

## POTTERY FROM A SEVENTH CENTURY WELL

An unfinished well on the north slope of the Areopagus, dug in 1937, yielded a group of vases and fragments dating from just after the middle of the seventh century. The group is of interest because it demonstrates the long continuance of certain types of small subgeometric vases, and because it shows certain parallels in the development of Attic and Corinthian pottery of the period.

The round well-shaft, 1.15 m. in diameter, was cut to a depth of only 3.10 m., where it ended in a flat floor. Vertical series of depressions cut in opposite sides of the shaft, and intended to be used as footholds for descent into the well, indicate that the original purpose was to dig a well of normal depth, or at least to water level. Whether the project was abandoned because of the hardness of the rock, or for some other reason, is not clear. The unfinished shaft appears, in any case, to have been refilled immediately, and a large part of its filling was of the broken bedrock taken from the shaft itself. A certain amount of brown earth, in which was found the pottery, was mingled with the broken bedrock; it must have come from nearby, perhaps from a dump of votives from the same shrine as those found a little distance away toward the west.<sup>1</sup> Joining fragments of the same pots from top and bottom of the shaft further indicate that it was filled all at one time.

A dating for the group<sup>2</sup> in the third quarter of the seventh century is suggested by the Late Protocorinthian skyphos **D 1** (Fig. 1). Payne notes that such plain black-glazed skyphoi start before the middle of the seventh century, and continue at least until the end; the only criterion for closer dating is that of style and fabric.<sup>3</sup> Our example is carefully made and decorated and should therefore be early; the shallow open shape, the shortness of the rays around the base, and the shiny quality of the glaze, however, preclude a dating before the middle of the seventh century. A skyphos somewhat later in shape than ours was found in an Early Corinthian deposit at Corinth, of the last quarter of the seventh century. Decoration with multiple bands of purple and white becomes common on Late Protocorinthian and Transitional vases.

The Attic skyphos **D 2** (Fig. 1) is of the same shape as **D 1**; its decoration is in imitation of that of common Middle Protocorinthian skyphoi of subgeometric type. The open shape and the shortness of the rays above the foot suggest that it is a later

<sup>1</sup> *Hesperia*, II, 1933, pp. 542 ff.

<sup>2</sup> The geometric and orientalizing groups from the Agora will be lettered consecutively as they are published. Groups A–C will appear shortly in *Hesperia*, Supplement II.

<sup>3</sup> For references, see the catalogue.

survival of the conventional Middle Protocorinthian type, and should be dated after the middle of the century. The presence of two similar skyphoi, like ours carelessly made and decorated, in the Early Corinthian deposit at Corinth, suggests that the type continued to be made down to the end of the century. The examples from the deposit at Corinth are again somewhat later in shape than the one from the Agora.

Corinthian in shape, but Attic in decoration is a third skyphos, **D 3** (Fig. 1). The free curvilinear decoration above the base is characteristic of certain phases of Proto-attic ornament; the use of a band of purple bordered by white is perhaps borrowed from Transitional or Early Corinthian vases. Purple is rarely used in Attica before the middle of the seventh century.



Fig. 1. Protocorinthian and Attic Skyphoi and Cups

Characteristic Attic subgeometric skyphoi, both in shape and decoration, are **D 4-5** (Fig. 1). The fabric is careless, of gritty, badly levigated clay, and hastily covered with dull streaky glaze of poor quality. Of decoration there is none, beyond the reserved band at the handle-zone; occasionally skyphoi of this type have reserved lines inside the rim. Such skyphoi have not been found in geometric graves; on the other hand, they are common in seventh century deposits, and many were found in graves in the Phaleron cemetery. Examples from early seventh century graves are fairly deep; with the passage of time they become narrower at the bottom and somewhat more pointed, just as do Middle Protocorinthian skyphoi. After the middle of the seventh century there is a reaction, as at Corinth, toward a shallower, more open, body, with a wider bottom; the flaring lip of the Attic skyphoi becomes much less prominent and, on late examples, is often a mere projecting ridge. **D 4** is perhaps a typical skyphos of the third quarter of the century, and finds parallels in the later, but not the latest, graves

at Phaleron; **D 5**, shallower and wider at the bottom, is somewhat later, and finds a parallel in another, later, grave at Phaleron. The carrying of the reserved band in the handle-zone across the handles themselves is a device not used on early subgeometric skyphoi of this type. Our examples **D 4–5** find numerous parallels in shape and decoration in an unpublished well group from the Agora which contained nothing as early as the middle of the seventh century, and a number of Corinthian and early black-



Fig. 2. Proto-Attic Oinochoai, Skyphos, and Jug

figured fragments of the late seventh and early sixth centuries. The continuation of this simple, and no doubt cheap, type of subgeometric skyphos as late as the end of the century, and at a time when more elaborately decorated vases were being made, parallels the long continuation of the simple black glazed type (**D 1**) at Corinth.

One-handled cups to correspond to the subgeometric skyphoi are also common in seventh century Attic deposits. Fabric and glaze are the same as those of the skyphoi; and a similar development of the shape, from the deep, to the pointed, to the wide, open body may be traced. Numbers of cups like our **D 6–8** (Fig. 1) were found in the Phaleron cemetery. **D 6** represents the deep, rather pointed type of about the middle

of the century; **D 7–8** demonstrate the reaction toward the shallow, more open body with wider bottom. A further change is to be noted: the widely flaring lip becomes a short, sharply offset rim. One of the inscribed cups from Mt. Hymettos corresponds in shape to our **D 7–8**, and should be dated in the third quarter of the century.<sup>1</sup> Like the skyphoi, the one-handled cups seem to have been made down to the end of the century; no doubt such simple pots were much in use in everyday life.

