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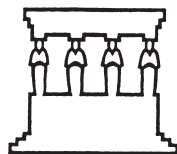
INVESTIGATIONS IN THE SANCTUARY OF ATHENA ALEA 1990–94 AND 2004

Authors:

Hege Bakke-Alisøy, Anne E. Bjune, Nicolas Drocourt, Jonas Eiring,
Håkon Ingvaldsen, Anne Ingvarsson-Sundström, Mario Iozzo, Harald Klempe,
Knut Krzywinski, Jean-Marc Luce, Margharet Nicolardi, Anette Overland,
Jari Pakkanen, Siri Sande, Chiara Tarditi, Mary E. Voyatzis,
Knut Ødegård, Erik Østby

General Editor:

Erik Østby



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Mario Iozzo:
ARCHAIC AND LATER POTTERY
FROM THE NORTHERN SECTOR

Archaic pottery**Kalathoi,
kalathiskoi****CN-Arch 1** *Fragment
of a banded kalathiskos*
Fig. 1; Pl. 1

Preserved: a short stretch of the rim, with the beginning of the body. Corroded surface, abraded and chipped. Purified clay, fabric: very pale brown (10YR 7/3). Diluted, matt glaze.

Flaring body; the rim is thick, with a flat external surface. Inner and outer surface are both glazed; the rim is reserved, except for a narrow band at the lower margin.

Preserved dimensions: H 1.7, L 3.1 cm. Restored D of the rim 10 cm ca.

Location: C7/54 (layer with marble chips, mixed).

Regional, probably Argive production; 6th century B.C.

Although a local production cannot be excluded, perhaps connected with rituals in the sanctuary, the fragment should probably be connected with the well-known production of small *kalathoi* with various kinds of banded decoration, whose *ergasteria* (probably inspired by the Corinthian shape) have been located in the eastern Peloponnese, probably at Argos. Although it is difficult to establish a typological development for most of the attested examples, because of the lack of precise contexts, the production of the Argive *kalathiskoi* has a long history which goes back at least to the Geometric and apparently covers the Archaic period until the mid-6th century B.C., when the shape loses popularity (although in the sanctuary of Demeter and Kore at Corinth it remained in use at least until the mid-4th century B.C.). Occasionally they are one-handled and of reduced dimensions. They were perhaps used in the sanctuary of Athena Alea, as elsewhere, as drinking vessels rather than as containers for balls of yarn.¹

Introductory note, 2010. The basic study of this pottery was carried out in 1996, and the manuscript was delivered in 2001, a long time before the stratigraphical and chronological reports from the excavators were available in their final form. After the rich development of archaeological investigations in the Peloponnese during the last decade, some bibliographical additions have been made in order to

CN-Arch	Archaic pottery
CN-CI	Classical pottery
CN-HR	Hellenistic and Roman pottery
CN-L	Late Antique and medieval pottery

CN-Arch 2 *Fragment of a banded kalathiskos* *Fig. 1*

Preserved: a short stretch of the rim, including the juncture with the body. Very corroded surface, abraded and chipped. Purified clay, fabric: reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6), with tiny red and white inclusions. Very diluted glaze, matt with streaks.

Flaring body, with a hanging rim with rounded lower cut. The interior surface is completely glazed, up to and including the rim; on the poorly preserved external surface traces of alternating glazed and unglazed areas can be distinguished.

Preserved dimensions: H 7.2, L 6.1 cm. Restored D of the rim 23 cm ca.

Location: C7/119 (first walking surface, Archaic).

Regional, probably Argive production; late 7th – early 6th century B.C.

Fragment of a small *kalathos*, of the same type as **CN-Arch 1**; the same rim profile can be found on Protocorinthian examples (but on miniature vases) from Perachora, and in the sanctuary of Demeter and Kore at Corinth it seems to be used throughout the 6th and perhaps into the early 5th century B.C.²

CN-Arch 3 *Fragment of a banded kalathiskos* *Pl. 1*

Preserved: a short stretch of the rim, including the juncture with the body. Corroded surface, abraded and chipped. Purified clay, fabric: reddish yellow (5YR 7/36). Diluted, matt glaze.

Flaring body with thickened rim, its upper margin is slightly emphasized and the vertical surface slightly concave. The inner surface is glazed, including the upper margin of the rim; the external surface is reserved, except for a wide band near the rim.

Preserved dimensions: H 1, L 3.7 cm. Restored D of the rim 9 cm ca.

Location: C7/80a (first layer with bronze objects, Late Classical/mixed).

Regional, probably Argive production; 6th century B.C.

update the text with information that may help to clarify the contexts where the often very modest pottery fragments were found. These additions are printed with italics.

¹ Cook 1953, 46, fig. 21, pl. 19; Dunbabin 1962, 87–99, esp. 90; Rudolph 1984, 162 no. C.40, fig. 16, pl. 32.e. See now Pemberton 1989, 19–25. See also **CN-Arch 2–20**.

² Dunbabin 1962, 95 nos 817 and 820, fig. 6, pl. 35; Pemberton 1989, 19–24, for instance no. 57, fig. 5.

Fragment of a small *kalathos*, of the same type as **CN-Arch 1**; the profile of the rim is very close to an example from the Agamemnoneion near Mycenae.³

CN-Arch 4 *Fragment of a banded kalathiskos*

Preserved: a short stretch of the rim, including the juncture with the body. Very corroded surface, abraded and chipped. Purified clay, fabric: reddish yellow (5YR 7/6), with tiny red and white inclusions. Few traces of thin, matt glaze.

Flaring body with thickened rim, its upper margin slightly emphasized and the vertical surface slightly concave. The inner surface was probably glazed, including the upper margin of the rim; the external surface was decorated with bands, one of which near the rim.

Preserved dimensions: H 0.8, L 3.5 cm. Restored D of the rim 8 cm ca.

Location: C6-C7/67a (layer with marble chips, Late Classical/mixed).

Regional, probably Argive production; 6th century B.C.

Fragment of a small *kalathos*, of the same type as **CN-Arch 1**; the profile of the rim is very similar to **CN-Arch 3**.

CN-Arch 5 *Fragment of a banded kalathiskos* Fig. 1; Pl. 1

Preserved: a short stretch of the rim, including the juncture with the body, on two joining sherds. Corroded surface, abraded and chipped. Purified clay, fabric: reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6), with tiny red and white inclusions and micaceous, granular particles. The glaze is not very shiny, occasionally diluted and matt.

Flaring body with thickened rim, its upper margin slightly emphasized and the vertical surface slightly concave. The inner surface is reserved, the external one is glazed, including the vertical surface of the rim.

Preserved dimensions: H 0.9, L 4.45 cm. Restored D of the rim 9 cm ca.

Location: C7/80a (first layer with bronze objects, Late Classical/mixed).

Regional, probably Argive production; 6th century B.C.

Fragment of a small *kalathos*, of the same type as **CN-Arch 1**, with a rim profile similar to **CN-Arch 3**.

CN-Arch 6 *Fragment of a banded kalathiskos* Fig. 1; Pl. 1

Preserved: a short stretch of the rim, including the juncture with the body. Very corroded surface, abraded and chipped. Purified clay, fabric: very pale brown (10YR 7/4), with air voids and small red and tiny white inclusions. Diluted, matt glaze.

Flaring body with thickened rim, its vertical surface slightly moulded into three bands. The inner surface is reserved, except for a band near the upper margin of the rim; below it is glazed, including the lower margin of the rim.

Preserved dimensions: H 1.1, L 6.5 cm. Restored D of the rim 12 cm ca.

Location: C7/80a (first layer with bronze objects, Late Classical/mixed).

Regional, probably Argive production; 6th century B.C.

Fragment of a small *kalathos*, of the same type as **CN-Arch 1**, with a fluted profile which is also attested in Corinthian miniature examples from Perachora, dated no later than Middle Corinthian.⁴

CN-Arch 7 *Fragment of a banded kalathiskos* Pl. 1

Preserved: a short stretch of the rim, including the juncture with the body. Corroded surface, abraded and chipped. Purified clay, fabric: reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6), with white and grey inclusions. Diluted, matt glaze.

Flaring body, its rim is squared with a flattened vertical surface. The inner surface is glazed for a wide stretch from the rim, including its upper margin, into a part of the inner surface of the bowl; on the external surface there is a black band on the wall, a thin line on the vertical surface of the rim and another below, at the juncture with the body-wall.

Preserved dimensions: H 1.4, L 3.3 cm. Restored D of the rim 10 cm ca.

Location: C7/80a (first layer with bronze objects, Late Classical/mixed).

Regional, probably Argive production; 6th century B.C.

Fragment of a small *kalathos*, of the same type as **CN-Arch 1**; the squared rim has a parallel in an example from the Agamemneion at Mycenae.⁵

CN-Arch 8 *Fragment of a banded kalathiskos* Pl. 1

Preserved: a short stretch of the rim, including the juncture with the body. Corroded surface, abraded and chipped. Purified clay, fabric: pale brown (10YR 6/3), with air voids and tiny, white inclusions. Very diluted glaze, matt with streaks.

Flaring body, its rim is squared with a flattened vertical surface. The inner surface is glazed for a wide stretch from the rim, including its upper margin, into a part of the internal surface of the bowl. The external surface is completely glazed, including the lower margin of the rim; the vertical surface of the rim is reserved. At the transition from the body to the rim, two narrow bands of thicker glaze run on the upper surface, one on the lower.

Preserved dimensions: H 2.1, L 3.1 cm. Restored D of the rim 10 cm ca.

Location: C7/80a (first layer with bronze objects, Late Classical/mixed).

Regional, probably Argive production; 6th century B.C.

Fragment of a small *kalathos*, of the same type as **CN-Arch 1**, with a rim identical with **CN-Arch 7**.

CN-Arch 9 *Fragment of a banded kalathiskos* Fig. 1; Pl. 1

Preserved: a short stretch of the rim, including the juncture with the body. Very corroded surface, abraded and chipped. Purified clay; fabric: reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6), with tiny white and red inclusions. The glaze is totally dissolved.

Flaring body with a thickened rim, defined below by a bevel protruding from the thin wall. The vertical surface is slightly convex, with two edges.

³ Cook 1953, 46–7, fig. 21 no. B 29.

⁴ Dunbabin 1962, 95 nos 826–827, fig. 6, pl. 35.

⁵ Cook 1953, 46, pl. 19 no. B 26.

Preserved dimensions: H 1.6, L 5.2 cm. Restored D of the rim 12 cm ca.

Location: C7/80b (first layer with bronze objects, Late Classical/mixed).

Regional, probably Argive production; 6th century B.C.

Fragment of a small *kalathos*, of the same type as **CN-Arch 1**. The profile of the rim, with concave mouldings, recalls **CN-Arch 6**.

CN-Arch 10 *Fragment of a banded kalathiskos* Fig. 1; Pl. 1

Preserved: part of the bottom, with the foot. The surface is corroded and abraded. Purified clay, fabric: pale yellow (2.5Y 7/4), with air voids and tiny grey inclusions. The glaze is burnt, occasionally vitrified by the contact with fire.

Deep bowl, the foot is in the shape of a truncated cone. The interior is summarily glazed, the exterior is reserved except for one band at the juncture between foot and body and another above.

Preserved dimensions: H 2.6, L 4.2 cm. Restored D of the rim 1.3 cm.

Location: D7/14 (first layer with bronze objects, Late Classical/mixed).

Regional, probably Argive production; 6th century B.C.

The foot of this *kalathos* has a profile very similar to **CN-Arch 13**, and may be from the same vessel as the rim sherd **CN-Arch 11**.

CN-Arch 11 *Fragment of a banded kalathiskos* Fig. 1

Preserved: a short stretch of the rim, including the juncture with the body. Corroded surface, abraded and chipped. Purified clay, fabric: pale yellow (2.5Y 8/3), with air voids and tiny grey inclusions. Diluted, matt glaze, with streaks and brown spots.

Flaring body with thickened rim, with slightly emphasized margins and a slightly concave vertical surface. The interior is reserved, except for a wide band on the wall; the exterior is glazed, except for the lower margin of the rim, which, however, is glazed on the vertical surface.

Preserved dimensions: H 3.7, L 6.3 cm. Restored D of the rim 12.5 cm.

Location: D7/14 (first layer with bronze objects, Late Classical/mixed).

Regional, probably Argive production; 6th century B.C.

Fragment of a small *kalathos*, very similar to **CN-Arch 1**; the rim profile recalls **CN-Arch 3**. Perhaps from the same vessel as the foot-herd **CN-Arch 10**.

CN-Arch 12 *Fragment of a banded kalathiskos* Fig. 1; Pl. 1

Preserved: a stretch of the rim, including the juncture with the body. Corroded surface, abraded and chipped. Purified clay, fabric: very pale brown (10YR 7/3), with small white and grey inclusions. The glaze is compact, but matt with streaks.

Flaring body with thickened rim, whose vertical surface has a slightly emphasized upper margin and the lower in relief. The inner surface is reserved, except for a wide band which includes the rim; all the rest is unglazed, except for the lower margin of the rim.

Preserved dimensions: H 0.9, L 6.3 cm. Restored D of the rim 10 cm ca.

Location: D7/29 (second walking surface, Archaic).

Regional, probably Argive production; 6th century B.C.

Fragment of a small *kalathos*, of the same type as **CN-Arch 1**, with a rim profile recalling **CN-Arch 3**.

CN-Arch 13 *Fragment of a banded kalathiskos* (?) Fig. 1; Pl. 1

Preserved: part of the bottom, with the foot. Corroded and abraded surface. Purified clay, fabric: very pale brown (10YR 7/4), with tiny white inclusions in the core and large, but few inclusions in the surface. Diluted, matt and streaky glaze.

Deep body, the foot has the shape of a truncated cone. The interior is summarily glazed, the exterior is reserved, except for the slanted surface of the foot.

Preserved dimensions: H 3.9, L 8.4 cm. Restored D of the foot 11, H of the foot 1.5 cm.

Location: C6/47 (destruction of the temple, Late Antique).

Regional production (Argive?); probably Archaic period.

The foot belongs to an open-shaped vessel, probably a *kalathos* of modest dimensions (although some variety of a *krater* or a *lekane* cannot be excluded⁶), since rim sherds of this shape are so frequently found in the excavation. The profile of the foot recalls a dubious example from Halieis, dated to the first half of the 5th century B.C.;⁷ but if the fragment really belongs to a *kalathos* (as **CN-Arch 10**, which perhaps belongs with **CN-Arch 11** and in that case represents a far more ancient vase-typology), the correct chronology is probably the first half of the 6th century B.C. (see **CN-Arch 1**).

CN-Arch 14 *Fragment of a banded kalathiskos* Fig. 1; Pl. 1

Preserved: a short stretch of the rim, with the beginning of the body. Corroded surface, abraded and chipped. Purified clay, fabric: very pale brown (10YR 7/4), with tiny red inclusions. Diluted, matt glaze.

Flaring body with thickened rim, with emphasized margins and a slightly concave, vertical surface. The upper margin of the rim has a glazed band, and a parallel line immediately within; and another band on the lower margin, with a parallel line immediately outside. On the interior surface, at some distance, are a couple of diluted lines.

Preserved dimensions: H 3.2, L 3.55 cm. Restored D of the rim 23 cm ca.

Location: C9-C10/11 (Archaic).

Regional, probably Argive production; 6th century B.C.

Fragment of a small *kalathos*, of the same type as **CN-Arch 1**, with a rim profile identical with **CN-Arch 3**.

CN-Arch 15 *Fragment of a banded kalathiskos* Fig. 1; Pl. 1

Preserved: a short stretch of the rim, including the juncture with the body. Very corroded surface, abraded and chipped. Purified clay, fabric: reddish yellow (5YR 6/8), with air voids and small white inclusions, visible also in the surface. Diluted, matt glaze.

⁶ See, for instance, Gauer 1975, pl. 27, or Schilbach 1999, 93 no. K 1888, pl. 14.13.

⁷ Rudolph 1984, 151 no. A.37, fig. 11.

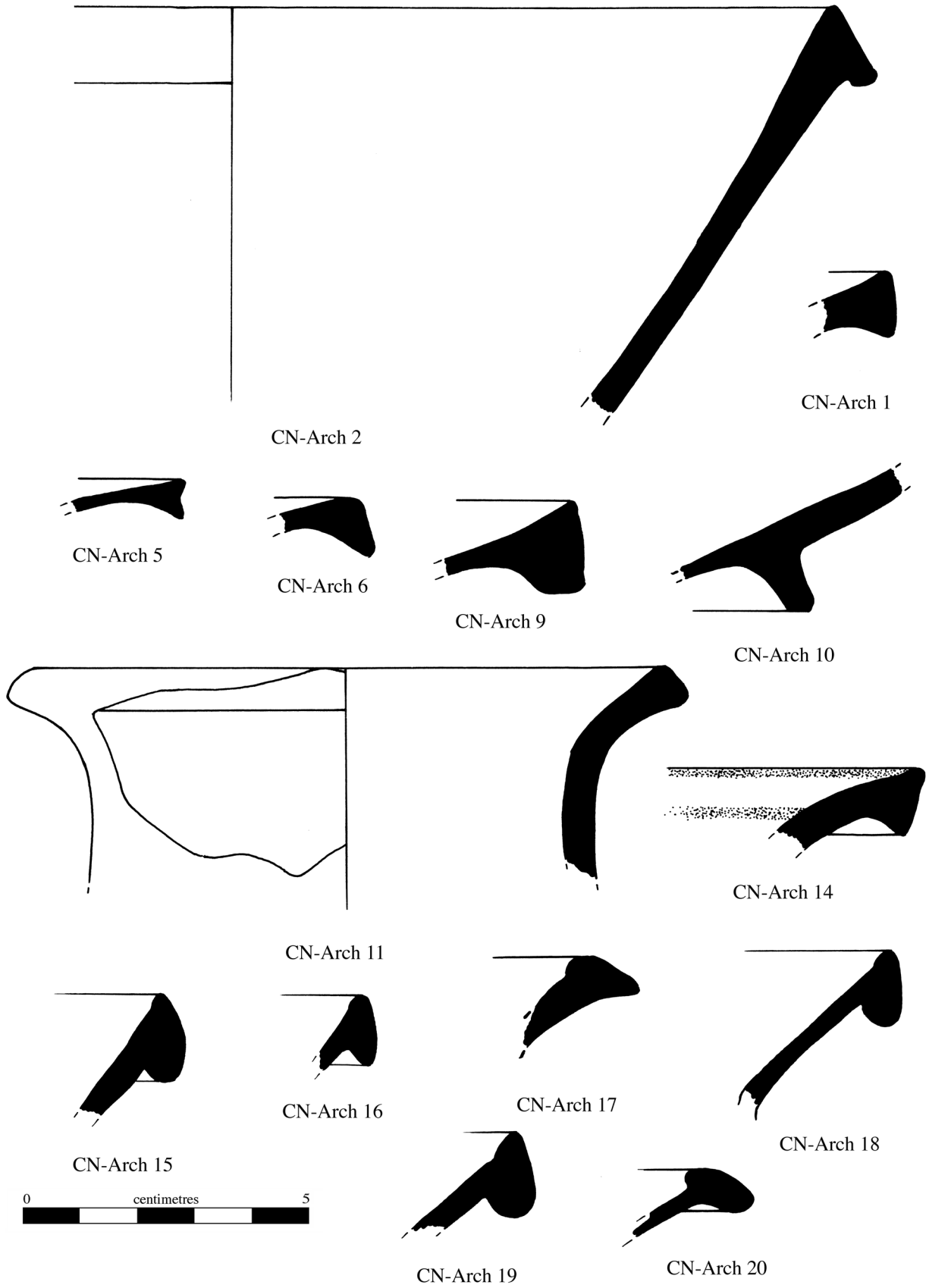


Figure 1. Archaic pottery from the northern sector (CN-Arch 1–20). (Drawing: Iozzo)

Flaring body with thickened and rounded rim, hanging, but the upper margin is slightly pronounced. Scarce traces of the glaze remain, with alternating black and reserved bands.

Preserved dimensions: H 2.35, L 4.4 cm. Restored D 22 cm ca.

Location: C9-C10/11 (Archaic).

Regional, probably Argive production; late 6th century B.C.

Fragment of a small *kalathos*, of the same type as **CN-Arch 1**, with a rim profile recalling a Protocorinthian miniature example from Perachora. Other *kalathiskoi* with similar rims come from the sanctuary of Demeter and Kore at Corinth, but from safer contexts dating towards the end of the 6th century B.C.⁸ The same rim profile is repeated on the following sherds.

CN-Arch 16 *Fragment of a banded kalathiskos* Fig. 1; Pl. 1
Preserved: a short stretch of the rim, including the juncture with the body. Very corroded surface, abraded and chipped. Purified clay, fabric: reddish yellow (5YR 6/8), with air voids and small white inclusions, particularly evident in the surface. Diluted, matt glaze.

Flaring body with thickened and rounded rim, hanging, but the upper margin is slightly pronounced. Scarce traces of the glaze remain, with alternating black and reserved bands.

Preserved dimensions: H 1.95, L 4.3 cm. Restored D 23 cm ca.

Location: C9-C10/11 (Archaic).

Regional, probably Argive production; late 6th century B.C.

CN-Arch 17 *Fragment of a banded kalathiskos* Fig. 1; Pl. 1
Preserved: a short stretch of the rim, including the juncture with the body. Very corroded surface, abraded and chipped. Purified clay, fabric: reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6), with a few air voids and small white and grey inclusions. Diluted, matt glaze.

Flaring body with thickened and rounded rim, hanging, but the upper margin is slightly pronounced. There are scarce, remaining traces of the glaze, with alternating black and reserved bands.

Preserved dimensions: H 2.7, L 3.9 cm. Restored D 14.5 cm ca.

Location: C9-C10/17 (Archaic).

Regional, probably Argive production; late 6th century B.C.

CN-Arch 18 *Fragment of a banded kalathiskos* Fig. 1; Pl. 1
Preserved: a short stretch of the rim, including part of the body. Very corroded surface, abraded and chipped. Purified clay, fabric: reddish yellow (5YR 6/8), with air pockets and small, white inclusions, particularly evident in the surface. Diluted, matt glaze.

Flaring body with thickened and rounded rim, hanging, but the upper margin is slightly pronounced. Scarce traces of the glaze remain, with alternating black and reserved bands.

Preserved dimensions: H 4.4, L 3.7 cm. Restored D 21 cm ca.

Location: C9-C10/27 (Archaic).

Regional, probably Argive production; late 6th century B.C.

CN-Arch 19 *Fragment of a banded kalathiskos* Fig. 1; Pl. 1
Preserved: a short stretch of the rim, including the juncture with the body. Very corroded surface, abraded and chipped. Purified clay, fabric: reddish yellow (5YR 6/8), with air voids and small white inclusions, evident also in the surface. Diluted, matt glaze.

Flaring body with thickened and rounded rim, hanging, but the upper margin is slightly pronounced. Scarce traces of the glaze remain, with alternating black and reserved bands.

