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Alcuni Esempi
Monografie:

d'Agostino – Cerchiai 1999 — B. d'Agostino – L. Cerchiai, *Il mare, la morte, l'amore. Gli Etruschi, i Greci e l'immagine*, Roma 1999.

Contributi in riviste/periodici:

d'Agostino 1979 — B. d'Agostino, 'Le necropoli protostoriche della Valle del Sarno. La ceramica di tipo greco', in *AIONArchStAnt* 1, 1979, pp. 59-75.

Contributi in volumi collettanei:

Giuliani 2022 — L. Giuliani, 'Images and Storytelling', in J. M. Barringer – F. Lissarrague (eds.), *Images at the Crossroads. Media and Meaning in Greek Art*, Edinburgh 2022, pp. 71-89.

Contributi in atti di convegno/seminari/giornate di studi:

D'Acunto 2020 — M. D'Acunto, 'Abitare a Cuma: nuovi dati sull'urbanistica e sull'edilizia domestica di età alto-arcaica e arcaica', in F. Pesando – G. Zuchtriegel (a cura di), *Abitare in Magna Grecia: l'età arcaica*, Atti del Convegno (Napoli-Paestum, 15-16 marzo 2018), Pisa 2020, pp. 37-54.

D'Acunto *et al.* 2021 — M. D'Acunto – M. Barbato – M. D'Onofrio – M. Giglio – C. Improta – C. Merluzzo – F. Nitti – F. Somma, 'Cumae in Opicia in the light of the recent archaeological excavations by the University of Napoli L'Orientale: from the Pre-Hellenic (LBA-EIA) to the earliest phase of the *apoikia* (LG I)', in T.E. Cinquantaquattro – M. D'Acunto – F. Iannone (eds.), *Euboica II. Pithekoussai and Euboea between East and West*, Vol. 2, Proceedings of the Conference (Lacco Ameno, Ischia, Naples, 14-17 May 2018), *AIONArchStAnt* n.s. 28, Napoli 2021 (2024), pp. 305-449.

Cataloghi di mostre

Pagano – Del Villano 2022 — F. Pagano – M. Del Villano (a cura di), *Terra. La scultura di un paesaggio*, Catalogo della Mostra (Pozzuoli, Rione Terra, 14 dicembre – 31 marzo 2022), Roma 2022.

Voci di lessici

Blatter 1994 — R. Blatter, 'Peliou Athla' s.v., in *LIMC* VII.1, pp. 277-280.

3) Didascalie delle figure.
4) Abstract in inglese (max. 2000 battute).

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Non si abbreviano: *idem*, *eadem*, *ibidem*; in corso di stampa; *infra*; Nord, Sud, Est, Ovest (sempre con l'iniziale maiuscola); nota/e; *non vidi*; *supra*.

Abbreviazioni da utilizzare nei contributi in lingua inglese:
Above sea-level: above s.l.; Anno Domini: AD; and so forth: etc.; Before Christ: BC; bibliography: bibl.; catalogue: cat.; centimeter/s: cm; century/ies: cent.; chap./chaps.: chapter/chapters; circa/ approximately: ca.; column/s: col./cols.; compare: cf.; *et alii*/and other people: *et al.*; diameter: diam.; dimensions: dim.; Doctor: Dr; especially: esp.; exterior: ext.; fascicule: fasc.; figure/s: fig./ figs.; following/s: f./ff.; fragment/s: fr./frs.; for example: e.g.; gram/s: gm; height: h.; in other words: i.e.; interior: int.; inventory: inv.; kilometer/s: km; length: ln.; line/s: l./ll.; maximum: max.; meter/s: m; millimeter/s: mm; mini- mum: min.; namely: viz.; new series/nuova serie etc.: n.s.; number/s: no./nos.; original edition: orig. ed.; plate/s: pl./pls.; preserved: pres.; Professor: Prof.; reprint: repr.; series/serie: s.; sub voce: *s.v.*; supplement: suppl.; thick: th.; tomb/s: T./TT.; English/Italian translation: Eng./It. tr.; volume/s: vol./vols.; weight: wt.; which means: scil.; width: wd.

INDICE

THE PENDENT SEMICIRCLE SKYPHOI: AN UPDATE

Diana Forcellino

1. Introduction

Whoever embarks on the study of the Early Iron Age Mediterranean inevitably comes across the famous ceramic class of the pendent semicircle (PSC) skyphoi, which represent the hallmark of the Euboean trade between the Protogeometric (PG) and Late Geometric (LG) periods (10th to 8th cent. BC)[1]. The remarkable diffusion and long-lasting production of this kind of vessel justify the attention that it has received from the mid-20th century onward to the present day, starting from the first in-depth treatment of this class presented by V. R. Desborough in his work *Protogeometric Pottery* in 1952, where a preliminary typology proposal based mainly on the morphological evolution of the lip was put forward[2]. The PSC skyphoi have later received a notable attention within N. Coldstream's extensive study on the geometric pottery (first published in 1968), where they have been identified as the most characteristic Sub-Protogeometric (SPG) production[3]. However, the first systematic study of the PSC skyphoi was presented by R. Kearsley only in 1989, under the title *The pendent semi-circle skyphos: A study of its development and chronology and an examination of it as evidence for Euboean activity at Al Mina*. This work includes a catalogue of 246 specimens, originating from both known (though not always precisely datable) and unknown contexts. Out of these, 55 whole-profile specimens are used for the elaboration of 6 main types, divided into 12 subtypes. The criteria used by Kearsley to define the different types are exclusively formal and based on three aspects: (i) «the ratios of the diameter of the rim to the height, and the diameter of the base to the height», (ii) the shape and height of the lip, and (iii) the shape and height of the foot[4]. The relative sequence of the types so defined is mainly based on the evidence collected from what she regards as a stratified context, namely the Area 2 of Xeropolis, which also yielded several fragments of Attic pottery. Here, of the three identified layers, the deepest (Moulds deposit) yielded fragments of type 1, the intermediate one (Pit fill) fragments of types 2 and 3, and the superficial one (Levelling Materials) fragments of types 4, 5, and 6[5]. The association of PSC skyphoi fragments with Attic pottery led the scholar to propose a possible absolute chronology, further supplemented by data from additional contexts (Zagora, Amathous, Salamis, and Kouklia)[6]. Such chronology has been contested, especially regarding its later phases and the assumption that the production of the PSC skyphoi continued within the second half of the 8th century BC. The main problem is that raised by the excavators of Lefkandi, who pointed out how the one used by the Australian scholar is not a reliable context to prove the ongoing production of Type 6 in such chronological frame[7].

Kearsley also deals with the problem of the origin of the PSC skyphoi, reaffirming the derivation

[1] Lemos 2002, 44.
[2] Desborough 1952, 180-194.
[3] Coldstream 2008, 151-157.
[4] Kearsley 1989, 105 «The typology was formed purely on the basis of the shape of the skyphoi».
[5] Kearsley 1989, 126-127.
[6] Kearsley 1989, 126-128, tab. 4
[7] Popham – Lemos 1992, 154.

of the PG skyphos with high-pedestalled foot from the Mycenaean deep bowl. Concerning the decoration, however, the scholar reaches a confusing conclusion, which denies the roles of the Athenian PG style, and specifically of the circle skyphos, into the elaboration of the PSC skyphos, which she places at Lefkandi[8]. Such view is not convincing, and the process reconstructed by I. S. Lemos for the genesis of the PSC skyphoi during the Middle Protogeometric (MPG) period as an Euboean (Lefkandiot) adaptation of the circle skyphos seems more sustainable[9]. The earliest specimens of PSC skyphoi were found in the filling of the Toumba building. They are reconstructed as high-pedestalled basing on the confront with a specimen from Skyros (but probably of Euboean origin) and show several variations of the decorative scheme related to a formative stage not yet standardized[10]. An alternative hypothesis, which places the origin of the PSC skyphos in Macedonia, has been put forward by J. Papadopoulos[11] and taken up by S. Gimatzidis in his publication of the excavations at Sindos[12]. This latter site has yielded a large quantity of PSC skyphoi, and Gimatzidis devotes ample space to the analysis of these materials. The scholar provides the reader with an overview of the main characteristics of the ceramic class and the studies dedicated to it, focusing in particular on Kearsley's work, of which he provides a lucid analysis, presenting its advantages and criticisms. The discussion on the origin of PSC skyphoi gives much importance to a particular type of vessel, the high-pedestalled skyphos (or krater-bowl) decorated with pendent semicircles, widely spread in the region of Pieria, very similar to the earliest Euboean examples of PSC skyphoi found in the Toumba building. The wide distribution of such "preliminary type" in Macedonia, broader than in Euboea itself, as well as the ubiquity of the decorative motives of the pendent semicircles in numerous shapes, are highlighted by Gimatzidis as elements in favour of a Macedonian origin of the PSC skyphoi[13]. It is out of doubt that such picture needs to be better understood, however none of the materials taken into account in the discussion can be proved to be earlier than the MPG specimens from the Toumba building, and the typological confront is not enough to prove an actual posteriority, as the high-pedestalled PSC skyphoi found in Pieria could as well be a more recent production inspired by the earliest Euboean PSC skyphoi of the high-pedestalled type, for which the specimen of Skyros attests a limited circulation. Surly a systematic publication of the materials from the Pieria region will help to clarify the matter.

Another conclusion reached by Kearsley that has not been widely accepted is that of a delocalization of the production from Euboea to the Near East during its later stages[14]. The issue, already addressed by M. Popham and I. S. Lemos in their review of Kearsley's work[15], has been explored in depth through a program of archaeometric analyses which culminated with the publication, in 2014, of a study of fundamental importance for the research on PSC skyphoi, entitled *Archaeometric Analyses of Euboean and Euboean Related Pottery: New Results and their interpretations*, edited by M. Kerschner and I. S. Lemos. The work presents and discusses the results of a series of archaeometric analyses, specifically neutron activation analyses (NAA), conducted on samples of Euboean and Euboean-related pottery from the Euripus area, the eastern Mediterranean (Asia Minor and the Levant), and various Italian contexts (Sardinia, Sicily, and central-southern Italy). Out of 136 analysed samples, 47 come from PSC skyphoi[16]. One of the most significant results of this study has been the identification of the source of the clay used by ceramic workshops active in the central Euripus area (Chalcis, Lefkandi, Eretria, and Oropos), namely the Phylla deposit, corresponding to the chemical group Euripus A (EuA). This result is of great importance because it confirmed that the PSC skyphoi are, in the words of the authors, «special products of workshops of this Euripus area»[17]. Such conclusion stands valid for the whole produc-

[8] Kearsley 1989, 111-114 « […] the concentric circle skyphos should be considered simply as a poor cousin of the pendent semicircle skyphos, and not as an ancestor».

[9] Lemos 2002, 15-16.

[10] Lemos 2002, 44.

[11] Papadopoulos 1998, 365-366.

[12] Gimatzidis 2010, 151-156.

[13] Gimatzidis 2010, 151-156.

[14] Kearsley 1989, 143.

[15] Popham – Lemos 1992, 154-155.

[16] Mommsen 2014, 22.

[17] Mommsen 2014, 20.

tion of the PSC skyphoi, including the later types 5 and 6[18]. Nonetheless, concurrently to a main production well localized within the main centres of the Euripus area, several local productions are distinguishable in other areas of the Mediterranean as forms of imitation. The very same work quoted above identifies some of them, such as a consistent local production of PSC skyphoi that took place at Klazomenai and Ephesus[19], and some cases of sporadic imitations identified in Italy (Pontecagnano, Bojano, Veii and Caere)[20]. Another local production has been identified through archaeometric analyses at Mende[21], while a local origin, not sustained by analyses, is claimed for other specimens from the area of Macedonia (Torone)[22], the Aegean (Naxos, Amorgos)[23] and Italy (Pratica di Mare)[24]. The widespread phenomenon of the imitations of the PSC skyphoi, both in forms of faithful copies and of free reinterpretation of the original product, surely testifies the great popularity that this class experienced throughout its circulation, but it is clear that the main centre of production remained the Euripus area until the last phases.

