

THE DARK AGE POTTERY OF SPARTA

(PLATES 6–15)

INTRODUCTION¹

THE term 'Dark Age' is particularly apt when applied to Laconia, and especially to Sparta, because of the lack of well-stratified material from this region and the general aura of gloom that pervades our knowledge of that period which runs from Late Mycenaean times to the emergence of Sparta in the eighth century BC and the beginning of her conquest of surrounding territory. Although recent studies² have done much to dispel some of this gloom, there still remains a great deal to be done, especially with the pottery. Since the majority of the ceramic material comes from either Sparta itself or the neighbouring site of Amyclae with only a meagre amount of surface finds coming from sites in Laconia further afield, this study has been limited to the pottery from Sparta and Amyclae, which, because of their proximity³ to each other, may be considered together. The label 'Dark Age' has been applied here to this pottery from the tenth and ninth centuries BC rather than the usual 'Protogeometric', since the material appears to fall within the period of the Dark Ages as defined by Desborough⁴ and because the style of the pottery, that is its shape and decoration, appears to belong to a western Greek *koiné* which is slightly different from that which is traditionally considered Protogeometric.

The main problem with the Dark Age pottery from Sparta is its fragmentary nature and the fact that the body of material has been dispersed throughout a number of museums and collections. The fact that only one vase, a miniature hydria (464), survives intact and that the remainder consists of a mass of fragments⁵ need not be a deterrent to study, since even fragments,

¹ The field-work for this study was carried out between 1974 and 1978 and was funded by a grant from the Office of International Programs at the University of Minnesota. The author wishes to thank the Managing Committee of the British School at Athens for permission to publish the Protogeometric sherds from Amyclae and Sparta now housed in the Sparta Museum and in the British School at Athens. In this he was helped greatly by George Steinhauer, former Ephor at Sparta, and by C. B. Mee at the British School. He is indebted to James McCredie, former Director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens for permission to publish the sherds from Amyclae in the School's collection. He is also indebted to Professor A. M. Snodgrass for permission to publish the sherds in the collection of the Museum of Classical Archaeology at Cambridge and to R. V. Nicholls, Keeper of the Antiquities at the Fitzwilliam Museum. He was also helped by Ann Brown and Michael Vickers at the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, and has benefited greatly from advice given by Paul Cartledge on the improvement of this manuscript.

² In addition to the standard abbreviations, the following are used:

AO J. P. Droop, 'The Laconian Pottery', in R. M. Dawkins, *The Sanctuary of Artemis Orthia at Sparta* (London 1929) 52–116.
DAG A. M. Snodgrass, *The Dark Age of Greece* (Edinburgh 1971).
Early Sparta P. A. Cartledge, 'Early Sparta ca. 950–650

BC: An Archaeological and Historical Study', D.Phil. thesis, Oxford (1975).

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

GG J. N. Coldstream, *Geometric Greece* (London 1977).

LSTS Desborough, *The Last Mycenaeans and their Successors* (Oxford 1964).

Nichoria III W. A. McDonald, W. D. E. Coulson, and J. Rosser, *Excavations at Nichoria in Southwest Greece III, Dark Age and Byzantine Occupation* (Minneapolis 1983).

SL Cartledge, *Sparta and Lakonia: A Regional History 1300–362 B.C.* (London 1979).

VA (E. Buschor and) W. von Massow, 'Von Amyklaiion', *AM* 52 (1927) 46–9.

³ Amyclae is situated on the right bank of the Eurotas River some three miles south of Sparta.

⁴ GDA 11–12, 242–3. Desborough was, of course, constrained by the time limits set by the series in which his work was published, specifically by the fact that his book is followed by Coldstream's *Geometric Greece* which begins c.900 BC. There are various provincial sites, such as Nichoria, where DA characteristics continue well into the eighth century BC.

⁵ Lane, in fact, dismisses Spartan PG with the words, '... nor do I think the mass of characterless fragments would yield much to the most patient investigator'; cf. E. A. Lane, 'Lakonian Vase-Painting', *BSA* 34 (1933–4) 101.

especially if all are considered together as a unit, can provide information on shape and decoration. Excavations were first conducted at Amyclae by Tsountas in 1890,⁶ followed by Furtwängler in 1904,⁷ by Furtwängler and Fiechter in 1907,⁸ and, most importantly, by Buschor and von Massow in 1925.⁹ These last excavations are particularly important because they enabled von Massow to distinguish PG (here called DA) from Late Geometric pottery.¹⁰ The main problem, however, is that the DA sherds did not come from a stratified deposit within a sanctuary, since no such building was recovered, but from a layer of debris immediately outside and below the terrace wall which once enclosed the sanctuary.¹¹ The objects from this debris may either have been thrown away from the sanctuary or have been washed down the hill and over the terrace wall. Details regarding the actual find-spot of the DA sherds have been discussed thoroughly by Cartledge,¹² and it is sufficient to say here only that DA sherds were found in a layer of clay, of which the top 0.12 m contained Geometric pottery and the bottom few centimetres Mycenaean objects. The Amyklaion does, therefore, present us with a form of stratification, albeit one formed by debris and hill wash, and von Massow was perfectly correct in identifying the pottery as Protogeometric according to the terminology of his day.

The importance of the results of the 1925 work at Amyclae is that it enabled Buschor¹³ to identify as PG some sherds from the British excavations on the Acropolis¹⁴ and half a century later led to the isolation of PG amongst material excavated earlier at the Heroön by the

⁶ Ch. Tsountas, 'From the Amyklaion', *AE* 1892, 1–26. Tsountas's material is now located in Trays 550, 693, 794, 796–802 in the Sparta Museum. Eleven sherds from Tray 798 are DA (5, 57, 134–6, 200–5). The miniature hydria (Sparta Museum, no. 791 (i)) is a stray find from Amyclae; cf. *VA* 47 fig. 27.

⁷ E. Fiechter, 'Amyklæ', *Jdl* 33 (1918) 107 ff.

⁸ *Ibid.* 125–8; also, N. Skias, 'Excavation at Amyklæ', *PAE* 1907, 52, 60–1, 104–7. There is now no record in the Sparta Museum of the location of the sherds excavated by Furtwängler and Fiechter. Tray 162, whose contents are labelled as coming from Amyclae, contains twenty-one clearly recognizable DA sherds (15, 182, 184–99, 404–5, 478), and these may well have been a product of the 1904 and 1907 excavations.

⁹ *VA* 46–9. The DA sherds from these excavations are now located in Trays 2637 and 2640 α – γ . Over 1,000 were excavated, but only some 700 now remain. The majority are monochrome black-coated body sherds. Tray 2637 contains sixty-eight diagnostic pieces, consisting of monochrome-coated rims, handles, and bases. Tray 2640 γ contains forty-three similar diagnostic sherds, and 2640 α holds two decorated DA rims (38, 137). Of those published in *VA* pls. 2–3, only 7, 12, and 18 can now be found in Tray 2637 and 13 in Tray 2640 α . The rest can either no longer be found or are in unnumbered trays (pls. 2.9–11, 14–16, 19–23; 3.3, 10–11). It is possible that the sherds published in *CVA* Heidelberg 3 pl. 134.1–2, and *CVA* Mainz 1 pl. 22 may also come from either the 1904–7 or the 1925 excavations, although this is uncertain. Earlier, in the summer of 1894, Wide had picked up some supposedly PG sherds at Amyclae; cf. S. Wide, 'Geometric Vasen aus Greichenland', *Jdl* 14 (1899) 84.

¹⁰ Furtwängler had earlier suggested that some of the material excavated in 1904 might be PG; cf. *Jdl* 33 (1918) 127.

¹¹ *VA* 24–33.

¹² *Early Sparta* 85–7; *SL* 81–3 and fig. 10. Also, *GDA* 240–1.

¹³ *VA* 14. Also, *AO* 66 n. 16.

¹⁴ For a discussion of the pottery from the Acropolis, see J. P. Droop 'Sparta. Pottery from the Acropolis', *BSA* 28 (1926–7) 49–81, esp. 50–5. Both Desborough, *PGP* 318 and *GDA* 377, and Coldstream, *GGP* 407, consider the Acropolis a settlement, but Cartledge, *Early Sparta* 85 n. 12 believes the excavated material to be almost certainly entirely cultic in nature. If so, this material might be related in some way with the Sanctuary of Athena Chalkioikos on the western spur. For the excavations at the sanctuary, see G. Dickinson, 'Sparta. The Hieron of Athena Chalkioikos', *BSA* 13 (1906–7) 137–54. The majority of the sherds from Dickinson's 1907 campaign at the Sanctuary of Athena Chalkioikos are located in Tray 2455 in the Sparta Museum. This tray is labelled 'Athena Chalkioikos, S.E. corner of terrace wall (13/iv/07)', and contains, amongst some Geometric material, five DA sherds (120, 259–62). Tray 2459 is labelled 'Athena Chalkioikos, above and below terrace wall', but no date is given, so it is unclear whether its contents are from the season of 1907 or the supplementary one of 1908. For the 1908 season, see Dickinson, 'Excavations at Sparta, 1908', *BSA* 14 (1907–8) 142–6. Amongst some Geometric material, Tray 2459 contains three recognizable DA sherds (119, 175, 293). The later 1924–7 seasons on the Acropolis produced much Geometric material contained in twenty-five trays in the Sparta Museum, of which Tray 2944 contains five DA sherds (52, 67, 75, 143, 265). Tray 3066 from the theatre (SW) on the Acropolis contains one DA sherd (284) which may be considered as a stray from the Acropolis. A second tray, now unlabelled, was found stacked above Tray 3058 whose contents are also from the theatre (SW). The proximity of the two trays suggests that the unlabelled one may also contain sherds from the theatre. It contains one fine DA sherd (17); if from the theatre, it, too, may be considered as a stray from the Acropolis. For the 1924–7 seasons on the Acropolis, see A. M. Woodward and M. B. Hobling, 'Sparta. The Acropolis', *BSA* 26 (1923–5) 240–52 (seasons of 1924 and 1925); Woodward, 'Sparta. The Acropolis', *BSA* 28 (1926–7) 37–48 (seasons of 1926–7).

Eurotas¹⁵ and the Sanctuary of Artemis Orthia.¹⁶ Even though Droop had earlier recognized the individuality of the Amyclae material and had identified 'Amyklaion' ware, as he called it, at Orthia (see n. 16), yet Desborough in 1948 was still not clear to what extent this Amyclae pottery was representative of Laconian Protogeometric as a whole,¹⁷ since he considered the material from regions outside of Amyclae,¹⁸ including Sparta itself, to be too fragmentary, and until more evidence was produced, he thought it impossible to go any further. In his pioneering work of 1952,¹⁹ he still maintained his position that the pottery from Amyclae was of a characteristic local style, owing little or nothing to the preceding Mycenaean, and not very much to contemporary Protogeometric or Geometric from other parts of the Greek world. He did, however, broaden his view slightly by admitting that the evidence from Sparta agreed with that from Amyclae, a view later reiterated in 1972.²⁰ The importance of Desborough's work is that he not only discusses the decorative elements much more fully than in 1948, but also augments the available evidence in the Sparta Museum with sherds from British collections, specifically with eleven sherds from the Ashmolean and four from the Museum of Classical Archaeology in Cambridge.²¹ Desborough's synthesis of the available evidence and publication of hitherto unpublished material may have led indirectly to the publication of sherds from Amyclae in collections at Mainz (in 1959)²² and Heidelberg (in 1966).²³ Canciani's publication of the sherds in the Heidelberg collection is especially important since it presents for the first time profiles (see n. 23) which give a visual idea of some of the open shapes from Amyclae. Coldstream

¹⁵ For excavations at the Heroön, see A. J. B. Wace, 'Sparta, The Heroön', *BSA* 12 (1905-6) 288-94. Wace mentions that the pottery comprised, in part, 'Geometric' sherds. Desborough, 'What is Protogeometric?' *BSA* 43 (1948) 268, first identified as PG a large skyphos fragment (13) from the Heroön, subsequently published by Coldstream, *GGP* pl. 46c. This is now located in Tray 2577 in the Sparta Museum. The same tray also holds four other DA sherds (20, 251-2, 311). The Museum has on display the well-known oinochoe (452) from the Heroön first illustrated by Droop, in *AO* 58 fig. 32, and subsequently by Coldstream, *GGP* pl. 46b, and Snodgrass, *DAG* 88 fig. 45.

¹⁶ In 1950, Sylvia Benton identified two sherds said to be found at the Orthia sanctuary as unquestionably PG; cf. S. Benton, 'Dating of Horses and Stands and Spectacle Fibulae', *JHS* 70 (1950) 22. Droop had already identified 'Amyklaion' ware at Orthia but thought that this 'Amyklaion' style was the earliest form taken by the Geometric ware in Laconia; cf. Droop, *BSA* 13 (1906-7) 123-4; *AO* 60-3 and 65 fig. 39a-b. Tray 2349 in the Sparta Museum contains, amongst other Geometric material, three DA sherds (50, 142, 154). Likewise, Tray 2360 contains seven DA sherds (15, 49, 51, 170, 254-5, 380), and an unnumbered tray contains two DA sherds (253, 312) from Orthia.

¹⁷ *BSA* 43 (1948) 268. On pp. 267-8 Desborough, for the first time, discusses the decoration on the pottery from Amyclae. He calls it, in effect, a simple linear system which is geometric in spirit. Since it does foreshadow to a certain extent the succeeding Geometric style, he feels justified in calling it PG, although it has no obvious relation to other PG styles.

¹⁸ The Menelaion has, as yet, produced no DA, or PG, material. Cartledge, *Early Sparta* 85, does, however, identify one piece among the Geometric material from the Menelaion in Tray 2431 in the Sparta Museum that could conceivably be classified as PG, but this sherd could equally well be LG or even

possibly have been misplaced from other trays. Drawer C 01 of the collection of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens contains three sherds reputedly from the Menelaion (ASCS site 0-001); one is a rim fragment with cross-hatching on the exterior, the second is a body fragment with linked cross-hatched diamonds, and the third is also a body fragment with a wavy line between black bands. These sherds are housed in a drawer which is partitioned, and an adjacent section holds sherds of similar type from Amyclae. It is likely, therefore, that these three sherds have somehow become misplaced from the Amyclae section. The Menelaion section at the American School also contains seven fragmentary ribbed kylix stems, but these could equally well be considered Late Mycenaean as Dark Age. For a discussion of the survival of ribbed kylixes into DA times, see *Nichoria* III 69-70, 82-3, 94.

¹⁹ *PGP* 283-90, esp. 290.

²⁰ *GDA* 241.

²¹ *PGP* pl. 38, 1-11 (Ashmolean) and 12-15 (MCA, Cambridge). Earlier, in 1930, Lamb had published the material in the Fitzwilliam Museum and had tentatively suggested that one sherd from the Orthia sanctuary might be PG; cf. *CVA* Cambridge 1 pl. 3.1. Additional DA in the Fitzwilliam from Orthia can now be identified in pl. 3.2-3; and, from Amyclae in pl. 3.80-5, 87-95. In addition, the Fitzwilliam has a miniature skyphos from Amyclae (180) which was not published by Lamb.

²² R. Hampe and E. Simon, *CVA Mainz* 1 (Deutschl. 15, 1959) pl. 2.2, rim fragment of a cup.

²³ F. Canciani, *CVA Heidelberg* 3 (Deutschl. 27, 1966) pl. 134.1-11, 13-19, 21-2. Nos. 12, 20, and 23 are Geometric. Nos. 1-2, 4, 6-9, 11, 14, 17, 19 are illustrated with profiles; cf. pp. 95-9, figs. 23-33. Subsequently, Coldstream published profiles of *VA* pls. 2.9; 3.10-11 (*GGP* pl. 46a) and pl. 2.13 (*GGP* pl. 46d); these are reused by Cartledge, *Early Sparta* figs. 8, 9.

subsequently identifies two distinct open shape types, the flaring skyphos and the deep bellied skyphos, concentrating on the open vases since by far the majority of sherds from Amyclae, as high as 95 per cent, appear to be from open vessels.²⁴

The gradual accumulation of evidence since 1890 and the identification of PG at Amyclae and later at Sparta and the recognition of several distinct open shapes paved the way for Cartledge's important work on the pottery, in which he provides a comprehensive synthesis of all the evidence, both published and unpublished, from the major collections.²⁵ From the approximately 1,300 available pieces, he identifies six open shapes (deep bellied skyphos, shallow flaring skyphos, krater, bellied cup or kantharos, miniature saucer, and kalathos) and four closed shapes (amphora, hydria, oinochoe, and lekythos). This present study completes Cartledge's work by amplifying the number of shapes and by creating a typology of the ceramic material. This has been achieved by drawing profiles²⁶ of all the available diagnostic sherds. The drawing of these profiles has led to the recognition of additional vessel types and of a greater variety of decorative motifs, suggesting that potters of Amyclae and Sparta were by no means limited in their repertoire of shape and decoration. The recently published DA ceramic material from Nichoria²⁷ also adds to our knowledge of the Spartan pottery and aids in the refinement of both the classification and the chronology of the Spartan material.

This study includes all the diagnostic pieces from the major collections. Of the approximate 1,300 pieces, 480, or just over one-third of the total number, are important for providing evidence on either shape or decoration and, accordingly, have been catalogued. The major collections are those in the Sparta Museum,²⁸ the British School of Archaeology at Athens,²⁹ the American School of Classical Studies in Athens,³⁰ the Museum of Classical Archaeology in Cambridge,³¹ the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge,³² and the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.³³ The sherds from Heidelberg and the single example from Mainz have been included in the discussion, but not in the catalogue, since they already have been well published. Neither have

²⁴ *GGP* 212–13. For other accounts, see *DAG* 87–9, 130–1; *GDA* 240–3; *GG* 157–60.

²⁵ *Early Sparta* 87–94; a briefer account appears in *SL* 82–6.

²⁶ Hitherto only thirteen profiles have been published, eleven by Canciani and two by Coldstream (see n. 23 above).

²⁷ *Nichoria* III ch. 3.

²⁸ For the location of the sherds in the Spartan Museum, see nn. 6, 8, 9, 14, 15, 16 above.

²⁹ Box 0.3 in the sherd collection of the British School contains 116 DA sherds from Amyclae, of which ninety have been catalogued. Tray no. 7 of the Museum at the British School contains an additional fifty-two sherds from Amyclae, of which fifty have been catalogued, and two sherds (266, 267) of unknown provenience in Sparta and one ribbed stem (358) from the Orthia sanctuary.

³⁰ The American School in its collection has ninety-four sherds from Amyclae, of which eighty-five have been catalogued. The Amyclae material is located in drawer C 01 of the sherd collection. The ASCS site number for Amyclae is 0-003.

³¹ The Museum of Classical Archaeology (MCA) in Cambridge houses eight sherds from Amyclae and one of unknown provenience in Sparta in drawer 6. A further forty-seven sherds from Amyclae are located in drawer 31. All sherds from Amyclae have a general inventory number of 57. Drawer 31 also contains seven sherds from Artemis Orthia,

eight from Athena Chalkioikos, and one from the Heroön. All these sherds were transferred to the MCA in 1923 from the Fitzwilliam and thus have the same general inventory numbers (57 for Amyclae; 1/23 O:g for Orthia; 1/23 CH:g for Chalkioikos, and 1/23 H for the Heroön) as those in the Fitzwilliam. Those from Orthia in drawer 31 with nos. SP.1. and SP.7. were published by Desborough, *PGP* pl. 38, 12 (SP.1), 14 (SP.7).

³² For the publication of the sherds in the Fitzwilliam, see n. 21 above. Of these, sixteen are from Amyclae and were given to the Museum by Wace in 1907, shortly after his excavations at the Heroön. All have the general inventory number of 57 as do the ones which were later transferred to the MCA. Three sherds are from Artemis Orthia; these have 1923 inventory numbers. Evidently, 1923 was the year when some sherds were transferred and others inventoried; it was also the year when the majority of the Spartan DA sherds in the Ashmolean were also inventoried. Whether or not this is a coincidence or reflects some further distribution of the Spartan material is now impossible to tell (see also n. 33, below).

³³ The Ashmolean's collection contains two DA sherds from Amyclae with a 1909 inventory number, two with a 1922 number, and six with a 1962 number. A greater number of sherds, however, fifteen in all, come from Athena Chalkioikos and have a 1923 inventory number. These may have perhaps been from Dickens's 1907–8 campaigns. There are also three sherds from Orthia and two of unknown provenience in Sparta with a 1923 number.

those few stray finds from Mavrovouni (Stana) near Gytheion,³⁴ Anthochorion, Apidia,³⁵ Daimonia,³⁶ and Volimnos³⁷ been catalogued since, even though they are from Laconia, they fall outside the scope of this paper which is limited to the material from Sparta and neighbouring Amyclae; also, with the exception of those from Volimnos,³⁸ all have been well published. In an attempt to bring some order to the mass of material, the drawings for each particular type have been arranged according to the provenance of each individual piece. Those sherds from Amyclae have been placed first followed by those from the Heroön, Artemis Orthia, Athena Chalkioikos, the Acropolis, and those of unknown provenance occurring last. A catalogue number appears under the drawing of each sherd with a letter code which designates its provenance in the following manner: Am—Amyclae, H—Heroön, O—Artemis Orthia, C—Athena Chalkioikos, Ac—Acropolis, and UP—unknown provenance. Wherever possible, sherds from the same collection have been grouped together. Whereas the drawings of the sherds have been arranged according to provenance, the photographs have been arranged by collection; but, groups of sherds from the same site within each collection have been photographed separately. The purpose of this dual arrangement is to enable the reader to distinguish easily both the typology of the individual pieces and the contents of the major collections. The usual information on dimensions, state of preservation, decoration, provenance, and present location is provided in the catalogue, together with the figure and plate numbers for each piece.

THE POTTERY

Before beginning the discussion of the classification of types, a note should be made about the clay and slip of the DA pottery. Both Canciani and Cartledge³⁹ describe the fired clay from Amyclae. By far the majority of the pieces have a Munsell colour of 2.5YR 6/8 light red.⁴⁰ The colour varies in some instances from 7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow to 10YR 6/3 pale brown. The clay has been well-fired with little evidence of temper and only occasional micaceous inclusions. This type of clay with its distinctive fired colour also appears at Sparta, but varies to 5YR 5/4 reddish brown on the Acropolis and 5YR 7/6 and 6/6 reddish yellow at Orthia. Because of the excellent quality of the clay, the Amyclae ware is, in the majority of cases, unslipped. In Sparta, the proportion of unslipped pieces is different, and the approximate percentages are 65 per cent on the Acropolis and between 7 and 10 per cent at Orthia.⁴¹

The paint has a Munsell colour of 7.5YR 2.5/0 black, and, in cases where thinner applications are used, it fires to 2.5YR 5/8 red. But, quite often on the same sherd it varies from 10R 2.5/1 reddish black to 2.5YR 5/8 red. Wace was the first to comment on the metallic quality of the

³⁴ H. Waterhouse and R. Hope Simpson, 'Prehistoric Laconia: Part II', *BSA* 56 (1961) 115 fig. 2a-b. Fig. 2a is a neck-handled amphora, and Fig. 2b a hydria. These vases are also discussed in *GGP* 213, and illustrated in *Early Sparta* 85 fig. 2 and *SL* 85 fig. 11.

³⁵ Waterhouse and Hope Simpson, 'Prehistoric Laconia: Part I', *BSA* 55 (1960) 87 pl. 22b.10.

³⁶ *Ibid.* pl. 22b.12. DA sherds may also have been found at the Temple of Apollo Hyperteleatas at Phoiniki; cf. T. C. Skeat, *The Dorians in Archaeology* (London 1934) 34 n. 4; *Early Sparta* 85.

³⁷ W. A. McDonald and R. Hope Simpson, 'Prehistoric Habitation in the Southwest Peloponnese', *AJA* 65 (1961) 255 no. M; also mentioned in *GDA* 254; *Early Sparta* 85.

³⁸ The material from Volimnos will be included in a forth-

coming study by the author on the DA pottery of Messenia.

³⁹ *Early Sparta* 87-8; for Canciani, see n. 23 above.

⁴⁰ Colours identified according to the *Munsell Soil Color Charts* (Baltimore 1975).

⁴¹ These figures accord well with those estimated by Cartledge, although he puts the proportion of slipless pieces at Orthia at 7 per cent; cf. Cartledge, *Early Sparta* 87. These percentages correspond roughly with the proportions found in the Geometric pottery from the Acropolis and Orthia. It must be kept in mind, however, that the number of DA sherds from the Acropolis and Orthia is considerably less than that from Amyclae, and that these estimated percentages are based on the random accident of preservation and thus may not be wholly accurate.

paint;⁴² this quality was later discovered to have been achieved through firing at high temperatures.⁴³ In general, the unslipped sherds have excellent surfaces on which the painted decoration is still well preserved and have a brittle, glass-like quality about them. Not all sherds, however, have such a fine texture. Some of the slipped pieces from the Acropolis and Orthia have a rather soft, flaky texture to them, perhaps due to differing firing temperatures and the use of inferior clay. The surfaces of these sherds are not well preserved, and the paint has tendency to rub off easily.

OPEN SHAPES

As has already been mentioned, by far the majority, as high as 95 per cent, of shapes belong to open vessels. In the following discussion, these have been divided into their appropriate types, and each type has been designated by a letter. In order to avoid confusion by the repetition of the same letter designation for different shapes, the letters run in consecutive order, regardless of what shape is under discussion. Subtypes, or significant variations within each group, have been designated by a numeral; thus, under the heading of 'Deep Skyphos', Type A1 refers to the first variation in Type A of the deep skyphos shape.⁴⁴ Skyphoi represent the most numerous vessels of the open shapes, occurring in four distinct shapes—deep skyphos, carinated skyphos, flaring skyphos, and miniature skyphos. Bowls, kraters, and cups also occur, with cups also being quite numerous. Discussion of the open shapes has been divided into eleven sections in the following manner:

- I. Deep Skyphoi. Types A–B. FIGS. 1–2.
- II. Carinated Skyphoi. Types C–F. FIGS. 2–4.
- III. Flaring Skyphoi. Types G–I. FIGS. 5–6.
- IV. Miniature Skyphoi. Type J. FIG. 7.
- V. Decorated body sherds belonging to skyphoi. FIG. 7.
- VI. Bowls. Type K. FIG. 7.
- VII. Shallow Bowls. Type L. FIG. 8.
- VIII. Kraters. Types M–O. FIG. 9.
- IX. Cups. Types P–R. FIG. 10.
- X. Bases. Ribbed stems, pedestal, high conical, low conical, ringed, semi-flat, and flat. FIG. 11.
- XI. Handles. FIG. 12.

The above sections also occur in the catalogue.

I. *Deep Skyphoi* (FIGS. 1–2)

These are vessels with deep, bell-shaped bodies with high, up-swung handles, and, most probably, ringed feet. No skyphos has been found intact with its base, but similar complete

⁴² *BSA* 12 (1905–6) 291; also *PGP* 284; *Early Sparta* 87. Wace and other scholars use the term 'glaze', but this is an incorrect use of the word. True glaze, in the modern sense, was not used until Byzantine times, and the application on the Spartan DA sherds should rather be called a paint. For a good general discussion of glazes, see E. C. Nelson, *Ceramics*⁴ (New York 1978) 165–92.

⁴³ Droop *AO* 66 n. 16. Cartledge, *Early Sparta* 87, suggests that the reason for such hard firing was to ensure that the paint

did not crack or rub off. This would be of special concern if the vases were not slipped, since the slip prepares the surface for the paint and forms a protective covering against the clay itself.

⁴⁴ The term 'skyphos' has been derived from the ancient Greek *σκύφος* meaning a cup or can (cf. LSJ, s.v. *σκύφος*). The use of this name to refer to a two-handled cup-like vase is a modern one. Likewise, the other names (bowls, kraters, cups) used throughout are also modern and by no means always correspond to the uses made of these vases in antiquity.

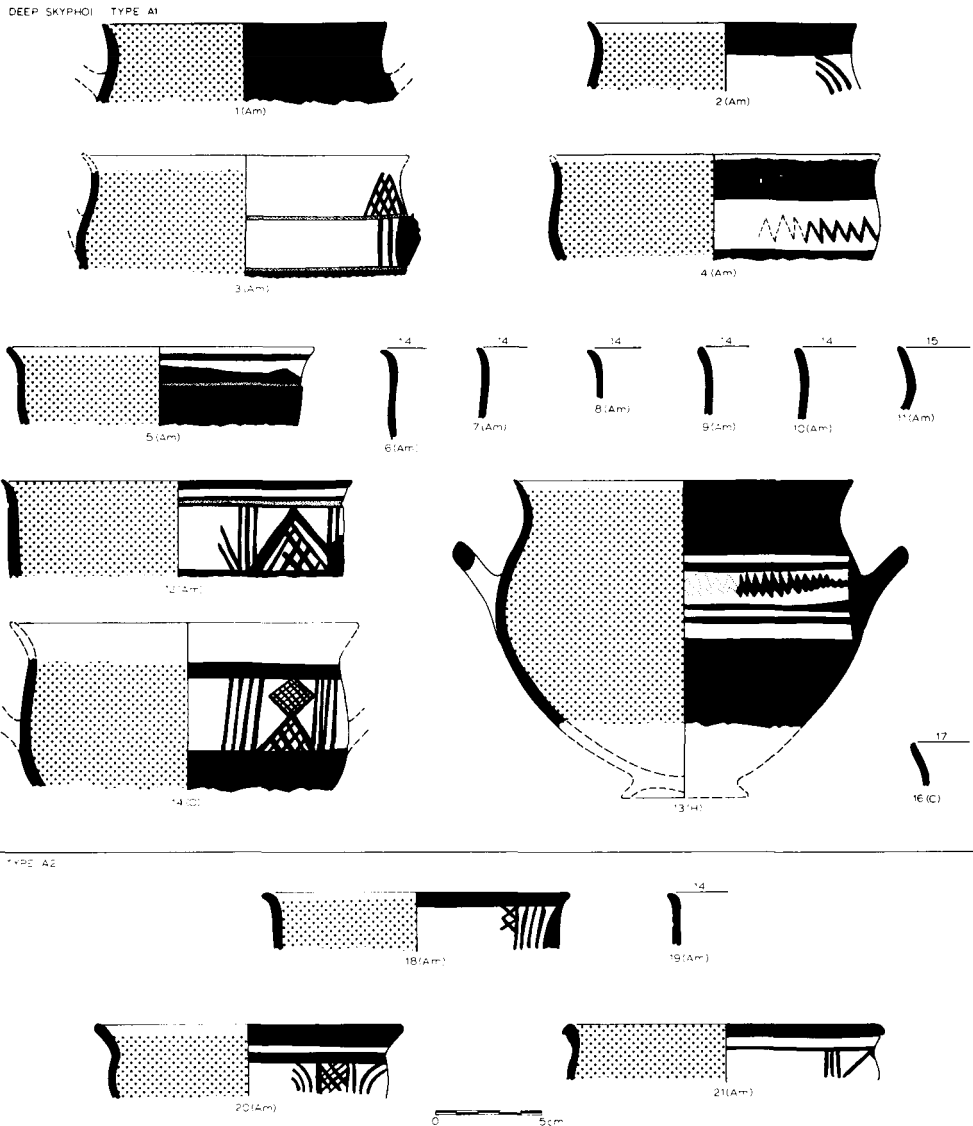


FIG. 1

shapes with ringed feet have been uncovered at Nichoria,⁴⁵ and, thus, it is likely that the majority of the Spartan examples had similar bases; indeed, the well-known skyphos fragment from the Heroön (**13**) has been restored here with a ringed foot. Deep skyphoi occur in two basic types (A and B), but it is the deep bell-shape⁴⁶ that is the common factor. In Type A (FIG. 1), the

⁴⁵ The best example from Nichoria is P1584; cf. *Nichoria III* fig. 3-28. This vase is from Burial B of the small DA tholos in the area of Lakkoules. For its initial publication, see A. Choremis, 'Mycenaean and Protogeometric Tombs in Karpofora', *AE* 1973, 25-74 no. 623 pl. 35 ξ.

⁴⁶ This deep shape is not to be confused with the *deep bellied*

skyphos described by both Coldstream, *GGP* 213 and pl. 46a, and Cartledge, *Early Sparta* 88-9 and fig. 8. This latter has a tall upper body which makes a sharp bend, or carination, inwards just below the handles and, accordingly, is classified here as a carinated skyphos and discussed under section II.

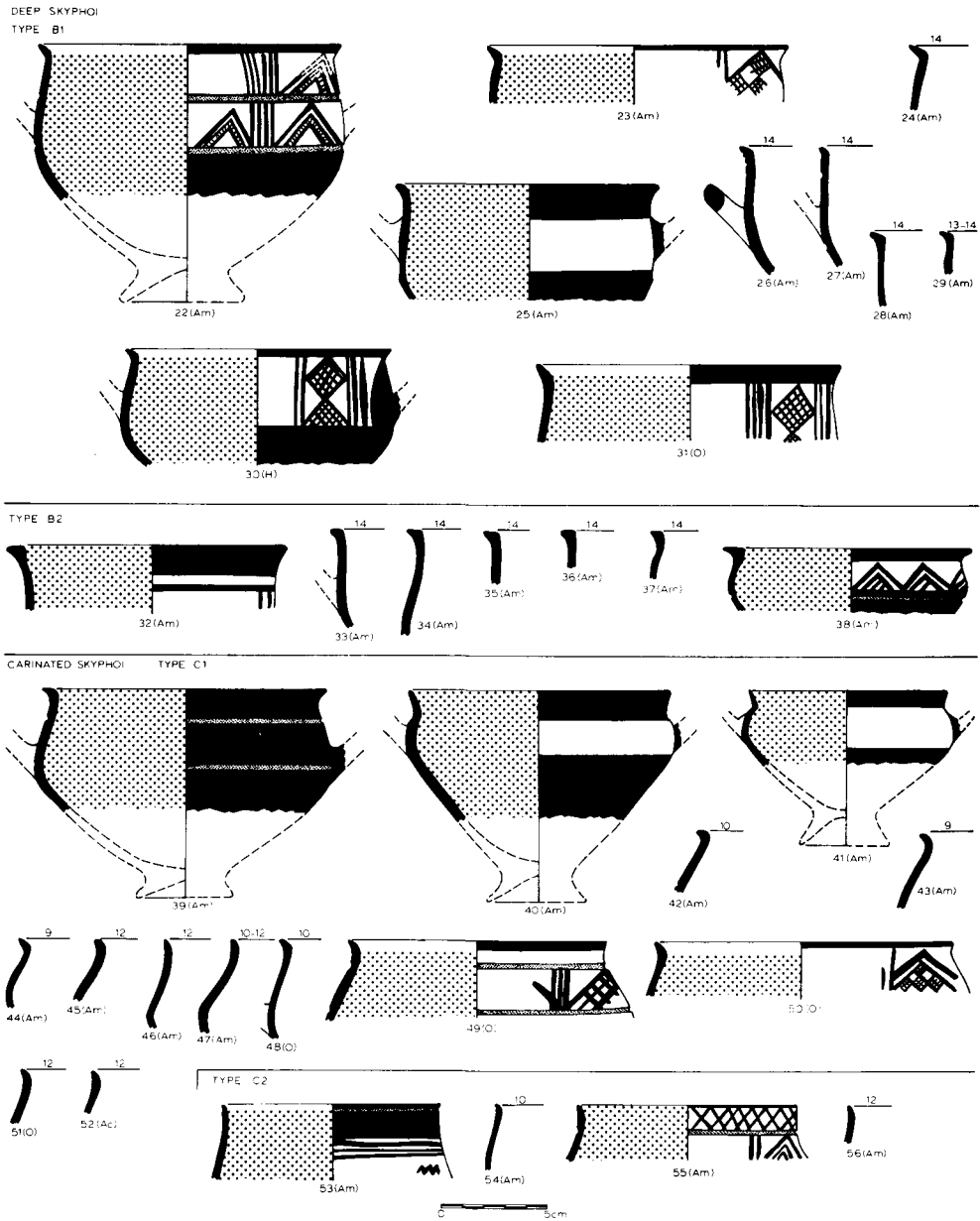


FIG. 2

rim is elongated and turned outwards, merging into a deep curved body. The feature that distinguishes Type A1 from Type A2 is the character of the rim. In Type A1 (1-14, 16) the rim is pointed, but in A2 (18-21) it is rather bulbous and curved. In rim diameter, these vessels range from 0.12 to 0.16 m, with the average being 0.14 m. Type B (FIG. 2) has the same deep bell-shape but is distinguished from Type A by the fact that the vases have almost straight, rather than curved, sides which bend inwards at a point just below the handle. Type B is not to be confused

with the carinated skyphos discussed subsequently in section II. These latter have sides that slant inwards with a sharp angle formed just below the handle; the sides of Type B, however, curve gently inwards below the handle. Type B₁ is also distinguished from Type B₂ by means of the formation of the rim. That of B₁ (22–31) has an inner lip that slants inwards, whereas B₂ (32–8) has a rim with a flat, horizontal top to it. This feature is especially pronounced in 38 (PLATE 7*d*), as is the bell-shape curve of the body. The rim diameters are similar to those of Type A.

The different rim shapes for Types A and B are paralleled most closely at Nichoria in both the DA I and DA II periods there.⁴⁷ But it is the deep bell-shape that is particularly significant. The antecedents of this shape and its development have been discussed fully elsewhere by the author,⁴⁸ and it is sufficient to say here only that this shape is a descendant of the LH IIIC deep bowl⁴⁹ and has its closest parallels in Messenia (Nichoria and Ramovouni–Dorion), Ithaca (Aëtos and Polis Cave), and Kephallenia (Lakkithra and Mazarakata).⁵⁰

The deep skyphoi (FIGS. 1–2) from Sparta exhibit quite a broad range of decorative motifs, eleven in all; these are listed below:

1. Solid monochrome coating (1, 6–11, 16, 19, 24, 26–9, 33–7) (PLATE 6*d, f*).
2. Reserved band in zone between handles (5, 25) (PLATES 6*e, 7c*).
- 3*a*. Single wavy line (4, 13, 17) (PLATES 6*c, 9g*).
- 3*b*. Double wavy line (15) (PLATE 6*b*).
4. Concentric circles (2, 20) (PLATES 6*a, 12b*).
5. Linked framed hatched triangles (38) (PLATE 7*d*).
6. Framed cross-hatched triangles in metopal panels (12) (PLATE 6*a*).
7. Cross-hatched diamond above cross-hatched triangle in metopal panel (14, 30, 31) (PLATES 6*g, 14e, 15b*).
8. Small cross-hatched triangles within larger triangle in metopal panel (23) (PLATE 9*h*).
- 9*a*. Double register of cross-hatched triangles above and triglyph of metopal panel below, framed by grooves (3) (PLATE 13*c*).
- 9*b*. Double register of piled triangles in metopal panels above and below, framed by grooves (22) (PLATE 14*d*).

Some peculiarities should be noted: on 5 (PLATE 7*c*), there is a reserved band on the lip of the rim and a second, uneven undecorated band below the rim but above a groove. On 20 (PLATE 6*a*), the concentric circles are in metopal panels with a vertical panel of cross-hatching forming the triglyph. A somewhat similar, but more fragmentary, design occurs on 18 (PLATE 12*d*) which has preserved four vertical lines of a triglyph next to the fragment of a vertical panel of cross-hatching; it is unclear whether the cross-hatching represents the decoration of the metope or simply an extension of the triglyph. 21 and 32 have fragments of decoration preserved: on 21

⁴⁷ Type A₁ rims are similar to those of Type A of DA I at Nichoria, most especially Type A₃ there. Those of A₂ are paralleled by Type B of DA I at Nichoria, and those of Types B₁ and B₂ by Type C of DA I; cf. *Nichoria* III fig. 3–2. Type A and B rims of DA II at Nichoria are also similar; cf. *Nichoria* III fig. 3–16.