Preserved dimensions: H 2.6, L 6.3 cm. Restored D 22 cm ca.

Location: C9-C10/27 (Archaic).

Regional, probably Argive production; late 6th century B.C.

CN-Arch 20 *Fragment of a banded kalathiskos* Fig. 1; Pl. 1
Preserved: a short stretch of the rim, including the juncture with the body. Corroded surface, abraded and chipped. Purified clay, fabric: reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6), with air voids and small white inclusions. Slightly diluted, matt glaze.

Flaring body with thickened and rounded rim, hanging, but the upper margin is slightly pronounced. Part of the interior surface, all of the rim and a large part of the external surface are glazed.

Preserved dimensions: H 1.85, L 3.6 cm. Restored D 13 cm ca.

Location: D9-D10/08 (Archaic).

Regional, probably Argive production; late 6th century B.C.

CN-Arch 16–20 are fragments of *kalathoi* of modest dimensions, of the same type as **CN-Arch 1**, with rim profiles identical with **CN-Arch 15**.

Kylikes

CN-Arch 21 *Fragment of a black-figured kylix* Pl. 2
Preserved: part of the bottom, including the transition to the foot, on two joining sherds. Corroded and chipped surface, with abrasions. Purified clay, fabric: reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6), with air voids and large white inclusions. Slightly diluted black, matt glaze; added purple tending to violet; incisions made with a wide point.

The body is glazed on the exterior; on the interior, in the central tondo bordered by a narrow purple band, two narrow diluted lines surround a bird of prey turned left but looking back with an open beak. The pupil of the bird's eye is incised and surrounded by incisions which define its orbit. The wing is spread. The covering feathers on the shoulder are rendered by a purple band and the lines of feathers by purple strokes, both between incised lines; the feathers on the neck are rendered by two short purple strokes and incised lines.

Preserved dimensions: H 1.2, L 5 cm. Restored D of the tondo 5.6 cm.

Location: C5-C6/71e (first layer with bronze objects, Late Classical/mixed).

Laconian production (perhaps the Spiral-Frieze Painter); about 565 B.C.

The small fragment belongs to a Laconian *kylix* whose incised details, as far as they are preserved, recall a cup from Cerveteri attributed to the Spiral-Frieze Painter, a minor vase painter placed by C.M. Stibbe among the followers of the more gifted Boreads Painter. His works,

⁸ Dunbabin 1962, 95 no. 819, fig. 6, pl. 35; Pemberton 1989, 23–4, 172–3 nos 542–545, fig. 5, pl. 51 (type 3).

very few, are dated to ca. 565 B.C., about contemporary with the last works by the leading master.⁹

CN-Arch 22 *Fragment of a kylix decorated with a row of drops* Pl. 2

Preserved: a very small piece of the body. Very corroded surface. Purified clay, fabric: reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6), with tiny air voids and a few white inclusions. Where preserved, the glaze is very compact and quite shiny.

A line of drops, turned to the right, is painted on the body.

Preserved dimensions: H 0.85, L 1.8, Th 0.1 cm.

Location: C7/80 (first layer with bronze objects, Late Classical/mixed).

Laconian production; second half of the 6th century B.C.

The tiny fragment belongs to a small *kylix*, with a black-glazed body and a reserved band between the handles, corresponding to the shoulder; the band is decorated by a row of small leaves or drops.

This type of drinking vessel was formerly defined as a *skyphos* by some, but can now certainly be identified as *kylix* on the basis of the inscription on the example with the Eugene inscription at Zürich.¹⁰ It is now recognized as a Laconian product, made from about 550 B.C. onwards and widely distributed until the end of the 6th or the beginning of the 5th century B.C., for instance to Olympia, Perachora, Tocra, Kition, Megara Hyblaia, and imitated in nearby Argos and Elis. The characteristic techniques of clay and glaze, which is preserved thick and compact on the inner surface, as well as the right-turned direction of the drops (against the left-turned drops of the Argive, or the small points of the Elean vessels), suggest that it should be attributed to a Laconian workshop.¹¹

CN-Arch 23 *Fragments of a kylix-foot* Fig. 2; Pl. 2

Preserved: a short piece of the circumference of the foot and a part of the stem, in three joining fragments. Corroded and chipped surface. Purified clay, fabric: from reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) to pink (7.5YR 7/3), with a few air voids. Compact, not very shiny glaze, diluted for the lines.

The *kylix* has a glazed body, on a cylindrical stem distinguished by a plastic ring on the top. The foot is flaring, with a convex and slightly thickened edge. The plastic ring, the lower part of the stem with the upper surface of the foot and a part of the inner cone are all glazed; the upper part of the stem, with five wheel-grooves, is reserved (whereas the four grooves below are glazed). Under the foot, in the reserved area, there are three concentric lines of diluted glaze.

⁹ C.M. Stibbe, *Lakonische Vasenmaler des sechsten Jahrhunderts v. Chr.* (Studies in Ancient Civilization N.S. 1), Amsterdam and London 1972, 182–5, 288 no. 338, pl. 121; F. Pompili, “I pittori laconici minori,” *Studi sulla ceramica laconica. Atti del Seminario Perugia 23–24 Febbraio 1981* (Archaeologia Perusina 3), Rome 1986, 57–8, pl. 28.3.

¹⁰ Stibbe 1994, 66–7, and *ibid.* 68, 176 no. E20, pl. 13.1, fig. 238, for the example in Zürich. Other *kylikes* of the same type are **CN-CI 8–26**.

¹¹ Cook 1953, 45, fig. 19 no. B 17; more recently Z. Aslamantzidou-Kostourou, “Υστεροαρχαϊκός τάφος από το Άργος,” *ArchDelt* 40.A, 1985, 192–3 no. MA 6012, pl. 79.B; Stibbe 1994, 69, figs 235–255; Arapogianni 1999, 168, fig. 23.

Preserved dimensions: H 2.85, L 4.45 cm. Restored D of the foot 6, of the stem 2.2 cm.

Locations: C6/80 and C7/80a (first layer with bronze objects, Late Classical/mixed).

Laconian production; second half of the 6th century B.C.

In spite of slight differences in the colour of the clay, these fragments are probably from the foot of the same *kylix* of the type called *Doric cup*, a term recently coined by C.M. Stibbe to indicate the Laconian (that is, the original) variety of the cups known in the Attic environment as *Antidoros kylikes* or *Droop cups*. They are clearly imitations of the Laconian models, and together with the Kassel-type cups they represent the immediate response by the Athenian workshops to the diffusion of the Laconian *kylikes* on the western markets.¹²

CN-Arch 24 *Fragment of a kylix-foot* Fig. 2; Pl. 2

Preserved: a small piece of the foot, including a short stretch of the original circumference. Corroded and chipped surface. Purified clay, fabric: reddish yellow (5YR 6/6), with tiny air voids. Compact black glaze, with red-brown spots caused by faulty firing.

The foot is flaring, with a convex and slightly thickened edge, completely glazed.

Preserved dimensions: H 1.2, L 2.1 cm. Restored D 8.5 cm.

Location: C9-C10/17 (Archaic).

Laconian production; second half of the 6th century B.C.

This fragment of a foot belongs to a Laconian *kylix*: by its profile and by its all-over glaze it probably belongs to the type called *Doric cup*, a term which indicates the original, Laconian versions of the Attic *Antidoros kylikes* or *Droop cups*, in the completely glazed variety.¹³

CN-Arch 25 *Fragment of a kylix-foot* Fig. 2; Pl. 2

Preserved: part of the foot. Corroded and chipped surface. Well-purified clay, fabric: very pale brown (10YR 7/4). Compact, moderately shiny glaze.

Disk-shaped foot, with thicker rim; the inner cone is glazed, except for a band near the rim.

Preserved dimensions: H 1, L 4.4 cm. Restored D 6 cm.

Location: C6-C7/67a (layer with marble chips, Late Classical/mixed).

Laconian production; second half of the 6th century B.C.

Although only a tiny sherd is preserved, the profile of the foot, the inner slope of the cone and the glaze all have parallels with various Laconian *Doric cups*.¹⁴

CN-Arch 26 *Fragment of a kylix-foot* Fig. 2; Pl. 2

Preserved: a part of the foot. Corroded and chipped surface;

¹² Stibbe 1994, 80, 197–8 (Subgroup Gg: nos G71–G72), figs 284–285. See also **CN-Arch 24, 27, 28**.

¹³ Stibbe 1994, 80, 196–9 (Subgroup Gg), figs 279–288; see also **CN-Arch 23, 27, 28**.

¹⁴ Compare, for instance, the example no. 52919 from a tomb in Via Capecelatro at Taranto: Stibbe 1994, 195 no. G60, fig. 278.

purified clay, fabric: reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6). Compact, matt glaze, with spots caused by faulty firing and some streaking. Disc-shaped foot, with a slightly thicker rim; the inside of the cone is glazed, except for a band near the rim.

Preserved dimensions: H 1.5, L 2.9 cm. Restored D 6 cm.

Location: C6-C7/67a (layer with marble chips, Late Classical/mixed).

Laconian production; second half of the 6th century B.C.

As **CN-Arch 23**, the fragment probably comes from a *Doric cup*.¹⁵

CN-Arch 27 *Fragment of a kylix-foot* Fig. 2; Pl. 2

Preserved: a short piece of the stem, including the transition to the body. Corroded and chipped surface. Purified clay, fabric: reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6), with large white and smaller red inclusions. Slightly diluted, moderately shiny glaze.

Kylix with glazed body, on a cylindrical stem with a flaring profile, defined at the top by a plastic ring. The ring and the lower part of the stem are glazed, the upper part is reserved, with seven wheel-grooves.

Preserved dimensions: H 3.5, D of the ring 3.1, D of the stem 2.5 cm.

Location: C6-C7/67b (layer with marble chips, Late Classical/mixed).

Laconian production; second half of the 6th century B.C.

The fragment comes from the foot of a *Doric cup*, of the same type as **CN-Arch 23**.¹⁶

CN-Arch 28 *Fragment of a kylix-foot* Fig. 2; Pl. 2

Preserved: a part of the stem, including the transition to the body. Corroded and chipped surface. Purified clay, fabric: red (2.5YR 5/6), with nuances of light brown (7.5YR 6/4) near the plastic ring, with small white inclusions and a few micaceous, granular particles. Black, compact, moderately shiny glaze, with red-brownish spots caused by faulty firing.

Kylix with a glazed body, on a cylindrical stem defined on the top by a glazed, plastic ring. The foot is flaring, reserved on the top with nine wheel-grooves and glazed below; the inner cone is unglazed.

Dimensions: H 4.5, L 4.7, D of the stem 2.7, D of the ring 3.4, Th of the body wall 0.8 cm.

Location: E7/31 (second layer with bronze objects, Late Classical/mixed).

Laconian production; second half of the 6th century B.C.

Fragment of a Laconian cup of the type called *Doric cup* (for which see **CN-Arch 23** above), the completely glazed variety. The almost hawksbeak-like profile of the ring between stem and body, and the wide, reserved zone with the grooves, recall the oldest cup of C.M. Stibbe's "Subgroup Gg".¹⁷

CN-Arch 29 *Fragment of a black-glazed kylix* Fig. 2; Pl. 2
Preserved: the foot, including the transition to the body. Corroded and chipped surface. Purified clay, fabric: pink (7.5YR 7/4). Compact, shiny glaze on the inner surface; diluted and matt, with streaks and greyish nuances, on the foot.

Preserved dimensions: H 3, D of the foot 5.4, D of the ring 3.2 cm.

Location: E6/12 (Late Classical/mixed, and later).

Elean production; end of the 6th century B.C.

The dimensions and proportions of the foot, as well as its technical characteristics, indicate that the sherd belongs to the class of *kylikes* produced in Elis – especially those of the Late Archaic period, which still preserved the rounded profile, while it became angular on those of the Early Classical period.¹⁸

Mugs

CN-Arch 30 *Fragments of a black-glazed mug* Pl. 2

Preserved: part of the bottom and of the wall, in two sherds which do not join. Slightly corroded and chipped surface. Well purified clay, fabric: reddish yellow (5YR 7/6), with tiny white inclusions. Compact, shiny glaze.

Mug with cylindrical body, on a flat, completely glazed bottom.

Preserved dimensions: H 2.45, L 3.5 cm. Restored D 6 cm.

Location: C9-C10/11 (Archaic).

Laconian production; 620–600 B.C.

These sherds belong to a black-glazed cylindrical mug which, as preserved, seems to coincide with the type with a flat bottom and a vertical, perhaps slightly convex wall. This class is considered by C.M. Stibbe to have originated from the shape with linear decorations which developed in Laconian I.¹⁹ Since the rim is missing, it is impossible to define the type more closely.

CN-Arch 31 *Fragment of a black-glazed mug* Pl. 2

Preserved: part of the bottom, including the beginning of the wall. Corroded and abraded surface. Purified clay, fabric: reddish yellow (5YR 6/8), with tiny, mostly red inclusions. Compact glaze; overpainted with diluted, almost white glaze.

Flat-bottomed, cylindrical mug, glazed on the inside; the outside is left unglazed with three overpainted lines, defined by a black band at the rim and another at the centre.

Preserved dimensions: H 3.3, L 2.8 cm. Restored D 6 cm.

Location: D9-D10/08 (Archaic).

Laconian production; ca. 600 B.C.

The fragment belongs to a cylindrical mug of the variety decorated in black-polychrome technique. It has a parallel in an example from the sanctuary of Artemis Orthia, where the bottom has the same decoration.²⁰

¹⁵ Probably close to the example no. 20803 from Taranto, from a tomb in Via Cavallotti: Stibbe 1994, 194 no. G53, fig. 276.

¹⁶ See **CN-Arch 23, 24, 28**.

¹⁷ Stibbe 1994, 80, 196 no. G66, fig. 279. See also **CN-Arch 22–24**.

¹⁸ Schilbach 1995, 46.

¹⁹ Stibbe 1994, 42, 136–7, figs 65–73.

²⁰ Stibbe 1994, 41–2, 136 no. C4, fig. 62.

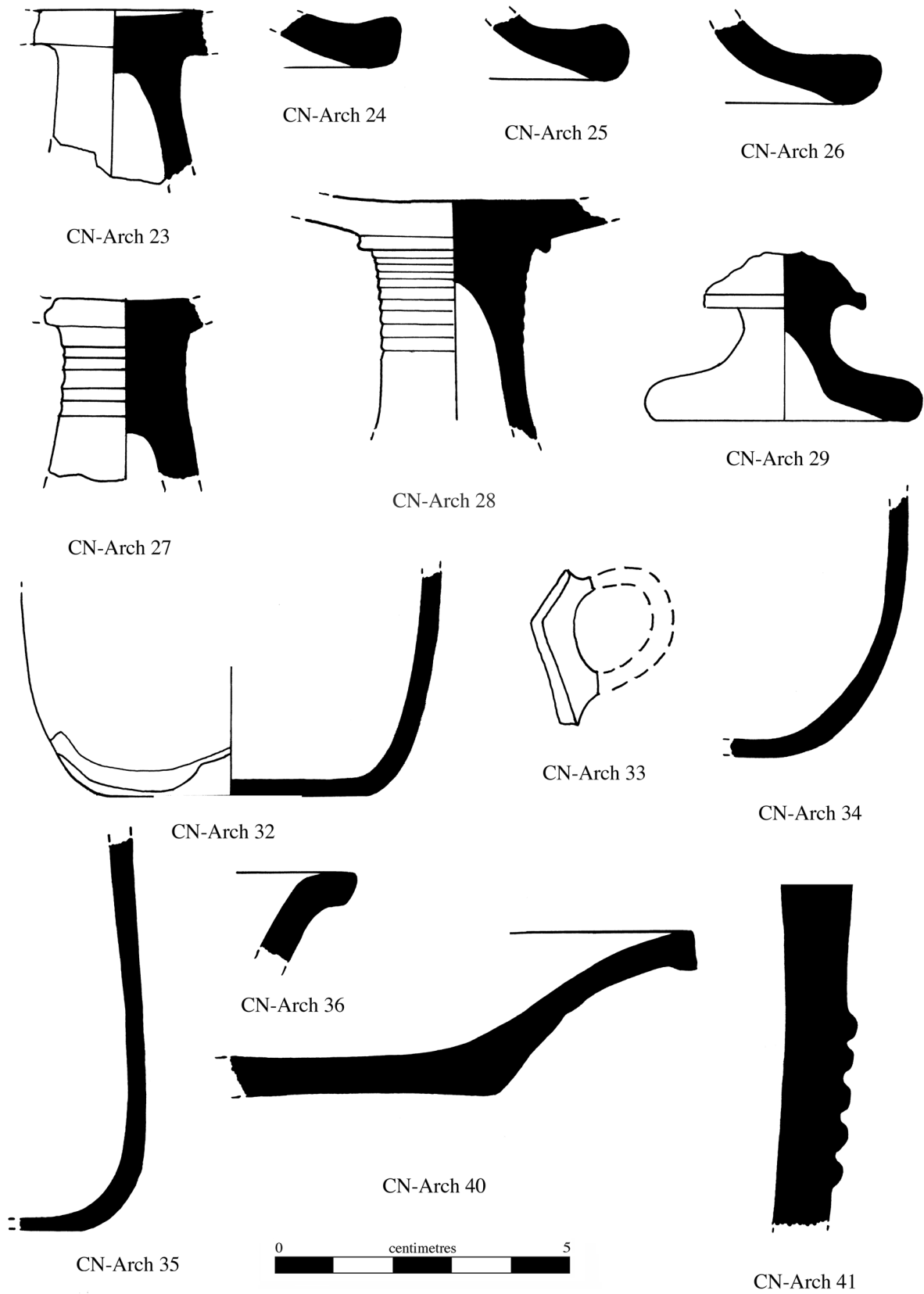


Figure 2. Archaic pottery from the northern sector (CN-Arch 23–41). (Drawing: Iozzo)

CN-Arch 32 *Fragments of a black-glazed mug* Fig. 2; Pl. 2
Preserved: part of the bottom including the beginning of the wall, in three joining sherds. Corroded and abraded surface, with incrustations. Purified clay, fabric: reddish yellow (5YR 7/8), soft, with air voids and tiny inclusions of grog. Slightly matt glaze, reddish inside and near the bottom on the outside because of faulty firing.

Rounded body, with a flat bottom; below, a wide band is left reserved at the margin, then there is a black band with an unglazed central area and a central point.

Preserved dimensions: H 4.2, D of the bottom 5.6, Th 0.3 cm.

Location: E6/17 (first layer with bronze objects, Late Classical/mixed).

Laconian production; 6th century B.C.

These sherds belong to a black-glazed mug with a flat bottom which continues curving into the wall. Both the profile and the decoration of the bottom have a parallel in an example from Syracuse, dated by C.M. Stibbe to the first quarter of the 6th century B.C. (Group C).²¹

CN-Arch 33 *Fragment of a black-glazed mug* Fig. 2; Pl. 2
Preserved: a short stretch of the rim, including the transition to the handle. Very corroded surface, abraded and chipped. Purified clay, fabric: reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6). Matt, slightly diluted glaze.

Preserved dimensions: H 3, L 2.8 cm. Restored D of the rim 9 cm ca.

Location: C9-C10/11 (Archaic).

Laconian production; 6th century B.C.

The small sherd belongs to a black-glazed, probably one-handled mug, Group B of C.M. Stibbe's classification. It has a precise parallel in an example from Sparta.²²

CN-Arch 34 *Fragments of a black-glazed mug* Fig. 2; Pl. 2
Preserved: part of the wall, including the beginning of the bottom, in two joining fragments. Corroded and abraded surface. Purified clay, fabric: reddish yellow (5YR 7/6), with air voids and small white and red inclusions. Diluted, matt glaze, with streaks and reddish-brown spots caused by faulty firing. Ovoid body on a flat, slightly convex base.

Preserved dimensions: H 6, L 5.8, Th 0.35 cm.

Location: D7/58 (second walking surface, Archaic).

Regional production; Late Archaic.

The piece belongs to a regionally produced mug, probably an imitation of the well-known Laconian shape which developed in the Archaic period.²³

CN-Arch 35 *Fragments of a black-glazed mug* Fig. 2; Pl. 2
Preserved; part of the wall, including the beginning of the

bottom, in six joining fragments (two, which do not join, were not photographed). Corroded surface, abraded and chipped. Purified clay, fabric: pink (7.5YR 7/4), with air voids and small white and red inclusions. Diluted, matt glaze with streaks.

Ovoid body on a flat, slightly convex base.

Preserved dimensions: H 7.8, L 6.3, Th 0.4 cm.

Location: D7/59 (second walking surface, Archaic).

Regional production; Late Archaic.

As **CN-Arch 34**, the piece belongs to a regionally produced mug, imitating a Laconian shape developed in the Archaic period.

Krateres

CN-Arch 36 *Fragment of a black-glazed krater* Fig. 2; Pl. 3
Preserved: a small piece of the wall, with the rim. Corroded and chipped surface. Purified clay, fabric: very pale brown (10YR 7/3). Slightly diluted glaze, streaky, with matt nuances tending to olive-green.

Body with vertical profile with flaring, squared rim.

Preserved dimensions: H 3, L 4.5, Th 5.5 cm. Restored D of the rim 19 cm.

Location: C7/67a (layer with marble chips, Late Classical/mixed).

Laconian production; mid-6th century B.C.

The sherd comes from a Laconian bell-krater, a shape directly modelled on and inspired by bronze examples, as the shape of the rim clearly demonstrates; apparently this happened not only at Sparta, but also at Olympia. The closest parallel, both for the dimensions and the shape of the rim, is provided by an example found in the necropolis of Rifriscolaro at Camarina in Sicily, in a context dated to ca. 550 B.C.²⁴

CN-Arch 37 *Fragment of a black-glazed krater* Pl. 3
Preserved: a small piece of the wall, with the rim. Corroded and chipped surface. Purified clay, fabric: very pale brown (10YR 7/3). Compact, moderately shiny glaze.

Body with a vertical profile and flaring, squared rim.

Preserved dimensions: H 4.3, L 4.7, Th 5.6 cm. Restored D of the rim 17 cm.

Location: C7/67a (layer with marble chips, Late Classical/mixed).

Laconian production; mid-6th century B.C.

As the previous piece this is a sherd from a black-glazed, Laconian bell-krater, whose closest parallel is the example from Camarina (see **CN-Arch 36**).

CN-Arch 38 *Fragment of a black-figured krater* Pl. 3
Preserved: part of the shoulder, near the neck. Very corroded and chipped surface, the inner surface is completely abraded. Porous, powdery clay, fabric: reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6), with

²¹ Stibbe 1994, 45, 141 no. C7, fig. 101.

²² Stibbe 1994, 45, 140 no. B5, fig. 93. See also the following fragment no. B6, fig. 94, where, however, the potter has not connected the handle to the rim correctly.

²³ Iozzo 1990-91, 185 no. 15 (where the text of the catalogue entry is missing, but the commentary remains), fig. 111.d. See Stibbe 1994, 43-7, and **CN-HR 4-6** for other examples.

