

# SOME BLACK-FIGURED POTTERY FROM THE ATHENIAN AGORA

(PLATES XIII-XXIV)

IN THE course of ten campaigns of excavation in the Agora of Athens a considerable amount of black-figured pottery has been found. Much of it has already been published either in Dr. Shear's general excavation reports in *Hesperia* and the *American Journal of Archaeology* or in special articles in *Hesperia* by various members of the excavation staff. A great deal, however, is still unpublished. The purpose of this article is to present some of the better and more interesting of these unpublished pieces.

This article is based on notes and photographs made in Athens and sent to America before the war. I have re-worked the notes so as to put them in shape for publication and have added a few references to recent literature. This was done in Princeton in the spring of 1944 when I was able for a short time to enjoy the facilities of the Institute for Advanced Study and the University's Marquand Library.

This is a preliminary publication. The selection of pieces is rather a random one and includes only items on which I happen to have notes. There are other pieces in the Agora collection which might well have been included. My notes are not always as full as I should have liked, and the studies of many of the pieces are by no means exhaustive. Nevertheless, times being what they are, it seemed better to publish what I had rather than wait for a possible opportunity of improving it.

Most of the pieces are Attic black-figure, but I include also some fragments of sixth century B.C. pithoi with relief decoration and two unusual, non-Attic fragments of the early part of the same century. As a matter of record I give rather full details as to the provenience of each piece. The number preceded by a P which immediately follows the heading of each piece (e. g., P 2071) is the Agora inventory number and should be quoted whenever reference is made to any of the pieces published here.

## 1. Fragments of an early Panathenaic amphora. A, Athena. B, athletes (pentathlon). Plates XIII and XIV, 1.

P 2071. Estimated height of figured panels 0.21 m. Found on May 24, 1933, and April 8, 1938, in a deposit of the second quarter of the sixth century B.C. just east of the "Primitive Bouleuterion."<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> For the "Primitive Bouleuterion" see *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, pp. 117-127, and *Hesperia*, Supplement IV, pp. 8-15. The fragments were found in the layer of dug bedrock resting on level 52.88

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The vase is very fragmentary. Thirty fragments make up to eleven, of which three can be assigned to the obverse, eight to the reverse. On the obverse (Plate XIV, 1; only the two figured fragments are shown) is Athena facing left, carrying a shield and brandishing a spear. No trace remains of columns or of an inscription, though not enough of the panel is preserved for either to be definitely excluded. The upper part of her sleeveless peplos is covered with a thick coat of added red, the lower part is decorated with incision. The heads of the snakes on her aegis are shown full face. Her flesh is done in added white, a good deal of which has been rubbed off, and details on it are indicated by fine incision.<sup>2</sup> Her shield is decorated with a twelve-pointed star, the points being alternately red and white. The dots on its rim are alternately white and incised. The glaze used for drawing both here and on the reverse has fired very unevenly black to light brown, giving a mottled appearance. The added colors are laid on the glaze. On the black glaze below the panel are two red lines which encircled the vase.

On the reverse (Plate XIII) are athletes engaged in the three characteristic events of the pentathlon, the javlin throw, the diskos throw, and the jump. The scene is very fragmentary and the relative positions of the various fragments are not certain. The panel is bordered above and below by a single line of dilute glaze and at the sides by a single line of added red. The javelin thrower was probably at the left side of the panel and the fragment with the thighs in a striding position and the fragment with the heel in the lower left corner of the panel are probably his. His head with its red hair and beard is well preserved; its execution reveals to us an artist of the first rank (detail Plate XIII, 2). Both arms are bent back to the level of the head. Note that the outlines of face and beard and most of the arms are incised, also that the hair is long and falls down onto the shoulder behind. The fragment with the diskobolos and the jumper probably comes just to the right of the javelin thrower at the centre of the panel. The diskobolos is striding to the right and apparently is looking back over

shown in Section CC, *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 120, fig. 64. The pottery from this layer is of the first half of the sixth century B.C. and earlier. There are quite a few fragments characteristic of the second quarter of the century but nothing that need be much later than the middle of the century.

Fragments of another Panathenaic amphora were found in this layer (Agora Inventory No. P 13249). Almost none of its figured decoration is preserved, however; only the toes of Athena's left (forward) foot, two snakes of her aegis with their heads shown in profile, and two bits from her body. Enough blank panel is preserved, including a large section of the lower right corner and a considerable area to the left of Athena's toes, to suggest that there were no columns. An inscription is not excluded, however. The panel of this amphora is bordered all around with a line of dilute glaze. A fragment of the foot of the vase (red line at bottom of outer face), part of one handle, and part of the raised ring (added red) at the junction of neck and body are also preserved.

<sup>2</sup> This does not show in the photograph. There is one line which starts under the nose, outlines the upper lip, and passes onto the face where it curves slightly upward giving a "smiling" mouth. A slightly curving line on the neck indicates the necklace, and the ankle is marked by an open hook.

his shoulder. He holds the diskos in his left hand close to his head, one of the preliminary movements in the throw. The diskos was white. His hair is red. A fragment preserving part of a right foot with the heel slightly raised, part of the line of dilute glaze at the bottom of the panel, and part of the pair of red lines on the black glaze below the panel probably goes with this figure. The jumper, whose head and shoulders are missing, is running to the right, bending over forward and swinging his halteres in front of him. Traces of added red are preserved on the halteres. There was probably another javelin thrower at the right side of the panel. This is suggested by a fragment which preserves some of the right edge with part of the added red line which borders it. This fragment has a diagonal line on which are two incised lines and which perhaps represents a javelin. It is worth noting in this connection that the two other known Panathenaic amphorae with a representation of all three of the characteristic pentathlon events both have a second javelin-thrower.<sup>3</sup> It is also possible, however, that there was a trainer at the right side of the panel and that the diagonal line on the fragment in question was part of his staff. Two small fragments remain unaccounted for. One preserves part of an arm and may belong either to the diskobolos or to the second javelin-thrower, the other preserves a bit of reserved panel and a scrap of glaze at one corner.

The vase represented by these fragments was one of the finest of the early Panathenaic amphorae. Style and circumstances of finding place it in the years around or just before the middle of the sixth century B.C. It cannot, of course, be earlier than 566 B.C., the year in which the Panathenaic festival was reorganized, for it has representations of gymnastic contests which are said to have been first introduced in that year; but it will not be much later either. As it seems slightly more developed than the earliest Panathenaic amphorae, we shall probably not be far wrong in dating it in the fifties of the sixth century B.C.<sup>4</sup>

## 2. Fragments of a Panathenaic amphora. A, Athena. B, foot-race. Plate XIV, 2 and 3.

<sup>3</sup> E. N. Gardiner, *Greek Athletic Sports and Festivals*, figs. 107-8; *Athletics of the Ancient World*, figs. 139 and 148. The former, British Museum B 134, is re-published in *C.V.A.*, III, He, pl. 2, 2.

<sup>4</sup> The most recent discussions of early Panathenaic amphorae and their date are to be found in G. M. A. Richter, *Kouroi*, p. 128; and in *A.J.A.*, XLVII, 1943, pp. 441 f. (Beazley); cf. also H. R. W. Smith, "The Hearst Hydria," *University of California Publications in Classical Archaeology*, I, pp. 246 and 250. The best photographic reproduction of the figured panels of the Burgon amphora (British Museum, B 130) is in the *Cambridge Ancient History*, Volume of Plates, I, p. 287. Other early Panathenaic amphorae are represented among the Acropolis fragments: see Graef-Langlotz, *Die antiken Vasen von der Akropolis zu Athen*, I, nos. 912-921 and 1042-1046. Cf. also the fragment Athens, National Museum 761, Gardiner, *Athletics of the Ancient World*, fig. 90, at p. 134.

P 9529. Found on March 23, 1937, in a late Roman well in Section X. Maximum dimension of fragment *a*, 0.124 m.

Three non-joining fragments are preserved. Fragment *a* gives the upper left corner of the panel on the reverse of the vase with the head of a sprinter and the fingers of his left hand which he is swinging violently forward and upward. His hair and beard are red. Part of the red line that bordered the left edge of the panel, and part of the raised ring decorated with added red that marked the junction of the body and the neck of the vase are preserved. Fragment *b*, which also belongs to the reverse, preserves a hand and parts of the bodies and legs of two runners. Fragment *c* preserves some of the picture on the obverse with part of Athena's right (back) foot and a corner of her long peplos. Her foot was white and her peplos, or at least its lower border, was decorated with small incised crosses. Some of the dilute glaze line at the lower edge of the panel and some of the pair of red lines on the black glaze below it are preserved.

**3.** Fragments of a Panathenaic amphora. A, Athena. B, athletes. Plate XIV, 4.

P 5302. Maximum dimension of fragment *b*, 0.077 m. Found on April 6, 1935, in fill of the late sixth and early fifth centuries B.C. in Section B'.

Five fragments are preserved. Fragment *a* (not illustrated) is from the obverse and preserves the upper left corner of the panel with a simple maeander across the top and part of the tail of the cock on the column. Fragment *b* (Plate XIV, 4) is from the reverse and preserves part of the head, one shoulder and an arm of a man. He is probably running, in which case the object in the foreground may be the arm of another runner. His beard is red. All outlines are incised except the crown of the head. The three other fragments merely preserve unfigured parts of the panel. There is streaky, dilute glaze on the inside of all the fragments.

The drawing is very fine. For the style, compare the Panathenaic fragments by the Kleophrades painter, Graef-Langlotz, *op. cit.*, nos. 1048-1050; Beazley, *Attic Red-Figure Vase-Painters*, p. 129.

**4.** Fragmentary Panathenaic amphora. A, Athena. B, chariot. Plates XV, and XVI, 1 and 3.

P 10007. Preserved height, 0.50 m.; diameter, 0.42 m. Found on April 21, 1937, in a well of the last quarter of the fifth century B.C. in Section IIΘ (well at 78: ΝΣΤ).

The vase has been mended from many fragments and the missing parts of the body filled out in plaster. Nothing of the mouth, neck, handles, or foot is preserved, and many fragments are missing from the figured panels and from the rest of the body. At the top of the body on B part of a band of tongue pattern is preserved. At the bottom of the body is a reserved band decorated with rays.

A. Athena faces left and carries a shield. Her head, shoulders, and arms and some of her body are missing. Parts of both columns surmounted by cocks are preserved. By the top of the left-hand column is part of the first letter of the inscription, set sideways, its bottom towards the column: Τ[ΩΝ ΑΘΗΝΗΘΕΝ ΑΘΛΩΝ]. The device on the shield, a Nike moving left, carrying an olive wreath, is done in added white, a good deal of which has worn off. Her hair is red laid over the white. The wreath was also apparently red, but laid directly on the glaze. Details are rendered by incision. Her eye is in profile, an acute angle with a dot (?) in the upper, outer part. Elsewhere added colors are used as follows: red for the cocks' combs, for widely spaced dots on the rim of the shield, and for the borders of Athena's garments; white for Athena's feet (note that the left foot was only outlined in glaze before the white was added).

B. A charioteer wearing a long white chiton with red belt and red shoulder straps drives a quadriga to the right. The scene is very fragmentary. Note that the charioteer's body was only outlined in glaze before the white was applied.

