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KILIKIA ARKEOLOJİSİNİ ARAŞTIRMA MERKEZİ
BİLİMSEL SÜRELİ YAYINI 'OLBA'

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Dipnot (kitaplar için)

Richter 1977, 162, res. 217.

Dipnot (Makaleler için)

Oppenheim 1973, 9, lev.1.

Diğer Kısaltmalar

age.	adı geçen eser
ay.	aynı yazar
vd.	ve devamı
yak.	yaklaşık
v.d.	ve diğerleri
y.dn.	yukarı dipnot
dn.	dipnot
a.dn.	aşağı dipnot
bk.	Bakınız

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Olba is printed once a year in May. Deadline for sending papers is November of each year.

The Journal 'Olba', being published since 1998 by the 'Research Center of Cilician Archeology' of the Mersin University (Turkey), includes original studies done on antropology, prehistory, protohistory, classical archaeology, classical philology (and ancient languages and cultures), ancient history, numismatics and early christian archeology of Asia Minor, the Mediterranean region and the Near East.

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   c. The indication fig.:

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Footnotes (for books):

Richter 1977, 162, fig. 217.

Footnotes (for articles):

Oppenheim 1973, 9, pl.1.

Miscellaneous Abbreviations:

op. cit.	in the work already cited
idem	an auther that has just been mentioned
ff	following pages
et al.	and others
n.	footnote
see	see
infra	see below
supra	see above

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OLBA XXIV, 2016

A GROUP OF SUBMYCENAEAN-PROTOGEOMETRIC CUPS FROM KLAROS

Onur ZUNAL*

ABSTRACT

The circular-shaped altar, located east of the Hellenistic Apollo Klarios temple, is covered over by an Early Archaic altar with a semicircular base, and by another altar with a rectangular base dating to the Late Archaic period. These three altars of different shapes were built over each other and were in use from 1100-1050 BC throughout the Archaic period. From the altar which has been determined due to its preserved structure as circular-shaped, Submycenaean, Protogeometric and Geometric material have been retrieved. The inner section of the altar in particular has yielded homogeneous Submycenaean and Protogeometric material such as pottery, figurines and metal finds; among these, cups of varying forms and properties of clay and glaze, dating to the Submycenaean and all stages of the Protogeometric period, are recovered. In this study about the significance of the cups for the Klarian Protogeometric repertoire, the subject has not been confined only to the classification of forms, but the importance of this group of material for the chronology of the Early Iron Age in Klaros and Ionia is also emphasized.

Keywords: Klaros, Cup, Submycenaean, Protogeometric, Sanctuary, Ionia.

ÖZET

Klaros'dan Bir Grup Submyken-Protogeometrik Fincan

Hellenistik Dönem Apollon Klarios Tapınağının doğusunda bulunan yuvarlak planlı sunak, Erken Arkaik Dönem yarım daire planlı sunak ve onun üzerinde yer alan Geç Arkaik Dönem dikdörtgen planlı sunağın altında yer almaktadır. Birbiri üzerine inşa edilmiş, farklı formlara sahip üç farklı sunak, MÖ 1100-1050 civarından başlayarak Arkaik Dönem boyunca kullanım görmüştür. Bu sunaklardan, korunmuş kısmından hareketle yuvarlak planlı olduğu anlaşılan

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I wish to thank Prof. Dr. Nuran Şahin, Director of the Klaros excavations, for giving me the opportunity to study the groups of cups recovered between 2004 and 2009. I would also like to express my gratitude for her support in writing this paper.

sunaktan Submyken, Protogeometrik ve Geometrik Dönem malzemeleri ele geçmiştir. Özellikle sunağın iç kısmından homojen olarak bulunan Submyken ve Protogeometrik Döneme tarihlendirilen seramik, figürin ve metal buluntular arasında yer alan fincanlar, Klaros'da gerek form gerekse de farklı kil ve firnis özellikleri ile Submyken'den başlayarak tüm Protogeometrik Dönem boyunca karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Klaros Protogeometrik Dönem form repertuarında önemli bir yere sahip olan fincanların anlatıldığı bu makale, sadece formun sınıflandırmasını konu edinmeyip, bu malzeme grubunun hem Klaros hem de İonia Erken Demir Çağ seramik kronolojisi içindeki önemine de vurgu yapmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Klaros, Fincan, Submyken, Protogeometrik, Kutsal Alan, Ionia.

Cups are among the pottery forms of the Protogeometric period which are frequently retrieved and various types of them are known[1]. Studies of the form repertoire of Klarian Protogeometric pottery reveal that cups first appear in the Submycenaean period and persist in various forms throughout all phases of the Protogeometric period[2]. Considering this continuity, the cups subject to this study deserve attention as the form persisted for the longest time in the Early Iron Age pottery repertoire of Klaros. The existence of series with different form and decoration characteristics, enable us to categorize the form chronologically.

