Leslie Hammond:
MINIATURE CERAMICS FROM THE SANCTUARY

Introduction

A special group of ceramics was recovered during the recent excavation in the sanctuary of Athena Alea at Tegea, organized by the Norwegian Institute at Athens in 1990–94. Only a selection of the miniature vessels unearthed at Tegea is published here, since the entire corpus is available elsewhere. Nevertheless, the discussion of the Tegean miniatures will be complete in terms of the types of shapes, wares, fabric, and decoration. The conclusions will propose interpretations that challenge some of the stereotypes regarding the assumed function, geographical distribution, and chronological limits of these minute vessels.

Miniature vessels are ubiquitous objects, appearing in funerary, domestic and religious contexts on archaeological sites throughout Greece as well as much of the ancient Mediterranean world and beyond. The term “miniature vessel” is not as easy to define as it may seem at first, primarily because they occur in various contexts, great numbers and varieties. The typical dictionary entry for the word “miniature” states the following: “a copy on a much reduced scale; something small of its kind.” Thus, a “miniature vessel” would logically seem to be any vessel that has been reduced in scale, but this definition does not cover all miniature vessel variants. This terminology assumes that from the set repertoire of ancient vessel shapes there is a corresponding set of shapes that are made on a reduced scale. This, however, is not always the case since some scholars consider that some shapes do not have miniature versions while others do. Furthermore, not all normal shapes at a given site will have a miniature parallel at the same site. Neither will one find the same shapes miniaturized from site to site.

Theoretically, any shape can be made in miniature. However, the original function of the model or normally sized vessel may not translate to the vessel once it has become miniaturized. For example, the hydria is a vessel for carrying and pouring water. However, when large numbers of miniature hydriai appear at certain sanctuaries, such as the Argive Heraion, they are interpreted as votives since they are useless as actual water carriers. Nevertheless, some other vessels, at any size, have an exclusively votive function, such as phialai. I define “miniatures” as vessels that are modeled from other vessels but on a reduced scale. Additionally, other vessels which do not have corresponding larger models can also be considered miniatures. These are categorized as “miniatures” as a consequence of their small size, 10 cm³ or less.

As mentioned, miniature vessels have been recovered from many different types of sites, and have been attributed a variety of functions. These interpretations range from dedications or votives in sanctuaries and graves, substitutes for larger or more expensive offerings, children’s toys, to containers of various substances. Most frequently, these minute objects are considered to be significant indicators of cultic activity. Excavators often conclude that cult activity took place at a certain location on the basis of a surviving mass of miniature vessels, even when architectural remains cannot be clearly identified.

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1 Hammond, MVV, records all miniatures (497) recovered during the recent excavation; see also my short presentation Hammond 2005.
2 For an extensive discussion and review of the opinions of scholars regarding the definition of miniatures see Hammond, MVV, 14–20.
3 The Merriam-Webster online dictionary, s.v. “Miniature”. The definition of “mini” is “something small of its kind; of small dimensions” while “miniaturize” is “to design or construct in a small size”.
4 The aryballos is often a shape of contention: Corinthian aryballoi are not considered to be miniatures, while those from Laconia are. Stillwell and Benson 1984, 309; Catling 1992, 66.
5 Caskey and Amandry 1952, 175 and 194–207. Cf. Marer-Banasik 1997, 250; “A note on the definition of miniature”; “Miniatures can be defined as vessels too small for everyday or practical use. Large-size hydria are practical shapes that can be set off in size from the miniature hydria found at the Heraion with some ease. There is no need for the three handles on a miniature hydria, for example, as it is easily picked up with one hand. In other cases a definition is not as clear-cut. It is not always clear when a cup, bowl or other drinking vessel is too small for practical use ...”.
6 The distinction when a vessel becomes a miniature is often more problematic with votive type vessels, but not exclusively. Cf. Pemberton 1989, 20, 33, 64–5, and Stillwell and Benson 1984, 309.
7 For an extensive review of what scholars suggest as the function of miniature vessels, generally as well as more specific interpretations, see Hammond, MVV 17–20, esp. n. 83.
8 I. Edlund, The gods and the place: Location and function of sanctuaries in the countryside of Etruria and Magna Graecia (700–400 B.C.) (SkrRom 4*, 43), Stockholm 1987; see esp. 134–7 on votive
In addition to being an indication of cultic activities, miniatures are often assumed to be cheap votives or of lesser artistic quality.9 B. Sparkes recently commented that miniature vessels are “the quality of poor production ... usually decayed versions of those shapes that had a proper life”.10 While this type of remark is not uncommon, some scholars are beginning to realize the wealth of information that these minute objects hold.

Studies documenting miniature vessels from Greek sanctuaries began near the turn of the century; scholars then described these vessels in general terms, if at all, without individual catalogue entries, and often their existence is only mentioned in passing.11 A.D.D. and T.J. Dunbabin, however, were the first to highlight miniature vases in a chapter dedicated to them in the 1962 publication of *Perachora II*.12 The Dunbabin couple inventoried 481 miniatures, illustrating nearly all with photographs, and grouped them by shape. Unfortunately, the catalogue entries for these miniatures consisted more often than not primarily of one measurement, and a description of the painted decoration if preserved.

Some subsequent publications have followed the lead of the Dunbains, noting miniatures when recovered and presenting them in increasingly informative catalogue fashion.13 However, these entries comprise but a few samples of the hundreds, even thousands which may be preserved, most often from votive deposits and dumps. Analysis of these miniatures rarely extends beyond a presentation of a select few catalogued examples following an introductory paragraph. Few provide any additional information which would encompass general data such as overall quantities and material types.

Nevertheless, this trend has begun to change. More elaborate introductions to chapters and analysis of forms have begun to appear in publications, such as the publications from the Corinth project by Stillwell and Benson of the miniatures from the Potters’ Quarter in 1985 and Pemberton’s of the Demeter and Kore sanctuary in 1989.14 Regional studies have also incorporated miniature vessels, such as those by Foley on the Argolid and by Voyatzis on Arcadia.15 Studies of individual shapes include miniatures as well, such as those by Coulson on skyphoi and by Stibbe on kraters and lakainai.16 Progressive understanding has continued through the presentation of miniatures from specific sites in a few recent dissertations.17

Among these are the miniatures from Tegea, which will now be addressed. A representative sample of the miniature vessels from the 1990–94 investigation of the sanctuary of Athena Alea at Tegea will be presented and discussed, according to the phases to which they have been assigned.18

### Three phases of miniature vessels at Tegea

Disregarding the few miniatures of Late Helladic date (C-MinMyc 1–5) which were found out of context, three chronological phases can be defined among the miniature vessels recovered during the recent investigations at Tegea. Phase I consists of the 148 vessels from the bothros in the pronaos area, dating from Protogeometric/Early Geometric to Late Geometric II (31 are selected for publication here). Phase II comprises the 169 miniatures found in the metal-workshop, the pronaos surface, and the cela excavation (including a few pieces from the same period found in the foundation trench for the Classical temple), as well as those from the Archaic layers found in the northern sector; 79 items (71 from the temple, 8 from the northern sector) are included here. In general, these date from the Late Geometric II period to the 6th century.19 Finally, Phase III consists of the 180 miniature vessels found among the layers related to the Skopadian structure (the Classical foundation trench discovered during the cela excavation and layers dated to the Classical period in the northern sector) as well as the miniatures found in contexts later than the construction of the Classical temple; 60 of those pieces are included here.

The material from the three phases can be distinguished not only by the stratigraphical contexts, but also by shapes, wares, and fabrics. These criteria are considered more closely in the following text.

### Shapes and sub-shapes

The name of a vessel can vary from site to site, and from author to author. Thus it is necessary, at the outset, to present the types of shapes found at Tegea and to define their parameters. Here definitions are provided for each of the primary shape types found among the
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Tegean miniatures. Fairly consistent repertoires of shapes appear at Tegea, although these vary through the life of the sanctuary; see the graphic presentation of this development Fig. 1.

Miniature (as well as full-scale) vessel shapes found at Tegea are primarily of the open type, although a select variety of closed shapes are also found. Drinking vessels during Phase I and II at Tegea include kotylai and footed cups. Kotylai at Tegea are lip-less cups with two horizontal handles extending from just below the rim of the vessel, with or without a foot. Examples of this shape are C-MinII 37–38, which are of the “flaring” variety. This “flaring” type of profile is the most common of the kotylai, although others with a carinated profile also appear, such as C-MinII 44. Both types exhibit painted decoration.

A “footed cup” is defined as a handle-less conical or hemispherical body set upon a high foot. Footed cups appear in two varieties: with disc feet (C-MinI 23) and with flat feet (C-MinI 25). Non-footed cups, by contrast, have straight to slightly flaring sides and vertical handle(s); they appear in two varieties, those with rounded bottoms (C-MinI 26) and those with flat bases (Phase III only: CN-MinIII 16).

Kantharoi, mugs and lakainai are open drinking vessels that only appear at Tegea in the northern sector (Phase III). Kantharoi are drinking cups with flaring rims extending from rounded bodies and flat bases with two vertical handles extending almost horizontally from the rim, then reaching down to the belly of the vessel (CN-MinIII 41). A similar body shape is found among the mugs (CN-MinIII 47) at Tegea. However, their simple vertical loop handles curve from the rim to the shoulder, distinguishing them from the kantharos. Another drinking vessel is the lakaina, a shape indigenous to Laconia. Although fairly similar to the mug and kantharos, typical lakainai have broader lower bodies and a proportionally longer upper body which is actually an elongated neck. Handles also exist on lakainai, usually springing from the widest diameter of the vessel on the lower body, but no handles are preserved on the examples from Tegea (CN-MinIII 39).

Miniature mixing vessels such as kraters and dinoi have also been found at Tegea. Kraters appear in different varieties, but generally they can be defined as a vessel with a deep body and a pair of handles, the type of handle depending on the variety of krater (vertical, C-MinII 55; horizontal, C-MinII 56). These vessels were probably set upon a foot, but only one fragment, CN-MinIII 30, preserves it. However, the sub-types seen among the kraters are based upon the various rim types and include those with rounded (C-MinII 57) and tapered rims (C-MinII 56), which are further divided by the vessel’s profile, either straight (C-MinII 53–54) or out-turned (C-MinII 56). Dinoi were also found at Tegea, but only in the northern sector (Phases II and III; CN-MinII 8, CN-MinIII 44). These deep mixing bowls have in-turned rims, a flat base and no handles.

Libation and serving dishes are quite popular at Tegea, shallow bowls and other bowl types being the most common. Dishes, kana, and phialai occur at Tegea. Dishes are defined by a flaring (or straight) wall with a

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20 A “primary shape” is defined as any shape that is identifiable. For example, a krater, a jug or a shallow bowl is considered a “primary shape” as opposed to those fragments (body or base fragments) that cannot be clearly identified as one particular shape or another. See Hammond, MVV, 129–30 and 133–5, for the use of “primary shapes” and Figs 2–4 here for a visual summary of these shapes; they illustrate the primary shapes only, and do not attempt to show every variation for each shape type. Those vessels that are most completely preserved have been included; these, however, are not necessarily the most representative example for a particular shape or its subtype(s). Furthermore, these figures intend to illustrate the variation of the types of (primary) shapes and are not intended to document the importance or quantity of one shape over another.

21 The decorative motifs of kotylai, as well as all other shapes on which it appears, are discussed in the introductions to the three phases.
flat resting surface, with or without handles attached to the body (C-MinI 21 and 17 respectively). Generally (as exemplified by those with complete profiles), these dishes have low walls relative to their diameter, which is at least twice as wide as the vase is tall. Variability is seen among the lower body or foot of these dishes. In some cases the foot is not articulated (C-MinI 17, 19), while among others a sort of “ring” foot appears (C-MinI 20–21).22

Kana, being similar in profile to dishes, are distinguished from those by the presence of triangular protrusions extending from the rim (C-MinI 27). Phialai, concave bowls with low walls and rounded bottoms, are quite similar in body shape to the shallow bowl. They are not found in the material from the temple excavation, but there are some examples from the northern sector certainly from Phase II (CN-MinII 6–7), and less clearly from Phase III (CN-MinIII 35–38).23 The phialai are distinguished from the shallow bowls by a protrusion located in the centre of their interior, which can be pointed or rounded in profile. The rim or edge of the phiale is not usually articulated in a special way.

Bowls, concave vessels for holding liquids or solids, appear in two main varieties: shallow bowls and bowls in general.24 Shallow bowls are those vessels with a low wall (under 2 cm in height) and rounded or slightly flattened bottom (C-MinII 1, 3). These vessels are at least twice as wide as they are high, not too dissimilar from the typical phialai, but lacking the omphalos. Subdivisions of the shallow bowl are based upon the rim articulation. Rounded rims can be noted on examples such as C-MinII 2–3; some of these rounded rims are in-turned (C-MinII 10). Other shallow bowls have flattened rims (C-MinII 10). Some of these flattened rims are out-turned (C-MinII 17–18) while others are in-turned (C-MinII 22).

Other bowls are distinguished from shallow bowls by the height of the wall, being taller (usually over 2 cm), and by their proportions, being about equally high as wide, as opposed to the shallow bowl which is wider

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22 Some base fragments from the bothros material (Phase I) may be alternatively defined as plates (?) on ring feet (Hammond, MVV, nos 19–22). However, since the non-miniature coarse wares from this context have not been studied, no precise name can be assigned to these pieces.

23 Those which occur in the Archaic contexts of the northern sector have been grouped with the Phase II material and are catalogued there. The others, from unclear contexts, are grouped with Phase III, but many of them may be contemporary with Phase II-material from the temple excavation; see below, p. 438.

24 The Merriam-Webster online dictionary defines “bowl” as “a concave, usually nearly hemispherical vessel; specifically a drinking vessel (as for wine).”
than tall. The bottoms of bowls are usually rounded (C-MinII 25, 35), but flat bottoms are also present. Bowls are also subdivided by their rim type, primarily rounded or flattened, as is the case with shallow bowl subtypes. Bowls with rounded rims extend directly from the vessel body (rounded and straight: C-MinI 1, 4), turn outward (C-MinI 7, C-MinII 25.a), or inward (C-MinI 9). Flattened rims that appear on bowls are similarly divided into straight (C-MinI 11, C-MinI 34), out-turned (C-MinI 14), and in-turned (C-MinI 15) subtypes. Rounded, straight and rounded, out-turned rims are further divided based on the thickness of the rim: thin rims are those which are less than 0.5 cm in thickness, while thick rims are those 0.5 cm thick or more. This further subdivision was created as a result of the large quantities of rounded-rim types.

Closed shapes are present at Tegea, but in small numbers. In Phase I and II these shapes include jugs, hydriai and oinochoai. Jugs are defined as a container with a constricted neck and a vertical handle (C-MinI 28); the best preserved example comes from the northern sector, Phase III (CN-MinIII 49). Hydriai have similar body types, in addition to horizontal handles, attached to the belly of the vessel (C-MinI 29); again, the best examples come from the northern sector, Phase III (CN-MinIII 52–53). Oinochoai are like jugs in shape, but are defined by the presence of a trefoil mouth; the only clear example comes from Phase III, the northern sector (CN-MinIII 54). Closed vessels appear with rounded or flattened bottoms.

Seven primary shapes occur in Phase I. (Fig. 2) Open shapes among the miniatures of Phase I include footed and footless cups, dishes, bowls, and a kanoun (C-MinI 27); a few jugs (C-MinI 28) and a hydria (C-MinI 29) are the only closed shapes. Bowls and dishes are not only the most popular shape during Phase I, but are more popular at this time than during any other phase; 64 of the 93 identified bowls (here, C-MinI 1–15) and 18 of the 24 dishes (here, C-MinI 16–22) were found in the bothros layers. Similarly, footed cups (C-MinI 23–25) appear almost exclusively in the bothros; only one other fragment of a footed cup (C-MinII 60) was noted, in the surface of the pronaos directly above the bothros. Only one footless cup (C-MinI 26) appears in the bothros, but it has a rounded bottom and is in no way similar to the numerous footless cups with flat bottoms from Phase III in the northern sector. All vessels from Phase I are handmade; only exceptionally are they decorated, with incisions or similar means only.

Ten shapes are represented in Phase II: kotylai, footed cups, kraters, dishes, kana, phialai, shallow bowls, bowls, dinoi, and hydriai. (Fig. 3) Kotylai, kraters, shallow

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25 Unfortunately most of the bowls preserved at Tegea are fragmentary and do not preserve a complete profile. As a result, some of these “bowls” may be misidentified. However, what is clear is that these are open vessels and they cannot be clearly identified as another shape; thus, they have been placed within this category. For particular bowls and their state of preservation see their catalogue entries.

26 In the full catalogue Hammond, MVV, this division based upon thickness is also applied to other miscellaneous fragments: bases and body sherds.

27 See Hammond, MVV, for all the material not included in the samples presented here.
bowls, and phialai make their first appearance during Phase II. Shallow bowls (here, C-MinII 1–24) were the most popular shape of Phase II and comprise the majority (52, or 93%) of the 56 examples known from the site. Kotylai (here, C-MinII 37–51) were not far behind with 32 examples, foreshadowing their dominance in Phase III; these are all wheelmade, which otherwise remains exceptional. Bowls (here, C-MinII 25–36) and kraters (here, C-MinII 52–59) were common as well, with 22 and 20 examples respectively. The remaining shapes account for fewer than five examples each. In Phase II, the phialai and hydriae are only known from the Archaic (6th century) layers of the northern sector; two phialai (CN-MinII 5–6), one dinos (CN-MinII 8) and one hydria (CN-MinII 7) were found there. Four dishes (here, C-MinII 61) and one each of footed cup (C-MinII 60) and kanoun (C-MinII 62) account for the rest of the open shapes in Phase II. A few body fragments, possibly of hydriae or jugs (here, C-MinII 65–66), are the only possible evidence for closed shapes. Many vessels now carry monochrome or linear, painted decoration, and incisions in a few cases.

Phase III utilizes 15 of the 16 primary shapes, only footed cups are missing. (Fig. 4) New shapes include kantharoi, mugs, lakainai, oinochoai and a different type of footless cup. Kotylai were the most popular

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28 The footed cup found in the pronaos surface, and the four dishes found from Building I and the cela surface, include some objects that are clearly “leftover shapes” from Phase I. The kanoun may be similarly characterized.

29 The footless cup of Phase III is clearly distinct from the single footless cup from Phase I. Those from Phase III are flat footed and wheelmade of fine material, while the one from Phase I has a rounded bottom and is handmade of coarse clay. The footless cups of Phase III are consequently considered to be a new shape.
with 78 objects;\textsuperscript{30} there were only ten or fewer examples representing the remaining shapes. Eight bowls (here, CN-MinIII 22–25) and seven kraters (here, CN-MinIII 30–34) were counted, as well as 11 footless cups (here, CN-MinIII 16–21). Other open shapes included three kantharoi (here, CN-MinIII 41–42) and three lakainai (here, CN-MinIII 39–40); four phialai (CN-MinIII 35–38) and six shallow bowls (here, CN-MinIII 26–29); one dinos (CN-MinIII 44) and dishes (CN-MinIII 45–46) as well as one kanoun (CN-MinIII 48) and one oinochoe (CN-MinIII 54). All these new shapes exclusive to Phase III were either painted monochrome or preserved no traces of decoration at all.\textsuperscript{31}

\textbf{Wares}

The types of wares found among the Tegean miniatures require a more precise definition than the typical coarse or fine ware types. Based upon the charts provided in the revised edition of \textit{Munsell soil color charts}, the following wares have been defined.\textsuperscript{32} Coarse wares include those handmade objects that consist of more than 10\% inclusions. Semi-coarse wares are those made by hand and containing less than 10\% inclusions. Fine wares contain less than 1\% of fine to very fine inclusions and are made on the wheel. These wares are further subdivided into five groups: coarse (these are never painted), painted semi-coarse, unpainted semi-coarse, painted fine and unpainted fine.\textsuperscript{33}

Descriptions of the clay’s texture and inclusions are also included in catalogue entries and are based on the illustrations found in the \textit{Munsell manual}.\textsuperscript{34} In general, coarse wares are rough (even on the surface) and contain white, black and sparkling inclusions as well as vegetal matter.\textsuperscript{35} Semi-coarse wares tend to have white, black or sparkling inclusions, although white inclusions dominate in objects found in some excavation areas. When fine wares exhibit inclusions, they include those of the white, vegetal and metal-working areas. There are very few examples of vegetal material seen among the coarse wares from the cella and from the northern sector. This vegetal matter may result from the environment in which these vessels were found. Coarse wares contained inclusions ranging from very fine (small) to medium in size (see charts in the \textit{Munsell manual}).

\textsuperscript{30} Of these 78, 44 were handles, and 41 of those come from kotylai with a rim diameter greater than 3 cm. This larger kotyle has not been seen during the previous two phases. Kotylai of this size, but still considered as miniatures, are popular in Corinth; see Pemberton 1989, 174–5. These miniature kotylai range in rim diameter from 4.1 to 6.1 cm. Eight such kotylai (C-MinIII 1–8) were found in the Classical foundation trench investigated during the cella excavations; see here, pp. 452-3, and section ii (Nordquist), 71.

\textsuperscript{31} Although paint was preserved only in traces on some examples, comparisons with other examples of the same shape indicate they were probably painted monochrome, rather than with a pattern, as is typically seen on kotylai and shallow bowls.

\textsuperscript{32} \textit{Munsell soil color charts}, New York 1994, 5–10. These categories have been developed based on the amount of inclusions and the process by which the miniature vessel was made. These designations were devised based on the miniatures alone and do not necessarily reflect the nature of the pottery (non-miniature) in general, for which I refer to section iii (Voyatzis).

\textsuperscript{33} A vessel is noted as painted only if traces are preserved. It is presumed that if no traces are preserved, it was not originally painted, although there is no way to determine if this was actually the case.

\textsuperscript{34} See \textit{Munsell soil color charts}, 5–8, for the “structures” of inclusions.

\textsuperscript{35} Vegetal material (which appears as small and thin roots or veins) is common among the coarse wares of the bothros and upper pronao and metal-working areas. There are very few examples of vegetal material seen among the coarse wares from the cella and from the northern sector. This vegetal matter may result from the environment in which these vessels were found. Coarse wares contained inclusions ranging from very fine (small) to medium in size (see charts in the \textit{Munsell manual}).

\textsuperscript{36} Semi-coarse wares from the bothros generally contain just as much vegetal matter as white, black and sparkling inclusions, while the upper layers, in the pronao and the metal-working area, have twice as many examples with white and sparkling inclusions as those with black inclusions and vegetal matter. The semi-coarse wares from the cella have twice as many white inclusions as black and sparkling inclusions and, like those from the northern sector, exhibit few pieces with vegetal matter.

\textsuperscript{37} Semi-coarse inclusions range from very fine to fine in size.
black and sparkling types as well. A very few examples of clay (grog) and stones were also recorded among the inclusions found in the clay of Tegean miniatures. Pitting and sparing occurred as well.

Further confirmation of the three phases is provided by the distribution of these types of wares. Each phase is clearly dominated by a different type of ware as Fig. 5 shows. It is not surprising to discover a correspondence between the type of ware and the period in which it was created. Phase I produced 80% of all coarse wares, Phase II 56% of all semi-coarse wares, and Phase III 74% of all fine wares. Furthermore, there is a logical distribution of the remaining wares. No fine wares were found in Phase I, which includes only coarse and semi-coarse wares. Although Phase II is dominated by semi-coarse wares, coarse wares were present as well, and 34% of the total is represented by fine wares. In contrast to Phase I, Phase III has almost no examples of coarse wares (only four pieces); the remaining examples of what is not fine wares were of semi-coarse material.

The transition from coarser to finer wares is closely linked with the passage from handmade to wheelmade vessels. Although coarse wares can also be produced on the wheel, a rougher surface may be expected when miniaturized vessels with coarse fabric are constructed in that way, since the inclusions are then so much larger in comparison to the size of the vessel, while the greater surface area of a normal sized vessel can better absorb more and larger inclusions. The process could be harmful to the hands of the maker him/herself as well. Furthermore, during the delicate process of making a miniature vessel on the wheel, great care must be taken to avoid inclusions or other unwanted “lumps” in the clay.

Fabric colours

Fabric colours are also indicated, based on the Munsell soil color charts; they are determined by a number of factors, including the clay source and firing process. Colour names and their corresponding hue, value and chroma number are given in each catalogue entry, and colour names are often given to painted decoration as well. At present, two fabric colours, with variations (very pale brown and reddish yellow, ranging to pink), have been scientifically identified as local. However, certain other fabrics were so frequently used for the Tegean miniature vessels as to suggest local production and a change of types over time.

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37 While the fine wares from the cells preserve more black than white or sparkling inclusions, those from the northern sector have more white than sparkling inclusions. Black inclusions are much less frequent than white or sparkling inclusions in the material from the northern sector. Fine wares generally have very fine (tiny) inclusions, although some of “fine” size are also noted.

38 See Fábrega 1994, 38: a modern potter specializing in the production of porcelain miniature vessels summarizes the problem of contaminants to fine clay miniatures made on a wheel when she states that “the purity and plasticity of the porcelain are absolutely essential. A grain of sand or a piece of iron disrupts the process... A loose hair can wind around the pot, strangle it; even a cat hair is disruptive.” See Hammond, MVV, 222 n. 49 for further discussion regarding contemporary productions of miniature vessels.


40 All objects inventoried in 1995 and most of those found during the temple excavation (but inventoried in 1996) had their fabric colours determined by the 1990 version, while all miniatures found in the northern sector were determined by the 1994 version of the Munsell soil colors charts. All Tegean miniatures were evaluated in natural light. Unfortunately, when conducting the comparative study, not all Munsell readings were taken under these conditions. These comparative studies also utilized the 1994 version.

41 The Fitch Laboratory of the British School at Athens conducted ICP-AES analysis on pottery from the temple sector only (see section xii, Fenn, Ponting and Voyatzis). No miniatures were included in this study.
Ten primary colour types were determined based on Munsell color readings: pale yellow, reddish yellow, very pale brown, yellowish red, yellow, light yellowish brown, red, brown, dark grey, pale brown. (Fig. 6) Miniature vessels with a pale yellow fabric colour were the most popular (148 examples), while reddish yellow (120 examples) was the second most frequent fabric colour at Tegea. Pale yellow includes eight different Munsell value and chroma numbers, while reddish yellow has nine. The third most common fabric colour, very pale brown (61 examples), accounted for just over half the number of examples produced by reddish yellow, as the second ranked. Three additional colour types were not far behind: yellowish red (44 examples), yellow (29), and other miscellaneous colours (41). The remaining primary fabric colours had less than 20 examples each.

It is quite interesting to note how the distribution of these fabric colours changes through the three phases, thus confirming them. Phase I, comprising 20 different fabric colours, favoured the reddish yellow (38.5% of the total) and yellowish red (25.6%) types; all other types had ten or fewer examples each. However, these less frequent colours remain important, since some of them are barely or not at all represented in the other two phases; this is the case with the fabric colours brown, dark grey, pale brown and red. Red fabric is used only in Phase I. Reddish yellow and yellowish red are also more popular in Phase I than in the other phases, although reddish yellow is consistently represented throughout the three phases. Although pale yellow is the most popular fabric colour among the miniature vessels from Tegea, it is absent in Phase I. No yellow fabrics are seen either. Only one example of the colour very pale brown is seen in this phase.

Among the miniatures of Phase II, 18 different fabric colors are found, but pale yellow accounts for 38% and stands out above the rest. Reddish yellow, the second most popular fabric colour for the Tegean miniatures, is also the second most frequent during Phase II, but accounts for only about half the pale yellow examples. Very pale brown (20 examples) and light yellowish brown (16) are not far behind. The remaining colours account for fewer than ten examples each. The only colour occurring more frequently in Phase II than in the other two phases is light yellowish brown, comprising 84% of all Tegean examples of this fabric colour. No examples of red fabric are reported in Phase II.