²⁴ Stibbe 1994, 54 (Group F), 155 no. F1, with literature; see also **CN-Arch 37**.

tiny white inclusions. Compact, matt black glaze; the added colour is completely lost.

The shoulder has a row of small tongues, originally of alternating colour; they are enclosed in a double shell and defined below by a thin horizontal line.

Preserved dimensions: H 2, L 4, Th 1.3 cm.

Location: C7/61 (the Byzantine pit).

Corinthian production; second half of the 6th century B.C.

The fragment comes from the shoulder of a krater, probably of the column type, of Corinthian production. The technical detail of the added purple on the black glaze for the alternating tongues, and the line which defines the row, are common features in Late Corinthian pottery.²⁵

Various shapes

CN-Arch 39 *Fragments of a black-figured lakaina* Pl. 3

Preserved: part of the bottom, in three joining sherds; the foot is broken off, leaving only a broken surface at the transition. Corroded and chipped surface. Purified clay, fabric: reddish yellow (5YR 6/6), slightly micaceous. Quite compact, moderately shiny glaze; scarce traces of added white on the black surface.

Concave, internally glazed bottom, on a foot. The external surface is glazed, with two thin, added white lines; a narrow, reserved band at the foot carries a line of irregular dots.

Preserved dimensions: H 1.2, L 6.3, Th 0.3 cm.

Location: C6-C7/67a (layer with marble chips, Late Classical/mixed).

Laconian production; probably 6th century B.C.

The profile of the bottom, the reserved band at the foot and the added white indicate that this was a *lakaina* or a similar shape; but I do not know any other examples with the line of dots instead of the more normal rays.²⁶

CN-Arch 40 *Fragment of a dish with bands* Fig. 2; Pl. 3

Preserved: part of the body, from the bottom to the rim. Badly corroded and chipped surface. Purified, but poorly fired clay, fabric: light brown grey (2.5Y 6/2), with air voids and large white and grey inclusions. Only vague traces remain of the black glaze.

Flat bottom, wide, extended rim, with the lip squared and somewhat thicker at the edges; decorated with bands, at least on the inside.

Preserved dimensions: H 2.8, L 8.6 cm. Restored D of the rim 22 cm ca.

Location: C7/67a (layer with marble chips, Late Classical/mixed).

Local production (?); probably 6th century B.C.

This fragment of a dish has a simple shape, which is difficult to date because it is poorly produced and preserved. However, the technical characteristics and the

²⁵ For the shape of the column-krater see T. Bakir, *Der Kolonnenkrater in Korinth und Attika zwischen 625 und 550 v. Chr.* (Beiträge zur Archäologie 7), Würzburg 1974; recently, and extensively, Amyx 1988, 504–11.

²⁶ Generally on the *lakainai* see Stibbe 1994, 19–35.

shape of the rim seem to connect it with the group of *kalathiskoi* of Argive production, as CN-Arch 1–20.

CN-Arch 41 *Fragment of a perirhanterion* Fig. 2; Pl. 3

Preserved: part of the top of the shaft, near the transition to the basin. Corroded and chipped surface, with many abrasions. Hard clay; fabric: reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) in the core with a very pale brown slip (10YR 8/4), with small red inclusions (partly of grog), also larger less frequent, grey ones. Matt and diluted, brownish glaze.

Cylindrical shaft with a slightly swelling profile, with an ample, triangular opening which also involves a part of the ornamental band. Five raised ridges run horizontally, three of which are decorated with rows of impressed dots, alternating with two smooth ones. Traces of brownish glaze all over the surface, on the shaft as well as the ridges.

Preserved dimensions: H 8.8, L 10.1, Th from 1.8 to 2.1, H of the ridges 0.6, H of the openings at least 2.6 cm. Restored D 40 cm.

Location: D7/14 (first level with bronze objects, Late Classical/mixed).

Corinthian production; 6th century B.C.

Østby *et al.*, *Report*, 131–2, fig. 130.

The fragment comes from a *perirhanterion*, apparently of considerable size, produced at Corinth in the Archaic period with the typical clay from the slopes of Acrocorinth with inclusions of grey lava particles. Because of the sanctuary context, it is better understood as a *perirhanterion*, for lustral water, than as a *louterion* for non-religious purposes. The presence of grog, although rare, is attested in a contemporary fragment of a *perirhanterion* from the Anaploga well.²⁷ The decoration of relief ridges with impressions, alternating with smooth ones, is typical for the Corinthian production of coarse ware during the 6th century B.C.²⁸

CN-Arch 42 *Fragment of a conical oinochoe* Pl. 3

Preserved: part of the neck, including the transition to the rim. Corroded and chipped surface. Purified clay, fabric: pale yellow (2.5YR 8/3). Rather diluted, matt glaze, with cracked lines.

Neck in the shape of a truncated cone, gradually tapering toward the off-set rim, of which only the beginning remains. Glazed.

Preserved dimensions: H 6, D from 22.7 to 3.2, Th from 0.55 to 0.9 cm.

Location: C9-C10/25 (Archaic).

Local production; 6th century B.C.

The fragment belongs to a conical *oinochoe*, a shape

²⁷ Iozzo 1985, 12–3; the fragment with grog is no. 3 in the catalogue M. Iozzo, “Corinthian basins on high stands,” *Hesperia* 56, 1987, 359, pl. 63. *Recently on these basins: M. Kerschner, “Perirhanterien und Becken,” in Alt-Ägina II.4, Mainz 1996, 59–132, and H. Pimpl, Perirhanteria und Louteria, Entwicklung und Verwendung grosser Marmor- und Kalksteinbecken auf figürlichem und säulenartigem Untersatz in Griechenland, Berlin 1997 (but both have misunderstood my demonstration, Iozzo cit., that there is no formal difference between the two types of basin). More such pieces have now come forth from the Peloponnese (Asea, Stymphalos) and the western Mediterranean (Calabria, Lipari, Sardinia).*

²⁸ Iozzo 1985, 18.

which is attested in the Geometric period at Corinth as well as in Attica; but it was later produced in large numbers particularly in the *kerameikos* of Corinth, throughout the 7th and for most of the 6th century B.C. In the Protocorinthian and Early Corinthian examples the neck is decorated with bands and with geometric motifs; later, from the Middle Corinthian on, the neck is completely glazed.²⁹

The technical characteristics of the clay and the glaze, and the considerable thickness of the wall, indicate that this was not a Corinthian product, but an imitation. It is probably local or regional, to be dated to the 6th century B.C., probably the late part.

CN-Arch 43 *Fragment of an aryballos* Pl. 3

Preserved: part of the shoulder and of the disc-mouth, with the handle. Corroded and abraded surface (it is impossible to establish if it was glazed). Purified clay, darkened from contact with fire; fabric: grey (2.5.6/1).

Approximately cylindrical with flat shoulder, flat disk-mouth on a short neck shaped as a truncated cone; the band-shaped handle is slightly narrowed in the middle, vertically posed between the shoulder and the disc-mouth.

Preserved dimensions: H 3.2, L 2.5 cm. Restored D of the disc-mouth 2.5 ca., of the opening in the disc 0.8 cm. L of the handle from 1.3 to 1.5 cm.

Location: D9-D10/02 (Late Archaic).

Imitation of Laconian production; probably 6th century B.C.

The fragment belongs to a shape that cannot be easily identified, perhaps a kind of cylindrical *aryballos* with a slightly wavy body (judging from the small, preserved piece) which recalls the rare ring-*aryballoi* which were produced at Sparta during the period about 570–560 B.C., perhaps the even rarer variety with only two rings.³⁰ This might be a local product.

CN-Arch 44 *Handle of a lid* Pl. 3

Preserved: the handle, including the transition to the wall. Corroded and chipped surface. Purified clay, fabric: very pale brown (10YR 7/3), with a few large inclusions which have caused breaks in the surface. Few traces of a matt, thin glaze.

Dimensions: H 3.4, H of the handle 2.9, D from 1.3 to 2.5 cm.

Tex no. 28. Location: D10/24 (Archaic).

Regional production; probably the beginning of the 6th century B.C.

The handle has the shape of a truncated cone which is characteristic of lids, particularly of *pyxides* and *lekanides*. This example is a regional or local product, and was certainly inspired by Corinthian models;³¹ the short stem and the not very precise articulation of the shape assign it perhaps to the 6th rather than the 7th century B.C.

²⁹ Amyx 1988, 486–7.

³⁰ P. Pelagatti, "Ceramica laconica in Sicilia e a Lipari. Materiali per una carta di distribuzione," *BdA* 54, 1989, 25–7, with further references.

³¹ Such as, for instance, those illustrated in Dunbabin 1962, pl. 56.

CN-Arch 45 *Black-figured body sherd* Pl. 3

Preserved: a small piece of the original circumference. Corroded and abraded surface. Purified clay, fabric: pink (7.5YR 8/3) with a pink slip (7.5YR 7/4). Slightly diluted, matt glaze; a purple retouch at the horn; incisions with a wide point.

Fragment from the wall of a vessel with a closed shape. On the outside is the hindquarter of a goat turned right, with a small tail ending in a tassel and large horns curving above the back; the rings on the horn are distinguished by incisions and alternatively overpainted in purple. To the left is a part of an element with incised profile, perhaps floral.

Preserved dimensions: H 2.5, L 3.1, Th 0.45 cm.

Location: C7/80a (first level with bronze objects, mixed).

Corinthian production; 6th century B.C., probably first quarter.

The small sherd belongs to a fairly large vase of closed shape. The representation is unusual, with the horns not curving upwards, but going backwards in a semicircle above the back of the animal, long enough almost to touch the tail. If the sherd could be read vertically, what remains would look rather like the tip of the wing of a sphinx, but the traces from the wheel-throwing are evident on the inside and leave no doubt about the position. I would exclude the admittedly attractive possibility of a chimaera; in Corinthian vase-painting the position of the goat's head and the type of the horn coincide with the sherd from Tegea, but it lacks the snake-shaped tail.³² We might rather have a representation of two different animals, similar to the motif on the shoulder of a neck-amphora from Corinth in the National Museum of Athens, attributed to the Herdsman Painter, with a flock of sheep and goats disposed on more than one level.³³

Classical pottery

Kylikes

CN-CI 1 *Fragment of a black-glazed kylix* Pl. 4

Preserved: a short stretch of the shoulder, including the transition to the rim. Corroded and chipped surface. Purified clay, fabric: reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6). Slightly matt, streaky glaze, with reddish spots caused by faulty firing; more compact on the inside, but with traces of the wheel-throwing.

Compressed, hemispherical bowl with a distinct, flaring rim; completely glazed on the inside, with a line in added purple on the base of the rim.

Preserved dimensions: H 2.2, L 5.2 cm. Restored D of the shoulder 11.5 cm.

Location: C6/47 (destruction of the temple, Late Antique).

Peloponnesian production; 5th century B.C., perhaps second quarter.

³² A. Jacquemin s.v. "Chimaira," *LIMC* III (1986), 249–59; M. Iozzo, "The Chimaera, Pegasus, and Bellerophon in Greek art and literature," in G.C. Canferoni, M. Iozzo and E. Setari (eds), *Myth, Allegory, Emblem: The many lives of the Chimaera of Arezzo (Colloquium Malibu 2009)*, Rome 2012, 113–37.

³³ Athens NM inv. no. 303; Amyx 1988, 143 no. 2, pl. 57.2.

The fragment belongs to a variety of cups of modest size, black-glazed and with a purple line running at the base of the neck or on the ridge of the shoulder. They were identified at Olympia in contexts of the 5th century, and are considered by W. Gauer to be typical, local products of the decades from 480 to 450 B.C.³⁴ The clay and glaze are different from the Elean examples, however, and I would therefore be inclined to consider the sherd from Tegea as a local imitation, like a similar example from Temple C at Pallantion. The Elean as well as the Arcadian examples might, however, perhaps rather be considered as imitations of the older Laconian *kylikes* without feet or on low, disc-shaped feet, in the same way as the Argive cups of exactly similar shape.³⁵

The following sherds **CN-CI 2–3** belong to *kylikes* of the same type.

CN-CI 2 *Fragment of a black-glazed kylix* Pl. 4

Preserved: a small piece of the body, including the transition to the rim. Corroded and chipped surface. Purified clay, fabric: reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6). Slightly diluted, streaky black glaze.

Hemispherical body, with distinct, flaring rim; completely glazed, with a line in added purple at the base of the rim.

Preserved dimensions: H 1.05, L 1.15 cm.

Location: D7/13c (layer with marble chips, Late Classical/mixed).

Peloponnesian production; 5th century B.C., perhaps second quarter.

CN-CI 3 *Fragment of a black-glazed kylix* Fig. 4; Pl. 3

Preserved: a part of the body, with the handle. Corroded and chipped surface, with many abrasions. Purified clay, fabric: pinkish grey (5YR 7/2); matt, thin glaze, with streaks and greyish spots caused by faulty firing.

Hemispherical bowl, with a rim set off by a slight bevel; the handle has a circular cross-section, in a horizontal position. Below the bevel there is a purple line.

Preserved dimensions: H 3.3, L 6, L of the handle 3.8, D of the handle 0.8 cm.

Location: E7/19 (layer with marble chips, Late Classical/mixed).

Peloponnesian production; 5th century B.C., perhaps second quarter.

CN-CI 4 *Fragment of a black-glazed kylix* Fig. 4

Preserved: part of the foot, including the transition to the body. Corroded and chipped surface. Purified clay, fabric: reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/8). Slightly matt, compact glaze, streaky on the edge of the foot.

Slightly flattened bowl, on a ring-shaped foot.

Preserved dimensions: H 11.4, L 3.9 cm. Restored D of the foot 4 cm.

Location: C6/107 (first layer with bronze objects, Late Classical/mixed).

Regional production; advanced 5th century B.C.

The foot of this cup has a profile which seems close to Elean examples found at Olympia in contexts which were sealed towards the mid-5th century B.C.³⁶ The type is actually not far removed from the *kylikes* which were produced in the eastern Peloponnese between the end of the 5th and the mid-4th century, which are attested also in the necropolis of Eua.³⁷

CN-CI 5 *Fragment of a black-glazed kylix* Fig. 3; Pl. 4

Preserved: a small piece of the foot, including the transition to the body. Corroded and chipped surface. Purified clay, fabric: light brownish grey (2.5YR 6/2), with air voids and small white inclusions. Traces of contact with fire in the break and on the surface, where the glaze has taken a matt greyish colour.

Slightly flattened bowl, on a ring-foot attached obliquely. Glazed on the inside and outside, except for the inner edge and the external surface of the foot.

Preserved dimensions: H 1.4, L 3.45 cm. Restored D 6 cm.

Location: D7/14 (first layer with bronze objects, Late Classical/mixed).

Regional production; late 5th century B.C.

The foot belongs to a *kylix* of the same type as **CN-CI 4**, which was clearly broken and later burnt. One may consequently suppose, as is the case for **CN-CI 45**, that it was used in the sanctuary as a votive object or as equipment when the large fire of 395/4 B.C. occurred.

CN-CI 6 *Fragment of a black-glazed kylix* Fig. 3; Pl. 4

Preserved: the foot, with a large lacuna, and the transition to the body. Corroded and chipped surface. Purified clay, fabric: reddish yellow, 7.5YR 6/6, on the surface; on the inside, insufficiently fired, light grey, 7.5YR 7/1, with white inclusions of medium and small dimensions. Matt glaze, with traces from the wheel-throwing.

Ring-shaped foot, with a small navel in the inner cone; what remains of the wall suggests that the *kylix* had a flat, completely glazed bowl.

Preserved dimensions: H 1.6, Th of the wall 0.5 cm. Restored D of the foot 4.6 cm.

Location: C7/44 (destruction of temple, Late Antique).

Regional production; end of 5th — first half 4th century B.C.

The foot probably belongs to a cup of the type with a low bowl, like examples found in the necropolis at Eua and dated to the Late Classical period.³⁸

CN-CI 7 *Fragment of a black-glazed kylix* Fig. 3; Pl. 4

Preserved: a small piece of the body, with the rim. Corroded and chipped surface. Purified, porous clay, fabric: light grey (10YR 7/1). Slightly matt, streaky glaze.

The body has a concave-convex profile; the rim is flaring, with a rounded lip.

³⁶ J. Schilbach, "Die Tongefäße aus den Brunnen 98–129 im Südostgebiet," *OIBer* 11, 1999, 296 no. K 2709 and 318 pls 64.8 and 69.8; *id.* 1995, 43, 83 no. SKS 4, pls 6.3 and 30.2.

³⁷ See **CN-CI 6**.

³⁸ Abadie and Spyropoulos 1985, 391 no. 2, fig. 6, and 441 nos 2–3, figs 135–136.

³⁴ Gauer 1975, 190, pl. 38 (especially no. 7).

³⁵ Iozzo 1990–91, 162 no. 78, figs 92.h, 98.a. See **CN-CI 9** for the Laconian models.

Preserved dimensions: H 3.1, L 2.9 cm. Restored D of the rim 10 cm.

Location: C6-C7/106 (first layer with bronze objects, Late Classical/mixed).

Regional production; first half of the 4th century B.C.

The fragment belongs to a type of cup that was certainly produced in the eastern Peloponnese (but a more strictly local production cannot be excluded); its shape has precise parallels in examples from the Elean necropolis at Staphidokampos and from nearby Pylos, dated by their contexts between the first and second quarter of the 4th century B.C.³⁹

CN-CI 8 *Fragments of a black-glazed kylix* Fig. 3; Pl. 4

Preserved: part of the body, with the rim, in three joining sherds. Corroded and chipped surface. Purified clay, fabric: light grey (10YR 7/1). Compact matt glaze, with some streaks.

Body with a convex profile; the rim is slightly flaring, with a rounded lip.

Preserved dimensions: H 2.4, L 5.8 cm. Restored D of the rim 9.5 cm.

Location: C6/75a (perhaps Classical).

Regional production; 4th century B.C.

This *kylix* belongs in the class of black-glazed cups produced in the eastern Peloponnese, which imitated imported models. In this case, the almost straight rim might suggest a *Bolsal*-type of Attic production, like the two examples from Temple C at Pallantion;⁴⁰ but the almost vertical profile of the rim might perhaps indicate a local variety of the black-glazed cups produced in the eastern Peloponnese and particularly at Argos.⁴¹

CN-CI 9 *Fragments of a black-glazed kylix* Fig. 3; Pl. 4

Preserved: part of the body, from the rim to the foot, in four joining sherds. Corroded and chipped surface. Soft clay, fabric: very pale brown (10YR 7/3). Matt glaze, with streaks and nuances tending to olive-green.

Hemispherical body on a low, disc-shaped foot; the rim turns outwards, with a rounded lip. Completely glazed, except for the external surface of the foot.

Preserved dimensions: H 5.2, L 7.2 cm. Restored D of the rim 10, of the foot 6.2 cm.

Location: C5-C6/71e (layer with marble chips, Late Classical/mixed).

Regional production: 4th century B.C.

The *kylix* belongs with the group of completely or partially black-glazed cups with a low, vaguely disc-shaped foot, which imitate the Laconian models of the Archaic period classified by C.M. Stibbe as “Group Ea”.⁴²

³⁹ Arapogianni 1999, 198, fig. 81, with reference to the example from Pylos.

⁴⁰ Iozzo 1990-91, 176 nos 98-99, figs 196.e, 109.a, 105.g-h.

⁴¹ See CN-CI 9. A profile related to ours is found in a cup from Olympia, probably of Elean production, dated by its context to the third quarter of the 5th century B.C.: Gauer 1975, 195 fig. 29.8.

⁴² Stibbe 1994, 66-7. Although often defined as *skyphos*, I believe that the type now can definitively be called *kylix*, in consideration of the inscription on an example at Zürich; see note 10 above.

Identified by W. Rudolph as a Peloponnesian production, particularly from the eastern part of the peninsula and first of all from Argos, they were widely distributed in the 4th century B.C.⁴³

In our fragment the almost invisible profile of the foot is related to examples from the initial phase of the production. These were probably closer to the Laconian models that developed from a completely footless variety, and might consequently date to the beginning of the 4th century B.C., perhaps even earlier.

The profile of the rim, simplified and lacking that clear articulation which seems to be characteristic of the products from the Argive *ergasteria*, might indicate a local product.

CN-CI 10 *Fragment of a black-glazed kylix*

Preserved: a small piece of the body, with the rim. Corroded and chipped surface. Purified clay, fabric: pinkish grey (7.5YR 6/2). Not very compact, matt glaze, with some streaks and greyish spots caused by faulty firing.

Body with a convex profile; the rim is slightly flaring, with a rounded lip.

Preserved dimensions: H 3.2, L 4.7 cm. Restored D 9 cm ca.

Location: C6-C7/67a (layer with marble chips, Late Classical/mixed).

Regional production; 4th century B.C.

The fragment belongs to a *kylix* of the same type as CN-CI 9.

CN-CI 11 *Fragment of a black-glazed kylix* Pl. 4

Preserved: a short piece of the original circumference of the foot, including the transition to the body. Corroded and chipped surface. Purified clay, fabric: reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6). Compact, moderately shiny glaze, with some brownish-grey streaks.

Disc-shaped foot, indistinctly profiled.

Preserved dimensions: H 1, L 2.2 cm.

Location: C7/54 (layer with marble chips, Late Classical/mixed).

Regional production; 4th century B.C.

The small fragment belongs to the bottom of a *kylix* of regional production, of the type with a vaguely defined foot, as CN-CI 9; but in this case the fragment is completely glazed.

CN-CI 12 *Fragment of a black-glazed kylix* Pl. 4

Preserved: a small piece of the original circumference of the foot, including the transition to the body. Corroded and chipped surface; the inner surface is completely abraded. Purified clay, fabric: light brown (7.5YR 6/4). Slightly diluted glaze, with traces of the wheel-throwing.

The disc-shaped foot has an indistinct, slightly concave profile.

Preserved dimensions: H 0.7, L 2.3 cm.

⁴³ Iozzo 1990-91, 171-2 no. 90, figs 98.e and 105.b, with bibliography; see also Danali 1994, 262.

Location: C7/54 (layer with marble chips, Late Classical/mixed).

Regional production; 4th century B.C.

The fragment belongs to a cup of the same type as **CN-CI 11**, the same class as **CN-CI 9**, also in this case with a completely glazed foot.

CN-CI 13 *Fragment of a black-glazed kylix* Pl. 4

Preserved: a small piece of the foot, with the beginning of the body. Purified clay, fabric: reddish yellow (5YR 7/6), with tiny white and red inclusions and a few micaceous, granular particles. Compact, slightly matt glaze.

Hemispherical body on a low, disc-shaped foot with an indistinct profile; completely glazed except for the outer surface of the foot.

Preserved dimensions: H 1.4, L 3.1 cm. Restored D 6 cm ca.

Location: C7/80a (first layer with bronze objects, Late Classical/mixed).

Regional production; 4th century B.C.

The small fragment belongs to the bottom of a *kylix* of the same type as **CN-CI 9**.