The vase belongs to the Robinson group (Beazley, *A.J.A.*, XLVII, 1943, pp. 450-453) as a comparison of the Athenas and the cocks will show. Beazley notes (*ibid.*, p. 452, bottom) that the Panathenaic amphora, London, British Museum, Inv. 1903.2-17.1, which he assigns to the Kuban group, has a point of contact with the Robinson group. A further point of contact between the two groups is furnished by the unusual shield device of our vase, which it shares with one of the Robinson vases (see text to *C.V.A.*, Robinson Collection, fasc. 1, plate XXXII, 1) and also with the London vase. Two other vases with this device are listed in the same chronological group with the above by A. Smets.<sup>5</sup> They are unpublished, but when a comparison can be made they too may prove to belong either to the Robinson or to the Kuban group.

## 5. Amphora fragment: mounted warrior. Plate XVI, 2.

P 2037. Maximum dimension, 0.095 m. Found on May 23, 1933, in a deposit of the sixth century B.C. inside the porch of the Hellenistic Metroön.

A single fragment preserves some of the upper part of the body of an amphora. A little of the black glaze above the panel appears at the top of the fragment, and on the interior the glaze inside the neck is preserved for a distance of some 0.02 m. Of the figured scene there remain the head, shoulders, one arm, and perhaps part of the other of a warrior, and a bit of the mane of the horse he is riding. In his hand he carries a short stick the full length of which is preserved. His helmet, tunic, stick are

<sup>5</sup> *L'Antiquité Classique*, V, 1936, p. 96, nos. 87 and 88. No. 87 is Marseille 3067. No. 88 was formerly in the Paris market (Segredakis). The only other instance of this shield device that I know of is on the Acropolis fragment, Graef-Langlotz, *op. cit.*, no. 941, pl. 57.

red (on the free, projecting part of the last the color is laid on the clay ground, elsewhere over glaze). The tunic is bordered by a row of white dots, and there is a white dot at either corner of the eye, an unusual feature.<sup>6</sup> The outlines of arm and stick are incised. The clay is buff to pinkish buff in color. The glaze, which was rather unevenly applied, is dull black to brownish.

6. Fragmentary neck of a neck-amphora. A, winged daemon (Daedalus ?). B, lotus and palmette. On the lip, geese. Plate XVII, 1-3.

P 4727. Preserved height, 0.125 m.; diameter at lip, 0.188 m. Found on February 23, 1935, in a well of the early sixth century B.C. in Section B' (well 1; the "Naucratic" fragment, No. 34 below, is from the same well).

Eleven joining fragments preserve about half the lip, much of the neck including its full height, and the stub of one of the handles. The lip flares sharply outward and on its upper surface is a procession of geese. On its outer edge, between rounded ridges decorated with added red, is a "running-dog" pattern. On one side of the neck is a winged figure running to the right and looking back. He carries an adze in his right hand and wears a short chiton with short sleeves. Added red is used for his forehead hair (?), for the upper part of the wings, and for the chiton. On the other side of the neck is a lotus-and-palmette design. The inside of the neck is glazed black and there is a broad red band at its upper edge. The handle, to judge from the stub that remains, was flat in section.

The winged figure is probably Daedalus: compare the similar figure on the black-figured olpe, Athens, National Museum, 16285 (*J.H.S.*, LIX, 1939, p. 191 and plate 13 b), and see Beazley's comments on it in *Hesperia*, XIII, 1944, p. 43, note 9. I have no note as to whether the figure on the olpe is male or female, but to judge from the photograph it could be either. Another winged figure, certainly male, carrying an adze appears on the Boeotian tripod kothon, Athens, National Museum, 12037 (Nicole, *Catalogue*, no. 872, and plate V). A winged male figure carrying a double-axe is depicted on a Boeotian imitation of a Corinthian alabastron in Bonn (B. Schweitzer, *Herakles*, fig. 16; *Arch. Anz.*, 1933, p. 12, no. 3). On both these last vases the man carries a fillet in his left hand.

<sup>6</sup> I note that white is used for dots on the corners of the eyes of the gorgons on the Nessos amphora (cf. Payne, *Necrocorinthia*, p. 347, note 1). The white dots on the border of the tunic recur on the plaque from the North Slope of the Acropolis which has been attributed to the Nessos painter, and the profile of our warrior is not unlike the profiles of Perseus and the Harpies on that painter's Aegina krater (for references to the above vases see *Hesperia*, XIII, 1944, p. 39). The lack, or at least seeming lack, of filling ornament, however, places our fragment somewhat later than the vases attributed to the Nessos painter, and in any case the resemblances noted are hardly sufficient for an attribution, especially in view of some obvious differences.

7. Amphora fragment: lions. Plate XVII, 4.

P 3703. Preserved height, 0.21 m. Found on April 25, 1934, and March 21, 1938, in deposits of the early to middle sixth century B.C. in the area of the Hellenistic Metroön.

Six joining fragments preserve part of the panel of an amphora. Above is a double palmette chain with red for the hearts of the palmettes. In the panel two lions stand opposed looking back over their shoulders. Their manes are red. The pupil of the right-hand lion is red, that of the left-hand one a small incised circle. The rosettes in the field between the lions have red hearts. A glaze line borders the panel above and below, and two red lines are to be seen on the black glaze immediately below the panel.

8. Neck and shoulder of a large amphora. Shoulder, Lapiths and Centaurs. Plates XVII, 5, and XVIII.

P 13126. Preserved height, *ca.* 0.22 m.; diameter, at neck 0.275 m.; diameter estimated at shoulder as preserved, *ca.* 0.54 m. Found on June 1, 1938, in a well of the archaic period in Section OA (well 8; cf. No. 28, below). A preliminary notice of this vase has appeared in *Hesperia*, VIII, 1939, pp. 232-33, fig. 30.

A considerable number of joining fragments preserve one handle and about half the neck and shoulder of a large amphora. It is decorated on one side only. On the neck are rays pointing downwards, below which is a lotus-and-palmette band. On the shoulder is a figured zone depicting a battle between the Lapiths and the Centaurs, and below this is a zone of linked buds. There was probably a figured panel below this on the body. Added red is freely used for helmets, hair, beards, shields, rocks and other details, for the hearts of the palmettes and lotuses and for the tips of the buds. Its disposition can be seen in the drawing published in *Hesperia*, *loc. cit.* I have no record of added white being used.

This vase is unusual in several ways. Its unusually large size harks back to the colossal amphorae of the seventh century. Like many of them, and unlike its contemporaries, it has decoration on one side only. And it has a zone of figured decoration on the shoulder which is quite exceptional in a vase of this shape.

9. Olpe. Siren. Plate XIX, 1.

P 12527. Preserved height, 0.185 m.; diameter, 0.137 m. Found on May 6, 1938, in a well of the early sixth century B.C. in Section AA; see *Hesperia*, VIII, 1939, p. 229, where this vase is mentioned and an early horse-head amphora that was found with it is illustrated (fig. 25).

The vase has been mended from many fragments, and the mouth, handle and fragments of the body are missing. In a panel bordered with added red on the side

of the body is a siren. There is a single rosette in the field in front of it and another behind it. Added red is used for the face, neck, wing, and alternate feathers. There are the usual two small reserved triangles on the opposite side of the body.

On early olpai of this type see the references given by Beazley in *Hesperia*, XIII, 1944, p. 42, note 8.

**10.** Fragments of a large shoulder-lekythos. Body, hunter's return. Shoulder, Herakles and Amazons. Plate XIX, 2.

P 13127. Preserved height of fragment with hunter, 0.107 m. Estimated height of figures on body, 0.11 m.; of figures on shoulder, 0.065 m. Found in a well of the sixth century B.C. in Section OA (well 6, lower fill; cf. Nos. 13 and 30 below).

The vase is very fragmentary. Thirty-six fragments are preserved which make up to fifteen; nine of these are figured, six unfigured. The photograph published here, Plate XIX, 2, shows only the more characteristic figured fragments. The three at the right are in their approximate relative positions, the other two are not.

The vase was a large shoulder-lekythos, probably around 0.30 m. high, with figured decoration running all the way around the body.<sup>7</sup> The scene on the body is a hunter's return. At the right stand two draped men with their dogs. In the centre are horses with two women standing beside them. There were also a chariot and a driver. Nothing remains of these, but their presence is indicated by the reins preserved on one of the fragments. At the left, following behind the chariot, is the hunter, accompanied by his dog and carrying his game on a pole over his shoulder. The scene on the shoulder of the vase shows Herakles fighting the Amazons. The hero pursues one Amazon who turns back to defend herself, while behind him is a second Amazon apparently facing left and engaged in combat with someone else.

Added red is used for broad surfaces and for occasional details both on the garments and on the animals, and there are two red lines which encircled the vase just below the picture. White seems not to have been used. The women's flesh is black and there is no sign of its ever having been white.<sup>8</sup>

This vase is one of the earliest of the shoulder-lekythoi. It is a bit more developed than the earliest example, which Miss Haspels rightly dates shortly before 560 B.C. (*A.B.L.*, pp. 7 ff.), and probably was made sometime in the fifties of the sixth century B.C.

**11.** Shoulder-lekythos. Body: men, youths, and riders. Shoulder: men, youths, and animals. Plate XX, 1-4, and 6.

P 15376. Height, 0.117 m.; diameter, 0.073 m. Found on June 2, 1939, in sacri-

<sup>7</sup> On this type of decoration see C. H. E. Haspels, *Attic Black-Figured Lekythoi*, p. 99.

<sup>8</sup> On this see Haspels, *A.B.L.*, pp. 30 f.



ficial pit III in the cemetery in Section NN together with the band-cup published below as No. 20. On this cemetery see the preliminary reports in *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, pp. 302-304; and X, 1941, p. 1.

One side is preserved unbroken, the other has been mended from many pieces and the missing parts restored in plaster. The surface has been unevenly discolored by the fire of the sacrificial pit.

The subject and most of the details are clear enough from the photographs. Some things, however, do not show. Under the handle there is a draped, standing figure with a spear facing left. Over the tail of the right-hand horse is a bird in flight, visible in the photograph but only partially preserved. The riders wear short, tight, sleeveless jackets done in added red which has disappeared leaving only a trace. Added red, now gone except for traces, was also used for many details, e. g., hair, decoration on clothes, rows of dots on reins of second horse (these perhaps white), breast of nude youth at left, and the comb and wattles of the cock on the shoulder. Parts of some of the figures on the shoulder are not visible in the photograph (Plate XX, 4) because they are hidden by the mouth. At the left is a draped standing man, at the right a youth running and looking back over his shoulder. The latter is being pursued by an animal. There are imitation letters in the field.

This vase is another early example of the shoulder-lekythos and must have been made in the years around the middle of the sixth century B.C. The rays above the foot are unusual in a lekythos (Haspels, *A.B.L.*, pp. 21 and 42).

**12.** Lekythos fragments. Body: man with flower. Predella, youths and riders. White ground. Plate XXI, 1-3.

P 5002. Preserved height, *a*, 0.08 m.; *b*, 0.043 m.; *c*, 0.082 m. Found on March 12, 1935, and February 22, 1938, in the area to the south of the Tholos. Fragments *a* and *b* were in fill of the late sixth and early fifth centuries B.C., fragment *c* in disturbed fill of the fifth century B.C. some metres distant.