Phase III is characterized by only eight different fabric types, six of which are primary. As before, pale yellow is the most popular among the fabrics of Phase III, comprising 47% of its total. Parallel to the trends seen in the other two phases, the second most popular fabric colour amounts to half of the total of the most popular fabric; in this case it is very pale brown, which with 40 examples occurs less than half as frequently as pale yellow. Reddish yellow (28 examples) and yellow (22) are fabric types used at about the same level in Phase III. The remaining two primary colour types include brown (two) and pale brown (one) fabrics. Phase III produced the largest number of pale yellow, very pale brown, and yellow examples. However, it has no examples of dark grey, light yellowish brown, red, and yellowish red, each of which was at its most popular during Phase I, or, in the case of light yellowish brown, in Phase II.

The new colour of fabrics among the miniatures of Phase II (as well as Phase III) suggests either a new/different type of clay or a new/different firing technique. The contrast between the fabric types and colours from Phase I and II suggests that different clay is being used, and as a result of that, perhaps different firing techniques were needed as well. The firing process accounts for smaller variations in colour for example, a reddish yellow as opposed to a pink, within the same Munsell hue. This can be contrasted with the variation in clay types (coarse, fine) that can result from different sources – for example, primary or secondary clays. Primary clays are harvested close to the original site of formation, are typically harder, require higher firing temperatures and tend to be lighter in colour. In contrast, secondary clays contain more particles since they are harvested in deposits away from their original formation point. The gathering of organic and inorganic material in the process makes these clays more porous. These clays tend to be red, yellow or brown in colour and can be fired at lower temperatures.

Explanations to the catalogues

The catalogues provide a selection of the primary types of Tegean miniature vessels, concentrating on well-preserved and characteristic samples; a complete

42 Pale yellow includes: 2.5Y 7/3 (15), 2.5Y 7/4 (18), 2.5Y 8/2 (12), 2.5Y 8/3 (45), 2.5Y 8/4 (23), 5Y 7/3 (1), 5Y 7/4 (1), 5Y 8/2 (9), 5Y 8/3 (20), 5Y 8/4 (4). Reddish yellow includes: 5YR 5/6 (2), 5YR 6/6 (27), 5YR 6/8 (28), 5YR 7/6 (3), 5YR 7/8 (1), 7.5YR 6/6 (35), 7.5YR 6/8 (2), 7.5YR 7/6 (21), 7.5YR 7/8 (1). The number in parentheses following the Munsell number indicates the frequency of that Munsell number.

43 Very pale brown includes: Phase I: 10YR 7/3 (1); Phase II: 10YR 7/3 (5), 10YR 7/4 (12), 10YR 8/3 (1), 10YR 8/4 (2); Phase III: 10YR 7/4 (2), 10YR 8/2 (1), 10YR 8/3 (2); 10YR 8/4 (16).

44 Yellowish red examples include, Phase I (38): 5YR 5/6 (35), 5YR 5/8 (2), 5YR 4/6 (1); Phase II (6): 5YR 5/6 (5), 5YR 5/8 (1); Phase III: none. Yellow examples include: Phase I: none; Phase II (7): 10YR 7/6 (7); Phase III (22): 10YR 7/6 (14), 10YR 8/6 (7), 2.5Y 7/6 (1). Other miscellaneous colours (16 of them) are those who have five or fewer examples each and not considered to be of the “primary” types. The colour strong brown had five. Those with four each include: brownish yellow, grey, greyish brown, light brown and light brownish grey. Three examples were counted among light grey and yellowish brown, and two examples were counted from light olive brown, light reddish brown and pink. Single examples were noted for the following colours: light olive grey, light red, pale red, reddish brown and weak red.

45 Other colours used in Phase II include: brown (2), dark grey (3), pale brown (1), yellow (7) and yellowish red (6). Remaining colours from Phase II, but not considered “primary” fabrics, include: brownish yellow (4), grey (3), greyish brown (2), light brownish grey (1), light grey (1), light olive brown (2), light olive grey (1), strong brown (2) and yellowish brown (1).

46 The two non-primary fabrics include light grey (1) and pink (2).

47 See also and compare the paper by G. Sanders, “Beyond Buff with inclusions: A guide to describing ceramic fabrics illustrated with examples at Corinth.” Dumbarton Oaks 1989–2001 Report (publ. 2002), 49, for other interpretations of clay colour results.
presentation can be found in *MVV*. The vessels are arranged by phase and then by shape and sub-shape. The catalogue entries describe the miniatures according to shape, ware, fabric or decorative style as relevant. Beyond a general division in open and (far less frequent) closed shapes, the shapes are introduced in the order which reflects their frequency in the material; this frequency is also reflected in the number of items included in the sample. General references for a type of shape, when appropriate, appear at the beginning of the section within the catalogue where the shape is first presented. The sub-types developed for some shapes, based upon the variety of the physical characteristics of those vessels, have been further explained above.

Catalogue numbers have been assigned sequentially within each phase; for Phase II there is a separate list for the pieces from the northern sector, with the relevant CN-numbers, but there are references to them in the main catalogue where they would otherwise be grouped according to shape. There is another separate list for the Phase III pieces found in a deposit in the temple sector. Individual catalogue entries include the following information: catalogue number; measurements; type of ware; fabric colour; description, and comparisons if appropriate. There is also a reference to the context, most often a stratigraphical unit, where the piece was found; when the vase received a find number (F. no., of the type C1Sc/6-8) by the excavator, it is included here. All entries include a reference to the catalogue number in Hammond, *MVV*.

All vessels are described in terms of preservation, physical character and decoration. The terms concerning preservation include: “complete” (entire vessel preserved, although chips or other small losses are included and noted as “complete, missing parts”); “complete profile”; and “fragment”, which is further defined as rim, base or body. Descriptions proceed from the foot up, unless a rim fragment is being discussed, in which case it goes from the rim down. Decorative elements are specifically noted in individual catalogue entries. Furthermore, references are provided within entries when close comparisons can be made to another Tegean miniature included in this contribution.

Extensive measurements in centimetres are provided for each object, in its state of preservation, which as a rule is fragmentary; when a dimension concerns the complete vessel, this is indicated by an added ‘C’ (HC, LC, WC). Preserved height (H) refers to the size of the sherd in its proper orientation, while the preserved length (L) defines the total size of a sherd, regardless if the orientation is known or not. Height, width and diameters are those of the vessel itself (total height, width, etc.), unless otherwise stated, for example, width with handles. Maximum width is not indicated unless it defines an area other than the rim of a vessel. Diameters are clearly noted as being from rims, base or otherwise; unless the vase is completely preserved, they are mostly calculated from the curve of a fragment, and are often only estimates (est.). The location at which a thickness has been measured is also clearly indicated in each entry.

Body sherds are always measured as preserved width by preserved length. Handles are measured likewise, although their (preserved) length corresponds to the distance of the extension of the handle from where it attached to the vessel itself. The (preserved) width refers to the distance measured between the outer extremities of each point of attachment, assuming this is the widest part of the handle. The thickness of handles always refers to its section. One measurement is given for those that are round in cross-section while two measurements are given for those that are oval. In some cases, due to the fragmentary nature of the Tegean material, only estimates (est.) can be given. Illustrations of selected vessels display similar shapes together to ensure easy visual comparisons.

Since only a limited sample (about one-third) of the material could be included here, the reader should turn to the full presentation in Hammond, *MVV*, for quantitative analyses involving counts and weights, and for the general evaluations and interpretations.

### Late Helladic miniatures

A handful of Late Helladic miniature vase fragments were discovered during the recent excavations at Tegea. Found in stratigraphically mixed contexts below the Classical temple, the majority from the bothros beneath the promaos, the identification of these prehistoric pieces was confirmed during the study season of 1997 by Dr Kim Shelton. They are mostly of LH IIIIB date.

### Catalogue

#### Bowls

**C-MinMye 1  Rounded rim, straight and thin**  
Fig. 7  
Fragment, handmade, preserving one-quarter of rounded, straight and thin rim. Exterior and interior have a wide stripe, painted dark red (2.5YR 4/6), extending from the rim downward. Painted semi-coarse ware; fabric reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6). Preserved dimensions: 1.7 L × 1.5 H × 1.9 W; 5.0 D (rim); Th 0.35 (body), 0.25 (rim) cm.  
Inv. no. 5235. Location: E1S/26 (bothros, top).  

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48 For example, references for shallow bowls, other than specific parallels for the Tegean ones, will be presented under the heading of “shallow bowls” in the catalogue. Since the shallow bowls first appear in Phase II, those references will appear here, but are not repeated when shallow bowls are presented in the catalogue from Phase III.

49 More such references to pieces not included here may be found in the catalogue entries in Hammond, *MVV*.

50 All drawings were produced by the author and the artists Lois Kain, Teresa Moreno, Heather Russell and Tom Pfauth. In some cases, other artists’ drawings were combined with those by the author to present more complete views. Final inking of all illustrations was completed by the author as well. Photographs were taken by Deborah Newton and processed by Marie Muzy. Many thanks must be extended to them both, as well as to the artists mentioned above.

51 For full-scale Late Helladic pottery, see section iii (Voyatzis), 198–202.
Miniature ceramics from the sanctuary

C-MinMyc 2  Rounded rim, straight and thin  Fig. 7  
Fragment, handmade, preserving one-third of rounded, straight and thin rim. Painted reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) on exterior and interior in form of vertical lines extending from rim on to body. Painted semi-coarse ware; fabric yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) with small, white and slightly sparkling inclusions as well as some vegetal matter. Preserved dimensions: 1.05 L × 2.4 W; 4.0 D (rim); Th 0.2 cm.  
Inv. no. 5236. Location: E1S/111 (bothros, Level B-1).  
Hammond, MVV, no. 30. Cf. C-MinMyc 3.a–c for similar profile and decoration.

C-MinMyc 3.a  Rounded rim, straight and thin  Fig. 7  
Fragment, handmade, of rounded, straight and thin rim, small section. Body slightly curving. Red paint (2.5YR 5/5) on exterior rim and on interior in a vertical line from rim towards centre of vessel. Painted semi-coarse ware; fabric reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) with white inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 1.65 L × 0.75 W; 5.0–6.0 D (rim, est.); Th 0.3 (body), 0.15 (rim) cm.  
Inv. no. 5237. Location: E1S/105 (bothros, Level B-1).  
Hammond, MVV, no. 32. Cf. C-MinMyc 1, 2, 4; 3.b–c probably from the same vessel.

C-MinMyc 3.b  Rounded rim, straight and thin  Fig. 7  
Fragment, handmade, preserving one-quarter of rounded, straight and thin rim. Slightly curving body. Red paint (2.5YR 5/5) on exterior and on interior from rim towards centre of vessel. Painted semi-coarse ware; fabric reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) with white inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 1.5 L × 1.45 W; 5.0–6.0 D (rim, est.); Th 0.25 cm.  
Inv. no. 5238. Location: E1S/105 (bothros, Level B-1).  
Hammond, MVV, no. 33. Cf. C-MinMyc 1, 2, 4; 3.a–b probably from the same vessel.

C-MinMyc 4  Rounded rim, straight and thin  Fig. 7  
Fragment, handmade, preserving one-quarter of vessel with rounded, straight and thin rim. Exterior has traces of dark red (2.5YR 4/6) lines which do not quite reach the rim; interior has same paint, but a wider stripe extends from rim into interior. Painted semi-coarse ware; fabric reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/8). Preserved dimensions: 1.65 L × 1.65 W; 4.5 D (rim, est.); Th 0.4 (body), 0.2 (rim) cm.  
Inv. no. 5240. Location: E1S/22 (workshop).  

C-MinMyc 5  Thick body fragment  Fig. 7  
Handmade, thick body fragment with concave curve, probably a bowl or cup. Painted with very dark grey (2.5Y 3/1) vertical
lines on exterior, thickness of lines fairly constant. Painted semi-coarse ware; fabric light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) with small white inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 2.5 L × 4.7 W; 8 D (max. est.); Th 0.45–0.55 cm.

Inv. no. 5241. Location: C1c/3 (cella, debris above Building 1). Hammond, MV, no. 310. Cf. C. Blegen, Zygouries, A prehistoric settlement in the valley of Cleonea, Cambridge Mass. 1928, 171 (Tomb XXX, no. 330), fig. 168: “small deep cup with rounded bottom … curving basket handle of a flat strip of flat clay”; id., Prosymna, The Helladic settlement preceding the Argive Heraion, Cambridge Mass. 1937, vol. II, 92 fig. 387 (Tomb VI, no. 33); 126 fig. 507 (Tomb X, no. 79); 127 fig. 508 (Tomb X, no. 76; cf. also no. 66). Also P. Mountjoy, Mycenaeæn decorated pottery, A guide to identification (SIMA 73), Göteborg 1986, 126 fig. 153. A Geometric cup (non-mini) in the Tripolis museum has similar, but horizontal rather than vertical lines and is not Late Helladic.

Phase I miniatures

Phase I includes 148 miniature vessels discovered in the bothros located below the pronaos of the Classical temple. All these miniatures are similar in manufacture, material, and fabric.

Open vessels dominate the miniatures in Phase I, although a few fragments of closed shapes were also noted; this reflects the situation of regular pottery from the same context.52 (Fig. 2) However, miniature footed cups and dishes, popular in Phase I, are sufficiently independent from any “normal” drinking and serving vessels to indicate that there is something different about them.53 These vessels are not simply scaled-down versions or cheap imitations of normal shapes; rather, they were made for a purpose of their own. Either they were offered as votives in their own right, or they held substances consumed or left behind in association with some activity; but the simple character of the Phase I miniatures may suggest that most of them were containers for offerings dedicated at the site, rather than functioning as dedications themselves.54 Clearly they were used in association with specific activities and were not tokens or unusable substitutes. Phase I miniatures appear to be distinctive in all characteristic aspects from the two later phases.

The footed cup types that are seen at Tegea are at present unique. Although roughly similar shapes are known from Philia, these come from a much later context (no earlier than the 7th century B.C.) and they have handles and are made of a fine, soft fabric which is light in colour.55 The miniature dishes have no corresponding “regular” sized dish at Tegea. There are however, large, shallow, flat-bottomed vessels among the repertoire of “probable” Geometric shapes found at the Artemis Orthia sanctuary in Sparta.56 The Laconian “dishes” differ from the Tegean miniature examples by having rims which turn inward. This Laconian shape is the only contemporary parallel for the Tegean miniature dish of which I am aware.

The production and decoration of the miniatures from Phase I are quite basic.57 All these vessels were formed by hand from clay, and typically have various types of inclusions. The local production is indicated by the reddish yellow fabric colour and the handmade technique.58 Although variations appear among the fabric colours of the miniatures from Phase I, the reddish yellow predominates, and is consistently used throughout the history of miniature vessel production at Tegea.59

Decorative motifs are kept to a minimum during Phase I,60 and include only impressed or incised lines located almost exclusively on the rims of bowls (C-Mini 2, 3, 8, 14); other examples include one dish with incised lines on the rim (C-Mini 22), one handle fragment with incised lines (C-Mini 31), and one bowl which has impressed rings on the rim, possibly made from a hollow reed (C-Mini 13). Only nine cases with such decorative elements were noted.

The archaeological context for the Phase I miniatures is a sealed votive pit (bothros) beneath the metalworking area, which contained a heavy concentration of Protogeometric, Early and Middle Geometric pottery, as well as Laconian Protogeometric and some Late Helladic material.61 The uppermost level of the bothros was mixed as a result of disturbances from the metal-working installation above. Fragments of three miniature vessels were found in this mixed top level; they include the base of a coarse dish, the rim of a bowl, and a Late Helladic handmade bowl (C-MiniMy 1).

56 See Droop 1929, 56–7, fig. 31. Dr Voyatzis has also noted Laconian influence among the non-miniature ceramics; see the summary in her contribution to this volume (section iii, 361).

57 While the production of these miniatures may have taken place in a workshop (as opposed to household production), this cannot be substantiated at the present. Further excavation and study of the coarse wares (non-miniatures) may shed light on this question.

58 The fabric with a reddish yellow colour, seen in the majority of the miniatures from Phase I, has been confirmed as local through scientific analysis (ICP-AES) undertaken by the Fitch Laboratory of the British School at Athens. See note 41 above, and the report section xii (Fenn, Ponting and Voyatzis). The handmade process in general suggests local production, at least in the case at Tegea, since none of the handmade miniature vessels found at Tegea can be identified as imports.

59 See above, pp. 408–9 and Fig. 6.

60 The few decorated sherds of Late Helladic miniatures from the bothros (C-MiniMy 1–3) are intrusive and for that reason not relevant here.

61 See the sections ii (Nordquist), 178–95, and iii (Voyatzis), 359–60. A few Late Geometric sherds were also noted, but only in the upper, disturbed layers of the bothros. Approximately 1,100 Laconian Protogeometric sherds were counted (Voyatzis); for a discussion of this group, see her contribution section iii.

52 See above, p. 405, and section iii (Voyatzis) for the shapes of contemporary, regular pottery.

53 Dr Voyatzis’ study of the bothros ceramics (other than miniatures; section iii) has shown that shapes include skyphoi, cups, shallow bowls, possibly kraters, as well as jugs, and perhaps amphorae and pyxides.

54 The artisans of Tegea clearly had the skills and ability to produce fine wares with painted decorative patterns, but for some reason they chose not to do so for those of miniature size.

55 See Biers 1971, 415–6, pl. 90.
The lower levels of the bothros were not disturbed by later activity in the area and are described in terms of the depth at which they lie. Miniature vases proliferated in Level B-1, appearing in all stratigraphical units except two. In all, 24 miniatures were identified from this level, and 15 are probably bowls (here, C-MinI 3, 6, 10). Other shapes include a dish and a body fragment of a possible closed shape. Seven handles or fragments of handles were also found in Level B-1. The general date of the level is estimated to be about 770 to 740 B.C. (MG II–LG I).

Level B-2 preserved 30 miniature vessels, the majority recovered from the southern part of the bothros. Open shapes, such as bowls (12, here C-MinI 7, 15; one with an incised rim, C-MinI 2) and dishes (five, here C-MinI 20), predominated. Eight handle fragments were found in Level B-2, as well as a base fragment, and three body fragments, two of which may be of closed vessels. A footed cup was also recovered in this level, unit E1S/116. A date in MG II (ca. 825–750 B.C.) has been proposed for this level.

Miniature vessels are also popular in Level B-3, 23 fragments were counted. Eight bowls (here, C-MinI 12), three dishes (here, C-MinI 17, 19), one kanoun (C-MinI 27), and two footed cups represent the open shapes from this layer. Two fragments from different vessels, probably a jug and a hydria (C-MinI 29), may be what remains of closed shapes. The remaining seven miniatures from Level B-3 are handle fragments, although one of these may be a koulouri. The layer itself is dated within MG II, ca. 825–750 B.C.

The miniature vessels from Level B-4 were also typical of those found thus far in the bothros. Of the 17 miniatures found, six could be identified as handles, seven as bowls (here, C-MinI 5, 11) and one dish (C-MinI 16). Three additional vessels were almost completely preserved. The handmade jug C-MinI 28 (from unit E1S/43) has only lost three-quarters of its handle, while C-MinI 24–25 (from E1S/127) are two footed cups (with some chips in the rims) showing signs of burning. The date is still MG II, ca. 825–750 B.C.

Level B-5 gave 21 miniature vessels. Open vessels continue to dominate the assemblage with nine bowls (here, C-MinI 9), three dishes (one, C-MinI 18), and a base fragment. Six handle fragments were discovered in addition to the base of a jug and a body fragment of a closed vessel. The date of the level is MG I, ca. 875–800 B.C.

Overall, the finds from Level B-6 were less numerous. Fewer miniatures were recovered as well, only six. There were five bowl fragments (two, C-MinI 8a–b, with incised decoration, possibly from the same vessel) and a complete footed cup (C-MinI 23, from E1S/126), the same type which was also found in Level B-4. The date of the level is EG II, ca. 900–850 B.C.

Level B-7, with only one stratigraphical unit (E1S/129), contained six miniatures. Most of these were handle fragments (four; here C-MinI 30–31), while two other fragments include the base of a dish and the rim of a footed cup. All of these were of coarse fabric, except the handle fragment C-MinI 30 and the footed cup rim, which were of semi-coarse fabric. The handle fragment C-MinI 31 preserved incised decoration. The date of the level is EG II, ca. 900–850 B.C.

The lowest level excavated in the bothros during the 1990–94 campaign was Level B-8, also subdivided in B-8a (units E1S/130, /133) and B-8b (E1S/134); the date is EG I (ca. 925–875 B.C.) for B-8a, Proto-geometric (ca. 950–900 B.C.) for B-8b. Two coarse miniature vessel fragments were identified, a handle and a bowl with a possible lug handle preserved at its rim.

A cleaning took place on two occasions in the bothros prior to the production of scarp drawings. Additional miniature vessels were then identified. During the first cleaning, registered as E1S/121, two miniatures were found; one, C-MinI 21, was a coarse dish that preserved its full profile, the other an undecorated handle. The second scarp cleaning, E1S/123, resulted in the recovery of 14 miniature vessel fragments. These include the full profile of a coarse footless cup with a round bottom (C-MinI 26), the base of a footed cup, two dishes (one, C-MinI 22, with incisions on the rim) and five bowls (here, C-MinI 4, 13). There were five handle fragments from E1S/123 as well.

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62 The excavator discusses these layers by numbering them from the top (Level B-1) down to where the 1994 excavation season terminated (Level B-8). See last note.
63 Except the units in Level B-1; see section ii (Nordquist), 180–2.
64 There are also some Late Helladic rim fragments: C-MinMyc 3a–c.
65 Section iii (Voyatzis), 359–60. Level B-1 includes the stratigraphical units E1S/31 and /41 in the northern part of the bothros, while the units E1S/105, /106, /108, /109, /111 were in the south-eastern, E1S/112 in the south-western part; see section ii (Nordquist), 181–2.
66 See sections ii (Nordquist), 182–4, and iii (Voyatzis), 359–60.
67 The date: section iii (Voyatzis), 359–60. The south-eastern part includes only the stratigraphical units E1S/115, /117 to /119, while /120 is in the south-west; see section ii (Nordquist), 184–6.
68 The date: section iii (Voyatzis), 359–60. Level B-4 includes the units E1S/43 in the north, E1S/122 in the south-east and E1S/127 in the south-west: see section ii (Nordquist), 186–7.
69 This level includes the units E1S/124 – /125 in the north and south-east and /131 in the south-west: see section ii (Nordquist), 187–9.
Catalogue

Open shapes

Bowls

From Phase I 64 fragments of bowls were identified (Hammond, MVV, nos 29–92), but no complete piece or profile. This sample of 15 pieces includes the following sub-types, based on the rims: rounded rim, straight and thin (C-MinI 1); rounded rim, straight and thick (C-MinI 2–5); rounded rim, out-turned and thin (C-MinI 6); rounded rim, out-turned and thick (C-MinI 7–8); rounded rim, in-turned (C-MinI 9); flattened rim, straight (C-MinI 10–11); flattened rim, out-turned (C-MinI 12–14); flattened rim, in-turned (C-MinI 15).

None of these vases has any painted decoration, but there are incisions on C-MinI 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 14; 13 has an unusual decoration with impressed circles.

C-MinI 1  Rounded rim, straight and thin  
Figs 2, 8  
Fragment, handmade, preserving one-quarter of straight and thin, rounded rim and body. Fairly straight wall curves inward at lower part. Wall is smooth (burnished). Unpainted semi-coarse ware; fabric pale brown (10 YR 6/3) with small black inclusions and some vegetal matter. Preserved dimensions: 2.9 L × 2.9 H × 2.1 W; 5.0–6.0 D (rim, est.); Th 0.3 cm.
Inv. no. 5242. Location: E1S/125 (bothros, Level B-5).
Hammond, MVV, no. 34.

C-MinI 2  Rounded rim, straight and thick  
Fig. 8  
Fragment, handmade, preserving one-quarter of straight and thick rim and body. Wall is smooth (burnished). Incised lines placed diagonally across entire width or rim; cuts are about 0.1 cm deep and placed 0.1–0.2 cm apart. Unpainted semi-coarse ware; fabric reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) with a few sparkling inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 2.1 L × 2.15 W; 11.0–12.0 D (rim, est.); Th 0.75 (body), 0.6 (rim) cm.
Inv. no. 5243. Location: E1S/42 (bothros, Level B-2).
Hammond, MVV, no. 44. Similar to Argive fabric in feel and inclusions, but the Munsell reading is slightly different.

C-MinI 3  Rounded rim, straight and thick  
Fig. 8  
Fragment, handmade, preserving one-quarter of straight and thick, round and thickened rim. Incised line across entire width of rim. Unpainted semi-coarse ware; fabric greyish brown (2.5YR 5/2) with white inclusions and vegetal matter. Preserved dimensions: 1.25 L × 1.85 W; 7.0 D (rim est.); Th 0.35 (body), 0.55 (rim) cm.
Inv. no. 5244. Location: E1S/112 (bothros, Level B-1).
Hammond, MVV, no. 45.

C-MinI 4  Rounded rim, straight and thick  
Fig. 8  
Fragment, handmade, preserving one-quarter of straight and thick, round rim. Coarse ware; fabric reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) with white, black and many sparkling inclusions. 5YR 6/6.  
Preserved dimensions: 1.6 L × 1.9 W; 7.0 D (rim); Th 0.5 cm.
Inv. no. 5245. Location: E1S/123 (bothros, mixed context); part of “burnt clay” material.
Hammond, MVV, no. 46.

C-MinI 5  Rounded rim, straight and thick  
Fig. 8; Pl. 1  
Fragment, handmade, preserving one-quarter of straight and thick, round rim, one-third of body and two-thirds of handle. Slightly straight wall then turns inward. Horizontal loop handle is
C-MinI 6  **Rounded rim, out-turned and thin**  Fig. 9
Fragment, handmade, preserving one-quarter of out-turned and thin, rounded rim and body. Smooth (burnished?), but inclusions make surface bumpy. Unpainted semi-coarse ware; fabric reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) with white and sparkling inclusions as well as vegetal matter. Lower body and interior more of a brown/grey colour (from burning?). Preserved dimensions: 2.5 L × 4.25 W; 8.0–9.0 D (rim, est.); Th 0.6 cm.
Inv. no. 5246. Location: E1S/127 (bothros, Level B-4).

C-MinI 7  **Rounded rim, out-turned and thick**  Fig. 9
Fragment, handmade, preserving one-quarter of body and small section of out-turned and thick, rounded rim, perhaps with traces of base of handle. Lower body curves inward. Possible traces of base of horizontal loop handle pressed against body. Unpainted semi-coarse ware; fabric reddish yellow (5YR 6/8) with white and sparkling inclusions as well as vegetal matter. Preserved dimensions: 1.7 L × 1.4 H × 1.9 W; 5.0–6.0 D (rim, est.); Th 0.45 (body), 0.35 (rim) cm.
Inv. no. 5247. Location: E1S/112 (bothros, Level B-1).
Hammond, MVV, no. 57.

C-MinI 8a  **Rounded rim, out-turned and thick**  Fig. 9
Fragment, handmade, preserving one-quarter of out-turned and thick, rounded rim and body. A marking on rim interior may indicate where a handle was attached. Incisions on rim do not extend over its complete width; cuts extend mostly from outer edge inward, but a couple go from the interior towards the exterior. Incisions are about 0.05 cm wide max. Coarse ware; fabric reddish yellow (5YR 6/8) with small white, black and sparkling inclusions as well as vegetal matter. Preserved dimensions: 2.3 L × 2.5 W; 8.0 D (rim, est.); Th 0.55 cm.
Inv. no. 5249. Location: E1S/116 (bothros, Level B-2).
Hammond, MVV, no. 61.

C-MinI 8b  **Rounded rim, out-turned and thick**  Fig. 9
Small fragment, handmade, of rounded, out-turned and thick rim and body. Incisions on rim do not extend completely across width of rim; the cuts go from the exterior to the interior and vice versa, about 0.05 cm wide. Coarse ware; fabric reddish yellow (5YR 6/8) with small white, black and sparkling inclusions as well as vegetal matter. Preserved dimensions: 1.7 L × 1.3 W; rim D too small to estimate; Th 0.6 cm.
Inv. no. 5250. Location: E1S/126 (bothros, Level B-6).
Excavation photo: Section ii (Nordquist), 189 Fig. 101.
Hammond, MVV, no. 66. See C-MinI 8a, which may be a non-joining fragment of the same vessel.