CN-CI 14 *Fragment of a black-glazed kylix* Fig. 3; Pl. 4

Preserved: the foot, including the transition to the body. Badly corroded and chipped surface. Purified clay, fabric: reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6), with small white inclusions. Totally eroded glaze, except for a small dot at the transition between foot and body.

Disc-shaped foot, with a slightly concave outer profile.

Preserved dimensions: H 1, L 4 cm. Restored D 3.7 cm.

Location: C7/80a (first layer with bronze objects, Late Classical/mixed).

Regional production; 4th century B.C.

Bottom of a *kylix* of the same type as **CN-CI 9**.

CN-CI 15 *Fragment of a black-glazed kylix* Pl. 4

Preserved: a part of the foot. Corroded and chipped surface. Purified clay, fabric: reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6), with small white inclusions. Compact, slightly matt glaze.

Disc-shaped foot, indistinctly profiled.

Preserved dimensions: H 0.6, L 2.2 cm.

Location: C7/80a (first layer with bronze objects, Late Classical/mixed).

Regional production; 4th century B.C.

Bottom of a *kylix* of the same type as **CN-CI 9**.

CN-CI 16 *Fragment of a black-glazed kylix* Fig. 3; Pl. 4

Preserved: a part of the foot including the transition to the body. Corroded and chipped surface. Purified clay, fabric: light brown (7.5YR 6/4), with air voids and small white, grey and red inclusions. Compact, slightly matt glaze.

Disc-shaped foot with an indistinct profile, flat below; completely glazed except for the outer surface.

Preserved dimensions: H 1, L 2.6 cm. Restored D 5 cm.

Location: C7/80a (first layer with bronze objects, Late Classical/mixed).

Regional production; 4th century B.C.

Bottom of a *kylix* of the same type as **CN-CI 9**.

CN-CI 17 *Fragment of a black-glazed kylix* Fig. 3; Pl. 4

Preserved: part of the foot and the body. Corroded and chipped surface. Purified clay, fabric: reddish yellow (5YR 6/6), with small, white inclusions. Matt, streaky glaze, with greyish spots caused by faulty firing.

Hemispherical body on a low, disc-shaped foot with an indistinct, slightly concave profile; on the external surface finger-prints from the glazing, made by immersion, remain.

Preserved dimensions: H 3, L 5.6 cm. Restored D 5.2 cm.

Location: D7/13 (Late Classical/mixed, and later).

Regional production; 4th century B.C.

Bottom of a *kylix* of the same type as **CN-CI 9**.

CN-CI 18 *Fragment of a black-glazed kylix* Pl. 4

Preserved: a part of the foot and the body. Corroded and chipped surface. Purified clay, fabric: reddish yellow (5YR 6/6), with air voids. Compact, moderately shiny glaze, streaky on the inside and with greyish spots caused by faulty firing.

Hemispherical body on a low, disc-shaped foot with an indistinct, slightly concave profile, and unglazed external surface.

Preserved dimensions: H 1, L 3.55 cm. Restored D 4.8 cm.

Location: D7/13 (Late Classical/mixed, and later).

Regional production; 4th century B.C.

Bottom of a *kylix* of the same type as **CN-CI 9**.

CN-CI 19 *Fragment of a black-glazed kylix* Pl. 4

Preserved: a short stretch of the rim, including the transition to the body. Corroded and chipped surface. Purified clay, fabric: reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6). Slightly diluted, streaky glaze.

The rim is clearly defined and turned outwards, with a rounded lip.

Preserved dimensions: H 1.6, L 2.4 cm. Restored D of the rim 14 cm ca.

Location: D7/13c (layer with marble chips, Late Classical/mixed).

Regional production; 4th century B.C.

The fragment belongs to a *kylix* of the same type as **CN-CI 9**.

CN-CI 20 *Fragment of a black-glazed kylix* Fig. 3; Pl. 4

Preserved: a short stretch of the foot, including a part of the bowl. Corroded and chipped surface. Purified clay, fabric: reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6). Compact, matt glaze with some streaks.

Hemispherical bowl on a low foot with an indistinct, slightly concave external profile; completely glazed, except for the external bottom of the foot.

Preserved dimensions: H 1.3, L 4.1 cm. Restored D of the foot 4.5 cm ca.

Location: E7/19 (layer with marble chips, Late Classical/mixed).

Regional production; 4th century B.C.

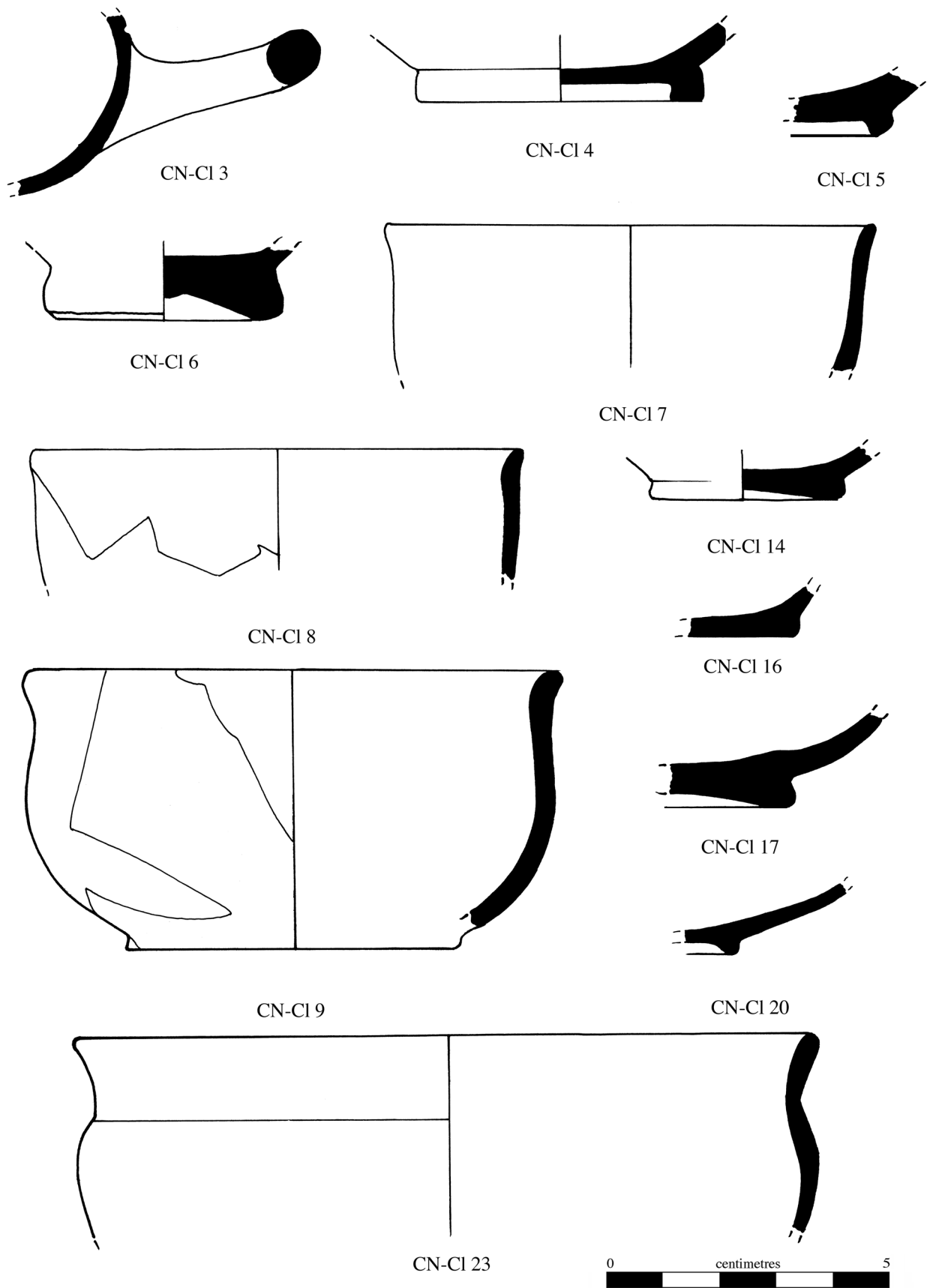


Figure 3. Classical pottery from the northern sector (CN-CI 3–23). (Drawing: Iozzo)

The fragment comes from a *kylix* of the same type as **CN-CI 9**.

CN-CI 21 *Fragment of a black-glazed kylix* Pl. 4

Preserved: a short stretch of the foot, including the juncture with the bowl. Corroded surface, chipped and abraded. Purified clay, fabric: reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6). Slightly diluted glaze, with streaks.

Hemispherical bowl on a low foot with an indistinct, slightly concave external profile; completely glazed, except the external bottom of the foot.

Preserved dimensions: H 1, L 2.2 cm. Restored D of the foot 4 cm ca.

Location: E7/19 (layer with marble chips, Late Classical/mixed).

Regional production; 4th century B.C.

The fragment comes from a *kylix* of the same type as **CN-CI 9**.

CN-CI 22 *Fragments of a black-glazed kylix* Fig. 4; Pl. 5

Preserved: the foot and part of the body, with the rim, in three sherds, two of which join. Corroded and chipped surface. Purified clay, fabric: pink (7.5YR 7/4). Very thin glaze, with many traces of streaks, greyish because of faulty firing.

Hemispherical body on a low, disc-shaped and indistinctly profiled foot; the rim is slightly flaring, with a rounded lip.

Preserved dimensions: D of the foot 3.5, Th 0.3 cm. Restored H 5 cm ca.

Location: E7/23 (layer with marble chips, Late Classical/mixed).

Regional production; 4th century B.C.

The sherds belong to a *kylix* of the same type as **CN-CI 9**.

CN-CI 23 *Fragment of a black-glazed kylix* Fig. 3

Preserved: part of the body, with the rim. Slightly corroded and chipped surface. Purified clay, fabric: pink (7.5YR 7/3). The black glaze is slightly streaky and has greyish-brown nuances, but is quite shiny.

Body with a compressed, hemispherical shape; the rim is distinct, flaring, with a rounded lip.

Preserved dimensions: H 3.4, L 3.2 cm. Restored D of the rim 14 cm.

Location: C6/107 (first layer with bronze objects, Late Classical/mixed).

Regional production; 4th century B.C.

The fragment belongs to a *kylix* of the same type as **CN-CI 9**, but the characteristics of the clay and the shiny glaze suggest that this might be a product from an Argive *ergasterion*. The profile of the rim, which has a parallel in an example from Halieis,⁴⁴ supports this.

CN-CI 24 *Fragment of a black-glazed kylix* Fig. 4; Pl. 5

Preserved: part of the body, with the rim. Slightly corroded and chipped surface. Purified clay, fabric: very pale brown (10YR 7/4 – 7/8). Shiny black glaze, occasionally slightly diluted.

The body has a compressed, hemispherical profile; the rim is distinct, flaring, with a rounded lip.

Preserved dimensions: H 3.5, L 5.7, Th 0.4 cm. Restored D of the rim 11 cm.

Location: E6/12 (Late Classical/mixed, and later).

Regional production; 4th century B.C.

As **CN-CI 23**, this fragment belongs to a *kylix* of the same type as **CN-CI 9**, but it was produced in an Argive *ergasterion*.

CN-CI 25 *Fragment of a black-glazed kylix* Fig. 4; Pl. 5

Preserved: part of the foot with the beginning of the body. Corroded and chipped surface. Purified clay, fabric: reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) on the outside, under the foot; grey (7.5YR 6/1), misfired, in the core. Compact, shiny black glaze.

Hemispherical body, on a low, disc-shaped foot with a slightly concave external surface; completely glazed, except for the outer surface of the foot.

Preserved dimensions: H 1.1, L 5.2 cm. Restored D of the foot 4.8 cm.

Location: E6/18 (first layer with bronze objects, Late Classical/mixed).

Regional production; 4th century B.C.

This fragment belongs to a *kylix* of the same type as **CN-CI 9**, but it was produced in an Argive *ergasterion*.

CN-CI 26 *Fragments of a black-glazed kylix* Fig. 4; Pl. 5

Preserved: a part of the body with the rim, in two joining fragments. Corroded surface, chipped and abraded. Purified clay, fabric: very pale brown (10YR 7/4), with air voids. Slightly diluted glaze, with a few streaks.

Hemispherical body, with flaring rim and rounded lip. Near the break a part of an inscription, running to the left and written with a blunt point, of which only the letter **H** remains.

Preserved dimensions: H 3.5, L 5.8 cm. Restored D of the rim 9 cm. The letter: H 0.95, L 0.43 cm.

Location: E7/19 (layer with marble chips, Late Classical/mixed).

Regional production; 4th century B.C.

The fragments belong to a *kylix* of the same type as **CN-CI 9**. The incised letter **H** attests to a dedication whose formula may have a parallel in the bronze handle with the inscription **IEPA** found in the same sanctuary (no. **BrN-V 21**).⁴⁵ In the 4th century B.C. the form of the closed *heta* with the value of aspiration is attested at Tegea in official inscriptions (*IG* V.2, 3), demonstrating how slowly the use of this letter to express the long, open sound of *eta* was accepted; it spread from the late 5th century B.C. from East Greece and was accepted at

⁴⁴ W. Rudolph, "Workshops: Some reflections and some pots," in J. Christiansen and T. Melander (eds), *Proceedings of the 3rd symposium on ancient Greek and related pottery, Copenhagen 31.8–4.9.1987*, Copenhagen 1988, 527 fig. 2 (no. HP 2540).

⁴⁵ See section **xi** (Tarditi), 275–6.

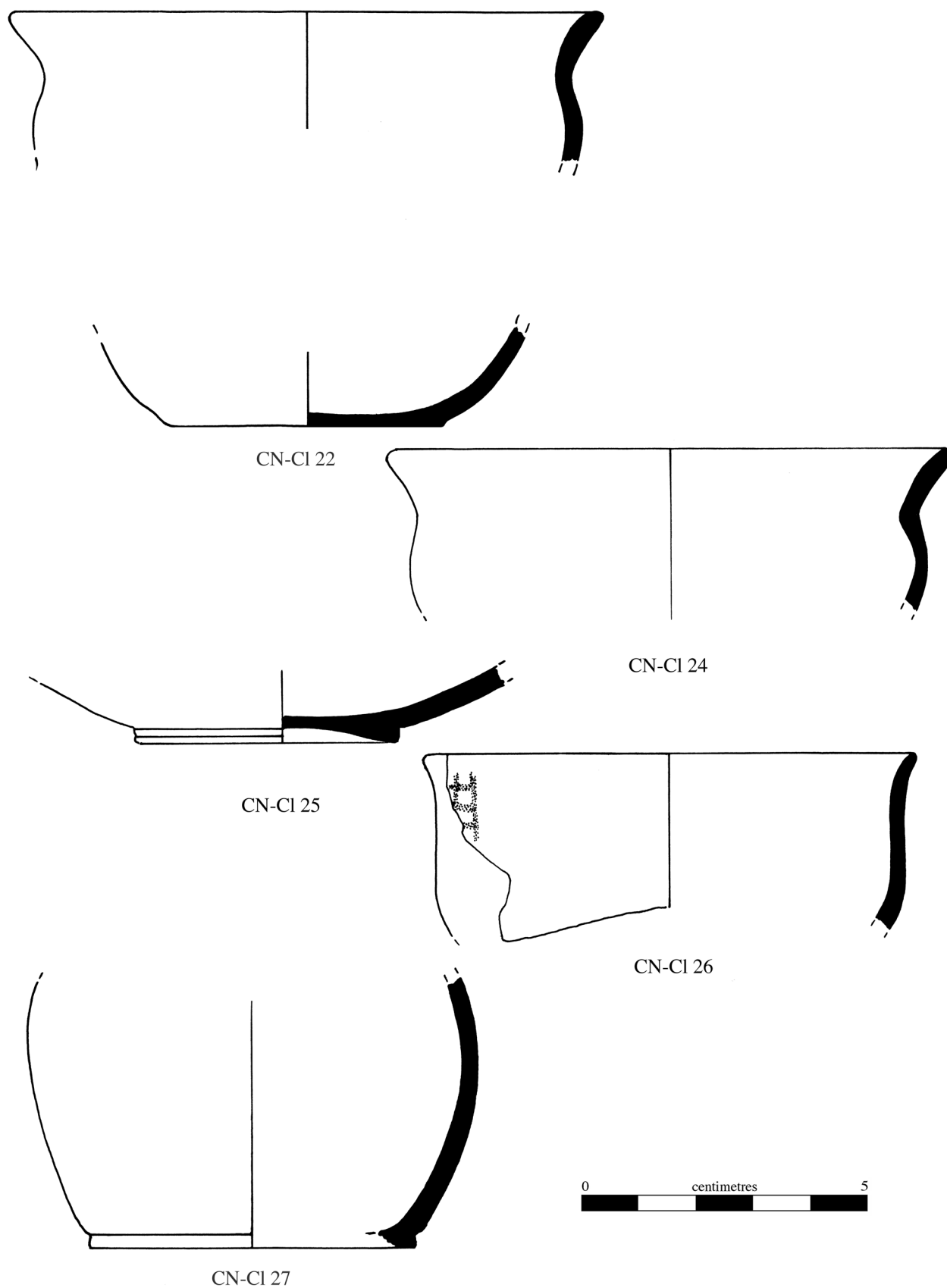


Figure 4. Classical pottery from the northern sector (CN-CI 22–27). (Drawing: Iozzo)

Athens with the “Euclidean” alphabet reform of 403/2 B.C.⁴⁶

Mugs

CN-CI 27 *Fragments of a black-glazed mug* Fig. 4; Pl. 5

Preserved: part of the wall, including the beginning of the bottom, in seven joining fragments. Corroded and chipped surface. Purified clay, fabric: reddish yellow (5YR 6/6). Diluted, matt glaze, with reddish brown spots from the firing particularly on the inside, where traces of the streaks from the brush are also visible.

Preserved dimensions: H 5, Th 0.3 cm. Restored D 6 (max 8.9) cm.

Locations: E7/23 and /26 (layer with marble chips, Late Classical/mixed).

Laconian production; 5th century B.C.

As far as they are preserved, and considering their technical characteristics, the sherds seem to belong to a fairly rare variety of Laconian black-glazed mugs, slightly larger than the other examples of the type; it has a parallel in an example from Sparta, which also has a reserved bottom and the bevel on the outside set off against a kind of small disc-shaped foot, although the wall is slightly more curved.⁴⁷

Oinochoai

CN-CI 28 *Fragments of a black-glazed oinochoe* Fig. 5; Pl. 5

Preserved: part of the bottom including the juncture with the body, in four joining fragments. Corroded surface, abraded and badly chipped. Compact clay, fabric: reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6); compact, quite shiny glaze, slightly diluted on the interior; on the exterior a red-coloured coat has been applied.

Body with flaring walls, with a flat bottom on a low, ring-shaped foot.

Preserved dimensions: H 1.1, L 6.9 cm. Restored D of the foot 7.2 cm.

Location: E7/23 (layer with marble chips, Late Classical/mixed).

Attic production; mid-5th century B.C.

The fragment probably belongs to an *oinochoe* of Type VIII (in this case with a smooth wall), the so-called “*Pheidias Mug*”, where both the flat bottom and the red coating occasionally recur.⁴⁸

CN-CI 29 *Fragment of a black-glazed oinochoe* Pl. 5

Preserved: a short stretch of the shoulder, including the beginning of the rim. Slightly corroded and chipped surface. Purified clay, fabric: reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6), with tiny grey and red inclusions. Slightly diluted, matt glaze, greyish because of faulty firing.

Body with wide ribs; neck with concave profile, set off at the base by a thin, plastic ring with a row of notches impressed with a spatula.

Preserved dimensions: H 2.85, L 3.3 cm. Restored D of the shoulder 8.5 cm ca.

Location: D7/13c (layer with marble chips, Late Classical/mixed).

Peloponnesian production; second half of 5th century B.C.

As an example from Pallantion, the fragment probably belongs to a variety of the Type VIII *oinochoe* related to the Attic *Pheidias mugs* or to the *two-handled mugs*, where the wide concave rim with a ring at the base and the more or less plastic ribs on the body recur.⁴⁹ In our case, production must certainly be located somewhere in the south-eastern Peloponnese, perhaps in Laconia.

CN-CI 30 *Fragment of a black-glazed oinochoe* Pl. 5

Preserved: a short stretch of the shoulder. The surface is slightly corroded and chipped. Purified clay, fabric: reddish yellow (5YR 7/6), with tiny red inclusions. Compact, quite shiny glaze, with some nuances tending to olive-green caused by faulty firing.

Body with wide ribs.

Preserved dimensions: H 2.6, L 3 cm.

Location: D7/13c (layer with marble chips, Late Classical/mixed).

Peloponnesian production; second half of 5th century B.C.

The fragment belongs to a variety of *oinochoe* Type VIII, as CN-CI 29.

CN-CI 31 *Fragments of a black-glazed oinochoe* Fig. 5; Pl. 5

Preserved: part of the wall, including the juncture with the bottom, in two joining sherds. Corroded and chipped surface. Purified clay, fabric: very pale brown (10YR 7/4), with air voids and small white and red inclusions. Compact, but matt glaze, with reddish spots caused by faulty firing; streaky on the inside.

Globular body, on a low, disc-shaped and indistinctly profiled foot, with a bevel.

Preserved dimensions: H 3.6, L 5 cm. Restored D of the bottom 8 cm.

Location: E7/20 (second layer with bronze objects, Late Classical/mixed).

Regional production; 4th century B.C.

The sherds belong to the bottom of an *oinochoe* or an *olpe* produced in a regional workshop during the Late Classical period, particularly in the 4th century B.C. Typical for this production (probably in imitation of a Laconian taste, at least for certain shapes) is the flat bottom, where a low, disc-shaped foot is set off from the body by a small bevel, so that its diameter is slightly reduced.⁵⁰

⁴⁶ M. Guarducci, *Epigrafia greca* I, Rome 1967, 92–4; L. Jeffery, *The local scripts of archaic Greece*, Oxford 1990², 28–9, 207.

⁴⁷ Stübbe 1994, 47, 144 no. G1, fig. 115.

⁴⁸ Sparkes and Talcott 1970, 70–6.

⁴⁹ Iozzo 1990–91, 165 no. 81, fig. 101.d; compare particularly Sparkes and Talcott 1970, 252 no. 234, pl. 11.

⁵⁰ See, for instance, Abadie and Spyropoulos 1985, figs 7, 20, 38, 139,

Small bowls**CN-CI 32** *Fragment of a black-glazed small bowl* Fig. 5; Pl. 5

Preserved: a small piece of the bowl, with the rim. Corroded and chipped surface. Purified clay, fabric: very pale brown (10YR 8/4). Diluted glaze, with streaks and reddish-brown spots caused by faulty firing.

Echinus-shaped bowl, with thickened, inset rim.

Preserved dimensions: H 2.4, L 2.8 cm. Restored D of the rim 6.5 cm ca.

Location: C6-C7/67a (layer with marble chips, Late Classical/mixed).

Regional production; end of the 5th or early 4th century B.C.