These fragments are from a large, unusually elaborate lekythos. The drawing is first-rate work of the end of the sixth century B.C., and the vase once bore an artist's signature, either a potter's or a painter's, of which the last three letters are preserved on fragment *a*. It should be possible to find other works by the painter of this excellent piece. The predella, or narrow figured zone below the main picture, is quite exceptional on a lekythos.

Fragment *a* is from the lower part of the body. It preserves some of the main picture: the toes of a human foot, and three letters of an inscription, --- ζΕΝ, which may have been either [ΕΠΟΙΕ]ζΕΝ or [ΕΛΡΑΦ]ζΕΝ. Below this, part of a narrow zone with figured decoration is preserved showing a youth walking behind a horse. He wears a red fillet and a himation which leaves his right shoulder bare, and he

carries a spear. There is a red line along the upper edge of the black glaze below the picture. Fragment *b* is from the same part of the vase and shows, in the predella, part of a horse and rider with a bird flying behind. Following them part of another figure, probably a youth, is preserved. Fragment *c* comes from the upper part of the body and preserves the turn of the shoulder. It shows a man holding a flower to his nose. Added red is used for the upper line of his beard, his wreath, the borders of his garment and single dots decorating it, and for the stamens of the flower.

**13.** Fragment of krater rim. On upper surface, sphinx and floral ornaments. Plate XXI, 4.

P 13123. Maximum dimension, 0.083 m. Found on May 31, 1938, in a well of the sixth century B.C. in Section OA (well 6, lower fill; cf. No. 10 above and No. 30 below).

A single fragment preserves some of the broad, flat-topped rim of a column krater. There is a raised band at the inner edge of the top, and a little of the glazed interior of the vase is preserved. The figured decoration is on the top of the rim. Preserved are the head and some of the wing and foreparts of a sphinx sitting facing an elaborate double lotus and palmette ornament. Added red is used lavishly. On the sphinx it is found on the face, breast and wings, and on the two hair bands; on the floral ornament it is used for the heart and alternate petals of the palmette, for the calyx and petals of the lotus, and at the four junctions of the stems in the centre.

Mrs. Karouzou has attributed this fragment to Sophilos (*Ath. Mitt.*, LXII, 1937, p. 134, note 1). It does not appear in Beazley's re-shuffling of her list (*Hesperia*, XIII, 1944, p. 39), but is perhaps closest to the vases he has given to the Komast X painter (*ibid.*, p. 45).

**14.** Handle plate of column krater. Male head. Plate XXI, 5.

P 10202. Width, 0.10 m. Found on May 12, 1937, in disturbed fill near the Tholos.

Added red is used for the face and for a line at the edge of the krater. The beard and the tip of the nose of an earlier sketch in which the head was set somewhat lower can be made out.

**15.** Handle plate of column krater. Male head. Plate XXI, 6.

P 206. Width, 0.098 m. Found on February 11, 1932, in disturbed fill in Section Δ.

Added red is used for the face and perhaps also for the pupil of the eye. The lips are parted either in song or lament.

**16.** Handle plate of column krater. Male and female heads. Plate XXI, 7.

P 198. Width, 0.092 m. Found on February 3, 1932, in disturbed fill in Section ΣT.

Added red is used for the man's hair and the woman's fillet. The woman's face and neck were white, though much of this has disappeared. Her large eye and arching eyebrow, rendered by light incision in the added white, can be made out. Around the outer edge of the handle is a "running-dog" pattern. There is a band of added red at the top of the inside of the krater.

**17.** Fragment of chalice. Decorative patterns. Plate XXII, 1-2.

P 6582. Preserved height, 0.10 m.; diameter at rim, estimated, 0.148 m. Found between March 16 and April 3, 1935, in a well of the mid-sixth century B.C. in Section B' (well 3).

The fragment is made up of a number of joining pieces. A small section of the handle has been restored in plaster. The profile of the body is almost completely preserved (see drawing, Plate XXII, 2), but there is no trace of the stem or foot. Each of the three black bands on the exterior has a pair of red lines at its upper and at its lower edge. Alternate tongues and the hearts of the palmettes are also red. There is black glaze on the interior. It is decorated with six pairs of lines in added red. The first pair is at the lip and the other pairs are placed at equal intervals down to the lowest preserved point of the vase. The walls of the vase are very thin.

For the shape compare the chalice by Sophilos from Vourva.<sup>9</sup> Our vase lacks the slight offset at the level of the handles, which, however, occurs in another fragment very similar to ours from the excavations on the North Slope of the Acropolis (*Hesperia*, IV, 1935, p. 248, no. 54, and p. 262, fig. 25). Style and circumstances of finding suggest a date in the second quarter of the sixth century B.C.

**18.** Kantharos fragment. Herakles and pigs. Plate XXII, 3.

P 13245. Height, 0.073 m. Found on April 1, 1938, in a deposit of the sixth century B.C. in the porch of the Hellenistic Metroön.

A single fragment preserves part of the lip and wall of a deep cup, doubtless a kantharos. The lip is plain, the wall gently concave. At the bottom of the fragment the start of a projection is preserved. Compare the profiles of kantharoi and the discussion of the shape in Caskey-Beazley, *Attic Vase Paintings in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston*, pp. 14-18. The figured zone is bordered above by four, below by three glaze lines. Herakles pursues two pigs and has caught one by a hind leg. In the

<sup>9</sup> *Ath. Mitt.*, XV, 1890, pl. XII, 1; *Metropolitan Museum Studies*, V, p. 117 and fig. 5 on p. 123; *Ath. Mitt.*, LXII, 1937, p. 134 and plate 59, 2; *Hesperia*, XIII, 1944, p. 50, no. 10.

background is a tree. The teeth of Herakles' lion skin are white, and there is a small patch of red under the tail of the left-hand pig.<sup>10</sup> The glaze both inside and out is a fine, lustrous black. The drawing is very delicate. Note that the eyelashes and moustache are rendered by finely incised lines.

The subject is curious. One thinks at once of the Erymanthian Boar which Herakles is sometimes represented as seizing or holding by the hind legs.<sup>11</sup> None of the representations of this scene, however, corresponds very closely to the one on our fragment so far as I can make out from the publications. Then too, our animals lack the bristles along the back which are usual in representations of boars. And finally there are two animals, whereas the Erymanthian Boar is always represented alone. Have we here the Boar with an otherwise unknown mate, or with his mother, the sow of Krommyon? Or has this scene nothing to do with the Erymanthian Boar? Perhaps it is best to think of it as another hitherto unknown episode in Herakles' long and varied career.

**19.** Kylix fragment with potter's signature. Plate XXII, 4.

P 10203. Maximum dimension, 0.075 m. Found on May 13, 1937, in a deposit of the mid-sixth century B.C. north of the Tholos.

A single fragment, broken all around, preserves part of the wall of a kylix with good black glaze on the inside. On the outside are the lower parts of two draped standing figures. The disposition of the red and white can be clearly seen in the photograph. An inscription, painted in dilute black glaze, runs vertically between the two figures. It reads: --- ΟΥΕΑΣΕΠ ---, that is, ---ολεας ἐπ[οίει]. There is a speck of dirt on the pi which shows up white in the photograph. No known potter or painter has a name ending in ---ολεας, and the ending itself, as it stands, is unusual. It is probably to be read ---ο + λεας, with the last part a variant of or a confusion for an ending like -λεως, -λαος, or -λᾶς (cf. F. Bechtel, *Die historischen Personennamen des Griechischen*, pp. 281-285). I have restored the verb in the imperfect rather than in the more common aorist because the space seems to require it. A date in the second quarter of the sixth century B.C. is indicated by the style and the circumstances of finding.

**20.** Band-cup. A and B, animals. Plate XX, 5.

P 15377. Height, 0.125 m.; diameter, 0.208 m. Found on June 2, 1939, in sacrificial pit III in the cemetery in Section NN together with the lekythos published above

<sup>10</sup> The photograph shows what appears to be a patch of white under the belly of the right-hand pig. My notes say nothing of any white here and it may be that this is only a patch of dirt or an illusion caused by the lighting.

<sup>11</sup> *A.J.A.*, XXVIII, 1924, p. 320, nos. 35-40. No. 35 is now republished in *C.V.A.*, Cambridge, Fasc. 1, pls. XVI, 4 and XVII, 4; no. 38 is now *C.V.A.*, Bologna, III, He, pl. 38, 3.

as No. 11. On this cemetery see the preliminary reports in *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, pp. 302-304, and X, 1941, p. 1.

The vase has been mended from many pieces. Part of the rim and fragments of the wall are missing. It is a typical band-cup (*J.H.S.*, LII, 1932, pp. 167 f. and 187 f.). In the handle zone on either side is a panther between two grazing deer, and there are palmettes at the handles. Added red is used for the necks of the animals and for stripes on their bodies, for the hearts of the palmettes and their central petals.

**21.** Band-cup fragment. Dancing man. Plate XXII, 5.

P 60. Maximum dimension, 0.035 m. Found on July 17, 1931, in a deposit of the sixth century B.C. in the area of the Hellenistic Metroön.

A single fragment, broken all around, preserves part of the figured zone of a band-cup with a nude man dancing. His hair is red.

**22.** Kylix fragment. Interior, man. Plate XXII, 6.

P 12. Maximum dimension, 0.081 m. Found on June 16, 1931, in a deposit of the sixth century B.C. in the area of the Hellenistic Metroön.

Two joining fragments preserve part of the bowl with some of the interior medallion and its decorative border. In the medallion the head and shoulders of a man are preserved. He holds a spear, of which only the tip remains. Added red is used for his hair and his close-fitting, short-sleeved tunic as well as for alternate tongues in the border. Behind his head are the first two letters of an inscription, painted in glaze: ΘΟ ---. The exterior of the kylix has alternating bands of red and black, varying in width.

**23.** Fragment of a kylix foot with the signature of Nikosthenes. Plate XXII, 7.

P 7902. Diameter of foot, 0.09 m. Found on May 26, 1936, in a well of the late sixth century B.C. in Section HH (well at 51: AZ).

A single fragment preserves slightly less than half the foot. The upper surface, the outer edge, and the inside of the stem as far as preserved are covered with lustrous black glaze. The bottom is reserved. Painted in black glaze at the inner edge of the bottom are the letters ΝΙΚΟϚ, that is, ΝΙΚΟϚ[ΘΕΝΕϚ ΕΓΓΟΙΕϚΕΝ]

The fragment is from a "Droop cup." It is the second example of a cup of this class with the signature of Nikosthenes, Beazley having drawn attention to the first in a note in *J.H.S.*, LV, 1935, p. 81.

**24.** Fragments of a "kothon." Dionysiac scene. Plate XXII, 8.

P 13426. Height of figured zone, 0.033 m. Estimated diameter of central open-

ing, 0.09 m. Found on June 8, 1938, in a well of the archaic period in Section Ψ (well at 32: ΣΤ).