The present paper aims to offer an update sum up of the evidence available on the PSC skyphoi. Two aspects in particular will be addressed here, their distribution within the Mediterranean and their chronology. The first aspect seems relevant as the corpus of finding spots of this class has grown considerably since the publication of Kearsly's work and a comprehensive list of all the sites of interest is at present still lacking[25]. As for their chronology, the question still needs some clarification, and a contribution to the discussion could come from the analysis of the materials retrieved by archaeologically dated contexts, which will be presented to some extent below. It is worth stating since now that it is not a prerogative of the present research to put forward a new typological classification for the PSC skyphoi. Kearsley's typology has proved to be a functional tool to the study of this class and despite some minor adjustments and affinations it is still valid in its general lines, as confirmed by the numerous studies that have used it successfully to classify their new finds.

2. The distribution of the PSC skyphoi

Since the publication of Kearsley's work, the number of sites where PSC skyphoi have been found has grown significantly, reaching a number of at least 121 sites distributed between the Greek mainland, the Aegean islands, Macedonia, the Anatolian coast, Cyprus, the Near East, the Italian peninsula with its major islands, the coast of modern Tunisia and even the Iberian Peninsula.

In Euboea, where the earliest representatives of this class have been found, we can now add to the well-known sites of Lefkandi[26], Chalcis[27] and Eretria[28] – that still produce abundant new material – three further contexts[29]: Amarynthos[30], Paleokastro-Viglatouri (Oxylithos)[31], and Karystos-Plakari[32].

[18] Kerschner – Lemos 2014, 160-163.

[19] Kerschner 2014a, 117-119.

[20] d'Agostino 2014, 185; Naso 2014, 172-174.

[21] Gimatzidis 2022, 58.

[22] Papadopoulos 2005, 154-155.

[23] Blanas 2006, 242-244.

[24] Ebanista 2018, 43.

[25] There have been however numerous studies framing the general phaenomenon of the distribution of the PSC skyphoi within the wider picture of the circulation of the Euboean pottery in the Mediterranean, among which can be remembered the most recent works of N. Kourou 2012, *L'orizzonte euboico nell'Egeo ed i primi rapporti con l'Occidente* and 2020, *Euboean Pottery in a Mediterranean Perspective*. Moreover, the newly published volume *Greek Iron Age Pottery in the Mediterranean World. Tracing Provenance and Socioeconomic Ties*, edited by S. Gimatzidis, is much likely going to be of great utility on the matter.

[26] Lefkandi I; Kearsley 1989, 42-52 nos. 108-165, fig. 23a-b, pl. 9d; Popham – Touloupa – Sackett 1982, pl. 23 no.6, pl. 25D, pl.77d; Popham – Touloupa – Sackett 1988-89, 125 fig. 13; Lefkandi II.1; Lefkandi III; Lemos 2014, 43-53 nos. LK2-LK7-LK8-LK9-LK11-LK19-LK20-LK24, figs. 2, 7, 8, 11, 17, 19, 20, 24.

[27] Andreiomenou 1985, 51-55 nos. 10-23, figs. 6-12; Andreiomenou 1986, 104 nos. 49-53, 102 figs. 38a-c and 19 a-b; Kearsley 1989, 16-18 nos. 25-30, figs. 3a-e; Andreiomenou 1992, 92 no. 23, 91 fig. 2.

[28] Kearsley 1989, 29-31 nos. 68-74, figs. 11a-e, 40b, 41b; Eretria XVII, (vol. 2), pl. 20 no.1, pl. 151 no. 3, pl. 165 no. 3; Eretria XX, pl. 6 no. 15, pl. 22 no. 80; pl. 24 no. 94, pl. 59 no. 274; Eretria XXII, (vol. 2), pl. 59 no. 5, pl. 59 no. 6, pl. 62 no. 44, pl. 69 no. 94, pl. 72 no. 121, Verdan – Kenzelmann Pfyffer – Theurillat 2014, 78-80 nos. Eret12, Eret20, Eret21, figs. 4, 12, 13.

[29] The inclusion of the site of Kerinthos in this list, already proposed by Kearsley, still stands on the label of the box kept in the British School in Athens which contains two fragments of PSC skyphoi.

[30] Reber et al. 2008, 162 fig. 6 nos. 2-3; Verdan – Theurillat – Krapf – Greger – Reber 2020, 101 pl. 2 nos. 26-27.

[31] Sapouna-Sakellaraki 1998, 73-85

[32] Charalambidou 2017a, 269 fig. 2a-b

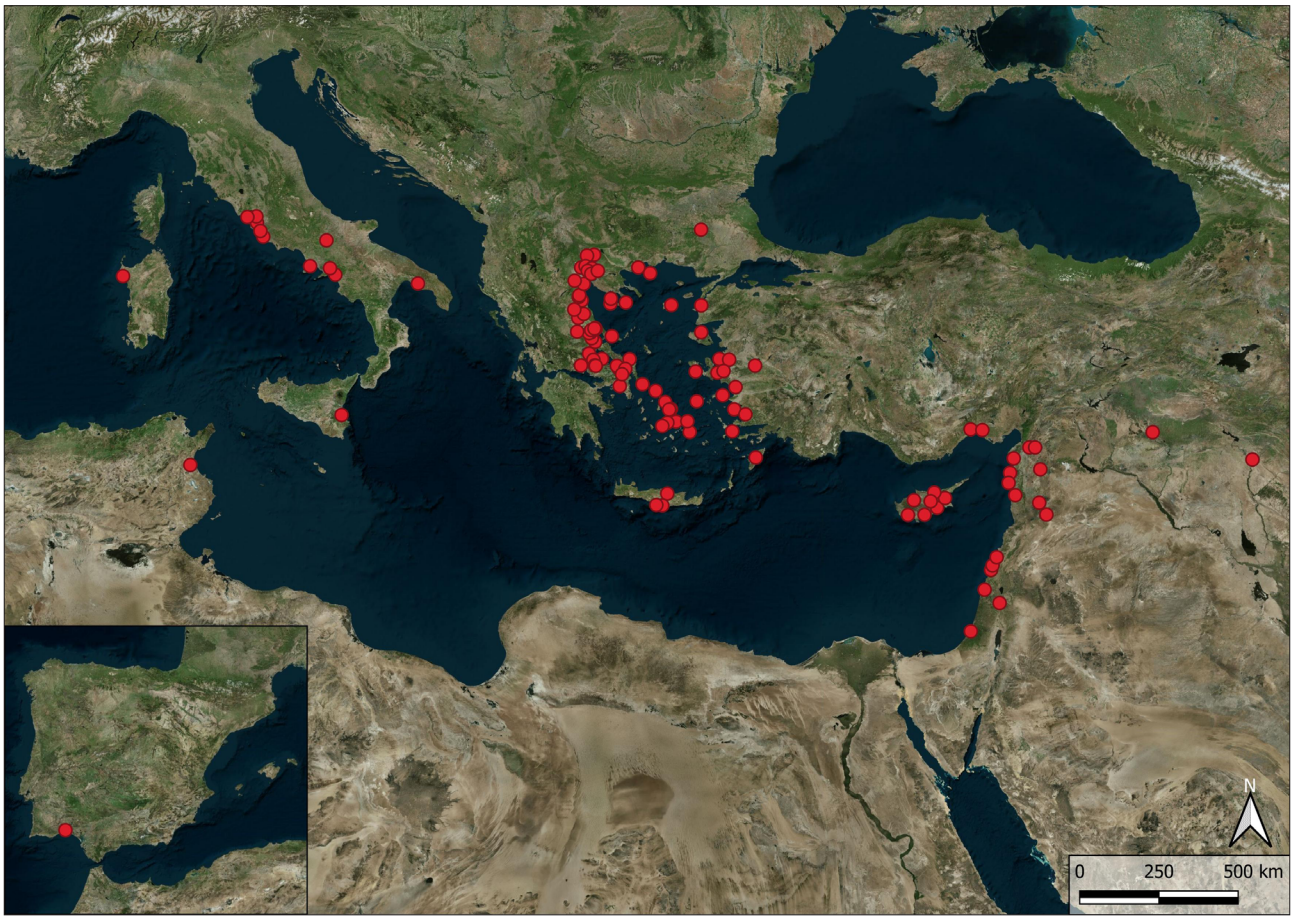

Fig. 1. Distribution map of the PSC skyphoi (Prepared by the author with the kind assistance of Guendalina Fiammenghi)

It is worth noting that the site of Karystos-Plakari is a sanctuary already operating during the early phases of the Early Iron Age, and that some of the PSC skyphoi found here come from contexts directly connected with the cult activity of the site[33]. Such consideration leads to the conclusion that in Euboea we have PSC skyphoi found in either domestic, funerary and religious contexts[34]. On the opposite coast of the Euripus, on the Greek Mainland, the pattern of distribution of this class appears strongly uneven. Only one site is known to have yielded PSC skyphoi in the Peloponnese, and that is Asine[35], while the presence of this class in the rest of the peninsula remains significantly elusive. It is scarcely attested in Attica as well, with only two fragments known to come from the filling of a tumulus in the Kerameikos area[36]. Moving further north, Kearsley has listed four sites interested by the presence of PSC skyphoi in Central Greece, namely Delphi, Kalapodi, Vranesi Copaidos, and Orchomenos[37]. Since then, both Delphi and Kalapodi have yielded new materials, thanks to the proceeding of the excavations, that have been published respectively by J-M. Luce[38] and A. Nitsche[39]. Among the new sites of interest found in Central Greece, Oropos stands out for the abundance of PSC skyphoi: they have in fact reached the number of at least sixty specimens collected from the O.T.E. plot, to which other five fragments must be added from the O.Σ.K. plot and one more from the burial in Yannouzis' plot. All of

[33] Charalambidou 2017a, 253-256

[34] Numerous PSC skyphoi are known to come from the sanctuary of Apollo Daphnephoros at Eretria, which suggests of course that this class was used here too in connection with the cult activity of the site. However, none of the published contexts seem to offer, to my knowledge, a secure link between the cult activity held at the sanctuary and the use of the PSC skyphoi, even if such connection seems indeed logical.

[35] Kearsley 1989, 191 no. A1.

[36] Kearsley 1989, 15 no. 24.

[37] Kearsley 1989, 25-28 nos. 58-64; 35 no. 86; 70 no. 238; 56 no. 181.

[38] Luce 2008, 26-27 and 135-136, pl. 68 F-I, pl. 71 A, pl. 96 A-B.

[39] Nitsche 1987, 42-47 figs. 61.8, 62.4-5, 63.1-2.

them can be found published in the recent study of the materials from Oropos edited by A. Mazarakis Ainian, I. S. Lemos and V. Vlachou[40]. In addition, two further PSC skyphoi in excellent condition have been found during the excavations of the necropolis of Agios Dimitrios (Kainourgiou)[41], and finally, several PSC skyphoi are expected to be published from the site of Mitrou[42].

