (base) 7.1cm, D (rim) 2.7cm
Flattened base, hemispherical body, tall tapering neck, everted rim with rounded lip, broad band handle from shoulder to rim. ATH M 2. Light brown, 10YR 7/4. Burnished, leathery lustre; horizontal toolmarks on neck, on body no toolmarks visible. Impressed decoration on shoulder, probably done with a roulette wheel, of horizontal bands of large chevrons, with short oblique strokes and small chevrons below.

The date suggested in the publication is Geometric; the painted pottery from same tomb, and decoration of the juglet, indicate a late stage within the phase. One fragment from the body is missing and restored in plaster.

Athens, T 21 on the Acropolis S slope, enchytrimos.

Charitonidis 1973: 9 no. GM 16 pl. 4st
Late Geometric

1231 [525] (Inv. No. 1956-NAK 473)
trefoil juglet, fragmentary
PH 9.3cm, D (max.) 8cm
 Rounded body, tall tapering neck, trefoil lip, wide band handle from shoulder to rim; base is missing. Fine-grained, dense paste; few very small-small, occasionally medium, spherical subrounded dark red, very rare small spherical rounded milky white inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Light red (5YR 6/6), pale brown at surface (10YR 6-7/4). Burnished, lustrous, with vertical toolmarks on neck. Impressed decoration, apparently done with a roulette wheel, on shoulder, two horizontal bands of semi-circles, below band of vertical wavy lines, two rows of very small short horizontal strokes below that.

No date is provided in the publication; the decoration and shape, in particular the tall neck, suggest that the vessel should be dated to the LG or SubG period; a similar shape and apparently comparable burnish with dense surface and some lustre can be found on the LG to SubG juglets TC 75.2010 and 2014 from Thorikos, Thorikos IX, 99 fig. 130.131.134, 101 fig. 139.

Athens, Acropolis S slope

Charitonidis 1973: 59 no. GM 189 pl. 46b
Late Geometric

Pyxis

1232 [599] (Inv. No. P 14873)
pyxis with lid, restored
H with lid 8.9cm, D (max.) 7.2cm, D (rim) 3.5cm, D (base) 3.7cm, H (lid) 3.2cm
Ring base, depressed globular body with incurving rim and rounded lip, two triangular, pierced lug handles set on top of shoulder, level with rim; lemon-shaped lid with concave handle knob, flat on top, pierced at either end. Medium fine paste; rare very small red, rare small black, rare small-medium spherical rounded white inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; soft. 5 Y 5/1, 5 Y 4/1 on surface of lid. Polished, lustrous in patches; the underside of the lid is burnished, with toolmarks visible running along its length; part of surface lost? Incised decoration; on lid, cross-hatching on stem, double zigzag around stem, on body, double zigzag on rim, vertical fluting on body to base.

Parts of the body are restored in plaster, but most of the vessel extant.

Athens Agora, From Submycenaean Well 19 (Sq. U 26:4).

Smithson 1961: 174 a) pl. 30
Submycenaean

1233 [773] (Inv. No. 491)
pyxis with lid, complete
H with lid 7.8cm, H pyxis 4.7cm, D (base) 2cm, D (max.) 6.1cm, D (rim) 3.6cm, H lid 3.5cm, W lid 5.9cm
Small flat base, depressed globular body with high shoulder, small triangular lugs pinched at the rim; lid of irregular rounded shape with thick concave stem in the middle; lid edges overlap the pyxis. Pyxis: medium fine, slightly grainy paste; few very small-small spherical dark red inclusions, numerous minute sparkling bits, soft; lid: coarse paste with voids, frequent milky white, dark grey, dark brown inclusions, numerous sparkling bits, medium hard. Pyxis: light grey, 2.5Y 4/1 to 7/2; lid: dark red brown (5YR 4/4) with grey brown surface (7.5-10YR 4/2). Surfaces mostly lost; vertical striations visible on the
oblique fluting
pyxis with lid, fragmentary
Submycenaean

1234 [774] (Inv. No. 2168)
pyxis with lid, entire profile
H 7.4cm, D (base) 3.9cm, D (max.) 7.7cm, D (rim) 5.7cm, H with lid 9.7cm
Flat base, globular body Medium, grainy paste; frequent very small-small spherical angular black, frequent small-large spherical to tabular rounded and subrounded milky white inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Reddish fabric (2.5YR 4/4), surfaces grey to black. Burnished, some patches with leathery lustre; part of surface lost. Impressed decoration, cross of dots on lid, horizontal band of dots below pyxis rim, below oblique fluting to base.

The rim of the pyxis body is higher on one side than the other; the lid, apparently by design, is making up for the sloping rim by a handle stem set slightly askew, thus appearing more or less vertical when set on top of the pyxis.

Athens Kerameikos, Tomb S 113

Smithson 1961: 174.176 pl. 31
Submycenaean

1235 [662] (Inv. No. EPK 551)
pyxis with lid, fragmentary
H 8.0cm, D (rim incl. lugs) 7.5cm
Raised base, globular body, rim with two pierced lugs for the attachment of lid. Lid lemon-shaped, handle ending in three horn-like protrusions. Pinkish-buff clay, burnt. Incised decoration, zigzag on rim of lid, oblique fluting on body.

Athens, Erechtheion St., tomb I
Brouskari 1980: 24.30 no. 20; Reber 1991: pl. 27.1.2

Middle Protogeometric

1236 [591] (Inv. No. P 6695)
pyxis with lid, restored
H (body) 7.7cm, H (lid) 4.9cm, D 8.4cm
Flat base, ovoid body, two pierced lug handles of square shape set on shoulder, level with rim. Lid lemon-shaped, hollowed underneath, with tall handle knob, flat on top; both ends of lid pierced. Medium fine paste; rare small to large rounded black, rare very small red, rare small white inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Mottled 10 YR 7/6 to 2.5 Y 5/2. Burnished, slight sheen. Horizontal toolmarks on body, vertical on lid and stem. Incised decoration with white incrustation; concentric circles, circles, vertical lines and hatching.

Parts of both body and lid are restored in plaster.

Smithson 1961: 171 no. 20 pl. 30

Late Protogeometric

1237 [700] (Inv. No. 960)
pyxis with lid, restored
H 8cm, D (base) 2.8cm, D (max.) 7.2cm, D (rim) 4.7cm, H with lid 12cm
Flattened base Medium fine paste, rare very small black, rare very small and small-medium spherical rounded red inclusions, some minute sparkling bits, soft. Brown and grey, dark brown-grey where surface extant (10YR 5/2, 10YR 3/1-2, section 7.5YR 5/3). Polished, some lustrous patches preserved, most of surface eroded or flaked off. Incise decoration.

Athens Kerameikos, Tomb PG 33.

Kerameikos IV: 36 pl. 31

Late Protogeometric
1238 [701] (Inv. No. 1075)
pyxis with lid, complete
H with lid 10.6cm, H (pyxis) 6.9cm, H (lid) 4.2cm; pyxis: D (base) 2cm, D (max.) 6.4cm, D (rim) 4.1cm; lid: W 5.9cm
Small flat base, ovoid body, two pierced lugs, lid lemon-shaped with high stem. ATH F 1. Pale brown (10YR 7/4) to pale grey brown (10YR 6/2-3), reddish core (5YR 5/6).
Smoothed surface with slightly sandy feel; some vertical toolmarks from burnishing on stem of lid. Incised and impressed decoration with white incrustation; central vertical lines on pyxis body with oblique lines and circles to the sides; edge of lid and handle hatched, lines and circles on lid surface.
The fine sandy texture of the vessel surface is curious; most of the surface seems extant, texture thus not created by surface erosion. Perhaps not, or not carefully, burnished.

Athens Kerameikos, Tomb PG 37.

Kerameikos IV: 38 pl. 31

1239 [607] (Inv. No. P 27643)
pyxis, restored
H 10.1cm, D (rim) 2.4cm, D (max.) 7cm
Small knob at base, ovoid body with high shoulder, incurring rim straightening slightly towards lip, thin rounded lip. ATH F 1. Mottled pale brown to grey, 10YR 6/3. Burnished, lustrous in places; part of surface has apparently rubbed off and leaves a matt, rough surface; scraped with a fine-toothed tool before burnishing. Incised decoration; hatching at rim, wavy line on shoulder, below, three horizontal lines, hatched wavy line, double line with hatching, large double zigzag filled with hatching, in the lower trough circles with hatched wavy line. Hatching around knob.
Mended from numerous fragments with small parts restored in plaster, but most of vessel extant.

Athens Agora, Areopagus N slope, Geometric burial at 5/-A (H 16:6), (Rich Athenian Lady).

Smithson 1968: 105 no. 36; Reber 1991: 122 fig. 9.5

Early Geometric

1240 [608] (Inv. No. P 27650)
pyxis, entire profile
H rest. 8.5cm, D est. (rim) 2.8cm, D est. (max.) 5.7cm
Pointed base, ovoid body, incurring shoulder, rim straightening slightly, rounded lip; hole pierced just below rim. ATH F 1. Pale brown, 10YR 7/4. Polished, slight sheen, part of surface apparently lost; scraped with fine-toothed tool before burnishing. Incised decoration; hatching at rim, wavy line on shoulder, below, four horizontal lines, hatching, and vertical lines with hatching to base, alternating with rows of circles and surrounding hatched wavy line.
Three fragments, large body part mended from numerous sherds, and two non-joining rim fragments.

Athens Agora, Areopagus N slope, Geometric cremation burial at 5/-A (H 16:6); pyre (Rich Athenian Lady), joining fragment P 1673 bis from area of Geometric house.

Smithson 1968: 106 pl. 29; Reber 1991: 122 fig. 9.6

Early Geometric

1241 [640] (Inv. No. P 1628 + P 1677)
pyxis, fragmentary
H of largest fr. 3.7cm
Pointed base, ovoid body; five non-joining base and body sherds. ATH F 1. 2.5 Y 7/3, at surface 5 Y 3-5/1. Scraped with fine-toothed tool, subsequently burnished. Incised decoration; vertical lines and herringbone pattern radiating from base, on body horizontal lines and rows of short oblique strokes.
Two of the five frs. (both BS) might actually not belong because of their different interior colour, the decoration, and the missing scraping marks.

Athens Agora, Areopagus N slope; fragment P 1628 is "From selected pottery from top of floor and platforms at E end of apsidal house," the remainder come from the "Geometric area outside house."

Burr 1933: 557 no. 35 and 565 no. 92, fig. 24

Early Geometric
1242 [602] (Inv. No. P 1671 bis) pyxis, fragmentary
PH 7.6cm
Pointed base, ovoid body, incurving rim. Very base and rim are missing. ATH F 1. 5 YR 6/6, at surface 10 YR 6/2-4. Polished, slight lustre in patches. Incised decoration with white incrustation; at base, horizontal lines, one zone with chain of lozenges with circles and hatching, on body vertical panels of herringbone and chains of hexagonals with circles and hatching, at rim, hor. lines and herringbone
Three body sherds mended to one larger fragment.

Athens Agora, Areopagus N slope, from Geometric area outside of house: disturbed fill.

Burr 1933?
Early Geometric

1243 [604] (Inv. No. P 1673) pyxis, fragmentary
PH 6.2cm
Pointed base with the very point missing, ovoid body. ATH F 1. 10 YR 7/4, at surface mottled to 2.5 Y 7/2. Lightly polished, slight sheen in patches; most of original surface lost? Incised decoration with white incrustation; horizontal lines dividing the body into zones, filled with circles and hatched wavy line, large zigzag framed by hatching, vertical lines with herringbone hatching running alongside.
Two large joining fragments of body and base, one small non-joining, apparently burnt body sherd.

Athens Agora, Areopagus N slope, from Geometric area outside of house: disturbed fill.

Burr 1933: 565 no. 88 fig. 24
Early Geometric

1244 [605] (Inv. No. P 1674) pyxis, fragmentary
H of largest fr. 4.3cm
Pointed base, ovoid body. ATH F 1. 2.5 Y 6/2, at surface 10 YR 7/6 with light grey patches. Lightly polished. Incised decoration with white incrustation; vertical lines centering on base, above, horizontal zones with zigzag framed by hatching.

Five non-joining fragments

Athens Agora, Areopagus N slope, from Geometric area outside house: disturbed fill.

Burr 1933: 565 no. 89 fig. 24.25
Early Geometric

1245 [639] (Inv. No. P 1678) pyxis, fragmentary
H of largest fr. 8cm, D (rim) 3.2cm
Pointed base, ovoid body, incurving shoulder with slightly straightening rim, rounded lip; two holes, pierced just below rim, are preserved. ATH F 1. 10 YR 7/4. Burnished, lustrous in places; the surface of the pointed base is riddled with small cracks. Incised decoration with white incrustation; at neck, circles with dotted wavy line, below, 2 horizontal rows of short strokes and 4 horizontal lines, on body, groups of vertical lines, circles and vertical dotted wavy lines down to the point.
Ten fragments, eight of which join and give most of the body profile. The other two fragments, one of which is the point, don't join but look similar in fabric and decoration.

Athens Agora, Areopagus N slope, from Geometric area outside of house: disturbed filling.

Burr 1933: 565 no. 93 fig. 24
Early Geometric

1246 [611] (Inv. No. P 27647) pyxis, fragmentary
PH 8cm, D (max.) 6.3cm
Pointed base, ovoid body; rim missing. ATH F 1. Mottled pale grey brown in variations, 10YR 4-5/1, 10YR 5-6/3. Surface lost; remainder is powdery. Incised decoration; vertical panels of herringbone alternating with chains of lozenges, filled with circles and hatching. The base is ringed with horizontal lines and one horizontal herringbone band.
Mended from fragments, a few parts restored in plaster.

Athens Agora, Areopagus N slope, Geometric cremation burial at S/Δ (H 16:6); pyre (Rich Athenian Lady).
Early Geometric

1247 [526] (Inv. No. 1959-NAK 263)
pyxis, sherd
PH 6cm
Pointed base, ovoid body. ATH F 1. Light yellowish brown, 7.5 YR 6/6 to 10 YR 6/4. Smoothed, some fine cracks. Incised decoration with white incrustation; vertical groups of multiple chevrons above base, horizontal hatched band, hatched meander on body.
The decoration suggests a date later than LPG, according to Bouzek 1974

Athens, Acropolis S slope, possibly from disturbed tomb.

Charitonidis 1973: 50 no. GM 146 pl. 35st

Early Geometric

1248 [636] (Inv. No. P 27644)
pyxis, fragmentary
PH 6.7 cm, D est. (rim) 2.4 cm
Ovoid body, pointed base, rim straightening slightly, two holes pierced just below rim, presumably on opposing sides. ATH F 1. Pale brown to pale grey brown, 10 YR 6/4-6 and 2.5 Y 6/3. Surface lost; the remainder feels slightly rough and powdery. Incised decoration; watching at rim, large horizontal double zigzag at shoulder, below, three horizontal lines, horizontal wavy line with framing hatching, three horizontal lines, vertical groups of lines with circles in between.
Two non-joining fragments, both mended from sherds.

Athens Agora, Areopagus N slope, Geometric cremation burial at 5/Δ (H 16:6); pyre (Rich Athenian Lady).

Smithson 1968: 106 no. 38 pl. 29

Early Geometric

1249 [603] (Inv. No. P 1671)
pyxis, fragmentary
PH 5.5 cm, D est. (max) 7 cm
Ovoid body, incurving rim with rounded lip; base missing, but presumably pointed. ATH F 1. 7.5 YR 6/4, at surface 10 YR 6/4 with grey patches. Polished, slight lustre in patches. Interior rough. Incised decoration with white incrustation; watching at lip, below, four horizontal lines filled with herringbone, on body vertical lines filled alternately with herringbone and circles with surrounding hatching, set in chain of hexagons.
Two non-joining, but probably belonging body frs.

Athens Agora, Areopagus N slope, from Geometric area outside house: disturbed fill.

Burr 1933: 565 no. 86 fig. 24

Early Geometric

1250 [606] (Inv. No. P 1672 a-c)
pyxis, fragmentary
H of largest fr. 6 cm
Incurving rim, rounded lip, ovoid body with probably pointed base; part of a hole pierced through incurving rim; small rim fragment, two non-joining body fragments. ATH F 1. Pale brown, 10 YR 6/4, light reddish brown section and interior 7.5 YR 6/4. Burnished, slight lustre in places. Incised decoration, few remains of white incrustation; horizontal lines, vertical herringbone pattern, chains of circles framed by dots set in squares (vertical) or lozenges (horizontal chains). Horizontal herringbone around mouth, vert. strokes on lip.
In the publication, as well as on the record card, this is recorded as a bowl, but both the rim and the body fragment have an inclination more like a pyxis.

Athens Agora, Areopagus N slope, fill of Geometric house.

Burr 1933: 565 no. 87 fig. 24

Early Geometric

1251 [614] (Inv. No. P 1675 (P 1675a + P 1676c))
pyxis?, fragmentary
H of largest fr. 2.7 cm
 Rounded body, incurving rim with slightly straightening, rounded lip; two non-joining rim sherds. ATH F 1. 2.5 Y 7/2-3 to 10 YR 7/4, light grey section. Lightly polished, smooth, matt surface. Incised decoration with...
white incrustation; vertical strokes around neck, wavy line below.
The shape of this vase is rather unclear.

Athens Agora, Areopagus N slope, from Geometric area outside house; disturbed fill.

Burr 1933: 565 no. 90 fig. 24.25
Early Geometric

1252 [615] (Inv. No. P 1676 a)
pyxis?, sherd
H 3.1 cm
Rounded body. ATH F 1. 10 YR 6/4, section same with thin grey core. Burnished or polished. Incised decoration with white incrustation; horizontal lines, horizontal wide wavy line framed by short strokes, horizontal rows of short oblique strokes.
The record card suggests a tripod or pyxis as a reconstruction of the shape.

Athens Agora, Areopagus N slope, from Geometric area outside house, disturbed fill.

Burr 1933: 565 no. 91 fig. 24
Early Geometric

1253 [609] (Inv. No. P 27648)
pyxis, fragmentary
D est. (max.) 7.5 cm
Ovoid body; base and the shoulder/rim area are missing. ATH F 1. Pale brown, 10 YR 7/3 to 6/4. Lightly polished, slight lustre in places; part of surface riddled with fine cracks and flaking. Incised decoration; at greatest D, horizontal row of circles with surrounding hatched wavy line, below, hatching; three horizontal lines, large zigzag filled with hatching.
The item is joined from fragments found in the fill above the Geometric house (Burr 1933: no nr.) and fragments from the grave (P 27648). See Reber 1991: 122 n. 18.

Athens Agora, Areopagus N slope, Geometric burial at 5/-A (H 16:6), (Rich Athenian Lady).

Smithson 1968: 105 no. 42; Reber 1991: 122 n. 18
Early Geometric

1254 [613] (Inv. No. P 27649)
pyxis, sherd
max. Dim. 4 cm
Ovoid body. ATH F 1. Light yellow brown, 10YR 7/4. Brittle, riddled with fine cracks, and flaking. Incised decoration; large zigzag with hatching, below horizontal line and hatched line, hatched vertical wavy line, zigzag filled with hatching.
According to Reber, this fragment belongs to P 27648. It is recorded separately, however, and there is no join.

Athens Agora, Areopagus N slope, Geometric cremation burial at 5/-A (H 16:6); pyre (Rich Athenian Lady).

Smithson 1968: 106 no. 43 pl. 29
Early Geometric

1255 [610] (Inv. No. P 27651)
pyxis, fragmentary
PH 5.2 cm, D (rim) 3.4 cm, D est. (max.) 7 cm
Ovoid body, rim straightening slightly, rounded lip; hole pierced just below rim. ATH F 1. Medium grey at surface and core, 2.5 to 5Y 4/1. Burnished, lustrous in patches; there are some narrow and rather faint oblique to horizontal toolmarks on the shoulder; the vessels was scraped with a fine-toothed tool before burning. Incised decoration; hatching at rim, horizontal wavy line on shoulder, five deep horizontal line at greatest D, followed by zigzags filled with hatching.
Two sherds joined from a total of 5 fragments.

Athens Agora, Areopagus N slope, Geometric cremation burial at 5/-A (H 16:6); pyre (Rich Athenian Lady).

Smithson 1968: 107 no. 45 pl. 29
Early Geometric

1256 [612] (Inv. No. P 27652)
pyxis, fragmentary
PH 8.3 cm, D (max.) 6.5 cm, D est. (rim) 4-4.5 cm
Ovoid body, incurring shoulder, rim straightening slightly, rounded lip; lower body and base missing. ATH F 1. Medium grey with pale brown core, 2.5Y 5/1, at core 7.5YR 6/4. Polished, light sheen in patches; most of surface lost; scratched. Incised decoration;
hatching at rim, large wavy line at shoulder, below, double horizontal line with hatching, hatched wavy line, hatched horizontal line, large zigzag filled with hatching.

Five fragments, body to rim, large body fragment mended from sherds.

Athens Agora, Areopagus N slope, Geometric cremation burial at 5/-A (H 16:6); pyre (Rich Athenian Lady).

Smithson 1968: 107 no. 45 pi.

Early Geometric

1257 [627] (Inv. No. P 27653)
lid, complete
D 4.1cm, Th 1cm
Thin disc thickening slightly in the middle, two small holes pierced near edge on opposing sides. Medium fine paste. Few very small dark red, black and light grey inclusions, some minute sparkling bits. Soft. Very pale brown to pale grey, 10YR 7/1-3. Smoothed. No decoration.

Athens Agora, Areopagus N slope, Geometric cremation burial at 5/-A (H 16:6); pyre (Rich Athenian Lady).

Smithson 1968: 107 no. 47 pl. 30

Early Geometric

1258 [630] (Inv. No. P 27654)
lid, complete
D 3.2cm, Th 0.9cm
Thin disc, thickening slightly at the middle to a shallow conical top, two small holes pierced near edge at opposing sides. Medium fine fabric. Few very small-dark dark and dark red inclusions, some minute sparkling bits. Very soft. Pale brown, 10YR 7/4. Surface smoothed, eroded in places. No decoration.

Athens Agora, Areopagus N slope, Geometric cremation burial at 5/-A (H 16:6); pyre (Rich Athenian Lady).

Smithson 1968: 107 no. 48 pl. 30

Early Geometric

1259 [626] (Inv. No. P 27655)
lid, complete

D 3.1cm, Th 0.4cm
Thin flat disc pierced near the edge on opposite sides. Medium fine paste. Rare very small-small spherical dark red porous-looking inclusions; very soft. Medium grey to pale brown, 10YR 6/1-3. Surface without recognisable finish. No decoration.

Athens Agora, Areopagus N slope, Geometric cremation burial at 5/-A (H 16:6); pyre (Rich Athenian Lady).

Smithson 1968: 107 no. 49 pl. 30

Early Geometric

1260 [629] (Inv. No. P 27656)
lid, intact
D 2.6cm, Th 0.3cm
Thin flat disc with two holes pierced near edge on opposing sides. Medium fine paste. Few very small dark red and dark brown inclusions; very soft. Very pale brown, 10YR 7/3. Surface without recognisable finish; riddled with fine cracks and flaking. No decoration.

Athens Agora, Areopagus N slope, Geometric cremation burial at 5/-A (H 16:6); pyre (Rich Athenian Lady).

Smithson 1968: 107 no. 50 pl. 30

Early Geometric

1261 [628] (Inv. No. P 27657)
lid, intact
D 2.6cm, Th 0.3cm
Thin flat disc pierced near the edge on opposite sides. Medium fine paste. Few very small dark inclusions. Very soft. Pale pink to pale grey, 7.5YR 7/2 to 2.5Y 7/1. Surface without recognisable finish. No decoration.

Athens Agora, Areopagus N slope, Geometric cremation burial at 5/-A (H 16:6); pyre (Rich Athenian Lady).

Smithson 1968: 107 no. 51 no ill.

Early Geometric
1262 [631] (Inv. No. P 27658)
lid, intact
D 2.4cm, Th 0.3cm
Thin flat disc with two holes pierced near edge at opposing sides. Fine paste. Rare very small-
small spherical black and dark red inclusions, occasional minute sparkling bit. Soft. Light
brown, 7.5YR 6/6, with lighter patches. Surface without recognisable finish; most of it
lost, remainder riddled with fine cracks and flaking off. No decoration.

Athena Agora, Areopagus N slope, Geometric cremation burial at 5/-\(\Delta\) (H 16:6); pyre (Rich
Athenian Lady).

Smithson 1968: 107 no. 52 pl. 30
Early Geometric

1263 [625] (Inv. No. P 27659)
lid, complete
D 2.4cm, Th 0.3cm
Thin flat disc with two holes at opposite sides near the edge. Medium fine paste. Rare very
small black and white inclusions. Medium hard. Grey, 2.5Y 5/1 Surface lost. No
decoration.

Athena Agora, Areopagus N slope, Geometric cremation burial at 5/-\(\Delta\) (H 16:6); pyre (Rich
Athenian Lady).

Smithson 1968: 107 no. 53 no ill.
Early Geometric

1264 [583] (Inv. No. P 8239)
lid, restored
H 2.2cm, D 5.8cm
Flat lid, hollowed underneath, short concave handle knob hollowed on top; two holes
pierced on either side close to rim. Fine paste, frequent very small to medium dark red and
black inclusions, some minute sparkling bits. Medium hard. 2.5 Y 7/3, on top 10 YR 7/6.
Burnished, no lustre. Thin vertical toolmarks are just visible on the stem of the handle,
otherwise the surface seems lost. No decoration.

Complete profile extant, but about half of
lid restored in plaster.

Athena Agora, Geometric well at 59-60/11-\(\Theta\). Sq. D 12:3.

Bram 1961: 114 no. 166 pl. 21
Late Geometric

Open shapes

Basin

1265 [577] (Inv. No. P 12273)
basin, fragmentary
PH 8.2cm, D est. (rim) 40cm+
Shallow rounded body, lip thickened and flat
on top, with ridge on exterior; thick horizontal
roll handle attached few cm below the rim.
ATH C 1. 2.5 YR 4/6 with thick, grey-brown
core, at surface 7.5 YR 5/4. Smoothed. No
decoration.
Traces of burning on interior and on one of
the breaks. Possibly used as brazier?

Athena Agora, Geometric well at 29/\(\Phi\)E, upper fill, to -3.50. Sq. S 12:1.

Agora VIII: 102 no. 619 pl. 40; Bram 1961:
124 no. L 52
Late Geometric

1266 [578] (Inv. No. P 22725)
basin, restored
H 26.7cm, D est. (rim) 42cm, D (base) 13.5cm
Low ring base, deep rounded shape with
straight rim, squared lip with ridge on interior,
slight profiling on top. Horizontal roll handles
set to some cm below rim. Medium paste,
common small-medium, spherical black,
common small-large spherical angular, light
grey and white, at times milky, inclusions,
numerous minute sparkling bits; medium hard.
5 to 7.5 YR 5/6. Smoothed interior, lightly
polished exterior. Part of surface lost. No
decoration.

Large parts of wall and rim and one handle
restored in plaster. The vase was mended
in many places in antiquity.

Athena Agora, Well st 89-90/1H-\(\Theta\). Sq. Q
12:1

Agora VIII: 57 no. 224 pl. 12
Late Geometric
Bowl

1267 [592] (Inv. No. P 21344)
bowl, restored
H est. 5.5cm, D est. (rim) 11cm
Round base, hemispherical body, rounded lip; two holes close together pierced just below rim. Fine paste. Frequent small-medium spherical and tabular dark red inclusions. Very soft and flaky. 7.5YR 6/4 with mottled grey surface. Burnished, slight lustre; part of surface lost. Incised decoration with white incrustation; horizontal lines, on body groups of vertical lines alternating with concentric circles, on base groups of vertical lines and circles framed by short strokes. Preserved in a number of small fragments, about half of the vase is restored in plaster.

Athens Agora, tomb 24 (record card: "Geometric grave at 45/ST; at thighb.")
Smithson 1961: 171; Thompson 1952: 108 pl. 27c; Reber 1991: pl. 30.1

Late Protogeometric

1268 [702] (Inv. No.)
bowl, sherd
D (not est.)
Fragment of a pointed base. Incised decoration, strokes and concentric circles.

Athens Kerameikos
Kerameikos IV: pl. 30c (top row second from right); Bouzek 1974: pl. VII H2

Late Protogeometric

1269 [686] (Inv. No. 6661)
bowl?, sherd
max. pres. Dim. 4.8 by 3.9cm
Hemispherical body. ATH F 1. Pale yellow, 2.5Y 7/3. Smoothed or polished, no lustre, no visible toolmarks, exterior surface eroded, interior surface apparently lost by some mm. Impressed and incised decoration; at base, short strokes radiating from middle, above horizontal band of single and double circles.

Athens Kerameikos
Kerameikos IV: pl. 30c (middle right); Bouzek 1974: pl. VII H4

Late Protogeometric

1270 [715] (Inv. No. 6671)
bowl, fragmentary
PH excl. handle 3.6cm, D est. (rim) 12cm
Hemispherical shape with thick walls, lip flattened on top, horizontal handle of square section set on exterior rim, rising slightly above the height of the body. Medium fine paste with some small voids, few very small-spherical angular black, at times dark red, very rare medium-large spherical angular, crystalline milky white, very rare large granular white inclusions, soft. Yellow, 10YR 7/4, with light orange section, 7.5YR 7/6.
Interior smoothed, exterior eroded or else left rough. Impressed and incised decoration, horizontal band of double circles just below rim, short vertical strokes on underside of handle, short horizontal strokes framed by vertical line(s) on body.

Athens Kerameikos,
Kerameikos IV: pl. 30c (top row second from left); Bouzek 1974: 17 H1

Late Protogeometric

1271 [712] (Inv. No. 2044a)
bowl,
Rounded base, hemispherical body, rounded lip. ATH F 1. Burnished Incised decoration.

Athens Kerameikos, tomb PG 48
Kerameikos IV: 45 pl. 29

Transition Late Protogeometric/Early Geometric

1272 [711] (Inv. No. 2044)
bowl, restored
H 6.3cm, D (rim) 11.3cm
Hemispherical shape with rounded base, rounded lip. ATH F 1. Light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) with pink core (5YR 6/4), grey on one side. Polished interior, exterior surface apparently mostly lost. Incised decoration of circles, hatching and lines.

Athens Kerameikos, tomb PG 48
Kerameikos IV: 45 pl. 29
Transition Late Protogeometric/Early Geometric

1273 [710] (Inv. No. 2043)
bowl (open shape),
Rounded base, hemispherical body. Burnished Incised decoration.
Athens Kerameikos, tomb PG 48

Kerameikos IV: 45 pl. 29

1276 [708] (Inv. No. 2041)
bowl (open shape),
Small flat base, hemispherical body, rim inclined inwards, rounded lip, two suspension holes below rim. Burnished Incised decoration.
Athens Kerameikos, tomb PG 48

Kerameikos IV: 45 pl. 30

1274 [707] (Inv. No. 2040)
bowl, restored
H 4cm, D (rim) 9.2cm
Shallow rounded shape with pointed base, short incurving rim, rounded lip. Medium fine paste; few very small-round black inclusions; soft. Pale brown to grey (10YR 7/4 to 4/1) with red section (2.5-5YR 6/4). Smoothed and self-slipped on interior and exterior. Incised decoration, body divided into three panels with circles and zigzags, white incrustation preserved in places.
Athens Kerameikos, tomb PG 48

Kerameikos IV: 45 pl. 29

1277 [709] (Inv. No. 2042)
bowl, restored
H 3-4.2cm, D (base) 1.8cm, D (rim) 8.7cm
Very small flat base, shallow rounded body, incurving rim, rounded lip, two closely set holes pierced below rim. Medium fine paste; few very small-spherical dark red and black, rare small-medium tabular angular dark red inclusions, few minute sparkling bits; soft. Light brown to light orange and light brown grey (7.5-10YR 7/4 and 10YR 7/1-2). Smooth interior and exterior, most of surface lost. Incised decoration of circles, herringbone, chevrons and lines on body and base.
Athens Kerameikos, tomb PG 48

Kerameikos IV: 45 pl. 30

1275 [706] (Inv. No. 2039)
bowl, complete
H 4.4cm, D (rim) 8.8cm
Shallow rounded body with pointed base, incurving rim, rounded lip, two closely set holes pierced below rim. Medium fine paste; few very small spherical red and dark, very rare medium spherical, porous dark red inclusions, few minute sparkling bits; soft. Light yellowish brown (10YR 7/4, 7.5YR 7/6) with light reddish brown section (3YR 6/3). Scraped and smoothed surface with clear marks of a fine-toothed scraping tool; most of surface lost. Incised decoration of circles, herringbone, zigzags and hatching, white incrustation preserved in incisions.
Athens Kerameikos, tomb PG 48

Kerameikos IV: 45 pl. 29

1278 [704] (Inv. No. 2037)
bowl, restored
H 3.6-4.2cm, D (base) 1.8cm, D (rim) 8.7cm
Shallow rounded shape, small flat base, incurving rim, rounded lip, two closely set holes pierced below rim. Medium paste; few very small-spherical dark red and orange red, rare very small spherical black inclusions, frequent minute sparkling bits; soft to very soft. Light brown (7.5-10YR 6/6) to grey (10YR 4-5/1), light reddish brown core (7.5YR 6/4). Interior surface very smooth without marks, exterior surface mostly lost.
Incised decoration of circles, hatching and herringbone.

Athens Kerameikos, tomb PG 48

*Kerameikos IV: 45 pl. 30*

Transition Late Protogeometric/Early Geometric

1279 [705] (Inv. No. 2038)
bowl, restored
H rest. 6cm, D (rim) 11.5cm
Hemispherical shape with rounded lip, base is missing, two holes pierced below rim, set closely together. Medium fine paste; few XS-Spherical dark orange and black, rare very large tabular rounded soft grey-red, rare medium rounded milky grey and white, rare medium to very large subrounded black-red inclusions, few minute sparkling bits; very soft. Light yellowish brown (10YR 6-7/4) and light red brown (5-7.5YR 6/4). Surface mostly eroded, but rather smooth on interior and exterior. Incised decoration of circles, lines and hatching, white incrustation preserved in places. Some fragments are burnt.

Athens Kerameikos, tomb PG 48

*Kerameikos IV: 45 pl. 29*

Transition Late Protogeometric/Early Geometric

1280 [618] (Inv. No. P 642)
bowl, fragmentary
PH 4cm, D est. (rim) 9.5cm
Hemispherical body, slightly flattened lip; base missing but presumably round; small hole pierced just below rim. Fine paste. Rare very small spherical red inclusions, few small-medium spherical, rounded light orange inclusions. Very soft to soft. Section 2.5 Y 6/2, surface 10 YR 7/4 to 2.5 Y 4-5/2. Burnished or polished, lustrous in places. Interior smoothed, matt. Incised decoration with white incrustation; at rim, zigzag, followed by short oblique strokes set between horizontal lines, on body, groups of vertical lines, short oblique strokes, circles with wavy line of short oblique strokes. Nine fragments, six joining to larger sherd, two more rim and one body sherd. Rim is preserved almost half.

Athens Areopagus N Slope, Areopagus N slope, fill of Geometric house

*Burr 1933: 565 no. 83 figs. 24.25*

Early Geometric

1281 [616] (Inv. No. P 1669)
bowl, fragmentary
PH 2.3cm, D est. 8cm.
Round base, probably hemispherical bowl; three joining frs. Fine paste. Rare very small red, very rare large, angular, laminar dark purple, few small-medium spherical subrounded opaque white, frequent small-medium spherical rounded light orange soft inclusions. Soft. 10 YR 7/6. Polished, slight lustre. Incised decoration with white incrustation. Herringbone pattern, framed by lines, running in a star-shaped pattern from the centre of base, angles filled with short strokes and chevrons.

Athens Areopagus N Slope, Areopagus N slope, geometric area, disturbed fill.

*Burr 1933: 565 no. 84 fig. 24.25*

Early Geometric

1282 [619] (Inv. No. P 735)
bowl, restored
H rest. 5.2cm, D est. (rim) 11.0cm
Very small flat base, curving to hemispherical body with incurving rim and rounded lip; two holes close together pierced through side just below rim. Fine paste; few small to large, spherical, white, grey and red inclusions; soft. 10 YR 5/1-2. Original surface rubbed off? Incised decoration with white incrustation; upper body divided into three zones by horizontal lines, filled with herringbone, circles with framing strokes, multiple zigzag, body to base with narrowly spaced horizontal lines with dots. Short strokes on lip. Fragments from rim to base extant, about 2/3 of vase restored in plaster.

Athens Areopagus N Slope, Areopagus N slope, from child’s tomb, grave no. 7. Sq. H 17:2.

*Burr 1933: 554 no. 7 fig. 24*

Early Geometric
1283 [641] (Inv. No. P 1629)
bowl, sherd
PH 2.8cm
Rounded lip, probably hemispherical shape. ATH F 1. 10 YR 7/6 at surface, light grey section. Smooth, clean surface, probably polished or burnished. Incised decoration, herringbone pattern and vertical lines.

Athens Areopagus N Slope, Areopagus N slope, from outside Geometric house (Sq. H 19:4); originally probably from the 'Rich Athenian Lady' tomb.

Burr 1933: 557 no. 36 fig. 24
Early Geometric

1284 [617] (Inv. No. P 1670)
bowl, fragmentary
PH 2.2cm
Rounded lip, probably hemispherical body; two joining rim frs. Fine paste; few very small (rarely to medium) red, frequent small-large spherical, rounded, light orange soft inclusions; soft. Light reddish yellow with pale yellow grey section, 7.5YR 6/6, 5Y 6/2. Burnished, slight lustre. Incised decoration with white incrustation. Vertical lines and herringbone pattern, short oblique strokes around rim.

Athens Areopagus N Slope, Areopagus N slope, from Geometric area outside house: disturbed fill.

Burr 1933: 565 no. 85 fig. 24
Early Geometric

1285 [620] (Inv. No. P 27645)
bowl, fragmentary
PH 3.8cm, D est. (rim) 8.2cm
Hemispherical body, lip slightly flattened on top. Fine paste; few small-medium rounded spherical light orange, few very small black, rare very small-small spherical dark red inclusions; soft. Pale reddish yellow with light and grey patches and light grey core, 7.5YR 6/6. Lightly polished; part of the surface is riddled with fine cracks and has a tendency to flake off. Incised decoration. Two horizontal lines with hatching at rim, body in vertical panels with consecutive triangles filled with hatching, in alternate triangles there are concentric circles with hatching.

One large body and rim sherd, and a non-joining small rim sherd. The latter is pale grey and might have been burnt on the pyre.

Athens Areopagus N Slope, Areopagus N slope, Geometric cremation burial at 5/-A (H 16:6); pyre (Rich Athenian Lady).

Smithson 1968: 108 no. 55 pl. 30
Early Geometric

1286 [664] (Inv. No. -)
bowl, fragmentary
D (not est.)
Fragment from rim and base; small flat base, hemispherical body. Incised decoration, zone of zigzag filled with short strokes around the middle.

Athens Kerameikos

Kerameikos IV: pl. 30c (bottom row, second from left); Bouzek 1974: pl. VII K8
Early Geometric

1287 [667] (Inv. No. 6675)
bowl, sherd
PH 2.6cm, D est. (rim) 11cm
Hemispherical shape. Medium fine paste, rare minute black and red spots, rare small-medium spherical subrounded and angular black and dark red inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; soft. Pale brown (10YR 6/3) to light grey at surface, light brown section (10YR 6/4). Smoothed or polished, no visible toolmarks, no lustre. Incised decoration; at rim, horizontal irregular herringbone of short strokes, framed by lines, on body, vertical herringbone of short strokes, framed by lines.

Athens Kerameikos

Kerameikos IV: pl. 30c (middle left); Bouzek 1974: pl. VII K6
Early Geometric
1288 [668] (Inv. No. -)
bowl, sherd
D (not est.)
Rim fragment; hemispherical shape. Incised decoration.
Athens Kerameikos
Kerameikos IV: pl. 30c (bottom left); Bouzek 1974: pl. VII K7
Early Geometric

1289 [666] (Inv. No. -)
bowl, sherd
D (not est.)
Rim fragment; hemispherical body. Incised decoration, zones of zigzag and concentric circles.
Athens Kerameikos
Kerameikos IV: 45 pl. 30c (top left); Bouzek 1974: pl. VII K5
Early Geometric

1290 [665] (Inv. No. -)
bowl, sherd
D (not est.)
Rim fragment; hemispherical body. Incised decoration, zones of zigzag filled with dots, concentric circles filled with dots.
Athens Kerameikos,
Kerameikos IV: 45 pl. 30c (bottom right); Bouzek 1974: pl. VII K10
Early Geometric

1291 [669] (Inv. No. -)
bowl, fragmentary
D (not est.)
Hemispherical shape. Incised decoration, zones of zigzag and concentric circles, filled with short strokes.
Athens Kerameikos
Kerameikos IV: pl. 30c (bottom row, second from right) Bouzek 1974: pl. VII K9
Early Geometric

1292 [596] (Inv. No. P 32731)
basket bowl, restored
H 5.0cm, D (rim) 9.3-9.5cm
Rounded base, straight to slightly conical sides; two holes in side just below rim. Fine paste; few small-medium black inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; medium hard. 7.5 YR 6-7/4, dull black paint. Surface left unfinished. On exterior, impressions of woven basket, on interior, painted decoration of three strokes bands crossing at the centre, dots on lip.
Only a few sherds are missing and are restored in plaster, with the basket weave imitated on the restoration.
Athens Agora, Well J 13:1, fill II.
Camp 1999: 262 no. 6 fig. 9
Middle or Late Geometric?

1293 [579] (Inv. No. P 17191)
bowl, restored
H 2.6cm, D rest, (rim) 7.2cm
Set off convex base, short conical sides, rounded lip. Fine paste; frequent small black, rare small angular grey inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; soft. 10 YR 6/3-4, paint yellowish red. Smoothed, original surface largely lost? Painted decoration; lines crossing at centre, groups of dots on rim.
About 1/3 of the vase is extant (one sherd), the remainder is restored in plaster. Complete profile.
Braun 1961: 133 no. O 14 pl. 18
Late Geometric

1294 [714] (Inv. No. 737)
bowl or skyphos, entire profile
H 6.3cm, D (base) 4.8cm, D (rim) 11.5cm
False ring base (raised, hollowed underneath, resting on thin edge), hemispherical shape, rounded lip; handle scar on walls, apparently horizontal handle rather low on body; thin-walled. Medium paste with some voids and cracks; frequent very small to medium spherical rounded black and medium grey, few very small-small spherical rounded milky grey and brown, rare small-medium spherical
rounded off-white inclusions, few minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Brown to grey brown (10YR 5/3, 4/1-2) with reddish brown section (5YR 4/4). Burnished, some lustre on the interior; horizontal toolmarks on exterior, no toolmarks visible on interior surface which is rather smooth and dense. No decoration.

One large piece, mended from fragments, preserving the entire profile, and two non-joining rim fragments.

Athens Kerameikos, tomb PG 8

Kerameikos I: 184 pl. 74

Late Protogeometric

Cup

1295 [713] (Inv. No. 2111)
cup, fragmentary
rest. H 6.5cm, rest. D (rim) 11.6cm
Set off base (restored to level, flat base but no clear indication), deep hemispherical body, squared lip, band handle from mid-body to rim. Coarse paste; frequent small-large spherical to tabular subrounded dark red, few very small-large spherical angular white, rare medium-large subrounded crumbly grey inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Mottled brown to dark grey brown, 7.5YR 4/3 to 10YR 3/1 Burnished, slight sheen in places, part of surface lost; horizontal toolmarks on interior and exterior. No decoration.

Athens Kerameikos, tomb PG 39

Kerameikos IV: 40 pl. 28

Late Protogeometric

Mug

1296 [690] (Inv. No. 735)
mug?, entire profile
H 10cm, D (base) 4.2cm, D (rim) 9.5cm
Flat base, rounded body, short gently flaring rim, lip flattened on top; handle scar at rim and greatest circumference. Medium fine paste with voids; frequent impressions of hacked straw at surface and section, frequent very small, fewer small to medium spherical rounded milky white, few very small to small spherical angular black inclusions, few minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Brown (7.5YR 5/4) with reddish brown section (5YR 5/4); some burnt sherds. Burnished, no lustre; oblique toolmarks on exterior; horizontal marks on interior. No decoration.

The shape is not quite clear; one of the rim fragments preserves what looks like a short neck, while the biggest fragment (rim to base) has no noticeable neck. Perhaps very open cooking pot after all.

Athens Kerameikos, tomb PG 8

Kerameikos II: 184 pl. 74

Late Protogeometric

Dish or tray

1297 [581] (Inv. No. P 21805)
dish, sherd
H 3.9cm, D est. (base) 32cm
Shallow concave dish with flat base and thickened rim merging into the plate at the interior. On top of the lip a small knob or lug is preserved. Medium paste. Common small-large (predominantly small-medium) spherical subrounded white and light grey, at times milky, inclusions, rare small to medium black inclusions, numerous minute sparkling bits. Soft. 5 YR 4/4-6. Summarily smoothed. No decoration.

Burnt on the interior; also traces of burning at one section - cracked during use?

Published as a cooking plate; record card suggests shallow brazier.

Athens Agora, Well at 53/IH. Sq. P 14:2

Agora VIII: 103 no. 625 pl. 40

Late Geometric

1298 [703] (Inv. No. 6658a)
tripod bowl or dish, fragmentary
PH of leg 3cm, W 2.9cm
Short flat leg, perhaps of tripod dish or bowl?
Fine paste; rare medium spherical angular dark red inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; very soft. Brown-grey surface (10YR 6/2-3 to grey 10YR 4/1) with light brown section (7.5YR 6/3) Smoothed. Incised decoration, vertical lines along outer side of leg, on the edges short strokes.

Only one of the four photographed fragments was found in the storerooms.
Athens Kerameikos,

*Kerameikos IV*: pl. 30c (top right); Bouzek 1974: 18 pl. VII H3

**Late Protogeometric**

1299 [580] (Inv. No. P 17205)
miniature dish, sherd
PH 1.9cm, D est. 13cm
Flat base, thin straight rim rising from edge. Fine paste; few medium tabular subrounded black and dark red inclusions; medium hard. 7.5 YR 6/6, reddish paint. Smoothed. Painted decoration. Concentric circles on interior base, vertical strokes on interior and exterior rim, horizontal band around rim, straight lines on base.


*Brann 1961*: 133 no. O 15

**Late Geometric**

1300 [2557] (Inv. No. P 6835)
tray, intact
D (not est.)
Shallow, flat tray with short everted rim, three horizontal roll handles set atop the rim. Coarse fabric; black, perhaps burnished ware. No decoration.

Shear 1937: 365 suggested that the item might be prehistoric and had been dug up in antiquity; Bouzek 1974, 5 suggests a connection with LBA and EIA 'bucchero' vessels, as well as the SM pyxis from Kerameikos tomb S 77.

Athens Agora, From child burial SE of the Theseion.

*Shear 1937*: 365 fig. 30.

**Late Protogeometric**

**Utensils and small finds**

**Doll**

1301 [537] (Inv. No. M 2469)
doll, fragmentary
H 8.8cm, D (base) 5cm, D (max.) 6.0cm

Bell-shaped body with slender head stump, pierced though head and body near edge presumably for suspension and attaching of mobile legs. ATH F 1. Brown grey (10YR 6/3 to 2.5Y 4-5/1) with pinkish core (5YR 6/4). Burnished or polished, lustrous where surface extant; no toolmarks discernible. Incised and impressed decoration, filled with white paste, composed of circles, lines and short strokes, plastic nipples and facial features, possibly also arm stumps.

Mended from fragments; at both shoulders there are scars, possibly where the applied arm stumps broke off? The white filling of the incisions is mostly gone, but there are some traces visible.

Athens Acropolis station, tomb 84

*Parlama-Stampolidis 2000*: 50 no. 24

**Late Protogeometric**

1302 [734] (Inv. No. 961)
doll, restored
H 8.3cm, D (max.) 5.7cm, D (head) 2cm
bell-shaped body with two stubs for arms, separate legs Medium fine paste with rare minute dark red and black spots, rare small-large spherical to tabular rounded rusty red inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; soft. Brown-grey, 2.5Y 5/1-2, 7.5YR 5/2-3. Smoothed or polished, no lustre, no visible toolmarks. Incised decoration, plastic anthropomorphic features.

Athens Kerameikos, tomb PG 33

*Kerameikos IV*: 37 pl. 37

**Late Protogeometric**

1303 [735] (Inv. No. 962)
doll, restored
H 8cm, D (max.) 5.5cm, D (head) 1.9cm, H (leg) 6cm
bell-shaped body with two stubs for arms, separate legs Medium fine, slightly flaky paste, rare minute reddish and white bits, rare small-large tabular rounded dark red inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; soft. Grey-brown, 10YR 5-6/2, small lustrous patches of 10YR 3/2, in places to dark grey. Polished, some small lustrous patches preserved, no visible toolmarks, most of
1304 [736] (Inv. No. 2035)  
Doll, restored  
H 8.1 cm, D (max.) 5.4 cm  
Bell-shaped body with thin stump for a head, plastic 'breasts' and 'arm stumps', interior hollow; pierced through head and on opposing sides through edge of body for suspension and attachment of legs. Medium fine paste, few minute to very small dark red, black and milky white, rare small-medium tabular rounded rusty red inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; soft. Yellow, backside yellowish grey (10YR 6/4, 4/1 to 5/2). Very few patches with some lustre, probably polished as no toolmarks visible, most of surface eroded. Incised decoration.  
Broken and mended, small parts restored in plaster.

1305 [737] (Inv. No. 2036)  
Doll, complete  
H 9.8 cm, D (max.) 7.4-7.6 cm  
Wide bell-shaped body, on face nose is indicated, two stubs for arms. Medium fine paste, rare minute black and dark red specks, rare medium spherical rounded, grainy looking red and black inclusions; soft. Yellow to light grey. Surface eroded, rough feel. Incised decoration.