Four fragments are preserved which make up to two. The full profile of the turned-down rim is preserved on fragment *a*. It extends down 0.029 m., and its exposed face is glazed. The figured decoration is in a single narrow zone on the top of the pot around the central opening. There is no ledge for a lid. On fragment *a* are a dancing maenad, traces of a second dancing figure, and the back of the head of Dionysos with his ivy wreath. On fragment *b* are part of a dancing maenad and a dancing satyr. Added red is used for the maenads' sleeveless peploi, the panther skins over them being left black. It is also used for their fillets and for the satyr's hair and beard. The maenads' flesh is left black and they have the male eye (cf. Haspels, *A.B.L.*, p. 21).

There is not enough preserved to determine the exact form of the vase and to decide what sort of foot it had and whether or not it had a handle or handles. For the various possibilities see *J.H.S.*, XXXI, 1911, pp. 72-99, and Richter and Milne, *Shapes and Names of Athenian Vases*, s.v. *plemochoe*, pp. xxii f. and 21 f. Our piece is unusual in having decoration of human figures on the top instead of pattern or animals. The drawing is fine, vigorous miniature work of the mid-sixth century B.C.

**25.** Fragment. Amazonomachy. Plate XXIII, 1.

P 13125. Height, 0.02 m. Found on May 31, 1938, in a well of the archaic period in Section OA (well 3).

A single fragment, broken all around, preserves part of the wall of a kylix or other open vase. The legs and one hand of a man running to the right can be made out, and, at the bottom, the helmet of a fallen figure. The latter is doubtless an Amazon and her name appears, written in glaze letters, between her head and the man's legs: ΠVKILΛ. The doubtful letter at the beginning is probably the first letter of the name, less likely the second. I have suggested rho, but alpha, delta and sigma are also possibilities.

**26.** Fragment. Apollo. Plate XXIII, 2-3.

P 10507. Height, 0.052 m. Found on May 25, 1937, in a deposit of the later sixth century B.C. in Section Z.

A single fragment, broken all around, preserves some of the shoulder of a closed vase. The head of a man and part of his cloak which he holds out in front of him are preserved. Added red is used for his face and for part of his cloak. In the field to the right of his head is part of an inscription, painted in dilute brown glaze. It reads HEKA--- and is probably to be restored HEKA[TOS] or better HEKA[EPLOS] or some cognate form. HEKA[TOMBAIOS] is also a possibility. All are epithets of

Apollo: see Pauly-Wissowa, *R.E.*, and Roscher, *Lex. d. Myth.*, s.vv. None has hitherto been found on a vase so far as I know, but instances of the occurrence of some in dedicatory inscriptions are cited in *R.E.*, s.v. Hekebolos. Hekaergos occurred in a hexameter verse on the Chest of Kypselos (Pausanias, V, 18, 4). This interpretation of the inscription was suggested by H. A. Thompson at the time of the discovery of the fragment. The identification of the figure as Apollo would hardly have been possible without the aid of the inscription. The style suggests a date early in the second quarter of the sixth century B.C. I have no good photograph of this fragment; so I publish two rather poor ones, which, however, together give most of the details.

**27.** Fragments. Men and woman. Plate XXIII, 4-5.

P 12230. Maximum dimension, *a*, 0.049 m., *b*, 0.077 m. Found on February 25, 1938, in a layer of artificial filling contemporary with the construction of the Great Drain. The Great Drain was built in the last quarter of the sixth century B.C.; cf. *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 4, and *Hesperia*, Supplement IV, p. 107.

Three fragments make up to two. They are from the wall of a closed pot, but it is not absolutely certain that they are from the same pot. Fragment *a* is from the upper wall and preserves the head and shoulders of a man. His right arm is extended and in his left hand he holds a staff across his shoulder. Added red is used for his fillet, his beard, and a dot on his cloak. Added white is used for groups of dots on his cloak. Fragment *b* comes from the lower wall of the pot and preserves the feet and lower part of the dress of a woman and the foot of a man. Added white was used for the woman's feet. There are red dots on her dress, and a pair of red lines encircled the vase below the picture.

**28.** Fragment. Herakles. Plate XXIII, 6.

P 13862. Height, 0.042 m. Found between May 28 and June 16, 1938, in a well of the archaic period in Section OA (well 8; cf. No. 8 above).

A single fragment, broken all around, preserves some of the neck and shoulder of a closed pot. Above is part of a lotus pattern; below, the head of Herakles, bearded and wearing the lion's skin. Added red is used for the lion's mouth, white for its teeth. The outline is incised. There is black glaze on the upper part of the inside of the fragment.

**29.** Fragment of plaque. Man. Plate XXIII, 7.

P 6731. Preserved height, 0.035 m.; thickness, 0.007 m. Found on February 12, 1936, in a cistern of the fourth century B.C. south of the Hephaisteion.

A single fragment preserves part of a flat plaque with some of its upper edge. The head and shoulders of a man holding a spear and gesticulating are preserved. Added red is used for his hair. The following outlines are incised: face, beard, and hair at back of head, the last with a wavy line. The glaze used for drawing is very thin in places, especially near the outline of the face.

**30.** Fragment. Man. Plate XXIII, 8.

P 13834. Height, 0.043 m.; diameter at lip, estimated, 0.20 m. Found between May 23 and June 3, 1938, in a well of the archaic period in Section OA (well 6, lower fill; cf. Nos. 10 and 13 above).

Two joining fragments preserve some of the lip and wall of a deep cup or bowl. The lip is set off on the outside by a slight ridge. Part of one handle attachment is preserved. At the right of the handle are the head and shoulders of a man. Added red is used for his hair and beard. There is good black glaze on the inside of the fragment and on the outside of the lip. At the inner edge of the lip is a reserved line.

**31-33.** Fragments of pithoi with relief decoration. Plate XXIV, 3-5.

Great pithoi with relief decoration were popular in many parts of the Greek world in the archaic period, and we possess numerous examples from such centres as Crete, Rhodes, and Boeotia.<sup>12</sup> Athens, however, seems not to have gone in for this kind of decoration to any great extent. Examples of it have seldom been reported, and on the known pieces the decoration is sparingly used and mostly confined to pattern.<sup>13</sup> It seems worth while, therefore, to add to our slight knowledge of this matter by publishing a few more fragments with this kind of decoration from the Agora. Two of them are from a dated deposit. Through the kindness of Oscar Broneer I am also able to include details of the decoration on two large pithoi found by him on the North Slope of the Acropolis (Plate XXIV, 1-2).<sup>14</sup>

**31.** Provisional inventory number, Δ 787. Found during the season of 1932 in disturbed fill in Section Δ. Maximum dimension, 0.185 m. Plate XXIV, 3.

A single fragment preserves part of the neck and shoulder of a large pithos. There is a raised band at the junction of neck and shoulder. Below this is a band of

<sup>12</sup> F. Courby, *Les vases grecs à reliefs*, pp. 33-114. Recent excavations in Rhodes have produced many more examples: cf., e. g., *Clara Rhodos*, IV, pp. 302-330.

<sup>13</sup> Courby, *op. cit.*, pp. 86-89. S. Casson, *Catalogue of the Acropolis Museum*, pp. 310-313. *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 184, fig. 22; p. 198, fig. 33; p. 221, fig. 56; p. 402, fig. 38; and p. 405, fig. 42, no. 43. *Hesperia*, VIII, 1939, pp. 262-263, no. 23, fig. 18. *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, p. 253, fig. 56 (cf. also p. 237, fig. 47, no. 259, which may be Corinthian).

<sup>14</sup> Inv. No. A-P 2536, *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, pp. 253-254, no. 324; and Inv. No. A-P 2532, mentioned *ibid.*, p. 254.



rosettes in relief, then a smaller raised band. The clay is dark buff at the surface, reddish at the core.

**32.** Provisional inventory number,  $\Delta$  792. Found in June-July, 1932, in the main mass of fill in a well in Section  $\Delta$  which is to be dated around 500 B.C. (well at 24: II'). Maximum dimension, 0.14 m. Plate XXIV, 4.

A single fragment preserves part of the shoulder of a large pithos. At the top of the fragment is a raised ridge and below it is a lotus pattern in relief. The clay is micaceous and of various shades of brown.

**33.** Provisional inventory number,  $\Delta$  793. Found in the same place as the last item. Maximum dimension, 0.075 m. Plate XXIV, 5.

A single fragment from the wall of a pithos preserves part of a tongue pattern. The clay is buff at the surface, pink at the core. The fragment is wrongly set in the photograph. The tongues run vertically with respect to the pot, not horizontally.

**34.** "Naucratis" fragment. Head of a man. Plate XXIV, 6.

P 4907. Maximum dimension, 0.036 m. Found on March 5, 1935, in a well of the early sixth century B.C. in Section B' (well 1; No. 6, above, is from the same well).

The fragment comes from the neck and shoulder of a small closed pot and is glazed on the inside part way down the neck. The outside is covered with rather dull black glaze; I have no note of its being laid over a white slip. The design is painted on the black glaze in added white, and the outline and all the details (eye, ear, mouth, etc.) are done in added red. In front of the face part of an uncertain object, perhaps an arm, is preserved. The clay is fine and hard and light brownish-buff in color.

The fragment is probably Naucratis Chalice Style, class A. For the technique compare the chalice from Naucratis in Oxford, published in *C.V.A.*, Oxford, Fasc. 2, IId, pl. 5, 28, and the other fragments cited there. Compare also *C.V.A.*, Cambridge, Fasc. 2, pl. XVII, 7.

**35.** Melian (?) fragment. Outside, man with drinking-cup. Inside, legs. Plate XXIV, 7-8.

P 10421. Maximum dimension, 0.024 m. Found on May 22, 1937, in a late Roman disturbance in a classical level in Section Z.

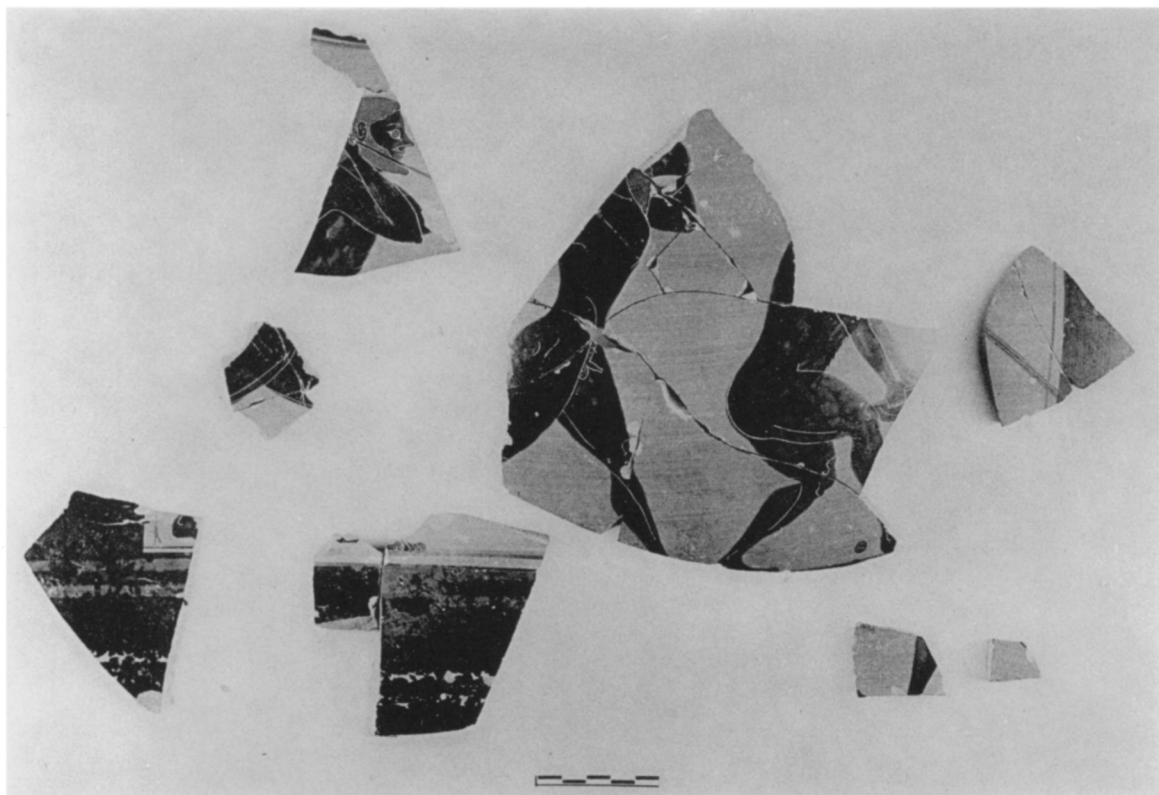
A single fragment, broken all around, preserves part of the wall of an open vase with figured decoration inside and out. On the outside is the head of a man with a drinking-cup raised to his lips. Added red is used on his face. In the field at the top of the fragment is part of an inscription painted in glaze. The lower parts of three