All of the cups have been retrieved from the circular-shaped altar that is located on the eastern side of the Hellenistic Apollo Klarios temple (fig.1). Only the foundation level of the northern and southern rounds of the altar is preserved[3]. The Submycenaean and Protogeometric material retrieved

1 Desborough 1952, 98-101, pl. 11.

2 For the form repertoire, styles and chronology of the Klarian Protogeometric pottery see Zunal 2014a, 209-215, fig. 1-6. In the archaeological stratification of Klaros the cup form first appears in the Submycenaean period and afterwards preserves its popularity throughout the Protogeometric period. Similarly, in Lefkandi the cup is one of the most frequently found forms in both residential areas and necropolises. See Popham et al. 1979-1980, 293.

3 For detailed information, drawings and discussions of the circular altar see Zunal 2014b, 9-12. One part of the altar at level -0.20/-0.50 m, which consists of rather big stones, is located in the spot that was marked as plan square K1 by French archaeologists during their excavation in Klaros in 1992 – 1993. The French excavators described this layer as layer nr. 7 and subdivided it according to its stratigraphy and the distribution of material into five different stages. They reported that layer 7d is characterized by the blackish gray color of the earth, and that especially in this place a great number of burnt and carbonized animal bones showed up. Although some stones of the circular-shaped altar were found at the transition from layer 7d to 7e, they were not been interpreted as parts of an altar. Jolivert – Robert 2003, 109, fig.29. Two different altars, one rectangular, the other semicircular-shaped, were erected on top of the circular-shaped altar and used throughout

in the inner filling of the circular-shaped altar in plan square K16 and also in its surrounding[4] was obviously filled into the no longer used altar in order to create a kind of bothros, and afterwards the altar was abandoned. Although this action brought about a disorder of the layers, the pottery in the filling material of the altar proves to be more homogeneous than the pottery finds from the surrounding. This in particular applies to the distribution of pottery finds in level – 0.20 to – 0.50 m. (fig.2). 1 (fig.3) and 2 (fig.4) found in the deepest layers of the circular-shaped altar, where both Submycenaean and Early Protogeometric material shows up. Therefore the cups subject to this study can be regarded as most important evidence for this transitional phase.

The Protogeometric cups from Klaros have been classified as three divergent types, each of which will be represented by a couple of examples in this study. The cups 1 (fig.3) and 2 (fig.4) with wave-line motifs are classified as Type I. They first appeared in the transitional phase between the Submycenaean and Early Protogeometric period and were replaced by the deeper, wider, and high-footed cups of Type II in the Early and Middle Protogeometric period. Although the Klaros samples only comprise mouth, handle, and body fragments, and we do not have any information about the lower body and foot, the dark colored surface of the body is the reason for classifying them as Type II. In the examples 3 (fig.5) and 4 (fig.6), except for one narrow reserved band on the interior, the surface is entirely glazed. 5 (fig.7) and 6 (fig.8) are not decorated with any bands and the whole body is glazed. Body, mouth and foot of the cups tend to become higher in the Middle and Late Protogeometric period. The zigzag motif on the reserved area of the rim on the exterior is a significant change. These cups, as seen in 7 (fig.9), 8 (fig.10) and 9 (fig.11) are classified as Type III.

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the Archaic period. Judging by the finds, the altars were dedicated to Apollo. The circular-shaped altar was used from around 1100 throughout the entire Protogeometric and Geometric period. Therefore it is the earliest architectural edifice in the sanctuary. It is also possible that in the earliest stage there was only one altar in the sanctuary. But it cannot be determined easily which god was honored there in this early stage. Therefore the circular-shaped altar should not straightway be associated with Apollo. A figurine of the Mother Goddess in birth-giving position dated to the Submycenaean/Early Protogeometric period was found in 2009 in the circular-shaped altar. It gives an important clue about the pre-Apollonian cult in Klaros. For details of the figurine see Şahin 2015, 591-592, çiz. 1 res. 1-3. Şahin – Debord 2011, 171, pl. VI.1.

4 Besides the Submycenaean/Early Protogeometric pottery found in the filling of the circular-shaped altar and in its surrounding many different kinds of material such as figurines, arrowheads, fibulae, stone axes etc. has been retrieved. See Şahin 2012, 264-265.

Towards the end of the Late Protogeometric period, important changes in shape and decoration of the cups are observed. A flat base replaces the high foot, which was one of the characteristic features of the Protogeometric types. Together with the disappearance of the high foot the body gets a little smaller. In some examples, reserved bands replace the zigzag and colored glaze bands, but in general the body displayes a dark colored surface. This form and decoration system persists almost throughout the Geometric period, except for a few variations.

Type I. Cups with wave-line motif

Nos. 1-2 (fig. 3-4)

The predecessors of the single handled Protogeometric cups date back to the Late Helladic IIIC and the Submycenaean periods. The body is deep and spherical in Submycenaean examples. The handle emerges from the out-turned rim and is attached to the middle of the body. Generally the base is ring-shaped or low conical. During the Protogeometric period this feature undergoes slight changes, the most significant of which occurs in the height of the conical base. Submycenaean cup types persist until the Early and Middle Protogeometric period[5]. In this period, the decoration of the cups can be monochrome or sometimes the lip, the onset of the handle or the foot may be painted. The zone on the body, which contains wave-lines or lines, is reserved. One of the most significant features of this type is that the interior part of the lip is unreserved as a rule[6].