1306 [539] (Inv. No.)  
Doll  
D (not est.)  
Incised decoration.  
Published in preliminary report as 'Geometric', the burial is assigned an EGI date by Coldstream 2003, 30.

1307 [540] (Inv. No.)  
Doll  
D (not est.)  
Incised decoration.  
Athens, Child (?) burial in Ag. Demetriou Street.  

1308 [733] (Inv. No. 901)  
Bead, restored  
H 3.8 cm, D 4 cm  
Sphere with flattened top and bottom, hole pierced through middle. Medium fine paste, rare minute dark, rare small-medium spherical rounded reddish inclusions, few minute sparkling bits; soft. Yellow, 10YR 6-7/4, with small greyish patches. Smoothed or polished, no lustre, no visible toolmarks; most of surface eroded. Incised decoration, top and bottom framed by short strokes, body divided by vertical lines filled alternately with herringbone and circles framed with strokes, set in hexagons.  
Broken through middle, mended; small cavities filled with plaster.

671
1309 [717] (Inv. No. 2113)
bead, intact
H 2.35cm, D 3.3cm
Flattened spherical shape, hole pierced through middle. ATH F 1. Light brown, 7.5-10YR 6/4, to light grey. Smoothed, possibly polished; most of original surface seems lost. Incised decoration, central zone of double concentric circles, with short vertical strokes at top and bottom.

Athens Kerameikos, tomb PG 39

Kerameikos IV: 40 no ill.
Late Protogeometric

1310 [718] (Inv. No. 2114)
bead, complete
H 2cm, D 3cm
Flattened spherical shape, hole pierced through middle. ATH F 1. Very pale brown, 10YR 7/4. Smoothed or polished, most of surface lost. Central band of single impressed circles, short vertical incised strokes incised at top and bottom.

Athens Kerameikos, tomb PG 39

Kerameikos IV: 40 no ill.
Late Protogeometric

1311 [719] (Inv. No. 2115)
bead, intact
H 2cm, D 2.8cm
Flattened spherical shape, hole pierced through middle. ATH F 1. Reddish yellow, 7.5YR 6/6. Smoothed or polished, original surface apparently lost. Impressed single circles around middle, short vertical incised strokes at top and bottom.

Athens Kerameikos, tomb PG 39

Kerameikos IV: 40 no ill.
Late Protogeometric

1312 [720] (Inv. No. 2116)
bead
D (not est.)
Flattened spherical shape. Fabric presumably ATH F 1. Incised and impressed decoration.

Athens Kerameikos, tomb PG 39

Kerameikos IV: 40 no ill.
Late Protogeometric

The Inv. Nos. on some beads from this tomb are illegible, the individual beads cannot be identified.

Athens Kerameikos, tomb PG 39

Kerameikos IV: 40 no ill.
Late Protogeometric

1313 [721] (Inv. No. 2117)
bead, intact
H 1.95cm, D 2.9cm
Flattened spherical shape. ATH F 1. Light brown, 10YR 6-7/3. Smoothed or polished, most or original surface apparently lost. Incised decoration, vertical strokes on sides ('melon-ribbing'), some strokes encrusted with white paste (mostly crumbled away).

Athens Kerameikos, tomb PG 39

Kerameikos IV: 40 pl. 32
Late Protogeometric

1314 [722] (Inv. No. 2118)
bead, intact
H 2.65cm, D 3.65cm
Flattened spherical shape, hole pierced through middle. ATH F 1. Light brown, 7.5YR 6/4 and 10YR 6/3, to grey. Smoothed or polished, most of original surface apparently lost. Impressed double concentric circles around middle, short vertical incised strokes at top and bottom, very little white paste in incisions.

Athens Kerameikos, tomb PG 39

Kerameikos IV: 40 pl. 32
Late Protogeometric

1315 [723] (Inv. No. 2119)
bead
D (not est.)
Flattened spherical shape. ATH F 1. Incised decoration.

Athens Kerameikos, tomb PG 39

Kerameikos IV: 40 no ill.
Late Protogeometric
1316 (Inv. No. 2120)
bead, complete
H 2.4cm, D 3.1cm
Slightly flattened spherical shape, hole pierced through middle. ATH F 1. Light brown, 10YR 6-7/4, to grey. Smoothed or polished, most of original surface apparently lost. Impressed and incised decoration, short vertical strokes framing horizontal lines around middle, concentric circles set in between; short vertical strokes around top and bottom.
Athens Kerameikos, tomb PG 39
_Kerameikos IV: 40 no ill._
Late Protogeometric

1317 (Inv. No. 2121)
bead, complete
H 2.35cm, D 3.25cm
Flattened spherical shape, hole pierced through middle. ATH F 1. Light brown to pink, 7.5YR 6-7/3, with reddish brown section, 2.5YR 5/4. Smoothed or polished, original surface apparently lost. Incised short vertical strokes around top and bottom, double concentric circles with one single circle set in between.
Athens Kerameikos, tomb PG 39
_Kerameikos IV: 40 no ill._
Late Protogeometric

1318 (Inv. No. 2122)
bead
D (not est.)
Flattened spherical shape. ATH F 1. Smoothed or polished. Incised and impressed decoration.
Athens Kerameikos, tomb PG 39
_Kerameikos IV: 40 no ill._
Late Protogeometric

1319 (Inv. No. 2123)
bead
D (not est.)
Flattened spherical shape. ATH F 1. Smoothed or polished. Incised and impressed decoration.
Athens Kerameikos, tomb PG 39
_Kerameikos IV: 40 no ill._
Late Protogeometric
Late Protogeometric

1324 [732] (Inv. No. 2154) bead
H 2.1cm
Flattened spherical shape. Incised decoration.
Athens Kerameikos, tomb PG 41

Kerameikos IV: 40 no ill.

Late Protogeometric

1325 [534] (Inv. No.-) bead
D (not est.)
Flattened spherical shape. Incised decoration, vertical strokes framing band of concentric circles.

Athens Acropolis, tomb?

Gauß - Ruppenstein 1998: 28 pl. 3.3-4

Late Protogeometric

1326 [2446] (Inv. No. 17460) beads
D (not est.)
Incised decoration.

Athens, Peiraios street, burial.

Brückner-Pernice 1893: 75ff; Bouzek 1974: 15 E5

Late Protogeometric

1327 [716] (Inv. No. 2090) 80 beads
Incised decoration on some.

Athens Kerameikos, tomb PG 48

Kerameikos IV: 45 pl. 32

Transition Late Protogeometric/Early Geometric

1328 [2556] (Inv. No.) bead, intact
H 1.8cm, D 2.5cm

Flattened spherical shape, hole pierced through middle. Buff. 'Melon-ribbing'.

Athens, From so-called 'Boot Grave' between the Areopagus and the Kolonos Agoraíos.

Young 1949: 297 pl. 72

Transition Late Protogeometric/Early Geometric

1329 [621] (Inv. No. MC 1113) bead, intact
H 2.1cm, D 2.5cm
Globular. ATH F 1. Light yellow, 10YR 7/4 to 6/6. Surface eroded. Incised decoration with white incrustation, short strokes around top and bottom, central panel framed with line, with double zigzag, filled with short strokes.

There are some traces of the white paste adhering to the incisions.

Athens Agora, Areopagus N slope, Geometric burial at 5/-A (H 16:6), pyre (Rich Athenian Lady).

Smithson 1968: 109 no. 60 pl. 30

Early Geometric

1330 [622] (Inv. No. MC 1114) bead, intact
H 2.1cm, D 2.5cm
Globular. ATH F 1. Light yellow to light grey, 10YR 6-7/4 to 2.5Y 6/1. Polished, most of surface eroded. Incised decoration, short strokes around top and bottom, central panel framed with lines, stroke-filled double zigzag.

Athens Agora, Areopagus N slope, Geometric burial at 5/-A (H 16:6), pyre (Rich Athenian Lady).

Smithson 1968: 109 no. 61 pl. 30

Early Geometric

1331 [623] (Inv. No. MC 1115) bead, intact
H 2.2cm, D 2.6cm
Globular. ATH F 1. Pale yellow, 10YR 7/4, to light grey in patches. Polished, some lustre in patches; most of surface eroded. Incised decoration, short strokes around holes at top and bottom, central panel framed by lines with
circles, framed by short strokes, set in chain of diamonds.

Athens Agora, Areopagus N slope, Geometric burial at 5/-A (H 16:6), pyre (Rich Athenian Lady).

Smithson 1968: 109 no. 62 pl. 30

Early Geometric

1332 [624] (Inv. No. MC 1116) bead, intact
H 1.9cm, D 2.3cm
Globular. ATH F 1. Light yellow (10YR 7/4), brown where surface layer lost (7.5YR 5-6/3). Probably polished, part of surface eroded, most of surface layer flaked off. Incised decoration, short strokes around top and bottom, central panel framed by lines, with stroke-filled double zigzag.

Athens Agora, Areopagus N slope, Geometric burial at 5/-A (H 16:6), pyre (Rich Athenian Lady).

Smithson 1968: 109 no. 63 pl. 30

Early Geometric

1333 [521] (Inv. No. 1957-NAK 218) beads, intact
D 2.6-3.5cm
Flattened, rounded shape, central hole (D 0.6-0.7cm). ATH F 1. Light yellow (10YR 7/4), light brown and grey. Smoothed. Incised and impressed decoration, circles, concentric circles, hatching and vertical strokes.
8 beads are plain, the remainder incised with varying patterns.

Athens,

Charitonidis 1973: 28 no. GM 74 pl. 17 a,b

Early Geometric

1334 [2578] (Inv. No. -) beads
D (not est.)
Plain rounded beads?
Stavropoulos mentions numerous clay beads from the tomb; it is not mentioned whether any or all of them might have been decorated, nor are they illustrated.

Athens, Child (?) burial in Ag. Demetriou Street.

Stavropoulos 1964: 55

Early Geometric I

1335 [653] (Inv. No. -) 10 beads, lost
D 2.5-3cm
Flattened spherical shape. Impressed concentric circles framed by groups of vertical strokes.

Athens Agora, Areopagus N slope, tomb AR III/IV

Smithson 1974: 346 no. AR III/IV-10 e pl. 73b

Middle Geometric

1336 [656] (Inv. No. -) 2 beads, lost
D 2.5-3cm
Biconical shape. Impressed concentric circles framed by groups of vertical strokes.

Athens Agora, Areopagus N slope, tomb AR III/IV

Smithson 1974: 346 no. AR III/IV-10 e pl. 73b

Middle Geometric

1337 [655] (Inv. No. -) 2 beads, lost
D 2.5-3cm
Flattened spherical shape. Impressed concentric circles with zone of short vertical strokes on top and bottom.

Athens Agora, Areopagus N slope, tomb AR III/IV

Smithson 1974: 346 no. AR III/IV-10 b pl. 73b

Middle Geometric

1338 [654] (Inv. No. -) 2 beads, lost
D 2.5-3cm
Flattened spherical shape. Vertical incised lines all over bead ("melon-ribbing").
Athens Agora, Areopagus N slope, tomb AR III/IV

Smithson 1974: 346 no. AR III/IV-10 a pl. 73b

Middle Geometric

1339 [657] (Inv. No.-)
3 beads, lost
D 2.5-3cm
Flattened spherical shape. Zigzag of two incised lines filled with short strokes.

Athens Agora, Areopagus N slope, tomb AR III/IV

Smithson 1974: 346 no. AR III/IV-10 d pl. 73b

Middle Geometric

1340 [658] (Inv. No.-)
5 beads, lost
D 2.5-3cm
Flattened spherical shape. Impressed concentric circles framed by wavy line of short strokes.

Athens Agora, Areopagus N slope, tomb AR III/IV

Smithson 1974: 346 no. AR III/IV-10 c pl. 73b

Middle Geometric

1341 [659] (Inv. No.-)
bead, lost
D 2.5-3cm
Flattened spherical shape. No decoration.

Athens Agora, Areopagus N slope, tomb AR III/IV

Smithson 1974: 347 no. AR III/IV-10 f pl. 73b

Middle Geometric

1342 [660] (Inv. No.-)
bead, lost
H 5.0cm
Large spherical bead. Incised decoration, central band of battlement meander filled with herringbone motif, horizontal lines above and below, strokes radiating from hole.

Item was brought to Berlin after excavation in 1903, present location unknown.

Athens Agora, Areopagus N slope, tomb AR 1

Smithson 1974: 339 no. AR I-10 pls. 70i. 73b

Middle Geometric

1343 [763] (Inv. No. 245)
bead, intact
H 2.25cm, D 2.8cm
Flattened spherical shape, hole (D 0.55cm) pierced through middle. Medium fine paste; few very small-small spherical subrouded grey inclusions, rare minute sparkling bits; very soft. Grey brown, 10YR 4-5/2. Smoothed or polished, somewhat eroded. Incised decoration; short strokes around top and bottom, central panel with herringbone framed by horizontal lines.

Athens Kerameikos,

Kerameikos V: 262 pl. 157

Middle Geometric

1344 [642] ("Paket Ü 200" - lost?)
bead
H 3.0cm, D 3.2cm
Flattened spherical shape. (unknown) Impressed concentric circles framed by groups of vertical strokes.
Probably belonged to a tomb(s), but context lost.

Athens Agora, Areopagus W slope

Smithson 1974: 352 no. AR?1-7 a pl. 73c

Geometric

1345 [643] ("Paket Ü 200" - lost?)
bead
H 1.9cm, D 2.2cm
Flattened spherical shape. Impressed circles framed by groups of vertical strokes.

Athens Agora, Areopagus W slope

Smithson 1974: 352 no. AR?1-7 b pl. 73c

Geometric
1346 [644] ("Paket Ü 200" - lost?)
bead
H 2.3cm, D 2.5cm
Flattened spherical shape. Zigzag of two incised lines filled with short strokes.

Athens Agora, Areopagus W slope

Smithson 1974: 352 no. AR? - 7 c pl. 73c
Geometric

1347 [645] ("Paket Ü 200" - lost?)
bead
H 2.1cm, D 2.7cm
Flattened spherical shape. Short incised strokes radiating from hole at top and bottom.

Athens Agora, Areopagus W slope

Smithson 1974: 352 no. AR? - 7 d pl. 73c
Geometric

Sphere

1348 [633] (Inv. No. MC 1110)
sphere, restored
H 4.1cm, D 4.3cm
Hollow unevenly shaped sphere, pierced horizontally through top. Medium fine paste; rare very small-small spherical dark red and grey inclusions, rare minute sparkling bits; very soft. Light yellow, 10YR 6/7-4, burnt to grey at the bottom. Polished, lustrous in some patches, part of surface eroded. Incised decoration, filled with white paste, of lines, short strokes, and circles.

Joins a fragment from the 'Geometric Area' ST. Partly restored in plaster, about 2/3 of item extant.

Athens Agora, Areopagus N slope, Geometric burial at 5/-A (H 16:6), pyre (Rich Athenian Lady).

Smithson 1968: 108 no. 57.
Early Geometric

1350 [673] (Inv. No. -)
sphere
D 4.0cm
Spherical. Incised decoration, zones of oblique strokes, circles.

Athens Kerameikos, cemetery, stray find

Kerameikos IV: 19 pl. 32; Bouzek 1974: 26 O7 fig. 10.3
Early Geometric

1351 [670] (Inv. No. -)
sphere
D 3.5cm
Spherical. Incised decoration, zones of oblique strokes, circles.

Athens Kerameikos, cemetery, stray find

Kerameikos IV: 19 pl. 32; Bouzek 1974: 26 O8 fig. 10.1
Early Geometric

1352 [672] (Inv. No. -)
sphere
D 4.1cm
Spherical. Incised decoration, zones of oblique strokes, circles.

Athens Kerameikos, cemetery, stray find
**Kerameikos IV: 19 pl. 32; Bouzek 1974: 26**

### Early Geometric

**1353 [671]** (Inv. No. -)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sphere</th>
<th>D 4.2cm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spherical. Incised decoration, zones of oblique strokes, circles.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Athens Kerameikos, cemetery, stray find*

**Kerameikos IV: 19 pl. 32; Bouzek 1974: 26**

### Early Geometric

**1354 [646]** (Inv. No. T 185)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sphere, intact</th>
<th>D 4.1cm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hollow sphere, pierced horizontally near the top. Fine paste. Rare very small red and black inclusions. Medium hard. 10 YR 7/3-4.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polished, slight lustre in patches. Incised decoration with white incrustation. Central zone with zigzag framed by hatching, at top and bottom crossing lines with hatching.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Athens Agora, Areopagus N slope, Pit F, Sq. H 17:4.*

*Brann 1933: 566 no. 94 fig. 24*

### Geometric

**1355 [647]** (Inv. No. T 236)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sphere, fragmentary</th>
<th>D 3.8cm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hollow sphere, pierced horizontally near top. Fine paste with few very small, elongated voids parallel to the surface. Few small-medium spherical, rounded, pale brown to light orange, soft inclusions. Medium hard. 2.5 Y 6/2, surface mottled 10 YR 5/3 to 6/4.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burnished, slight lustre. Incised decoration, filled with white paste. Horizontal lines framing central panel of circles, framed by wavy line of short strokes; at base and top, concentric triangles arranged in star pattern (?).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The 'red paint' referred to on the record cards looks like a secondary discolouration, perhaps something soaked into the fabric.


*Brann 1933: 566 no. 95 fig. 24*

### Geometric

**1356 [784]** (Inv. No. -)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sphere</th>
<th>D (not est.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Incised decoration.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Athens, Poulopoulou St., burial*

*Alexandri 1967: 112 no. 8*

### Early Geometric

**1357 [582]** (Inv. No. MC 455)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spindle whorl, complete</th>
<th>D 2.5cm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

*Athens Agora, Geometric Well at 29/AE, basket 12.*

*Brann 1961: 123 no. L 44 pl. 22*

### Late Geometric

**1358 [738]** (Inv. No. 2128)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spindle whorl</th>
<th>D (not est.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Funnel-shaped, flat underside. Incised decoration.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Athens Kerameikos, tomb PG 39*

**Kerameikos IV: pl. 32**

### Late Protogeometric

**1359 [739]** (Inv. No. 2130)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spindle whorl</th>
<th>D (not est.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Funnel-shaped, flat underside. Incised decoration.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Athens Kerameikos, tomb PG 39*
Kerameikos IV: pl. 32

Late Protogeometric

1360 [755] (Inv. No. 900)
spindle whorl, complete
H 4.5cm, D at base 4.7cm
Funnel-shaped body, flattened underside, hole pierced through middle. ATH F 1. Yellow to brownish yellow, 10YR 6-7/4. Smoothed or polished, no lustre, no toolmarks visible; part of surface eroded. Incised decoration, strokes around lower edge, sides divided by groups of long vertical strokes, framed by short oblique strokes, with single circles in between.

Athens Kerameikos, tomb G 7

Kerameikos V: 214 pl. 157

Late Protogeometric

1361 [538] (Inv. No. M 2468)
spindle whorl, entire profile
H 2.7cm, D (max.) 3.9cm
Flattened shape, with five knobs around the middle, star-shaped section. ATH F 1. Grey brown (2.5Y 4/1, 10YR 6/2), light reddish yellow core (7.5YR 6/6). Smoothed or lightly polished, some sheen. Five plastic knobs around the middle of the whorl, framed by interweaving hatched lines.

One of the knobs is missing, chipping on some of the others.

Athens, Acropolis Metro station, tomb 84

Parlama-Stampolidis 2000: 50 no. 25

Late Protogeometric

1362 [740] (Inv. No. 2051)
spindle whorl, intact
H 3cm, D 2.95cm
Conical shape with concave sides, rounded edge, flattened underside, hole pierced through middle. ATH F 1. Light brown, 10YR 6/3, 7/6, to brown yellow, 7.5YR 6/6. Smoothed or polished, but most of original surface eroded. Incised and impressed decoration, vertical strokes around top and bottom, circles on underside.

Athens Kerameikos, tomb PG 48

Kerameikos IV: 45 pl. 32

Transition Late Protogeometric/Early Geometric

1363 [741] (Inv. No. 2052)
spindle whorl
D (not est.)

Athens Kerameikos, tomb PG 48

Kerameikos IV: 45 pl. 32

Transition Late Protogeometric/Early Geometric

1364 [742] (Inv. No. 2053)
spindle whorl
D (not est.)

Athens Kerameikos, tomb PG 48

Kerameikos IV: 45 pl. 32

Transition Late Protogeometric/Early Geometric

1365 [743] (Inv. No. 2054)
spindle whorl
D (not est.)

Athens Kerameikos, tomb PG 48

Kerameikos IV: 45 pl. 32

Transition Late Protogeometric/Early Geometric

1366 [744] (Inv. No. 2055)
spindle whorl
D (not est.)

Athens Kerameikos, tomb PG 48

Kerameikos IV: 45 pl. 32

Transition Late Protogeometric/Early Geometric
1367 [745] (Inv. No. 2056)  
spindle whorl, intact  
H 3.4cm, D 3.35cm  
Conical shape with concave sides, rounded edge, slightly rounded underside, hole pierced through middle. ATH F 1. Brown-yellow, 10YR 6-7/6. Surface eroded, but smooth. Incised and impressed decoration, circles on underside, vertical strokes around edge, on sides vertical herringbone with single circles set in between.

Athens Kerameikos, tomb PG 48  
Kerameikos IV: 45 pl. 32  
Transition Late Protogeometric/Early Geometric

1368 [746] (Inv. No. 2057)  
spindle whorl  
D (not est.)  
Athens Kerameikos, tomb PG 48  
Kerameikos IV: 45 pl. 32  
Transition Late Protogeometric/Early Geometric

1369 [747] (Inv. No. 2058)  
spindle whorl, complete  
H 3.4cm, D 3.4cm  
Conical shape with concave sides, flat underside, hole pierced through middle. ATH F 1. Pale brown, 10YR 7/3, to light grey and light orange, 7.5YR 6/4-6. Smoothed or polished, original surface largely eroded. No decoration. Cracked, with some discoloured patches, possibly through contact with fire.

Athens Kerameikos, tomb PG 48  
Kerameikos IV: 45 pl. 32  
Transition Late Protogeometric/Early Geometric

1370 [748] (Inv. No. 2059)  
spindle whorl, intact  
H 3.15cm, D 3.1cm  
Conical shape with concave sides, rounded edge, flat underside, hole pierced through middle. ATH F 1. Light brown to light grey-brown, 10YR 6/2-4. Smoothed or polished, original surface lost. Incised decoration, vertical strokes around edge, sides with vertical herringbone.

Athens Kerameikos, tomb PG 48  
Kerameikos IV: 45 pl. 32  
Transition Late Protogeometric/Early Geometric

1371 [749] (Inv. No. 2060)  
spindle whorl, complete  
H 3.2cm, D 3.25cm  
Conical shape with concave sides, flat underside, hole pierced through middle. ATH F 1 Medium fine paste; few very small-small spherical angular dark red and grey inclusions, few minute sparkling bits; soft. Light brown, 10YR 6/3. Smoothed or polished, original surface lost. No decoration.

Athens Kerameikos, tomb PG 48  
Kerameikos IV: 45 pl. 32  
Transition Late Protogeometric/Early Geometric

1372 [750] (Inv. No. 2061)  
spindle whorl, intact  
H 3.1cm, D 3.2cm  
Conical shape with concave sides, flat underside, hole pierced through middle. ATH F 1. Light brown, 10YR 6/3-4. Smoothed or polished, most of surface eroded. No decoration.

Athens Kerameikos, tomb PG 48  
Kerameikos IV: 45 pl. 32  
Transition Late Protogeometric/Early Geometric

1373 [751] (Inv. No. 2062)  
spindle whorl  
D (not est.)  
Funnel-shaped. Incised decoration.

Athens Kerameikos, tomb PG 48  
Kerameikos IV: 45 pl. 32
Transition Late Protogeometric/Early Geometric

1374 [752] (Inv. No. 2063)
spindle whorl, intact
H 3.3cm, D 3.5cm
Conical shape with concave sides, flat underside hole pierced through middle. ATH F 1 Medium fine paste; few very small-small spherical angular dark red and grey inclusions, few minute sparkling bits; soft. Pale brown, 10YR 7/3. Smoothed or polished, most of original surface eroded. No decoration.

Athens Kerameikos, tomb PG 48
Kerameikos IV: 45 pl. 32

Transition Late Protogeometric/Early Geometric

1375 [753] (Inv. No. 2064)
spindle whorl, complete
D (not est.)
Funnel-shaped. No decoration.

Athens Kerameikos, tomb PG 48
Kerameikos IV: 45 pl. 32

Transition Late Protogeometric/Early Geometric

1376 [754] (Inv. No. 2065)
spindle whorl
D (not est.)

Athens Kerameikos, tomb PG 48
Kerameikos IV: 45 pl. 32

Transition Late Protogeometric/Early Geometric

1377 [648] (Inv. No. T 274)
spindle whorl, intact
H 2.9cm, D (base) 3.0cm
Conical with slightly concave sides, flat base and top. Fine paste; few small spherical red inclusions, numerous minute sparkling bits; very soft. 2.5 Y 6/3, mostly fired to 2.5 Y 4/1. Burnished, slight lustre. Incised decoration, originally filled with white paste; alternating vertical rows of dashes, circles surrounded by dots set in hexagonals, separated by vertical lines. Row of short strokes around edge of base.

Record card says this is 'much burnt' - or fired in reducing atmosphere?

Athens Agora, Areopagus N slope, from near Geometric grave H 17
Burr 1933: 566 no. 96 fig. 24

Geometric

1378 [635] (Inv. No. MC 1112)
spindle whorl, entire profile
H 2.1cm, D 2.5cm
Conical shape, flat top and bottom. ATH F 1. Light yellow to light grey, 10YR 7/3 to 2.5Y6-7/2, with medium grey core. Polished, leathery lustre; most of surface eroded. Incised decoration, filled with paste; short strokes around top and bottom edge, central panel framed by lines, with stroke-filled double zigzag and circles in the lower interstices.

One chip is missing off the lower edge.

Athens Agora, Areopagus N slope, Geometric burial at 5/-A (H 16:6), pyre (Rich Athenian Lady).

Smithson 1968: 108 no. 59 pl. 30

Early Geometric

1379 [634] (Inv. No. MC 1111)
spindle whorl, intact
H 2.7cm, D 2.8cm
Conical with concave sides, flattened top and bottom. ATH F 1. Light yellow, 10YR 6/3 to 7/4. Polished, leathery lustre in patches, most of surface eroded. Incised decoration; short strokes around bottom edge, horizontal line above, sides divided into panels by vertical lines, with alternating herringbone and lozenge chain filled with circles and short strokes.

Athens Agora, Areopagus N slope, Geometric burial at 5/-A (H 16:6), pyre (Rich Athenian Lady).

Smithson 1968: 108 no. 58 pl. 30

Early Geometric
1380 [764] (Inv. No. 1179)
spindle whorl, entire profile
H 2.6cm, D 2.9cm
Bell-shaped with flat base, rounded top, hole (D 0.5cm) pierced through middle. ATH F 1.
Light brown to grey brown, 7.5YR 6/4, 10YR 5/3, 4/1. Polished, some luster; most of surface eroded. Incised decoration, thin oblique strokes radiating from hole at base, short vertical strokes around lower edge.
Large chips around the upper hole missing.
Athens Kerameikos,
Kerameikos V: 218 pl. 157
Middle Geometric

1381 [765] (Inv. No. 1222)
spindle whorl
D (not est.)
Incised decoration.
Athens Kerameikos
Kerameikos V: 235 pl. 157
Middle Geometric

1382 [585] (Inv. No. MC 451)
spindle whorl, complete
H 3.4cm, D 4.3cm
Biconical, vertical hole pierced slightly off the middle. ATH F 1. Light brown to light grey brown, 10YR 6/4 to 2.5Y 5/2. Lightly polished; most of surface lost. No decoration.
Few small chips off the edge.
Athens Agora, Geometric Well at 29/ÆE, basket 12.
Brann 1961: 125 no. L 58
Late Geometric

1383 [586] (Inv. No. MC 452)
spindle whorl, intact
H 2.6cm, D 4.7cm
Flat biconical, hole pierced vertically through middle. ATH F 1. Light yellow orange, 7.5YR 6/6. Lightly polished; most of surface lost. No decoration.
Athens Agora, Geometric Well at 29/ÆE, baskets 5-6.
Brann 1961: 125 no. L 59
Late Geometric

1384 [584] (Inv. No. MC 453)
spindle whorl, entire profile
H 3cm, D 4.7cm
Biconical, pierced vertically through middle. ATH F 1. Light orange to light yellow brown, 7.5YR 6/6 to 10YR 6/4. Rough. Stamped decoration; four rosettes of T-shaped elements stamped on both faces.
Large chip missing off rim.
Athens Agora, Geometric Well at 29/ÆE, basket 12.
Brann 1961: 124 no. L 57 pl. 23
Late Geometric

1385 [588] (Inv. No. MC 454)
spindle whorl, complete
H 2.7cm, D 3.8cm
Flat biconical, pierced vertically. ATH F 1. Light yellow brown, 10YR 6/4. Surface eroded? Incised decoration on one face; four hatched vertical lines, in one of the resulting panels a cross, in another two impressed circles.
Chip off side.
Athens Agora, Geometric Well at 29/ÆE, basket 12.
Brann 1961: 125 no. L 61 pl. 23
Late Geometric

1386 [587] (Inv. No. MC 462)
spindle whorl, complete
H 2.2cm, D 4.2cm
Conical shape, hollowed underside; pierced vertically through middle. Medium paste; common small-large, subrounded to angular, spherical grey inclusions, common small rounded white inclusions, numerous minute sparkling bits; soft. Dull red with grey brown surface, 2.5YR 5/6, at surface 10YR 6/3. Smoothed. No decoration.
Athens Agora, Geometric Well at 29/ÆE, lower fill, 3.50-8.90.
Unidentified shape

1390 [600] (Inv. No. P 1676 b)
body fr. (closed shape), fragmentary
greatest H 3.7cm
Rounded body; two joining body sherds. ATH F 1 Fine paste; rare very small spherical red, rare large spherical angular grey inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; very soft. 5 YR 5/6 with grey towards exterior margin. Polished. Incised decoration; horizontal lines, wavy line, herringbone and short oblique strokes.

Athens Agora, Areopagus N slope, rom
Geometric area outside house: disturbed fill.

Burr 1933

Early Geometric

1391 [601] (Inv. No. P 1675 d (+ P 1676 c))
body fr. (closed shape), fragmentary
H of largest fr. 2.4cm
Rounded body. ATH F 1 Fine paste. Rare very small-small spherical, angular red, very rare very small black inclusions, some minute sparkling bits. Soft. 2.5 Y 6/3 with light grey core. Polished. Incised decoration with white incrustation; horizontal lines, horizontal wavy line, horizontal rows of short oblique strokes, at times set between lines.
Originally catalogued and photographed together with P 1675 a, but not joining. Suggested to belong with P 1676 b, but also these don't join and have no matching pattern.

Athens Agora, Areopagus N slope, rom
Geometric area outside house: disturbed fill.

Burr 1933

Early Geometric

1392 [649] (Inv. No. P 1623)
body fr. (unidentified shape), sherd
max. Dim. 3.5 by 2.7cm
[Fragment too small. Thickness suggests medium-sized vessel.] Medium paste, frequent small-medium spherical angular black, few small-medium spherical angular, crystalline translucent white inclusions, some minute sparking bits. Soft. 5 YR 5/6, at surface 10 YR 6/3-4. Lightly polished. Incised decoration; lines.
The incisions are rather deep and seem to have been made by an instrument with a triangular tip.

Athens Agora, Areopagus N slope, from house floor.

*Burr* 1933: 556 no. 27 fig. 13

Geometric

1393 [638] (Inv. No. P 1622)
base fr. (closed shape), sherd
H 2.9cm
Tall ring base with bulging exterior profile, rounded body. Base is of large diameter. Medium paste. Frequent small angular black, common small-medium, spherical subrounded white and light grey, at times translucent and milky, rare platy rounded grey inclusions, numerous minute sparkling bits. Medium hard. 5 YR 5/6, at surface 7.5 YR 6/4. Rough. No decoration.
In pencil on the record card: "Probably rim? Archaic or Classical?"

Athens Agora, Areopagus N slope, from selected pottery from top of floor at W end of apsidal house (ST box 146).

*Burr* 1933: 556 no. 26 fig. 13

Geometric

1394 [637] (Inv. No. P 1617)
base fr. (closed shape), sherd
H 2cm, max. W 4.1cm
Flat base, rounded body; the base is very thin (0.25cm). Medium paste; few small black, few small to medium tabular light grey and white inclusions, numerous minute sparkling bits; medium hard. 7.5 YR 6/6. Smoothed. No decoration.
Exterior burnt. The date of the deposit given by Burr 1933 is EG/MG.

Athens Agora, Areopagus N slope, "From selected sherds found within or under apsidal house floor: from the floor at W end)." Sq. H 17:4.

*Burr* 1933: 555 no. 20 figs. 12, 13

Early/Middle Geometric
Nea Ionia

1395 [2537] (Inv. No. 18120)
juglet, entire profile
H 8.5cm, D (max.) 7cm, D (rim) 2.5cm
Flat base, globular body, narrow concave neck with wide flaring rim, band handle from shoulder to underside of rim. No decoration.

Nea Ionia

Smithson 1961: 170 no. 52 pl. 30

1396 [2538] (Inv. No. n/a)
feeding jug, entire profile
H 8.2cm, D (max.) 6.2cm
Low false ring base, globular body with high shoulder, concave neck with wide flaring rim, roll handle from shoulder to neck just below rim (handle restored in plaster); spout set high on body. Two small nipples on shoulder opposite handle.

Nea Ionia

Smithson 1961: 170 no. 53 pl. 30

1397 [804] (Inv. No. 18112)
doll
H (incl. Legs) 12.0cm, D (max.) 6.8cm
Bell-shaped body, tall neck, two 'breasts' on 'chest', legs are separate. Incised decoration.

Nea Ionia, Pyre B.

Smithson 1961: 170f no. 54 pl. 30
Late Protogeometric

1398 [806] (Inv. No. -)
doll, fragmentary
D (not est.)
Incised decoration.

The date of finds of Attic incised ware ranges from LPG to EG; since the burials at Nea Ionia are dated to the PG period by Smithson, a LPG date is assumed also for this item found out of context.

Nea Ionia, quarry rubble below grave plot, probably from disturbed burial.

Smithson 1961: 172 no ill.
Late Protogeometric

1399 [801] (Inv. No. 18117)
22 beads
D (not est.)
Flattened spherical shape. Incised/impressed decoration with white incrustation; concentric impressed circles framed by wavy line composed of short strokes.

Nea Ionia, Pyre B.

Smithson 1961: 170f no. 55a pl. 30
Late Protogeometric

1400 [802] (Inv. No. 18116)
5 beads, intact
H ca. 3cm, D ca. 3.5cm
Spherical to slightly flattened spherical shape. Incised/impressed decoration with white incrustation; fringe of short strokes at top and bottom with horizontal zone of concentric impressed circles around the median.

Nea Ionia, Pyre B.

Smithson 1961: 170f no. 55b pl. 30
Late Protogeometric

1401 [803] (Inv. No. 18118)
bead
D (not est.)
No decoration.

Nea Ionia, Pyre B.

Smithson 1961: 170f no. 55c
Late Protogeometric

1402 [805] (Inv. No. 18119)
spindle whorl
D (not est.)
Conical shape with curving sides. Incised/impressed decoration; top and bottom edge with short strokes, on sides impressed circles a) framed by stippled wavy line, b) in panels bordered by vertical line and lateral hatching, c) horizontal band of circles, d) not recognisable.

Nea Ionia

Smithson 1961: 172f no. 56 pl. 30

Late Protogeometric
**Eleusis**

1403 [790] (Inv. No. 729)  
miniature hydria with lid  
H incl. lid 11cm  
Flattened base, depressed globular body, wide tapering neck, everted rim with flattened lip, horizontal roll handles set at greatest circumference. Lid with flat underside, pointed knob. Both lid and rim are pierced to secure the lid. Two nipples, widely spaced, on shoulder opposite vertical handle.

Eleusis  
*Skias 1898: 94 fig. 22; Kourou 1987: 38 fig. 9*

Late Geometric

1404 [2583]  
cooking pot  
D (not est.)  
Ovoid body, wide concave neck, flaring rim, elevated handle from shoulder to rim. No decoration.

Eleusis, set into the mouth of an amphora used as cremation urn.  
*Skias 1898: 101 pl. 3.7*

Middle Geometric 1

1405 [2580] (Inv. No. Ge-218)  
cooking pot, complete  
H 17cm, D (base) 6.2cm, D (max.) 14cm, D (rim) 10.8cm  
Flat base, ovoid body with low greatest D, tall concave neck, wide flaring rim with, band handle from shoulder to rim. Burnished. No decoration.  
Sooted patches on neck and rim opposite handle. The cooking pot was the only find in the pyre; the date rests on parallels Mylonas cites from the Agora. The shape with tall neck could indicate an earlier date (EG?).

Eleusis, Pyre Ge (G35).  
*Mylonas 1975: 135 pl. 258b*

Late Geometric?

1406 [785] (Inv. No. -)  
cooking pot  
Eleusis  
*Skias 1912: 35*

Geometric

1407 [787] (Inv. No. -)  
cooking pot  
H 16.5cm  
Flat base, rounded body, wide neck, band handle from shoulder to rim. No decoration.

Eleusis, tomb  
*Skias 1898: 99 fig. 23*

Geometric?

1408 [786] (Inv. No. -)  
pyxis  
PH 9.5cm  
Pointed base, ovoid body, string hole pierced at top, apparently comparatively far from the rim. Incised decoration; at base, horizontal lines, above two bands of herringbone pattern; main body with alternate vertical chains of diamonds - filled with circles framed by stipple - and herringbone framed by lines.

Eleusis  
*Skias 1912: 35 fig. 15.2*

Early Geometric

1409 [791] (Inv. No. -)  
aryballos  
No decoration.  
Coldstream 2003, 78 suggests a MGI date for Eleusis tomb Alpha.

Eleusis, Tomb A.  
*Skias 1898: 102 fig. 25; Kourou 1987: 40*

Middle Geometric
1410 [792] (Inv. No. -)
aryballos
No decoration.
Eleusis, Tomb A.

Kourou 1987: 40 no ill.

Middle Geometric

1411 [793] (Inv. No. 11018)
trefoil juglet
H 9.0cm
Flattened base, globular body (with rather low greatest circumference), tall and narrow concave neck, trefoil mouth, band handle from shoulder to rim. Light-coloured fabric. No decoration.

Eleusis, Tomb of Isis
Skias 1898: 101f; Kourou 1987: 40 fig. 10

Middle Geometric

1412 [794] (Inv. No. -)
trefoil juglet
No decoration.
Eleusis, Tomb of Isis

Skias 1898: 101f no ill.; Kourou 1987: 40 no ill.; CVA Athens I, pl. 4, 11

Middle Geometric

1413 [788] (Inv. No. -)
wide-based trefoil juglet
H 13.5cm
Wide, flat base, bell-shaped body, tall narrow neck, trefoil lip. Impressed decoration on neck and body, possibly made by rolling some tool on.

Eleusis, Tomb A.

Skias 1898: 106 fig. 26

Late Geometric to Early Archaic

1414 [789] (Inv. No. -)
wide-based trefoil juglet
H 8.0cm
Wide flat base, short conical body, tall cylindrical neck, flaring trefoil mouth, vertical roll handles from shoulder to rim. No decoration.

Eleusis

Skias 1898: 93 fig. 21

Late Geometric to Early Archaic

1415 [795] (Inv. No. -)
tripod vessel, fragmentary
H 9.8cm
Globular, unevenly shaped body with tall narrow neck and vertical rim, three thick, band-shaped feet at the underside. Incised decoration; on neck, zigzag and horizontal lines and stipple, stipple-framed zigzag on shoulder, large zigzag with circles and hatching in the interstices, hatching on the feet.

Eleusis, Tomb A.

Skias 1898: pl. II.15

Middle Geometric

1416 [796] (Inv. No. -)
tripod vessel, complete
H 8.5cm
Globular body with tall narrow neck, vertical rim; three small, pointed feet at the underside. Incised decoration; horizontal lines and herringbone on neck, herringbone-filled battlement-meander on shoulder, on body, alternating vertical bands of herringbone and chain of diamonds with circles and hatching.

Eleusis, Tomb A.

Skias 1898: pl. II.14

Middle Geometric
Salamis

1417 [811] (Inv. No. 3605) pyxis lid
D (not est.)
Coarse grey fabric, polished.
Wide suggests that the lid is much older than the remainder of the pottery from the Arsenal cemetery; there are however parallels for the shape and fabric from Athens.

Salamis, tomb.
Wide 1910: 29 fig. 19

Submycenaean

1418 [809] (Inv. No. 3649) jug
H 17cm, D (max.) 12cm
Coarse, grey fabric, underfired. No decoration.

Salamis, tomb.
Wide 1910: 27 no.13

Submycenaean

1419 [810] (Inv. No. 3666) trefoil jug
H 34cm, D (max.) 25.5cm
Coarse, red-brown fabric. No decoration.
Contained bone remains and a bronze ring; apparently found in a round pit covered with a stone.

Salamis, tomb.
Wide 1910: 26 no. 6

Submycenaean

1420 [808] (Inv. No. -) 150 beads
D (not est.)
Fabric likely to be ATH F 1. Incised decoration.
The majority of the burials in the small cemetery are EG; possibly similar date for these items.

Salamis, Kolouri (Salamis Town), T. 2 in plot in Thermopylon St.
Dekoulakou 1991: 71 no ill.

Late Protogeometric/Early Geometric

1421 [2173] (Inv. No. -) trefoil juglet, complete
H 11cm
Flattened base, depressed globular body, two tall narrow necks, flaring rims pinched into small trefoil mouths, handles from shoulder to rims. Fine fabric. Grey-black. Corded handles, three pointed nipples set on shoulder, incised decoration of double zigzag on shoulder, vertical lines and zigzags on body; little figure of a horse set across the handles.
Private excavation by I. Soteriou in Kolouri (Salamis Town); seen by Brückner in 1889.

Salamis, Kolouri, tomb?
Brückner-Pernice 1893: 138 fig. 31.

Late Geometric
Skala Oropos

Closed shapes

1422 [2543] (Inv. No. -)

*Pithos*

D (not est.)

Incised decoration: large disjointed zigzag just below lip, on mid-neck large swastika of lines framed on both sides by short strokes.

Skala Oropos, Pithos burial.

*Mazarakis Ainian 1996: pl. 28b*

Late Geometric?

1423 [2541] (Inv. No. XXb)

*Cooking pot*

Appearance globular body, concave neck, gently flaring rim, wide band handle from shoulder to rim. No decoration.

Skala Oropos, enchytrismos in Pit XX.

*Mazarakis Ainian 1996: pl. 31b (left)*

(no date)

1424 [2542] (Inv. No. XXg)

*Cooking pot*

Flat base, ovoid body with high shoulder, tall concave neck, flaring rim, band handle from shoulder to rim. No decoration.

Skala Oropos, enchytrismos in Pit XX.

*Mazarakis Ainian 1996: pl. 31b (right)*

(no date)

1425 [2539] (Inv. No. -)

*Cooking pot, complete*

D (not est.)

Globular body, wide and tall, concave neck joining in continuous curve, flaring rim, thick band handle from shoulder to rim. No decoration.

Traces of burning on body opposite handle. The pit also contained a fragmentary Aetos 666 kotyle, conventionally dated to Corinthian LG

Skala Oropos, Pit XXVI.

*Mazarakis Ainian 1996: pl. 34a*

Late Geometric to Early Archaic

1426 [2540] (Inv. No. -)

*Cooking pot*

D (not est.)

Flattened base, ovoid body with short concave neck joining the body imperceptibly, short flaring rim, band handle from shoulder to rim set curving outwards from the body and exceeding the line of the greatest D. No decoration.

Heavy blackening on base to rim opposite the handle.

Skala Oropos, Pit XXVI.

*Mazarakis Ainian 1996: pl. 34b*

Late Geometric to Early Archaic

1427 [2547] (Inv. No. ΩΔ/Πχ223)

*Cooking pot*

D (not est.)

Flat base, ovoid body, tall concave neck, flaring rim, band handle from shoulder to rim. No decoration.

Skala Oropos

*Gros 2006: 991 fig. 2*

(no date)

1428 [2544] (Inv. No. -)

*Two-handled cooking pot, restored*

H 38cm, D (base) 10.5cm, D (rim) 20.5cm

Small flat base, ovoid body with high shoulder, tall and wide concave neck with flaring rim, two band handles from shoulder to rim. No decoration.
Skala Oropos, T. XXXVII, enchytrismos of an infant.

Mazarakis Ainian 1998a: pl. 27a

(no date)

Open shapes

1429 [2548] (Inv. No. ΩΔ/Πγ3)
basin
D (not est.)

Skala Oropos,

Gros 2006: 991 fig. 3a

(no date)

1430 [2549] (Inv. No. ΩΚ/Πγ55)
basin
D (not est.)

Skala Oropos

Gros 2006: 991 fig. 3b

(no date)

1431 [2550] (Inv. No. ΩΚ/Πγ167)
dish
D (not est.)
Wide, flat dish with short almost vertical rim. No decoration.

Skala Oropos

Gros 2006: 991 fig. 3c

(no date)
Other sites

1432 [2490] (Inv. No. -)
cooking pot, complete
D (not est.)
Flat base, ovoid body, tall concave neck, gently flaring rim, band handle, curving outwards widely, from shoulder to rim.
Burnished, some lustre. No decoration.
Lamprika,
Kakavogianni 1999: 113, fig. 47
Early Geometric

1433 [2489] (Inv. No. -)
bead, intact
D (not est.)
Flattened spherical shape. Impressed decoration; concentric circles around middle.
Lamprika,
Kakavogianni 1999: 113, fig. 47
Early Geometric

1434 [797] (Inv. No. -)
cooking pot
D (not est.)
Flat base, rounded body with high shoulder, medium-tall, wide concave neck, flaring rim, band handle from shoulder to rim. No decoration.
Marathon, tomb 2
Sotiriades 1939: 33 fig. 3b
Early Geometric

1435 [798] (Inv. No. -)
14 beads
D (not est.)
Incised decoration, composed of circles and meanders.
Marathon, tomb 5 (cremation in urn, set in cist).
Sotiriades 1939: 34f
Middle Geometric

1436 [2582] (Inv. No. -)
2 beads
D (not est.)
Incised decoration.
Marathon, tomb 5 (cremation in urn, set in cist).
Sotiriades 1939: 34 no ill.
Middle Geometric

1437 [2577] (Inv. No. -)
two-handled cup, fragmentary
Flattened but uneven base, conical body, two crude, elevated handles of round or oval section from mid-body to rim. No decoration.
Aigina, from well near temple.
Walter 1980: 87 fig. 3
Submycenaean?
Akraiphia

Closed shapes

Amphora

1438 [815] (Find no. 10212) belly-handled amphora, H 34.3cm, D (base) 11.3cm, D (max.) 27.4cm, D (rim) 19.7cm
Flat base, pear-shaped body with high shoulder, very tall, wide concave neck with wide flaring rim and squared lip, horizontal handles of elongated section set high on shoulder. Argive/Corinthian? Incised strokes across handle backs short vertical strokes at shoulder/neck join.

Akraiphia

Andreiomenou 1989a: 262 fig. 24;
Andreiomenou 1988: fig. 3

Early Geometric

1439 [835] (Find no. 13034) belly-handled amphora, complete H 17.5cm, D (max.) 16.4cm, D (rim) 10.6-11.4cm
Round base, globular body, short concave neck, flaring rim, horizontal roll handles set on shoulder. No decoration.

The rounded base is unusual for an amphora.

Akraiphia, tomb GEP/30

Andreiomenou 1991: 456 fig. 11

Middle Geometric

Jug

1440 [816] (Inv. No. -) trefoil jug
Argive/Corinthian?

Cooking pot

1441 [834] (Find no. 13267) cooking pot, fragmentary H 11.2cm, D (max.) 12.4cm, D (rim) 8.2cm, D (base) 5.8cm
Flattened base, biconical body, short concave neck joining in continuous curve, flaring rim, band handle from shoulder to rim. No decoration.

Akraiphia, tomb GEP/27

Andreiomenou 1991: 461 fig. 20

Middle Geometric

Aryballos

1442 [820] (Inv. No. -) aryballos
Akraiphia, tomb GEP/16

Andreiomenou 1998: 163 no ill.

Middle Geometric

1443 [821] (Inv. No. -) aryballos
Akraiphia, tomb GEP/16

Andreiomenou 1998: 163 no ill.