C-MinI 9  **Rounded rim, in-turned**  Fig. 9
Fragment, handmade, preserving one-quarter of rounded, in-turned rim; rim and upper body thicker than lower body. Unpainted semi-coarse ware; fabric reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) with white and sparkling inclusions as well as vegetal matter. Preserved dimensions: 2.5 L × 3.1 W; 8.0 D (rim, est.); Th 0.65 cm.
Inv. no. 5251. Location: E1S/131 (bothros, Level B-5).
Hammond, MVV, no. 68.

C-MinI 10  **Flattened rim, straight**  Fig. 9
Fragment, handmade, of straight, flattened rim, small section with base of handle. Wall appears to curve very slightly inward. Base of horizontal loop handle pressed against upper body wall and reaches to the top, or just above (?) the rim. Unpainted semi-coarse ware; fabric reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) with white and sparkling inclusions as well as vegetal matter. Preserved dimensions: 1.45 L × 1.9 W; 9.0–10.0 D (rim, est.); Th 0.7 cm.
Inv. no. 5252. Location: E1S/112 (bothros, Level B-1).
Hammond, MVV, no. 73.

C-MinI 11  **Flattened rim, straight**  Fig. 9
Fragment, handmade, preserving one-quarter of straight, flattened rim, bit of body and base of handle. Body wall pushes out very slightly. Horizontal handle pushed flat against upper body, which might have extend up to the rim, but this is unclear. Coarse ware; fabric yellowish red (5YR 5/6), interior very pale brown (10YR 8/4) with many white, black and sparkling inclusions as well as vegetal matter. Preserved dimensions: 2.65 L × 2.85 W; 8.0–9.0 D (rim, est.); Th 0.6 (rim), 0.4 (body) cm.
Inv. no. 5253. Location: E1S/127 (bothros, Level B-4).
Hammond, MVV, no. 77.

C-MinI 12  **Flattened rim, out-turned**  Fig. 9
Fragment, handmade, preserving one-quarter of flattened, out-turned rim. Lower body curves inward. Unpainted semi-coarse ware; fabric reddish yellow (5YR 5/6) with black and sparkling inclusions as well as vegetal matter. Preserved dimensions: 1.9 L × 2.2 W; 6.0–7.0 D (rim); Th 0.5 (body), 0.6 (rim) cm.
Inv. no. 5254. Location: E1S/119 (bothros, Level B-3).
Hammond, MVV, no. 80.

C-MinI 13  **Flattened rim, out-turned**  Fig. 9
Fragment, handmade, preserving one-quarter of flattened, out-turned rim. Body smooth (burnished?). Impressed circles on top of flattened rim (reed impressions?); only one circle, and three-quarters of another, are preserved. Unpainted semi-coarse ware; fabric light brown (7.5YR 6/4) with white, a few black and sparkling inclusions as well as vegetal matter. Preserved dimensions: 1.5 L × 1.5 W; 3.0–4.0 D (rim, est.); Th 0.35 (body), 0.45 (rim) cm.
Inv. no. 5255. Location: E1S/123 (bothros, mixed context); part of “burnt clay” material.
Hammond, MVV, no. 81.

C-MinI 14  **Flattened rim, out-turned**  Fig. 9
Fragment, handmade, preserving one-quarter of flattened, out-turned rim. Body slopes inward. Incisions (about 0.1 cm deep) on rim do not extend all the way across its width. Coarse ware; fabric reddish yellow (5YR 6/8) with small white and sparkling inclusions as well as some vegetal matter. Preserved dimensions: 1.4 L × 1.5 W; 4.0 D (rim, est.); Th 0.6 cm.
Inv. no. 5256. Location: E1S/131 (bothros, Level B-5).
Hammond, MVV, no 86.

C-MinI 15  **Flattened rim, in-turned**  Fig. 9
Fragment, handmade, preserving one-quarter of flattened, in-turned rim. Unpainted semi-coarse ware; fabric reddish yellow (5YR 6/8) with white, black and sparkling inclusions as well as vegetal matter. Preserved dimensions: 2.4 L × 2.0 W; 8.0 D (rim); Th 0.5–0.65 cm.
Inv. no. 5257. Location: E1S/116 (bothros, Level B-2).
Hammond, MVV, no. 88.
Figure 9. Phase 1 miniature pottery from the temple (C-MinI 6–15). (Drawing: Hammond)
Dishes
18 fragments of dishes were found from Phase I (Hammond, MVV, nos 10–27), including nine with complete profiles, seven of which are sampled here. One piece only of somewhat uncertain definition, C-MinI 22, has an incision which may be understood as decorative.

C-MinI 16
Fig. 10; Pl. 1
Complete profile, handmade; consisting of three fragments, preserving two-thirds of vessel. Chip in rim. Flat bottom, rising to flaring or convex wall and rounded, but slightly tapered rim. Unpainted semi-coarse ware; fabric yellowish red (5YR 5/6) with black and sparkling inclusions as well as vegetal matter. Dimensions: 1.15 HC; 3.0 D (rim), 1.5 (base); Th 0.35 cm.
Inv. no. 5258. Location: E1S/43 and /122 (bothros, Level B-4).
Hammond, MVV, no. 10.

C-MinI 17
Fig. 10; Pl. 1
Complete profile, handmade, with three quarters of base. Flat base with flaring body rising to rounded rim. Coarse ware; fabric grey (2.5Y 5/1) with white and many small pieces of grit, white and sparkling inclusions as well as vegetal matter. Dimensions: 1.1 HC × 5.2 W; 5.5 D (rim), 4.5–5.0 (base); Th 0.4 cm.
Inv. no. 5259. Location: E1S/119 (bothros, Level B-3).
Hammond, MVV, no. 11.

C-MinI 18
Fig. 10; Pl. 1
Complete profile, handmade, of one-half of vessel. Flat bottom, flaring low wall to rounded, uneven rim. Interior shows markings which might be the traces of the base of a horizontal handle that would have extended to the rim, if not beyond. Coarse ware; fabric red (5YR 5/6) with white and many sparkling inclusions as well as vegetal matter. Preserved dimensions: 1.3 HC × 4.2 W; 6.0 D (rim), 5.0 (base); Th 0.4 (body and base) cm.
Inv. no. 5260. Location: E1S/124 (bothros, Level B-5).
Hammond, MVV, no. 12.

C-MinI 19
Figs 2, 10; Pl. 1
Complete profile, handmade, of one-third of vessel. Traces of darkening on bottom (from burning?). Flat base with flaring body leading to rounded, uneven rim. Coarse ware; fabric reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) with white and sparkling inclusions as well as vegetal matter. Preserved dimensions: 1.3 HC × 4.2 W; 6.0 D (rim), 5.0 (base); Th 0.4 (body and base) cm.
Inv. no. 5261. Location: E1S/119 (bothros, Level B-3).

C-MinI 20
Fig. 10; Pl. 1
Complete profile, handmade, of one-quarter of vessel. Base has traces of burning, rim crackled and uneven. Flat bottomed (disc?) with flaring body leading to rounded rim. Coarse ware; fabric yellowish red (5YR 5/6) with many small to medium white inclusions (very rough). Preserved dimensions: 1.7 HC × 3.7 W; 5.5–6.0 D (rim), 5.0 (base); Th 0.5 (body and base) cm.
Inv. no. 5262. Location: E1S/116 (bothros, Level B-2).

C-MinI 21
Fig. 10; Pl. 1
Complete profile, handmade; small section of base, one-quarter of body and lower part of handle. Flat base (disc?) with straight, but slightly flaring body leading to a rounded rim. A horizontal loop handle springs from mid-body, approaching the rim. Coarse ware; fabric reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) with white, black and sparkling inclusions as well as vegetal matter (very coarse). Preserved dimensions: 1.6 HC × 2.75 W; 7.0 D (rim est.), 6.0 (base est.); Th 0.5 (body) cm.
Inv. no. 5263. Location: E1S/121 (bothros, mixed context); part of “burnt clay” material.
Hammond, MVV, no. 15.

C-MinI 22
Fig. 10; Pl. 1
Complete profile, handmade; rim, body, and part of base. Open vessel, variation on the dish? Incision along edge (rim?). Coarse ware; fabric yellowish red (5YR 5/6) with white, black and sparkling inclusions as well as vegetal matter. Preserved dimensions: 3.0 L × 2.0–2.5 H × 4.2 W; Th 0.5 (rim), 1.2 (body) cm.
Inv. no. 5264. Location: E1S/123 (bothros, mixed context).
Hammond, MVV, no. 18.

Footed cups
This shape counts nine examples in Phase I (Hammond, MVV, nos 1–9), including three complete vessels which have been selected for this sample. They have no decoration.

C-MinI 23
Ring foot
Figs 2, 10; Pl. 1
Complete vessel with ring foot, handmade. Traces of burning on exterior from foot to rim in a 2–2.5 cm wide, vertical strip which goes over the rim and into the interior, to the bottom. On the opposite side the exterior has more burning, but only up to the rim, not extending into the interior. Low ring foot with flat resting surface. Flaring, straight walled body leading to rounded rim. Coarse ware; fabric reddish brown (5YR 5/4) with small grit, white and sparkling inclusions as well as vegetal matter and some small pitting. Dimensions: 2.6 HC (foot height, 0.7 interior); 3.6 D (rim), 1.85 (base); Th 0.3 (rim and foot) cm.
Inv. no. 5265. Location, F. no.: E1S/126-3 (bothros, Level B-6). Excavation photo: Section ii (Nordquist), 189 Fig. 101.
Hammond, MVV, no. 1. Cf. numerous parallels Dunbabin and Dunbabin 1962, pls 119 and 121 (similar, but foot distinct here); Biers 1971, 415–6 nos 51–57, pl. 90 (for shape only); Williams and Fisher 1976, 122 no. 50, pl. 22.

C-MinI 24
Ring foot
Fig. 10; Pl. 1
Complete vessel with ring foot, handmade. Traces of burning on exterior body close to rim. A wedge shaped, very dark burn mark appears on the upper body. Low ring foot with flat but slightly uneven resting surface. Slightly flaring body with hemispherical wall leading to rounded, uneven rim. Coarse ware; fabric reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) with small grit, white and sparkling inclusions as well as vegetal matter. Dimensions: 3.3 HC; 3.9 D (rim), 2.0 (base); Th 0.25–0.4 (rim) cm.
Inv. no. 5266. Location, F. no.: E1S/127-6 (bothros, Level B-4).
Hammond, MVV, no. 2. See C-MinI 23 for parallels.

C-MinI 25
Disc foot
Fig. 10; Pl. 1
Complete vessel with disc foot, handmade. Two chips in foot, the bottom of which is cracked; two chips in rim. Burn marks on base and exterior which extends in a vertical strip from foot to rim, and a bit into the interior. Clay “blobs” protrude on exterior in a few places. Foot slightly concave, slightly flaring body leading to tapered, uneven rim. Coarse ware; fabric reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) with many small pieces of grit, white
Figure 10. Phase I miniature pottery from the temple (C-Minl 16–29). (Drawing: Hammond)
and sparkling inclusions as well as vegetal matter and a few small pits. Dimensions: 3.8 H; 4.4 D (rim), 3.4 (base); Th 0.25 (rim) cm.

Inv. no. 5267. Location, F. no.: E1S/127-5 (bothros, Level B-4).
Hammond, MVV, no. 3. Cf. Frickenhaus 1912, 96 no. 175, fig. 30.1 for similar shape; Dunbabin and Dunbabin 1962, 297 nos 2972–2978, pl. 119; Biers 1971, 415–6 nos 51–57, pl. 90 (for shape only).

Footless cup
Only one such piece was found in Phase I, and is included here.

C-MinI 26  Rounded bottom  Figs 2, 10; Pl. 1
Complete profile of half of vessel, handmade, and one vertical handle. Rounded bottom, globular body and rounded rim. One vertical handle, round in cross-section, extends from rim to mid-body. Coarse ware; fabric yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) with many white and black inclusions as well as vegetal matter. Preserved dimensions: 4.5 H; 3.45 W; 4.0 D (rim); Th 0.75 (body) cm.
Inv. no. 5268. Location: E1S/123 (bothros, mixed context).
Hammond, MVV, no. 9.

Kanoun
Only one such piece was found in Phase I, and is included here.

C-MinI 27  Complete profile  Fig. 2
Complete profile of handmade kanoun with one-quarter of body and one “handle” preserved. Flat base, flaring walls and rounded rim. “Handle” is shaped as a triangle extending above rim. Coarse ware; fabric yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) with many white, black and sparkling inclusions as well as vegetal matter. Preserved dimensions: 1.95 H x 2.65 W; 5.0–5.5 D (rim), 4.0 (base); Th 0.45 (base), 0.35 (body) cm.
Inv. no. 5269. Location: E1S/115 (bothros, Level B-3).
Hammond, MVV, no. 28.

Closed shapes

Jugs
One complete vessel, included here, and two possible fragments of this type were found (Hammond, MVV, nos 93–95).

C-MinI 28  Complete vessel  Figs 2, 10; Pl. 1
Complete vessel, handmade jug with part of handle missing, chips in rim and cracks all over. Burning all over, which has produced a greisy brown colour (10YR 5/2). Rounded bottom, spherical body leading to tapered rim folded over and shaped into a triangle. High-swinged handle, oval to round in cross-section, attached from inside rim and to maximum diameter of body; remnants of the latter attachment preserved. Coarse ware; fabric reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) with small white, black and sparkling inclusions as well as vegetal matter and some pitting. Preserved dimensions: 3.0 H (rim), 3.3 (handle) x 3.0 W (body), 3.5 (handle); 2.2 D (rim); Th 0.3–0.4 (rim) cm.
Inv. no. 5270. Location, F. no.: E1S/43-2 (bothros, Level B-4).
Hammond, MVV, no. 93. Dunbabin and Dunbabin 1962, 298 no. 2897, pl. 124, similar shape (4.4 cm high); Courbin 1966, pl. 96 no. C.2480 (tomb no. 191; tab. p. 5, Phase GM 1, about 820 B.C.?), but twice as tall; Amyx and Lawrence 1975, 129 no. An 159, pl. 62.

Hydriai
One such piece was found and is included here.

C-MinI 29  Fragment, handmade, of hydria; small section of body, with base of a handle. Body of a closed shape, globular vessel with the base of a handle which is round in cross-section and protrudes horizontally. Coarse ware; fabric yellowish red (5YR 5/6) with white, black and sparkling inclusions as well as vegetal matter. Preserved dimensions: 2.15 L x 1.55 W; Th 0.4–0.5 cm, 1.05 cm with handle.
Inv. no. 5271. Location: E1S/117 (bothros, Level B-3).
Hammond, MVV, no. 96.

Miscellaneous fragments
52 fragments from the bothros could not be defined according to shape, but could be separated into base fragments (two pieces: Hammond, MVV, nos 97–98), body fragments (five pieces, ibid. nos 99–103), and handle fragments (45 pieces, ibid. nos 104–148). Two complete handle fragments of different types have been selected here, one with incised decoration.

C-MinI 30  Handle, round  Complete
Handmade, horizontal loop handle, round in section. One complete vessel, included here, and two possible fragments of different types have been selected here, one with incised decoration.

C-MinI 31  Handle, oval  Complete
Handmade, horizontal loop handle, oval in cross-section, mended from two fragments. Incised “ladder” lines go along almost entire length of handle, but on top surface only, 1–1.5 cm wide. Coarse ware; fabric yellowish red (5YR 5/6) with small white, black and sparkling inclusions as well as vegetal matter. Preserved dimensions: 2.4 L x 4.0 W; Th 0.7, 1.0 cm.
Inv. no. 5273. Location: E1S/129 (bothros, Level B-7).
Hammond, MVV, no. 104.

Phase II miniatures
Phase II comprises the miniatures (169 vessels) found in the metal workshop, the pronao surface and the cella excavation, as well as those found in the Archaic layers in the northern sector (set up in a separate list, with CN-numbers). Only three of these are complete (all kotyla: C-MinII 37, 38, 43), but there are 20 examples of fragments with complete profiles.77 Most of these pieces date from the LG II period up to the 6th century, but the phase stretches until the end of the 5th century,

77 Most of them are included in the sample: C-MinII 1–4, 11, 16–19 and CN-MinII 1–2 (shallow bowls); C-MinII 39, 40, 42, 44 (kotyla); C-MinII 52 (krater); C-MinII 60 (footed cup); C-MinII 61 (dish).
coinciding with the lifespan of the Archaic temple. The continued presence and increase in numbers during Phase II confirm the importance of miniature pottery at the site.

Phase II introduces new miniature shapes which reflect the “normal” ceramic shapes more closely than was the case in Phase I. (Fig. 3) Miniature shapes not previously seen include kotylai, kraters, shallow bowls, and phialai; these are all open shapes, only the hydria is safely attested as a closed shape, and only with one example (CN-MinII 7). Plain bowls, which dominated in Phase I, are still quite numerous (three pieces from the pronaos, 21 from the cella; here, C-MinII 25–36), but they are outnumbered by the new, shallow bowls which are the most numerous shape in Phase II (23 from the pronaos area, 27 from the cella; here, C-MinII 1–24). They have almost exclusively been found in the Geometric cult buildings and in the metal workshop, suggesting that this shape was specifically tied to some ritual activity that took place in association with these structures while they were in use; in the next phase they have almost disappeared. Shallow bowls have no parallel among the “normal” sized vessels, and consequently they cannot be understood as cheap substitutes or tokens. The shallow nature of the vessel could suggest a votive function, just as the phiale is considered a “votive” shape. Many shallow bowls, unlike phialai, have suspension holes and a slightly convex profile, suggesting that they were probably hung up, could catch the wind and rotate so that their distinct painted pattern on each side became visible. Such hanging of votives is not uncommon.

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78 See above, p. 402 with note 19.
79 The increased quantity of miniatures from Phase I to Phase II may reflect the more extensive find context, but it also reflects the development of regular pottery at Tegea with the expansion of shapes and external influences. Dr Voyatzis informs me that Laconian influence and importation is much reduced at this time, and the focus shifts to the Corinthia, and in decoration to the Corinthian types. See her contribution section iii, and ead., “Pottery at the crossroads: Ceramic trends in south-east Arcadia,” in Østby (ed.), Arcadia, 467–82.
80 C-MinII 66–67 are only possible fragments from jugs. Among the regular pottery from this period, more closed shapes begin to appear: see section iii (Voyatzis), 303.
81 There are also two pieces from the northern sector: CN-MinII 1–2. See below, p. 436.
82 Six examples were found among the miniatures from Phase III in the northern sector (here, CN-MinIII 26–29), but they may easily be intrusive there. See pp. 438 and 445.
83 This interpretation is supported by the numerous bronze and iron pins and nails found in association with the Geometric buildings suggesting that the shallow bowls functioned as hanging votives. See section ii (Nordquist), 153–4.
84 See Simon 1986, 317, for vases that “may have had a ritual use during ceremonies.” Compare the low-footed Cypro-Geometric plates which are believed to have been hung up after use. These vessels, like the shallow bowls, are painted on the interior and exterior. However, the Cypriot plates are hung by their handles, rather than by suspension holes. See E. Herscher, The Bronze Age cemetery at Lapithos, Vrysti.
85 For these, see Clark Hoppin 1905, 96–8, and Caskey and Amandry 1952, 194–5, pl. 53; Hammond, MVV, 144–62, for a general discussion of miniature pottery from the Argolid. The Tegean shallow bowls are not dissimilar in shape and size, and in some cases fabric, from the “saucers”, “shallow dishes” or “handmade bowls” found at many sites in the Argolid. The difference appears, like the kotyle, in the painted decoration: while the Argive vessels have tidy, parallel lines, the Tegean lines tend to either drip over the vessel surface inside and outside, or radiate from the centre to the rim like the spokes of a bicycle wheel.
87 See Hammond, MVV, for a full review of these situations. Dr Voyatzis informs me that the full-sized kotylai are similar in shape to the Argive and in decoration to the Corinthian types. See her contribution section iii, 302 and 339, for the Late Geometric and Protocorinthian materials.
88 Hammond, MVV, nos 153 and 224–243. See below, p. 439, for their presence in Phase III.
89 See Hammond, MVV, 162–87, for a general discussion of Corinthian miniature pottery. Corinthian miniature kotylai were found not only in the Argolid and other areas of the Peloponnese, but throughout the Mediterranean. Corinth has been claimed as “one of the leading producers of miniature votive pottery” (R. Stroud, “The sanctuary of Demeter and Kore on Acrocorinth, Preliminary report I,” Hesperia 34, 1965, 15–6, but they could have been hung up also for storage purposes. The Tegean shallow bowls may have been inspired by small Argive bowls; similar cult activities emerging at this time at both sites could have resulted in the independent production for this shape, but there are no exact parallels between the Argive vessels and the Tegean shallow bowls. The Tegean artisans are not just copying an object seen or imported from another area, but adapting a form to the local need.

The kotyle, another new shape in Phase II, is second in popularity only to the shallow bowl: 37 from the cella, three from the pronaos area (here, C-MinII 37–51). The kotyle, however, continues into Phase III when it becomes the most popular of the miniature shapes (72 pieces identified). This shape seems to function more as a votive token or substitute for a kotyle of normal size, since it is derived from a corresponding normal-sized vessel, but it may actually have been used in some activity, probably cultic. Both the miniature kotylai and the regular ones first appear in Phase II; they are most numerous among the surface layers of the cella and in association with Building I (a total of 23 pieces), rare (only ten fragments) in the lower levels and in the pronaos. This might indicate that it was introduced or became popular somewhat later than the shallow bowl. The importance of this shape in Phase III as well as Phase II suggests that there was some continuity in the sanctuary of actions connected with this vase type into later periods, different from the case of the shallow bowl. The same continuity can also be noted for the miniature krater, but it is not nearly as strong as with the kotyle; of the 27 examples from the site, 20 are from Phase II (here, C-MinII 52–59), only seven from Phase III.

The normal sized kotylai were inspired from the Argolid and the Corinthia, and a similar situation seems to have occurred with the miniature kotylai as well. Miniature kotylai found at Tegea are similar in...
shape, size, and fabric to Corinthian examples; but the decorative patterns on the Tegean examples are different, not Corinthian, and indicate that they were made locally and not imported.90

A few straggling vessels found in Phase II were part of the original corpus of shapes in Phase I. One footed cup (C-MinII 60), four dishes (here, C-MinII 61), and one kanoun (C-MinII 62), all types found in Phase I, continue the undecorated style from that period. This is also the case for the plain bowls, which remain handmade and mostly undecorated as in Phase I, although a few painted or incised examples also occur (painted in this sample, C-MinII 26, 31, 33, 35; incised, C-MinII 29, 34).

Changes appear in the production of miniature vessels from Phase II as well. Handmade miniatures are still the majority; wheelmade ones appear in this phase (65 have been counted), but are almost exclusively confined to kotylai (which are only made in this way, with fine clay), about half the kraters (here, C-MinII 54, 57, 58), as well as a few bowls (C-MinII 33, 36 and CN-MinII 3 in the sample). The similarities between the miniatures and “normal” pottery during this phase and the following Phase III suggest that the production of the miniatures from Phase II and III occurred within a workshop environment. This is particularly likely for the wheelmade vessels. Since coarse materials were inconvenient for the wheel-throwing process, fine clays were added to the semi-coarse and coarse wares which were still used particularly for the handmade miniatures; there is no example from Tegea of a wheelmade miniature of coarse ware, and there is only a small number of wheelmade semi-coarse pieces.91 (See Fig. 5) The new colours resulting from the introduction of new fabrics for the miniatures include pale yellow and very pale brown. (See Fig. 6) Light yellowish brown is represented with over a dozen examples as well, while all others are attested with seven or less examples each. Although the use of reddish yellow fabric was now reduced almost by half, it was still more popular than the very pale brown fabric that has also been determined to be local.92

In Phase II, miniature vessels are frequently enhanced by painted linear or monochrome decoration. This is so for the wheelmade vessels in particular, and for almost all the kotylai (unpainted examples, such as C-MinII 4 and 42, are exceptional), but it is frequent also on handmade pieces – never, however, on those made of coarse ware,93 but more frequently on semi-coarse (36 cases). A few (nine) instances of incised decoration still occur;94 these cases of incision are probably better not considered as “leftovers” from Phase I, since those from Phase II occur on different shapes or are variations created by manufacture or material. There were no more than nine examples with incisions among the 148 objects from Phase I either,95 and this hardly accounts for a “normal” decorative pattern for the miniatures in that period. When the artists in Phase II more regularly took the time to decorate a vessel, they gave more importance to the vessel itself, adding support to the suggestion that miniature vessels then took on a new or different function than previously in Phase I.

The archaeological contexts for Phase II miniatures include the pronaos surface and the metal workshop underneath (38 pieces, MVV nos 149–186), and the cela excavation with the surface layers and the occupation levels connected with the successive cult buildings (131 pieces, MVV nos 187–317). A few pieces from this phase were also found in the Archaic layers in the northern sector. The catalogueued pieces (CN-MinII 1–10) include two kotylai, two shallow bowls, one bowl, two phialai, one dinos and one hydria.

The disturbed surface layers in the pronaos area contained 12 miniatures; six shallow bowls (here C-MinII 12, 18, 22), three kotylai (here, C-MinII 46), and one footed cup (C-MinII 60). The workshop underneath had 26 pieces, mostly shallow bowls (17: here, C-MinII 1–3, 9, 13, 16, 17, 19, 23, 24), also two bowls (here, C-MinII 28) and one krater fragment, C-MinII 55.

From the thin surface layers of the cela excavation three miniature vessels were recovered: two body fragments, from a krater (C-MinII 58) and from a bowl demonstrated by the analysis undertaken by the Fitch laboratory; see note 41 above, and the contribution by Penn, Penning and Voyatzis, section xii. See pp. 408–9 for a general discussion of fabric colours.

90 The stratigraphical units are E01/1, E1/1, E1S/2 (surface layers), E1/4, /10, E1S/12, /16, /44, /54, F1/1 – /4 (disturbed layers). See section ii (Nordquist), 155–7.
91 Three examples in Phase II (one in this sample, C-MinII 23). See above, pp. 407–8, for these developments.
92 As early as Protogeometric among the regular pottery of the site, as demonstrated by the analysis undertaken by the Fitch laboratory; see note 41 above, and the contribution by Penn, Penning and Voyatzis, section xii. See pp. 408–9 for a general discussion of fabric colours.
93 This appears on three bowls (C-MinII 29, 34, 36), on five handmade shallow bowls (in the sample: C-MinII 12–13), and on one handle fragment.
94 See above, p. 412.
95 Three examples in Phase II (C-MinII 29, 34, 36), on five handmade shallow bowls (in the sample: C-MinII 12–13), and on one handle fragment.
96 The stratigraphical units are E01/1, E1/1, E1S/2 (surface layers), E1/4, /10, E1S/12, /16, /44, /54, F1/1 – /4 (disturbed layers). See section ii (Nordquist), 155–7.
97 This appears on three bowls (C-MinII 29, 34, 36), on five handmade shallow bowls (in the sample: C-MinII 12–13), and on one handle fragment.
98 The stratigraphical units, B1Sa/1, B1Sb/1, B1Sc/1, B1Na/1, B1Nb/1, C1a/1, C1b/1, C1c/1, /14, C1d/1 and D1/1, contained great varieties of material, from the occasional prehistoric sherd to modern ceramics. See section ii (Nordquist), 63–5.
(C-MinII 25.c\textsuperscript{99}), as well as the rim of a shallow bowl. Other related surface layers below the topsoil include those from Layer 1, found below the cella surface, as well as the debris layers 2 and 3 further below.\textsuperscript{100} A total of 45 miniatures were found in these contexts: nine came from Layer 1, while 36 came from the disturbed layers below. These examples represent a variety of shapes, mostly, however, of the open type. Kotylai were the most frequent with 14 examples (here, C-MinII 37, 38, 42, 44, 48, 50).\textsuperscript{101} There were ten shallow bowls (here, the rim fragments C-MinII 5, 10, 14, 21).\textsuperscript{102} Kraters and bowls were also fairly popular, with seven examples each (here, C-MinII 52, 53, 58 and C-MinII 27, 29, 31, 34 respectively).\textsuperscript{103} Other miniatures from this area include two dishes with complete profiles (one here, C-MinII 61) as well as two base fragments and three body sherds, some of them perhaps among the rare pieces from closed vessels.

