

POTTERY OF THE MID-FIFTH CENTURY FROM A WELL IN THE ATHENIAN AGORA

(PLATES 21-41)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION	59
POTS	62
CORINTHIAN PLAIN WARE	93
GRAFFITI AND DIPINTI	99
WINE JARS	101
LAMPS	110
LOOM-WEIGHTS AND SPINDLE-WHORLS	111
TERRACOTTA TILES, WATER PIPES, WELL-HEAD	112
MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS	114
POTTERY FROM OTHER SOURCES	114

INTRODUCTION

IN previous issues of this journal there have appeared several studies of fifth century pottery found in the American excavations of the Athenian Agora. They give particular emphasis to the plainer wares, both the black-glazed and the household varieties. The first two decades are served by Eugene Vanderpool's account of the upper fill of the rectangular rock-cut shaft (XV, 1946, pp. 265-336, pls. 25-69); the succeeding two decades by Lucy Talcott's "Vases and Kalos-names from an Agora Well" (V, 1936, pp. 333-354); the third quarter by her "Attic Black-Glazed Stamped Ware and other Pottery from a Fifth Century Well" (IV, 1935, pp. 476-523); and the last quarter by Peter E. Corbett's "Attic Pottery of the Later Fifth Century from the Athenian Agora" (XVIII, 1949, pp. 298-351, pls. 73-103).

It will be observed that a gap exists in this series, at the middle years of the century, and until lately a corresponding gap existed also in the Agora collections. In the excavation season of 1951, however, this hiatus was fortunately and abundantly filled, by the contents of a well discovered near the middle of the north side of the Market Square (cf. *Hesperia*, XXI, 1952, p. 111). The pottery from this well, which was mended and restored under the supervision of the writer, is the subject of the present study, the preparation of which has been facilitated by the existence of the

Hesperia, XXII, 2.

earlier articles, which furnish points of reference on either side.¹ The reader may therefore expect them to be cited frequently. Only in one or two places has the new material required revision of what has already been written; for the rest it has strengthened and confirmed.²

The well (Section Σ, 45/Θ, grid reference N7) was excavated to a depth of 10 meters. From the top to a point about six meters down, the filling consisted of roof tiles, potsherds, animal bones, small stones and a little clay. The amount of pottery was considerable, being about one five-gallon container for every 10 centimeters; the number of bones was also large. Throughout these first six meters the fill was uniform, no one of the principal constituents being conspicuously absent at any level.

At the 6.00 m. point the filling changed to broken bedrock, and continued so to the 10.00 m. point, where it was necessary to abandon the excavation because the sides of the well began to collapse. These last four meters produced a few potsherds, but altogether less than half a container-full.

The pottery in the first six meters included red-figure and black-glaze, semi-glazed kitchen ware, coarse cooking ware and storage jars. These several fabrics were present in all layers, by far the largest bulk being constituted by the wine jars, of which there were fragments of at least 65. Of those pots that were recreated in part or in whole, it was noted that their fragments usually occurred relatively close together, often within a group of 10 consecutive containers. A number of joins, however, was made over a much greater distance: a fragment from container 10 joined one in container 70; fragments from several containers between 60 and 80 were found to belong to a pot (No. 5) whose other surviving pieces were in and around

¹ This article was written while I was a member of the American School of Classical Studies. In its preparation I have benefited greatly from the advice and interest of friends and colleagues in Athens. On many points of detail, in particular those relating to the graffiti and dipinti, Eugene Vanderpool has given much help. It should be noted too that it was under his supervision that the well was excavated. The pages on red-figure have been much improved through suggestions offered by both Barbara Philippaki and Peter Corbett. The section on the wine jars (Nos. 147-170, pp. 101-110, Pls. 39, 40) has been kindly prepared by Virginia Grace. And from beginning to end I have enjoyed generous and effective assistance from Lucy Talcott. The photographs that accompany the text are all by Alison Frantz, and the drawings by Rhoda Herz, with the exception of No. 82 in Figure 1 and Figures 5, 7, and 8, which were made by Marian Holland.

The University of Cincinnati, by releasing me from my teaching obligations for an entire year, and the Charles Phelps Taft Memorial Fund of that university, by a liberal financial subsidy, have made possible the continued residence in Athens that has naturally been indispensable to the completion of this study.

² The following articles in *Hesperia* also contain much important material bearing on this study: M. Z. Pease, "A Well of the Late Fifth Century at Corinth," VI, 1937, pp. 257-316; Oscar Broneer, "Excavations on the North Slope of the Acropolis, 1937," VII, 1938, pp. 161-263; Mary Thorne Campbell, "A Well of the Black-figured Period at Corinth," VII, 1938, pp. 557-611; Carl Roebuck, "Pottery from the North Slope of the Acropolis," 1937-1938," IX, 1940, pp. 141-260.

container 31; and another (No. 98) was constructed from fragments in containers 35, 59, 69, 72-74 and 77-80. In the light of these circumstances it seems obvious that the contents of the well represent a single filling, the constituents of which were thrown in all at the same time.

It proved impossible to excavate the well to the very bottom, and there may thus exist unrecovered evidence concerning the length of time it was in use. As it is, we have only some marks of wear, as from the passage of ropes, on the rim of the well-head (No. 193), which had fallen in along with the pottery filling. Probably the course of its modern excavation reflects its earlier history. There were numerous minor cave-ins during the recent excavation, and one or two major collapses. At the lower levels it was necessary to shore up the walls with wooden braces, but even thus it was not possible to continue all the way. It may be supposed that the original diggers met the same difficulties in cutting down through the soft green shale of which the bedrock is composed. It is possible, therefore, that the filling of the lower four meters derives from a collapse that took place not long after the time of digging and that made the well useful only as a depository for rubbish.

The chronological limits of the deposit have been determined on the basis of the red-figured pieces contained in it. Most of these will fit very comfortably into the decade 460-450 B.C., and none need be much, if at all, earlier. The latest is probably the fragment of an amphora by the Barclay Painter (No. 3), which is here placed between 450 and 440, probably nearer the lower limit than the upper. An ostrakon of Perikles (*Hesperia*, XXI, 1952, p. 113, pl. 31 f.; here No. 131) is also very possibly one of the later objects in the filling. That the deposit does not go down any distance into the third quarter of the century is suggested also by the fact that among the large amount of black-glazed pottery there was not a single scrap of incised or impressed decoration. It may also be noted that there are no bolsals (cf. *Hesperia*, XVIII, 1949, p. 331, No. 77). It seems probable therefore that the accumulation took place within a period of less than 20 years.

The variety of fabrics is most striking: from the finest red-figure to the coarsest kitchen ware, no category being slighted. And besides the pots there are fragments of many other terracotta objects, such as bathtubs, roof tiles and water pipes. There were also large quantities of bones, principally those of cattle and goats, a type of debris noted in other deposits of various periods along the east side of the Agora (*Hesperia*, XX, 1951, p. 51).

The quantity and variety of the filling raise more questions than usually attend speculation over the origins of such deposits. The bones are presumably refuse, and their presence in the fill argues against the assumption that we are dealing with the effects of some great and sudden disaster. It seems unlikely too that we have to deal with the rubbish from a single household. For it may be wondered what household,

even over a decade, could break as many as 125 cups. Yet the occurrence of loom-weights suggest that some of the fill, at least, must derive from a private, rather than a public, establishment. There is much room here for the play of fancy. Of more immediate significance is the fact that the well has presented us with an extraordinarily rich and comprehensive picture of the ceramic furnishings of Athenian households in the mid-fifth century. There is nothing here that might not have appeared at Perikles' table, or have found a place elsewhere in his house.

In the catalogue that follows, in the absence of any statement to the contrary, all vases may be regarded as of Attic manufacture.³ It may be understood also that restorations have been made in plaster wherever possible. But where a profile is incomplete, or the extant fragments do not provide a certain basis for the restoration, this fact will be mentioned specifically in the text. The application of red wash to the reserved surfaces of finer wares is fairly general, and this fact too will not be given individual mention in the catalogue unless some special circumstance warrants it. Some shapes, however, e. g. mugs (Nos. 44-45), seem definitely excluded from this treatment, and the same is true of the finer semi-glazed pieces. In these vases that lack the red wash there appears to be a greater uniformity in the black glaze.

The names of shapes, at least for the red-figured and black-glazed wares, are taken largely from the list on pp. viii-x of J. D. Beazley's *Attic Red-figure Vase-Painters*, Oxford, 1942. This work will be referred to hereafter by the abbreviation *ARV*.

All catalogued objects from the well are published here, with the exception of P 21993, a fragmentary Mycenaean jar, which probably derives from a small chamber tomb cut through in the original well-digging (*Hesperia*, XXI, 1952, p. 106). In statements of the quantity of uncatalogued material the minimum figure will invariably be given. Fragments the identity of which is not clear have not been entered in these estimates. It may be added that no effort has been made to cite exhaustive parallels, but only those references that are most apt or comprehensive.

Pots

1. *Red-figured amphora, type B*. Pl. 21.

P 21859. H. 0.60 m.; d. 0.44 m. About one-quarter missing, mostly from the lower part of the body and the foot.

A. Pursuit scene: a man (Zeus ?) looks right and extends his right hand in an urgent and explanatory gesture toward a young woman who runs right and looks back left.

B. A second young woman, sister or friend of the first, also runs right and looks back left.

Relief contours: on A, for the nose and forehead, throat and neck of each figure, also for the man's left wrist and hand, right upper arm, and for his sceptre; on B, for the right forearm, throat and neck (possibly also for the left forearm, nose and forehead: the surfaces here are worn).

Below the figure scenes, stopped meander,

³ The following pieces are regarded as non-Attic: Nos. 83, 94, 96, 98, 102, 103, 106-111, 127, 148-170, 181, 185, 186, 189.

punctuated by cross squares; tongues at the base of each handle. The glaze around the rim and neck of side B is much worn and chipped. Thin brownish glaze on the interior.

The excellence of the composition compensates for the sparseness of the subject matter. Especially fine is the sense of motion conveyed by the fluid and expressive lines that form the lower borders of the himations. But motion exists throughout each figure, and passes rhythmically and continuously, from one to the other, about the vase.

Attributed, by Miss Talcott, to the Boreas Painter; her attribution has been confirmed by Sir John Beazley, who adds it to the list, *ARV*, p. 339, as No. 34 bis (ms. *Paralipomena* to *ARV*, p. 1405).

2. Fragmentary red-figured amphora, type B.
Pl. 22.

P 21402. A dozen or more fragments preserve most of the rim, part of one handle (circular in section), and small portions of the wall, including a little of the figured scene on each side. To judge by the remains of the rim and handle, this amphora may have been identical in size with No. 1. Four fragments are illustrated; their maximum dimensions are as follows: a) 0.08 m.; b) 0.17 m.; c) 0.06 m.; d) 0.065 m.

Fragment a) contains part of the upper border: oblique palmettes joined by double volutes. On b) there is part of a draped male figure to right, leaning on his staff. In the field in front of him is a large amphora with figured decoration in silhouette: a nude man, holding a spear with his left hand, looking to his proper right and stretching out his right hand. Above his head is a band of Z's between single lines; he stands on a plain ground line. This amphora is apparently held out towards the draped figure by someone on the right, now missing. Fragment c) contains some of the stopped meander pattern that formed the lower border and, above this, the remains of toes, either frontal or in profile to the left.

Fragment d) comes from the opposite side of the vase. Below the palmette band, here considerably narrower, is the upper part of the head of a female figure, left, wearing a broad diadem with rays.

Relief lines are used for the band of the woman's diadem but not for its points; for the volutes in the palmette band, and for the circumference lines that enclose both borders. The glaze is dull black, mottled with red and brown and partly worn, especially at the rim. On the interior there is a thin wash of light red to brownish glaze.

Fragment b) makes one think of the Louvre amphora CA 1852 (*CV4*, fasc. 8, III I d, pl. 38, 1 and 2; *ARV*, p. 340, 5). This, like ours, is a type B, and on each side one of the two figures holds an amphora, also type B, which is presumably the shape represented on No. 2. The conceit of amphora on amphora produces an obvious association between the Louvre vase and ours, and this association is strengthened by the general similarity of the drawing and the use on both of the same border ornaments. The Louvre amphora is listed in *ARV*, p. 340, 5, as probably by the Boreas Painter. If ours is also, then we have from the well a pair of amphoras by the same hand, the original property, doubtless, of the same owner.

3. Fragment of red-figured amphora, type A or type B. Pl. 22.

P 21403. Pres. H. 0.22 m. Four joining fragments from the neck and upper part of the wall. *Hesperia*, XXI, 1952, p. 111 and pl. 30 c.