vertical strokes are preserved, followed by a letter which appears to be shaped like a Latin C. The upper edge of this last letter falls just at the break, and it is perhaps possible that what we have here is not an almost complete C but the lower half of an E or of a four-bar  $\Sigma$  with a rounded angle. On the inside of the fragment are parts of two legs, one of which has a patch of added red on it. The clay is brownish-buff in color and slightly micaceous.

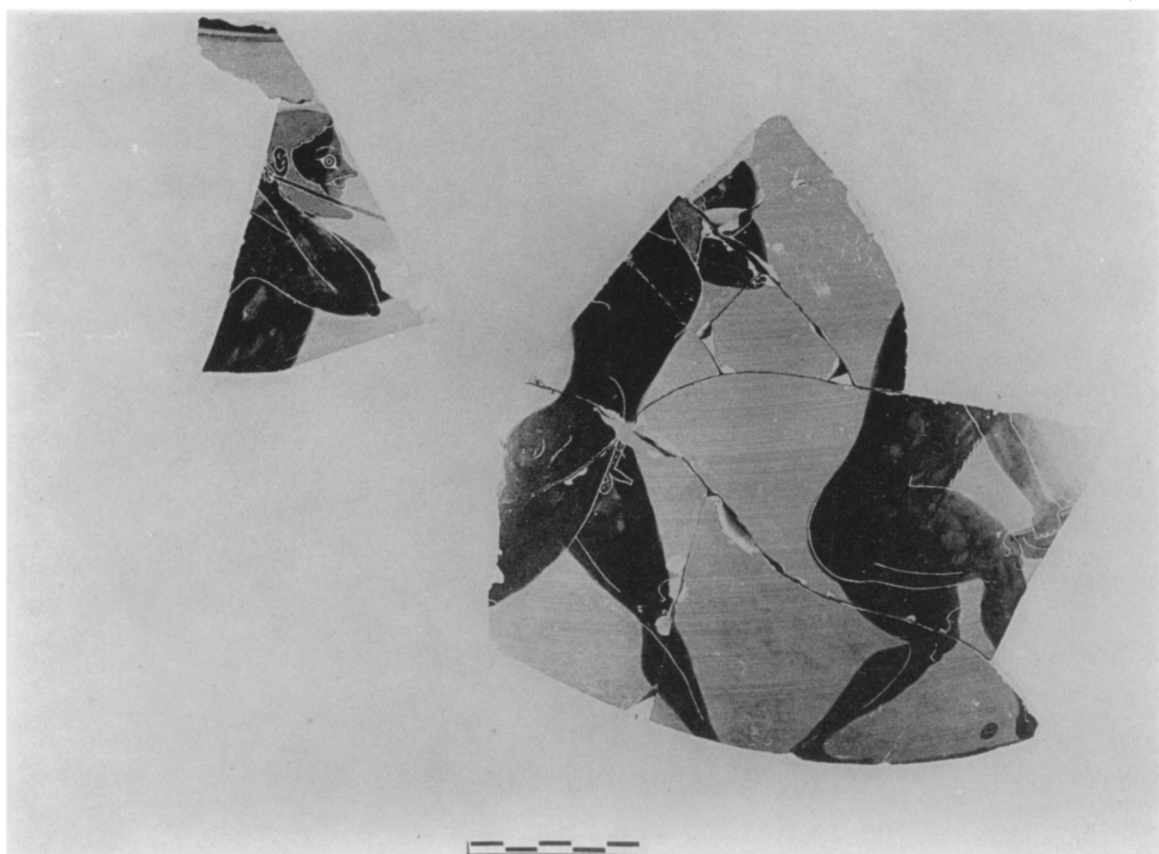
The fragment is not Attic, and I would not know on the grounds of style, technique, or clay where to place it. If, however, the last letter is really shaped like a Latin C, it may furnish a clue to the origin of our fragment, for I note that this sign is used for o or ov (which latter would be a satisfactory value for it in our inscription) in the early alphabet of Melos, and that some vases from Naucratis on which it appears with these values have, on that account, been assigned doubtfully to Melos (E. S. Roberts, *An Introduction to Greek Epigraphy*, I, pp. 33-38). To judge from the style, the fragment should be dated in the first half of the sixth century B.C.

EUGENE VANDERPOOL

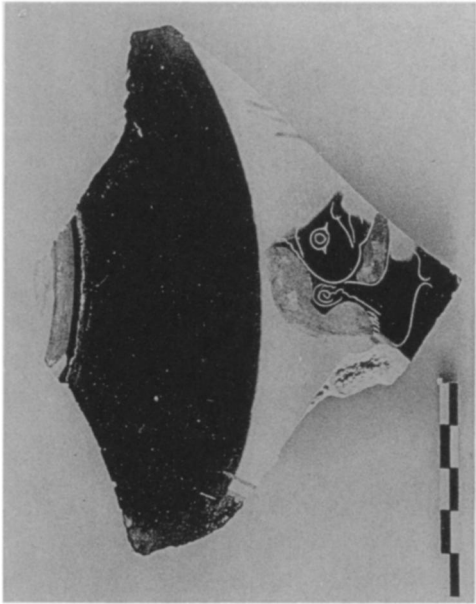
THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS  
THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY



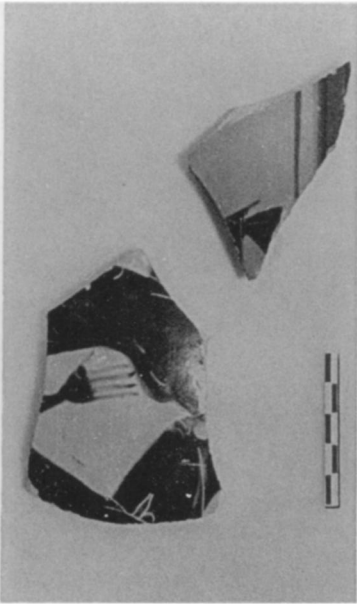
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2. No. 1. Reverse. Details



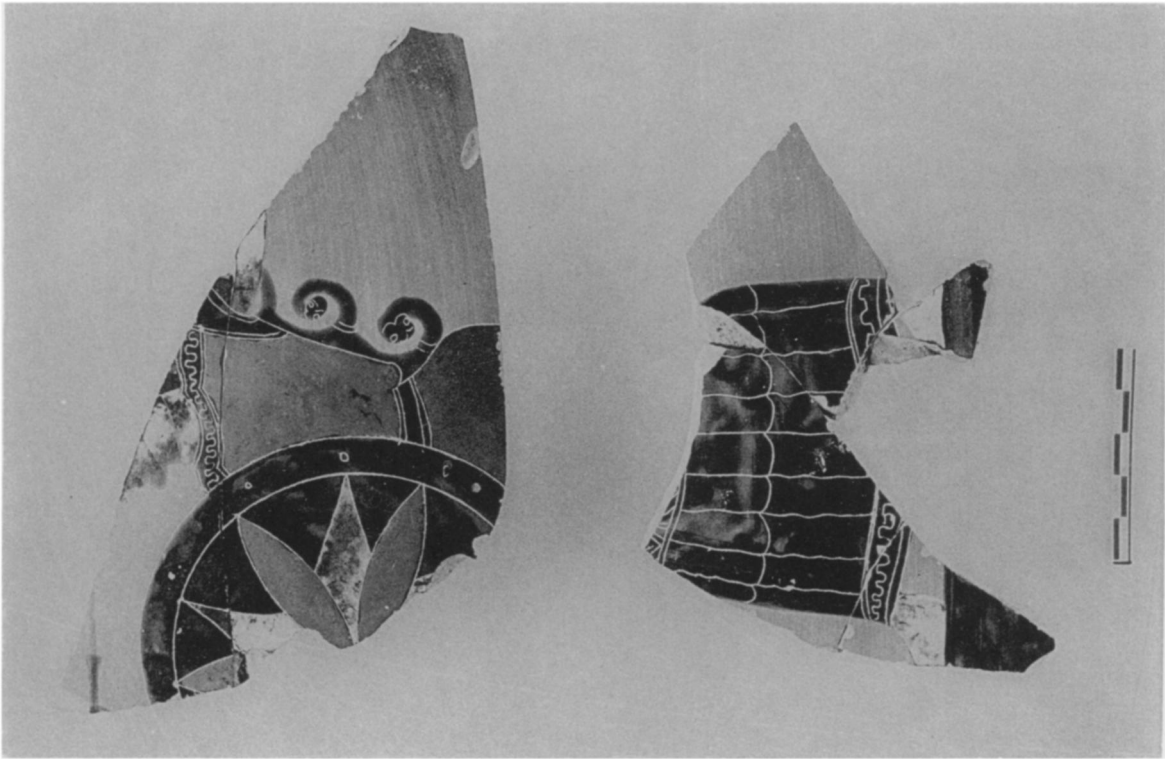
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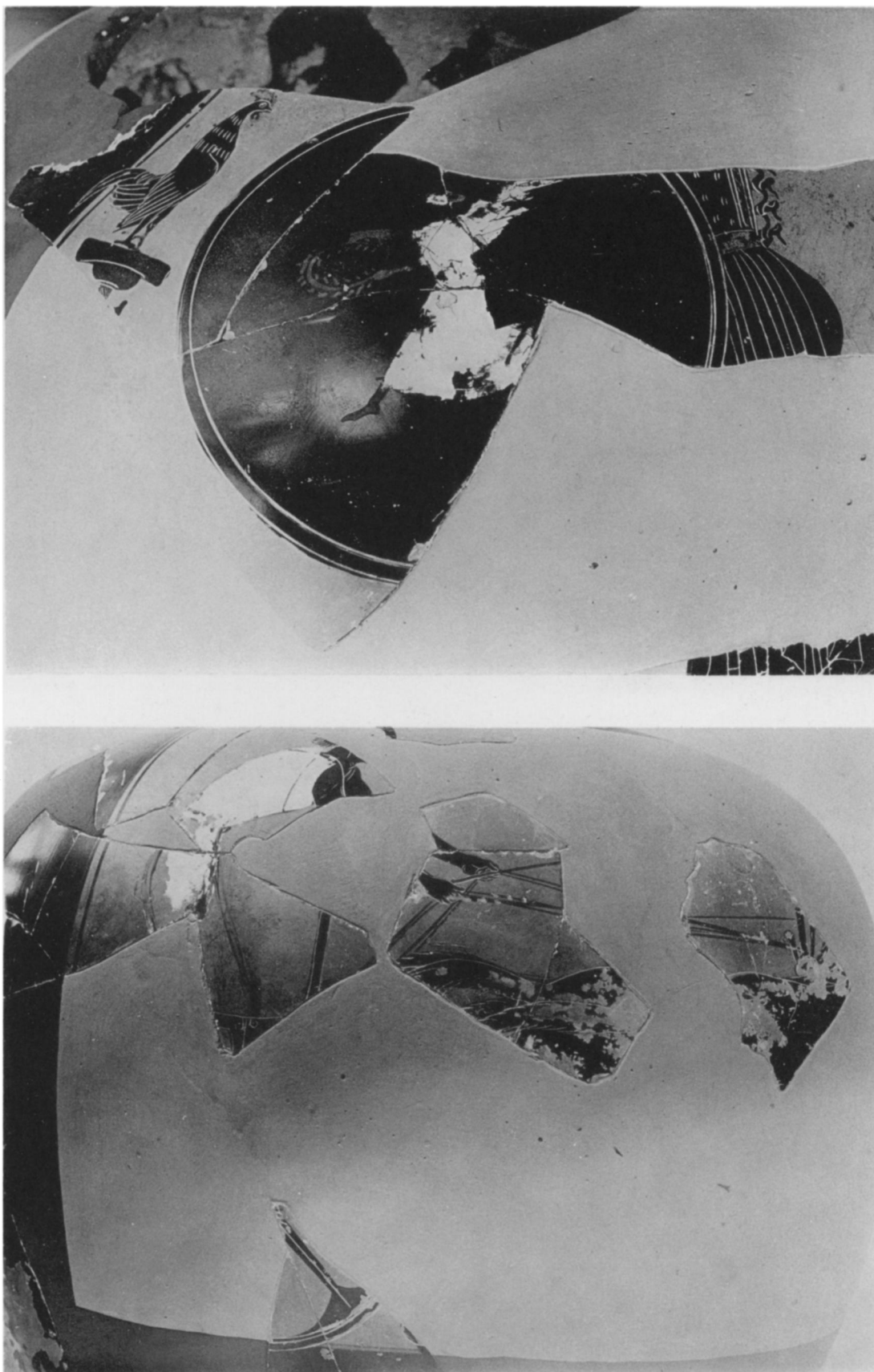
3. No. 2. b and c