⁴⁸ *Nichoria* III, 66–7.

⁴⁹ Cf. FS 285, 286. FS = Furumark shape; cf. A. Furumark, *The Mycenaean Pottery: Analysis and Classification* (Stockholm 1941; reprinted 1972) 49 fig. 14.

⁵⁰ Nichoria: the best examples are Shapes 1–2 of DA I and Shapes 3, 6, and 8 of DA II; cf. *Nichoria* III figs. 3–6 to 3–7 and

3–23 to 3–27. Ramovouni–Dorion: T. Karageorga, 'Excavations in the Region of Ancient Dorion', *AE* 1972, 18 pl. 20.2. Aëtos: W. A. Heurtley, 'Excavations in Ithaca I', *BSA* 33 (1932–3) 40–1. Polis Cave: Benton, 'Excavations in Ithaca III: The Cave at Polis II', *BSA* 39 (1938–9) 8–17. M20. Lakkithra: S. Marinatos, 'The Excavations Geokoop in Kephallenia', *AE* 1932, 1–47 pl. 11. Mazarakata: Argostolion Museum nos. 68 and 77 (unpublished). Other examples occur at Malthi; cf. N. Valmin, *The Swedish Messenia Expedition* (Lund 1938) 325 fig. 69 (now lost). These deep bowls are ultimately descended from the Granary Class at Mycenae; cf. *BSA* 25 (1921–3) 33 fig. 9; *LMTS*, pl. 12.

(PLATE 9*h*), there is a possible cross-hatched triangle in a metopal panel, and on **32** (PLATE 12*b*) two portions of the vertical lines only of a triglyph are preserved. On **22** (PLATE 14*d*), there are short strokes of hatching between the lowest sets of triangles. All the deep skyphoi have monochrome coating on the interior, but nos. **2**, **5-6**, **13**, **18**, **20**, **22-4**, **26-7**, and **30-1** have a reserved band on the interior lip of the rim, and three of the flat topped rims (**33**, **36**, **38**) have undecorated bands along the top.

The development and distribution of the decorative motifs of monochrome coating, reserved bands in handle zone, wavy line, and cross-hatched and piled triangles have also been discussed fully by the author elsewhere,⁵¹ and it is appropriate here merely to summarize the main conclusions. These motifs all occur on vases from sites in Messenia, Ithaca, Kephallenia, Achaëa, and Aetolia and appear to form part of a western Greek *koïnè*. The presence of similar motifs at Amyclae and Sparta suggests that these latter sites were in some way connected with this common style. How extensive these connections were it is difficult to determine without more evidence from Laconia itself. There are motifs on the Spartan deep skyphoi that either do not appear at all or occur only rarely in the west Greek repertory. Full concentric circles are rare, occurring only at Antheia in Messenia; otherwise, they may be considered more of an Attic motif. The idea of cross-hatched or framed cross-hatched triangles in metopal panels also occurs in Messenia, but there are a number of Spartan variations which occur either not at all or only rarely. These include the use of a vertical panel of cross-hatching as either an extension of the triglyph or the decoration of the metopal panel itself, the motif of smaller cross-hatched triangles within a larger triangle (occurs also on **50**), that of a row of hatched triangles, and the device of placing a cross-hatched diamond above a cross-hatched triangle.⁵² The idea of double registers of decoration separated by grooves is also a Spartan feature and occurs most commonly as a decorative motif on the carinated skyphoi. A double register occurs only once in Messenia on P762 from DA II at Nichoria.⁵³ This latter vase contains two registers of piled triangles in metopal panels. It does not have grooves or hatching between the lowest sets of triangles, but in all other aspects of shape and decoration it is similar to **22** from Amyclae.

Indeed, it is the close similarities of certain vases from Nichoria to counterparts of the deep skyphos class from Sparta that is highly instructive. In addition to the likeness of **22** to P762 from Nichoria, the use of cross-hatched triangles in metopal panels and the device of placing them below the lip of the rim (**12**, **23**, **38**) also occurs at Nichoria⁵⁴ and, to a lesser extent, at Kaphirio.⁵⁵ But, more important, is the decorative motif of the single and double sharp wavy line, or wolf's tooth. The single wavy line flanked by black and reserved bands above and below occurs on **4**, **13**, and **17** and is paralleled closely by P602, 923, and 924 from Nichoria.⁵⁶ In fact, so similar in shape, decoration, and fabric is P602 with **13** from the Heroön (FIG. 1) that it is likely that both were products of the same workshop. The same motif, only in double form, occurs on P1582 and P1584 from Nichoria and is paralleled by **15** from Artemis Orthia (PLATE 6*b*).⁵⁷ The similarity of the shape and fabric of P1582 and 1584 with that of **13** (FIG. 1) also suggests that they came from the same workshop. Thus, in sum, it appears that a single

⁵¹ *Nichoria* III 67-8, 76-9.

⁵² Cross-hatched diamonds by themselves are found at Nichoria, Kaphirio, and Aëtös, but it is the specific combination of the diamond with the triangle that is an especial Spartan feature; cf. *Nichoria* III 78, motif 13.

⁵³ *Nichoria* III 78, fig. 3-25.

⁵⁴ Cf. esp. to P600, 677-8, 922, 971, and 1005 at Nichoria; cf. *Nichoria* III 78 motif 10. The device of the metopal panel also occurs at Nichoria; see P629 pl. 3-67.

⁵⁵ For Kaphirio, see McDonald and Hope Simpson, *AJA* 65

(1961) 248 no. 75; *GGP* 222. In 1959 McDonald and Yalouris conducted at Kaphirio a test excavation which yielded a good group of sherds now housed in the Kalamata Museum. These will be published in a forthcoming work by the author on the DA Pottery of Messenia.

⁵⁶ *Nichoria* III 77, motif 58 and the illustrations cited there.

⁵⁷ Elsewhere in Laconia, double wolf's tooth (with fragments of vertical lines of a triglyph (?) above) also appears on a sherd from Apidia; cf. *BSA* 55 (1960) pl. 22*b*. 12.

workshop produced **4**, **13**, **15**, and **17** from Sparta and P602, 923, 924, 1582, and 1584 from Nichoria. This being the case, might it not also have produced **22** and P762 and the sherds with cross-hatched triangles in metopal panels just mentioned? There is, unfortunately, little evidence to suggest where in Messenia or Laconia this workshop was located. Desborough rightly feels that the decoration of **13** is not typical of the Spartan style;⁵⁸ and, this would argue for a Messenian location. But it is difficult at best to say what is or is not Spartan. The class of deep skyphoi certainly appears to have more in common with the ceramic material from western Greece, but this may well be due to a shared ceramic tradition between these areas, and it certainly seems that, in part, Sparta belongs to this western Greek *koiné*. The close similarities between the vases outlined above, however, suggests that in the case of Messenia and Sparta there was something more than a shared tradition at work. If indeed a single workshop did produce **13**, P602, and the other vessels, this would argue for fairly close contact between the two regions in DA times.

The deep skyphoi from Sparta are also important in that they bear distinctive decorative elements that either do not occur at all or very rarely with other shapes, and it is possible here to associate shape with decoration. For instance, the double wavy line does not occur on the other shapes; the single one occurs only on a carinated skyphos rim fragment (**53**) (PLATE 9g) which is related to Type B1 but has a carinated body instead of a curved one. The triangle with cross-hatched segments (**23**) (PLATE 9h) also does not occur on the other shapes, nor does the device of combining a cross-hatched diamond with that of a triangle (**14**, **30**, **31**), nor that of linked hatched triangles (**38**) (PLATE 7d).⁵⁹ Double registers of decoration divided by grooves are a common decorative element of the carinated skyphoi, but on this class the upper register at the rim is generally limited to a broad panel of cross-hatching and does not have the freer use of individual cross-hatched or piled triangles in metopal panels. Thus, in the main, the class of deep skyphoi has its own particular type of decorative motifs. Further, no distinction can be made amongst the deep skyphos fragments from Amyclae and the different areas of Sparta. No one site produces any deep skyphoi that are distinctly different in shape or decoration from the other; this argues for unity of manufacture and design between these areas and suggests that both Amyclae and Sparta produced a class of skyphoi that can be considered as homogeneous.

II. *Carinated Skyphoi* (FIGS. 2-4)

The carinated skyphoi are the largest class of vases from Amyclae and Sparta and are represented by four types (C-F) with variations occurring within Types C and E. The basic shape of the carinated skyphos is that of a vase with a small, narrow mouth and sides that slant outwards to a point just beneath the handle where they make a sharp turn inwards. It is this turn, or carination, that is the major feature which occurs throughout the different types. The lower body narrows to the base, but unfortunately no example has been preserved with its base, although individual bases have been found. By far the majority of these are high conical feet, according well with the high number of carinated body fragments in existence. Accordingly, examples of each type of carinated skyphos (**39-41**, **68**, **73**, **76-7**, **122-3**) have been restored with conical feet, thus presenting a vase with the general shape of a narrow mouth, wide sides, and a

⁵⁸ PGP 289. The clay of **13** is rather flaky and does not have the hard, brittle texture of so much of the material from Amyclae and Sparta; neither does the paint have the usual metallic character.

⁵⁹ VA pl. 3.19 (now lost) also has the decorative motif of linked hatched triangles and in shape appears to belong to the

group represented by Type B2, as do VA pl. 3.22-4 which have linked cross-hatched triangles (3.22), a cross-hatched triangle in a larger diamond (?) (3.23), and the fragment of a metopal panel (3.24). The motif of linked triangles (i.e. in a row and not in metopal panels) appears particularly suited to the curved and rather squat shape represented by **38** and VA pl. 3.19.

lower body which tapers to a conical foot. The effect of the tapering lower body and conical foot is to give the impression of a vase on a short stem. These derive ultimately from Late Mycenaean stemmed bowls and become a common DA ceramic form.⁶⁰

Types D and E of the carinated skyphoi represent the more common forms; Type C, however, is related to Type B of the deep skyphoi and may be considered as representing a transitional group between the deep and carinated varieties. The vases of Type C (FIG. 2) are like their counterparts of B1 in that they have curved sides and, with the exception of 39 (PLATE 6*h*), a slanted inner lip to the rim (40–52). The rim of 39 has a flat top to it and corresponds to those of Type B2. The one feature, however, which separates them from Type B is the upper body which slopes gently outwards and the corresponding carination and tapering lower body below the handle, giving the stemmed form to the vessel. The criterion for distinguishing between Types C1 and C2 is again the shape of the rim. The rims of C1 are curved and slightly everted, whereas those of C2 are almost straight and quite pointed. Grooves and raised bands serve to highlight the pointed nature of these C2 rims; for instance, 53 (PLATE 9*g*) has a small groove on the lip of the rim, 54 (PLATE 13*d*) two raised bands in the same position, and 55 (PLATE 10*a*) a groove just below the lip. In this respect, the C2 rims foreshadow the bevelled rims which occur on Middle Geometric skyphoi from Amyclae⁶¹ (see also n. 118).

In decoration, Type C vases are also distinctive. The majority are either monochrome coated (43–8, 52, 54) or with a reserved band in the handle zone (39–41). The use of grooves to form two registers of decoration also occurs, but with variations in placement. On 42 (PLATE 10*c*) there is a single groove to mark off the decorative zone at the rim from what is presumably black coating below, although in this case the presence of such coating is uncertain since the sherd is broken at a point just below the groove.⁶² On 55 the single groove divides the panel of cross-hatching at the rim from the main decorative zone below. 49 (PLATE 6*i*) has two grooves, again acting as dividers, although in this case the upper register at the rim does not contain the more common panel of cross-hatching but the device of adjacent black and reserved bands. On 39 (PLATE 6*h*), which is monochrome coated on its entire surface, the two grooves serve merely to highlight the black paint and to vary the uniformity of the black surface.

The decorative motifs may also be considered as transitional between the deep skyphoi and the more common carinated types represented by D and E. Some decorative elements, such as the idea of solid black coating or a reserved band in the handle zone, are also features which occur on the deep skyphoi. Other similar motifs are that of the cross-hatched triangle in a metopal panel (42, 49) (PLATES 6*i*, 10*c*) and that of large triangle divided into segments by smaller cross-hatched triangles (50); on 42 (PLATE 10*c*) and 51 (PLATE 6*i*), the lines of the triglyphs are expanded by a vertical panel of cross-hatching; and, on 53, the decoration is that of wolf's teeth with black bands above. But, there occurs a new element which becomes a standard decorative arrangement for Types D and E. This is the combination of a horizontal panel of cross-hatching above with decorated metopal panels below (55, 56), usually separated by a groove. On 55 (PLATE 10*a*) the metopal panel contains a set of piled triangles, and on 56 (PLATE 12*b*) only the upper register of cross-hatching is preserved. Again, all vessels are monochrome coated on the interior, but 42, 43, 46, 49, 50, 52, and 53 have reserved bands on the interior of

⁶⁰ FS 305. A good summary of the development of bowls and skyphoi is given in *GDA* 39 and fig. 9. See also *Nichoria* III 66–7.

⁶¹ Such bevelled rims are straight in shape with a grooved lip. Examples come from Amyclae and can be found in Tray 2640 at the Sparta Museum and in Tray no. 7 of the Museum of the British School (no. 103 and two others unnumbered).

These have alternating thin blackish-brown bands below the rim; on BSA no. 103, below these black bands are the fragments of four vertical lines (part of triglyph?).

⁶² The groove on 42 is also undecorated, thus emphasizing its position as a divider. Grooves are usually filled with black paint and not left undecorated.

the rim. These bands average 0.004 m in thickness, but can vary to 0.007 m, as in the case of **49** and **50**. The rim diameter on these vases varies from 0.09 to 0.12 m, but averages 0.10 m.

Type C vessels are paralleled in their shape and decoration by counterparts from Kaphirio and Nichoria. The everted rim and tapering sides of **40-1** appear on P922 from Nichoria which also has a row of overlapping cross-hatched triangles in a decorative zone below the rim.⁶³ P1583 from Nichoria⁶⁴ again has the narrow mouth, wide sides, and tapering body with high conical foot characteristic of Type C. Sherds from Kaphirio also have the curved and tapering sides with similar decorative motifs of cross-hatching and cross-hatched triangles in metopal panels.⁶⁵ The similarity of Type C vessels with those from sites in Messenia again emphasizes the connections between Sparta and Messenia in the Dark Ages.

It has been argued that Type C is a transitional shape from the deep skyphoi. Types D and E, however, represent the more standard forms of carinated skyphoi. Type D (FIG. 3), preserved in only eleven examples (**57-67**), is simply a larger size of Type E. The vessels have bulbous rims with diameters ranging from 0.16 to 0.20 m. The decorative design is one that appears first in Type C but becomes the major decorative element of Type E, namely the combination of two registers of decoration separated by a groove. The upper register is almost invariably the same with a horizontal panel of cross-hatching; variation in motif occurs in the lower register. **57** (PLATE 7c) contains linked cross-hatched diamonds with one preserved completely and indications of a second; **58-61** (PLATE 10b-c) and **63** (PLATE 13d) have vertical lines of the triglyph preserved with possible indications of a cross-hatched triangle in the metope; **64** (PLATE 13d) and **65** (PLATE 12b) have only the upper register of cross-hatching preserved. Variations occur on **66** which is simply monochrome coated; on **62** (PLATE 9h) which has a reserved band on the lip of the rim and a section of cross-hatching in a metopal panel below; and, on **67** (PLATE 7b) which has a small, framed cross-hatched triangle in a metopal panel below the lip of the rim and an undecorated groove terminating the decorative zone. This practice of occasionally varying the upper register also occurs on the vessels of Type E. Reserved bands on the inner rim occur on **57-8**, **60-2**, **65-6**. There appears to be a relation between the shape and decoration of the exterior and the use of a reserved band on the interior.

Of all the vessels from Amyclae and Sparta, those of Type E (FIGS. 3-4) are the most numerous and present the best examples of the carinated shape (**68**, **73**, **76-7**, **122-3**).⁶⁶ There are four subdivisions within this type; these are distinguished from each other by the angle at which the sides of the upper body slope outwards from the rim and the shape of the lip of the rim. In Type E1 (**68-75**), the body slopes outwards at a sharp angle forming a wide-bellied vessel, and the lip of the rim is slightly everted. These are fairly large vases, ranging in rim diameter from 0.10 to 0.16 m. In Type E (**76-121**) the angle of the outward slope of the upper body is not as sharp, causing the vase to become narrower and taller in shape. The lip of the rim becomes less everted and more rounded. The vases are slightly smaller, ranging in rim diameter from 0.09 to 0.14 m, but with the majority confined to one of 0.10 m (**90-121**). The upper sides of Type E3 (**122-29**) are almost horizontal, thus causing the carination below the handle to become less pronounced. The rims lose their everted shape and become quite rounded. The rim diameter has the same range as that of E2 vessels. Type E4 (**130-2**) vases are simply a variant of E3, where the rim, instead of being rounded, is pointed.

It is slightly paradoxical that the shape of these carinated skyphoi can be quite varied, but the decorative motifs are fairly limited. In Type E (FIGS. 3-4), all appear to have two registers of

⁶³ *Nichoria* III fig. 3-29.

⁶⁴ *Nichoria* III fig. 3-23.

⁶⁵ For Kaphirio, see n. 55, above.

⁶⁶ In the present classification, it is Type E which is called by Goldstream and Cartledge a deep-bellied skyphos. For discussion, see n. 46, above.

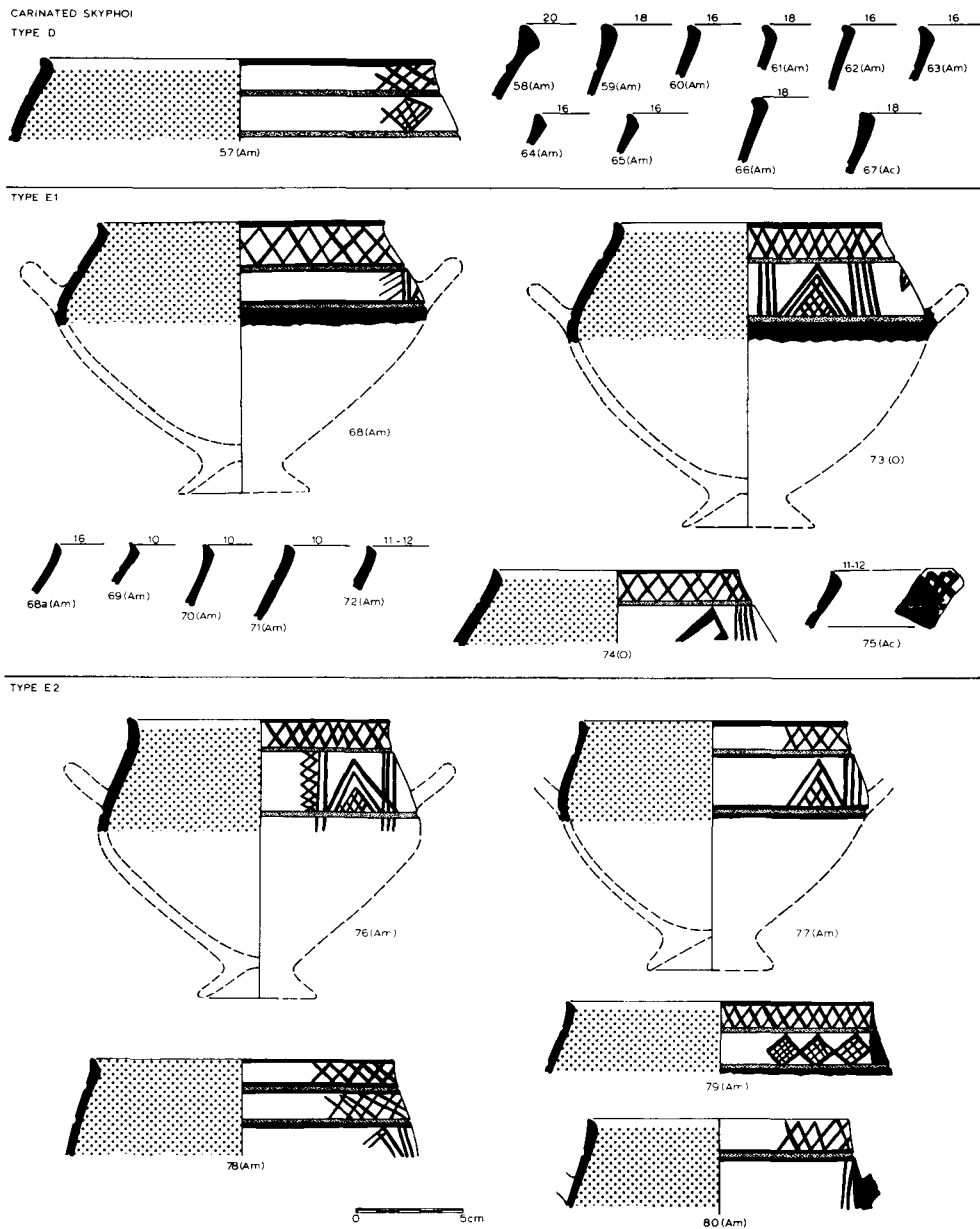


FIG. 3

decoration; in cases where only the upper register is preserved (75, 98-9, 102-4, 119-21) (PLATES 9*i*, 13*d*, 15*c-d*), the vase presumably had a lower panel. In the majority of cases, this upper register is confined to a broad panel of cross-hatching which follows a narrow black band on the lip of the rim. On occasions, this band is omitted and the cross-hatching begins right from the lip (80-2) (PLATES 10*a*, 13*d*, *e*). The panel of horizontal cross-hatching can be replaced by a reserved band (84-7, 123) (PLATES 9*h-i*, 10*a*, 12*c*, 13*d*), or by a wavy line (83) (PLATE 14*c*), but

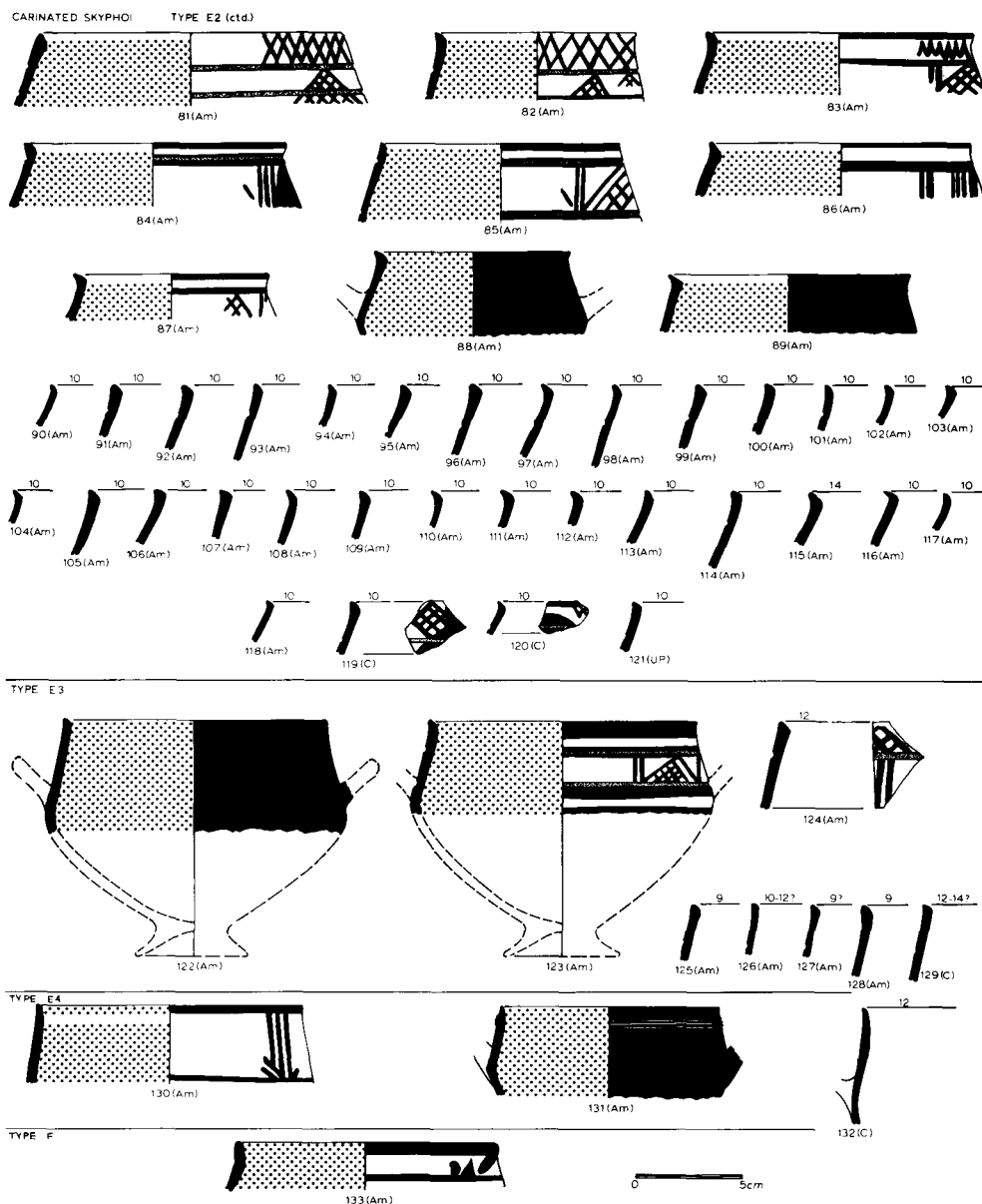


FIG. 4

this happens infrequently. On **78** (PLATE 14c) the single panel of cross-hatching is amplified by the addition of a second, forming a double register which is divided by a groove. As has already been noted, grooves are a common feature on carinated skyphoi and serve to outline the main decorative zone which occurs in the field between and just above the handles. One groove divides this main decorative zone from the upper register of cross-hatching, and a second from what is presumably monochrome coating below, although such coating is somewhat

problematical since most of the fragments are broken at a point below the handle. The large number of black-coated body fragments preserved in the Sparta Museum, however, and the fact that all bases are monochrome coated indicate the likelihood that the tapering, lower bodies of the carinated skyphoi were painted in similar fashion. The monochrome coating, however, can be highlighted by a reserved band just below the second groove (**123**) (PLATE 12*c*) or by a second, smaller zone of decoration presumably echoing the motifs of the first (**76**) (PLATE 15*c*). Occasionally, the upper groove (the lower one is not preserved in these examples) can be replaced by a black band (**83, 86-7**).

The main decorative zone contains only five motifs which are listed below:

1. Solid monochrome coating (**68a, 69-70, 88-9, 105-18, 122, 128, 131**).
2. Cross-hatched triangle in metopal panels (**68, 71-2, 81, 83, 87, 91, 93, 94, 94a, 123-4**) (PLATES 9*i*, 12*b-c*, 13*d*, 14*c*). On **81** (PLATE 13*d*) the triangle extends over the second groove; since no vertical lines of a triglyph are preserved here, the decoration may well be one of linked cross-hatched triangles, instead of in metopal panels. On **123** (PLATE 12*c*), the triangle is framed on one side only. On **74** (PLATE 13*g*), **84** (PLATE 10*a*), **130** (PLATE 9*i*), **132** (PLATE 15*d*), little is preserved in the metopal panel except the fragment of an oblique line or lines which presumably represents the tail-end of a cross-hatched triangle. On **68** (PLATE 12*c*) the triglyph is extended by a vertical panel of cross-hatching. And on **80** (PLATE 13*e*), **86** (PLATE 9*h*), **95-7** (PLATES 9*i*, 10*a*, 12*c*), **100-1** (PLATE 12*b*), **125-37** (PLATES 9*h*, 12*b*, 15*c*), there are only fragments of vertical lines preserved; these probably belong to triglyphs. On **86** (PLATE 9*h*) there is a small space between the triglyphs; this may represent either an undecorated metopal panel or a sloppily executed triglyph. Careless execution is, in fact, quite widespread and is due perhaps to the essential linear style of the drawing.
3. Framed cross-hatched triangles in metopal panels. A variant of motif 2 above is to frame a cross-hatched triangle by either one (**77-8, 85, 90, 92, 129**) (PLATES 9*i*, 12*b*, 13*d*, *h*, 14*c*) or two (**73, 76**) (PLATE 15*b-c*) other triangles. On **76** (PLATE 15*c*), the triglyph is extended by a vertical panel of cross-hatching (see also **68**).
4. Linked cross-hatched triangles (**82**) (PLATE 10*a*).
5. Linked cross-hatched diamonds (**79**) (PLATE 14*c*). This may be considered as a variant of motif 4 above.

The motif of monochrome coating has already been discussed in connection with the deep skyphoi. Cross-hatched triangles in metopal panels appear elsewhere in Messenia, Ithaca, and Achaea, and the variant forms of this motif, such as the framed and linked cross-hatched triangles and the cross-hatched diamonds occur in Messenia and Ithaca, as does the feature of placing grooves below the rim.⁶⁷ What appears to be a Spartan innovation, however, is the combination of the carinated shape, especially Type E, with the cross-hatched decoration. The sharp bend inwards just below the handle clearly divides the surface of the vase into two distinct areas; this division is further emphasized by the lower groove which separates the decorative zones of the upper area above the carination from the lower one of monochrome coating below. In turn, the upper section is divided into two registers with a horizontal panel of cross-hatching in the upper and, separated by another groove, the main decorative motif of cross-hatching arranged in either triangles or diamonds in the lower. This combination of motifs may be considered as typically Spartan, but not uniquely so, since examples occur elsewhere at

⁶⁷ A detailed discussion of the development and spread of such decorative motifs occurs in *Nichoria* III 78-9, and Table 3-7.

Kaphirio and Tegea.⁶⁸ This type of decorative arrangement, then, is particularly appropriate for the carinated shape. In both shape and decoration, the carinated skyphoi may be considered a Spartan variation on elements that occur throughout western Greece, particularly Messenia, and cannot be seen as a totally unique phenomenon. The relation of these carinated skyphoi to vases in the western Greek repertory suggests not only that there is a shared ceramic tradition between these areas and that Sparta, in part, belongs to this west Greek *koiné* but also that there may be contacts between these areas, particularly with Messenia where the closest and most numerous ceramic parallels have hitherto been found.

Again, all carinated skyphoi are painted with a monochrome coating on the interior. The inner reserved band seems to be an especial feature of this type of vase and occurs on over half of the examples (69-71, 73-4, 76, 79-87, 89-92, 94-5, 97-9, 101-2, 107-8, 113-16, 120-1, 124). This undecorated band, however, occurs on only one example of the E₃ type, probably because the almost vertical rim is not well suited for carrying decoration. On 130 (Type E₄), there is a variation in the placement of the band which is not on the inner lip of the rim but slightly lower on the body. Type F (FIG. 4) occurs in only one example (133) (PLATE 12*b*). This unusual rim has a vertical lip with a body which begins to bend outwards and probably belongs to a carinated skyphos which is quite short and squat in shape. The decoration on the exterior is also unusual, consisting of solid black dots and a triangle, and is reminiscent of the Aetolian sausage motif.⁶⁹

III. Flaring Skyphoi (FIGS. 5-6)

The flaring skyphos⁷⁰ is also a popular shape at Sparta but occurs less frequently than its relative, the carinated skyphos. The shape is basically that of a shallow bowl whose sides flare outwards to an everted, and sometimes bulbous, rim. This is a wide, open vessel with slides which curve gently, probably to a ringed foot, although no example has been preserved intact with its base. A narrow, conical foot would be inappropriate for such a wide body, and the broader ringed foot would provide sturdier support; accordingly, one example from each major type has been restored with a ringed foot (140, 144, 155). Flaring skyphoi are represented by three types (G-I) with variations occurring only within Type H. The general shape is derived from the Mycenaean conical bowl⁷¹ except that in the Spartan examples the handles become less horizontal and are placed lower down on the body at the point where the sides begin to curve inwards.

Types have been differentiated by means of their shape, specifically by the angle at which the sides flare outwards. Type G (134-43) (FIG. 5) has almost vertical sides, but they do flare outwards slightly. The rims vary from having a slant on the inner lip (134, 142), a flat top (135, 137, 139), or a rounded top (138, 140). Some have the unusual feature of an extension of the inner lip (136, 141, 143), perhaps to support a lid. The vessels are all large, with rim diameters ranging from 0.15 to 0.26 m.

⁶⁸ The Tegea fragment has preserved only the upper register of cross-hatching which extends to the first groove; cf. C. Dugas, 'Le sanctuaire d'Aléa Athéna à Tégée', *BCH* 45 (1921) 408 no. 261 and 410 fig. 56.261. Previously published fragments from Amyclae in German collections include:

(a) Type E₁: *CVA* Heidelberg 3, pl. 134.17 and p. 99 fig. 32.
 (b) Type E₂: *CVA* Heidelberg 3 pl. 134.6 and p. 97 fig. 26; Fiechter, 'Amyklae', *JdI* 33 (1918) 121 fig. 11; *VA* pls. 2.9 and 3.2, 6, 8, 10-11, 14-15 (pl. 3.10-11 = *GGP* pl.

46a). From Athena Chalkioikos comes *AO* 65 fig. 39a b.

(c) Type E₃: *CVA* Heidelberg 3 pl. 134.2 and p. 96 fig. 24.

⁶⁹ For the Aetolian sausage motif, see E. Mastrokostas, *ADelt* 17B (1961-2) 183 pl. 212.9. For variations at Nichoria, see *Nichoria* III 78, motif 17.

⁷⁰ This class of vessels was previously recognized by Coldstream and Cartledge: cf. *GGP* 212 and pl. 46d; *Early Sparta* 89.

⁷¹ FS 295.

FLARING SKYPHOI
TYPE G

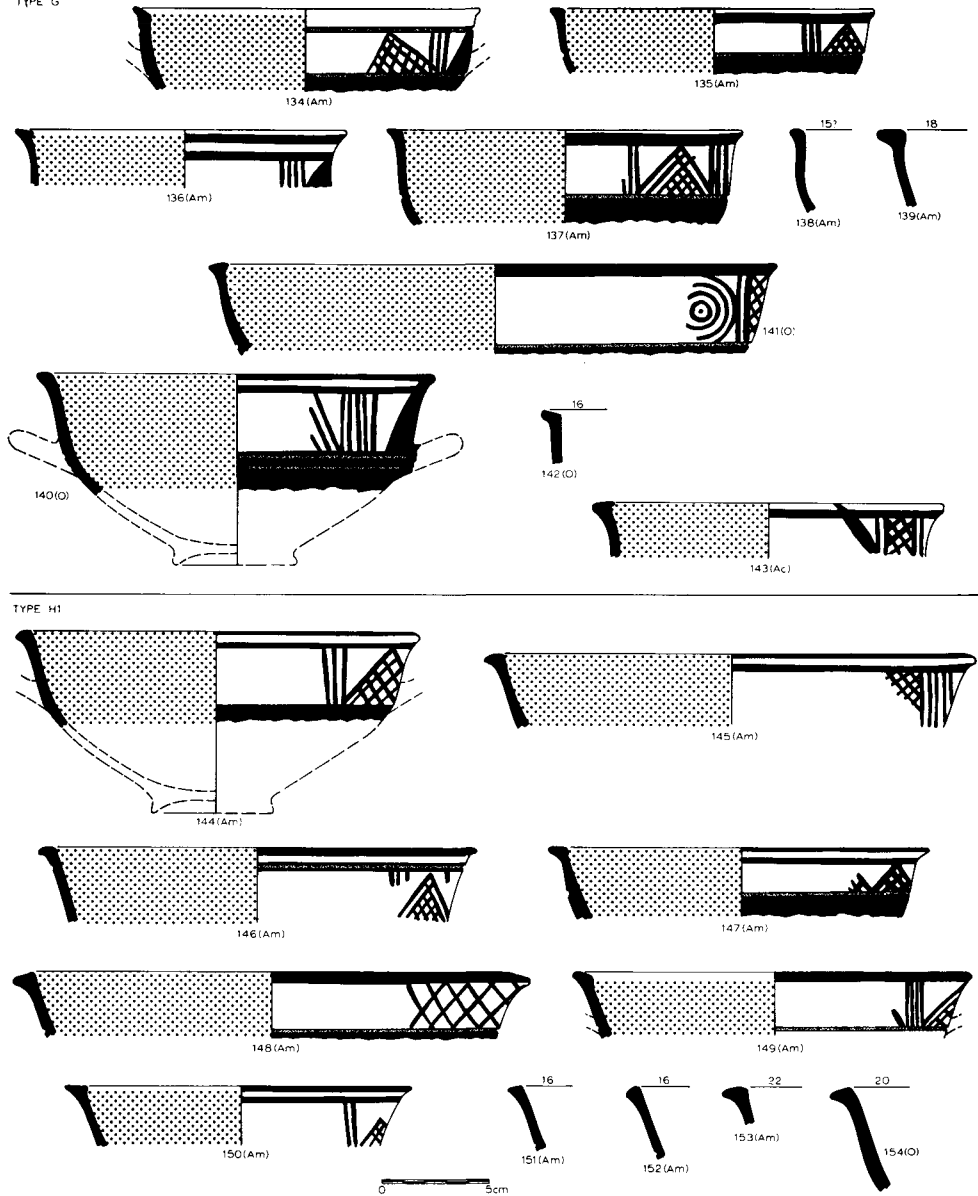


FIG. 5

The repertory of decorative motifs on Type G (FIG. 5) is basically the same as that on the carinated skyphoi. **138–9** have monochrome coating; **134–5** (PLATE 7c) cross-hatched triangles in metopal panels; **137** (PLATE 7d), **140** (PLATE 16e), and **142** (PLATE 7a) framed cross-hatched triangles; on **136** (PLATE 7c) only four vertical lines of the triglyph are preserved with a fragment of the handle lining to the left, and on **143** (PLATE 7b) the triglyph is expanded with a vertical

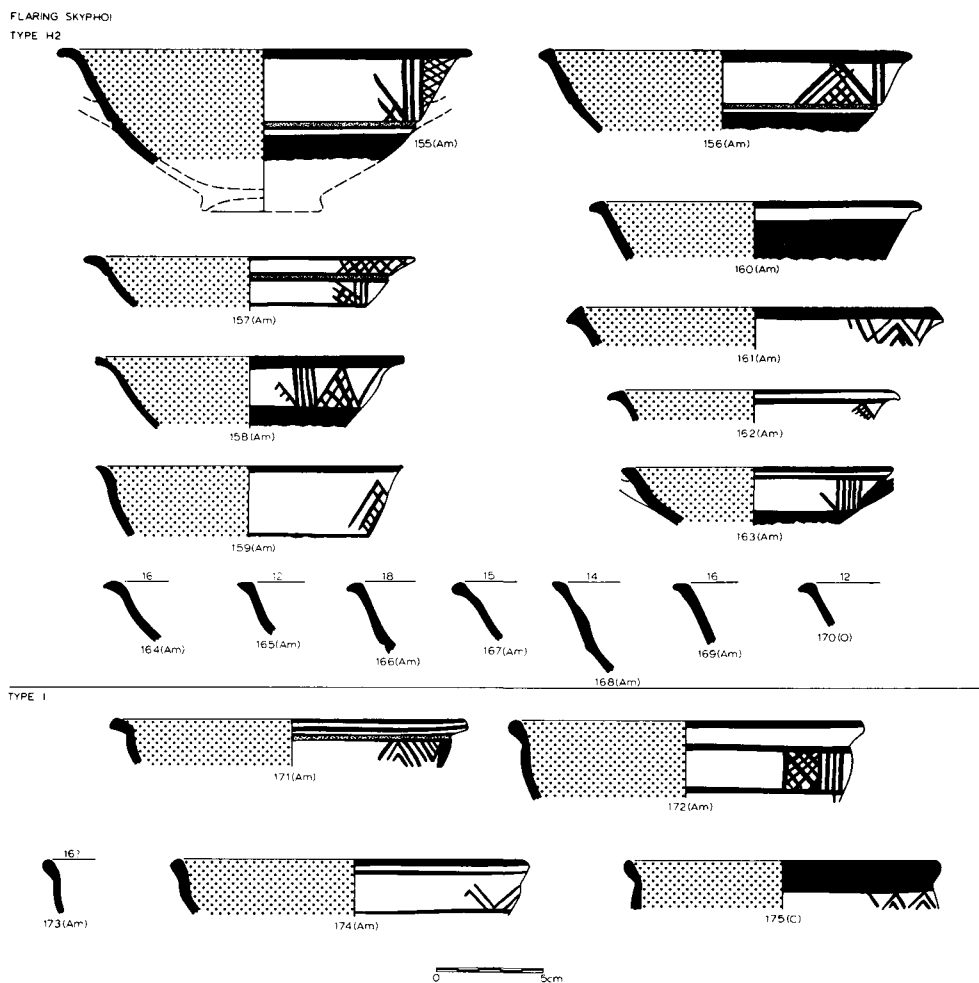


FIG. 6

panel of cross-hatching (fragment of handle lining also preserved). One other decorative motif also appears, that of the concentric circle in a metopal panel (141) (PLATE 13g). This is a motif which occurs only rarely on open shapes: not at all on the carinated skyphoi and only twice (2, 20) on the deep variety. Although the decorative motifs of Type G introduce no new elements, yet their arrangement is quite different, no doubt dictated by the curved shape of the vessels. The everted lip of the rim is often left undecorated to set it off from the rest of the vase. These undecorated bands can be quite narrow and confined to the lip only (135, 136, 137, 142, 143) or can be broader, spilling on to the body below the rim (134). Occasionally, a black band replaces the undecorated zone but then either has a corresponding reserved band below (140) (PLATE 14e) or the beginning of the main decorative zone (141) which is placed in the field above the handles. The use of grooves to highlight the decorative zone is less used. On only one example (134) (PLATE 7c) are grooves used in the same way as they are on the carinated skyphoi; otherwise, they occur either singly *below* the decorative zone to divide it from the monochrome

coating on the lower body (**135, 137, 141**) or not at all (**136, 138, 139, 142, 143**). **140** (PLATE 14*e*), a larger vase, has the variation of two grooves below the decorative zone. On such vessels with their flat or extended rims, the inner reserved band is not appropriate and, hence, does not occur; rather, it is the tops of the rims that are on occasion left undecorated (**134, 135, 136, 142**).