The number of sites where PSC skyphoi have been found increases consistently in Thessaly, where Kearsley had already identified nine of them. Those are Argyropouli Tirnavou, Iolcos (Volos), Kapakli (Volos), Larisa, Marmariani, Nea Ionia (Volos), Tebe Ftie, Pteleon and Sesklo, with the addition of an unspecified Thessalian location from where two specimens in the archaeological museum of Volos come from[43]. For most of them, the evidence has not changed since the publication of the Australian scholar, and new PSC skyphoi have been published exclusively from the site of Iolcos, thanks to the in-depth analysis of the materials excavated from 1956 to 1991 conducted by M. Sipsie-Eschbach[44]. New sites identified in the region are Halos, where two PSC skyphoi have been found during surface surveys[45], Nea Anchialos, which has yielded one PSC skyphos in great condition[46], and finally the site of Farsala, where three complete specimens have been dug in the western necropolis[47]. Likewise, the island of Skiathos can be framed in the survey of Thessalian sites, due to its geographical and cultural proximity with the region. Here, numerous PSC skyphoi have been found in different contexts and await a systematic publication[48]. The density of sites of interest is even higher in Macedonia, peaking at least at eighteen. However, the overall situation in this territory is far from clear, mostly due to the incomplete state of the published evidence. One important work that makes an effort to synthesize all the known data concerning the distribution of the PSC skyphoi in Macedonia is that already mentioned above of S. Gimatzidis, on which this paper relies heavily for the survey of the region. Several PSC skyphoi are reported from the area of Mount Olympus and the coastal region of Pieria, even though only few of them can be found published. One fragment comes from the mountain settlement of Levithra[49], and at least two more specimens have been found at Dion[50]. From different studies conducted in these territories, it can be inferred that the presence of PSC skyphoi in the area is consistent, and further research will indeed clarify the distribution pattern[51]. Better known is the evidence from Vergina, where we can add to the PSC skyphoi published by Andronikos and already analysed by Kearsley[52] five more specimens that were excavated in 1970[53]. Along the course of the Axios River, four sites have yielded PSC skyphoi, Chauchitsa[54], Axiohori (Vardaroftsa)[55], Peliti (Agrosykia)[56] and Gefyra[57]. A discrete presence of this class can be recorded also following the route of the other main river of central Macedonia, the Gallikos. Here we find several fragments of PSC skyphoi at the site of Palatiano[58] and at that of Nea Philadelphia[59], but the most significant site along the river is Sindos, where 108 fragments of PSC

[40] Mazarakis Ainian – Lemos – Vlachou 2020, 30-58 nos. 56-91, pls. 24-33 nos. 56-91; 60 nos. ΟΣΚ7-11, pls. 61-62 nos. ΟΣΚ7-11; 89 no. T1-9, pl. 68 no. T1-9.

[41] Papakonstantinou – Sipsi 2009, 1041 fig. 9.

[42] Van de Moortel, personal comunication. One specimen can already be seen in photo on the website of the Mitrou excavation.

[43] Kearsley 1989, 15 no. 22; 33 no. 83; 35-37 nos. 87-93, figs. 16-19, 35a, 36c, 37a, pls. 4a-b, 5a, 5d, 6a-b, 7d; 41 no. 106; 52-54 nos. 166-174, figs. 24-26, 34b, 35c, 36b, 37c-d, pls. 1d, 2c-d, 3d, 4c, 7a-b; 55-56 nos. 178-179, figs. 27, 35d, pls. 5c-b; 57 no. 186-187; 61 no. 200, fig. 36a and pl. 3c; 66 nos. 223-224, figs. 31, 37b, pls. 6c-d.

[44] Sipsie-Eschbach 1991, pl. 2 nos. 9-10, pl. 8 no. 6, pl. 17 nos. 3-4, pl. 32 nos. 14-18, pl. 43 no. 4.

[45] Stissi – Kwak – de Winter 2004, 153 fig. 7.9, 147 fig. 7.6.

[46] Batziou-Eustathiou 2011, 606 fig. 6 (sx).

[47] Katakouta 2012, 249 fig. 6.

[48] Mazarakis Ainian 2012, 59; Alexandridou 2020, 268; Alexandridou in press.

[49] Poulaki-Pantermali 2008, 32.

[50] Koukouli-Chryssanthaki – Vokotopoulou 1994, 136-137 no. 97; Pandermalis 1997, 67.

[51] Pandermalis 1997; Poulaki-Pantermali 2013, 77; Stampolidēs – Giannikourē 2004, 244; Gimatzidis 2010, 151-155.

[52] Kearsley 1989, 68-69 nos. 231-236.

[53] Rhomiopoulou – Kilian-Dirlmeier 1989, 91-100, fig. 24 no. 2 and 46a, 31 no.1, fig. 31 no. 7 and fig. 47b; fig. 32 no. 2 and fig. 48b.

[54] Kearsley 1989, 18 no. 31, fig. 34c and pl. 2a-b.

[55] Heurtley – Hutchinson 1925-26, pl. 21 no. III 7 (1) and V 6 (2).

[56] Chrysostomou 2007, 213.

[57] Αρχαία Μακεδονία, 165 no. 81.

[58] Anagnostopoulou-Chatzipolychroni 1996, 202 fig. 22; Anagnostopoulou-Chatzipolychroni 2001, 160 fig. 26.

[59] Misailidou-Despotidou 1998, 259-262; Gimatzidis 2010, 164 nt. 918.

skyphoi have been found during the excavation of the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki and systematically published[60]. In the area of the modern city of Thessaloniki, finding spots of PSC skyphoi are Lebet (Stravoupoli)[61], Toumba Thessaloniki[62], Kalamaria[63], Karabournaki[64] and Gona[65]. Further south, three important sites of the Chalkidiki have yielded PSC skyphoi. These are Mende[66], Aphytis[67] and Torone[68]. Finally, some fragments of PSC skyphoi have been found at Saratse (Perivolaki)[69], Thasos[70] and possibly at Oisyme[71] and Svilengrad[72], as far as modern Bulgaria.

Moving to the Aegean islands, we encounter no less than thirteen sites interested by the presence of PSC skyphoi, starting with the island of Skyros. Here Kearsley could only mention the eight specimens excavated in 1937, whose publication was never completed[73]. Since then, at least one new PSC skyphos has been excavated[74] and one vessel from a private collection has been made available through publication (Fig. 2)[75]. On the island of Andros, to the four fragments already analysed by Kearsley, two new finds can be added: one sherd from Zagora[76] and one from the settlement of Ypsili[77]. All the PSC skyphoi found on the island of Tenos up to 2021 have been gathered by N. Kourou in her recent study, including the two specimens of the Vatican collection said to come from "Tine" and most likely from the island[78]. The evidence from

Fig. 2. PSC skyphos from Skyros (Andreadis Collection - From Lemos – Hatcher 1986, 326 fig. 4)

the islands of Delos and Rheneia has not changed, to my knowledge, from that reported in Kearsley's work, as it is also the case from the island of Donousa and Antiparos. On the contrary, the picture that we now have of the island of Naxos has changed significantly. In fact on the major of the Cyclades, in addition to the fragments published by E. Walter-Karyde, V. K. Lambrinoudakis and P. Zapheiropoulos – all mentioned by the Australian scholar[79] –, more than twenty new specimens in great condition have been found at the necropolis of Plithos[80]. In Paros, where Kearsley listed one PSC skyphos, one new one has been published from the site of Koukounaries, and several fragments from the same contexts are expected to be published[81]. The last Cycladic island that can be added to the list is Amorgos, where thirteen PSC skyphoi have been published among the materials excavated at the settlement of Minoa[82] and one more has been found in a funerary context[83]. In Crete, the state of evidence continues to be essentially that outlined by Kearsley, with PSC skyphoi coming from the sites of Gortina, Phaistos and Knossos.[84] The overall picture that we can reconstruct -basing on the present state of evidence- concerning the distribution of the PSC skyphoi within the central Aegean is very in-

[60] Gimatzidis 2010, 142-166, pl. 5 no. 41, pls. 8-9 nos. 53-74, pls. 14-15 nos. 117-122, pl. 16 nos. 131-139, pl. 59 no. 489.

[61] Tsavanari – Lioutas 1993, 277 fig. 8, 278 fig. 11. The identification of both fragments as PSC skyphoi is disputed.

[62] Gimatzidis 2010, pls. 98-99 nos. 707-712.

[63] Kearsley 1989, 34 no. 84, fig. 15.

[64] Kearsley 1989, 37 no. 94; Tiverios 1987, 255 fig. 2; Manakidou 2010, 464 fig. 315.

[65] Gimatzidis 2010, 164 nt. 919.

[66] Vokotopoulou 1990, 400; Gimatzidis 2022, 58-59, fig. 3.

[67] Leventopoulou-Giouri 1971, 361

[68] Papadopoulos 2005, 149-150 no. T77-3, fig. 133c, 155 no. T82-2, fig. 138b, pl. 319.

[69] Heurtley – Radford 1929, 119-120, 136-141 fig. 28.1; Lioutas – Kotsos 2001.

[70] Kearsley 1989, 65 n 222.

[71] Giouri – Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1987, 363-375, 385 fig. 29.

[72] Nehrizov – Tsvetkova 2008, 399 pl. 6 no. 4.

[73] Kearsley 1989, 61 no. 201.

[74] Sapouna-Sakellaraki 2002, 125.

[75] Lemos – Hatcher 1986, 326 fig. 4.

[76] Beaumont – McLoughlin – Miller – Paspalas 2014, 116 fig. 1.

[77] Televantou 1996, 95 fig. 21.

[78] Kourou 2021, 45-46, no. 48 (fig. cat. no. 48), 56-57 no. 65 (fig. cat. no. 65), 58-59 no. 68 (fig. cat. no. 68), 59 no. 69 (fig. cat. no. 69), 65 no. 82 (fig. cat. no. 82).

[79] Kearsley 1989, 55 no. 177, 193 no. A8.

[80] Reber 2011, 930 nos. 1-20, figs. 1-13.

[81] Garbin 2019, pl. 5 no. 4.

[82] Blanas 2006, 240-244 nos. 79-91, appx. 3 nos. 79-91.

[83] Marankou 2002, 210-220 fig. 204 no.1.

[84] Kearsley 1989, 31 no. 75; 57 no. 184; 40-41 no. 102-104, fig. 21a-b; Catling – Coldstream 1996, fig. 119 no. 48, nos. 123-124.