A warrior leaving home. The fragment preserves his head and shoulders, right forearm and hand. He stands facing right, his head inclined, holding a phiale in his right hand and a spear in his left. He wears an Attic helmet, with the cheek-pieces up; on the visible one, in dilute glaze, a serpent; at the base of the crest, egg and dot pattern. His sword was slung over his right shoulder, and a cloak thrown over the left.

Above the picture a band of double palmettes, obliquely placed, and joined by pairs of volutes. The spear crosses this border and ends on the neck above it.

Relief contours for the spear, except its tip; for the central leaves of the palmettes and for the volutes that join them; for the crest of the helmet; but only occasionally in the human figure, and then as the result of the prolongation of interior details. The phiale is somewhat carelessly executed, its lower contour being irregular; and at each end the black glaze overlaps the outline drawn in relief. On the interior, thin glaze, brown to black.

Miss Barbara Philippaki has noted that this fragment is by the same hand as an amphora with twisted handles in the Louvre, G 429, *CVA*, fasc. 8, III I d, pl. 39, 1-4 and 6, which is listed in *ARV*, p. 663, as probably by the Barclay Painter. Her association of the two pieces has been confirmed by Sir John Beazley, who adds it to the list, *ARV*, p. 663, as No. 5 (ms. *Paralipomena to ARV*, pp. 1414-1415).

4. *Fragmentary red-figured amphora*. Pl. 22.

P 21289. Nothing remains of the rim or base. All extant figured parts are illustrated except the lower end of the stick held by the youth on B and the last square and a half of the meander pattern below it. The stick does not quite reach this lower border.

A. Pres. H. 0.205 m. On the left, a man, wearing a himation and carrying a stick under his left arm. With his right hand he holds out a lyre towards a youth (?), whose head and part of whose body are missing. Apparently his direction is also right, but he turns to look back and left. Relief contours for forearm and hand of the man, and for the arms and cross-pieces of the lyre.

B. Max. dim. 0.27 m. There are remains only of the right hand figure, a youth, who looks left and extends his right hand toward the center of the scene; he holds a stick in his left hand. A plain fillet of white about his hair; no relief contours.

A leaf-wreath above the picture; running meander punctuated by saltire squares below; tongues at the base of the handles. Black glaze, mostly clouded with gray, and occasionally mottled with red; interior thinly glazed, black to brown.

5. *Red-figured bell-krater*. Pl. 23.

P 21352. Estimated D. of rim 0.50 m. Many fragments, joining and non-joining, preserve about half the wall and rim and the start of the handles, but nothing of the foot.

A. Menelaos pursuing Helen. Most of the scene is missing: what remains consists of four joining fragments (shown in the photograph as two) from the rim and the top of the wall, plus a non-joining fragment from lower down. From left to right, Menelaos, Apollo, Helen, Eros, and Aphrodite. Menelaos moves right, in earnest pursuit, but is confronted and stayed by Apollo. Behind Apollo is Helen, who seeks the protection of Aphrodite. The goddess has already sent Eros to attend her.

Menelaos is the best preserved: head, shoulders, part of left arm and shield. He wears a helmet of the "Thracian" type. The fringe of his beard shows along the lower edge of the cheek-piece, but his hair is not visible between helmet and cuirass. Dilute glaze is used for the rosette that ornaments the shoulder-piece, for the shading on the interior of the shield, and for the chevrons on its arm-band.

Of Apollo there remain head and left shoulder, and, on fragment c, the tails of his himation. This fragment also contains part of Helen's foot and some lines of her drapery. The position of the foot and the oblique lines of the drapery both indicate motion toward the right. Above, there is left only the top of her head. Again on fragment c, is part of the stalk of the laurel branch, which was doubtless held in Apollo's left hand. Of Eros there is the head, part of the face and wings, and a hand (?); of Aphrodite, only the upper part of the head. She wears a stephane. Relief contours are used for the line of Menelaos' nose,

the front of his helmet, and his right shoulder, and for the face and throat of Apollo.

We owe the identification of the subject to Madame Lilly B. Ghali-Kahil, who also kindly shared with us her references to similar scenes. The subject is a popular one on red-figured vases, as witness the list of entries in the mythological index of *ARV*, p. 983. Apollo intervenes several times on behalf of Helen, and occasionally she takes refuge in his sanctuary. The appropriateness here of Apollo and his shrine has been discussed by Dugas, in *Revue des Études Anciennes*, XXXIX, 1937, p. 193 ff., and by Furtwängler, in *Griechische Vasenmalerei*, ii, pp. 128-129.

B. There were at least four figures, and perhaps only four; they are spaced at wider intervals than those on A. At the left, a woman, in chiton and himation, moves right, her right hand outstretched. Her face is missing; a triple fillet in an applied color binds her hair. Next is a standing male figure, to right, his himation apparently drawn high about his neck. Along the break there are some traces of his hair. Facing him is a woman holding a torch; in the field between the two is the knob of some object, most probably the top of a sceptre held by the man. At the extreme right (Pl. 23, B c-d) is another woman, also moving toward the center, her right hand perhaps outstretched, a counterpart of the woman on the extreme left. There are no relief contours in the extant portions of this scene.

A palmette ornament filled the space between the handles. There were black tongues around the handle-roots, a leaf-wreath on the rim, and stopped meander below the picture.

The glaze outside has in part fired red, especially near the base. The rim is chipped and worn, and in two places is scored with several deep transverse strokes. Inside there are two narrow reserved bands, one at the edge of the rim and the other about two inches below it. The glaze on the interior has fired a uniform and handsome red, but the surface has suffered.

It now consists of two layers; the outer, much of which has peeled, is smooth and hard, and darker in color than the red beneath, the surface of which is softer than that above.

At the time these pieces were excavated it was observed by Miss Talcott and other members of the Agora staff that their style was in the manner of the Niobid Painter, and this observation has since been confirmed by Sir John Beazley, who adds it to the list, *ARV*, p. 425, as no. 6 bis (ms. *Paralipomena to ARV*, p. 1414).

6. Red-figured bell-krater. Pl. 24.

P 21349. H. 0.245 m.; D. of rim 0.285 m. Substantially complete; the missing fragments are numerous but small.

The foot is disk-like. Its outer face tapers slightly; its inner face is broad and concave, and slightly offset from the underside of the floor; the resting-surface is very narrow. The entire underside of foot and floor was reserved.

A. Two youths facing. The one on the left stands beside a column and holds out a lyre to his friend, who is bundled up in his himation and leans forward on his stick. The first youth wears a plain fillet in applied color.

B. A youth holds out his right hand toward a woman, who turns to look back at him; she has been moving, or is about to move, right. Between them is a stool covered with a cushion; a sash hangs on the wall. The youth wears the same kind of fillet as his counterpart on A. Relief contour for his chin, but none detectable elsewhere. Stopped meander below the figure scenes; a continuous band of egg pattern above.

The glaze on the outside has fired variously from black to reddish-brown, and much of it has peeled; the relief lines in particular have almost completely disappeared, leaving furrows behind them in the surface of the vase: a fairly tenacious red wash is prominent on the reserved areas; the clay is a pale buff. These characteristics produce an effect which recalls Corinthian imitations of Attic red-figure; they can however be paralleled on Attic black glazed

vases where the clay occasionally fires to an equally pale color and the glaze tends to peel. In such cases, the miltos wash of the reserved areas stands out in sharp contrast to the color of the clay, as it does in our krater.

So far as can be judged from the ruinous condition of the surface the drawing was of respectable quality. The subject matter and the style find parallels among the works of the school of Makron.

7. *Fragment of red-figured bell-krater.* Pl. 25:

P 21405. Pres. H. 0.10 m.; estimated D. of rim 0.30 m. Several joining fragments preserve a small part of rim and wall. On the rim is a leaf-wreath, simply drawn. The leaves have no mid-rib and no connection with the stem, and their outer edges are cut off in a straight line along the borders.

In the figure scene, the head and upper part of the body of a bearded reveller, wearing a woolen fillet, but otherwise apparently nude. He looks left, his left arm is drawn back, and his head is inclined. In the field in front of him can be seen the top of a lyre, either to be thought of as hanging on the wall or being held by another member of the party.

Relief contour for the arms and cross-piece of the lyre, but not for the struts at the end. In the figure of the komast some relief contour appears along the forearm, but only as a continuation of lines used for interior details. Space has been left for the ear, but it was never drawn in. Dilute glaze for the zigzags on the fillet and for the plain lines that separate them. The black glaze on the outside is dull, on the inside good. There is a narrow reserved band just inside the rim and another lower down, at a level corresponding to the top of the figure scene.

8. *Fragmentary red-figured bell-krater with lugs.* Pl. 25 and Fig. 1.

P 21375. D. of rim 0.30 m. Almost all of the rim is preserved, one of the lugs and part of each of the figured scenes, joining the rim;

nothing of the base. (The photographs show the wall fragments separately, without the rim.)

On each side, youths conversing. A. On the left, the head and chest of a youth who faces right. He wears a himation and holds a lyre. Of his companion there remains only a trace of the hair over the forehead. In the background between them, a cross: a glazed dot on each of the arms and one at the center (on this object see H. R. W. Smith in *CVA*, University of California, fasc. 1, pp. 41-42, text to pl. 36, 1). B. On the left, the lower half of a male figure wrapped in a himation. On the right, a similar figure; only his head and chest are preserved. Between the two figures, a strigil. Relief contours only for the lyre and cross on A. Above the picture is a band of stubby tongues. The glaze is occasionally mottled with red. Note that over each extant head the contour stripe trespasses on the upper border.

On the shape, see Smith in *CVA*, San Francisco, fasc. 1, pp. 44-45, text to pl. 22. With respect to the style, the contrast between the heads on the two sides of the vase is striking enough to make the attribution of both figures to the same painter dubious, were they not firmly joined to one and the same rim. The youth with the lyre represents the classical period; the other, on the back, still belongs to the period just passed. Either two different people, an older and a younger, worked on the vase, or else the painter of both sides, living in a transitional period, painted each in a different mood.

9. *Red-figured oinochoe with twisted handle; inscribed.* Pl. 26 and Fig. 1.

P 21860. H. 0.205 m.; greatest D. 0.18 m.; D. of foot 0.093 m. Missing fragments of the body, including much of the figured scene.

Ring foot, finely profiled; flat resting surface; inner face concave, and offset from underside of floor. Rounded body. Short, slightly concave neck. The rim is essentially circular in plan, but on each side, near the handle, there is a slight upward indentation,

faintly suggesting a trefoil lip. The upper surface of the rim is flat, and slopes in. Twisted handle, rooted in body and rim; a finger-mark at its base. The two elements of the handle

divide near the rim and proceed separately along it a short distance; the space between them is solid.

The figured scene is enclosed as follows:

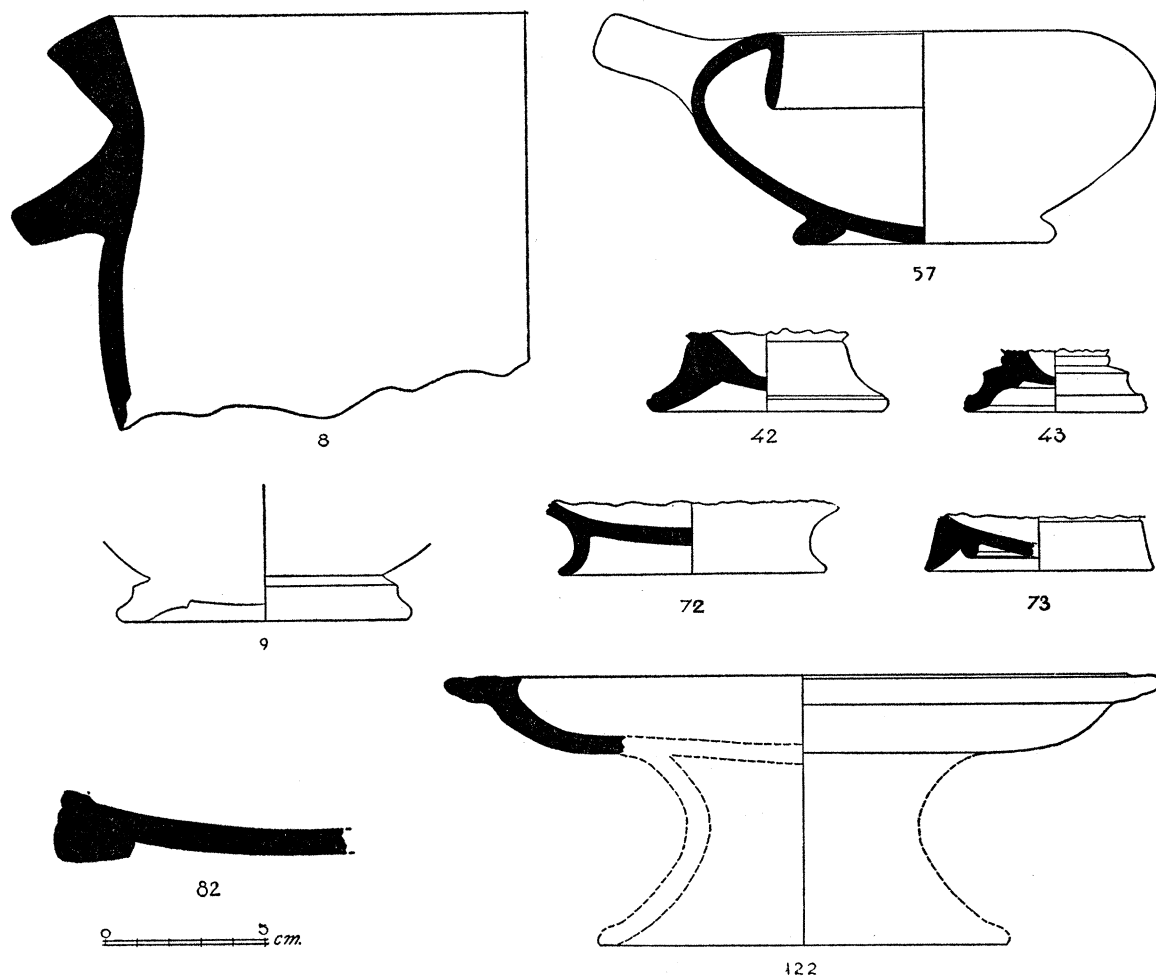


FIG. 1. No. 8 Red-figured Bell-krater, No. 9 Base of Red-figured Oinochoe, Nos. 42-43 Oinochoe Bases, No. 57 Black-glazed Kothon, Nos. 72-73 Bases of Bowls, No. 82 Fragment of Public Measure, No. 122 Shallow Brazier.

above by tongues; below by stopped meander and nine square checkers; on each side by a narrow reserved band. The panel is off center with reference to the handle.

Parts of three figures are preserved. On the left is a goat-man, who has leaped high into the

air, his right foot forward, his left foot back. There remain parts from shoulder and back, the tail, the buttocks, parts of upper legs and left calf, both feet, and the left hand. In the center a goddess rises from the earth: there are left only some lines of her drapery. On the

right was a second goat-man: there are preserved only a few lines from his horns. Above the horns are the faint traces of letters: σκ[ι]πρών (see Pl. 26). I should prefer to take this as a simple description of the action rather than as a name. Relief contours for all extant parts of the figure scene, and also for the reserved bands that enclose it.

In places on the exterior the glaze is worn and faded. On the exterior of the neck there is good black glaze; on the interior of the body, it is thin and brownish-black, except for a bare space around the shoulder. The undersurface of the foot and floor is reserved.

The treatment of the subject is essentially the same as on the Boston skyphos, 01. 8032, by the Pentesilea Painter (H. Diepolder, *Der Pentesilea-maler*, Leipzig, 1936, pl. 22; *ARV*, p. 588, 103). The goddess will be either Aphrodite or Persephone. It is not possible to decide with assurance between the two. Robert once argued, in *Archäologischen Märchen*, Berlin, 1886, p. 195, that the simple dress of the Boston figure was inappropriate to Persephone. And we may, with some reason, expect this goddess to be clothed like a queen and to wear a crown. This is the manner in which she is represented in two fifth century *anodoi* where inscriptions remove all doubt about her identity: the bell-krater, New York 28. 57. 23 (G. M. A. Richter and L. F. Hall, *Red-figured Athenian Vases in the Metropolitan Museum of Art*, New Haven, 1936, pp. 156-158, pl. 124; *ARV*, p. 651, 1), and the calyx-krater, Dresden 350 (F. Brommer, *Satyroi*, Würzburg, 1937, p. 64; *ARV*, p. 699, 67). In two inscribed scenes, on the other hand, where the goddess is certainly Aphrodite her dress is plain and her attitude ingenuous rather than stately: white-ground pyxis, Ancona (*Rivista del R. Istituto d'Archeologia e Storia dell' Arte*, VIII, 1940, p. 52, fig. 7; *ARV*, p. 588, 113); pelike, Rhodes 12454 (*CVA*, Rhodes, fasc. 1, III I c, pl. 1, 2-3; pl. 2, 1; *ARV*, p. 720, 2). In the latter, Aphrodite is attended by Hermes and Pan, and her dress and pose are similar to those of the goddess on

the Boston skyphos. On the pyxis at Ancona she is attended by Eros, and the action takes place in the presence of Peitho, Charis, Zeus, and Hera. This pyxis is by the Pentesilea Painter (*ARV*, p. 588, no. 113), i. e. by the same hand as the Boston skyphos. That the same painter should treat the same incident in two completely different ways may perhaps seem unusual, but is by no means impossible. I incline therefore to the view that the goddess on the Boston skyphos and also on No. 9 is Aphrodite. The accidents of survival may have deprived us of the key to an exact solution of the problem: we would gladly exchange the extant inscription for one that may have stood in the space, now missing, above the goddess' head.

References to the pertinent literature on *anodos* scenes of the fifth century are conveniently assembled by Henri Metzger in *Les représentations dans la céramique attique du IV^e siècle* (Bibliothèque des écoles françaises d'Athènes et de Rome, fasc. 172), Paris, 1951, pp. 69-70, 72 ff., and 232-233. Two of the scenes, however, that he identifies as the birth of Aphrodite (*op. cit.*, p. 72, n. 3) should strictly be placed in the optional category: the Boston skyphos, and the cup, Villa Giulia 50320 (*Arch. Anz.*, XLIII, 1928, col. 167, fig. 29; *ARV*, p. 556, no. 5). See also Rumpf, "Anadyomene," in *Jahrbuch*, LXV-LXVI, 1950-51, pp. 166-174.

What is left of the drawing is extremely fine, especially so the hand of the goat-man, which has a delicacy scarcely compatible with his nature. There are hands in this style on several of the works of the Chicago Painter, e. g. the Boston oinochoe 13. 191 (L. D. Caskey, *Attic Vase Paintings in the Museum of Fine Arts*, Boston, 1931, pl. 18, no. 42; *ARV*, p. 409, 33), the left hand of the figure on the right.

We have found no parallel for the shape. The closest comparisons are again with works decorated by the Chicago Painter, viz. his four oinochoai in Boston (Caskey, *op. cit.* pl. 18). The moulding of the foot of our oinochoe (Fig.

1) is very nearly identical with that of Boston 13. 191.

10. Red-figured oinochoe: shape 3 (*chous*). Pl. 26.

P 21866. H. to handle 0.178 m.; D. as restored 0.135 m. Missing part of the lip and about half the body.

Echinus foot, its inner face slightly convex. Tall body. Handle ridged in lower half, segmental in upper; rooted in body and lip.

Of the figured scene there are remains of only the lower and the right-hand border: the former consists of stopped meander and cross squares; the latter is a plain reserved line. On one side of the vase the glaze is good black; on the other it is dull, mottled with red, and partly worn. Interior thinly glazed. Entire underside of foot and floor reserved; its surface is finely finished.

It seems reasonably certain that no alien fragment has been inserted in this restoration, and that each fragment occupies its proper place. The figure scene, therefore, must have been unusually narrow, and placed unusually high. For a similar arrangement cf. G. Van Hoorn, *Choes and Anthesteria*, Leyden, 1951, p. 188, no. 961 bis and fig. 373, there dated to about 450 B.C.

Scraps from several other red-figured choes were noted in the well.

11. Red-figured skyphos, type A. Pl. 26.

P 21348. H. 0.143 m.; D. of rim as restored 0.175 m.; of foot 0.115 m. Missing one handle, a small part of the base, and about half the wall and rim.

Rounded ring foot, with convex inner face; resting-surface and underside of floor reserved; at the center of the underside a small glazed circle and perhaps once also a dot—the surface it would have occupied is now chipped.

A. A woman dressed in chiton and himation stands facing right, holding out a flute case toward a man who wears a himation and leans on a stick. His head and the upper part of his

body are missing. The woman's hair is short, and about it she wears an ivy wreath, indicated in applied color which is now very dim. It may appear from the photograph that the corner of the lower eyelid turns down; actually it is the prolongation of the line of the pupil that produces this effect.

Relief contours for the woman's face, throat and hand.

B. Again, two figures. Of the one on the left there remains only a tiny scrap, perhaps from the back of the himation but at any rate about the level of the hips. Facing this figure, on the right, is a woman wearing chiton and himation: her head and the front of her body are missing.

Reserved ground-line; a reserved groove at the outer junction of wall and foot.

12. Red-figured kantharos. Pl. 27.

P 21376. Pres. H. 0.075 m.; D. at rim 0.109 m. One fragment preserves about half the upper part of the bowl and a bit of the adjacent portion of the lower, also one handle and a trace of the upper root of the other.

The shape was either type B, or sessile with low handles; cf. respectively *CVA*, British Museum, fasc. 4, III I c, pls. 34, 3 and 32, 17. The lower handle-root is set unusually high, almost entirely in the upper member of the bowl.

A satyr runs right holding a thyrsos in his left hand. Relief contours for both thighs, the upper arms, and the back, chest, and stomach. The spirit is that of the Sotades Painter but the execution is more summary than his. Note, however, the rendering of the thyrsos: black leaves on a reserved ground, with large leaves in the central row, and dots along the outside, and compare the thyrsos on the kantharos by the Sotades Painter in Goluchow, J. D. Beazley, *Greek Vases in Poland*, Oxford, 1928, pls. 15-16 (*ARV*, p. 451, 6).

13. Red-figured stemless cup. Pl. 27.

P 21347. Diameter of foot 0.037 m. One fragment preserves more than half the low ring foot and part of the floor.

The outer face of the foot tapers, the inner is convex; resting surface and underside of floor reserved. The handle space was apparently also reserved.

In the tondo, a satyr, moving or about to move left, but looking back right. On the ground at the left, the pointed end of a drinking horn. Relief contour only for the torso. The border is a meander pattern.

Here as in No. 12, there is the spirit of the Sotades Painter: for the stance compare again the Goluchow kantharos. But here too the anatomy is rendered much more simply. The shape was a favorite among those artists who worked in the manner of the Sotades Painter (*ARV*, pp. 452-457).

14. Wall fragment of red-figured cup. Pl. 27.

P 21861. Max. dim. 0.078 m.

The outside preserves the middle part of the body of a draped male figure facing left, part of the staff on which he leans, and, behind him, some of the handle ornament. Nothing remains of the medallion inside.

Relief contours for the floral ornament only, but not, however, for its detached elements.

15. Red-figured lekythos. Pl. 25.

P 21356. Pres. H. 0.055 m. A single fragment from the body preserves the figure of a woman from the waist down.

She wears chiton and himation and runs left, holding in her right hand what may have been a torch: the end that protrudes from her hand bears three strokes of dilute glaze, apparently to indicate a wrapping of some sort. A reserved ground line; no relief contours. Compare a lekythos by the Seireniske Painter in Cairo (C. C. Edgar, *Catalogue général des antiquités égyptiennes du Musée du Caire: Greek Vases*, Cairo, 1911, pl. 12, 26. 208; *ARV*, p. 487, 50).

16. Fragmentary red-figured squat lekythos (?). Pl. 27.

P 22050. a) Pres. H. 0.09 m.; D. of base 0.145 m. Four joining fragments preserve most of the base and a small part of the walls of a closed vessel. b) Pres. H. 0.07 m. Four joining fragments preserve part of the neck and shoulder, including a handle root.

The association of a) and b) seems probable, but cannot be regarded as certain.

Ring foot, spreading above, rounded below; sloping inner face. Round body; flattish shoulder; narrow neck. Handle rooted above in base of neck.

Of the figure scene parts are preserved of the upper and lower borders, together with the left leg and part of the himation of a man who runs right. No relief contours. The lower border consists of stopped meander punctuated by a cross square. The upper border is an egg and dot pattern. A low ridge separates it from the shoulder above.

Soft buff clay. Black glaze, partly fired red. The interior and the undersurface are unglazed.

17. Skyphos, type B (glaux). Pl. 27 and Fig. 2.

P 21862. Pres. H. 0.032 m.; D. of foot 0.062 m. Missing all but the base and the start of the walls.

Ring foot, rounded on the outside, convex on the inside; for its profile see Fig. 2. The feet and tail feathers of both owls are preserved, and parts of the olive branches. Relief lines only for inner details. The resting surface and the underside of the floor are reserved; the inner face of the foot is glazed.