A type of seventh century skyphos with inturned rim, often lidded, is represented in the Agora group by a fragment, **D 9** (Figs. 8 and 9). A skyphos of this type, with subgeometric decoration, was found in the latest of the geometric graves at the Dipylon published by Brueckner and Pernice.<sup>2</sup> Other examples were found in graves at Phaleron, dating from the beginning to the end of the seventh century. Our fragment is from an unusually shallow skyphos; its decoration is subgeometric. The wavy band in the handle-zone is a favorite seventh century decoration.

Two unglazed cups, carelessly made on the wheel, and undecorated, **D 10–11** (Figs. 2 and 8), may have been votives. Small cups, skyphoi, and kantharoi of the same fabric, usually too small for use and often miniature, are not infrequently found in dumps of votives from sanctuaries.<sup>3</sup> The presence of numerous fragments of such small vases in two other seventh century groups at the Agora, one of the first half, the other of the latter part, of the century, suggests that these too may have been made up, at least in part, of discarded votives. **D 10** is of a common type; **D 11**, with its high flaring base, is rarer.

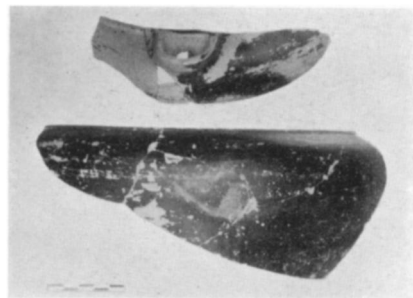


Fig. 3. Fragments of Spouted Bowls,  
D 15

Plates with rolled handles turned out at the ends are common throughout the seventh century. The shape is descended from that of the similar geometric plate; with the course of time such plates become smaller, and lose the convexity of their side wall, until they become very shallow with walls either uncurved or very slightly concave. An example from a late grave at the Dipylon<sup>4</sup> is decorated in the handle-zone with the verticals and vertical wavy lines so typical of Protocorinthian rim decoration. Plates decorated, like our **D 12** (Figs. 2 and 9), with a wavy line in the handle-zone, were found in the votive deposit at the Agora. Our plate is small and very shallow, with nearly straight side walls and a flat bottom instead of the earlier low base. The presence of another such plate in the unpublished late seventh century group at the Agora suggests that plates of this sort were made, like the subgeometric skyphoi and one-handled cups, down to the end of the century. Plates later than the mid-seventh

<sup>1</sup> *A.J.A.*, XLVIII, 1934, pp. 10 ff., no. 1 and pl. I.

<sup>2</sup> *Ath. Mitt.*, XVIII, 1893, pp. 115 ff. and pl. VIII, 1, 6.

<sup>3</sup> e.g., at Tiryns; see *Tiryns*, I, pp. 95 ff., and especially figs. 29, 30, and 38.

<sup>4</sup> Again, Grave VIII; *Ath. Mitt.*, XVIII, 1893, pl. VIII, 1, 3.

century, like our **D 12**, have a plain rim instead of the thickened, slightly projecting rim of earlier examples. A fragment of another plate of the same type, **D 13** (Figs. 8 and 9), is smaller and somewhat deeper. Bowls with much the same sort of decoration as the plates, but much bigger and with deeper bodies, often spouted at the rim, were represented by many fragments in the Agora votive deposit; our fragment **D 14** (Figs. 8 and 9) is from a bowl of this type. Deep bowls of a different type, with sharply rounded shoulder and bridged spout, were made continuously from the late geometric to the early black-figured period. Fragments of two bowls of this kind, **D 15** (Figs. 3 and 9), were found in our well. The development of the shape is from a deep body with wide rounded shoulder and low upstanding rim to a somewhat shallower body, nearly straight in its lower part, sharply rounded at the shoulder, and with a mere low



Fig. 4. Two-handled Basin (Louterion), D 16

raised ridge instead of a rim around the opening. Our fragments are closer in shape to late Proto-attic bowls from Menidi, dating from the third quarter of the seventh century, than to earlier Proto-attic, or to the early black-figured bowl by the Nessos painter.

The large open basin **D 16** (Fig. 4) seems, with its lifting handles set on the rim, to have been made for carrying liquids; it might be described as a louterion. If the louterion was a vessel used in cult practice<sup>1</sup> the presence of one in our well group furthers the suggestion that the vases found had originally been discarded from a sanctuary. The shape is not geometric; I know of no forerunners to our vase in Attica. A fragment of another such basin, its band handle, with upturned ends very metallic in feeling, set on the rim, was found in the late seventh century deposit at the Agora. The fragment is covered with good black glaze and cannot be earlier than the end of

<sup>1</sup> See the article by Hedwig Kenner, "Das Luterion im Kult," in *Jahreshefte des österreichischen archäologischen Institutes*, XXIX, 1935, pp. 109 ff.

the seventh century. The glaze of the basin **D 16** is not of such good quality, and the basin itself must be considerably earlier; presumably it is contemporary with the other vases in the group and belongs in the third quarter of the century.