Middle Geometric
1444 [830] (Inv. No. -) aryballos
Akraiphia, tomb GEP/19
*Andreiomenou 1991: 462 no ill.*
Middle Geometric

1445 [829] (Inv. No. -) aryballos
D (not est.)
Akraiphia, tomb GEP/25
*Andreiomenou 1998: 163 no ill.*
Middle Geometric

1446 [823] (Inv. No. -) aryballos, entire profile
Slightly hollowed base, irregular rounded body, narrow neck, short flaring rim, handle from shoulder to rim. Coarse fabric (described as 'impasto'). No decoration.
Akraiphia, tomb GEP/25
*Andreiomenou 1998: 163 fig. 14*
Middle Geometric

1447 [824] (Inv. No. -) aryballos
D (not est.)
Akraiphia, tomb GEP/25
*Andreiomenou 1998: 163 no ill.*
Middle Geometric

1448 [825] (Inv. No. -) aryballos
D (not est.)
Akraiphia, tomb GEP/25
*Andreiomenou 1998: 163 no ill.*
Middle Geometric

1449 [826] (Inv. No. -) aryballos
D (not est.)
Akraiphia, tomb GEP/25
*Andreiomenou 1991: 462 no ill.*
Middle Geometric

1450 [828] (Inv. No. -) aryballos
D (not est.)
Akraiphia, tomb GEP/25
*Andreiomenou 1998: 163 no ill.*
Middle Geometric

1451 [827] (Inv. No. -) aryballos
D (not est.)
Akraiphia, tomb GEP/25
*Andreiomenou 1998: 163 no ill.*
Middle Geometric

1452 [822] (Inv. No. -) aryballos
D (not est.)
Akraiphia, tomb GEP/31
*Andreiomenou 1998: 163 no ill.*
Middle Geometric

1453 [831] (Inv. No. -) aryballos, intact
D (not est.)
Depressed globular body, short narrow neck with flaring rim, band handle from shoulder to rim. No decoration.
Akraiphia, tomb GEP/32
*Andreiomenou 1991: 462 no ill.;
Andreiomenou 1988: fig. 7d*
Middle Geometric
1454 [832] (Inv. No. -)
aryballos, fragmentary
D (not est.)
Depressed globular body, short narrow neck, rim and handle missing. No decoration.

Akraiphia, tomb GEP/32

Andreïomenou 1991: 462 no ill.;
Andreïomenou 1988: fig. 7e

Middle Geometric

1455 [833] (Inv. No. -)
aryballos
D (not est.)

Akraiphia, tomb GEP/132

Andreïomenou 1989b: 131 no ill.

Middle Geometric

Juglet

1456 [836] (Inv. No. -)
trefoil juglet, intact
D (not est.)
Flattened base, pear shaped body with low greatest circumference, short neck with short flaring rim, elevated band handle from shoulder to rim. No decoration.

Akraiphia, tomb GEP/32

Andreïomenou 1991: 462 no ill.;
Andreïomenou 1988: fig. 7a

Middle Geometric

1457 [837] (Inv. No. -)
trefoil juglet, intact
D (not est.)
Flattened base, pear shaped body with low greatest circumference, short neck with short flaring rim, elevated band handle from shoulder to rim. No decoration.

Akraiphia, tomb GEP/32

Andreïomenou 1991: 462 no ill.;
Andreïomenou 1988: fig. 7b

Middle Geometric

1458 [838] (Inv. No. -)
trefoil juglet, intact
D (not est.)
Flattened base, globular body, short wide neck with short flaring rim, large elevated handle from shoulder to rim. No decoration.

Akraiphia, tomb GEP/32

Andreïomenou 1991: 462 no ill.;
Andreïomenou 1988: fig. 7c

Middle Geometric

Pyxis

1459 [814] (Find no. 1993)
pyxis, complete
D (not est.)

Akraiphia, tomb Grava/2

Andreïomenou 1989a: 263 fig. 25

Early Geometric

Unidentified shape

1460 [841] (Inv. No. -)
(small vase)
D (not est.)

Akraiphia, tomb GEP/27

Andreïomenou 1991: 463 no ill.

Middle Geometric

1461 [839] (Find no. 13015)
bowl, intact
H 5.0cm, D (rim) 12.2cm
Hemispherical shape, rounded lip. No decoration.

Akraiphia, tomb GEP/27

Andreïomenou 1991: 461 fig. 20
Middle Geometric

**1462** [817] (Inv. No.-) (small vase) D (not est.)
Akraiphia
*Andreoiomenou 1986a: 94 no ill.*

Early Geometric

**1465** [842] (Inv. No.-) (small vase) D (not est.)
Akraiphia, tomb GEP/27
*Andreoiomenou 1991: 463 no ill.*

Middle Geometric

**1463** [818] (Inv. No.-) (small vase) D (not est.)
Akraiphia
*Andreoiomenou 1986a: 94 no ill.*

**1466** [840] (Inv. No.-) unidentified shape, fragmentary D (not est.)
Large vase, broken into fragments.
*Andreoiomenou 1989b: 127 no ill.*

Other sites

**1467** [843] (Inv. No.-) aryballos, intact
H 9.0cm
Globular body, narrow short neck, everted rim, handle from shoulder to rim. Fine, pale buff clay. No decoration. Described as 'Argive Monochrome'; unclear whether local variant of the fabric?
Rhìtsona, tomb 134
*Ure 1934: 18.88 no. 3 pl. 3*
Middle/Late Geometric

**1468** [844] (Inv. No.-) aryballos
H 6.0cm
Globular body, narrow short neck, everted rim, handle from shoulder to rim. Buff clay, traces of paint preserved on surface. Painted decoration, originally monochrome?
Rhìtsona, tomb 134
*Ure 1934: 18.88 no. 4*
Middle/Late Geometric
1469 [848] (Find no. 155e)  
miniature cooking pot, restored  
H 9.3cm, D (rim) 8.4cm  
Rounded base, slightly depressed globular body, short, wide concave neck, slightly elevated handle from shoulder to rim, set in a loop away from the body. Coarse red fabric. No decoration.

Vranezi  
Amdreimonou 1985a: 69 no. 26 fig. 4 pl. 17  
Middle Geometric

1470 [845] (Inv. No. -)  
aryballos, restored  
H 8.5cm, D (rim) 3.0cm, D (max.) 9.4cm  
Flat base, rounded body with low greatest circumference, narrow neck with flaring rim, small band handle from shoulder to rim. Greenish-yellow, semi-fine clay. Well fired. No decoration

unknown provenance  
Amdreimonou 1985a: 74 no. 35 fig. 6 pl. 19  
Late Geometric

1471 [846] (Inv. No. -)  
aryballos, restored  
H 6.6cm, D (rim) 2.3cm  
Flat base, rounded body with low greatest circumference, narrow neck with flaring rim, small band handle from shoulder to rim. Yellowish clay. Well fired. No decoration

unknown provenance  
Amdreimonou 1985a: 74 no. 36 fig. 6 pl. 19  
Late Geometric

1472 [847] (Inv. No. -)  
pyxis, fragmentary  
H 7.8cm, D (rim) 8.4cm  
Flat base, depressed globular body, wide, almost cylindrical neck, flaring rim with more or less horizontal top. Reddish-yellow, semi-fine clay. Well fired. No decoration

unknown provenance  
Amdreimonou 1985a: 74 no. 34 fig. 6 pl. 19  
Middle Geometric
Phocis

Kalapodi

Closed shapes

Cooking pot

1473 [1882] (Inv. No. K 7343) cooking pot?, sherd
D (rim) 21.0 cm


Jacob-Felsch 1996: 168 no. 431 fig. 46
Early Protogeometric

1474 [1883] (Inv. No. K 5020) cooking pot?, sherd
D (not est.)

Kalapodi, Context no. 812/45, area K 25 str. 17.

Jacob-Felsch 1996: 157 no. 333 fig. 41
Early Protogeometric

1475 [1881] (Inv. No. K 7224) cooking pot, fragmentary
PH 21.5 cm, D est. (rim) 16 cm
Ovoid body, wide concave neck, rounded lip, thick band handle from shoulder to rim. Coarse paste, frequently very small - very large spherical subrounded white, few small - large spherical angular black, few small spherical rounded milky white and reddish inclusions, some minute sparkling bits. Medium hard.


Burnt in patches on exterior.


Jacob-Felsch 1996: 166 no. 412 fig. 45
Early Protogeometric

1476 [1884] (Inv. No. K 7206) cooking pot?, fragmentary
PH 9.4 cm, D est. (rim) 16 cm


Jacob-Felsch 1996: 166 no. 412 fig. 45
Early Protogeometric

1477 [1885] (Inv. No. K 4036) cooking pot ?, fragmentary
PH 6.3 cm, D est. (rim) 11 cm

Kalapodi, Context no. 10082/65, area K 25 str. 16.
Early Protogeometric

Unidentified closed shapes

1478 [1888] (Inv. No. K 7117)

rim and handle fr., sherd - cooking pot?
D (not est.)


Kalapodi, Context no. 10943/28 (20), area K 25 Nord, str. 20.

Jacob-Felsch 1996: 169 no. 437 pi. 46

Early Protogeometric

1479 [1886] (Inv. No. K 4845)

rim sherd, sherd - cooking pot?
PH 4.5cm, D est. (rim) 23cm

Concave neck, very slightly flaring rim, rounded lip. Possibly there was a vertical handle attached to the rim. Coarse paste; common very small-large tabular angular red, dark red and grey, rare medium rounded porous orange inclusions; medium hard. Mottled red-brown to black exterior, orange section (SYR 5/6). Burnished, slight lustre. Narrow horizontal toolmarks on interior and exterior, multiple burnishing, carefully done. No decoration.

Part of the surface is not burnished, with ragged edge towards the burnished bit. This coincides with a thickening of the lip - vertical handle at this point?

Kalapodi, Context no. 10070/78, area K 25 str. 17.

Jacob-Felsch 1996: 157 no. 332 pl. 41

Early Protogeometric

Small closed vessels

1480 [1887] (Inv. No. K 7041)

spouted vessel, sherd
D (not est.)

Depressed rounded body with narrow, tapering neck, short spout on shoulder. Fine. Minute particles of mica. Soft. (REJones) Interior and exterior 2.5Y 5/2, core 2.5Y 5/0. Surface left rough. No decoration.

Kalapodi, Context No. 10914/36, area K 25 Nord str. 16.

Jacob-Felsch 1996: 164 no. 398 pi. 22.44

Late Protogeometric

Open shapes

Krater

1482 [1890] (Inv. No. K 5023)

krater?, sherd
D (not est.)


Kalapodi, Context no. 811/65, area K 25 str. 16.

Jacob-Felsch 1996: 155 no. 314 pi. 40

Early Protogeometric

1483 [1900] (Inv. No. K 3269)

krater, sherd
PH 10cm, D (rim) 36.0cm

Deep rounded body, short everted rim, flattened on top, rounded lip. Raised cordon with incised zigzag some cm below rim.

Kalapodi
Late Protogeometric

Skyphos

1484 [1893] (Inv. No. K 7334)
skyphos?, sherd
D (not est.)
Rounded body, short flaring rim with rounded lip. Medium fine. Minute limestone, black stone and clay particles, small voids. Hard.
(REJones) 7.5YR 7/6. No decoration.
Jacob-Felsch suggested an interpretation as a bowl or similar shape.

Jacob-Felsch 1996: 169 no. 442 pl. 46

Early Protogeometric

1485 [1892] (Inv. No. K 4926)
skyphos, sherd
D (rim) 19cm
(REJones) 5YR 6/6. No decoration.
Kalapodi, Context no. 10070/68, area K 25 str. 17.

Jacob-Felsch 1996: 157 no. 334 pl. 41

Early Protogeometric

Bowl

1486 [1894] (Inv. No. K 7335)
bowl?, sherd
D (rim) 12.0cm
(REJones) 2.5YR 5/8. No decoration.
Kalapodi, Context no. 10825/38 (22), area K 25 Nord, str. 22.

Jacob-Felsch 1996: 169 no. 444 pl. 46

Early Protogeometric

1487 [1898] (Inv. No. K 4832)
conical bowl, fragmentary
PH 2.9cm, D est. (base) 6.5cm, D est. (rim) 8cm
Flat base, conical sides, rather steep, horizontal handle raised above rim, handle attachments are stuck to the body all the way to the base. Lip crudely flattened. Medium paste with long voids or cracks. Frequent small to large, mostly large, spherical and tabular, angular grey and dark red inclusions. Soft. Light brown, 7.5YR 6/4. Surface left rough. No decoration.
K 7348 which is similar in shape is dated to EPG.
Kalapodi, Context no. 769/51, Oberkante of Mycenaean strata.

Jacob-Felsch 1996: 174 no. 485 pls. 20.48

Early Protogeometric

Unidentified shapes

1489 [1891] (Inv. No. K 7282)
rim fr. (open shape), sherd
PH 6.3cm, D est. (rim) 30cm
Deep conical sides, T-shaped rim, flattened on top, rounded lip. KAL C 1. Pale pinkish brown (7.5YR 7/3), core layered pale pink and pale brown (5YR 6/4, 10YR7/2). Smoothed interior and exterior. On the interior, part of the surface layer has flaked off. Impressed circles or partial circles, made of small dots on top of rim and on interior wall.
Kalapodi, Context no. 10932/37, area K 25 Nord str. 17.

*Jacob-Felsch 1996: 166 no. 413 pl. 45*

Early Protogeometric

1490 [1895](Inv. No. K 4121)
rim and body fr. (unidentified shape), fragmentary
PH 5.3cm, D est. (rim) 10cm
Deep hemispherical body, short and wide concave neck, flaring rim, rounded lip. Possibly vertical handle from rim. KAL C 3. Mottled light reddish brown, brown and dark grey (5-7.5YR 6/4, 10YR 5/3, 2.5Y 5/1 etc.) Burnished, slight lustre. Horizontal toolmarks on interior and exterior, the interior however seems to be more carefully finished. No decoration.
Blackened on the interior - burnt?

Kalapodi, Context no. 10074/68, area K 25 str. 17.

*Jacob-Felsch 1996: 157 no. 331 pls. 19.41*

Early Protogeometric

1491 [1896](Inv. No. K 5027)
rim fr. (unidentified shape), sherd
D est. (rim) 17cm
Wide flaring rim, lip thickened with large ridge on exterior. At base of sherd, thickening of wall. Medium fine. Minute limestone, black stone and clay particles, small voids. Hard. (REJones) 7.5YR 7/6. No decoration.

Jacob-Felsch suggests a reading as an amphora/hydria type vessel, based on the rim which could imitate a wheelmade shape; the profile drawing in that case would be too flaring.

Kalapodi, Context no. 781/45, area K 25 str. 16.

*Jacob-Felsch 1996: 155 no. 315 pl. 40*

Early Protogeometric

1492 [1897](Inv. No. K 7029)
rim fr. (unidentified shape), sherd
PH 4.7cm, D est. (rim) 20cm
The shape of this vase is rather unclear - deep open shape, or perhaps conical neck of a larger, closed vessel?

Kalapodi, Context no. 10912/26, area K 25 Nord str. 16.

*Jacob-Felsch 1996: 164 no. 399 pls. 22.44*

Early Protogeometric

Elateia

1493 [1877](Inv. No. -)
amphoroid jar, intact
H ca. 25cm
Ovoid body, short narrow neck, short flaring rim, squared lip, roll handles from shoulder to neck, one handle set higher than the other. No decoration.

Elateia, T. XLIX

*Deger-Jalkotzy 1999: 196 fig. 2 (top right)*

Early/Middle Protogeometric

1494 [1874](Inv. No. XXIV/18I)
rim-handled jar, intact
H ca. 18.5cm, D (max.) ca. 15cm
Flattened base, pear-shaped body with low greatest D, wide neck, thick roll handles from shoulder to rim. No decoration.

Elateia, T. XXIV
Deger-Jalkotzy 1999: 195 fig. 1 (top left). 196 fig. 3

Early/Middle Protogeometric

1495 [1876] (Inv. No. -)
neck-handled jar, intact
H ca. 18.5 cm
Drop shaped body, neck not set off from body, short flaring rim, roll handles from shoulder to neck. No decoration.
Elateia, T. XLIX

Deger-Jalkotzy 1999: 196 fig. 3 (top left)

Early/Middle Protogeometric

1496 [1875] (Inv. No. XXIV/18b)
neck-handled jar, intact
H ca. 21 cm, D (max.) ca. 13 cm
Flattened base, elongated ovoid body, neck not set off from body at all, wide everted rim, thick roll handles from shoulder to neck. No decoration.
Elateia, T XXIV

Deger-Jalkotzy 1999: 196 fig. 1 (top middle). 196 fig. 3

Early/Middle Protogeometric

1497 [1872] (Inv. No. -)
jug, entire profile
H ca. 17.5 cm
Flattened base, ovoid body, neck joining in continuous curve, flaring rim, roll handle from shoulder to rim. No decoration.
Elateia, T. XLIX

Deger-Jalkotzy 1999: 196 fig. 1 (top middle). 196 fig. 3

Early/Middle Protogeometric

1498 [1878] (Inv. No. LVIII/7d)
jug, entire profile
H ca. 21 cm, D (max.) ca. 15 cm
Very low ring base, globular body, high narrow neck, flaring rim, roll handle from shoulder to rim. No decoration.

Elateia, T. LVIII

Alram-Stern 1999: 219 fig. 17

Late Protogeometric

1499 [1880] (Inv. No. -)
jug or cooking pot, entire profile
D (not est.)
Rounded or small flat base, globular body, narrow neck with or more or less vertical rim, roll handle from shoulder to rim. Apparently dark, mottled surface. No decoration.
The shape recalls a black burnished cooking pot from an EPG tomb in Delphi.
Elateia

French 1989-90: 47.48 fig. 40
(no date)

Elateia

1500 [1873] (Inv. No. XXIV/18i)
juglet, complete
H ca. 9 cm
False ring base, globular body, wide neck, flaring rim, roll handle from shoulder to rim. Dark, coarse fabric. Incised decoration; grooves at shoulder join, wide multiple zigzag on belly.
Elateia, T XXIV

Deger-Jalkotzy 1999: 195 fig. 1 (2nd shelf right). 196 fig. 3

Early/Middle Protogeometric

1501 [1879] (Inv. No. LVIII/9b)
pyxis, entire profile
H ca. 5 cm, D (max.) ca. 8 cm
Elateia, T. LVIII

Alram-Stern 1999: 219 fig. 16

Late Protogeometric
1502 [1864] (Inv. No. 5952)
belly-handled amphoriskos, intact
H 19.6cm, D (base) 7.7-7.7cm, D (rim) 9.3cm
Flattened bur uneven base, ovoid body, wide concave neck, flaring rim with squared lip, horizontal lip top; horizontal roll handles set, at different angles, on lower shoulder. DEL C 1. Grey brown to yellowish brown (10YR 5/2, 10YR 6/4-6). Burnished, slight sheen, original surface is preserved at neck only, otherwise abraded; interior surface is pitted. No decoration.
One sherd restored in plaster, otherwise the vessel is intact.

Delphi, chamber tomb

Lerat 1937: 48 pl. VI.1
Early Protogeometric

1503 [1865] (Inv. No. 5949)
hydria, intact
H 22.3cm, D (base) 8.5cm, D (rim) 10.8cm
Flat, uneven base, elongated ovoid body with skewed axis, tall wide neck, flaring rim, rounded lip; horizontal handles set at greatest D, handle of rectangular section from shoulder to mid-neck. DEL C 1. Red-brown (5-7.5YR 6/6) with light brown surface (7.5YR 6-7/6). Burnished, slight sheen; original surface preserved on upper vessel only; vertical toolmarks, some horizontal marks on lip. No decoration.

Delphi, chamber tomb

Lerat 1937: 48 pl. VI.8
Early Protogeometric

1504 [1867] (Inv. No. 5950)
jug, intact
H 16.3cm, D (base) 6.7cm, D (rim) 8.4cm
Flat base, elongated ovoid body, wide concave neck, gently flaring rim, rounded lip; thick handle of oval section from shoulder to rim. Medium, porous paste; frequent very small-
large spherical-tabular angular brown and dark red, rare small-medium spherical rounded white inclusions, numerous minute sparkling particles; very soft. Reddish (5YR 6/6) with brown surface (7.5YR 6/4-6). Burnished, slight sheen; surface preserved in small patches only; vertical toolmarks on neck and shoulder, oblique on body. No decoration.

Delphi, chamber tomb

Lerat 1937: 48 pl. II.1
Early Protogeometric

1505 [1868] (Inv. No. 5951)
jug, restored
H 17cm, D (base) 5.6cm, D (rim) 8.4cm
Small flattened but uneven base, globular body, tallneck, flaring rim with thickened, rounded lip; thick band handle from shoulder to rim. DEL C 1. Red (5YR 6/6) with red-brown surface (7.5YR 6/4-6). Probably burnished; most of surface lost. No decoration.

Delphi, chamber tomb

Lerat 1937: 48 pl. II.1
Early Protogeometric

1506 [1866] (Inv. No. 5953)
cooking pot?, entire profile
PH as it stands 17.2cm, D (max.) 16cm, D (neck) 8.2cm
Rounded base, globular body, narrow vertical neck; thick band handle to rim - most of rim missing. Coarse, sandy paste, porous and flaky; frequent very small-large spherical angular white, few small spherical rounded translucent grey and brown, few large-very large spherical tabular subrounded red inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Mottled surface with dark red, brown, black patches; core brown to grey, red margins (2.5 to 5YR 5/4-6). Burnished, no lustre; vertical toolmarks on body and neck. No decoration.
Delphi, chamber tomb

Lerat 1937: 48 pl. II.3

Early Protogeometric

1507 [1869] (Inv. No. 5954)
two-handled cooking pot, entire profile
H 15.1cm, D (rim) 8.8-8.3cm, D (max.) 11.5cm
Rounded base, ovoid body, wide neck joining in continuous curve, short vertical rim, rounded lip; thick handles of oval section, one from shoulder to rim, the other to neck. Coarse paste; common very small-very large spherical-tabular angular dark grey, few small-medium spherical subrounded white, few small-medium spherical porous dark red inclusions, some minute sparkling particles; soft and crumbly. Dark red (5YR 4/3) to grey-brown and black. Burnished, some lustre; surface at base and part of body eroded; horizontal toolmarks visible on interior neck, not discernible on body. No decoration.

1508 [1871] (Inv. No. 7297)
juglet, restored
PH excl. handle 6.8cm, D (max.) 6cm
Globular body, wide neck joining in continuous curve, thick band handle from rim to shoulder. Coarse, porous paste; inclusions overall common, small to large spherical-tabular angular, red and brown, rare very small to small spherical subrounded sparkling black inclusions, some minute sparkling particles; soft. Red, 5YR 3/6. Rough surface, probably partially eroded. No decoration.

1509 [1870] (Inv. No. 5948)
cup, intact
H (as it stands) 8cm, D (rim) 8.3-8.8cm
Small flattened but uneven base, deep rounded body, gently flaring rim, rounded lip; thick band handle from rim to below greatest D. DEL C 1. Reddish-brown (5-7.5YR 6/6) with light brown surface (7.5YR 6/4). Burnished, no lustre, exterior surface almost completely eroded; on interior, horizontal toolmarks. No decoration.

Medeon

1510 [1940] (Inv. No. 15545)
belly-handled amphoriskos, restored
H 20.3cm, D (rim) 15cm, D (max.) 20.5cm, D (base) 9.7cm
Flat base, globular body, wide everted rim, squared lip, horizontal handles on shoulder. COR C 1. Light yellowish brown (10YR 7/6, 2.5Y 7/4) with orange fire cloud (7.5YR 7/4-6). Burnished, no lustre; vertical toolmarks on lower body to base, on handle following its curve (some lustre on handle). Stamped decoration on neck (two impressions on one, one impression on the other side; impressions are located at shoulder, join mid-way between the handles); horn-like protrusions set at handle apes.

The PG date suggested in the publication disagrees with the shape of vessel (the squared lip is a feature of MGII and later Corinthian coarseware), as well as with the stamped decoration (which similarly does not seem to pre-date MGII).

Medeon, tomb 121
Protogeometric

**1511 [1939] (Inv. No. 15306)**
jug, restored
H 15.7cm, D (rim) 6.2cm, D (max.) 15cm, D (base) 8.1cm
Wide flat base, irregularly rounded body with low greatest circumference, tapering neck joinin in continuous curve, everted rim, round mouth, handle of oval section from shoulder to rim. Fine, dense paste; few inclusions, very small-medium red and brown, rare medium-large soft rouned white particles, some minute sparkling bits. Pink fabric (2.5YR 6/4) with light pink to pale brown surface (5YR 7/4, 10YR 7/3). Burnished, no lustre; horizontal toolmarks at neck, oblique on body; possibly slipped (striated pale surface layer). No decoration.
Medeon, tomb 37

*Vatin 1969: 63.65 fig. 62; Reber 1991: pl. 17.3*

**1512 [1942] (Inv. No. -)**
aryballos, complete
D (not est.)
Globular body, narrow neck, flaring rim, band handle from shoulder to lip.
Medeon, tomb

*Themelis 1983: 216 fig. 5*
(no date)

**1513 [1941] (Inv. No. -)**
aryballos, complete
D (not est.)
Globular body, narrow neck, flaring rim, band handle from shoulder to lip.
Medeon, tomb

*Themelis 1983: 216 fig. 5*
(no date)
Phthiotis

Pyrgos Livanaton/ancient Kynos?

1514 [2123](Inv. No. -)
amphora, fragmentary
D (not est.)
Flat raised base, ovoid body with high shoulder, narrow concave neck, handles from shoulder to rim. Incised decoration of circles of dots on the shoulder.

Pyrgos Livanaton, found together with a broken skyphos and burnt bones, interpreted as ash urn by the excavator.

Dakoronia 2003: 41 fig. 7,8.

Protogeometric

1515 [2124](Inv. No. -)
two-handed cooking pot, fragmentary
D (not est.)
Elongated ovoid body, wide and tall concave neck, flaring rim, thick handles from shoulder to mid-neck. Burnished. No decoration.

Sherds illustrated from the layer in which this vessel was found bear decoration with compass-drawn, concentric circles, suggesting a PG date; according to the excavator, the stratum also contained LHIIIC middle monochrome deep bowls.

Pyrgos Livanaton

Dakoronia 2003: 43 fig. 12

Protogeometric

Atalanti

Closed shapes

1517 [2587](Inv. No. -)
four-handled jar, restored
H ca. 50cm
Small, flat base, pear-shaped body with high shoulder, medium-tall wide neck joining in continuous curve, flaring rim with squared, vertical lip; two vertical handles from shoulder to mid-neck, two horizontal crescent-shaped lugs set high on shoulder. Light-coloured ware with dark inclusions. Burnished, no lustre. Incised and impressed decoration; vertical line of small dots at shoulder/neck-join, two vertical lines down back of vertical handles, short strokes on handle backs of horizontal handles.

Fabric probably similar to TRA C 1. The vessel is very similar in shape to a jar from Tragana; it is difficult to see a great
discrepancy in date between the two. Lemos 2002, 79 suggests a SubPG date for the only illustrated wheelmade painted vessel from Atalanti (pilgrim flask with birds); possibly there is some overlap in MG/SubPG between the two groups.

Atalanti, Odos Demotiki T. I

*Dakoronia* 1987: 227 pl. 133a

Late Protogeometric or Subprotogeometric

1518 [1943] (Inv. No. -)

*hydria*

D (not est.)

Atalanti, N. Karagiorgos T. X

*Dakoronia* 1985: 167 no ill.

Late Protogeometric or Subprotogeometric

1519 [1944] (Inv. No. -)

*jug*

D (not est.)

Wide mouth. No decoration.

Atalanti, from outside Odos Demotiki T. XIV, *enchytrismos*

*Dakoronia* 1987: 227 no ill.

Late Protogeometric or Subprotogeometric

1520 [1946] (Inv. No. -)

*jug*

D (not est.)

Atalanti, N. Karagiorgos T. VII

*Dakoronia* 1985: 167 no ill.

Late Protogeometric or Subprotogeometric

1521 [1945] (Inv. No. -)

*jug*

D (not est.)

Restored from fragments. No decoration.

Atalanti, Odos Demotiki T. XXX, *enchytrismos*

*Dakoronia* 1987: 228 no ill.

Late Protogeometric or Subprotogeometric

1522 [1960] (Inv. No. -)

*trefoil jug*

D (not est.)

Atalanti, N. Karagiorgos T. IX

*Dakoronia* 1985: 167 no ill.

Late Protogeometric or Subprotogeometric

1523 [1952] (Inv. No. -)

*trefoil jug*

D (not est.)

No decoration.

Atalanti, Odos Demotiki T. IX, cist tomb

*Dakoronia* 1987: 227 no ill.

Late Protogeometric or Subprotogeometric

1524 [1953] (Inv. No. -)

*trefoil jug*

H ca. 16.5cm

Flat base, depressed globular body, tall narrow neck, handle from shoulder to rim. No decoration.

Atalanti, Odos Demotiki T. XII, cist tomb

*Dakoronia* 1987: 227 fig. 133b right

Late Protogeometric or Subprotogeometric

1525 [1954] (Inv. No. -)

*trefoil jug*

D (not est.)

Two knobs on shoulder.

Atalanti, Odos Demotiki T. XV, *enchytrismos*

*Dakoronia* 1987: 227 no ill.

Late Protogeometric or Subprotogeometric

1526 [1955] (Inv. No. -)

*trefoil jug*

D (not est.)

Knobs on shoulder.
Atalanti, Odos Demotiki T. XVIII, cist tomb
Dakoronia 1987: 228 no ill.
Late Protogeometric or Subprotogeometric

1527 [1956] (Inv. No. -)
Trefoil jug
D (not est.)
No decoration.

1528 [1957] (Inv. No. -)
Trefoil jug
H ca. 16.5 cm
Flat base, squat pear-shaped body, narrow neck, band handle from shoulder to rim. No decoration.

1529 [1959] (Inv. No. -)
Trefoil jug
D (not est.)

1530 [1958] (Inv. No. -)
Trefoil jug
D (not est.)

1531 [1951] (Inv. No. -)
Juglet
D (not est.)
No decoration.

Atalanti, Odos Demotiki T. XIX, cist tomb
Dakoronia 1987: 228 no ill.
Late Protogeometric or Subprotogeometric

1532 [1947] (Inv. No. -)
Juglet
D (not est.)
Knobs on shoulder.

1533 [1948] (Inv. No. -)
Juglet
D (not est.)
No decoration.

1534 [1949] (Inv. No. -)
Juglet
D (not est.)
No decoration.

1535 [1950] (Inv. No. -)
Juglet
D (not est.)
No decoration.
Late Protogeometric or Subprotogeometric

1536 [1961] (Inv. No. -)

trefoil juglet
D (not est.)
No decoration.

Atalanti, Odos Demotiki T. X, cist tomb

_Dakoronia 1987: 227 no ill._

Late Protogeometric or Subprotogeometric

Open shapes

1537 [1962] (Inv. No. -)

bowl
H ca. 4.5cm, D (rim) ca. 11.5cm
Rounded base, hemispherical body. No decoration.

Atalanti, Odos Demotiki T. VIII, cist tomb

_Dakoronia 1987: 227 fig. 133c right_

Late Protogeometric or Subprotogeometric

1538 [1964] (Inv. No. -)

cup
D (not est.)
No decoration.

Atalanti, Odos Demotiki T. X, cist tomb

_Dakoronia 1987: 227 no ill._

Late Protogeometric or Subprotogeometric

1539 [1965] (Inv. No. -)

cup
D (not est.)
No decoration.

Atalanti, Odos Demotiki T. X, cist tomb

_Dakoronia 1987: 227 no ill._

Late Protogeometric or Subprotogeometric

1540 [1966] (Inv. No. -)

cup
D (not est.)
No decoration.

Atalanti, Odos Demotiki T. X, cist tomb

_Dakoronia 1987: 227 no ill._

Late Protogeometric or Subprotogeometric

1541 [1967] (Inv. No. -)

cup
D (not est.)
No decoration.

Atalanti, Odos Demotiki T. X, cist tomb

_Dakoronia 1987: 227 no ill._

Late Protogeometric or Subprotogeometric

1542 [1968] (Inv. No. -)

cup
D (not est.)
No decoration.

Atalanti, Odos Demotiki T. X, cist tomb

_Dakoronia 1987: 227 no ill._

Late Protogeometric or Subprotogeometric

1543 [1970] (Inv. No. -)

cup
D (not est.)
No decoration.

Atalanti, Odos Demotiki T. X, cist tomb

_Dakoronia 1987: 227 no ill._

Late Protogeometric or Subprotogeometric

1544 [1971] (Inv. No. -)

cup
D (not est.)
No decoration.

Atalanti, Odos Demotiki T. X, cist tomb

_Dakoronia 1987: 227 no ill._

Late Protogeometric or Subprotogeometric
1545 [1972] (Inv. No. -)  
cup  
D (not est.)  
No decoration.  
Atalanti, Odos Demotiki T. XIX, cist tomb  
_Dakoronia 1987: 228 no ill._  
Late Protogeometric or Subprotogeometric

1546 [1973] (Inv. No. -)  
cup  
D (not est.)  
Coarsely made. No decoration.  
Atalanti, Odos Demotiki T. XXV, cist tomb  
_Dakoronia 1987: 228 no ill._  
Late Protogeometric or Subprotogeometric

1547 [1974] (Inv. No. -)  
cup  
H excl. handle ca. 6.5cm, D (rim) ca. 11cm  
Rounded base, hemispherical shape, elevated handle of round or oval section set at rim. No decoration.  
Atalanti, Odos Demotiki T. XXXI, enchytrismos  
_Dakoronia 1987: 228 fig. 133c left_  
Late Protogeometric or Subprotogeometric

1548 [1969] (Inv. No. -)  
cup  
D (not est.)  
No decoration.  
Atalanti, Odos Demotiki T. X, cist tomb  
_Dakoronia 1987: 227 no ill._  
Late Protogeometric or Subprotogeometric

1549 [1963] (Inv. No. -)  
cup  
D (not est.)  
No decoration.  
Atalanti, Odos Demotiki T. IX, cist tomb  
_Dakoronia 1987: 227 no ill._  
Late Protogeometric or Subprotogeometric

1550 [1975] (Inv. No. -)  
small cup  
D (not est.)  
No decoration.  
Atalanti, from outside Odos Demotiki T. XIII, enchytrismos  
_Dakoronia 1987: 227 no ill._  
Late Protogeometric or Subprotogeometric

Tragana

Closed shapes

Four-handled jar

1551 [2003] (Inv. No. K 10639)  
four-handled jar, restored  
H 63cm, D (rim) 44cm, D (base) 16cm  
Small flat raised base, depressed ovoid body with high shoulder, tall, wide concave neck, flaring rim with squared lip. Two thick, vertical band handles from shoulder to mid-neck on opposing sides, two thick horizontal band handles set high on shoulder. TRA C 1. Light brown, 7.5-10YR 6/4. Burnished, slight sheen in patches but mostly no lustre. Oblique toolmarks on body, horizontal toolmarks on neck interior. Double grooves on horizontal handles, on top of vertical handles tongue-shaped knobs.
Tragana, tomb E-2, enchytrismos

Onasoglou 1981: 14 pl. 8b.d

Late Geometric

**Belly-handled jar**

1552 [2006] (Inv. No. -)
belly-handled jar
H 38.0cm, D (max.) 31.0cm
Round base, globular body, horizontal handles on shoulder. Reddish clay, inclusions, traces of burning on exterior. No decoration.

Tragana, tomb T-1, cremation in urn

Onasoglou 1981: 24 no ill.

Late Geometric

1553 [1997] (Inv. No. -)
belly-handled jar
H 40.0cm, D (max.) 38.0cm
Flat base, pear-shaped body, wide neck, flaring rim, horizontal roll handles on shoulder. Coarse, reddish clay with off-white slip. No decoration.

Tragana, tomb E-3, enchytrismos

Onasoglou 1981: 14 pl. 9b

Geometric

1554 [1998] (Inv. No. -)
belly-handled jar
H 47.0cm, D (max.) 34.0cm
Wide neck, flaring rim, belly handles. No decoration.

Tragana, tomb E-15, enchytrismos

Onasoglou 1981: 13 pl. 7a

Geometric

1555 [1999] (Inv. No. -)
belly-handled jar
H 41.5cm, D (max.) 40.0cm, D (rim) 26.0cm
Flat base, pear-shaped body, wide neck, horizontal belly handles. Reddish clay with inclusions, yellow slip. No decoration.

Tragana, tomb E-16, enchytrismos

Onasoglou 1981: 13 pl. 7b

Geometric

**Amphora**

1556 [1993] (Inv. No. -)
rim-handled amphora
H 35.0cm, D (max.) 25.0cm
Round base, globular body, high neck, flaring rim, band handles from shoulder to rim. Yellow clay. No decoration.

Tragana, tomb E-7, enchytrismos

Onasoglou 1981: 27 no ill.

Geometric

1557 [2012] (Inv. No. -)
neck-handled amphora
H 40.5cm, D (max.) 30.0cm
Flat base, pear-shaped body, tall neck set slightly off centre, vertical roll handles from shoulder to below mid-neck. Reddish clay, inclusions, yellow slip. Knob on apex of each handle.

Tragana, tomb P-10, pithos burial

Onasoglou 1981: 22 pl. 22c

Middle Geometric

1558 [1990] (Inv. No. -)
neck-handled amphora
H 41.0cm, D (max.) 35.0cm, D (rim) 11.5cm
Flat base, pear-shaped body, conical neck, everted rim, roll handles from shoulder to rim with impressions at lower attachment. Coarse, red clay. No decoration.

Tragana, tomb E-9, enchytrismos

Onasoglou 1981: 28 pl. 29b

Geometric
1559 [1991] (Inv. No. -)
neck-handled amphora
H 32.0cm, D (max.) 23.0cm, D (rim) 10.0cm
Flat base, pear-shaped body, band handles from shoulder to rim. Dark brown clay with inclusions. At top and base of handles, horn-like knobs.
Tragana, tomb E-10, enchytrismos
Onasoglou 1981: 28 pl. 29c
Geometric

neck-handled amphora, restored
H 42.0cm, D (max.) 33.0cm, D (rim) 16cm, D (base) 12.5cm
Flat base, ovoid body with high shoulder, slightly irregular shape, tall conical neck, flaring rim, squared lip. Handles of wide oval section from shoulder to mid-neck. TRA C 1. Pale brown with yellowish and reddish patches, 10YR 6/4 and environs. Burnished, slight sheen. Horizontal toolmarks on body, vertical toolmarks on neck. Knobs on top of handles, double row of impressed circles on shoulder, triple row of impressed circles on each handle back.
Tragana, tomb E-13, enchytrismos
Onasoglou 1981: 28 pl. 30a-b
Geometric

1561 [2005] (Inv. No. -)
belly-handled amphora
H 42.0cm, D (max.) 31.0cm
Flat base, pear-shaped body, high neck, long flaring rim, squared lip, horizontal handles of square section on shoulder. Reddish clay, inclusions, yellowish slip, smoothed surface. Knobs at handle attachments.
Tragana, tomb T-2, cremation in urn
Onasoglou 1981: 24 pl. 25c
Late Geometric

1562 [1994] (Inv. No. -)
belly-handled amphora
H 47.0cm, D (max.) 43.0cm, D (rim) 22.0cm
Small flat base, pear-shaped body, horizontal roll handles on shoulder. Coarse, reddish clay. No decoration.
Tragana, tomb E-11, enchytrismos
Onasoglou 1981: 28 pl. 30b
Geometric

1563 [1995] (Inv. No. K 10638)
belly-handled amphora, restored
H 44.0cm, D (max.) 46.0cm, D (rim) 23cm D (base) 11cm
Flat base, depressed globular body, wide concave neck, wide flaring rim, squared slightly overhanging lip, horizontal handles of oval section set on top of shoulder; finger impressions at handle attachments. TRA C 1. Light brown, 10YR 7/3-4. Burnished, no lustre. Oblique toolmarks on body. Rows of impressed circles on lower neck, shoulder and handles, double row of impresses strokes at should join.
Tragana, tomb T-4, cremation in urn
Onasoglou 1981: 29 pl. 31a
Geometric

Jug

1564 [1989] (Inv. No. -)
jug
D (not est.)
Fragmented, not restored.
Tragana, tomb P-14, pithos burial
Onasoglou 1981: 30 no ill.
Geometric

1565 [2013] (Inv. No. -)
trefoil jug
H 15.0cm, D (max.) 12.5cm
Flat base, globular body, handle from shoulder to rim. Yellowish clay, inclusions. No decoration.
Tragana, tomb P-8, pithos burial
Onasoglou 1981: 12 pl. 6b
Geometric
Middle Geometric

1566 [2014] (Inv. No. K 5255)
trefoil jug, intact
H 24.5cm, D (base) 7.9cm, D (max.) 18.5cm
Flat, set off base, globular body, tapering neck slightly tilted towards handle, flaring rim, thickened lip which is slightly overhanging. Wide spout. Handle of oval section from shoulder to rim. Fine paste; frequent very small-medium spherical subrounded grey, few small spherical rounded dark grey, very small-small spherical rounded brown red inclusions, some minute sparkling bits; medium hard. Slightly mottled pale reddish brown, 7.5YR 6/6 to 10YR 7/4. Burnished, slight sheen. Vertical toolmarks on neck and handle, horizontal toolmarks on body and inside neck. Base scraped or burnished. Two nipples on shoulder opposite handle.

Tragana, tomb P-9, pithos burial
Onasoglou 1981: 16 pl. 11b

Cooking pot

1567 [2007] (Inv. No. -)
two-handed cooking pot
D (not est.)
Fragmented, not restored. Flat base, horizontal roll handles on shoulder. Yellow clay. No decoration.

Tragana, tomb E-4, enchytrismos
Onasoglou 1981: 24 no ill.

Late Geometric

1568 [2004] (Inv. No. -)
two-handed cooking pot?, entire profile
H 41.0cm, D (max.) 36.0cm
Round base, pear-shaped body, wide straight neck, band handles from shoulder to rim. Reddish-brown clay, yellow slip. No decoration.

Unevenly fired according to Onasoglou. The photograph shows a vessel with patchy, dark surface; together with the round base, this suggests a cooking pot rather than amphora as suggested in the publication.

Late Geometric

1569 [1996] (Inv. No. -)
two-handed cooking pot?
H 30.0cm, D (max.) 18.0cm
Round base, globular body, horizontal handles on belly. Reddish clay, inclusions. No decoration.

Onasoglou describes the vessel as 'cooking pot shaped (chytroeides); the red fabric and absence of slip similarly suggest a cooking pot. Nonetheless, the horizontal handles on belly are unusual.

Tragana, tomb E-1, enchytrismos
Onasoglou 1981: 13 no ill.

Geometric

1570 [2000] (Inv. No. -)
two-handed cooking pot?
H 30.0cm, D (max.) 28.0cm, D (rim) 16-20cm
Band handles from shoulder to rim. Coarse, dark reddish-brown clay; described as unevenly fired - fire-clouds, or perhaps sooted patches? No decoration.

Tragana, tomb E-14, enchytrismos
Onasoglou 1981: 28 no ill.

Geometric

1571 [2001] (Inv. No. -)
cooking pot, fragmentary
D (not est.)
Fragmented, not restored. Rounded base, one handle from shoulder to rim. No decoration.

Tragana, tomb E-5, enchytrismos
Onasoglou 1981: 24 no ill.

Late Geometric
1572 [2002] (Inv. No. -)
cooking pot, fragmentary
D (not est.)
Fragmented, not restored. Rounded base, one handle from shoulder to rim. No decoration.
Tragana, tomb E-6, enchytrismos
Onasoglou 1981: 24 no ill.
Late Geometric

1573 [1987] (Inv. No. -)
cooking pot
D (not est.)
Rounded base, globular body, high neck, flaring rim, band handle from shoulder to rim. Yellow clay. No decoration.
Tragana, tomb E-8, enchytrismos
Onasoglou 1981: 28 no ill.
Geometric

1574 [1988] (Inv. No. -)
cooking pot
H 24.0cm, D (max.) 24.0cm, D (rim) 13-18cm
Rounded base, broad band handle from shoulder to rim. Reddish-brown clay. No decoration.
Tragana, tomb E-12, enchytrismos
Onasoglou 1981: 28 pl. 30b
Geometric

Aryballos

1575 [1986] (Inv. No. -)
arballos
H 5.0cm
Flat base, depressed globular body, rather high and wide neck, band handle from shoulder to rim. Coarse, reddish clay, yellow slip. No decoration.
Tragana, tomb P-1, pithos burial
Onasoglou 1981: 7 pl. 2b
Geometric

1576 [2011] (Inv. No. -)
arballos, entire profile
H 8.5cm, D (max.) 6.5cm
Flat base, globular body. Semi-fine, yellowish-red brown clay. Two nipples on shoulder opposite handle.
Tragana, tomb P-9, pithos burial
Onasoglou 1981: 16 pl. 11d
Middle Geometric

1577 [2010] (Inv. No. K 6120)
arballos, entire profile
H 6.5cm, D (rim) 1.9cm, D (max.) 6.8cm
Flattened but uneven base, depressed globular, slightly pear-shaped body, short narrow neck, everted rim, rounded lip, small band handle from shoulder to rim. TRA F 1. Pale yellow, 2.5Y 7/4. Smoothed. No decoration.
Tragana, tomb P-9, pithos burial

It is not entirely clear where this vase comes from. In Onasoglou 1981, there is an aryballos from pithos 9, but the illustration clearly shows that it is not this vessel.

1578 [2008] (Inv. No. -)
arballos
H 7.3cm, D (max.) 6.4cm
Flat base, globular body, high neck. Coarse, reddish-brown. Two nipples on shoulder opposite handle.
Tragana, tomb K-1, cist tomb
Onasoglou 1981: 10 pl. 5a
Middle Geometric

Juglet

1579 [2009] (Inv. No. -)
juglet
H 4.5cm, D (max.) 5.5cm
Wide flat base, depressed globular body, low neck set slightly off centre, handle raised above rim. Pale chestnut-coloured clay, brown-black paint. Painted decoration; monochrome with reserved base.
Tragana, tomb P-3, pithos burial

Onasoglou 1981: 9 pl. 4c

Middle Geometric

Open shape

Cup

1580 [2015] (Inv. No. -)
cup
H 6.5cm, D (rim) 13.5cm
Flat base, hemispherical shape, handle of oval section raised above rim. Yellow-reddish brown clay with inclusions. No decoration.

Tragana, tomb P-9, pithos burial

Onasoglou 1981: 16 pl. 11e

Middle Geometric

Other sites

1581 [1977] (Inv. No. -)
amphora
D (not est.)
Knobs on shoulder.
The date of the two vessels from Modi is somewhat unclear since none of the dating finds from the site have been illustrated; the description of the burials and finds is very similar to those from Tragana.

Modi, tomb IV

Dakoronia 1992: 201 no ill.

Subprotogeometric?

1582 [1976] (Inv. No. -)
juglet
D (not est.)
Flattened base, irregularly round body, tall narrow neck, everted rim, angular handle from shoulder to rim. Knobs on shoulder opposite handle.
Possibly an aryballos, but rather tall neck. The vessel in the illustration seems to be made from fine fabric, which would indicate a MG (or later) date.

Modi, tomb I

1583 [1978] (Inv. No. -)
spouted juglet
D (not est.)

Neo Monastiri, tholos tomb

Dakoronia 2000: 16 fig. 9

Protogeometric

1584 [1983] (Inv. No. K 8399)
protogeometric
D (not est.)
No decoration.

Taratsa-Agia Paraskevi, T. XXXa

Stamoudi 1994: 302

Subprotogeometric
1585 [1982] (Inv. No. K 8008) lekythos
D (not est.)
Flat base, globular to biconical body, tall narrow neck, short everted rim, roll handle from neck to rim. No decoration.

Taratsa-Agia Paraskevi, T. CVIII
Stamoudi 1994: 302 pl. 97b
Subprotogeometric

1586 [1984] (Inv. No. K 8304) cup
D (not est.)
Depressed globular body with flat base, wide collar-neck, elevated band handle from shoulder to rim. Painted decoration, horizontal lines at shoulder and neck base, with vertical lines (or a linear motif) in between.

The vessel is Mycenaean in type, the shape actually not infrequent in the area. Parallels cited are Furumark, MycPottery I, FS 126 (LHIIIB); Mountjoy MDP 1986, 195 (SM).

Taratsa-Agia Paraskevi, T. XXI

Stamoudi 1994: 302 pl. 97c
LHIIIC or Submycenaean

1587 [1985] (Inv. No. K 8396) cup
D (not est.)
No decoration.

Taratsa-Agia Paraskevi, T LII

Stamoudi 1994: 302
(no date)
Corinth

Closed shapes

Amphora

1588 [2480] (Inv. No. -)

amphora
D (not est.)

Corinth, found inside the sarcophagus of tomb 2003-12 (Panagia Field).

Sanders, 2005, p. 16, no ill.

Early Geometric

1589 [919] (Inv. No. C-69-52)

amphora, restored
H 60.0cm, D (base) 12.5cm, D (max.) 47.0cm, D (rim) 17.8cm

Small flat base, ovoid body, narrow neck with flaring rim, thick vertical handles from shoulder to neck; finger impression at handle base. Gritty buff fabric. No decoration.

Described as having a buff slip; probably the result of self-slip and burnished.

Corinth, T. 1969-31

Williams 1970: 16 no. 16 pl. 7

Early/Middle Geometric

1590 [861] (Inv. No. Lot 1564-1)

amphora, fragmentary
PH ca. 55cm, D (rim) ca. 18cm, D (max.) ca. 46cm

Ovoid body, concave neck joining in continuous curve, flaring rim, handles of oval section from shoulder to just below rim; base is missing. No decoration.

Corinth, Anaploga Well 1963-7

Pfaff 1988: 30 fig. 22

Middle Geometric

Corinthia

1591 [862] (Inv. No. Lot 1562-5)

amphora, fragmentary
PH 10.5cm, D (rim) 11.5cm

Rounded body, short narrow neck joining in continuous curve, flaring rim, overhanging lip; band handles from shoulder to mid-neck; second band handle stump preserved but not joining, thin-walled. COR C 1a. Surface pale yellow to light orange, light orange core (5YR 6/6). Burnished, very slight sheen; faint vertical toolmarks on neck, possibly vertical marks also on body. No decoration.

Corinth, Anaploga Well 1963-7

Early/Middle Geometric

1592 [860] (Inv. No. C-63-649)

amphora, fragmentary
PH ca. 43cm, D (rim) ca. 17cm, D (max.) ca. 48cm

Ovoid body with high greatest circumference, concave neck set off slightly from shoulder, flaring rim with squared lip, thick roll handles from shoulder to neck; lower part of vessel missing. No decoration.