This type of cups are represented by two examples in Klaros[7]. 1 and 2

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5 Lemos 2002, 27. The Lefkandi cup which by Desborough was classified as Submycenaean is very similar to cup forms of the Early and Middle Protogeometric period but in the Submycenaean example the reserved zone of the outer surface is decorated with a wave-line motif, resembling that of the Klarian cups 1 and 2. See Popham et al. 1979-1980, 294, fig. 7A. In cups of the Early and Middle Protogeometric period the body is either entirely monochrome or the inner and outer surface show reserved zones. See Popham et al., 1979-1980, 294, fig. 7C-D.

6 Popham et al. 1979-1980, 294. For the Submycenaean example resembling the Klarian cups 1 and 2 see Popham et al. 1979-1980, 294, fig. 7A.

7 In Klaros cups similar to the examples classified as Type 1 by the French excavators were found. A cup from layer 7d in plan square K1 was dated to the Subprotogeometric period. Jolivet - Robert 2003, 113, fig. 3. For another cup from the same plan square, but found in layer 7e, no dating has been suggested. Regarding its form it resembles the Klarian cups nos. 1 and 2, its outer surface is decorated with glaze lines of different width. Jolivet – Robert 2003, 118, fig. 2. Considering their style and the stratigraphic data obtained in the latest excavation campaign, both cups should be dated to the Submyceneaen – Early Protogeometric period.

show similar characteristics of form and decoration[8]. In the examples with out-turned rim, the handle emerges from the rim and is attached to the body just below the middle of the body. The conical base is low and slightly pointed. The reserved zone below the rim on the exterior is decorated with a wave-line motif. There is a narrow reserved zone underneath this decoration on cup 1, whereas this kind of application cannot be observed on cup 2. A narrow reserved zone is applied at the end of the base in both examples. The rest of the body and base is entirely glazed.

A cup with similar shape and decoration was found in the temple of Athena in Miletus. The only difference of the Miletus example is that the base is shaped as a low ring foot in contrast to the Klaros cups[9]. A cup with wave-line decoration similar to the Klarian cups was found at the Acropolis of Athens. Its form shows close affinity to the objects 1 and 2 but unlike them, it has a remarkably large number of reserved zones. It dates to the Late Submycenaean A/B period[10]. A monochrome cup with similar form to the Klaros ones was uncovered in a grave at the Athenian Agora and dated to the Late Submycenaean B period[11]. An Early Protogeometric grave in the Skoubris necropolis of Lefkandi revealed cups with wave-line decoration together with others glazed on the outer surface[12]. There are also some other cups from the Skoubris necropolis that have been dated to the Submycenaean period by Mountjoy.[13] A grave find from Iolkos with comparable decoration and form dates around the Late Hellas IIIC and Early Protogeometric period[14]. These objects resembling the Klaros cups also show strong affinity to the examples presented by F. Ruppenstein. In his publication, Ruppenstein introduced two cups from the Skoubris necropolis in Lefkandi, one cup from Kalpodi and one from Volos-Nea

8 Cup 1 was found in the 2009 campaign and introduced in 2011 in two different publications. For the description of the example in an excavation report see Şahin 2011, 153-154, res. 6 çiz. 5. For the discussion of this and other examples published by N. Şahin and P. Debord, see Şahin – Debord 2011, 170, pl. II.1, fig. 3.

9 Weickert 1957, taf. 32.4. Weickert dates this example according to Furumark around Late Helladic IIIA1 - Late Helladic IIIC. Weickert 1957, 119.

10 Styrenius 1967, fig. 37.

11 Styrenius 1967, fig. 38.

12 Lemos 2002, fig. 12, 9-10.

13 Mountjoy 1986, 200, fig. 268. In particular example no.3 is of close affinity to the Klarian cups.

14 Sipsie-Eschbach 1991, 169, taf. 58.1.

Ionia, and stated that they display characteristics of the transitional phase between the Submycenaean and Early Protogeometric periods[15].

Although the Klaros cups are decorated with wave-lines, which are commonly seen in Submycenaean types, with regard to their low conical bases they actually could be attributed to a phase close to the beginning of the Protogeometric period. The Klarian examples were found in the deep layers of the circular-shaped altar. This is the area where material from the transitional phase between the Submycenaean and the Early Protogeometric periods is retrieved. With regard to the stylistic features of the vessels, together with the stratification of Klaros, the group of cups with wave-line decoration should be dated to the Submycenaean and the Early Protogeometric periods.

Type II. Undecorated cups

Nos. 3-6 (fig. 5-8)

The four examples classified as Type II consists of mouth, body and handle fragments. Information on the lower body and especially on the base of the cups comes from the finds from the other sites. On the inner surface of the mouth of 3 and 4 a reserved band can be seen, whereas the inner and outer surface of the cups 5 and 6 are entirely glazed[16].

3 and 4 have out-turned rims and thin walls. The handle sets on the lower body and rises to the rim. The body is preserved to its narrowing lower part. Except for a narrow reserved zone on the interior rim, the vessel is entirely glazed[17]. Desborough classifies some cups with similar form and decoration from the Lefkandi necropolis as Type II[18]. These cups first appear in the Early and Middle Protogeometric period and persist until the

15 Ruppenstein 2009, 342, fig. 4.

16 A cup, the form of which matches the four examples categorized as Type II, has been uncovered among the pithos grave finds from Klaros. On the outer surface of this Late Protogeometric cup there are two reserved zones by which it differs from other Klarian examples and therefore is dated to a later period. Aytaçlar 2004, 27-29, fig. 14.4.