The first level below Layer 1 is characterized by the remains from the later of the two cult buildings at the site, called Building 1. From debris layer 2\textsuperscript{104} eight miniatures were recovered, almost all of different shapes. These miniatures include two shallow bowls (one with incised decoration), a krater, a kotyle (C-MinII 39), two bowls (one here, C-MinII 30) and a body sherd of a closed shape, perhaps a jug (C-MinII 67).\textsuperscript{105} Eight miniature vessels were found in Layer 3. Five pieces of bowls were preserved, two of which (C-MinII 25.a–b) are non-joining rim fragments of the same vessel as C-MinII 25.c. The remaining examples include a krater, a dish, and a shallow bowl (C-MinII 11).

Surface and use layers associated with Building 1 yielded miniature vessels including a bowl, two kraters (here C-MinII 54), and a kotyle. Additional fragments of two handles (here C-MinII 71), two shallow bowls (C-MinII 6–7, the latter with a suspension hole) and a body sherd of an open vessel conclude the nine miniatures found in the surface of Building 1.

In the northern part of grid square D1 five lime-covered floor surfaces were identified in the entrance area of Building 1. The first floor (D1/18) included two painted miniature bowls (C-MinII 32, 35).\textsuperscript{106} On the second floor (D1/49) no miniature vessels were found. The remaining floors were similar, Floor 3 containing two more miniature vessels, a krater and a bowl (C-MinII 33).\textsuperscript{107} In the soil just below the fourth floor a shallow bowl with a full profile (C-MinII 4) was found. Floor 5 did not produce any miniature vessels, but it was not completely excavated. In the southern part of D1, two other miniature vessels were found. These include a dish and the rim of a kanoun (C-MinII 62).

Miniatures were also found in layers in square D1 located in front of the entrance to Building 1: 15 pieces including eight kotylai (here, C-MinII 40, 41, 49), two shallow bowl rims, two handle fragments, a krater and a body fragment and a possible spoon (C-MinII 63).

The debris layer above and related to Building 2 preserved a variety of material.\textsuperscript{108} Four miniature vessels were recovered: three fragments of kraters (one, C-MinII 57\textsuperscript{109}), one of a handle (C-MinII 70). Remains of the earlier Building 2 appeared in the cella within the grid squares B1 and C1a, but contained very little pottery; the unit C1a/61 contained one miniature shallow bowl.\textsuperscript{110} A sondage was made in the northern half of grid square B1, below Building 1 and north of Building 2,\textsuperscript{111} and a dozen miniature vessels were recovered from that area. The most frequent shapes were kotylai and shallow bowls (four each; here, C-MinII 45 and 20, 8 respectively).\textsuperscript{112} Other examples include fragments of a krater, a bowl (C-MinII 26), and two bases.

Further excavation below Building 2 investigated what the excavator defines as a third occupation level within the cella of the Classical temple. Levels below Building 2 were explored in grid squares B1 and C1.\textsuperscript{113} In area B1Sa, six miniature vessels were recovered. Three of these were rim fragments of shallow bowls (here, C-MinII 11) while the others included a kotyle base fragment and two body sherds from closed vessels, one possibly from a hydria. Another surface, potentially from

\textsuperscript{99} The fragment C-MinII 25.c is a non-joining piece of the bowl C-MinII 25.a–b, found in the debris layer 3.

\textsuperscript{100} Layer 1 includes the stratigraphic units B1Sh/2, B1Na/2, B1Nb/2, C1a/2, C1b/2, C1c/2, /5, C1d/2; D1/2, /46. The units defined as “intrusive and disturbed” are B1Sa/8, B1Sh/3, C1d/3, D1/3 – /6, /8, /9. See section ii (Nordquist), 65–71.

\textsuperscript{101} Only C-MinII 50 is from Layer 1, all others are from the disturbed layers below the same surface.

\textsuperscript{102} Four of these preserve suspension holes (here, C-MinII 5, 14); C-MinII 21 has a scalloped “pie” rim. Fragment C-MinII 14 has incised decoration as well as a suspension hole.

\textsuperscript{103} All kraters were from the disturbed layers. The bowls are partly from the disturbed layers and partly from Layer 1; C-MinII 29 and 34 have incised decoration.

\textsuperscript{104} See section ii (Nordquist), 76–81 for layers 2 and 3.

\textsuperscript{105} Another bowl fragment found in this layer is of Late Helladic date: C-MinMye 5.

\textsuperscript{106} Floor 1 in grid square D1 includes the unit D1/18, /48 and some postholes. See section ii (Nordquist), 98–100. The bowl fragment C-MinII 32 may be a fragment, not joining, from the same vessel as another piece found in Floor 3, C-MinII 33.

\textsuperscript{107} Floor 3 includes the units D1/72 – /73; Floor 4 includes D1/74 – /76, /76a–b; Floor 5 includes only D1/77. See section ii (Nordquist), 103–8, for the units, and last note for the two fragments probably from the same vessel.

\textsuperscript{108} See section ii (Nordquist), 119–22.

\textsuperscript{109} See also Østby et al., Report, 131 fig. 125, where this piece is defined as a skyphos.

\textsuperscript{110} Catalogued Hammond, MVV, no. 269.

\textsuperscript{111} The stratigraphical units associated with this sondage include B1T/3 – /5, /9, /11 – /13, /17, /20, /21. See section ii (Nordquist), 141–4.

\textsuperscript{112} The shallow bowl C-MinII 8 has incised decoration and consists of two joining fragments, one of which came from Layer 1 above Building 1.

\textsuperscript{113} These contexts, below Building 2 and above Surface 3, include the units B1Sa/68, B1T/6 – /8, /10, /16 – /19, /22 – /25, /39, and C1a/50 – /52. See section ii (Nordquist), 144–6.
another building (called Surface/Building 3), appeared in grid squares B1 and C1\(^{114}\) and revealed one miniature krater body fragment.\(^{115}\)

At the end of the 1994 excavation season, a small trench was opened to check the area below the surface just described.\(^{116}\) This area of mixed debris included three fragments of miniature vessels: two body fragments, probably from closed vessels, and one piece of a painted bowl rim.

**Catalogue**

**Open shapes**

**Shallow bowls**

50 fragments of shallow bowls were identified from the temple sector, Phase II: 23 from the pronaos area (Hammond, MVV, nos 154–176), 27 from the cela (ibid., nos 249–275). There is no complete vessel, but ten examples of complete profiles (here, C-MinII 1–4, 11, 16–19). This sample of 24 pieces includes the following sub-types, based on the rims: rounded rim (C-MinII 1–8); in-turned, rounded rim (C-MinII 9–10); flattened rim (C-MinII 11–15); out-turned, flattened rim (C-MinII 16–21); in-turned, flattened rim (C-MinII 22, the only identified example).

About half of these vessels (26) had painted decoration, and a few unpainted pieces had some incised decoration (here, C-MinII 8, 12–14). With very few exceptions (C-MinII 1, 23) these vessels are all handmade.

The two shallow bowls from Archaic layers in the northern sector CN-MinII 1–2, the former with complete profile, both undecorated, with rounded rims, should also be noted.

For general references regarding shallow bowls with similar shapes and decoration, see Clark Hoppin 1905, 96–8; Frickenhaus 1912, 99–101; Dugas, Sanctuaries, 402 no. 241, fig. 61; E. Buschor and W. von Massow, “Yom Amyklaion,” AM 52, 1927, 48–9; fig. 28; Caskey and Amandry 1952, pl. 53; Cook 1953, 49–50 and pl. 20; Dunbabin and Dunbabin 1962, 298–301, pl. 120; Voyatzis, Sanctuary, 81, pls 42–43; Marer-Banasik 1997, fig. 13. For specific comparisons, see individual catalogue entries.

**C-MinII 1**

**Rounded rim**

Fig. 11; Pl. 2

Complete profile, wheelmade, of one-quarter of body, rounded rim, and small section of base. Rim of a hemispherical walled vessel, base too small to suggest shape. Some pitting on exterior. Exterior and interior have a dark brown monochrome paint (7.5YR 3/2). Painted fine ware; fabric yellow (10YR 7/6), fine white inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 2.15 L × 1.7 HC × 3.7 W; 6.0 D (rim); Th 0.25 cm.

Inv. no. 5274. Location: E1S/92 (workshop).

Hammond, MVV, no. 154.

**C-MinII 2**

**Rounded rim**

Fig. 11; Pl. 2

Complete profile, handmade, of one-quarter of rounded rim which appears slightly tapered. Hole for suspension, pierced (from inside out) just below area of rim. Exterior and interior painted with yellowish red (5YR 5/8) lines extending in different directions from rim on to body. Paint worn. Painted semi-coarse ware; fabric brownish yellow (10YR 6/6), white and sparkling inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 2.75 L × 0.9 HC × 2.45 W; 4.0–5.0 D (rim, est.); Th 0.3 (rim), 0.35 (body) cm.

Inv. no. 5275. Location: E1S/92 (workshop).

Hammond, MVV, no. 156.

**C-MinII 3**

**Rounded rim**

Fig. 11; Pl. 2

Complete profile, handmade, of one-third of vessel. Flattened bottom leads to flaring body and rounded rim. Painted with very dark grey (10YR 3/1) lines in a crisscross design on exterior and interior. Painted semi-coarse ware; fabric pale yellow (2.5Y 8/4), a few white inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 2.9 L × 1.0 HC × 3.45 W; 6.0 D (rim); Th 0.15–0.25 (rim) cm.

Inv. no. 5276. Location: E1S/5 (workshop).


**C-MinII 4**

**Rounded rim**

Fig. 11

Complete profile, handmade, only one-quarter of rounded rim. Rounded bottom. Coarse ware; fabric reddish yellow (5YR 6/8) with very fine to fine, white and sparkling inclusions as well as vegetal matter. Preserved dimensions: 3.3 L × 2.0 HC × 3.9 W; 5.5 D (rim); Th 0.3 (rim), 0.5 (body) cm.

Inv. no. 5277. Location: D1/76 (Building 1).

Hammond, MVV, no. 258.

**C-MinII 5**

**Rounded rim**

Figs 3, 11; Pl. 2

Fragment, handmade, preserving one-quarter of rounded rim. Suspension hole pierced from inside to outside, about 0.5 cm diameter and set about 0.9 cm from rim. Unpainted semi-coarse ware; fabric pale yellow (2.5Y 7/4) with many white and black (stone) inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 2.1 L × 1.1 HC × 3.75 W; 6.0 D (rim); Th 0.45 (rim), 0.6 (body) cm.

Inv. no. 5278. Location: D1/4 (cella. disturbed).

Hammond, MVV, no. 252.

**C-MinII 6**

**Rounded rim**

Fig. 11

Fragment, handmade, preserving one-quarter of rounded rim. Painted very dark grey (10YR 3/1) exterior and interior with horizontal bands of varying thickness, worn. Painted semi-coarse ware; fabric very pale brown (10YR 7/3) with tiny, white and black inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 1.95 L × 1.5 H × 1.75 W; 5.0 D (rim); Th 0.3 cm.

Inv. no. 5279. Location: C1b/5 (Building 1).

Hammond, MVV, no. 249.

**C-MinII 7**

**Rounded rim**

Fig. 11; Pl. 2

Fragment, handmade, preserving one-third of rounded rim. Hole pierced from interior to exterior, at about 1.0 cm below rim. Painted very dark grey (10YR 3/1) on exterior along rim and then extending in wide vertical strips, alternating painted and reserved strips; interior monochrome black. Painted semi-coarse ware; fabric very pale brown (10YR 7/4) with a few white and black inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 3.7 L × 1.5 H × 3.7 W; 5.0 D (rim); Th 0.3 (rim), 0.4 (body) cm.

Inv. no. 5280. Location: C1d/19 (Building 1).

Hammond, MVV, no. 251.

**C-MinII 8**

**Rounded rim**

Fig. 11; Pl. 2

Two joining fragments, handmade, preserving one-third of rim. Rim slightly inward thickened. Incised lines across width of rim, but extending more towards interior than exterior, spaced

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\(^{114}\) These units are included: B1T/26, /30 – /38 and C1a/53, /54 – /60. See section ii (Nordquist), 146–9.

\(^{115}\) Hammond, MVV, no. 242.

\(^{116}\) These units include B1T/27 – /29 (below Surface/Building 3). The following stratigraphical units were defined as a cleaning: B1Na/20, C1a/62, C1d/27, D1/78. See section ii (Nordquist), 149–50.
Figure II. Phase II miniature pottery from the temple (C-MinII 1–12).
(Drawing: Hammond)
Miniature ceramics from the sanctuary

C-MinII 9 Rounded rim, in-turned Fig. 11; Pl. 2
Fragment, handmade, preserving one-third of rounded, in-turned rim. Exterior painted with very dark grey (7.5YR 3/1) horizontal band just below rim and vertical lines extending below that; tiny rays peek above the horizontal band pointing toward rim. Interior has same black paint but monochrome. Painted semi-coarse ware; fabric light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) with white inclusions and vegetal matter. Preserved dimensions: 2.0 L × 1.5 H (est.) × 2.3 W; 7.0 D (rim); Th 0.3 (rim), 0.35 (body) cm.
Inv. no. 5282. Location: E1S/85 (workshop).
Hammond, MVV, no. 164.

C-MinII 10 Rounded rim, in-turned Fig. 11; Pl. 2
Fragment, handmade, preserving one-quarter of rounded, in-turned rim and body. Rim thickens inward. Painted very dark grey (2.5Y 3/1) on exterior with various lines extending from rim. Interior and top of rim are monochrome. Painted semi-coarse ware; fabric pale yellow (2.5Y 7/4) with tiny, white and black inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 4.1 L × 1.3 HC × 2.3 W; 7.0 D (rim); Th 0.6 (rim), 0.5 (body) cm.
Inv. no. 5283. Location: D1/4 (cella, disturbed).
Hammond, MVV, no. 259.

C-MinII 11 Flattened rim Fig. 11; Pl. 2
Complete profile, handmade (?), preserving one-quarter of vessel. Rounded bottom. Painted very dark grey lines (10YR 3/1) on exterior and interior; exterior has two diagonal lines and possibly one crossing line and a dot, while the interior has a crisscross pattern of lines (x’s). Painted semi-coarse ware; fabric light grey (5Y 7/4). Preserved dimensions: 2.9 L × 1.5 HC × 3.5 W; 7.0 D (rim); Th 0.5 (rim), 0.45 (body) cm.
Inv. no. 5284. Location: C1a/6 (debris above Building 1).
Hammond, MVV, no. 264.

C-MinII 12 Flattened rim Fig. 11
Fragment, handmade, preserving one-quarter of flattened rim. A hole is pierced from inside to outside, about 0.2 cm wide, but the actual hole is only about 0.4 cm in diameter; this “pin hole” is set about 0.4 cm from interior rim. Incision on rim is sporadic, but extends across most of width of rim. Unpainted semi-coarse ware; fabric very pale brown (10YR 7/4) with fine, white and sparkling inclusions, some vegetal matter. Preserved dimensions: 2.05 L × 1.5 H (est.) × 2.15 W; 7.0 D (rim); Th 0.3 (rim), 0.35 (body) cm.
Inv. no. 5285. Location: E1 – F1 (pronaos, surface).
Hammond, MVV, no. 165.

C-MinII 13 Flattened rim
Fragment, handmade, preserving one-quarter of flattened rim. Incised lines on rim which extend across entire width. Unpainted semi-coarse ware; fabric pale yellow (2.5Y 7/4) with white inclusions and vegetal matter. Preserved dimensions: 1.7 L × 1.3 H × 1.0 W; 4.0 D (rim est.); Th 0.45 cm.
Inv. no. 5286. Location: E1S/60 (workshop).
Hammond, MVV, no. 166.

C-MinII 14 Flattened rim Fig. 12; Pl. 2
Fragment, handmade, preserving one-quarter of flattened rim. Suspension hole pierced from interior to exterior, 0.4 cm diameter and placed about 0.45–0.5 cm from rim. Surface burnished, smooth. Incised lines (0.2–0.4 cm long, 0.1 cm wide and 0.05 cm deep) extend not quite the entire width of rim; seven are preserved. Unpainted semi-coarse ware; fabric pale yellow (2.5Y 7/4) with a few white inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 2.45 L × 1.5 HC × 2.6 W; 6.0 D (rim); Th 0.4 (body), 0.5 (rim) cm.
Inv. no. 5287. Location: D1/4 (cella, disturbed).
Hammond, MVV, no. 265.

C-MinII 15 Flattened rim Fig. 12; Pl. 2
Fragment, handmade, preserving one-third of flattened rim. Hole pierced from interior to exterior about 0.7 cm below rim. Smooth, but lumpy surface. Painted with dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) horizontal bands, beginning below rim on exterior and interior. Painted semi-coarse ware; fabric very pale brown (10YR 7/3) with a couple of large, white inclusions and pits. Spar on interior. Preserved dimensions: 1.9 L × 4.5 W; 8.0 D (rim); Th 0.35 (rim) cm.
Inv. no. 5288. Location: B1T/25 (below Building 2).
Hammond, MVV, no. 266.

C-MinII 16 Flattened rim, out-turned Fig. 12; Pl. 2
Complete profile, handmade, of one-third of vessel with flattened rim, thickening as it turns outward. Exterior and interior painted with very dark grey (2.5Y 3/1) lines extending from rim towards centre; lines on exterior intersect, probably also those on interior. Painted semi-coarse ware; fabric pale yellow (5Y 7/4) with white and sparkling inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 3.5 L × 0.9 HC × 4.6 W; 8.0 D (rim); Th 0.3 (body), 0.45 (rim) cm.
Inv. no. 5289. Location: E1S/46 (workshop).
Hammond, MVV, no. 167.

C-MinII 17 Flattened rim, out-turned Fig. 12
Fragment, handmade, of one-quarter of rim and body. Trace of a hole, pierced from interior to exterior, about 0.2 cm diameter and set about 0.7–0.8 cm from rim. Painted dark grey (10YR 4/1) exterior with a band at the rim; interior paint extends in a vague swirl pattern from the interior rim inward. Painted semi-coarse ware; fabric pale yellow (2.5Y 7/3) and a few sparkling inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 2.1 L × 1.3 H × 2.5 W; 8.0 D (rim); Th 0.3 (rim), 0.35 (body) cm.
Inv. no. 5290. Location: E1 – F1 (pronaos, surface).
Hammond, MVV, no. 170.

C-MinII 18 Flattened rim, out-turned Fig. 12; Pl. 2
Complete profile, handmade, of one-quarter of vessel with flattened, out-turned rim. Painted very dark grey (10YR 3/1) on exterior and interior, with vertical lines extending from rim to centre; in addition, the rim has painted lines across its width, which do not line up with those on the body. Painted semi-coarse ware; fabric light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4), very fine, white and sparkling inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 3.6 L × 1.5 HC × 3.0 W; 6.0–6.5 D (rim); Th 0.6 (rim), 0.4 (body) cm.
Inv. no. 5291. Location: F1/4 (pronaos, disturbed).
Hammond, MVV, no. 168.

C-MinII 19 Flattened rim, out-turned Fig. 12; Pl. 2
Complete profile of one-third of handmade vessel with flattened, out-turned rim. Flattened bottom with a constant
Figure 12. Phase II miniature pottery from the temple (C-MinII 14–21). (Drawing: Hammond)
thickness through the flaring body. A suspension hole is pierced from inside out, on the body just below the rim. Painted very dark grey (7.5YR 3/1) lines extend from rim inwards on both exterior and interior; one line on interior ends in a blob. Rim is pinched like a pie crust, these wedges have marks on them as if they were made by fingers or by a rope or cord. Painted semi-coarse ware; fabric light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4), white inclusions and vegetal matter. Preserved dimensions: 3.0 L × 1.0 H × 3.7 W; 6.0–6.5 D (rim); Th 0.25 (body), 0.35 (rim) cm.

Inv. no. 5292. Location, F. no.: E1/S/67-5 (workshop).

Hammond, MVV, no. 169.

C-MinII 20 Flat rim, out-turned

Fragment, handmade, preserving one-quarter of flattened, out-turned rim and body. Exterior painted strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) along the rim, with diagonal extensions; as the decoration extends farther from the rim, the paint turns to a dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) colour and becomes slightly shiny. Interior painted in a similar fashion, with a possible “X”. Painted semi-coarse ware; fabric very pale brown (10YR 7/4) with white and sparkling inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 1.8 L × 1.4 H × 2.3 W; 6.0 D (rim); Th 0.3 cm.

Inv. no. 5293. Location, F. no.: E1/S/46 (workshop).

Hammond, MVV, no. 270.

C-MinII 21 Flat rim, out-turned

Fragment, handmade, preserving one-quarter of rim which is pinched outwards, creating a scalloped edge. Painted very dark grey (2.5Y 3/1) exterior with bands placed below rim. Interior monochrome. Painted semi-coarse ware; fabric pale yellow (10YR 7/4) with white and sparkling inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 2.15 L × 1.5 H × 2.5 W; 6.0 D (rim); Th 0.3 cm.

Inv. no. 5294. Location: D1/4 (cella, disturbed).

Hammond, MVV, no. 271.

C-MinII 22 Flat rim, in-turned

Fragment, handmade, of flattened, in-turned rim thickening inward. Painted very dark grey (2.5Y 3/1) exterior and interior with vertical lines extending from rim. Rim also has lines across its width, which do not line up with those on the body. Painted semi-coarse ware; fabric brown (10YR 5/3) with sparkling inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 1.85 L × 1.35 H × 2.75 W; 9.0 D (rim); Th 0.65 (rim), 0.5 (body) cm.

Inv. no. 5295. Location: F1/1 (pronaos, surface).

Hammond, MVV, no. 172.

C-MinII 23.a Body sherd

Fragment, wheelmade; body sherd, preserving one quarter of body with a constant thickness. Exterior painted with a very dark grey (2.5Y 3/1) stripe while interior is painted same colour, monochrome. Painted semi-coarse ware; fabric pale yellow (2.5Y 7/4). Preserved dimensions: 2.0 L × 2.8 W; Th 0.35 cm.

Inv. no. 5296. Location: E1/S/46 (workshop).

Hammond, MVV, no. 174. See C-MinII 23.b, probably the same vessel.

C-MinII 23.b Body sherd

Fragment, wheelmade, of body, small section; constant thickness. Exterior painted with a very dark grey (2.5Y 3/1) stripe, interior painted same colour, monochrome. Painted semi-coarse ware; fabric pale yellow (2.5Y 7/4). Preserved dimensions: 1.4 L × 1.45 W; Th 0.35 cm.

Inv. no. 5297. Location: E1/S/46 (workshop).

Hammond, MVV, no. 175. See C-MinII 23.a, probably the same vessel.

C-MinII 24 Body sherd

Fragment, handmade, of body; small section which curves and thickens. Exterior painted dark red (2.5YR 4/6) below rim, worn. Painted semi-coarse ware; fabric reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) with black and sparkling inclusions as well as vegetal matter. Preserved dimensions: 1.35 L × 2.2 W; Th 0.25–0.45 cm.

Inv. no. 5298. Location: E1/S/97 (workshop).

Hammond, MVV, no. 176.

Bows

There are only two fragments of bowls from the pronaos area (Hammond, MVV, nos 178–179117), 21 from the cella excavation (ibid., nos 276–296); no complete vessel, and only one complete profile (C-MinII 35). This sample of 12 pieces represents the following sub-types, based on the rims: rounded, out-turned, thin (C-MinII 25–26) and thick (C-MinII 27); rounded, straight, thick/thin (C-MinII 28–29); rounded, in-turned (C-MinII 30); flattened, straight (C-MinII 31–34); flattened, out-turned (C-MinII 35–36).

With few wheelmade exceptions (here, C-MinII 31, 36) these vessels are handmade, and only a few have decoration, painted (C-MinII 26, 31, 33, 35) or incised (C-MinII 29, 34).

Observe also the bowl CN-MinII 3, from the northern sector, unusual by being wheelmade and painted.

C-MinII 25.a Rounded rim, out-turned, thin

Figs 3, 13; Pl. 2

Fragment, handmade, preserving one-half of out-turned, thin, rounded rim and body; one of three fragments from the same vessel, not joining (also C-MinII 25.b–c). Rim slightly tapered from a deep hemispherical body. Pinched into shape. Unpainted semi-coarse ware; fabric pale yellow (2.5Y 7/3) with fine white (one 0.2 cm) and black inclusions as well as vegetal matter on interior. Preserved dimensions: 2.3 H × 2.8 W; 3.0 D (rim); Th 0.15 (rim and body) cm.

Inv. no. 5299. Location: C1b/4 (debris above Building 1).

Hammond, MVV, no. 279.

C-MinII 25.b Rounded rim, out-turned, thin

Fig. 13; Pl. 2

Fragment, handmade, preserving one-third of thin, out-turned, rounded rim and body. One of three non-joining pieces from the same vessel (also C-MinII 25.a, c). Rim thinned from a deep hemispherical body. Fingerprints visible on interior from pinching into shape. Unpainted semi-coarse ware; fabric pale yellow (2.5Y 7/3) with fine white and black inclusions as well as vegetal matter on interior. Preserved dimensions: 1.8 L × 2.3 W; 3.0 D (rim); Th 0.15 (rim and body) cm.

Inv. no. 5300. Location: C1c/14 (cella, top).

Hammond, MVV, no. 280.

C-MinII 25.c Body

Fragment, handmade, of body with a concave curve. One of three non-joining pieces from the same vessel (also C-MinII 25.b–c). Unpainted semi-coarse ware; fabric pale yellow (2.5Y 7/3) with one medium white inclusion (0.25 cm) on exterior and vegetal matter; clay dry and crackled. Preserved dimensions: 2.05 L × 2.3 W; Th 0.15 cm.

Inv. no. 5301. Location: C1c/14 (cella, top).

Hammond, MVV, no. 281.

117 In addition to one Late Helladic example, C-MinMyce 4.
Figure 13. Phase II miniature pottery from the temple (C-MinII 22–34). (Drawing: Hammond)
C-MinII 26  Rounded rim, out-turned, thin  Fig. 13; Pl. 2
Fragment, handmade, preserving one-quarter of rounded, slightly out-turned and thin rim which may have had a scalloped edge; otherwise it is preserved as such, but this is not entirely clear. Exterior has painted, very dark grey (2.5Y 3/1) horizontal bands below the rim and traces of paint at rim; interior has traces of paint on rim only. Painted semi-coarse ware; fabric pale yellow (2.5Y 8/3) with tiny, black inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 1.85 L x 1.9 W; 6.0 D (rim, est.); Th 0.35–0.4 (body) cm.
Inv. no. 5302. Location: B1T/3 (outside Building 2).
Hammond, MVV, no. 278.

C-MinII 27  Rounded rim, out-turned, thick  Fig. 13
Fragment, handmade, preserving small section of out-turned, rounded and thick rim. Exterior rough and uneven (worn away?), but interior is smooth. Coarse ware; fabric light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) with white and black inclusions as well as vegetal matter. Preserved dimensions: 2.5 L x 1.75 W; 7.0–8.0 D (rim, est.); Th 0.75 (rim), 0.7 (body) cm.
Inv. no. 5303. Location: D1/4 (cella, disturbed).
Hammond, MVV, no. 282.

C-MinII 28  Rounded rim, straight, thick  Fig. 13
Fragment, handmade, preserving one-quarter of a rounded, straight and thick rim. Coarse ware; fabric reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) with white and black inclusions as well as vegetal matter. Preserved dimensions: 2.0 L x 2.1 W; 6.0 D (rim); Th 0.6 cm.
Inv. no. 5304. Location: E1S/70 (workshop); part of “burnt clay” material.
Hammond, MVV, no. 179.

C-MinII 29  Rounded rim, straight, thin  Fig. 13
Fragment, handmade (?), of rounded, straight and thin rim. Suspension hole partly preserved, opening 0.55 cm. Incised lines (three, but two are closer together) on interior. Unpainted semi-coarse ware; fabric yellowish red (5YR 5/6). Preserved dimensions: 1.5 L x 1.35 W; 5.0 D (rim, est.); Th 0.3 cm.
Inv. no. 5305. Location: B1Sh/2 (cella, top).
Hammond, MVV, no. 276.