A good selection of whole examples of this well known class is published in *CVA*, Vienna, Kunsthistorisches Museum (Band 1), pl. 44, and references to the pertinent literature will be found in the accompanying text, p. 35.

18. Black-figured cup. Pl. 28.

P 21863 a and b. a) Pres. H. 0.052 m.; D. of foot 0.08 m.; b) max. dim. 0.117 m. Two

fragments, mended from four, preserve the foot, the stem, and part of the bowl.

The stem spreads broadly into the foot, the outer edge of which is slightly concave; within the resting surface the inner face rises gently toward the hollow of the stem. In the tondo, a Nike, her knees bent as in flight. Her body is preserved from the waist down, also the ends of her wings. She wears a chiton with overfold. Incised lines for feathers and for folds of garment. The tondo is bounded by two narrow reserved bands.

On the exterior a group of three figures: a draped figure stands facing right toward an armed duel; the left-hand combatant strides right, wielding either sword or spear, and carrying a shield or an animal's skin; his opponent falls back right. Crude incision for folds of clothing and for some anatomical details. Reserved bands around the bottom.

The glaze has fired variously from red to black, usually with a brownish cast. The outer edge of the foot is reserved and reddened; some chips are observable here that existed before the red wash was applied. The resting surface of the foot is reserved, the inner face glazed, and the hollow of the stem reserved.

19. Black-figured cup fragment. Pl. 28.

P 21864. Pres. H. 0.05 m.; max. dim. 0.135 m. A single fragment preserves part of the bowl and the start of the stem.

Of the figure scenes on the exterior one is missing completely; of the other there remain the lower parts of two figures, one draped, the other nude, apparently in combat; possibly Athena and a giant. To the left and right are bits of palmette ornament; some careless incision; a reserved band beneath the figure scene. The glaze has fired black to brown. The underside of the floor is reserved and bears a glazed dot and circle. The interior of the stem is in black glaze, with the exception of a narrow reserved band at its junction with the floor. Extant exterior wholly glazed. This fragment almost certainly came from a short-stemmed

cup like the one illustrated in *CVA*, University of California, fasc. 1, pl. XVIII, 2. There is an example also at the Agora, P 15009, from a deposit dated 500-470 B.C.

20. Black-figured fragment. Pl. 28.

P 21865. Max. dim. 0.064 m.

A single fragment, perhaps from the shoulder of an oinochoe, preserves part of a satyr who moves right and looks back left. There are strokes of applied color: two on his hair, the upper white and the lower red, and another (red) on his beard. Crude incision. On the left edge of the fragment, opposite the satyr's head, is a bit of black glaze, possibly the outstretched hand of another figure. Interior thinly glazed. On the reserved portions of the exterior a lustrous wash of dilute glaze.

21. Black-figured pattern lekythos. Pl. 28.

P 21362. Pres. H. 0.145 m.; D. at shoulder 0.05 m. Missing the foot.

On the shoulder, a double row of rays. On the body, on a white ground, an ivy pattern, bounded above and below by lattice work; two reserved bands below the pattern zone. Black glaze, partly fired reddish-brown and worn, on the mouth (except its flat upper surface), the back of the handle, and the base. Remains of red wash on shoulder and neck. The black glaze of the pattern zone has largely worn off, so also the white ground, leaving the surface a pale cream color.

No. 21 resembles the pattern lekythoi of the Beldam workshop (C. H. E. Haspels, *Attic Black-figured Lekythoi*, Paris, 1936, pp. 181-182, 187). "The Beldam pattern-lekythoi must have begun about 470, and gone on at least till the middle of the century." (*op. cit.* p. 187). There are examples also at the Agora from deposits later than the middle of the century, e. g. P 2284, from the third quarter (*Hesperia*, IV, 1935, p. 476, fig. 1, no. 7; p. 480, fig. 4 and p. 500). P 2284 is taller than ours, with a slighter body and a thicker neck. Also from deposits of the third quarter of the century:

P 5275, P 5285, and P 6527; and from a deposit of the end of the century, P 16962.

22. *Black-figured palmette lekythos.* Pl. 28.

P 21346. Pres. H. 0.12 m.; D. at shoulder 0.054 m. Missing mouth, handle, and foot.

On the shoulder, a double row of rays. On the body, on a white ground, upright palmettes. Two reserved bands below the palmette zone. Palmettes and white ground are both largely worn away.

For a well preserved example in the same style as ours, see *CVA*, San Francisco, fasc. 1, p. 33 and pl. 12, 3. Our lekythos shows on the shoulder and neck the same "high gloss and deeper brown" as the lekythos in San Francisco.

On palmette lekythoi generally, see Haspels, *op. cit.*, pp. 185-186.

There were fragments in the well of at least ten more lekythoi. In some, the bodies are plain black. The shoulder fragments show usually a double row of rays, but two have an inner row of short rays with crude palmettes outside. Besides these there were two small red-figured scraps, apparently from separate lekythoi.

23. *Black-glazed skyphos, Corinthian type.* Pl. 29.

P 21888. H. 0.10 m.; est. D. of rim 0.14 m.; D. of foot 0.066 m. Missing one handle and about half of wall and rim.

Low spreading foot, with sharp outer edge. In the extant handle the right root is higher than the left. There is a reserved zone around the body just above the foot, containing single-line rays. Also reserved are the following: a narrow band around the inside of the lip; the inside of the handles and the handle-zone; the underside of the floor, which bears two glazed circles and a dot. There are two bands in applied red around the body just below the handles.

The glaze for the most part is good, but has faded to a dull brown and peeled slightly in a band of irregular width around the upper part of the outside.

24. *Black-glazed skyphos, Corinthian type.* Pl. 29.

P 21890. H. 0.092 m.; est. D. of rim 0.11 m.; D. of foot 0.066 m. Missing both handles (save for the roots of one), and about a third of the wall and rim.

There is a plain reserved zone around the lower part of the body, including also the upper part of the foot. In other respects the decoration is the same as that of No. 23.

The glaze on the lower two-thirds of the exterior is a dull brown, on the upper third good black—the result of stacking. There is a sharp line of division between the two areas.

25. *Black-glazed skyphos, Corinthian type.* Pl. 29 and Fig. 2.

P 21891. H. 0.09 m.; D. of rim 0.11 m.; of foot 0.063 m. Missing one handle and about a third of the wall and rim.

In the extant handle the right root is slightly higher than the left.

The underside of the floor is reserved and bears two glazed circles and a dot. There is a narrow reserved band around the outer edge of the resting surface. Otherwise the skyphos is glazed all over. There are no bands of applied red.

26. *Black-glazed skyphos, Corinthian type.* Pl. 29.

P 21892. H. 0.065 m.; est. D. of rim 0.07 m.; D. of foot 0.048 m. Missing one handle, and about half the wall and rim; of the other handle only the roots remain.

Like the preceding, but much smaller: its capacity is less than a third of that of No. 25.

The skyphoi of Corinthian type from the well exhibit three familiar schemes of decoration (cf. *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, p. 506). The essential distinction exists in the area around the lower part of the body. Group 1 has here a reserved zone containing single line rays. In Group 2 this space is wholly reserved (in the published example, No. 24, the reserved area includes also the upper part of the foot, but this is unusual).

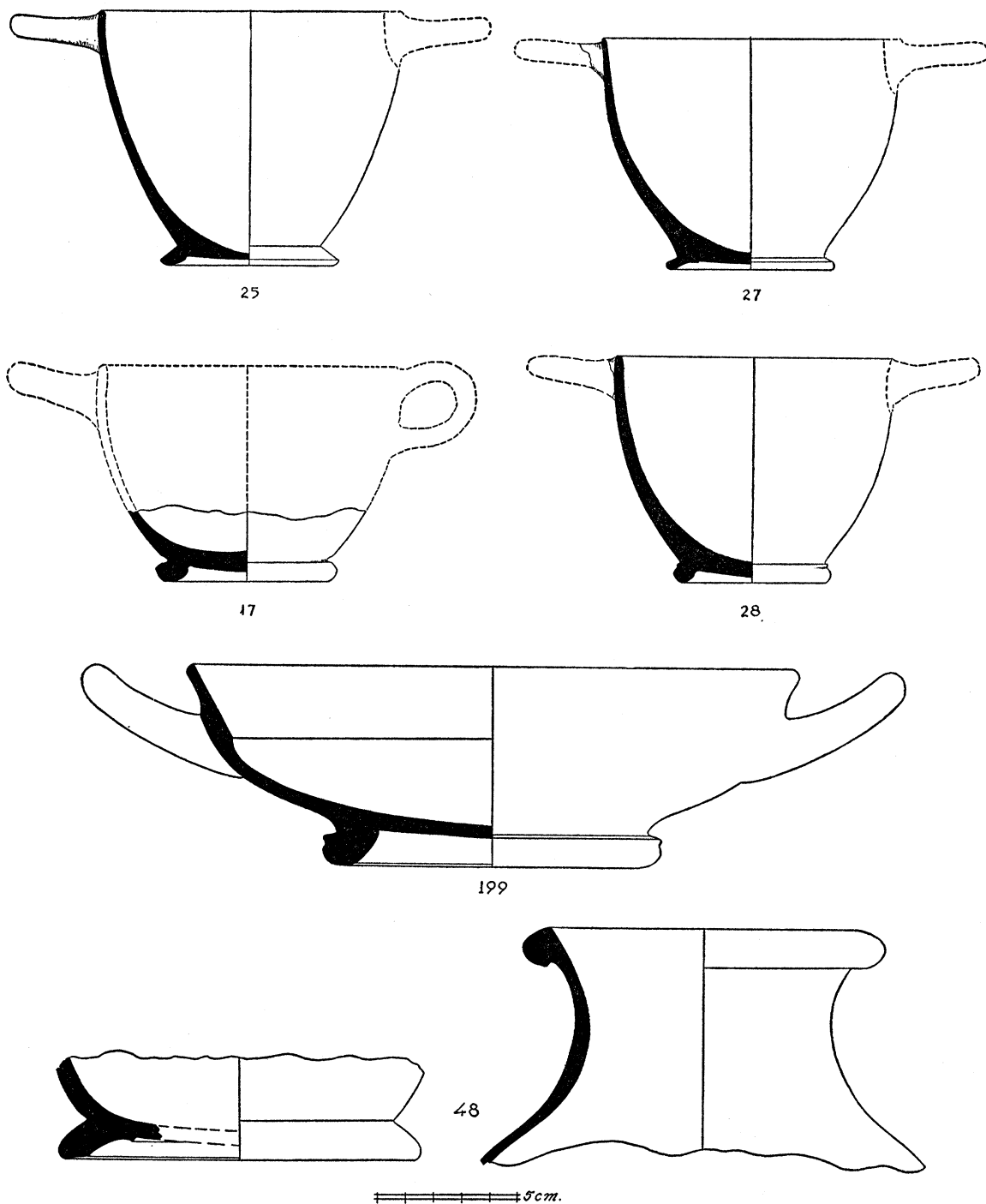


FIG. 2. No. 17 Red-figured Glaux, Nos. 25, 27, 28 Black-glazed Skyphoi, No. 48 Fragments of Black-glazed Pelike, No. 199 Black-glazed Stemless Cup.

Group 3 is glazed all over, with the exception of the underside of the floor and occasionally also the outer edge of the resting surface of the foot. In all three types red wash was commonly applied to all the reserved areas.

Of Group 1, represented here by No. 23, there were fragments in the well of at least 18; of Group 2, No. 24, at least 10; and of Group 3, Nos. 25 and 26, at least 11. This shape is clearly the most popular among the various drinking cups present in the well, making up, as it does, about a third of the total number of cups of all types.

Remarks on the chronological development of the shape will be found in the passage just cited in *Hesperia*, and again in *Hesperia*, V, 1936, pp. 340-1; VI, 1937, pp. 273-4; and XVIII, 1949, pp. 319-20. The present examples fall naturally into the place appropriate to the middle of the fifth century. Their profiles are a good deal like those of the skyphoi from the well of the third quarter of the century published in *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, pp. 505-6. In some of the later examples, however, the handles, by comparison with ours, seem fragile; the foot also is commonly less substantial. For the contraction of the wall at the foot in the later skyphoi contrast No. 25 from this well with no. 26 of the later well, *ibid.*, p. 506, fig. 23, or with *Hesperia* XVIII, 1949, p. 320, fig. 2.

The proportion of the diameter of base to height is here roughly two to three, except in No. 26, which is unusually small (though not a miniature): there the proportion is three to four.

At the opposite extreme in size is a fragmentary skyphos (uncatalogued) with single-line rays, the diameter of whose base measures 0.096 m., or exactly twice that of No. 26.