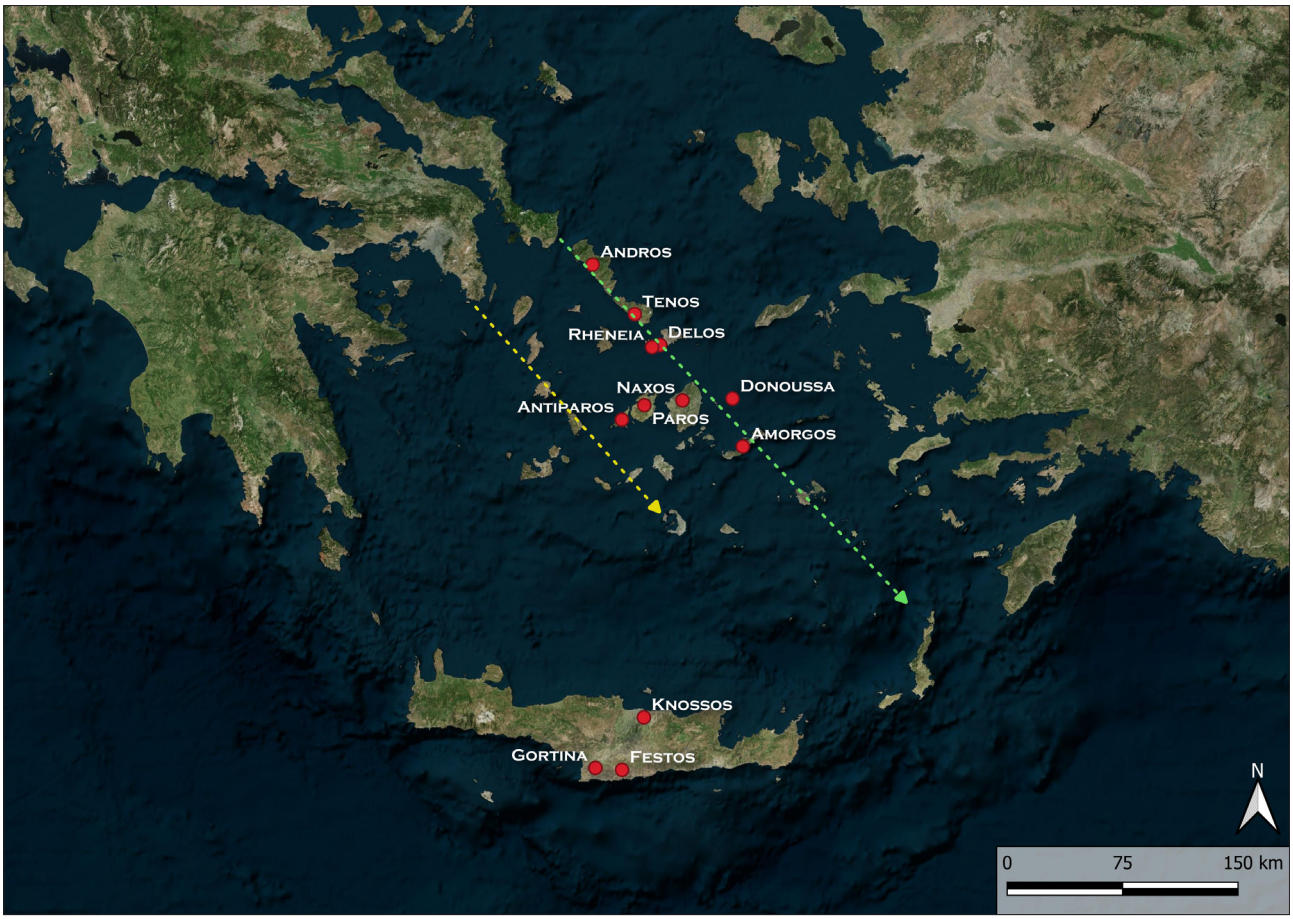

Fig. 3. Distribution map of the PSC skyphoi within the Southern Aegean (Prepared by the author with the kind assistance of Guendalina Fiammenghi)

teresting. We can in fact observe (Fig. 3) how the sites of interest follow one main trajectory or sea route which connect Euboea with the south-eastern Aegean. Such axis completely excludes the south-western Cyclades, which face Attica instead. If such picture is not entirely due to an incomplete state of the evidence, it can be put in relation with the remarkable exiguity of the PSC skyphoi in Athens and the Peloponnese. This absence gives the impression of reflecting a deliberate choice of the communities of these areas, given that an absence of contacts between Euboea and these regions (Attica in particular) has to be excluded.

On the eastern side of the Aegean, most of the largest islands in front of the Anatolian coast have yielded PSC skyphoi. In Lemnos we counted three specimens, two of which were most likely of local production[85]. In Lesbos, it is known one fragment from Antissa of doubtful identification, and one highly fragmented sherd from Methymna, both reported by Kearsley[86]. On the island of Chios, in addition to the specimen from Emporio published by J. Bordman[87], three complete PSC skyphoi have been found at Chios Chora[88] and one further sherd comes from Kato Phana[89]. At Ikaria, the only PSC skyphos known seems to be the sherd already listed by Kearsley[90], while we can add to the survey the near island of Samos, where two fragmented specimens have been found at the site of the Heraion[91]. One more PSC skyphos comes from the Serraglio necropolis on Kos[92] and, lastly, one fragment pertinent to this class has been found on Rodi[93]. On the

[85] Greco 2012, 1200 fig. 29A; Messineo 2001, 130 no. 37 and no. 39, 134 fig. 116.

[86] Kearsley 1989, 15 no. 21; 55 no. 176; Spencer 1995, 283.
[87] Boardman 1967, 118 fig. 72, pl. 30; Kearsley 1989, 28 no. 67.
[88] Archontidou-Argyri 2004, 212 figs. 11-13.
[89] Beaumont 2011, 221-22.
[90] Kearsley 1989, 33 no. 82.
[91] Walter 1968, 87.
[92] Kearsley 1989, 192 no. A4
[93] Gregoriadou – Giannikouri – Marketou 2001, 395 fig.

Anatolian coast, Kearsley identified seven sites where PSC skyphoi have been found. These are Troy, Phocaea, Larissa Phrikonis, Sardis, Smyrna, Didyma and Iasos[94]. Of these sites, only Troy has yielded new materials of interest, namely four sherds of PSC skyphoi[95]. Besides, three additional sites can be added to the survey: Miletus[96], Klazomenai[97] and Ephesos[98]. These latter two stand out in the area for the abundance of materials, for which would be of great utility an organic publication. So far, it is very useful the analysis conducted by M. Kerschner on the distribution of the PSC skyphoi in Asia Minor contextually to the wider study on the circulation of the Euboean and Euboean-related pottery, which as we have seen before has also pointed out as a consistent local production of such vessel was carried on in both centres[99].

The PSC skyphoi found on the island of Cyprus are still, to my knowledge, those listed by Kearsley from the sites of Kouklia, Soli, Amathous, Palekythro (Nicosia), Kazaphani, Kition, Salamis and from different unknown provenances on the island[100]. This data is surprising, considering the thirty years of research that have passed since the publication of Kearsley's work and the consistent presence of this ceramic class in this area. One possible shortcoming of the present research must therefore be considered. Likewise in Cilicia, no new sites are known to have yielded PSC skyphoi in addition to Mersin and Tarsus, already analysed by Kearsley[101], while moving toward the Near East some new discoveries can be added to the survey. In this area, the sites of interest are mostly placed along the Levantine coast, with few exceptions among which stand out the two sites of Tell Halaf[102], in the Syrian hinterland, and Ninive in modern Iraq[103]. Closer to the coast, in the area of modern Syria, we found the sites of Tell Tayinat[104], Tell Judaidah[105], Al Mina[106], Tell Afis[107], Ras al Basit, Ras Ibn Hani and Tell Soukas[108], while moving further back inland PSC skyphoi have been collected at the sites of Hama and Tabbat al Hammam[109]. The evidence is consistent also in the area of ancient Phoenicia – modern Lebanon, Israel and Palestine –. The first site by quantity of material is Tyre, where a number of around forty specimens can be reconstructed through the important works of P. M. Bikai[110]. The sites of Khalde[111], Sarepta[112], Tell Abu-Hawam[113] and Askalon[114] then follow. Finally, three new fragments of PSC skyphoi have been found at Tel Rehov, a site of great importance to the study of trade exchanges between the Levant and the Greek world[115].

Possibly the area where the pattern of distribution of the PSC skyphoi has changed the most since Kearsley's survey, together with Macedonia, is that of the mid-western Mediterranean. Here the Australian scholar listed two sites in the catalogue, namely Veii and Villasmundo[116], plus two sites in the appendix – Pontecagnano and Sardinia[117] – and mentioned the materials from the area of Sant'Omobono in Rome[118]. While the evidence from Villasmundo and Rome has not changed, new materials have been found in

45; D'Acunto 2020, 802.

[94] Kearsley 1989, 67 nos. 225-226, 57 no. 185, 42 no. 107, 60 no. 198, 61 no. 202, 28 no. 65, 33 no. 80; Kerschner 2014a, 125.

[95] Catling 1998, 178; Lenz – Ruppenstein – Baumann 1998, 189 nos. IV.1, IV.2; Aslan 2002, pl. 10, 2953:2 no. 51, pl. 8 no. 52 and pl. 10, 2953:1 no. 52.

[96] Krumme 2003, 244.

[97] De la Geniere 1982, 87; Kearsley 1989, 192 no. A3; Isik 1992, 14, pl. 5 no. 9; Aytaclar 2004, 29; Ersoy 2004, 44 fig. 1c-d; Ersoy 2004, 46 fig. 3 a-e, 47 fig. 4a-b.

[98] Kerschner 2014a, 127-131 nos. Ephe110-111, 143, 162-163, 166, 125, 173, 179, 205, figs. 2-10.

[99] Kerschner 2014a, 119-122.

[100] Kearsley 1989, 41 no. 105, 61-62 nos. 203-204, 14 nos. 17/1-19, 56 no. 182, 39 no. 97, 39-40 nos. 100-101, 60 nos. 195-196, 19-21 nos. 33-41, figs. 4, 39b.

[101] Kearsley 1989, 54 no. 175, 62-63 nos. 206-211.

[102] Kearsley 1989, 63-64 no. 213.

[103] Kearsley 1989, 56 no. 180.

[104] Kearsley 1989, 64 no. 216-220.

[105] Kearsley 1989, 64 no. 214.

[106] Kearsley 1995, 19-22, pl. 1 no. 4:45 and 4:70; Kerschner 2014b, 162-165 nos. AlMi1-6, figs. 1-6.

[107] Luke 2003, 34-35 fig. 15.

[108] Kearsley 1989, 58 no. 188, 33 no. 81, 64 no. 215.

[109] Kearsley 1989, 31 no. 76-79, figs 12-14, 62 no. 205.

[110] Bikai 1978, 53-57, pl. 22A no. 4; Coldstream – Bikai 1988, 37-40.

[111] Kearsley 1989, 39 no. 99, fig. 41a.

[112] Kearsley 1989, 61 no. 199, 193 no. A11.

[113] Kearsley 1989, 63 no. 212, 194, fig. 40c; Lemos 2005, 56; Mazar – Kourou 2019, 37.

[114] Hamilton 1934-35, 24.

[115] Coldstream – Mazar 2003, 33 no. 3-4, figs. 4-5; Mazar – Kourou 2019, 375 no. 5-7-14, figs. 4.5, 5.5, 8.7, 8.14, 9.7, 9.14.

[116] Kearsley 1989, 67-68 nos. 229-230, fig. 40d, 69-70 no. 237.

[117] Kearsley 1989, 193-194 nos. A9-A10.

[118] Kearsley 1989, 73.