Corinth, Anaploga Well 1963-7

Pfaff 1988: 30 fig. 22

Middle Geometric
1594 [978] (Inv. No. C-1982-134)
amphora, restored
H 79.5cm, D (base) 12.6cm, D (max.) 61.0cm, D (rim) 23.3cm
Small flat base, perked up ovoid body, wide flaring rim with squared lip, thick roll handle from shoulder to below rim COR C 1. Handles with slight ridges on the outside, one/two thumb prints at base of handles.

Corinth, Well 1981-6

Pfaff 1988: 65 no. 68 fig. 22
Middle Geometric II

1595 [999] (Inv. No. C-1982-172)
amphora, fragmentary
PH 7.4cm, D est. (rim) 24.0cm
Cylindrical neck, wide flaring rim with squared lip, band handle from below rim. COR C 1. Handle of three twisted cords of clay set between plain clay strips.

Fragments of neck and one handle extant.

Corinth, Well 1981-6

Pfaff 1988: 65 no. 71 pl. 30
Middle Geometric II

1596 [998] (Inv. No. C-1982-166)
amphora, fragmentary
PH 17.5cm, D (rim) 23.3cm
Fragments from neck and handles; almost cylindrical neck with wide flaring rim and squared lip, roll handles attached to below rim, attachments only preserved. COR C 1. No decoration.

Corinth, Well 1981-6

Pfaff 1988: 65 no. 70 fig. 22
Middle Geometric II

1597 [977] (Inv. No. C-1982-133)
amphora, entire profile
H 56.5cm, D (base) 11.5cm, D (max.) 44.0cm, D (rim) 15.0cm
Small flat base, perked up ovoid body, concave neck with flaring rim, squared lip, thick roll handles from shoulder to below rim; deep thumb print at handle bases. COR C 1. Light brown surface, grey core, 7.5YR 7/3. No decoration.

Corinth, Well 1981-6

Pfaff 1988: 65 no. 68 fig. 22
Middle Geometric II

1598 [1072] (Inv. No. C-72-162)
amphora, restored
PH 62cm, D (max.) 52.5cm, D (neck) 16cm
Base missing; ovoid body with greatest circumference at the middle, tall cylindrical neck, wide flaring rim, thick vertical handles of oval section from shoulder to neck close to rim. COR C 1. Cream to very light pink. Lightly burnished. No decoration.

Corinth, Well 1972-3

Williams-Fisher 1976: 101 no ill.; Pfaff 1988, fig. 22
Middle/Late Geometric

1599 [1073] (Inv. No. C-75-204)
amphora, fragmentary
PH 18.7cm, D est. (rim) 26.0cm
Cylindrical neck, wide flaring rim with squared lip, thick vertical handle of oval section from shoulder to below rim. COR C 1. No decoration.

Corinth, Well 1975-3

Williams - Fisher 1976: 101 no. 3 pl. 17; Pfaff 1988: 63 fig. 22
Middle/Late Geometric

Amphora or hydria

1600 [913] (Inv. No. Lot 72-212:5 a-e)
amphora/hydria?, fragmentary
PH of largest fr. 15cm, D (base) ca. 11.5cm
Deep ovoid, slightly irregular shape; only interior part of base preserved, probably flat raised base. COR C 1. Pale brown, patchy (around 10YR 8/3-6). The exterior is very smooth, without lustre or toolmarks; unclear whether the surface is entirely intact though. No decoration.
The base apparently was made from multiple layers insufficiently joined; the outer layer of the base is missing. The interior of this vase is very coarse, whereas the exterior is rather smooth. Interior surface possibly eroded?

Corinth, Well 1972-7

1601 [863] (Inv. No. Lot 1562-7 a-f) amphora/hydria, fragmentary
PH of base fr. 17.2cm, D (base) 11.5cm
Flat raised base, globular body. COR C 1. Pale greenish buff surface (2.5Y 8/2), purplish core (5YR 6/4). Burnished, no lustre; irregular strokes, horizontal toolmarks on exterior, interior smoothed. No decoration.

Corinth, Anaploga Well 1963-7

1603 [979] (Inv. No. Lot 6940:4) amphora/hydria, fragmentary
PH 3.2cm
Wide everted rim with flattened lip; rim almost horizontal. COR C 1. Pale greenish buff (2.5Y 8/2). Smoothed. Sparse traces of vertical burnishing on neck. No decoration.

Corinth, sanctuary of Demeter and Kore

Pfaff 1999: 106 no. 125 fig. 45
Middle Geometric II

1604 [938] (Inv. No. Lot 6939:5) amphora/hydria, sherd
PH 4.1cm

Corinth, sanctuary of Demeter and Kore

Pfaff 1999: 106 no. 126 fig. 46
Late Geometric?

1605 [937] (Inv. No. Lot 6940:5) amphora/hydria, fragmentary
PH 12.6cm, D (rim) 13.5cm
Wide globular body, cylindrical neck, short everted rim with squared lip, thick vertical handle of oval section from shoulder to mid-neck, deep finger impression at lower attachment. COR C 1. Light greenish grey surface (5Y 8/2), brown grey core (10YR 5/4). Burnished, no lustre. Vertical toolmarks on neck, none discernible on body. No decoration.

Rim was made separately and stuck on to the neck, as can be seen in the break

Corinth, sanctuary of Demeter and Kore

Pfaff 1999: 107 no. 127 figs. 46.47
Late Geometric/Early Protocorinthian

1606 [904] (Inv. No. W-32) hydria, restored
H 38.0cm, D (rim) 14.0cm, D (base) 10.5cm, D (max.) 29.7cm
Raised base, globular body, tall cylindrical neck, wide flaring rim which is almost flat on top, cut-off lip. Thick horizontal roll handles set on greatest circumference, vertical band handle from shoulder to rim. COR C 1. Buff fabric with yellow and pinkish-orange tones. Burnished with tool marks visible, on the neck vertical marks are superimposed on horizontal ones. Two nipples set on shoulder opposite handle.
Second horizontal handle which is missing in Weinberg's photograph has been restored.

Corinth, tomb

Corinth VII.i: 15 no. 53 pl. 9

Early Geometric

1607 [922] (Inv. No. Lot 75-249:8)
hydria, fragmentary
PH 16.3cm, D est. (base) 12.5cm
Flat raised base, slightly hollowed beneath, globular body. COR C 1. Light orange-brown (7.5YR 7/6). Smoothed. Not sure whether original surface is preserved; there are a lot of thin scraping marks which might result from a brush. No decoration.

Base made in layers. Plenty of grits embedded in underside.

Corinth, sanctuary of Demeter and Kore

Pfaff 1999: 108 no. 129 fig. 49

Early/Middle Geometric

1608 [921] (Inv. No. C-69-53)
hydria, fragmentary
PH 20.7cm, D (base) 9.8cm
Small base, slightly hollowed underneath, depressed globular body, horizontal roll handle; upper part of vessel missing. COR C 1. Pinkish buff with pink core and interior. Burnished, no lustre. Broad vertical toolmarks. No decoration.

On the interior, the coils or bands the vessel was made from can be seen, as well as the fingermarks from joining the individual coils.


Williams 1970: 16 no. 17 pl. 7

Early/Middle Geometric

1609 [871] (Inv. No. Lot 1561-4)
hydria, fragmentary
PH 25.5cm, D (base) 11cm
Flat raised base, ovoid body with high shoulder, horizontal roll handle set just below greatest circumference. COR C 1. Pale brown (10YR 8/3) with light purplish brown core.

Burnished, slight lustre; horizontal toolmarks on body. No decoration.

Corinth, Anaploga Well 1963-7

Early/Middle Geometric

1610 [869] (Inv. No. Lot 1563-1)
hydria, fragmentary
PH 13.8.0cm, D (rim) 14.1cm
Globular body, tapering neck joining in continuous curve, wide flaring rim with triangular lip, thick oval handle from shoulder to below rim. COR C 1. Pale greenish buff at surface and core (2.5Y 8/2). Burnished, no lustre; vertical toolmarks on handle and neck, horizontal on interior lip and rim and on upper body Nipple on shoulder opposite handle, second nipple lost.

The shape seems clearly earlier than the finds from Well 1981-6. The MGI date is from K. de Vries' (?) sequence.

Corinth, Anaploga Well 1963-7

Early/Middle Geometric

1611 [870] (Inv. No. Lot 1561-1)
hydria, fragmentary
PH rest. 24cm, D (rim) 15.5cm
Rounded body, short tapering neck, wide flaring rim with squared lip, thick oval handle from shoulder to neck; lower body missing. COR C 1. Pale brown (7.5YR 7/6) with light grey core. Burnished, light lustre in patches; vertical toolmarks on neck, direction of toolmarks on body not discernible. Two small nipples, closely set, on shoulder opposite handle.

Corinth, Anaploga Well 1963-7

Early/Middle Geometric

1612 [975] (Inv. No. -)
hydria, (not located in storerooms)
D (not est.)

Corinth, Agora South Central T. B, T 1936-20

Morgan 1937: 543; Corinth VII.i: 29

Middle Geometric
1613 [1013](Inv. No. T 2205)  
Hydria, restored  
H 44.6cm, D (rim) 14.4cm  
Small flat raised base, globular body, tall concave neck with flaring rim, squared lip, thick horizontal roll handles set at greatest circumference, thick vertical band handle from shoulder to mid-neck. COR C 1. Reddish yellow at surface, 7.5YR 7/6. Burnished, matt, continuous vertical toolmarks on body. Two knobs on shoulder opposite handle.  
Corinth, North Cemetery T. 20  
Corinth XIII: 28 no. 20-3 pl. 6  
Middle Geometric II

1614 [1011](Inv. No. T 2688)  
Hydria, restored  
H 45.0cm, D (rim) 15.7cm, D (max.) 36.5cm, D (base) 11.7cm  
Small flat raised base, perked up globular body, tall cylindrical neck, wide everted rim with squared lip, horizontal roll handles set on greatest circumference, vertical handle of oval section from shoulder to below rim. COR C 1. Pale yellow at surface, 2.5Y 8/2. Surface partially eroded, some vertical burning marks on body. Two nipples set close together on shoulder opposite handle.  
The inv. no. T 2688 has been tentatively assigned to a vase found in the storerooms without number. Measurements for the hydria from T 17 are missing from the notebook; nevertheless, the identification has been accepted here.  
Corinth, North Cemetery T. 17  
Corinth XIII: 23 no. 16-9 pl. 6; Pfaff 1988: 64 fig. 23  
Middle Geometric II

1615 [1003](Inv. No. C-1982-168)  
Hydria, fragmentary  
PH 12.5cm, D est. (rim) 18.0cm  
Fragments from neck and handle; cylindrical neck, wide flaring rim with squared lip, vertical handle with oval section from below rim to rather high on shoulder. COR C 1. Three incised lines on top of handle.  
Corinth, Well 1981-6  
Pfaff 1988: 66 no. 74 fig. 23  
Middle Geometric II

1616 [1007](Inv. No. C-35-35)  
Hydria,  
H 47.5cm, D (max.) 39.2cm, D (base) 10.5cm, D (rim) 16.5cm  
COR C 1. Buff surfaces with reddish core. Two nipples high on shoulder opposite handle.  
Corinth, tomb at W end of Agora  
Corinth VII.I: 30 no. 86  
Middle Geometric II

1617 [1010](Inv. No. T 3592)  
Hydria, intact  
H 45.3cm, D (max.) 36.5cm  
Small flat raised base, globular body, narrow concave neck with wide flaring rim, squared lip, thick horizontal roll handles set below greatest circumference, thick vertical band handle from shoulder to below rim; finger impression at base of neck handle. COR C 1a. Light reddish brown (5YR 6/4) to reddish yellow. Surface partially eroded, partially covered with grey accretions; some burnished patches with leathery lustre present. Two nipples on shoulder opposite handle.  
Corinth, North Cemetery T. 16  
Corinth XIII: 23 no. 16-9 pl. 6; Pfaff 1988: 64 fig. 23  
Middle Geometric II

1618 [1012](Inv. No. T 2401)  
Hydria, intact  
H 47.2cm, D (max.) 30.0cm  
Small flat base, perked up globular body, tall concave neck with flaring rim, squared lip, thick horizontal roll handles set at greatest circumference, thick vertical band handle from shoulder to mid-neck. COR C 1. Pale brown. Burnished, no lustre; at neck, horizontal scraping marks with superimposed vertical burnishing marks, body with long continuous oblique toolmarks. Two nipples on shoulder opposite handle.  
Corinth, North Cemetery T. 18

721
Middle Geometric II

1619 [1014] (Inv. No. C-37-2)
hydria, restored
H 48.6cm, D (max.) 39.2cm, D (base) 10.5cm, D (rim) 15.7cm
Small raised base, round body, tall cylindrical neck with wide flaring rim. COR C 1.
Burnished with vertical tool marks. Two nipples on shoulder opposite handle.

Corinth, tomb on Agora, T. 1937-3
Corinth VII.i: 27 no. 77; Dickey 1992: pl. 22a

Middle Geometric II

1620 [1002] (Inv. No. C-1982-132)
hydria, fragmentary
PH 17.3cm, D est. (rim) 17.0cm
Fragments from neck, shoulder and handle; rounded body, cylindrical neck with wide flaring rim and flattened lip, thick vertical handle of oval section from shoulder to below rim. Hard fired clay with numerous dark red-to-black mudstone inclusions and few white inclusions, core brick red to grey; light greyish brown slip. Square stamp impression on upper part of handle, showing a human figure.
Fabric is different from that of the remainder of the coarse ware but similar to that of later Corinthian transport amphorae; probably local.

Corinth, Well 1981-6
Pfaff 1988: 65 no. 73 figs. 23.24 pl. 31

Middle Geometric II

1621 [1001] (Inv. No. Lot 1982-161:1)
hydria, fragmentary
PH 15.3cm, D est. (rim) 17.0cm
Fragments of rim, neck and shoulder; rounded body, slightly concave neck, upper attachment of handle preserved below rim. COR C 1. No decoration.

Corinth, Well 1981-6
Pfaff 1988: 65 no. 72 fig. 23

Middle Geometric II

1622 [1000] (Inv. No. C-1982-167)
hydria, fragmentary
PH 12.1cm, D est. (rim) 18.0cm
Rim and neck fragments; cylindrical neck with wide flaring rim and squared lip, vertical band handle from below rim COR F 1. Vertical burnishing marks on neck. Handle of clay bands framing two rolls of clay twisted together.

Corinth, Well 1981-6
Pfaff 1988: 62 no. 63 pl. 30

Middle Geometric II

1623 [1008] (Inv. No. T 3590)
hydria, intact
H 47.3cm, D (max.) 36.0cm
Small flat base, globular body, concave neck with wide flaring rim, squared lip, horizontal roll handles set at greatest circumference, thick vertical band handle from shoulder to below rim. COR C 1. Pale greenish buff, 2.5Y 8/2. Surface partially lost, on lower body long vertical burnishing marks. Two nipples on shoulder opposite handle.

Corinth, North Cemetery T. 14
Corinth XIII: 21 no. 14-1 pl. 6

Middle Geometric II

1624 [1009] (Inv. No. T 3591)
hydria, fragmentary
H 45.3cm, D (max.) 33.6cm
Small flat raised base, ovoid body, short very narrow cylindrical neck. Part of neck and most of rim as well as horizontal handles missing. COR C 1. Very pale brown, at surface 10YR 8/3. Burnished, vertical toolmarks on neck, oblique marks on body. Two nipples on shoulder opposite handle.

Corinth, North Cemetery T. 15
Corinth XIII: 22 no. 15-1 no ill.

Middle Geometric II

722
1625 [1076] (Inv. No. C-75-187)
hydria, fragmentary
PH 29.5cm, D (base) 9.3cm, D (max.) 26.9cm
Flat base, globular body with high shoulder, cylindrical neck, horizontal roll handles set just below greatest circumference, vertical handle of oval section from shoulder to neck. Rim missing. COR C 1. Pale brown (10YR 8/3) with slightly darker core (about 7.5YR 7/3). Burnished, no lustre. Vertical toolmark in long, continuous strokes all over body and neck. No decoration.
Corinth, Well 1975-3
Williams - Fisher 1976: 102 no. 5 pl. 8
Middle/Late Geometric

1626 [935] (Inv. No. C-37-115)
hydria, intact
H 50.5cm, D (max.) 36.2cm, D (rim) 19.5cm, D (base) 11.5cm
Flat raised base off centre of the vessel axis, ovoid body, tall wide cylindrical neck, wide flaring rim, two horizontal roll handles set just below greatest circumference, vertical handle from shoulder to mid-neck; finger impression at vert. handle base. COR C 1. Very pale brown surface (10YR 7/6), light brown section (7.5YR 6/4). Burnished, no lustre; dense and smooth surface with careful finish. Two nipples set high on shoulder opposite handle.
Corinth, from between tombs on the Agora
Corinth VII: 29 no. 32 pl. 13; Reber 1991: 106 pl. 25.6
Late Geometric

1627 [926] (Inv. No. Lot 75-249:9)
hydria, sherd
D est. (max.) 41.0cm
Not precisely dateable.
Corinth, sanctuary of Demeter and Kore
Pfaff 1999: 108 no. 128 fig. 48
Geometric

1628 [1015] (Inv. No. KP 175)
miniature hydria, intact
H 9.8cm, D (rim) 4.5, D (max.) 8.5cm
Base rounded, set off from body, depressed globular body, tall tapering neck with wide everted rim, large horizontal roll handles set at greatest circumference, vertical band handle from shoulder to mid-neck; crude ridge at interior shoulder join. COR F 1. Pale brown to pale grey brown, 7.5YR 7/6 to 10YR 8/4. Burnished, some lustre in patches, vertical toolmarks on neck, mostly horizontal marks on body; the burnishing marks are superimposed over short scraping marks, irregularly spaced and oriented, from a fine-toothed tool. Two large nipples on shoulder opposite handle.
Corinth, Potters’ Quarter T. V; T 1931-98
Corinth XV.iii: 20 no. 30 pl. 3
Middle Geometric II

1629 [944] (Inv. No. KP 1507)
miniature hydria?, fragmentary
PH 6.5cm
Rounded body, wide conical neck, carination line at neck join. COR F 1. Reddish yellow, 7.5YR 7/6. Slightly lustrous surface, with no toolmarks visible. Two nipples set closely together on shoulder.
Possibly miniature hydria, cf. parallel for shape and nipples KP 175.
Corinth, Potters’ Quarter
Corinth XV.iii: 345 pl. 75
Late Geometric?

Jug or hydria

1630 [943] (Inv. No. KP 2209)
jug/hydria, sherd
PH 4.2cm
Fragmentary, part of rim and upper handle attachment preserved. Broad band handle joining just below rim. COR C 1. Pale yellow, 2.5Y 8/2. Some burnishing marks on the neck interior. Three twisted rolls of clay set in the middle of the handle, at upper handle join, nipples to the sides of the handle.
Stillwell-Benson suggest that the fragment might be a hydria.
Corinth, Potters' Quarter

Corinth XV.iii: 344 pl. 75

Late Geometric?

Jug

1631 [1077] (Inv. No. C-75-206)
jug, fragmentary
PH 30.8cm, D (base) 9.2cm, D (max.) 23.3cm
Flat raised base, globular body, vertical handle of oval section from shoulder, neck and rim missing. COR C 1. Pale brown (8.75YR 8/4), core reddish in places. Burnished, no lustre. Vertical toolmarks in long continuous strokes all over body. Wide marks. Scraping marks around the base. No decoration.

The neck and rim are not preserved; presumably, the vessel had a trefoil mouth.

Corinth, Well 1975-3

Williams - Fisher 1976: 103 no. 10 pl. 18; Pfaff 1988: 70 fig. 28

Middle/Late Geometric

1632 [942] (Inv. No. KP 2171)
jug, fragmentary
PH 11.1cm, D (max.) 13.6cm
Flattened base, not set off from the body, depressed globular body, vertical band handle from shoulder; neck and mouth are missing. COR F 1. Pale brown with some pink patches and pink core (10YR 8/3). Smooth surface. Handle made from multiple rolls of clay joined together; two are preserved, there was at least a third.

Corinth, Potters' Quarter

Corinth XV.iii: 344 pl. 75

Late Geometric?

1633 [940] (Inv. No. KP 1828)
jug, sherd
W 2.4cm
Vertical band handle, upper attachment and part of handle preserved. COR F 1. Section reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) with yellow surface (7.5 to 10YR 8/6). Surface is powdery and flaking in places; probably burnished

originally. Twisted roll of clay set in centre of handle, lateral bands made of two joined strips of clay.

In Stillwell-Benson this is listed as an amphora, although the authors express some reservation about the identification. The handle is very similar to those found on trefoil jugs.

Corinth, Potters' Quarter

Corinth XV.iii: 345 pl. 75

Late Geometric?

1634 [941] (Inv. No. KP 1829)
jug?, sherd
PH 6.2cm, W 2.7cm
Broad vertical band handle, lower attachment (part of shoulder) preserved. COR F 1. Pale yellow, 2.5Y 8/2. Burnished, slight sheen, with vertical toolmarks on the handle back and some horizontal toolmarks on the interior shoulder. Two twisted rolls of clay set in centre of handle.

Termed amphora handle in the publication, however, the handle is rather small and delicate and made of fine fabric. Probably a jug.

Corinth, Potters' Quarter

Corinth XV.iii: 345 pl. 75

Late Geometric?

1635 [953] (Inv. No. C-72-100)
trefoil jug, intact
H 24.9cm, D (base) 9.8cm, D (max.) 21.3cm
Raised base, globular body, short tapering neck, handle from shoulder to rim. COR C 1. Yellow brown (8.75YR 7/6) with orange patch. Original surface largely lost, originally smooth and concealing the gritty fabric. No decoration.

Corinth, tomb T. 1972-5

Williams 1973: 139 pl. 124 h; Williams - Fisher 1973: 5 no. 3 pl. 2; Pfaff 1988: 69 fig. 27

Late Protogeometric
1636 [905] (Inv. No. C-40-344)
trefoil jug, entire profile
H 29.1cm, D (max.) 25.0cm, D (base) 10.2cm
Flat raised base, globular body, tapering neck, wide flaring rim with squared lip, vertical handle of oval section from shoulder to rim.
COR C 1. Pale brown (8.75YR 8/6). Smooth, matt surface with no visible toolmarks. Some scraping marks around base. Vertical incised lines on handle extending on to body.
The incisions might as well be scratches, are thin and irregular:

Corinth, cist tomb in front of W Shops, T 1940-5

Weinberg 1948: 205 no. B4 pl. 72
Early Geometric

1637 [906] (Inv. No. C-73-158)
trefoil jug, restored
H 23.5cm, D (base) 7.6cm, D (max.) 19.5cm
Flat raised base, globular body with high shoulder, concave neck, flaring rim with squared lip, handle of oval section from shoulder to rim.
COR C 1. Pale greenish buff (5Y 8/2) with large pink patch. Burnished, lustrous. Vertical toolmarks on neck and body, horizontal arks just above foot and inside handle join. No decoration.


Williams et al. 1974: 24 n. 21; Pfaff 1988: 69 fig. 27; Dickey 1992: pl. 25b
Early Geometric

1638 [873] (Inv. No. Lot 1562-2)
trefoil jug, fragmentary
PH 11.7cm, D (neck) 6.5cm, D est. (max.) 17cm
Globular body, short very narrow neck with flaring rim, handle from shoulder, only lower attachment preserved. COR C 1a. Pale brown surface (10YR 8/3), light orange core (5YR 7/6). Lower body burnished, very slight sheen, no toolmarks discernible. Not sure that the entire surface is preserved. No decoration.

Corinth, Anaploga Well 1963-7
Early/Middle Geometric

1639 [997] (Inv. No. C-1982-178)
trefoil jug, sherd
W 3.1cm, Th 1.8cm
Fragment of band handle and rim of vessel.
COR F 1. Handle made of two twisted cords of clay.

Corinth, Well 1981-6
Pfaff 1988: 62 no. 65 no ill.
Middle Geometric II

1640 [1021] (Inv. No. KP 984)
trefoil jug, restored
H 27.5cm, D (max.) 21.1cm
Small flat base, globular body, flaring mouth with long drawn-out lip, neck tronco-conical, wide band handle from shoulder to rim.
The vessel is described as slipped with light-coloured clay; probably the effect of self-slip and burnish, though.

Corinth, Potters' Quarter T. I; T 1931-94
Corinth XV.iii: 15 no. 7 pl. 1; Pfaff 1988: 69 fig. 27
Middle Geometric II

1641 [1016] (Inv. No. C-1982-137)
trefoil jug, restored
H 17.7cm, D (base) 7.2cm, D (max.) 14.6cm
Flat base, slightly depressed globular body, tall narrow neck, flaring rim, band handle made from three strips of clay from shoulder to rim.
COR F 1. Vertical burnishing marks on neck. No decoration.

Corinth, Well 1981-6
Pfaff 1988: 62 no. 64 pl. 30
Middle Geometric II

1642 [1017] (Inv. No. C-1982-135)
trefoil jug, restored
H 34.6cm, D (base) 9.5cm, D (max.) 25.8cm
Flat base, globular body, tall cylindrical neck, vertical roll handle from shoulder to rim.
COR C 1. No decoration.

Corinth, Well 1981-6
Middle Geometric II

1643 [1020] (Inv. No. T 2403)
trefoil jug, entire profile
H 15.5cm (excl. handle), D (max.) 13.0cm
Flattened base, squat rounded body, tall wide neck with wide everted rim, handle made from three parallel rolls of clay from shoulder to rim raised above rim. COR F 1. Pale brown, 10YR 8/3. Burnished, leathery lustre; narrow vertical toolmarks on body and handle back, wide horizontal marks on body, horizontal marks also on interior neck. No decoration.

Corinth, Potters’ Quarter T. V; T 1931-98

Corinth XV.iii: 19 no. 26 pl. 3

Middle Geometric II

1644 [1018] (Inv. No. Lot 1982-161:3)
trefoil jug, fragmentary
PH 20.6cm, D est. (base) 8.0cm
Flat base, globular body, neck and handle missing. COR C 1. Vertical burnishing marks on lower body. Nipple on shoulder.

Corinth, Well 1981-6

Pfaff 1988: 71 no. 86 fig. 28

Middle Geometric II

1645 [1019] (Inv. No. Lot 1982-161:28)
trefoil jug, fragmentary
PH 17.9cm
Globular body, cylindrical neck, vertical handle of oval section from shoulder to rim. Lower body and base missing. Finger impression at lower handle attachment. COR C 1. No decoration.

Corinth, Well 1981-6

Pfaff 1988: 71 no. 87 fig. 28

Middle Geometric II

1646 [1023] (Inv. No. KP 181)
trefoil jug, intact
H 18.0cm, D (max.) 15.2cm, D (base) 6.5cm
Flat base, depressed globular body, tall narrow neck, band handle from shoulder to rim; neck is set off centre and tilting backwards. COR F 1. Pale brown at surface, 10YR 8/4. Burnished, leathery lustre; narrow vertical toolmarks on body and handle back, wide horizontal marks on body, horizontal marks also on interior neck. No decoration.

Corinth, Potters’ Quarter T. V; T 1931-98

Corinth XV.iii: 16 no. 11 pl. 1

Middle Geometric II

1647 [1022] (Inv. No. KP 983)
trefoil jug, restored
H 20.2cm, D (max.) 17.1cm, D (base) 6.7cm
Small flat base, depressed globular body, narrow tapering neck, wide band handle from shoulder to rim; deep finger impression at base of handle. COR F 1. Pale brown to greenish buff, 7.5 to 10YR 7/4 to 8/6. Burnished, lustrous in patches, with vertical toolmarks on the body and horizontal toolmarks on the neck. No decoration. The vase is largely reconstructed in plaster, so in the drawing some of the outline had to be taken from the reconstruction rather than from the actual pot.

Corinth, Potters’ Quarter T. III; T 1931-96

Corinth XV.iii: 16 no. 11 pl. 1

Middle Geometric II

1648 [1141] (Inv. No. C-75-206)
trefoil jug, fragmentary
PH ca. 30.5cm, D (max.) ca. 23cm
Neck and rim missing; flat set-off base, globular body, vertical roll handle. No decoration.

Corinth, Well 1975-3

Pfaff 1988: fig. 28

Middle/Late Geometric
1649 [1142] (Inv. No. C-72-184)
trefoil jug, entire profile
H ca. 38cm, D (max.) ca. 28cm
Flat set-off base, globular to ovoid body, tall cylindrical neck, vertical band handle from shoulder to rim. No decoration.
Corinth, Well 1940-5

Pfaff 1988: fig. 28
Late Geometric

1650 [947] (Inv. No. C-36-826)
trefoil jug, intact
H 21.2cm, D (base) c. 8cm, D (max.) 17.7cm
Flat base, globular body, neck set off centre and tilted backward, lip neatly cut off, vertical band handle from shoulder to rim. Finger impression at lower attachment of handle.
COR C 1. Pale orange-brown. Surface well-burnished, oblique tool marks on lower body, vertical above. No decoration.
Corinth, South Stoa, T 1938-18

Corinth VII. i: 30 no. 88 pl. 14
Late Geometric?

1651 [948] (Inv. No. KP 2205)
trefoil jug, fragmentary
PH 5.8cm
Fragmentary, lower body and base missing. Globular body, wide neck, trefoil lip, band handle from shoulder to rim raised above rim.
COR C 1. Pale brown exterior (10YR 8/4) with pinkish core (7.5YR 7/4). Burnished, slight sheen, vertical toolmarks on neck. No decoration.
Corinth, Potters' Quarter

Corinth XV. iii: 344 pl. 75
Late Geometric?

Jar

1652 [872] (Inv. No. Lot 1564-5)
jar, sherd
PH 8.5cm, D est. (max.) 17cm
Depressed globular body, wide tapering neck, roll handle from shoulder. COR C 1. Pale brown surface (light orange 'blush' on one side) and core (10 YR 8/4). Burnished. No decoration.
The shape of this vase is rather unclear; the orientation of the handle would suggest a horizontal handle, but there is no second attachment along the wall; the handle would have to be very large. Not a very big vase either.
Corinth, Well 1981-6

Pfaff 1988: 68 no. 84 pl. 31
Middle Geometric II

1653 [1004] (Inv. No. C-1982-176)
jar, fragmentary
D (max.) 24.6cm, ThW 0.5-1.0cm
Wide rounded body with concave neck joining in continuous curve, flaring rim, vertical band handle from shoulder to below rim; crude ridge at shoulder join. COR C 1. Pink, 7.5YR 8/4, with light grey core and reddish yellow edges of section, 5YR 6/6. Burnished, matt exterior with vertical toolmarks, interior surface smoothed. No decoration.
Orientation of the fragment is unclear. The author suggests the term 'kados' for the shape, however, no spout is preserved on the lip (rim incomplete!).
Corinth, Well 1981-6

Pfaff 1988: 66 no. 75 fig. 25
Middle Geometric II
Amphoriskos

1655 [903] (Inv. No. W-16)
belly-handled amphoriskos with lid, complete
H 10.9cm, D (max.) 9.8cm
Flat slightly raised base, globular body, concave neck, flaring rim with cut-off angular lip, horizontal roll handles almost vertical on shoulder. Flat lid with small rectangular knob. COR C 1. Smoothed surface. No decoration.

Corinth,

_Corinth VII.i: 15 no. 52 pl. 9_

Early Geometric

Unidentified LCW closed shapes

1656 [996] (Inv. No. Lot 1982-161:37)
neck and handle fr., sherd
PH 6.0cm
The shape is unclear; the neck handle is not usual for jugs. Possibly a small version of a hydria? Jar?


Middle Geometric II

1657 [1006] (Inv. No. C-1982-131)
handle fr., sherd
Th 1.3cm
Vertical handle of oval section, from shoulder. COR C 1. Oval stamp at base of handle, star-like design.

Corinth, Well 1981-6

_Pfaff 1988: 71 no. 88 pl. 31_

Middle Geometric II

1658 [1074] (Inv. No. C-75-207)
handle, sherd
Th 5.3cm

Vertical handle of oval section. COR C 1. Stamp at base of handle; oval stamp with cross design.
The piece is included in Papadopoulos 1994 (cat. no. C3), who remarks upon the fact that one of the anonymous reviewers of the article had suggested the piece might be MH since similar stamped designs are known from that period. The fabric, however, is consistent with the regular G Corinthian handmade coarseware; note also the stamped impression on an amphoriskos from Medeon (inv. 15545) which is very similar to the stamp on C-75-207.

Corinth, Well 1975-3

_Williams - Fisher 1976: 101 no. 4 pl. 17_

Middle/Late Geometric

1659 [1075] (Inv. No. C-75-208)
handle, sherd
PH 9.3cm
Vertical band handle. COR C 1. Yellow surface with light brownish grey core. Twisted roll of clay set in centre of handle.

Corinth, Well 1975-3

_Williams - Fisher 1976: 103 no. 11 pl. 17_

Middle/Late Geometric

1660 [1069] (Inv. No. C-75-351)
handle, sherd
max. H 7.5cm, D 3 by 2.1cm
Vertical handle of oval section. COR C 1. Pale greenish buff (5Y 8/3) with very pale orange core (about 7.5YR 8/4). Smoothed. Incised herring bone pattern. unpublished

Corinth, Well 1975-3

Middle Geometric II/Late Geometric

1661 [2627] (Inv. No. C-1983-55)
handle fr., sherd
D (not est.)
Lower attachment of a thick band handle. COR C 1. Pale colour. Handle surface smoothed. Stamp at handle base; impression
shows a geometrically rendered figure of a man.

Pfaff suggests that the vessel might have been a jug; the date is suggested on the basis of the style of the human figure.

Corinth,

Pfaff 1988: 39; pl. 31

Late Geometric

Cooking pot

1662 [865] (Inv. No. Lot 1563-5) cooking pot, sherd
PH 3.9cm, D (rim) 17cm
Concave neck, flaring rim, rounded lip. Medium paste; common small to medium white, beige, grey and red inclusions, sub-angular to rounded; medium hard. Dark red brown in and out (2.5YR 4/4), brown core. Burnished, slight sheen; vertical toolmarks on neck, horizontal inside rim and neck. No decoration.

Corinth, Anaploga Well 1963-7
Early/Middle Geometric

1663 [866] (Inv. No. Lot 1564-2 (a-e)) cooking pot, fragmentary
PH 26cm, D (rim) 20cm
Rounded base, tall concave neck joining in continuous curve, flaring rim with rounded lip, two wide band handles from shoulder to neck; two finger impressions at base of each handle. COR C 2. Brick red (2.5YR 5/8) with grey core, exterior part brown, part burnt black. Burnished, no lustre; occasional vertical toolmarks on neck, horizontal toolmarks inside neck, body probably burnished horizontally. No decoration.

Corinth, Anaploga Well 1963-7
Early/Middle Geometric

1664 [867] (Inv. No. Lot 1561-3) cooking pot, fragmentary
PH 12cm, D est. (rim) 22cm
Rounded body, tall concave neck, flaring rim, wide band handle from shoulder to neck, finger impression at lower attachment. Medium paste; common small to large, predominantly small and medium, dark grey, medium grey, white and reddish rounded to sub-angular inclusions; medium hard. Medium brown (around 7.5YR 6/6) with brown-grey core (10YR 5/2). Burnished, no lustre; vertical toolmarks on neck, shoulder and handle, horizontal toolmarks inside neck. No decoration.

Corinth, Well 1981-6
Middle Geometric II

1665 [995] (Inv. No. Lot 1982-161:43) cooking pot, sherd
PH 8.6cm, D (rim) 17cm

Corinth, Well 1981-6, from Lot 82-147
Middle Geometric II
1667 [993] (Inv. No. Lot 1982-161:35 a-d) cooking pot, fragmentary
PH 11.2cm, D (rim) 14.5cm
Rounded body with high shoulder, concave neck joining in continuous curve, wide flaring rim with rounded lip. Several non-joining fragments. Very thin-walled. COR C 2. Exterior blackened, interior brown, red core (2.5 YR 4/8). Burnished, no lustre. Vertical toolmarks on neck horizontal on body, not visible everywhere. Inside of neck smoothed, with horizontal marks. No decoration.
Corinth, Well 1981-6. From Lot 1982-146

Middle Geometric II

1668 [991] (Inv. No. Lot 1982-161:33) cooking pot, fragmentary
PH 9.1cm, D est. (rim) 17cm
Pulled from Lot 1982-152 and renumbered. Am not sure whether this fabric is not slightly different from the other cooking pots
Corinth, Well 1981-6

Middle Geometric II

1669 [989] (Inv. No. Lot 1982-159 (b)) cooking pot, fragmentary
PH 6.1cm, D (rim) 11.5cm
The diameter is the same as another cooking pot fragment from the same lot (cat. No. 1950), even though the pieces do not join. There is also a non-joining cooking pot base in the lot. The base, however, is lighter in colour than the rim fragments.
Corinth, Well 1981-6

Middle Geometric II

1670 [987] (Inv. No. Lot 1982-161:23) cooking pot, sherd
PH 5.3cm, D est. (rim) 15cm
Concave neck, flaring rim with rounded lip, wide band handle from mid-neck COR C 2. No decoration.
Corinth, Well 1981-6

Middle Geometric II

1671 [985] (Inv. No. C-1982-138) cooking pot, fragmentary
PH 18.6cm, D (max.) 19.4cm, D (rim) 13.6cm
Rounded base, perked up globular body, short wide neck joining in continuous curve, vertical band handle from shoulder to rim. Very bottom of vessel is missing; finger impression at handle base. Coarse fabric. Burnished. No decoration.
Corinth, Well 1981-6

Pfaff 1988: 78 no. 116 pl. 32

Middle Geometric II

1672 [984] (Inv. No. C-1982-139) cooking pot, restored
H 23.3cm, D (max.) 23.0cm, D (rim) 14.3cm
Rounded base, perked up globular body, short concave neck joining in continuous curve, flaring rim with rounded lip, vertical band handle from shoulder to rim; finger impression at handle base. Coarse fabric. Burnished exterior. No decoration.
Corinth, Well 1981-6

Pfaff 1988: 78 no. 115 pl. 32

Middle Geometric II

1673 [992] (Inv. No. Lot 1982-161:39) cooking pot, fragmentary
PH 8.7cm, D est. (rim) 15cm
Rounded body with high neck, shoulder almost conical, short concave neck joining in continuous curve, flaring rim; wide band handle from shoulder to neck. Coarse grained paste, sandy feel at surface and section. Common small to large angular red-brown and
white inclusions, frequent small to medium crystalline translucent inclusions; medium hard. Reddish brown exterior, dark grey interior, grey core. Burnished, no lustre. Vertical toolmarks on handle back. No decoration.


Middle Geometric II

1674 [988] (Inv. No. Lot 1982-159 (a)) cooking pot, fragmentary
PH 6.6cm, D (rim) 11.5cm
Short narrow, concave neck joining body in continuous curve, rounded lip, thick band handle from shoulder to rim, possibly raised slightly above it. COR C 2. Grey section, blackened surfaces. Neck with horizontal smoothing marks and vertical burnishing marks running summarily on top. No decoration.

The lot contained a non-joining rim fragment of a cooking pot with the same diameter and a non-joining cooking pot base which however is lighter in colour.

Corinth, Well 1981-6

Middle Geometric II

1675 [990] (Inv. No. Lot 1982-159 (c)) cooking pot, sherd
PH 2.4cm, D (rim) 12.5cm
Wide flaring rim, concave neck; lip flattened on the outside; remainder of vase is missing. COR C 2. Red-brown section, brown interior and dark grey exterior. Horizontal and oblique smoothing on the neck and outer rim, horizontal burnishing marks on the interior rim. No decoration.

unpublished

Corinth, Well 1981-6

Middle Geometric II

1676 [974] (Inv. No. C-75-193) cooking pot, entire profile
H 15.6cm, D (max.) 17.4cm, D (rim) 12.4cm
Rounded base, depressed globular body, short wide concave neck joining in continuous curve, broad band handle from shoulder to rim; finger-impression at handle base. Clay reddish brown, reddish yellow to dark grey. Few burnishing marks on neck. No decoration.

Corinth, Well 1975-3

Williams - Fisher 1976: 104 no. 16 pl. 18

Middle Geometric

1677 [939] (Inv. No. T 2787) cooking pot, complete
Rounded body, wide neck, flaring rim, broad band handle from shoulder to rim. No decoration.

Corinth, N cemetery

Shear 1930: 414 fig. 8; Dickey 1992: A-133 pl. 82c

Late Geometric?

1678 [889] (Inv. No. T 2715; C-68-8) cooking pot, entire profile
H 30.5cm, D (rim) 19.0cm, D (max.) 28.8cm
Rounded base, globular body, short wide concave neck joining in continuous curve, flaring rim, wide band handle from shoulder to rim. Coarse paste, sandy feel; numerous minute sparkling bits, few small glinting black and gold bits, medium hard. Reddish. Burnished, no lustre; long continuous vertical toolmarks on neck and body, horizontal toolmarks on interior neck and rim. No decoration.

The vase is registered as lost by Blegen et al. Dickey suggests that it is C-68-8 which was 'found' in the storerooms at Corinth without an inventory number.

Corinth, From the North Cemetery. The date might be anything up to Classical.


(no date)

1679 [890] (Inv. No. T 2577) cooking pot, restored
H 39.0cm, D (rim) 24.7cm, D (max.) 39cm
Rounded base, globular body, comparatively narrow concave neck joining in a continuous curve, wide flaring rim, band handle from shoulder to rim. No decoration.
Corinth, From the North Cemetery. The date might be anything up to Classical.

*Dickey 1992: A-133 pl. 82a*

(no date)

**1680** [888] (Inv. No. T 3257) cooking pot, fragmentary

PH 24cm, D (max.) 26cm, D (rim) 14.0cm

Globular body, short rather narrow neck with flaring rim, base and more than half of body missing, no handle indicated on preserved part. Medium grained paste, common small to medium dark inclusions, frequent minute sparkling inclusions which are mostly black and angular; medium hard. Brown at surface, 7.5YR 5/4. Burnished, no lustre; continuous vertical strokes on body, rim and interior rim smoothed. No decoration.

Date might be anything up to Classical.

The entire vase is blackened by fire and rather brittle.

Corinth, From the North Cemetery, found outside a Classical tomb.

*Corinth XIII: 321 no. X-137; Dickey 1992: A-133*

(no date)

**1681** [891] (Inv. No. T 2939) cooking pot, entire profile

H 30.0cm, D (max. rim) 20cm

Rounded base, globular body, comparatively narrow concave neck joining in a continuous curve, wide flaring rim, thick band handle from shoulder to rim. Coarse paste, sandy feel; abundant very small black and red inclusions, numerous minute sparking inclusions, medium hard; burnt on base and on belly opposite handle. Mottled brown grey, 10YR 5/3. Burnished, no lustre; continuous vertical toolmarks on body. No decoration.

Rim is rather uneven in shape. Date might be anything up to Classical.

Corinth, From the North Cemetery.

*Dickey 1992: A-133 pl. 82b*

(no date)

**1682** [1065] (Inv. No. Lot 1982-161:44) handle, sherd

max. PH 4.4, W 2.4

Small vertical handle of oval section, joining at rim. COR C 2. Reddish-brown (2.5YR 5/6) with thick grey core. Smoothed. No decoration.

Shape unclear, possibly small version of cooking pot? Or new shape?

Corinth, Well 1981-6, from Lot 82-147

*a* Middle Geometric II

**1683** [1071] (Inv. No. C-37-23) miniature cooking pot, fragmentary

PH 7.4cm, D (max.) 8.7cm

Rounded base, depressed globular body, wide concave neck joining in continuous curve, lower attachment of narrow band handle preserved on shoulder. The rim, as well as about 1/3 of the vessel, are not preserved No decoration.

Might be intrusive. The fabric and shape on the other hand could plausibly be dated to the Geometric period or little later.

Corinth, T. 1937-3; found in the S central area of the agora.

*Dickey 1992: A-15*

Middle Geometric?

**1684** [868] (Inv. No. Lot 1561-2) handle, sherd

max. D of sherd 9.7 by 5.3cm, W (handle) 2.1cm

Rounded body, probably wide neck, horizontal handle of oblong section set high on belly; finger impressions at both attachments. Medium paste; common small to very large, predominantly small to medium, white, reddish and grey sub-angular to rounded inclusions; medium hard. Dark brown-red (2.5YR 4/4). Burnished, no lustre; horizontal toolmarks on handle and on interior. No decoration.

The shape is unparalleled as far as I know; this might be a shoulder-handled jar, similar to the COR C 1 amphoriskoi? Diameter is very large, possibly around 50cm, unless the sherd is warped.

Corinth, Anaploga Well 1963-7
Early/Middle Geometric

1685 [986] (Inv. No. KP 177)
cooking pot, intact
H 15.9cm, D (rim) 11.0cm, D (max.) 16.2cm, D (base) 6.2cm
Small flat base, depressed globular body, wide concave neck, flaring rim, band handle from shoulder to rim. COR F 1. Pale brown (10YR 8/4) with light brown and pink patches. Burnished, lustrous, part of the surface lost; vertical toolmarks on neck, handle, and on body opposite handle, horizontal toolmarks on interior rim and neck. No decoration. Properly speaking, this is a fineware imitation of a cooking pot. The base likens the vases to the majority of the small plainware jugs, there are clearly no signs of use, the fabric is very pure and carefully burnished.

Corinth, Potters’ Quarter T. V; T 1931-98

Corinth XV.iii: 20 no. 34 pl. 3

Middle Geometric II

Aryballos

1686 [960] (Inv. No. C-36-832)
aryballos, restored
H 4.9cm, D (rim) 1.5cm, D (max.) 3.8cm
 Rounded base, globular body, tall narrow neck, handle from shoulder to rim. COR C 1. Surface well-burnished with leathery lustre. No decoration.

Corinth, South Stoa, T. 1936-17

Corinth VII.i: 31 no. 94 pl. 14

Late Protogeometric/Geometric

1687 [957] (Inv. No. C-36-827)
aryballos, intact
H 10.3cm, D (rim) 3.3cm, D (base) 3.8cm, D (max.) 9.9cm
Small flat base, depressed globular body, small band handle from shoulder to rim. COR M 1. Surface eroded in parts, some burnished finish with matt lustre preserved. Burnished, slight lustre; part of surface eroded. No decoration.

Corinth, South Stoa, T. 1936-17

Corinth VII.i: 30 no. 89 pl. 14

Late Protogeometric/Geometric

1688 [959] (Inv. No. C-36-831)
aryballos, intact
H 5.8cm, D (rim) 1.6cm, D (base) 2.0cm, D (max.) 4.6cm
Hollowed base, globular body, handle from shoulder to rim. COR C 1. Buff. Surface burnished with lustre in some places. No decoration.

Corinth, South Stoa, T. 1936-17

Corinth VII.i: 31 no. 93 pl. 14

Late Protogeometric/Geometric

1689 [961] (Inv. No. C-36-833)
aryballos, intact
H 3.5cm, D (rim) 1.3cm, D (max.) 2.6cm
 Rounded base, globular body, handle from shoulder to rim. COR C 1. Light buff with reddish tint. Well burnished surface with matt lustre. No decoration.

Corinth, South Stoa, T. 1936-17

Corinth VII.i: 31 no. 95 pl. 14

Late Protogeometric/Geometric

1690 [962] (Inv. No. C-36-834)
aryballos, intact
H 3.1cm, D (rim) 1.4cm, D (max.) 2.4cm
 Rounded base, rounded body, wide neck, handle from shoulder to neck; crudely shaped. COR C 1. Light buff. Surface rough and uneven. No decoration.

Corinth, South Stoa, T. 1936-17

Corinth VII.i: 31 no. 96 pl. 14

Late Protogeometric/Geometric

1691 [964] (Inv. No. C-36-835)
aryballos, fragmentary
PH 3.5cm, D (max.) 4.5cm
Rounded base, globular body. Upper part of body, neck and rim are missing. COR C 1.
Corinth, South Stoa, T. 1936-17

Corinth VII.i: 31 no. 97 no ill.

Late Protogeometric/Geometric

1692 [956] (Inv. No. C-36-829)
aryballos, intact
H 7.4cm, D (rim) 2.5cm, D (base) 2.0cm, D (max.) 5.8cm
Hollowed base, globular body, medium high concave neck, thick handle from shoulder to rim. COR M 1. Light buff with pink tint. Surface burnished, leathery lustre in places. Row of impressed circles on handle, rosette of seven circles at handle base, on shoulder opposite handle diamond of impressed circles.

Corinth, South Stoa, T. 1936-17

Corinth VII.i: 31 no. 91 pi. 14; Reber 1991: pl. 24.2

Late Protogeometric/Geometric

1693 [958] (Inv. No. C-36-830)
aryballos, intact
H 4.8cm, D (rim) 1.8cm, D (max.) 4.6cm
Rounded base, depressed globular body, band handle from shoulder to rim. COR M 1. Yellowish buff. Surface slightly uneven, burnished with matt lustre. No decoration.

Corinth, South Stoa, T. 1936-17

Corinth VII.i: 31 no. 92 pl. 14

Late Protogeometric/Geometric

1694 [902] (Inv. No. C-69-259)
aryballos, complete
H 7.3cm, D (rim) 2.5cm, D (max.) 6.3cm
Rounded base, globular body, narrow cylindrical neck, flaring rim wide band handle from shoulder to rim. COR C 1. Light reddish-brown surface with darker patches (8.75YR 7/6 to 7.5YR 6/6). Burnished, lustrous. Vertical toolmarks on neck and handle, horizontal and oblique marks on body. No decoration.

Corinth, T. 1970-9, W end of forum, Lechaion Road Valley

Dickey 1992: A-4 no ill.

Early Geometric

1695 [896] (Inv. No. C-40-347)
aryballos, intact
H 7.2cm, D (max.) 6.6cm
Rounded base (although the body is flattening slightly here), depressed globular body, short narrow concave neck, band handle from shoulder to rim. COR C 1. Greenish buff (2.5YR 8/2) with pink fire clouds. Burnished, no lustre, some horizontal toolmarks on body; most of the surface is eroded. No decoration.