Type H (FIGS. 5–6) represents a slightly shallower variety of Type G. The feature that distinguishes H1 from H2 is the degree to which the sides flare outwards. Those of H1 (**144–54**) flare out gently, whereas the sides of H2 (**155–70**) extend outwards at a sharper angle, causing the vessels to become shallower in shape. H1 vases are larger with rim diameters ranging from 0.16 to 0.22 m, whereas those of H2 range from 0.12 to 0.18 m, averaging 0.14 m. Rim shapes are quite varied and have the same features as those already distinguished for Type G, with the exception that the presence of the inner extension is less common and occurs on only two examples (**150, 161**). H2 rims are the more varied and have a tendency to curve outwards to a point (**155, 157, 159–62, 164–6, 168**); otherwise, they are bulbous (**156, 158, 167**) or rounded (**163**). In several examples (**158, 163, 167, 168**), the upper body makes a series of bends before turning inwards to the base.

The decorative motifs of Type H and their arrangement are, for the most part, like those of Type G. Since the outer lips of the rims are more pointed, the device of leaving them undecorated is not used; rather, they are covered either by a band of black paint which is followed by a reserved band (**144–7, 150–1, 153–4, 160, 162–4, 166–7, 170**) (PLATES 10*a–c*, 12*b, d*, 13*f*) or by a black band which is followed immediately by the decorative zone (**148–9, 152, 155–6, 158–9, 161, 165**) (PLATES 10*b–c*, 12*c–d*, 13*d–e*, 14*d*, 15*c*). On **157** (PLATE 12*c*) the upper black band is replaced by a narrow horizontal panel of cross-hatching followed by a groove, reminiscent of the upper registers of decoration on the carinated skyphoi. Single grooves are also used to terminate the main decorative zone (**147–9, 151–2, 155–6, 166**) and to separate it from the monochrome coating below. **149** (PLATE 15*c*) has a small reserved band below the groove, serving to highlight the solid black paint of the lower body. Quite often the tops of rims are also left undecorated (**149, 150, 152–3, 156–61, 163–6, 170**).

The decorative motifs introduce no new elements and can be listed as follows:

1. Solid monochrome coating (**160, 168, 169**) (PLATE 10*a*).
2. Cross-hatched triangles in metopal panels (**144, 150, 152, 155, 157–8, 162** (?), **163–4, 167** (?), **170**) (PLATES 10*c*, 12*b–d*, 13*e–f*, 14*d*). On **152** (PLATE 10*c*), **155** (PLATE 13*e*), and **170** (PLATE 6*i*) the triglyph is extended by a vertical panel of cross-hatching.
3. Framed cross-hatched triangles in metopal panels (**146, 149, 151, 154, 156**) (PLATES 7*a*, 10*b*, 12*d*, 13*f*, 15*c*).
4. Cross-hatching in metopal panels (**145, 165**(?), **166**) (PLATES 10*b*, 13*f*). On **165** (PLATE 12*c*) the preserved portion of cross-hatching is too small to determine whether it belongs to a triglyph or metopal panel.
5. Linked cross-hatched triangles (**147, 159**(?)) (PLATES 12*d*, 13*d*).
6. Linked hatched triangles (**161**) (PLATE 10*c*).
7. Horizontal panel of cross-hatching (**148, 153**) (PLATES 10*b*, 13*f*).

Parallels for the above decorative motifs have already been discussed, and it has been determined that such motifs belong to a western Greek repertory. The Mycenaean antecedents of the flaring shape are also clear, but what appears to be typically Spartan is the combination of the flaring shape with the cross-hatched decoration and use of reserved bands and grooves.

Elsewhere, these combinations occur only at Kaphirio and on a single example from the Argive Heraeum.⁷²

Type I (FIG. 6) of the flaring skyphos class is represented by only five examples (171–5) and is characterized by a fairly unusual shape and decoration. The bowl-shaped body flares out into an everted and bulbous rim. The decoration, besides consisting of the usual monochrome coating (173) and cross-hatching in metopal panels (172) (PLATE 14*d*), also includes linked piled triangles (174–5) (PLATES 7*e*, 12*b*) and alternating pendent and accumbent piled triangles (171) (PLATE 10*d*). On 171 there is the variation of two reserved bands below the black one along the lip of the rim with a groove above the decorative zone. The shape of the Type I vessels is similar to those of Type A2, especially 20 and 21 which have the same bulbous rims; the decoration of 174–5 is similar to that of 38 (Type B2). It appears, therefore, that our Type I examples are variants of those in the A2 and B2 categories. The pendent triangle, however, is an unusual motif and may represent the sole example on a vase⁷³ of such decoration at Sparta. It appears to be a variant of a motif found in Achaea⁷⁴ where the alternating triangles are separated and not joined, as in our example.

IV. *Miniature Skyphoi* (FIG. 7)

A class of miniature skyphoi (Type J) represents the final type of skyphos⁷⁵ from Amyclae and Sparta. Eight examples (176–83) are presented here and vary in shape. 176 (PLATE 8*h*) has an angular rim and a conical foot; 177 and 178 have curved rims; and, 179–82 (PLATES 9*b*, 12*e*, 14*f–g*) have flat bases. The horizontal handles are set just below the rim at a point where the sides begin to curve inwards towards the base, but on 182 they are set flush with the rim. These vessels represent a class of handmade votives, presumably inexpensive. The texture of the clay is slightly coarse with small ceramic and pebble inclusions; the shapes are uneven, and the decoration quite cursory. In the majority of cases, this consists of a simple monochrome coating of paint applied lightly over the exterior and interior; the lightness of the application is evident from the fact that the paint has fired in most cases to a reddish-brown colour. On 181 and 182 the paint has been unevenly applied leaving what becomes a reserved band on the foot (181, 182) and a largely undecorated interior (181). On 180 (PLATE 14*f–g*) the decoration is a little more sophisticated, consisting of crude cross-hatching on the exterior and formless squiggles on the interior with stripes on the rim and handles. 179 has been left completely undecorated. Other examples, not illustrated here, have a crudely painted cross at about the middle of the interior, and one has the cross on the underside of the base.⁷⁶ The only miniature skyphos that is

⁷² For Kaphirio, see n. 55 above. The sherd from the Argive Heraeum has preserved a broad black band, followed by a thinner reserved one at the rim; below are three vertical lines of a triglyph which has been extended by a vertical panel of cross-hatching; cf. J. L. Caskey and P. Amandry, 'Investigations at the Heraion of Argos, 1949', *Hesperia* 21 (1952) pl. 50.69. Previously published fragments from Amyclae in German collections include:

- (a) Type G: *CVA* Heidelberg 3 pls. 134.8; 134.19 and pp. 97 fig. 28; 99 fig. 33; *VA* pl. 3.18.
- (b) Type H1: *CVA* Heidelberg 3 pls. 134.1, 7, 11, 14 and pp. 95 fig. 23; 97, fig. 27; 98 figs. 30, 31; *VA* pl. 3.1, 9, 13.
- (c) Type H2: *CVA* Heidelberg 3 pls. 134.4, 9 and pp. 96 fig. 25; 97 fig. 29; *VA* pl. 3.4, 12.

⁷³ A pendent hatched triangle appears on a fragment from Amyclae, but this may belong to a wheel-made statuette; cf.

Early Sparta fig. 24*f*.

⁷⁴ Alternating pendent and accumbent hatched triangles appear on a kantharos from Derveni; cf. *GGP* pl. 48*a*.

⁷⁵ The terminology for these small vases has become confusing. Desborough, *PGP* 286, first calls them two-handled cups. One (*VA* 48 fig. 28), he says, has the shape of a saucer, but most have the shape of the kalathos. Cartledge, *Early Sparta* 89, subsequently divides this group into miniature saucers and kalathoi. All have two horizontal handles and should rather be considered as small examples of the skyphos type. Cups have one vertical handle only, saucers presumably none at all, and kalathoi are usually somewhat larger with a curved and flaring upper body; for such kalathoi, cf. *GDA* 53 pl. 5. Thus, all small open vessels with two horizontal handles have been classed here as miniature skyphoi.

⁷⁶ These are from Amyclae; cf. *PGP* 286. For the vessel with the cross on the underside of the base, see *VA* 48 fig.

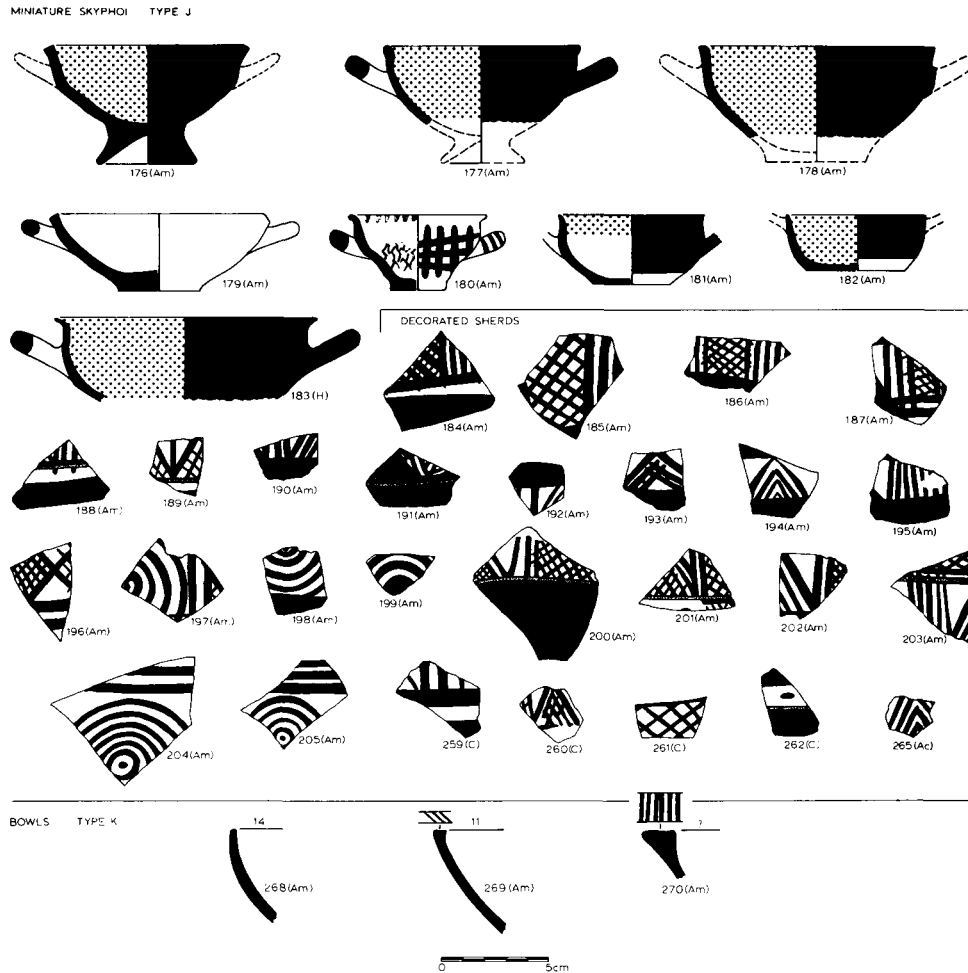


FIG. 7

not a crude, handmade vessel is **183** (FIG. 7) from the Heroön. This has the well-levigated clay, smooth surfaces and brittle texture that is common to the other classes of skyphoi. It is coated with a fine black paint on the exterior and interior and obviously represents a more expensive type of votive. The interesting feature about these votives is that a number have flat bases (**179–82**), presenting the first evidence we have that Spartan skyphoi can have flat bases. Whether or not the flat base is confined to the miniature votives is difficult to determine, since the other classes of skyphoi do not survive intact with their bases. Miscellaneous flat bases do

28 = Sparta Museum, no. 799 (9). A similar cross also occurs on the underside of a cup from Nichoria; cf. *Nichoria* III pl. 3-71 (P815). Cartledge mentions additional examples of votive skyphoi from Artemis Orthia and the Acropolis. (a) Orthia: *Early Sparta* fig. 13c (Sparta Museum, Tray 2348); fig. 14d (Sparta Museum, Tray 2353). (b) Acropolis: *ibid.* 89, n. 67 (Sparta Museum, Tray 2943). These appear to be similar in

shape to **178** and **179**. Similar handmade votives have been found at Tiryns, Argos, and the Argive Heraeum. (a) Tiryns: W. Müller, *Tiryns* i (Berlin 1912) 95-9 figs. 29-32; (b) Argos: P. Courbin, *La céramique géométrique de l'Argolide* (Paris 1966) 244 pl. 99 no. C.358; (c) Argive Heraeum: C. Waldstein, *The Argive Heraeum* ii (Harvard 1905) 96. For a comprehensive history of coarse ware in PG contexts, including Attic, see *DAG* 104 n. 69.

survive in the various collections; many of these belong to cups, others no doubt to miniature votives, but it is an open question as to whether they can also be used with the other skyphoi. The bell shape of the deep skyphos would require a flat base with large diameter, and none of this kind survives. The flat base would not be suited to the tapering shape of the carinated skyphos; thus, the only class with which it could be used is the flaring skyphos.

V. *Decorated body sherds belonging to skyphoi* (FIG. 7)

A considerable number of body sherds, approximately 800 in number, exist in the various collections. The majority of these are monochrome coated on the exterior and interior, but other types of decorated sherds do appear. These are all painted on the interior and, more than likely, belong to skyphoi. In many cases, the small size of the sherd makes it impossible to determine to what type of skyphos it might have belonged. Accordingly, these decorated sherds are listed as a group below, but, wherever possible, an attempt has been made to assign them to their appropriate class. These body sherds introduce no new decorative elements, only variations of already existing motifs:

1. Cross-hatched triangles in metopal panels. **187-91** (FIG. 7), **208-10** (PLATE 10e), **213-16** (PLATE 10f), **223-6** (PLATE 12g), **229-32** (PLATE 12h), **234-8** (PLATE 12h), **245** (PLATE 13e), **250(?)** (PLATE 15c), **252** (PLATE 7f), **257** (PLATE 13g), **259-60** (FIG. 7), **267** (PLATE 10g). On **187** and **252** the triglyph has been extended by a vertical panel of cross-hatching. Nos. **216**, **223-5**, **234**, and **237** have double registers of decoration with a horizontal panel of cross-hatching above, separated by a groove from the cross-hatched triangle below; this is the common decorative design of the carinated skyphoi, and these sherds may be assigned to that class. The carinated skyphoi also have a second, lower groove below the decorative zone; nos. **188-9**, **191**, **257**, and **267** have this feature and, accordingly, may also be assigned to that class.
2. Framed cross-hatched triangles in metopal panels. **192-3** (FIG. 7), **200-3** (FIG. 7), **212** (PLATE 10f), **227-8** (PLATE 12g), **239** (PLATE 12h), **247-8** (PLATES 14c, 15c), **256** (PLATE 13g), **266** (PLATE 10g). On **201-2** and **212** the triglyph has been extended by a vertical panel of cross-hatching. **203** has the double register of decoration separated by a groove, and **200-1**, **247**, **256**, and **266** have preserved the second, lower groove; accordingly, these may be considered as belonging to carinated skyphoi. **248**, on the other hand, has a single groove with a reserved band above. This is the common decorative arrangement of the flaring skyphoi.
3. Cross-hatching in metopal panels. **184-6** (FIG. 7), **219-21** (PLATE 12f), **251** (PLATE 7f). On **185-6**, **219**, and **221** the extent of the cross-hatching is not preserved enough to determine whether it belongs to a metopal panel or is merely an extension of the triglyph. On **184** there is a reserved band below the decorative zone in the manner of the flaring skyphoi.
4. Linked cross-hatched diamonds. **196** (FIG. 7), **218** (PLATE 10f).
5. Small cross-hatched diamonds within larger diamond. **253** (PLATE 7g).
6. Piled triangles. **194** (FIG. 7), **217** (PLATE 10f), **265** (FIG. 7). The curved body of **194** is similar to that of **38**, and thus, may belong to a Type B2 vessel.
7. Linked piled triangles. **258** (PLATE 13g). This is like an angular double wavy line reminiscent of the decoration on **174** (PLATE 12b) and, thus, may belong to a similar Type I vessel.
8. Concentric circles. **197-9** (FIG. 7), **204-5** (FIG. 7), **243** (PLATE 12h), **246** (PLATE 13e), **254-5**

(PLATE 7*h*), **264** (PLATE 13*h*). On **197** and **264** a vertical panel of cross-hatching is adjacent to the circles and may be considered as part of the triglyph. **205** has preserved the fragment of an everted rim similar to those on the deep skyphoi; in fact, concentric circles in general appear to be associated with this class of vessel.

- g. Double registers, each containing alternating cross-hatching and cross-hatched triangles in metopal panels. **222** (PLATE 12*g*). A groove separates the two registers. This decorative design also occurs on **22** (PLATE 14*d*), although the motif is that of piled and hatched triangles in metopal panels. **222**, thus, probably belongs to a Type B1 vessel.

On some sherds, the decoration is too fragmentary to determine which motif is represented. **211** (PLATE 10*e*) has preserved the top fragment of a cross-hatched triangle, but it is impossible to say whether it stands in a metope or is part of a linked row. **195** (FIG. 7), **207** (PLATE 10*e*), **240** (PLATE 12*h*), **249** (PLATE 15*c*), and **263** (PLATE 13*h*) have preserved the vertical lines of a triglyph; on all except **195**, the triglyph has been extended by the usual vertical panel of cross-hatching. **207** has the lower groove typical of carinated skyphoi. **233** (PLATE 12*h*), **241** (PLATE 12*h*), **244** (PLATE 13*e*), and **261** (FIG. 7) have preserved only fragments of cross-hatching which may belong to the decorated upper panel of carinated skyphoi. **262** (FIG. 7) has preserved merely the fragment of a reserved band, probably set below the decorative zone.

Some peculiarities and interesting variations should be noted: on **189** the triglyph which divides the cross-hatched triangles has been replaced by a single vertical line instead of the three or four usually indicated. On **200** the metopal panel of a cross-hatched triangle alternates with one of simple cross-hatching with good monochrome coating below. The triglyph on **206** consists of a vertical double wavy line between uprights on either side;⁷⁷ this may be considered as a variation of the cross-hatched extension of the triglyph. The lower body of **242** below the decorative zone is ribbed, an unusual feature which occurs elsewhere only at Nichoria.⁷⁸ The motif of small cross-hatched diamonds within a larger diamond on **253** is simply a variant of the same design with triangles (**23**), and the double registers of alternating cross-hatching and cross-hatched triangles are a variant of the piled and hatched triangles on **22**. The decorated body sherds,⁷⁹ then, introduce no real new decorative elements, only variants. They do provide more examples of the motif of concentric circles; and, many of them can be assigned to the carinated skyphos class, attesting to its recognizable shape and popularity at Amyclae and Sparta.

VI. *Bowls* (FIG. 7)

Bowls (Type K) are poorly represented at Sparta. There are three rim sherds which appear to belong to vessels without handles. The tops of the rims are flat, and the sides curve inwards producing a deep shape. **268** has been misfired with lumpy surfaces and uneven shape, but **269** and **270** have been well-fired with what appears to be a solid monochrome coating on the exterior and interior; both, however, have stripes on the top of the rim, and **270** has alternating reserved and black bands at the lip of the rim. The deep shape of these bowls is related to the deep skyphoi and simply represents a handleless variant of that form developed from the Late Mycenaean deep bowls with horizontal handles.⁸⁰

⁷⁷ This motif is usually found horizontally; cf. *Nichoria* III pl. 3-65 (P926).

⁷⁸ *Nichoria* III fig. 3-55 (P1245); here, however, the ribbing appears on the upper body.

⁷⁹ Previously published body fragments from Amyclae in German collections include: *CVA* Heidelberg 3 pl. 134.3 (row of linked triangles), 10 (piled triangles with black coating

below), 13 (fragment of triglyph and handle lining), 14-16 (fragment of cross-hatched triangle in metopal panel), 18 (cross-hatching above with fragment of cross-hatched triangle below), 19 (black coating), 20 (alternating black and reserved bands), 21 (fragment of cross-hatching), and 22-3 (fragment of reserved band). *VA* pl. 3.5 and 16 (fragments of concentric circles) can no longer be located. ⁸⁰ FS 282.

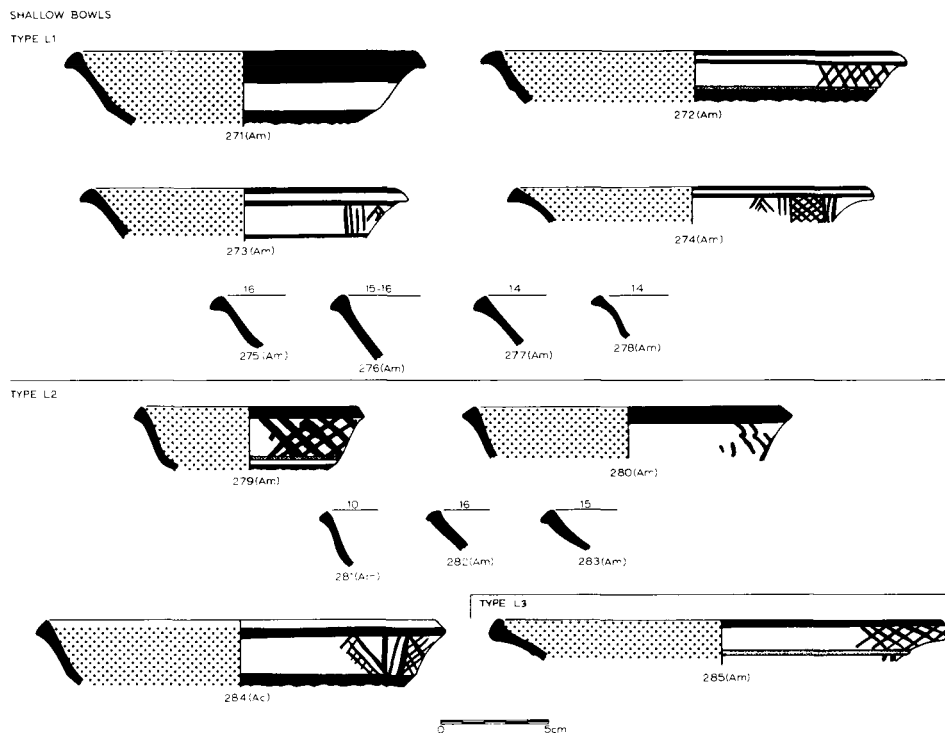


FIG. 8

VII. *Shallow Bowls* (FIG. 8)

In addition to the deep bowls, there is also a class of shallow bowls without handles (Type L). These are simply handleless variants of the flaring skyphoi, in particular of Type H2. Three sub-types can be distinguished on the basis of the shape of the rim. The vessels of Type L1 (271–8) have bulbous rims with an everted and pointed outer lip and with rim diameters which range from 0.14 to 0.18 m, but average 0.16 m. Nos. 271, 272, 277, and 278 have an inner lip to the rim which is curved; this is especially pronounced on 278 where it almost forms an inner groove. Type L2 rims (279–84) are angular and almost square in shape and also belong to vessels with an average diameter of 0.16 m. Type L3 is represented by only a single example (285); this has a curved, bulbous rim with a definite inner curve and belongs to a broad vessel (diameter 0.20 m) similar in shape to a plate. In one aspect, however, Type L vases differ from their H2 relatives in that they all appear to be carinated. This angular bend is evident in 271, 275, and especially in 278, 279, 281, and 284. There is no evidence concerning what type of base is to be associated with these vessels; presumably they are either ringed, as in the case of the flaring skyphoi, or flat.

The decorative motifs, on the other hand, and their arrangement are almost an exact duplicate of the H2 skyphoi. Most have black bands along the lip of the rim followed by a reserved band, a second black band, and the main decorative zone which consists of the usual panels of horizontal cross-hatching (272, 277) (PLATES 12*d*, 13*f*), cross-hatched triangles in metopal panels (273, 275, 283) (PLATES 10*a*, 13*d*, *f*), or alternating cross-hatched triangles and

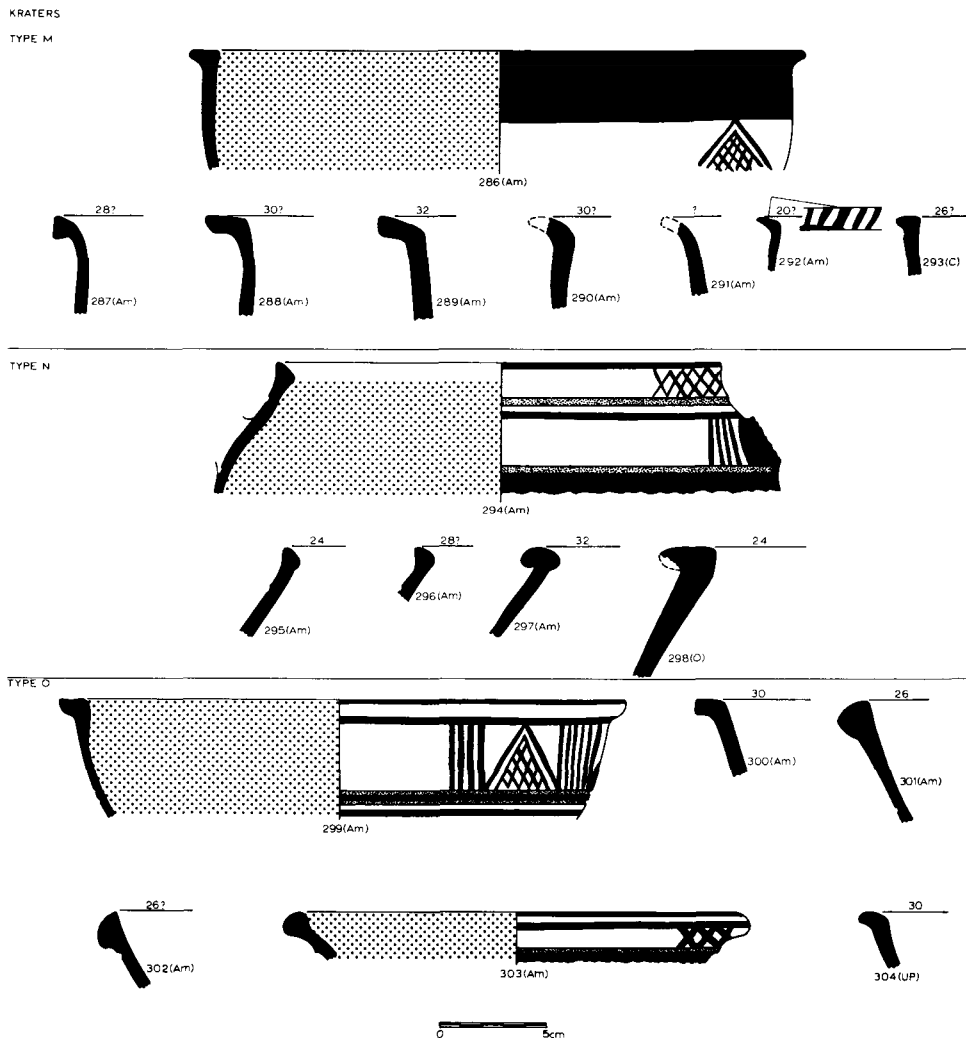


Fig. 9

cross-hatching in metopal panels (274, 284) (PLATES 7*i*, 14*d*). On 278 (PLATE 13*d*) only the cross-hatching in the metopal panel is preserved. 279 (PLATE 10*c*) and 285 (PLATE 12*c*) have the standard variant of this arrangement with merely a black band at the rim followed directly by the decorative zone (horizontal panels of cross-hatching) and omitting the reserved band. Solid monochrome coating (276, 281–2) or a reserved band as the main decorative motif (271) also occur. The one unusual decorative motif, not found associated with the other types or, indeed, elsewhere within the western Greek *koiné* is that of the formless squiggles on 280 (PLATE 9*h*). These are reminiscent of those on the interior of the miniature skyphos, 180, and may simply be the result of hasty workmanship. As in the case of the flaring skyphoi, grooves end the main decorative zone (279) (PLATE 10*c*), but in two cases (272, 285) (PLATES 12*c*, 13*f*) are replaced by raised bands. All vessels are monochrome coated on the interior, but some have reserved bands on the top of the rim (271, 272, 276, 284).

VIII. *Kraters* (FIG. 9)

Kraters⁸¹ at Sparta may be distinguished from their skyphos counterparts merely by size, for they appear to be simply larger versions of the skyphos types. As there are three classes of skyphoi, so there are three types of kraters (M–O). Type M (286–93) represents a larger version of the deep skyphos, Type N (294–8) of the carinated skyphos, and Type O (299–304) of the flaring skyphos. Likewise, they have the same decorative motifs arranged in similar fashion. Type M rims are off-set with either flat or curved tops. 292 has stripes along the top of the rim, a feature which often occurs on kraters.⁸² 287 and 300 have broad reserved bands at the inner rim.

The decorative motifs merely amplify those already distinguished on the various types of skyphoi and need not be repeated in detail. For instance, framed cross-hatched triangles appear on 286 and 299 (PLATE 13*i*), cross-hatching in metopal panels on 307 (PLATE 13*i*), 308 (PLATE 14*a*), 309 (PLATE 14*a*), and 314 (PLATE 13*i*) where it probably alternates with cross-hatched triangles, monochrome coating on 287–8, 292–3 (PLATE 7*e*), 302, and 306 (PLATE 10*i*), and a reserved band in the decorative zone on 305 (PLATE 8*a*). The krater fragments do, however, add considerably to the repertory of concentric circles. They appear alternating with metopal panels of cross-hatching on 297 (PLATE 14*i*) and 298 (PLATE 14*h*), as tangential in a row on 291 (PLATE 12*i*) and 313 (PLATE 15*e*), and alone, but probably originally in metopal panels, on 310 (PLATE 14*a*) and 312 (PLATE 8*b*).⁸³ Some interesting peculiarities should be noted: on 311 (PLATE 7*f*) the triglyph consists of two sets of vertical wavy lines between uprights with a wolf's tooth running below; this is a variation of the vertical double wavy line between uprights already mentioned on 206 (PLATE 10*e*). Both 305 (PLATE 8*a*) and 306 (PLATE 10*i*) have rope handles instead of the canonical rounded ones; also on 305 is a pointed nipple adjacent to the handle. Such nipples have appeared in Dark Age contexts in Messenia at Nichoria and Kokevi⁸⁴ and may be considered as another ceramic feature shared by Sparta and Messenia, again emphasizing the close contacts between these two regions.

IX. *Cups* (FIG. 10)

Cups⁸⁵ are well represented at Amyclae and Sparta and occur in three basic types (P–R). Type P cups are deep in shape, Type Q of medium size, and Type R shallow. The deep cups (315–23) (FIG. 10) are all deep bellied and wide mouthed with a rim diameter of between 0.12 and 0.14 m. They occur in two basic variations: those of Type P1 (315–19) have curving sides, whereas those of P2 (320–3) have curving rims and carinated bodies with a rim diameter of 0.12 m. The distinguishing feature between the two sub-types is the sharp angle at which the

⁸¹ Coldstream, *GGP* 213, and Cartledge, *Early Sparta* 89, have also recognized the krater shape at Sparta.

⁸² Cf. *Nichoria* III figs. 3-16 (P635), 3-48 (P1369).

⁸³ Previously published krater fragments not presented here include:

- (a) Type N: *VA* pl. 3.7 (cross-hatching above and cross-hatching in metopal panel below) and 17 (concentric circle in metopal panel).
- (b) Decorated wall fragment: *VA* pl. 3.21 (cross-hatching and diamond with cross-hatched segments in metopal panels).

A sherd from Apidia in Laconia has the large size (d. 0.32 m) appropriate for kraters. It has a horizontal panel of cross-hatching at the rim with a groove below and, thus, has the decorative features common to Type N; cf. *BSA* 55 (1960) 87 n. 100 and pl. 22*b*.10.

⁸⁴ For the Nichoria nipple decoration, see *Nichoria* III 72 n. 54 and 82 n. 120. It also occurs on an amphora from the small tholos at Kokevi, near Pylos; cf. W. D. Tylour, in Blegen *et al.*, *The Palace of Nestor at Pylos* iii (Princeton 1973) fig. 298, no. 15. Handmade vases with nipple decoration occur in Epirus throughout the Bronze Age; cf. A. J. Papadopoulos, 'The Bronze Age in Epirus', *Dodoni* 5 (1976) 281–2.

⁸⁵ Coldstream, *GGP* 213, and Cartledge, *Early Sparta* 89, recognize only one type of cup which they call a bellied cup or kantharos and which is probably equivalent to our Type P. The use of the term kantharos, however, is misleading, for kantharoi are usually larger with either conical or ringed feet and two vertical handles, one on each side. Our examples are shallower with probable flat bases and with only a single horizontal handle. Thus, our examples should more correctly be called cups. The kantharos is conspicuous by its absence in the repertory of shapes at Sparta.

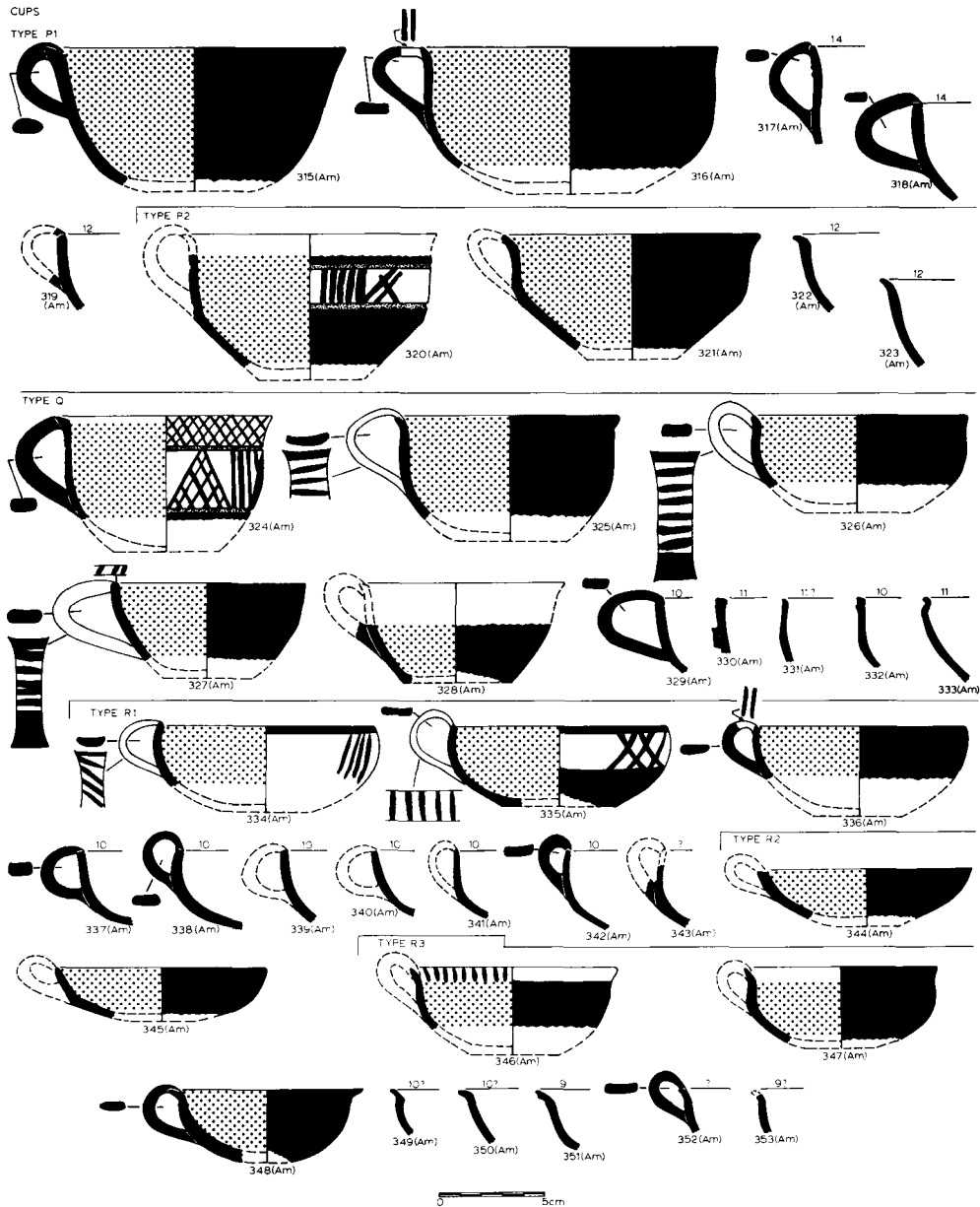


FIG. 10

sides of Type P2 bend inwards and their curved and pointed rims; those of P1 are not as pointed and can be flat (317-19). The decoration is quite simple, consisting of a monochrome black coating on the exterior and interior. The one exception is 320 (PLATE 12g) which has the fragment of a cross-hatched triangle in a metopal panel and grooves above and below, motifs common to the carinated skyphoi. In this connection, it should be noted that 320 is a carinated cup, but whether or not there is a connection in repertory between carinated skyphoi and cups is

impossible to determine. **316** (FIG. 10) has two stripes along the width of its handle near the point where it joins the rim, a feature which is developed more fully on Types Q and R.