17 During the French excavations in Klaros some cups were recovered which, with regard to their form and application of a reserved zone on the inner surface, resemble nos. 3 and 4 of Type II. For these cups, which belong to the finds of layer 7 of trench K1, no dating is suggested and their form is inaccurately interpreted as kotyle. Jolivet – Robert 2003, 113, fig. 6-7.

18 Popham et al. 1979-1980, 294, fig. 7C, 7E.

Late Protogeometric period. The foot gets higher in the later phases of the period, while it was low and conical in the earlier examples. Generally the monochrome examples are undecorated. However, the application of bands and painted zones on the body shows diversity. In some vessels, except for the lower body and the foot, the body is completely painted, in others the body is glazed and on the belly a single band is reserved. Unfortunately we lack evidence about the decoration of the lower body and base of the Klaros cups. But the above mentioned examples all have one feature in common with the Klaros cups, the narrow reserved band on the interior rim which, as a traditional decoration element, is found on the Early Protogeometric cups as well as some Middle Protogeometric examples. Therefore the Klaros cups presumably belong to the Early and Middle Protogeometric period.

Despite their differences in form, 5 and 6 should be classified within the same group. While 5 has a more out-turned rim and broader body, the rim profile of 6 is more vertical. The interior and exterior of both examples is glazed. The majority of the cups which resemble the Klarian examples matches Desborough's classification of the Lefkandi cups. Except one Late Protogeometric example, the Lefkandi cups are goods from Early and Middle Protogeometric graves[19]. The Klaros cups with their entirely glazed inner and outer surface and not explicitly wide mouth diameter resemble the Lefkandi example from the Middle Protogeometric period[20]. Dating of cup 5 and 6 to the Middle and Late Protogeometric period ensues by comparison with the Lefkandi finds and by taking into consideration the period of time this type of cups was in use.

Type III. Cups with zigzag motifs

Nos. 7-9 (fig. 9-11)

Three different samples represent cups with a zigzag motif at Klaros. All of them are mouth fragments. The most distinctive feature of this group is the zigzag motif on the mouth. Two main production centers have been suggested for this type of cups, Attica and Thessaly -Euboea[21].

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19 Popham et al. 1979-1980, 294, fig. 7C, 7E.

20 Popham et al. 1979-1980, 294, fig. 7D.

21 Unless indicated in other footnotes Catling – Jones 1989, 180-181 have been referred to.

Cups of Attica origin always have a vertical mouth profile, deep body and conical foot. In most examples the body profile is convex. There is a glaze band on the lip and the junction of lip and body on the exterior. Between these bands a single set of a zigzag motif is executed. Except for these reserved bands, body and foot of the cups are always monochrome. On the interior surface, at the bottom of the cup, there is a reserved circle and at the lip a reserved band. The decoration is extremely orderly and meticulous.

The best examples of cups of Thessaly - Euboean origin are found in Lefkandi. The lip is high but not as vertical as in Attica ware and more outturned. The body is spherical and deep; the foot is high and conical. Only one type dating to the Late Protogeometric period is low-footed. The decoration of the lip consists of one to three, but most commonly two zigzags. The interior rim has a reserved band; the bottom is decorated with reserved circles. The rest of the body is monochrome. In the Middle Protogeometric period, the upper part of the body is decorated with reserved bands, and the handles are monochrome. In the Late Protogeometric period, a single set of zigzag motif appears on the lip while the decoration below the lip is monochrome. The quality of manufacturing and decoration of Thessaly - Euboean cups is not as elaborate as in examples from Attica. Skyros, Khalkis and particularly Lefkandi have been suggested as production centers of this type. Iolkos, southern Macedonia, northwestern Boeotia and Delos are also considered as possible production centers.

Regarding the form, gray ceramic versions of the Klaros cups have been recovered in Troia among the finds of layer VIIb2. They have been dated to the Protogeometric period. These examples are few in number and have been interpreted as similarly shaped examples of a painted cup type mainly found on the Greek mainland and in sites like Lefkandi[22].

Since only mouth fragments of the Klaros cups are preserved, understanding of the form and decoration as a whole can only be obtained by comparison to examples from other sites. Judging only by the mouth profile it is impossible to determine any feature of the base. The base of this type of cups with zigzag decoration can be high conical or flat.

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22 Aslan 2009, 148, fig. 17.6

The lip of 7 is turned outward and its transition to the body forms a rather sharp angle. The inner surface of this fragment is entirely glazed; the exterior of the rim is decorated with glaze bands and a reserved zone. Into this zone, between a black and brown band a meticulously executed zigzag motif is inserted. As far as it is preserved, the part of the body right below the mouth is entirely glazed. Although 8 is similar to 7 with regard to its mouth profile, its decoration shows some diverseness. A narrow reserved zone is seen on the interior of the rim. There is a zigzag motif between two glaze bands and below this decoration two narrow glaze bands are added on the exterior. Compared to the cups 7 and 8, the mouth diameter of cup 9 is a little wider. Except for a narrow reserved zone, the inner surface is entirely glazed. On the exterior, between two glaze bands a properly executed zigzag motif is seen. Right below this motif another glaze band is added, the preserved part of the rest of the body is glazed.