4. No. 3. a

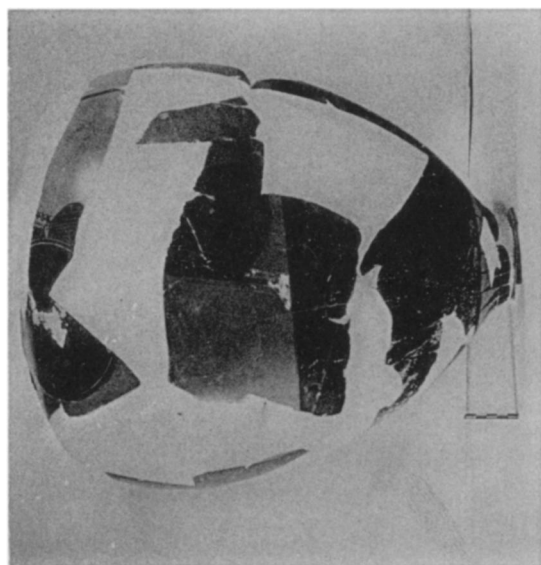


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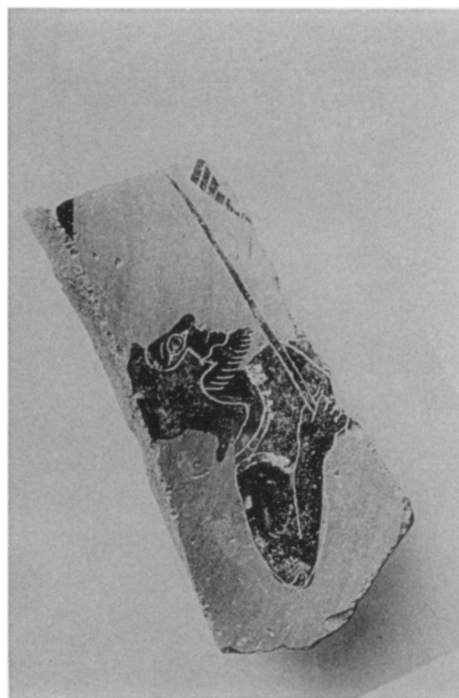


No. 4. Details of Obverse (Above) and Reverse (Below)

VANDERPOOL: BLACK-FIGURED POTTERY FROM AGORA



1. No. 4. Obverse



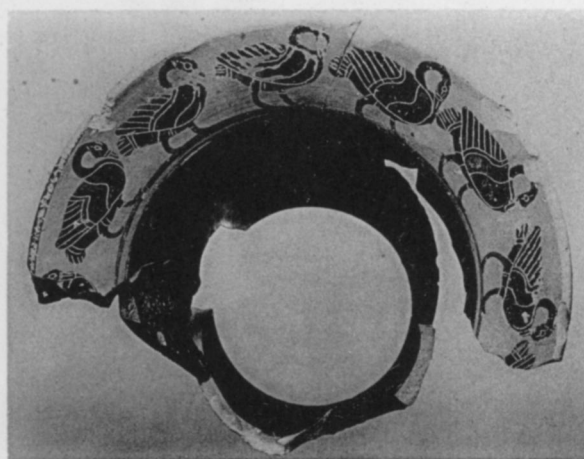
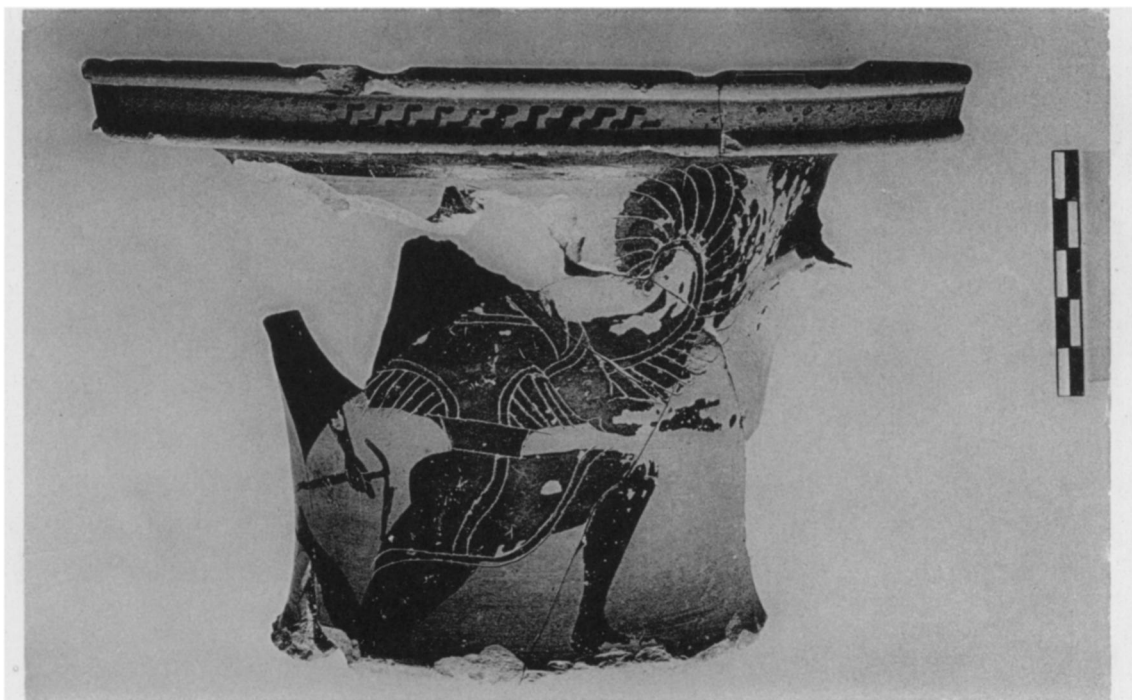
2. No. 5