The deep cup is, of course, a common Late Mycenaean shape,⁸⁶ and the cups of Type P may be considered as continuing a Mycenaean shape. Dark Age parallels for Type P1 may be found at Nichoria and at Vryses in west Crete;⁸⁷ for the carinated variety of P2, parallels also occur at Nichoria,⁸⁸ again emphasizing the similarity in ceramic shape between vessels from Messenia and Sparta.

Type Q cups (**324–33**) (FIG. 10) are medium-sized vessels with S-shaped sides and rim diameters ranging from 0.09 to 0.11 m. These are slightly shallower variants of Type P with the sides forming more of an S-curve, especially noticeable in **325**, **326**, and **328**. The rims, also like those of Type P, can be either flat-topped (**324**, **327**, **329–30**, **332**) or curved and pointed (**325–6**, **328**, **331**). That of **333** is quite startling in its beaklike effect. The decoration of these cups is again for the most part limited to a black coating on the exterior and interior, but, on occasion, thinner applications are used and the paint varies to a reddish-brown colour (**326–8**) (PLATE 11*a*). Like **320**, the one exception to this decorative format is **324** (PLATE 13*a*) which has an upper panel of cross-hatching and a lower motif of a cross-hatched triangle in a metopal panel flanked by two grooves, a design also common on the carinated skyphoi. Stripes on the handle occur on **325–7** (PLATES 11*a*, 15*a*), and **327** has additional stripes on the top of the rim; **328a** (PLATE 11*a*) has a large cross spanning the length of the handle. **333** has a reserved band on the inner rim, an unusual feature in cups.

Cups with S-shaped profiles appear to be a typical DA form in the western Greek repertory and are to be found not only in Messenia and Ithaca⁸⁹ but also in west Crete.⁹⁰

Type R (FIG. 10) cups are shallow vessels but with a fairly broad mouth and rim diameters ranging from 0.08 to 0.10 m (average is 0.10 m). They exist in three categories: those of Type R1 (**334–43**) have straight, vertical rims which are either flat or pointed; those of R2 (**344–5**) are extremely shallow with flaring sides similar to the flaring skyphoi or shallow bowls; and, those of R3 (**346–53**) have an exaggerated S-shaped profile with an everted rim and an average diameter of 0.09 m. The decoration is slightly more varied than in the other types, although monochrome black and brown coating is still standard. **335** (PLATE 8*c*) has a broad panel of cross-hatching below the rim, **334** (PLATE 15*a*) a series of oblique stripes reminiscent of the vertical lines of the triglyph, and **343** (PLATE 11*c*) the fragment of a cross-hatched triangle in a metopal panel. On Type R3 vessels there is the occasional use of the reserved band; on **346** this is located on the exterior at the rim with short vertical stripes on the interior; and on **347** and **349** (PLATE 12*b*) it is located on the inner rim. Stripes on the handle occur on **334–6**; on **334** (PLATE 15*a*) they are diagonal, **335** (PLATE 8*c*) horizontal, and on **336** (PLATE 11*b*) they occur only at the top of the handle near the rim (as on **316**).

The broad, shallow cup has few parallels elsewhere. Type R1 vessels may be considered as shallower variants of Type Q; likewise, R2 vases are merely a handled variant of the shallow bowls. The exaggerated S-shaped profile of Type R3 cups, however, is found at Nichoria⁹¹ and again emphasizes the closeness of the ceramic repertory at Nichoria and Sparta. Spartan cups do, for the most part, belong to the western Greek *koiné* with parallels in Messenia and Ithaca,

⁸⁶ FS 216–17.

⁸⁷ Type P1 is paralleled by Shape 4 of DA II cups at Nichoria; cf. *Nichoria* III 80 and fig. 3-35 (P768). For Vryses, see M. Jantzen, 'Protogeometrisches aus West Kreta', *Festschrift Eugene V. Mercklin* (Waldsassen/Bayern 1964) 60–2 pl. 34.

⁸⁸ Type P2 is paralleled by Shape 2b of DA II cups at

Nichoria; cf. *Nichoria* III 80 and fig. 3-35 (P532, P808).

⁸⁹ Good Messenian parallels come from Antheia, Nichoria, and Rizes, and Ithacan parallels from Aëtos; all such parallels are cited in *Nichoria* III 80 (under Shape 1).

⁹⁰ From Modi: Chania Museum no. 1220; cf. *Nichoria* III fig. 3-34.

⁹¹ *Nichoria* III 80 (Shape 3).

but it is the broad, shallow cup which appears to be a Spartan variation.⁹² The Spartan repertory of shapes is conspicuous by the absence of the kantharos (see n. 85), an absence which also occurs at Messenia, particularly Nichoria. In both regions, it is the skyphoi and cups that are the most popular shapes.

X. Bases (FIG. 11)

Numerous miscellaneous bases can be distinguished as DA by means of their well-fired clay, brittle textures, and metallic black paint on the exterior and interior. It is the presence of paint on the interior that enables one to assign them to open shapes. Seven kinds of bases can be differentiated: ribbed stems, pedestal, high conical, low conical, ringed, semi-flat, and flat. Of these, it is the presence of ribbed kylix stems that is most significant. Five (354–8) can be identified from amongst the various collections. 354 (PLATE 11*d*) is a short stem with a bulbous rib, 355 (PLATE 8*d*) has multiple small ribs, 356 (PLATE 8*e*) is a tall stem with sharp ribs pointing downwards, 357 (PLATE 8*e*) a shorter stem with more rounded ribs, and 358 (PLATE 11*e*) a tall stem with one gentle swelling in the middle. The presence of ribbed stems in DA contexts and their typology at Nichoria has been discussed by the author elsewhere.⁹³ Only two of the Spartan stems fit the Nichoria typology exactly; the bulbous rib of 354 belongs to Type D1, and the gentle swelling of 358 to Type A. The multiple sharp and downward pointing ribs of 356 are to be found on Ithaca and at Olympia;⁹⁴ those rounded ones of 357 are simply a variant of 356, and the small ones of 355 are more akin to those found on skyphos bases at Nichoria.⁹⁵ The stem with the gentle swelling represents the more usual type of Late Mycenaean kylix with examples occurring throughout Messenia, Kephallenia, and Achaea.⁹⁶ Its presence at Sparta (358, from the Orthia sanctuary) surely indicates the continuity of tradition there and, when considered with the other stems, again indicates that Sparta is part of the western Greek tradition. The Spartan variants are the blunt ribs on 357 and the miniature ribs on 355.⁹⁷

Other bases include a series of pedestal bases (359–63) (PLATES 8*f*, 11*f*), probably from kraters. One of these (363) (PLATE 11*f*) is exceptional in its decoration and has a wavy line flanked by black bands.⁹⁸ There are also high conical (364–80) (PLATE 8*f*–*i*) and low conical (381–4) (PLATE 9*a*) feet, probably from carinated skyphoi, and ringed feet (385–93) (PLATE 9*a*), probably from flaring skyphoi, as has already been suggested. The semi-flat (394–5) and flat (396–407) bases are more than likely either from shallow bowls or cups. Two of the flat bases (404–5) (PLATE 9*b*) are relatively coarse in texture with thumb-prints on their undersides and may belong to the class of crude handmade votives represented by the miniature skyphoi (Type J).⁹⁹

⁹² Three additional cup fragments from Amyclae, previously published, have not been included in the catalogue; they belong to the group represented by Type Q and include: (a) VA pl. 2.10–11 (10 has a bipartite handle and an incision by the base of the handle at the termination of the decorative zone); (b) CVA Mainz 1 pl. 2.2 and p. 12 (piled triangles in a metopal panel).

⁹³ *Nichoria* III 69–70, 82–3, 94.

⁹⁴ Polis Cave M63 and M65 and three similar stems from Olympia; for discussion, illustrations, and bibliography see *Nichoria* III 69–70 n. 40, and figs. 3–13, 3–14. One stem from Astakos in Aetolia may also belong to this group; cf. Benton, 'Excavations in Ithaca, III: The Cave at Polis, II', *BSA* 39

(1938–9) 13 n. 6.

⁹⁵ For example, *Nichoria* III fig. 3–17 (P396b).

⁹⁶ For bibliography, see n. 93, above.

⁹⁷ Two ribbed stems from Amyclae, supposedly in the Sparta Museum, can no longer be found. These are VA pl. 2.22–3 and have the pointed ribs similar to 356.

⁹⁸ A similar decorative motif appears at Nichoria, but there the decoration is incised rather than painted; cf. *Nichoria* III pl. 3–141 (P1566).

⁹⁹ One pedestal base (VA pl. 2.19) and two flat bases (VA pl. 2.5, 24) from Amyclae, once in the Sparta Museum, can no longer be located.

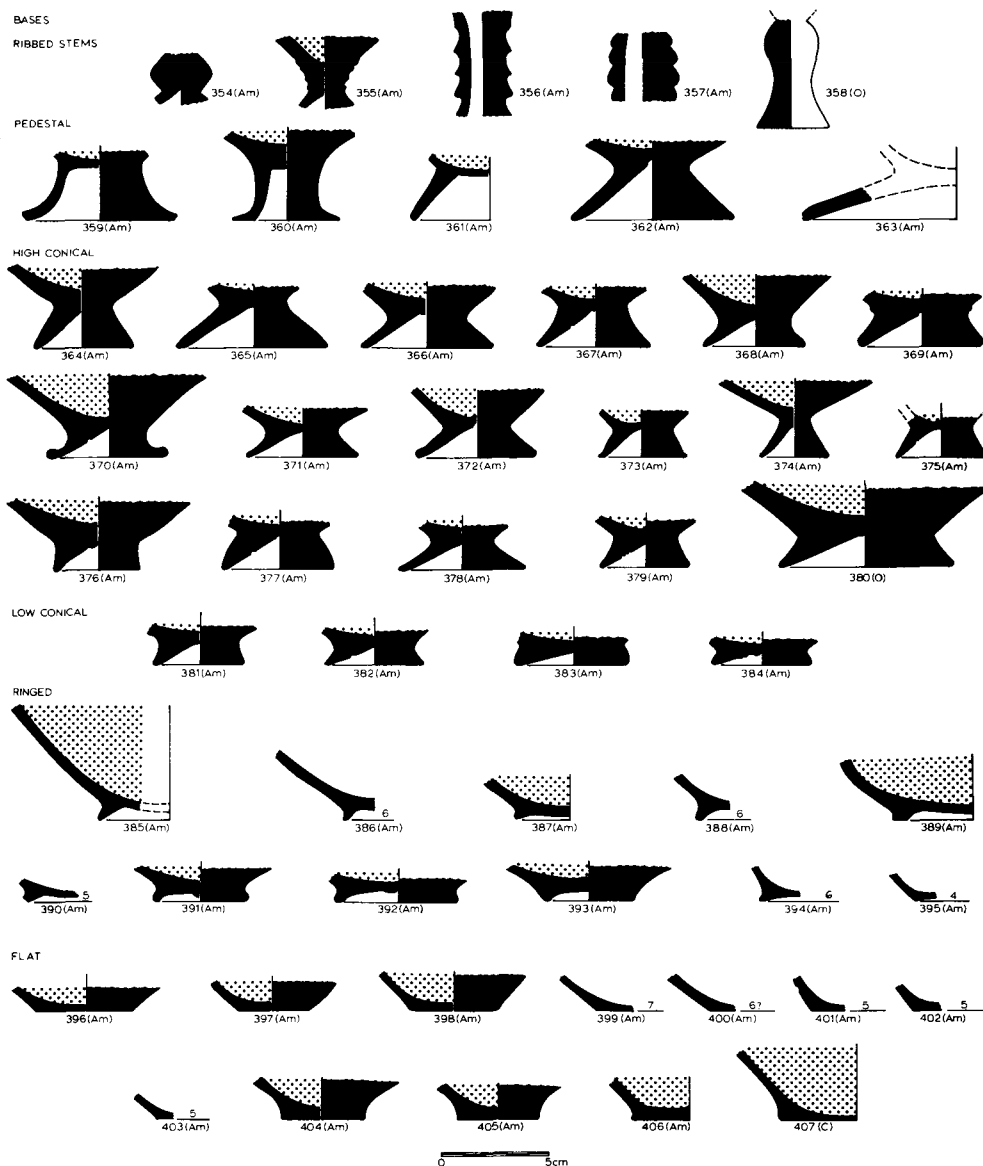


FIG. 11

XI. *Handles* (FIG. 12)

A group of miscellaneous handle and body fragments (408–16a) (PLATES 9c, 11c, 13h, 15a) is worthy of mention. For the most part, it is impossible to determine to which type of vase they belong. The carinated sides of 412–16 (PLATE 9c) indicate that they should be associated with carinated skyphoi, but for the rest, it is difficult to tell. Of note are 408 (PLATE 11c) with its decoration of linked cross-hatched diamonds and 416a (PLATE 13h) with its fragmentary panel of cross-hatching.

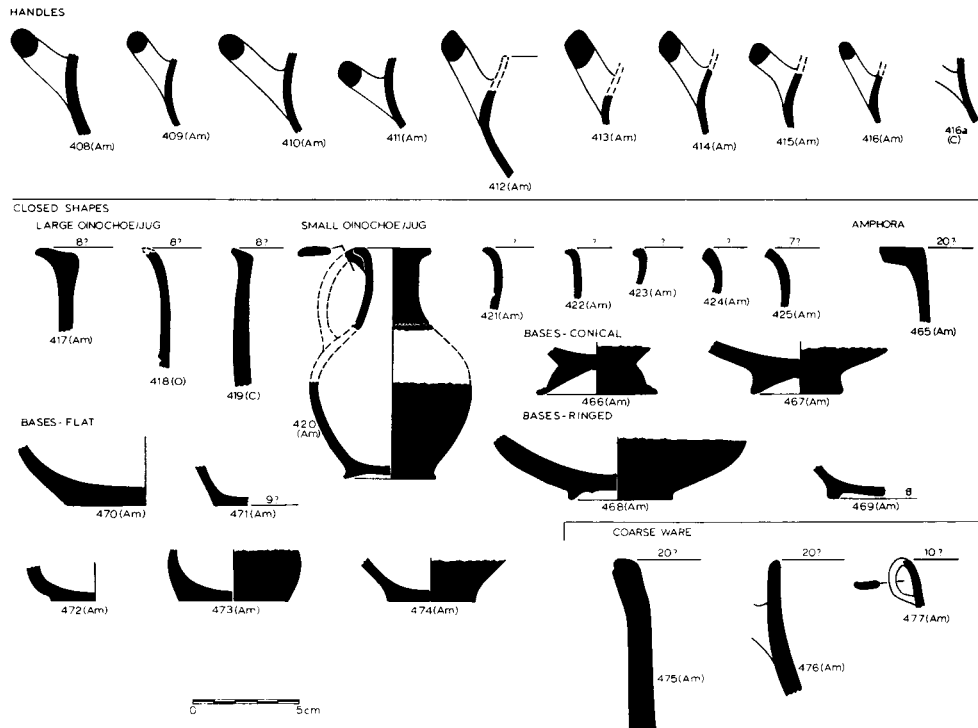


FIG. 12

CLOSED SHAPES (FIG. 12)

Closed shapes represent a very small portion of the vases of Amyclae and Sparta, perhaps as low as 5 per cent. The extant sherds have the same properties as those of the open shapes but are much fewer in number. Discussion has been divided into six sections which also occur in the catalogue:

- XII. Large oinochoe/jug.
- XIII. Small oinochoe/jug.
- XIIIa. Lekythos.
- XIV. Hydria.
- XV. Amphora.
- XVI. Bases. Conical, ringed, flat.

XII. *Large oinochoe/jug* (FIG. 12)

When small rim fragments alone are preserved, it is often difficult to distinguish between the oinochoe which has a trefoil lip and the jug which has but a single spout. Thus, they are grouped together in the following discussion. One differentiation, however, can be made, and that is between large and small oinochoai and jugs. Three large rim and neck fragments (417-19) have been preserved and may be associated with the large pouring vessels. They all have an approximate rim diameter of 0.08 m. The decoration on the neck of 417 (PLATE 14*i*) is distinctive and is one that has not hitherto occurred, namely a hatched double wavy line. That

on **418** (PLATE 15*f*) and **419** (PLATE 15*g*), on the other hand, is more conventional, consisting of a vertical panel of cross-hatching and monochrome coating, respectively.¹⁰⁰

XIII. *Small oinochoe/jug* (FIG. 12)

The smaller sized pouring vessel is represented here by seven examples (**420–5**, **452**). **452** from the Heroön is practically complete and is missing only a section of the handle and small portions of the belly.¹⁰¹ The body is biconical in shape with an overly large rim and high conical foot. The decoration is that of monochrome coating except on the upper belly where there is a double wavy line between black bands. Two raised bands mark the transition between neck and shoulder. The double wavy line has already been noted as a decorative feature of the deep skyphoi. The biconical shape and use of raised bands to terminate the neck is also found at Nichoria, elsewhere in Messenia, and in Aetolia.¹⁰² A second vessel, a jug (**420**), is almost complete but is missing the majority of the handle and the upper belly, so that no decoration, other than monochrome coating on the neck and lower belly, is preserved. But **420** does have a groove terminating the neck and marking the transition to the shoulder, a feature which again occurs in Messenia and Aetolia.¹⁰³ Of the five miscellaneous rims, **422–4** are curved and probably belong to oinochoai, and **421** and **425** are angular, similar to that of **420**, and hence more than likely come from jugs. All are black coated with the typical Spartan metallic paint; and **421** has a groove at the end of the neck.

It is also often difficult to tell whether miscellaneous decorated body sherds come from large or small pouring vessels; accordingly, all such fragments are discussed as a group below. The shape of the sherds is such that the decoration can be distinguished as occurring either on the shoulder or on the upper belly, but in most cases it is impossible to make a finer distinction. There are six major decorative motifs:

1. Horizontal panel of cross-hatching. **430** (PLATE 11*g*), **443** (PLATE 13*b*), **451** (PLATE 15*h*), **453** (PLATE 13*g*). On **443** there is the fragment of a cross-hatched triangle in a metopal panel below; on **453** there is a black dot to the right of the cross-hatching, perhaps part of the lining to mark the juncture of the handle to the body.
2. Cross-hatched triangles in metopal panels. **435** (PLATE 11*h*), **436** (PLATE 11*h*), **442** (PLATE 13*b*), **449** (PLATE 14*b*), **457** (PLATE 15*g*). **435** and **442** are shoulder fragments. On **431** (PLATE 11*g*), **438** (PLATE 11*h*), **439** (PLATE 11*h*), **444** (PLATE 13*b*), and **450** (PLATE 14*b*), only the vertical lines of the triglyph are preserved.
3. Cross-hatched diamonds. **437** (PLATE 11*h*). It is uncertain here whether the diamonds are linked or in metopal panels.
4. Concentric circles in metopal panels. **432** (PLATE 11*g*), **441** (PLATE 11*i*), **445** (PLATE 13*b*), **454** (PLATE 13*h*), **458** (PLATE 15*g*). On **441**, **445**, and **454** the triglyph consists of vertical lines, but on **432** and **458** it is a vertical panel of cross-hatching. On **441** and **445** the space below the outermost circle next to the upright of the triglyph has been filled in with a small cross-hatched triangle. There are a number of sherds which contain only fragments of arcs of concentric circles, so it is impossible to tell how these were originally arranged, whether in a row or in metopal panels. These sherds are **433** (PLATE 11*g*), **440** (PLATE 11*i*), **446** (PLATE 13*b*), **447** (PLATE 13*b*), **448** (PLATE 14*b*), **459** (PLATE 15*i*), **460** (PLATE 15*i*),

¹⁰⁰ *VA* pl. 2.1, 4, 6, 8, 25 illustrates fragments of oinochoai and jugs from Amyclae, once in the Sparta Museum, but now no longer available.

¹⁰¹ *AO* 58 fig. 32; *PGP* 289; *GGP* pl. 46*b*; *Early Sparta* 90 and fig. 1.

¹⁰² **452** can be associated with Shape 5 of DA II pouring vessels at Nichoria; parallels are cited in *Nichoria* III 85 and fig. 3-39 (P1591, P1604).

¹⁰³ Cf. n. 102, above.

461 (PLATE 15*i*), **462** (PLATE 15*i*). On **433** the space above the outermost circle has been filled in with a series of dots, and on **440** the space to the left of the exterior circle contains formless squiggles which actually overlap on to the circle itself.

5. Row of concentric circles. **434** (PLATE 11*g*), **463** (PLATE 15*i*).
6. Linked, hatched triangles. **456** (PLATE 13*h*).

The most interesting feature of the above is the comparatively frequent use of the concentric circle as a decorative motif and the use of filling ornament (**433**, **440**, **441**, **445**) to fill in the spaces above and below the circles. Concentric circles have already been noted as occurring on skyphoi, most particularly on the deep skyphoi and on kraters. But, their use on open vessels is limited, and proportionally they occur far more frequently on pouring vessels and may be considered as an especial feature of these vases. The use of filling ornament does not occur on any open shape and, thus, may be seen as a feature distinctive to oinochoai and jugs. **455** has the motif of black bands; this more than likely occurs at mid-belly below the decorative zone where the sides turn inwards towards the base. Miscellaneous handle fragments (PLATE 9*d*) also occur and are of the type associated with pouring vessels; these include a large, elliptical handle (**426**), a small elliptical fragment (**429**), a grooved handle (**428**), and a rope handle fragment (**427**). The rope handle has also been noted in association with kraters.¹⁰⁴

The motifs of cross-hatched triangles and concentric circles in metopal panels are to be found elsewhere in Messenia at Antheia, Kaphirio, Nichoria, and Tsoukaleïka,¹⁰⁵ but these motifs are also common in Attica and the Argolid. But, it is with Messenian vases that our Spartan examples have the most parallels. Especial characteristics in common are the frequent use of concentric circles, the biconical shape, the use of grooves and raised bands to terminate the neck, and the grooved and rope handles.

XIIIa. *Lekythos*

Cartledge has identified as part of a lekythos a tall, slender neck with trefoil lip from the German excavations of 1925 at Amyclae.¹⁰⁶ The neck certainly appears to be too long for the canonical small oinochoe type, as represented by **452**, and may well belong to a lekythos. Cartledge correctly makes the point that all oinochoai, by definition, possess trefoil lips, but that not all trefoil lips occur on oinochoai and could also belong to lekythoi. This particular fragment may have black bands on the neck, although the published photograph is rather indistinct. The lekythos shape develops from the stirrup-jar and has antecedents that go back no further than LH IIIC.¹⁰⁷

XIV. *Hydria*

A miniature hydria (**464**) was uncovered as a stray find at Amyclae¹⁰⁸ and represents the only such example from the Sparta area. It has a biconical body, short ridged neck, and high conical foot. It is decorated on the shoulder with the characteristic metallic black paint with the standard cross-hatched triangles in metopal panels. The biconical shape is complemented by a larger example from Mavrovouni, near Gytheion.¹⁰⁹ This has framed cross-hatched triangles on the shoulder with a wavy line at mid-belly, both typical Spartan motifs.

¹⁰⁴ Von Massow illustrates a number of small oinochoe/jug fragments from the 1925 excavations at Amyclae. These include *VA* pl. 2.7, 14–17 (handle fragments) and pl. 2.2–3 (shoulder fragments with decoration of cross-hatched triangles in metopal panels).

¹⁰⁵ *Nichoria* III 85–6, figs. 3–37, 3–39, 3–40, and pl. 3–88.

¹⁰⁶ *VA* pl. 2.8. See *Early Sparta* 90–1. This neck cannot now be located and, accordingly, has not been included in the catalogue.

¹⁰⁷ *LMTS* 11; *GDA* 37; *Early Sparta* 91.

¹⁰⁸ *VA* 47 fig. 27; *PGP* 284.

¹⁰⁹ *BSA* 56 (1961) 115 fig. 2*b* and description on p. 117 n. 11.

XV. *Amphora* (FIG. 12)

A single amphora rim (465) can be identified amongst the Spartan material. It is black coated on the exterior and on the inner part of the rim, a common feature with amphorae. A more complete neck-handled version was also found at Mavrovouni.¹¹⁰ This example, however, is slipped and is completely monochrome coated with the exception of a narrow decorative zone on the shoulder consisting of a cross-hatched diamond above a cross-hatched triangle in a metopal panel, a decorative motif seen at Sparta on the deep skyphoi. It has double rolled handles, a bipartite feature which also occurs on a cup fragment from the 1925 excavations at Amyclae (see n. 92).

XVI. *Bases* (FIG. 12)

A few miscellaneous bases perhaps can be identified as belonging to closed vases by means of the absence of paint on the interior. Three types can be distinguished—conical (466–7), ringed (468–9) (PLATE 9a), and flat (470–4). 466 (PLATE 9e) has ridges on the lip of the foot, and 472 is slightly bevelled. These cannot be associated with any particular closed shape and could belong to all the types discussed above.

COARSE WARE (FIG. 12)

Four examples of coarse ware were found amongst the DA sherds in the various collections and should probably be associated with them. Of especial note is a pithos rim (475) (PLATE 12a) decorated with finger impressions along the top of the rim and incised horizontal and vertical pairs of slashes in imitation of triangles. The lower vertical sets of slashes are separated by dots probably made with the end of a twig. 476 is a large rim and handle fragment; the sides curve inwards indicating that the shape belongs to a large bowl. 477 (PLATE 13a) is a small cup rim and handle, evidently belonging to the same class of crude handmade votives as the miniature skyphoi, and 478 (PLATE 9f) is a string holed lug pierced with two holes for hanging or for tying down a lid.

CHRONOLOGY AND CONCLUSIONS

The major question that remains concerns the chronology of the Spartan pottery and the problem of continuity. In other words, can this detailed analysis of Spartan pottery aid us in making refinements in the chronology and shed new light on the question of continuity? Cartledge¹¹¹ argues that the Amyclae stratigraphy and a stylistic analysis of the pottery demonstrate a sharp cultural break between Mycenaean and PG Laconia and strongly suggest an influx of newcomers, immediately from 'West Greece', sometime in the tenth century BC. Certainly the western Greek elements in the pottery would argue for close connections between the two regions, if not an influx of newcomers. The decorative motifs on the vases allow for a *terminus post quem* of around 900 BC, but, in any case, no earlier than 950 BC.¹¹² A strong argument can thus be made for a break in tradition.

There are, however, a number of factors which should be taken into account. The first is that of the so-called stratigraphy at Amyclae. The sherds were found outside and below the terrace wall which once surrounded the Amyklaion and may either have been thrown away from the sanctuary or have been washed down the hill and over the wall (see n. 11). The type of stratification is one formed by the debris of sanctuary deposits and by hill-wash and has, of course, less chronological and sequential value than that found in a settlement. The Mycenaean

¹¹⁰ Ibid. fig. 2a and description on p. 115, n. 11.

¹¹¹ *Early Sparta* 97; *SL* 96.

¹¹² *Early Sparta* 98. Also *SL* 92.

and PG strata at Amyclae, however, were not pure but were contaminated; small amounts of Mycenaean and PG material were found in association with each other. Assuming the regular deposition of hill-wash over the terrace wall, had there been a break of some two centuries or more, one would expect a sharper spatial division between objects of the two periods and not such a close association. This argument from stratigraphy, based as it is on the deposition of objects from sanctuary deposits, is admittedly weak, and cannot by itself refute the idea of a break between Mycenaean and Protogeometric times, but it does suggest that whatever gap in continuity occurred was by no means a long one.

A second factor concerns a series of wheel-made animal statuettes that were found at Amyclae.¹¹³ These consist of bulls and horses and appear to have been made first in the thirteenth century but continued into the twelfth, and one may even be from the early eleventh.¹¹⁴ Nicholls in his survey of these statuettes sees PG ornamentation on one from the PG level and uses this animal to argue for a continuous use in these statuettes.¹¹⁵ One statuette, however, and this not beyond a doubt PG (see n. 115), provides meager evidence upon which to base a theory of continuity. The early eleventh-century statuette (see n. 114), on the other hand, does much to narrow the gap but not to remove it entirely.

A third factor concerns shape. Cartledge finds the criterion of shape barely considerable,¹¹⁶ but this entire study has been based, in large part, upon the criterion of shape. When individual sherds are drawn in profile and considered together as a group, whole shapes can be recovered. The Mycenaean antecedents for each shape have already been discussed in the appropriate sections, and it is sufficient to say here that they are particularly strong with the skyphoi, especially the deep variety, kraters, and cups. Cartledge dismisses the ribbed kylix stems as Late Mycenaean,¹¹⁷ but they were found within the PG stratum, and there is a strong tradition, particularly in western Greece, for the use of such stems well into the Dark Ages. The deep cups of Type P also represent the direct continuation of a Mycenaean shape, as do, in slightly varied form, the deep skyphoi. The antecedents and distribution of the decorative motifs have also been discussed and have been seen as belonging to a western Greek repertory with Late Mycenaean antecedents, particularly that of the wavy line. Typologically, then, it is clear that several shapes have Mycenaean antecedents, but it is unclear whether or not this reflects an internal development within Laconia or is the result of an influx of newcomers. The affinities which the Spartan pottery has with the western Greek *koiné* certainly argues for either contacts with western Greece or an influx of people from those regions. If one accepts the idea of the presence of newcomers at Sparta, then one must explain the reason behind the Spartan ceramic variations on the western Greek repertory. These variations include the tapering shape of the carinated skyphoi, the two registers of decoration on these vases separated by grooves, and the broad, shallow shape of some of the skyphoi, bowls, and cups. But, why do they occur? Are they the result of a combination of western Greek and native Spartan elements or are they locally developed variations? The former idea presupposes a population in Sparta, however small it might have been, which preserved and continued certain Mycenaean traditions. Such continuity may be seen ceramically in the appearance of Late Mycenaean shapes, particularly the ribbed kylix stems and deep cups, and perhaps also the animal statuette. Such ceramic

¹¹³ VA, Beilage 6.

¹¹⁴ Ibid. 6.13 (twelfth century) and 14-15 (early eleventh century).

¹¹⁵ Ibid. 6.5. Cf. R. V. Nicholls, 'Greek Votive Statuettes and Religious Continuity', *Auckland Classical Essays Presented to E. M. Blaiklock* (1970) 10. Nicholls also cites other animal fragments from the PG level with PG ornamentation, but the

only one illustrated is VA, Beilage 6.5. Cartledge, *Early Sparta* 95 and SL 84, feels that this example is not beyond doubt PG.

¹¹⁶ *Early Sparta* 95; SL 84.

¹¹⁷ Ibid. 91, 95 and n. 91. He believes that VA pl. 2.22-3 are necks, but, on analogy with the Nichoria examples, particularly P1157 (*Nichoria* III fig. 3-45), should be considered as short-ribbed stems.

continuity, then, might suggest the presence at Sparta of some sort of refugee population which not only preserved its own ceramic traditions but also developed certain variations on them. On the other hand, the Mycenaean elements might well have been part of the ceramic repertory of those newcomers from western Greece, and the typical Spartan elements could have been developed subsequently as purely local variations.

The evidence of the pottery, then, in respect to continuity is unclear. Chronologically, like the animal statuettes, it appears to narrow the gap but cannot remove it entirely. There are elements in the pottery that might appear to predate the mid-tenth century BC *terminus post quem* that Cartledge allows for the beginning of Spartan PG (see n. 112). These elements include the ribbed kylix stems and the Type P (deep) cups. Their Late Mycenaean characteristics could permit a date earlier than the mid-tenth century, were it not for the fact that such characteristics are found to continue into the ninth century in western Greece and particularly at Nichoria. Consequently, it is perhaps best to consider them as still belonging to a mid-tenth-century context and to view them as representing the earliest examples of the Spartan DA ceramic material. Until new evidence is uncovered in either Sparta itself or Laconia generally, we must still consider there to be a gap in the continuity of occupation at Sparta and Amyclae from the early eleventh to the mid-tenth centuries BC. Cartledge's theory that Sparta was reoccupied by an influx of newcomers from western Greece is still the most reasonable one in light of the evidence currently available.

At the other end of the spectrum, at Amyclae there is the Geometric stratum which overlies the PG level. The earliest material here has now been identified as Middle Geometric¹¹⁸ and provides a *terminus ante quem* of the end of the first quarter of the eighth century BC. Indeed, certain features of the DA material look quite late and may be considered as belonging to a terminal phase of Spartan DA. These include the squat shape and curved sides of Type B2 and I skyphoi and the straight sides of Type C2 skyphoi. Indeed, it has already been noted how the C2 rims foreshadow the bevelled rims which occur on MG skyphoi from Amyclae. Certain decorative features are also untypical and may be considered as foreshadowing the more crowded MG style. Such features are the linked and framed hatched triangles of 38, the alternating linked pendent and accumbent piled triangles on 171, the rows of tangential sets of concentric circles seen especially on closed vases, and the use of filling ornaments on 433, 440-1, and 445. Cartledge feels that the presence of the handmade miniature skyphoi in equal quantities in the PG and Geometric layers at Amyclae may indicate that they occupy a transitional position between the two periods,¹¹⁹ but this type of inexpensive votive probably ran throughout both periods and perhaps should not be considered as solely a transitional element.

In summary, then, it is possible to distinguish three phases in the Spartan DA pottery. The first, probably belonging to the mid-tenth century BC, consists of those Late Mycenaean elements which have already been discussed as part of the earliest ceramic repertory of the newcomers to the region. The second is the longest phase and spans the second half of the tenth and the ninth centuries. To it belongs the vast majority of the Spartan DA material. The third may be considered as a short transitional phase to MG spanning the first quarter of the eighth century. To it belong Type B2, C2, and I skyphoi and their distinctive decorative elements including crowded decorative zones, the use of rows of concentric circles, and filling ornaments.

For the ceramic material from Amyclae and Sparta, the use of the term DA rather than the

¹¹⁸ *GGP* 214-15; *SL* 92. ¹¹⁹ *Early Sparta* 89.

more traditional PG is perhaps more comprehensive, since it indicates a long period of time during which Sparta developed with areas of western Greece along lines outside the main PG developments in Attica, the Argolid, and the Corinthia. In this respect, the developments in Sparta are similar to those in Messenia, especially Nichoria which also had a meagre early phase (DA I), a long and impressive second phase (DA II) and a somewhat poorer third phase (DA III), lagging behind developments that occurred elsewhere in the Greek world. The continuation of the DA phase, however, is somewhat longer at Nichoria where the *terminus ante quem* is LG. But, even if the typology and chronology proposed here for the DA pottery of Sparta is somewhat tentative and forms only the broadest of frameworks, yet it is clear that Sparta and Messenia had close ties in this period, a feature which should not be too surprising in the light of the later Spartan aggression and conquest of Messenia.

CATALOGUE

INTRODUCTION

This catalogue includes the majority of diagnostic pieces from the main collections of Spartan DA pottery. These collections are located in the Museum and sherd collection of the British School of Archaeology at Athens (here abbreviated as BSA), in the Ashmolean and Fitzwilliam Museums, and in the Museum of Classical Archaeology at Cambridge University (here abbreviated as MCA). The American School of Classical Studies at Athens (ASCS) also possesses a good collection of sherds from Amyclae which contains a number of fine and important pieces. In an attempt to bring some sort of standardization to descriptions of colour, the Munsell Soil Color Charts (Baltimore, 1975) have been used to record the colours of the fired clay and paint. Unless otherwise noted, the clay has been well-fired with little evidence of temper and, when fired, has a Munsell hue of 2.5YR 6/8 light red. The paint most often has a metallic quality about it and a hue of 7.5YR 2.5/0 black. In cases where thinner applications are used, the paint is 2.5YR 5/8 red. In many cases, however, on the same sherd and between sherds it varies from 10R 2.5/1 reddish black to 2.5YR 5/8 red.

All sherds have been arranged in this catalogue and in the drawings according to their respective types, and, within each typological category, they have been listed according to provenance in the following order: Amyclae (AM), Heroön (H), Artemis Orthia (O), Athena Chalkioikos (C), Acropolis (Ac), and Unknown Provenance (UP). Wherever possible, an attempt has been made to arrange sherds of similar type or decoration from the same collection together. Decorated body sherds that can be clearly identified with a particular type are listed with that type; otherwise, they are listed as a group in section V. The bases and handles of open vessels are listed in sections X and XI, respectively, and the bases for closed vases in section XVI. The few coarse-ware shapes have been placed at the very end.

The terminology used is, for the most part, self-explanatory. The term 'handle zone' is used to refer to the zone of decoration in the field between the handles of skyphoi; the 'handle lining' refers to the swatch of paint that is placed around the juncture of handle and body of both open and closed vessels. On the open shapes which are usually monochrome coated on the interior, there is sometimes an undecorated band that runs along the interior of the lip of the rim; this is called a 'reserved band at inner rim'. Otherwise, each catalogue entry follows the standard format of providing dimensions, where possible, description, find-spot, and present location, with a note on previous publication, where appropriate.