Cups that are similar to Klaros examples in profile and decoration, coming from the Areopagus[23] and the Athenian Agora[24], have been dated to the Middle Geometric period, and others from Amathus[25] have been dated to the Late Geometric period. Similar cups from Lefkandi are retrieved in the contexts of Middle and Late Protogeometric necropolises and residential areas[26]. Another example, which resembles the Klaros cups with regard to the mouth profile, is kept in the museum of Amorgos. Its lip is decorated with two sets of zigzag motifs. Based on typology, decoration and clay analyses, Catling and Jones suggest a production center in Thessaly – Euboea and date the Amorgos cup to the Middle Protogeometric period[27]. Among the finds of Asine, one example has a mouth profile resembling those of the Klaros cups. But instead of the zigzag motif, the Asine cup is decorated with straight black glaze bands[28]. Another comparable cup

23 Papadopoulos – Schilling 2003, 81-83 no. 64 (P 17443) fig. 2.30; no. 65 (P 17439) fig. 2.30 and no. 66 (P17440) fig. 2.30. These examples have been recovered in the Middle Protogeometric well A 20:5 in the Areopagus.

24 Papadopoulos – Schilling 2003, 90-92, no. 71 (P 3959) fig. 2.35; no. 72 (P 3958) fig. 2. 35 and no. 73 (P 3960) fig. 2.35. These examples come from the Middle Protogeometric well K 12:1.

25 Demetriou 1989, pl. 1.

26 For Late Protogeometric cups from Lefkandi see Popham et al. 1979-1980, 28, pl. 13, 30; 46, pl. 24, 34. 271, pl. 276, 284. Popham – Lemos 1996, pl. 60. 2. For Middle Protogeometric cups see Popham et al. 1979-1980, 275-277, pl. 279.

27 Catling – Jones 1989, 181, fig. 1.

28 Frödin – Persson 1938, 313, fig. 216. 5.

comes from Amathus. Although Attic influence is clearly perceived in this example, Desborough neither attributes it to Athens nor does he clearly suggest another production center. As an explanation, he refers to the large geographical area wherein this kind of cups was widespread. He also states that zigzag motifs with lighter color than the Klaros ones were popular in the Late Geometric period – though they already existed in the earlier periods[29]. Cups closely related to the zigzag- decorated Klaros examples have been found in Isthmia. They have been dated to a period earlier than the Late Protogeometric[30]. For the Isthmia finds with a straight and almost steep mouth profile a date during the Late Protogeometric period has been suggested[31]. Another object with a similarly shaped mouth and decoration is kept in the museum of Limassol/Cyprus. It has been dated to the Late Protogeometric period and Euboea has been suggested as place of origin[32]. Still another example with zigzag decoration comes from Skyros. It is part of a private collection and was published by Lemos and Hatcher. For the dating of this grave find, Lemos and Hatcher refer to similar examples from Lefkandi contexts which are regarded as Late Protogeometric[33]. Another grave gift, a skyphos similar to the Klaros cups in profile and decoration, but with two handles, comes from a Late Protogeometric cist grave in the Kaya Elmalı excavation sector in Klazomenae[34].

Taking into consideration that the body and base parts of the Klaros cups are missing and low conical footed types of these vessels already show up in the Early Protogeometric period, precise dating by typological features is very difficult[35]. Based on comparison of the Klaros cups to analogous examples and considering their finding places, it seems reasonable to date them to the Middle and Late Protogeometric period. Regarding the color of its glaze and the texture of the clay, the quality of the Klaros cup no. 7 in particular compares to Attic examples.

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29 Desborough 1957, 214-16, fig. 4b.

30 Morgan 1999, 88, no. 220, 221, pl. 29 fig. I. 38.

31 Morgan 1999, 86, 88, no. 216-219, pl. 29 fig. I. 38

32 Lemos – Hatcher 1991, 197-198, fig. 2.

33 Lemos – Hatcher 1986, 324, 327, fig. 6.

34 Bakır et al. 2004, 103-104, resim 3. For the so-called grave nr. 6 see Ulusoy 2010, 17-18, pl. 4b.

35 Lemos 2002, fig. 5.4 and fig. 5.6. For he development of cup forms during the Submycenaean and Protogeometric periods see Popham et al. 1979-1989, 293-295.

Conclusion

Among the material retrieved from the circular-shaped altar in Klaros, cups of different forms and decoration conceptions are found which, beginning with the Submycenaean, persisted over the entire Protogeometric and lasted until the end of the Late Protogeometric period. The study of the cup form leads to three main conclusions which are emphasized in this paper. In the first place, by considering the period the cups categorized as Type I persisted, it can be stated that by 1100 – 1050 BC Klaros already served as a sanctuary. The cup made its first appearance in the Submycenaean period or even a little earlier, and different types existed in Klaros throughout all phases of the Protogeometric period. This finding reveals that from the end of the Late Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age Klaros experienced a continuous chronology. But the most important result of studying the cup form is the identification of different phases of the Klarian Protogeometric pottery style, as it is the case in the chronology of pottery in Attica. These findings do not only apply to Klaros but are also of interest for Ionia and the chronology of Early Iron Age pottery.