The handsomest, as well as the most interesting of the vases found in the well is the oinochoe **D 17** (Fig. 5). The shape, with its narrow necking separating shoulder from trefoil mouth, appears late in the geometric period. A number of handsomely decorated oinochoai of the same type were found in the votive deposit at the Agora, and small examples were offered in graves at Phaleron. The development of the shape is toward a taller body, a narrower necking, and a shallower trefoil mouth. Decoration with vertical bands, or sometimes with verticals alternating with wavy lines, appears rarely on late geometric and orientalizing vases. An oinochoe of uncertain fabric at the Hague, decorated with alternating vertical and wavy lines, may have been influenced by certain Cycladic vases, if not indirectly by Mycenaean. The representation of another vase on the front of our oinochoe is difficult to explain. A geometric amphora from Thera bears a painted representation of a small aryballos, which, like the amphora drawn on our oinochoe, has been very much elongated, the better to fill the space which it decorates. Allowing for the elongation of the foot of the amphora represented on our oinochoe, it is not difficult to recognize the common Attic seventh century type of balloon-bodied amphora that was probably used for the storage and export of wine or oil. Fragments of two amphoras of this type, of which one, **D 22**, is here published (p. 418 below, and Fig. 6) were found in the well deposit. Although a representation drawn, like ours, on the wall of another vase cannot be expected to be a very literal and accurate picture of the phase of development of the amphora shape at the time when the drawing was made, it might nevertheless be remarked that our picture corresponds to later rather than earlier phases of the type. On the development of the shape, see below, p. 418. The drawing of a pot on another pot may have cult significance of some sort. The grave amphora from Thera is decorated with an aryballos; we know that



Fig. 5. Proto-Attic Oinochoe, D 17

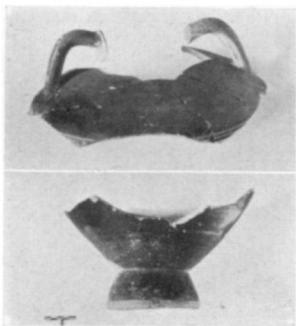


Fig. 6. Fragmentary  
Amphora, D 22

aryballoi containing oil or perfume were used at funerals. Our oinochoe can hardly have been used for oil; perhaps it was a wine jug, and the amphora on its body represented the larger container from which came the wine with which it was filled.

The fragment **D 18** (Fig. 2) is from an oinochoe similar in shape to **D 17**, but with slightly longer necking. Its vertically banded decoration, too, is similar to that of **D 17**; the bands are more closely spaced, and there seems to have been no reserved and decorated panel at the front.

A common seventh century oinochoe type of approximately the same shape as **D 17** in miniature, and usually entirely glazed, with reserved bands below the handle attachment, is represented in our group by **D 19** (Fig. 2). Oinochoai of this sort were found in ten graves at Phaleron, dating from the beginning to the third quarter of the seventh century. **D 19**, with its low base and rather tall body, is fairly well developed and belongs to the later phase of the group.

Another oinochoe, **D 20** (Fig. 2), is difficult to place. The bottom, the handle, and the mouth (which was probably round) are missing, and the clay has misfired. The shape does not seem to be Attic, and the great number of large white grits in the clay further suggests that the vase may be an importation.

The small handmade aryballos **D 21** (Fig. 2) of fine pink Attic clay, carefully made and polished on the surface, is similar in shape to handmade aryballoi often found in late geometric graves. Such aryballoi are usually of white or buff clay; an example from one of the seventh century graves at Phaleron is of pale buff clay.

Seventeen of the burials in the Phaleron cemetery were of small children in amphoras like our **D 22** (Fig. 6). The amphora type was common throughout the seventh century; early examples have a very round balloon-like body, nearly straight foot, and fairly long straight neck with a raised ridge below the rim. Later examples become slimmer, with more flaring foot, and have a shorter, slightly concave neck; the neck-ring tends to become less prominent, and finally to disappear. The decoration of such amphoras is always very simple: reserved bands around the body below the handles, and a triangle, wheel, or set of concentric circles, flanked by wavy verticals, on the neck. Examples have been found widely distributed over the Mediterranean world; Attic oil and wine must have been exported in them. The example from our well group, while hardly complete, is sufficiently preserved to be placed among the later examples of the series: it had a very flaring foot, and a short, probably slightly concave, neck. Fragments of another amphora like **D 22** were found in the well; the amphora represented on **D 17** (p. 417 above, and

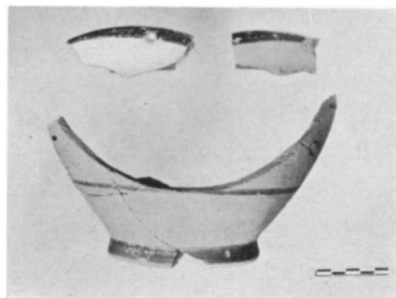


Fig. 7. Fragmentary Amphora, D 23

Fig. 5) will serve to give an approximate idea of what a complete vase of this sort looked like.

A different type of amphora, unglazed and decorated with widely spaced horizontal glazed bands, descended from a geometric type and common throughout the seventh century, is represented in our deposit by the fragmentary vase **D 23** (Fig. 7). Amphoras of this type become lower and plumper in the seventh century; a noticeable development