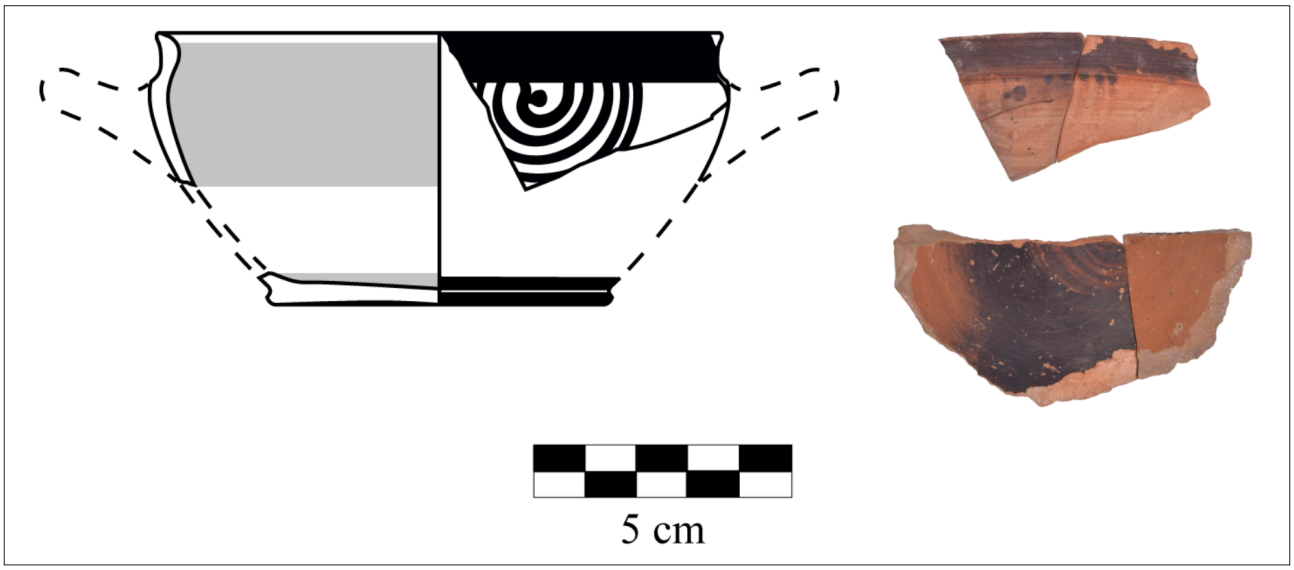

Fig. 4. PSC skyphos from Cumae (From D'Acunto *et al.* 2024, 427 pl. 11.44)

the remaining sites. At Veii, one more fragment of PSC skyphos has joined the two specimens already known[119]. At Pontecagnano, the number of PSC skyphoi has grown to nine, which makes it the first site by quantity in the mid-western Mediterranean[120], and lastly one more fragment of PSC skyphos has been found at Sant'Imbenia, in Sardinia[121]. In addition to these sites, we can now list the following: Scoglio del Tonno (Taranto)[122], Poggiomarino (Longola)[123], Cumae (Fig. 4)[124], Bojano (Campobasso)[125], Pratica di Mare (Fig. 5),[126] Ficana (Rome)[127], and Caere[128] just in Italy, while the western border of the distribution maps has been considerably expanded by the discovery of PSC skyphoi at the sites of Utica[129], in modern Tunisia, and Huelva[130], close to the mouth of the Guadalquivir beyond the Pillars of Hercules. This pattern of distribution in the western Mediterranean reveals two main tendencies. On the one hand, we have the PSC skyphoi in contexts where the Levantine character of the materials is predominant. This is the case of Utica, Huelva and S. Imbenia. On the other hand, we can notice a high concentration of PSC skyphoi in sites where, beside a well attested Levantine frequentation, we can reconstruct a growing presence of the Greek traders.

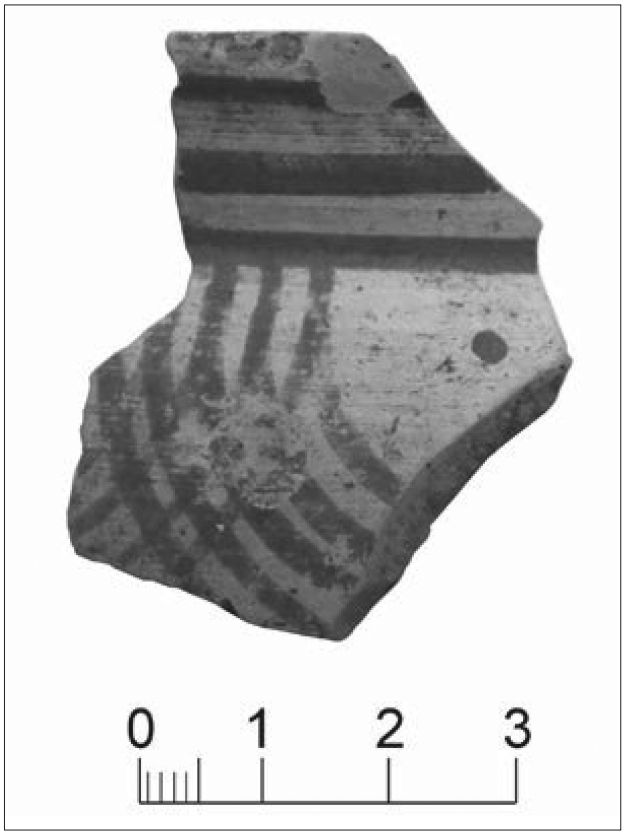

Fig. 5. PSC skyphos from Pratica di Mare (From Ebanista 2018, 41 fig. 1)

[119] Toms 1998, 87 figs. 1, 2; Naso 2014, 172.

[120] d'Agostino – Gastaldi 1988, 142, fig. 51; Longo 1997, 10-11 figs. 1-2; Bailo Modesti – Gastaldi 1999, 27-31, figs. 1,3, pls. 1 nos. 1-3, 6, pl. 2 no. 4.

[121] Bernardini – Rendelli 2020, 327.

[122] Taylour 1958, 165, pl. 14 no. 19.

[123] Cicirelli – Albore Livadie 2012, 125 no. 1, figs. 241.1, 243.

[124] D'Acunto et al. 2024.

[125] De Benedettis 2005, 21-22 no. 10.

[126] Ebanista 2018, 41 figs. 1-2.

[127] Brandt – Jarva – Fischer-Hansen 1997, fig. 1.3.

[128] Rizzo 2005, 334-339 no. 1, pl. 1.

[129] Lopez Castro et al. 2016, 75, fig. 7 no. 11; Ben Jerbania – Redissi 2014, 7-8, 12 no. 1, fig. 4.1; Kourou 2020, 20 fig. 9.

[130] Gonzalez de canales et al. 2004, 86-86 XIX.1-2 and figs. LVII.1-2; Gonzalez de canales et al. 2006, 19; Kourou 2020, fig. 8.

Fig. 6. Distribution map of the PSC skyphoi within the Italian Peninsula (Prepared by the author with the kind assistance of Guendalina Fiammenghi)

This is the case of the Tyrrhenian coast, and more specifically of the two major gulfs of Salerno and Naples as well as of the lower course of the Tiber (Fig. 6). Both areas are known to host important Etruscan centres in proximity of italics settlements, which constitute the local partners of the Euboean trade.

3. Chronology

As we have seen, the earliest specimens of PSC skyphoi (here addressed as Type 0) come from the filling of the Toumba building, dated to the MPG period (ca. 950 BC). Those (**LK1**, **LK2**, **LK3**) are early experiments that show both decorative and morphological features that we will not find among the later PSC skyphoi[131]. The earliest PSC skyphoi of the canonical production are found immediately later, during the second half of the 10th century BC, corresponding to the Late Protogeometric (LPG). During this stage and forward into the 9th century BC, Kearsley identifies the production of Type 1 and Type 2, both very similar in having a deep, rounded body with high rims flaring toward the extern of the vessel. They differ on one important feature: the rim of Type 1 is not offset from the body, while that of type 2 it is[132]. The PSC skyphoi of Type 1 are not widely attested (we have estimated a number between 15 and 25 specimens considering the cases of doubtful identification), and only one specimen comes from a dated context. That is the PSC skyphos (**TEN1**) from the Kardiani necropolis on Tenos, found in 1923 by D. Levi inside an undisturbed tomb (III)[133]. The analysis of the grave goods found inside the tomb has led N. Kourou to reach a dating between the end of the LPG period and the SPG I[134],

[131] See note 10.

[132] Kearsley 1989, 84-93.

[133] Levi 1925-26, 215, 220-221.

[134] Kourou 2021, 45-46.

which corresponds roughly to the period between the 950 BC and 875 BC[135]. On the contrary, Type 2 is widely attested, with more than one hundred specimens counted. The earliest specimens can be dated to the LPG period, as testified by some funerary contexts at Lefkandi, such as Tomb 3 at the Palia Perivolia cemetery (**LK12**)[136] and Tomb 57 at the Toumba cemetery (**LK19**)[137]. Their production lasts throughout the 9th century BC, reaching the SPG IIIa/Middle Geometric (MG) I period as shown by several finds. Among these, there are some specimens retrieved by funerary contexts, such as those found in the Lefkandi cemeteries (**LK4**, **LK5**, **LK7**, **LK8**, **LK9**, **LK10**)[138], and the PSC skyphos (**ERET2**) found in Tomb 1 in the area of the sanctuary of Apollo Daphnephoros at Eretria, dated by Blandin to the SPG II following the analysis of the grave goods[139]. From non-funerary contexts, we can count on one PSC skyphos (**SIND1**) of Type 2 from Sindos (the only one of this type at the site), found in layer 9 and dated to the SPG IIIa[140], and on one specimen from Ephesus (**EPHE1**), found within the filling of a circular structure identified as a homogeneous deposit and dated to the MG[141].

Comparing to the Type 2, Type 3 is definitely less attested. We could count around a dozen of Type 3 PSC skyphoi, an estimation that could be partially increased by a discrete number of doubtful attributions[142]. I believe that such situation is determined by the great similarity that these two types seem to have according to Kearsley's definition. In fact, if we exclude the subtype 3b which has a clearly distinct feature in the non-offset rim (and yet is very rarely found), the Type 3 appears basically as a slightly reduced version of Type 2 and therefore is hardly distinguishable from it[143]. The chronology as well shows no relevant discrepancies between the two types. Two tombs from the Palia Perivolia cemetery which contained Type 3 PSC skyphoi, Tomb 39B (**LK14**) and Tomb 21 (**LK13**), are dated respectively to the SPG I[144] and to the SPG II[145], while for the MG I/SPG IIIa phase we can count on the evidence from tomb St19 at Amarynthos, which have yielded a Type 3 PSC skyphos of the subtype 'b' and a PSC skyphos of another type (see below nt. 158)[146]. We can therefore place the Type 3 skyphos during the 9th century BC, entirely contemporary with the Type 2 which, however, seems to appear earlier – there are no secure specimens datable to the LPG of Type 3 PSC skyphoi –. Kearsley's Type 4 is easily recognizable, as it combines a body that is still rounded and discreetly deep, even if reduced in height comparing with the previous types, with a rim that has become distinctively short[147]. We have estimated a number of around 50 specimens attested, with 37 vessel securely counted with the addiction of several PSC skyphoi of Type 4 reported but not exactly quantified[148]. The earliest contexts where we find Type 4 PSC skyphoi are in Lefkandi, the earliest being tomb 45 (**LK6**) of the Skoubris cemetery at Lefkandi, dated to the SPG II[149], followed by the pyre 14 (**LK21**), dated to the SPG IIIa[150]. The pyre 14 is a very interesting context. It consists of the funerary pyre of a warrior where a large set of objects connected with the consumption of wine were deposited. Among these there were a bronze grater, an attic oinochoe which dates the context, and no less than 12 PSC skyphoi, out of which only one is consistent with the Type 4 shape[151]. The others seem closer to the types 2 and 3, a further confirmation of the general contemporaneity of those types during the 9th century BC. On the lower end of the Type 4 timespan, we have the PSC skyphoi (**KLZM1-6**) from Klazomenai found in area B (Mehmet Gül Tarlası), located under Unit E. They come from a

[135] This paper follows the EIA chronology as recently synthetized by Dickinson 2020, 49.

[136] Lefkandi I, 141-142.

[137] Lefkandi III, tab. 2.

[138] Lefkandi I, 121, 128-129; Lefkandi III, tab. 2.

[139] Eretria XVII, (vol. 2) 91-92.

[140] Gimatzidis 2010, 312 tab. 103, 147.

[141] Kerschner 2014a, 129

[142] An attribution to Type 2 or 3 has been made for instance for some PSC skyphoi from Pieria (Poulaki-Pantermali 2013, 77) from Naxos (Reber 2011, 931) and for Amathous (Kearsley 1989, 87; Karageorghis et al. 1987, 23).