OPEN SHAPES

I. *Deep Skyphoi*(a) *Type A1*

1. Rim frag. (FIG. 1)
MPH 0.036, D. rim 0.13. Lower part of frag. worn, probably indicating where handle was attached. Streaky monochrome blackish brown coating exterior and interior. Amyclae. BSA, Museum, tray 7, no. 43.
 2. Rim frag. (FIG. 1; PLATE 12b)
MPH 0.032, D. rim 0.12. Black band at rim; below, three arcs of concentric circles. Mono back coating on interior; reserved band at inner rim.
Amyclae. ASCS, collection, drawer C 01.
 3. Body and handle frag. (FIG. 1; PLATE 13c)
MPH 0.046, D. rim *c.* 0.15. Tip of rim missing. Two registers of decoration each separated by an incised band groove; above, faded and worn cross-hatched triangle; below, two vertical lines of triglyph of metopal panel with mono black coating around handle. Mono black coating on interior.
Amyclae. Cambridge, MCA, drawer 31.
 4. Body frag. (FIG. 1; PLATE 9g)
MPH 0.046, D. rim *c.* 0.15. Tip of rim missing. Clay 7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow. Decoration of sharp wavy line (almost wolf's tooth), probably in decorative zone between handles; above and below, mono coating. Mono coating on interior. Paint 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow, varying on exterior to 5YR 5/8 yellowish red.
Amyclae. BSA, sherd collection, box 0.3.
 5. Rim frag. (FIG. 1; PLATE 7c)
MPH 0.037, D. rim 0.14. On exterior: reserved band on lip of rim, then black band, followed by second, uneven reserved band and mono black coating below; flat groove below second reserved band. Mono black coating on interior; reserved band at inner rim.
Amyclae. Sparta Museum, tray 798 (Tsountas).
 - 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. Rim frags. (FIG. 1; PLATE 6d)
D. rim 0.14. Mono black coating on exterior and interior. Amyclae. Sparta Museum, tray 2640y.
 11. Rim frag. (FIG. 1)
MPH 0.029, D. rim 0.15. Mono black coating on exterior and interior.
Amyclae. ASCS, collection, drawer C 01.
 12. Rim frag. (FIG. 1; PLATE 6a)
MPH 0.046, D. rim 0.16. On exterior: black band at lip of rim, then reserved band, then groove with black paint, followed by decorative zone (in field between handles?) of cross-hatched triangles in metopal panels; fragment of mono coating below. Mono black coating on interior. Amyclae. Sparta Museum, no tray number.
Cf. *VA* pl. 3.3.
 13. Skyphos. (FIG. 1)
MPH 0.116, D. rim 0.155, D. handles 0.009. Missing lower body and base. Mono black-coating exterior and interior; decoration in handle zone of wolf's tooth between black bands (one above and two below). Reserved band at inner rim.
Heroön. Sparta Museum, tray no. 2577.
Cf. *GGP* pl. 46c; *Nichoria* III, fig. 3-29.
 14. Skyphos frag. (FIG. 1; PLATE 15b)
MPH 0.061, D. rim *c.* 0.16. Tip of rim missing. Mono black coating exterior and interior; decoration, probably in handle zone, of a cross-hatched diamond above a cross-hatched triangle in a metopal panel with four vertical lines forming triglyph on either side.
Artemis Orthia. Ashmolean 1923.176.
Cf. *PGP* pl. 38.10.
 15. Body and handle frag. (PLATE 6b)
MPH 0.062. Mono black coating exterior and interior. Decoration in handle zone of double wavy line between black bands (one above and perhaps two below).
Artemis Orthia. Sparta Museum, tray 2360.
 16. Rim frag. (FIG. 1)
MPH 0.02, D. rim 0.11. Mono black coating exterior and interior.
Athena Chalkioikos. Ashmolean 1923.200.
 17. Body frag. (PLATE 6c)
MPH 0.06. Tip of rim is missing. Mono black coating exterior and interior. Decoration, possibly in handle zone, of sharp wavy line between black bands (one above and one below).
Acropolis, theatre (SW). Sparta Museum, above tray 3058 (part of it?)
- (b) *Type A2*
18. Rim frag. (FIG. 1; PLATE 12d)
MPH 0.027, D. rim 0.14. On exterior: black band at rim with decoration below of cross-hatching in metopal panel; triglyph formed by three vertical lines with black of handle lining to right. Mono black coating on interior; reserved band at inner rim.
Amyclae. ASCS, collection, drawer C 01.
 19. Rim frag. (FIG. 1)
MPH 0.025, D. rim 0.14. Mono black coating exterior and interior. Groove below rim.
Amyclae. Sparta Museum, tray 2640y.
 20. Rim frag. (FIG. 1; PLATE 6a)
MPH 0.034, D. rim 0.14. On exterior: black band at rim, then reserved band, then second black band; below, decoration (perhaps in handle zone) of fragments of arcs of concentric circles in metopal panels with a vertical section of cross-hatching forming the triglyph. Mono black coating on interior; reserved band at inner rim.
Amyclae. Sparta Museum, no tray number.
 21. Rim frag. (FIG. 1; PLATE 9h)
MPH 0.027, D. rim 0.14. On exterior: black band at rim, then reserved band, then thin black band; below, fragmentary decoration of triangle (perhaps originally cross-hatched) in metopal panel with three vertical lines forming triglyph. Mono black coating on interior.
Amyclae. BSA, Museum, tray 7, no. 27.
- (c) *Type B1*
22. Skyphos. (FIG. 2; PLATE 14d)
MPH 0.074, D. rim 0.14. On exterior: thin black band at rim, followed by two registers of decoration, each separated by a groove filled with black paint. Both registers contain piled triangles in metopal panels with hatching between the triangles in the lower register; below decoration, mono black coating. Mono black coating on interior; reserved band at inner rim.
Amyclae. Fitzwilliam, GR.57a.1907.
Cf. *CVA* Cambridge 1, pl. 3.92.
 23. Rim frag. (FIG. 2; PLATE 9h)
MPH 0.026, D. rim 0.14. On exterior: thin black band on lip of rim; below, decoration of triangle divided into

- cross-hatched segments in metopal panel with fragments of two vertical lines forming part of triglyph. Mono black coating on interior; reserved band at inner rim.
Amyclae. BSA, Museum, tray 7, no. 26.
24. Rim frag. (FIG. 2; PLATE 6d)
MPH 0.032, D. rim 0.14. Mono black coating on exterior and interior; reserved band at inner rim.
Amyclae, Sparta Museum, tray 2640γ.
25. Skyphos frag. (FIG. 2; PLATE 6e)
MPH 0.056, D. rim 0.12. Mono black coating on exterior and interior; undecorated zone in field between handles.
Amyclae. Sparta Museum, tray 2640γ.
- 26, 27. Skyphos frags. (FIG. 2; PLATE 6f)
MPH 0.06 (26), 0.055 (27), D. rim 0.14. Mono black coating on exterior and interior; reserved band at inner rim. 26 has three grooves below lip of rim; 27 has one groove below rim and one below handle.
Amyclae. Sparta Museum, tray 2637.
Cf. *VA* pl. 2.18 (26)
- 28, 29. Rim frags. (FIG. 2)
MPH 0.044 (28), 0.02 (29), D. rim. 0.14 (28), 0.13-0.14 (29). Mono black coating on exterior and interior.
Amyclae. Sparta Museum, tray 2640γ.
30. Skyphos frag. (FIG. 2; PLATE 6g)
MPH 0.055, D. rim 0.12. Handle stump preserved. On exterior: thin black band at rim followed by decoration of cross-hatched diamond above cross-hatched triangle in metopal panel; black handle lining; below, black coating. Mono black coating on interior; reserved band at inner rim.
Heroön. Sparta Museum, tray 2577.
31. Rim frag. (FIG. 2; PLATE 14e)
MPH 0.037, D. rim 0.14. On exterior: black band at rim, followed by decorative zone of cross-hatched diamond above cross-hatched triangle (?) in metopal panel. Mono black coating on interior, reserved band at inner rim.
Artemis Orthia. Fitzwilliam, GR.502.1923.
Cf. *CVA* Cambridge 1, pl. 3.2.
- (d) *Type B2*
32. Rim frag. (FIG. 2; PLATE 12b)
MPH 0.03, D. rim 0.12. On exterior: black band at rim, then thin reserved band, then fragmentary decoration of two vertical lines forming triglyph of metopal panel. Mono black coating on interior.
Amyclae. ASCS, collection, drawer C 01.
33. Skyphos frag. (FIG. 2; PLATE 6f)
MPH 0.047, D. rim 0.14. Handle stump preserved. Mono black coating on exterior and interior. Top of rim undecorated.
Amyclae. Sparta Museum, tray 2637.
- 34, 35, 36, 37. Rim frags. (FIG. 2; PLATE 6d)
D. rim. 0.14. Mono black coating on exterior and interior. Top of rim undecorated (36).
Amyclae. Sparta Museum, tray 2640γ.
38. Rim and body frag. (FIG. 2; PLATE 7d)
MPH 0.03, D. rim 0.10. On exterior: black band at rim, then decorative zone of framed hatched triangles with black coating and groove below. Mono black coating on interior; reserved band on top of lip of rim.
Amyclae. Sparta Museum, tray 2640α.
Cf. *VA* pl. 3.20.
- II. *Carinated Skyphoi*
- (a) *Type C1*
39. Skyphos. (FIG. 2; PLATE 6h)
MPH 0.06, D. rim 0.12. Missing handles (stubs only preserved), lower body and base. Mono black coating on exterior and interior; two grooves: one below rim, other just above point where handles join body.
Amyclae. Sparta Museum, tray 2637.
Cf. *VA* pl. 2.12.
- 40, 41. Skyphoi. (FIG. 2; PLATE 6h)
MPH 0.063 (48), 0.036 (49), D. rim 0.12 (48), 0.09 (49). Missing handles (stubs only preserved), lower body, and base. Mono black coating on exterior and interior; undecorated zone in field between handles.
Amyclae. Sparta Museum, tray 2637.
42. Rim frag. (FIG. 2; PLATE 10c)
MPH 0.032, D. rim 0.10. On exterior: thin black band at rim; below, decoration of cross-hatching and framed cross-hatched triangle in metopal panels with two vertical lines forming triglyph; below, undecorated groove. Mono black coating on interior; reserved band at inner rim.
Amyclae. BSA, Museum, tray 7, no. 5.
- 43, 44. Rim and body frags. (FIG. 2; PLATE 13c)
MPH 0.035 (43), 0.034 (44), D. rim 0.09-0.10. Streaky black coating exterior and interior; reserved band at inner rim (43).
Amyclae. Cambridge, MCA, drawer 31 (43); BSA, sherd collection, box 0.3 (44).
- 45, 46. Rim frags. (FIG. 2)
MPH 0.028 (45), 0.041 (46), D. rim 0.12. Mono black coating exterior and interior; small raised band on exterior under lip of rim and reserved band at inner rim (46).
Amyclae. Sparta Museum, tray 2640γ.
47. Rim and body frag. (FIG. 2)
MPH 0.047, D. rim 0.10-0.12. Mono black coating exterior and interior.
Amyclae. BSA, sherd collection, box 0.3.
48. Skyphos frag. (FIG. 2; PLATE 13g)
MPH 0.047, D. rim 0.10. Worn, flaky surfaces. Handle stub preserved. Mono black coating on exterior; streaky blackish brown coating on interior.
Artemis Orthia. Cambridge, MCA, drawer 31, no. 1/23 O:g.
49. Skyphos frag. (FIG. 2; PLATE 6i)
MPH 0.04, D. rim 0.12. On exterior: black band on lip of rim, then reserved band, followed by decorative zone between two grooves: decoration of cross-hatched triangle and possibly concentric semicircles (fragment of one arc preserved?) in metopal panels with three vertical lines forming triglyph; reserved band(?) below second groove. Mono black coating on interior; reserved band at inner rim.
Artemis Orthia. Sparta Museum, tray 2360.
50. Rim frag. (FIG. 2; PLATE 7a)
MPH 0.026, D. rim 0.14. On exterior: thin black band on lip of rim, followed by decorative zone of framed triangle with cross-hatched segments in metopal panel. Mono black coating on interior; reserved band at inner rim.
Artemis Orthia. Sparta Museum, tray 2349.
51. Rim frag. (FIG. 2; PLATE 6i)
MPH 0.027, D. rim 0.12. On exterior: thin black band on lip of rim, then reserved band, then thicker black band;

decorative zone has fragment of panel of cross-hatching between vertical lines (two preserved on right, fragment of one on left) of triglyph. Mono black coating on interior. Artemis Orthia. Sparta Museum, tray 2360.

52. Rim frag. (FIG. 2; PLATE 7*b*)
MPH 0.022, D. rim 0.12. On exterior, decoration of cross-hatching from rim. Mono black coating on interior; reserved band at inner rim.
Acropolis. Sparta Museum, tray 2944.

(*b*) Type C2

53. Rim and body frag. (FIG. 2; PLATE 9*g*)
MPH 0.036, D. rim 0.10. Clay 7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow. Mono black coating exterior and interior. On exterior: shallow groove under lip of rim; decorative zone (in field between handles?) of three uneven black bands above a wavy line in blackish brown paint. Reserved band at inner rim.
Amyclae. BSA, sherd collection, box 0.3.
54. Rim frag. (FIG. 2; PLATE 13*d*)
MPH 0.03, D. rim c. 0.10. Mono black coating on exterior and interior; two small raised bands under lip of rim.
Amyclae. Cambridge, MCA, drawer 31.
55. Rim frag. (FIG. 2; PLATE 10*a*)
MPH 0.027, D. rim 0.10. On exterior: thin black band on lip of rim; below, cross-hatching and groove; below groove, main decorative zone of piled triangles in metopal panel with fragment of two vertical lines forming triglyph. Streaky blackish brown paint on interior.
Amyclae. BSA, sherd collection, box 0.3.
56. Rim frag. (FIG. 2; PLATE 12*b*)
MPH 0.017, D. rim c. 0.12. Cross-hatching from rim; mono black coating on interior.
Amyclae. ASCS, collection, drawer C 01.

(*c*) Type D

57. Rim and body frag. (FIG. 3; PLATE 7*c*)
MPH 0.038, D. rim 0.18. On exterior: thin black band at rim; below, cross-hatching to groove. Main decorative zone of linked cross-hatched diamonds (one preserved) framed above and below by grooves. Mono black coating on interior; reserved band at inner rim.
Amyclae. Sparta Museum, tray 798 (Tsountas).
58. Rim frag. (FIG. 3; PLATE 10*c*)
MPH 0.034, D. rim 0.20. On exterior: thin black band on lip of rim; cross-hatching on rim to groove; below, main decorative zone consisting of two vertical lines from triglyph and fragment of oblique line (end of cross-hatched triangle?). Mono black coating on interior; reserved band at inner rim.
Amyclae. BSA, Museum, tray 7, no. 2.
59. Rim frag. (FIG. 3; PLATE 10*b*)
MPH 0.034, D. rim 0.18. On exterior: black band on lip of rim, then, cross-hatching to groove; below, main decorative zone of five vertical lines of triglyph with two fragments of oblique line (ends of cross-hatched triangle?). Streaky blackish brown paint on interior.
Amyclae. BSA, sherd collection, box 0.3.
- 60, 61. Rim frags. (FIG. 3; PLATE 10*b*)
MPH 0.024 (60), 0.018 (61), D. rim 0.16 (60), 0.18 (61). On exterior: thin black band on lip of rim; below, decoration of cross-hatched triangle in metopal panel; five vertical lines of triglyph preserved on 60; three vertical

lines of triglyph only on 61. Mono black coating on interior; reserved band at inner rim.

- Amyclae. BSA, sherd collection, box 0.3.
62. Rim frag. (FIG. 3; PLATE 9*h*)
MPH 0.032, D. rim 0.16. On exterior: reserved band on lip of rim; below, panel of cross-hatching in metopal panel, then fragment of groove. Mono black coating on interior; reserved band at inner rim.
Amyclae. BSA, Museum, tray 7, no. 102.
- 63, 64, 65. Rim frags. (FIG. 3; PLATES 12*b*, 13*d*)
MPH 0.025 (63), 0.015 (64), 0.02 (65), D. rim 0.16. On exterior: cross-hatching from rim. Below cross-hatching on 63 is groove with fragment of cross-hatched triangle below. Mono black coating on interior; reserved band at inner rim on 65 only.
Amyclae. Cambridge, MCA, drawer 31 (63, 64); ASCS, collection, drawer C 01 (65).
66. Rim frag. (FIG. 3)
MPH 0.031, D. rim 0.18. Mono black coating on exterior and interior; reserved band on inner rim.
Amyclae. Sparta Museum, tray 2640*γ*.
67. Rim frag. (FIG. 3; PLATE 7*b*)
MPH 0.03, D. rim 0.18. On exterior, decoration from lip of rim of small framed cross-hatched triangle in metopal panel; below, undecorated groove. Mono black coating on interior.
Acropolis. Sparta Museum, tray 2944.
- (*d*) Type E1
68. Skyphos. (FIG. 3; PLATE 12*c*)
MPH 0.048, D. rim 0.13. Missing handles, lower body, and base. On exterior: thin black band at rim, then panel of cross-hatching to groove filled with black paint. Main decorative zone, probably in field between handles, is framed by two grooves, one above and one below, and consists of cross-hatched triangle (end preserved only) in metopal panel with two vertical lines and panel of cross-hatching forming triglyph; below, second groove with black coating. Mono black coating on interior.
Amyclae. ASCS, collection, drawer C 01.
- 68*a*, 69, 70. Rim frags. (FIG. 3)
MPH 0.026 (68*a*), 0.02 (69), 0.027 (70), D. rim 0.10. Mono black coating on exterior and interior; reserved band at inner rim on 69 only.
Amyclae. Sparta Museum, tray 2640*γ*.
71. Rim frag. (FIG. 3; PLATE 12*c*)
MPH 0.036, D. rim 0.10. On exterior: cross-hatching at rim; groove and cross-hatched triangle in main decorative zone. Mono black coating on interior; reserved band at inner rim.
Amyclae. ASCS, collection, drawer C 01.
72. Rim frag. (FIG. 3; PLATE 12*c*)
MPH 0.02, D. rim 0.11–0.12. On exterior: broad black band at rim, then reserved band, followed by main decorative zone of cross-hatched triangle in metopal panel with black band above and groove filled with black paint below. Faded and worn mono black coating on interior.
Amyclae. ASCS, collection, drawer C 01.
73. Skyphos. (FIG. 3; PLATE 15*b*)
MPH 0.055, D. rim 0.12. Missing handles (stubs only preserved), lower body, and base. On exterior: thin black band on lip of rim; below, broad band of cross-hatching. Main decorative zone is in the field between the handles,

framed by two grooves, one above and one below; decoration of framed cross-hatched triangle in metopal panel with fragment of cross-hatching (?) in second metopal panel. Below second groove, fragment of black coating. Mono black coating on interior; reserved band at inner rim.

Artemis Orthia. Ashmolean 1923.176.

Cf. *PGP* pl. 38.3.

74. Rim and body frag. (FIG. 3; PLATE 13g)

MPH 0.036, D. rim 0.11. On exterior: thin black band on lip of rim; below, broad band of cross-hatching with groove; in decorative zone, fragment of cross-hatched triangle (?) in metopal panel or handle lining (?) with four vertical lines of triglyph preserved. Mono black coating on interior; reserved band at inner rim.

Artemis Orthia. Cambridge, MCA, drawer 31, no. 1/23 o. Cf. *PGP* pl. 38.13.

75. Rim frag. (FIG. 3)

MPH 0.028, D. rim 0.11–0.12. Lip of rim worn and chipped. Panel of cross-hatching from rim to groove; to left, broad swatch of paint indicating handle lining. Mono black coating on interior; reserved band at inner rim.

Acropolis. Sparta Museum, tray 2944.

(e) *Type E2*

76. Skyphos. (FIG. 3; PLATE 15c)

MPH 0.055, D. rim 0.12. Missing handles (stubs only preserved), lower body, and base. On exterior: band of cross-hatching at rim; main decorative zone in field between handles framed by two grooves, one above and one below. Decoration of framed cross-hatched triangle in metopal panel; triglyph formed by three vertical lines to right and two vertical lines and vertical section of cross-hatching to left. Lines of triglyphs continue below second groove possibly forming second register of decoration. Mono black coating on interior; reserved band at inner rim.

Amyclae. Ashmolean 1922.363.

Cf. *PGP* pl. 28.1.

77. Skyphos. (FIG. 3; PLATE 12b)

MPH 0.047, D. rim 0.12. Missing handles, lower body, and base. Flaky, worn surfaces. On exterior: cross-hatching at rim; main decorative zone, probably in field between handles, framed by two grooves, one above and one below. Decoration of framed cross-hatched triangle in metopal panel; fragment of reddish brown coating below second groove. On interior, mono black coating faded to a reddish brown colour.

Amyclae. ASCS, collection, drawer C 01.

78. Rim and body frag. (FIG. 3; PLATE 14c)

MPH 0.047, D. rim 0.14. Paint on exterior and interior, probably once black, but faded to a light reddish brown colour. On exterior, two registers of cross-hatching at rim divided by groove; second groove divides second register of cross-hatching from main decorative zone which has preserved the fragment of a cross-hatched triangle in a metopal panel. Mono black coating on interior.

Amyclae. Fitzwilliam, GR.57h.

Cf. *CVA* Cambridge 1, pl. 3.84.

79. Rim and body frag. (FIG. 3; PLATE 14c)

MPH 0.034, D. rim 0.14. On exterior: band of cross-hatching at rim; main decorative zone framed by two grooves; decoration of chain of cross-hatched diamonds

with fragment of handle lining. Mono black coating on interior; reserved band at inner rim.

Amyclae. Fitzwilliam, GR.57f.

Cf. *CVA* Cambridge 1, pl. 3.95.

80. Rim and body frag. (FIG. 3; PLATE 13e)

MPH 0.041, D. rim 0.12. Handle stubs preserved. On exterior: band of cross-hatching at rim, then groove filled with paint, followed by decorative zone (in field between handles) with fragments of two vertical lines of triglyph of metopal panel and handle lining preserved. Mono black coating on interior; reserved band at inner rim.

Amyclae. Cambridge, MCA, drawer 6, no. 57.3.

81. Rim and body frag. (FIG. 4; PLATE 13d)

MPH 0.034, D. rim 0.14. On exterior: cross-hatching at rim, then groove; below, cross-hatched triangle in main decorative zone; triangle extends to cover a second, lower groove. Mono black coating on interior; reserved band at inner rim.

Amyclae. Cambridge, MCA, drawer 31.

82. Rim and body frag. (FIG. 4; PLATE 10a)

MPH 0.031, D. rim 0.09. On exterior: cross-hatching at rim to flat groove filled with black paint; below, decorative zone of row of cross-hatched triangles, one preserved completely and top only of second; below, second groove also filled with paint. Mono black coating on interior; reserved band at inner rim.

Amyclae. BSA, sherd collection, box 0.3.

83. Rim and body frag. (FIG. 4; PLATE 14c)

MPH 0.03, D. rim 0.12. On exterior: thin black band on lip of rim, then wavy line in reddish brown (faded black?) with second black band below. Main decorative zone of cross-hatched triangle in metopal panel. Streaky blackish brown coating on interior; reserved band at inner rim.

Amyclae. Fitzwilliam, GR.57g.

Cf. *CVA* Cambridge 1, pl. 3.82.

84. Rim and body frag. (FIG. 4; PLATE 10a)

MPH 0.031, D. rim 0.12. On exterior: thin black band on lip of rim, then reserved band, followed by a flat groove filled with paint; below, decorative zone with three vertical lines forming triglyph and portion of handle lining preserved; in metope, fragment of oblique line (end of cross-hatched triangle?). Mono black coating on interior; reserved band at inner rim.

Amyclae. BSA, sherd collection, box 0.3.

85. Rim and body frag. (FIG. 4; PLATE 13d)

MPH 0.036, D. rim 0.11. On exterior: thin black band at lip of rim, then reserved band and groove filled with paint; below, decorative zone of framed cross-hatched triangles in metopal panels. Triglyph formed by two vertical lines; half of one cross-hatched triangle preserved, and oblique line, perhaps forming the end of a second. Below decorative zone is second groove filled with paint. Mono black coating on interior; reserved band at inner rim.

Amyclae. Cambridge, MCA, drawer 31.

86. Rim and body frag. (FIG. 4; PLATE 9h)

MPH 0.026, D. rim 0.12. On exterior: thin black band on lip of rim, then reserved band, followed by second black band. Decorative zone of undecorated (?) metopal panels with four vertical lines of triglyph preserved to right and two to left. Mono black coating on interior; reserved band at inner rim.

Amyclae. BSA, Museum, tray 7, no. 31.

- 87.** Rim and body frag. (FIG. 4; PLATE 9i)
MPH 0.022, D. rim 0.09. On exterior: thin black band on lip of rim, then reserved band, followed by second black band. Decorative zone has preserved fragments of cross-hatched triangle in metopal panel. Mono black coating on interior; reserved band at inner rim.
Amyclae. BSA, Museum, tray 7, no. 32.
- 88.** Rim and body frag. (FIG. 4)
MPH 0.04, D. rim 0.09. Mono coating on exterior and interior. Paint varies from 5YR 4/3 reddish brown to 2.5YR 3/2 dusky red with streaks of 2.5YR 6/8 light red in places.
Amyclae. BSA, Museum, tray 7, no. 43.
- 89.** Rim and body frag. (FIG. 4)
MPH 0.028, D. rim 0.11. Mono black coating on exterior; streaky blackish brown on interior; reserved band at inner rim.
Amyclae. BSA, sherd collection, box 0.3.
- 90.** Rim frag. (FIG. 4; PLATE 12b)
MPH 0.019, D. rim 0.10. On exterior: thin black band on lip of rim; directly below, decorative zone of framed cross-hatched triangle in metopal panel with fragment of vertical line of triglyph preserved to left. Mono black coating on interior; reserved band at inner rim.
Amyclae. ASCS, collection, drawer C 01.
- 91, 92, 93, 94, 94a.** Rim frags. (FIG. 4; PLATES 9i, 12b, 13d)
D. rim 0.10. Band of cross-hatching at rim to groove filled with paint; below, decorative zone of cross-hatched triangle in metopal panel. On 92, the cross-hatched triangle is framed. Mono black coating on interior; reserved band at inner rim (91, 92, 94, 94a). 94a is similar to 94 but has a reserved band on exterior below lip of rim.
Amyclae. ASCS, collection, drawer C 01 (91); BSA, Museum, tray 7, no. 18 (92); Cambridge, MCA, drawer 31 (93, 94, 94a).
- 95, 96, 97.** Rim frags. (FIG. 4; PLATES 9i, 10a, 12c)
D. rim 0.10. Band of cross-hatching at rim to groove filled with paint; below, decorative zone with fragments of vertical lines forming triglyph of metopal panel preserved. 96 also has part of handle lining. Clay of 95 is 10YR 6/3 pale brown. Mono black coating on interior; reserved band at inner rim (95, 97).
Amyclae. BSA, sherd collection, box 0.3 (95); BSA, Museum, tray 7, no. 33 (96); ASCS, collection, drawer C 01 (97).
- 98, 99.** Rim frags. (FIG. 4; PLATES 9i, 13d)
MPH 0.037 (98), 0.03 (99), D. rim 0.10. Band of cross-hatching at rim to groove filled with paint; below, decorative zone is too worn to indicate nature of decoration; 99 has preserved fragments of black paint (part of handle lining?). Mono black coating on interior; reserved band at inner rim.
Amyclae. Cambridge, MCA, drawer 31 (98); BSA, Museum, tray 7, no. 30 (99).
- 100, 101.** Rim frags. (FIG. 4; PLATE 12b)
MPH 0.024, D. rim 0.10. Band of cross-hatching at rim to groove; below, sherd broken at point where decorative zone begins; possible fragments of vertical lines of triglyphs of metopal panels preserved. Mono black coating on interior; reserved band at inner rim on 101 only.
Amyclae. ASCS, collection, drawer C 01.
- 102, 103, 104.** Rim frags. (FIG. 4; PLATES 9i, 13d, 15c)
D. rim 0.10. Band of cross-hatching at rim. Mono black coating on interior; reserved band at inner rim on 102 only.
Amyclae. BSA, Museum, tray 7, no. 14 (102); Cambridge, MCA, drawer 31 (103); Ashmolean 1962.204 (104).
- 105-13.** Rim frags. (FIG. 4)
D. rim 0.10. Mono blackish brown coating on exterior and interior; reserved band at inner rim (107, 108, 109, 113). Amyclae. ASCS, collection, drawer C 01 (105); BSA, sherd collection, box 0.3 (106-12); BSA, Museum, tray 7, no. 46 (113).
- 114-18.** Rim frags. (FIG. 4; PLATE 6d)
D. rim 0.10. Mono black coating on exterior and interior; reserved band at inner rim (114, 115, 116).
Amyclae. Sparta Museum, tray 2640y.
- 119, 120.** Rim frags. (FIG. 4)
MPH 0.026 (119), 0.015 (120), D. rim 0.10. Band of cross-hatching at rim to groove; below, swatch of black paint, perhaps indicating handle lining. Mono black coating on interior; reserved band at inner rim on 120 only.
Athena Chalkioikos. Sparta Museum, trays 2459 (119) and 2455 (120).
- 121.** Rim frag. (FIG. 4; PLATE 15d)
MPH 0.023, D. rim 0.10. Band of cross-hatching at rim to groove filled with paint; below, fragment of black paint, perhaps part of handle lining. Mono black coating on interior; reserved band at inner rim.
Sparta, unknown provenance. Ashmolean 1923.258.
Cf. *PGP* pl. 38.6.
- (f) *Type E3*
- 122.** Skyphos. (FIG. 4)
MPH 0.053, D. rim 0.12. Missing handles (stubs only preserved), lower body, and base. Washy mono blackish brown paint on exterior and interior.
Amyclae. Ashmolean 1962.204.
- 123.** Skyphos. (FIG. 4; PLATE 12c)
MPH 0.043, D. rim 0.12. Missing handles, lower body, and base. On exterior: black band at rim, then reserved band, then second black band with groove; main decorative zone of cross-hatched triangle in metopal panel; below, second black band with groove, reserved band, and fragment of mono coating (?). Mono black coating on interior.
Amyclae. ASCS, collection, drawer C 01.
- 124.** Rim and body frag. (FIG. 4)
MPH 0.042, D. rim 0.12. On exterior: band of cross-hatching at rim to groove filled with black paint; below, fragment of cross-hatched triangle in metopal panel. Mono black coating on interior; reserved band at inner rim.
Amyclae. Cambridge, MCA, drawer 31.
- 125.** Rim and body frag. (FIG. 4; PLATE 15c)
MPH 0.025, D. rim 0.09. Band of cross-hatching at rim to groove with black paint; below, fragment of three vertical lines of triglyph of metopal panel. Mono black coating on interior.
Amyclae. Ashmolean 1962.204.

- 126, 127.** Rim frags. (FIG. 4; PLATES 9*b*, 12*b*)
MPH 0.023 (126), 0.025 (127), D. rim *c.* 0.10–0.12 (126),
c. 0.09 (127). Band of cross-hatching at rim to groove with
paint. 126 has decoration in reddish-brown paint. Mono
blackish brown coating on interior.
Amyclae. BSA, Museum, tray 7, no number (126);
ASCS, collection, section 03 (127).
- 128.** Rim frag. (FIG. 4)
MPH 0.034, D. rim 0.09. Mono black coating on exterior
and streaky blackish brown paint on interior.
Amyclae. BSA, sherd collection, box 0.3.
- 129.** Rim and body frag. (FIG. 4; PLATE 13*h*)
MPH 0.036, D. rim *c.* 0.12–0.13. On exterior: band of
cross-hatching at rim to groove with black paint; below,
decorative zone of fragment of framed cross-hatched
triangle to right and perhaps fragment of handle lining to
left. Mono black coating on interior.
Athena Chalkioikos. Cambridge, MCA, drawer 31, no.
1/23 CH: g.
- (g) *Type E4*
- 130.** Rim frag. (FIG. 4; PLATE 9*i*)
MPH 0.037, D. rim *c.* 0.12. On exterior: thin black band
at rim; below, fragmentary decoration of cross-hatched
triangle (?) in metopal panels. Three vertical lines of
triglyph preserved and two oblique lines to left and one to
right, perhaps ends of cross-hatched triangles. Mono
black coating on interior; reserved band on interior below
lip of rim.
Amyclae. BSA, Museum, tray 7, no number.
- 131.** Skyphos frag. (FIG. 4; PLATE 13*e*)
MPH 0.043, D. rim 0.10. Stubs of handles preserved.
Mono streaky blackish brown coating on exterior and
interior. Three small raised bands on exterior below lip of
rim.
Amyclae, Cambridge, MCA, drawer 31.
- 132.** Skyphos frag. (FIG. 4; PLATE 15*d*)
MPH 0.054, D. rim 0.12. Handle stump preserved.
Streaky/washy black paint on exterior and interior, fired
to a reddish brown colour in places. Probable zone of
decoration between the handles indicated by the frag-
ment on an oblique line (part of cross-hatched triangle?).
Athena Chalkioikos. Ashmolean 1923.200.
- (h) *Type F*
- 133.** Rim frag. (FIG. 4; PLATE 12*b*)
MPH 0.023, D. rim *c.* 0.12. On exterior: black band at lip
of rim, followed by decorative zone of large dots; below,
second black band, then fragment of reserved band.
Mono black coating on interior.
Amyclae. ASCS, collection, drawer C 01.
- III. *Flaring Skyphoi*
- (a) *Type G*
- 134.** Rim and body frag. (FIG. 5; PLATE 7*c*)
MPH 0.038, D. rim 0.16. On exterior: reserved band at
rim to groove, also undecorated. Main decorative zone
(framed by two grooves) of cross-hatched triangle in
metopal panel with fragment of handle lining to right;
below, second groove with fragment of mono coating
below. Mono black coating on interior; reserved band at
inner rim.
Amyclae. Sparta Museum, tray 798 (Tsountas).
- 135.** Rim and body frag. (FIG. 5; PLATE 7*c*)
MPH 0.03, D. rim 0.15. On exterior: thin reserved band
at lip of rim with black band below; main decorative zone
of cross-hatched triangle in metopal panel; below, groove
and mono black coating. Mono black coating on interior;
top of rim left undecorated.
Amyclae. Sparta Museum, tray 798 (Tsountas).
- 136.** Rim and body frag. (FIG. 5; PLATE 7*c*)
MPH 0.025, D. rim 0.15. On exterior: thin reserved band
at lip of rim with black band below, then reserved band
and second black band; main decorative zone of metopal
panel with four vertical lines forming triglyph; fragment
of handle lining to left. Mono black coating on interior;
top of rim left undecorated and reserved band at inner
rim.
Amyclae. Sparta Museum, tray 798 (Tsountas).
- 137.** Rim and body frag. (FIG. 5; PLATE 7*d*)
MPH 0.045, D. rim 0.16. On exterior: lip of rim
undecorated with black band below; main decorative
zone of framed cross-hatched triangle in metopal panel
with three vertical lines of triglyph to right and two
preserved to left; below, groove and mono black coating.
Mono black coating on interior.
Amyclae. Sparta Museum, tray 2640*a*.
Cf. *VA* pl. 2.13; *GGP* pl. 46*d*.
- 138, 139.** Rim frags. (FIG. 5)
MPH 0.04 (138), 0.037 (139), D. rim *c.* 0.13–0.14 (138),
0.18 (139). Worn surfaces; mono black coating on
exterior and interior.
Amyclae. BSA, sherd collection, box 0.3.
- 140.** Skyphos. (FIG. 5; PLATE 14*e*)
MPH 0.057, D. rim 0.18. Missing handle (stubs only
preserved), lower body, and base. On exterior: thin black
band at lip of rim, then reserved band, then second
black band; below, main decorative zone of piled (?)
triangle in metopal panel with five verticals of triglyph
preserved and fragment of handle lining. Below, two
grooves and mono black coating. Mono black coating on
interior.
Artemis Orthia. Fitzwilliam, GR.503.1923.
Cf. *CVA* Cambridge 1, pl. 3.3.
- 141.** Rim and body frag. (FIG. 5; PLATE 13*g*)
MPH 0.042, D. rim 0.26. On exterior: black band at lip of
rim; below, main decorative zone of concentric circles in
metopal panel with two verticals and fragment of panel of
cross-hatching forming triglyph. Below, groove with
black paint and fragment of mono coating. Mono black
coating on interior.
Artemis Orthia. Cambridge, MCA, drawer 31, no. SP. 1.
Cf. *PGP* pl. 38.12.
- 142.** Rim frag. (FIG. 5; PLATE 7*a*)
MPH 0.027, D. rim 0.16. On exterior: lip of rim left
undecorated with black band below; main decorative
zone of metopal panel (two verticals of triglyph pre-
served) with either a framed cross-hatched triangle or
piled triangles (ends of three oblique lines preserved).
Mono black coating on interior; top of rim undecorated.
Artemis Orthia. Sparta Museum, tray 2349.
- 143.** Rim frag. (FIG. 5; PLATE 7*b*)
MPH 0.027, D. rim *c.* 0.16. On exterior: lip of rim left
undecorated with black band below; main decorative
zone of metopal panels with two verticals and panel of

cross-hatching forming triglyph; to left, fragment of handle lining which extends up to undecorated zone on lip of rim. Mono black coating on interior. Acropolis. Sparta Museum, tray 2944.

(b) *Type H1*

144. Skyphos. (FIG. 5; PLATE 13f)
MPH 0.045, D. rim 0.18. Missing handles, lower body, and base. On exterior: thin black band on lip of rim, then reserved band, then second black band; below, main decorative zone of cross-hatched triangle in metopal panel with three vertical lines forming triglyph; below, black coating. Mono black coating on interior. Amyclae. Cambridge, MCA, drawer 31.
145. Rim and body frag. (FIG. 5; PLATE 10b)
MPH 0.035, D. rim 0.22. Clay 7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow. On exterior: thin black band on top and lip of rim, then reserved band, then second black band; below, main decorative zone of cross-hatching in metopal panel with four vertical lines forming triglyph. Mono black coating on interior. Amyclae. BSA, sherd collection, box 0.3.
146. Rim and body frag. (FIG. 5; PLATE 10b)
MPH 0.035, D. rim 0.20. Clay 10YR 6/3 pale brown. On exterior: black band on lip of rim, then reserved band, then broad flat groove filled with paint and forming a second black band; below, decorative zone of framed cross-hatched triangle in metopal panel with three fragments of vertical lines to left and one to right forming triglyph. Mono black coating on interior. Amyclae. BSA, sherd collection, box 0.3.
147. Rim and body frag. (FIG. 5; PLATE 12d)
MPH 0.035, D. rim 0.16. On exterior: thin black band at rim, then reserved band, then second black band; below, decorative zone of row of linked cross-hatched triangles, one preserved and one fragmentary; below, groove and black coating. Mono black coating on interior. Amyclae. ASCS, collection, drawer C 01.
148. Rim and body frag. (FIG. 5; PLATE 10b)
MPH 0.03, D. rim 0.22. On exterior: black band on lip of rim; below, decorative zone of broad band of cross-hatching; below, groove and black coating. Mono black coating on interior. Amyclae. BSA, sherd collection, box 0.3.
149. Rim and body frag. (FIG. 5; PLATE 15c)
MPH 0.032, D. rim 0.18. Faint indication of handle preserved. On exterior: thin black band on lip of rim; below, decorative zone of fragment of framed cross-hatched triangle in metopal panel with three verticals forming triglyph; to left, broad arc of paint which may represent the fragment of handle lining or the end of an arc of a semicircle. Below, groove with paint, reserved band, and fragment of black (mono coating?). Mono black coating on interior; reserved band at inner rim. Amyclae. Ashmolean 1922.363. Cf. *PGP* pl. 38.2.
150. Rim and body frag. (FIG. 5; PLATE 12d)
MPH 0.028, D. rim 0.16. On exterior: black band on lip of rim, then reserved band, then second black band; below, decorative zone of fragment of cross-hatched triangle in metopal panel. Mono black coating on

interior; reserved band on top of rim and on inner lip of rim.

Amyclae. ASCS, collection, drawer C 01.