The fragment belongs to a small bowl of the Attic saltcellar type from the last decades of the 5th century B.C.⁵¹

CN-CI 33 *Fragment of a black-glazed small bowl* Pl. 5

Preserved: a short stretch of the bowl, with the rim. Chipped and corroded surface. Purified clay, fabric: pink (7.5YR 7/3), with small white inclusions. Compact, matt black glaze.

Preserved dimensions: H 1.1, L 2.6 cm. Restored D of the rim 8 cm ca.

Location: D7/13c (layer with marble chips, Late Classical/mixed).

Regional production; end of 5th – 4th century B.C.

Part of a cup or a small *kylix* with lid, with the supporting ledge cut into the thickness of the rim, in analogy with an example from the area of Hagios Christophoros at Pallantion.⁵²

CN-CI 34 *Fragment of a black-glazed cup* Fig. 5; Pl. 5

Preserved: a part of the foot including the beginning of the wall. Corroded and chipped surface. Purified clay, fabric: reddish yellow (5YR 7/6), with tiny, micaceous, granular inclusions. Dense, moderately shiny glaze, with a reddish-brown spot from the firing; fingerprints on the foot demonstrate that the glazing was applied by immersion.

Preserved dimensions: H 1.8, L 4.8 cm. Restored D 6 cm.

Location: C9-C10/11 (Archaic).

Regional production; 4th century B.C.

The small *kylix* is a regional black-glazed product, and its shape has a parallel in an example found near the city wall of nearby Pallantion.⁵³

Squat lekythoi**CN-CI 35** *Fragment of a black-glazed squat lekythos* Pl. 5

Preserved: a short stretch of the original circumference.

Corroded and chipped surface. Purified clay, fabric: reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6). Matt glaze, with large red spots caused by faulty firing.

Part of a *lekythos* with a ribbed body, distinguished from the body by three narrow grooves. Above, there is an impressed row of palmettes with seven petals on small volutes, impressed with a punch.

Preserved dimensions: H 1.8, L 3.4 cm. Restored D of the shoulder 6.5 cm ca.

Location: C7/44 (destruction of the temple, Late Antique).

Regional production, mid-4th century B.C.

Østby *et al.*, *Report*, 131, fig. 128.

The fragment belongs to a *squat lekythos*, also defined as miniature *lagynos*, of regional production. It has parallels in other examples produced in the same area of eastern Peloponnese, from the necropolis of Eua at Helleniko, and from the House of the Idols at Mycenae.⁵⁴

CN-CI 36 *Fragment of a black-glazed squat lekythos* Pl. 5

Preserved: a short stretch of the original circumference. Slightly corroded and chipped surface. Purified clay, fabric: reddish yellow (5YR 7/6). Compact, matt glaze, with reddish spots caused by faulty firing.

Part of a *lekythos* with a concave shoulder, distinguished by three narrow grooves.

Preserved dimensions: H 1.6, L 2.7 cm. Restored D of the shoulder 4.5 cm.

Location: D7/13 (Late Classical/mixed, and later).

Regional production; 4th century B.C.

The fragment belongs to a *squat lekythos*, also defined as a miniature *lagynos*, regionally produced. It has parallels in other examples produced in the same area of the eastern Peloponnese, mostly during the 4th century B.C.⁵⁵

CN-CI 37 *Fragment of a black-glazed squat lekythos* Pl. 5

Preserved: a short stretch of the shoulder, including the juncture with the handle. Corroded and badly chipped surface. Purified clay, fabric: reddish yellow (5YR 6/8). Compact, matt glaze.

Part of a *lekythos*, with ribbed body and ring-shaped handle vertically attached to the shoulder.

Preserved dimensions: H 2.1, L 2.6 cm. Restored D of the body between 5 and 6 cm.

Location: D7/13 (Late Classical/mixed, and later).

Regional production; 4th century B.C.

The fragment belongs to a *squat lekythos*, also defined as a miniature *lagynos*, regionally produced. It has parallels in other examples produced in the same area of the eastern Peloponnese, mostly during the 4th century B.C.⁵⁶

143. In the Hellenistic examples the lower part of the vase is often left unpainted: Danali 1994, figs 43–44. See for the imitation from Laconian for instance CN-CI 27.

⁵¹ Compare, for instance, Iozzo 1990–91, 176 no. 100, figs 101.e, 110.a. Similar: Danali 1994, 281 no. 42, fig. 18.

⁵² See CN-HR 14.

⁵³ Iozzo 1990–91, 179–80 no. 105, figs 106.b and 110.e.

⁵⁴ W. Rudolph, “Hellenistic fine ware pottery and lamps from above the House with the Idols at Mycenae,” *BSA* 73, 1978, 222 no. 46, fig. 10, pl. 30; but see also Abadie and Spyropoulos 1985, 392 no. 2, fig. 11; Iozzo 1990–91, 183–4 nos 113–114; also Danali 1994, 287–9. See also CN-CI 36, 37, 51 and CN-HR 13.

⁵⁵ See CN-CI 35, also CN-CI 37, 51 and CN-HR 13.

⁵⁶ See CN-CI 35, also CN-CI 36, 51 and CN-HR 13.

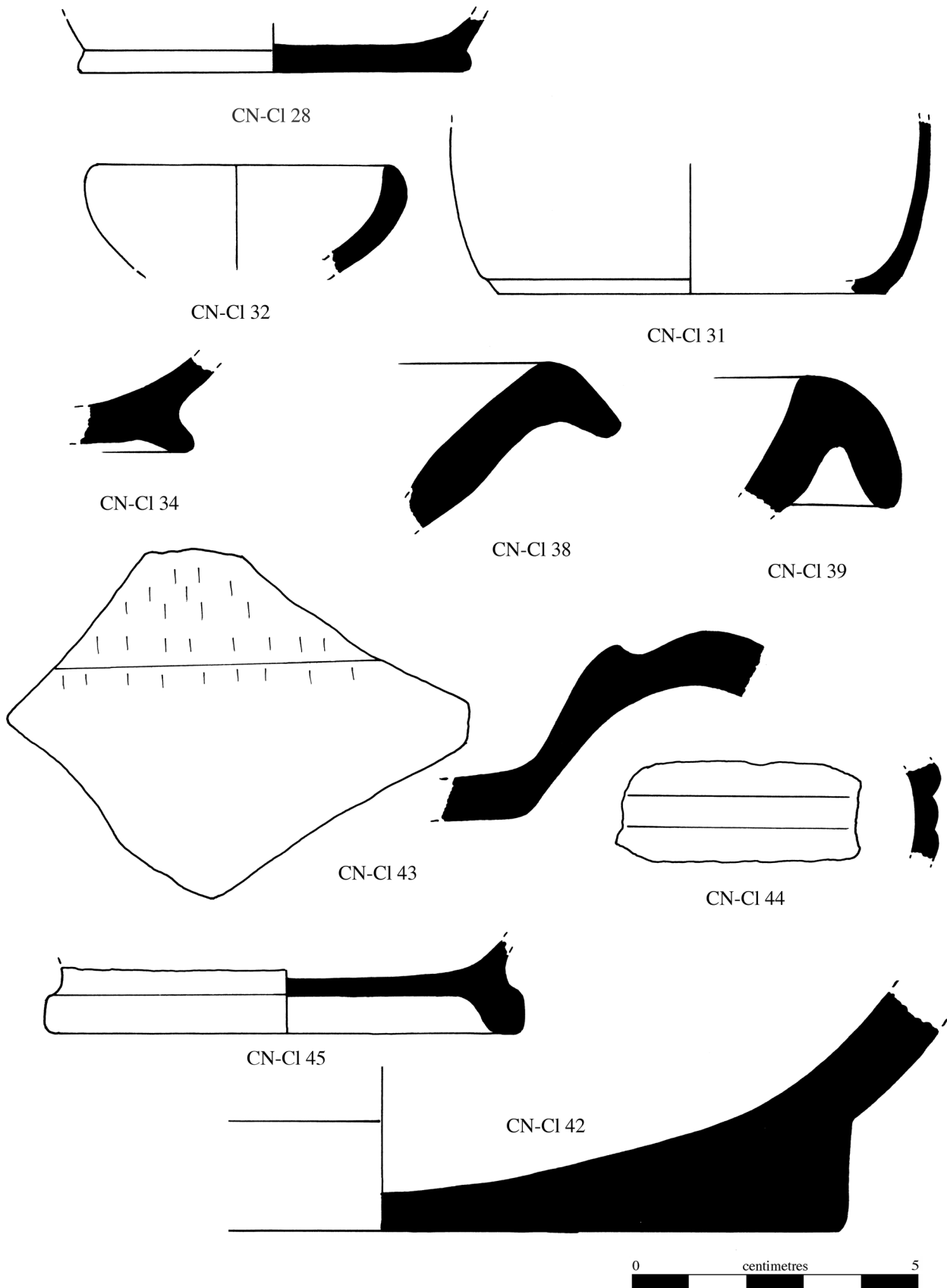


Figure 5. Classical pottery from the northern sector (CN-CI 28–45). (Drawing: Iozzo)

Lekanai**CN-CI 38** *Fragment of an unpainted lekane* Fig. 5; Pl. 5

Preserved: a short stretch of the rim, including a part of the wall. Corroded and chipped surface. Purified clay, fabric: pink (7.5YR 7/4) in the surface, grey (5YR 6/1) in the core. Traces of contact with fire are visible in the crack as well as on the surface.

Flaring body with hanging rim. On the outside, below the rim, there is a decoration with a line of slanted S's, incised with a spatula.

Preserved dimensions: H 3.5, L 5.5 cm. Restored D 24 cm ca.

Locations: D7/64 – E7/48 (third walking surface, Archaic).

Probably regional production; probably 5th century B.C.

The simple decoration with wavy motifs incised with a spatula, and the shape of the rim, seem compatible with the types of *lekanai* of the Classical period.⁵⁷ Since the vase has evidently been broken and afterwards burnt, it is quite possible that it was used in the sanctuary as a votive object or as equipment when the great fire of 395/4 B.C. occurred.

CN-CI 39 *Fragment of an unpainted lekane* Fig. 5; Pl. 5

Preserved: a short stretch of the rim, including the beginning of the body. Corroded and chipped surface. Hard clay, fabric: very pale brown (10YR 7/4), with rich grey, white and brown inclusions.

Deep bowl, with a wide, flaring and hanging rim.

Preserved dimensions: H 2.6, L 6.4 cm. Restored D of the rim 30 cm ca.

Location: C9-C10/09 (layer with marble chips, Late Classical/mixed).

Perhaps Corinthian production; 4th century B.C.

The technical characteristics seem close to the *lekanai* produced in Corinth, but the inclusions seem slightly different. The shape of the rim is in any case almost identical to Corinthian, wide-shaped vessels (*lekanai* and mortars) dated to the 4th century B.C.⁵⁸

Various shapes**CN-CI 40** *Fragment of a black-glazed krater* Pl. 6

Preserved: a part of the body, near the bottom. Slightly corroded and abraded surface. Well-purified clay, fabric: reddish yellow (5YR 6/6), slightly powdery. Black glaze, diluted and streaky on the outside, dense, compact and slightly iridescent inside.

Body with a concave-convex profile.

Preserved dimensions: H 9.6, L 10.9, Th 0.85 cm.

Location: C6-C7/67a (layer with marble chips, Late Classical/mixed).

Regional production; 5th–4th century B.C.

⁵⁷ Our fragment might at least tentatively be considered close to the examples in Rudolph 1984, 147 no. A.8, fig. 10, or in Sparkes and Talcott 1970, 360 no. 1766, fig. 21.

⁵⁸ Rudolph 1984, 170 no. E.12, fig. 19; Pemberton 1989, 92 no. 75, pl. 10.

Judging from the profile and the technical characteristics, the fragment comes from a Late Classical bell-*krater* of regional production, like a similar fragment found in the area of Hagios Christophoros at Pallantion.⁵⁹

CN-CI 41 *Fragment of a black-glazed lekythos* Pl. 6

Preserved: a very short stretch of the wall. Heavily abraded external surface, almost completely without glaze. Purified clay, fabric: reddish yellow (5YR 7/6), with air voids and small, micaceous, granular inclusions.

Body sherd, decorated with small, concentric circles.

Preserved dimensions: H 1.4, L 1.75, Th 0.4 cm.

Location: C6-C7/106 (first layer with bronze objects, Late Classical/mixed).

Elean production; end of 5th – beginning of 4th century B.C.

The small sherd belongs to an Elean *lekythos*, probably from the shoulder, which in Type III of the typology proposed by U. Sinn, almost as a rule, is decorated with small, concentric circles.⁶⁰

CN-CI 42 *Fragment of a mortar* Fig. 5; Pl. 6

Preserved: a part of the foot, including the beginning of the body. Corroded and worn, badly chipped surface. Purified clay, fabric: reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) in the core, with a reddish yellow slip (7.5YR 7/6); a few large white inclusions. On the interior of the bottom, a compact layer of grains of red, apparently volcanic rock is spread and mixed with fragments of crushed terracotta (*grog*) and a few white and greyish-white particles. Matt, diluted glaze, with brown nuances and streaks.

Preserved dimensions: H 4.6, L 9.7, H of the foot 2.2, Th of the wall 1.5 cm. Restored D of the foot 17 cm ca.

Location: C7/52 (layer with marble chips, Late Classical/mixed).

Regional production; beginning of the 5th century B.C.

The technical characteristics of the fragment indicate with all probability a regional production, in any case not at Corinth; but the shape of the Corinthian mortars, whose development has been traced by G.R. Edwards,⁶¹ has clearly been imitated here. It is significant that in order to strengthen the bottom of the mortar inside, a layer of volcanic rock has been used; this material has been extracted from the Acrocorinth and was clearly imported from the Corinthian workshops. This technical particularity also appears in Corinthian basins from the early 5th century B.C. onwards,⁶² and that is also a suitable date for the massive and vertical foot which might, however, go back to the late 6th century B.C. In technique and structure the piece from Tegea is similar to other classes of mortars.⁶³

⁵⁹ Iozzo 1990-91, 174 no. 95, fig. 107.a.

⁶⁰ U. Sinn, "Das Heiligtum der Artemis Limnatis bei Kombothekra," *AM* 93, 1978, 64–70, and 73–4 for the decoration; for the chronology, see Arapogianni 1999, 190, fig. 67.

⁶¹ R.G. Edwards, *Corinth VII.3, Corinthian Hellenistic pottery*, Princeton 1975, 109–11; Pemberton 1989, 67–8.

⁶² See Iozzo 1985, 15–6.

⁶³ See Gauer 1975, 157–61.

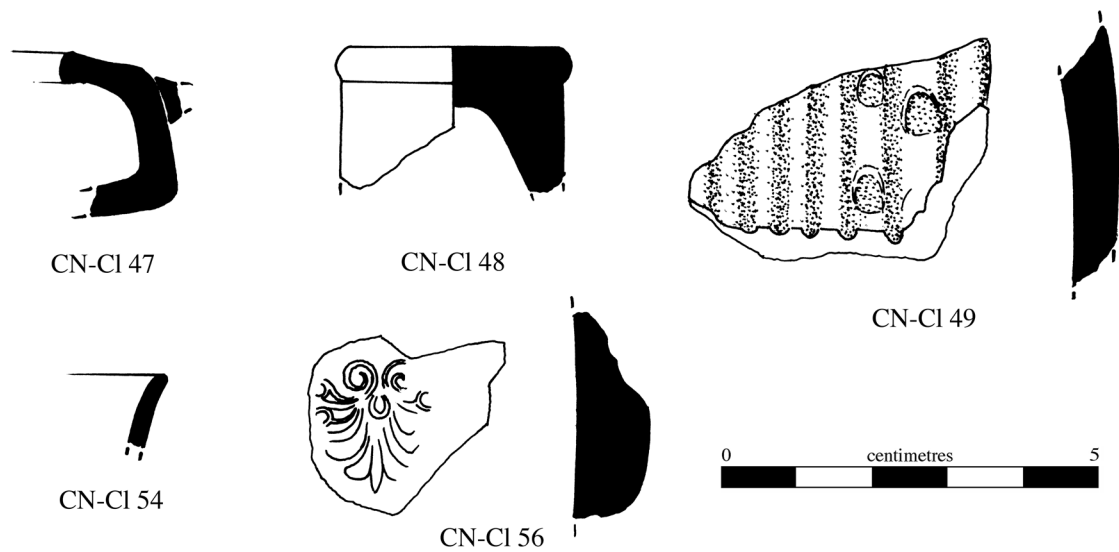


Figure 6. Classical pottery from the northern sector (CN-CI 47–56). (Drawing: Iozzo)

CN-CI 43 *Fragment of an Elean plate* Fig. 5; Pl. 6
 Preserved: a part of the rim, including the beginning of the bottom. Completely corroded surface, abraded and chipped. Purified clay, fabric: pinkish grey (7.5YR 6/2) in the core, yellowish red (5YR 5/8) in the surface, with small grey and white inclusions.

Flat bottom, with a wide, flaring and profiled rim, decorated with four rows of hatches organized in two pairs and impressed with a cylindrical mould.

Preserved dimensions: H 3.5, L 8.9 cm. Restored D of the bottom 15 cm ca.

Location: C7/67a (layer with marble chips, Late Classical/mixed).

Elean production; second quarter of the 5th century B.C.

The fragment belongs to one of the characteristic plates produced at Elis from the end of the 6th to the beginning of the 3rd century B.C. Although the corrosion of the surface does not permit the identification of any decorative system, what remains of the shape corresponds to an example found at Olympia in a context dated between 480 and 465 B.C.⁶⁴ The type with the hatches impressed on the rim does not seem to be attested elsewhere, but comes as no surprise when we consider the great variety of profiles and decorations which demonstrates the activity of several workshops, as shown by J. Schilbach.⁶⁵

CN-CI 44 *Fragment of a perirhanterion* Fig. 5; Pl. 6
 Preserved: a short stretch of the lip. Corroded and chipped surface. Soft, powdery clay, fabric: reddish yellow (5YR 6/8) with small white and red inclusions.

Part of the hanging lip, with three horizontal ridges on the external face.

Preserved dimensions: H 1.95, L 4.7 cm. Restored D 58 cm ca.

Location: D7/13c (layer with marble chips, Late Classical/mixed).

Regional production; 5th–4th century B.C.

The fragment comes from a basin with a hanging lip, that was decorated externally by a series of raised ridges. This type was developed at Corinth from the beginning of the 5th century B.C. onwards (certainly in order to reduce the size and weight of the rim of the basin), and was afterwards widely diffused in the Peloponnese creating numerous local imitations.⁶⁶

CN-CI 45 *Fragment of a black-glazed skyphos* Fig. 5; Pl. 6
 Preserved: a part of the foot, including the beginning of the body. Corroded and chipped surface. Purified clay, fabric: pink (7.5YR 8/4), with small white and red inclusions and a few micaceous, granular particles. Traces of contact with fire are visible in the crack and on the surface, where the glaze has taken a matt grey tone.

Foot of a *skyphos* with a stiff-profiled body towards the ring-shaped foot. Inside and outside are completely glazed, except for the surface under the foot.

Preserved dimensions: H 1.9, L 3.7 cm. Restored D 8.8 cm.

Location: D7/14 (first layer with bronze objects, Late Classical/mixed).

Regional production; end of the 5th – beginning of the 4th century B.C.

The fragment comes from the foot of a *skyphos* of the Attic type. The foot with the squared, horizontal profile and the rigid course of the wall immediately above are typical for this shape at the end of the 5th century B.C. and the first decades of the following century.⁶⁷ Since the vase has clearly been broken and burnt afterwards,

⁶⁴ Schilbach 1995, 68 no. T 13 (Type I, Variant B), pl. 19.2.

⁶⁵ Schilbach 1995, 30–41, and 26–9 for the workshops.

⁶⁶ Iozzo 1985, 46–7; Pemberton 1989, 75–8 and 190 no. 674, pl. 61.

⁶⁷ See, for instance, Iozzo 1990–91, 179–80 nos 105–106, figs 94.a, 106.b, 110.e, g.

it is quite possible that it, as **CN-CI 5**, had been used in the sanctuary as a votive object or as equipment at the moment of the great fire in 395/4 B.C.

CN-CI 46 *Fragments of a red-figured glaux* Pl. 6

Preserved: a small part of the rim, in two joining fragments. Corroded and abraded surface. Purified clay, fabric: reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6). Slightly diluted, rather matt glaze.

The rim is slightly inset, glazed on the inside. On the outside is a frontal owl, turned right; the eyes are rendered by a circle with concentric pupil and a thin line which defines the eye's orbit, while the beak is heart-shaped and the feathers dotted. A line defines the transition between the head and the body. Behind the bird, to the left, is the end of an olive-twig.

Preserved dimensions: H 4.1, L 3.2, Th 3.5 cm.

Location: E7/23 (layer with marble chips, Late Classical/mixed).

Corinthian production; advanced 5th century B.C.

Part of an *owl-skyphos* with the owl turned right, according to the more usual scheme. Corinthian imitation of an Attic model, created at the beginning of the 5th century B.C.⁶⁸

CN-CI 47 *Fragment of a black-glazed lamp* Fig. 6; Pl. 6

Preserved; a part of the bowl, with the junction to the handle. Corroded and chipped surface. Purified clay, fabric: reddish yellow (5YR 6/6), with small white inclusions and a few micaceous, granular particles. Compact, matt glaze.

Preserved dimensions: H 2.8, L 3.4, Th 0.55 cm.

Location: C6-C7/67a (layer with marble chips, Late Classical/mixed).

Regional production; 4th century B.C.

The technical characteristics confirm the attribution to a regional workshop, as already demonstrated by the study of the materials from the necropolis at Eua, although too little remains of our example to establish any precise comparison.⁶⁹

CN-CI 48 *Fragment of a black-glazed lid* Fig. 6; Pl. 6

Preserved: the end of the knob. Corroded and chipped surface, with abrasions. Purified clay, fabric: reddish yellow (5YR 7/6), with small white and somewhat larger red and grey inclusions. Slightly diluted, matt glaze, with streaks.

Cylindrical knob, flat above, with thickened margin; hollow inside.

⁶⁸ S. Herbert, *Corinth VII.4, The red-figure pottery*, Princeton 1977, 69–70 nos 167–170, pl. 28; E.G. Pemberton, "Classical and Hellenistic pottery from Corinth and its Attic connections," in Ch.K. Williams and N. Bookidis (eds), *Corinth XX, The centenary 1896–1996*, Athens 2003, 172–4. (See also the bibliography of the volume for recent works on Corinthian red-figured pottery by E.G. Pemberton, I. McPhee and A.D. Trendall.) See for the Attic vases M.B. Moore, *The Athenian Agora XXX, Attic red-figured and white-ground pottery*, Princeton 1997, 64, n. 21 with literature, pls 122–123. On the motif of the owl in the Athenian models: B. Kreuzer, "Eulen aus Athen: 520–480 v. Chr.," in C. Weiss and E. Simon (eds), *Folia in memoriam Ruth Lindner collecta*, Dettelbach 2010, 66–82.