[143] Kearsley 1989, 93-95.

[144] Lefkandi I, 156-7.

[145] Lefkandi I, 148-9.

[146] Blandin 2008, 182-184.

[147] Kearsley 1989, 95-97.

[148] See for instance the publication of the PSC skyphoi from Klazomenai, where all the PSC skyphoi found are said to be of Type 4 (Ersoy 2004, 46-47).

[149] Lefkandi I, 125.

[150] Lefkandi III, tab. 2.

[151] Popham – Touloupa – Sackett 1988-89, 118-120.

deposit layer (layer IIA-IIB) dated within the first half of the 8th century BC[152]. Such dating is supported also by the evidence from Sindos, where we find the Type 4 PSC skyphoi (**SIND3**, **SIND6**) in SPG IIIb and LG layers (layers 8 and 7)[153].

The last two of Kearsley's types are quite similar. They both have gone down in height, have a body which is not rounded anymore but rather conical and have a concave rim. This latter should be the main distinctive trait among the two, as in Type 5 the rim is described as markedly backlogged toward the inside of the vessel, while in type 6 it should be flaring outward. Such picture is mainly accurate, however both types admit a variant which wants the rim in a vertical position in relation to the profile of the body, a circumstance which makes the identification of some PSC skyphoi particularly tricky. Other differences are the further decrease in hight of Type 6 and the disappearance, in this latter type, of a substantial foot, which in type 5 is always present[154]. The absence of a proper foot is a characteristic that Kearsley signals as sporadic also in some specimens of the older types, which otherwise normally present a conical or a ring foot, but it is only in Type 6 that such feature seems to reflect a conscious modification of the skyphos shape[155]. Within this type the norm is a flat base, however in some cases a thin disc base can be detected and such feature has been interpreted, especially in western contexts, as a marker of antiquity within the Type 6 production[156]. Let us turn now to their chronology. Concerning Type 5, of which are known at least 67 specimens plus some doubtful identification, their chronology seems to cover the whole first half of the 8th century BC. At Sindos (**SIND2**, **SIND5**, **SIND7**) we found them within the same layers that yielded Type 4 PSC skyphoi, starting from layer 8 of SPG IIIb date down to layer 7, LG[157]. Such date does not exclude a beginning of the production still in the last quarter of the 9th century BC[158], as it is the case for one Type 5 PSC skyphos from Hama (**HAM3**), found inside an urn (G XXX 38) pertinent to the deeper layer of the necropolis of the site, which is dated between the end of the 9th and the beginning of the 8th century BC[159]. Later in time, there are several contexts dated within the first half the 8th century BC that produced Type 5 PSC skyphoi. At Zagora, on the island of Andros, one PSC skyphos (**ZGR1**) comes from the filling of the bench inside room H19, a deposit dated to the MG II[160], while at Salamis two specimens (**SLMS1**, **SLMS2**) found within the grave goods in the Royal Tomb 1 have been related with the oldest burial of the tomb, dated to the MG II thanks to an attic skyphos[161]. To the MG II period can be attributed also the PSC skyphos (**S.IMB1**) found inside the Capanna dei ripostigli at Sant'Imbenia, in Sardinia, which comes from a layer between two floor levels that also contained abundant Levantine ceramics (including a Samarian ware), tableware pottery, a chevrons skyphos and two bird skyphoi[162]. Finally, we have the PSC skyphos (**PCGN2**) from tomb 7392 of Pontecagnano, well framed within the phase IIA of the necropolis and considered to be the earliest specimen at the site, still pertaining to the MG II[163]. Two Type 5 PSC skyphoi come from contexts that seems to surpass the threshold of the 750 BC, both placed in Hama: the first one (**HAM2**) has been found at the same necropolis as **HAM3** but in a more recent layer than the latter, dated to an advanced phase of the 8th century BC[164], while the second one (**HAM1**) was recovered in the destruction layer related to the devastation of the city that took place in 720 BC by order of Sargon II[165]. Both of them could therefore belong to the second half of the century, but their dating is not conclusive since a long peri-

[152] Ersoy 2004, 45-47.

[153] Gimatzidis 2010, 147-152.

[154] Kearsley 1989, 99-104.

[155] Kearsley 1989, 106.

[156] Kearsley 1989, 101; Rizzo 2005, 337; D'Acunto et al. 2024, 356.

[157] Gimatzidis 2010, 147-152.

[158] One of the two PSC skyphoi from Amarynthos, St19.2 (**AMR1**), has been published as a Type 2 in Reber et al. 2008, 161 nt. 46. However, after seeing the specimen autoptically, I am more inclined to consider it as a Type 5. If this identification is correct, it would confirm the appearance of this type already in the 9th cent. BC, since the tomb is dated MG I/SPG IIIa.

[159] Riis 1970, 150.

[160] Cambitoglou et al. 1988, 79-87.

[161] Coldstream 2008, 157; Gjerstad 1977, 24.

[162] Bernardini et al. 1997, 48-51; Bernardini – Rendeli 2020, 329; Naso 2014, 171.

[163] D'Agostino 2014, 183.

[164] Riis 1948, 115; Riis 1970, 150.

[165] Riis 1970, 150; Vacek 2020, 1174-1175.

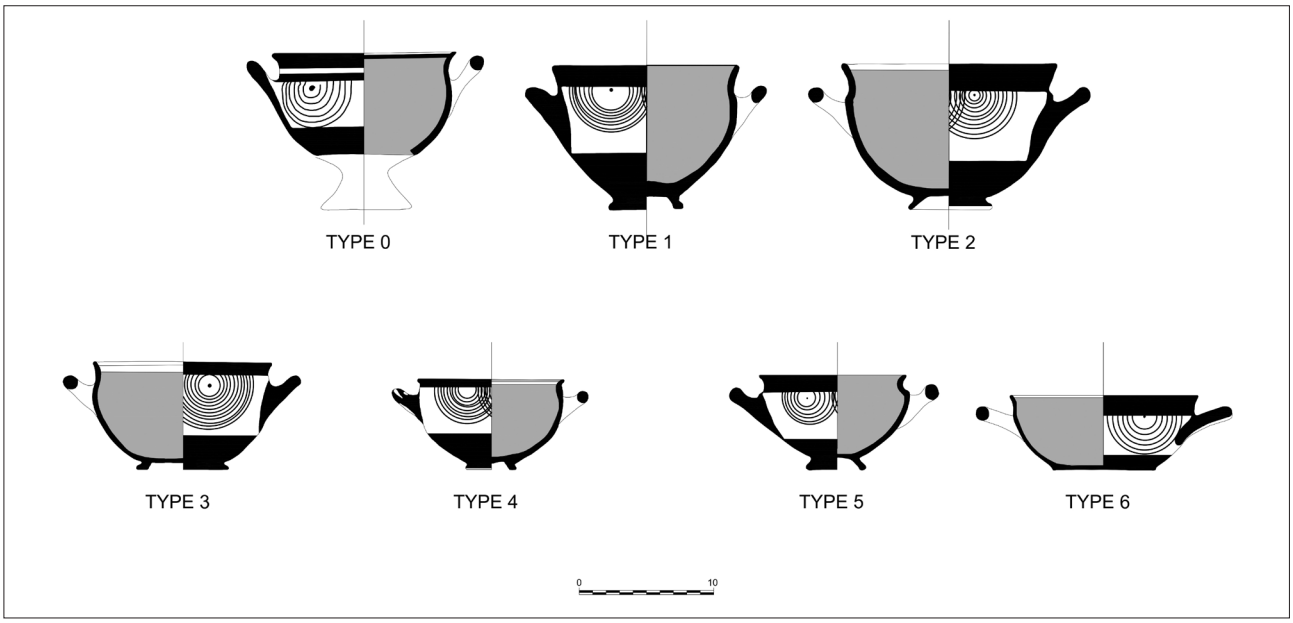

Fig. 7. Types of PSC skyphoi (Made by the author based on drawings from: *Lefkandi II.1*, pl. 48 no. 156 (Type 0); Kourou 2021, 46 fig. cat. no. 48 (Type 1); Reber 2011, 938 fig. 8 (Type 2); Reber – Huber – Fachard 2008, 162 fig. 6.3 (Type 3); *Lefkandi III*, pl. 100 [Pyre 14,1] (Type 4); Riis 1970, 153 fig. 51a (Type 5); *Eretria XX*, pl. 24 no. 94 (Type 6))

od of circulation previous to their deposition in their finding spots cannot be ruled out.

Finally, it remains to address the question of the chronology of Type 6, which as we have seen in the introduction has been lively discussed. We counted 46 skyphoi of this type plus some doubtful attributions. The earliest dating comes from Tiro, a site that have yielded a great number of PSC skyphoi, of which however few have been illustrated. One specimen (**TIRO1**) has been identified by Kearsley as a Type 6[166]. It comes from the layers IX-VIII, dated to the second half of the 9th century BC[167]. Other specimens of this type whose wide dating could fall within second half of the 9th century BC are the two PSC skyphoi from Agios Dimitrios (**Ag.DMT1**, **Ag.DMT2**), from tombs dated to the SPG III phase of the necropolis[168], and the one found at Villasmundo in Sicily (**VLSM1**), yielded by a burial in use between 825 and 750 BC[169]. The majority of the Type 6 PSC skyphoi dates within the first half of the 8th century BC: At Sindos (**SIND4**) they appear in layer 8 (SPG IIIb) together with type 4 and 5 skyphoi, and possibly in layer 7 (LG)[170]. The PSC skyphos from Caere (**CRV1**), from tomb 2138 of the Laghetto necropolis, has been dated between 800 and 760 BC thanks to the presence of a fibula a sanguisuga of the Guidi's type 97[171]. At Pontecagnano, three type 6 PSC skyphoi (**PCGN4-PCGN5-PCGN6**) from tomb 7129 have been dated to the LG Ia, which still fall within the phase IIA of the necropolis, even though in a slightly later horizon in comparison with the Type 5 specimen seen above[172]. New evidence has recently been published from Cumae, where between 2007 and 2023 three PSC skyphoi have been found (**CUM1-CUM2-CUM3**). All of them are highly fragmented, and yet to a careful analysis they have been identified as early examples of Kearsley's Type 6, an identification consistent with their chronology, as they have been found within the Pre-Hellenic layers of the site and thus dated between 775-750 BC (MG IIb-LG Ia)[173].

[166] Kearsley 1989, 104.

[167] Bikai 1978, 68.

[168] Papakonstantinou – Sipsi (2009, 1032-1041) leave open the identification of the PSC skyphoi as type 5 or 6. To the author of this paper, an identification as types 6 seems more fitting, due to the position of the rim – not markedly set back –, and the general shallowness of the body. However, there seems to be a foot of some sort and these considerations have been made exclusively upon the analysis of the published photographs, therefore such evidence must be used cautiously.

[169] Voza 2003, 325.

[170] Gimatzidis 2010, 147-152.

[171] Rizzo 2005, 333-334.

[172] d'Agostino 2014, 183. Two further PSC skyphoi, one of Type 5 and one of Type 6, come from the necropolis. They were found associated within the same burial, however the highly disturbed condition of the tomb (7739) does not allow a precise dating.

[173] D'Acunto et al. 2024, 355-358, 409-410.