27. Black-glazed skyphos. Pl. 29 and Fig. 2.

P 21893. H. as restored 0.084 m.; D. of rim as restored 0.107 m.; D. of base 0.06 m. Missing most of the rim, and over half the wall; one handle-root is preserved.

Low foot in two degrees, the upper spreading, the lower convex; a narrow flat resting surface; the inner face is broad and concave, and is offset neatly from the underside of the floor. Glazed all over, except for the resting-surface of the foot and the underside of the floor: the latter bears two glazed circles and a dot. A fragment was noted of one other skyphos with a similar foot.

No. 27 has some points in common with both the Corinthian type and type B (glaux), but its unusual foot marks it off from each. In skyphoi of Corinthian type there is no distinction, as here, between the resting-surface and the inner face of the foot, the two making up one continuous convex curve. In No. 17 on the other hand, a type B skyphos from this well, the foot is stout, and both inner and outer faces are convex. The wall of No. 27 bulges somewhat in the manner of type B skyphoi, but unlike them it has a double curve, becoming concave as it nears the foot.

The glaze is excellent and uniform, and the inner face of the foot is finely moulded. The glazed concave moulding found here is discussed by Corbett in *Hesperia*, XVIII, 1949, p. 301 (see especially note 12). It occurs earlier than he believed, however, e.g. in P 10751, a semi-glazed one-handler from an Agora deposit of the early fifth century, in addition to the examples from this well. For the same moulding, unglazed, cf. No. 48, Fig. 2.

No. 27 may be taken as a conscious variation from the accepted repertoire of shapes. It seems clear that an elegant variation was intended, and, so far as one can judge, was actually achieved.

28 Black-glazed skyphos. Pl. 29 and Fig. 2.

P 22054. H. 0.08 m.; D. of rim as restored 0.098 m.; D. of foot 0.056 m. Missing about a third, including both handles; the position of one handle-root is indicated.

Rounded ring foot, higher on one side than on the other; flat resting surface; inner face convex. Black glaze, largely fired red, especially

on the inside, and partly worn. The extant portions are glazed all over, except for the resting surface and underside of foot; the latter bears at its center a small circle and dot.

This skyphos, like No. 27, is another variant, combining features of two separate types: its foot resembles that of the type A skyphos; its profile is like that of the Corinthian type.

29. Black-glazed skyphos, type A. Pl. 29.

P 21377. H. 0.143 m.; D. of rim 0.177 m.; of foot 0.12 m. Missing only a small fragment of the wall and a few chips.

In each of the handles the right root is somewhat higher than the left, and the handles appear twisted or lopsided, perhaps the consequence of "careless handling before firing" (cf. *Hesperia*, XVIII, 1949, p. 317).

Underside of foot reserved, with three glazed circles and a dot. Glaze unevenly fired and partly worn; remains of red pigment inside at the bottom.

30. Black-glazed skyphos, type A. Pl. 29.

P 21894. H. 0.089 m.; estimated D. of rim 0.11 m.; D. of foot 0.075 m. Missing both handles and about half of wall and rim.

On the reserved underside of the foot there is a large incised circle and a small glazed circle and dot. Glaze unevenly fired, and partly peeled and worn.

There were fragments in the well of not less than 30 other skyphoi of this shape, some of which were figured, cf. No. 11. It stands next in popularity after the skyphos of Corinthian type. The two examples described here illustrate the two extremes of size. Red wash is regularly applied to the reserved underside of the foot, and there is often, but not invariably, a reserved groove at the junction of body and foot. The development of the shape is discussed in *Hesperia*, V, 1936, pp. 340-1 and XVIII, 1949, p. 317. For further remarks thereon and for a fine series of illustrations see H. R. W. Smith, *Der Lewismaler*, Leipzig, 1939.

31. Black-glazed skyphos. Pl. 29.

P 21895. H. 0.073 m.; D. of rim, as restored, 0.10 m. About half preserved, including the base, one handle, and part of the rim.

Spreading foot, roughly scored along the outside, as if from careless potting; resting surface and inner face of foot continuous but irregular, varying from convex to sloping; underside of foot convex.

Rim flat on top, projecting outwards. Horizontal strap handles, rooted in the shoulder and uptilted.

Along the fractures the fabric is usually a greenish gray. The glaze has fired variously dull gray, dark brown, and red, and some has peeled. Reserved: the top of the rim, which bears glazed transverse strokes, now mostly worn off; a band around the exterior at the level of the handles; the outer edge of the resting surface; a narrow band around the inner junction of foot and foot.

This skyphos has several features that are strange in a fifth century context, viz. the level at which the reserved zone occurs, the shape of the handle, and the flat rim. There is a similar, though not identical, skyphos from an Agora deposit of the latter part of the century, P 18920. In addition to these two, the profiles of which bear a general resemblance to that of the Corinthian type, there is a third skyphos, P 17121 (No. 198 below), also from a deposit of the latter part of the fifth century, that has some points in common, e. g. the reserved zone at the handle-level, and the flat rim. No. 198, however, has the foot and general profile of a type A skyphos. Its handles, too, are heavy and rounded, like those of type A, but unlike them are set down in the reserved zone, well below the rim.

Despite their individual differences these three skyphoi form a group, the distinguishing characteristics of which are the flat, slightly projecting rim, the uptilted handles, and the reserved zone high up on the body. The origins of the group are at least as early as the seventh century. To trace back the line of descent we

may begin with the flat-bottomed skyphos, *Hesperia*, XV, 1946, p. 320 and pl. 47, no. 251, where we find all three characteristics cited above. This skyphos dates in the early fifth century, and there were several others like it in the same deposit. Similar skyphoi are known at Athens from the sixth century and also from the seventh. There are three inventoried examples at the Agora from sixth century deposits: P 13355, P 14697, and P 17843, and others have come from the north slope of the Acropolis: *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 181, fig. 18 (AP 968), and p. 216, fig. 49 (AP 1086); IX, 1940, p. 252, fig. 55, no. 314. Broneer has pointed out their subgeometric character (*Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 216), and their forerunners in the seventh century are discussed by Rodney Young in *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, pp. 413-414 (fig. 1) and 422-423, nos. D 4-5, and again in *A.J.A.*, XLVI, 1942, p. 43 (fig. 28), Grave 16, 1 and p. 45 (fig. 31), Grave 59, 2. In addition to the characteristics listed above, there is another that appears frequently, but not invariably, on these skyphoi, from the earliest to the latest, viz, transverse glazed strokes on the rim. It should be noted too that from early to late they are all approximately of the same size. The group of three with which we began represents the end of a long and remarkably conservative tradition. Some of its features have been retained, but the flat bottom has been superseded by a contemporary form of foot, and the profile has been altered to conform. There is, however, a flat-bottomed example, P 5455, from an Agora well, the contents of which date to the third quarter of the fifth century.

32. Black-glazed cup. Not illustrated.

P 21880. Pres. H. 0.065 m.; estimated D. of rim 0.13 m. About half complete; the foot is missing.

Hollow stem, curving without interruption into the bowl. Handle rather square across the end. Flaring rim, offset from bowl. All extant portions are glazed, except the hollow of

the stem. The glaze is often dull gray, sometimes red.

The shape is a familiar one in Agora deposits of the second quarter of the century: cf. *Hesperia*, V, 1936, pp. 336 ff., fig. 4; Supplement IV, p. 127, fig. 94a.

33. Foot of stemmed cup. Pl. 30.

P 21881. D. 0.063 m.

One fragment preserves the foot and an indication of the stem.

The outer edge of the foot is concave. Its inner face is gently convex, with a shallow groove around the outer circumference. The stem was apparently closed. All in black glaze.

Fragments of four or five other stemmed cups were noted, in addition to the one that follows. In our well this shape is much outnumbered by the stemless type.

34. Black-glazed cup. Pl. 30.

P 21878a and b. H. as restored 0.105 m.; D. of rim as restored 0.122 m.

a). Five joining fragments preserve about half the bowl and one handle of a round-bodied cup with flaring rim. The glaze has fired red, except for a black patch on the exterior. Much of the glaze has peeled, and the surfaces here and along the fractures are soft and wear easily.

b). One fragment from the stem, probably but not certainly from the same cup as a). At its top there is a heavy moulded ring separated from the lower part of the stem by a narrow groove. The stem spreads into the foot, the edge of which is not preserved. The hollow of the stem is tube-like and does not diminish to a cone. The groove below the moulded ring is reserved, and there is a narrow reserved border at the upper boundary of the ring. Glaze and fabric as in a).

A cup from an Agora deposit of the second half of the century, P 16535, is similar to No. 34 in having a rounded bowl, and a moulded ring at the top of the stem, but in P 16535 the bowl is deeper, the handles are heavier, and the stem is shorter. Cf. also H. Bloesch, *Formen*

Attischer Schalen, Berne, 1940, pl. 39, 2a. Examples dating from the second quarter of the fifth century were found in the North Cemetery at Corinth. The remarkable feature of No. 34 is the great height of the stem, the proportions of which may be felt to demand a larger bowl. On the other hand the similarities, between a) and b), of clay and firing are most convincing.

35. *Large black-glazed stemless cup.* Not illustrated; see below.

P 21884. Pres. H. 0.065 m.; D. of foot 0.095 m. Missing all the rim and much of the wall; a stump from one handle is preserved.

Substantial ring foot, with broad resting surface and convex inner face. Broad open bowl. Horizontal handles, uptilted. Excellent black glaze. Reserved: the handle zone; the resting surface; the underside of the floor, which bears two small circles and a dot.

There are fragments from at least half a dozen other cups or bowls in the same fabric. They show the same profile of the foot and the same quality of execution. The surfaces are finely finished; the glaze is a uniform and glossy black; the reserved areas bear a clear and even red wash. Unfortunately no rim fragments have been recognized. From an Agora deposit of the second quarter of the century, however, there are several large stemless cups that bear a close resemblance to No. 35. The profile drawing of one of these, P 19405 (see No. 199 below), is published here, Fig. 2, to suggest the original appearance of No. 35. Note, in the foot, the characteristic groove that separates the upper member from the lower, and also the broad curve of the inner face. These features are found also in a red-figured fragmentary stemless cup at the Agora, P 1873, from the group of London E 113 (*ARV*, p. 778, 3).

36. *Black-glazed stemless cup.* Pl. 29.

P 21882. H. 0.041 m.; D. of rim, as restored 0.125 m.; of foot 0.049 m. About half preserved, including all the foot, one handle, and part of the rim.

Low ring foot, with narrow resting surface. The handle is rounded at the end, and rises above the level of the flaring rim, which is offset from the body. The following areas are reserved: the inside of the handle and the handle zone; a scraped groove at the outer junction of foot and body; the resting surface; the underside of the floor, which bears two thick concentric circles and a dot.

37. *Black-glazed stemless cup.* Pl. 29.

P 21883. H. 0.04 m.; D. of rim, as restored 0.13 m.; of foot 0.05 m. About half preserved, including the foot, part of the rim, and the stump of one handle.

The offset rim is concave, and there is no groove at the junction of foot and body; otherwise like No. 36. On the underside the outer of the two circles is thin and faint.

Bases of a dozen other stemless cups of this type were noted from the well, in addition to the red-figured example No. 13. The foot is regularly tiny, and there is much variety in the treatment of the underside, i. e. in the number, size, and spacing of the glazed circles. For other Agora examples see *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, p. 507, nos. 34-35; V, 1936, p. 339, fig. 7; XV, 1946, p. 319 and pl. 63, nos. 240-242; XVIII, 1949, p. 331 and pl. 93, no. 76; XX, 1951, p. 219 and pl. 73, no. 1. In the early fifth century these cups have a flat base; by the middle of the century this has been superseded by the ring foot.

38. *Black-glazed kantharos, sessile, with high handles.* Pl. 29.

P 21877. H. to rim 0.10 m.; D. of rim 0.13 m.; of foot 0.08 m. Missing fragments of body, rim, and handles.

Foot in two degrees, the upper spreading, the lower disk-like; flat resting surface; the inner face of the foot slopes up steeply to meet the convex underside of the floor.

The body consists of a short spreading lower wall and a slightly concave upper wall that join to form a sharp keel. From this point of junc-

tion spring the strap handles, which rise in a loop above the rim. There is an oblique cross-piece between rim and handle, and lower down, on the outside of each handle, a finger-rest. The lip is rounded toward the outside. Glazed all over, except for the following reserved areas: the lower degree of the foot; its resting-surface; and the underside of the floor, which bears two concentric glazed circles. The glaze has fired in various shades of brown, from near black to near red, and is partly peeled. The fabric is thin and hard, and the color of the clay varies between light brown and buff.