3. No. 4. Detail of Obverse

VANDERPOOL: BLACK-FIGURED POTTERY FROM AGORA

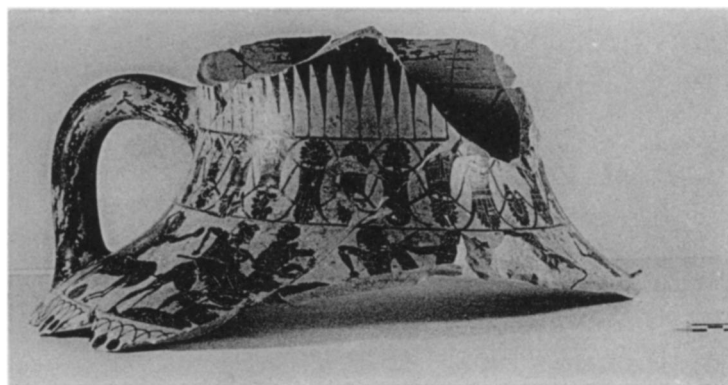




1-3. No. 6. Front, Back and Top



4. No. 7



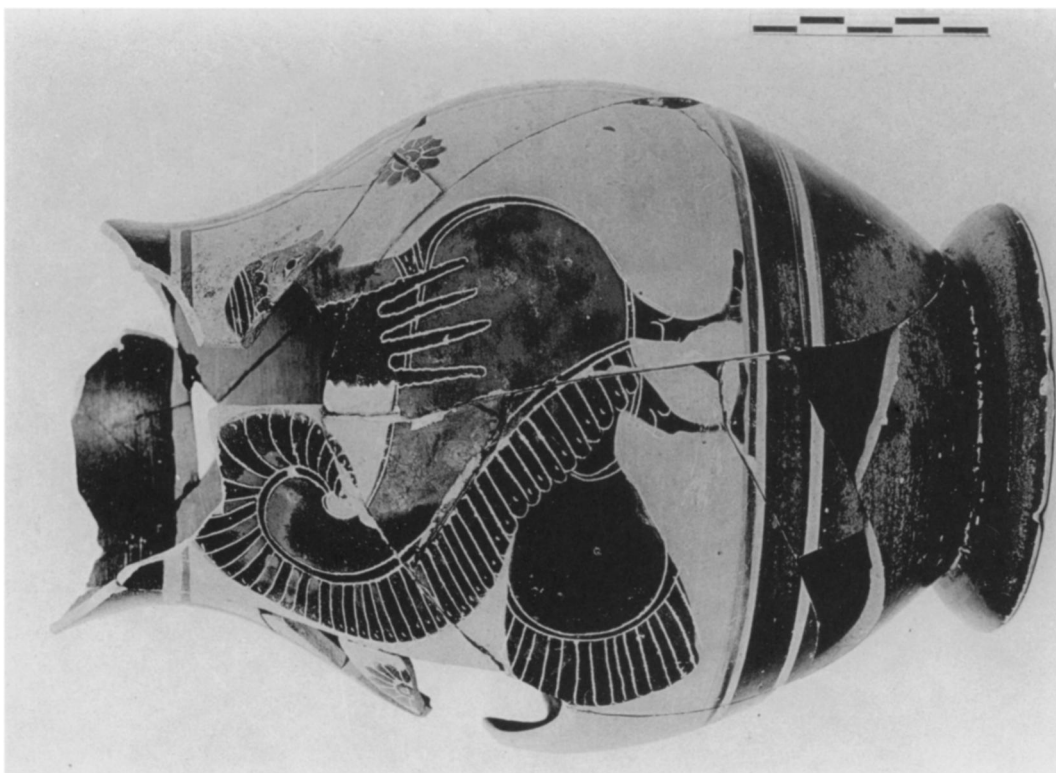
5. No. 8. General View



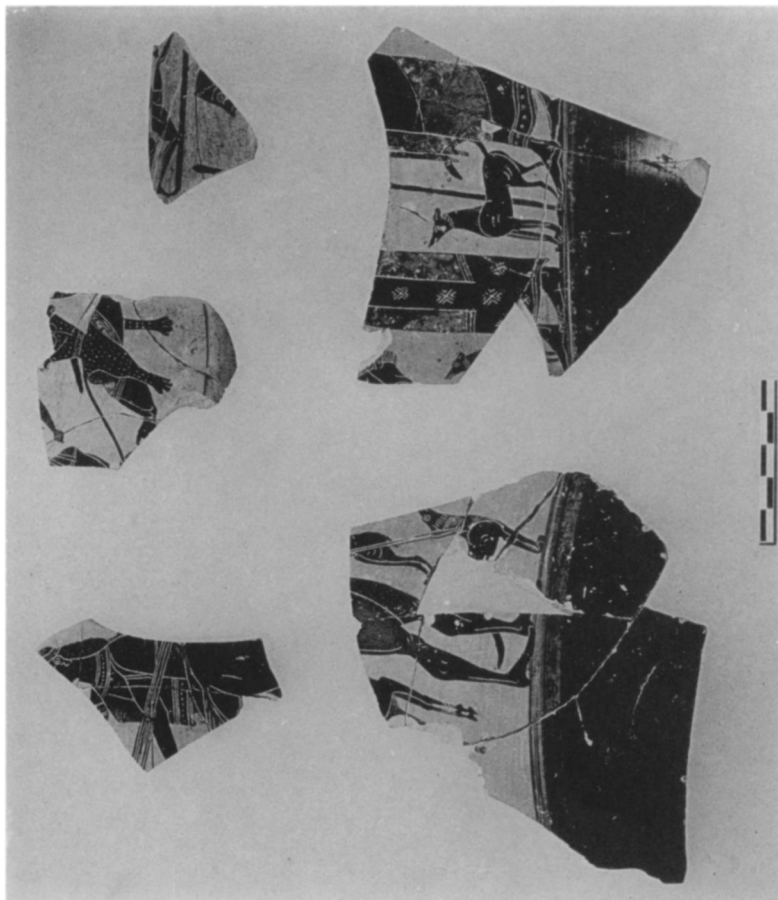
No. 8. Details

VANDERPOOL: BLACK-FIGURED POTTERY FROM AGORA



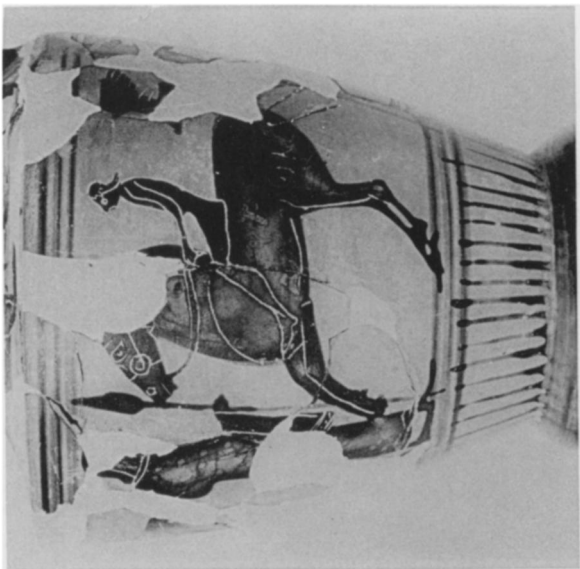
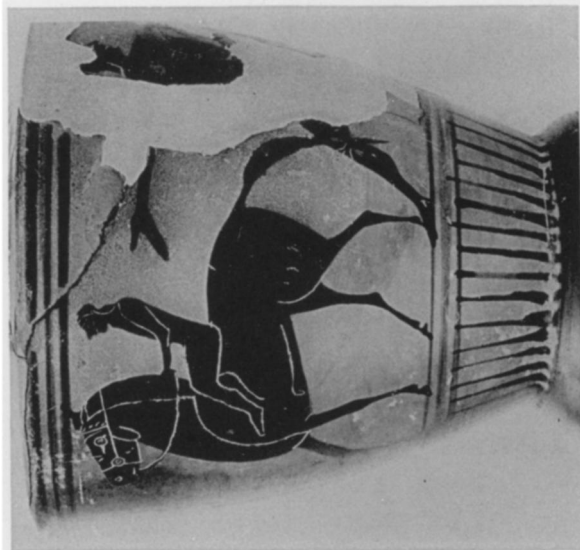
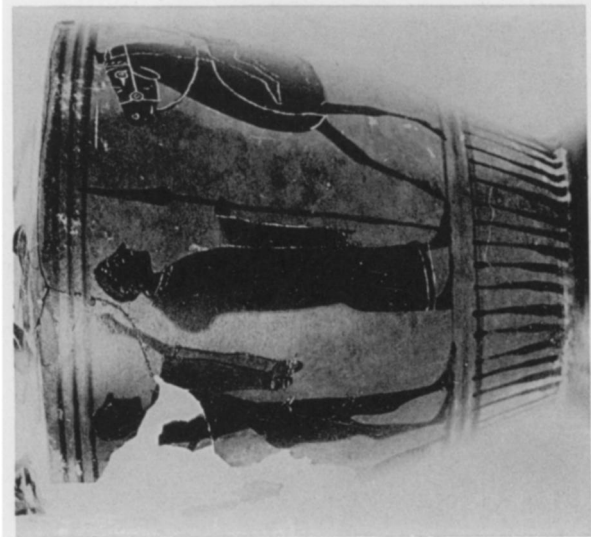


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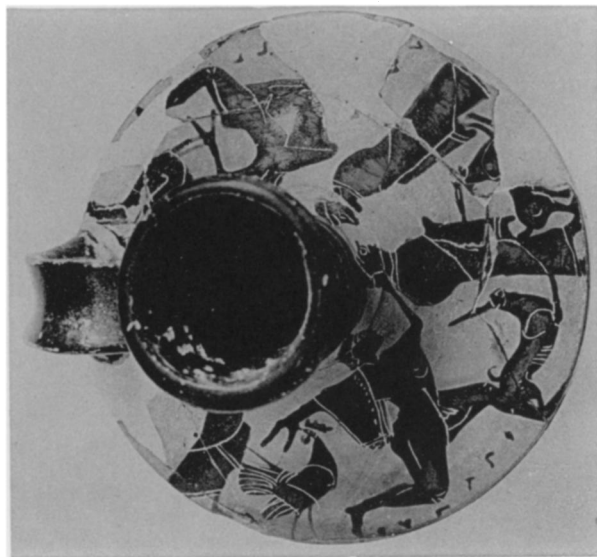


2. No. 10. Selected Fragments

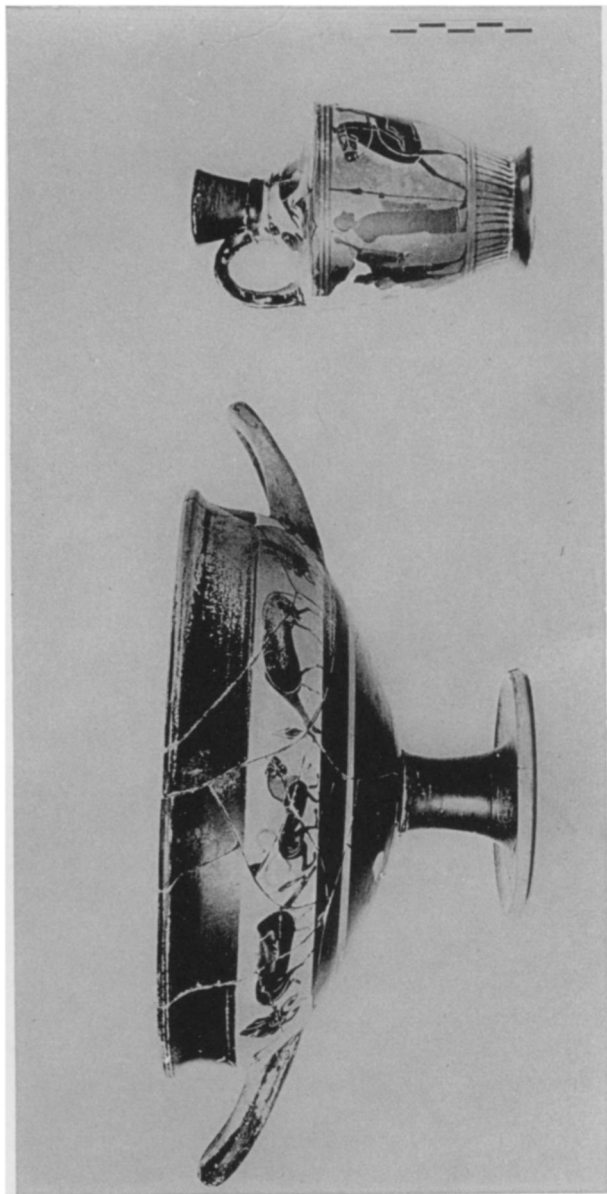
VANDERPOOL: BLACK-FIGURED POTTERY FROM AGORA



1-3. No. 11. Details of Body

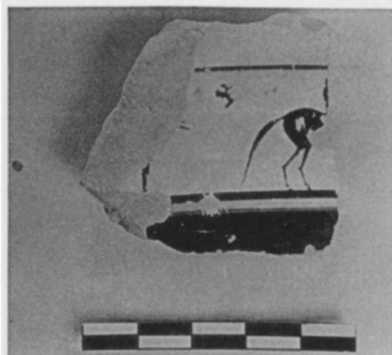
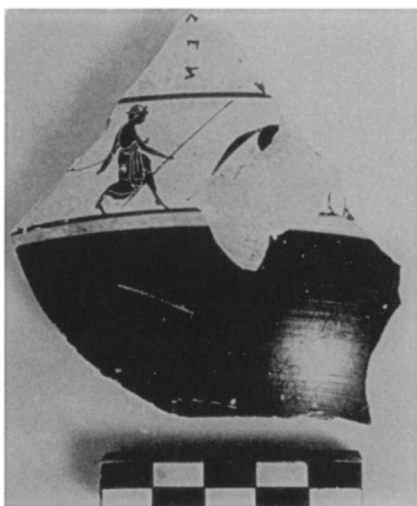