⁶⁹ Especially what remains of the profile seems to have a similarity with the lamp Abadie and Spyropoulos 1985, 445–6 no. 2, figs 147–148.

Preserved dimensions: H 1.8, upper D 3.2 cm.

Location: C6-C7/80 (first layer with bronze objects, Late Classical/mixed).

Regional production; 5th–4th century B.C.

The technical characteristics of the clay and the glaze seem to coincide with those of the workshops in the eastern Peloponnese between the Classical and the Hellenistic periods.⁷⁰

Indefinite sherds

CN-CI 49 *Black-glazed body-sherd* Fig. 6; Pl. 6

Preserved: a short stretch of the wall. Chipped and slightly corroded surface. Purified clay, fabric: reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) in the surface, also (5YR 6/8) in the core, with small white inclusions and air voids, slightly micaceous. Matt glaze, with brown spots caused by faulty firing.

Fragment of a ribbed wall; from the left, five ribs with semicircular section, and three wider, flattened ribs with quadrangular section. On these, ovolo-shaped impressions are apparently disposed in alternating order.

Preserved dimensions: H 2.9, L 4.25, Th 0.7 cm. Punch: H 0.5, L 0.4 cm.

Location: C5-C6/75b (perhaps Classical).

Regional production; second half of the 4th century B.C.

The sherd belongs to a large vase of closed shape, probably a *hydria* or an *oinochoe*, produced in one of those regional workshops which followed the decorative taste of creating movement on the surface, either completely or partially, with narrow ribs and ridges, thus imitating metal models. Most of these products are attested in the 4th century B.C.⁷¹ The ovolo-shaped impressions are executed with only one punch, although different pressure and slight movements have created apparent differences.⁷²

CN-CI 50 *Black-glazed body sherd* Pl. 6

Preserved: a short stretch of the wall. Corroded and chipped surface. Purified clay, fabric: reddish yellow (5YR 6/8) in the core, light brown (7.5YR 6/4) in the ribs, with tiny white inclusions. Compact, slightly matt glaze, tending towards grey. Part of the wall of a vessel of closed shape, perhaps an *oinochoe*, decorated with quite precisely modelled, vertical ribs.

Preserved dimensions: H 3.6, L 1.7, Th 0.4 cm.

Location: C7/54 (layer with marble chips, Late Classical/mixed).

Regional production; probably 4th century B.C.

The fragment is from a vessel of typical, local production decorated with ribs; this was developed particularly during the 4th century B.C.⁷³

⁷⁰ Iozzo 1990–91, 217–9; Danali 1994, 269.

⁷¹ Abadie and Spyropoulos 1985, 452–4; Iozzo 1990–91, 189–90, 218–9.

⁷² For the type of punch, see Danali 1994, 287–9 nos 65 and 67, figs 37 and 39.

⁷³ See **CN-CI 49**.

CN-CI 51 Black-glazed body sherd *Pl. 6*

Preserved: a short stretch of the original circumference. Slightly corroded and chipped surface. Purified clay, fabric: reddish yellow (5YR 7/6). Slightly diluted, moderately shiny glaze.

On the body, below a groove, a line of hanging palmettes with nine petals, on two volutes, are impressed.

Preserved dimensions: H 1.45, L 2.1, Th 0.3 cm. Punch: H 0.6, L 0.4 cm.

Location: D7/13 (Late Classical/mixed, and later).

Regional production; 4th century B.C.

The fragment comes from the shoulder of a small vase of closed shape, perhaps an *oinochos* or rather a *squat lekythos* produced in the region in the advanced 4th century B.C.⁷⁴

CN-CI 52 Black-glazed body sherd *Pl. 6*

Preserved: a short stretch of the original circumference. Slightly corroded and chipped surface; purified clay, fabric: reddish yellow (5YR 6/8) in the core, light brown (7.5YR 6/4) in the surface and for the ribs. Compact, moderately shiny glaze.

Part of a body of closed shape, with ribs.

Dimensions: H 1.9, L 2.55, Th 0.3 cm.

Location: D7/13b (Late Classical/mixed, and later).

Regional production; probably 4th century B.C.

The fragment comes from a ribbed vase of closed shape, perhaps an *oinochos* produced locally in the 4th century B.C.⁷⁵

CN-CI 53 Black-glazed rim sherd *Pl. 6*

Preserved: a part of the rim. Corroded surface, chipped and abraded. Purified clay, fabric: reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6), with small white inclusions. Compact, matt glaze.

Slightly flaring rim, with rounded lip.

Preserved dimensions: H 2.3, L 2.2, Th 0.3 cm. Restored D of the rim 9 cm ca.

Location: C7/54 (layer with marble chips, Late Classical/mixed).

Regional production; end of 5th – 4th century B.C.

The small fragment comes from a drinking vessel, a *kantharos* or more probably a *skyphos*; the flaring profile suggests a date in the Late Classical period.⁷⁶

CN-CI 54 Black-glazed rim sherd *Fig. 6; Pl. 6*

Preserved: a small part of the rim. Corroded and slightly chipped surface. Purified clay, fabric: light reddish brown (5YR 6/4). Slightly diluted, matt glaze, with streaks.

Slightly flaring rim, with rounded lip.

Preserved dimensions: H 1.25, L 1.8, Th 0.3 cm. Restored D 15 cm.

Location: D7/13 (Late Classical/mixed, and later).

Regional production; end of 5th – 4th century B.C.

The small fragment comes from a drinking vessel, a *kantharos* or more probably a *skyphos*; the flaring profile suggests a date in the Late Classical period.⁷⁷

CN-CI 55 Black-glazed rim sherd *Pl. 6*

Preserved: a small part of the rim. Corroded and abraded surface. Purified clay, fabric: pink (7.5YR 7/3), with tiny, white inclusions. Compact, slightly matt glaze.

Slightly flaring rim, with rounded lip.

Preserved dimensions: H 1.5, L 2.2, Th 0.3 cm. Restored D 15 cm ca.

Location: D7/14 (first layer with bronze objects, Late Classical/mixed).

Regional production; end of 5th – 4th century B.C.

The small fragment comes from a drinking vessel, a *kantharos* or more probably a *skyphos*; the flaring profile suggests a date in the Late Classical period.⁷⁸

CN-CI 56 Black-glazed sherd of a handle *Fig. 6; Pl. 6*

Preserved: the base of the handle, including the juncture with the body. Corroded and chipped surface. Purified clay, fabric: reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6), with very few white and micaceous granular inclusions. Dense, matt glaze.

Terminal part of a handle with impressed decoration: a palmette with nine petals above two volutes, perhaps with small globes inserted between the curved ends of the petals.

Preserved dimensions: H 2.45, L 3.25, Th 1.05 cm. Punch: H 1.8, L 1.6 cm.

Locations: D7/13b and E7/17 (Late Classical/mixed, and later).

Regional production; 4th century B.C.

The style of the palmette, with the curving petals, suggests a date during the 4th century B.C.⁷⁹

Hellenistic and Roman pottery

After the pioneering study by Abadie and Spyropoulos (1985), recent research and studies have made it possible to identify more precisely the various workshops that were active in the Peloponnese during the Hellenistic period. See now the important collection of papers EllKerPel 2005, which has been used wherever possible.

Skyphoi**CN-HR 1 Fragments of a black-glazed skyphos** *Fig. 7*

Preserved: a part of the body, including the rim, in two joining

⁷⁴ See CN-CI 35, and also CN-CI 36–37 and CN-HR 13; for the decoration compare again Abadie and Spyropoulos 1985, 392 no. 2, fig. 11.

⁷⁵ See CN-CI 49.

⁷⁶ See, for a general discussion of the development of the Attic *skyphos*, Sparkes and Talcott 1970, 84–6.

⁷⁷ See CN-CI 53.

⁷⁸ See CN-CI 53.

⁷⁹ The type of palmette recalls the Attic examples studied by P.E. Corbett, "Palmette stamps from an Attic black-glaze workshop," *Hesperia* 24, 1955, 172–86.

fragments. Corroded and chipped surface. Purified clay, fabric: reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6), with air voids and small white and grey inclusions. Brownish-black, matt and streaky glaze; the lines of the brush are visible on the inside, but not in the same direction as the wheel marks.

Part of a *skyphos* with an S-profile; flaring rim, with a rounded lip.

Preserved dimensions: H 5.6, L 6.05, Th 0.3 cm. Restored D of the rim 10 cm.

Location: E7/23 (layer with marble chips, Late Classical/mixed).

Regional production; end of the 4th century B.C.

The shape of the body, with a characteristic, strongly moulded profile and flaring rim, coincides with the Late Classical *skyphoi*; their strong tapering towards the foot makes them easier to hold, and the lip which flares outwards takes on an anatomical shape which makes it easier to drink from them.⁸⁰

CN-HR 2 *Fragments of a black-glazed skyphos* Fig. 7

Preserved: a stretch of the body, including the rim, in three joining fragments. Corroded and chipped surface. Purified clay, fabric: reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6), somewhat powdery, with tiny white inclusions. Matt, streaky glaze; the lines of the brush are visible on the inside, but not in the same direction as the wheel marks.

Part of a *skyphos* with an S-shaped profile; flaring rim, with rounded lip.

Preserved dimensions: H 6.4, L 6.35, Th 0.35 cm. Restored D of the rim 8 cm.

Location: E7/23 (layer with marble chips, Late Classical/mixed).

Regional production; end of the 4th century B.C.

As the previous fragment, this is a regional product of the Early Hellenistic period. Perhaps it is from the same workshop, since the glaze is so similarly distributed.⁸¹

CN-HR 3 *Fragments of a relief-decorated skyphos* Pl. 7

Preserved: five sherds, two of them joining. Corroded and chipped surface. Purified clay, fabric: pale brown (10YR 6/3), with air voids and tiny white inclusions. Very thin slip of brown, matt and much diluted glaze; traces of the brush on the inside.

Part of a mould-made *skyphos*, with a hemispherical body crossed by horizontal ribs. The lower part of the bowl is decorated with a row of large acanthus leaves, and above them is a figurative frieze with small erotes, without a ground-line.

Preserved dimensions: H 3.5, L 4, Th of the wall 0.3, with the relief 0.7 cm.

Locations: E6/12 and E7/17 (Late Classical/mixed, and later).

Peloponnesian, probably Argive production; first half of the 2nd century B.C.

Østby *et al.*, *Report*, 131, fig. 126.

⁸⁰ For the development of the Attic *skyphos*, see CN-CI 53; within the region, compare the example in Abadie and Spyropoulos 1985, 391 no. 4, fig. 8; also E. Kolia and M. Stavropoulou-Gatsi, "Το βόρειο νεκροταφείο των αρχαίων Πατρών. Οικόπεδα οδών Νόρμαν – Κωνσταντινουπόλεως," *EllKerPel* 2005, 50–1 no. AMΠ 14994, fig. 9. See also CN-HR 2.

⁸¹ See CN-HR 1.

In terms of their iconographical syntax and to some degree also by their subject, these sherds have a parallel in a fragmentary *skyphos* from Elis, of Peloponnesian, but not Elean production.⁸² Within the Argive production, where with great probability our sherds belong, they might be attributed to the workshop of Demetrios-Iason.⁸³

Mugs

CN-HR 4 *Fragment of a black-glazed mug* Fig. 7; Pl. 7

Preserved: a short stretch of the rim, including the beginning of the wall. Corroded and badly abraded surface. Purified clay, fabric: reddish yellow (5YR 6/6), with small white inclusions. Poorly fired glaze, matt and turned almost completely reddish because of faulty firing.

Body with convex profile and flaring rim.

Preserved dimensions: H 1.8, L 2.6 cm. Restored D 7 cm ca.

Location: C5-C6/71e (layer with marble chips, Late Classical/mixed).

Regional production; late 4th – early 3rd century B.C.

The fragment belongs with the class of regionally produced mugs, which probably imitate the well-known Laconian shape.⁸⁴ Although too little is preserved to establish a precise, typological identification, the profile of the rim is very close to a variant of the type with ovoid profile, from Tomb 6 of the necropolis at Eua.⁸⁵

CN-HR 5 *Fragment of a black-glazed mug* Fig. 7; Pl. 7

Preserved: a short stretch of the rim, including the beginning of the wall. Slightly corroded and abraded surface. Purified clay, fabric: reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6), with small white inclusions. Slightly diluted, matt glaze, streaky on the interior.

Body with convex profile, flaring rim, rounded lip.

Preserved dimensions: H 2.4, L 2.8 cm. Restored D of the rim 7 cm ca.

Location: D7/13c (layer with marble chips, Late Classical/mixed).

Regional production; 4th century B.C.

As CN-HR 4, the fragment belongs with the class of mugs produced in the region, probably imitating the well-known Laconian type.

CN-HR 6 *Fragment of a black-glazed mug* Fig. 7; Pl. 7

Preserved: a short stretch of the rim, including the juncture with the body. Corroded and badly abraded surface. Purified clay, fabric: very pale brown (10YR 7/4). Poorly fired, matt and streaky glaze.

Body with convex profile and flaring rim.

Preserved dimensions: H 1.6, L 2.6 cm. Restored D 7 cm ca.

⁸² R. Proskynitopoulou, "Σκύφοι με ανάγλυφη διακόσμηση από την Ήλιδα," *ArchDelt* 47-48.A, 1992-93, 101 no. 93, pl. 25.

⁸³ G. Siebert, *Recherches sur les ateliers de bols à reliefs du Péloponnèse à l'époque hellénistique* (BEFAR 233), Paris 1978, 30–40, 170, 303–22.

⁸⁴ See CN-Arch 34–35 for other examples of this type, and the references in note 23.

⁸⁵ Abadie and Spyropoulos 1985, 395 no. 7, fig. 18; see also CN-HR 6.

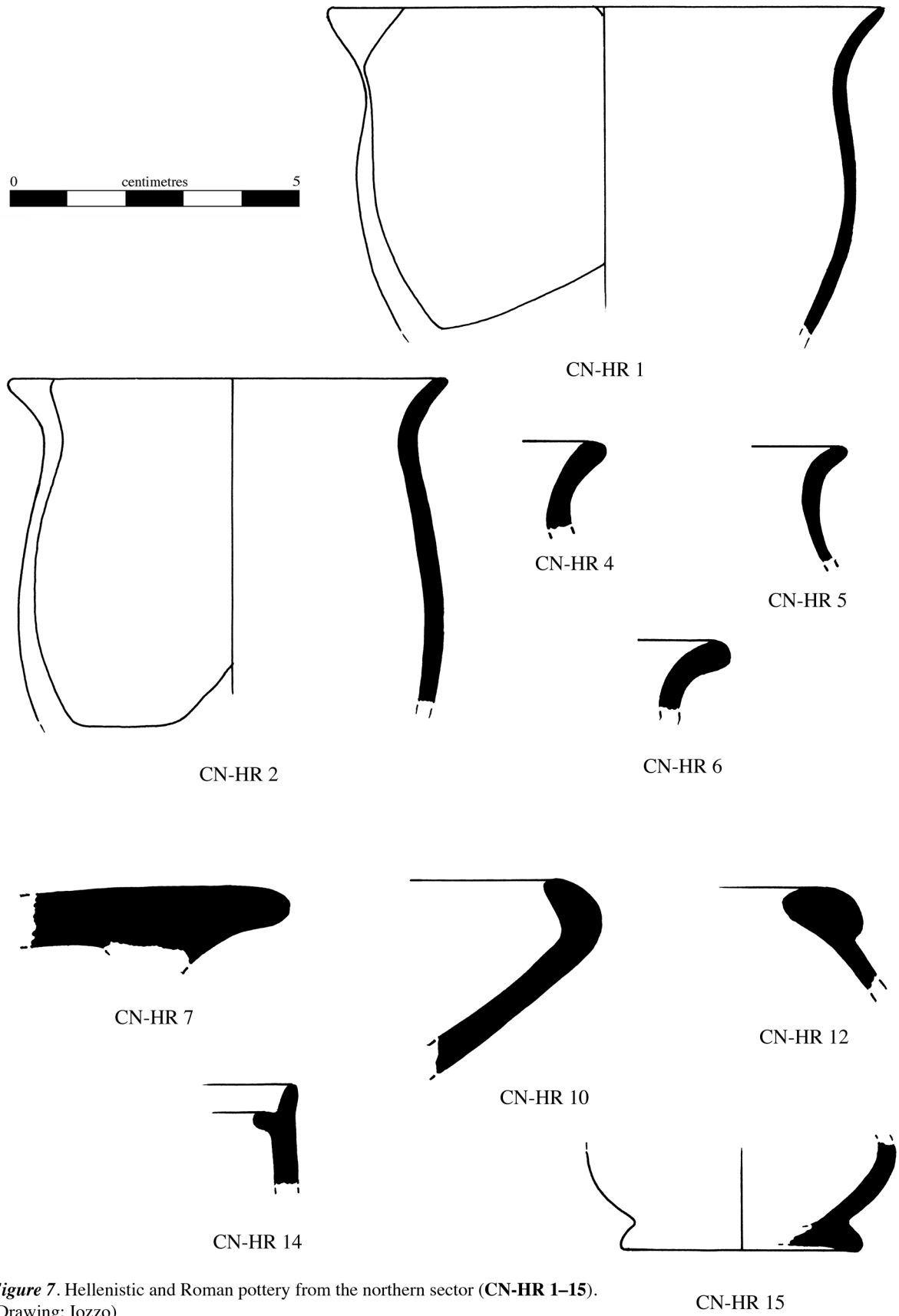


Figure 7. Hellenistic and Roman pottery from the northern sector (CN-HR 1–15).
(Drawing: Iozzo)

Location: C7/54 (layer with marble chips, Late Classical/mixed).

Regional production; late 4th – early 3rd century B.C.

As **CN-HR 4**, the fragment belongs with the class of regionally produced mugs, probably imitations of the well-known Laconian shape.

Kantharoi

CN-HR 7 *Fragment of a black-glazed kantharos-handle*

Fig. 7; Pl. 7

Preserved: a part of the small tongue for placing the thumb, and the juncture with the handle below. Slightly corroded and chipped surface. Purified clay, fabric: reddish yellow (5YR 6/8), with air voids and scanty, tiny, micaceous, granular, white inclusions. Dense, moderately shiny glaze, with a certain metallic iridescence; the strokes of the brush are visible.

The handle is shaped like a slightly thickened ribbon, with a barely visible S-profile (the end curves slightly upwards).

Preserved dimensions: H 4.9, L 3, Th 1.15 cm.

Location: E7/17 (Late Classical/mixed, and later).

Regional production; second half of the 4th century B.C.

The sherd comes from the top of the handle of a *kantharos*, of the variety with the small plaquette which protrudes from the profile of the handle. This is frequent for various types during the Hellenistic period.⁸⁶

CN-HR 8 *Fragment of a kantharos with added colour* *Pl. 7*

Preserved: a small piece of the neck. Slightly corroded surface; the added colour is almost completely lost. Purified clay, fabric: reddish yellow (5YR 6/8) in the core, pink (7.5YR 7/4) on the surface. Dense and compact glaze, quite shiny on the outside; the interior is matt, with streaks from the brush.

Of the decoration a part of a tendril, incised with a blunt point remains; at its extremity is the ghost of a floral ornament, perhaps with three petals applied with liquid clay (probably white rather than orange).

Preserved dimensions: H 3, L 3, Th 0.3 cm.

Location: E6/12 (Late Classical/mixed, and later).

Regional production; late 4th or beginning of 3rd century B.C.

The small sherd belongs to a regionally produced *kantharos*, which imitates products of the Athenian *West Slope Ware*. Such imitations are also found in the productions from Elis and Argos.⁸⁷

⁸⁶ See, for instance, Rotroff 1997, 83–107, figs 4–6, 10, 14, 17 and 19; see also Danali 1994, 258–60.

⁸⁷ The chronological framework for the pottery which is derived from the Attic oscillates from the 4th to the 3rd century B.C. For the Arcadian *West Slope Ware*, see Abadie and Spyropoulos 1985, 400 no. 2, fig. 31; 409 no. 2, fig. 49; for the Argive Ph. Bruneau, “Tombe d’Argos,” *BCH* 94, 1970, 482 no. 81.4, figs 125–126; 511 no. 188.47, fig. 201; for the Elean Schilbach 1995, 18, 61 pls 4.11; 5.5, 8, 10, 11; 58.1; U. Hausmann, *Hellenistische Keramik. Eine Brunnenfüllung nördlich von Bau C und Reliefkeramik verschiedener Fundplätze in Olympia* (OIForsch 27), Berlin and New York 1996, 27 no. 53, pl. 10; Arapogianni 1999, 181, fig. 48. For the Attic, see Rotroff 1997, 38–71, and recently P.A. Georgaki, “Τμήματα αγγείων της κατηγορίας «Δυτικής Κλίτους» από την Αρχαία Αγορά της Θεσσαλονίκης,” *AAA* 23-28, 1990-95, 211–22.

CN-HR 9 *Fragment of a black-glazed kantharos* *Pl. 7*

Preserved: the top of the stem, including the juncture with the bottom of the bowl. Purified clay, fabric: reddish yellow (5YR 7/8), with scanty, tiny, white inclusions. Slightly diluted glaze, with ample traces of brushwork.

Cylindrical stem, profile tapering downwards.

Preserved dimensions: H 1.8, L 2.3, D from 2 to 2.2 cm.

Location: C9-C10/09 (layer with marble chips, Late Classical/mixed).

Regional production; late 4th – 3rd century B.C.

The fragment comes from a vase of open shape with a flaring foot, almost certainly a *kantharos*. Judging by the technical characteristics of the clay and the glaze it is certainly a regional product.⁸⁸

Various shapes

CN-HR 10 *Fragment of a black-glazed plate* *Fig. 7; Pl. 7*

Preserved: part of the body, including the rim; misshapen in the firing. Corroded and chipped surface. Soft clay, fabric: light grey/grey (7.5YR 7/1 – 6/1), with small grey inclusions. Compact glaze, spotted because of faulty firing. Body with straight wall, with a high inset rim, thinned towards the lip; glazed on the inside.

Preserved dimensions: H 2.5, L 9.8, Th 0.6 cm.

Location: C6/10 (destruction of the temple, Late Antique).

Probably Attic production; end of 2nd – early 1st century B.C.

Although poorly fired and misshapen, the plate, which seems to be an Attic product, ought to be quite large – more than 25 cm in diameter. Thus it conforms with the dimensions of this class, where the diameter is normally between 20 and 30 cm. The shape is quite rare, and was probably picked up in the Athenian *kerameikos* from products imported from Italy in the mid-2nd century B.C. In the Athenian Agora it is attested in contexts dated between 110 B.C. and the Sullan sack in 86 B.C.⁸⁹

CN-HR 11 *Fragment of a black-glazed oinochoe* *Pl. 7*

Preserved; a short stretch of the rim, including the beginning of the wall and traces of the juncture with the handle. Corroded and abraded surface. Purified clay, fabric: reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6). Dense, matt glaze, occasionally iridescent.

Rim of an *oinochoe* with trilobate mouth and a grooved lip.