This study focusses on Protogeometric cups but current results of the Klaros excavations show that the cup was still in use in the Middle Geometric period, only to be replaced later by the kotyle and the mug. The fact that examples of the cup first appeared in the Late Bronze Age and persisted until the Middle Geometric period distinguishes this from all the other forms of the Klarian form repertoire. In Klaros no other form, including its various types, persisted throughout such a long period. Another important matter to be mentioned at this point is the fact that cup no.7 with its high quality glaze and clay compares quite well to Attica ware, which leads to the conclusion that in Klaros the import of Attica pottery began in the Middle Protogeometric period. This finding also applies to other examples of Klarian form groups. Pottery of Attica origin also shows up in Klaros in the Late Protogeometric and Geometric periods. On the other hand, for the time being it is difficult to assign the other cup examples with varying clay and glaze properties reliably to any production center in Ionia or neighboring regions.

Because of the fragmentary condition of the Klaros cup examples and the problems encountered in the chronology of Protogeometric pottery, dating inevitably refers to long intervals of time. Beyond doubt, progress in excavation of Protogeometric layers in Ionia, comprehensive evaluation

of the finds and new publications will solve most problems in establishing a precise chronology. But as an important result, despite the above outlined problems, the Klaros cups provide evidence of a continuous Early Iron Age chronology and confirm the existence of different pottery styles in the Protogeometric period.

CATALOGUE

Type I. Cups with wave-line motif

Fig. 3, No. 1, Mouth, body, base and handle fragment.
Sector of the Apollo, 2009, K16A. -0.18/-0.30 m.
Height: 6.3 cm. Diameter Rim: 7.2 cm.
Diameter Base: 3.7 cm.
Clay Colour: 10 YR 5/4 yellowish brown.
Glaze Colour: 7.5 YR 3/2 dark brown, 7.5 YR 4/4 brown.
Fabric: Tiny and quite Micaceous.

Fig. 4, No. 2, Body, base and handle fragment.
Sector of the Apollo, 2009, K16A. -0.28 m.
Height: 6.4 cm. Rim: not preserved
Diameter Base: 3.6 cm.
Clay Colour: 10 YR 6/3 pale brown.
Glaze Colour: 7.5 YR 3/2 dark brown, 7.5 YR 3/3 dark brown.
Fabric: Tiny and quite Micaceous.

Type II. Undecorated cups

Fig. 5, No. 3, Mouth, body and handle fragment.
Sector of the Apollo, 2009, K16D. +0.02/-0.35 m.
Height: 5.6 cm. Diameter Rim: 11.3 cm.
Clay Colour: 7.5 YR 6/4 pale brown
Glaze Colour: 10 YR 5/1 very dark gray.
Fabric: Micaceous and gritty.

Fig. 6, No. 4, Mouth, body and handle fragment.
Sector of the Apollo, 2009, K16A. -0.18/-0.30 m.
Height: 3.3 cm. Diameter Rim: 7 cm.
Clay Colour: 2.5 YR 5/4 reddish brown.

Glaze Colour: 5 Y 2.5/1 black.
Fabric: Micaceous and gritty.

Fig. 7, No. 5, Mouth, body and handle fragment.
Sector of the Apollo, 2009, K16A. -0.08/-0.61 m.
Height: 4.3 cm. Diameter Rim: Unknown.
Clay Colour: 5 YR 7/1 light gray.
Glaze Colour: 5 YR 4/1 dark gray, 2.5 YR 5/3 reddish brown.
Fabric: Micaceous.

Fig. 8, No. 6, Mouth, body and handle fragment.
Sector of the Apollo, 2004, K15B. -0.32/-0.52 m.
Height: 5.5 cm. Diameter Rim: Unknown.
Clay Colour: 7.5 YR 7/4 pink.
Glaze Colour: 7.5 YR 3/2 dark brown.
Fabric: Gritty.

Type III. Cups with zigzag motifs
Fig. 9, No. 7, Mouth fragment.
Sector of the Apollo, 2007, K15C-D. -0.23/-0.36 m.
Height: 2.4 cm. Diameter Rim: 8.8 cm.
Clay Colour: 5 YR 8/3 pink.
Glaze Colour: 7.5 YR 6/8 reddish yellow, N 2.5 black.
Fabric: Micaceous and tiny flecks of limestone.

Fig. 10, No. 8, Mouth fragment.
Sector of the Apollo, 2007, K15C-D. -0.11 m.
Height: 2.2 cm. Diameter Rim: 8.6 cm.
Clay Colour: 7.5 YR 8/4 pink.
Glaze Colour: N 2.5 black. 2.5 YR 6/4 light reddish brown.
Fabric: Micaceous and gritty.

Fig. 11, No. 9, Mouth fragment.
Sector of the Apollo, 2007, K15C-D. -0.24/-0.60 m.
Height: 2.7 cm. Diameter Rim: 9.5 cm.
Clay Colour: 5 YR 6/3 light reddish brown.
Glaze Colour: 10 R 2.5/1 reddish black. 5 YR 5/2 reddish gray.
Fabric: Micaceous.