C-MinII 30  Rounded rim, in-turned  Fig. 13
Fragment, handmade, of in-turned, rounded rim and base of horizontal handle which extends away from body wall. Unpainted semi-coarse ware; fabric reddish yellow (5YR 6/8) with small to medium, white and a few tiny, black inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 2.3 L x 3.15 W; 6.0 D (rim, est.); Th 0.5 (body), 0.35 (rim) cm.
Inv. no. 5306. Location: B1Sc/4 (debris above Building 1).
Hammond, MVV, no. 284. Cf. Stillwell and Benson 1984, 331 no. 1968, pl. 72 for a possibly similar shape.

C-MinII 31  Flattened rim, straight  Fig. 13
Fragment, wheelmade, preserving one-quarter of flattened, straight rim. Painted exterior, black (2.5Y 2.5/1) with thin bands; interior monochrome with traces of paint on rim. Painted fine ware; fabric very pale brown (10YR 7/4) with fine, white and some sparkling inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 1.15 L x 1.5 H x 2.25 W; 6.0 D (rim); Th 0.6 (rim), 0.35 (body) cm.
Inv. no. 5307. Location: C1b/2 (cella, top).
Hammond, MVV, no. 286.

C-MinII 32  Flattened rim, straight  Fig. 13
Fragment, handmade, of flattened, straight rim; concave body. Painted strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) mostly on exterior and some on interior. Painted semi-coarse ware; fabric yellow (10YR 7/6), with very tiny, white and sparkling inclusions as well as vegetal matter. Preserved dimensions: 2.0 L x 1.9 L x 1.15 W; 5.0 D (rim); Th 0.2–0.25 (body) cm.
Inv. no. 5308. Location: D1/18 (Building 1).
Hammond, MVV, no. 288. See also C-MinII 33, similar or possibly same object.

C-MinII 33  Flattened rim, straight  Fig. 13
Fragment, handmade, of flattened, straight rim; concave body. Painted strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) exterior, possibly monochrome; no paint preserved on interior. Painted semi-coarse ware; fabric yellow (10YR 7/6), with white and sparkling inclusions as well as vegetal matter. Preserved dimensions: 2.05 L x 1.7 H x 1.7 W; 5.0 D (rim); Th 0.2 (body) cm.
Inv. no. 5309. Location: D1/72 (Building 1).
Hammond, MVV, no. 289. See also C-MinII 32, similar or possibly same object.

C-MinII 34  Flattened rim, straight  Fig. 13
Fragment, handmade, of flattened, straight rim; curving body. Incisions cut diagonally on rim, but do not extend across its entire width, only about 0.1–0.3 cm long and placed about 0.2–0.3 cm apart. Unpainted semi-coarse ware; fabric pale yellow (2.5Y 7/3) with black inclusions and slight traces of vegetal matter. Preserved dimensions: 2.4 L x 2.1 W; 8.0 D (rim); Th 0.55 (rim), 0.45 (body) cm.
Inv. no. 5310. Location: D1/4 (cella, disturbed).
Hammond, MVV, no. 290.

C-MinII 35  Flattened rim, out-turned  Fig. 14
Complete profile, handmade; one-half of vessel preserved, mended from two pieces. Rounded bottom, hemispherical body with out-turned and slightly flattened rim, which is somewhat scalloped from pinching of the rim. Painted yellowish red (5YR 5/6) to dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) on exterior and interior, which has an “X” made with quite a wide brush stroke, about 2.9 cm. Painted semi-coarse ware; fabric light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) with white and sparkling inclusions as well as vegetal matter. Preserved dimensions: 3.0 HC x 6.5 W; 6.5 D (rim); Th 0.5 (body) cm.
Inv. no. 5311. Location, F. no: D1/18-5 (Building 1).
Hammond, MVV, no. 292.

C-MinII 36  Flattened rim, out-turned  Fig. 14
Fragment, wheelmade, of flattened, out-turned rim; body broken away. Incised lines, 0.5 cm wide, placed about 0.35 cm apart and about 0.1 cm deep, cross width of rim. Unpainted fine ware; fabric greyish brown (10YR 5/2) with a few tiny, black inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 11.0 L x 0.5 H x 1.1 W; 6.0 D (rim); Th 0.2 (rim) cm.
Inv. no. 5312. Location: B1Sh/9 (Building 1).
Hammond, MVV, no. 293.

Kotylai

The kotylai, a new shape in Phase II, are represented by 37 examples from the cela and three from the pronaos (Hammond, MVV, nos 187–223 and 149–151 respectively). There is also one from an Archaic context in the northern sector, CN-MinII 4. From the cela and the foundation trench of the temple there are three complete vessels (C-MinII 37, 38, 43) and seven complete profiles (here, C-MinII 39, 40, 42, 44). The
Figure 14. Phase II miniature pottery from the temple (C-MinII 35-54). (Drawing: Hammond)
sample of 15 pieces includes the following sub-types: flaring (C-MinII 37–42), carinated (C-MinII 44) or straight-walled (C-MinII 45) bodies, bases disc-shaped (C-MinII 46) or flat (C-MinII 48–49). Included from the smaller fragments is also a rim fragment with a handle (C-MinII 50) and one handle (C-MinII 51).

The kotyla are all wheelmade, with fine clay, and are only exceptionally left unpainted; beside C-MinII 42, the kotyle CN-MinII 4 from the northern sector is one such rare case.

For general comparisons regarding miniature kotyla see Dunbabin and Dunbabin 1962, 295–7, pl. 119; Stillwell and Benson 1984, 310–2, pl. 67; Pemberton 1989, 174–5, pl. 52. Corinthian kotyla appear in the Argolid as well; see pp. 420–1. For specific comparisons, see individual catalogue entries.

C-MinII 37 Flaring
Complete vessel, wheelmade, with missing parts of rim; mended from three fragments. Both horizontal handles preserved. Flat base with spiral string mark, flaring wall with rounded rim and horizontal handles, round in section extending at rim level, one slightly turned downward. Paint worn, but seems to have had bands on exterior below rim to bottom of handle and lower body just above base. Paint traces on bottom, interior probably monochrome. Painted fine ware; fabric pale yellow (2.5Y 8/3) with a few tiny, black inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 1.5 H × 4.5 W (with handle); 3.0 D (rim); 1.6 (base); Th 0.15 (rim), 0.2 (wall), 0.6 (handle) cm.

Inv. no. 5313. Location: D1/4 (cella, disturbed).

C-MinII 38 Flaring
Figs 3, 14; Pl. 2
Complete vessel, wheelmade, with missing parts of rim; mended from five fragments. Both horizontal handles preserved. Flat base with string marks, flaring wall and rounded rim. Horizontal handles extend at rim level and are slightly turned downward. Paint worn, but probably had bands near base and between there and handle. Handle area had some decoration. Interior monochrome, but worn. Painted fine ware; fabric pale yellow (2.5Y 8/3) with one white and a few black inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 1.5 H × 3.8 W (with handle); 2.7 D (rim), 1.4 (base); Th 0.1 (rim), 0.2 (body), 0.5 (handle) cm.

Inv. no. 5314. Location: D1/4 (cella, disturbed).
Hammond, MVV, no. 188. Cf. C-MinII 37.

C-MinII 39 Flaring
Fig. 14
Complete profile, wheelmade, of a vessel with one handle. Flat bottom with string marks and slight indications of a disc base. Flaring body wall curves slightly inward to a rounded rim. Horizontal loop handle preserved at rim. Painted very dark grey (2.5Y 3/1) horizontal bands on exterior and vertical ones in handle zone; interior monochrome. No paint on top of handle. Painted fine ware; fabric pale yellow (5Y 8/3). Preserved dimensions: 1.6 H × 2.0 W; 3.0 D (rim); Th 0.15–0.2 (base), 0.15 (rim and body) cm.

Inv. no. 5315. Location: C1b/3 (debris above Building 1).
Hammond, MVV, no. 189. Cf. Caskey and Amandry 1952, 196 no. 198, pl. 53, for shape and size; Stillwell and Benson 1984, 311 no. 1699, pl. 67, for decorative pattern.

C-MinII 40 Flaring
Fig. 14; Pl. 2
Complete profile of wheelmade vessel, mended from two pieces. Flat base with spiral marks, flaring body leading to rounded rim. Painted on exterior with dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) to reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/8), vertical lines extending from rim to upper body (shoulder – widest part); bands also below, two evident. Paint on rim spills onto exterior. Interior monochrome brown-red. Paint on bottom. Painted fine ware; fabric pale yellow (2.5Y 8/4). Preserved dimensions: 1.6 H × 1.8 W; 3.0 D (rim), base too small to estimate; Th 0.2 (body), 0.15 (rim) cm.

Inv. no. 5316. Location: D1/11 (outside Building 1).
Hammond, MVV, no. 191. Cf. Caskey and Amandry 1952, 196 no. 198, pl. 53, for shape and size; Stillwell and Benson 1984, 311 no. 1699, pl. 67, for decorative pattern. See also C-MinII 41, possibly non-joining piece from same vessel.

C-MinII 41 Flaring, flat base
Fig. 14
Fragment, wheelmade, of flat base, small section with spiral or string marks; flaring body. Painted exterior, dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2), on two horizontal bands. Interior monochrome, paint on bottom. Painted fine ware; fabric pale yellow (2.5Y 8/4). Preserved dimensions: 1.2 H × 1.5 W; 2.0 D (base, est.); Th 0.15 (base and body) cm.

Inv. no. 5317. Location: D1/11 (outside Building 1).
Hammond, MVV, no. 215. See also C-MinII 40, possibly non-joining piece from same vessel.

C-MinII 42 Flaring
Fig. 14; Pl. 2
Complete profile, wheelmade, with one-quarter of body and trace of base. Slightly concave base (perhaps ring foot), slightly flaring walls with rounded rim. Mark on wall may suggest original location of handle attachment, but this is unclear. Unpainted fine ware; fabric pale yellow (5Y 8/3) with a few black inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 1.5 H × 2.0 W; 2.5 D (rim); Th 0.2 (rim), 0.25 (wall) cm.

Inv. no. 5318. Location: D1/4 (cella, disturbed).
Hammond, MVV, no. 194.

C-MinII 43 Cancelled; now C-MinIII 1.

C-MinII 44 Carinated
Fig. 14; Pl. 2
Complete profile, wheelmade, with one-quarter of vessel and two-thirds of base preserved. Flat base with disc foot, spiral on bottom. Carinated body extends to a rounded rim. Painted exterior, very dark grey (7.5YR 3/1), on foot and thick band from carination to rim. Bottom covered lightly with paint as if from a wash or just from resting on surface which had paint on it; interior monochrome. Painted fine ware; fabric pale yellow (2.5Y 8/2) with some tiny, black inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 1.4 H × 2.35 W; 2.5 D (rim); 1.25 (base); Th 0.15 (rim), 0.2 (body), 0.2 (base) cm.

Inv. no. 5319. Location: D1/4 (cella, disturbed).
Hammond, MVV, no. 196. Cf. Coulson, Dark Age pottery, 49–51, fig. 7.

C-MinII 45 Straight wall
Fragment, wheelmade, preserving one-quarter of body, with small section of handle. Body has straight wall, horizontal handle pressed against wall at top. Painted exterior, very dark grey (2.5Y 3/1) overall, but worn; possible dot or end of horizontal line at mid-body. Traces of paint on interior. Painted fine ware; fabric pale yellow (2.5Y 8/3). Preserved dimensions: 1.3 H × 1.15 W; 3.0 D (rim); Th 0.15 (body) cm.

Inv. no. 5320. Location: B1T/20 (outside Building 2).
Hammond, MVV, no. 221.

C-MinII 46 Disc base
Fragment, wheelmade, preserving one-third of a disc base
Figure 15. Phase II miniature pottery from the temple (C-MinII 55–65). (Drawing: Hammond)
with string marks. Wall flaring outwards. Exterior painted monochrome dark brown (7.5YR 3/2), interior monochrome dark red (2.5YR 4/6). Painted fine ware; fabric pale yellow (2.5Y 8/4). Preserved dimensions: 0.95 H × 1.35 W; 1.0–1.5 D (base); Th 0.25 (base), 0.15 (body) cm. Inv. no. 5321. Location: E1S/44 (pronaos, disturbed). Hammond, MVV, no. 151.

C-MinII 47 Cancelled; now C-MinIII 2.

C-MinII 48 Flat base Fig. 14 Fragment, wheelmade, preserving one-quarter of flat base. Flaring lower body. Painted exterior, very dark grey (2.5Y 3/1) on at least one band, quite worn. Interior monochrome black. Painted fine ware: fabric pale yellow (5Y 8/3). Preserved dimensions: 0.85 H × 1.7 W; 1.0 D (base); Th 0.25 (base) cm. Inv. no. 5322. Location: C1d/2 (cella, top). Hammond, MVV, no. 212.

C-MinII 49 Flat base Fig. 14 Fragment, wheelmade, preserving one-third of flat base with worn traces of spiral marks. May have had a disc foot, but uncertain. Flaring lower body. Painted reddish brown band on exterior (5YR 4/3), preserved just above base and on bottom; interior probably monochrome, but worn. Painted fine ware; fabric pale yellow (5Y 8/3). Preserved dimensions: 0.9 H × 1.8 W; 1.3–1.5 D (base est.); Th 0.2 Th (body and base) cm. Inv. no. 5323. Location: D1/11 (outside Building 1). Hammond, MVV, no. 213.

C-MinII 50 Rounded rim Fig. 14 Fragment, wheelmade, of rounded rim and one complete, horizontal handle, round in cross-section, extending at rim level. Body curves inward. Painted exterior, very dark grey (2.5Y 3/1), vertical stripes in handle zone and horizontal bands (two preserved) underneath; the uppermost band is aligned with the lower part of the handle and applied to its underneath side. Interior monochrome. Painted fine ware; fabric pale yellow (2.5Y 7/3) with a few tiny, black inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 1.4 H × 2.4 W; 2.5–3.0 D (rim); Th 0.2 (rim), 0.25 (wall) cm. Inv. no. 5324. Location: D1/4 (cella, disturbed). Hammond, MVV, no. 206.

C-MinII 51 Handle Complete, wheelmade, horizontal loop handle, round in cross-section. Painted very dark grey (7.5YR 3/1) overall. Painted fine ware; fabric very pale brown (10YR 8/4) with few white flecks, some sparkling inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 1.1 L × 1.9 WC; Th 0.6 (section) cm. Inv. no. 5325. Location: D1/5 (cella, disturbed). Hammond, MVV, no. 222.

Kraters

There are 21 fragments of kraters from Phase II, one from the pronaos and 20 from the cela (Hammond, MVV, nos 153 and 224–243 respectively). Eight pieces are included in this sample. Only one piece has a complete profile, C-MinII 52. Sub-types represented are: tapered rim, straight (C-MinII 52–54), tapered rim, out-turned (C-MinII 55–56), and rounded rim (C-MinII 57).

10 fragments are handmade, 11 are wheelmade; nine are unpainted, 12 are painted. Most handmade pieces are unpainted, while most of the wheelmade ones are painted; but there are a few unpainted, wheelmade (C-MinII 59) as well as painted, handmade pieces (C-MinII 52).

C-MinII 52 Tapered rim, straight Fig. 14; Pl. 2 Complete profile, handmade, of one-quarter of body with small section of straight, tapered rim and base (?) as well as the base of a handle. Body curves upward to rim; base of horizontal handle begins at upper body and may have extended above the rim. Exterior painted with very dark grey (2.5Y 3/1), uneven horizontal bands; two of these seem to follow line of handle. Base perhaps decorated with an “X”, but only part of one line is seen. Three vertical lines extend over rim and into interior; rest of interior is monochrome below rim. Painted semi-coarse ware; fabric pale yellow (2.5Y 7/4) with white and black inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 3.4 H × 2.7 W; 5.5–6.0 D (rim est.), 3.0 (base, est.); Th 0.3 (rim), 0.45 (body) cm. Inv. no. 5326. Location: D1/4 (cella, disturbed). Hammond, MVV, no. 229.

C-MinII 53 Tapered rim, straight Fig. 14; Pl. 2 Fragment, wheelmade, preserving one-quarter of tapered rim and one-quarter of horizontal handle which extends from mid-body. Painted exterior with one very dark grey (10YR 3/1), vertical line from rim to base of handle; interior monochrome, except for reserved band at rim. Painted fine ware; fabric greyish brown (2.5Y 5/2) with white and sparkling inclusions as well as vegetal matter. Preserved dimensions: 3.2 H × 3.9 W; 7.0 D (rim); Th 0.15 (rim), 0.25 (body) cm. Inv. no. 5327. Location: D1/4 (cella, disturbed). Hammond, MVV, no. 227. See also C-MinII 54, similar or possibly same object; cf. C-MinII 57 for paint.

C-MinII 54 Tapered rim, straight Fig. 14 Fragment, wheelmade, of straight, tapered rim, small section. Painted on exterior with dark grey (7.5YR 4/1), vertical lines, rounded on the end, which extend from rim; interior monochrome black, except at rim. Painted fine ware; fabric pale brown (10YR 6/3). Preserved dimensions: 1.85 H × 1.7 W; 6.0–7.0 D (rim est.); Th 0.25 cm. Inv. no. 5328. Location: B1Sc/5 (Building 1). Hammond, MVV, no. 228. See also C-MinII 53, similar or possibly same object; cf. C-MinII 57 for paint.

C-MinII 55 Tapered rim, out-turned Fig. 15 Fragment, handmade, preserving one-third of tapered, out-turned rim and body with the lower quarter of horizontal and small section of vertical handle. Rim extends to a straight wall which thickens at lower half where curve of vessel begins. Stirrup handle; vertical part of handle, oval in section, is added from inside the rim and pulled outward to meet with horizontal handle resting at lower body, where thickening of body begins. Unpainted semi-coarse ware; fabric light brownish grey (2.5Y 6/2) with black clay and sparkling inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 4.35 H × 2.25 W; 3.0–4.0 D (rim est.); Th 0.3 (upper body), 0.6 (body) cm. Inv. no. 5329. Location: E1S/86 (workshop). Hammond, MVV, no. 153. Possibly Laconian import; see Stibbe 1989, 119 no. I24, fig. 120, for handle, profile and fabric type. For other examples of stirrup handle type cf. Dunbabin and Dunbabin 1962, 308–9 nos 3201, 3208 and 3209, pl. 119 (nos 3208–3209 may also be similar in profile, although without drawing this is not certain); Stillwell and Benson 1984, 314 no. 170, pl. 68; Catling 1992, 62–4, fig. 16 (especially no. 21).
C-MinII 56  Tapered rim, out-turned  Fig. 15
Fragment, handmade, preserving one-quarter of out-turned, tapered rim. Possible indication of base of horizontal handle on lower part of fragment, but this is unclear. Unpainted semi-coarse ware; fabric light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) with white and sparkling inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 2.15 H × 2.45 W; 4.0 D (rim); Th 0.25 (rim), 0.45 (body) cm.
Inv. no. 5330. Location: D1/4 (cella, disturbed).
Hammond, MVV, no. 233.

C-MinII 57  Rounded rim  Figs 3, 15; Pl. 2
Fragment, wheelmade, preserving one half of rounded rim and body, one half of handle comprising the base of both sides of one handle, and possibly some traces of base. Mended from two pieces. Horizontal loop or strap handle, round in section, extending up from mid-body. Exterior painted with very dark grey (10YR 3/1), vertical lines extending from rim to mid-body (three on one side, five or six on the other) and extending onto handle; otherwise no paint. Interior monochrome, but more thinly applied in some areas, worn. Painted fine ware; fabric very pale brown (10YR 7/4) with tiny, black inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 2.8 H × 3.2 W; 4.0–4.1 D (rim); 0.35 Th (body), 0.25 (rim), 0.6 (handle) cm.
Inv. no. 5331. Location: B1Sa/7 (Building 2).

C-MinII 58  Body  Fig. 15; Pl. 2
Fragment, wheelmade, preserving onquarter of body with the right side of the base of a horizontal handle. Painted on the exterior with four very dark grey (2.5Y 3/1), vertical lines terminating at the level where handle is preserved; interior is streaky, monochrome black. Painted fine ware; fabric pale yellow (2.5Y 7/3) with white inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 2.8 H × 4.2 W; 4.0–4.1 D (rim); 0.35 Th (body), 0.25 (rim), 0.6 (handle) cm.
Inv. no. 5332. Location: B1Sa/7 (Building 2).

C-MinII 59  Body  Fig. 15
Fragment, wheelmade, of one-quarter of the body wall and complete horizontal loop handle. Concave body with out-turned neck, handle pressed against body of vessel. Unpainted fine ware; fabric reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) with a few, tiny white, black and some sparkling inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 2.85 L × 3.2 W; Th 0.25 (body), 0.5 (handle) cm.
Inv. no. 5333. Location: B1Sa/4 (debris above Building 1).

Footed cup
This shape, which was quite frequent in Phase I, is represented only by one fragment (from a disturbed context) in Phase II.

C-MinII 60  Disc foot  Figs 3, 15
Complete profile of handmade, high disc foot with slightly concave bottom in some areas. Flaring body to rounded rim. Coarse ware; fabric reddish yellow (5YR 6/8) with fine to medium white, black, clay, and sparkling inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 2.5 HC × 3.1 W; 4.0 D (rim), 2.5 (base, est.); Th 0.35 (rim), 0.5 (body) cm.
Inv. no. 5334. Location: F1/1 (pronaos, surface).

Dish
Four examples (Hammond, MVV, nos 244–247) were preserved, all from the cella; one, with a complete profile, is included here.

C-MinII 61  Complete profile  Figs 3, 15; Pl. 2
Complete profile of handmade dish, from two joining fragments. Flat bottom with “false” ring foot, convex flaring wall, tapered rim, and possible base of horizontal (loop) handles probably rising above rim. Wall is scalloped, probably as result of manipulation. Unpainted semi-coarse ware; fabric grey (5Y 6/1) with white inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 1.7 HC × 4.0 W; 4.0 D (rim), 3.0 (base); Th 0.25 (rim), 0.35 (body), 0.6 (base) cm.
Inv. no. 5335. Location: D1/4 (cella, disturbed).
Hammond, MVV, no. 244.

Kanoun
Only one example of this rare shape was identified.

C-MinII 62  Figs 3, 15
Fragment of handmade kanoun with rounded rim, small section. A triangular protrusion is pinched to extend about 0.5 cm above rim. Coarse ware; fabric reddish yellow (5YR 6/8) with white, clay and some sparkling inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 2.25 H × 1.7 W; 3.2–3.7 D (rim, est.); Th 0.25 (body), 0.5 (point) cm.
Inv. no. 5336. Location: D1/5 (Building 1).
Hammond, MVV, no. 248.

Phialai
These were only found in the northern sector: CN-MinII 6–7.

Dinoi
One such found in the northern sector: CN-MinII 8.

Closed shapes
A few body fragments from this phase seem to be from closed shapes, such as hydriai or jugs. Two such fragments listed here, C-MinII 65–66, are possibly from jugs.118

Hydriai
One such was found in the northern sector: CN-MinII 9.

Miscellaneous

C-MinII 63  Spoon (?)  Fig. 15
Fragment, handmade, of object resembling the bowl of a spoon. Possible traces of burning on exterior. Bowl of spoon-like shape, broken or chipped at squared/flattened end. Top flattened, as if a thumb was pressed into clay. One side of depression is deeper than the other. Coarse ware; fabric light olive brown (2.5Y 5/3) with small white and sparkling inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 2.6 L × 1.1 H × 2.45 W; Th 0.35 (rim?) cm.
Inv. no. 5337. Location: D1/11 (outside Building 1).
Hammond, MVV, no. 297. See Stillwell and Benson 1984, 357, pl. 78 for similar spoons or ladles.

Indefinite fragments
Fragments which could not be identified by shape included seven pieces from the pronaos area and 19 from the cella (Hammond,

118 Other such pieces: Hammond, MVV, nos 304, 307, 308.
TI.v Miniature ceramics from the sanctuary

MWV, nos 180–186 and 298–317 respectively; but an intrusive Late Helladic sherd. **C-MinMyc 5**, is then excluded). They are grouped into: base fragments (four, all from the cela), body fragments (two from the pronaos, ten from the cella) and handle fragments (five from the pronaos, five from the cella). Some of the body fragments seem to come from the poorly represented, closed shapes: jugs or hydriai.

**Base fragments**
See also the fragment **CN-MinII 10** from the northern sector.

**C-MinII 64** Flat  **Fig. 15**
Fragment, handmade, preserving one-quarter of body and small section of flat base. Flaring red (2.5YR 5/8) bands at base and traces on lower body. On bottom, diagonal lines (red and added white alternate) extend from edge of base to its interior; interior undecorated. Painted semi-coarse ware; fabric reddish yellow (5YR 6/8) with black and clay inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 1.35 W; Th 0.35, 0.65 cm.
Inv. no. 5342. Location: E1S/44 (pronaos, disturbed).
Hammond, MWV, no. 182.

**C-MinII 65** Thin  **Fig. 15**
Fragment, wheelmade, of body; thin, quite flat. Painted dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) on top in an irregular, spider-web like pattern. Backside has a couple of paint dots, perhaps accidental. Painted fine ware; fabric very pale brown (10YR 7/4) with a few fine white, black and sparkling inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 2.3 L x 2.4 W; Th 0.3 cm.
Inv. no. 5339. Location: B1T/27 (below Surface/Building 3).
Hammond, MWV, no. 302.

**C-MinII 66** Thick
Fragment, handmade; thick with a deep curve, possibly from the body of a closed shape like a jug (?). Unpainted semi-coarse ware; fabric pale yellow (2.5Y 7/4) with very fine, black and clay (?) inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 2.2 L x 1.6 W; Th 0.5 cm.
Inv. no. 5340. Location: B1T/27 (below Surface/Building 3).
Hammond, MWV, no. 311.

**C-MinII 67** Thick
Fragment, handmade; thick with strong curve as if from the body of a closed vessel, perhaps a jug. Surface smooth, burnished (?), but bumpy as result of inclusions. Coarse ware; fabric yellowish red (5YR 5/6) with white and black inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 2.3 L x 2.8 W; Th 0.6 cm.
Inv. no. 5341. Location: B1Sb/4 (debris above Building 1).
Hammond, MWV, no. 312.

**Handle fragments**

**C-MinII 68** Round
**Complete handle**, handmade. Horizontal loop handle, round in section; possibly from a kotyle. Unpainted semi-coarse ware; fabric yellow (10YR 7/6) with fine white, black and sparkling inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 1.05 L x 2.05 WC; Th 0.5 cm.
Inv. no. 5342. Location: E1S/44 (pronaos, disturbed).
Hammond, MWV, no. 182.

**C-MinII 69** Oval
Fragment, handmade, preserving one third of horizontal (?) handle, oval in section. Unpainted semi-coarse ware; fabric dark grey (10YR 4/1) with sparkling inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 1.35 W; Th 0.35, 0.65 cm.
Inv. no. 5343. Location: E1S/51 (workshop).
Hammond, MWV, no. 186.

**C-MinII 70** Oval  **Fig. 15**
Fragment, handmade handle; cracked, perhaps from overfiring. Horizontal, round in cross-section and flattened on ends where it was pressed against vessel. Unpainted semi-coarse ware; fabric dark red (7.5YR 4/1) with white and sparkling inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 1.35–1.4 L x 2.6 WC; Th 0.7 cm.
Inv. no. 5344. Location: B1S/6 (Building 2).
Hammond, MWV, no. 314.

**C-MinII 71** Oval
Fragment, handmade, preserving three-quarters of a handle (vertical strap or horizontal loop), oval in cross-section, slightly rough. Unpainted semi-coarse ware; fabric reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) with a few white, one black and some sparkling inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 1.65 L x 3.0 WC; Th 0.5, 1.0 cm.
Inv. no. 5345. Location: C1b/5 (Building 1).
Hammond, MWV, no. 315.