This kantharos was one of a pair, the other of which is fragmentary and has not been catalogued. In the latter the reserved areas are lightly smeared with pale brown glaze, and the scheme on the underside of the floor is a single circle and dot. The glaze is mostly black, but shows occasionally the brown cast noted in No. 38. A fragment of a base with spreading echinoid foot may be from a third kantharos: clay and glaze are very similar, and the diameter of the foot was approximately the same. Certainly it came from the same shop as the other two, and despite the peculiarities of glaze and clay it seems preferable to regard these pieces as Attic rather than to suppose them to be imported.

There are three other black-glazed kantharoi of this shape at the Agora, all smaller than No. 38. One, P 4859, from the second half of the fifth century, and unquestionably Attic, has been published in *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 49, and p. 51, fig. 31 d.

The others are P 16461, also from the second half of the century, and P 19995 which does not come from a datable deposit. The glaze of the latter has fired dull black, with an occasional touch of brown, and its clay is pale gray to buff. The fabric is again very thin and very hard. These are characteristics that may have been deliberately sought after, in an effort to achieve some of the effect of metal prototypes. On this point and on the shape generally, cf. L. D. Caskey, *Attic Vase-Paintings in the Mu-*

seum of Fine Arts, Boston, 1931, pp. 14 ff.; and on this particular type of kantharos cf. also *CVA*, Oxford, fasc. 2, p. 109, text to pl. 52, 12.

39. *Black-glazed kantharos handle.* Not illustrated.

P 21292. Pres. H. 0.13 m. An almost complete strap handle, of the same type as that on No. 38, but larger, and with slightly raised edges. Good black glaze, partly fired red.

40. *Black-glazed kantharos handle.*

Pl. 30. P 21879. Pres. H. 0.067 m. One fragment preserves a handle and an adjacent bit of rim from a kantharos, either type B, or sessile with low handles.

Handle segmental in section; its upper root comes just below the edge of the rim, which flares slightly. Excellent black glaze. This handle has an almost exact mate on a red-figured kantharos at the Agora, P 4843 (*Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 49, and p. 51, fig. 30).

41. *Black-glazed oinochoe, Shape 2.* Pl. 31.

P 21867. H. to lip as restored 0.15 m.; D. of base 0.07 m. Several fragments preserve the handle, most of the mouth, neck, and base, and part of the shoulder. The height has been restored on the analogy of the intact example, No. 203 (Pl. 31).

Raised base, separated from the body by a scraped groove. Bottom slightly concave. Handle cylindrical in section, extending beyond the edge of the rim to form a thumbrest. The lobes of the spout are drawn in to form sharp points at their junctions. The bottom and the scraped groove at the base are reserved. In places the glaze has peeled, leaving the exposed surfaces gray. For an example from a context later in the century see *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 277, fig. 17, no. 53.

42. *Oinochoe base.* Fig. 1.

P 21868. Pres. H. 0.025 m.; D. 0.076 m. Two joining fragments preserve most of the base and the start of the wall.

High spreading foot, its outer face concave,

with a narrow groove around the lower edge; sloping inner face; no separate resting surface.

Black glaze on the exterior, except for a tiny reserved band at the junction of foot and body. Undersurface of foot and interior of body are both unpainted.

Cf. the foot of the shape 10 oinochoe, G. M. A. Richter, and M. J. Milne, *Shapes and Names of Athenian Vases*, New York, 1935, fig. 128.

43. Oinochoe base. Fig. 1.

P 21869. Pres. H. 0.017 m.; D. 0.057 m.

For details of the elaborate profile, see Fig. 1. The underside is reserved, and also the lowest member of the foot outside.

From a shape 1 oinochoe; cf. Richter and Milne, *op. cit.* fig. 129. There is a similar foot on a fragmentary red-figured oinochoe at the Agora, P 6507, from a deposit of the third quarter of the fifth century (*ARV*, p. 758: probably by the painter of the Edinburgh oinochoe).

44. Black-glazed oinochoe, Shape 8 (mug). Pl. 29.

P 21870. H. 0.092 m.; D. of bottom 0.073 m. Missing a few fragments from body and rim.

Flat bottom, with a small concavity at the center. At the base of the walls, outside, there is a narrow groove between flat ridges. Lightly ribbed walls. A low notched ridge at the junction of body and concave neck. Flaring rim, with edge rounded toward the outside. Flat strap handle, rooted in shoulder and rim. Glaze uniformly black. The bottom is reserved, and bears at its center a dot enclosed by two circles, the inner a thin line, the outer a thick band.

45. Black-glazed oinochoe, Shape 8 (mug). Pl. 29.

P 21350. H. as restored 0.093 m.; D. of bottom 0.07 m. About one third preserved, including most of the bottom, the handle, and fragments of the rim and wall.

Flat bottom. A narrow groove around the

base of the walls outside. Broad ribs, carefully made, closed at the top by half-circles. Rim as in No. 44. Double handle, its sections rounded. Excellent glaze, in places slightly worn. Bottom fully reserved, also the groove at the base.

This shape has been discussed in *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, pp. 508-9, nos. 50-52; VI, 1937, p. 280, nos. 55-60; XVIII, 1949, pp. 332-3, nos. 79-81. Two points are to be noted in respect to Nos. 44 and 45: the presence of a strap handle (instead of the normal double handle) in the first, and in the second the absence of the rope-like moulding at the junction of body and neck. These are the earliest ribbed mugs thus far known from Agora deposits.

Fragments were noted of at least three or four others.

46. Black-glazed olpe. Pl. 31.

P 21872. H. as restored 0.127 m.; D. of rim 0.045 m. Missing the lower half of the body and the same portion of the handle.

Round mouth. Flaring rim, rounded toward the outside. Concave neck, opening into narrow body. Handle segmental in section, rooted in body and rim, and rising slightly above the level of the latter. Thin fabric. Dull black glaze on all extant exterior and on the interior of the mouth; the rim has worn bare. Fragments were noted of at least ten others.

No. 46 has been restored on the analogy of P 10819 (*Hesperia*, Supplement IV, p. 127, fig. 94, c), an example from earlier in the century. The shape is common in the sixth and fifth centuries: cf. *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, p. 476, fig. 1, no. 59, and p. 510, nos. 59-62; XV, 1946, pp. 323-324 and pl. 66, no. 272. By the time of our well these olpai no longer bear bands of applied red. No. 46 is restored with a plain bottom, but the fragments from the well support the view that by mid-century a raised base was commoner. It is perhaps an olpe like this that is shown hanging on the wall in a scene on a cup in the Fogg Museum (*CVA*, U. S. A. fasc. 8, Fogg Museum, III I, pl. 19, 2).

47. *Black-glazed globular lekythos*. Pl. 31.

P 21871. H. 0.212 m.; D. of body 0.177 m.; of foot 0.108 m. Missing a few fragments of the body.

Spreading ring foot, its lower edge bevelled; broad flat resting-surface; the inner face slopes up to the underside of the floor, which is convex. Well-rounded body. Narrow neck continuous with plain flaring rim, rounded on top. Drip-ring at base of neck. Strap handle, with raised edges, rooted in shoulder and base of neck, ending there below the level of the drip-ring. Pale buff clay. Black glaze on all the exterior except the bottom, and on the interior of the mouth and neck. The glaze is variously thin, worn, peeled, and mottled with red; where it has peeled, the exposed surfaces are gray. Two bands of applied color around the body just below the level of the handle.

The well contained fragments also of two smaller examples.

The shape is discussed by Miss C. H. E. Haspels in her *Attic Black-figured Lekythoi*, Paris, 1936, pp. 3-6. She lists nine black-glazed examples (*op. cit.* 4-5, nos. 17-25), and for all of them, including one from Olynthos, she implies a date in the sixth century. It is clear, however, that the shape persisted at least through the fifth. Besides the three from this well, there are 12 others from dated Agora deposits ranging from the beginning of the century to its end. Their distribution is as follows: from the first quarter, P 8838, P 14668, P 16038; from the second quarter, P 10820; from the third quarter, P 2332 (*Hesperia*, IV, 1935, p. 509, fig. 24, no. 56); from 450-400, P 16454, P 16546, and two uncatalogued examples; from the last quarter, P 9222, P 10002, and P 16672 (*Hesperia*, XVIII, 1949, p. 326, no. 44). Figured here along with No. 47 are P 8838 (No. 200), from the beginning of the series, and P 10002 (No. 201) from the end. The mouth of the latter has been restored on the analogy of that of P 16672.

In the course of the century the shape dis-

plays very little change. The most significant is perhaps that which takes place in the shoulder. At the beginning of the century the shoulder slopes rather steeply, and the body, as a consequence, looks pear-shaped. Then the curve becomes gentler and the body rounder. At the end of the series the shoulder is virtually flat.

It might seem also, on the basis of the three examples assembled on Pl. 31, that there was a promising development in the profile of the neck and mouth: first convex, then straight, then a double curve, convex above, concave below. But this observation must be applied with some reserve, for the double curve occurs in an example at Rhitsona from a grave dated about 500 B.C. (*B.S.A.*, XIV, 1907-08, p. 292, no. 108 and pl. 13 g, extreme right; and, for the date, p. 241). See also below on a lekythos at Corinth.

At the beginning of the series there is free use of applied color. In P 8838, in addition to the two bands around the body, there is also one around the upper edge of the drip-ring, and another around the foot. Gradually, however, this use of applied color is given up. This change can be observed also in other shapes, e. g. that represented by No. 46, the small black-glazed olpe. In P 8838 again, the drip-ring is a flat band, and the handle, at the top, is rooted *in* the drip-ring, rather than *below* it, as on all the others. The handles regularly have raised edges. The drip-ring is normally rounded.

In the presence of this series from the fifth century, the occurrence of a globular lekythos at Olynthos in a grave with a vase of the fourth century now becomes less remarkable than it seemed at the time of Miss Haspels' study (cf. *Attic Black-Figured Lekythoi*, p. 5, note 2). The Olynthian example, however, to judge from the published illustration (D. M. Robinson, *Excavations at Olynthus* V, Baltimore, 1933, pl. 168, no. 743) would fit more comfortably into the middle of our series than the end. There are other vases from Olynthos that

better satisfy our expectations of the stage of development the shape may have reached in the fourth century, e. g. D. M. Robinson, *Excavations at Olynthus*, XIII, Baltimore, 1950, pl. 161, nos. 315 and 320. And two pieces from Agora deposits of the mid-fourth century, P 12702 (*Hesperia*, VIII, 1939, p. 280, n. 38) and P 14637 are probably also descendants of this line.

To the list of earlier examples we may add two in the Kerameikos Museum in Athens, one in the museum at Corinth, and one found at Nora in Sardinia (*Mon. Ant.*, XIV, 1904, col. 215, fig. 49).

The lekythos fragment from the Agora, P 16673, published in *Hesperia*, XVIII, 1949, p. 326, no. 45, is, as there stated, similar to P 16672 in the list above, but belongs to a different type, either squat, as suggested in the publication, or elongated. Its shoulder is different from that of the contemporary globular type, it lacks a true drip-ring, and its handle is flat.

The lekythos at Corinth comes from the North Cemetery, Grave 429, and has certain features that, so far as I am aware, are unique: the profile of its rim and neck is a triple curve and the rim, moreover, is flat on top rather than rounded. It adds a warning against attempting to force the series into too rigid a typological scheme. A similar shape exists in the Corinthian repertory, e. g. one from Grave 36 of the North Cemetery and two (MP 165-166) from the box of antiquities of which a selection was published by Lucy Shoe in *Hesperia*, I, 1932, pp. 56-89. The Corinthian version has a flat bottom. It may be noted that the shape is not too far removed from that of the Corinthian globular oinochoe: cf. *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, pp. 287-288, no. 126; Humfry Payne, *Necrocorinthia*, Oxford, 1931, p. 337, no. 1552 B. These also have flat bottoms.

48. *Black-glazed pelike*. Fig. 3.

P 21873 a and b.

a). Est. D. of rim 0.13 m. Several non-

joining fragments from rim, neck, body and handle. Rounded torus rim. Handle segmental in section. Black glaze, mostly good but sometimes gray and partly peeled, on all the exterior and on the interior of the neck. Interior of body thinly glazed, black to brown. Thin walls, occasionally less than 0.003 m. in thickness.

b). Est. D. of base 0.13 m. One fragment from the bottom of a partly closed vessel, probably a pelike, generally similar in clay and glaze to a), but with thicker walls. Echinus foot; its inner face is a broad and finely finished concave moulding. The whole underside is reserved and carefully reddened.

49. *Black-glazed lidded pelike*. Pl. 31.

P 21874. Pres. H. 0.11 m.; D. of rim 0.09 m. Several fragments preserve rim, neck, both handles and part of the shoulder. Rim flanged for lid. Handles segmental in section. Glaze applied as in No. 48 a.