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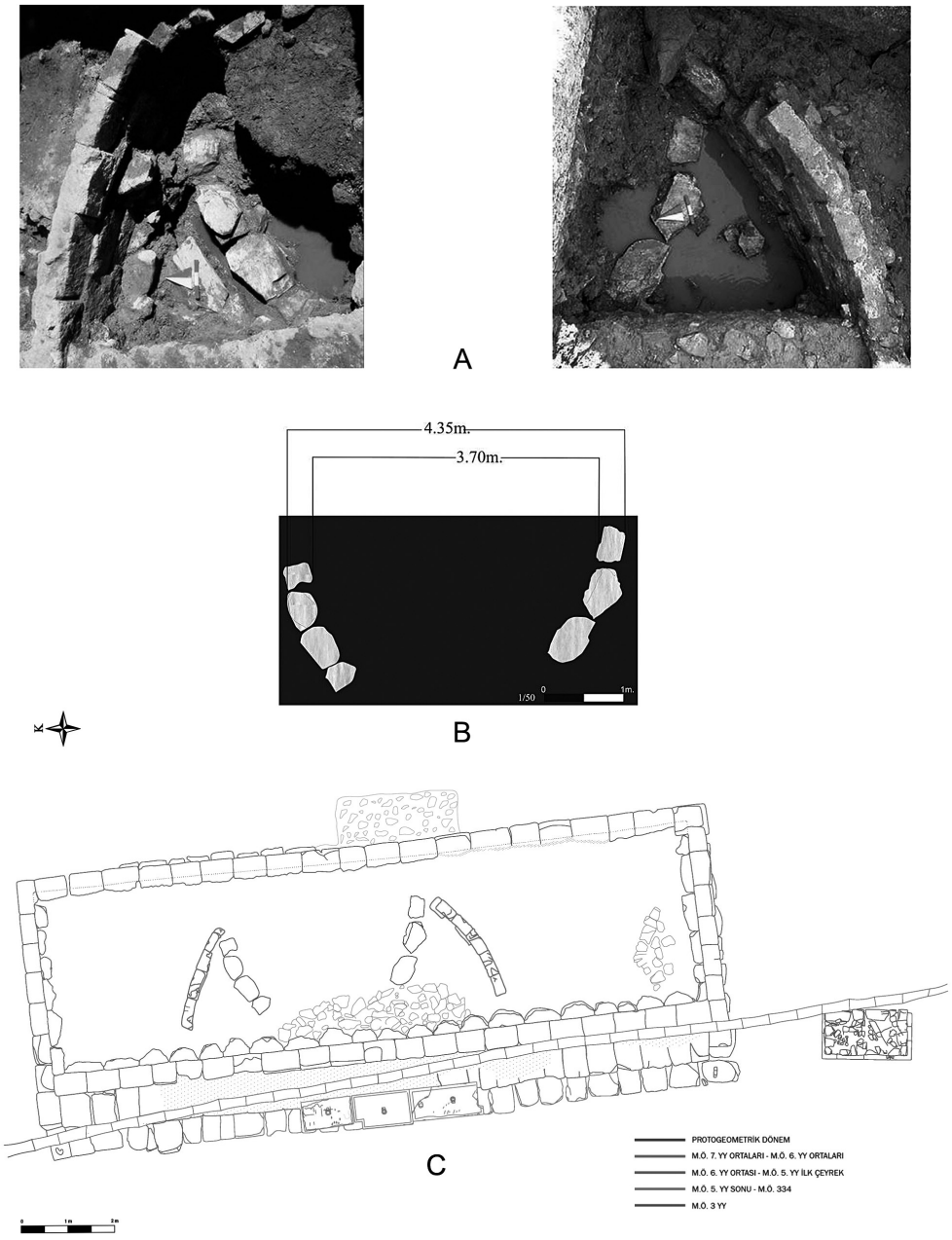

Fig. 1 A. Below the semicircular altar, the preserved northern and southern rounds of the circular-shaped altar. B. Drawing of the circular-shaped altar. C. Drawing of the three differently shaped altars which, since 1100/1050 BC, were in use during the Archaic period.