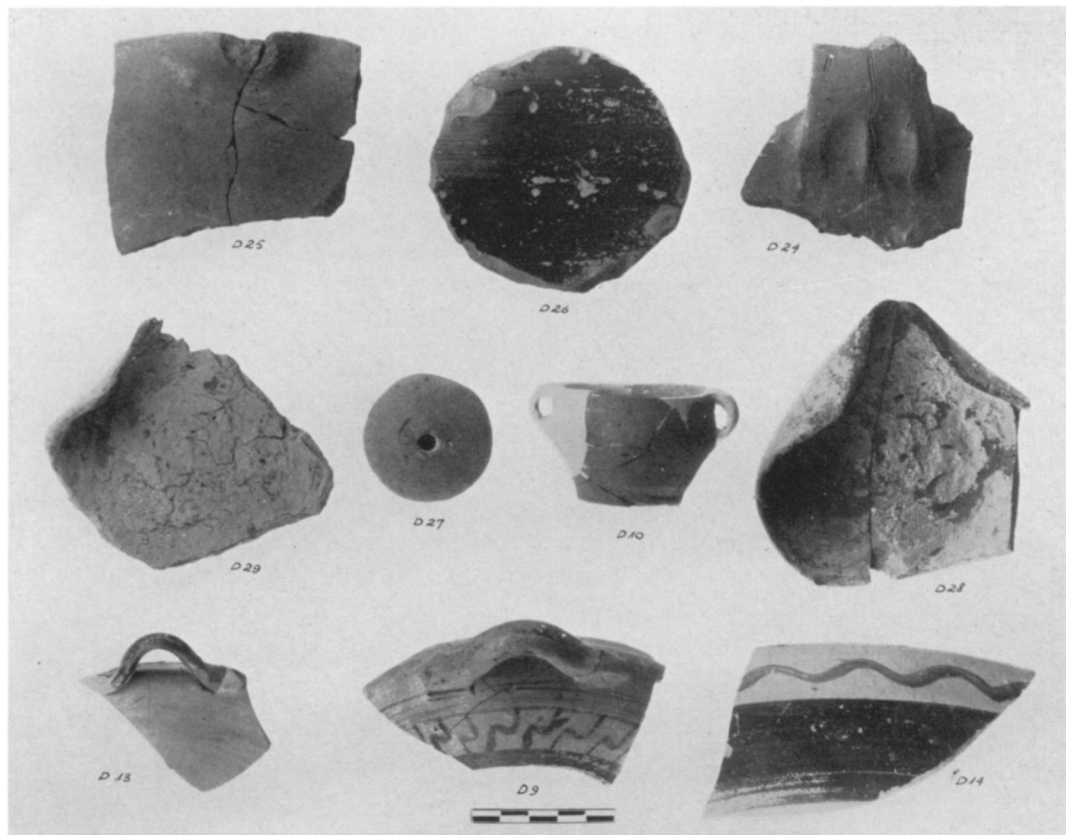


Fig. 8. Fragments of Vases and Household Objects

is the gradual widening of the neck. Our example, although very fragmentary, is shown to be late by the rim diameter, which is very much greater than that of the foot.

As in the votive deposit at the Agora, household objects such as disks and whorls, coarse pottery, and lamps, were found in our well. Of the fragments of household ware **D 24–25** (Figs. 8 and 9), **D 24** is decorated with incision; **D 25** is a fragment of a seventh century spouted bowl of common type. The disk **D 26** (Fig. 8) cut from the side of a large pot, probably an amphora like **D 22**, and the whorl **D 27** (Fig. 8) find parallels in the votive deposit. More interesting are the lamps **D 28–29**, among the earliest Attic lamps that have been found. At Corinth “during the geometric period



lamps were apparently unknown ... then, about the end of the seventh century, they came into use again."<sup>1</sup> Lamps as early as the middle of the seventh century were found in the votive deposit at the Agora;<sup>2</sup> most early lamps are of the same fabric as the household ware pots, and often have incised decoration. The examples from our well are of a different sort; wheel-made as flat-bottomed shallow saucers, their rims are pinched in to form a nozzle. They are similar to the Cypriote "saucer type" lamps which Myres<sup>3</sup> thought to have been introduced about the middle of the seventh century, but which apparently are much older in Cyprus.<sup>4</sup> This simple type of lamp, however, may well have been independently invented in Attica during the seventh century.

Five fragmentary figurines of terracotta **D 30–34** (Fig. 10) complete the contents of our well. The presence of figurines again suggests that our group is votive in character;

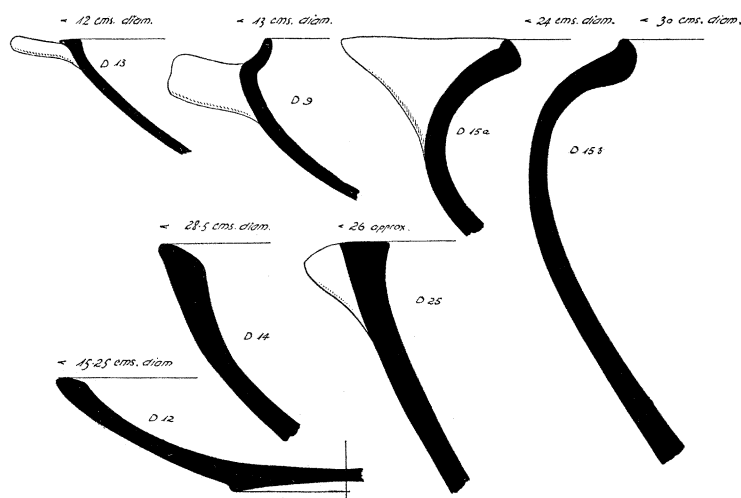


Fig. 9. Profiles of Plates, Bowls, and Skyphos

the votive deposit at the Agora contained many crude figurines, among them standing figures, riders, and horses, corresponding to our examples. Two of the terracottas (**D 30** and **33**) are subgeometric in technique; they are made of the same clay of which vases were ordinarily made, and are decorated with glaze. A third, **D 32**, made of the finer terracotta used for figurines, is also decorated with glaze. The other two, **D 31** and **34**, are made of fine soft terracotta and decorated with red and white paint. Figures made of the cruder materials seem to be the earlier; they continued to be made together with the finer terracottas, however, throughout the seventh century and into the sixth. All of the figurines from the well, as from the votive deposit, are handmade and very primitive in type.