151. Rim frag. (FIG. 5; PLATE 13f)
MPH 0.031, D. rim 0.16. On exterior: reserved band at top of rim; below, black band and decorative zone of framed cross-hatched triangle in metopal panel; below, groove with black paint and black coating (?). Mono black coating on interior. Amyclae. Cambridge, MCA, drawer 31.
152. Rim frag. (FIG. 5; PLATE 10c)
MPH 0.035, D. rim 0.16. On exterior: thin black band on lip of rim; below, decorative zone of fragment of cross-hatched triangle in metopal panel with two verticals and cross-hatched panel forming triglyph. Mono black coating on interior; reserved band on top of rim. Amyclae. BSA, Museum, tray 7, no. 17.
153. Rim frag. (FIG. 5; PLATE 13f)
MPH 0.018, D. rim 0.22. On exterior: black band on lip of rim; below, fragment of broad band of cross-hatching with fragment of handle lining to right. Mono black coating on interior; reserved band on top of rim. Amyclae. Cambridge, MCA, drawer 31.
154. Rim and body frag. (FIG. 5; PLATE 7a)
MPH 0.05, D. rim 0.20. On exterior: black band on lip of rim, then thin reserved band, then second black band; below, main decorative zone of piled (?) triangles in metopal panel; three ends of triangles preserved to right, and either two ends touching or one broad end to left; below, black coating. Mono black coating on interior. Artemis Orthia. Sparta Museum, tray 2349.
- (c) *Type H2*
155. Skyphos. (FIG. 6; PLATE 13e)
MPH 0.055, D. rim 0.18. Missing handles, lower body, and base. On exterior: black band on lip of rim; below, main decorative zone of fragment of cross-hatched triangle in metopal panel with three verticals and fragment of panel of cross-hatching forming triglyph. Below, groove with black paint, then thin reserved band, then black coating. Mono black coating on interior. Amyclae. Cambridge, MCA, drawer 6, no. 57.2.
156. Rim and body frag. (FIG. 6; PLATE 12d)
MPH 0.039, D. rim 0.16. On exterior: black band on lip of rim; below, main decorative zone of framed cross-hatched triangle in metopal panel; below, groove with paint, then thin reserved band, then black coating. Mono black coating on interior; reserved band on top of rim. Amyclae. ASCS, collection, drawer C 01.
157. Rim and body frag. (FIG. 6; PLATE 12c)
MPH 0.025, D. rim 0.14. On exterior: thin black band on lip of rim, then band of cross-hatching, then groove with paint; below, narrow decorative zone of fragment of cross-hatched triangle in metopal panel; below, black paint (mono coating?). Mono black coating on interior; reserved band on top of rim. Amyclae. ASCS, collection, drawer C 01.
158. Rim and body frag. (FIG. 6; PLATE 14d)
MPH 0.034, D. rim 0.14. On exterior: black band on lip of rim; below, decorative zone of cross-hatched triangles in metopal panels; four verticals of triglyph preserved with cross-hatched triangle to right and fragment to left;

- black coating below. Mono black coating on interior; reserved band at inner rim.
Amyclae. Fitzwilliam, GR.57b.
Cf. *CVA* Cambridge 1, pl. 3.81.
- 159.** Rim and body frag. (FIG. 6; PLATE 13d)
MPH 0.037, D. rim 0.14. On exterior: black band on lip of rim; below, decorative zone of fragment of framed cross-hatched triangle; fragment of black coating (?) below. Mono black coating on interior; reserved band at inner rim.
Amyclae. Cambridge, MCA, drawer 31.
- 160.** Rim and body frag. (FIG. 6; PLATE 10a)
MPH 0.028, D. rim 0.14. On exterior: black band on lip of rim, then reserved band; below, mono black coating. Mono black coating on interior; reserved band on top of rim and on inner lip.
Amyclae. BSA, sherd collection, box 0.3.
- 161.** Rim frag. (FIG. 6; PLATE 10c)
MPH 0.018, D. rim 0.16. On exterior: black band on lip of rim; below, decorative zone of row of linked piled triangles. Mono black coating on interior: reserved band on top of rim and on inner lip.
Amyclae. BSA, Museum, tray 7, no. 13.
- 162.** Rim frag. (FIG. 6; PLATE 10c)
MPH 0.015, D. rim 0.12. On exterior: thin black band on lip of rim, then reserved band, then second black band; below, decorative zone of fragment of cross-hatched triangle. Mono black coating on interior.
Amyclae. BSA, Museum, tray 7, no. 4.
- 163.** Rim and body frag. (FIG. 6; PLATE 13f)
MPH 0.028, D. rim 0.12. Handle stubs preserved. On exterior: thin black band on lip of rim, then reserved band, then second black band; below, five verticals of triglyph of metopal panel with fragment of oblique line (end of cross-hatched triangle?) in metope; also black paint of handle lining; below, black coating. Mono black coating on interior; reserved band at inner rim.
Amyclae. BSA, sherd collection, box 0.3.
- 164, 165.** Rim frags. (FIG. 6; PLATE 12c-d)
MPH 0.029 (164), 0.026 (165), D. rim 0.16 (164), 0.12 (165). On exterior: thin black band on lip of rim, then reserved band, then second black band. Below, decorative zone: 164 has fragment of cross-hatched triangle in metopal panel; 165 has fragment of triglyph of metopal panel with black of handle lining to right. Mono black coating on interior; reserved band on top of rims.
Amyclae. ASCS, collection, drawer C 01.
- 166.** Rim frag. (FIG. 6; PLATE 13f)
MPH 0.033, D. rim 0.18. On exterior: black band on lip of rim; below, decorative zone of cross-hatching in metopal panel; below, groove with paint and black coating. Mono black coating on interior; reserved band at inner rim.
Amyclae. Cambridge, MCA, drawer 31.
- 167.** Rim frag. (FIG. 6; PLATE 12b)
MPH 0.031, D. rim 0.15. On exterior: black band on lip of rim, then broad reserved band, then second black band; below, decorative zone with fragment of cross-hatched (?) triangle and handle lining to left. Mono black coating on interior.
Amyclae. ASCS, collection, drawer C 01.
- 168, 169.** Rim and body frags. (FIG. 6)
MPH 0.044 (168), 0.032 (169), D. rim 0.14 (168), 0.16 (169). Mono black coating on exterior and interior.
Amyclae. ASCS, collection, drawer C 01 (168); BSA, Museum, tray 7, no. 48 (169).
- 170.** Rim frag. (FIG. 6; PLATE 6i)
MPH 0.024, D. rim 0.12. On exterior: black band on lip of rim; below, decorative zone with fragment of cross-hatched triangle in metopal panel consisting of three vertical lines and fragment of panel of cross-hatching. Mono black coating on interior; reserved band on top of rim.
Artemis Orthia. Sparta Museum, tray 2360.
- (d) *Type I*
- 171.** Rim frag. (FIG. 6; PLATE 10d)
MPH 0.023, D. rim *c.* 0.16. Clay 2.5YR 6/8 light red; slip 2.5YR 6/2 light brownish grey; paint 2.5YR 6/6 light red. On exterior: thin black band on lip of rim with alternating reserved and black bands (two each) to groove with paint; below, decorative zone of alternating linked pendent and accumbent piled triangles with black of handle lining. Streaky light red paint on interior.
Amyclae. BSA, sherd collection, box 0.3.
- 172.** Rim and body frag. (FIG. 6; PLATE 14d)
MPH 0.04, D. rim 0.16. On exterior: thin black band at rim, then broad reserved band, then second black band; below, decorative zone of cross-hatching in metopal panel with four verticals forming triglyph; below, thin black band and possible second register of decoration for one of the vertical lines of the triglyph appears to continue downwards. Mono black coating on interior.
Amyclae. Fitzwilliam, GR.57e.
Cf. *CVA* Cambridge 1, pl. 3.87.
- 173.** Rim frag. (FIG. 6)
MPH 0.026, D. rim *c.* 0.16. Mono black coating on exterior and interior.
Amyclae. Sparta Museum, tray 2640γ.
- 174.** Rim frag. (FIG. 6; PLATE 12b)
MPH 0.026, D. rim 0.16. On exterior: black band at rim, then reserved band, then second black band; below, decorative zone with fragments (two) of linked piled triangles; black paint (fragment of mono coating?) below. Mono black coating on interior.
Amyclae. ASCS, collection, drawer C 01.
- 175.** Rim frag. (FIG. 6; PLATE 7e)
MPH 0.022, D. rim 0.14. On exterior: black coating at rim; below, decorative zone with fragment of linked piled or cross-hatched triangles. Mono black coating on interior.
Athena Chalkioikos. Sparta Museum, tray 2459 (above and below terrace wall).
- IV. *Miniature Skyphoi*
- (a) *Type J*
- 176.** Skyphos. (FIG. 7; PLATE 8h)
MPH 0.057, D. rim 0.09, D. base 0.045. One-half of body and handles missing. Angular rim, high conical foot. Worn surfaces, not well-fired. Mono black coating on exterior and interior.
Amyclae. Sparta Museum, tray 2637.

177. Skyphos. (FIG. 7)
MPH 0.038, D. rim 0.085, D. handles 0.01. Missing lower body and base. Streaky blackish brown coating on exterior and interior.
Amyclae. BSA, Museum, tray 7, no. 101.
178. Skyphos. (FIG. 7)
MPH 0.945, D. rim 0.10. Missing handles (stubs only preserved) and base. Mono black coating on exterior; streaky blackish brown on interior.
Amyclae. BSA, sherd collection, box 0.3.
179. Skyphos. (FIG. 7; PLATE 12*e*)
H 0.036, D. rim 0.09, D. base 0.038, D. handle 0.008. One-half of body missing; flat base. Rough surfaces, unevenly made; small stone and ceramic inclusions, straw temper. No paint on exterior or interior.
Amyclae. ASCS, collection, drawer C 01.
180. Skyphos. (FIG. 7; PLATE 14*f-g*)
H 0.036, D. rim 0.055, D. base 0.025, D. handle 0.008. One-third of body with handle restored; flat base complete. On exterior: decoration of cross-hatching. On interior, near base: random zigzags; stripes on interior of rim. Stripes (five) on handles.
Amyclae. Fitzwilliam, GR.57c.
Cf. *CVA* Cambridge 1, pl. 4.10–12.
181. Skyphos. (FIG. 7)
H 0.033, D. rim 0.068, D. base 0.038. Approximately one-third preserved; handles half preserved; flat base. Good surfaces, but paint worn in places on exterior. Mono black coating on exterior with reserved band at base. Interior left undecorated except for broad black band at inner rim; black on handles.
Amyclae. ASCS, collection, drawer C 01.
182. Skyphos. (FIG. 7; PLATE 9*b*)
H 0.027, D. rim 0.063, D. base 0.047. Missing handles, but marks preserved on body where broken off; flat base. Mono reddish brown coating on exterior with reserved band at base. Mono black coating on interior.
Amyclae. Sparta Museum, tray 162.
183. Skyphos. (FIG. 7)
MPH 0.04, D. rim 0.11. Missing base only. Good, smooth surfaces. Mono black coating on exterior and interior and on handles.
Heroön. Cambridge, MCA, drawer 31, no. 1/23 H.
- V. *Decorated body sherds (skyphos)*
- A considerable number of decorated body sherds exist; the presence of black paint on the interior indicates that these sherds belong to open shapes. The majority belong to skyphoi but in most cases are too small to be associated with any one particular type. Accordingly, they are listed together below and are grouped according to their present museum location.
- 184, 185, 186. Skyphos frags. (FIG. 7)
Decoration of cross-hatching in metopal panel. Below decorative zone, 184 has reserved band, then mono coating; 185 and 186 have black (of mono coating?) below. Mono black coating on interior.
Amyclae. Sparta Museum, tray 162.
- 187, 188, 189, 190, 191. Skyphos frags. (FIG. 7)
Decoration of fragments of cross-hatched triangles in metopal panels. 187, 188, and 190 have ends of triangles preserved; 189 has fragments of two cross-hatched triangles divided by only one vertical line of triglyph; 187 has panel of cross-hatching in triglyph; 191 is quite worn, but fragment of cross-hatching (triangle?) is evident. Mono black coating on interior.
Amyclae. Sparta Museum, tray 162.
- 192, 193. Skyphos frags. (FIG. 7)
Decoration of fragment of framed cross-hatched triangle in metopal panel (192) and of framed cross-hatched triangle preserved only (193). Mono black coating on interior.
Amyclae. Sparta Museum, tray 162.
194. Skyphos frag. (FIG. 7)
Decoration of piled triangles; black coating above and below. Mono black coating on interior.
Amyclae. Sparta Museum, tray 162.
195. Skyphos frag. (FIG. 7)
Handle stub preserved. Decoration (in handle zone) of seven vertical lines forming triglyph; fragment of black band above, black coating below. Mono black coating on interior.
Amyclae. Sparta Museum, tray 162.
196. Skyphos frag. (FIG. 7)
Decoration of fragment of linked cross-hatched diamonds; alternating black and reserved bands (two each) below. Mono black coating on interior.
Amyclae. Sparta Museum, tray 162.
- 197, 198, 199. Skyphos frags. (FIG. 7)
Decoration of concentric circles; 197 has concentric circle in metopal panel with two vertical lines and panel of cross-hatching forming triglyph; 198 and 199 have fragments of arcs of concentric circles. Mono black coating on interior.
Amyclae. Sparta Museum, tray 162.
- 200, 201, 202, 203. Skyphos frags. (FIG. 7)
Decoration of framed cross-hatched triangles in metopal panels. 200 and 201 have alternating metopal panels of framed cross-hatched triangles and cross-hatching with groove and mono black coating below; 202 has ends of triangles and fragment of cross-hatching only; 203 has band of cross-hatching and groove above decorative zone. Mono black coating on interior.
Amyclae. Sparta Museum, tray 798 (Tsountas).
- 204, 205. Skyphos frags. (FIG. 7)
Decoration of fragment of concentric circle; above, alternating black and reserved bands. Mono black coating on interior.
Amyclae. Sparta Museum, tray 798 (Tsountas).
206. Rim frag. (PLATE 10*e*)
MPH 0.034, MPW 0.041. Lip of rim missing. Fragment of triglyph of metopal panel consisting of double vertical wavy line between verticals. Streaky blackish brown paint on interior.
Amyclae. BSA, sherd collection, box 0.3.
207. Skyphos frag. (PLATE 10*e*)
MPH 0.049, MPW 0.021. Fragment of triglyph of metopal panel consisting of vertical band of cross-hatching between two verticals; below, two grooves with black paint and mono coating; below, reserved band. Fragments of black coating on interior.
Amyclae. BSA, sherd collection, box 0.3.
- 208, 209, 210. Skyphos frags. (PLATE 10*e*)
MPH 0.038 (208), 0.045 (209), 0.031 (210), MPW 0.022

- (208), 0.033 (209), 0.28 (210). Fragments of cross-hatched triangles in metopal panels; black coating below. Mono black coating on interior.
Amyclae. BSA, sherd collection, box 0.3.
- 211.** Skyphos frag. (PLATE 10e)
MPH 0.011, MPW 0.016. Fragment of top of cross-hatched triangle; black above. Mono black coating on interior.
Amyclae. BSA, sherd collection, box 0.3.
- 212, 213, 214, 215.** Skyphos frags. (PLATE 10f)
MPH 0.034 (212), 0.019 (213), 0.023 (214), 0.024 (215), MPW 0.033 (212), 0.043 (213), 0.028 (214), 0.017 (215). Fragments of cross-hatched triangles. 212 has fragment of framed cross-hatched triangle in metopal panel; rest have fragments of cross-hatched triangles only. Mono black coating on interior.
Amyclae. BSA, Museum, tray 7, nos. 19 (212), 23 (213), 22 (214), 21 (215).
- 216.** Skyphos frag. (PLATE 10f)
MPH 0.036, MPW 0.031. On exterior: above, band of cross-hatching, then groove with black paint; below, decorative zone of possible cross-hatching (represented by fragment of oblique line) in metopal panel. Mono black coating on interior.
Amyclae. BSA, Museum, tray 7, no. 7.
- 217.** Skyphos frag. (PLATE 10f)
MPH 0.026, MPW 0.041. Fragment of piled triangles to groove with paint; below, black coating. Mono black coating on interior.
Amyclae. BSA, Museum, tray 7, no. 24.
- 218.** Rim frag. (PLATE 10f)
MPH 0.026. Lip of rim missing. Main decorative zone of linked cross-hatched diamonds; above, alternating black and reserved bands. Mono black coating on interior.
Amyclae. BSA, Museum, tray 7, no. 9.
- 219, 220, 221.** Skyphos frags. (PLATE 12f)
MPH 0.046 (219), 0.039 (220), 0.025 (221), MPW 0.05 (219), 0.037 (220), 0.021 (221). Fragments of cross-hatching in metopal panels (219, 220); vertical fragment of cross-hatching forming part of triglyph (221); 220 has alternating black and reserved bands below. Mono black coating on interior.
Amyclae. ASCS, collection, section 03.
- 222.** Skyphos frag. (PLATE 12g)
MPH 0.034, MPW 0.037. Two registers of decoration divided by groove; above, fragment of cross-hatching and cross-hatched triangle (?) in metopal panels; below, broad segment of cross-hatching and framed cross-hatched triangle (?) in metopal panels. Mono black coating on interior.
Amyclae. ASCS, collection, drawer C 01.
- 223-8.** Skyphos. frags. (PLATE 12g)
Fragments of cross-hatched triangles in metopal panels. 224 and 225 have fragments of bands of cross-hatching above. Mono black coating on interior.
Amyclae. ASCS, collection, drawer C 01.
- 229-41.** Skyphos frags. (PLATE 12h)
Fragments of cross-hatching and cross-hatched triangles. 237 has panel of cross-hatching above and fragment of piled triangle below; 239 has fragment of piled triangles in metopal panel; 240 has triglyph with vertical panel of cross-hatching and perhaps black of handle lining to right. Mono black coating on interior.
Amyclae. ASCS, collection, drawer C 01.
- 242.** Skyphos frag. (PLATE 12h)
MPH 0.03, MPW 0.05. Above, fragment of cross-hatched triangle; below, black coating. Lower body is ribbed. Mono black coating on interior.
Amyclae. ASCS, collection, drawer C 01.
- 243.** Skyphos frag. (PLATE 12h)
MPH 0.027, MPW 0.03. Fragment of arcs of concentric circles; above, fragment of black band. Mono black coating on interior.
Amyclae. ASCS, collection, drawer C 01.
- 244.** Skyphos frag. (PLATE 13e)
MPH 0.041, MPW 0.037. Above, fragment of band of cross-hatching; below, groove, then reserved band, then mono black coating. Mono black coating on interior.
Amyclae. Cambridge, MCA, drawer 6, no. 57.7.
- 245.** Skyphos frag. (PLATE 13e)
MPH 0.038, MPW 0.041. Decoration of cross-hatching (left) and cross-hatched triangle (right) in metopal panel with three verticals forming triglyph; below, groove with black paint and mono coating. Mono black coating on interior.
Amyclae. Cambridge, MCA, drawer 6, no. 57.8.
- 246.** Skyphos frag. (PLATE 13e)
MPH 0.025, MPW 0.023. Fragment of arcs of concentric circle; above, fragment of black band. Mono black coating on interior.
Amyclae. Cambridge, MCA, drawer 6, no. 57.1.
- 247.** Skyphos frag. (PLATE 14c)
MPH 0.043, MPW 0.034. Decoration of framed cross-hatched triangle in metopal panel; below, groove and black coating. Mono black coating on interior.
Amyclae. Fitzwilliam, GR.57i.
Cf. *CVA Cambridge 1*, pl. 3.91.
- 248.** Skyphos frag. (PLATE 15c)
MPH 0.039, MPW 0.03. Decoration of framed cross-hatched triangle in metopal panel; above, groove with black paint; below, second groove with black, then thin reserved band, then fragment of black coating. Mono black coating on interior.
Amyclae. Ashmolean 1962.204.
- 249.** Skyphos frag. (PLATE 15c)
MPH 0.018, MPW 0.026. Fragment of triglyph with vertical panel of cross-hatching. Mono black coating on interior.
Amyclae. Ashmolean 1909.395g.
Cf. *PGP* pl. 38.4.
- 250.** Skyphos frag. (PLATE 15c)
MPH 0.021, MPW 0.022. Fragment of oblique line (cross-hatched triangle?) in metopal panel with fragments of two verticals forming triglyph; below, reserved band, then groove with black and fragment of streaky blackish brown coating. Streaky blackish brown coating on interior.
Amyclae. Ashmolean 1962.204.
- 251, 252.** Skyphos frags. (PLATE 7f)
251 is a rim fragment with lip of rim missing. Decoration of fragment of cross-hatching in metopal panel with black band above. 252 has fragment of cross-hatched triangle (?)

- in metopal panel with four verticals forming triglyph; below, black band, then reserved band, then fragment of black coating. Mono black coating on interior.
Herōon. Sparta Museum, tray 2577.
- 253.** Skyphos frag. (PLATE 7g)
Decoration of concentric diamonds (?) with smaller alternating cross-hatched diamonds within. Mono black coating on interior.
Artemis Orthia. Sparta Museum, no tray number.
- 254, 255.** Skyphos frags. (PLATE 7h)
Decoration of concentric circles. **254** has fragment of black band above and handle lining to right; **255** has fragment of broad vertical black band (part of triglyph?) to right. Mono black coating on interior.
Artemis Orthia. Sparta Museum, tray 2360.
- 256.** Skyphos frag. (PLATE 13g)
MPH 0.033, MPW 0.038. Flaky, worn surfaces. Framed cross-hatched triangle in metopal panel; below, groove running through bottom part of decorative zone. Mono black coating on interior.
Artemis Orthia. Cambridge, MCA drawer 31, no. SP. 7. Cf. *PGP* pl. 38.14 (upside down).
- 257.** Skyphos frag. (PLATE 13g)
MPH 0.045, MPW 0.042. Handle stub preserved. Fragment of cross-hatching in metopal panel with groove below; below, reserved band, then mono coating with second groove at top of coating. Mono black coating on interior.
Artemis Orthia. Cambridge, MCA, drawer 31, no. 1/23 O:g.
Cf. *PGP* pl. 38.15.
- 258.** Skyphos frag. (PLATE 13g)
MPH 0.031, MPW 0.044. Decoration of linked piled triangles (like double zigzag); below, alternating black and reserved bands. Mono black coating on interior.
Artemis Orthia. Cambridge, MCA, drawer 31, no 1/23 O:g.
- 259, 260.** Skyphos frags. (FIG. 7)
Cross-hatched triangles in metopal panels. **259** has fragment of cross-hatched triangle to left of verticals (three) of triglyph with alternating black and reserved bands below; **260** has almost complete cross-hatched triangle. Mono black coating on interior.
Athena Chalkioikos. Sparta Museum, tray 2455 (south-east corner of terrace wall –13/iv/07).
- 261, 262.** Skyphos frags. (FIG. 7)
261 has fragment of cross-hatching; **262** reserved band flanked above and below by black coating and by groove below. Mono black coating on interior.
Athena Chalkioikos. Sparta Museum, tray 2455 (south-east corner of terrace wall –13/iv/07).
- 263.** Skyphos frag. (PLATE 13h)
MPH 0.03, MPW 0.025. Worn surfaces. Fragment of cross-hatching in metopal panel; below, groove with black and reserved band. Mono black coating on interior.
Athena Chalkioikos. Cambridge, MCA, drawer 31.
- 264.** Skyphos frag. (PLATE 13h)
MPH 0.038, MPW 0.037. Fragment of concentric circles with cross-hatching to left. Mono black coating on interior.
Athena Chalkioikos. Cambridge, MCA, drawer 31.
- 265.** Skyphos frag. (FIG. 7)
Fragment of piled triangles. Mono black coating on interior.
Acropolis. Sparta Museum, tray 2944.
- 266, 267.** Skyphos frags. (PLATE 10g)
MPH 0.043 (**266**), 0.045 (**267**), MPW 0.048 (**266**), 0.046 (**267**). Clay 2.5YR 6/8 light red; slip 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow. Framed cross-hatched triangles in metopal panels; below, groove with paint, then reserved band, then black coating below; **267** has black band with groove above decorative zone also. Streaky blackish brown coating on interior.
Sparta, unknown provenance. BSA, Museum, tray 7, nos. 34 (**266**) and 35 (**267**).

VI. *Bowls*(a) *Type K*

- 268.** Rim and body frag. (FIG. 7)
MPH 0.044, D. rim 0.14. Misfired, uneven, and lumpy in texture. Fragment of brown paint (mono coating?) preserved on exterior and interior.
Amyclae. BSA, sherd collection, box 0.3.
- 269.** Rim and body frag. (FIG. 7)
MPH 0.048, D. rim 0.11. Diagonal nicks and slashes on top of rim; washy blackish brown paint on exterior and interior.
Amyclae. ASCS, collection, drawer C 01.
- 270.** Rim frag. (FIG. 7)
MPH 0.023, D. rim uncertain. Reserved band on exterior at lip of rim, followed by alternating black and reserved bands (two each); black stripes on top of rim. Mono black coating on interior.
Amyclae. BSA, sherd collection, box 0.3.

VII. *Shallow Bowls*(a) *Type L1*

- 271.** Rim and body frag. (FIG. 8)
MPH 0.034, D. rim 0.15. On exterior: broad reserved band with black coating above and below. Streaky blackish brown on interior; reserved band on top of rim.
Amyclae. BSA, Museum, tray 7, no. 10.
- 272.** Rim frag. (FIG. 8; PLATE 13f)
MPH 0.024, D. rim 0.18. On exterior: thin black band on lip of rim, then reserved band, then second thin black band; below, decorative zone of cross-hatching, followed by groove and black coating. Mono black coating on interior; reserved band on top rim.
Amyclae. Cambridge, MCA, drawer 31.
- 273.** Rim frag. (FIG. 8; PLATE 10a)
MPH 0.025, D. rim 0.14. Clay 7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow. On exterior: black band on lip of rim, then reserved band, then second black band; below, decorative zone of fragment of cross-hatched triangle in metopal panel with four verticals forming triglyph; fragment of black coating (?) below. Mono black coating on interior.
Amyclae. BSA, sherd collection, box 0.3.
- 274.** Rim frag. (FIG. 8; PLATE 14d)
MPH 0.015, D. rim 0.16. On exterior: black band on lip of rim, then reserved band, then second black band; below, decorative zone of fragment of framed cross-hatched triangle and panel of cross-hatching in metopal

panels with three verticals forming triglyphs. Mono black coating on interior.

Amyclae. Fitzwilliam, GR.57d.

Cf. *CVA* Cambridge 1, pl. 3.94.

- 275.** Rim frag. (FIG. 8; PLATE 13f)
MPH 0.024, D. rim 0.16. On exterior: thin black band on lip of rim, then reserved band, then second thin black band; below, decorative zone of fragment of cross-hatched triangle in metopal panel with black (mono coating?) below. Mono black coating on interior.
Amyclae. Cambridge, MCA, drawer 31.
- 276.** Rim frag. (FIG. 8)
MPH 0.032, D. rim *c.* 0.15–0.16. Streaky blackish brown paint on exterior and interior; reserved band on top of rim.
Amyclae. BSA, Museum, tray 7, no. 12.
- 277, 278.** Rim frags. (FIG. 8; PLATES 12d, 13d)
MPH 0.024 (277), 0.019 (278), D. rim 0.14. 277 has fragment of cross-hatching with handle lining; 278 has fragment of cross-hatching in metopal panel. Mono black coating on interior.
Amyclae. ASCS, collection, drawer C 01 (277); Cambridge, MCA, drawer 31 (278).
- (b) *Type L2*
- 279.** Rim and body frag. (FIG. 8; PLATE 10c)
MPH 0.031, D. rim 0.10. On exterior: black band at rim; below decorative zone of cross-hatching with groove with black below; then thin reserved band with fragment of mono coating below. Mono blackish brown on interior.
Amyclae. BSA, Museum, tray 7, no. 3.
- 280.** Rim and body frag. (FIG. 8; PLATE 9h)
MPH 0.025, D. rim 0.14. On exterior: black band at rim; below, decorative zone of panel of squiggles. Mono black coating on interior.
Amyclae. BSA, Museum, tray 7, no. 4.
- 281, 282.** Rim frags. (FIG. 8)
MPH 0.027 (281), 0.02 (282), D. rim 0.10 (281), 0.16 (282). Mono black coating on exterior and interior. 281 has two small ridges below lip of rim on exterior.
Amyclae. Sparta Museum, tray 26407 (281); BSA, sherd collection, box 0.3 (282).
- 283.** Rim frag. (FIG. 8; PLATE 13d)
MPH 0.021, D. rim 0.18. On exterior: black band on lip of rim; below, decorative zone of fragments of cross-hatched triangles in metopal panels; alternating black and reserved bands below. Mono black coating on interior.
Amyclae. Cambridge, MCA, drawer 31.
- 284.** Rim and body frag. (FIG. 8; PLATE 7i)
MPH 0.031, D. rim 0.18. On exterior: reserved band on lip of rim, then black band; below, decorative zone of framed cross-hatched triangle and panel of cross-hatching in metopal panels with three verticals forming triglyph; black coating below. Mono black coating on interior; reserved band on top of rim and at inner rim.
Acropolis. Sparta Museum, tray 3066.
- (c) *Type L3*
- 285.** Rim and body frag. (FIG. 8; PLATE 12c)
MPH 0.018, D. rim 0.20. On exterior: black band on lip of rim with panel of cross-hatching below; below, raised

band with fragments of tops of two verticals of triglyph below. Mono black coating on interior.

Amyclae. ASCS, collection, drawer C 01.

VIII. *Kraters*

(a) *Type M*

- 286.** Rim and body frag. (FIG. 9; PLATE 13i)
MPH 0.055, D. rim 0.28. Black coating on rim; below, decorative zone of fragment of framed cross-hatched triangle. Mono black coating on interior.
Amyclae. Cambridge, MCA, drawer 5, no. 57.6.
- 287, 288.** Rim and body frags. (FIG. 9)
MPH 0.045 (287), 0.044 (288), D. rim *c.* 0.28 (287), *c.* 0.30 (288). Washy black coating on exterior and interior. 287 has fragment of black band flanked by two reserved bands on exterior at bottom of fragment (decorative zone?).
Amyclae. BSA, sherd collection, box 0.3 (287); Sparta Museum, tray 26407 (288).
- 289.** Rim and body frag. (FIG. 9; PLATE 12i)
MPH 0.047, D. rim 0.32. Worn and flaky surfaces. On exterior: black on lip of rim, then alternating black and reserved bands (two each); below, decorative zone of fragment of verticals (two?) of triglyph of metopal panel with black of handle lining to right. Mono black coating on interior.
Amyclae. ASCS, collection, drawer C 01.
- 290, 291.** Rim frags. (FIG. 9; PLATE 12i)
MPH 0.042 (290), 0.037 (291), D. rim *c.* 0.30. Lip of rim missing. 290 has black on lip of rim with alternating black and reserved bands (three) below; below, decorative zone of fragment of arcs of concentric circles flanked on either side by panels of cross-hatching (forming triglyph?). 291 has black at rim with fragment of arcs of concentric circles below. Mono black coating on interior.
Amyclae. ASCS, collection, drawer C 01.
- 292.** Rim frag. (FIG. 9)
MPH 0.026, D. rim *c.* 0.20. Mono black coating on exterior and interior. Black stripes on top of rim.
Amyclae. Sparta Museum, tray 26407.
- 293.** Rim frag. (FIG. 9; PLATE 7e)
MPH 0.028, D. rim *c.* 0.26. On exterior: black on lip of rim with incision below; below, decorative zone of fragment of cross-hatched triangle in metopal panel. Mono black coating on interior.
Athena Chalkioikos. Sparta Museum, tray 2459 (above and below terrace wall).
- (b) *Type N*
- 294.** Rim and wall frag. (FIG. 9; PLATE 14i)
MPH 0.065, D. rim *c.* 0.20. Handle stubs preserved. On exterior: thin black band on lip of rim, then panel of cross-hatching to groove with paint, then reserved band followed by second black band; below, decorative zone with four verticals of triglyph with black of handle lining to right. Below, groove with black and black coating. Mono black coating on interior; reserved band at inner rim.
Amyclae. Fitzwilliam, GR.57j.
Cf. *CVA* Cambridge 1, pl. 3.83.
- 295.** Rim and wall frag. (FIG. 9; PLATE 10h)
MPH 0.042, D. rim 0.24. Cross-hatching at rim to groove with paint with reserved band below; below, decorative

zone of three verticals of triglyph of metopal panel with fragment of handle lining to right. Mono black coating on interior; reserved band at inner rim.

Amyclae. BSA, Museum, tray 7, no. 1.

- 296.** Rim frag. (FIG. 9; PLATE 12i)
MPH 0.025, D. rim *c.* 0.28. Cross-hatching from rim to groove with reserved band below. Mono black coating on interior; reserved band at inner rim.
Amyclae. ASCS, collection, drawer C 01.
- 297.** Rim and wall frag. (FIG. 9; PLATE 14i)
MPH 0.041, D. rim 0.32. On exterior: black on lip of rim, then alternating reserved and black bands (two each); below, decorative zone of fragments of concentric circles in metopal panels with three verticals to left and two to right with panel of cross-hatching in between forming triglyph. Mono black coating on interior.
Amyclae. Fitzwilliam, GR.57k.
Cf. *CVA* Cambridge 1, pl. 3.80.
- 298.** Rim and wall frag. (FIG. 9; PLATE 14h)
MPH 0.06, D. rim 0.24. Part of lip of rim missing. On exterior: thin black band on lip of rim with broad reserved band and black band below; below, decorative zone of compass-drawn circles in metopal panels with vertical panels of cross-hatching forming triglyphs. Arcs of circle to left extend into black band above; circle to left also has ghost, or trail, arcs of circles which have been painted over. Mono black coating on interior.
Artemis Orthia. Fitzwilliam, GR.501.1923.
Cf. *CVA* Cambridge 1, pl. 3.1.

(c) *Type O*

- 299.** Rim and wall frag. (FIG. 9; PLATE 13i)
MPH 0.057, D. rim 0.26. On exterior: thin black band on lip of rim, then reserved band, then second thin black band; below, framed cross-hatched triangle in metopal panel; to left are four verticals of triglyph, to right are six verticals of triglyph with perhaps fragment of handle lining to right. Below, black band containing two grooves, then reserved band, then fragment of mono coating. Mono black coating on interior.
Amyclae. Cambridge, MCA, drawer 6, no. 57.5.
- 300.** Rim and wall frag. (FIG. 9; PLATE 12i)
MPH 0.038, D. rim 0.30. On exterior: black band on lip of rim, then reserved band; below, broad panel of cross-hatching. Mono black coating on interior; reserved band at inner rim.
Amyclae. ASCS, collection, drawer C 01.
- 301.** Rim and wall frag. (FIG. 9; PLATE 10h)
MPH 0.058, D. rim 0.26. Black on lip of rim with broad panel of cross-hatching below to groove with paint; below, fragment of black coating. Mono black coating on interior.
Amyclae. BSA, Museum, tray 7, no. 11.
- 302.** Rim frag. (FIG. 9)
MPH 0.036, D. *c.* 0.26. Mono black coating on exterior and interior; incision below lip of rim.
Amyclae. Sparta Museum, tray 2640y.
- 303.** Rim frag. (FIG. 9; PLATE 13f)
MPH 0.024, D. rim 0.20. On exterior: thin black band at lip of rim, then reserved band, then second black band; below, fragment of cross-hatching with broad strokes;

below, raised band and black coating. Mono black coating on interior.

Amyclae. Cambridge, MCA, drawer 31.

- 304.** Rim frag. (FIG. 9; PLATE 15d)
MPH 0.027, D. rim 0.30. On exterior: thin black band at lip of rim; below, band of cross-hatching with black coating below. Mono black coating on interior; reserved band at inner rim.
Sparta, unknown provenance. Ashmolean 1923.258.
Cf. *PGP* pl. 38.5.
- (d) *Decorated krater body sherds*
- 305.** Wall and handle frag. (PLATE 8a)
MPH 0.05, MPW 0.075. Fragment of handle stub preserved. Decorative zone in field between handles of reserved band with black coating above and below. Handle is a rope handle with pointed nipple at base to left. Mono black coating on interior.
Amyclae. Sparta Museum, tray 162.
- 306.** Wall and handle frag. (PLATE 10i)
D. handle 0.018. Mono black coating on exterior and interior. Rope handle.
Amyclae. BSA, sherd collection, box 0.3.
- 307.** Wall frag. (PLATE 13i)
MPH 0.066, MPW 0.068. Decoration of cross-hatching in metopal panel; below, groove with paint and alternating reserved and black bands (two each). Mono black coating on interior.
Amyclae. Cambridge, MCA, drawer 6, no. 57.4.
- 308, 309.** Wall frags. (PLATE 14a)
MPH 0.066 (308), 0.042 (309), MPW 0.051 (308), 0.04 (309). Fragment of panel of cross-hatching in metopal panel; below, alternating black and reserved bands. Mono black coating on interior.
Amyclae. Cambridge, MCA, drawer 31.
- 310.** Wall frag. (PLATE 14a)
MPH 0.05, MPW 0.05. Handle stub preserved. Fragments of arcs of concentric circles to left; vertical section of black coating (fragment of handle lining?) to right. Mono black coating on interior.
Amyclae. Cambridge, MCA, drawer 31.
- 311.** Wall frag. (PLATE 7f)
MPH 0.075, MPW 0.055. Fragment of triglyph of metopal panel with vertical wavy line between two verticals to left and three to right; to left, metope decoration of solid black diamonds (?); below, wavy line framed by alternating black and reserved bands above and below. Mono black coating on interior.
Heroön. Sparta Museum, tray 2577.
- 312.** Wall frag. (PLATE 8b)
MPH 0.058, MPW 0.07. On exterior: above, alternating black and reserved bands; below, fragments of arcs of concentric circles. Mono black coating on interior.
Artemis Orthia. Sparta Museum, no tray number.
- 313.** Wall frag. (PLATE 15e)
MPH 0.07, MPW 0.093. On exterior: above, arcs of two tangential concentric circles; below, alternating black and reserved bands (four each preserved). Mono black coating on interior.
Athena Chalkioikos. Ashmolean 1923.200.
- 314.** Wall frag. (PLATE 13i)
MPH 0.037, MPW 0.038. Decoration of cross-hatching and oblique line (fragment of cross-hatched triangle?) in

metopal panels with five verticals forming triglyph; below, groove with black. Mono black coating on interior.

Sparta, unknown provenance. Cambridge, MCA, drawer 6, no. UP.328.

IX. *Cups*

(a) *Type P1*

315. Cup. (FIG. 10; PLATE 11b)

MPH 0.065, D. rim 0.13. Missing base. Uneven and lumpy surfaces. Two small finger impressions on top of rim adjacent to handle. Mono black coating on exterior and interior; black on handle.

Amyclae. BSA, sherd collection, box 0.3.

316. Cup. (FIG. 10)

MPH 0.059, D. rim 0.13. Missing base. Mono black coating on exterior and interior; two stripes on top of handle near rim, rest of handle black coated. Two raised bands on exterior below rim.

Amyclae. Sparta Museum, tray 2637.

317, 318. Rim frags. with handle. (FIG. 10; PLATE 8c)

MPH 0.048 (317), 0.055 (318), D. rim 0.14. Mono black coating on exterior and interior; black on handle.

Amyclae. Sparta Museum, tray 2637.

319. Rim frag. (FIG. 10)

MPH 0.037, D. rim 0.12. Handle stub preserved on body and at rim. Light brown paint on exterior and interior.

Amyclae. Ashmolean 1962.204.

(b) *Type P2*

320. Cup frag. (FIG. 10; PLATE 12g)

MPH 0.056, D. rim *c.* 0.11. Missing rim, handle, and base. On exterior: above decoration, black coating and groove; below, fragment of cross-hatched triangle in metopal panel with five verticals forming triglyph; below, groove and black coating. Mono black coating on interior.

Amyclae. ASCS, collection, drawer C 01.

321. Cup. (FIG. 10)

MPH 0.061, D. rim 0.12. Missing handle and base. Clay 2.5YR 3/2 dusky red; paint 5YR 3/2 dark reddish brown. Mono coating on exterior and interior.

Amyclae. BSA, Museum, tray 7, no. 41.

322, 323. Rim frags. (FIG. 10)

MPH 0.039 (322), 0.042 (323), D. rim 0.12. Rims misfired, uneven surfaces. Streaky blackish brown coating on exterior and interior.

Amyclae. BSA, sherd collection, box 0.3.

(c) *Type Q*

324. Cup. (FIG. 10; PLATE 13a)

MPH 0.047, D. rim 0.09. Missing base. On exterior: cross-hatching from rim to groove; below, cross-hatched triangle in metopal panel; below, second groove and then fragment of black (mono coating?). Mono black coating on interior; reserved band at inner rim; black on handle.

Amyclae. ASCS, collection, drawer C 01.

325. Cup. (FIG. 10; PLATE 15a)

MPH 0.048, D. rim 0.10. Mono black coating exterior and interior; horizontal stripes on handle.

Amyclae. Fitzwilliam, GR.570.

Cf. *CVA* Cambridge 1, pl. 3.93.

326, 327, 328. Cups. (FIG. 10; PLATE 11a)

MPH 0.036 (326), 0.035 (327), 0.027 (328), D. rim 0.10 (326), 0.09 (327, 328). Missing base (326, 327); missing rim, upper body, and most of handle (328). Mono blackish brown coating on exterior and interior. Horizontal stripes on handle (326, 327); diagonal stripes on top of rim (327).