Corinth, child tomb in front of W Shops, T 1940-5

Weinberg 1948: 206 no. B6 pl. 71

Early Geometric

1696 [895] (Inv. No. W-17)
aryballos, intact
H 12.7cm, D (rim) 3.7cm, D (base) 4.3cm, D (max.) 12.4cm
Small flat base, globular body short narrow neck with wide flaring rim, band handle from shoulder to rim. COR C 1. Buff, pinkish-orange and greenish in places. Surface is partly eroded; burnished with soapy shine where preserved. No decoration.

Corinth, tomb

Corinth VII.i: 15 no. 51 pl. 9

Early Geometric

1697 [897] (Inv. No. C-73-157)
aryballos, complete
H 6.7cm, D (rim) 2.6cm, D (max.) 5.9cm
Rounded base, globular body with high shoulder (almost apple-shaped), narrow concave neck, flaring rim, wide band handle from shoulder to rim. COR C 1. Pale brown with reddish patches (10YR 8/6 to lighter than 7.5YR 7/8). Burnished, lustrous. Vertical toolmarks on neck and handle, horizontal and oblique marks on body. Narrowly spaced, careful burnish. No decoration.
Early Geometric

1698 [898] (Inv. No. C-73-159) aryballos, fragmentary
PH 9.5cm, D (rim) 4.1cm, D (max.) 12cm
Globular body, narrow concave neck, flaring rim with squared and hollowed lip, band handle from shoulder to rim. Fine paste; small to large, predominantly small, dark grey subangular inclusions, few medium rounded white ones; medium hard. Pale pinkish brown (7.5YR 7/4), pale brown surface (10YR 8/3). Burnished, slight sheen. Vertical toolmarks on neck, handle and body below and around lower handle attachment, body otherwise with horizontal tool marks. No decoration.

Corinth, T. 1973-6
Williams et al. 1974: 24 n. 21; Dickey 1992: pl. 24c

1701 [900] (Inv. No. CP-1732) aryballos, complete
H 10.7cm, D (max.) 10.3cm

Weinberg dates this to MG, while Williams 1981: 146 n. 14 gives EG as the date for this aryballos.

Corinth, Tomb N of Peirene, T. 1899-2.

Corinth VII.i: 18 no. 66 pl. 10; Nichols 1905: pl. XVI B11

Early Geometric

1702 [901] (Inv. No. C-69-258) aryballos, intact
H 6.5cm, D (rim) 2.4cm, D (max.) 5.6cm
Flattened but uneven base, globular body, high cylindrical neck, flaring rim with angular lip, thick handle from shoulder to rim. No break available. Fine paste; small to large grey inclusions; medium hard. Pale reddish brown (7.5YR 7/6 and lighter). Burnished, lustrous. Narrow and short, horizontal tool marks all over body, vertical marks on neck and handle. No decoration.

Corinth, T. 1970-9, W end of forum, Lechaion Road Valley.

Dickey 1992: A-4 pl. 7a

Early Geometric

1703 [2479] (Inv. No. 2) aryballos

Corinth, found inside the sarcophagus of tomb 2003-12 (Panagia Field).

Sanders, 2005, p. 16, no ill.

Early Geometric
Robinson 1969; Nichols 1905:

**Middle Geometric**

**Corinth, T. 1969-18**

**Middle Geometric**

**Corinth, Tomb T. 1969-18.**

Robinson 1969: 35; Dickey 1992: A-98 pl. 42c


Robinson 1969: 35; Dickey 1992: A-98 pl. 42b


Robinson 1969: 35; Dickey 1992: A-98 pl. 42b


to rim. COR F 1. Pale brown, 10YR 8/3, somewhat more yellow in patches. Burnished, lustrous; vertical toolmarks on neck and handle back, horizontal toolmarks on the body. No decoration.

Corinth, Potters' Quarter T. V; T 1931-98

Corinth XV.iii: 20 no. 31 pl. 3

Middle Geometric II

1711 [982] (Inv. No. KP 980) aryballos, intact
H 10.5, D (max.) 9.7cm
Flattened base, globular body, rather tall neck with convex sides, flaring rim, band handle from shoulder to rim; neck set on the body off centre and slanting sideways. COR F 1. Reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) with pink core. Burnished, slight sheen; vertical toolmarks on the neck, horizontal marks on the body. No decoration.

Corinth, Potters' Quarter T. V; T 1931-98

Corinth XV.iii: 20 no. 32 pl. 3

Middle Geometric II

1712 [983] (Inv. No. KP 179) aryballos, intact
H 9.0cm, D (max.) 8.8cm
Base set off from body, flattened but uneven, depressed globular body, rather tall conical neck, band handle from shoulder to underside of rim; the neck is set off from the steeply incurring shoulder. COR F 1. Pale brown with pink patches, 10YR 8/4 on exterior. Burnished, lustrous, vertical toolmarks on neck and handle back, horizontal marks on body. No decoration.

Corinth, Potters' Quarter T. V; T 1931-98

Corinth XV.iii: 20 no. 33 pl. 3

Middle Geometric II

1713 [925] (Inv. No. C-40-350) aryballos, intact
H 5.7cm, D (rim) 1.9cm, D (max.) 5.3cm
Rounded base, irregularly globular body with high shoulder (apple-shaped), narrow neck with flaring rim and rounded lip, very small round handle from shoulder to rim. COR C 1. Pale grey-brown (10YR 8/3). Metal scratches easily. Burnished, no lustre. Horizontal toolmarks on body, surface on neck lost. No decoration.

Weinberg does not give Inv. Nos. for the finds from this tomb. The tomb is not identical with Weinberg's Group B which is also a Geometric tomb found W of the West Shops. Dated by LG pottery found in the fill above the grave

Corinth, T. 1940-1, cist tomb

Weinberg 1948: 207 no ill.; Dickey 1992: A-1 pl. 2b

Geometric

1714 [924] (Inv. No. C-40-349) aryballos, complete
H 5.9cm, D (max.) 5.0cm, D (rim) 2.1cm
Flat, slightly raised base, globular body, short narrow neck, flaring rim with rounded lip, thick band handle from shoulder to rim. COR C 1. Reddish yellow, 7.5YR 7/6. Burnished, slight sheen, horizontal toolmarks on shoulder, vertical toolmarks on neck. No decoration. The neck is cracked at the join with shoulder.

Corinth, T. 1940-1, cist tomb

Weinberg 1948: 207 no ill.; Dickey 1992: A-1 pl. 2b

Geometric

1715 [923] (Inv. No. C-40-348) aryballos, complete
H 11.7cm, D (max.) 10.3cm, D (base) 4.7cm
Flat, slightly raised base, globular body, short narrow neck, wide flaring rim, thick handle from shoulder to rim. COR C 1. Pale buff with pale brown patches. Burnished, slightly lustrous. Narrow horizontal toolmarks all over body, vertical marks on handle and lower neck. No decoration.

Weinberg does not give Inv. Nos. for the finds from this tomb. The tomb is not identical with Weinberg's Group B which is also a Geometric tomb found W of the West Shops. Ante-dates LG pottery found in the fill above the grave, but no more precise date obtainable.
Corinth, T. 1940-1, cist tomb W of the West Shops

Weinberg 1948: 206 no ill.; Dickey 1992: A-1 pl. 2a

Geometric

Juglet

1716 [952] (Inv. No. C-72-94)
juglet, fragmentary
H 6.3cm, D (rim) 3.7cm
Flat base, ovoid body, lip pinched for spout, roll handle from shoulder to rim. COR C 1. Reddish yellow, 5YR 6/8. Surface smooth, probably weathered. No decoration.

Corinth, shaft above T. 72-5

Williams - Fisher 1973: 5 no. 2 pl. 2

Late Protogeometric

1717 [1078] (Inv. No. C-1982-177)
juglet, fragmentary
Flattened but uneven base, depressed globular body, narrow tapering neck, handle from shoulder. Three non-joining fragments COR F 1. Light reddish yellow, 7.5YR 8/6, with light grey core. Burnished, leathery lustre, horizontal toolmarks on body and shoulder, vertical toolmarks on neck. Four horizontal incised wavy lines on shoulder. Handle made from two rolls of clay twisted together.

Corinth, Well 1981-6

Middle/Late Geometric

1718 [946] (Inv. No. KP 1510)
juglet, fragmentary
PH 3.2cm, D (rim) 2.6cm
Globular body, wide, flaring conical neck, vertical band handle from shoulder to rim; crude ridge at interior shoulder join. COR F 1. Pale brown (10YR 8/4) with pink core. Smooth surface with no toolmarks. No decoration. Described as aryballos by Stillwell and Benson. Size and body shape seem to agree with this, the neck however seems uncommonly wide.

Corinth, Potters’ Quarter

Corinth XV.iii: 345 pl. 75

Late Geometric?

1719 [954] (Inv. No. C-72-99)
trefoil juglet, intact
H 7.6cm, D (base) 3.0-3.3cm, D (max.) 5.8cm
Base hollowed or punched in underneath, ovoid body, wide neck with thin, flaring rim, handle from shoulder to rim, small finger impression at handle base. COR C 1. At surface, pale brown (10YR 8/4). Smoothed. No decoration.

Corinth, tomb T 72-5

Williams 1973: 139 pl. 124 a; Williams - Fisher 1975: 5 no. 4 pl. 2

Late Protogeometric

1720 [1082] (Inv. No. C-72-115)
trefoil juglet, complete
H 8.7cm, D (max.) 5.6cm, D (base) 3.2c
Flattened base, globular body, wide neck, thickened rim, thick vertical handle of oval section from shoulder to rim raised above rim. COR C 1. Pale buff (10YR 8/4). Smoothed. Original surface preserved? No decoration.

Corinth, sanctuary of Demeter and Kore, tomb T 1972-8

Bookidis - Fisher 1974: 286 no. 9 pl. 59; Pfaff 1999: 109 no. 133 fig. 52, 116

Protogeometric/Early Geometric

1721 [908] (Inv. No. C-69-256)
trefoil juglet, intact
H excl. handle 9.8cm, incl. handle 11.6cm, D (max.) 9.2cm
Flattened but uneven base, depressed globular body, short wide tapering neck, flaring rim with squared lip, band handle from shoulder to rim raised above rim. COR C 1. Pale brown (10YR 8/4-6). Burnished, light sheen. Horizontal toolmarks on body, vertical marks on neck. No decoration.

Corinth, tomb 1970-9

Pfaff 1999: 111; Dickey 1992: pl. 7b
Early Geometric

1722 [907] (Inv. No. C-69-257)
trefoil juglet, complete
H incl. handle 11.1cm, D (max.) 8.9cm
Irregularly flattened base, depressed globular body, short and wide concave neck, flaring rim shaped to trefoil lip, band handle from shoulder to rim raised above rim. COR C 1. Pale brown surface (10YR 8/3). Burnished, lustrous in few places. Vertical toolmarks on neck and handle, horizontal toolmarks on body. No decoration.

Corinth, tomb 1970-9

Pfaff 1999: 110 fig. 52

Early Geometric

1723 [1029] (Inv. No. KP 981)
trefoil juglet, intact
H 11.0cm, D (max.) 8.7cm
Flat base, depressed globular body, tapering neck, wide flaring mouth, band handle from shoulder to rim. COR F 1. Reddish yellow, 7.5YR 7/6. Burnished, slight sheen; few vertical toolmarks on neck and handle back, broad horizontal marks on the body. No decoration.

Corinth, Potters' Quarter T. V; T 1931-98

Corinth XV.iii: 20 no. 29 pl. 3

Middle Geometric II

1724 [1027] (Inv. No. KP 174)
trefoil juglet, fragmentary
H 6.1cm, D (max.) 5.1cm
Flattened but uneven base, depressed globular body, tapering neck, thin, wide flaring rim, wide band handle from shoulder to rim. COR F 1. Pale brown, 10YR 8/4 and slightly darker in patches. Burnished, lustrous, vertical toolmarks on neck, horizontal toolmarks on body. No decoration.

Corinth, Potters' Quarter T. V; T 1931-98

Corinth XV.iii: 19 no. 27 pl. 3

Middle Geometric II

1725 [1028] (Inv. No. KP 176)
trefoil juglet, Intact
H 10.4cm, D (max.) 9.0cm
Flat base, globular body, tapering neck, band handle from shoulder to rim. COR F 1. Pale brown, 10YR 8/4. Burnished, lustrous in patches, vertical toolmarks on neck and handle back, horizontal marks on body. No decoration.

Corinth, Potters' Quarter T. V; T 1931-98

Corinth XV.iii: 20 no. 28 pl. 3

Middle Geometric II

1726 [936] (Inv. No. T 2555)
trefoil juglet, fragmentary
H (excl. handle) 8.3cm, D (max.) 8.4cm
Rounded base, squat globular body, short wide neck with trefoil mouth, handle from shoulder to rim raised above rim; crude ridge on interior shoulder join. COR F 1. Reddish yellow, 7.5YR 7/6. Burnished, no lustre; few vertical toolmarks on neck, some horizontal marks on body. No decoration.

The date is derived from the krater that was found together with the jug.

Corinth, According to Dickey probably from a disturbed pit grave.

Dickey 1992: A-132 pl. 80c

Late Geometric

1727 [945] (Inv. No. KP 2540)
wide-based juglet, fragmentary
H 4.1cm, D (max.) 4.1cm
Wide flat base, conical body, tall cylindrical neck, everted rim, only lower attachment of vertical handle from body preserved; crude ridge at interior shoulder join partially closing the neck opening. COR F 1. Reddish yellow, 7.5YR 7/6. Burnished, leathery lustre, with vertical toolmarks on neck and horizontal marks on body. No decoration.

Corinth, Potters' Quarter

Corinth XV.iii: 345 pl. 75

Late Geometric?
1728 [1026] (Inv. No. T 2411)
wide-based trefoil juglet, intact
H 7.3cm (excl. handle), D (max.) 7.7cm
Wide flattened but uneven base, very low hemispherical body, tall very narrow neck, vertical handle from two rolls of clay, pressed flat, from shoulder to rim; crude ridge at interior shoulder join. COR F 1. Pale yellow, 2.5Y 8/2. Burnished, narrow vertical toolmarks on neck, horizontal toolmarks on body. No decoration.

Corinth, North Cemetery T 18

Corinth XIII: 27 no. 18-6 pl. 8

Middle Geometric II

1729 [1025] (Inv. No. T 2410)
wide-based trefoil juglet, entire profile
H 10.1cm (excl. handle), D (max.) 8.4cm
Wide flattened but uneven base, depressed globular body, tapering neck with wide flaring rim, vertical band handle from shoulder to rim raised above rim; crude ridge on interior at shoulder join. COR F 1. Pale yellow, 2.5Y 8/2, core light grey. Burnished, vertical toolmarks on neck. No decoration.

Corinth, North Cemetery T 18

Corinth XIII: 27 no. 18-3 pl. 8

Middle Geometric II

1730 [1024] (Inv. No. T 2409)
wide-based trefoil juglet, restored
H 9.3cm (excl. handle), D (max.) 7.7cm
Wide flattened base, squat rounded body, cylindrical neck with wide flaring rim, band handle from three rolls of clay from shoulder to rim raised above rim. COR F 1. No decoration.

Corinth, North Cemetery T 18

Corinth XIII: 27 no. 18-4 pl. 8

Middle Geometric II

1731 [951] (Inv. No. C-72-98)
lekythos, intact
H 12.5cm, D (base) 4.5cm, D (max.) 10.2cm
Raised hollowed base, globular body with high shoulder, tall narrow concave neck with wide flaring rim and flattened lip, band handle from shoulder to rim. COR C 1. Greenish buff fabric (5Y 8/2) with pink brown surface (7.5YR 6/4). Vertical burnishing marks on neck, producing no lustre; surface on body apparently lost. No decoration.

Corinth, tomb T 72-5

Williams - Fisher 1973: 5 no. 6 pl. 2

Late Protogeometric

1732 [963] (Inv. No. C-36-828)
feeding juglet, entire profile
H 7.2cm, D (max.) 6.7cm
Hollowed base, globular body, short wide neck with wide trefoil mouth, thick band handle from shoulder to rim, spout set on shoulder at right angle to handle. COR M 1. Reddish buff, grey core. Surface smooth but apparently unburnished, there are pieces of clay adhering to it. No decoration.

Corinth, South Stoa, T 1936-17

Corinth VII.i: 31 no. 90 pl. 14

Late Protogeometric/Geometric

Unidentified shapes

1733 [914] (Inv. No. Lot 72-212:3)
base fr., fragmentary
PH 5.5cm, D (base) 16.5cm
Flat raised base, rounded body. COR C 1a. Pale brown surface (10 YR 8/3), light orange interior and core (5 YR 7/6). Burnished, no lustre; horizontal toolmarks down to the base. No decoration.

Corinth, Well 1972-7

Early Protogeometric

1734 [920] (Inv. No. Lot 72-119:9)
base fr., sherd
PH 7.4cm, D est. (base) 12-13cm
Flat raised base, rounded body. COR C 1a. Pale brown exterior (10YR 8/3), light orange interior and core (5YR 6/6). Burnished, no lustre, on exterior, vertical toolmarks. Interior smoothed. No decoration.

Possibly from a jug?
Corinth, sanctuary of Demeter and Kore

*Pfaff* 1999: 111 no. 135 fig. 53

Early/Middle Geometric

**1735** [1083] (Inv. No. Lot 72-119:8)
base fr., sherd
PH 4.2cm, D (base) 10.0cm
Flat raised base, rounded body. COR C 1. Pale greenish yellow (2.5Y 8/2) with pale orange core (lighter than 7.5YR 8/6). Burnished, no lustre. Vertical scraping marks just above base. No decoration. Possibly from a jug?

Corinth, sanctuary of Demeter and Kore

*Pfaff* 1999: 111 no. 134 fig. 53

Protogeometric/Geometric

**Open shapes**

**Basin**

**1736** [916] (Inv. No. Lot 72-213:1)
basin, sherd
PH 15cm, D (not est.)
Deep rounded body, slightly flaring rim, lip flattened on top and with ridge on exterior, horseshoe-shaped lug handle. COR C 1. Pale brown (8.75 YR 8/6) with light olive grey core. Burnished with slight lustre; horizontal toolmarks on interior, on exterior toolmarks follow the handle. No decoration. Diameter is larger than 30cm, probably considerably larger than that.

Corinth, Well 1972-7

Early Protogeometric

**1737** [915] (Inv. No. Lot 72-212:4)
basin, sherd
PH 8.2cm, D est. (rim) 45cm
Deep rounded body, rim flatterned on top, lip with ridge on exterior; thick-walled. COR C 1. Pale brown. Roughly smoothed interior and exterior. No decoration.

Corinth, Well 1972-7

Early Protogeometric

**1738** [1080] (Inv. No. WL 75-6-1)
basin, sherd
PH 3.9cm, D (rim) 40-50cm
Shallow body, thick incurving rim, squared lip. COR C 1. Pale greenish buff surface and core (2.5Y 8/2). Burnished, slight lustre. Horizontal toolmarks on interior and exterior. No decoration. The shape is not paralleled in this period, and this well contains a lot of prehistoric material; the fabric looks very much like COR C 1 though.

Corinth, Well 1975-3

Middle/Late Geometric

**Pedestalled bowl**

**1739** [875] (Inv. No. Lot 1562-1)
basin/pedestalled bowl, sherd
PH 7.4cm, D est. (rim) 33cm
Deep rounded shape, protruding lip flattened on top; at one edge, the exterior lip is cut out in a square shape. COR C 1. Pale brown (10YR 8/4) surface, purplish core (7.5YR 7/4). Burnished, leathery sheen; horizontal toolmark on the interior, the rim and exterior just below rim, vertical marks on lower body. No decoration. The cut-out is not a hole as it does not reach from the interior of the vase to the exterior. The feature is only partly preserved, and for the time being I have no idea what it means.

Corinth, Anaploga Well 1963-7

Early/Middle Geometric

**1740** [1032] (Inv. No. Lot 1982-161:36)
basin/pedestalled bowl, sherd
PH 8.4cm, D est. (rim) 30-35cm
Deep rounded body, part of attachment of horizontal handle preserved on body 5cm below the rim. COR C 1. Pale brown surface (10YR 8/4), light orange core (5YR 7/6). Burnished, leathery sheen. Horizontal toolmarks on interior and exterior. Two shallow raised horizontal cordons just below rim.

From Lot 1982-145
Corinth, Well 1981-6
Middle Geometric II

1741 [880] (Inv. No. Lot 1564-4) pedestalled bowl, fragmentary
PH 12cm, D est. (rim) 30cm
Large shallow body, lip flattened on top with exterior ridge. A thickening at the bottom suggests a base. Remains of the attachment of a horizontal handle 1.5cm below rim COR C 1. Greenish buff at surface and core (5 Y 8/2). Smoothed, some burnishing marks in places. No decoration.

Corinth, Anaploga Well 1963-7
Early/Middle Geometric

1742 [1030] (Inv. No. C-1982-169) pedestalled bowl, sherd
PH 10.3cm, D est. (base) 18.0cm
Cylindrical pedestal with thickened foot, slightly convex underneath, oval openings cut out from pedestal. COR C 1. 7.5YR 7/6 with grey core. Smooth surface, no toolmarks visible. No decoration.

Corinth, Well 1981-6

Pfaff 1988: 73 no. 101 fig. 34
Middle Geometric II

1743 [1054] (Inv. No. C-1982-136) pedestalled bowl, fragmentary
PH 20.3cm, D (rim) 38.0cm
Shallow bowl set on cylindrical pedestal with three cut-out oval openings, lug handles some 4cm below rim; base missing. COR C 1. No decoration.

Corinth, Well 1981-6

Pfaff 1988: 73 no. 100 fig. 33
Middle Geometric II

1744 [1031] (Inv. No. Lot 1982-161:14) pedestalled bowl, sherd
PH 4.0cm
Base fragment; conical pedestal with flaring foot, oval opening. COR C 1. No decoration.

Corinth, Well 1981-6

Pfaff 1988: 73 no. 102 fig. 34
Middle Geometric II

1745 [1059] (Inv. No. Lot 1982-161:12) pedestalled bowl, sherd
PH 7.0cm
Rim fragment; shallow bowl, thickened lip with flattened top, horizontal crescent-shaped lug handle projecting from below rim. COR C 1. No decoration.

Corinth, Well 1981-6

Pfaff 1988: 76 no. 106 fig. 34
Middle Geometric II

1746 [1058] (Inv. No. Lot 1982-161:11) pedestalled bowl, sherd
PH 5.6cm, D est. (rim) 32.0cm
Rim fragment; shallow bowl, angular lip, horizontal crescent-shaped lug handle below rim; two non-joining fragments. COR C 1. No decoration.

Corinth, Well 1981-6

Pfaff 1988: 76 no. 105 fig. 34
Middle Geometric II

1747 [1036] (Inv. No. Lot 1982-161:13) pedestalled bowl, sherd
PH 7.3cm, D (pedestal) 15.1cm
Shallow bowl set on cylindrical pedestal with tall, oval openings, probably originally four openings; rim and foot missing. COR C 1. No decoration.

Corinth, Well 1981-6

Pfaff 1988: 76 no. 104 fig. 34
Middle Geometric II
1748 [1055] (Inv. No. Lot 1982-161:15) pedestalled bowl, sherd
PH 3.9cm
Conical pedestal with flaring foot, oval opening. COR C 1. No decoration.
Corinth, Well 1981-6
Pfaff 1988: 73 no. 103 fig. 34
Middle Geometric II

PH 2.2cm, D est. (base) 17cm
Flaring foot, part of rectangular cut-out preserved. COR C 1. No decoration.
Middle Geometric II

1750 [1068] (Inv. No. Lot 1970:1) pedestalled bowl?, sherd
PH 2.8cm, D est. (rim) 22cm
Shallow concave body with lip flattened on top and exterior; attachment of handle preserved at edge of lip. COR C 1a. Light orange brown surface (8.75YR 8/6). Burnished, no lustre; both on interior and exterior, the burnish appear to overlay vertical scraping marks. Toolmarks, where discernible, run horizontally. No decoration.
Not precisely dateable; the earliest specimens of this shape are MGII.
Corinth, sanctuary of Demeter and Kore
Pfaff 1999: 111 no. 139 fig. 53
Middle Geometric II to Early Protocorinthian

1751 [1067] (Inv. No. Lot 2235:3) pedestalled bowl, sherd
PH 4.1cm, D est. (rim) 30cm
Shallow concave body with lip flattened on top and exterior. COR C 1. Light brown surface and section (7.5YR 7/6). Burnished interior surface. No decoration.
Not precisely dateable; the earliest specimens of this shape are MGII.
Corinth, sanctuary of Demeter and Kore
Pfaff 1999: 111 no. 138 fig. 53

1752 [877] (Inv. No. Lot 1563-3) krater, sherd
PH 4.9cm, D est. (rim) 31cm
Concave rim, triangular lip. COR C 1. Pale brown surface (7.5 to 10YR 8/6), light grey core. Burnished, slight leathery sheen; horizontal tool marks inside the rim, vertical on the body. No decoration.
Corinth, Anaploga Well 1963-7
Early/Middle Geometric

1753 [878] (Inv. No. Lot 1562-3) krater, sherd
PH 16.2cm, D est. (rim) 40cm
Deep rounded shape, wide tapering neck with wide flaring rim, squared lip; long square handle from body to rim. COR C 1. Pale brown surface (10YR 8/4-6), light pinkish-orange core (7.5YR 7/6). Burnished, slightly lustrous in places; horizontal toolmarks inside rim and neck. No decoration.
Corinth, Anaploga Well 1963-7
Early/Middle Geometric

1754 [879] (Inv. No. Lot 1562-6) krater?, fragmentary
PH 15.6cm, D (rim) 29cm
Rounded body, short and wide, tapering neck, wide flaring rim with overhanging lip. COR C 1. Light greenish-grey surface (SY 7/2), light purplish grey core (around 10YR 6/2). Interior smoothed, exterior below handle burnished with horizontal to oblique toolmarks. No decoration.
Corinth, Anaploga Well 1963-7
Early/Middle Geometric

1755 [1044] (Inv. No. Lot 1982-161:9) krater, sherd
PH 3.2cm, D (rim) not est.
Short thickened rim with angular finish. COR C 1. No decoration.
Corinth, Well 1981-6

Pfaff 1988: 73 no. 93 fig. 32

Middle Geometric II

1756 [1051] (Inv. No. Lot 1982-161:42)
krater, sherd
PH 4.3cm, D est. (rim) 35cm
Straight rim with squared lip. COR C 1. Pale brown at surface and break (7.5YR 7/6). Exterior smoothed, interior burnished with horizontal toolmarks. Leathery sheen. No decoration.

COR C 1. Pale brown at surface and break (7.5YR 7/6). Exterior smoothed, interior burnished with horizontal toolmarks. Leathery sheen. No decoration.

The rim is thickening to the left of the fragment; possibly a handle was attached to the rim here.


Middle Geometric II

1757 [1050] (Inv. No. Lot 1982-161:10)
krater, sherd
PH 4.6cm, D est. (rim) 19.0cm


Pfaff 1988: 73 no. 99 fig. 32

Middle Geometric II

1758 [1049] (Inv. No. Lot 1982-161:30)
krater, sherd
PH 3.2cm, D est. (rim) 20.0cm
Short flaring rim, angular lip. COR C 1. No decoration.

Corinth, Well 1981-6

Pfaff 1988: 73 no. 98 fig. 32

Middle Geometric II

1759 [1048] (Inv. No. Lot 1982-161:29)
krater, sherd
PH 3.6cm, D (rim) not est.
Short, flaring, thickened rim with pointed lip. COR C 1. Pink core. Lightly burnished. No decoration.

Corinth, Well 1981-6

Pfaff 1988: 73 no. 97 fig. 32

Middle Geometric II

1760 [1041] (Inv. No. C-1982-163)
krater, entire profile
H 26.6cm, D (base) 10.3cm, D (max.) 27.8cm, D (rim) 21.4cm
Hollowed base with angular exterior profile, perked up body, wide flaring rim with squared lip, vertical band handles from shoulder to rim. COR C 1. Pink, 7.5YR 7/4, core lighter in colour. Most of interior and exterior surface lost; sparse, narrow and irregular burnishing marks on body. No decoration.

Corinth, Well 1981-6

Pfaff 1988: 72 no. 90 fig. 31

Middle Geometric II

1761 [1045] (Inv. No. Lot 1982-161:7)
krater, sherd
PH 3.1cm, D (rim) not est.
Very short, flaring, thickened rim. Medium paste; common small-medium, angular, grey and red-brown inclusions, frequent voids, sandy feel; soft. Reddish yellow at surface and section, 7.5YR 7/6. Probably burnished, most of surface eroded. No decoration.

Corinth, Well 1981-6

Pfaff 1988: 73 no. 94 fig. 32

Middle Geometric II

1762 [1043] (Inv. No. Lot 1982-161:6)
krater, sherd
PH 12.4cm, D est. (rim) 18.0cm
Ovoid body, very short flaring rim with thickened lip, no handle preserved. COR C 1. No decoration.

Corinth, Well 1981-6

Pfaff 1988: 73 no. 92 fig. 32

Middle Geometric II
1763 [1042] (Inv. No. C-1982-165) krater, fragmentary
PH 20.7cm, D est. (rim) 22.0cm
Ovoid body, short flaring rim with thickened, squared lip, vertical band handles from shoulder to just below rim; rim made from several rolls of clay pinched together. COR C 1. Reddish yellow, 7.5YR 7/6, with darker core. Burnished, leathery lustre in places; vertical toolmarks all over exterior, interior pared, with vertical toolmarks. No decoration.

Corinth, Well 1981-6

Pfaff 1988: 73 no. 91 fig. 32
Middle Geometric II

1764 [1047] (Inv. No. Lot 1982-161:8) krater, sherd
PH 2.8cm, D (rim) not est.
Short straight rim with pointed lip. COR C 1. Burnished exterior surface, without lustre, interior smoothed. No decoration.

In the fraction of the rim, some spaces can be seen where the parts the rim was made of did not bond sufficiently.

Corinth, Well 1981-6

Pfaff 1988: 73 no. 96 fig. 32
Middle Geometric II

1765 [1046] (Inv. No. Lot 1982-161:28) krater, sherd
PH 3.1cm, D est. (rim) 19.0cm
Very short flaring rim, squared lip. COR C 1. No decoration.

Corinth, Well 1981-6

Pfaff 1988: 73 no. 95 fig. 32
Middle Geometric II

PH 16cm, D (rim) 19cm
Rounded body, closing in towards the top, narrow concave rim with flaring squared lip. Base and lower body missing. COR C 1. Surfaces are pale yellow (2.5Y 8/2), section pale red (7.5YR 6/4). Burnished, no lustre.

Vertical to oblique burnishing marks on body, neck and interior smoothed. No decoration.

The vase is preserved to about half of the diameter, and there are no handles or traces of handles on it. The rim diameter in comparison to the greatest D. is rather small, but the only parallel for the shape I could think of is a krater. From Lot 82-146.

Corinth, Well 1981-6

Middle Geometric II

1767 [1053] (Inv. No. Lot 1982-161:38) krater?, sherd
PH 3.1cm, D (rim) 14cm
Concave neck joining body in continuous curve, short slightly flaring rim, slightly angular lip. COR C 1. Surface pale brown (10YR 8/4), light orange core (5YR 6-7/6). Burnished, leathery sheen. Interior is merely smoothed, the exterior is burnished with vertical toolmarks to just below the rim. No decoration.

The shape is unfamiliar, as the combination of short rim and small rim diameter is unparalleled in the published record. There is another example, with slightly wider rim, from the same well. From Lot 1982-153.

Corinth, Well 1981-6

Middle Geometric II

1768 [932] (Inv. No. T 2687) krater
Dickey 1992: A-133 suggests that this might be one of the kraters with lost inventory numbers. There is no card for this Inv. No., nor is there a pot in the storerooms. The photo in Blegen 1964 is of a different pot.

Corinth, North Cemetery, sporadic find

Corinth XIII: 40 no. S-13 pl. 11
Geometric?

1769 [927] (Inv. No. T 2267) krater, intact
H 24.0cm, D (rim) 19.5cm, D (max.) 30cm, D (base) 10cm
Flat raised base, perked up rounded body (slightly squat), short straight rim with triangular profile, wide vertical band handles set on shoulder. Fine paste; frequent small-very large angular dark brown-grey inclusions; medium hard, soft at surface. Yellow, 10YR 8/6. Some vertical burnishing marks on lower body, surface otherwise eroded. No decoration.

Corinth, North Cemetery, sporadic find

Corinth XIII: 39 no. S-9 pl. 11

Geometric?

1772 [292] (Inv. No. T 2821)
krater
H 39.0cm, D (rim) 28.5cm, D (max.) ca. 42cm, D (base)
Small flat raised base with profiled edge, perked up globular body, very short concave neck, flaring rim with squared, horizontal lip. Vertical band handles with lateral ridges set high on shoulder. COR C 1. No decoration.
The profiles foot and rim might suggest a date later than Geometric.

Corinth, North Cemetery, sporadic find

Corinth XIII: 39 no. S-11 pl. 11

Geometric?

Bowl

1774 [299] (Inv. No. W-18)
bowl, H 4.2cm, D (rim) 8.9cm
Rounded base, hemispherical shape, two suspension holes pierced just below rim. Small reddish-brown and grey inclusions, more visible on the interior, medium-hard fired. Buff with pinkish-orange patches. Interior smoothed, exterior burnished with horizontal tool marks on sides, across on base. No decoration.

Corinth, tomb

Corinth VII i: 15 no. 50 pl. 8

Early Geometric
bowl, complete
H 6.9cm, D (rim) 14.5-15.0cm
Rounded base, hemispherical body; lip slightly thickened and flattened on top. COR C 1. Interior pale brown, exterior brown grey. Interior smoothed. Exterior burnished and slightly lustrous, short narrow oblique toolmarks. Most of exterior surface lost. No decoration.

The colour of the exterior surface is too varied and patchy to give meaningful Munsell notations. Somewhere around 10YR 4/1.

Corinth, T. 1970-9

Dickey 1992: A-4 pl. 7c

Early Geometric

bowl, entire profile
PH 3.7cm, D est. (rim) 9cm
Hemispherical bowl with rounded base, short slightly flaring rim and rounded lip. COR C 1a. Pale yellow surface (10YR 8/6), light orange core (5YR 7/6). Burnished, no lustre; horizontal, slightly sloppy toolmarks on interior and exterior. No decoration.

Corinth, Anaploga Well 1963-7

Early/Middle Geometric

bowl, sherd
PH 2.8cm, D (rim) 8.5cm
Shallow rounded bowl, rounded lip, two vertically pierced lugs set on exterior wall just below rim. COR C 1a. Pale brown, core light orange. Exterior smoothed, interior burnished with horizontal toolmarks just below rim, oblique on lower part. No decoration.

The fabric is finer than COR C 1, rather similar to the small shape fabric before the introduction of the fine HM plainware fabric.

Corinth, Well 1981-6. From Lot 1982-143

Middle Geometric II

bowl, fragmentary
PH 3.4cm, D est. (rim) 22.0cm

Corinth, Well 1981-6

Pfaff 1988: 62 no. 66 fig. 21

Middle Geometric II

bowl, sherd
W 5.0cm
Rim fragment; slightly concave upper body, rounded lip. Rim and upper body fragment. Two suspension holes (one only partly preserved) on top of each other below the rim. COR C 1. Impression of woven basket of fine fibres on sides.

Bowl was shaped in a basket.

Corinth, Well 1981-6
Footed dish

1785 [1035] (Inv. No. C-1982-175)
dish, sherd
H 3.2cm, D est. (base) 17.0cm, D est. (rim) 18.0cm
Very shallow bowl or dish with thickened rim and angular lip, resting on flaring foot. COR C 1. Reddish yellow, 7.5YR 7/6, with light grey core. Interior burnished, horizontal toolmarks, some horizontal toolmarks on exterior between rim and foot. No decoration.

Corinth, Well 1981-6

Pfaff 1988: 76 no. 107 fig. 35

Middle Geometric II

Cup

1786 [949] (Inv. No. C-36-825)
cup, intact
H 7.6cm, D (base) 3.5cm, D (rim) 9-9.3cm, D (max.) 10.3cm
Small flat base, off centre of the vase, deep rounded body, short rim drawn out very thinly, small vertical band handle raised above rim. COR M 1. Pale brown with reddish tinges. Exterior burnished with horizontal burnishing marks, interior rough. No decoration.

Rim probably added as a separate coil of clay which then was drawn out. The coil is imperfectly smoothed into the wall in places.

Corinth, South Stoa, T 1938-18

Corinth VII. i: 30 no. 87 pl. 14

Late Geometric?

Mug

1787 [911] (Inv. No. C-69-255)
mug?, intact
H incl. handle 13cm, D (rim) 12.1cm, D (max.) 15cm
Deep rounded body, almost spherical, short flaring rim, handle of oval section from mid-body to rim raised above rim. COR C 1. Pale brown (8.75YR 8/6). Burnished, slight sheen. Oblique and horizontal toolmarks on body and
The flat lip is not known from LHIIIC and Protogeometric parallels for this shape

Corinth, sanctuary of Demeter and Kore

Pfaff 1999: 111 no. 137 fig. 53
LHIIIC to Protogeometric

1791 [917] (Inv. No. Lot 72-213:2) skyphos, sherd
PH 4.7cm, D (not est.)
Rounded shape, walls tapering towards the top, horizontal roll handle on side (one attachment preserved). COR C1a. Pale brown interior (8.75 YR 8/6), light orange exterior and core (7.5 YR 7/6). Smoothed. No decoration.

The diameter is rather small, but lacking the rim, and the correct orientation, the size is very hard to estimate. Possibly around 12-14cm?

Corinth, Well 1972-7
Early Protogeometric

1792 [912] (Inv. No. C-69-254) skyphos, intact
H 11.9cm, D (base) 8.8 - 9.3cm, D (rim) 17.6 - 18cm

Corinth, T. 1970-9, situated in the Lechaion Road Valley, to the W end of the forum.

Dickey 1992: A-4 pl. 6b

Early Geometric

1793 [881] (Inv. No. Lot 1562-4) skyphos, sherd
max. Dim. 2.7 by 2.7cm, D est. (rim) 8cm
Rounded body with short flaring rim, horizontal roll handle, only stump preserved. COR C1. Pale yellow surface, very light orange core. No decoration.

Corinth, Anaploga Well 1963-7
Early/Middle Geometric

1794 [1039] (Inv. No. C-1982-170)
Skyphos, fragmentary
PH 7.1 cm, D est. (rim) 17.0 cm
Deep rounded bowl, rounded lip, horizontal roll handles attached below rim; two non-joining fragments (82-170 A and B); COR C 1. No decoration.

Corinth, Well 1981-6
Pfaff 1988: 76 no. 108 fig. 36

Middle Geometric II

Kantharos

1795 [976] (Inv. No. C-36-824)
Kantharos, intact
H 7.3 cm, D (rim) 9.7, D (max.) 10.0 cm
Neat flat base, wide rounded body, short everted rim, vertical band handles raised above rim. Thin-walled and carefully made. COR F 1. Pale brown. Burnished on exterior and on interior of rim, vertical tool marks on upper body, horizontal marks in other parts. No decoration.

The base looks as though the vessel might have been made on a lump of clay and subsequently cut off this support. There are vertical finger marks on the inside of the rim from the shaping of the vase

Corinth, Agora South Central T. A, T 1936-19
Corinth VII.i: 29 no. 81 pl. 13

Middle Geometric

Unidentified shapes

1796 [1066] (Inv. No. C-1982-171)
Unidentified shape, sherd
PH 6.8 cm, D est. (rim) 60.0 cm
Short conave neck, short flaring rim, flattened on top. COR C 1a. Reddish yellow, 7.5 YR 7/6, thick reddish core. Smoothed. Horizontal cordon with incised oblique strokes below rim; two rows of incised strokes in opposite direction on lip, one row of incised strokes on interior of rim.

Pithos-like shape? The walls are very thick, and the rim D is estimated at a very large size. Also the ridges and decoration with incised slashes is known from pithoi.

Corinth, Well 1981-6
Pfaff 1988: 68 no. 83 fig. 26

Middle Geometric II

1797 [874] (Inv. No. C-63-619)
Unidentified shape, PH 17.5 cm, D est. (rim) 40-45 cm
Short incised lines along interior and exterior of lip.

Corinth, Anaploga Well 1963-7
Pfaff 1988: 68

Early/Middle Geometric

1798 [918] (Inv. No. Lot 72-212:2)
Rim fr., sherd
PH 6.8 cm, D est. (rim) 13 cm
Thickened rim, neck (?) opening towards the top very slightly. COR C 1. Pale brown exterior (7.5 YR 7/6), pale yellow interior and core (10 YR 8/4). Burnished, slight lustre in places; horizontal toolmarks on the rim. No decoration.

The fragment is rather thick-walled, which might suggest that this is the neck of a medium to large shape, such as an amphora/ hydria type vase. There are some fragments in the lot which seem to have a similar fabric, but none joins.

Corinth, Well 1972-7

Early Protogeometric

Utensils

Ladle

1799 [1040] (Inv. No. C-1982-181)
Ladle, fragmentary
H of bowl 3.1 cm, D est. (rim) 7.5 cm
Shallow rounded bowl with rounded lip, attachment of loop handle raised above rim is preserved. COR F 1. Pale brown, 10 YR 8/4, with reddish core. Smooth surface, no toolmarks; possibly eroded? No decoration.
Corinth, Well 1981-6

Pfaff 1988: 65 no. 67 fig. 21

Middle Geometric II

1800 [955] (Inv. No. C-72-95)
ladle, intact
H (incl. handle) 7.8cm, D (rim) 5.8cm
Hemispherical bowl with handle made of single roll of clay rising from top of the rim. COR C 1. Reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) with pale yellow surface. Smoothed. No decoration.

Corinth, shaft above T 72-5

Williams - Fisher 1973: 5 no. 1 pl. 2

Late Protogeometric

Lid

1801 [934] (Inv. No. Lot 6937:4)
lid, sherd
D (max.) 5.2cm
Flat lid with squared lip, thickening towards the middle. COR C 1. Pale brown (10YR 8/3). Smoothed upper side, underside rough. No decoration.

Traces of burning on bottom

Corinth, sanctuary of Demeter and Kore

Pfaff 1999: 111 no. 141 fig. 53

Geometric?

1802 [1063] (Inv. No. C-1982-141)
lid, fragmentary
PH 4.6cm, D est. 22.0cm
Flat lid with pointed lip, band handle set on top in a loop. COR C 1. Smoothed surface. No decoration.

Corinth, Well 1981-6

Pfaff 1988: 77 no. 113 fig. 38

Middle Geometric II

1803 [1062] (Inv. No. C-1982-140)
lid, fragmentary
H 7.3cm, D 20.0cm
Flat lid with pointed lip, band handle set on top in a loop. COR C 1. Five imprints of oval stamp with cross-hatched pattern set randomly on surface of lip. Stamp marks here apparently used as decoration

Corinth, Well 1981-6

Pfaff 1988: 77 no. 112 fig. 38 pl. 31

Middle Geometric II

1804 [1061] (Inv. No. Lot 1982-161:22)
lid, sherd
PH 2.6cm, D est. 17.0cm
Flat lid with triangular lip, thickened on top, base of central knob preserved. COR C 1. No decoration.

Corinth, Well 1981-6

Pfaff 1988: 78 no. 114 fig. 38

Middle Geometric II

1805 [933] (Inv. No. Lot 6940:6)
lid, sherd
D (max.) 9.2cm
Flat lid with squared lip, thickening towards the middle. COR C 1. Light grey, apparently burnt, thin reddish-grey core. Exterior smoothed, underside rough. No decoration.

Unclear whether the grey colour is the result of use over-firing or rather of the vessel having been in a place that burnt. The sherd is evenly coloured, much like fragments from a pyre.

Corinth, sanctuary of Demeter and Kore

Pfaff 1999: 111 no. 140 fig. 53

Geometric?

1806 [950] (Inv. No. KP 2103)
lid, intact
H 2.0cm, W 5.8cm
Concave lid shaped to fit trefoil jug, with small knob in the middle. COR F 1. Pink, 7.5YR 7/4. Upper surface smoothed, the surface of the underside is irregular and cracked. No decoration.

Corinth, Potters' Quarter
Corinth XV.iii: 344 pl. 75

Late Geometric?

Spindle whorl

1807 [1064](Inv. No. MF-1982-62) spindle whorl, intact
H 1.9cm, D 3.2cm


Might belong to the sparse prehistoric material from the well.

Corinth, Well 1981-6

Pfaff 1988: 79 no. 120 pl. 32

Middle Geometric II

Isthmia

Closed shapes

1808 [1106](Inv. No. IP 7928) juglet?, sherd
PH 4.9cm, ThW 0.3-0.5cm

Crude ridge on interior join between neck and shoulder

Isthmia, SE Temenos (Lot 89-249, Tr. 89-38)

Isthmia VIII: 148 no. 481 pl. 63 fig. 1.58

Geometric

1809 [1102](Inv. No. IP 7914 a+b) juglet, fragmentary
PH 3.3cm, D est. (rim) 3.0cm
Tall narrow neck with flaring rim, rounded lip. IST F 1. Yellow-beige (10YR 8/6) with orange core. Burnished, leathery sheen. No decoration.

Isthmia, SE Temenos (Lot 86-2, test trench 2 in R-28)

Isthmia VIII: 149 no. 478 pl. 63 fig. 1.57

Late Geometric

1810 [1101](Inv. No. IP 6673) juglet, fragmentary
PH 2.9cm, D est. (rim) 2.8cm
Tall narrow neck with short everted rim; handle joined just underneath the rim. IST F 1. Pale green buff fabric (5Y 8/2) with pale orange core. Burnished, vertical tool marks. No decoration.

Isthmia, Palaimonion (Lot 647, Tr. 8 (1956))

Isthmia VIII: 148f no. 477 pl. 63 fig. 1.57

Late Geometric

1811 [1100](Inv. No. IP 7531) juglet, fragmentary
PH 6.0cm, D (rim) 2.8cm
Globular body, narrow tapering neck set slightly off centre, short everted rim with rounded lip, thin band handle from shoulder to rim; crude ridge at interior shoulder join. IST M 1. Orange-beige (10YR 7/6), grey core. Original surface eroded. No decoration.

Isthmia, Early Stadium (Lot 89-315, Tr. 89-26)

Isthmia VIII: 148 no. 475 pl. 62 fig. 1.57

Late Geometric
juglet, fragmentary
PH 4.5cm
Squat rounded body shape, broad band handle from shoulder; handle made from two strips of clay joined in the middle. IST F 1. Buff fabric (10YR 8/4) with orange core. Smoothed. No decoration.

Crude ridge at interior join between neck and shoulder.

Isthmia, N Temenos Dump trench extension (Lot 199)
Isthmia VIII: 148 no. 476 pl. 62 fig. 1.57
Late Geometric

juglet, sherd
PH 2.2cm
Rounded body; orientation of the fragment is difficult to tell. Small grey and white inclusions, medium hard. [CM] Beige fabric with pink core. Burnished. Impressed decoration of half-moon shapes and vertical lines on shoulder, row of horizontal triangles on lower body.

It is unclear whether these two fragments belong together. They were found in the same context and apparently have a similar fabric, but decoration below the greatest circumference and the combination of decoration seems unusual.

Isthmia, E Temenos (Lot 89-23, Tr. 89-3A)
Isthmia VIII: 149 no. 479 pl. 63 fig. 1.57
Late Geometric

juglet, sherd
PH 4.1cm, D est. (rim) 27cm
Large rounded body with high shoulder, very short, thick rim with pointed and outward sloping lip. IST C 1. 10YR 7/4. No decoration.

Isthmia, SE Temenos (Lot 89-479, Trench 89-61)
Isthmia VIII: 150 no. 489 pl. 64 fig. 1.58
Late Geometric
Isthmia VIII: 150 no. 488 pl. 64

Geometric

1818 [1104] (Inv. No. IP 7501)
bowl, sherd
PH 1.5cm, D est. (rim) 10.0cm
Rounded lip, concave rim. IST M 1. Buff (10YR 8/3) with orange section. Short oblique strokes incised on exterior rim.

Isthmia, SE Temenos (Lot 89-316, Tr. 89-2C)

Isthmia VIII: 150 no. 486 pl. 64 fig. 1.58

Middle/Late Geometric

1819 [1103] (Inv. No. IP 7929 a)
bowl, sherd
PH 3.3cm, D est. (rim) 7.0cm
Hemispherical body with rounded lip, part of attachment of horizontal handle preserved at break; groove below rim. IST C 1. Pale brown fabric (10YR 8/4, section 5YR 7/6) Surface smoothed. No decoration.

Catalogued with IP 7929b in Isthmia VIII. Possibly different vases. This item might be a HM imitation of a skyphos-type vase.

Isthmia, SE Temenos (Lot 89-249, Tr. 89-38A)

Isthmia VIII: 150 no. 484 pl. 64 fig. 1.58

Middle/Late Geometric

1820 [1095] (Inv. No. IP 7955)
bowl, sherd
PH 4.6cm, D est. (rim) 38.0cm, ThW 1.2cm
Shallow rounded body, hollowed lip, arched lug handle set just below rim. IST C 1. Orange-brown fabric (7.5YR 7/6) with pink section and grey core. Smoothed, self-slipped surface. No decoration.