**Phase II miniatures from the northern sector**

The Archaic layers that have been excavated to date in the northern sector yielded only ten miniature vessels. There are almost as many different shapes as there are number of pieces. Kotylai (**CN-MinII 4–5**), phialai (**CN-MinII 6–7**) and shallow bowls (**CN-MinII 1–2**) can boast two examples each, while all other shapes have only one. There is variety in the types of wares as well. Five fine wares were found, one unpainted (**C-MinII 5**) and four painted (**CN-MinII 3–5, 8**), and four semi-coarse wares were noted as well, all unpainted (**CN-MinII 1, 2, 6, 7**). The final coarse piece **CN-MinII 9** brings the total of miniatures from Archaic layers to ten.

Both phialai preserved their complete profiles, which are quite similar; they were made of semi-coarse material. Neither was decorated. Similarly, both shallow bowls were made from unpainted, semi-coarse material. Although both have rounded rims, one preserved only part of its rim (**CN-MinII 2**), while the other (**CN-MinII 1**) retained enough to determine its complete profile.

The remaining shapes present in Archaic layers provide only isolated specimens. Open shapes include a rounded, out-turned rim of a bowl (**CN-MinII 3**); a carinated kotyle (**CN-MinII 4**) and a handle from another (**CN-MinII 5**); a complete dinos (**CN-MinII 8**); and a thick, flat-footed base fragment (**CN-MinII 10**). Each is made of fine fabric and with the exception of the kotyle handle, all were painted; the carinated kotyle and the dinos appears, despite the lack of paint below the exterior carination and just below the interior rim. The same monochrome black paint covers the dinos, and is also found on a base fragment from a Phase III lakaina (**CN-MinIII 40**). A coarse body sherd from a hydria, with part of one handle (**CN-MinII 9**), illustrates the only closed shape from these contexts.
Shallow bowls

CN-MinII 1  Rounded rim  Fig. 16

Complete profile, handmade fragment of rounded rim, from concave body. Unpainted semi-coarse ware; fabric reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) with black and sparkling inclusions and a rough surface. 1.7 L × 0.9 HC × 2.0 W; 4.5 D (rim, est.); Th 0.3 (rim), 0.45 (body) cm.

Inv. no. 5346. Location: C7/89 (second pebble floor, Archaic).

Hammond, MVV, no. 427.

CN-MinII 2  Rounded rim  Fig. 16

Fragment, handmade, of rounded rim (small section) and one-quarter of body. Possibly preserves an extension of rim as a rounded "handle", otherwise the rim is just uneven. Unpainted semi-coarse ware; fabric reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) with very fine to medium, white inclusions. 2.2 L × 1.6 W; 5.0 D (rim, est.); Th 0.25 (body), 0.35 (rim) cm.

Inv. no. 5347. Location: D7/16 (first walking surface, Archaic).

Hammond, MVV, no. 428.

Bowls

CN-MinII 3  Rounded rim, out-turned and thin  Fig. 16

Fragment, wheelmade, preserving one-quarter of a rim and concave body. Painted very dark grey (10YR 3/1) on exterior and interior; more preserved on interior, only slight traces on exterior. Painted fine ware; fabric very pale brown (10YR 7/4). Preserved dimensions: 1.6 H × 1.6 W; 4.0 D (rim); Th 0.1 (rim), 0.2 (body) cm.

Inv. no. 5348. Location: C7/89 (second pebble floor, Archaic).

Hammond, MVV, no. 436.

Kotylai

CN-MinII 4  Carinated  Fig. 16

Complete profile, wheelmade, with trace of rim, base and one-quarter of body. Flat base with string marks; carinated body, out-turned and slightly tapered rim. Painted black (10YR 2.5/1) exterior and interior; band (?) preserved on exterior rim above carination. Interior preserves paint better at carination, reserve just below rim, rest of interior painted but a bit lighter. Originally monochrome overall? Painted fine ware; fabric pale yellow (5Y 8/2). Preserved dimensions: 1.5 HC × 1.35 W; 2.0 D (rim, est.), 1.0–1.5 (base); Th 0.15 (rim/body), 0.25 (base) cm.

Inv. no. 5358. Location: C9-C10/11 (Archaic).

Hammond, MVV, no. 322. Laconian; cf. Coulson, Dark Age pottery, 49–51, fig. 7.

Phialai

CN-MinII 6  Complete profile, handmade, of two-thirds of vessel. Rounded base, with concave area which defines the omphalos that is slightly raised in the centre of interior; rounded edge. Unpainted semi-coarse ware; fabric very pale brown (10YR 7/4) with very fine, white inclusions. 0.85 HC × 4.2 W; 4.2–4.5 D (rim); Th 0.25 (rim), 0.5 (bottom with omphalos) cm.

Inv. no. 5350. Location: D7/16 (first walking surface, Archaic).

Hammond, MVV, no. 423. Cf. Pemberton 1989, 104 no. 174, fig. 9, pl. 19 for shape, less the flattened rim; Adamsheck 1979, 22 no. Gr 49, pl. 5 for similar diameter and rounded omphalos. Cf. CN-MinII 7.

Kotylai

CN-MinII 7  Complete profile, handmade; one-quarter of vessel preserved. Flattened bottom, convex body to tapered rim. Central omphalos quite shallow, not detectable on bottom/exterior. Unpainted semi-coarse ware; fabric pale yellow (2.5Y 8/4) with very fine, black inclusions. 1.0 HC × 2.95 W; 4.0 D (rim); Th 0.25 (rim), 0.35 (base), 0.5 (omphalos) cm.
Preliminary information on a site for pottery production near the ancient agora: V. Cracolici, “Pottery from the Norwegian Arcadia Structure, Archaic). Inv. no. 5353. Location: D9-D10/08 (collapsed mud-brick structure, Archaic).

Hammond, MVV, no. 444.

Phase III miniatures

The excavation conducted in the northern sector of the Athena Alea sanctuary yielded a great variety of miniature vessel shapes within contexts dating from the Archaic to the modern period. Within the 51 stratigraphical units that contained miniature vessels, 180 pieces were counted; 12 vessels were completely preserved and 15 more retained their full profile.

In the Tegean potter’s quarter, which has yet to be found, production was now further refined – fabric sources, focused creation, as well as decoration. Phase III potters refined and limited their repertoire of shapes and fabrics. Decorative elements found among the miniature of Phase III focus entirely – with one exception – on the painted (linear patterning and monochrome) type. Painted decoration occurs on 67.5% of the miniatures from Phase III (versus 52.6% from Phase II). The increased use of monochrome painting, probably produced by dipping or pouring, may reflect the style of the time, the place from which these vessels originally came (monochrome painting is particularly frequent in Laconia), or the quickness with which potters wished or needed to produce these little vessels. The artisans refined their miniature craft, making fewer shapes, using fewer fabrics and decorative motifs and thus quickening their processes to meet the market demands. Although reduced quality is typically associated with increased quantity and quicker production, such inferior quality is not obvious among the miniatures of the final phase at Tegea. This type of manufacturing process which may be termed “mass production” may also suggest that the miniature vessels were indeed seen as mean tokens or cheap substitutes from this time on.

The newly introduced miniature vessel shapes, imports and/or local imitations of other regional types, indicate that the sanctuary of Athena Alea at Tegea was progressively gaining more popularity and attracting visitors from other regions as well. Kantharoi, mugs, lakainai, oinochoai and possibly dinoi (in addition to a few possible jugs) are among those shapes that appear to be imports (mostly Laconian). At least half of the kraters from Phase III were also probably imported, from Corinth; they are of a different type from those seen in Phase II. Laconian imports could easily have found their way to Tegea with visiting foreigners or with locals who had traveled. What is significant, however, is that people thought that these miniatures were important northern sector of the sanctuary, indicating that pottery production took place nearby; see section xiii (Bassiakos), 593 (MsplN 4–5). See also note 135 below.

122 See Fábrega 1994, 38, for the undesired results of dipping miniatures into glazes. It is interesting to note that the Tegean potters were trying to “quicken” their production process by using such methods, but they did not do this to the kotylai. Does this suggest that the miniature kotylai, which had been present since Phase II, had more status and importance as individual miniature vessels as opposed to other shapes, in addition to the fact that they are more numerous? If the kotyle functioned as a votive in a ritual activity at the sanctuary that had endured from Phase II into Phase III, perhaps there was a desire to retain a conservative or “traditional” decorative pattern as opposed to giving it an “in vogue” look, assuming that the black monochrome painting of many of the miniatures of Phase III was a new style of decoration.

123 It is interesting to contrast the Corinthian influence and the lack of imports in Phase II with the importation of Laconian miniatures during Phase III. This possibly suggests that the importance and/or renown of the Classical temple built by Skopas outshone the Archaic forerunner. For a general discussion of Laconian miniatures, see Hammond, MVV, 187–201.

124 Lacoian miniature pottery has been found beyond the Peloponnese in Southern Italy, Taranto, Etruria, Samos, Rhodes and Smyrna (in Ionia) to name a few places.
enough to be used as dedications at Athena Alea’s sanctuary at Tegea.\textsuperscript{124}

All types of wares are found among the miniatures of the northern sector, but the majority consist of painted fine examples (62\%).\textsuperscript{125} Four primary fabrics are used in Phase III almost to the exclusion of other types: pale yellow, very pale brown, reddish yellow and yellow. Yellow fabric is used almost exclusively in Phase III, in 22 of the 29 examples noted at Tegea. Overall, only eight fabric colours are represented among the Phase III miniatures, while 18 were used in Phase II and 20 in Phase I.\textsuperscript{126}

The miniature vessels recovered during the excavation in the northern sector can be divided into three chronological groups: those found in the Archaic layers, in the Late Classical/ mixed contexts, and in the post-Classical layers. The vast majority of vessels come from the Late Classical/ mixed layers, for a total of 144 pieces, or 79\% of all the miniatures yielded in the northern sector.\textsuperscript{127} The next in terms of frequency, but far behind, were the post-Classical layers with 28 miniatures; most of these do not actually date to this period but were found in these later contexts.\textsuperscript{128} The smallest number of miniatures, only ten, was discovered in the layers dated to the Archaic period; they have been discussed under Phase II.\textsuperscript{129} Since the Late Classical layers contain a large quantity of Archaic votive objects, probably brought into the northern sector with soil from the temple area when the trenches for its foundations were excavated,\textsuperscript{130} it must be expected that several miniature vessels from this context are really of Archaic date. However, no attempt has been made here to separate them, since there are no reliable criteria for this.

**Classical temple layers**

The layers associated with the Classical temple produced the greatest number of miniatures (144 pieces, 136 objects/vessels) from the northern sector, about equal to the 148 pieces counted from the bothros excavations (Phase I).\textsuperscript{131} All primary shapes found in the northern sector appeared in the Late Classical layers, but not all are represented in the Archaic or post-Classical contexts.

\textsuperscript{124} See Fábrega 1994, 39, for the ease of travelling to trade shows with miniature pots. Furthermore, based on the total weights calculated for the miniatures from each excavation sector (326 g from the temple sector, 564 g for the northern), it is easy to understand that such vessels could easily be transported.

\textsuperscript{125} See above, pp. 407–8 with Fig. 5.

\textsuperscript{126} See above, pp. 408–9 with Fig. 6.

\textsuperscript{127} 29 Classical stratigraphical units preserved miniature vessels. Although 144 fragments were counted, they comprise only 136 different vessels, which results from non-joining fragments. See note 119 above.

\textsuperscript{128} 17 stratigraphical units later than the Classical temple produced miniature vessels; see the catalogue.

\textsuperscript{129} Six Archaic stratigraphical units (C7/89, /113a; D7/16, /59; C9- C10/11, D9-D10/08) yielded miniature vessels, but the full extent of the Archaic contexts in the northern sector has not been investigated.

\textsuperscript{130} For this situation, see Tegea II, section iv (Tarditi), 64–8 and 86.

\textsuperscript{131} See above.

These include 11 open and three closed shapes as well as miscellaneous base and body fragments. All types of ware appear, but fine wares dominate with 130 pieces (88 painted), accounting for 90\% of the wares found within the Late Classical layers. There are ten semi-coarse fabric examples, seven unpainted and three painted, while four coarse pieces bring the total to 144.

The Classical layers in the northern sector can be broken down into three groups: the layers of soil from the Classical foundation trenches (called “layers with bronze objects,” where much Archaic material was found in a secondary context); above them the “layers with marble chips,” also with mixed materials; and the Classical layers in the uppermost part of the excavation area (squares C-D 9-10).\textsuperscript{132} The soil from the “layers with bronze objects” produced the majority of the miniatures from the Classical layers: 98 pieces, or 91 individual objects. All primary shape types appear among the material from the Classical layers, as do all ware types. Fine wares dominate with 88 pieces, and 56 have traces of painted decoration. There are only seven pieces of semi-coarse ware, three of which preserve paint. Three pieces made from coarse fabric were also noted.

Of the 98 miniatures from the Late Classical layers with bronze objects, kotylai were most common (35), although most consisted of handle fragments (29) except for three rims and three bases. No carinated kotylai were identified in these layers. Just over half (19) of these fine, wheel made kotyle fragments had painted decoration.\textsuperscript{133}

Miscellaneous base fragments were the second highest in frequency with 26 pieces. There were a dozen of each of the two main types, flat and disc feet.\textsuperscript{134} Of the two remaining bases, one was pierced, while the other could not be classified on account of poor preservation.\textsuperscript{135} The types of wares varied among these base fragments. Although the majority (16) was of fine painted ware, an additional eight pieces of fine ware were plain. The indeterminate base was of semi-coarse ware, and another base was made from coarse material. The latter (CN-MinIII 58) is very interesting as it is one of only two coarse ware vessels (the other, CN-MinIII 38) found among the Tegean miniatures that preserve traces of painted decoration. Four body fragments were also found, one of which comes from the same vessel as one of the base fragments previously mentioned (CN-MinIII 56.a–b). The remaining body fragments are thin and of fine ware; two of the body sherds preserved painted decoration.

Three fragmentary footless cups, consisting of eight
non-joining pieces (CN-MinIII 19.a–d, 20.a–b, 21.a–b), were found together in unit C6/107. Although all are of fine ware, only two of the cups (CN-MinIII 20–21) retain scant traces of paint.\textsuperscript{136} The unpainted cup consists of four pieces (CN-MinIII 19.a–d), a rim with vertical handle and three body sherds.

Other drinking vessels found within the layers with bronze objects include three kantharoi, a mug, and two lakainai. Each of these vessels is of fine ware and all except one were painted. The plain kantharos retains its complete profile (CN-MinIII 42), while the handle of another kantharos (Hammond, MVV, no. 403) was painted. The single painted mug is a complete vessel (CN-MinIII 47), although missing one of its handles. Two lakainai, represented by bases and part of their bodies (CN-MinIII 39–40) are probably Laconian imports.\textsuperscript{137}

Only four fragments of mixing vessels were found, three kraters and one dinos. The krater fragments include one rim (CN-MinIII 34) and one body sherd, each made of fine material and decorated with paint. The other krater fragment is a handle, of painted semi-coarse material. The base of a dinos (CN-MinIII 44) is also made of semi-coarse material, but does not retain any paint.

Other open vessels include a kanoun (CN-MinIII 48), two shallow bowls, a phiale (CN-MinIII 38), and six bowls. While only one bowl is complete and the remaining examples preserve rims, all are painted; one of the rims, however, is of semi-coarse material. The sub-types identified among these bowls include three of the rounded, straight type (here, CN-MinIII 22); three of the rounded, out-turned type (here, CN-MinIII 23); and two with flattened rims, one straight (CN-MinIII 24) and one out-turned rim (CN-MinIII 25). Both shallow bowls have flattened rims, preserve their complete profiles and are made of semi-coarse material (CN-MinIII 27–28; only 28 was painted). The kanoun (CN-MinIII 48) of painted fine ware is represented by only part of its rim, while the base of a phiale (CN-MinIII 38) is constructed of coarse clay, but preserves traces of paint similar to that on the disc-footed base CN-MinIII 58.

Six closed vessels were also counted among the miniatures from this Late Classical fill. Two hydria fragments were found, both undecorated; one consists of part of its base, body and handle of semi-coarse ware (CN-MinIII 52), while the other (CN-MinIII 53) retains only part of its body and a handle. The latter is made from fine clay. Of the three jugs identified two, which are preserved up to their necks, are made of fine ware (CN-MinIII 50–51). The remaining jug (CN-MinIII 49), although complete, is made of coarse clay. The final closed vessel is an oinochoe made of fine painted clay (CN-MinIII 54). Its compressed shape is complete, but lacking its vertical handle.

In the layers with marble chips 36 miniature vessels (37 pieces) were found. Kotylai predominate (22 pieces), although other open shapes are present, such as kraters (two), dishes (two), and a bowl, as well as miscellaneous base fragments (nine). Again, painted fine wares make up the majority of the examples for a total of 24. The remaining wares are unpainted and include nine fine, three semi-coarse, and three coarse examples.

Kotylai from these layers are represented by 15 handles, three bases, two rims, and two that retain their complete profile.\textsuperscript{138} No carinated types are seen among these kotylai. All kotylai are of fine ware, although eight pieces do not preserve paint; these include six handles as well as a rim and a complete profile. Two of the unpainted fragments (CN-MinIII 3.a–b) are non-joining pieces of the same vessel.

Base fragments include five with flat feet and three with disc feet. Another defective base, CN-MinIII 60, has a hole in its centre.\textsuperscript{139} Each of the bases, with exception of one coarse example of the flat type, is made of fine material and preserves painted decoration.

The remaining miniatures from this context are all open vessels. Two krater fragments, a rim (CN-MinIII 31) and a body fragment (CN-MinIII 33) both retain handles and are of painted fine material. Two dishes (CN-MinIII 45–46) are of semi-coarse material and unpainted and preserve their complete profile. Finally, a complete fine kantharos (CN-MinIII 41) and a semi-coarse bowl (CN-MinIII 24) were also found, neither are decorated.

The latter is the only registered miniature from the post-Archaic layers with mixed material in the upper part of the excavated area (squares C-D 9–10).

Six additional miniatures were found within other miscellaneous Classical layers. These shapes include two kotylai, a lakaina, two base fragments, and a body fragment. Only fine wares are seen here, only one is unpainted. The same black monochrome paint as on two miniatures from Archaic contexts in squares C-D 9–10 (CN-MinIII 4, 8) appeared on the base fragment of a lakaina (CN-MinIII 40).\textsuperscript{140} The remaining fragments, two bases and one body, were all of painted fine ware; the bases had thin disc feet.

\textit{Post-Classical layers}

Within the layers later than the Classical temple 28 miniatures were found. This includes all contexts after the end of the construction of the Classical temple of

\textsuperscript{136} It is possible that they were all painted; however, as a result of the processing of these vessels (washing in the field), little to no paint was preserved, if it was there in the first place. A similar situation can be seen among other footless cups, CN-MinIII 16–17.

\textsuperscript{137} For the probability that these vessels are Laconian imports, see Hammond, MVV, 188–90. The kantharos CN-MinIII 42 may have Laconian connections as well.

\textsuperscript{138} Kotylai in this sample include: bases, CN-MinIII 8; rims, CN-MinIII 3b; complete profile, CN-MinIII 2, 3.a; handles, CN-MinIII 12.

\textsuperscript{139} This base may be a test piece. Cf. CN-MinIII 59.

\textsuperscript{140} This is quite similar to those seen in the foundation fill, and thus may also be Laconian; cf. CN-MinIII 39. For Laconian parallels, see Hammond, MVV, 188–90.
Athena Alea to modern times. Ten miniatures were discovered within Late Antique layers, two from the Byzantine, four from Hellenistic–Byzantine and one from Hellenistic–Roman contexts. Six additional examples came from modern levels or were found within previously excavated areas or fill. Five, however, cannot be specifically placed. All these contexts must be considered as secondary, and give no indication of the date of the vessels.

The shapes present include kotylai (11), kraters (two), shallow bowls (two), phialai (three), footless cups (three) and miscellaneous base fragments (seven). All but six of these miniatures are of fine painted ware. The six exceptions include all the phialai (CN-MinIII 35–37), as well as one shallow bowl (CN-MinIII 29) and a base fragment, all of semi-coarse material. The other shallow bowl (CN-MinIII 26) had painted decoration.

Kotylai, the most frequent shape, were all of the flaring type, as the five rims (here, CN-MinIII 6–7) and one with a complete profile (CN-MinIII 1) indicate. One of the four bases, along with the kotyle with a complete profile, has the remains of string marks. One-half of a kotyle handle was also found. All retain traces of painted decoration. Three footless cups (CN-MinIII 16–18) were fairly well preserved: one complete, one missing only its handle, and the other maintaining the rim, handle and some of the body. These too had traces of painted decoration. Of the two kraters counted, one (CN-MinIII 32) retained part of its rim and a handle, while the other (CN-MinIII 30) is complete. Both were painted.

Three phialai of semi-coarse clay were found in contexts associated with previous excavation campaigns. Each differs in detail. One (CN-MinIII 37), however, has been published as a terracotta rosette; this “rosette” has six incised lines radiating from its central boss. No decoration can be noted on the other phialai (CN-MinIII 35–36).

The two shallow bowls from these levels were also of semi-coarse clay. While the shallow bowl with a complete profile (CN-MinIII 26) of the rounded rim type preserves traces of paint on its interior and exterior, the complete flattened out-turned example (CN-MinIII 29) is plain, but does have a suspension hole. The remaining objects from the post-Classical temple layers consist of six base fragments (here, CN-MinIII 10–11). Each has a disc foot, except one, with a flat bottom; all are made of painted, fine material except one, unpainted.

Catalogue

Open shapes

Kotylai

There are 72 fragments of kotylai from Phase III (Hammond, MVV, nos 318–389; 14 are included here, CN-MinIII 1–3, 5–15. Only a few can be typologically identified as flaring (four pieces from three vessels, CN-MinIII 1–3), and none as carinated. The rest are distributed between eight rims (Hammond, MVV, nos 323–331; CN-MinIII 5–7), nine bases (flat, nos 332–337, five pieces, or disc shaped, nos 338–341, four; here, CN-MinIII 8 and 9–11 respectively), and 48 handles (MVV nos 342–389; here, CN-MinIII 12–15).

45 of these fragments have painted decoration. Two flaring kotylai that retain their entire profile, CN-MinIII 1–2, are among the painted ones. CN-MinIII 2 was probably painted a monochrome dark grey or black, although much of its exterior paint has worn away. Like CN-MinIII 1, it has string marks and paint on its bottom, but it also has vertical lines in the handle zone and horizontal bands below on the rest of the body.

All kotyle rims are painted. Those that have paint appearing on both the exterior and interior (and on handles, where preserved) include CN-MinIII 5 (dark red), 6 (very dark grey), and 7 (black). All kotyle bases also preserve paint, always, with only two exceptions, both in its exterior and interior. A brownish yellow paint can be identified on CN-MinIII 8, while the interior is reddish yellow. Very dark grey or black paint appears on the exterior of six examples (here, CN-MinIII 9–11), the last with a strong brown colour on its interior. The exterior paint of CN-MinIII 10 seems to appear as a band just above the foot. Paint is also seen on the bottoms of kotyle bases CN-MinIII 8–10, which also preserve string marks. Paint is less often present on the handles of kotylai, but traces are preserved on 24 pieces, 13 with black paint (here, CN-MinIII 14–15) while four others (here, CN-MinIII 12) had very dark grey paint. Four handles not included here preserved a reddish-orange or orange coloured paint, two others have brownish yellow and strong brown. Four short vertical lines are indicated on handle CN-MinIII 12, perhaps a continuation of the vertical lines often seen in the handle zone.

CN-MinIII 1 Flaring Fig. 17

Complete profile with complete base, wheelmade. One-half of body and rim, flaring; base of one handle. Flat base, with string marks, convex body to tapered rim. Base of horizontal handle at rim. Exterior painted black (7.5YR 2.5/1) in vertical lines within handle zone and horizontal band just below, as well as around disc foot. Bottom and interior, just below rim, are monochrome, but traces of vertical lines extend slightly onto interior rim. Painted fine ware; fabric very pale brown (10YR 8/4). Preserved dimensions: 1.7 H×3.15 W; 3.0 D (rim), 1.7 (base); Th 0.1 (body), 0.3 (base, est.) cm.

Inv. no. 5354. Location: E6/12 (layer with marble chips, Late Classical/mixed). Hammond, MVV, no. 318.

CN-MinIII 2 Flaring Fig. 17

Complete profile with complete base, wheelmade. Two-thirds of body and one-third of rim, base of handle. Flat base, traces

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141 For the contexts after the end of antiquity, see the contribution by J.-M. Luce in Tegea II, section iii.
142 Østby et al., Report, 135–6 no. D4, fig. 54; and again in Tegea II, section ix (Voyatzis), 236 (TeN 73). CN-MinIII 35 has a similar pointed omphalos, while CN-MinIII 36 has a round but flattened omphalos. The so-called “rosette” has the same profile as phiale CN-MinIII 38 found in the Classical fill, but it lacks incision. No three-dimensional rosette has been cited as comparison for of this “rosette”, but nor are there incised phialai, to my knowledge.
143 Hammond, MVV, nos 334–335.
144 (Reddish) orange, Hammond, MVV, nos 359, 370, 380, 386; brownish yellow, no. 369; strong brown, no. 388.
of string marks; flaring body to rounded rim. Base of horizontal handle set at exterior rim level; it is not clear if the handle went above the rim originally or not – it is quite worn. Painted very dark grey (10YR 3/1) traces on exterior, but more on bottom, and much of interior monochrome paint preserved. Painted fine ware; fabric yellow (10YR 8/6). Preserved dimensions: 1.35 H × 2.5 W; 2.5 D (rim), 1.5 (base); Th 0.25 (base), 0.2 (rim/body) cm. Inv. no. 5355. Location: D7/13c (layer with marble chips, Late Classical/mixed). Hammond, MVV, no. 319.

**CN-MinIII 3.a Flaring Complete profile** with trace of base. Wheelmade, flaring. One-quarter of body and rim, one handle; mended from three fragments. Flat base, with string marks; flaring body to rounded rim, horizontal loop handle sits at rim. Unpainted fine ware; fabric pale yellow (2.5Y 8/2). Preserved dimensions: 1.5 H × 1.6 W (with handle); 3.0 D (rim); Th 0.15 (body, rim), 0.5 (section of handle) cm. Inv. no. 5356. Location: E7/19 (layer with marble chips, Late Classical/mixed). Hammond, MVV, no. 320. Cf. **CN-MinIII 3.b**, non-joining fragment of same vessel.

**CN-MinIII 3.b Flaring, rim** Fig. 17 Fragment, wheelmade, of flaring, rounded rim and complete handle. Horizontal loop handle sits at rim, round in cross-section. Unpainted fine ware; fabric pale yellow (2.5Y 8/2). Preserved dimensions: 1.25 L × 2.05 W; 3.0 D (rim); Th 0.15 (body, rim), 0.5 (section of handle) cm. Inv. no. 5357. Location: E7/19 (layer with marble chips, Late Classical/mixed). Hammond, MVV, no. 321. Cf. **CN-MinIII 3.a**, non-joining fragment of same vessel.

**CN-MinIII 4** Cancelled; now **CN-MinII 4**.

**CN-MinIII 5 Rim** Fig. 17; Pl. 3 Fragment, wheelmade, of one quarter of rim and body, one handle. Tapered rim, flaring body. Horizontal loop handle, round in cross-section, extends at rim. Painted dark red (2.5YR 4/6) traces on exterior, interior and handle. Painted fine ware; fabric pink (7.5YR 8/4). Preserved dimensions: 1.85 H × 2.15 W; 4.0 D (rim, est.); Th 0.15 (body), 0.2 (rim), 0.3 (handle) cm. Inv. no. 5359. Location: E7/31 (second layer with bronze objects, Late Classical/mixed). Hammond, MVV, no. 323.

**CN-MinIII 6 Rim** Fig. 17 Fragment, wheelmade, of rim and base of handle. Rim rounded with base of horizontal handle pressed just below rim. Painted very dark grey (7.5YR 3/1) on exterior and interior, but most of the paint is gone. Painted fine ware; fabric very pale brown (10YR 7/4). Preserved dimensions: 1.6 H × 1.85 W; 3.0 D (rim); Th 0.2 (rim), 0.3 (body) cm. Inv. no. 5360. Location: C5-C6/75a (perhaps Classical). Hammond, MVV, no. 325.