<sup>1</sup> O. Broneer, *Corinth*, IV, Part II, *Terracotta Lamps*, p. 5.

<sup>2</sup> Unpublished; mentioned in *Hesperia*, II, 1933, p. 600.

<sup>3</sup> J. L. Myres, *Handbook of the Cesnola Collection*, p. 365.

<sup>4</sup> An example from a tomb certainly older than the seventh century (Amathus Tomb 7), E. Gjerstad, *The Swedish Cyprus Expedition*, II, pp. 30 ff. and no. 251; pl. XI.

The small group of vases, terracottas, and household objects from our well is neither handsome nor spectacular. Nevertheless, it serves to illustrate the more humble sort of pottery that was made and used at the same time as the more elaborate late Proto-attic vases. The group is in itself a thoroughly compact and consistent unit, and can be dated in the third quarter of the seventh century not only on the evidence of the Corinthian and imitation Corinthian found in it, but also by comparison with vases from dateable graves at Phaleron. Falling as it does between the votive deposit at the Agora, which dates about 700–640, and late seventh century groups, it serves as a link showing the



Fig. 10. Fragments of Figurines

continued development and long life of certain types of vases from the beginning to the end of the century. As at Corinth, cups and skyphoi after the middle of the century become shallower, more open, and wider at the bottom. Not only cups, but oinochoai have very low bases instead of the flat bottoms of earlier types. The walls of vases tend to become more sharply curved at the shoulder, and less convex in the lower part; shapes become more stiff and spruce and less rounded. The lamps are the earliest Greek lamps from Attica yet published.

What may seem astonishing to the observer is not only that small, simply decorated subgeometric vases should have had such a long vogue, but that their careless fabric and thin streaky glaze should have been tolerated when the fine pink clay and black

glaze, to be used throughout the classical period, were already coming into use. The long continuation of humble vases of this sort is paralleled, however, by the continued manufacture into the early fifth century of poor black-figured lekythoi and skyphoi; without doubt there were unambitious potters in the later seventh century, as at the beginning of the fifth, who were quite willing to grind out small careless pots of an outworn style to fill the needs of a cheap and unexacting market.

## CATALOGUE

### D 1. Protocorinthian Skyphos. Fig. 1

P 9002. H. (as restored), 0.07 m. Diam. at rim, 0.097 m.

Very fragmentary, and restored; the foot is missing. Rays around the bottom; the body covered with shiny black glaze. Three bands of added purple, and one of white, above the rays; a band of white below the handle-zone. The glaze is much peeled inside, and at the rim outside.

For plain black-glazed skyphoi of this type, see Payne, *Necrocorinthia*, fig. 9A and p. 279, no. 201. An Early Corinthian deposit at Corinth, *A.J.A.*, XLI, 1937, pp. 217 ff.; a skyphos slightly later than ours, no. 2 and fig. 2. Discussed above, p. 412.

### D 2. Corinthianizing Skyphos. Fig. 1

P 9001. H., 0.078 m. Diam. at rim, 0.109 m.

Small fragments of the body, and one handle, restored. Low base, slightly projecting. Short rays above the base, with a glaze band above; a zone of glaze lines around the body to the handle-zone. In the handle-zone, verticals at the sides, and vertical zigzags at the centre. A single glaze band on the handle. Coarse Attic clay with dull glaze, black to thin brown.

Middle Protocorinthian skyphoi of the same type, Johansen, *Les Vases Sicyoniens*, pl. XVII, 2. A late example of the same type from an Early Corinthian deposit in Corinth, *A.J.A.*, XLI, 1937, p. 220, no. 6, and fig. 5.

### D 3. Proto-attic Skyphos. Fig. 1

P 9003. H., 0.065 m. Diam. at rim, 0.088 m.

Much of the body, and both handles, restored. In the reserved band above the low base, upward curving glaze lines which interlace with pendant loops. The upper body glazed; below the handle-zone, a wide band of purple bordered above and below with white. Attic clay; streaky glaze, black to brownish. See above, p. 413.

### D 4. Subgeometric Skyphos. Fig. 1

P 9005. H., 0.048 m. Diam. at rim, 0.088 m.

One handle restored. Flat bottom and very slightly flaring lip. Glazed inside and out; the reserved band in the handle-zone is carried in a thin line across the outer face of the handles. A reserved line inside the lip. Dull red glaze.

Earlier skyphoi of the same shape, but with deeper body and more flaring rim, were found in the Agora deposit of the first half of the seventh century, *Hesperia*, II, 1933, pp. 542 ff., nos. 65 and 79, figs. 19 and 23 (nos. 64 and 65 are reversed on fig. 19). A skyphos similar to D 4 in shape from a Phaleron grave of the third quarter of the century (Grave 16): *Deltion*, II, 1916, p. 43, fig. 45, 5. Examples from the unpublished Agora group of the late seventh century, Agora Inventory P 4797, P 5381-89. On the development of the shape see above, p. 413.

**D 5.** Subgeometric Skyphos. Fig. 1

P 9004. H., 0.049 m. Diam. at rim, 0.083 m.

Similar in shape to **D 4**, but shallower and wider at the bottom; the rim has become merely a slightly projecting ridge. The reserved band in the handle-zone is carried across the outer face of the handles; and the inner edge of the rim is decorated with a reserved band. Streaky glaze, dull black to brown.

A parallel for the wider, shallower shape in the Phaleron cemetery: *Deltion*, II, 1916, p. 43, fig. 45, 3 (Grave 55).

**D 6.** One-handled Cup. Fig. 1

P 9007. H., 0.066 m. Diam. at rim, 0.09 m.