Preserved dimensions: H 2.6, L 2.3, Th 0.7 cm.

Recently: EllKerPel 2005, 42 pl. X, and E. Kolia and M. Stavropoulou-Gatsi, “Το βόρειο νεκροταφείο των αρχαίων Πατρών, Οικόπεδα οδών Νόρμαν – Κωνσταντινουπόλεως,” *ibid.*, 48 no. 11506.a, fig. 3; *see for the type of decoration also the lidded pyxides from Aigion L. Parakosta, “Ελληνιστική κεραμική από το Αίγιο,”* *ibid.* 77–8 no. Π 1111, fig. 5 (right), and 79–80 no. ΑΠ 1152, fig. 7.

⁸⁸ Compare, for instance, Abadie and Spyropoulos 1985, 392 no. 3, fig. 10; 400 no. 2, fig. 31; 409 no. 2, fig. 49.

⁸⁹ Rotroff 1997, 154–5; see especially 328 no. 851, fig. 58. A similar rim appears previously in regionally produced black-glazed, but much smaller cups from Epidaurus, in contexts of the late 3rd century B.C.: Danali 1994, 283 no. 54, fig. 27.

Location: C6-C7/67b (layer with marble chips, Late Classical/mixed).

Regional production; end of 4th century B.C.

The fragment probably belongs to a regional *oinochoe* of the Early Hellenistic period, and has parallels with examples from the necropolis at Eua.⁹⁰

CN-HR 12 *Fragment of a black-glazed jar* Fig. 7; Pl. 7

Preserved: a short stretch of the rim, with the beginning of the wall. Corroded and chipped surface; purified clay, fabric: light brown (7.5YR 6/4), with tiny white inclusions. Brownish, matt glaze, with reddish spots caused by faulty firing; more compact on the inside.

Ovoid body, with strongly thickened rim.

Preserved dimensions: H 2.4, L 3.5 cm. Restored D 17 cm ca.

Locations: D7/13b and E7/17 (Late Classical/mixed, and later).

Regional production; second half of 4th – first half of 3rd century B.C.

The fragment belongs to a vase of open shape, regionally produced; it has parallels with other examples from Arcadia (Pallantion: the acropolis and the area of Hagios Christophoros), perhaps some sort of jar or pyxis, since these are not rims of cups or plates, although this might be the initial impression. I know of no completely preserved example,⁹¹ however, a small black-glazed jar exhibited in the Archaeological Museum of Tripolis, of rather poor quality and probably produced in Arcadia, has the same rim.

CN-HR 13 *Fragment of a black-glazed squat lekythos* Pl. 7

Preserved: a short stretch of the original circumference. Corroded and chipped surface. Purified clay, fabric: reddish yellow (5YR 6/8), with small white inclusions and a few micaceous granular particles. Diluted glaze tending to brown, with streaks and reddish spots.

Part of the body with apparently lentoid profile; ribs on the outside.

Preserved dimensions: H 2.2, L 3.2, Th 0.55 cm.

Location: E6/12 (Late Classical/mixed, and later).

Regional production; end of the 4th century B.C.

The fragment comes from a small *squat lekythos* of compressed globular shape (occasionally defined as miniature-*lagynos*). It is externally decorated with ribs, or rather by a series of slight incisions made with a spatula, which are irregularly executed on free-hand; they imitate the more precise relief-ribs which are typical for regionally produced pottery of the 4th century B.C.⁹² This element suggests that the fragment should be dated towards the end of the 4th, if not to the first years of the 3rd century B.C.⁹³

⁹⁰ Abadie and Spyropoulos 1985, 393–5 no. 4, fig. 17; 407–8 no. 1, fig. 46.

⁹¹ Iozzo 1990–91, 191–2, nos 125–128, figs 87.c–d, 103.a–b, 113.d–f.

⁹² See CN-CI 35, and also CN-CI 36, 37, 51. For the type of incisions, see for instance Danali 1994, 287–8, fig. 37.

⁹³ Danali 1994, 265.

CN-HR 14 *Fragment of a black-glazed pyxis* Fig. 7; Pl. 7

Preserved: a part of the body, including the rim and the inner support for the lid. Corroded and chipped surface. Purified clay, fabric: reddish yellow (5YR 6/6), with tiny micaceous, granular inclusions. Slightly diluted glaze, with olive-green nuances.

Cylindrical body, with walls of slightly irregular profile. The rim is vertical, with a shallow ledge on the outside and a thick bevel on the inside with a horizontal surface for the lid.

Preserved dimensions: H 1.95, L 3.5 cm. Restored D of the rim 7 cm.

Location: C9-C10/09 (layer with marble chips, Late Classical/mixed).

Peloponnesian production; end of 4th – early 3rd century B.C.

The general shape of this small *pyxis* corresponds to the Attic Type D,⁹⁴ but the different type of supporting surface indicates another system for carrying the lid: in our example it is cut into the rim as a ledge, while in Attic examples the lid rests on it as a rule.⁹⁵

CN-HR 15 *Fragment of a black-glazed cup* Fig. 7; Pl. 7

Preserved: a part of the foot, including the beginning of the body. Chipped and abraded surface. Purified clay, fabric: reddish grey (2.5YR 7/1 – 6/1), poorly fired. Compact, shiny glaze, with greyish-brown nuances and some traces of the brushstrokes; under the foot are some traces of the wheel-throwing.

Cup with hemispherical bowl, on a ring-shaped foot with slightly concave lower surface; completely glazed (the surface under the foot has no paint because of the wear).

Preserved dimensions: H 2.1, L 5.7 cm. Restored D of the foot 4.8 cm.

Location: C9-C10/09 (layer with marble chips, Late Classical/mixed).

Regional production: last quarter of the 4th century B.C.

This small *kylix* is almost identical, in dimensions as well as shape and technical characteristics, to an example from Tomb IH from the necropolis at Eua, which contained two bodies. The tomb is dated by context to the last quarter of the 4th century B.C.⁹⁶

CN-HR 16 *Fragment of an ovoid unguentarium* Pl. 7

Preserved: a part of the bottom, including the fragmentary foot. Surface almost completely covered by calcareous incrustations. Purified clay, fabric: pale yellow (5Y 8/2), with a few small, dark inclusions. Reddish orange glaze.

Ovoid body on a small foot shaped like a truncated cone, with traces of banded decoration.

Preserved dimensions: H 1.7, L 3.7, D of the foot 2.4 cm.

Location: C9-C10/11 (Archaic).

Regional production; late 4th century B.C.

⁹⁴ Rotroff 1997, 191 (Type D).

⁹⁵ For this type of insertion, with the ledge for the lid cut into the rim, see a cup of regional production: Iozzo 1990–91, 179 no. 103, fig. 110.d; an Attic example in CVA Pilsen 1, fig. 17.2. Now also M. Petropoulos, “Το βόρειο νεκροταφείο των αρχαίων Πατρών, οικόπεδο οδού Πουχεβίλ 25–27,” in *EllKerPel* 2005, 62–3 nos Π 11438 and Π 11439, figs 4–5; P. Themelis, “Η ελληνιστική κεραμική της Μεσσηνίας,” *ibid.* 100 no. 8212, fig. 3.

⁹⁶ Abadie and Spyropoulos 1985, 427–8 no. 2, fig. 103.

The fragment comes from a regionally produced unguentarium with ovoid body, and was probably inspired by Corinthian models. The type has been found in funerary contexts datable to the last decades of the 4th century B.C.⁹⁷

CN-HR 17 *Fragment of a red-glazed, closed shape* Pl. 7

Preserved: a part of the neck, about one-third of the original circumference. Slightly corroded and chipped surface, with many abrasions. Purified clay, fabric: reddish yellow (5YR 6/8), with air voids, grey and white inclusions, and small micaceous, granular particles. Matt glaze, red/dark red (2.5YR 4/6 – 5/6). Neck shaped like a truncated cone, with the juncture to the flaring rim. The external surface is glazed red; only two casual drops on the inside.

Preserved dimensions: H 4.35, L 5.4, Th 1.1 cm.

Location: D7/13b (Late Classical/mixed, and later).

Late Hellenistic or Early Imperial period.

The fragment comes from a closed vessel of medium size, judging from the thickness of the neck – perhaps a jug, a *hydria* or some other, similar shape, difficult to identify. This is probably an imported piece. The ceramical products with red glaze can be placed chronologically in the Late Hellenistic or Early Imperial period.⁹⁸

CN-HR 18 *Black-glazed body sherd* Pl. 7

Preserved: a short stretch of the original circumference. Corroded and chipped surface. Purified clay, fabric: reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6). Matt glaze.

Part of ribbed body, near the handle.

Preserved dimensions: H 2.7, L 1.4, Th 0.45 cm.

Location: E7/18 (Late Classical/mixed, and later).

Regional production; late 4th century B.C.

The fragment comes from a ribbed vase of modest size, perhaps a small *oinochoe* or a *squat lekythos*, with rather flattened ribs (these are not, however, indicated only by incisions, as **CN-HR 13**) which might suggest a date in the late 4th century B.C.⁹⁹

CN-HR 19 *Black-glazed handle fragment* Pl. 7

Corroded and chipped surface. Purified clay, fabric: reddish yellow (7.5YR 8/6), with a few inclusions of grog. Matt, streaky glaze.

Part of a twisted handle, with circular section.

Preserved dimensions: H 4.85, Th 1.6 cm.

Location: E7/20 (second layer with bronze objects, Late Classical/mixed).

Regional production; Hellenistic period, probably end of 4th or 3rd century B.C.

Twisted handle from a regionally produced vessel,

inspired by models that were widely known in the Mediterranean during the Hellenistic period, like the Attic *West Slope* amphorae or the *lagynoi* of the presumably Pergamene so-called *Lagynos Ware* or Pithane pottery.¹⁰⁰

Late Roman and Byzantine pottery

CN-L 1 *Fragments of a lopus*

Fig. 8; Pl. 8

Preserved: a part of the neck, including a handle and the beginning of the body, in two joining sherds. Corroded and chipped surface. The clay has rich inclusions of limestone and quartz, but no mica. Fabric: yellowish red (7.5YR 5/8) in the core, strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) on the surface. Traces of burning on the handle.

Body with compressed profile and high, offset neck with rounded lip; band-shaped, vertical handle. In addition to the evident traces of wheel-throwing all over the interior surface, a horizontal groove runs along the outside below where the handle is attached to the body.

Preserved dimensions: H 6.5, L 9.6, L of the handle 2.4 cm.

Restored D of the rim 16.2 cm.

Location: C7/69 (the Byzantine pit).

Probably 4th century A.D.

In terms of its shape, and the detail with the ornamental groove which defines the point of maximum expansion, this fragment has a precise parallel in a *lopos* found in the Roman stoa at Sparta, in a context probably of the 4th century A.D. It was considered a possible import.¹⁰¹

CN-L 2 *Fragment of a glazed amphora* Fig. 8; Pl. 8

Preserved: a part of the neck, including the juncture with the shoulder. Corroded and chipped surface. Hard clay, fabric: light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4), with small grey and white inclusions and lots of tiny granular particles of mica. Thick layer of matt glaze, colour: pale olive (5Y 6/3).

Neck shaped as a truncated cone, with evident traces of the wheel-throwing inside, and juncture with an offset shoulder.

Preserved dimensions: H 7, L 6.2, Th of the wall from 0.5 to 0.7, Th of the layer of glaze constantly 0.3 cm. Restored D of the neck 10 cm at the base.

Location, F. no.: C7/60-4 (the Byzantine pit).

Between the 5th and the 11th century A.D.

The fragment comes from an amphora or a similar, closed shape, probably tableware, with a thick, olive-green glaze that is matt and insufficiently fired. This class of glazed olive-green pottery is attested in different areas of the Byzantine Mediterranean from the 5th century onwards, and continued until the 11th century A.D.¹⁰² Fragments of pottery with a similar glaze, and faulty firing, have been found in recent excavations at Episkopi near Tegea.

⁹⁷ Abadie and Spyropoulos 1985, 413 no. 3, fig. 58.

⁹⁸ See generally for these red-glazed products J.W. Hayes, "Sigillate orientali," *EAA, Atlante delle forme ceramiche* II, Rome 1985, 9–13 (compare, for instance, the closed shapes: 44–7, pl. IX).

⁹⁹ See **CN-CI 49** for ribbed vases produced locally.

¹⁰⁰ See for the amphorae of *West Slope Ware* Rotroff 1997, 120–4 (see also **CN-HR 8**); for the Pergamene *lagynoi* *ibid.*, 225–31.

¹⁰¹ D.M. Bailey, "Excavations at Sparta: the Roman stoa, 1988–91. Preliminary report, part 1," *BSA* 88, 1993, 244 no. 165, fig. 15 (Group 4158).

¹⁰² See, for instance, I. Barnéa, "La céramique byzantine de Dobroudja, Xe–XIIe siècles," in Déroche and Spieser (eds) 1989, 137–8.

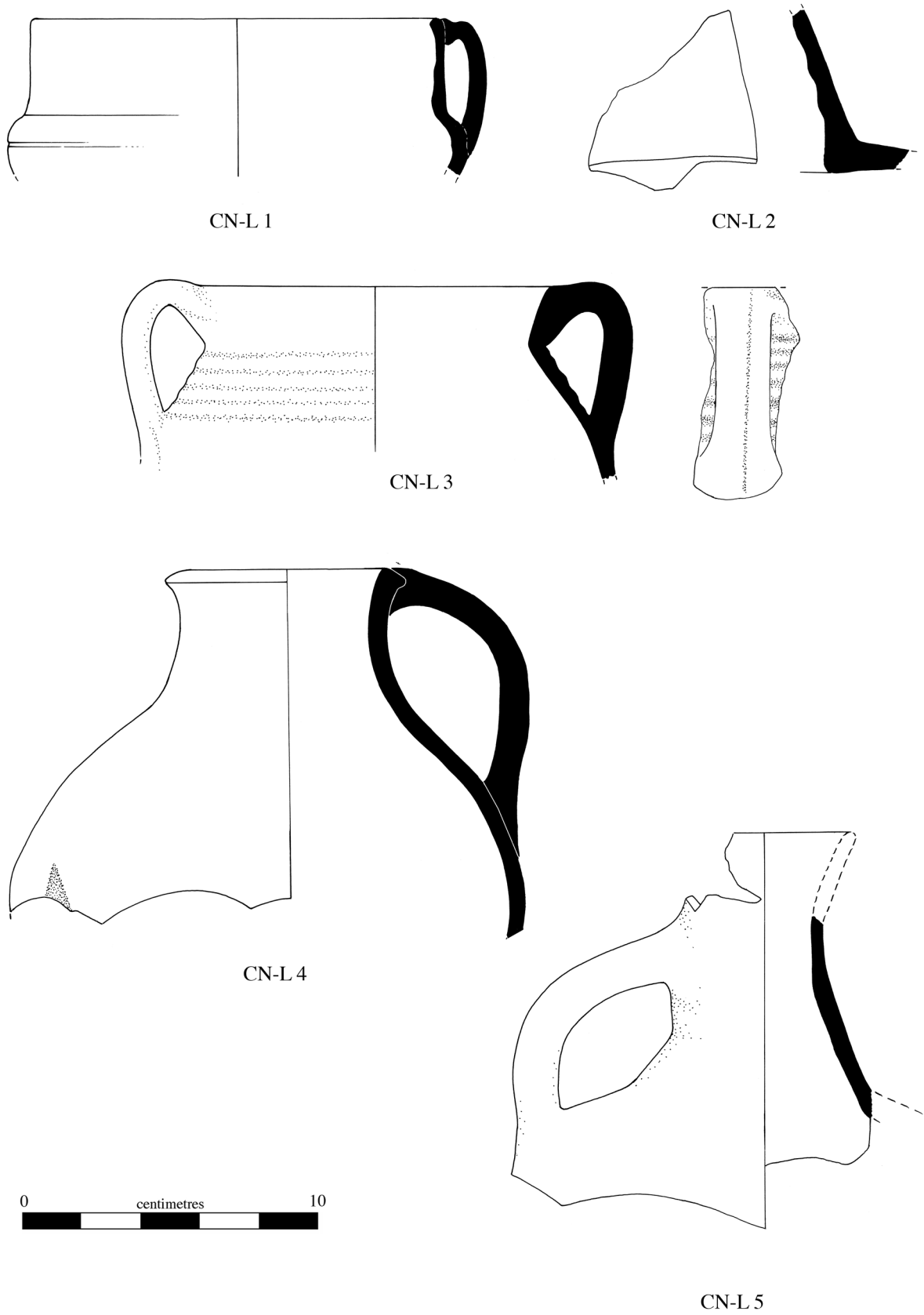


Figure 8. Late pottery from the northern sector (CN-L 1–5). (Drawing: Iozzo)

CN-L 3 *Fragment of an overpainted jar* Fig. 8; Pl. 8

Preserved: a handle, including a part of the rim and a short stretch of the wall. Slightly corroded and chipped surface. Fine, hard clay, fabric: yellowish red (5YR 5/8), with a few white medium to small inclusions, visible also in the surface, and lots of tiny micaceous granular particles.

Globular body, with flaring rim of triangular cross-section. Grooves in the shoulder. Vertical handle of thickened band-shape, with a lengthwise, off-centred groove. On a part of the handle and the rim there are traces of drops of brown glaze.

Preserved dimensions: H 6.85, L 3.3, Th of the wall 0.45, L of the handle 2 cm. Restored D of the rim 12 cm.

Location: C6/01 (Early Medieval).

7th century A.D.

The fragment comes from a vessel with the same morphological characteristics as the kitchen jar **CN-L 1**, but since it probably was intended as tableware it is made of a material which is typical of ordinary pottery as it is found in many areas of the Mediterranean. It is decorated with free-hand ornamental motifs which are summarily and freely painted, according to a Byzantine taste which was widely diffused in the Mediterranean.¹⁰³

CN-L 4 *Fragments of overpainted jug* Fig. 8; Pl. 8

Preserved: part of the body, including the neck, the mouth and the handle, in numerous joining fragments. Corroded and chipped surface. Purified, slightly powdery clay, fabric: very pale brown (10YR 7/4), with a few small white inclusions and larger, less frequent, grey ones. Overpainted in matt brown colour.

Ovoid body, with a neck shaped like a truncated cone, with a slightly concave profile. Barely flaring rim, with profiled lip. Vertical, band-shaped handle, slightly concave; irregular paint on the shoulder, distributed with two different densities.

Preserved dimensions: H 14, L 18, L of the handle 2.4 cm.

Location, F. no.: C6/128-1 (destruction of the temple, Late Antique).

7th century A.D.

As **CN-L 3** and **5**, the jug belongs to a class of Byzantine pottery painted free-hand with irregular, ornamental motifs, as found in different parts of the Mediterranean during the 7th century A.D.¹⁰⁴

CN-L 5 *Fragment of an overpainted jug* Fig. 8; Pl. 8

Preserved: a part of the neck including the rim and the handle, in several joining fragments. Corroded and chipped surface, with many abrasions. Slightly powdery clay, fabric: reddish yellow (5YR 6/8) with abundant white and grey, medium-small inclusions. Thick slip, colour: reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6).

Jug with offset neck, shaped like a truncated cone, with a high, flaring rim and a rounded lip. Vertical, thick band-shaped handle, with edges slightly in relief. Scant traces of an irregular decoration in matt reddish brown glaze.

Preserved dimensions: H 14.8, L 13, L of the handle 3.2, Th of the slip 0.3 cm. Restored D of the mouth 6.5 cm.

Location: C7/128 (destruction of the temple, Late Antique). 7th century A.D.

One-handled vessel of a type quite frequently found in various parts of the Byzantine Mediterranean, decorated with ornamental, irregular motifs executed free-hand with matt glaze. As **CN-L 3–4**, the jug belongs to the class of overpainted Byzantine pottery, attested in various parts of the Mediterranean during the 7th century A.D.

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¹⁰³ Martin 1997, 319–27, especially 321–2, pl. 96. For the class of pottery, see the recent work by A. Dello Preite, "Ceramica bizantina sovraddipinta," in Di Vita and Martin (eds) 1997, 211–7; see also **CN-L 4–5**.

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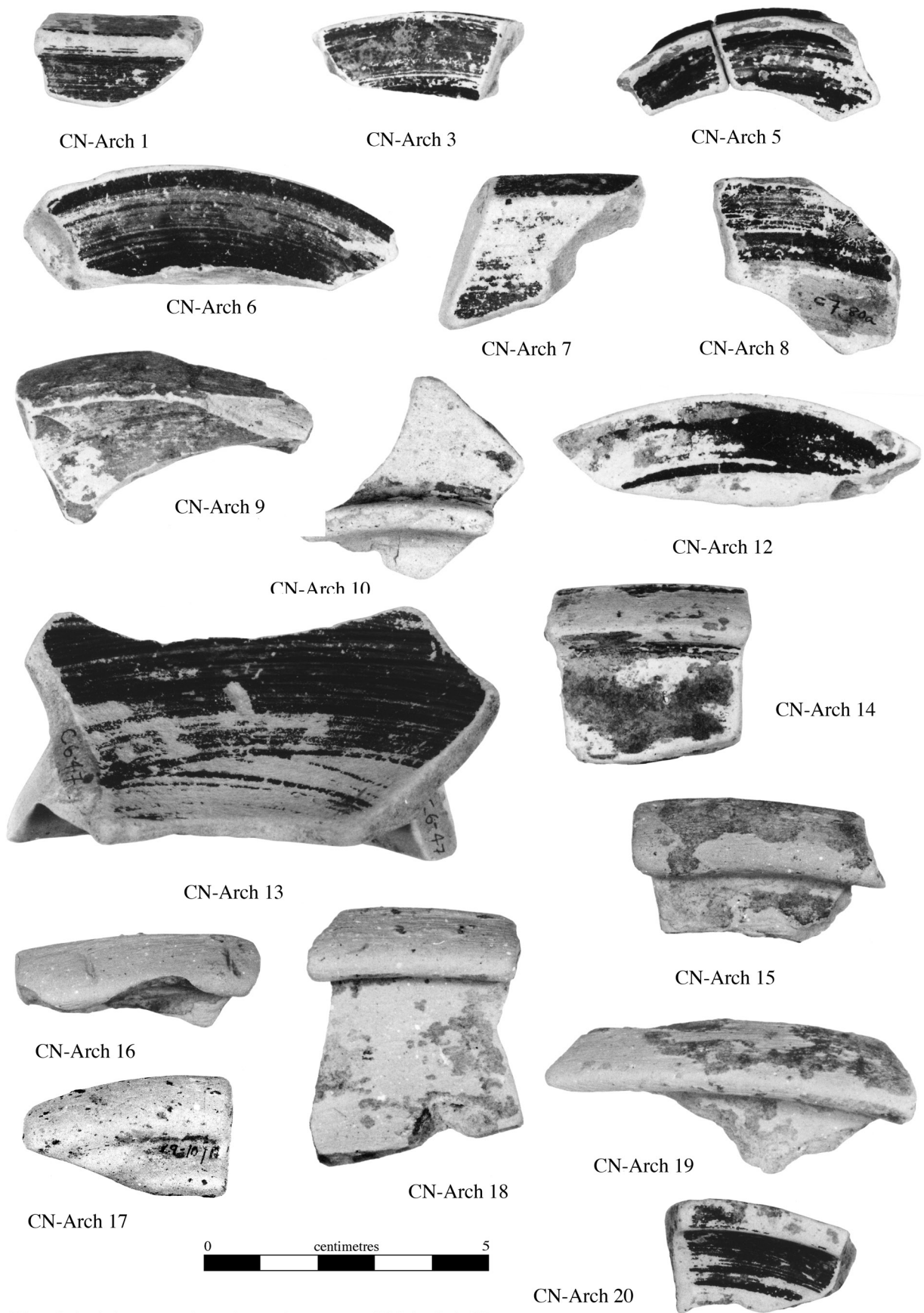


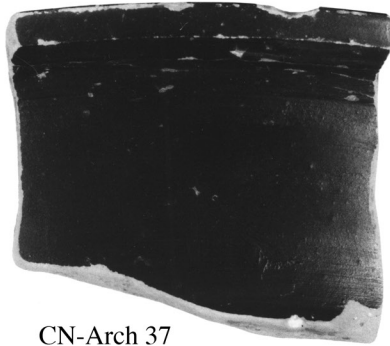
Plate 1. Archaic pottery from the northern sector (CN-Arch 1–20).