50. *Black-glazed psykter*. Pl. 30.

P 21875. Pres. H. 0.057 m.; D. of base 0.083 m. Two fragments preserve the base and part of the stem.

The base is convex and spreading. At the center of the underside is a moulded ring enclosing a rounded nub.

The stem, just above the base, is surrounded by a low collar.

Glazed inside and out, except for the bottom, which is reserved.

A fragment from one other psykter was noted.

On the shape cf. *Hesperia*, XV, 1946, p. 322. So far as the evidence for its history is now known, these fragments would appear to be considerably earlier than the balance of the pottery from the well.

51. *Black-glazed plate*. Fig. 3.

P 21398. H. 0.037 m.; D. as restored 0.206 m. Two joining fragments preserve more than half; profile complete except at center of floor.

For details of the shape see the profile drawing. Glazed all over; the glaze is partly worn

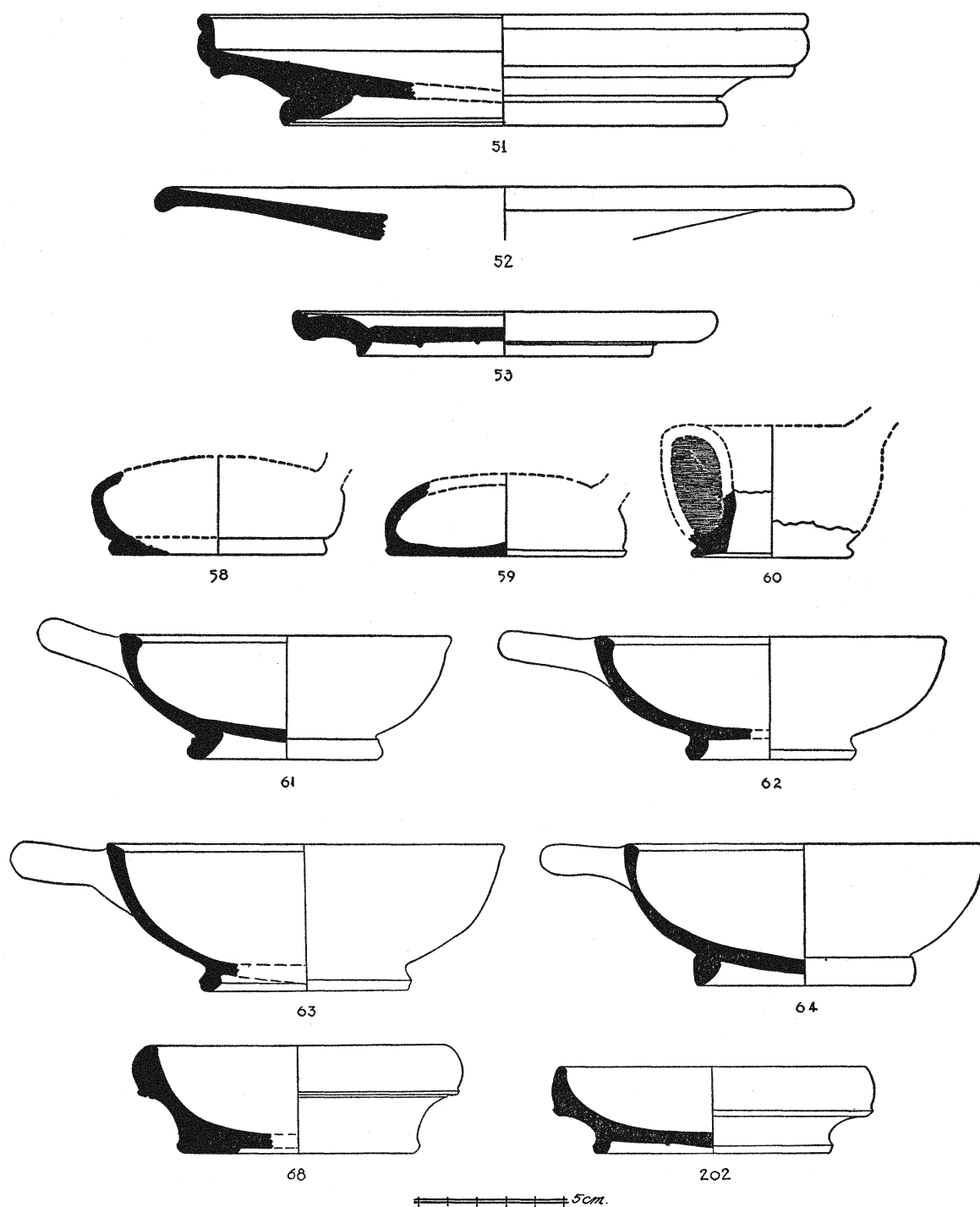


FIG. 3. Nos. 51-53 Plates, glazed and unglazed, Nos. 58-60 Black-glazed Askoi, Nos. 61-64 One-handlers, Nos. 68, 202 Black-glazed Bowls.

off, and, on the inside, partly fired red, apparently as the result of stacking.

The vertical rim, and the broad convex moulding that constitutes the inner face of the foot, distinguish this plate both from earlier and later examples. For the former cf. *Hesperia*, XV, 1946, pl. 64; for the latter, *Hesperia*, XVIII, 1949, p. 325, fig. 3.

52. Black-glazed plate. Fig. 3.

P 21913. Est. D. of rim 0.23 m. Five joining fragments preserve part of the rim and floor, up to the edge of the foot, which is missing.

Floor slopes toward center. Rim rounded and thickened. Black glaze, on the underside mostly fired red. The outside of the rim is reserved, and bears an egg and dot pattern in black glaze.

53. Unglazed plate. Fig. 3.

P 21369. H. 0.015 m.; D. 0.145 m. Two joining fragments preserve more than half.

For details of the shape see the profile drawing. Buff clay, finely finished. There is a close parallel at the Agora in P 4863, from a deposit of the second half of the century: see *Hesperia*, XVIII, 1949, p. 325, fig. 4, no. 152.

54. Black-glazed lid. Not illustrated.

P 21910. Pres. H. 0.023 m.; D. 0.23 m. Missing about half, including the knob.

Flat lid, rounded at the edge to form a plain rim. A low flat band around the root of the knob. Glazed all over.

55. Black-glazed lid. Not illustrated.

P 21911. Pres. H. 0.032 m.; D. 0.143 m. Missing about half, including the knob.

Domed lid, rounded at the edge to form a plain rim. Two reserved bands on the exterior, a narrow one encircling the lid halfway between knob and rim, a broader one around the top of the rim. Interior wholly reserved.

56. Black-glazed lid. Not illustrated.

P 21912. Pres. H. 0.04 m.; D. of knob 0.031 m. Four fragments preserve the knob

and a small adjacent part of the lid; none of the rim is extant.

Domed lid. The knob consists of a short stem and a disk top; the latter is slightly thickened and rounded at its upper edge, and its upper surface is slightly concave. The knob, at its base, is enclosed by a low moulded band. Interior reserved. Extant exterior of lid in black glaze. The sides of the disk are glazed, otherwise the knob is reserved. The base of its stem is encircled by a band of applied red.

Fragments of at least four other lids were noted. One of these, in buff clay, with yellowish-buff outer surface, is stepped, and probably belonged to a Corinthian lekanis (cf. Payne, *Necrocorinthia*, p. 336, fig. 186).

57. Black-glazed kothon. Pl. 30 and Fig. 1.

P 21361. H. 0.067 m.; D. 0.148 m. Missing a few fragments from the wall and rim.

For details of the shape, see the profile drawing. A plain ribbon handle without spurs. Dull glaze, partly fired greenish gray, partly peeled and chipped. Reserved: the underside of foot and floor, and that portion of the interior that is concealed by the overhanging rim.

For the literature on kothons, see Hopper, in *B.S.A.*, XLIV, 1949, p. 231.

58. Black-glazed askos, Type 1. Fig. 3.

P 21917. Pres. H. 0.03 m.; est. D. of base 0.08 m. One fragment preserves a small part of the base and wall.

Low ring foot; flat bottom. The wall is rather angular in profile. Good black glaze outside; thin glaze inside, not covering all the surface. Bottom reserved.

59. Black-glazed askos, Type 1. Fig. 3.

P 21916. Pres. H. 0.024 m.; est. D. of base 0.09 m. One fragment preserves part of base and wall, including the trace of a handle-root.

The bottom projects a bit beyond the wall to suggest a foot. The line of the wall is a continuous convex curve. Interior thinly glazed. Bottom reserved. Soft, yellowish buff clay.

Type 1 askoi, both black-glazed and red-figured, occur frequently in Agora deposits of the second half of the fifth century, but there are none at the Agora earlier than Nos. 58 and 59; cf. *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, p. 478, fig. 2, and p. 499, no. 3; XVIII, 1949, p. 317, and pls. 84-85, no. 19; p. 320, nos. 29-30. Normally the wall bulges more or less in the manner of No. 58; the curve of No. 59 is unusual. On the shape and its origins see Beazley, in *A.J.A.*, XXV, 1921, pp. 325 ff.

60. Black-glazed askos, Type 2. Fig. 3.

P 21918. Pres. H. 0.024 m.; D. of foot 0.056 m. One fragment preserves the base and the start of the walls.

Low spreading foot. Wide central tube. Thin glaze on the interior. The resting surface is reserved.

This type of askos, pierced vertically by a central tube, occurs in Agora contexts of the fifth century both earlier and later than our well and always in black-glaze. No chronological development is apparent. Two of the earlier examples have already been published: *Hesperia*, V, 1936, p. 341, fig. 9, P 5152; Supplement IV, p. 127, fig. 94, f. No. 60 is remarkable for the size of its central tube, the diameter of which, at the base, is 0.032 m. The normal dimension here is between 0.015 and 0.02 m. In the Piraeus Museum there is a type 2 askos with a central tube that also measures 0.032 m. across the bottom. The diameter of its foot is 0.055 m. and its height is 0.051 m. On the other hand, an Agora example from early in the century, P 16027, has a tube that is only 0.009 m. in diameter. A fragment of another type 2 askos was noted in the well, with a tube of normal size.

61. Black-glazed one-handler. Fig. 3.

P 21357. H. 0.043 m.; D. 0.115 m. Missing only a few scraps of the wall.

For the shape of the foot see Fig. 3. Rim somewhat rounded on top. Stubby handle, slightly uptilted.

Glazed all over except the resting surface and a band around the underside of the floor next to the foot. The glaze has fired red and black: bright red on the inside and on the lower part of the outside, as if from stacking; mottled red to black on the upper part of the outside, including rim and handle. Both red and black are considerably peeled, and the handle is worn.

62. Black-glazed one-handler. Fig. 3.

P 21885. H. 0.043 m.; D. 0.119 m. Missing a small part of wall and rim, and a fragment of the floor.

Ring foot, with angular profile; its inner face is convex. Rounded handle, very slightly uptilted. Glazed all over, except the resting surface and the underside of the floor; on the latter are the partial remains of an incised letter, perhaps a *chi*. The glaze has fired dull black to gray; on the interior it is thinly applied; in places, it has peeled.

63. Black-glazed one-handler. Fig. 3.

P 21886. H. 0.053 m.; est. D. of rim 0.14 m. About one-third preserved, including the handle and the complete profile. For the shape see the profile drawing. The left handle-root is higher than the right. Poor thin glaze, dull black to brown, apparently applied by dipping: it does not cover the foot nor the lower part of the walls.

Fragments were noted of at least four other black-glazed one-handlers. For Agora examples from other deposits see *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, p. 476, fig. 1, nos. 37 and 44, and pp. 507-508; XVIII, 1949, pp. 330-331, and pl. 93. On the name of the shape cf. R. M. Cook, in *Classical Review*, LXV, 1951, p. 9.

64. Partly-glazed one-handler. Fig. 3.

P 21887. H. 0.051 m.; D. 0.123 m. Missing the handle and much of the wall and rim; a trace is preserved of a handle-root.

For the shape see the profile drawing. Black glaze over all the foot and the underside of the floor; on the resting-surface it has mostly

worn off. The wall outside is reserved, and bears a broad glazed band half way up. The rim and the interior are glazed, except for a reserved circular space at the bottom; this bears a glazed circle near its outside, and at its center another glazed circle and dot. Fragments were noted from several other partly-glazed one-handlers. They occur in Agora deposits from the end of the sixth century through the fifth. Cf. *Hesperia*, V, 1936, p. 343, fig. 10, P 5139; Supplement IV, p. 38, fig. 30a and p. 127, fig. 94 d; XV, 1946, p. 320 and pl. 64, no. 252.

65. Black-glazed lekanis. Pl. 30.

P 21351. H. 0.055 m.; D. of rim, as restored 0.15 m. Missing both handles, except a spur from one and the start of a handle-root, much of the rim and part of the body.