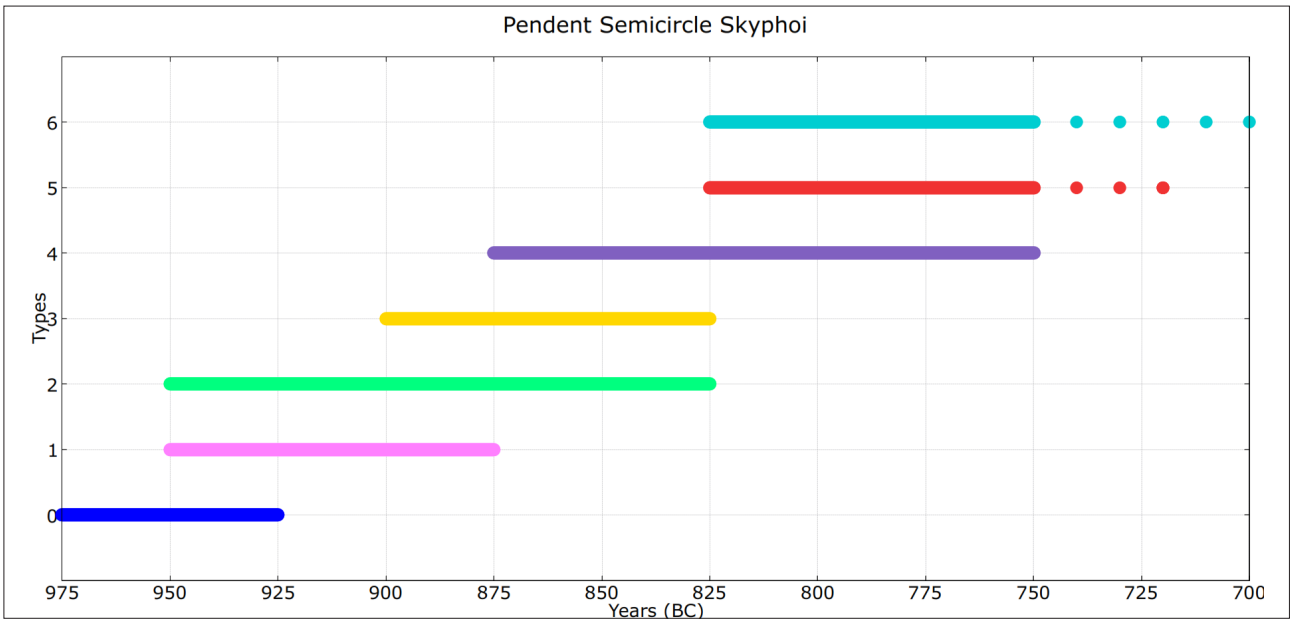

Fig. 8. Graphic rendering of the chronological lifespan of each type of PSC skyphos

Finally, The PSC skyphos from tomb Aaβγ of the Quattro Fontanili necropolis (**VEI1**), has received a dating to the mid-8th century BC due to the study of the tazza di impasto con ansa bifora present within the grave goods, which according to Boitani is consistent with an early stage of Veii's phase IIB (760-730 BC)[174].

Concerning the following period, the contexts which could advocate to a prolonged production of the PSC within the second half of the 8th century BC are, to my knowledge, the following. The first one is that of Tarsus, already used by Kearsley in her argument, where at least two PSC skyphoi have been found in the destruction layer of the site dated to 696 BC due to the intervention of Sennacherib[175]. Here too, as is the case for the specimens found in Hama, it is possible to infer a long period of circulation of the vessels, which should however go up to at least fifty years to sustain the theory of an end of production of this class placed around the half of the 8th century BC. The second one is that of Eretria, where at least three PSC skyphoi (**ERET4-ERET5-ERET6**) have been found in ditches dated between the LG I and the LG II (750-690 BC according to the chronology established by the Swiss archaeologists for the site)[176]. However, the same scholars who published these materials have been cautious about their exact dating, taking into account the possibility that they may represent residual materials found within assemblages that cover a discrete span of time of the settlement[177]. It rests assured that Eretria is one of the key sites to the progress of research on this issue. Up to now, no new finds have yet proved wrong the impression that no PSC skyphoi have reached the west in the second half of the 8th century BC, and we have to conclude this excursus by admitting that despite the proceeding of the archaeological research the hypothesis of an extended production of this class during this period, still stand on an unstable ground. To conclude, we can summarise the data collected in the following graph (Fig. 8). It is striking how, despite the remarkable numbers of sites identified, only a small minority of them can be of support for dating the PSC skyphoi, which on the contrary are often the diagnostic materials used to date the context. Even concerning the dated evidence, there is often space for some reasonable doubts with respect of the chronology. However, we hope to have provided a

[174] Boitani 2005, 320.
[175] Goldman 1963, 306-307 nos. 1506-1507.
[176] Eretria XX, 44-45 pl. 22 no. 80, 45-46 pl. 24 no. 94, 57-58 pl. 59 no. 274.
[177] Eretria XX, 81-82.

Fig. 9. Areas interested by the presence of PSC skyphoi during the 10th cent. BC (in red) (Prepared by the author with the kind assistance of Guendalina Fiammenghi)

useful picture of the status quo, in whole awareness of the limits that a mainly compilative research such this one may presents.

4. Conclusions

Overall, the survey conducted within this study on the PSC skyphoi has a twofold outcome. On the one hand, the growing number of sites where this class is attested throughout the Mediterranean confirms its importance for the study of Greek trade during the Early Iron Age. Their initial spread from Euboea in the second half of the 10th century BC shows how these crafted islanders had already established trade ties with the entire Aegean area (Fig. 10). The islands of Skyros and Tenos hold the earliest evidence concerning the circulation of the PSC skyphoi, reflecting how Euboean trade was already oriented toward both the northern and central Aegean by this time. It is hard to estimate the weight of the contribution to the diffusion of this ceramic class brought by the other main actors of the maritime trade of the time, the Levantines, and yet a consistent involvement of these skilled seafarers is most likely to be inferred to explain the recovery of Greek mobility after the fall of the Mycenaean palaces. Already within the 9th century BC (Fig. 10) the PSC skyphoi had reached the Eastern Mediterranean, outlining a growing participation of the Euboeans within the international trade and possibly the establishment of well-defined routes as seems to be the case with the southeastern Cyclades route outlined in Fig. 3. Among the most significant outcomes of this collaboration is the return of the Greeks to the central-western Mediterranean at the beginning of the 8th century BC, marked in the initial phases by the appearance of the PSC skyphoi both in indigenous contexts (Villasmundo, Scoglio del Tonno, Pontecagnano, Poggiomarino, Cumae, Bojano, Pratica di Mare, Ficana, Veii and Caere) and emporic sites interested by a strong Levantine presence (Utica, Sant'Imbenia, Huelva) (Fig. 11).

Fig. 10. Areas interested by the presence of PSC skyphoi during the 9th cent. BC (in blue) (Prepared by the author with the kind assistance of Guendalina Fiammenghi)

It has already been thoroughly explored how during the early stages of contacts between Greeks and indigenous communities the communal feasting and the consumption of wine must have played a pivotal role in facilitating the building of trust between the foreigners and the locals, as well as occasions to establish the terms of exchanges[178]. The PSC skyphoi testify to these events and, especially when found in local tombs, attest to the high value these objects must have retained within the indigenous communities. They were not only the testimonies of the privileged relations their new owners were able to carry on with the foreign traders, but also representing -most often than not in the Italian peninsula- productions of significantly higher quality compared to the local ceramics, which, in fact, tended to produce imitations of these products very early on.

On the other hand, a reexamine of the evidence known up to now allows us to ponder the chronology for the evolution of the PSC skyphoi from an archaeological point of view. In the first place, this approach has shown how there is no neat chronological demarcation between the production of the different types, but rather they overlap significantly[179]. This datum calls for caution with respect to a rigid typological classification, even though the one elaborated by Kearsley still proves valid for identifying general morphological characteristics of well-distinguished groups. It also raises some interesting questions concerning the driving forces that lead to the modification of the shape of the vessels. If, in fact, we can identify some general trends that seem to be due to slow processes of transformation moving diachronically, such as the progressive reduction in the high of the rim and the overall proportions proportions of the vessels, what conclusions should we draw when faced with

[178] Bailo Modesti – Gastaldi 1999, 14-17

[179] Gimatzidis (2010, 150-151, 162-163) also came to a similar conclusion in his analysis.

Fig. 11. Areas interested by the presence of PSC skyphoi during the 8th cent. BC (in green) (Prepared by the author with the kind assistance of Guendalina Fiammenghi)

evidence of the contemporaneous use of consistently different shapes within the same context? Do they reflect different choices related to the quantity of the vessel's content? Do they represent particular interpretations by certain ateliers that emphasize their originality with specific variations of the main model? If this is the case, it seems unlikely that the production centers in question should be sought outside the Euripus area. In fact, even if it has been contested to Kearsley the lacking of a regional treatment of the PSC skyphoi's production, it has to be said that even the secure regional products seem to follow so closely the EuA group specimens that a general treatment of the typology appears justified. In the second place, the review of the dated context has provided us with some chronological markers to frame the production of the individual types, at least in a provisional form. However, this process must contend with the archaeological reality of the different contexts, which does not always allow us to determine a precise timeframe, but rather a large window of possibilities. This is very clear in contexts such as pits or long-forming deposits, which can contain material pertinent to different phases of use (this is the case, for instance, with the evidence from Eretria mentioned above). In other contexts, the linking of a deposition with a historical event seems to offer some stabilities in terms of dating, as has happened at Tarsus or Hama. Nonetheless, even in this case some difficulties arise not only from the old date of the excavations, but also from the impossibility of establish a secure time of circulation of the materials, which, especially in the case of a high-valued vessels of foreign provenance, can be assumed to be rather long. This principle also applies to contexts such as tombs, which provide most of the dating for our class of materials. It is very rare to find materials associable within a precise chronological phase of use, which is why contexts with a clear stratigraphical sequence are particularly valuable, even if rarely found in this

survey. For all these reasons, we cannot offer a year-by-year chronology for the PSC skyphoi, but rather a broader picture, which can be resumed as follows: the PSC skyphoi appear as a modification of the Mycenaean deep bowl as a product of the Euboean PG style around the half of the 10th century BC. Throughout the century, two main types (1 and 2) of this class can be found within and outside Euboea. Starting from the beginning of the 9th century BC, a new type joins the previous ones, the smaller Type 3 PSC skyphos. Within the second quarter of the 9th century BC, Type 1 is no longer found, while, alongside the highly sought-after Type 2 and the less attested Type 3, a new variant appears, the Type 4 PSC skyphos. Both types 2 and 3 disappear at the end of the third quarter of the 9th century BC, though this same period likely sees the appearance of the Type 5 and 6 PSC skyphoi, that come to join the still widespread Type 4 PSC skyphos. Despite the shared persistence of all three of these types until the half of the 8th century BC, only the last two seem to reach the western Mediterranean. After this date, only type 5 and 6 PSC skyphoi are still found in the central and eastern Mediterranean, though in highly problematic contexts, which do not allow us to make definitive pronouncements on the matter. The proceeding of the archaeological research, both on material of new discovery and on the great amount of evidence that is still waiting for a proper study, will surely clarify the many questions that remain open around this fascinating ceramic class which allows us to reconstruct a complex world crossed by countless interactions.