Amyclae. BSA, sherd collection, box 0.3.

328a. Cup handle frag. (PLATE 11a)

MPH 0.038, W. 0.019. Bottom half only preserved. Decoration on top of handle of large 'X' with two black bands at bottom where handle joins body. Mono black coating on interior of body fragment attached to bottom part of handle.

Amyclae. BSA, sherd collection, box 0.3.

329. Rim frag. with handle. (FIG. 10; PLATE 8c)

MPH 0.037, D. rim 0.10. Mono black coating on exterior and interior; black on handle.

Amyclae. Sparta Museum, tray 2637.

330-3. Rim frags. (FIG. 10)

D. *c.* 0.10 (332), *c.* 0.11 (330, 331, 333) Handle stub preserved on 330. Mono black coating on exterior and interior. 332 has raised band on exterior below lip of rim; 333 has reserved band at inner rim.

Amyclae. ASCS, collection, drawer C 01 (330); BSA, sherd collection, box 0.3 (331); Sparta Museum, tray 2640γ (332, 333).

(d) *Type R1*

334. Cup. (FIG. 10; PLATE 15a)

MPH 0.04, D. rim 0.10. Missing base. On exterior: black band on lip of rim; below, decoration of diagonal stripes; stripes are black at top but turn into a faded brown towards bottom. Light brown coating on interior, blacker near rim; oblique stripes on handle.

Amyclae. Fitzwilliam, GR.57n.

Cf. *CVA* Cambridge 1, pl 3.90.

335. Cup. (FIG. 10; PLATE 8c)

H 0.039, D. rim 0.10. Missing most of base. On exterior: black band on lip of rim; below, main decoration of curved lines of cross-hatching; below, black coating. Mono black coating on interior; horizontal stripes on handle.

Amyclae. Sparta Museum, tray 2637.

336. Cup frag. (FIG. 10; PLATE 11b)

MPH 0.025, D. rim 0.10. Missing lower body and base. Mono black coating on exterior and interior; two stripes on handle near rim, black on rest of handle.

Amyclae. BSA, Museum, tray 7, no. 47.

337, 338. Rim frags. with handle. (FIG. 10; PLATE 8c)

MPH 0.036 (337), 0.04 (338), D. rim 0.10. Lumpy surfaces. Mono black coating on exterior and interior; black on handle.

Amyclae. Sparta Museum, tray 2637.

339-42. Rim frags. (FIG. 10)

D. rim. 0.10. 339-40 are missing handles; 341 has handle stump only preserved; 342 has complete handle. Mono black paint on exterior and interior; black on handle of 342.

Amyclae. Sparta Museum, tray 2637.

343. Body and handle frag. (FIG. 10; PLATE 11c)

MPH 0.028. Handle stub preserved. Above handle stub, decorative zone of fragment of cross-hatched triangle in

metopal panel with two verticals forming triglyph; below, groove and black coating. Mono black coating on interior and on handle stub.

Amyclae. BSA, sherd collection, box 0.3.

(e) *Type R2*

344, 345. Cups. (FIG. 10)

MPH 0.025 (344), 0.024 (345), D. rim 0.09. Missing handle and base. 344 has mono brown coating on exterior and interior; 345 mono black coating.

Amyclae. BSA, sherd collection, box 0.3 (344); ASCS, collection, drawer C 01 (345).

(f) *Type R3*

346. Cup. (FIG. 10)

MPH 0.03, D. rim 0.09. Missing handle and base. On exterior: reserved band at rim; black coating below. On interior: vertical black stripes at inner rim; below, mono black coating.

Amyclae. BSA, sherd collection, box 0.3.

347. Cup. (FIG. 10)

MPH 0.039, D. rim 0.085. Missing handle and base. Mono brown coating on exterior and interior; broad reserved band at inner rim.

Amyclae. BSA, Museum, tray 7, no. 45.

348. Cup. (FIG. 10; PLATE 11b)

MPH 0.035, D. rim 0.08. Missing base. Paint varies from 10YR 4/1 dark grey to 5YR 4/3 reddish brown; mono coating on exterior and handle, washy on interior.

Amyclae. BSA, Museum, tray 7, no. 40.

349, 350. Rim frags. (FIG. 10; PLATE 12b)

MPH 0.022 (349), 0.027 (350), D. rim *c.* 0.10. 349 has fragment of metopal panel on exterior; 350 has reserved band at rim with cross-hatching below. Mono black coating on interior; 349 has reserved band at inner rim. Amyclae. ASCS, collection, drawer C 01.

351, 352, 353. Rim frags. (FIG. 10; PLATE 13a)

MPH 0.029 (351), 0.021 (352), 0.02 (353), D. rim *c.* 0.09. 352 has handle preserved; 353 has lip of rim missing. 351 has raised band below lip of rim. Mono black coating on exterior and interior; on 352 the paint varies to brown.

Amyclae. Sparta Museum, tray 2640γ (351); ASCS, collection, drawer C 01 (352); BSA, sherd collection, box 0.3 (353).

X. *Bases*

(a) *Ribbed stems*

354. Frag. of ribbed stem. (FIG. 11; PLATE 11d)

MPH 0.024, D. rib 0.029. Clay 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow. Worn and flaky surfaces. Fragments of black mono coating preserved on exterior.

Amyclae. BSA, sherd-collection, box 0.3.

355. Ribbed stem. (FIG. 11; PLATE 8d)

MPH 0.033, D. stem 0.019. Four small ribs on exterior of stem. Mono black coating on exterior.

Amyclae. Sparta Museum, tray 2637.

356. Frag. of ribbed stem. (FIG. 11; PLATE 8e)

MPH 0.05, D. stem 0.024. Broken at top and bottom. Mono black coating on exterior.

Amyclae. Sparta Museum, no tray number.

Cf. *VA* pl. 2.20.

357. Frag. of ribbed stem. (FIG. 11; PLATE 8e)

MPH 0.033, D. stem 0.03. Broken at top and bottom. Mono black coating on exterior.

Amyclae. Sparta Museum, no tray number.

Cf. *VA* pl. 2.21.

358. Ribbed stem. (FIG. 11; PLATE 11e)

MPH 0.05, D. stem 0.035. Clay 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow. Worn, flaky surfaces. No traces of paint preserved.

Artemis Orthia. BSA, sherd collection, box 0.3.

(b) *Pedestal*

359, 360. Base frags. (FIG. 11; PLATE 8f)

MPH 0.031 (359), 0.04 (360), D. base 0.065 (359), 0.03 (360). Mono black coating on exterior and interior.

Amyclae. Sparta Museum, tray 2637.

361, 362. Base frags. (FIG. 11)

MPH 0.03 (361), 0.037 (362), D. base 0.07. Mono black coating on exterior and interior; on 361, paint varies to brown on interior. On both examples, paint spills over on to underside of base.

Amyclae. ASCS, collection, drawer C 01 (361); BSA, sherd collection, box 0.3 (362).

363. Base frag. (FIG. 11; PLATE 11f)

MPH 0.033, D. base *c.* 0.07. On exterior: alternating black and reserved bands (three black, two reserved) below with wavy line above; above, fragment of mono coating (?).

Amyclae. BSA, sherd collection, box 0.3.

(c) *High conical*

364-70. Bases (FIG. 11; PLATE 8f-h)

D. 0.04 (364, 368), 0.045 (367, 370), 0.055 (366, 369), 0.06 (365). Mono black coating on exterior and interior. 367 has incisions on underside; 369 has raised band on exterior above foot.

Amyclae. Sparta Museum, tray 2637.

371-3. Bases. (FIG. 11)

D. 0.035 (373), 0.045 (371), 0.05 (372). Mono black coating on exterior and interior. 371 has washy black, 372 streaky blackish brown; on 373 the paint spills over on to the underside.

Amyclae. ASCS, collection, drawer C 01.

374-9. Bases. (FIG. 11; PLATE 8h)

D. 0.03 (374), 0.038 (376, 379), 0.04 (375), 0.05 (377), 0.055 (378). Mono black coating on exterior and interior. 375, 377, 379 have grooves on underside.

Amyclae. Sparta Museum, tray 2637.

380. Base. (FIG. 11; PLATE 8i)

MPH 0.042, D. base 0.078. Mono black coating exterior and interior.

Artemis Orthia. Sparta Museum, tray 2360.

(d) *Low conical*

381-4. Bases. (FIG. 11; PLATE 9a)

D. 0.04 (381), 0.045 (382, 384), 0.05 (383). Mono black coating on exterior and interior. 382 has groove on underside; 384 has three small ribs on underside.

Amyclae. Sparta Museum, tray 2637.

(e) *Ringed*

385-90. Bases. (FIG. 11)

D. 0.05 (387, 390), 0.06 (385, 386, 388, 389). Mono black coating on exterior and interior; on 388 the paint is streaky blackish brown; on 389 it varies to brown in

places on exterior. On **387**, **388**, **390** paint spills on to the underside.

Amyclae. ASCS, collection, drawer C 01 (**385**, **389**); BSA, sherd collection, box 0.3 (**386-8**); Cambridge, MCA, drawer 31 (**390**).

391-3. Bases. (FIG. 11; PLATE 9a)

D. 0.04 (**391**, **393**), 0.05 (**392**). Mono black coating on exterior and interior.

Amyclae. Sparta Museum, tray 2637.

(f) *Semi-flat*

394, **395**. Bases. (FIG. 11)

MPH 0.017 (**394**), 0.014 (**395**), D. base 0.04 (**395**), 0.06 (**394**). **394** has streaky blackish brown paint exterior and interior, **395** has black paint exterior and interior and an entire underside of base.

Amyclae. BSA, sherd collection, box 0.3.

(g) *Flat*

396-8. Bases. (FIG. 11)

D. 0.035 (**397**), 0.04 (**398**), 0.045 (**396**). Mono black coating on exterior and interior.

Amyclae. Sparta Museum, tray 2637.

399-403. Bases. (FIG. 11)

D. 0.05 (**401-3**), c. 0.06 (**400**), 0.07 (**399**). Mono black coating on exterior and interior; **400** has light brown on interior; **403** streaky blackish brown. **400**, **402**, **403** have a reserved band on exterior of foot. **401** has small groove on exterior above foot.

Amyclae. Cambridge, MCA, drawer 31 (**399**); BSA, sherd collection, box 0.3 (**400-2**); ASCS, collection, drawer C 01 (**403**).

404-6. Bases. (FIG. 11; PLATE 9b)

MPH 0.019 (**404**), 0.016 (**405**), 0.02 (**406**), D. base 0.04 (**404**, **405**), 0.05 (**406**). **404** has black paint exterior and interior, **405** has brown paint; both have finger impressions (thumb print?) on undersides. **406** has black paint exterior and interior and paint spills over to edge of underside.

Amyclae. Sparta Museum, tray 162 (**404**, **405**); BSA, sherd collection, box 0.3 (**406**).

407. Base. (FIG. 11)

MPH 0.036, D. base 0.07. Streaky black coating on exterior and interior.

Athena Chalkioikos. Cambridge, MCA, drawer 31.

XI. *Handles*

408-10. Skyphos handle and body frags. (FIG. 12; PLATE 11c)

D. handle 0.009 (**409**), 0.011 (**410**), 0.021 (**408**). **408** has decoration on body (in handle zone) of linked cross-hatched diamonds with black coating below and on interior. **410**, **411** have black on exterior and interior and on handle.

Amyclae. BSA, Museum, tray 7, no. 29 (**408**), no. 44 (**409**); BSA, sherd collection, box 0.3 (**410**).

411. Skyphos handle and body frag. (FIG. 12; PLATE 15a)

MPH 0.032, D. handle 0.011. Mono black coating on exterior and interior and on handle.

Amyclae. Fitzwilliam, GR.57m.

Cf. *CVA* Cambridge 1, pl. 3.89.

412-16. Skyphos handle and body frags. (FIG. 12; PLATE 9c)

D. handle 0.007 (**416**), 0.009 (**415**), 0.011 (**414**), 0.012

(**412**), 0.014 (**413**). Mono black coating on exterior and interior and on handle.

Amyclae. Sparta Museum, tray 2637.

416a. Skyphos handle and body frag. (FIG. 12; PLATE 13h)

MPH 0.031. Handle broken. Below handle, alternating black and reserved bands; cross-hatching to right. Mono black coating on interior.

Athena Chalkioikos. Cambridge, MCA, drawer 31, no. 1/23 CH:g.

CLOSED SHAPES

XII. *Large oinochoe/jug*

417. Rim frag. (FIG. 12; PLATE 14i)

MPH 0.04, D. rim c. 0.08. Black band at rim; below, hatched double wavy line.

Amyclae. Fitzwilliam, GR.57l.

Cf. *CVA* Cambridge 1, pl. 3.85.

418. Rim and neck frag. (FIG. 12; PLATE 15f)

MPH 0.054, D. rim c. 0.08. Lip of rim missing. Vertical panel of cross-hatching on neck with fragment of mono black (under handle?) to right; below, reserved band and groove at transition from neck to shoulder.

Artemis Orthia. Ashmolean 1923.176.

Cf. *PGP* pl. 38.11.

419. Rim and neck frag. (FIG. 12; PLATE 15g)

MPH 0.065, D. rim c. 0.08. Mono black coating on exterior and on inner lip of rim.

Athena Chalkioikos. Ashmolean 1923.200.

XIII. *Small oinochoe/jug*

420. Jug. (FIG. 12)

PH 0.109, D. rim 0.03, D. base (ringed) 0.04. Missing shoulder and handle; handle stump only preserved at rim. Mono black coating on exterior and interior; groove with black at transition from neck to shoulder. Black on top of rim and on handle stump.

Amyclae. ASCS, collection, drawer C 01.

421-5. Rim frags. (FIG. 12)

D. rim c. 0.06. Mono black coating on exterior. **421** has groove on exterior below rim (to mark transition from neck to shoulder?) and black paint on inner lip of rim; **425** has black paint on inner rim and top part of neck.

Amyclae. BSA, sherd collection, box 0.3 (**421**); Sparta Museum, tray 26407 (**422-4**); ASCS, collection, drawer C 01 (**425**).

426-9. Handle frags. (PLATE 9d)

Large elliptical handle (**425**), small elliptical fragment (**429**), grooved handle (**428**), and rope handle fragment (**427**). Black paint.

Amyclae. Sparta Museum, tray 2637.

430, **431**. Body frags. (PLATE 11g)

MPH 0.029 (**430**), 0.018 (**431**), MPW 0.032 (**430**), 0.035 (**431**). **430** has panel of cross-hatching above with broad reserved band and fragment of black (mono coating?) below; **431** has fragment of verticals of triglyph of metopal panel.

Amyclae. BSA, sherd collection, box 0.3.

432, **433**, **434**. Body frags. (PLATE 11g)

MPH 0.064 (**432**), 0.063 (**433**), 0.04 (**434**), MPW 0.061 (**432**), 0.07 (**433**), 0.042 (**434**). **432** (neck fragment) has

- concentric circles in metopal panel with panels of cross-hatching forming triglyph at either side and black bands above. **433** has concentric circles with black band (?) above and black dots at upper right. **434** has adjacent sets of concentric circles with black band, reserved band, and mono coating (?) below.
Amyclae. BSA, sherd collection, box 0.3.
- 435, 436.** Body frags. (PLATE 11*h*)
MPH 0.033 (**435**), 0.031 (**436**). **435** (shoulder fragment) has handle stump preserved with decoration of cross-hatched triangle in metopal panel with reserved band below. **436** (upper belly fragment) has fragment of cross-hatched triangle in metopal panel with reserved band below.
Amyclae. BSA, Museum, tray 7, no. 36 (**435**), no number (**436**).
- 437.** Body frag. (PLATE 11*h*)
MPH 0.037, MPW 0.038. Upper belly fragment. Cross-hatched diamond with alternating black and reserved bands (three each) below; to left, handle lining.
Amyclae. BSA, Museum, tray 7, no number.
- 438, 439.** Body frags. (PLATE 11*h*)
MPH 0.026 (**438**), 0.031 (**439**), MPW 0.041 (**438**), 0.031 (**439**). Fragments of verticals of triglyph of metopal panels; below, black and reserved bands.
Amyclae. BSA, Museum, tray 7, no. 37 (**439**), no number (**438**).
- 440, 441.** Body frags. (PLATE 11*i*)
Upper belly fragments. Fragments of arcs of concentric circles in metopal panels. **440** has vertical squiggles to left of circle; **441** has two verticals of triglyph preserved with small cross-hatched triangle between triglyph and lower edge of circle.
Amyclae. BSA, Museum, tray 7, no numbers.
- 442, 443, 444.** Body frags. (PLATE 13*b*)
442 is a shoulder fragment with groove at top to mark transition from neck to shoulder and decoration of cross-hatched triangle in metopal panel with black and reserved bands below. **443** has panel of cross-hatching above and fragment of cross-hatched triangle in metopal panel below. **444** has four verticals of triglyph preserved with broad reserved band below.
Amyclae. ASCS, collection, section 03.
- 445, 446, 447.** Body frags. (PLATE 13*b*)
445 has concentric circles in metopal panel with small cross-hatched triangle between edge of circle and vertical of triglyph (similar to **441** above) and black coating below. **446** and **447** have fragments of arcs of concentric circles; **446** has vertical panel of mono black paint (triglyph?) to right.
Amyclae. ASCS, collection, drawer C 01.
- 448.** Body frag. (PLATE 14*b*)
MPH 0.054, MPW 0.049. Fragments of arcs of concentric circles.
Amyclae. Cambridge, MCA, drawer 31.
- 449, 450.** Body frags. (PLATE 14*b*)
MPH 0.036 (**449**), 0.038 (**450**), MPW 0.037 (**449**), 0.029 (**450**). Fragment of framed (?) cross-hatched triangle in metopal panel (**449**) and verticals of triglyph of metopal panel (**450**).
Amyclae. Cambridge, MCA, drawer 31.
- 451.** Body frag. (PLATE 15*h*)
MPH 0.052, MPW 0.083. Large belly fragment. Panel of cross-hatching with black coating below.
Amyclae. Ashmolean 1909.395j.
Cf. *PGP* pl. 38.7.
- 452.** Oinochoe. (Not illustrated.)
H 0.195. Handle largely restored; also restored at parts of belly. Mono black coated; decoration on upper belly of double wavy line framed by a single black band above and below. Two grooves to mark transition from neck to shoulder.
Heroön. Sparta Museum.
Cf. *AO* 58, fig. 32; *GGP* pl. 46*b*.
- 453.** Body frag. (PLATE 13*g*)
MPH 0.02, MPW 0.02. Fragment of cross-hatching with black blob (handle lining?) to right.
Artemis Orthia. Cambridge, MCA, drawer 31, no. 1/23 O:g.
- 454.** Body frag. (PLATE 13*h*)
MPH 0.043, MPW 0.018. Fragment of concentric circle with vertical panel of black to left as triglyph; black coating above.
Athena Chalkioikos. Cambridge, MCA, drawer 31.
- 455, 456.** Body frags. (PLATE 13*h*)
MPH 0.043 (**455**), 0.036 (**456**), MPW 0.05 (**455**), 0.048 (**456**). **455** has black bands with large, broad band in centre. **456** has fragments of linked hatched triangles (?) with black bands above.
Athena Chalkioikos. Cambridge, MCA, drawer 31.
- 457.** Neck frag. (PLATE 15*g*)
MPH 0.036, MPW 0.035. Fragment of cross-hatched half triangle in metopal panel; below, three grooves with black, to mark transition from neck to shoulder.
Athena Chalkioikos. Ashmolean 1923.200.
Cf. *PGP* pl. 38.9 (upside down).
- 458.** Body frag. (PLATE 15*g*)
MPW 0.041, MPW 0.056. Shoulder fragment. Concentric circles and panel of cross-hatching in metopal panels with two verticals forming triglyph; below, alternating black and reserved bands (two each preserved).
Athena Chalkioikos. Ashmolean 1923.200.
Cf. *PGP* pl. 38.8.
- 459–63.** Body frags. (PLATE 15*i*)
Decoration of fragments of arcs of concentric circles. **463** has adjacent sets of circles.
Athena Chalkioikos. Ashmolean 1923.200.
- XIV. *Hydria*
- 464.** *Hydria*. (Not illustrated.)
H 0.085. Intact. Off-set rim; short, ridged neck; biconical body, high conical foot. Decoration on the shoulder of cross-hatched triangle in metopal panel with two vertical lines forming triglyph; mono black coating below. Raised band marks transition from neck to shoulder; grooves (four) at mid-belly and on base (two).
Amyclae. Sparta Museum, no. 791(i).
Cf. *VA* 47 fig. 27; *PGP* 284.
- XV. *Amphora*
- 465.** Rim and neck frag. (FIG. 12)
MPH 0.036, D. rim *c.* 0.20. Mono black coating on exterior and on interior of rim.
Amyclae. Sparta Museum, tray 2640*y*.

XVI. Bases

(a) Conical

466, 467. Bases (FIG. 12; PLATE 9e)

MPH 0.023 (**466**), 0.025 (**467**), D. base 0.04 (**467**), 0.05 (**466**). Mono black coating on exterior only.

Amyclae. Sparta Museum, tray 2637 (**467**); no tray number (**466**).

(b) Ringed

468, 469. Bases (FIG. 12; PLATE 9a)

MPH 0.034 (**468**), 0.017 (**469**), D. base 0.045 (**468**), 0.08 (**469**). Mono black coating on exterior only.

Amyclae. Sparta Museum, tray 2637 (**468**); BSA, sherd collection, box 0.3 (**469**).

(c) Flat

470. Base (FIG. 12)

MPH 0.028, D. base 0.07. Clay 10YR 7/6 yellow. Rather coarse texture, worn, flaky surfaces. No paint preserved. Amyclae. BSA, sherd collection, box 0.3.

471. Base (FIG. 12)

MPH 0.019, D. base *c.* 0.09. Clay 7.5YR 6/2 pinkish grey with greyish blue core. Worn, flaky surfaces. Washy black paint on exterior and on entire underside of base.

Amyclae. BSA, sherd collection, box 0.3.

472. Base (FIG. 12)

MPH 0.016, D. base 0.04. Mono black coating on exterior and on entire underside.

Amyclae. BSA, sherd collection, box 0.3.

473, 474. Bases (FIG. 12)

MPH 0.024 (**473**), 0.02 (**474**), D. base 0.04 (**474**), 0.05 (**473**). Fragments of mono black coating on exterior only. Amyclae. Sparta Museum, tray 2637.

COARSE WARE

475. Pithos (?) rim frag. (FIG. 12; PLATE 12a)

MPH 0.08, D. rim *c.* 0.20. Clay 7.5YR 7/4 pink. Finger impressions on top of rim in imitation of rope band; below, alternating rows (one each) of incised diagonal and horizontal slashes; below, vertical rows of piled triangles (with bottom line omitted) and with dots between rows.

Amyclae. BSA, sherd collection, box 0.3.

476. Bowl (?) rim frag. (FIG. 12)

MPH 0.065, D. rim *c.* 0.20. Handle stump preserved. Fragments of red slip preserved exterior and interior. Clay and slip 2.5YR 6/8 light red.

Amyclae. BSA, sherd collection, box 0.3.

477. Cup (?) rim and handle frag. (FIG. 12; PLATE 13a)

MPH 0.022, D. rim *c.* 0.10. Clay 5YR 7/8 reddish yellow. Small stone inclusions.

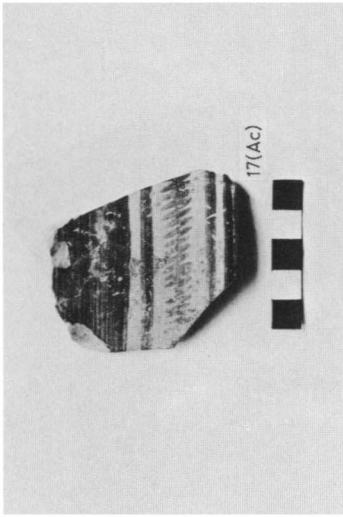
Amyclae. ASCS, collection, drawer C 01.

478. String-holed lug frag. (PLATE 9f)

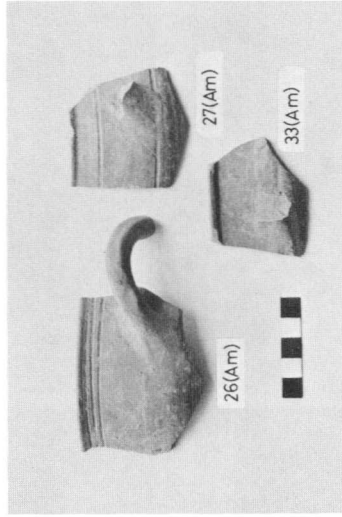
MPH 0.03. Clay 5YR 7/8 reddish yellow. Horizontal lug broken at point where it joins the body; pierced with two holes.

Amyclae. Sparta Museum, tray 162.

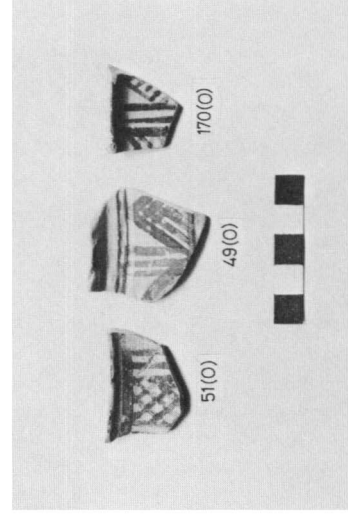
WILLIAM D. E. COULSON



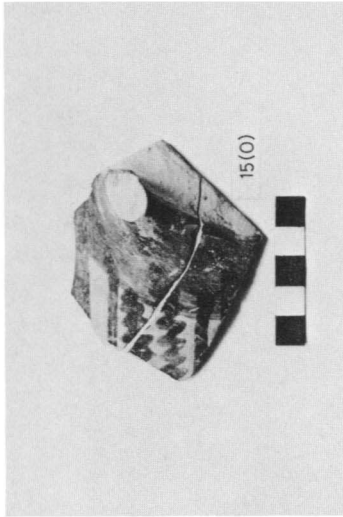
(c)



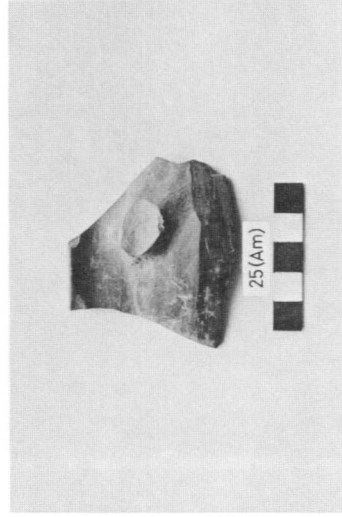
(f)



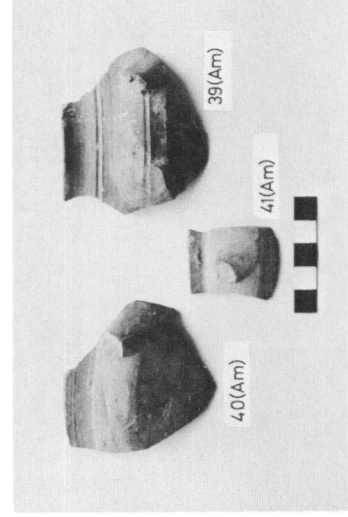
(i)



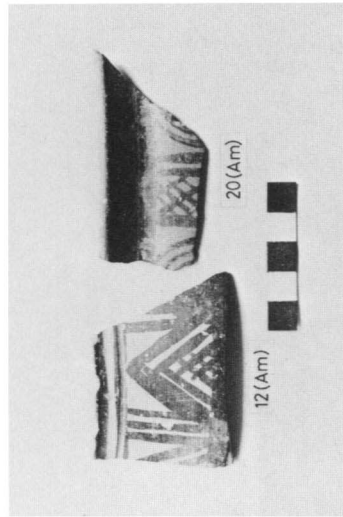
(b)



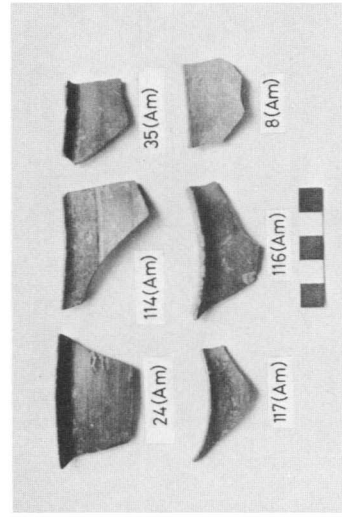
(e)



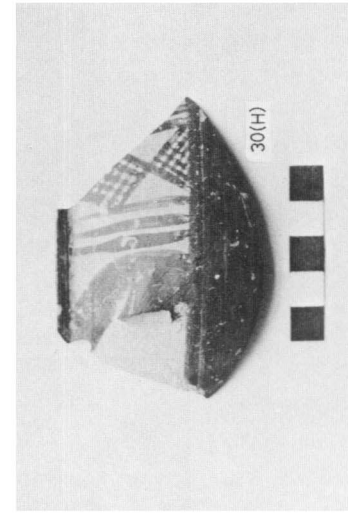
(h)



(a)

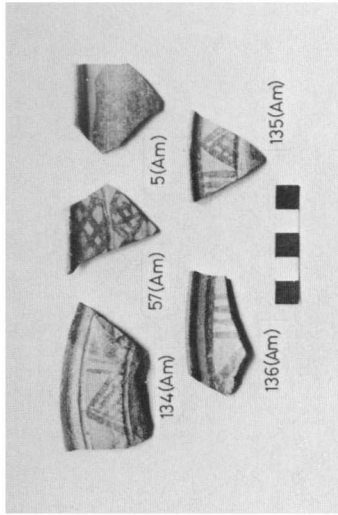


(d)

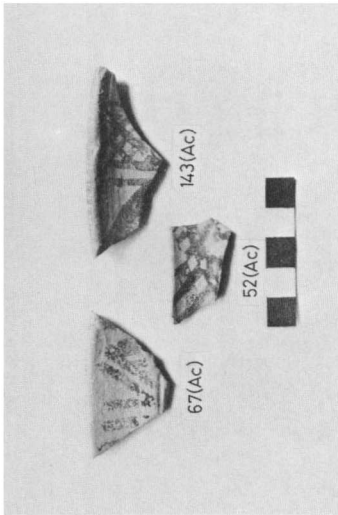


(g)

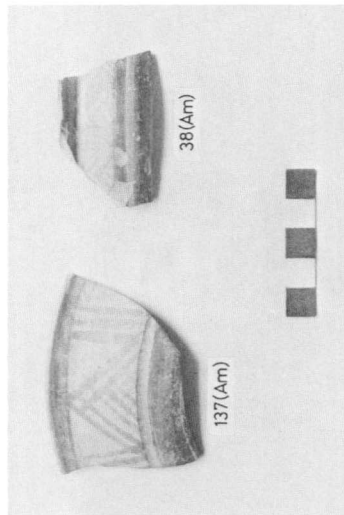
(a-i) Sherds in the Sparta Museum



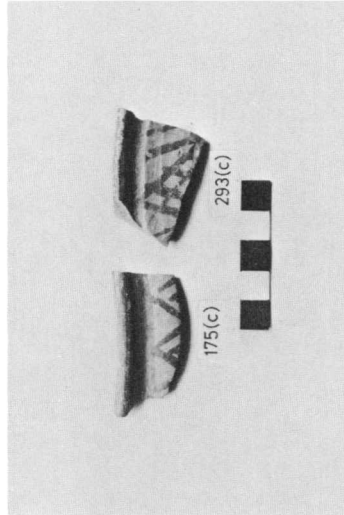
(a)



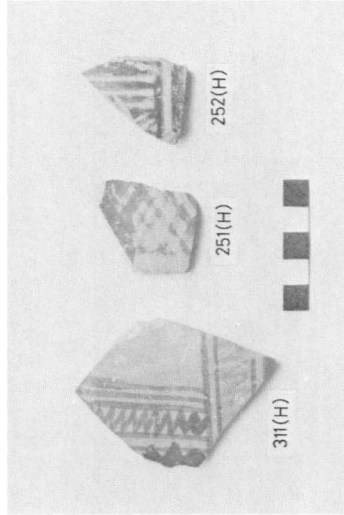
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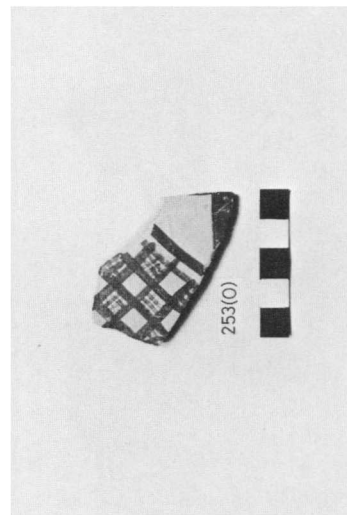
(c)



(d)



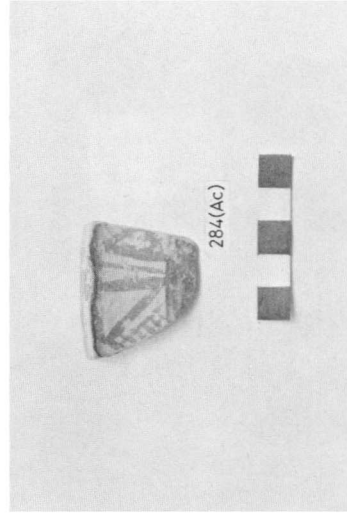
(e)



(f)

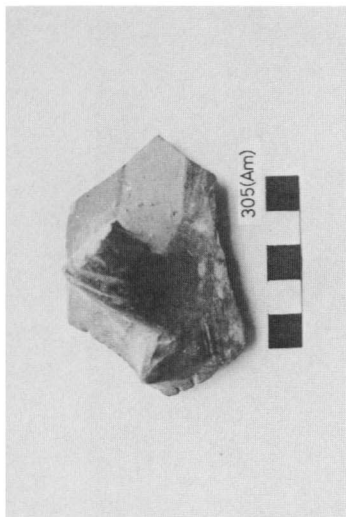


(g)

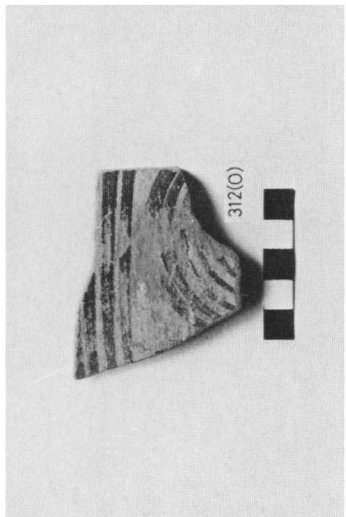


(h)

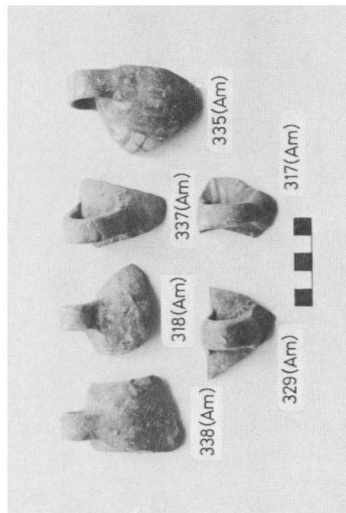
(a-i) Sherds in the Sparta Museum



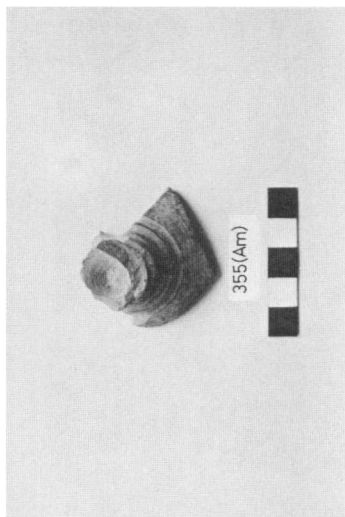
(a)



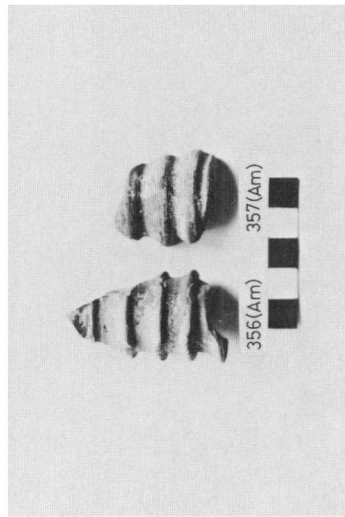
(b)



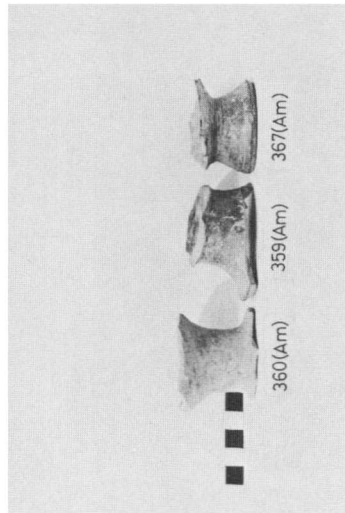
(c)



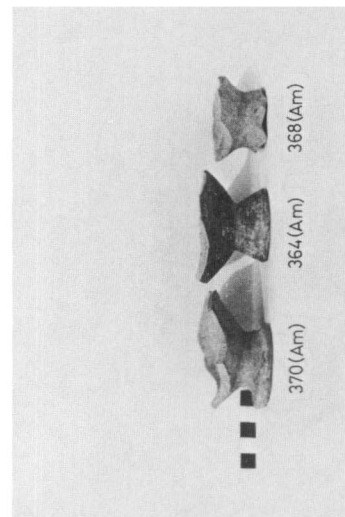
(d)



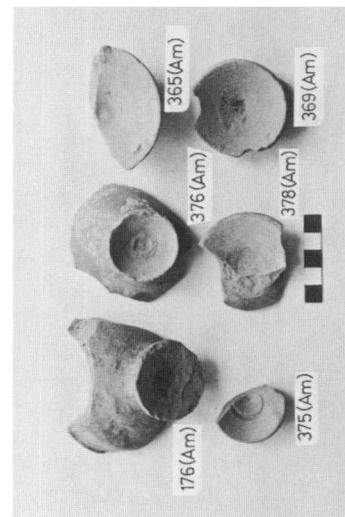
(e)



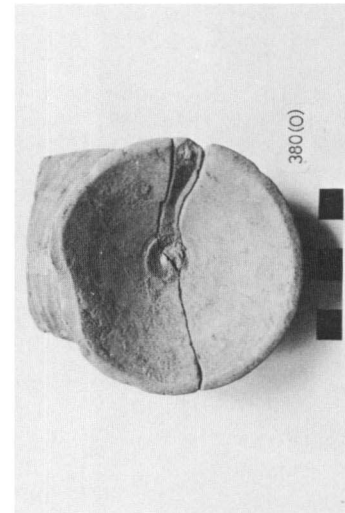
(f)



(g)