**CN-MinIII 7 Rim** Fig. 17 Fragment, wheelmade, of rim, body and complete handle. Horizontal loop handle set at rounded rim. Traces of black paint on handle and exterior and interior of vessel. Painted fine ware; fabric pale yellow (2.5Y 8/3). Preserved dimensions: 1.25 L (handle) × 1.1 H × 1.75 W (handle); 3.0 D (rim, est.); Th 0.55 (handle) cm. Inv. no. 5361. Location: E7/18 (layer with marble chips, Late Classical/mixed). Hammond, MVV, no. 329.

**CN-MinIII 8 Flat base** Fig. 17 Fragment, wheelmade, of complete base and trace of lower body. Mended from two fragments. Flat base, with string marks. Body sharply flaring from foot. Painted brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) on exterior and bottom; interior painted reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/8). Painted fine ware; fabric pale yellow (2.5Y 8/3). Preserved dimensions: 0.6 H × 1.85 W; 1.3 D (base); Th 0.15 (base), 0.15 (body) cm. Inv. no. 5362. Location: D7/13c (layer with marble chips, Late Classical/mixed). Hammond, MVV, no. 332.

**CN-MinIII 9 Disc base** Fig. 17 Fragment, wheelmade, of base, small section and one-quarter of lower body. Flat bottom, trace of string marks and flaring body. Traces of black paint on exterior, interior and bottom, but quite worn. Painted fine ware; fabric pale yellow (2.5Y 8/4). Preserved dimensions: 1.35 H × 1.45 W; 2.0 D (base, est.); Th 0.1 (base), 0.2 (body) cm. Inv. no. 5363. Location: D7/14 (first layer with bronze objects, Late Classical/mixed). Hammond, MVV, no. 338.

**CN-MinIII 10 Disc base** Fig. 17 Fragment, wheelmade, of one-half of base and trace of lower body. Flat bottom, disc foot with string marks and flaring body. Painted very dark grey (2.5Y 3/1) on exterior; there may be a band just above foot. Interior may have been monochrome. Traces of paint on bottom. Painted fine ware; fabric very pale brown (10YR 8/3). Preserved dimensions: 1.05 H × 1.6 W; 2.0 D (base); Th 0.2 (base), 0.15 (body) cm. Inv. no. 5364. Location: C7/47 (destruction of the temple, Late Antique). Hammond, MVV, no. 340.

**CN-MinIII 11 Disc base** Fig. 17 Fragment, wheelmade, of base, small section and one-quarter of lower body. Flat bottom, flaring body. Painted very dark grey (2.5Y 3/1) to strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) on exterior; interior only preserves a strong brown colour. Painted fine ware; fabric pale yellow (2.5Y 8/3). Preserved dimensions: 1.35 H × 1.45 W; base D too small to estimate; Th 0.35 (base), 0.2 (body) cm. Inv. no. 5365. Location: C7/46 (destruction of the temple, Late Antique). Hammond, MVV, no. 341.

**CN-MinIII 12 Handle** Fig. 17 Fragment, wheelmade, of rim and one complete handle. Horizontal loop handle, oval in cross-section, extends out and slightly upwards from rounded rim. Painted very dark grey (2.5Y 3/1) on exterior of handle, near the vessel wall in short vertical lines, four preserved; no paint preserved on interior. Painted fine ware: fabric pale yellow (2.5Y 8/4). Preserved dimensions: 1.85 L × 2.35 W; D 4.0 (rim, est.); Th 0.6 (handle) cm. Inv. no. 5366. Location: C6-C7/106 (first layer with bronze objects, Late Classical/mixed). Hammond, MVV, no. 345. Cf. **CN-MinIII 13**, Corinthian (?) 145

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145 See for Corinthian miniatures Hammond, MVV, 162–87.
CN-MinIII 13  **Handle**  
*Fig. 17*  
Fragment, wheelmade, of rim, body and complete handle. Horizontal loop handle, round in cross-section extending from tapered rim. Unpainted fine ware; fabric pale yellow (5Y 8/2). Preserved dimensions: 1.85 L × 2.35 W; 4.0 D (rim, est.); Th 0.2 (body), 0.5 (handle) cm.  
Inv. no. 5367. Location: E7/31 (second layer with bronze objects, Late Classical/mixed). Hammond, *MVV*, no. 348. Corinthian (?).

CN-MinIII 14  **Handle**  
*Pl. 3*  
Handle, wheelmade, complete. Horizontal loop handle, round in cross-section. Traces of black paint (2.5Y 2.5/1) on handle. Painted fine ware; fabric very pale brown (10YR 7/4) with fine white inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 1.5 L × 1.95 W; Th 0.6 cm.  

CN-MinIII 15  **Handle**  
Fragment, wheelmade, of handle and body wall. Horizontal handle emerging from vessel wall. Trace of black paint on handle at juncture with body. Painted fine ware; fabric pale yellow (2.5Y 8/3). Preserved dimensions: 0.5 L × 1.65 W; Th 0.5 (body and handle) cm.  
Inv. no. 5369. Location: C7/80 (first layer with bronze objects, Late Classical/mixed). Hammond, *MVV*, no. 383.

*Figure 17*. Phase III miniature pottery from the northern sector (CN-MinIII 1–18). (Drawing: Hammond)
Footless cups
There are 14 fragments of footless cups in the material from Phase III (Hammond, MVV, no. 390–403); six are included in this sample. Only fragments are preserved, of base, rim, or body, but three vessels (CN-MinIII 19–21) are represented by more than one fragment; these were all found together in the same stratigraphical context, as some sort of deposit.

Six footless cups (here, CN-MinIII 16–18) may have been painted monochrome on their interior and exterior, but because of the very poor state of preservation of these traces of paint, this cannot be ascertained. It is worth noting that the footless cups found in the contexts later than the Classical temple were painted black (CN-MinIII 16–18), while those from the Classical layers (CN-MinIII 19, 21) retained a reddish yellow paint.166

CN-MinIII 16 Flat base
Figs 4, 17; Pl. 3
Complete vessel, wheelmade, including entire handle. Flat base, carinated to lower body from foot area. Body straight but slightly flaring to rounded rim. Vertical strap handle extends from rim to lower body. Traces of black paint at rim and just below rim on exterior at interior bottom; the whole vessel may have been monochrome. Painted fine ware; fabric very pale brown (10YR 8/4) with very fine white inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 3.4 HC × 5.85 W (with handle); 4.15 D (rim), 2.4 (base); Th 0.15 (rim), 0.2 (body) cm.
Inv. no. 5370. Location, F. no.: C/6/30–1 (post-Classic?). Hammond, MVV, no. 390. Cf. Sparks and Talcott 1970, 333 no. 1388, pl. 45 (similar shape except lower body/foot area); Biers 1971, 408 nos 28–29, pl. 87 for general body shape.
Cf. CN-MinIII 17–18.

CN-MinIII 17 Flat base
Fig. 17; Pl. 3
Complete, but missing parts; wheelmade. Mended from two pieces, missing handle. Flat base, carinated to lower body from base area, straight to slightly flaring body leads to tapered rim. Trace of vertical handle attachment from rim to lower body. Traces of black paint on bottom and interior rim, perhaps monochrome. Painted fine ware; fabric very pale brown (10YR 8/4) with very fine white and sparkling inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 2.9 HC × 4.2 W; 4.2 D (rim), 2.7 (base, est.); Th 0.1 (rim), 0.5 (mid-body) cm.

CN-MinIII 18 Rim
Fig. 17
Fragment, wheelmade, of rim, small section and one-quarter of body and handle. Rim rounded from straight body. Vertical strap handle extends from rim to lower body. Painted dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) on exterior and interior. Painted fine ware; fabric very pale brown (10YR 8/4) with few sparkling inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 4.0 H × 1.2 W (with handle), 3.5 (body); 4.0 D (rim, est.); Th 0.15 (rim), 0.25 (body), 0.4 (handle) cm.
Inv. no. 5372. Location, F. no.: C/6/30–3 (post-Classic?). Hammond, MVV, no. 392. Cf. CN-MinIII 16–17, but fabric here is slightly different and paint seems more brown while others are more black.

166 CN-MinIII 19.a–d did not preserve any traces of paint, although it is probable that they originally had. The fabric of all footless cups is the same (10YR 8/4) with one exception, CN-MinIII 16 (10YR 7/4); all, however, are classified as very pale brown.
Figure 18. Phase III miniature pottery from the northern sector (CN-MinIII 19–36). (Drawing: Hammond)
**Miniature ceramics from the sanctuary**

**CN-MinIII 20.b**  
**Base**  
Fig. 18  
Fragment, wheelmade, of a base; one of two fragments from same vessel. Concave body (lower body to base) fragment, which thickens in one area. Trace of reddish yellow paint (7.5YR 6/6) on exterior only. Painted fine ware; fabric very pale brown (10YR 7/4) with very fine white, clay and sparkling inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 1.75 L × 0.9 H × 1.8 W; Th 0.3–0.4 (body) cm.  
Inv. no. 5378. Location, F. no.: C6/107-101.3 (first layer with bronze objects, Late Classical/mixed).  
Hammond, **MVV**, no. 398. See also **CN-MinIII 20.a**, from the same vessel, and **CN-MinIII 19** and **21**, all found together.

**CN-MinIII 21.a**  
**Base**  
Fig. 18; Pl. 3  
Fragment, wheelmade, of two-thirds of base and one-quarter of lower body; one of two fragments. Bottom has traces of residue on it which looks to be bronze. Flat base and straight to very slightly flaring body. Paint, reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6), preserved lightly on interior wall and a couple of traces on bottom interior. Painted fine ware; fabric very pale brown (10YR 7/4) with very fine white, clay and sparkling inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 2.6 H × 3.5 W; 3.5 D (base, est.); Th 0.45 (base), 0.25 (body) cm.  
Inv. no. 5379. Location, F. no.: C6/107-101.2 (first layer with bronze objects, Late Classical/mixed).  
Hammond, **MVV**, no. 399. See also **CN-MinIII 21.b**, from the same vessel, and **CN-MinIII 19–20**, all found together.

**CN-MinIII 21.b**  
**Body**  
Fig. 18  
Fragment, wheelmade, of body; one of two fragments. Slightly concave body piece. Paint, reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6), lightly preserved on interior. Painted fine ware; fabric very pale brown (10YR 7/4) with very fine white, clay and sparkling inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 2.8 L × 2.05 W, Th 0.2 cm.  
Inv. no. 5380. Location, F. no.: C6/107-101.2 (first layer with bronze objects, Late Classical/mixed).  
Hammond, **MVV**, no. 400. See also **CN-MinIII 21.a**, from the same vessel, and **CN-MinIII 19–20**, all found together.

**Bowls**  
Eight fragments of bowls were found in the Phase III material (Hammond, **MVV**, nos 432–439); four are included here. They are separated into the following sub-shapes: rounded rim, straight and thin (**CN-MinIII 22**) or out-turned and thin (**CN-MinIII 23**), flattened rim, straight (**CN-MinIII 24**) or out-turned (**CN-MinIII 26**).

All fine ware and one of the two semi-coarse bowls retain their paint; in each case, a deep shade of brown, grey or black is used. This paint appears on the interior and exterior of **CN-MinIII 23** (complete vessel) and **25**. Of the other bowls, **CN-MinIII 22** preserves traces only on the interior.

**CN-MinIII 22**  
**Rounded rim, straight and thin**  
Fig. 18  
Fragment, wheelmade, of rim and body which is straight but slightly flaring. Trace of black paint on interior, none preserved on exterior. Painted fine ware; fabric pale yellow (5Y 8/3). Preserved dimensions: 1.45 L × 1.65 W; 3.5 D (rim, est.); Th 0.25 (body), 0.3 (rim) cm.  
Inv. no. 5381. Location: E7/31 (second layer with bronze objects, Late Classical/mixed).  
Hammond, **MVV**, no. 432.

**CN-MinIII 23**  
**Rounded rim, out-turned and thin**  
Figs 4, 18  
Complete, wheelmade. Some missing parts (upper body and perhaps handles). Flat base, small blobs of clay on bottom. Globular body; rough areas suggest places where two handles might have been attached at lower body, below greatest width. If there were handles on this vessel it might alternatively be identified as a mug or a lakaina, but the position of the handles may suggest otherwise. Handles are attached to mugs from the rim to the upper part of their lower body. More similar to this vessel is the place of attachment for the handle on a lakaina, below the convex area of the lower body. However, while the handles (?) in this example may have been attached below the lower body, its profile is closer to the mug than the lakaina. The identification of this vessel could have been more definite, if more mugs and lakainai were present at Tegae. Painted black (5YR 2.5/1) monochrome overall, including inside and on bottom. Painted fine ware; fabric reddish yellow (5YR 6/8) with very fine white and sparkling inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 2.0 H × 2.9 W (body); 2.7 D (rim, est.), 2.0 (base); Th 0.25 (base), 0.3 (rim) cm.  
Inv. no. 5382. Location: E7/20 (second layer with bronze objects, Late Classical/mixed).  
Hammond, **MVV**, no. 435. Cf. **CN-MinIII 39, 40, 47**.  
Catling 1992, 63 no. 26, fig. 16. Lacanian?

**CN-MinIII 24**  
**Flattened rim, straight**  
Fig. 18  
**Complete profile**, handmade; about one-quarter of vessel preserved. Flat base curves to concave body and rim, which is finger pinched. One side preserves a pointed lug handle (which either extends out in a point at the rim or up from the rim, depending on orientation – “horned”). Unpainted semi-coarse ware; fabric reddish yellow (5YR 6/8) with very fine to fine white and sparkling inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 4.0 L (with handle) × 1.8 H × 3.6 W (1.3, handle from interior of rim); Th 0.35 (bottom) 1.1 (handle/lug) cm.  
Inv. no. 5383. Location: C9-C10/09 (layer with marble chips, Late Classical/mixed).  
Hammond, **MVV**, no. 438.

**CN-MinIII 25**  
**Flattened rim, out-turned**  
Fig. 18  
Fragment, wheelmade, of rim and convex body. Painted very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) on exterior and interior, but quite worn. Painted fine ware; fabric pale yellow (2.5Y 8/4). Preserved dimensions: 1.5 L × 0.95 H × 1.5 W; 3.0 D (rim, est.); Th 0.15 (body), 0.2 (rim) cm.  
Inv. no. 5384. Location: E7/31 (second layer with bronze objects, Late Classical/mixed).  
Hammond, **MVV**, no. 439.

**Shallow bowls**  
Six fragments of vessels of this shape were identified (Hammond, **MVV**, nos 426–431), with rounded or flattened rims (here, **CN-MinIII 26–27** and **28** respectively), out-turned in one case (**CN-MinIII 29**). Four pieces are included here.

Only two shallow bowls are painted, both are made of semi-coarse material. While **CN-MinIII 26** has only traces of brown paint (interior/exterior), bands appear on the exterior of **CN-MinIII 28**, but no paint was found on its interior.147

147 It is not impossible that these two bowls were originally painted all over.

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147 It is not impossible that these two bowls were originally painted all over.
semi-coarse ware; fabric pale yellow (5Y 8/3) with many fine black inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 2.0 L x 0.8 HC x 2.5 W; 4.0 D (rim); Th 0.5 (rim), 0.4 (body) cm.
Inv. no. 5385. Location: C6/04 (Early Medieval sediments).
Hammond, MVV, no. 426.

**CN-MinIII 27 Flattened rim**  
*Fig. 18*

Complete profile, handmade; fragment of one quarter of vessel. Unpainted semi-coarse ware; fabric yellow (10YR 7/6) with very fine white inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 3.1 L x 2.0 HC x 3.75 W; 7.0 D (rim); Th 0.4 (rim), 0.45 (body) cm.
Inv. no. 5386. Location: C7/91 (first layer with bronze objects, Late Classical/mixed).
Hammond, MVV, no. 429.

**CN-MinIII 28 Flattened rim**  
*Fig. 18*

Complete profile, handmade; fragment of rim and lower body. Painted dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) bands on exterior, or perhaps originally monochrome; no paint preserved on interior. Painted semi-coarse ware; fabric pale yellow (2.5Y 8/4). Preserved dimensions: 1.45 L x 1.1 HC x 2.2 W; 5.0 D (rim); Th 0.35 (rim), 0.2 (body) cm.
Inv. no. 5387. Location: C7/80a (first layer with bronze objects, Late Classical/mixed).
Hammond, MVV, no. 430.

**CN-MinIII 29 Flattened rim, out-turned**  
*Figs 4, 18*

Complete, missing parts; handmade. One-quarter of rim and bit of body missing. Rounded bottom, echinoid body. Suspension hole (about 0.3 cm in diameter for actual hole) pierced from interior to exterior and set about 0.4 cm from flat part of rim. Unpainted semi-coarse ware; fabric reddish yellow (5YR 6/8) with very fine to fine white, black and sparkling inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 1.7 HC x 6.5 W; 6.5 D (rim); Th 0.45 (rim), 0.4 (body) cm.
Inv. no. 5388. Location: E6/12 (layer with marble chips, Late Classical/mixed).
Hammond, MVV, no. 431.

**Kraters**

One complete vessel and six fragments of rims, body and handles (Hammond, MVV, nos 408–414) could be identified as kraters; five of these pieces are included here.

Kraters vary in terms of their decoration. Unfortunately, only hints of the original painted decoration of the complete krater (**CN-MinIII 30**) survive in traces on its interior. String marks remain on its base and demonstrate that it was made on the wheel. Three krater rim pieces (**CN-MinIII 31, 32, 34**) with horizontal handles are painted on both the interior and exterior. One (**CN-MinIII 32**) appears consistently reddish yellow in colour, possibly monochrome rather than patterned; however, **CN-MinIII 31** preserves a yellowish red colour on its exterior, a dusky red on the interior rim and dark red below that. One body fragment (**CN-MinIII 33**) reflects the patterning seen on some of the krater fragments discovered during the excavation in the temple. Vertical lines terminated by horizontal bands remain in the handle zone of the pieces from the northern sector. The interiors were probably monochrome dark brown or black.

**CN-MinIII 30**  
*Figs 4, 18; Pl. 3*

Complete vessel, wheelmade. Flat base with string marks, slightly carinated body to rounded rim. Two horizontal horseshoe handles extend from carination to rim, one extends above rim. An incised line is located about 0.35 cm from rim and level with the bottom of the handle. Possible traces of paint (black/brown) on interior. Painted fine ware; fabric pale yellow (2.5Y 8/3). Preserved dimensions: 1.75 HC x 3.55 W (with handle); 3.1 D (rim), 1.65 (base); Th 0.2 (rim) cm.
Inv. no. 5389. Location, F.: no.: C6-C7/00 (surface).

**CN-MinIII 31 Rim**  
*Fig. 18*

Fragment, wheelmade, of rounded rim and base of handle. Horizontal handle begins to extend at rim level. Painted yellowish red (5YR 5/8) on exterior, while interior rim is painted dusky red (2.5YR 4/4) but red (2.5YR 4/8) below rim. Painted fine ware; fabric very pale brown (10YR 8/3). Preserved dimensions: 1.0 H x 1.3 W; 3.0 D (rim, est.); Th 0.15 (body), 0.4 (with handle) cm.
Inv. no. 5390. Location: C7/52 (layer with marble chips, Late Classical/mixed).
Hammond, MVV, no. 409. Cf. Pemberton 1970, 298 no. 120, pl. 74. Corinthian (?).

**CN-MinIII 32 Rim**  
*Fig. 18*

Fragment, wheelmade, of rounded rim, small section and one handle. Horizontal horseshoe handle set on carination of the body reaching to rim, and slightly above it. Painted reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/8) on exterior and interior, but worn, possibly monochrome. Painted fine ware: fabric very pale brown (10YR 8/4). Preserved dimensions: 1.05 H x 1.95 W; 3.0 D (rim); Th 0.15 (rim), 0.45 (with handle) cm.
Inv. no. 5391. Location: C6/46 (Early Medieval).
Hammond, MVV, no. 410. Cf. Pemberton 1970, 298 no. 120, pl. 74. Corinthian (?).

**CN-MinIII 33 Body**  
*Fig. 18*

Fragment, wheelmade, of body with base of handle. Concave body fragment with base of horizontal handle at wide part of body extending up towards rim. Painted dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) on the lower part of the exterior, and on the lower half of the handle; above this there are possible traces of vertical lines. Interior painted monochrome, very dark grey (5YR 3/1). Painted fine ware; fabric reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6). Preserved dimensions: 1.2 L x 2.0 W; Th 0.2 (body), 0.55 (with handle) cm.
Inv. no. 5392. Location: C6-C7/106 (first layer with bronze objects, Late Classical/mixed).
Hammond, MVV, no. 411.

**CN-MinIII 34 Handle**

Fragment, wheelmade, of three-quarters of handle, a bit of vessel wall and possibly a trace of rim. Horizontal handle set at rim, or looped up in an upside-down U-shape. Traces of brownish red paint on interior wall. Painted fine ware; fabric very pale brown (10YR 7/4). Preserved dimensions: 1.25 L x 1.45 W; Th 0.6 (handle to int. wall) cm.
Inv. no. 5393. Location: E6/28 (layers with bronze objects, Late Classical/mixed).
Hammond, MVV, no. 414.

**Phtialai**

Six vessels of this shape were identified (Hammond, MVV, nos 420–425), four are included here.
Only one of the phialai (CN-MinIII 38) retains traces of paint. Curiously though, it was made of coarse fabric. One other phiale-shaped object (CN-MinIII 37) had incised decoration.  
This is the only occurrence of incised decoration on miniature vessels found in the northern sector.

**CN-MinIII 35**

*Fig. 18; Pl. 3*

**Complete**, but missing parts; handmade. Missing only a small section of rim. Rounded bottom, slightly concave area noting omphalos, body shallow, flaring. Omphalos pointed in section. Unpainted semi-coarse fabric reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) with very fine to very black and sparkling inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 2.1 HC x 7.7 W; 7.7 D (rim); Th 0.5 (body) cm.

Inv. no. 5394 (Tex no. 5). Location: D6/00 (fill from previous excavations).

Hammond, MVV, no. 420.

**CN-MinIII 36**

*Fig. 18; Pl. 3*

**Complete profile**, handmade; preserves three-quarters of bottom, and about one-quarter of rest of vessel. Rounded bottom, with concave area suggesting an omphalos. Body curves up to rounded rim/edge. Omphalos is round in cross-section but slightly flattened on top. Unpainted semi-coarse ware; fabric reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) with very fine (and a few medium sized) clay and sparkling inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 1.35 HC x 4.8 W; Th 0.35 (body) cm.

Inv. no. 5395 (Tex no. 580). Location: D5/26 (fill from previous excavations).

Hammond, MVV, no. 421. Cf. Stillwell and Benson 1984, 335 no. 2009, pl. 73; Pemberton 1989, 158–9 nos 421, 427 and 428, fig. 9, pl. 46, for round and flattened type of omphalos.

**CN-MinIII 37**

*Fig. 19; Pl. 3*

**Complete**, missing parts; handmade. Possibly a “terracotta object,” a “rosette.” Edges of “rim” worn away. Rounded, smooth bottom. Slight curve to pointed edge, one small part is actually preserved. Central “ophalos” is pointed in cross-section; incision on top extending from central point (ophalos) to outer edge. Unpainted semi-coarse ware; fabric very pale brown (10YR 7/4) with white, black and sparkling inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 1.35 H x 5.1 W; Th 0.5 (body) cm.

Inv. no. 5396, Tex no. 180. Location: E7/23 (fill of a pit in the marble chips layer, Late Classical/mixed).

Hammond, MVV, no. 422. See also Østby *et al.*, *Report*, 135–6 no. D4, fig. 54. – Also included in the catalogue of terracotta objects in *Tegea II*, section ix (Voyatzis), as TeCN 73.

**CN-MinIII 38**

*Figs 4, 19*

Fragment, handmade, of three-quarters of base and bit of body. Rounded bottom to flaring body, omphalos pointed to conical in cross-section. Traces of black paint clearly visible on interior. Coarse ware; fabric reddish yellow (5YR 6/8) with many (20–25%) very fine to medium white, clay or stone and sparkling inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 1.2 H (at omphalos) x 3.8 W; Th 0.3–0.4 (body) cm.

Inv. no. 5397. Location: E6/18 (first layer with bronze objects, Late Classical/mixed).

Hammond, MVV, no. 425. Coarse fabric but with paint, very unusual; also CN-MinIII 58. Cf. Pemberton 1989, 175 no. 101, fig. 9, pl. 19 for pointed omphalos.

**Lakainai**

Three such pieces were found (Hammond, MVV, nos 405–407), two are included here. They are all import pieces from Laconia. For general references see: Droop 1929, 107 fig. 82 a–d; Stibbe 1994, 119 nos K12–15, figs 11–14; Catling 1992, 58–61 with fig. 15.7, 8; also 62, fig. 16.26 (mug), similar shape but body slightly more elongated.

**CN-MinIII 39**

*Fig. 19; Pl. 3*

**Base** Fragment, wheelmade, of one-third of base, one-quarter of lower body and base of handle. Flat base, slightly concave, globular lower body and trace of flaring neck or rim. Base of handle on lower body, about 1.3 cm in width, round to oval in cross-section. Painted black (5YR 2.5/1) monochrome all over, including bottom. Painted fine ware; fabric brown (7.5YR 4/2) with very fine white, black and sparkling inclusions. Hard surface, cannot be scratched with fingernail. Preserved dimensions: 2.15 H x 2.9 W; 2.5 D (base); Th 0.25 (base), 0.15–0.2 (body) cm.

Inv. no. 5398. Location: C7/80 (first layer with bronze objects, Late Classical/mixed).


**CN-MinIII 40**

*Fig. 19*

Fragment, wheelmade, with trace of base and one-quarter of body to neck. Flat base, low globular body narrowing to neck, possible trace of position of handle on lower body below greatest diameter. Painted black (2.5Y 2.5/1) on exterior, interior and bottom, possibly monochrome all over. Painted fine ware; fabric reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) with very fine white and brown inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 1.75 H x 1.9 W; base D too small to estimate; Th 0.3 (base), 0.25 (body) cm.

Inv. no. 5399. Location: E7/30 (first pebble floor, Late Classical/mixed).


**Kantharoi**

Of the three identified pieces of this shape (Hammond, MVV, nos 401–403), two are included here.

**CN-MinIII 41**

*Figs 4, 19*

**Complete**, missing some parts (one-third of rim and one handle); wheelmade. Flat base, but sits uneven because of a blob of clay on bottom. Body in two distinct parts, wide lower body narrows to out-turned neck and tapered rim. Vertical handle, round in cross-section and attached from rim to lower body (widest part of body). Unpainted fine ware; fabric very pale brown (10YR 8/4) with very fine white and clay inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 2.5 HC x 3.25 W (with handle); 3.0 D (rim), 2.75 (base); Th 1.5 (rim), 0.2 (body), 0.3 (base) cm.

Inv. no. 5400. Location: E7/19 (layer with marble chips, Late Classical/mixed).

Hammond, MVV, no. 401. Cf. Droop 1929, 91 figs 62 A–B and 108 fig. 83.11 for shape; Catling 1992, 61, fig. 16.15 (local imitation of this shape?). Cf. CN-MinIII 42. Laconian (?).

**CN-MinIII 42**

*Fig. 19; Pl. 3*

**Complete profile**; wheelmade. Complete base, one-third of lower body, one-quarter of rim and one complete handle. Flat base, globular lower body narrowing to broad neck and large out-turned, rounded rim. Vertical strap handle extends from rim to shoulder of vessel and pressed against the body, not leaving any space between. Unpainted fine ware; fabric reddish yellow (5YR

148 See note 142 above for problems concerning this piece.
Figure 19. Phase III miniature pottery from the northern sector (CN-MinIII 37-54). (Drawing: Hammond)
6/6) with very fine to medium white and sparkling inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 2.5 HC × 3.0 W (with handle), 0.9 (handle only); 3.0 D (rim, est.), 1.5 (base); Th 0.2 (rim), 0.4 (base) cm.