Fragments of the body and rim restored. A very low flat base, deep body, and flaring rim. Vertical band handle, down which runs a vertical glaze line. Attic clay, fired a greyish buff; glaze streaky brown to black, and slightly metallic.

A deep-bodied early example of this type of cup, *Eph. Arch.*, 1898, p. 58, fig. 4. Cups like **D 6** in shape, from graves of the second quarter of the century at Phaleron (Graves 48 and 32), *Deltion*, II, 1916, p. 42, fig. 44, 2 and 6. Middle Protocorinthian vases, well developed in style, were found in both these graves. One of numerous fragments of similar cups found in the Agora votive deposit of the first half of the century is published in *Hesperia*, II, 1933, p. 562, no. 64, and fig. 19 (wrongly numbered 65 in the photograph). See above, p. 414.

**D 7.** One-handled Cup. Fig. 1

P 9008. H., 0.063 m. Diam. at rim, 0.089 m.

Part of the body and rim restored. Very low base, rounded body, and short offset rim. Entirely covered with glaze except for the band handle, which is decorated with a vertical glaze line. Dull black glaze, very badly peeled, especially at the shoulder.

A cup with similarly offset rim, but somewhat shallower body, from a late seventh century grave at Phaleron (Grave 18 A): *Deltion*, II, 1916, p. 42, fig. 44, 3. The cup from Phaleron is later in shape than **D 7**.

**D 8.** One-handled Cup. Fig. 1

P 9009. H., 0.059 m. Diam. at rim, 0.09 m.

Fragments of the body and rim restored. Similar in shape and decoration to **D 7**, but slightly shallower and more rounded. Dull black glaze, slightly peeled.

**D 9.** Skyphos Fragment. Figs. 8 and 9

P 9013. P. H., 0.045 m. Max. Diam. (est.) 0.13 m.

Fragment with one handle; broken off just above the foot. Shallow rounded body and inturned rim. Above the foot, a broad glazed zone; on the body, a zone filled by diagonal wavy lines. Glaze lines below the handle-zone and on the rim; a wavy band in the handle-zone. Thin black glaze, slightly metallic, and much peeled inside.

Similar skyphoi, with lids, from graves at Phaleron: *Deltion*, II, 1916, p. 35, fig. 28, and p. 36, fig. 30, from graves of the second quarter of the seventh century (Graves 32 and 48); from a late seventh century grave (18 A), p. 35, fig. 29.

**D 10.** Coarse Votive Cup. Fig. 8

P 9010. H., 0.039 m. Diam. at rim, 0.053 m.

One handle, and part of the body, restored. Deep body with flat bottom, plain rim, and vertical band handles. Coarsely made on the wheel of pink Attic clay, and unglazed. Wheel-grooves on the bottom.

Over eighty similar cups were found at the Agora in a well the contents of which cover the first half of the seventh century, and which will be published in *Hesperia*, Supplement II, Nos. C 69-76. Similar cups from a late seventh century group at the Agora, unpublished, Agora Inventory P 4798, 4800, 5395-97.

**D 11. Coarse Votive Skyphos. Fig. 2**

P 9006. H., 0.086 m. Diam. at rim, 0.095 m.

One handle and part of the body and foot restored. High flaring base, deep body, short offset rim, and rolled horizontal handles. The fabric like that of **D 10**, but somewhat more carefully finished.

**D 12. Subgeometric Plate. Figs. 2 and 9**

P 9011. H., 0.031 m. Diam. at rim, 0.167 m.

About one half restored, including one handle. Flat bottom and very slightly convex side wall; plain rim and rolled handles with out-turned ends. A shallow groove around the bottom of the body gives the effect of a low base to the flat bottom. Concentric rings on the bottom; two glaze bands around the lower body, lines above, and a wavy band in the handle-zone. Series of short glaze lines on the upper face of the rim; the inside glazed, with two reserved bands. Dull black glaze, brownish where thin.

A subgeometric plate of the same type, but bigger, deeper, and with more convex side wall, from Grave 2 at Spata, *Deltion*, 6, 1920-21, p. 134, fig. 4. A later example, closer in shape and decoration to our plate, *Hesperia*, II, 1933, pp. 585-6, figs. 46-47, no. 185. From the unpublished late seventh century group at the Agora, Agora Inventory P 5413. On plates of this type, see above, p. 415.

**D 13. Plate Fragment. Figs. 8 and 9**

P 9012. P.H., 0.028 m. Diam. at rim (est.), 0.14 m.

Small fragment of the wall and rim, with one handle. Part of a rather deep plate with slightly convex side wall and slightly projecting rim. Thin streaky glaze, black to brownish, inside and on the handle. The outside, and the upper face of the rim, are unglazed.

**D 14. Bowl Fragment. Figs. 8 and 9**

P 9016. P.H., 0.055 m. Diam. at rim (est.), 0.28 m.

Fragment from the rim and wall of a shallow bowl; convex side wall and plain rim. A wide glazed band below the handle-zone, and a wavy band in it. The inside glazed; large blobs of glaze are spaced at regular intervals in the reserved band on the upper face of the rim. Glaze black to reddish brown.

Fragments of similar bowls from the votive deposit in the Agora, *Hesperia*, II, 1933, pp. 585-6, figs. 46-47, nos. 187-192.

**D 15. Fragments of Spouted Bowls. Figs. 3 and 9**

P 9015. a) P. H., 0.055 m. Diam. at rim (est.), 0.23 m.

b) P. H., 0.12 m. Diam. at rim (est.), 0.30 m.