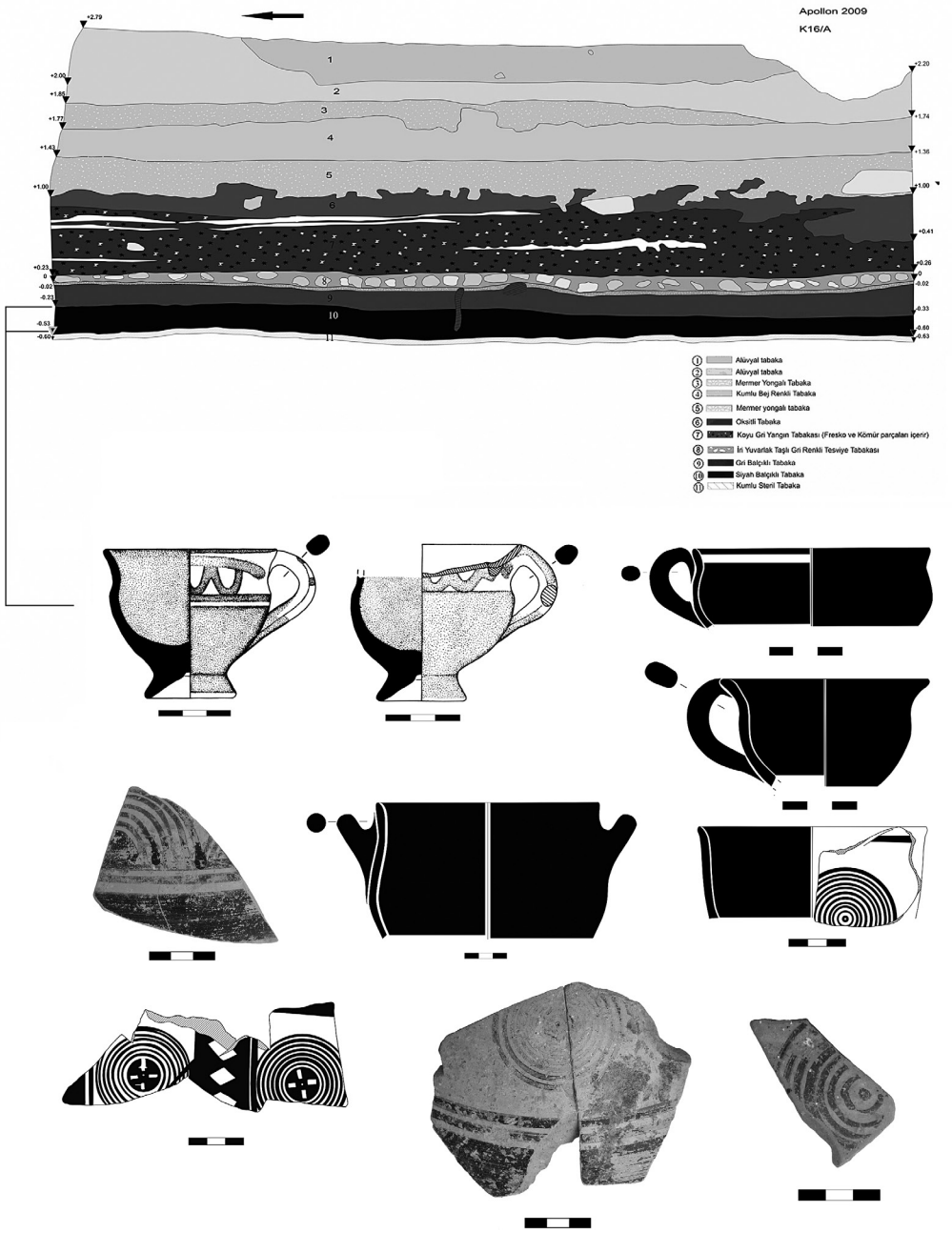

Fig. 2 Examples of cups and some other pottery, all found at level -0.20 / -0.50 m. in the circular-shaped altar.

Fig. 3 Cup with wave-line motif. No. 1

Fig. 4 Cup with wave-line motif. No. 2

Fig. 5 Undecorated cup. No. 3

Fig. 6 Undecorated cup. No. 4

Fig. 7 Undecorated cup. No. 5

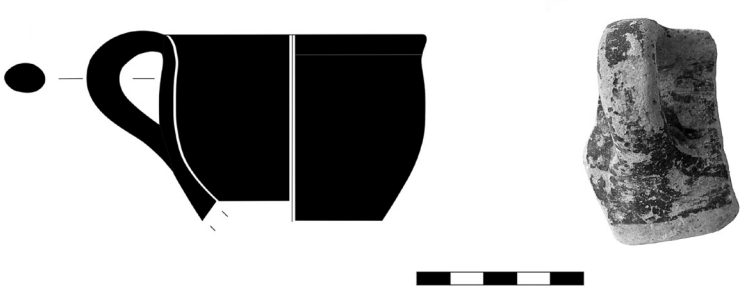

Fig. 8 Undecorated cup. No. 6

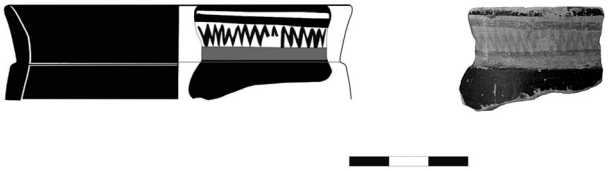

Fig. 9 Cup with zigzag motif. No. 7

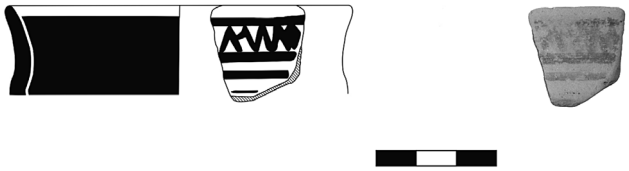

Fig. 10 Cup with zigzag motif. No. 8

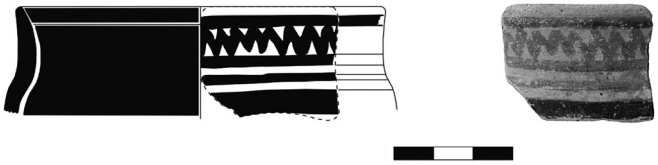

Fig. 11 Cup with zigzag motif. No. 9