Plate 2. Archaic pottery from the northern sector (CN-Arch 21–35).



CN-Arch 36



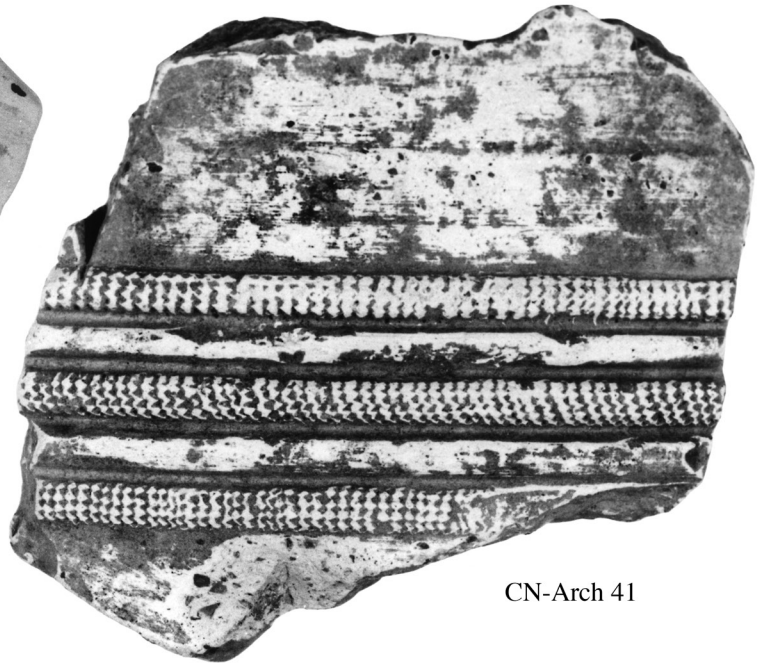
CN-Arch 37



CN-Arch 38



CN-Arch 39



CN-Arch 41



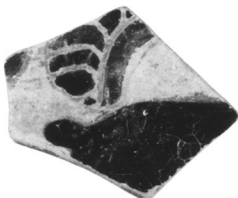
CN-Arch 40



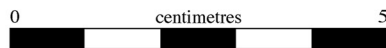
CN-Arch 43



CN-Arch 44



CN-Arch 45



CN-Arch 42

Plate 3. Archaic pottery from the northern sector (CN-Arch 36–45).

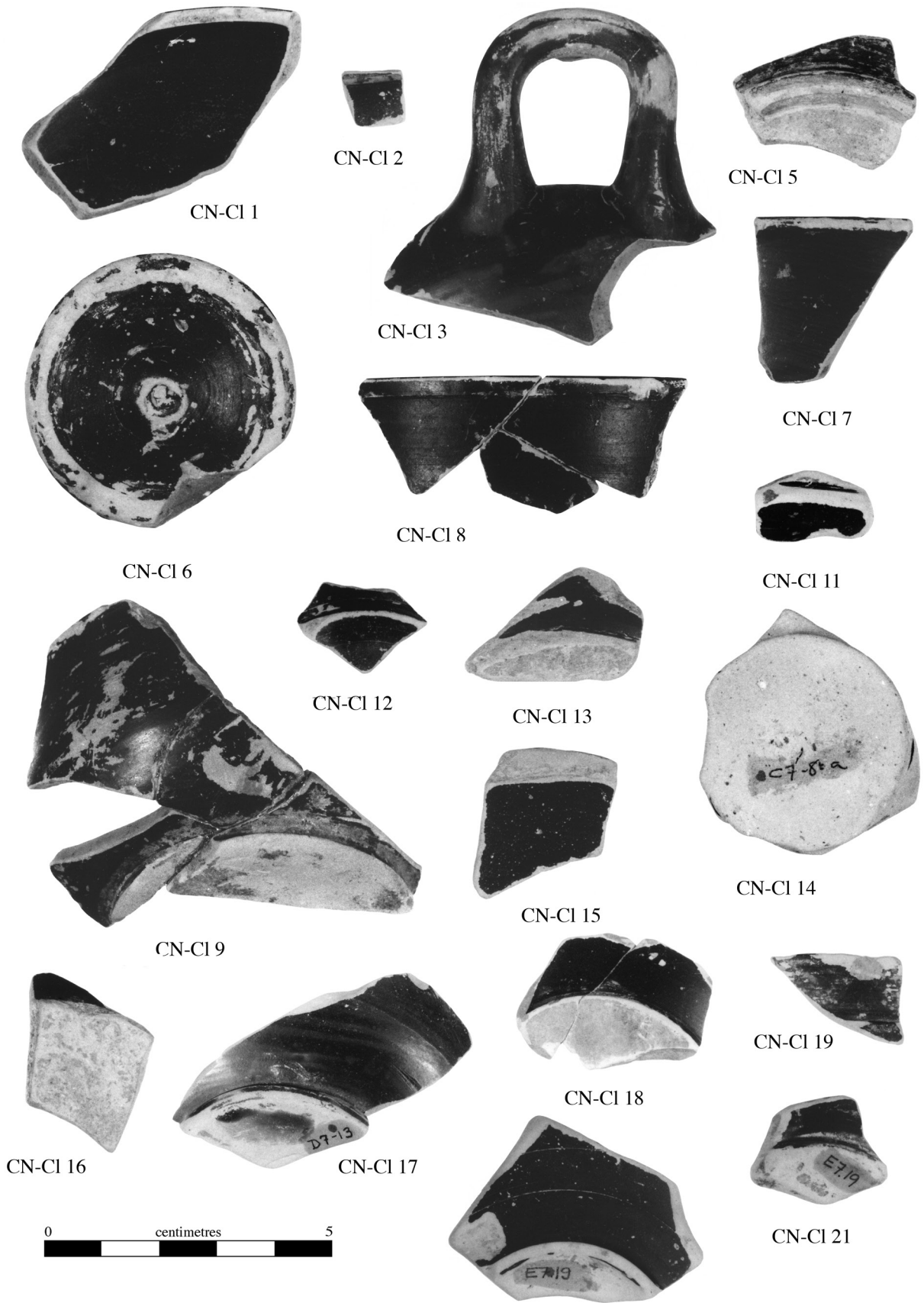


Plate 4. Classical pottery from the northern sector (CN-CI 1–21).

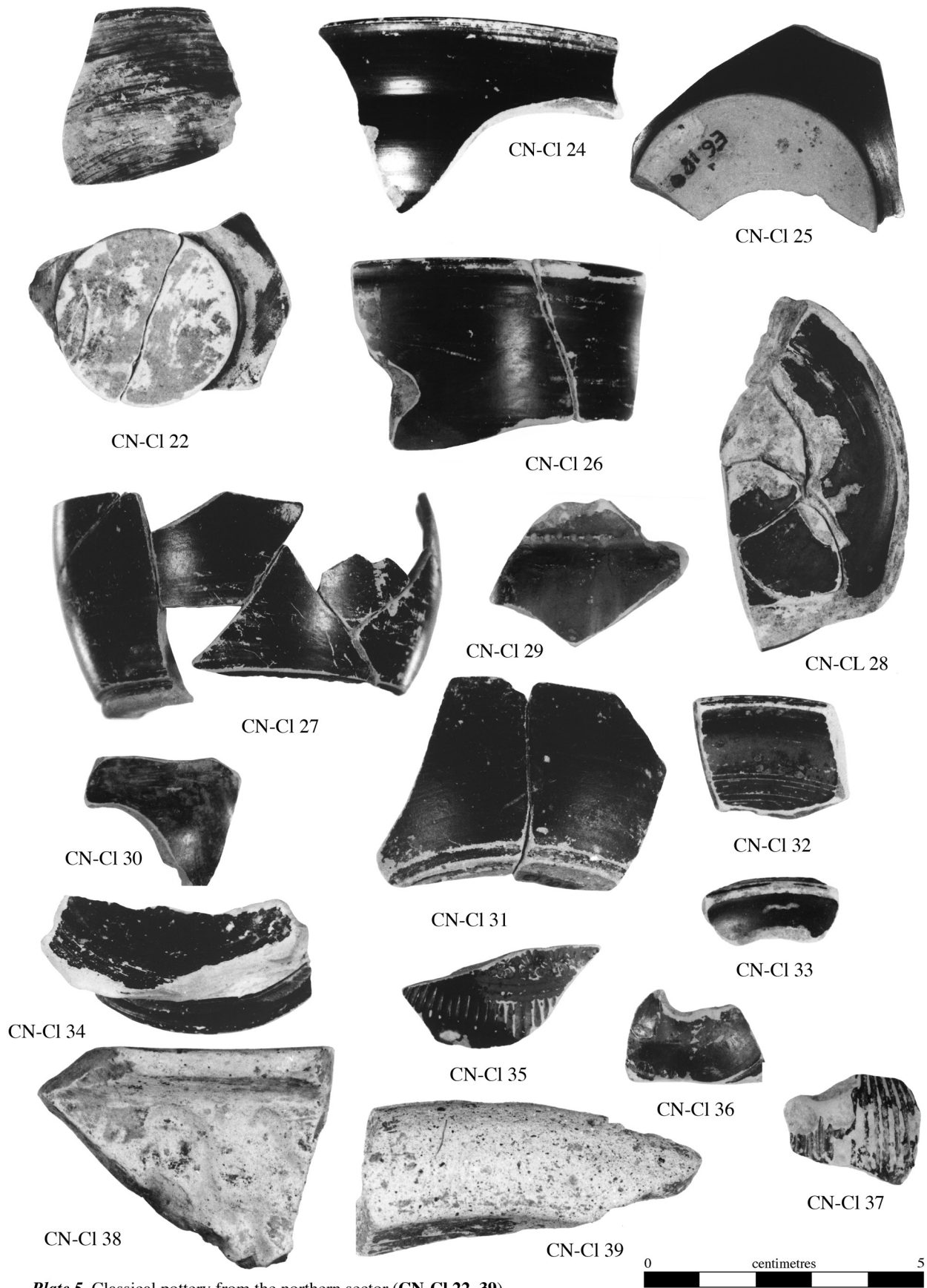


Plate 5. Classical pottery from the northern sector (CN-CI 22-39).

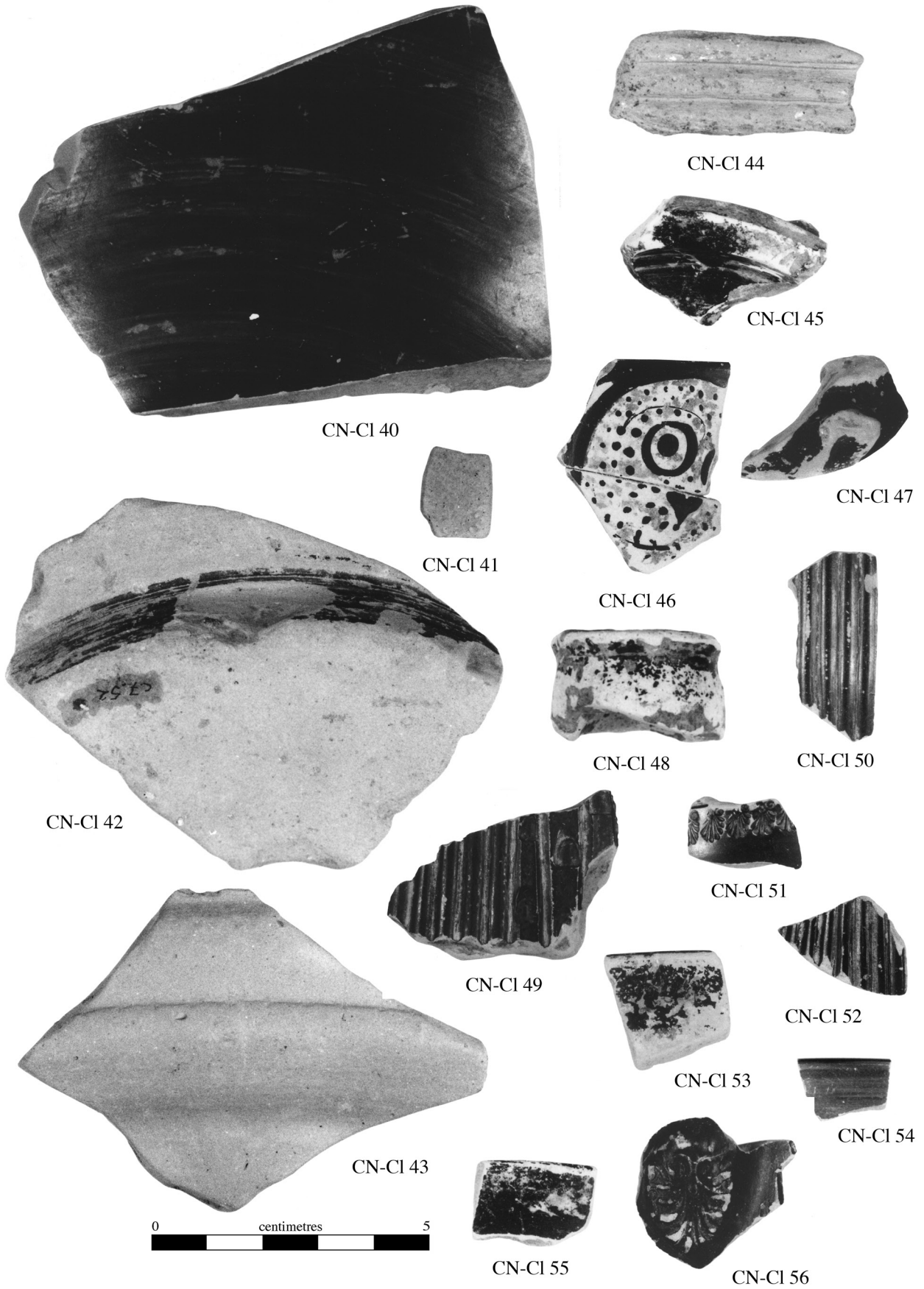


Plate 6. Classical pottery from the northern sector (CN-CI 40–56).

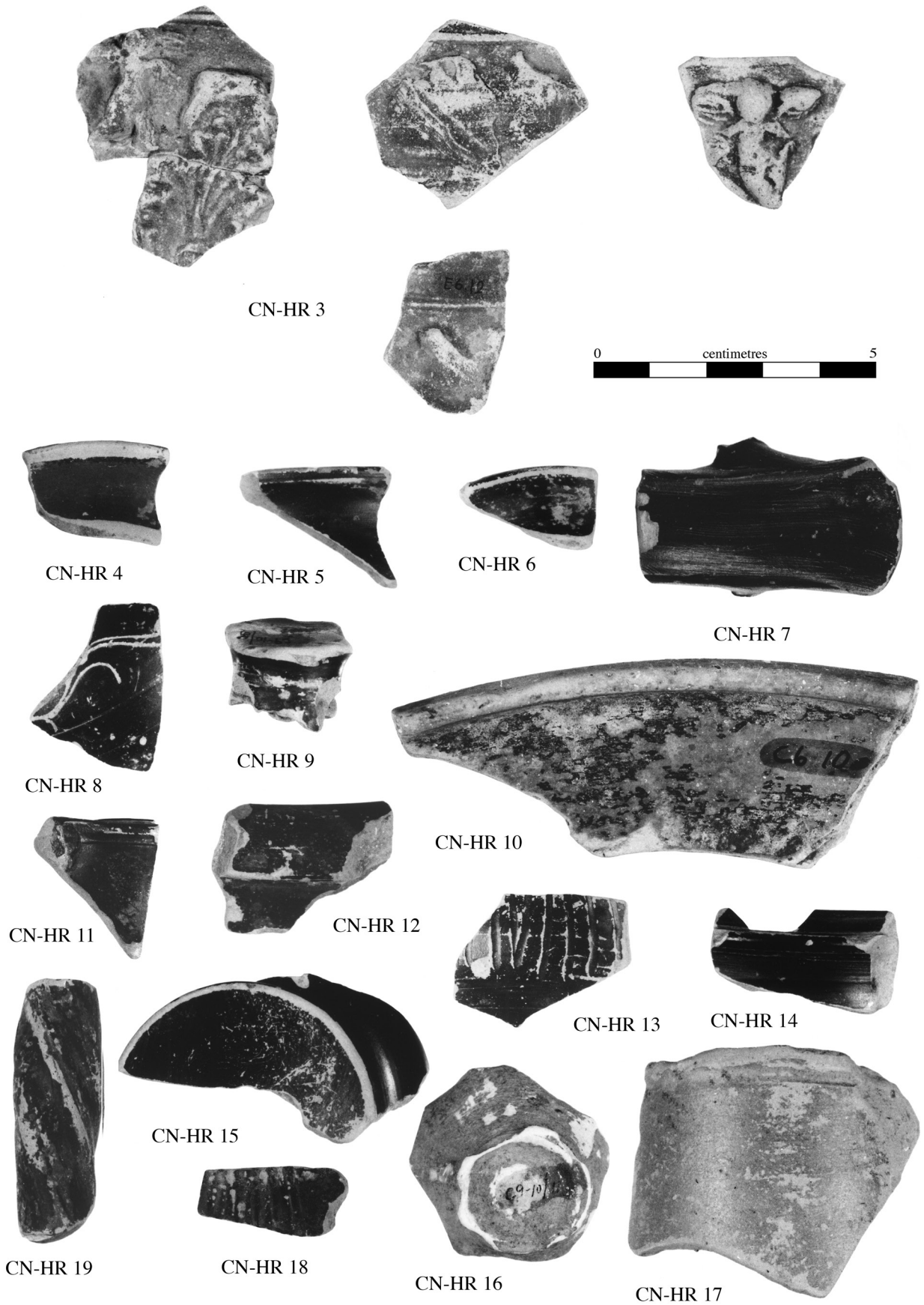


Plate 7. Hellenistic and Roman pottery from the northern sector (CN-HR 3-19).

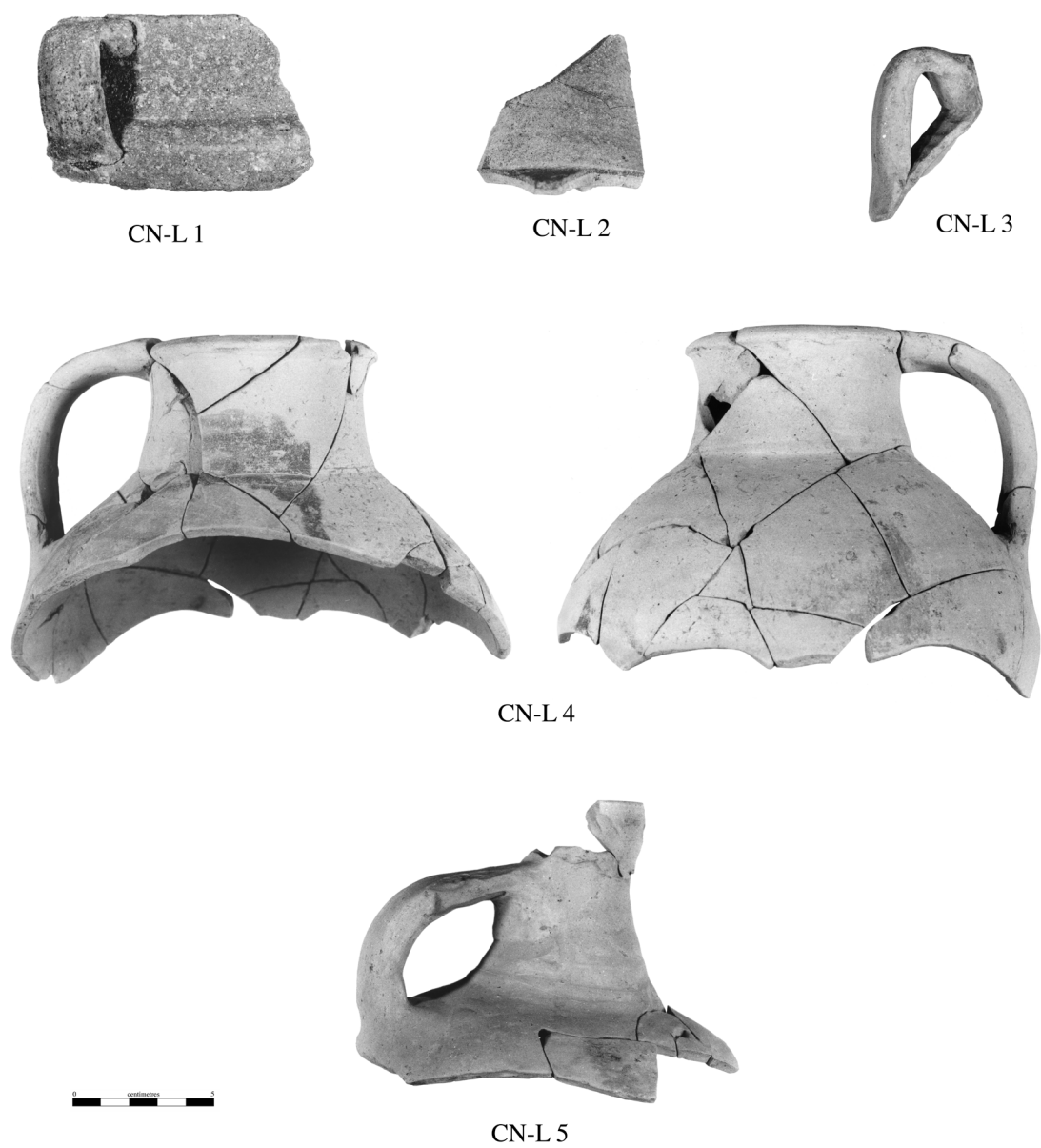


Plate 8. Late pottery from the northern sector (CN-L 1-5).