PSC SKYPHOS	PROVENANCE	RELATIVE DATING	ABSOLUTE DATING	TYPE	BIBLIOGRAPHY
LK1	Lefkandi	MPG	975-950	0	Lemos 2002, pl. 70 no. 70.3
LK2	Lefkandi	MPG	975-950	0	Lemos 2002, pl. 70 no. 70.4
LK3	Lefkandi	MPG	975-950	0	Lemos 2002, pl. 70 no. 70.2
LK4	Lefkandi	SPG II	875-850	2	*Lefkandi I*, pl. 102 no. 33.1
LK5	Lefkandi	SPG II	875-850	2	*Lefkandi I*, pl. 102 no. 33.2
LK6	Lefkandi	SPG II	875-850	4	*Lefkandi I*, pl. 105 no. 45.3
LK7	Lefkandi	SPG I	900-875	2	*Lefkandi I*, pl. 107 no. 56.3
LK8	Lefkandi	SPG III	850-800	2	*Lefkandi I*, pl. 108 no. 59.2, pl. 265a
LK9	Lefkandi	SPG III	850-800	2	*Lefkandi I*, pl. 109 no. 59a.3
LK10	Lefkandi	SPG III	850-800	2	*Lefkandi I*, pl. 109 no. 59a.4
LK12	Lefkandi	LPG	950-900	2	*Lefkandi I*, pl. 129 no. 3.14
LK13	Lefkandi	SPG II	875-850	3	*Lefkandi I*, pl. 136 no. 10
LK14	Lefkandi	SPG I	900-875	3	*Lefkandi I*, pl. 146 no. 39b.5
LK19	Lefkandi	LPG	950-900	2	*Lefkandi III*, pl. 63 no. 1, 110 no. 57.1, 111a
LK21	Lefkandi	SPG IIIa	850-825	4	*Lefkandi III* pl. 86 no.1, 100 no. 14.1
ERET2	Eretria	SPG II	875-825*	2	*Eretria XVII*, (vol. 2) 91-92, pl. 165 no. 3
ERET3	Eretria	MG II-LG I	800-753*	5	*Eretria XX*, 40-41, pl. 6 no.15; *Eretria XXII*, 9, pl. 62 no. 44
ERET4	Eretria	LG I	750-735*	6	*Eretria XX*, 44-45, pl. 22 no. 80; *Eretria XXII*, 12, pl. 72 no. 121
ERET5	Eretria	LG I-LG II	750-690*	6	*Eretria XX*, 45-45, pl. 24 no. 94
ERET6	Eretria	LG I-LG II	750-690*	6	*Eretria XX*, 57-58, pl.59 no.274
AMR1	Amarynthos	SPG IIIa	850-825	5	Reber *et al.* 2008, 162 fig. 6 no.2
AMR2	Amarynthos	SPG IIIa	850-825	3	Reber *et al.* 2008, 162 fig. 6 no.3
Ag.DMT1	Agios Dimitrios	SPG III	850-760	6	Papakonstantinou – Sipsi 2009, 1041 fig. 9
Ag.DMT2	Agios Dimitrios	SPG III	850-760	6	Papakonstantinou – Sipsi 2009, 1041 fig. 9
n.ION(VOL)1	Nea Ionia (Volos)	late LPG-SPG I	925-875	3	Kearsley 1989, 55 no. 178, fig. 27 pl. 5c
n.ION(VOL)2	Nea Ionia (Volos)	late LPG-SPG I	925-875	2	Kearsley 1989, 56 no. 179, pl. 5b
SIND1	Sindos	SPG IIIa	850-800**	2	Gimatzidis 2010, pl. 5 no. 41
SIND2	Sindos	SPG IIIb	800-760**	5	Gimatzidis 2010, pl. 8 no. 60
SIND3	Sindos	SPG IIIb	800-760**	4	Gimatzidis 2010, pl. 9 no. 65
SIND4	Sindos	SPG IIIb-LG Ia	800-750**	6	Gimatzidis 2010, pl. 14 no. 120
SIND5	Sindos	LG Ia	770-750**	5	Gimatzidis 2010, pl. 16 no. 132
SIND6	Sindos	LG Ia	770-750**	4	Gimatzidis 2010, pl. 16 no.138
SIND7	Sindos	LG Ia	770-750**	5	Gimatzidis 2010, pl. 16 no.139
ZGR1	Zagora	MG II	800-760	5	Cambitoglou *et al.* 1988, pl. 155 c-d
TEN1	Tenos	LPG-SPG I	950-875	1	Kourou 2021, 45-46 no. 48
TR1	Troy	ca. LG	800-700	6	Aslan 2002, pl. 10, 2953:2 (no. 51)
TR2	Troy	ca. LG	800-700	6	Aslan 2002, pl. 8 no. 52; pl. 10, 2953:1 (no. 52)
KLZM1	Klazomenai	ca. MG II-LG Ia	775-750	4	Ersoy 2004, 46 fig.3a
KLZM2	Klazomenai	ca. MG II-LG Ia	775-750	4	Ersoy 2004, 46 fig.3b
KLZM3	Klazomenai	ca. MG II-LG Ia	775-750	4	Ersoy 2004, 46 fig. 3c
KLZM4	Klazomenai	ca. MG II-LG Ia	775-750	4	Ersoy 2004, 46 fig. 3d
KLZM5	Klazomenai	ca. MG II-LG Ia	775-750	4	Ersoy 2004, 46 fig. 3e
KLZM6	Klazomenai	ca. MG II-LG Ia	775-750	4	Ersoy 2004, 47 fig. 4a
EPHE1	Ephesus	MG	850-800	2	Kerschner 2014, 125 fig. 5
AMATH1	Amathous	ca. SPG IIIa	850-800	2	Kearsley 1989, 14 no. 17/1
SLMS1	Salamis	MG II	800-760	5	Kearsley 1989, 60 no. 195
SLMS2	Salamis	MG II	800-760	5	Kearsley 1989, 60 no. 196
T.AFS1	Tell Afis	LG	ca. 750	6	Luke 2003, 34-35 fig. 15
HAM1	Hama	MG II-LG II	800-720	5	Riis 1970, fig. 51a
HAM2	Hama	LG II	750-700	5	Riis 1970, fig. 51c
HAM3	Hama	MG I-MG II	825-775	5	Riis 1970, fig. 51d9
KHLD1	Khalde	MG I-MG II	800-700	6	Kearsley 1989, 39 no. 99
TIRO1	Tiro	MG I	850-800	6	Bikai 1978, pl. 22A no. 4
VLSM1	Villasmundo	MG I-LG Ia	825-750	6	Voza 1999, fig. 51, 1a
PCGN1	Pontecagnano	MG II-LG Ia	780/70-750	5	Bailo Modesti – Gastaldi 1999, 30, pl. 1 no. 6, fig. 3
PCGN2	Pontecagnano	MG II-LG Ia	780/70-750	5	Bailo Modesti – Gastaldi 1999, 29-30, fig. 1
PCGN3	Pontecagnano	MG II-LG Ia	780/70-750	6	Bailo Modesti – Gastaldi 1999, 29-30, fig. 1
PCGN4	Pontecagnano	MG II-LG Ia	780/70-750	6	Bailo Modesti – Gastaldi 1999, 27, pl. 1 no. 1, fig. 1
PCGN5	Pontecagnano	MG II-LG Ia	780/70-750	6	Bailo Modesti – Gastaldi 1999, 27-28, pl. 1 no. 2, fig. 1
PCGN6	Pontecagnano	MG II-LG Ia	780/70-750	6	Bailo Modesti – Gastaldi 1999, 28, pl. 1 no. 3, fig. 1
CUM1	Cuma	MG IIb-LG Ia	775-750	6	D'Acunto *et al.* 2024, pl. 11 no. 49-51
CUM2	Cuma	MG IIb-LG Ia	775-750	6	D'Acunto *et al.* 2024, pl. 11 no. 43
CUM3	Cuma	MG IIb-LG Ia	775-750	6	D'Acunto *et al.* 2024, pl. 11 no. 44
VEI1	Veii	LG	ca. 750	6	Boitani 2005, 326 figg. 3-4
CRV1	Caere	MG II - LG Ia	800-750	6	Rizzo 2005, tav 1
S.IMB1	Sant'Imbenia	ca. MG II	800-775	5	Bernardini – Rendelli 2020, 329 fig. 10;

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Teresa E. Cinquantaquattro, Francesco Nitti, Maria Luisa Tardugno, *Pithekoussai: nuove indagini di scavo nel quartiere artigianale di Mazzola (2023-2024)*

Between 1969 and 1972 the archaeological investigations carried out on the hill of Mezzavia, in loc. Mazzola (Lacco Ameno), allowed to identify a district of mainly productive character, dated from the middle of the 8th to the 6th century BC. The complex of buildings brought to light, destined in part to the metalworking, still today represents a reference point in the studies on Greek colonization for the analysis of the first settlement forms, dwelling types and handicraft techniques. After more than fifty years, the excavation undertaken between 2023 and 2024 in the lower terrace of the district, with the aim of verifying the stratification of the site, made it possible to investigate, below the late-geometric levels, a residential area of the Bronze Age, with finding of Mycenaean ceramic. The new data add important knowledge to the reconstruction of the early occupation of the Phlegraean islands.

Bruno d'Agostino, *Promiscuità – Noterelle pithecusane*

In 1966 G. Buchner recovered a complex of clay figurines and other votive objects found in Ischia during the construction of a building (Villa Colella) in Pastola in Lacco Ameno. The finds, acquired thanks to the intervention of Don Pietro Monti, parish priest of the church of S. Restituta, are what remains of a context dating back to the end of the 7th/beginning of the 6th century, called by the conventional name of "Stips of the Horses". The site of the discovery is located on the edge of the modern town, at the foot of the Mazzola hill which, together with the acropolis of Monte Vico, was part of the ancient town of Pithekoussai. The presence of architectural terracottas guarantees the existence of a sacred building in the area. In the soil resulting from the excavation, there were a large amount of fragments of late geometric Greek pottery and some significant Phoenician-type finds, dating back to the end of the 8th c. BC. To this older chronological horizon belongs the fragment of the handle of a trade amphora bearing the imprint of an Egyptian-type scarab; this item gives the opportunity for some considerations on the promiscuous, Greek and "Phoenician" character that distinguishes Pithekoussai at the dawn of Greek colonization of the West.

Teresa E. Cinquantaquattro, *Hera a Pithekoussai? Nuove iscrizioni e vecchie scoperte dall'acropoli di Monte Vico*

The recent review of the so-called "Scarico Gosetti" (Monte Vico, Lacco Ameno) has allowed to identify a new inscription engraved on an attic kylix; it is most likely the first direct testimony of the cult of Hera in Ischia and confirms the hypothesis of the original provenance from a place of worship of the finds (or, at least, part of them). The comment on the inscription, a shorthand for which direct comparisons can be established first of all with Cuma, is accompanied by a summary of the archaeological evidences, partly unpublished, from the acropolis of Pithekoussai, where the presence of squared block structures makes it possible to reconstruct the fortification system that protected the eastern slope of the promontory, until the Hellenistic age.

Diana Forcellino, *The Pendent Semicircle Skyphoi: an update*

Thirty-five years after the publication of Kearsley's study of the PSC skyphoi, this paper aims to provide an updated overview of the known evidence for the most iconic Euboean vessel. First, a synthetic treatment of the studies devoted to it will highlight the main issues surrounding this ceramic class. Then, a regional survey of the sites which have yielded PSC skyphoi has the double purpose of showing how the picture has changed thanks to the progress of research since 1989 and of providing an updated bibliography for scholars approaching the subject. Finally, special attention is given to the chronology of the production of the PSC skyphoi and, in particular, to the analysis of the archaeological contexts that allow us to place each type within a defined timespan.

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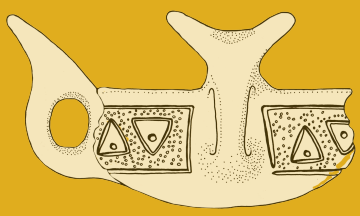

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