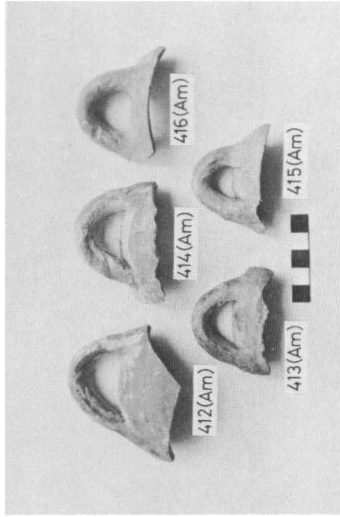


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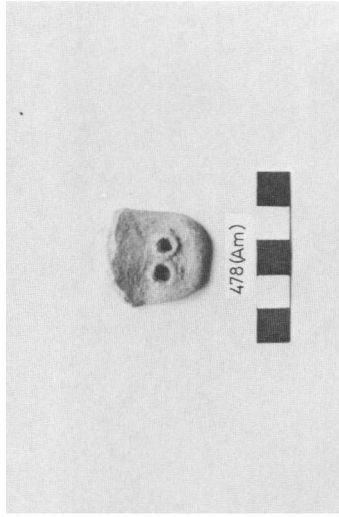


(i)

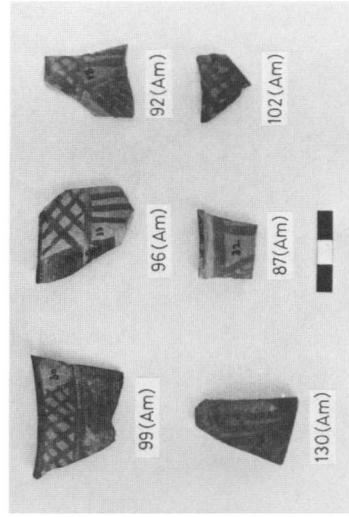
(a-i) Sherds in the Sparta Museum



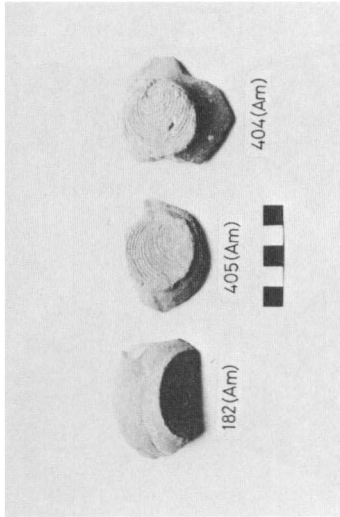
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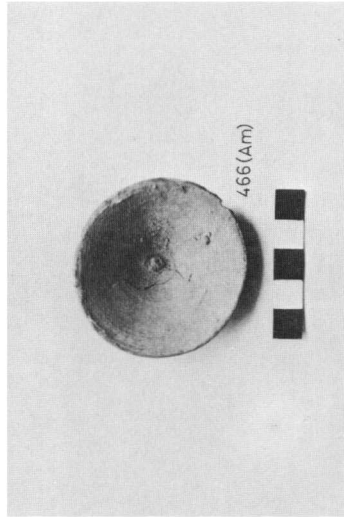
(d)



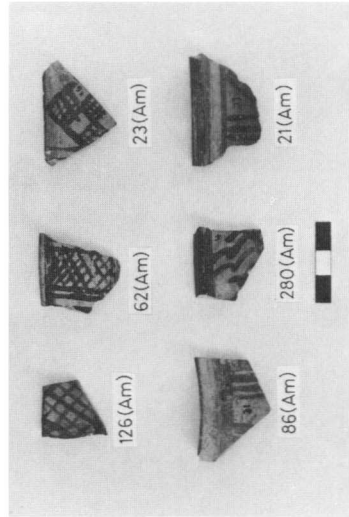
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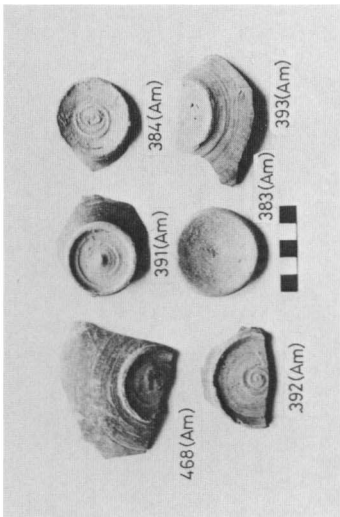
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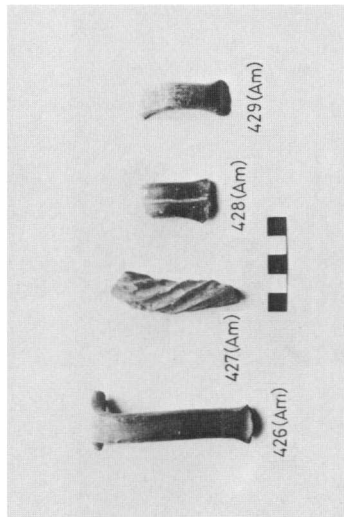
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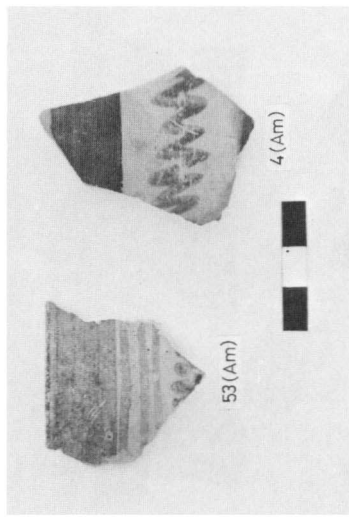
(h)



(i)

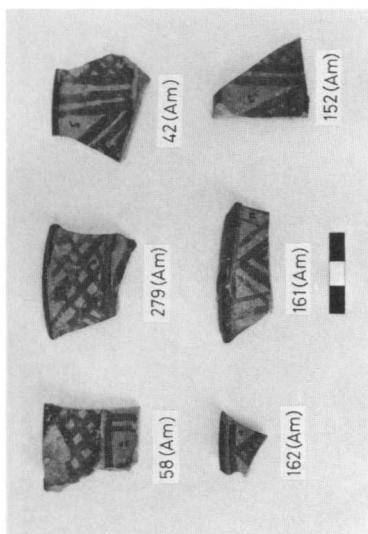


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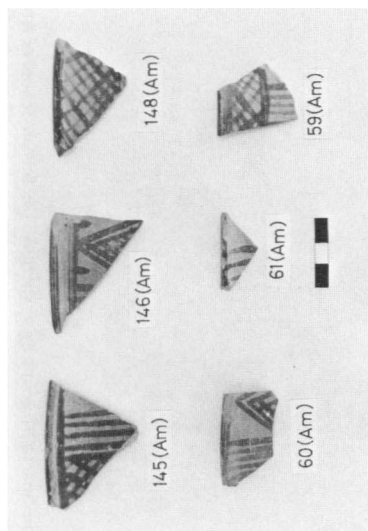


(k)

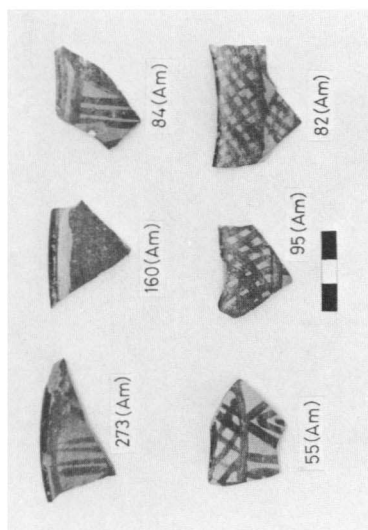
(a-f) Sherds in the Sparta Museum; (g-i) sherds in the British School of Archaeology, Athens



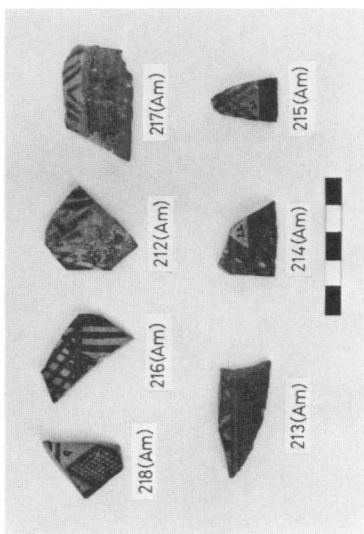
(a)



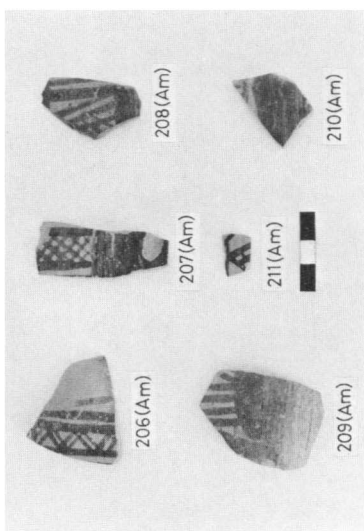
(b)



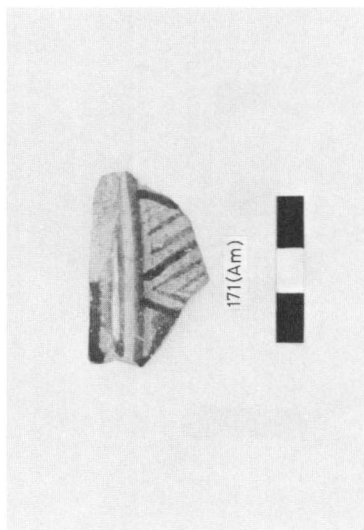
(c)



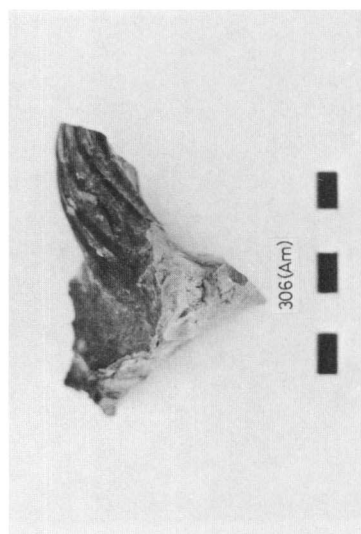
(d)



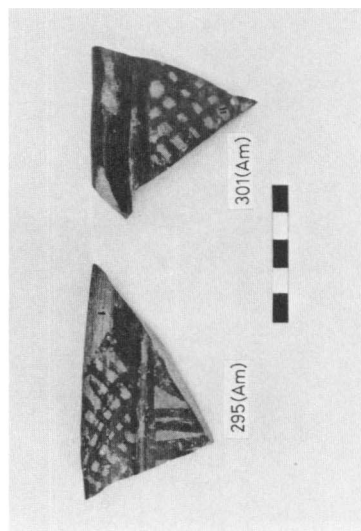
(e)



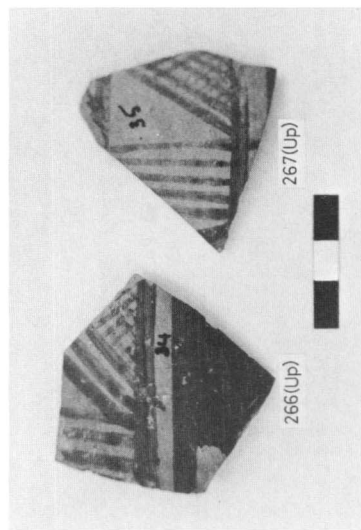
(f)



(g)

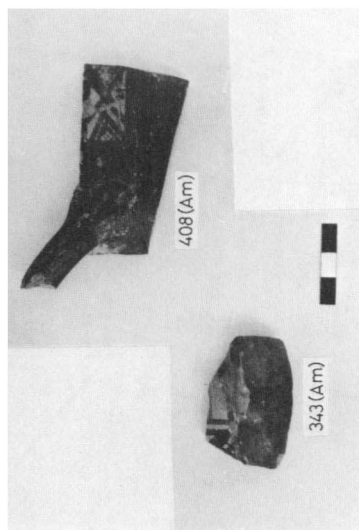


(h)

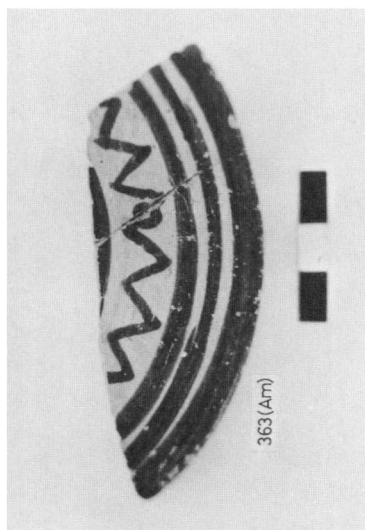


(i)

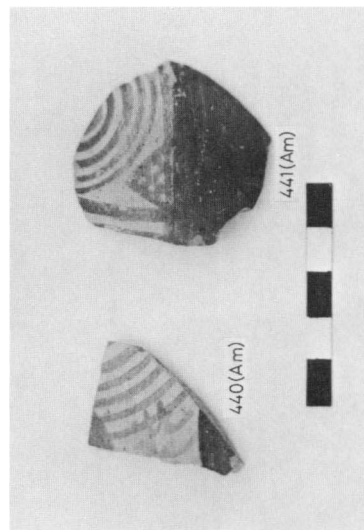
(a-i) Sherds in the British School of Archaeology, Athens



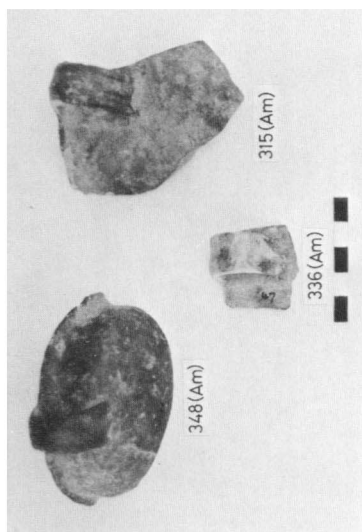
(c)



(f)



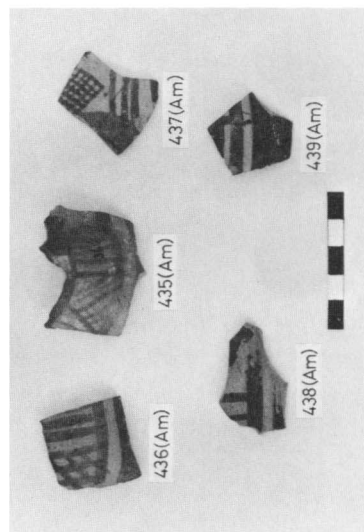
(i)



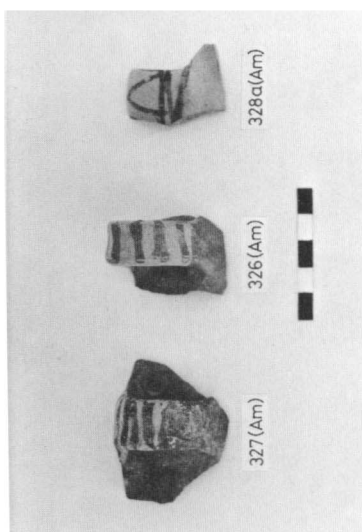
(b)



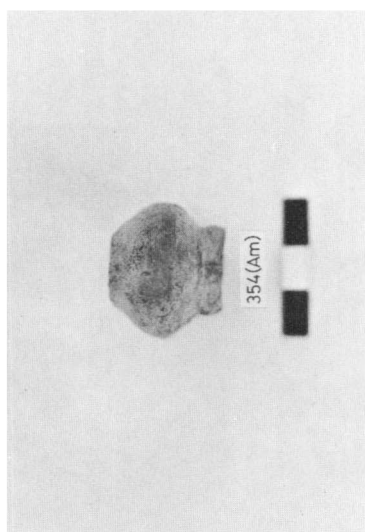
(e)



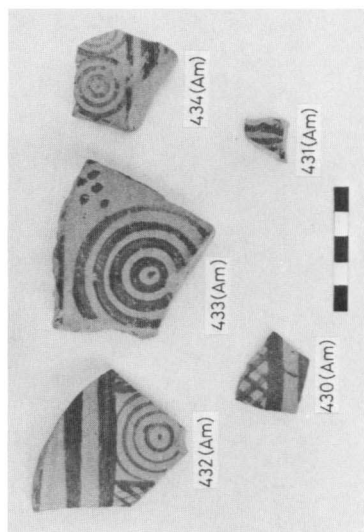
(h)



(a)

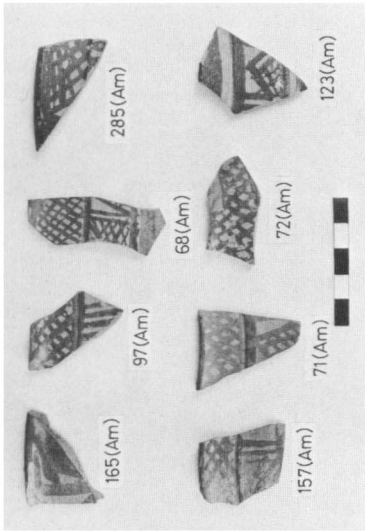


(d)

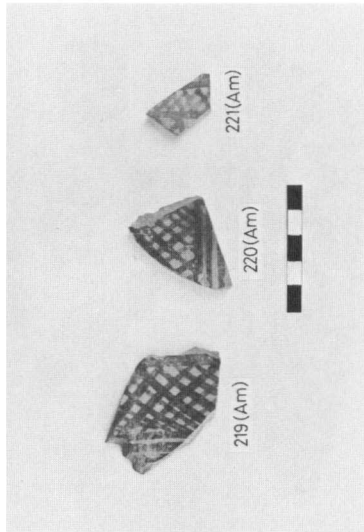


(g)

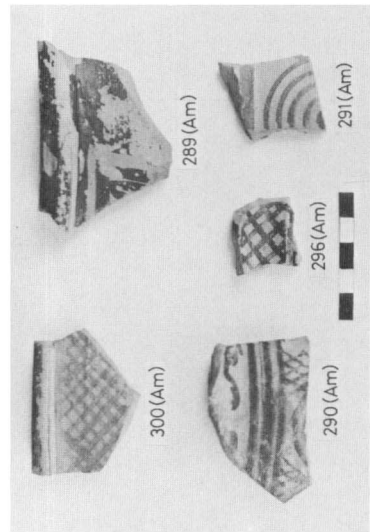
(a-i) Sherds in the British School of Archaeology, Athens



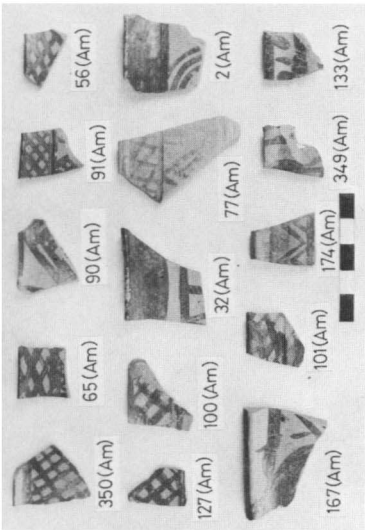
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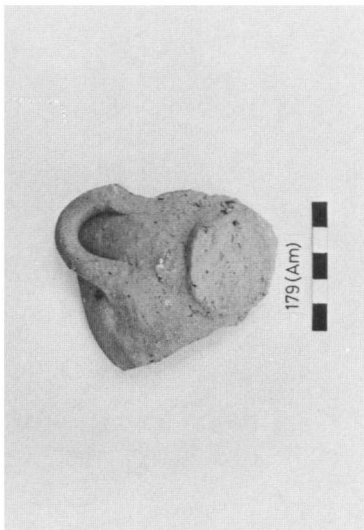
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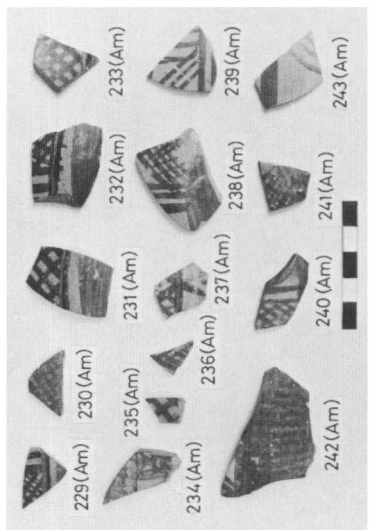
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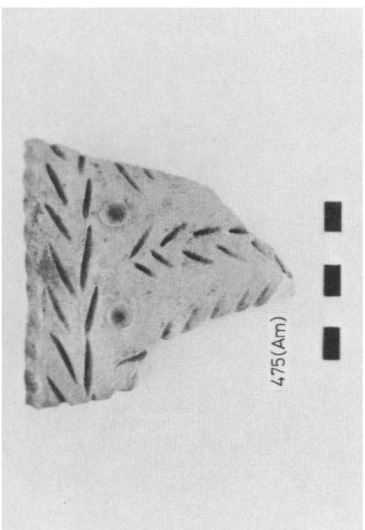
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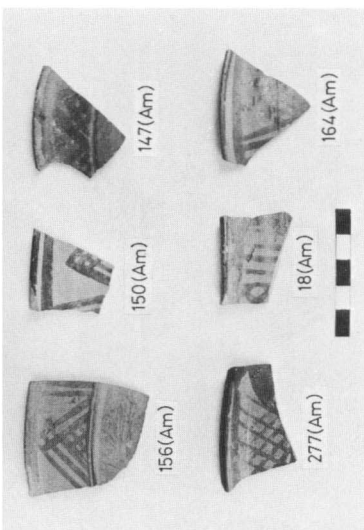
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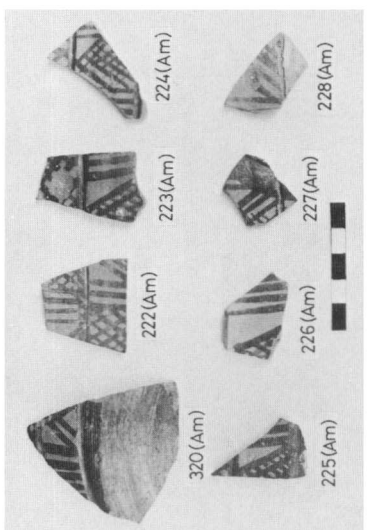
(h)



(a)

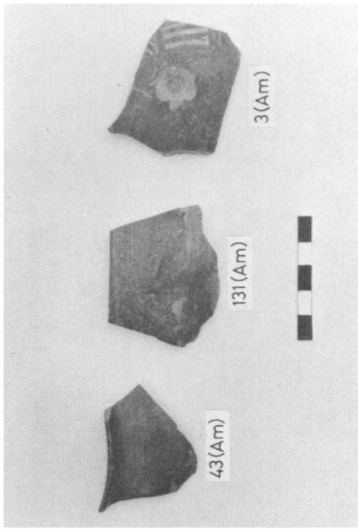


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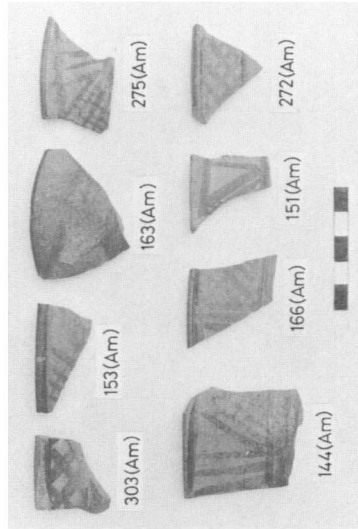


(g)

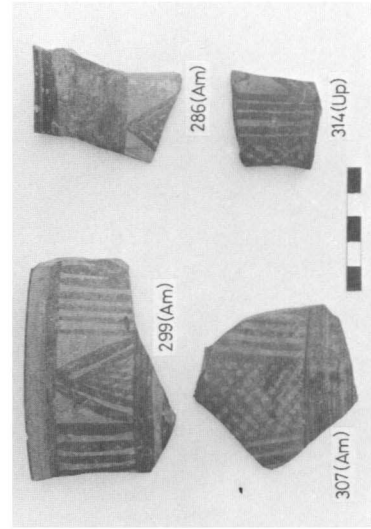
(a) Sherds in the British School of Archaeology, Athens; (b-i) sherds in the American School of Classical Studies, Athens



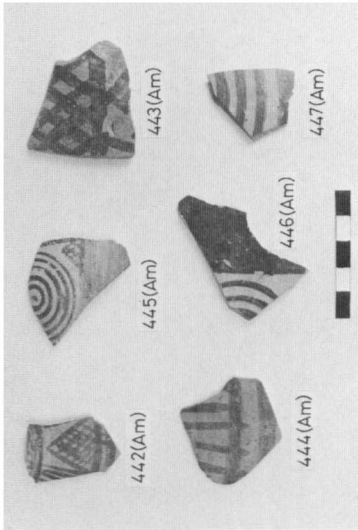
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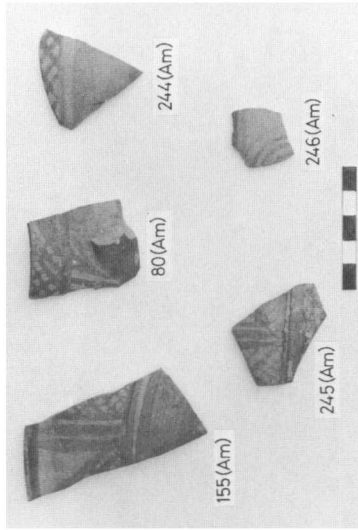
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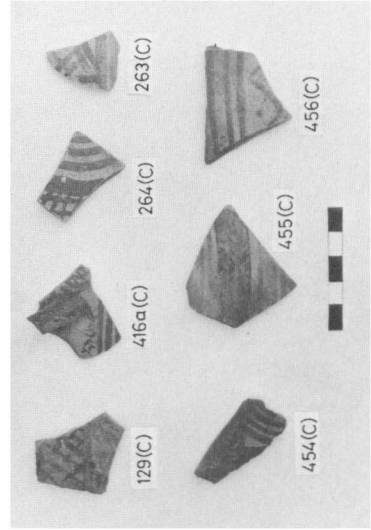
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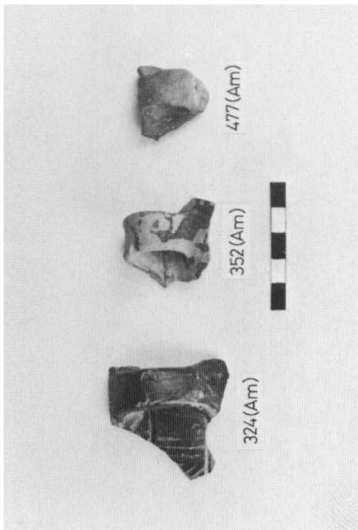
(b)



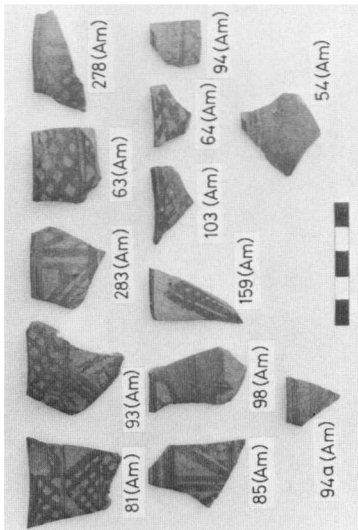
(e)



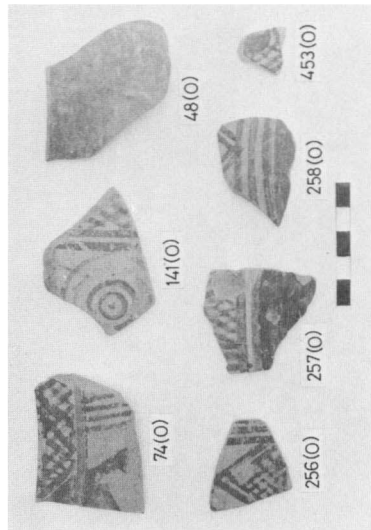
(h)



(a)

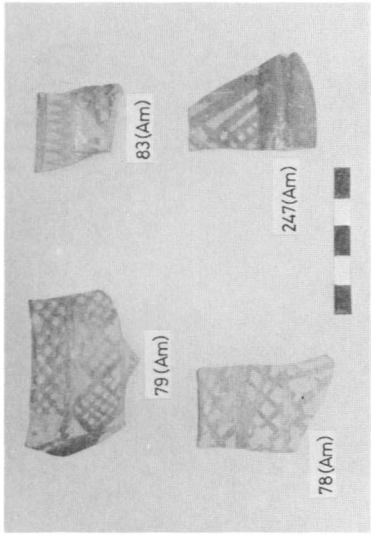


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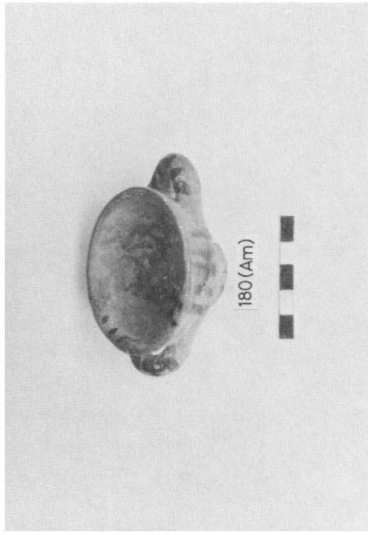


(g)

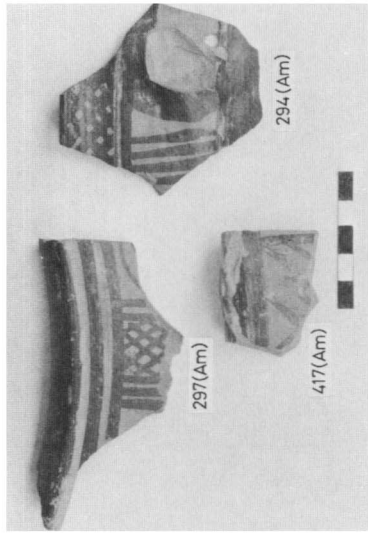
(a-b) Sherds in the American School of Classical Studies, Athens; (c-i) sherds in the Museum of Classical Archaeology, Cambridge



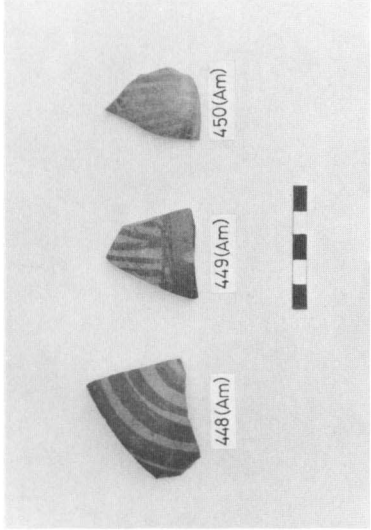
(c)



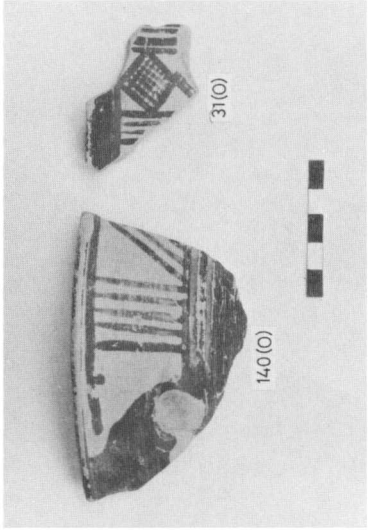
(d)



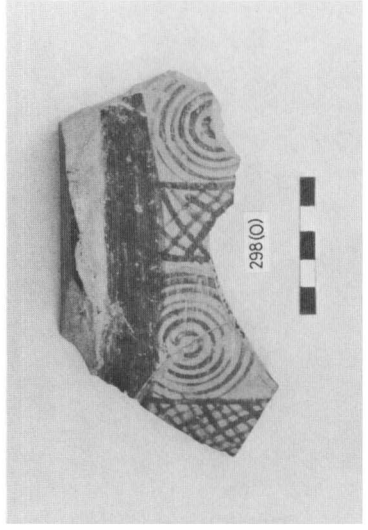
(e)



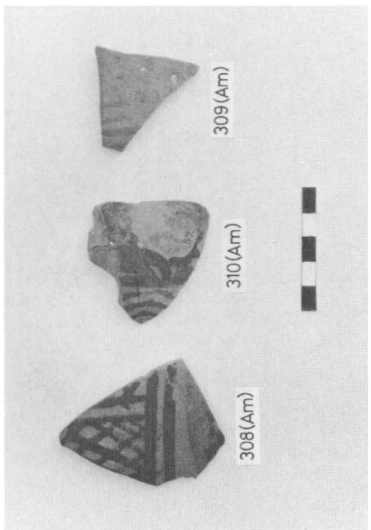
(f)



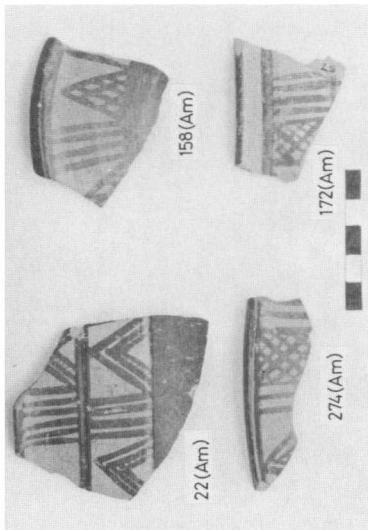
(g)



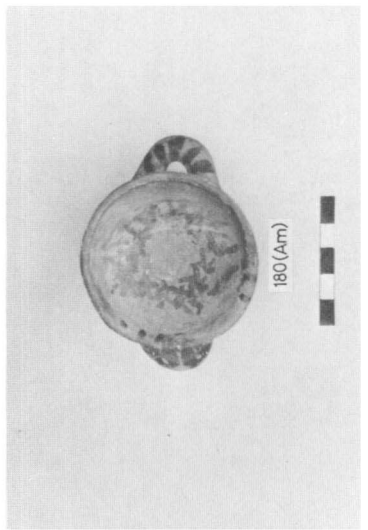
(h)



(i)

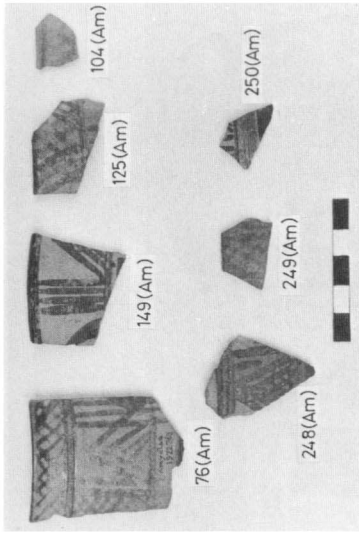


(j)

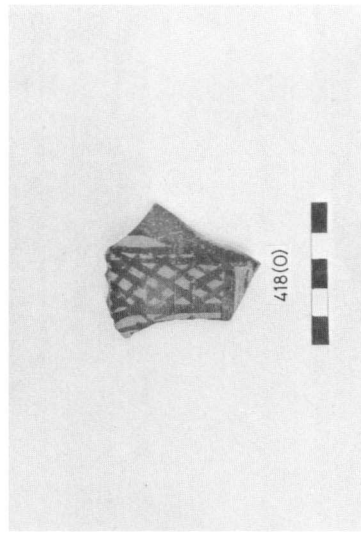


(k)

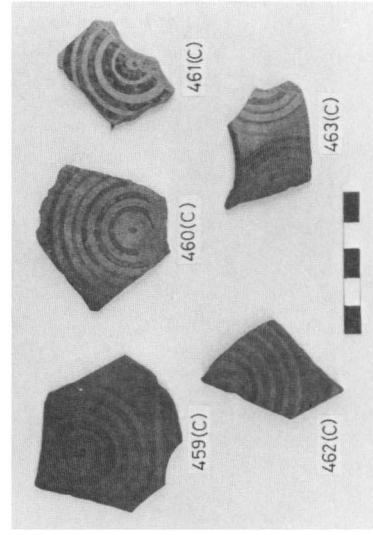
(a-h) Sherds in the Museum of Classical Archaeology, Cambridge; (c-i) sherds in the Fitzwilliam Museum



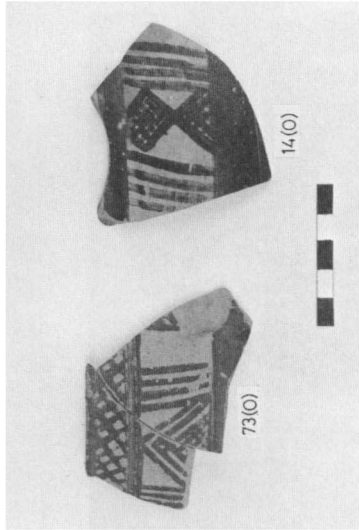
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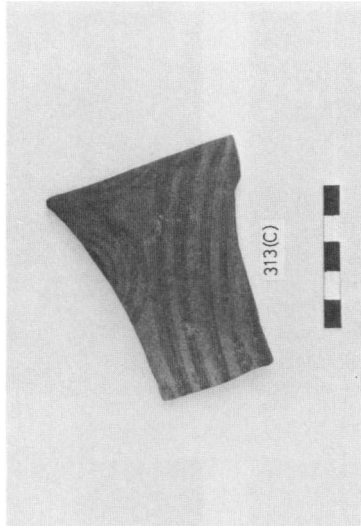
(d)



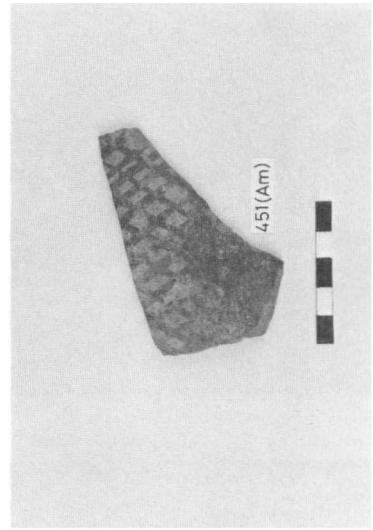
(e)



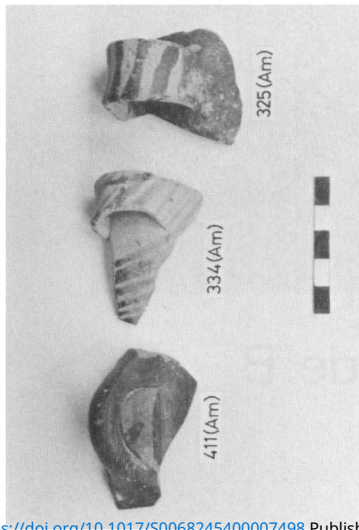
(a)



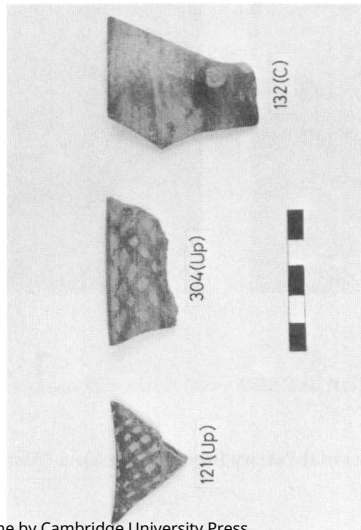
(b)



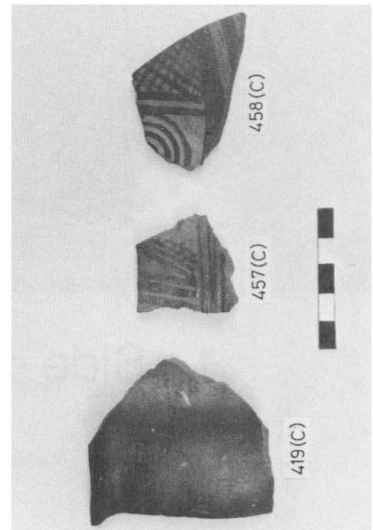
(f)



(g)



(h)



(i)

(a) Sherds in the Fitzwilliam Museum; (b-i) sherds in the Ashmolean Museum