The inclination in the drawing is to steep in my opinion, also the lug handle joins the side flush at the lower attachment contrary to what is shown in the illustration

Isthmia, SE Temenos (Lot 89-479, Tr. 89-61)

Isthmia VIII: 150 no. 487 pl. 64 fig. 1.58

Middle Geometric

1821 [1094] (Inv. No. IP 7904)
bowl, sherd
PH 3.0cm, D est. (rim) 7.0cm
Shallow rounded body, horizontal tongue-shaped lug handle set just below rim with hole pierced through its middle. IST C 1. Very pale brown (10YR 8/4) with reddish core. Burnished, self-slipped exterior, interior smoothed. Incised slashes on rim?

The incisions on the rim noted by Morgan look like (unintentional) scratches, while the cross beneath the handle could not be identified in autopsy. The 'pale slip' is the result of the surface finish (self-slip).

Isthmia, NE Temenos (Lot 89-92, Tr. 89-16)

Isthmia VIII: 150 no. 485 pl. 64 fig. 1.58

Early/Middle Geometric

1822 [1105] (Inv. No. IP 7929 b)
ladle/bowl, sherd
PH 3.3cm, D est. (rim) 7.0cm
Hemispherical body with rounded lip. Part of what appears to be a vertical handle set on top of the rim preserved at break. IST C 1. Yellow-buff fabric (10YR 8/6). Smoothed surface. No decoration.

Catalogued with IP 7929 a in Isthmia VIII. Morgan refers to one handle attachment, but both fragments have one (one horizontal, the other vertical).

Isthmia, SE Temenos (Lot 89-249, Tr. 89-38A)

Isthmia VIII: 150 no. 484 pl. 64 fig. 1.58

Middle/Late Geometric

1823 [1093] (Inv. No. IP 7927)
mug, fragmentary
PH 5.2cm
Deep rounded body, short concave rim, thick vertical band handle raised above rim. IST C 1. Buff to pale green fabric (2.5Y 8/2). Crudely smoothed. No decoration.

The drawing in the publication includes a middle line, while the diameter supposedly cannot be estimated. Nevertheless, the vessel was certainly larger that suggested by the drawing. There is no part of the rim preserved, the rim in the illustration is
conjuncture. Morgan states that the vase is overfired

Isthmia

*Isthmia VIII: 150 no. 483 pl. 63 fig. 1.58*

Early Geometric

1824 [1092] (Inv. No. IP 7939) mug, fragmentary
PH 5.8cm, D est. (rim) 10.0cm
Deep rounded body, short concave rim, carination line at rim join, vertical band handle raised above rim. IST M 1. Pale green buff fabric (5Y 8/2), irregular pale orange and grey core. Roughly burnished exterior with horizontal tool marks. No decoration. The drawing in the publication shows carination lines; these, however, are apparently striations from burnishing.

Isthmia, SE Temenos (Lot 89-187, Tr. 89-32C)

*Isthmia VIII: 149 no. 482 pl. 63 fig. 1.58*

Early Geometric

Agioi Theodoroi

Closed shapes

1825 [855] (Inv. No. -) hydria
D (not est.)
Handmade?

Agioi Theodoroi, AT-4

*Verdelis - Alexandri 1961/62: 53*

Middle Geometric II

1826 [854] (Inv. No. -) hydria
D (not est.)
Handmade?

Agioi Theodoroi, AT-3

*Verdelis - Alexandri 1961/62: 53*

Middle Geometric II

1827 [853] (Inv. No. -) hydria
D (not est.)

Agioi Theodoroi, AT-3

*Verdelis - Alexandri 1961/62: 53*

Middle Geometric II

1828 [852] (Inv. No. -) hydria
D (not est.)
Unclear whether handmade.

Agioi Theodoroi, AT-2

*Verdelis - Alexandri 1961/62: 53*

Middle Geometric II

1829 [849] (Inv. No. -) hydria
D (not est.)

Agioi Theodoroi, AT-6

*Verdelis - Alexandri 1961/62: 53*

Middle Geometric

1830 [858] (Inv. No. -) trefoil jug
D (not est.)
Flat, raised base, globular body, tall and wide cylindrical neck, band handle from shoulder to rim. No decoration.
Agioi Theodoroi,
*Parlama 1992: 56 pl. 21a*

Middle/Late Geometric

1831 [857] (Inv. No. -)
aryballos
D (not est.)
Slightly pear-shaped body, band handle from shoulder to rim. No decoration.

Agioi Theodoroi,
*Parlama 1992: 56 pl. 21b*

Middle/Late Geometric

1832 [851] (Inv. No. -)
aryballos
D (not est.)
Handmade?

Agioi Theodoroi, AT-3
*Verdelis - Alexandri 1961/62: 53*

Middle Geometric II

1833 [850] (Inv. No. -)
spouted vessel

Other sites

1836 [1135] (Inv. No. CP-1906)
aryballos, intact
H 5.2cm, D (max.) 3.7cm
Round base, globular body, narrow neck joining in continuous curve, thick handle from shoulder to rim. Small to large dark red-brown and very rare large rounded white inclusions; soft. Pinkish (7.5YR 8/4) with darker core. Smooth surface, possibly partially eroded; no toolmarks visible. No decoration.

Vello, tomb T 1938-13

1837 [1136] (Inv. No. CP-1907)
aryballos, intact
H 3.8cm, D (max.) 3.3cm
Round base, globular body, very short neck with short flaring rim, handle from shoulder to neck. Coarse fabric. Reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6). Smooth and powdery surface without toolmarks, possibly eroded. Incised vertical

Corinth VII.i: 7 no. 17 pl. 2

Late Protogeometric
and horizontal lines all over the body (globe-fashion).

Vello, tomb T 1938-13
Corinth VII.i: 7 no. 18 pl. 2

Late Protogeometric

1838 [1137](Inv. No. CP 1908) aryballos, fragmentary
H 4.2cm

Vello, tomb T 1938-13
Corinth VII.i: 7 no. 19 no ill.

Late Protogeometric

1839 [1134] (Inv. No. CP-1905) aryballos, intact
H 6.0cm, D (max.) 4.7cm
Round base, globular body, narrow neck, thick handle from shoulder to rim. Few small-medium and few large angular dark red-brown inclusions; soft. Reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) with yellowish surface. Smooth but powdery surface, apparently weathered. No decoration. Some chips are missing off rim.

Vello, tomb T 1938-13
Corinth VII.i: 7 no. 16 pl. 2

Late Protogeometric

1840 [1138](Inv. No. CP-1902) pyxis, entire profile
H 9.8cm, D (max.) 9.1cm
Small raised base, hollowed on the underside, ovoid body, very short straight neck, two lugs set onto rim, pierced vertically. COR M 1. Pale brown (10YR 8/4). Surface partially covered with accretions, partially eroded; some faint oblique burnishing marks discernible. Impressed slashes on top of rim and on handle backs.

Vello, tomb T 1938-13
Corinth VII.i: 7 no. 13 pl. 2

Late Protogeometric

1841 [1139] (Inv. No. CP-1903) bowl,
H 5.5cm, D (rim) 10.6cm
Flattened but uneven base, conical shape. Lip is being flattened by the incisions. Rare minute sparkling bits, large angular milky white, small large angular dark inclusions, medium hard. Reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) with slightly darker core. Smooth surface on interior and exterior, original surface possibly lost. Incised decoration on lip.

Vello, tomb T 1938-13
Corinth VII.i: 7 no. 14 pl. 2

Late Protogeometric

1842 [1140] (Inv. No. CP-1904) bowl, intact
H 3.0cm, D (rim) 8.7cm
Hollowed base, hemispherical shape, one suspension hole pierced below rim. COR C 1. Light brown. No decoration.

Vello, tomb T 1938-13
Corinth VII.i: 7 no. 1 pl. 2

Late Protogeometric

1843 [1128] (Inv. No. 13188) juglet
H 9.5cm, D (rim) 7.0cm, D (max.) 9.0cm
Rounded base, globular body, short wide neck, flaring rim, handle attachment preserved at rim and shoulder, originally raised above rim. Reddish brown to grey black fabric, large inclusions. No decoration.

Kourtesa, tomb
Hägg 1971: 48 no. 4 no ill.

Early Geometric

1844 [1126] (Inv. No. 13186) juglet, restored
H 8.5cm, D (rim) 5.8cm, D (max.) 7.1cm
Rounded base, globular body, short wide neck, flaring rim, handle from shoulder to rim raised above rim. Brick red to orange red fabric, coarse, white, brown and black

757
inclusions, surface partly flaked off, shiny, burnt. No decoration.

Kourtesa, tomb

_Hägg 1971: 48 no. 2 fig. 12_

**Early Geometric**

1845 [1127] (Inv. No. 13187)
juglet, fragmentary
H 9.8cm, D (rim) 8.0cm, D (max.) 9.6cm
Rounded base, globular body, short wide neck, flaring rim, handle attachment preserved at rim and shoulder, originally raised above rim. Medium coarse, rust to brown red fabric, white and dark inclusions, surface smooth. No decoration.

Kourtesa, tomb

_Hägg 1971: 48 no. 3 fig. 11_

**Early Geometric**

1846 [1125] (Inv. No. 13184)
juglet, intact
H 12.0cm, D (rim) 7.5cm, D (max.) 10.0cm
Rounded base, globular body, short wide neck, flaring rim, handle from shoulder to rim raised above rim. Coarse, yellow brown fabric with red, white and black inclusions. No decoration.

Kourtesa, tomb

_Hägg 1971: 48 no. 1 fig. 11_

**Early Geometric**

1847 [1129] (Inv. No. 13185)
trefoil juglet, fragmentary
H 10.0cm, D (max.) 9.4cm
Rounded base, globular body, medium wide neck, flaring rim, possibly trefoil mouth, handle attachment preserved at shoulder, originally raised above rim. Yellowish brown fabric, large inclusions, surface uneven and with fine cracks, burnt. No decoration.

Kourtesa, tomb

_Hägg 1971: 48 no. 5 fig. 11_

**Early Geometric**

1848 [1124] (Inv. No. 13194)
aryballos, intact save for chip off lip
H 13.3cm, D (rim) 3.5cm, D (max.) 12.5cm
Small flattened base, globular body, very narrow short neck, short everted rim, band handle from shoulder to rim. Yellowish brown fabric with inclusions, very smooth surface. No decoration.

Kourtesa, tomb

_Hägg 1971: 49 no. 6 fig. 11_

**Early Geometric**

1849 [1130] (Inv. No. C-61-4)
aryballos, entire profile
H 10.1cm, D (base) 5.3cm, D (rim) 3.1cm, D (max.) 10.3cm

Some of the burnished surface come off in small flakes; the effect looks almost like contemporaneous black crackling paint.

Mavrospelaies, T 1961-3

_Lawrence 1964: 90 no. M3 pl. 17_

**Early Geometric**

1850 [886] (Inv. No. CP 2221)
belly-handled amphoriskos, intact
H 12.0cm, D (rim) 12.8cm, D (base) 6.1cm
Flat base, depressed globular body, wide concave neck with flaring rim, two horizontal roll handles set on shoulder. COR C 3. Cream coloured surface (lighter than 2.5Y 8/2). Smoothed exterior, interior surface is very rough and pitted, possibly the original surface is lost. Incised zigzag on back of handles and rim. The incisions are actually made with a tool that leaves a 'hook', which joined in a row looks like a zigzag.
Possibly Argive Pie Ware? Dickey 1992: 70. The colour of fabric and inclusions certainly differs from the standard Middle Geometric material; colour and fabric on the other hand are also unlike anything seen in the Argolid. Perhaps a local fabric.

Clenia, Grave 1952-2, cist tomb

Charitonidis 1955: 125 no. 1 pl. 39.1.2; Courbin 1966: 131 no. 4, 550

Middle Geometric

1851 [887] (Inv. No. CP 2218) trefoil juglet, entire profile
PH 9.1cm, D (max.) 8.5cm, D (base) 7.0cm

The clay is very flaky, the surface pitted as a result. The neck had broken off at the shoulder join. The shape is the handmade version of the conical oinochoe.

Clenia, Grave 1952-2, cist tomb

Charitonidis 1955: 125 no. 2 pl. 40.9

Middle Geometric

1852 [885] (Inv. No. CP 2223) bowl, complete
H 6.3cm, D (rim) 14.4cm, D (base) 4.8cm
Raised base, hemispherical body, squared lip. Two elongated lug handles, not exactly opposite, set on outside of rim, lip with exterior thickening to the sides of the handles. One lug pierced with two holes. Fine paste. Common small to large sub-angular grey and reddish inclusions. Pale brown surface (8.75YR 8/4). Very soft. Burnished, no lustre. Horizontal toolmarks. Most of original surface lost. Wheel-shaped impression on base. Date of the vase is unclear, might conceivably not be Early Iron Age

Clenia, in vicinity of cist tomb Grave 1952-2

Charitonidis 1955: 127 no. 17 pl. 40 figs. 11.12

Late Geometric?

1853 [884] (Inv. No. C-58-3) trefoil jug, intact
H 21.1cm, D (max.) 18.4cm
Flat raised base, irregular globular body, concave neck, vertical handle of oval section from shoulder to rim. Lip is chipped. Fine paste. Common small to very large sub-angular dark grey inclusions. Pale greenish buff section (5Y 8/2), exterior patchy greenish to pink. Soft. Burnished, lustrous in places. Vertical toolmarks all over body and neck, also on handle. No decoration.

Lawrence suggests that the vase had been painted in a "dull, dark brownish gray." The residue on the surface, however, is dead mould.

Athikia, T 1958-1

Lawrence 1964: 91 no. A2 pl. 17; Pfaff 1988: 69 fig. 27

Middle Geometric

1854 [883] (Inv. No. C-58-7) bowl, intact
H 4.3cm, D (rim) 12.0cm
Rounded base, shallow body, squared lip, lug handle in shape of two small horns set on rim, pierced with two holes. Fabric appears coarse, but not many inclusions visible at surface. Pale greenish-brown surface (10YR 8/4). Metal scratches. Interior and exterior surface well smoothed. Row of small impressed circles all around the rim.

The tomb apparently was not dug in a regular excavation, but rather the finds were brought in one day by a guard. No precise date available.

Athikia, T 1958-1

Lawrence 1964: 91; Dickey 1992: A-127 p. 79a

Geometric

759
1855 [1131](Inv. No. -)

amphora,
H 32.8cm
Small raised base, globular body, tall and wide cylindrical neck, thick everted rim, horizontal roll handles set on shoulder. Warm ochre-coloured fabric, red and brown gritty inclusions, coarse fabric. No decoration.

Perachora, votive deposit in Geom. temple of Hera Akraia

Payne 1940: 66 pl. 14.3

Late Geometric or Protocorinthian

1856 [1132](Inv. No. -)

juglet
H 7.2cm
Wide flat base, conical body, tall cylindrical neck, everted rim, long band handle from body to rim. No decoration.
Might be later than Geometric as was found in a context containing also Protocorinthian material.

Perachora, votive deposit in Geom. temple of Hera Akraia

Payne 1940: 65 pl. 12.5

Late Geometric or Protocorinthian

1857 [1133](Inv. No. -)

pedestalled krater,
H 44.5cm
Pedestal consisting of conical foot and cylindrical bit on top which has triangular cut-outs, depressed globular body with short straight rim, two vertical band handles set as loops on top of the shoulder. Warm ochre-coloured fabric, red and brown inclusions. No decoration.

Perachora, votive deposit in Geom. temple of Hera Akraia

Payne 1940: 63 pl. 14.3

Late Geometric or Protocorinthian
Lefkandi

Closed shapes

Pithos, pithoid jar

1858 [1533] (Inv. No. Pyre T 8.3) amorphoid pithos, entire profile
H 61cm, D (rim) 17-21.5cm
Small flat base, ovoid body with high shoulder and approximately conical lower part, tall cylindrical neck joining in continuous curve, vertical rim, rounded lip; the mouth opening is oval in shape; handles of thick oval section from shoulder to mid-neck. Coarse fabric with white grits. Light red where unburnt. No decoration.
Blackened patches in particular on shoulder, some of the preserved fragments are described as being badly distorted, presumably by the fire of the pyre. Part of the vessel is missing.

Lefkandi, pyre T 8

Lefkandi I: pl. 269e

Subprotogeometric I/II

1859 [2635] (Inv. No. LKT 81-3 893) pithos, sherd
PH 6cm, D est. (rim) 35-40cm
Wide flaring, thickened rim with angular profile. LEF C 1b. Reddish brown, brown surface. Smoothed. No decoration.

Lefkandi, Toumba building fill, E Room

Lefkandi II.i: 134 no. 869 pls. 42, 77

Middle Protogeometric

1861 [2637] (Inv. No. LKT 81-3 894a) pithos, sherd
D (not est.)

Lefkandi, Toumba building fill, Central Room

Lefkandi II.i: 134 no. 871 no ill.

Middle Protogeometric

1862 [2638] (Inv. No. LKT 81-3 904) pithos, fragmentary
PH 29cm, D est. (rim) 60cm
Tall concave neck, flaring rim with wide, flat top. LEF C 1b. Reddish brown, brown surface. Smoothed. No decoration.

Lefkandi, Toumba building fill, apse

Lefkandi II.i: 134 no. 872, pl. 77

Middle Protogeometric

1863 [2639] (Inv. No. LKT 81-3 895) pithos, fragmentary
PH 3.5cm, D est. (rim) 60cm
Fragment of pithos lip; flaring rim, wide flat top. LEF C 1b. Reddish brown, brown surface. Smoothed. No decoration.

Lefkandi, Toumba building fill, E Room

761
Middle Protogeometric

1864 [2640] (Inv. No. LKT 81-3 896)
pithos, sherd
D (not est.)
Lefkandi, Toumba building fill, central room

Middle Protogeometric

1865 [1503] (Inv. No. n/a)
pithos, sherd
PH 5.5cm, D est. (rim) 40-60cm
Wide flaring, thickened rim with angular profile. LEF C 1b. Reddish brown, brown surface. Smoothed. No decoration.
Lefkandi, fill of the Toumba building

Middle Protogeometric

1866 [2641] (Inv. No. LKT 81-3 897)
pithos, sherd
D (not est.)
Fragment from body. LEF C 1b. Reddish brown, brown surface. Smoothed. Wide raised band with shallow and wide obloque grooves.
Lefkandi, Toumba building fill

Middle Protogeometric

1867 [2642] (Inv. No. LKT 81-3 898)
pithos, sherd
PH 5cm
Small, solid round foot stump of pointed pithos. LEF C 1b. Reddish brown, brown surface. Smoothed. No decoration.
Lefkandi, Toumba building fill, S veranda ramp

Subprotogeometric

1868 [1521] (Inv. No. -)
pithos?, sherd
D (not est.)
Lefkandi, Xeropolis Area 2, levelling material

Subprotogeometric

1869 [1522] (Inv. No. -)
pithos?, sherd
D (not est.)
Lefkandi, Xeropolis Area 2, levelling material

Subprotogeometric

1870 [1517] (Inv. No. -)
pithos?, sherd
D (not est.)
Small body fragment of a large shape. Coarse fabric. Wide, raised band with deep incised slashes at the edges.
Lefkandi, Xeropolis Area 2, levelling material

Subprotogeometric

1871 [1520] (Inv. No. -)
pithos?, sherd
D (not est.)
Small body fragment of thick-walled large vessel. Coarse fabric. Raised band with incised stacked triangles.
Lefkandi, Xeropolis Area 2, levelling material

Subprotogeometric
Jar

1872 [2672] (Inv. No. -)
S-profile jar, sherd
D (not est.)
Wide flaring rim. Coarse fabric. Incised decoration; series of Xs just below rim.
The fragment is very similar to pieces from Zagora/Andros - perhaps large pithoid jar?

Lefkandi, Deposit A

Lefkandi I: pl. 42 no. 50 (bottom right)

Late Geometric

1873 [2662] (Inv. No. -)
S-profile jar, fragmentary
H est. 47cm, D (base) 23.5cm, D est. (max.) 50cm
Rounded body, tall concave neck with wide flaring rim, rolled and overhanging lip. Coarse red-brown clay. Burnished; vertical toolmarks on neck. Incised decoration; horizontal row of Xs at shoulder and below rim; two small, widely-spaced nipples on shoulder.

Lefkandi, Deposit A

Lefkandi I: pl. 41 no. 44

Late Geometric

1874 [2671] (Inv. No. -)
S-profile jar, sherd
D (not est.)
Flaring rim. Coarse fabric. Incised decoration, double scribble at rim; the scribbles are not parallel and thus were incised separately.

Lefkandi, Deposit A

Lefkandi I: pl. 42 no. 50 (top right)

Late Geometric

1875 [1516] (Inv. No. -)
jar?, sherd
D (not est.)
Small body fragment of medium or large-sized storage jar. Coarse fabric. Raised cordon with oblique incised slashes.

Lefkandi, Xeropolis Area 2, levelling material

Hydria

1879 [2663] (Inv. No. -)
yhdria, restored
H 41.5cm
Flat base, ovoid body, concave neck joining in continuous curve, flaring rim with thickened, rolled lip; vertical band handle from shoulder to neck below rim, horizontal roll handles set on body below the greatest D. No decoration.
Lefkandi, Deposit A

**Amphora**

1880 [1458] (Inv. No. n/a)
neck-handled amphora, fragmentary
PH 17.5cm, D (rim) 13.0cm

Lefkandi, fill of the Toumba building

**Jug**

1881 [2664] (Inv. No. -)
neck-handled jar/jug?, restored
H 22.7cm, D (rim) 10.5cm
Flat raised base, ovoid body, wide concave neck joining in continuous curve, wide flaring rim with squared lip, handle from shoulder to neck below rim. Burnished with vertical toolmarks on neck and body. Painted?

Lefkandi, Deposit A

1882 [1463] (Inv. No. LKT 81-3 826.70)
jug?, fragmentary
PH 2.7cm

Catling (Lefkandi II.i) suggests a possible import.

Lefkandi, fill of the Toumba building

1883 [1511] (Inv. No. -)
jug?, fragmentary
D (not est.)
Fragment from body; rounded sides, vertical handle of oval section set on side. No decoration.

Lefkandi, Xeropolis

1884 [1466] (Inv. No. LKT 81-3 880.63)
neck and body fr. (jug?), fragmentary
D (max.) 5.5cm
Thick-walled; globular body, wide neck joining in continuous curve. LEF C 1. Reddish-brown fabric with grey core, brown at exterior with some blackening. Unevenly smoothed exterior, interior left rough. No decoration.

The shape of the vessel is not entirely clear; it is of miniature size and has been termed 'jug' in the publication. No handle or handle attachment is extant; the shape might equally be reconstructed as a miniature cooking pot or miniature jar.

Lefkandi, fill of the Toumba building

1885 [1462] (Inv. No. LKT 81-3 831.32.131)
cutaway-neck jug, fragmentary
PH 4.7cm
Straight neck, rounded cut-out, handle joining at rim. LEF M 1. Reddish brown to brown. Faceted, twisted handle.

Lefkandi, fill of the Toumba building

Middle Protogeometric
1886 [1405] (Inv. No. T 63.11) cutaway-neck jug, fragmentary
H 17.0cm
Small flat base, squat globular body, tall neck with long, straight cut, handle stump on shoulder; part of neck and handle missing. LEF M 1a. No decoration.
Lefkandi, tomb T 63
Lefkandi III: pl. 68 no. 11
Late Protogeometric

1887 [1432] (Inv. No. T 41.12) cutaway-neck jug, entire profile
H 22cm
Small flat base, squat ovoid body with high shoulder, tall neck with angular cutting towards handle, handle, of rounded section, with 'knee' from shoulder to rim. LEF M 1a. Pale brown at surface. Burnished; surface is pitted and worn though; vertical toolmarks on tall neck, horizontal marks in 'sections' on body. Two small holes are pierced into the side of the handle - decorative purpose? The excavators suggest that the jug might have been imported from Macedonia.
Lefkandi, tomb T 41
Popham-Touloupa-Sackett 1982: 223 no. 12
fig. 7: Lefkandi III: pl. 45 no. 12
Late Protogeometric/Subprotogeometric I

Cooking pot

1888 [1448] (Inv. No. n/a) cooking pot, fragmentary
PH 3.8cm, D (rim) 19.0cm
Lefkandi, fill of the Toumba building
Lefkandi II.i: 132 no. 829 pls. 77
Middle Protogeometric

1889 [1444] (Inv. No. n/a) cooking pot, fragmentary
PH 8.5cm, D (rim) 14.0cm
Lefkandi, fill of the Toumba building
Lefkandi II.i: 132 no. 826 pls. 77
Middle Protogeometric

1890 [1440] (Inv. No. n/a) cooking pot, fragmentary
PH 33.0cm, D (rim) 25.0cm
Base missing; elongated ovoid bdy with very tall, wide neck joining in continuous curve, rim flattened and sloping outwards with ridge at lip, wide band-handle from shoulder to rim, keeping close to the body profile. LEF C 1. Brown fabric and surfaces; some blackened patches. Burnished. No decoration.
Lefkandi, fill of the Toumba building
Lefkandi II.i: 131 no. 824 pl. 76
Middle Protogeometric

1891 [1442] (Inv. No. n/a) cooking pot, fragmentary
PH 14.5cm
Lefkandi, fill of the Toumba building
Lefkandi II.i: 132 no. 826 pls. 77.41
Middle Protogeometric

1892 [1441] (Inv. No. n/a) cooking pot, fragmentary
PH 17.0cm, D (rim) 22.0cm
Lefkandi, fill of the Toumba building
Middle Protogeometric

1893 [1443] (Inv. No. n/a) cooking pot, fragmentary
PH 15.5cm, D (rim) 24.0cm

Lefkandi, fill of the Toumba building

1896 [1446] (Inv. No. n/a)
cooking pot, fragmentary
PH 6.5cm, D (rim) 19.0cm

Lefkandi, fill of the Toumba building

1897 [1447] (Inv. No. n/a)
cooking pot, fragmentary
PH 5.5cm, D (rim) 17.0cm

Lefkandi, fill of the Toumba building

1898 [1449] (Inv. No. n/a)
cooking pot, fragmentary
PH 6.3cm, D (rim) 10.0cm

Lefkandi, fill of the Toumba building

1899 [1450] (Inv. No. n/a)
cooking pot, fragmentary
PH 5.3cm, D (rim) 16.0cm

Lefkandi, fill of the Toumba building

Middle Protogeometric
1900 [1451] (Inv. No. n/a) cooking pot, fragmentary
PH 6.0cm, D (rim) 13.0cm

Lefkandi, fill of the Toumba building

1901 [1452] (Inv. No. n/a) cooking pot, fragmentary
PH 7.0cm

Lefkandi, fill of the Toumba building

1902 [1453] (Inv. No. n/a) cooking pot, fragmentary
PH 4.0cm

Lefkandi, fill of the Toumba building

1903 [1454] (Inv. No. n/a) cooking pot, fragmentary
PH 4.0cm, D (rim) 8.0cm

Lefkandi, fill of the Toumba building

1904 [1455] (Inv. No. n/a) cooking pot, fragmentary
PH 3.2cm

Lefkandi, fill of the Toumba building

1905 [1456] (Inv. No. n/a) cooking pot, fragmentary
PH 5.0cm, D (rim) 7.0cm

Lefkandi, fill of the Toumba building

1906 [1457] (Inv. No. n/a) cooking pot, fragmentary
PH 2.5cm

Lefkandi, fill of the Toumba building

1907 [1494] (Inv. No. n/a) cooking pot?, sherd
PH 4.0cm, D (base) 7.0cm

Lefkandi, fill of the Toumba building
1908 [1401] (Inv. No. 65/P11)
cooking pot, entire profile
H ca. 21.5cm, D (base) ca. 8.5cm, D (max.) ca. 18.5cm, D (rim) ca. 12cm
Flat base, ovoid body with greatest D above the middle, concave, comparatively narrow neck joining in continuous curve, flaring rim, thick band-handle from shoulder to rim. LEF C 1a. Red to reddish-brown. Burnished exterior. No decoration.
Lefkandi, Xeropolis
Lefkandi I: 343 fig. 20 (A)
 Late Protogeometric

1909 [1534] (Inv. No. T 2.4)
cooking pot, intact
H 18.2cm, D (max.) ca. 16cm, D (rim) ca. 12cm
Flattened but slightly convex base, globular body, wide concave neck joining in continuous curve, flaring rim squared lip; wide angular band handle from shoulder to rim. LEF C 1a. Red to reddish-brown. Burnished exterior. No decoration.
Lefkandi, tomb T 2
Lefkandi I: 169 pl. 168
 Subprotogeometric I/II

1910 [1538] (Inv. No. 8402 (S 33.13))
cooking pot, intact
H ca. 12.5cm, D (base) ca. 5cm, D (max.) ca. 11.5cm, D (rim) ca. 9cm
Flat base with angular edge, rounded body, slightly off-set, tall concave neck with gently flaring rim and rounded lip, angular band handle from shoulder to rim. LEF C 1a. Red to reddish-brown. Burnished exterior. No decoration.
Lefkandi, tomb S 33
Lefkandi I: 121 pl. 101, 343 fig. 20
 Subprotogeometric II

1911 [1541] (Inv. No. S 45.5)
cooking pot, fragmentary
H 19.6cm, D (max.) ca. 17.5cm, D (rim) ca. 13cm
Flattened but slightly convex base, rounded body with high shoulder, wide concave neck, flaring rim with rounded lip, angular band-handle from shoulder to rim. LEF C 1a. Red to reddish-brown. Burnished exterior. No decoration.
Lefkandi, tomb S 45
Lefkandi I: 126 pl. 105
 Subprotogeometric II

1912 [1539] (Inv. No. 8834 (T 28.2))
cooking pot, intact
H 11.5cm, D (max.) ca. 10.5cm, D (rim) ca. 8.5cm
Flat base with angular edge, rounded body, tall and wide concave neck, band-handle with flat, oval section from shoulder to rim. LEF C 1a. Red to reddish-brown. Burnished exterior. No decoration.
Lefkandi, tomb T 28
Lefkandi I: 185 pl. 184
 Subprotogeometric II

1913 [1547] (Inv. No. S 21.2)
cooking pot, fragmentary
D est. (rim) 15cm
Lefkandi, tomb S 21
Lefkandi I: 117
 Subprotogeometric II/III

1914 [1546] (Inv. No. 8351 (S 21.1))
cooking pot, restored
H 24.2cm, D (rim) ca. 15.5cm, D (max.) ca. 21cm
Flattened but convex base, rounded body with high shoulder, tall concave neck, flaring rim, rounded lip, wide band-handle from shoulder to rim. LEF C 1a. Red to reddish-brown. Burnished exterior. No decoration.
Lefkandi, tomb S 21

*Lefkandi* I: 117 pl. 99

Subprotogeometric II/III

1915 [2652] (Inv. No. T 80.31)
cooking pot, intact
H ca. 11cm, D (rim) ca. 8cm
Flattened base, rounded body with high shoulder, tall and wide, concave neck with flaring rim, band-handle from shoulder to neck. LEF C 1a. Red to reddish-brown. Burnished on exterior, vertical toolmarks in continuous strokes from base to rim. No decoration.

Lefkandi, tomb T 80

*Lefkandi* III: pl. 84 no. 31
Subprotogeometric II/III

1916 [1548] (Inv. No. T 31.9)
cooking pot, complete
H 20.1cm, D (max.) ca. 19.5cm, D (rim) ca. 15cm
Flattened, slightly convex base, rounded body with high shoulder, wide concave neck, flaring rim with flattened lip, angular band-handle from shoulder to rim. LEF C 1a. Red to reddish-brown. Burnished exterior. No decoration.

Lefkandi, tomb T 31

*Lefkandi* I: 186 pl. 183
Subprotogeometric III

1917 [1507] (Inv. No. -)
cooking pot, fragmentary
H ca. 18cm, D (rim) ca. 14.5cm, D (max.) ca. 19cm
Flattened base, perked up ovoid body, short concave neck joining in continuous curve, lip thickened and flattened on top. Coarse fabric. No decoration.

Lefkandi, Xeropolis

*Lefkandi* I: 55 pl. 34 no. 12
Subprotogeometric

1918 [1506] (Inv. No. -)
cooking pot, sherd
D (not est.)

Lefkandi, Xeropolis Area 2, levelling material

*Lefkandi* I: 42 pl. 22 no. 458
Subprotogeometric

1919 [1510] (Inv. No. -)
cooking pot?, sherd
D (not est.)

Lefkandi, Xeropolis Area 2, levelling material

*Lefkandi* I: 42 pl. 22 no. 455
Subprotogeometric

1920 [1519] (Inv. No. -)
cooking pot?, sherd
D (not est.)
Rim fragment of ?closed shape with concave neck; cooking pot? No decoration.

Lefkandi, Xeropolis Area 2, levelling material

*Lefkandi* I: 42 pl. 22 no. 460
Subprotogeometric

1921 [1509] (Inv. No. -)
cooking pot?, sherd
D (not est.)

Lefkandi, Xeropolis Area 2, levelling material

*Lefkandi* I: 42 pl. 22 no. 454
Subprotogeometric

769
1922 [2661] (Inv. No. -)
cooking pot, restored
H 30.5cm
Flat base, elongated ovoid body with high shoulder, tall concave neck with flaring rim, rounded lip; half of rim and shoulder missing, probably similarly a handle. LEF C 2. Light brown. Burnished; horizontal toolmarks on body. Incised decoration; double wavy line at rim and on shoulder, with sparse, double vertical wavy lines in between; two nipples on shoulder. Published as ‘plain jar’; similar to Athenian LG cooking pots, also apparently blackened patches on body.

Lefkandi, Deposit A
Lefkandi I: pls. 41, 61 no. 43

Late Geometric

1923 [1400] (Inv. No. -)
cooking pot, sherd
PH ca. 13.5cm
Wide band-handle; upper and lower attachment preserved. Coarse fabric. No decoration.

Lefkandi, Xeropolis, Deposit A
Lefkandi I: pl. 42 no. 49 (right)

Late Geometric

1924 [1399] (Inv. No. -)
cooking pot, sherd
D (not est.)

Lefkandi, Xeropolis, Deposit A
Lefkandi I: pl. 42 no 49 (middle)

Late Geometric

1925 [1398] (Inv. No. -)
cooking pot, sherd
D (not est.)

Lefkandi, Xeropolis, Deposit A

1926 [1397] (Inv. No. -)
cooking pot, sherd
PH ca. 15cm
Wide band-handle with finger impression at base; upper and lower attachment preserved. Coarse fabric. No decoration.

Lefkandi, Xeropolis, Deposit A
Lefkandi I: pl. 42 no. 49 (left)

Late Geometric

1927 [2629] (Inv. No. T 38.8)
miniature cooking pot, restored
H 9.7cm
Flat base, squat ovoid body with high shoulder, wide concave neck, flaring rim, band-handle from shoulder to rim. LEF C 1a. Red-brown. Burnished. No decoration.

Lefkandi, tomb T 38
Popham-Toulopa-Sackett 1982: 215 no. 8, pl. 15; Lefkandi III: pl. 38

Subprotoigeometric II-IIIa

1928 [1527] (Inv. No. T 45.29)
miniature two-handed cooking pot, fragmentary
H ca. 6cm, D (max.) ca. 5.5cm
Flat base, rounded body, concave neck with flaring rim, rounded lip, small band handles from shoulder to rim. Very coarse fabric. No decoration.

Lefkandi, tomb T 45

Lefkandi III: pl. 50 no. 29

Subprotoigeometric I

1929 [2648] (Inv. No. T 47.8)
stooded cooking pot, intact
D (not est.)
Cooking pot of squat, rounded shape with high shoulder, wide concave neck, flaring rim, band-handle from shoulder to rim, set on
horseshoe-shaped fenestrated stand with gently flaring foot; cooking pot tipped slightly towards handle. Coarse fabric. No decoration.

Lefkandi, tomb T 47

Lefkandi III: pl. 53 no. 8, pl 108

Subprotogeometric II

1930 [1542] (Inv. No. T 47.9) standed cooking pot, fragmentary
PH ca. 9cm Pot with rounded base, squat rounded body, concave neck, flaring rim, rounded lip, band handle joining almost horizontally at rim and sticking out from the profile; the attachments of the stand are preserved, stand itself is missing. Coarse fabric. No decoration.

Lefkandi, tomb T 47

Lefkandi III: pl. 53 no. 9

Subprotogeometric II

1931 [2656] (Inv. No. T 80.35) standed cooking pot, intact
H ca. 15cm Pot of squat, rounded shape with round base, short flaring rim, band handle from shoulder to rim; horseshoe-shaped stand with three oval cut-outs. Coarse fabric. Incised decoration; short strokes along the front edges of the stand.

Lefkandi, tomb T 80

Lefkandi III: pl. 84 no. 35

Subprotogeometric II/III

1932 [2659] (Inv. No. T 80.38) standed cooking pot, intact
H ca. 13cm Pot of squat, rounded shape with round base, short flaring rim, band handle from shoulder to rim; horseshoe-shaped stand with three oval cut-outs. Coarse fabric. Incised decoration; short strokes along the front edges of the stand.

Lefkandi, tomb T 80

Lefkandi III: pl. 84 no. 38

Subprotogeometric II/III

1933 [2657] (Inv. No. T 80.36) standed cooking pot, intact
H ca. 15.5cm Pot of squat, rounded shape with round base, short flaring rim, band handle from shoulder to rim; horseshoe-shaped stand with flaring foot and three oval cut-outs; pot tipped towards handle. Coarse fabric. No decoration.

Lefkandi, tomb T 80

Lefkandi III: pl. 84 no. 36

Subprotogeometric II/III

1934 [2655] (Inv. No. T 80.34) standed cooking pot, intact
H ca. 15cm Pot of squat, rounded shape with round base, short flaring rim, band handle from shoulder to rim; horseshoe-shaped stand with three oval cut-outs. Coarse fabric. No decoration.

Lefkandi, tomb T 80

Lefkandi III: pl. 84 no. 34

Subprotogeometric II/III

1935 [2654] (Inv. No. T 80.33) standed cooking pot, intact
H ca. 14.5cm Pot of squat, rounded shape with round base, short flaring rim, band handle from shoulder to rim; horseshoe-shaped stand with three oval cut-outs. Coarse fabric. Incised decoration; short strokes along the front edges of the stand.

Lefkandi, tomb T 80

Lefkandi III: pl. 84 no. 33

Subprotogeometric II/III

1936 [2653] (Inv. No. T 80.32) standed cooking pot, intact
H ca. 14.5cm Pot of squat, rounded shape with round base, short flaring rim, band handle from shoulder to rim; horseshoe-shaped stand with three oval
cut-outs. Coarse fabric. Incised decoration; short strokes along the front edges of the stand, and on vessel body in between.

Lefkandi, tomb T 80

Lefkandi III: pl. 84 no. 32

Subprotogeometric II/III

1937 [2658] (Inv. No. T 80.37)
stooded cooking pot, intact
H ca. 15.5cm
Pot of squat, rounded shape with round base, short flaring rim, band handle from shoulder to rim; horseshoe-shaped stand with three oval cut-outs; pot tipped toward handle. Coarse fabric. Incised decoration; short strokes along the front edges of the stand.

Lefkandi, tomb T 80

Lefkandi III: pl. 84 no. 37

Subprotogeometric II/III

Pyraunos

1938 [1459] (Inv. No. LKT 81-3 874.141.136.262)
pyraunos, fragmentary
PH 22.0cm, D (rim) 23.5cm, D (max.) 35.5cm
Depressed globular pot, possibly with rounded base, tall and wide concave neck, flaring rim, lip flattened on top with ridge on exterior, two band handles from rim; vessel set on very wide band feet attached at mid-body; small vent-holes cut at join. LEF C 1. Reddish-brown fabric with grey core, reddish-brown surfaces with some blackening at base. Burnished; the surface encased by the stand is left rough. Horizontal and vertical cordons with incised slashes.

Lefkandi, fill of the Toumba building

Lefkandi II.i: 132 no. 847 pl. 78

Middle Protogeometric

1939 [1460] (Inv. No. n/a)
pyraunos, fragmentary
D (not est.)

Lefkandi, fill of the Toumba building

Lefkandi II.i: 132 no. 848 no ill.

Middle Protogeometric

Aryballos

1940 [1545] (Inv. No. T 80.30)
aryballos, intact
H ca. 6cm, D (max.) ca. 6cm
Globular body with rounded base, dip in profile at shoulder, short, narrow concave neck, angular rim, thick band handle from shoulder to rim. Light-coloured fabric with dense paste and numerous small to large dark grits. Buff. Surface eroded? No decoration. Possibly Corinthian import (fabric COR C 1?).

Lefkandi, tomb T 80

Lefkandi III: pl. 83 no. 30

Subprotogeometric II/III

Juglet

1941 [1412] (Inv. No. T 48.14)
juglet, intact
H ca. 6.5cm, D (max.) ca. 5.5cm
Flattened base, globular body, concave neck with very short gently flaring rim, thick band-handle from shoulder to rim. LEF F 1. Mottled grey. Polished surface with some sheen. No decoration.

Lefkandi, tomb T 48

Lefkandi III: pl. 55 no. 14

Late Protogeometric

1942 [1413] (Inv. No. T 54.24)
juglet, intact
H excl. handle ca. 9cm, D (max.) ca. 7cm
Flattened base, globular to biconical body, concave neck, flaring rim, thin, elevated handle from shoulder to rim. Fine fabric. Dark grey, somewhat patchy. Painted decoration, monochrome.
Lefkandi, tomb T 54

Lefkandi III: pl. 60 no. 24

Late Protogeometric

1943 [1414] (Inv. No. T 54.25)
juglet, intact
H ca. 7cm, D (max.) ca. 6cm
Flattened base, globular body, straight neck, handle from shoulder to rim. LEF F 1. Dark grey. Polished surface with some sheen. No decoration.

Lefkandi, tomb T 54

Lefkandi III: pl. 60 no. 25

Late Protogeometric

1944 [1415] (Inv. No. T 54.26)
juglet, fragmentary
PH ca. 6cm, D (max.) ca. 5cm
Globular body, concave neck, flaring rim, handle from shoulder to rim, base missing. Fabric with hackly break. Surface largely eroded. No decoration.

The broken surface looks rather uneven - perhaps coarse fabric?

Lefkandi, tomb T 54

Lefkandi III: pl. 60 no. 26

Late Protogeometric

1945 [1433] (Inv. No. T 41.6)
juglet, intact
H 11.5cm
Flat base, elongated ovoid body, flaring rim, band-handle from shoulder to rim. Fine, pale buff fabric with some darker patches. Pale buff. Smooth surface, some toolmarks from burnishing or paring near the base. No decoration.

The excavators tentatively identify the vessel as red-slip ware, albeit fired to an unusual colour; vessel is suggested to be an import. Note that red-slip ware is generally wheelmade.

Lefkandi, tomb T 41

Popham-Touloupa-Sackett 1982: 223 no. 6, pl. 28, fig. 7; Lefkandi III: pl. 45 no. 6

Late Protogeometric/Subprotogeometric I

1946 [2650] (Inv. No. T 57.5)
trefoil juglet, intact
H ca. 7.5cm, D (max.) ca. 5.5cm
Flattened but uneven base, ovoid body with tall, concave neck joining in continuous curve, flaring rim pinched to pointed trefoil mouth, small band-handle from shoulder to rim. LEF F 1. Grey. Burnished, vertical toolmarks at neck. No decoration.

Lefkandi, tomb T 57

Lefkandi III: pl. 63 no. 5

Late Protogeometric

1947 [1530] (Inv. No. 9544 (P 4.4))
trefoil juglet, intact
H incl. handle 10.1cm, D (max.) ca. 7.5cm
Flattened but slightly convex base, tall biconical body, concave neck, lip pinched to shallow trefoil, thick band handle from shoulder to rim. LEF F 1. Surface is flaking. No decoration.

Lefkandi, tomb P 4

Lefkandi I: 143 pl. 128

Subprotogeometric I

1948 [1529] (Inv. No. T 45.30)
trefoil juglet, intact
H ca. 7cm, D (max.) ca. 6.5cm
Flattened but convex base, squat biconical body with tall, tapering neck, lip pinched to trefoil mouth, thick handle from shoulder to rim. LEF F 1. Dark grey, somewhat mottled. Polished, some sheen. No decoration.

Lefkandi, tomb T 45

Lefkandi III: pl. 50 no. 30

Subprotogeometric I
1949 [1536] (Inv. No. T 2.6)
trefoil juglet, intact
H 9cm
Rounded, pear-shaped body with flattened bur uneven base and low greatest circumference, tapering, concave neck, flaring rim pinched to trefoil mouth, band handle from shoulder to rim. LEF F 1. Mottled grey and brown. Burnished, lustrous; vertical toolmarks on neck and upper body, horizontal below. No decoration.
Lefkandi, tomb T 2
Lefkandi III: pl. 68 no. 10
Late Protogeometric

1950 [1537] (Inv. No. T 2.7)
trefoil juglet, fragmentary
H 6.5cm
Rounded body with unevely rounded base, concave neck, flaring rim pinched to trefoil mouth, band handle from shoulder to rim, elevated slightly. LEF F 1. Mottled grey and brown. Burnished, lustrous. No decoration.
Lefkandi, tomb T 2
Lefkandi III: pl. 68
Subprotogeometric I/II

1951 [1402] (Inv. No. 9513 (P 3.7))
cutaway-neck juglet, fragmentary
PH 6.6cm
Lefkandi, tomb P 3
Lefkandi III: pl. 52 no. 17
Late Protogeometric

1952 [1404] (Inv. No. T 63.10)
cutaway-neck juglet, intact
H 13.5cm, D (max.) 10.2cm, D (base) 4.0cm
Flattened base, squat globular body, tall neck, elevated roll handle from shoulder to rim LEF M 1a. Burnished; vertical toolmarks on neck, horizontal marks, in vertical sections, on body. No decoration.
Lefkandi, tomb T 48
Lefkandi III: pl. 55 no. 15
Late Protogeometric

1953 [2634] (Inv. No. T 39.18)
cutaway-neck juglet, entire profile
H 10.5cm
Small flat base, depressed globular body, very tall neck, set off from body with carination, with cutaway spout and large cut sloping downward to handle, of oval section, from shoulder to rim. LEF M 1a. Red at surface. Burnished. No decoration.
Lefkandi, tomb T 39
Popham-Touloupa-Sackett 1982: 218 no. 18, fig. 7; Lefkandi III: pl. 42
Late Protogeometric

1954 [1406] (Inv. No. T 46.17)
cutaway-neck juglet, intact
H ca. 10.5cm, D (max.) ca. 8.5cm
Flattened but concave base, globular to biconical body, concave neck, flaring rim with rounded cut-out towards the handle, band handle from shoulder to rim, slightly elevated. LEF F 1. Dark grey. Polished, some sheen. No decoration.
Lefkandi, tomb T 46
Lefkandi III: pl. 52 no. 17
Late Protogeometric

1955 [1407] (Inv. No. T 48.15)
cutaway-neck juglet, entire profile
PH ca. 9.5cm, D (max.) ca. 8.0cm
Flat base, flattened globular shape, carination at join with neck, narrow neck with round cutting, handle from shoulder to rim, part of rim missing. LEF M 1a. Burnished; horizontal toolmarks on body; some of surface is pitted and eroded. No decoration.
Lefkandi, tomb T 48
Lefkandi III: pl. 55 no. 15
Late Protogeometric
1956 [1409] (Inv. No. T 54.22)
double cutaway-neck juglet, entire profile
H ca. 10.8cm, D (max.) ca. 8 and 8.5cm
Flattened bases, squat ovoid body, carination at neck join, tall neck with long, straight cut-out, jugs joined by basket handle from rim to rim LEF M 1a. Burnished; horizontal toolmarks on body. No decoration.

Lefkandi, tomb T 54

Lefkandi III: pl. 60 no. 22

Late Protogeometric

1957 [1403] (Inv. No. T 63.12)
cutaway-neck feeding jug, intact
H ca. 11.0cm, D (max.) ca. 8cm
Flat base, squat ovoid body, tall neck, shallow cut-out at front, long curving cut-out towards handle, handle from shoulder to rim; long conical spout on body at ca. right angles with handle. LEF M 1a. Burnished; horizontal toolmarks on body. No decoration.

Lefkandi, tomb T 63

Lefkandi III: pl. 68 no. 12

Late Protogeometric

1958 [1410] (Inv. No. T 71.15)
feeding jug, intact
H ca. 8.5cm, D (rim) ca. 3.5cm, D (max.) ca. 7cm
Flattened base, globular body, tall concave neck, flaring rim, small conical spout at approximately right angle to handle, handle from shoulder to rim. LEF M 1a. Burnished; horizontal toolmarks on body. No decoration.

Lefkandi, tomb T 71

Lefkandi III: pl. 71 no.15

Late Protogeometric

Pyxis

1959 [1417] (Inv. No. T 1.2)
pyxis, intact
H 5.5cm, D (rim) 3.5cm, D (max.) 7.0cm

Flat base, slightly squat globular body, squared lip; string holes pierced through rim close to lip. LEF F 1. Dark grey, mottled. Polished, some sheen. Incised decoration, post-firing, three swastikas around the middle of the vessel.

Lefkandi, tomb T 1

Lefkandi I: 169 pls. 167.268a

Late Protogeometric

1960 [1490] (Inv. No. LKT 81-3 881)
pyxis lid, fragmentary
Pres. length 5.6cm, W 4.5cm, H 2.3cm

Lefkandi, fill of the Toumba building

Lefkandi II.: 131 no. 809 pl. 74

Middle Protogeometric

1961 [1491] (Inv. No. LKT 81-3 882.265)
pyxis lid, fragmentary
W 5.0cm, H 2.5cm

Lefkandi, fill of the Toumba building

Lefkandi II.: 131 no. 810 pl. 74

Middle Protogeometric

pyxis with lid, fragmentary
D (not est.)
Small rounded body with incurving rim, flat lip, shallow vertically pierced lugs preserved on two fragments; lid is flat with conical central handle stub; also lid is pierced at the edge. LEF F 2. Incised decoration; horizontal zones separated by hatched bands, zones filled with hatched vertical bands, zigzags, hatched
diamonds; star-shaped pattern of hatched lines radiating from stem on lid.