Two fragments from bowls almost exactly alike in shape. Deep body, rounded at the shoulder and very slightly convex in its lower wall; the inward-turned shoulder is slightly thickened upward around the opening. The spout is added below a round hole pierced through the wall just below the rim, which bridges it. Black to red glaze, red inside, and much peeled.

A late geometric bowl of this shape, R. Hampe, *Frühe griechische Sagenbilder*, pl. 22, below; end of the eighth century. Proto-attic, the bowl from Thebes; *Jhb.*, II, 1887, pl. 4, probably of

the second quarter of the seventh century. Fragments from Menidi, late Proto-attic and closest in shape to our fragments, *Jhb.*, XIV, 1899, p. 111, fig. 17, and p. 125, fig. 28, dated by Payne, *Neocorinthia*, p. 344, just before 620. The bowl by the Nessos painter, K. A. Neugebauer, *Führer durch das Antiquarium*, II, *Vasen*, pl. 8, is more developed in shape, and dates from the last quarter of the century.

**D 16. Two-handled Basin. Fig. 4**

P 9014. H., 0.121 m. Diam. at rim, 0.375 m.

Fragments of the body and high ring foot restored. Rounded body with a wide flat rim, slightly projecting. Rolled lifting handles set on top of the rim. Thick fabric of Attic clay; covered inside, on the rim and handles, and halfway down the body outside with dull black glaze, badly peeled.

The unpublished fragment of a similar basin with lifting handles of the end of the seventh century, Agora Inventory P 5415.

**D 17. Proto-attic Oinochoe. Fig. 5**

P 8996. H., 0.23 m. Max. Diam., 0.171 m.

*Illustrated London News*, September 11, 1937, p. 432, fig. 18; *A. A.*, 1937, p. 102, fig. 5; *A. J. A.*, XLI, 1937, p. 179, fig. 3.

Small fragments of the body and rim restored. Low flat base, deep body, very short neck, and shallow trefoil mouth. Glaze above the base, on the mouth, and on the rolled handle. Wide vertical glaze bands, evenly spaced, on the body from the neck to the glazed zone above the base. In a wider panel at the front, an amphora standing on a short horizontal ground-line. Glaze dull to metallic black, and slightly peeled.

Oinochoai of this shape from the votive deposit, *Hesperia*, II, 1933, pp. 592 ff., nos. 211–213 and figs. 50, 59 and 60. No. 211 has been restored too high. No. 213 is dated "probably in the late eighth century" and compared to an oinochoe from Phaleron: *Deltion*, II, 1916, p. 41, fig. 41, 3. The Phaleron oinochoe was found in Grave 48, together with the developed Middle Protocorinthian skyphos illustrated on p. 32, fig. 22, 2. Vertically banded decoration on the oinochoe *C. V. A.*, Pays-Bas, Musée Scheurleer, II F, pl. I, 5. A Mycenaean vase with similar vertical decoration (not uncommon in Mycenaean), Furtwängler and Loescheke, *Mykenische Vasen*, pl. VIII, no. 50, from Ialysos. Cycladic vases with vertically banded decoration (in zones), C. Dugas, *Délos*, XV, pl. XXXVII, 14–15, Class Bb. Amphora from Thera with the representation of an aryballos drawn on its neck (from Grave 78), *Ath. Mitt.*, XXVIII, 1903, Beilage V 2 (A 20).

**D 18. Oinochoe Fragment. Fig. 2**

P 8997. P. H., 0.11 m.

Part of the upper body and trefoil mouth. Glaze on the mouth and neck; regularly spaced vertical bands of glaze down the body. Attic clay; dull black glaze, slightly streaky.

**D 19. Oinochoe. Fig. 2**

P 8998. H. (as rest.), 0.14 m. Max. Diam., 0.113 m.

The trefoil mouth and band handle restored. Low base and rounded body. Entirely covered with dull, somewhat peeled, black glaze; four narrow reserved bands around the body below the handle attachment. Buff clay with white grits.

Similar oinochoai from Phaleron, *Deltion*, II, 1916, p. 40, fig. 40. Under no. 77, p. 41, are listed ten graves which contained similar oinochoai. Of these, Grave 47 is early seventh century, Grave 19 is of the second quarter, and Grave 71 probably of the third quarter, of the century. See above, p. 418.

**D 20.** Oinochoe. Fig. 2

P 8999. P. H., 0.152 m. Max. Diam., 0.10 m.

The bottom, the band handle, and the mouth, which was probably round, are missing. Glazed, with a reserved band, to just below the shoulder; three lines below the handle attachment. A wide curving glaze band across the front of the reserved shoulder; glaze bands around the neck. The slightly micaceous clay, full of white grits, has misfired to a purplish-grey color; many small pits and craters in the surface give further evidence of misfiring. Thin dull glaze, black to brownish. Probably not Attic.

**D 21.** Handmade Aryballos. Fig. 2

P 9000. P. H., 0.067 m. Max. Diam., 0.085 m.

The squat rounded body, slightly flattened at the bottom, preserved; the narrow neck and band handle broken away. Handmade of fine pink clay carefully polished on the surface; unglazed.

Compare the similar seventh century aryballos, *Deltion*, II, 1916, p. 42, fig. 43, 1 (Grave 27). Late geometric examples, from Grave 3 at Spata, *Deltion*, VI, 1920-21, p. 134, fig. 8.

**D 22.** Fragmentary Amphora. Fig. 6

P 9018. Max. Diam. (at shoulder, as preserved), 0.44 m. Diam. of foot, 0.17 m.

Two fragments from a balloon-bodied amphora. One preserves the shoulder, with both rolled handles; the other, the lower body and heavy flaring ring foot. Red to black glaze over all; a zone of four reserved bands around the shoulder just below the handles.