**CN-MinIII 45**  
**Complete profile**, handmade, of one-quarter of vessel. Flat base, concave body with flat out-turned rim. Unpainted semi-coarse ware; fabric reddish yellow (5YR 6/8) with fine white and sparkling inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 1.6 HC × 1.5 W; 3.5 D (base, est.); Th 0.3 (body), 0.55 (rim), 0.4 (base) cm.

Inv. no. 5404. Location: C6-C7/106 (first layer with bronze objects, Late Classical/mixed). Hammond, MVV, no. 417.

**CN-MinIII 46**  
**Complete profile**, handmade, of one-quarter of vessel. Flat base, flaring body to rounded rim. Unpainted semi-coarse ware; fabric yellow (10YR 6/6) with fine white and sparkling inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 1.3 HC × 2.75 W; 6.0 D (rim), 4.0–4.5 (base, est.); Th 0.45 (rim), 0.3 (base) cm.

Inv. no. 5405. Location: C6-C7/67a (layer with marble chips, mixed). Hammond, MVV, no. 418.

**Mugs**  
Only one example of this shape was identified.

**CN-MinIII 47**  
**Complete**, but missing parts; wheelmade. Chips in rim, and one handle missing; mended from two pieces. Flat base, bulbous lower body narrowing to neck with out-turned, rounded rim. Vertical handle extends from rim to widest part of body. Vertical strap (about 0.8 cm wide) handle slightly pressed in towards body, but still preserves space between body and handle. Painted black (10YR 2.5/1), monochrome, even on bottom, but paint is slightly worn off on edge areas. Painted fine ware; fabric very pale brown (10YR 7/4) with a few sparkling inclusions. Hard surface, cannot be scratched with fingernail. Preserved dimensions: 2.25 HC × 3.65 W (with handle); 2.9 max D (body), 3.2 (rim), 2.4 (base); Th 0.2 (rim), 0.25 (base) cm.

Inv. no. 5406. Location, F. no.: C7/80-8 (first layer with bronze objects, Late Classical/mixed).

Hammond, MVV, no. 404. Cf. Amyx and Lawrence 1975, 129 no. An 159, pl. 62: quite similar in shape, but the Corinthian example is without ridging or ring base; Catling 1992, 62 fig. 16.26, has a similar shape, but the body is slightly more elongated. Another similar piece in the Sparta museum has a similar profile, from a box marked “Artemis Orthia”. Cf. Sparkes and Talcott 1970, 251–2 nos 220 and 232, pl. 11, and Pemberton 1989, 170 no. 518, pl. 50, for body shape in general; both of these examples from the Athenian Agora are larger in size but with generally similar shape. Cf. **CN-MinIII 39**. Laconian.

**Closed shapes**

**Jugs**  
One complete piece and two fragments of this shape were identified (Hammond, MVV, nos 440–442).

**CN-MinIII 49**  
**Complete**, handmade; handle reattached. Rounded base, globular body, upper body/neck narrowed to a rough triangular shape. Rim tapered by pinching, also triangular in shape, not really trefoil. Vertical handle, round in cross-section; extends from rim, rising above and attaching to shoulder. Coarse ware; fabric reddish yellow (5YR 6/8) with fine white and sparkling inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 0.8 HC × 1.45 W (0.35 rim width); 6.0–7.0 D (rim, est.); Th 0.3 (body), 0.35 (point) cm.

Inv. no. 5407. Location: C7/80 (first layer with bronze objects, Late Classical/mixed).

Hammond, MVV, no. 419.

**Dinos**  
One fragment from a dinos was identified, and is included here.

**CN-MinIII 43**  
Cancelled; see **CN-MinII 8**.

**CN-MinIII 44**  
**Base**  
Fig. 19  
Fragment, handmade, of one-half of base and one-third of body. Flat base, echinoid body. Perhaps had pointed “horn” protrusions that extended upwards, or else it is worn in this fashion. Unpainted semi-coarse ware; fabric pale brown (10YR 6/3) with hard clay, cannot be scratched with fingernail. Preserved dimensions: 1.2 H × (10YR 6/3) with hard clay, cannot be scratched with fingernail. Figs 62.A–B and 108 fig. 83.11 for shape without the foot; Catling 1992, 61–2 (not quite as angular). Cf. **CN-MinIII 41**. Laconian (?).

**Dishes**  
Two fragments of dishes were found (Hammond, MVV, nos 417–418), both are included here. No paint is observed on them.

**CN-MinIII 45**  
**Complete profile**, handmade, of one-quarter of vessel. Flat base, flaring body from rim to widest part. Unpainted semi-coarse ware; fabric reddish yellow (5YR 6/8) with very fine white and sparkling inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 1.45 W (0.35 rim width); 6.0–7.0 D (rim, est.); Th 0.25–0.35 (rim), 0.55 (section of handle) cm.

Inv. no. 5408. Location: C7/20 (second layer with bronze objects, Late Classical/mixed). Hammond, MVV, no. 440. Cf. Amyx and Lawrence 1975, 129 no. An 159, pl. 62: quite similar in shape, but the Corinthians have two attached “nipples” or buttons on upper body. Clay colour reported as “coarse buff clay” (local), but on autopsy it appeared more orange-red.

Hammond, MVV, no. 404. Cf. Stibbe 1994, 49. The Tegea example is without ridging or ring base; Catling 1992, 62 fig. 16.26, has a similar shape, but the body is slightly more elongated. Another similar piece in the Sparta museum has a similar profile, from a box marked “Artemis Orthia”. Cf. Sparkes and Talcott 1970, 251–2 nos 220 and 232, pl. 11, and Pemberton 1989, 170 no. 518, pl. 50, for body shape in general; both of these examples from the Athenian Agora are larger in size but with generally similar shape. Cf. **CN-MinIII 39**. Laconian.

**Kanoun**  
Only one such piece was identified.

**CN-MinIII 48**  
**Figs 4, 19**  
Fragment, wheelmade of rim and one protrusion. Flat rim, from which extends a flattened and out-turned, triangular protrusion. Wall seems to be slightly flaring. Painted reddish brown (5YR 4/4) on exterior and on top of point; top of rim and interior painted black (5YR 2.5/1). Painted fine ware; fabric reddish yellow (5YR 6/8) with fine white and sparkling inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 0.8 HC × 1.45 W (0.35 rim width); 6.0–7.0 D (rim, est.); Th 0.3 (body), 0.35 (point) cm.

Inv. no. 5406. Location, F. no.: C7/80-8 (first layer with bronze objects, Late Classical/mixed).

Hammond, MVV, no. 404. Cf. Amyx and Lawrence 1975, 129 no. An 159, pl. 62: quite similar in shape, but the Corinthian example has two attached “nipples” or buttons on upper body. Clay colour reported as “coarse buff clay” (local), but on autopsy it appeared more orange-red. Cf. **CN-MinIII 41**. Laconian (?).
and on bottom. Painted fine ware; fabric very pale brown (10YR 7/4) with very fine white, black and sparkling inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 2.15 H × 2.65 WC (body); 2.1 D (base); Th 0.3 (base), 0.25 (neck) cm.

Inv. no. 5409. Location: D7/14 (first layer with bronze objects, Late Classical/mixed).

Hammond, MVV, no. 441. Cf. CN-MinIII 51, and Stillwell and Benson 1984, 321 no. 1831, pl. 62, for shape of lower body.

**CN-MinIII 51**  
**Base**  
Fig. 19; Pl. 3

Fragment, wheelmade. Base, body and neck, three-quarters of vessel preserved; upper neck and rim missing, no traces of handles noted. Flat base, globular lower body narrowing to neck, body slightly lopsided. The lack of rim may alternatively indicate an oinochoe. Surface very worn. Unpainted fine ware; fabric reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) with very fine to fine white, black and sparkling inclusions; sandy to the touch. Preserved dimensions: 2.5 H (7.5YR 6/6) with very fine to fine white and sparkling inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 2.65 WC (body); 2.65 D (base); Th 0.3 (neck) cm.

Inv. no. 5410. Location, F. no.: C7/80a-68 (first layer with bronze objects, Late Classical/mixed).

Hammond, MVV, no. 442. Almost exactly the same shape and state of preservation as one piece studied in the Sparta museum, box marked “Achilleion”. The Munsell colour reading of reddish yellow is the same as well, although the number read was 5YR 6/8 (taken outside). Cf. Dunbabin and Dunbabin 1962, 292 no. 2840, pl. 117; Biers 1971, 46 no. 57, pl. 90 (shape not size) for lower body shape as well; Stillwell and Benson 1984, 321 no. 1837, pl. 69, for shape of lower body. Laconian?

**Hydriai**

Three fragments of this shape were identified (Hammond, MVV, nos 443–445); two are included here.

**CN-MinIII 52**  
**Base**  
Figs 4, 19

Fragment, wheelmade, of base, small section and one-quarter of lower body and base of handle. Flat base, concave body; a horizontal handle begins at the point where the body turns inward. Unpainted semi-coarse ware; fabric reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) with very fine to fine white and sparkling inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 2.6 H × 3.15 W; 3.15 max D (body), 2.4 (base, est.); Th 0.3 (neck) cm.

Inv. no. 5411. Location: C7/80 (first layer with bronze objects, Late Classical/mixed).

Hammond, MVV, no. 443.

**CN-MinIII 53**  
**Body**  
Fig. 19

Fragment, wheelmade, of concave body and two-thirds of horizontal “horseshoe” handle pressed against body. Unpainted fine ware; fabric reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) with very fine to fine white and sparkling inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 2.65 L × 1.75 W; Th 0.25 (body), 0.5 (with handle) cm.

Inv. no. 5412. Location: C7/80 (first layer with bronze objects, Late Classical/mixed).

Hammond, MVV, no. 445. Cf. Pemberton 1989, 105 nos 182 and 184, fig. 1, pl. 19, for handle types. These date from the second half to the late 3rd century B.C. See also 99 no. 138, fig. 1, pl. 17 (placement of handle on body) and 103 no. 164, fig. 1, pl. 18 (body shape).

**Oinochoai**

Only one such vessel was identified.

**CN-MinIII 54**  
Fig. 19; Pl. 3

Complete, but missing parts; wheelmade. Chip in lower body, parts of rim and handle missing. Flat base, base tapers in towards narrow, compressed neck; trefoil rim. Base of handle preserved on shoulder. Painted black (10YR 2.5/1) all over, including bottom as well as inside rim. Painted fine ware; fabric very pale brown (10YR 7/4) with very fine to fine white, black and sparkling inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 1.55 H × 2.65 WC; 2.65 D (base); Th 0.25 (rim) cm.

Inv. no. 5413. Location, F. no.: C7/80a-43 (first layer with bronze objects, Late Classical/mixed).

Hammond, MVV, no. 446. Cf. Dunbabin and Dunbabin 1962, 293 no. 2879, pl. 117; Sparkes and Talcott 1970, 249 no. 185, pl. 10, for a similar compressed shape, but “larger” and with different rim type; Stillwell and Benson 1984, 330 nos 1826–1829, pls 69 and 111 for “coffee-pot” style oinochoai. The Tegean example is like this but “compressed”. Import (?).

**Miscellaneous fragments**

Miscellaneous fragments which could not be identified by shape total 51, mostly bases (Hammond, MVV, nos 447–493), and a few body fragments (ibid., nos 494–497). A small selection of base fragments is included here, illustrating the basic types (flat, thin or thick; disc-shaped, thin or thick), and includes a body fragment which can be connected with one of those bases (CN-MinIII 56.a–b). Two defective pieces (CN-MinIII 59–60) may throw some light on the production process.

**CN-MinIII 55**  
**Flat, thin**  
Fig. 20

Fragment, wheelmade, of one-half of base and bit of lower wall. Unpainted fine ware; fabric very pale brown (10YR 8/4) with very fine to fine white inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 1.1 H × 2.5 W; 2.15 D (base); Th 0.25 (base), 0.2–0.3 (body) cm.

Inv. no. 5414. Location: C7/105a (second layer with bronze objects, Late Classical/mixed).

Hammond, MVV, no. 447.

**CN-MinIII 56.a**  
**Flat, thick**  
Fig. 20

Fragment, wheelmade, of two-thirds of base and lower body; mended from three pieces. Straight to slightly flaring wall. Interior bottom has an “omphalos”. Traces of black paint preserved on exterior and less clearly on bottom. Painted fine ware; fabric pale yellow (5Y 8/3) with very fine white, black and sparkling inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 2.8 H × 4.0 W; 3.0 D (base, est.); Th 0.5 (base with omphalos), 0.2–0.4 (base) cm.

Inv. no. 5415. Location: C7/80b (first layer with bronze objects, Late Classical/mixed).

Hammond, MVV, no. 489. See also CN-MinIII 56.b, non-joining fragment of same vessel. Cf. Catling 1992, 65 no. 23, fig. 15.

**CN-MinIII 56.b**  
**Body**  
Fig. 20

Fragment, wheelmade, of body and base of handle. Slightly flaring body with base of horizontal handle set against body. Traces of black paint on exterior. Painted fine ware; fabric pale yellow (5Y 8/3) with very fine white, black and sparkling inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 1.65 L × 2.4 W; Th 0.2–0.45 (body), 0.55 (with handle) cm.
Inv. no. 5416. Location: C7/80b (first layer with bronze objects, Late Classical/mixed). Hammond, MVV, no. 460. See also CN-MinIII 56a, non-joining fragment of same vessel.

**CN-MinIII 57 Disc, thin**  
Fragment, wheelmade, of one-quarter of flaring lower body and complete base with swirl and blob on bottom. Flat bottom. Traces of black paint (2.5Y 2.5/1) on exterior lower body, also on bottom; interior monochrome, well preserved. Painted fine ware; fabric very pale brown (10YR 8/2). Preserved dimensions: 1.5 H × 3.35 W; 2.3 D (base); Th 0.25 (base), 0.2 (body) cm.

Inv. no. 5417. Location: E7/19 (layer with marble chips, Late Classical/mixed). Hammond, MVV, no. 466.

**CN-MinIII 58 Disc, thick**  
Fragment, wheelmade (?), of one-third of base and one-half of lower body. Flat bottom, ovoid body. Trace of black paint on exterior. Coarse ware; fabric pale yellow (2.5Y 7/3) with fine to medium white, brown and sparkling inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 2.7 H × 3.75 W (body); 2.5 D (base, est.); Th 0.4 (body), 0.5 (base) cm.

Inv. no. 5418. Location: C6/107 (first layer with bronze objects, Late Classical/mixed).
Hammond, MVV, no. 484. Coarse fabric but with paint, very unusual; so also CN-MinIII 38.

**CN-MinIII 59** Defective

Fragment, wheelmade, of two thirds of base with hole in its centre and one-half of lower body; mended from four pieces. Flat with hole in its centre (about 1.05 cm greatest width), body wall slightly flaring and then straightens out the higher it extends. Traces of black paint (10YR 2.5/1) on interior and bottom, none preserved on exterior. Painted fine ware; fabric very pale brown (10YR 7/4) with very fine white, black, brown and sparkling inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 2.45 H × 3.55 W; 2.5 D (base, est.); Th 0.25 (body) cm.

Inv. no. 5419. Location, F. no.: C7/80a-49 (first layer with bronze objects, Late Classical/mixed).

Hammond, MVV, no. 492; cf. **CN-MinIII 60**. See for other examples of trial or test pieces Brann 1962, 103–4 nos 633 and 635, pl. 40; Stillwell and Benson 1984, 253 nos 1407–1408, pl. 58.

**CN-MinIII 60** Defective

Fragment, wheelmade, of base. Flat with uneven hole in centre of bottom, small pieces of clay seem to be trying to fill or patch the hole. Traces of black paint (10YR 2.5/1) on exterior and interior. Painted fine ware; fabric yellow (10YR 7/6) with white and sparkling inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 1.4 H × 4.0 W; 3.5–4.0 D (base); Th 0.25 (at carination) cm.

Inv. no. 5420. Location, F. no.: C6-C7/71e-15 (first layer with bronze objects, Late Classical/mixed).

Hammond, MVV, no. 493. Cf. **CN-MinIII 59**, with references to other examples of trial or test pieces.

**Miniature kotylai from a votive deposit in the foundation trench for the Classical temple**

The importance of the kotyle as a votive vessel at Tegea is further confirmed by the fact that eight of these vessels were found together with no other manufactured objects in a foundation trench for the Classical temple built by Skopas. The context, from the late 4th century B.C. (which gives the vessels a secure Phase III date), suggests that these kotylai constitute part of a foundation deposit buried during a foundation ceremony for the construction of the temple. The significance of the miniature kotyle as a votive in its own right gains additional credibility beyond its generally admitted function as a cheap token or a substitute for the “regular” sized version. Because of the special interest of this deposit, the vessels from it are published in their entirety.

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149 See section ii (Nordquist), 71. A similar grouping of three footless, miniature cups were found piled together in unit Ci/107 in the northern sector (here, **CN-MinIII 19–21**). These, however, do not constitute a “foundation deposit”.

150 For Iron Age foundation deposits (non-religious structures) see B. Wells, “Early Greek building sacrifices,” in R. Hägg, N. Marinatos and G. Nordquist (eds), Early Greek cult practices (SkrAth 4, 38), Stockholm 1988, 259–66. Wells also cites foundation rituals for Mesopotamia and Egypt as well as others found in the Greek world, some of which are for temples. Although none of the foundation deposits discussed there (three at Asine, one at Delos) included miniatures, others did (Gortyn, Athena temple; G. Rizza and V.S.M. Scrinari, Il santuario sull’acropoli di Gortina, Rome 1968, 24–6).

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**C-MinIII 1** Carinated

**Complete vessel**. Wheelmade, with flat base with spiral marking and blob; carinated body to rounded rim which is slightly turned outward. Horizontal handles extend from carination to rim level and rise slightly above it. Painted exterior and interior, quite worn, but both probably monochrome (2.5Y 2/1); traces on bottom and handles as well. Painted fine ware; fabric pale yellow (2.5YR 7/4) with tiny, black inclusions. Dimensions: 1.55 HC × 3.2 WC (with handle); 3.0 D (rim), 1.3 (base); Th 0.2 (rim), 0.25 (at carination) cm.

Inv. no. 5421. Location, F. no.: D1/7-1 (foundation trench of Classical temple).

Hammond, MVV, no. 195. Cf. Coulson, Dark Age pottery, 75 no. 180, fig. 7.

**C-MinIII 2** Carinated

**Complete profile**, wheelmade, of about one-quarter of vessel and trace of base. Carinated body to rounded rim, no evidence of handles; flat base. Painted monochrome very dark grey (5YR 3/1) exterior and interior, although exterior is worn as if paint was applied in bands; no paint on what is left of bottom. Painted fine ware; fabric pale yellow (5YR 8/3). Preserved dimensions: 1.6 HC × 1.45 W; 3.0 D (rim; base too small to estimate); Th 0.15 (rim, body), 0.25 (base) cm.

Inv. no. 5422. Location: D1/7 (foundation trench of Classical temple).

Hammond, MVV, no. 197. Cf. Coulson, Dark Age pottery, 49 fig. 7.

**C-MinIII 3** Carinated, rim

**Complete profile**, wheelmade, of about one-quarter of vessel and trace of base. Carinated body to rounded rim, no evidence of handles; flat base. Painted monochrome very dark grey (2.5Y 3/1), but thinned in areas on the exterior which consists of vertical lines in handle zone and possible band beneath. Interior probably monochrome but worn, paint thinned to a brown-red colour. Painted fine ware; fabric pale yellow (2.5Y 8/3). Preserved dimensions: 1.3 H × 1.35 W; 3.0 D (rim); Th 0.1 (rim), 0.15 (body) cm.

Inv. no. 5423. Location: D1/7 (foundation trench of Classical temple).

Hammond, MVV, no. 199.

**C-MinIII 4** Carinated, rim

Fragment, wheelmade; small section of rim. Rounded rim is slightly tapered from carinated upper body. Painted very dark grey (2.5Y 3/1), but thinned in areas on the exterior which consists of vertical lines in handle zone and possible band beneath. Interior probably monochrome but worn, paint thinned to a brown-red colour. Painted fine ware; fabric pale yellow (7.5YR 7/6) with tiny white inclusions. Preserved dimensions: 1.5 H × 1.5 W; 3.0 D (rim); Th 0.15 (rim), 0.25 (body).

Inv. no. 5424. Location: D1/7 (foundation trench of Classical temple).

Hammond, MVV, no. 200. Cf. Stillwell and Benson 1984, pl. 67 (numerous examples) for the alternation of red and black bands on the exterior of Corinthian kotylai); Pemberton 1989, 175 no. 567, pl. 52.

**C-MinIII 5** Rim

Fragment, wheelmade, one-quarter of rounded rim. Paint worn, but traces evident, unclear on exterior. Painted fine ware; fabric pale yellow (5Y 8/3). Preserved dimensions: 1.35 H × 1.25 W; 3.0 D (rim); Th 0.2 (rim and body) cm.

Inv. no. 5425. Location: D1/7 (foundation trench of Classical temple).

C-MinIII 6  **Rim**  Fig. 20
Fragment, wheelmade, of one-quarter of a rim and one complete handle. The rim tapers from flaring body which curves slightly inward; horizontal handle extends at rim level. Painted on the exterior with vertical lines at handle zone and band below handle, very dark grey (10 YR 3/1), no paint on handle; interior monochrome. Painted fine ware; fabric pale yellow (2.5YR 8/4). Preserved dimensions: 1.4 H × 2.1 W; 2.5 D (rim); Th 0.15 (body), 0.35 (handle).
Inv. no. 5426. Location: D1/7 (foundation trench of Classical temple).
Hammond, *MVV*, no. 207.

C-MinIII 7  **Flat base**  Fig. 20
Fragment, wheelmade, of lower vessel, with flat base entirely preserved. No clear markings on bottom. Flaring lower body. Painted very dark grey (10 YR 3/1) exterior and interior, monochrome; bottom painted as well. Painted fine ware; fabric pale yellow (5Y 8/3). Preserved dimensions: 0.9 H × 2.0 W; 1.55 D (base); Th 0.15 (body), 0.15 (base) cm.
Inv. no. 5427. Location: D1/7 (foundation trench of Classical temple).
Hammond, *MVV*, no. 211.

C-MinIII 8  **Flat base**
Fragment, wheelmade, of one-half of a flat base with string marks. Flaring body. Painted yellowish red (5YR 5/6), slightly evident on bottom, and very slight traces on exterior and interior. Painted fine ware; fabric very pale brown (10 YR 7/4). Preserved dimensions: 0.8 H × 1.8 W; 1.5 D (base); Th 0.2 (body), 0.1 (base) cm.
Inv. no. 5428. Location: D1/7 (foundation trench of Classical temple).
Hammond, *MVV*, no. 220.

**Literature:**


Concordance: From Hammond, MVV, to the catalogues in this section.

1 C-Minl 23 197 C-Minl11 2 341 CN-MinIII 11
2 C-Minl 24 199 C-Minl11 3 343 CN-Minl11 5
3 C-Minl 25 200 C-Minl11 4 345 CN-Minl11 12
4 C-Minl 26 202 C-Minl11 5 348 CN-Minl11 13
5 C-Minl 16 206 C-Minl11 50 351 CN-Minl11 14
6 C-Minl 17 207 C-Minl11 6 383 CN-Minl11 15
7 C-Minl 18 211 C-Minl11 7 390 CN-Minl11 16
8 C-Minl 19 212 C-Minl11 48 391 CN-Minl11 17
9 C-Minl 20 213 C-Minl11 49 392 CN-Minl11 18
10 C-Minl 21 215 C-Minl11 41 393 CN-Minl11 19.a
11 C-Minl 22 220 C-Minl11 8 394 CN-Minl11 19.b
12 C-Minl 27 221 C-Minl45 395 CN-Minl11 19.e
13 C-MinMye 1 222 C-Minl11 51 396 CN-Minl11 19.d
14 C-MinMye 2 224 C-Minl11 57 397 CN-Minl11 20.a
15 C-MinMye 3.a 227 C-Minl11 53 398 CN-Minl11 20.b
16 C-MinMye 3.b 228 C-Minl11 54 399 CN-Minl11 21.a
17 C-MinMye 3.c 229 C-Minl11 52 400 CN-Minl11 21.b
18 C-Minl 1 233 C-Minl11 56 401 CN-Minl11 41
19 C-Minl 2 236 C-Minl11 58 402 CN-Minl11 42
20 C-Minl 3 241 C-Minl11 59 404 CN-Minl11 47
21 C-Minl 4 244 C-Minl11 61 405 CN-Minl11 39
22 C-Minl 6 248 C-Minl11 62 406 CN-Minl11 40
23 C-Minl 7 249 C-Minl11 6 408 CN-Minl11 30
24 C-Minl 5 251 C-Minl11 7 409 CN-Minl11 31
25 C-Minl 8.a 252 C-Minl11 5 410 CN-Minl11 32
26 C-Minl 8.b 257 C-Minl11 8 411 CN-Minl11 33
27 C-Minl 9 258 C-Minl11 4 414 CN-Minl11 34
28 C-Minl 10 259 C-Minl11 10 415 CN-Minl11 8
29 C-Minl 11 264 C-Minl11 11 416 CN-Minl11 44
30 C-Minl 12 265 C-Minl11 14 417 CN-Minl11 45
31 C-Minl 13 266 C-Minl11 15 418 CN-Minl11 46
32 C-Minl 14 270 C-Minl11 20 419 CN-Minl11 48
33 C-Minl 15 271 C-Minl11 21 420 CN-Minl11 35
34 C-Minl 28 276 C-Minl11 29 421 CN-Minl11 36
35 C-Minl 29 278 C-Minl11 26 422 CN-Minl11 37
36 C-Minl 30 279 C-Minl25.a 423 CN-Minl11 6
37 C-Minl 31 280 C-Minl25.b 424 CN-Minl11 7
38 C-Minl 46 281 C-Minl25.e 425 CN-Minl11 38
39 C-Minl 60 282 C-Minl11 27 426 CN-Minl11 26
40 C-Minl 55 284 C-Minl11 30 427 CN-Minl11 1
41 C-Minl 1 286 C-Minl31 428 CN-Minl11 2
42 C-Minl 2 288 C-Minl32 429 CN-Minl11 27
43 C-Minl 3 289 C-Minl33 430 CN-Minl11 28
44 C-Minl 9 290 C-Minl34 432 CN-Minl11 22
45 C-Minl 12 292 C-Minl35 435 CN-Minl11 23
46 C-Minl 13 293 C-Minl36 436 CN-Minl11 3
47 C-Minl 16 297 C-Minl63 438 CN-Minl11 24
48 C-Minl 18 298 C-Minl64 439 CN-Minl11 25
49 C-Minl 19 302 C-Minl65 440 CN-Minl11 49
50 C-Minl 17 310 C-MinMyc 5 441 CN-Minl11 50
51 C-Minl 22 311 C-Minl66 442 CN-Minl11 51
52 C-Minl 23.a 312 C-Minl67 443 CN-Minl11 52
53 C-Minl 23.b 314 C-Minl70 444 CN-Minl11 9
54 C-Minl 24 315 C-Minl71 445 CN-Minl11 53
55 C-Minl 28 319 CN-MinIII 1 446 CN-Minl11 54
56 C-Minl 68 320 CN-MinIII 3.a 447 CN-Minl11 55
57 C-Minl 69 321 CN-MinIII 3.b 459 CN-Minl11 56.a
58 C-Minl 37 322 CN-Minl11 4 460 CN-Minl11 56.b
59 C-Minl 38 323 CN-Minl11 5 461 CN-Minl11 10
60 C-Minl 39 325 CN-Minl11 6 466 CN-Minl11 57
61 C-Minl 40 329 CN-Minl11 7 484 CN-Minl11 58
62 C-Minl 42 332 CN-Minl11 8 492 CN-Minl11 59
63 C-Minl 1 338 CN-Minl11 9 493 CN-Minl11 60
64 C-Minl 44 340 CN-Minl11 10
Plate 1. Phase 1 miniature pottery from the temple (C-Minl 5–28).
Plate 2. Phase II miniature pottery from the temple and the northern sector (C-MinII 2-61, CN-MinII 8).
Plate 3. Phase III miniature pottery from the northern sector and from the temple (CN-MinIII 5–58, C-MinIII 1).