Lefkandi, tomb T 59

Lefkandi III: pl. 66 no. 25

Late Protogeometric/Subprotogeometric

1963 [1528] (Inv. No. P 39.3) pyxis with lid, fragmentary
D (lid) 6.5cm
Flat lid, knob missing, with two string-holes; profile of the pyxis is lost, but apparently with thick rim and string hole pierced through rim.
Burnished. No decoration.
The excavators suggest that the vessel was not fired.

Lefkandi, tomb P 39

Lefkandi I: 156 no ill.

Subprotogeometric I

Open shapes

Bowl

1964 [1479] (Inv. No. LKT 81-3 835.58) bowl, sherd
PH 3.0cm
Bevelled rim, flattened lip. No decoration.

Lefkandi, fill of the Toumba building

Lefkandi II.i: 132 no. 843 pl. 74

Middle Protogeometric

1965 [1478] (Inv. No. LKT 81-3 832) bowl, sherd
PH 3.3cm

Lefkandi, fill of the Toumba building

Lefkandi II.i: 131 no. 807 pl. 74

Middle Protogeometric

1966 [1419] (Inv. No. T 39.6) bowl, entire profile
H 5.5cm, D (rim) 16cm
Wide flat base, shallow hemispherical body, flat rim; lug handle with protrusions at rim; part of rim and presumably second lug are now missing. LEF C 1a. Red. Finely burnished surface. No decoration.

Lefkandi, tomb T 39

Popham-Touloupa-Sackett 1982: 218 no. 6, pl. 29; Lefkandi III: pl. 42 no. 6; Reber 1991: 67 pl. 11.5

Late Protogeometric

1967 [1420] (Inv. No. T 71.7) bowl, intact
H 4.2cm, D (rim) 11.5cm
Flattened but uneven base, hemispherical body, squared rim, opposed lug handles with edges drawn out, one lug pierced with two small holes. LEF C 1a. Surface apparently partially eroded and rough. No decoration.

Lefkandi, tomb T 71

Lefkandi III: pl. 71 no. 7

Late Protogeometric

1968 [1532] (Inv. No. P 39B.16) bowl, fragmentary
PH ca. 5cm, D (rim) ca. 14 cm
Flat base, curving conical sides, rim very gently flaring outward, rounded lip; yarnspool-type lug-handles set at rim, two string holes pierced through one of them. LEF C 1a. Red at surface. Burnished. No decoration.

Lefkandi, tomb P 39B

Lefkandi I: 157 pl. 147

Subprotogeometric I
1969 [1531] (Inv. No. 8481 (S 56.4))
bowl, intact
H ca. 4.5cm, D (rim ca. 15.5cm
Wide flat base, shallow rounded body, rim slightly incurving with rounded lip, string hole pierced on one side just below rim. LEF C 1a. Burnished. No decoration.
Lefkandi, tomb S 56
Lefkandi I: 129 pl. 107; Reber 1991: 67 pl. 11.4
Subprotogeometric I

1970 [1544] (Inv. No. T 5.5)
bowl, sherd
PH ca. 3cm, D (rim) ca. 11.5cm
Shallow rounded body, squared lip, yarnspool-type lug-handle set at rim, single string hole pierced through central part. LEF C 1a. Burnished. No decoration.
Lefkandi, tomb T 5
Lefkandi I: 171 no. 5, pl. 171
Subprotogeometric II

1971 [2632] (Inv. No. T 38.15)
bowl, complete
H 4.5cm
Flat base, conical sides, flat rim, lug-handles at rim on opposing sides. LEF C 1a. Red-brown fabric, pale brown surface. Smoothed surface; possibly self-slipped. Short incised strokes running around the edge of the base.
Lefkandi, tomb T 38
Popham-Touloupa-Sackett 1982: 215 no. 15, pl. 15; Lefkandi III: pl. 38
Subprotogeometric II-IIIa

1972 [2630] (Inv. No. T 38.14)
bowl, complete
H 4.5cm
Small flat base, wide conical body with little curvature, flat rim; lug handles with two hornlike protrusions set at opposing sides of the rim, hole pierced through wall below one of the lugs. LEF C 1a. Red-brown fabric, pale brown surface. Smoothed surface; possibly self-slipped. Short incised strokes running around the edge of the base.
Lefkandi, Xeropolis Trial W
Lefkandi I: 48 pl. 42 no. 51
Subprotogeometric

1973 [2633] (Inv. No. T 38.16)
bowl, fragmentary
H 5cm
Wide flat base, conical sides with little curvature, wide lug handles with small, hornlike protrusions at ca. 120° from each other at rim; a possible third lug is now missing. LEF C 1a. Red-brown fabric, pale brown surface. Smoothed surface; possibly self-slipped. Short incised strokes running around the edge of the base.
Lefkandi, tomb T 38
Popham-Touloupa-Sackett 1982: 215 no. 16, pl. 15; Lefkandi III: pl. 38
Subprotogeometric II-IIIa

1974 [1512] (Inv. No. -)
bowl, fragmentary
D (not est.)
Burnished. No decoration.
Lefkandi, Xeropolis Trial W
Lefkandi I: 48 pl. 42 no. 51
Subprotogeometric

1975 [1513] (Inv. No. -)
bowl or brazier?, fragmentary
D est. (rim) 32-34cm
Flat base, shallow slightly rounded sides, thickened rounded lip. No decoration.
Lefkandi, Xeropolis
Lefkandi I: 55 pl. 34 no.5
Subprotogeometric
1976 [1476] (Inv. No. LKT 81-3 828.14)
bowl/cup, fragmentary
PH 5.0cm, D (rim) 13.0cm
Hemispherical body, flaring rim, thickening at the turn from body to rim, squared lip. LEF M 1. Reddish brown to brown. Burnished. Horizontal toolmarks on interior and exterior. No decoration.
Lefkandi, fill of the Toumba building
Lefkandi II: i: 131 no. 801 pl. 74
Middle Protogeometric

1977 [2631] (Inv. No. T 38.13)
tripod bowl, complete
H 7.5cm
Wide flat base, wide conical body, flat rim, three tall legs with roughly oval section attached on mid-body, flat lug handles at rim on opposing sides, additional two small lugs above two of the legs; hole pierced through body below one of the legs. LEF C 1a. Red-brown fabric, pale brown surface. Smoothed surface; possibly self-slipped. Short incised strokes running around the edge of the base.
Lefkandi, tomb T 38
Popham-Touloupa-Sackett 1982: 215 no. 13; Lefkandi III: pi. 38
Subprotoegetic II-IIa

Cup
1978 [1549] (Inv. No. 8496 (S 59.3))
cup, intact
H 7.4cm
Thick-walled vessel; deep rounded shape with round base, short straight rim with rounded lip; thick roll handle from body to rim. Micaceous fabric with a few grits. Light red. Self-slipped. No decoration.
Lefkandi, tomb S 59
Lefkandi I: 130 pl. 108
Subprotoegetic III

Mug
1979 [1551] (Inv. No. SF 13)
mug?, fragmentary
H ca. 9cm, D (rim) 7cm, D (base) 3cm
Lefkandi, tomb S 59
Lefkandi I: 140 pl. 111
(no date)

Kantheros
1980 [1468] (Inv. No. LKT 81-3 829.37)
kantheros, fragmentary
PH 4.5cm
Globular body, thick vertical handle attached to greatest circumference. LEF M 1. Reddish brown to brown. Burnished. No decoration.
Lefkandi, fill of the Toumba building
Lefkandi II: i: 131 no. 803 pl. 74
Middle Protogeometric

1981 [1477] (Inv. No. LKT 81-3 830)
kantheros, fragmentary
PH 4.5cm
Everted rim, broad high-slung band-handle. LEF M 1. Reddish brown to brown. Burnished on interior and exterior. Hole pierced through middle of handle.
Lefkandi, fill of the Toumba building
Lefkandi II: i: 131 no. 804 and 805 pl. 74
Middle Protogeometric
Utensils

Brazier

1982 [1480] (Inv. No. n/a)
brazier, sherd
PH 3.0cm, D (rim) 30.0cm
Curving rim, flattened overhanging lip. LEF C 1. No decoration.

Lefkandi, fill of the Toumba building

Lefkandi II. i: 131 no. 815 pl. 75

Middle Protogeometric

1983 [1482] (Inv. No. n/a)
brazier, fragmentary
PH 3.0cm
possibly belonging to cat. no. 817 LEF C 1. No decoration.

Lefkandi, fill of the Toumba building

Lefkandi II. i: 131 no. 818 pl. 41

Middle Protogeometric

1984 [1467] (Inv. No. n/a)
brazier, fragmentary
(not est.)

Lefkandi, fill of the Toumba building

Lefkandi II. i: 131 no. 823 pl. 75

Middle Protogeometric

1985 [1481] (Inv. No. n/a)
brazier, fragmentary
PH 2.8cm, D (rim) 30.0cm
Wide curving rim, flattened overhanging lip. LEF C 1. No decoration.

Lefkandi, fill of the Toumba building

Lefkandi II. i: 131 no. 816 pl. 75

Middle Protogeometric

1986 [1474] (Inv. No. n/a)
brazier, fragmentary
PH 4.0cm, D (rim) 31.0cm
Flat dish with long everted rim, no legs preserved. LEF C 1. No decoration.

Lefkandi, fill of the Toumba building

Lefkandi II. i: 131 no. 813 pl. 75

Middle Protogeometric

1987 [1473] (Inv. No. n/a)
brazier, fragmentary
PH 4.2cm
Flat dish rim joining at an angle, join thickened. LEF C 1. Finger impressions at rim join.

Lefkandi, fill of the Toumba building

Lefkandi II. i: 131 no. 822 pl. 75

Middle Protogeometric

1988 [1472] (Inv. No. 28)
brazier, fragmentary
PH 3.6cm

Lefkandi, fill of the Toumba building

Lefkandi II. i: 131 no. 819 pl. 75

Middle Protogeometric

1989 [1470] (Inv. No. n/a)
brazier, fragmentary
PH 3.0cm, D (rim) 36.0cm
Wide flat dish with short rim, joining in continuous curve, broad feet of oval to band shaped section attached to base. LEF C 1. No decoration.

Lefkandi, fill of the Toumba building

Lefkandi II. i: 131 no. 812 pl. 75

Middle Protogeometric
1990 [1471] (Inv. No. n/a)
  brazier, fragmentary
  PH 3.0cm, D (rim) 35.0cm
  flat dish, concave rim, slightly thickened lip,
  broad feet attached underneath base LEF C 1.
  No decoration.

  Lefkandi, fill of the Toumba building
  Lefkandi II.i: 131 no. 817 pl. 75

Middle Protogeometric

1991 [1475] (Inv. No. n/a)
  brazier, fragmentary
  PH 3.0cm, D (rim) 31.0cm
  Flat dish with short rim joining in continuous curve.
  LEF C 1. No decoration.

  Lefkandi, fill of the Toumba building
  Lefkandi II.i: 131 no. 814 pl. 75

Middle Protogeometric

1992 [1500] (Inv. No. n/a)
  brazier leg, sherd
  PH 9.5cm
  broad leg of rectangular section LEF C 1. No decoration.

  Lefkandi, fill of the Toumba building
  Lefkandi II.i: 131 no. 821 pl. 75

Middle Protogeometric

1993 [1499] (Inv. No. n/a)
  brazier leg, sherd
  PH 13.5cm
  broad leg of oval section LEF C 1. No decoration.

  Lefkandi, fill of the Toumba building
  Lefkandi II.i: 131 no. 820 pl. 75

Middle Protogeometric

1994 [1515] (Inv. No. -)
  tripod dish or brazier, fragmentary
  D (not est.)
  Fragment of dish and foot; shallow dish with rounded lip, foot of oval section joined to base of dish. No decoration.

  Lefkandi, Xeropolis Area 3 South, surface to yard floor
  Lefkandi I: 45 pl. 23 no. 559

Subprotogeometric

Tripod vessel

1995 [2697] (Inv. No. -)
  tripod vessel, fragmentary
  PH 24cm, D (base) 32cm
  Large, conical vat? with tall sides, set on tripod feet attached to edge of base.

  Lefkandi, deposit A
  Lefkandi I: 60 no. 48, pl. 61

Late Geometric

Tray

1996 [2643] (Inv. No. LKT 81-3 900)
  tray, sherd
  PH 8cm
  LEF C 3.

  Lefkandi, Toumba building fill, E room
  Lefkandi II.i: 134 no. 877, pls. 42, 79

Middle Protogeometric

1997 [2644] (Inv. No. LKT 81-3 901)
  tray, sherd
  PH 6cm
  LEF C 3.

  Lefkandi, Toumba building fill, E room
  Lefkandi II.i: 134 no. 878, pls. 42, 79

Middle Protogeometric
1998 [2645] (Inv. No. LKT 81-3 902)
tray, sherd
H 5.5cm
LEF C 3.

Lefkandi, Toumba building fill, E room

Lefkandi II.i: 134 no. 879, pls. 42, 79
Middle Protogeometric

1999 [2646] (Inv. No. LKT 81-3 903)
tray, sherd
PH 4cm
LEF C 3.

Lefkandi, Toumba building, apse Pit 1

Lefkandi II.i: 134 no. 880, pl. 42
Middle Protogeometric

2000 [2647] (Inv. No. LKT 81-3 899)
tray, fragmentary
H 10cm, pres. W 13cm
LEF C 3.

Lefkandi, Toumba building fill, N veranda ramp

Lefkandi II.i: 134 no. 881, pl. 79
Middle Protogeometric

Ladle

2001 [1418] (Inv. No. T 1.3)
ladle, intact
H excl. handle 2.8cm, H with handle 4.3cm, D (rim) 5cm
Small hemispherical bowl with thick roll handle attached to upper body and rim. LEF F 1. Black surface. Roughly smoothed surface. No decoration.

Lefkandi, tomb T 1

Lefkandi I: 168 pls. 167.269a
Late Protogeometric

2002 [1469] (Inv. No. LKT 81-3 875.876.59.84)
strainer/brazier, fragmentary
PH 2.8cm, D 20.0cm
Flat disc with rim at right angles, broken off, large holes pierced in 'base' (two can be recognized). LEF C 1. Surfaces slightly blackened. No decoration.

Lefkandi, fill of the Toumba building

Lefkandi II.i: 133 no. 849 pl. 74
Middle Protogeometric

2003 [1514] (Inv. No. -)
strainer?, sherd
D (not est.)
Flat fragment with numerous small perforations. No decoration.

Lefkandi, Xeropolis

Lefkandi I: 55 pl. 27 no. 817
Subprotogeometric

Pot stand

2004 [1484] (Inv. No. n/a)
pot stand, sherd
PH 7.0cm

Lefkandi, fill of the Toumba building

Lefkandi II.i: 133 no. 864 pl. 79
Middle Protogeometric

2005 [1485] (Inv. No. n/a)
pot stand, fragmentary
PH 9.0cm
thickened rim, straight wall, on interior large circular knob, on rim above horn-shaped lug handle LEF C 1. Reddish brown fabric with grey core, brown surface. Smoothed surface. No decoration.
Lefkandi, fill of the Toumba building

*Lefkandi II.i: 133 no. 862 pl. 79*

Middle Protogeometric

**2006** ([1489]) (Inv. No. n/a)
pot stand, sherd
PH 4.7cm
thickened rim, straight wall, overhanging spur on rim, attachment for lug handle preserved on exterior below spur LEF C 1. Reddish brown fabric with grey core, brown surface. Smoothed surface. No decoration.

Lefkandi, fill of the Toumba building

*Lefkandi II.i: 133 no. 866 pl. 79*

Middle Protogeometric

**2007** ([1487]) (Inv. No. n/a)
pot stand, fragmentary
PH 5.5cm
thickened rim, straight wall, horn-shaped lug on rim, on exterior horizontal lug handle LEF C 1. Reddish brown fabric with grey core, brown surface. Smoothed surface. No decoration.

Lefkandi, fill of the Toumba building

*Lefkandi II.i: 133 no. 865 pl. 79*

Middle Protogeometric

**2008** ([1486]) (Inv. No. n/a)
pot stand, fragmentary
PH 8.0cm

Lefkandi, fill of the Toumba building

*Lefkandi II.i: 133 no. 867 pl. 79*

Middle Protogeometric

**2009** ([1488]) (Inv. No. n/a)
pot stand, sherd
PH 10.0cm

Lefkandi, fill of the Toumba building

*Lefkandi II.i: 133 no. 863 pl. 79*

Middle Protogeometric

**Stand**

**2010** ([2678]) (Inv. No. -)
stand, sherd
D (not est.)
Tall, fenestrated stand or similar shape. Coarse fabric. Smoothed surface. Incised decoration; series of Xs along the edges, simple stacked angles in field.

Lefkandi, Xeropolis

*Lefkandi I: 72-3, pl. 58 no. 334*

Late Geometric

**Small finds**

**Figrune, doll**

**2011** ([1422]) (Inv. No. P 22.29)
bird vase, complete
H 11.9cm

Lefkandi, tomb P 22

*Lefkandi I: 150 pl. 137*

Late Protogeometric

**2012** ([1421]) (Inv. No. P 22.28)
bird vase, complete
H 10.7cm
Lefkandi, tomb P 22

Lefkandi I: 150 pl. 137

Late Protogeometric

2013 [1423] (Inv. No. P 22.30)
doll, fragmentary
H 8.4cm, L (legs) 5.4cm
Bell-shaped body, stumps for arms, two knobs as 'breasts', separate legs. LEF F 2. Grey-brown fabric with pink core. Surface pitted and eroded, mostly flaked off. Incised decoration on body, consisting of lines, circles and dots or short strokes.

Lefkandi, tomb P 22

Lefkandi I: 150 pl. 137

Late Protogeometric

2014 [2584] (Inv. No. T 74.11)
doll, restored
H ca. 7.5cm, D (max.) ca.5cm
Bell-shaped body with tapering stump for a head, small stumps mark the arms, even smaller ones the breasts; the lower edge of the body is pierced at opposing sides for the attachment of legs, which are, however, missing. LEF F 2. Grey-brown. Surface partially eroded. Incised decoration; body divided into vertical panels with chains of diamonds (containing circles and hatched undulating lines), herringbone, hatched meanders; facial features picked out by incision and impressed circles.

Both shape and decoration of this item seem to closely recall Athenian EG pointe pyxes. It is unclear whether the item represent an import or local production; while typologically close to Athenian finds, the friable state of the fabric is unlike the usually well-fired and preserved Athenian EG incised-ware. The very similar Kerameikos Inv. 2035 dates to the transition from LPG to EG; the present example is thus considerably later.

Lefkandi, tomb T 74

Lefkandi III: pl. 72 no. 11

Subprotogeometric III

2015 [2628] (Inv. No. T 38.33)
figurine, fragmentary
H 12.5cm
Small human figure with modelled legs, arms (one missing) and head set on a crude clay base; features such as the nose and breasts are modelled as well. LEF C 1a. Smoothed surface. Two rows of small, impressed circles at the neck.

The fabric of the figurine might be similar to that of the local cooking pots.

Lefkandi, tomb T 38

Popham-Touloupa-Sackett 1982: 215, pl. 29e; Lefkandi III: pl. 39

Subprotogeometric II-IIIa

2016 [2585] (Inv. No. T 74.12)
tortoise, restored
H ca. 5cm, L ca. 7cm
Small model of a tortoise with rounded shell, stump feet with modelled claws, small head and pointed tail. LEF F 2. Grey-brown. Surface partially eroded. Incised decoration; shell divided into three horizontal bands with hatched meander; around edge of shell herringbone motif of short strokes framed by lines.

Lefkandi, tomb T 74

Lefkandi III: pl. 72 no. 12

Subprotogeometric III

Pendant, bead, spindle whorl

2017 [1435] (Inv. No. T 40.15)
pendant, complete
H 5cm, D (max) 3.2cm
Stylized horse's head, or possibly jug-shaped pendant? Vertical and horizontal hole pierced through item. LEF F 1. Grey at surface. Burnished, matt sheen. Impressed concentric circles all over the item's surface; the eyes and nostrils are indicated by impressed circles, in addition to a row down the 'neck' of the figure and a horizontal row at its base.

Lefkandi, tomb T 40

Popham-Touloupa-Sackett 1982: 222 no. 15,
pl. 28e; Lefkandi III: pl. 44 no. 15

783
Late Protogeometric/Subprotogeometric I

2018 [2649] (Inv. No. T 49.11)
pendant?, fragmentary
D ca. 4.5 cm
Thick, star-shaped clay object with seven points, hole pierced through item at the edge, which is broken out. Fine fabric, surface slightly pitted. No decoration.
Lefkandi, tomb T 49
Lefkandi III: pl. 56 no. 11

Middle to Late Protogeometric

2019 [1430] (Inv. No. P 3.30a)
5 beads, complete
H ca. 2.5 cm, D ca. 3 cm
Flattened spherical shape. LEF F 2. Grey-brown. Incised decoration; fringe of short vertical strokes around top and bottom, concentric impressed circles around median.
Lefkandi, tomb P 3
Lefkandi I: 83.143 pl. 125

Late Protogeometric

2020 [1434] (Inv. No. Pyre P 29.3)
clay bead, intact
D 2.7 cm
Flattened spherical shape. LEF F 2. Grey-brown. Incised decoration; fringe of short vertical strokes at top and bottom, sets of two diamonds with circles and hatching framed by vertical groups of herringbone pattern on median.
Lefkandi, pyre P 29
Lefkandi I: 165 pl. 154

Late Protogeometric/Subprotogeometric I

2021 [1425] (Inv. No. P 3.30b)
pentagonal bead, intact
H 3 cm, D 3.4 cm
Flattened shape with five points. LEF F 2. Grey-brown. Incised decoration; concentric circles at points, short strokes arching above.
Lefkandi, pyre P 39

Late Protogeometric

2022 [1426] (Inv. No. P 3.30c)
quadriangular bead, intact
H 2.6 cm, D 3.2 cm
Flattened shape with four point. LEF F 2. Grey-brown. Incised decoration; concentric circles at points, short strokes weaved around points.
Lefkandi, tomb P 3
Lefkandi I: 83.143 pl. 125

Late Protogeometric

2023 [1424] (Inv. No. P 3.30d)
spindle whorls, fragmentary
H 2-2.5 cm, D 2-2.8 cm
Conical shape, some with concave sides. LEF F 2. Grey-brown. Crude incised strokes on bottom and sides.
Lefkandi, tomb P 3
Lefkandi I: 83.143 pl. 125

Late Protogeometric

2024 [2704] (Inv. No. P 3.30d)
spindle whorls, fragmentary
H 2-2.5 cm, D 2-2.8 cm
Conical shape, some with concave sides. LEF F 2. Grey-brown. No decoration.
Lefkandi, tomb P 3
Lefkandi I: 83.143 pl. 125

Late Protogeometric

2025 [1436] (Inv. No. Pyre P 39.3)
spindle whorl, intact
H 2.2 cm, D 2.8 cm
Biconical with concave sides. LEF F 2. Grey-brown. Incised decoration, apparently originally filled with white paste.
Lefkandi, pyre P 39
Lefkandi I: 166 pl. 155

Late Protogeometric/Subprotogeometric I

**2026 [2660] (Inv. No. T 80.68)**
spindle whorl, complete
H ca. 3.2cm, D ca. 3.3cm
Conical shape. LEF F 2. Grey-brown.
Incised/impressed decoration; fringe of strokes at top and bottom, around middle zigzag of double line filled with hatching, circles in the interstices.

Lefkandi, tomb T 80

**Lefkandi III: pl. 85 no. 68**

**Subprotogeometric II/III**

**Unidentified shapes**

**Rim fragments**

**2027 [1502] (Inv. No. n/a)**
rim fr., fragmentary
PH 11.4cm, D (rim) 34.0cm
Straight vessel wall, very gently flaring rim, squared lip, possibly belonging is a fragment with thick handle from rim. No decoration.
Catling in Lefkandi II.1 suggests a reconstruction as straight-sided jar, and identifies the piece as a possible import.

Lefkandi, fill of the Toumba building

**Lefkandi II.1: 132 no. 845 pl. 74**

**Middle Protogeometric**

**2028 [1464] (Inv. No. LKT 81-3 828a.265)**
rim fr. (closed shape), sherd
PH 3.8cm, D (rim) 6.0cm
Small jug or jar? Probably imported (see Lefkandi II.1, 131).

Lefkandi, fill of the Toumba building

**Lefkandi II.1: 131 no. 802 pl. 74**

**Middle Protogeometric**

**2029 [1501] (Inv. No. LKT 81-3 836.262)**
rim fr. (open shape), sherd
PH 3.6cm
Rim, or possibly base fragment; straight sides, thickened flaring rim. Coarse fabric. Incised slashes on rim.

Lefkandi, fill of the Toumba building

**Lefkandi II.1: 132 no. 844 pl. 74**

**Middle Protogeometric**

**2030 [1508] (Inv. No. -)**
rim fr. (closed shape), sherd
D (not est.)

Lefkandi, Xeropolis Area 2, levelling material

**Lefkandi I: 42 pl. 22 no. 453**

**Subprotogeometric**

**Handle fragments**

**2031 [1461] (Inv. No. LKT 81-3 886.261)**
handle fr. (closed shape), sherd
PH 6.0cm, W 2.3cm

Lefkandi, fill of the Toumba building

**Lefkandi II.1: 131 no. 811 pl. 74**

**Middle Protogeometric**

**2032 [1496] (Inv. No. LKT 81-3 883.47)**
handle fr., sherd
PH 4.5cm, D 2.3cm

Lefkandi, fill of the Toumba building

785
Middle Protogeometric

2033 [1497] (Inv. No. LKT 81-3 884.262)
handle fr., sherd
PH 3.3cm, D 2.3 by 1.6cm
Lefkandi, fill of the Toumba building

2034 [1498] (Inv. No. LKT 81-3 885.41)
handle fr., sherd
PH 3.0cm, D 1.4 by 1.5cm
Square section. LEF C 1. Reddish-brown. No decoration.
Lefkandi, fill of the Toumba building

2035 [2670] (Inv. No. -)
handle fr. (closed shape?), sherd
D (not est.)
Wide band-handle; lower attachment is preserved; large jar? Coarse fabric. Incised decoration; herringbone pattern with medium line on handle back.
Lefkandi, Deposit A

2036 [1493] (Inv. No. LKT 81-3 869.41.54)
base fr., sherd
PH 3.0cm, D (base) 10.5cm
Lefkandi, fill of the Toumba building

Middle Protogeometric

2037 [1483] (Inv. No. LKT 81-3 873.127)
base fr., sherd
PH 4.0cm, D (base) 5.0cm
Lefkandi, fill of the Toumba building

2038 [1492] (Inv. No. LKT 81-3 827.102)
base fr., sherd
PH 3.0cm
Catling (Lefkandi II.i) suggests reconstruction as a jug, and identifies the piece as a possible import.
Lefkandi, fill of the Toumba building

2039 [1495] (Inv. No. LKT 81-3 870.232.259.265)
base fr., fragmentary
PH 4.0cm, D (base) 15.0cm
Lefkandi, fill of the Toumba building

Base fragments

2036 [1493] (Inv. No. LKT 81-3 869.41.54)
base fr., sherd
PH 3.0cm, D (base) 10.5cm
Lefkandi, fill of the Toumba building

Late Geometric

Body fragments

2040 [1465] (Inv. No. LKT 81-3 833.67)
body fr., sherd
D (not est.)
consisting of large circles, touching at the edges.

Lefkandi, fill of the Toumba building

_Lefkandi III: 131 no. 808 pl. 40_

Middle Protogeometric

2041 [1505](Inv. No. -)
body fr., sherd
D (not est.)

Lefkandi, Xeropolis Area 2, levelling material

_Lefkandi I: 42 pl. 22 no. 457_

Subprotogeometric

2042 [1504](Inv. No. -)
body fr., sherd
D (not est.)

The burnishing, as far as can be told from the photograph, resembles the technique used on the imported cutaway-neck jugs.

_Lefkandi, Xeropolis Area 2, levelling material_

_Lefkandi I: 42 pl. 22 no. 459_

Subprotogeometric

2043 [1524](Inv. No. -)
body fr., sherd
D (not est.)

Lefkandi, Xeropolis Area 3 South, surface to yard floor

_Lefkandi I: 45 pl. 23 no. 557_

Subprotogeometric

2044 [1518](Inv. No. -)
body fr., sherd
D (not est.)

Lefkandi, Xeropolis Area 2, levelling material

_Lefkandi I: 42 pl. 22 no. 459_

Subprotogeometric

Chalkis

Closed shapes

2045 [1382](Inv. No. -)
pithoid jar, sherd
PH ca. 11cm, D (rim) ca. 20cm

The fragment appears not to be identical, in comparing the drawings, with a similar fragment published in Andreiomenou 1987: 111.

Chalkis, well

_Andreiomenou 1998: 160 fig. 6.1_

Geometric

2046 [1380](Inv. No. -)
pithoid jar, sherd
PH ca. 5cm, D (rim) ca. 30cm

Chalkis, well

_Andreiomenou 1998: 160 fig. 6.2_

Geometric
2047 [1381] (Inv. No. -)
pithoid jar, sherd
PH ca. 4.5cm, D (rim) ca. 30cm
Chalkis, well
*Andreiomenou 1998: 160 fig. 6.3*
Geometric

2048 [1383] (Inv. No. -)
belly-handled jar?, fragmentary
PH ca. 7cm, D (rim) ca. 24cm
Flattened globular body, lip slightly thickened, horizontal roll handle attached at shoulder, raised above rim. Coarse fabric. No decoration.
Chalkis, well
*Andreiomenou 1998: 160 fig. 6.7*
Geometric

2049 [1385] (Inv. No. -)
cooking pot, fragmentary
PH 15.2cm, D (rim) 22.2cm
Fragments from rim and handle; concave neck, broad band handle from shoulder to rim. Coarse, gritty, brick red fabric with black core. No decoration.
Chalkis, well
*Andreiomenou 1987: 87 no. 112 fig. 8 pl. 28c*
Late Protogeometric/Subprotogeometric I

2050 [1386] (Inv. No. -)
cooking pot, fragmentary
PH 11.0cm, D (rim) 13.8cm
Tall concave neck, ovoid body, flaring rim; most of rim and all of lower body missing. Poorly levigated, friable black fabric. No decoration.
Chalkis, well
*Andreiomenou 1987: 87 no. 111 fig. 7 pl. 28b*
Late Protogeometric/Subprotogeometric I

2051 [1379] (Inv. No. -)
cooking pot, fragmentary
PH ca. 9cm, D (rim) not est.
Wide concave neck joining shoulder in continuous curve, rim slightly flaring, wide band handle from shoulder to rim. Coarse fabric. No decoration.
The fragment appears not to be identical, in comparing the drawings, with a similar fragment published in *Andreiomenou 1987: 112*
Chalkis, well
*Andreiomenou 1998: 160 fig. 6.6*
Geometric

2052 [1378] (Inv. No. -)
cutaway-neck jug, fragmentary
PH ca. 16.5cm, D (max.) ca. 18cm
Globular body, concave neck with slightly flaring rim, short rim with rounded cut-out, possibly matched by a rounded spout at the front, elevated roll handle from shoulder to rim. Medium-coarse fabric. Facetted handle. The reconstruction drawing seems to depict a trefoil, rather than cutaway-neck jug, while the photograph is not entirely clear either. Very shallow cut-out and low rim if reconstructed as cutaway-neck shape.
Chalkis, well
*Andreiomenou 1998: 160 figs. 6.4, 7*
Geometric

Utensil

2053 [1384] (Inv. No. -)
tripod brazier, fragmentary
PH ca. 9cm, D (rim) ca. 40cm
Shallow dish with low, curving rim and rounded lip, feet of wide, flat oval section attached below. Coarse fabric. No decoration.
Chalkis, well
*Andreiomenou 1998: 160 fig. 6.5*
Geometric
Eretria

Closed shapes

2054 [2691] (Inv. No. E/8-366.20)
jar, fragmentary
PH 3.8cm, D (rim) 11cm, ThW 0.5cm
Rounded body, short and wide, concave neck,
lip flattened on top and sloping outwards.
Coarse fabric with small to large inclusions
and mica; fairly hard. Grey coring; at surface
2.5YR 5-6/4. Incised decoration, horizontal
rows of crude, disjointed triangles at shoulder
join.

Eretria, sanctuary of Apollo
Eretria XIV: 37 no. V57, pl. 33
Late Geometric

2055 [2692] (Inv. No. E/8-269.11)
jar, fragmentary
PH 4.1cm, D (rim) 9cm, ThW 0.5cm
Tall concave neck, thickened rim sloping
outwards and tapering to a point. Coarse fabric
with small to large inclusions and mica; fairly
hard. At section, 2.5YR 6/6, surface 7.5YR
6/4. Incised decoration; large zigzag on upper
neck.

Eretria, sanctuary of Apollo
Eretria XIV: 37 no. V58, pl. 33
Late Geometric

2056 [2690] (Inv. No. E/8-258.11)
jar, fragmentary
PH 7cm, D (rim) 9cm, ThW 0.5cm
Ovoid body, wide concave neck, lip with
angular finish. Coarse fabric with small to
large inclusions and mica; fairly hard. 2.5YR
5-6/6. Two nipples on shoulder; incised
decoration consisting of horizontal bands of
herringbone pattern at mid-neck and shoulder.

Eretria, sanctuary of Apollo
Eretria XIV: 37 no. V56, pl. 33
Late Geometric

2057 [2693] (Inv. No. F/800-618.10)
bases fr., fragmentary
PH 4cm, D (base) 5.6cm, ThW 0.5cm
Shallow ring base, elongated ovoid body.
Coarse fabric with small to large inclusions,
calcite particles and mica; fairly hard. Grey
coring; interior surface 2.5YR 5-6/4, exterior
surface 7.5YR 6/4. Incised decoration; small
zigzag near base.

Eretria, sanctuary of Apollo
Eretria XIV: 37 no. V59, pl. 33
Late Geometric

2058 [1387] (Inv. No. -)
aryballos, entire profile
D (not est.)
Depressed globular shape, tall narrow neck,
everted rim with flat top, wide flat hand-
handle (possibly sliced?) from shoulder to rim.
Fine fabric, burnt. Incised decoration on
handle, lip and at lower handle attachment;
short wavy lines framing handle and mouth,
wide multiple zigzags at upper and lower
handle attachment and shoulder below handle.
The juglet, in particular the decoration and
the fine fabric, seems later than Geometric.
No context information is available.

Eretria
Kourouniotis 1903: 12 fig. 6
(no date)
2059 [2703] (Inv. No. -) wide-based juglet, intact
D (not est.)
Wide, flat base, hemispherical body, tall tapering neck, everted rim with rounded lip, band handle from shoulder to rim. Light-coloured fabric. Impressed decoration; roulette-wheel impressions (small zigzags) in horizontal rows on body.
Eretria, tomb 12 at the W Gate
Eretria III: 54, pl. 15 no. 66
Late Geometric

Open shapes

2060 [2689] (Inv. No. E/8-221.49) basin, fragmentary
PH 5.2cm, D (rim) 22cm, ThW 0.5cm
Shallow rounded shape, rim flattened on top with bulge on exterior, lug-handles, which are long and tapering and set pointing downwards, some way below rim. Coarse fabric with small to large inclusions and mica; fairly hard. Grey coring; at surface 5YR 6/4. Incised decoration; alternating horizontal and oblique strokes on rim.
Eretria
Eretria XIV: 37 no. V55, pl. 33
Late Geometric

2061 [1391] (Find no. 12147) bowl, intact
H 2.2cm, W 10.5cm, D (base) 4.4cm
Flattened base, conical sides, two rectangular lug handles attached to rim, framed by horn-protrusions on either side; one handle is pierced. Reddish-brown fabric. Incised herringbone pattern all over base and exterior. Andreiomenou suggests that the shape is imitating a turtle or tortoise.
Eretria, cremation burial
Andreiomenou 1981b: 196 fig. 15
Middle Geometric II

2062 [1392] (Find no. 12148) bowl, intact
H 1.8cm, W 9.6cm, D (base) 3.5cm
Flat base, conical sides, four short rectangular lug handles attached to rim; one handle pierced. Coarse fabric. Incised zig-zag pattern of lines and strokes on exterior sides, incised circle of dots on base.
Eretria, cremation burial
Andreiomenou 1981b: 196 fig. 15
Middle Geometric II

2063 [2688] (Inv. No. E/8-258.1) bowl, fragmentary
H 3.5cm, D (rim) 12cm, D (base) 7.6cm, ThW 0.5cm
Low ring base, conical sides, rim flattened on top, with slight bulge on the exterior. Coarse fabric with small to large inclusions and mica; fairly hard. 5YR 6/4. Incised decoration; crude Xs, angles and strokes on interior and exterior.
Huber (Eretria XIV) suggests a reconstruction as cup or kalathos.
Eretria, sanctuary of Apollo
Eretria XIV: 37 no. V54, pl. 33
Late Geometric

2064 [1393] (Inv. No. C/7-207.1) bowl, complete
D (not est.)
Flat base, wide conical sides, simple squared rim; long flat lug handle attached horizontally to the rim. Coarse, dark-coloured fabric. Incised decoration; pattern of lines, made from small dots, radiating from base and halfway up the vessel sides, irregular horizontal lines above.
Eretria
Reber 1991: fig. 8.3
Middle/Late Geometric

2065 [1394] (Inv. No. E/8-221) bowl, complete
H 2.3cm, D (rim) 9.2cm, ThW 0.6cm
Flat base, wide conical sides, flat rim, three lugs, the central one slightly larger than the
lateral ones, on either side of the rim, one large lug is pierced with an oval hole. Coarse fabric, small to large inclusions, some mica is present; rather hard. 2.5YR 5-6/4. Incised decoration, crude Xs on rim, short strokes on interior wall just below rim.

Eretria, sanctuary of Apollo

Reber 1991: fig. 8.2; Eretria XIV: 36 no. 553, pl. 33

Late Geometric

2066 [1388] (Inv. No. -) bowl, fragmentary
D (not est.)
Flat base, conical shape, two yarn-spool-shaped lug-handles with disc-shaped lateral protrusions set below the rim; at least one handle is pierced with two holes. Coarse fabric, burnt black. Incised decoration on base; base divided into four sections by lines, the sections are hatched.

Eretria

Kourouniotis 1903: 12 fig. 5

Geometric

2067 [1395] (Inv. No. G/10-36) bowl, complete
D (not est.)
Flat base, slightly curved conical sides, simple rim, long lug-handles attached horizontally to the rim; one is pierced. Coarse, dark-coloured fabric. Incised decoration; short vertical strokes around vessel base; incised cross at base.

Eretria

Reber 1991: fig. 8.4

Geometric

2068 [1396] (Inv. No. G/10-46) bowl, complete
D (not est.)
Wide flat base, conical sides, squared lip; rounded lug-handles attached to vessel side at rim. Coarse, dark-coloured fabric. Incised decoration; short sections of wavy-lines on lip and interior just below lip.

Eretria

Reber 1991: fig. 8.1

Geometric

2069 [1389] (Find no. 12146) miniature tray, restored
H (incl. handle) 4.2cm, D (rim) 10.0cm, D (base) 8.5cm
Flat base, short conical sides, three handles made form three rolls of clay each set on top of the rim (two of the handles are restored). Burnt. Incised spiral on interior base of bowl.

Eretria, cremation burial

Andreomenou 1981b: 196 fig. 15

Middle Geometric II

2070 [1390] (Find no. 12145) conical bowl or cup, intact
H 5.7cm, D (rim) 8.5cm, D (base) 5.2cm
Flat base, high conical sides, irregular shape Burnt. Incised horizontal lines on exterior. The shape is termed a kalathiskos by Andreomenou.

Eretria, cremation burial

Andreomenou 1981b: 196 fig. 14

Middle Geometric II

2071 [2695] (Inv. No. ) cup, intact
H 4.4cm, D (rim) 4.4cm, D (base) 3.4cm
Deep hemispherical shape with slightly thickened, straight rim, elevated roll-handle from mid-body to rim; crudely shaped. Coarse fabric with grits visible surface. Smoothed. No decoration.

Eretria, Heroon at the W gate, tomb 11

Blandin 1998: 143 fig. 4c

Late Geometric
2072 [2694] (Inv. No. E/8-217.28)
stand, fragmentary
PH 4.1 cm, D (base) 7.5 cm, ThW 0.5 cm
Narrow, flaring stand, fenestrated with rectangular cuttings; body indicated but not preserved. Coarse fabric with small to large inclusions and mica; fairly hard. Burnt. Incised decoration; uneven zigzag near base.
Eretria, sanctuary of Apollo
Eretria XIV: 37 no. V60, pl. 33
Late Geometric

Kymé

Closed shapes

2073 [2698] (Inv. No.)
pithos, sherd
D (not est.)
Kymé, settlement at Viglatouri
Sapouna-Sakellaraki 1998: 81 fig. 38.2a
(no date)

2074 [2699] (Inv. No.)
pithos?, sherd
D (not est.)
Kymé, settlement at Viglatouri
Sapouna-Sakellaraki 1998: 81 fig. 38.2b
(no date)

2075 [2700] (Inv. No.)
pithos, sherd
D (not est.)
Kymé, settlement at Viglatouri
Sapouna-Sakellaraki 1998: 81 fig. 38.2c
(no date)

2076 [2701] (Inv. No.)
pithos, sherd
D (not est.)
Kymé, settlement at Viglatouri
Sapouna-Sakellaraki 1998: 81 fig. 38.2d
(no date)

2077 [2596] (Inv. No.)
cooking pot?, fragmentary
D (not est.)
Deep rounded body with unmarked, very wide and short concave neck, simple rim; thick vertical roll-handle set on body little below rim. Coarse fabric with large grits, hackly break. Surface is apparently smoothed or burnished; riddled with cracks from spalling. No decoration.
None of the parallels cited by Sapouna-Sakellaraki are actually very similar to her piece; Lefkandi I, p. 111 no. 13 is not a cooking pot but a mug of some kind, Lefkandi I, 309 fig. 12G is a painted amphoriskos, while Lefkandi fig. 20 are regular cooking pots with tall neck and handles to rim. The context of the present item is unknown; it is therefore unclear whether the vessel represents a local idiosyncrasy in cooking pot types, or...
whether the vessel might be or pre-EIA date.

Kyme, settlement at Viglatouri

*Sapouna-Sakellaraki 1998: 81 fig. 38.3*

(no date)

**2078 [2589]** (Inv. No.)
trefoil jug, fragmentary
D (not est.)
Flat base, ovoid body, very tall concave neck, flaring rim pinched to shallow trefoil mouth; handle from shoulder to rim but missing save for stub on shoulder. Coarse fabric with numerous small to large dark and white grits.
No decoration.
Associated finds are dated to the MGI1 period. PG trefoil juglets from Lefkandi are cited as 'precise parallels' for this vase from Kyme; the vessel, however, appears to be considerably larger.

Kyme, settlement at Viglatouri, found in the N part of the oval building

*Sapouna-Sakellaraki 1998: 81 fig. 37.4*

Middle Geometric II?

**2079 [2597]** (Inv. No.)
rim fr., sherd
D (not est.)
Rim fragment of 'open shape, simple rim; just below rim there is a lug handle with lateral vertical discs and a central knob with hole pierced through middle of the lug; the handle looks like a yarn-spool in shape. Coarse fabric with numerous small, light-coloured particles.
Dark-surfaced. No decoration.
The date derives from associated finds. Sapouna-Sakellaraki cites parallels from Macedonia for this rather unusual shape; none of her examples chosen from Andromikos 1969, however, resemble this handle in any way. Similarly, Neolithic parallels from Chios (Hood 1981, fig. 123 and pl. 31) cited by S.-S. bear no resemblance whatever to the piece. Some of the lug-handled bowls from SubPG burials in Lefkandi provide parallels for the lateral discs.

Kyme, settlement at Viglatouri, from N end of oval building

*Sapouna-Sakellaraki 1998: 81 fig. 38.4*

Middle Geometric II?

**2080 [2595]** (Inv. No.)
handle fr. (closed shape?), sherd
D (not est.)
Coarse fabric. Incised decoration.

Kyme, settlement at Viglatouri

*Sapouna-Sakellaraki 1998: 81 fig. 38.1f*

(no date)

**2081 [2593]** (Inv. No.)
body fr. (closed shape?), sherd
D (not est.)
Coarse fabric. Incised decoration.

Kyme, settlement at Viglatouri

*Sapouna-Sakellaraki 1998: 81 fig. 38.1d*

(no date)

**2082 [2590]** (Inv. No.)
body fr. (closed shape?), sherd
D (not est.)
Coarse fabric. Incised decoration.

Kyme, settlement at Viglatouri

*Sapouna-Sakellaraki 1998: 81 fig. 38.1a*

(no date)

**2083 [2591]** (Inv. No.)
body fr. (closed shape?), sherd
D (not est.)
Coarse fabric. Incised decoration.

Kyme, settlement at Viglatouri

*Sapouna-Sakellaraki 1998: 81 fig. 38.1b*

(no date)

**2084 [2592]** (Inv. No.)
body fr. (closed shape?), sherd
D (not est.)
Coarse fabric. Incised decoration.
Kyme, settlement at Viglatouri

Sapouna-Sakellariaki 1998: 81 fig. 38.1c
(no date)

2085 [2594] (Inv. No.)
body fr. (closed shape?), sherd
D (not est.)
Coarse fabric. Incised decoration.

Kyme, settlement at Viglatouri

Sapouna-Sakellariaki 1998: 81 fig. 38.1e
(no date)

Small finds

Bead, spindle whorl

2086 [2604] (Inv. No.)
6 beads, intact
D (not est.)
Flattened triangular shape with rounded points. Medium-coarse fabric. Incised decoration of large spirals or concentric circles at the points of the triangle, incrusted with light-coloured paste. Imitation of glass paste beads found at the same site; cf. also similar beads from LG Zagora.

Kyme, settlement at Viglatouri

Sapouna-Sakellariaki 1998: 81 fig. 39.1
(no date)

2087 [2702] (Inv. No.)
2 beads, intact
D (not est.)
Flattened disc with central hole. Medium-coarse fabric. Impressed dots around the median.

Kyme, settlement at Viglatouri

Sapouna-Sakellariaki 1998: 82 fig. 99.1
Late Geometric?

2088 [2602] (Inv. No.)
bead?, intact
D (not est.)
Large, flattened disc? Medium-coarse fabric. Incised, roughly circular designs around median.

Kyme, settlement at Viglatouri

Sapouna-Sakellariaki 1998: 81 fig. 38.5e
(no date)

2089 [2598] (Inv. No.)
bead, intact
D (not est.)

Kyme, settlement at Viglatouri

Sapouna-Sakellariaki 1998: 81 fig. 38.5a
(no date)

2090 [2601] (Inv. No.)
spindle whorl, intact
D (not est.)

Kyme, settlement at Viglatouri

Sapouna-Sakellariaki 1998: 81 fig. 38.5d
(no date)

2091 [2599] (Inv. No.)
spindle whorl, intact
D (not est.)
Conical shape. Medium-coarse fabric. Incised decoration; oblique lines on exterior.

Kyme, settlement at Viglatouri

Sapouna-Sakellariaki 1998: 81 fig. 38.5b
(no date)

2092 [2603] (Inv. No.)
spindle whorl, intact
D (not est.)
Kyme, settlement at Viglatouri

*Sapouna-Sakellaraki 1998: 81 fig. 38.5f
(no date)

2093 [2600] (Inv. No.)
spindle whorl, fragmentary
D (not est.)

Conical shape. Medium-coarse fabric. Incised decoration; vertical stacks of triangles alternating with small pyramids of impressed circles.

Kyme, settlement at Viglatouri

*Sapouna-Sakellaraki 1998: 81 fig. 38.5c
(no date)

Skyros

Closed shapes

2094 [1556] (Inv. No. 685)
cutaway-neck jug, fragmentary
PH 6.5 cm
Globular body; the vessel is fragmentary. Coarse fabric; burnt. No decoration.

Skyros, Magazia T. 2

*Vlavianou-Tsaliki 1998: 126 no. 2 no ill.

Late Protogeometric

2095 [1554] (Inv. No. 695)
cutaway-neck jug, fragmentary
H 9.2 cm, D (rim) 2.6 cm, D (max.) 6.4 cm
Flat base, globular body, tall neck joining in continuous curve, rounded cut-out, roll-handle from shoulder to rim. Coarse, micaceous red fabric; burnt. Slipped. Incised/impressed decoration; several large delta-shaped forms on shoulder.

Skyros, Magazia T. 2

*Vlavianou-Tsaliki 1998: 127 no. 10 pl. 41;
*Sapouna-Sakellaraki 1986: 43 fig. 25

Late Protogeometric

2096 [1553] (Inv. No. 694)
cutaway-neck jug, complete
H 13.5 cm, D (rim) 3.7 cm, D (base) 3.5 cm, D (max.) 9.7 cm

Flattened base, rounded body shaped almost like an appel with shoulder and horizontal shoulder, narrow neck with tall lip, rounded cut-out, elevated roll-handle from shoulder to rim. Coarse, micaceous red fabric. No decoration.

Skyros, Magazia T. 2

*Vlavianou-Tsaliki 1998: 127 no. 9 pl. 40

Late Protogeometric

2097 [1561] (Inv. No. -)
cutaway-neck jug, intact
H 17.3 cm
Flattened base, irregular rounded body, wide tapering neck joining in continuous curve, sloping cut-out leaving small spout at front, roll handle from shoulder to rim. Red fabric with brown surface. Incised decoration, strokes on lip.

The date is suggested by Lemos 2002, 84 for the black slip cups found in the same tomb.