Similar amphoras at Phaleron, *Deltion*, II, 1916, p. 27, fig. 11 and p. 28, fig. 12; listed under no. 6. Fig. 11 is from an early seventh century grave (47); fig. 12, later in shape, from a later grave (61). The amphora from Grave 33 (late seventh century) has lost its neck ring. On the use and distribution of such amphoras, see *Hesperia*, II, 1933, pp. 570ff. See above, p. 418.

**D 23.** Fragmentary Amphora. Fig. 7

P 9017. Diam. of foot, 0.11 m. Diam. of lip (est.), 0.18 m.

Preserved are the lower body with slightly flaring ring foot, and two fragments of the rounded lip. Attic clay covered with a thick creamy slip; bands of black to reddish glaze on the foot, the lip, and at intervals around the body.

**D 24.** Household Ware Fragment: Incised. Fig. 8

P 9019. P. Width, 0.082 m.

The lower part of the handle, and part of the shoulder, of a pitcher or amphora. Incised decoration on the handle, and around the body at the level of its attachment; finger hollows at the base of the handle. Coarse micaceous clay with white grits, fired red to grey.

Compare the handles from the votive deposit, *Hesperia*, II, 1933, p. 599, no. 226, and fig. 65.

**D 25.** Household Ware Bowl Fragment. Figs. 8 and 9

P 9021. P. H., 0.07 m. Diam. at rim (est.), 0.21 m.

Part of the rim and upper body, with a shallow pouring spout. The rim slightly thickened, and flat on top. Fabric as **D 24**.

Compare the similar bowl from the votive deposit, *Hesperia*, II, 1933, p. 601, fig. 69, no. 234.

**D 26.** Clay Disk. Fig. 8

P 9020. Th., 0.012 m. Diam., 0.9 m.

Circular disk, unpierced, cut from the wall of a large closed pot. Attic clay; black glaze, rather streaky, on the outside only.

Probably cut from the wall of a large amphora like **D 22**. Similar disks from the votive deposit, *Hesperia*, II, 1933, p. 603, fig. 71.

**D 27.** Clay Whorl. Fig. 8

MC 317. Th., 0.026 m. Diam., 0.045 m.

Double convex or lentoid, pierced through the middle. Attic clay, undecorated.

The common type of geometric whorl, in use also throughout the seventh century. From the votive deposit, *Hesperia*, II, 1933, p. 602, fig. 70, no. 255.

**D 28.** Lamp, Saucer Type. Fig. 8

L 2731. H., 0.032 m. P.W., 0.094 m.

The back broken away. Shallow, widely opening lamp with flat bottom and unbridged nozzle made by pinching in the walls of a wheel-made saucer. Attic clay; red glaze, much pitted, inside only. Burning around the nozzle.

See above, p. 419.

**D 29.** Lamp, Saucer Type. Fig. 8

L 2732. H., 0.03 m. P.W., 0.088 m.

Similar to **D 28**; very poorly preserved. Soft flaky clay, probably insufficiently fired; traces of dull red glaze inside.

**D 30.** Standing Terracotta Figure. Fig. 10

T 1319. P.H., 0.105 m. W. at base, 0.028 m.

The head and arms broken off. Columnar body, flaring slightly at the bottom; extended arms. Glaze bands around the bottom, the body below the arms, and the neck; a band across the shoulders and chest in front, and diagonal strokes of glaze on the chest. Pale buff clay with grits, covered with a thin creamy micaceous wash; dull black glaze.

A columnar figurine from the votive deposit, *Hesperia*, II, 1933, p. 615, no. 296, and fig. 82. Compare also V. Müller, *Frühe Plastik in Griechenland und Vorderasien*, p. 83 and pl. XXVII, 317.

**D 31.** Standing Terracotta Figure. Fig. 10

T 1307. P.H., 0.092 m. W. (at arms), 0.054 m.

Similar in type to **D 30**; the base, head, and extended arms are broken off. Mended from several pieces; large chips missing. Soft buff terracotta, covered with white; traces of bands of red paint across the chest.

**D 32.** Standing Terracotta Figure. Fig. 10

T 1306. P.H., 0.062 m. W. (of base), 0.022 m.

Similar in type, but smaller and cruder. The head and extended arms broken off. Fine buff terracotta, decorated with bands of thin brownish glaze.

Compare the figure from the votive deposit, *Hesperia*, II, 1933, p. 615, no. 298, and fig. 82.

**D 33.** Terracotta Horse. Fig. 10

T 1320. P.H., 0.042 m. P.L., 0.075 m.

The head and legs broken off; the tail stuck on along the right hind leg. The mane was pinched to a thin sharp ridge. Bands of dull black to brownish glaze across the back and chest, and down the legs and tail. Traces of red paint between the front and hind legs.

Compare the horses, *Hesperia*, II, 1933, p. 619, nos. 314-315, and fig. 86.



**D 34.** Terracotta Horse and Rider

T 1305. P. H., 0.079 m. L., 0.07 m.

The rider, and the face and lower legs of the horse, are missing. The tail stuck on along the right hind leg, and the legs widely spread. Very long neck; the mane pinched to a sharp ridge, slightly wavy at the edge. Traces of the legs of the rider, and his hands, clinging to the horse's neck, are preserved. Fine soft buff clay covered with white paint; traces of bands of red paint across the chest, on the mane, and on the hind quarters of the horse.

The horse is similar to nos. 307-8 from the votive deposit; the rider, probably like nos. 302-3, was made in one piece with the horse rather than separately. See *Hesperia*, II, 1933, p. 617, fig. 83.

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