4. No. 11. Detail of Shoulder

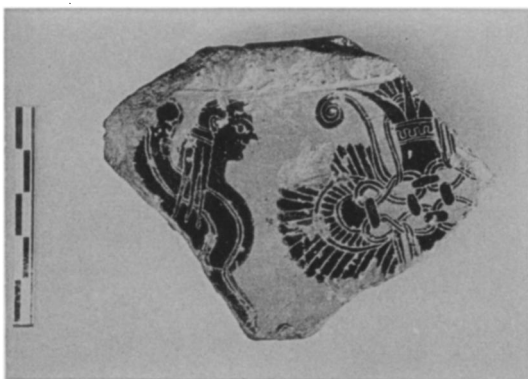


5. No. 20

6. No. 11



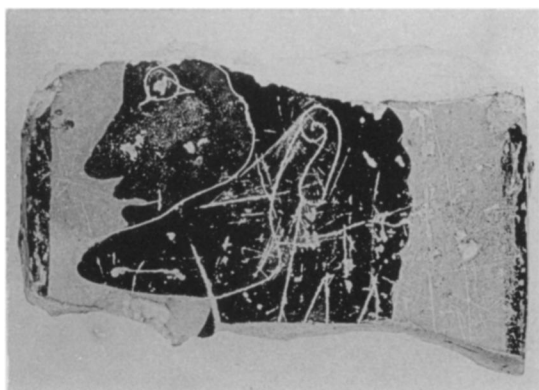
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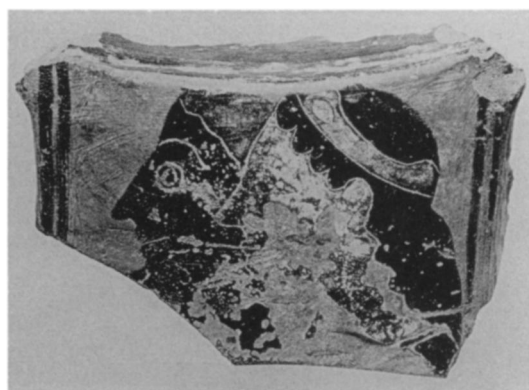
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5. No. 14



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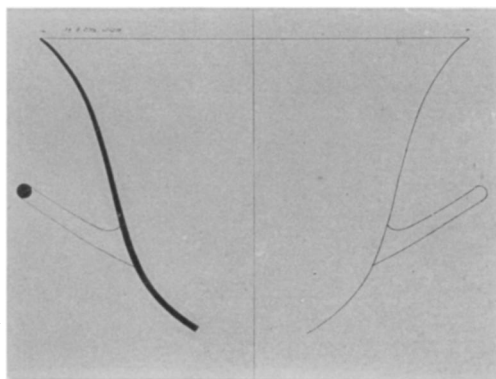


7. No. 16

# PLATE XXII



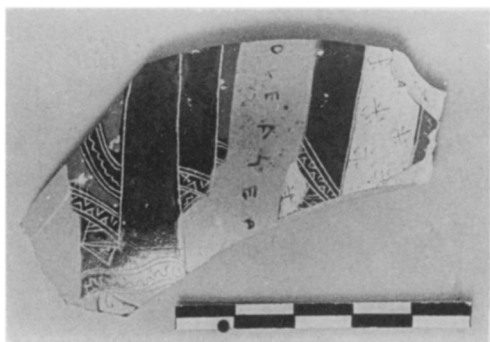
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2. No. 17. Profile



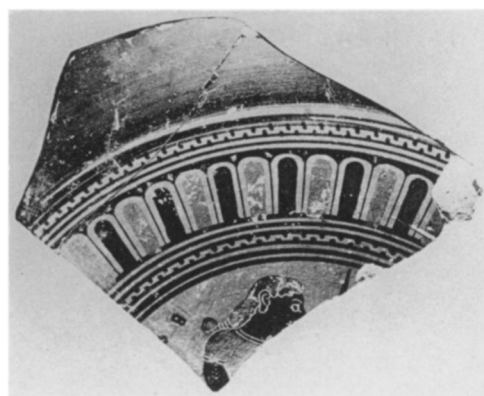
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4. No. 19



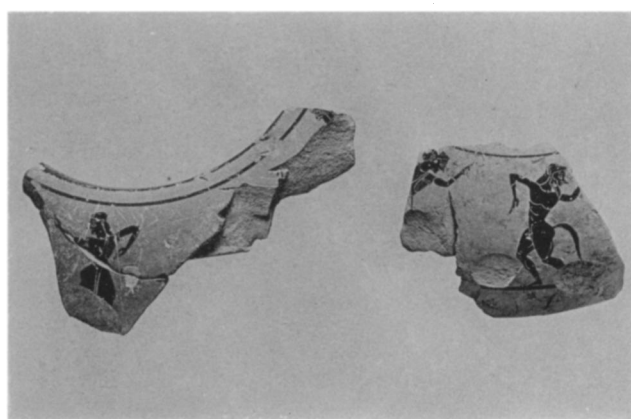
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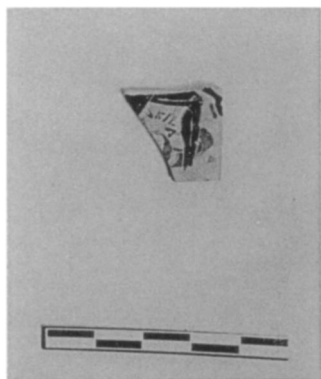
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7. No. 23



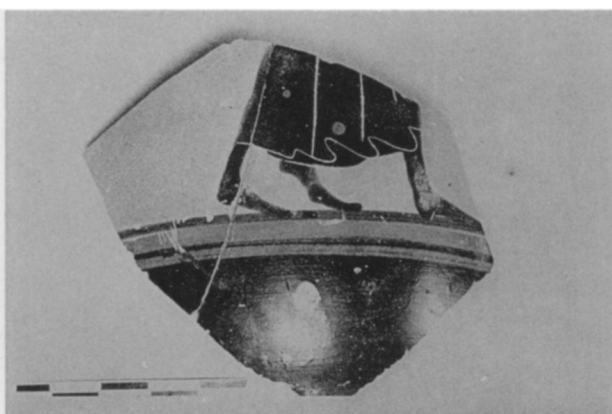
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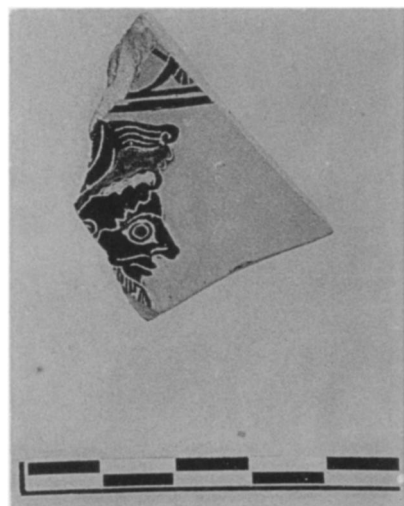
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2-3. No. 26



4-5. No. 27



6. No. 28



7. No. 29



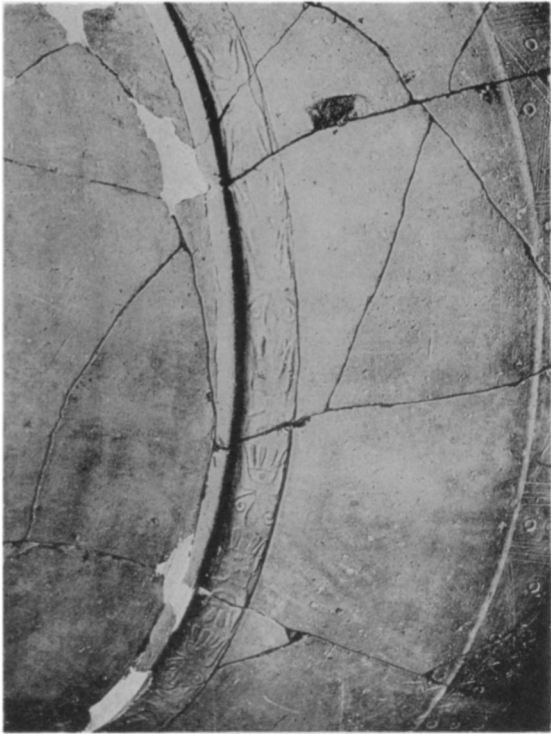
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VANDERPOOL: BLACK-FIGURED POTTERY FROM AGORA

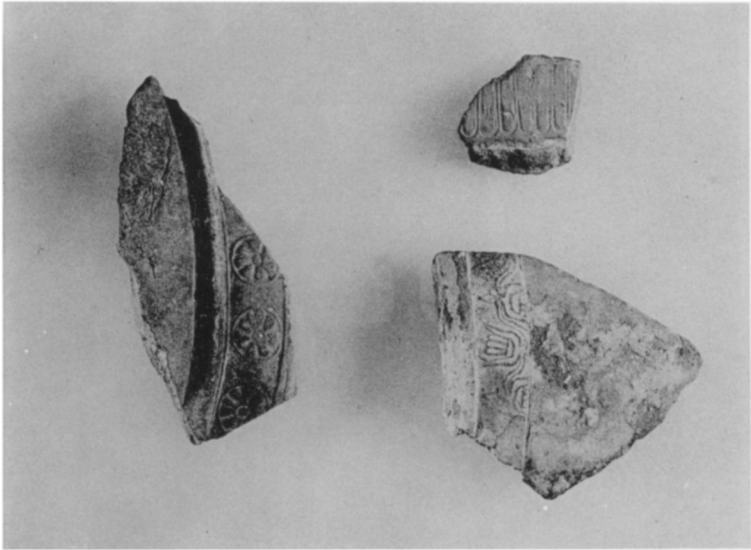




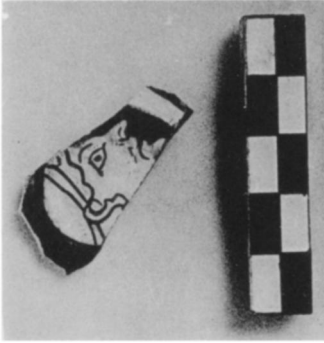
1. North Slope, A-P 2536. Detail



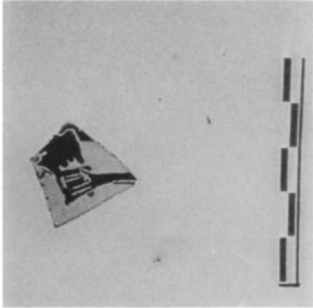
2. North Slope, A-P 2532. Detail



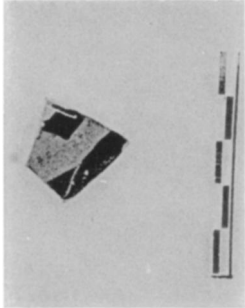
3-5. Nos. 31-33



6. No. 34



7. No. 35. Outside



8. No. 35. Inside