Skyros, Phourka hill, tomb B

*Evangelidis 1918: 43 no. 1

Middle to Late Protogeometric

795
2098 [1559] (Inv. No. -)
cutaway-neck jug, complete
(not est.)
Flat base, depressed rounded body with high shoulder, narrow neck, handle from shoulder to rim with horn-like protrusion at lower attachment. Nipples on shoulder, as many as three or four.

Skyros, tomb

Dawkins 1904/05: 79 fig. 3b; Wace-Thompson 209 fig. 144b

Late Protogeometric/Subprotogeometric

2099 [1563] (Inv. No. 656)
cutaway-neck jug, complete
H 12.0cm, D (max.) 8.4cm
Small flattened base, depressed globular body, comparatively large, tall and wide neck, rounded cut-out from rim to handle, roll-handle to shoulder. Coarse, micaceous red fabric. Incised vertical slashes at shoulder join.

Skyros, Magazia, tomb

Vlavianou-Tsaliki 1998: 122 no. 34 pi. 36

Subprotogeometric I

2100 [2696] (Inv. No. n/a)
cutaway-neck jug, intact
H 14cm
Flat base, depressed globular body, tall neck with rounded cut-out, flaring spout; roll-handle from shoulder to rim; marked carination line at neck-join. Some small to large white grits are visible at surface. No decoration.

Skyros, unknown provenance

Lemos 2002: 91 pl. 101.4

Protogeometric to Subprotogeometric?

2101 [1562] (Inv. No. 662)
cooking pot, fragmentary
H 16.5cm, D (max.) 14.5cm, D (base) 5.1cm
Flattened base, ovoid body with high shoulder, tall concave neck with flaring rim, squared lip, thick band handle from shoulder to rim; vessel intact but for large fragment missing off rim.

Micaceous, red fabric; large sooted patch on lower body opposite handle. No decoration.

Skyros, tomb in the Gialos plot

Saponna-Sakellaraki 1984: 126 pl. 39c; Vlavianou-Tsaliki 1998: 122 no. 33 pl. 36

Subprotogeometric

2102 [1555] (Inv. No. 690)
feeding jug, fragmentary
PH 9.2cm, D (max.) 7.9cm
 Rounded base, globular body, small conical spout set on shoulder at less than 90° to handle; handle and rim missing. Coarse, micaceous, dark red fabric. Yellowish slip, burnt in places. No decoration.

Skyros, Magazia T. 2

Vlavianou-Tsaliki 1998: 127 no. 5 pl. 40

Late Protogeometric

2103 [1564] (Inv. No. 701)
feeding jug, fragmentary
H 7.1cm, D (rim) 3.0cm, D (base) 3.0cm, D (max.) 5.6cm
Flat base, ovoid body, narrow concave neck joining in continuous curve, flaring rim, band handle from shoulder to rim; large spout, most of it missing, set on shoulder at less than 90° from handle. Coarse red fabric. Apparently painted decoration; monochrome.

Vlavianou-Tsaliki describes as 'red slip' on the vessel; what is discernible on the photograph rather resembles monochrome paint which subsequently flaked off, similar to other painted vessels from the same tomb.

Skyros, Magazia T. 3

Vlavianou-Tsaliki 1998: 129 no. 3 pl. 42

Subprotogeometric I

Open shape

2104 [1565] (Inv. No. 702)
cup, entire profile
H 4.2cm, D (rim) 9.0cm, D (base) 4.0cm
Flat base, hemispherical body with slight counter-curve just above foot, simple rim,
band handle from mid-body to rim; part of rim missing, otherwise intact. Coarse red fabric. No decoration.

Skyros, Magazia T. 3

Vlavianou-Tsaliki 1998: 129 no. 4 pl. 42

Subprotogeometric I
Appendix D: Concordance

Aigeio Archaeological Museum

Aigeira, ŌAI excavations

Inv. No.  Cat. No.
1329/75  286
1330b/75  256
1330c/75  255

(Inventory numbers unknown)
254
257-285
287-288

Aigina Archaeological Museum

ŌAI excavations at Aigina Kolonna

(Aigina Museum? Inventory number unknown)
1437

Amorgos Archaeological Museum

Excavations of the 21st Ephorate at Minoa

(Inventory numbers unknown)
506
507
505
**Andros Archaeological Museum**

Zagora, joint excavations of the Archaeological Society and the Australian Archaeological Institute

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inv. No.</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>569</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>186</td>
<td>519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>187</td>
<td>521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200+1008</td>
<td>549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>219</td>
<td>517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>242+342+690</td>
<td>571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>479</td>
<td>550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>575</td>
<td>557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>597</td>
<td>560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>618</td>
<td>558</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>624</td>
<td>564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>640</td>
<td>561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>682</td>
<td>568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>692</td>
<td>572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>789</td>
<td>533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>860</td>
<td>573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>863</td>
<td>574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>929</td>
<td>576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>982</td>
<td>565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1014</td>
<td>524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1077</td>
<td>532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1079</td>
<td>525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1080</td>
<td>522</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Excavations of the 21st Ephorate at Ypsi

(Inventory number unknown)

**508**

**Argos Archaeological Museum**

Excavations of the 4th Ephorate in Argos

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inv. No.</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1909</td>
<td>655</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

800
EfA excavations in Argos

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inv. No.</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C 16</td>
<td>673</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C 38</td>
<td>650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C 39</td>
<td>664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C 50</td>
<td>653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C 55</td>
<td>703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C 97</td>
<td>684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C 163</td>
<td>686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C 181</td>
<td>676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C 182</td>
<td>677</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C 195</td>
<td>707</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C 258</td>
<td>711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C 357</td>
<td>648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C 358</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C 454</td>
<td>647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C 462</td>
<td>683</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C 481</td>
<td>685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C 486</td>
<td>669</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C 505</td>
<td>702</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C 506</td>
<td>697</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C 507</td>
<td>698</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C 636</td>
<td>706</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ASCSA excavations at Lerna

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inv. No.</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L667</td>
<td>1121</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ASCSA excavations at the Argive Heraion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inv. No.</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1116 - 1120</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Inventory numbers unknown)
### ASCSA excavations in the Athenian Agora

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inv. No.</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>P 642</th>
<th>1280</th>
<th>12126</th>
<th>1192</th>
<th>P 27648</th>
<th>1253</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P 735</td>
<td>1282</td>
<td>P 12174</td>
<td>1204</td>
<td>P 27649</td>
<td>1254</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 1617</td>
<td>1394</td>
<td>P 12176</td>
<td>1131</td>
<td>P 27650</td>
<td>1240</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 1622</td>
<td>1393</td>
<td>P 12177</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>P 27651</td>
<td>1255</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 1623</td>
<td>1392</td>
<td>P 12271</td>
<td>1189</td>
<td>P 27652</td>
<td>1256</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 1628 + P 1677</td>
<td>P 27272</td>
<td>1205</td>
<td>P 27653</td>
<td>1257</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 1629</td>
<td>1283</td>
<td>P 12273</td>
<td>1265</td>
<td>P 27654</td>
<td>1258</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 1669</td>
<td>1281</td>
<td>P 12287</td>
<td>1179</td>
<td>P 27655</td>
<td>1259</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 1670</td>
<td>1284</td>
<td>P 12288</td>
<td>1132</td>
<td>P 27656</td>
<td>1260</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 1671</td>
<td>1249</td>
<td>P 12289</td>
<td>1207</td>
<td>P 27657</td>
<td>1261</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 1671 bis</td>
<td>1242</td>
<td>P 14873</td>
<td>1232</td>
<td>P 27658</td>
<td>1262</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 1672 a-c</td>
<td>1250</td>
<td>P 15531</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>P 27659</td>
<td>1263</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 1673</td>
<td>1243</td>
<td>P 17191</td>
<td>1293</td>
<td>P 27929</td>
<td>1162</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 1674</td>
<td>1244</td>
<td>P 17200</td>
<td>1177</td>
<td>P 29770</td>
<td>1153</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 1675 (P 1675a + P</td>
<td>1271</td>
<td>P 17201</td>
<td>1173</td>
<td>P 32723</td>
<td>1198</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1676c)</td>
<td>1251</td>
<td>P 17202</td>
<td>1188</td>
<td>P 32724</td>
<td>1202</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 1675 d (+ P 1676 c)</td>
<td>1321</td>
<td>P 17471</td>
<td>1212</td>
<td>P 32905</td>
<td>1156</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1391</td>
<td>P 17478</td>
<td>1213</td>
<td>MC 1109</td>
<td>1349</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 1676 a</td>
<td>1252</td>
<td>P 19040</td>
<td>1163</td>
<td>MC 1110</td>
<td>1348</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 1676 b</td>
<td>1390</td>
<td>P 20718</td>
<td>1197</td>
<td>MC 1111</td>
<td>1379</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 1678</td>
<td>1245</td>
<td>P 21344</td>
<td>1267</td>
<td>MC 1112</td>
<td>1378</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 19248</td>
<td>1195</td>
<td>P 21433</td>
<td>1201</td>
<td>MC 1113</td>
<td>1329</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 6835</td>
<td>1300</td>
<td>P 21805</td>
<td>1297</td>
<td>MC 1114</td>
<td>1330</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 4610</td>
<td>1183</td>
<td>P 22429</td>
<td>1176</td>
<td>MC 1115</td>
<td>1331</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 4769</td>
<td>1174</td>
<td>P 22434</td>
<td>1193</td>
<td>MC 1116</td>
<td>1332</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 4981</td>
<td>1157</td>
<td>P 22725</td>
<td>1266</td>
<td>MC 451</td>
<td>1382</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 6204</td>
<td>1158</td>
<td>P 23653</td>
<td>1168</td>
<td>MC 452</td>
<td>1383</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 6434</td>
<td>1128</td>
<td>P 23659</td>
<td>1199</td>
<td>MC 453</td>
<td>1384</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 6695</td>
<td>1236</td>
<td>P 23670</td>
<td>1178</td>
<td>MC 454</td>
<td>1385</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 6843</td>
<td>1211</td>
<td>P 23889</td>
<td>1187</td>
<td>MC 455</td>
<td>1357</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 7181</td>
<td>1129</td>
<td>P 24850</td>
<td>1191</td>
<td>MC 462</td>
<td>1386</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 8239</td>
<td>1264</td>
<td>P 25400</td>
<td>1203</td>
<td>MC 675</td>
<td>1387</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 10585</td>
<td>1172</td>
<td>P 25637</td>
<td>1175</td>
<td>MC 874</td>
<td>1388</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 12106</td>
<td>1169</td>
<td>P 27643</td>
<td>1239</td>
<td>T 185</td>
<td>1354</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 12116</td>
<td>1186</td>
<td>P 27644</td>
<td>1248</td>
<td>T 236</td>
<td>1355</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 12121</td>
<td>1180</td>
<td>P 27645</td>
<td>1285</td>
<td>T 274</td>
<td>1377</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 12125</td>
<td>1184</td>
<td>P 27647</td>
<td>1246</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Items originally at the Agora, moved to Berlin-Charlottenburg. Present location and inventory numbers unknown)

1344
1345
1346
1347
(Inventory numbers unknown)

1335 1338 1341
1336 1339 1342
1337 1340

Athens Acropolis Archaeological Museum

ASCSA excavations on the Acropolis slope

(Inventory number unknown)

1325

Athens Fethiye Mosque storerooms

Excavations of the 1st Ephorate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1956-NAK 473</td>
<td>1231</td>
<td>1958-NAK 38</td>
<td>1166</td>
<td>1959-NAK 40</td>
<td>1230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957-NAK 218</td>
<td>1333</td>
<td>1959-NAK 10</td>
<td>1167</td>
<td>1959-NAK 48</td>
<td>1229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957-NAK 473</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>1959-NAK 263</td>
<td>1247</td>
<td>1959-NAK 7</td>
<td>1216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957-NAK 566</td>
<td>1196</td>
<td>1959-NAK 33</td>
<td>1165</td>
<td>1959-NAK 91</td>
<td>1228</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Athens Kerameikos Archaeological Museum

DAI excavations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inv. No.</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>245</td>
<td>1343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>297</td>
<td>1220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>358</td>
<td>1217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>427</td>
<td>1133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>469</td>
<td>1209</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

803
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inv. No.</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M 2466</td>
<td>1152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M 2468</td>
<td>1361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M 2469</td>
<td>1301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M 2480</td>
<td>1221</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(AInventory numbers unknown)

1268   1290   1352
1286   1291   1353
1288   1350
1289   1351

Athens METRO excavation storerooms

Excavations of the 1st Ephorate at the Acropolis Metro station

Inv. No.  Cat. No.
M 2466  1152
M 2468  1361
M 2469  1301
M 2480  1221
Athens National Museum

Excavations of the Archaeological Society at Eleusis

Inv. No.  Cat. No.
11018  1411

(Inventory numbers unknown)

1407, 1409 - 1410, 1412 - 1416

Excavations of the Archaeological Society at Perati

(Inventory number unknown)

294

Greek excavations in Peiraios Street

(Location of the item unknown; possibly Athens National Museum)

Inv. No.  Cat. No.
17460  1326

(Inventory numbers unknown)

1170  1208  1218
1171  1214  1219
1185  1215  1226

Greek service excavations in Nea Ionia

Inv. No.  Cat. No.
18112  1397
18116  1400

18117  1399
18118  1401
18119  1402
18120  1395

(Inventory numbers unknown)

1396  1398
Greek excavations at the Arsenal on Salamis

Inv. No. Cat. No.
3605 1417
3649 1418
3666 1419

Chalkis Archaeological Museum

Excavations of the 11th Ephorate in Chalkis

(Inventory numbers unknown)
2045 - 2053

Chania Archaeological Museum

Joint excavations of the SIA and the 25th Ephorate

Inv. No. Cat. No.
3381 166 (excavation No. 71-P 0182)
3431 156 (excavation No. 71-P 0941)

Excavation No. Cat. No.
70-P 0352 165 73-P 1094 131 80-P 0275 161
70-P 0865 220 73-P 1102 246 80-P 0317 205
71-P 0230B 137 73-P 1103 140 80-P 0337d 243
71-P 0416 160 77-P 0538 132 80-P 0337e 242
72-P 0340 173 77-P 1792 248 80-P 0337f 178
73-P 0571 189 80-P 0062 175 80-P 0361 207
73-P 1038 199 80-P 0193 135 80-P 0362 206
73-P 1060 249 80-P 0232/234 155 80-P 0383 210
73-P 1068 190 80-P 0233 188 80-P 0406 133
73-P 1082 245 80-P 0235 159 80-P 0427/0346 176
73-P 1092 144 80-P 0236 136 80-P 0428 192
73-P 1093 247 80-P 0274 183 80-P 0429 244
**Corinth Archaeological Museum**

Excavations of the 34th Ephorate

Inv. No.  Cat. No.

MK 5734 1699

ASCS excavations at Corinth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B 12</td>
<td>1705</td>
<td>C-1982-136</td>
<td>1743</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-1982-131</td>
<td>1657</td>
<td>C-1982-137</td>
<td>1641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-1982-132</td>
<td>1620</td>
<td>C-1982-138</td>
<td>1671</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-1982-133</td>
<td>1597</td>
<td>C-1982-139</td>
<td>1672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-1982-134</td>
<td>1594</td>
<td>C-1982-140</td>
<td>1803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-1982-135</td>
<td>1642</td>
<td>C-1982-141</td>
<td>1802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-1982-170</td>
<td>1794</td>
<td>C-72-94</td>
<td>1716</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-1982-171</td>
<td>1796</td>
<td>C-72-95</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-1982-172</td>
<td>1595</td>
<td>C-72-98</td>
<td>1731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-1982-173</td>
<td>1782</td>
<td>C-72-99</td>
<td>1719</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-1982-174</td>
<td>1781</td>
<td>C-73-157</td>
<td>1697</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-1982-175</td>
<td>1785</td>
<td>C-73-158</td>
<td>1637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-1982-176</td>
<td>1653</td>
<td>C-73-159</td>
<td>1698</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-1982-177</td>
<td>1717</td>
<td>C-75-187</td>
<td>1625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-1982-178</td>
<td>1639</td>
<td>C-75-192</td>
<td>1780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-1982-179</td>
<td>1783</td>
<td>C-75-193</td>
<td>1676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-1982-180</td>
<td>1779</td>
<td>C-75-204</td>
<td>1599</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-1982-181</td>
<td>1799</td>
<td>C-75-206</td>
<td>1648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-1983-55</td>
<td>1661</td>
<td>C-75-206</td>
<td>1631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-35-35</td>
<td>1616</td>
<td>C-75-207</td>
<td>1658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-36-824</td>
<td>1795</td>
<td>C-75-208</td>
<td>1659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-36-825</td>
<td>1786</td>
<td>C-75-327</td>
<td>295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-36-826</td>
<td>1650</td>
<td>C-75-350</td>
<td>1784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-36-827</td>
<td>1687</td>
<td>C-75-351</td>
<td>1660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-36-828</td>
<td>1732</td>
<td>CP-1732</td>
<td>1701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-36-829</td>
<td>1692</td>
<td>KP 1507</td>
<td>1629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-36-830</td>
<td>1693</td>
<td>KP 1510</td>
<td>1718</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-36-831</td>
<td>1688</td>
<td>KP 174</td>
<td>1724</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-36-832</td>
<td>1686</td>
<td>KP 175</td>
<td>1628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-36-833</td>
<td>1689</td>
<td>KP 176</td>
<td>1725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-36-834</td>
<td>1690</td>
<td>KP 177</td>
<td>1685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-36-835</td>
<td>1691</td>
<td>KP 179</td>
<td>1712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-37-115</td>
<td>1626</td>
<td>KP 181</td>
<td>1646</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-37-2</td>
<td>1619</td>
<td>KP 1828</td>
<td>1633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-37-23</td>
<td>1683</td>
<td>KP 1829</td>
<td>1634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-40-344</td>
<td>1636</td>
<td>KP 2103</td>
<td>1806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-40-347</td>
<td>1695</td>
<td>KP 2171</td>
<td>1632</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-40-348</td>
<td>1715</td>
<td>KP 2205</td>
<td>1651</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-40-349</td>
<td>1714</td>
<td>KP 2209</td>
<td>1630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-40-350</td>
<td>1713</td>
<td>KP 2540</td>
<td>1727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-63-619</td>
<td>1797</td>
<td>KP 979</td>
<td>1710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-63-649</td>
<td>1592</td>
<td>KP 980</td>
<td>1711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-63-650</td>
<td>1593</td>
<td>KP 981</td>
<td>1723</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-68-8 (=T 2715)</td>
<td>1678</td>
<td>KP 983</td>
<td>1647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-69-254</td>
<td>1792</td>
<td>KP 984</td>
<td>1640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-69-255</td>
<td>1787</td>
<td>Lot 1561-1</td>
<td>1611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-69-256</td>
<td>1721</td>
<td>Lot 1561-2</td>
<td>1684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-69-257</td>
<td>1722</td>
<td>Lot 1561-3</td>
<td>1664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-69-258</td>
<td>1702</td>
<td>Lot 1561-4</td>
<td>1609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-69-259</td>
<td>1694</td>
<td>Lot 1562-1</td>
<td>1739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-69-260</td>
<td>1775</td>
<td>Lot 1562-2</td>
<td>1638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-69-27</td>
<td>1706</td>
<td>Lot 1562-3</td>
<td>1753</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-69-28</td>
<td>1707</td>
<td>Lot 1562-4</td>
<td>1793</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-69-29</td>
<td>1708</td>
<td>Lot 1562-5</td>
<td>1591</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-69-49</td>
<td>1700</td>
<td>Lot 1562-6</td>
<td>1754</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-69-52</td>
<td>1589</td>
<td>Lot 1562-7 a-f</td>
<td>1601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-69-53</td>
<td>1608</td>
<td>Lot 1563-1</td>
<td>1610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-72-100</td>
<td>1635</td>
<td>Lot 1563-3</td>
<td>1752</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-72-115</td>
<td>1720</td>
<td>Lot 1563-4</td>
<td>1776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-72-162</td>
<td>1598</td>
<td>Lot 1563-5</td>
<td>1662</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-72-184</td>
<td>1649</td>
<td>Lot 1564-1</td>
<td>1590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lot 1564-2 (a-e)</td>
<td>1663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lot 72-212:4</td>
<td>1737</td>
<td>T 2185</td>
<td>1773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lot 72-212:5 a-e</td>
<td>1600</td>
<td>T 2205</td>
<td>1613</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lot 72-213:1</td>
<td>1736</td>
<td>T 2229</td>
<td>1771</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lot 72-213:2</td>
<td>1791</td>
<td>T 2267</td>
<td>1769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lot 75-249:8</td>
<td>1607</td>
<td>T 2401</td>
<td>1618</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lot 75-249:9</td>
<td>1627</td>
<td>T 2403</td>
<td>1643</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lot 75-250:2</td>
<td>1602</td>
<td>T 2409</td>
<td>1730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lot 75-263:4</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>T 2410</td>
<td>1729</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lot 75-264:7</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>T 2411</td>
<td>1728</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lot 75-264:8</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>T 2555</td>
<td>1726</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lot 75-265:10</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>T 2577</td>
<td>1679</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lot 75-265:9</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>T 2687</td>
<td>1768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lot 75-266:8</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>T 2688</td>
<td>1614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MF-1982-62</td>
<td>1807</td>
<td>T 2715 (=C-68-8)</td>
<td>1678</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Inventory numbers unknown)

1588
1612
1703
1770

ASCSA excavations at Athikia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inv. No.</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C-58-3</td>
<td>1853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-58-7</td>
<td>1854</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ASCSA excavations at Mavrospelaies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inv. No.</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C-61-4</td>
<td>1849</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ASCSA excavations at Vello

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inv. No.</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CP 1908</td>
<td>1838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CP-1904</td>
<td>1842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CP-1907</td>
<td>1837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CP-1902</td>
<td>1840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CP-1905</td>
<td>1839</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CP-1903</td>
<td>1841</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CP-1906</td>
<td>1836</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### ASCSA excavations at Clenia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inv. No.</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CP 2218</td>
<td>1851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CP 2221</td>
<td>1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CP 2223</td>
<td>1852</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ASCSA excavations at Korakou

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inv. No.</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CP 130</td>
<td>415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CP 336</td>
<td>421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CP 337</td>
<td>422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CP 2775</td>
<td>425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CP 2919</td>
<td>423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CP 2920</td>
<td>424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CP 2921</td>
<td>428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CP 2922</td>
<td>420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CP 2923</td>
<td>417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CP 2924</td>
<td>431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CP 2925</td>
<td>430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CP 2926</td>
<td>427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CP 2927</td>
<td>429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CP 2928</td>
<td>418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CP 2929</td>
<td>426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CP 2930</td>
<td>419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CP 3308</td>
<td>416</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Cos Archaeological Museum

#### SAIA excavations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inv. No.</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>426</td>
<td>625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>435</td>
<td>633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>487</td>
<td>637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>488</td>
<td>634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>490</td>
<td>638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>492</td>
<td>623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>496</td>
<td>632</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>497</td>
<td>639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>630</td>
<td>626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>801</td>
<td>631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>802</td>
<td>640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>806</td>
<td>636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>839</td>
<td>618</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>613</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>635</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Delos Archaeological Museum

#### EfA excavations

- (Inventory number unknown)
  - 587
  - 588
**Delphi Archaeological Museum**

EfA excavations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inv. No.</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5948</td>
<td>1509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5949</td>
<td>1503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5950</td>
<td>1504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5951</td>
<td>1505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5952</td>
<td>1502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5953</td>
<td>1506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7297</td>
<td>1508</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Distomo Archaeological Museum**

EfA excavations at Medeon

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inv. No.</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15306</td>
<td>1511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15545</td>
<td>1510</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Excavations of the 9th Ephorate at Medeon

(Inventory numbers unknown)

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1512</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1513</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Eleusis Archaeological Museum**

Excavations of the Archaeological Society at Eleusis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inv. No.</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>729</td>
<td>1403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ge-218</td>
<td>1405</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Inventory numbers unknown)

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1404</td>
<td>1406</td>
<td>1408</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Eretria Archaeological Museum

Excavations of the 11th Ephorate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Find No.</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12145</td>
<td>2070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12146</td>
<td>2069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12147</td>
<td>2061</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12148</td>
<td>2062</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Find or inventory numbers unknown)

| 2058     |
| 2059     |
| 2066     |
| 2071     |

### ESAG excavations in Eretria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inv. No.</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C/7-207.1</td>
<td>2064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E/8-217.28</td>
<td>2072</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E/8-221</td>
<td>2065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E/8-221.49</td>
<td>2060</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inv. No.</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E/8-258.1</td>
<td>2063</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E/8-258.11</td>
<td>2056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E/8-269.11</td>
<td>2055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E/8-366.20</td>
<td>2054</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### BSA excavations in Lefkandi

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inv. No.</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8/13</td>
<td>432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65/911</td>
<td>1908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65/9107</td>
<td>433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8351 (S 21.1)</td>
<td>1914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8402 (S 33.13)</td>
<td>1910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8481 (S 56.4)</td>
<td>1969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8496 (S 59.3)</td>
<td>1978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8834 (T 28.2)</td>
<td>1912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9513 (P 3.7)</td>
<td>1951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9544 (P 4.4)</td>
<td>1947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LKT 81-3 826.70 1882</td>
<td>1981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LKT 81-3 827.102</td>
<td>2038</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inv. No.</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LKT 81-3 827.102</td>
<td>2039</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LKT 81-3 828.14 1976</td>
<td>2037</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LKT 81-3 828a.265</td>
<td>2028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LKT 81-3 829.37 1980</td>
<td>1938</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| LKT 81-3 830 1981 | 870.20228.289.265 |
| LKT 81-3 831.32.131 | 1981 |
| LKT 81-3 832 1965 | 2002 |
| LKT 81-3 833.67 2040 | 1960 |
| LKT 81-3 835.58 1964 | 1961 |
| LKT 81-3 836.262 | 1961 |
| LKT 81-3 836.41.54 | 2029 |
| LKT 81-3 836.41.54 | 2036 |
| LKT 81-3 836.41.54 | 2033 |
| LKT 81-3 838.412034 | 1884 |
| LKT 81-3 838.412034 | 1884 |
| LKT 81-3 838.412034 | 1884 |
| LKT 81-3 838.412034 | 1884 |
| LKT 81-3 838.412034 | 1884 |
| LKT 81-3 838.412034 | 1884 |
| LKT 81-3 838.412034 | 1884 |
| LKT 81-3 838.412034 | 1884 |
| LKT 81-3 838.412034 | 1884 |
| LKT 81-3 838.412034 | 1884 |
| LKT 81-3 838.412034 | 1884 |
| LKT 81-3 838.412034 | 1884 |

812
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inv. No.</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H2023</td>
<td>491</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Excavations of the 11th Ephorate in Kyme  
(Items stored in Eretria Archaeological Museum, Skyros Archaeological Museum, or in Kyme? Inventory numbers unknown)  
2073 - 2093

Herakleion Archaeological Museum  
BSA excavation near Prairos

1864 1939 2030
1868 - 1881 1974 - 1975 2035
1883 1982 - 1995 2041 - 2044
1888 - 1907 2003 - 2010
1917 - 1926 2027
# Isthmia Archaeological Museum

ASCSA excavations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inv. No.</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IP 6673</td>
<td>1810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP 7338</td>
<td>1812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP 7484</td>
<td>1815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP 7501</td>
<td>1818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP 7531</td>
<td>1811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP 7540</td>
<td>1817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP 7904</td>
<td>1821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP 7914 a+b</td>
<td>1809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP 7927</td>
<td>1823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP 7928</td>
<td>1808</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP 7929 a</td>
<td>1819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP 7929 b</td>
<td>1822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP 7937 a+b</td>
<td>1813</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP 7937b</td>
<td>1814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP 7939</td>
<td>1824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP 7955</td>
<td>1820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP 7956</td>
<td>1816</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Kalapodi excavation storerooms

DAI excavations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inv. No.</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>K 2773</td>
<td>324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K 3560</td>
<td>337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K 3792</td>
<td>344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K 3794</td>
<td>341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K 4800</td>
<td>325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K 4836</td>
<td>329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K 4852</td>
<td>338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K 4883</td>
<td>331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K 4950</td>
<td>326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K 4975</td>
<td>327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K 5122</td>
<td>335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K 6799</td>
<td>357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K 6920</td>
<td>345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K 2908</td>
<td>332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K 3269</td>
<td>1483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K 3307</td>
<td>342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K 3310</td>
<td>328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K 3365</td>
<td>339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K 3403</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K 3444</td>
<td>333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K 3516</td>
<td>330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K 4036</td>
<td>1477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K 4121</td>
<td>1490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K 4529</td>
<td>355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K 4613</td>
<td>348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K 4658</td>
<td>356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K 4661</td>
<td>334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K 4677</td>
<td>322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K 4750</td>
<td>352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K 4776</td>
<td>354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K 4829</td>
<td>336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K 4832</td>
<td>1487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K 4845</td>
<td>1479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K 4921</td>
<td>340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K 4926</td>
<td>1485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K 5003</td>
<td>346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K 5020</td>
<td>1474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K 5023</td>
<td>1482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K 5027</td>
<td>1491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K 5135</td>
<td>343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K 5140</td>
<td>351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K 5162</td>
<td>349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K 7029</td>
<td>1492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K 7041</td>
<td>1480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K 7117</td>
<td>1478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K 7206</td>
<td>1476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K 7224</td>
<td>1475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K 7282</td>
<td>1489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K 7295</td>
<td>353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K 7334</td>
<td>1484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K 7335</td>
<td>1486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K 7343</td>
<td>1473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K 7348</td>
<td>1488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K 7690</td>
<td>1481</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

814
Knossos Archaeological Museum

BSA excavations at the Knossos North Cemetery

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inv. No.</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.fl</td>
<td>499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107.79</td>
<td>477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121.6</td>
<td>484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>152.fl</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>219.f1a</td>
<td>501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>283.8</td>
<td>480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>283.f4</td>
<td>503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>283.f44</td>
<td>502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>294.f16</td>
<td>498</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Inventory numbers unknown)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inv. No.</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>483</td>
<td>494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>492</td>
<td>495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>493</td>
<td>496</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Kommos excavation storerooms

ASCSA excavations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inv. No.</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C157</td>
<td>358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C469</td>
<td>393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C731</td>
<td>409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C847</td>
<td>366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C863</td>
<td>395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1147</td>
<td>369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1520</td>
<td>390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1573</td>
<td>362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1699</td>
<td>377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1769</td>
<td>389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1780</td>
<td>1124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1854</td>
<td>384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1900</td>
<td>402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2103</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2137</td>
<td>376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2189</td>
<td>387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2923</td>
<td>412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C3199</td>
<td>397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C3310</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C3311</td>
<td>364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C3494</td>
<td>394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C3953</td>
<td>378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C4126</td>
<td>388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C4130</td>
<td>391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C4270</td>
<td>401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C4325</td>
<td>382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C4411</td>
<td>410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C4470</td>
<td>411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C4580</td>
<td>413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C4625</td>
<td>383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C4699</td>
<td>373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C4936</td>
<td>414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C5123</td>
<td>386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C5268</td>
<td>407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C5348</td>
<td>365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C5349</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C5464</td>
<td>368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C5465</td>
<td>371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C5592</td>
<td>370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C6444</td>
<td>367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C6552</td>
<td>363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C6694</td>
<td>392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C6695</td>
<td>361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C6696</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C6698</td>
<td>408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C6702</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C6710</td>
<td>396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C6715</td>
<td>359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C6717</td>
<td>374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C6718</td>
<td>381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C6738</td>
<td>380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C6904</td>
<td>399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C7663</td>
<td>403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C8173</td>
<td>372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C10742</td>
<td>406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C10832</td>
<td>404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C11145</td>
<td>405</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lamia Archaeological Museum

Excavations of the 14th Ephorate at Atalanti

(Lamia or Atalanti Archaeological Museum, inventory numbers unknown)

1517 - 1550

Excavations of the 14th Ephorate at Modi

(Inventory numbers unknown)

1581
1582

Excavations of the 14th Ephorate at Neo Monastiri

(Inventory number unknown)

1583

Excavations of the 14th Ephorate at Pyrgos Livanaton

(Inventory numbers unknown)

1514
1515
1516

Excavations of the 14th Ephorate at Taratsa-Agia Paraskevi

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inv. No.</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>K 8008</td>
<td>1585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K 8304</td>
<td>1586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K 8396</td>
<td>1587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K 8399</td>
<td>1584</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Excavations of the 14th Ephorate at Tragana

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inv. No.</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>K 10638</td>
<td>1563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K 10639</td>
<td>1551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K 5255</td>
<td>1566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K 6120</td>
<td>1577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K 7914</td>
<td>1560</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Lamia or Atalanti Archaeological Museum, inventory numbers unknown)

1552 - 1559
1561 - 1562
1564 - 1565
1567 - 1576
1578 - 1580

Joint excavations of the OAI and the 14th Ephorate at Elateia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inv. No.</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XXIV/18b</td>
<td>1496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXIV/18i</td>
<td>1500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXIV/18i</td>
<td>1494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVIII/7d</td>
<td>1498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVIII/9b</td>
<td>1501</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Inventory numbers unknown)

1493
1495
1497
1499

DAI excavations at Kalapodi

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inv. No.</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>K 3780</td>
<td>323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K 4087</td>
<td>347</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Marathon Archaeological Museum

Excavations of Archaeological Society

(Inventory numbers unknown)

1434
1435
1436
### Mycenaean Archaeological Museum

Joint BSA and Archaeological Society excavations at Mycenae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inv. No.</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>39-262</td>
<td>1047</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53-327</td>
<td>1053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53-328</td>
<td>1035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53-329</td>
<td>1041</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53-330</td>
<td>1034</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53-332</td>
<td>1040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53-335</td>
<td>1039</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54-214</td>
<td>1038</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54-220</td>
<td>1036</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Inventory numbers unknown)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>471</td>
<td>1033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>474</td>
<td>1045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1029 - 1032</td>
<td>1054 - 1056</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Mykonos Archaeological Museum

Greek excavations at Rheneia

Inv. No. | Cat. No. |
---------|----------|
A 1462   | 602      |

### Nauplion Archaeological Museum

SIA excavations at Asine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inv. No.</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10341</td>
<td>987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10342</td>
<td>986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10444</td>
<td>894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10446</td>
<td>897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10516</td>
<td>1015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Find no.</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F70-78</td>
<td>899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F72-1027</td>
<td>893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F72-1051</td>
<td>895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F72-1051</td>
<td>873</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(find no. F70-78)</td>
<td>30266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(find no. F72-1027)</td>
<td>30332</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(find no. F72-1051)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Find No.</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F 70-18</td>
<td>1026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F 70-24</td>
<td>891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F 70-78</td>
<td>1019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F 70-88</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F 71-24</td>
<td>734</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F 72-24</td>
<td>1022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F 72-27</td>
<td>796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F 72-34</td>
<td>971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F 72-35</td>
<td>880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F 72-36,-50</td>
<td>716</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F 72-47</td>
<td>780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F 72-49</td>
<td>794</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F 72-57</td>
<td>820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F 72-63</td>
<td>799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F 72-65</td>
<td>991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F 72-68</td>
<td>819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F 72/79:74,77,78,79,80;</td>
<td>F 72/100:2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F 72-79:84</td>
<td>871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F 72-1003</td>
<td>1027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F 72-1051</td>
<td>1014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F 74-38</td>
<td>862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F 74-49</td>
<td>797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F 74-51</td>
<td>863</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F 74-72</td>
<td>916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F 72/79:84</td>
<td>871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F 72/100:2</td>
<td>741</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publication No.</td>
<td>Cat. No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F72</td>
<td>959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F73</td>
<td>784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F74</td>
<td>945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F75</td>
<td>804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F76</td>
<td>923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F78</td>
<td>805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F78</td>
<td>743</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F79</td>
<td>744</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F79</td>
<td>745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F91</td>
<td>904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F92</td>
<td>760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F93</td>
<td>924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F94</td>
<td>925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F95</td>
<td>913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F160</td>
<td>808</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F161</td>
<td>807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F162</td>
<td>761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F163</td>
<td>809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F164</td>
<td>903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F165</td>
<td>762</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F166</td>
<td>902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F167</td>
<td>922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F191</td>
<td>763</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F192</td>
<td>810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F193</td>
<td>811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F194</td>
<td>921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F298</td>
<td>289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F299</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F300</td>
<td>291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F305</td>
<td>812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F306</td>
<td>766</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F307</td>
<td>746</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F308</td>
<td>919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F323</td>
<td>813</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F323a</td>
<td>731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F330</td>
<td>814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W411</td>
<td>753</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W412</td>
<td>767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W413</td>
<td>943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W414</td>
<td>768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W415</td>
<td>822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W416</td>
<td>823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W417</td>
<td>824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W418</td>
<td>825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W419</td>
<td>826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W420</td>
<td>827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W421</td>
<td>828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W422</td>
<td>829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W423</td>
<td>830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W424</td>
<td>908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W425</td>
<td>831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W426</td>
<td>832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W427</td>
<td>769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W428</td>
<td>833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W429</td>
<td>834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W430</td>
<td>918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W431</td>
<td>835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W432</td>
<td>803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W433</td>
<td>874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W434</td>
<td>875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W435</td>
<td>879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W436</td>
<td>879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W437</td>
<td>884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W438</td>
<td>883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W439</td>
<td>876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W440</td>
<td>885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W441</td>
<td>887</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W442</td>
<td>886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W443</td>
<td>795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W444</td>
<td>1009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W447</td>
<td>1011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W448</td>
<td>1012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W449</td>
<td>1013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W450</td>
<td>995</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
05#34  870

(Inventory numbers unknown)

292
721
798
892
988
1025

Joint excavations of the SIA and 4th Ephorate at Midea

(Inventory numbers unknown)

469
470

Excavations of the 4th Ephorate at Kourtesa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inv. No.</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13184</td>
<td>1846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13185</td>
<td>1847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13186</td>
<td>1844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13187</td>
<td>1845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13188</td>
<td>1843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13194</td>
<td>1848</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Excavations of the 4th Ephorate at Tiryns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inv. No.</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10123</td>
<td>1086</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Inventory numbers unknown)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inv. No.</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1088</td>
<td>1096</td>
<td>1104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1090</td>
<td>1102</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1095</td>
<td>1100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DAI excavations at Tiryns

(Originally Nafplio Archaeological Museum, now possibly lost? Inventory numbers unknown.)

1068 1083 1087
1069 1084 1106
1070 1085

Naxos Archaeological Museum

Excavations of the 21st Ephorate at Naxos

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inv. No.</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MN 474 and 5571</td>
<td>590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MN 503</td>
<td>596</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Inventory number unknown)

595 593 594
601 591 592
599

Excavations of the Archaeological Society at Naxos

(Inventory number unknown)

597
598
600

Excavations of the 21st Ephorate on Donoussa

(Inventory number unknown)

589
Peiraios Archaeological Museum

Finds from Salamis

(Inventory number unknown)

1420
1421

Perachora storerooms

BSA excavations

(Inventory numbers unknown)

1855
1856
1857

Rhodes Archaeological Museum

Danish excavations at Lindos

(Inventory numbers unknown)

641
643
642

Siteia Archaeological Museum

Finds from Agios Stephanos

Inv. No.  Cat. No.

S3560  489  S3828  485  S3829  487
Finds from Agios Georgios

Inv. No.  Cat. No.
S3946   482
S3968   481
S4043   486

Find from Sklavi

Inv. No.  Cat. No.
S4021   488

Skala Oropou excavation storerooms

Excavations of the University of Thessaly at Skala Oropou

Inv. No.  Cat. No.
XXb 1423  ΩΔ/Πγ223  1427  ΩΚ/Πγ167  1431
XXg 1424  ΩΔ/Πγ3  1429  ΩΚ/Πγ55  1430

(Inventory numbers unknown)

1422
1425
1426
1428

Skyros Archaeological Museum

Excavations of the 11th Ephorate on Skyros

Inv. No.  Cat. No.
656  2099  690  2102  701  2103
662  2101  694  2096  702  2104
685  2094  695  2095
Sparta Aphisou storerooms

BSA excavations at the Menelaion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inv. No.</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 2705</td>
<td>440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 2736</td>
<td>460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 2737</td>
<td>435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 2812</td>
<td>445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 2813</td>
<td>442</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 2814</td>
<td>453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 2815</td>
<td>441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 2816</td>
<td>436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 2817</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 2818</td>
<td>449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 2819</td>
<td>451</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| P 2820 | 467 | P 2833 | 439 |
| P 2821 | 468 | P 2834 | 444 |
| P 2822 | 448 | P 2835 | 452 |
| P 2823 | 463 | P 2836 | 447 |
| P 2824 | 443 | P 2837 | 462 |
| P 2826 | 446 | P 2871 | 457 |
| P 2827 | 437 | P 2872 | 454 |
| P 2828 | 461 | P 2873 | 455 |
| P 2829 | 465 | P 2874 | 456 |
| P 2830 | 438 | P 2875 | 466 |
| P 2831 | 464 |       |     |
| P 2832 | 459 |       |     |

Thebes Archaeological Museum

Excavations of the Archaeological Society at Akrahipha

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Find No.</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>1459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10212</td>
<td>1438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13015</td>
<td>1460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13034</td>
<td>1439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13267</td>
<td>1441</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 1440     |       |
| 1442 - 1458 |   |
| 1461 - 1466 |   |
Greek excavations at Rhitsona

(Inventory numbers unknown)

1467
1468

Excavations of the 9th Ephorate at Vranezi

Find No. Cat. No.
155e 1469

Finds of unknown provenance

(Inventory numbers unknown)

1470
1471
1472

Thera Archaeological Museum

Excavations of the 21st Ephorate at Kamari

(Inventory number unknown)

603

Tiryns excavation storerooms

DAI excavations

Inv. No. Cat. No.
4/9868 68 1956 1094 1961 1099
6/1064 37 1957 1075 1962 1077
1936 1092 1959 1076 1965 1093
Volos Archaeological Museum

Excavations of the 13th Ephorate at Dimini

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inv. No.</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BE 2968</td>
<td>311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BE 2969</td>
<td>315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BE 3817</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BE 35896</td>
<td>318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BE 35997</td>
<td>308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BE 35998</td>
<td>319</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BE 36004 312
BE 36013 317
BE 36014 310
BE 36080 309
BE 36081 321
BE 36082 313

BE 36083 314
BE 36084 306
BE 36085 305
BE 36086 307
BE 36087 316
BE 36088 304

Present location of finds unknown

Excavations of the 3rd Ephorate at Agioi Theodoroi

(Inventory numbers unknown)

1825 - 1835

Excavations of the 1st Ephorate in Athens

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inv. No.</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EPK 551</td>
<td>1235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPK 559</td>
<td>1206</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Excavations of the 3rd Ephorate at Lamprika

(Inventory numbers unknown)

1306
1307
1328
1334
1356
1389

From Petrokephali/Crete

(Inventory number unknown)

490

Finds from the University of Stanford South-East Argolid survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inv. No.</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A9-6-9</td>
<td>1126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B17-A-19</td>
<td>1125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E9-76</td>
<td>1123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F5-311</td>
<td>1127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G1-A-80</td>
<td>1122</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Privately owned material

Andreadis Collection, from Skyros

2100
1-9: Tiryns, ovoid jars. Scale 1:3
48-61: Tiryns, S-profile jars. Scale 1:3.
62-73, 76-79: Tiryns, S-profile jars, handled jars, and decorated body sherds. Scale 1:5.
PLATE VIII

74-75: Tiryns, amphora and hydria. Scale 1:4.
80-90: Tiryns, open shapes. Scale 1:3.
91-103: Tiryns, open shapes, carinated vessels. Scale 1:3 (91, 92, 101: scale unknown).
104-120: Tiryns, braziers, lids, and bases. Scale 1:3.
121-130: Tiryns, base and handle fragments. 131-135: Chania, jars. Scale 1:3.
155-156, 159: Chania, open shapes. Scale 1:3.
322-337: Kalapodi, jars, cooking vessels, amphorae, small and large open shapes. Scale 1:3.
338-357: Kalapodi, open shapes, lamp, rim and decorated body fragments, unidentified shapes.
Scale 1:3.
366-367, 375, 385, 388, 390-391: Kommos, jars and bowls. Scale 1:3 (375: scale 1:5.)
392-393, 395-400, 403-406, 408-411, 414: Kommos, bowls, cup, handle fragment, appliqué dishes. Scale 1:3.
415-421, 423-424, 426-430: Korakou, jars, carinated shapes, cup. 416: scale 1:3; 415, 420: scale 1:4, scale otherwise unknown.
458-459, 461-468: Menelaion, pithoi, open shapes, fragments, stand or model. 471, 474: Mycenae, jars. Scale 1:3.
552, 557, 570-572, 575, 577-578, 581-584: Zagora, cup, stands, tripod vessels, lid, beads. Scale 1:3 (578, 581-584: scale 1:2).
730-737, 741: Asine, amphorae. Scale 1:3.
773, 775, 778-782, 784-785: Asine, jars. Scale 1:3 (780 right: scale 1:2).
777, 786-793, 797, 803: Asine, jars, hydriae, jug. Scale 1:3.
801, 804-819, 822, 824-825: Asine, jugs, cooking pots. Scale 1:3.
826-837, 841-842: Asine, cooking pots. Scale 1:3.
877-878, 879, 886, 891: Asine, painted pyxides and lids, kernos, juglet. Scale 1:3 (891: scale 1:2).
880, 894, 897-899: Asine, painted pyxis and lid, jugs. Scale 1:3.
901-913, 915, 918-932: Asine, rim and base fragments, handle fragment, decorated body sherds.
Scale 1:3.
970-971, 974-984, 986-987, 989: Asine, kraters, dish, lid, basins and bowls, cup or mug. Scale 1:3 (971: scale 1:4).
990-991, 993-994, 996-1000, 1102-1008: Asine, small bowls, lid, braziers. Scale 1:3.
Asine, brazier legs, pot stands, ladle, colander, straw-tempered domestic items, beads. Scale 1:3 (1026-1027: scale 1:2).
1034, 1037-1040, 1042, 1047-1049: Mycenae, amphoriskoi, jugs. Scale 1:3.
1066-1067, 1078-1080, 1109-1111, 1113-1115: Tiryns, jars, cooking pots. 1122-1126: E Argolid (various sites), amphorae, jar, and juglet. Scale 1:3.
1143, 1145, 1148-1152: Athens, cooking pots. Scale 1:3.
1180, 1184, 1194, 1196, 1208, 1212, 1216, 1219, 1221, 1226, 1232: Athens, cooking pots, stanced cooking pot, miniature cooking pot, amphoriskos, juglets, pyxis. Scale 1:3 (1196: scale 1:2).
1479-1492: Kalapodi, cooking pot, lekythoi, kraters, skyphoi, bowls. Scale 1:3.
1598, 1601, 1609-1610, 1615, 1617-1618, 1620-1621: Corinth, amphorae and hydriae. Scale 1:10 (1601, 1609-1610: scale 1:5).
1635, 1637-1638, 1640, 1642, 1644: Corinth, trefoil jugs. Scale 1:5 (1638: scale 1:4).
1656, 1662-1664, 1666-1667, 1670, 1673: Corinth, jars, cooking vessels. Scale 1:3 1663-1664: scale 1:4.)
1668-1669, 1680-1684, 1700, 1704, 1710: Corinth, cooking vessels, aryballoi. Scale 1:3
(1680-1681: scale 1:4, 1700: scale 1:2).
1752-1753, 1755-1765, 1767: Corinth, 'kraters'. Scale 1:3 (1753: scale 1:4, 1755, 1757-
1759, 1761, 1764-1765: scale 1:4).
2064-2067, 2072: Eretria, lug-handled bowls, stand. Scale 1:3 (2064, 2066, 2067: scale unknown).
477-481, 492: Crete (Knossos, Agios Georgios), aryballoi and beads. 505-507: Minoa/Amorgos, jar, cooking pot, decorated body sherd. Scale: various.
508: Ypsili/Andros, jar. 512-513, 516, 519, 521, 523, 540-542, 551, 553-554: Zagora/Andros, hydriae, cooking pots, amphorae or large jars, rim fragments. Scale: various.
PLATE LXXXIV

556, 558-569, 579: Zagora/Andros, decorated sherds of jars and other shapes, spindle whorl. Scale: various.
610-616, 619-624: Cos, cooking pots, miniature cooking pots. Scale: various.
625-628, 630-640: Cos, miniature cooking pots, cauldron, tripod cauldron, juglets, miniature amphora, bowls, kalathos, mug. Scale: various.
726, 794-796, 876, 884, 893, 895, 916, 942-943, 946: Asine, jar, hydriae, pyxides, jugs, decorated body sherds. Scale: various.
1090-1091, 1094-1097, 1099-1103: Tiryns, amphoriskoi, juglets, bowl. Scale: various.
1142, 1146, 1155, 1157, 1166-1167, 1172: Athens, cooking pots.
PLATE CVI

1212-1213, 1217, 1220, 1222, 1224-1225, 1227-1229, 1230-1231, 1235, 1237:
Athens, aryballoi, juglets, pyxides. Scale: various.
1236-1237, 1247, 1266, 1278-1279, 1294-1296, 1302-1305: Athens, pyxides, bowls, cups, dolls. Scale: various.
1308-1323, 1327, 1333, 1343: Athens, beads. Scale: various.
1360, 1363, 1374: Athens, spindle whorls. 1422, 1427: Skala Oropou, pithos, cooking pot.
1432-1433: Lamprika, cooking pot, bead. 1439, 1441, 1460: Akraiphia, jar, cooking pot, bowl.
1499: Elateia, jug. Scale: various.
1619, 1714-1715, 1721, 1726, 1775, 1787, 1792: Corinth, hydria, aryballoi, juglets, bowl, mug, skyphos. Scale: various.
2083-2086, 2088-2093: Kyme, decorated body sherds, beads. 2101: Skyros, cooking pots.
Scale: various.