Spreading ring foot; narrow resting surface; inner face broad, steep, and slightly convex. Glaze mostly good, partly streaked with red. Reserved: the outside of the flanged rim; the resting surface; the underside of the floor, which bears a glazed dot and circle. In earlier lekanides the foot is high and conical, and No. 65 clearly retains something of this characteristic. For a sixth century example cf. *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 181, fig. 18 (A.P. 951). See also on this shape *Hesperia*, XX, 1951, p. 220, no. 6.

66. Black-glazed bowl. Pl. 30.

P 21363. H. 0.11 m.; D. of rim 0.28 m. Missing one handle and about a third of wall and rim.

Thick ring foot. Flattish rim, projecting toward the outside. Horizontal handles, circular in section, uptilted. Reserved: the inside of the handles, the handle-zone, and the resting surface. The surface of the bowl is not well finished; the glaze looks fresh, but seems to have been hastily applied. No. 66 is nearly as large as P 10577 (*Hesperia*, XVIII, 1949, pp. 327-328 and pl. 93, no. 57). Unlike the latter it shows few signs of wear.

67. Black-glazed bowl. Pl. 29.

P 21901. H. 0.048 m.; D. of rim, as restored 0.125 m. One fragment preserves less than half.

Ring foot, ridged around the middle; narrow resting surface; the inner face slopes up steeply to the underside of the floor. Incurving rim, rounded at the edge. Glaze uniformly black. Reserved: a band at the outer junction of wall and foot; the resting surface and the lower edge of the foot outside; a border around the underside of the floor.

Fragments were counted of at least a dozen other vases, either bowls or one-handlers, generally similar to No. 67, both in size and execution.

68. Black-glazed bowl. Pl. 29 and Fig. 3.

P 21368. H. 0.037 m.; D. 0.115 m. Missing about a third.

For the shape see the profile drawing. Good glaze, somewhat worn; the resting surface and the underside of the floor are reserved. Fragments were noted of three others. No. 68 has several parallels at the Agora, all from the second half of the century. In these, the resting surface is usually narrow, as in No. 202 (Fig. 3), from a deposit of the third quarter of the century. The largest of the Agora examples is published in *Hesperia*, XVIII, 1949, p. 325, fig. 4, and p. 343, no. 151.

69. Small black-glazed bowl. Pl. 29.

P 21902. H. 0.04 m.; D. of rim 0.082 m. Missing about half.

Slightly spreading foot, its outer and inner faces convex. Rim rounded at the edge. Glaze partly peeled and faded. Reserved: the resting surface; a narrow band around the inner face of the foot at its junction with the floor; perhaps also the underside of the floor.

70. Small black-glazed bowl. Pl. 29.

P 21903. H. 0.022 m.; D. of rim 0.072 m. Three fragments preserve almost all the original.

Ring foot, its inner face shallow and convex. Thick walls. Rounded rim. Inside, the glaze

is partly worn, partly chocolate in color. The resting surface and the underside of the floor are reserved; on the latter is a mutilated graffito.

Small bowls like Nos. **69** and **70** are plentiful at the Agora: cf. *Hesperia*, XVIII, 1949, p. 328, no. 62 and p. 329, fig. 5.

71. *Small black-glazed lidded bowl.* Pl. 29.

P 21906. H. 0.045 m.; D. of rim, as restored 0.085 m. Missing about half the bowl and all the lid.

The outer face of the foot is in two degrees, the upper spreading, the lower concave; the inner face is convex. There is an offset band around the body, the upper edge of which served to support the lid. The glaze has fired a dull black, with streaks of gray. The resting surface and the underside of the floor are reserved.

The profile of No. **71** is repeated in two larger lidded bowls (or lekanides) at the Agora, P 7289 and P 15037, from separate deposits of the last quarter of the century. The correspondence of the feet is especially striking.

72. *Base of black-glazed bowl.* Fig. 1.

P 21908. Pres. H. 0.024 m.; D. of foot 0.083 m. Three joining fragments preserve the foot and floor.

High foot, concave outside, convex within; its rounded lower edge serves as a resting surface. Black glaze, occasionally fired reddish brown, covers all the extant portions except the resting surface, which has worn bare.

A similar, but not identical, version of this high, thin-walled foot occurs in P 7890 and P 16808, two black-glazed bowls from deposits of the turn of the sixth and fifth centuries.

73. *Base of bowl.* Fig. 1.

P 21909. Pres. H. 0.018 m.; est. D. 0.07 m. One fragment preserves about half the foot and floor.

High, slightly spreading foot; the inner face rises convexly to a moulded and profiled ring

surrounding the underside of the floor, which is convex.

Black glaze on the extant interior of the bowl, and on the outside of the foot, except for a narrow reserved band around the top. On the underside there are reserved areas as follows: a band at the lower edge of the foot; an area at the junction of foot and moulded ring; the floor within the ring—this bears three glazed circles, and presumably once had a dot.

74. *Small partly-glazed bowl.* Pl. 29.

P 21904. H. 0.038 m.; D. of rim 0.078 m. Missing a few fragments from walls and rim.

Raised rounded base; underside of floor concave. Rim rounded at the edge, slightly incurving. The clay is pale brown, and there is a thick surfacing in the same color, applied before the glaze. Reserved: the underside, and the lower half of the outside wall, which bears a narrow glazed band around its middle. In places, especially at the rim, the surface is worn and chipped. Two bases from the well, one being the graffito No. **135**, the other uncatalogued, bear some resemblance to that of No. **74** (concave bottom, pale brown clay), but are not certainly from the same shape.

There is a similar, though smaller, bowl in an Agora context of the first quarter of the century: cf. *Hesperia*, XV, 1946, pp. 325-326, and pl. 66, no. 293.

75. *Small partly-glazed bowl.* Pl. 29.

P 21905. H. 0.028 m.; D. of rim, as restored 0.051 m. One fragment preserves about a third of the original, including the complete profile.

Flat bottom; its edge projects slightly and is bevelled, suggesting a foot. Walls convex. The edge of the rim is thin and sharp. Good black glaze on the interior. The exterior is reserved and bears a glazed band at the rim, and another, two-thirds of the way down. The bevelled edge of the foot is also glazed.

Small banded bowls (or salt-cellars), probably to be placed in the same general category as No. **75**, have been found at the Agora also

in deposits of the early and mid-fourth century, e. g. P 6161, P 6364, P 20126.

76. *Black-glazed ladle.* Pl. 30.

P 21907. H. 0.037 m.; D. 0.081 m. Missing all the handle and a small part of the bowl.

The bowl is round-bottomed, with convex walls and plain rim. Black glaze, mostly rather dull, covers all the extant portion.

For an example complete with handle see D. M. Robinson, *Excavations at Olynthus V*, Baltimore, 1933, pl. 193, no. 1085. An Agora ladle, P 10082, from the last quarter of the fifth century, has a similar handle. No. **76** is a sizable household ladle, holding 120 cubic centimeters, or almost three times as much as the standard kyathos of about 45 cc. (Cf. M. Crosby, "A Silver Ladle and Strainer," *A.J.A.*, XLVII, 1943, pp. 209-216, and especially pp. 213-214).

77. *Black-glazed salt cellar.* Pl. 29.

P 21897. H. 0.026 m.; D. 0.057 m. Missing about a third.

Inset bottom, reserved, with two glazed circles and a dot. Convex walls. The glaze has fired dull black, with patches of gray and brown.

78. *Black-glazed salt cellar.* Pl. 29.

P 21898. H. 0.02 m.; D. 0.05 m. Missing about half.

Inset bottom. Convex walls. Glazed all over; the glaze has worn off along the resting surface.

79. *Black-glazed salt cellar.* Pl. 29.

P 21896. H. 0.028 m.; D. 0.064 m. Missing about half.

Bottom slightly concave. Convex walls. Good black glaze. The bottom is reserved, and so also is the lower edge of the walls.

80. *Black-glazed salt cellar.* Pl. 29.

P 21899. H. 0.026 m.; est. D. 0.055 m. Missing about half.

Bottom slightly concave, the floor inside rising to a point at the center. Convex walls.

Dull glaze, worn at the rim. Reserved areas as in the preceding.

81. *Black-glazed salt cellar.* Pl. 29.

P 21900. Pres. H. 0.034 m.; est. D. 0.06 m. Missing more than half.

Rounded ring foot. Thick flaring walls. The rim, which is marked off outside from the body by a tiny moulding, has a rounded outer edge and then slopes sharply toward the inside. Good black glaze, partly worn; bottom reserved.

There were fragments of at least 18 black-glazed salt cellars in this well. No. **81** (P 21900) is peculiar, and has no parallel elsewhere among Agora deposits, though it does bear some general resemblance to *Hesperia*, XV, 1946, p. 325, pl. 66, nos. 289-291. The others, all of the type with convex walls, are more familiar. In five of them the bottoms are inset. This feature is a characteristic of the first half of the century (cf. *Hesperia*, XVIII, 1949, p. 330, no. 71). In the remainder the bottoms are flat, or slightly concave. One of them, uncatalogued, is like *Hesperia*, XVIII, 1949, p. 330, pl. 93, no. 69. It and one other are glazed all over. In others, as Nos. **79** and **80** above, the bottom and the lower edge of the walls are reserved, and in one the rim is also reserved. They are smaller than the examples from the first quarter of the century found in the Rectangular Rock-cut Shaft (*Hesperia*, XV, 1946, p. 325, pl. 66, nos. 283-285), and the glaze is often poor. Occasionally, as in No. **79** (P 21896), the proportions are ample and the glaze is excellent.

The well contained no examples of the type that resembles a truncated cone (*Hesperia*, XVIII, 1949, p. 330, pl. 93, no. 71).

82. *Fragment of public measure.* Fig. 1.

P 21876. Max. dim. 0.10 m.; est. D. of base 0.21 m.

On the outside of the foot, at the bottom, a plain glazed band, brown to black; above this are reserved rounded ridges (remains of only two are preserved), separated from each other

by narrow grooves. The resting surface of the foot is broad; the inner face is low, and slopes up steeply to meet the underside of the floor. The entire bottom is reserved; its surface is smooth and finely finished. For illustrations of complete examples, cf. *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, p. 346, fig. 5; VII, 1938, p. 222, fig. 57.

83. *Semi-glazed stamnos*. Pl. 30.

P 21925. Max. dim. 0.125 m. Three joining fragments from the shoulder.

A broad reserved zone at the level of the handles contains a wavy horizontal line bounded above and below by a plain band. The wavy band rises at one side to encircle a handle root.

Reddish-buff clay. Dull glaze, black to brown. This fragment has a fairly close parallel at the Agora in P 16769, from the Rectangular Rock-cut Shaft: see *Hesperia*, XV, 1946, p. 330, under no. 318, which is apparently non-Attic, possibly Eretrian. The clay of P 16769 is brownish, and the fabric seems harder. Another possible parallel at the Agora is the stamnos P 9630.

84. *Thymiaterion cover*. Pl. 30.

P 21915. Pres. H. 0.042 m. One fragment preserves the knob and part of the body, but nothing of the rim.

Round knob. The bell-shaped body is pierced by triangular openings, probably six in all. There is a scored groove around the body just below the openings.

Black glaze: on the knob; in a band around the body above the openings; and in at least two bands below, one narrow, the other broad. Interior reserved. On the shape, see *Hesperia*, XV, 1946, pp. 326-7, nos. 300-302.

85. *Large semi-glazed krater*. Pl. 32.

P 21929. H. 0.24 m.; D. of rim 0.395 m. Missing a few fragments of the wall.

Ring foot, with convex outer face; narrow resting surface; the inner face rises in a concave curve and merges without interruption in the flat underside of the floor. Horizontal

handles, uptilted. Rounded projecting rim, ending outside below in a sharp edge.

Dull glaze, black inside, brown out, and variously faded, worn, or peeled, covers all the interior, including the upper surface of the rim, and is applied also on the exterior in single bands above and below the level of the handle-roots, and on the outside of the foot. Pale brown clay; some suggestion, on the exterior, of a surfacing in the same color. Inside where the glaze has peeled the surface is pink.

86. *Large semi-glazed krater*. Pl. 32.

P 21930. H. 0.23 m.; D. of rim 0.375 m. Missing about a quarter of the wall.

Shape and decoration as in No. 85 except that the handles show almost no upward tilt. The glaze, mostly well preserved but occasionally worn, is reddish-brown inside, and varies between bright red and dull brown outside. On the underside of the floor is incised a row of eight straight strokes.

87. *Large semi-glazed krater*. Pl. 32.

P 21931. H. 0.22 m.; D. of rim 0.365 m. Missing a few fragments from the wall and foot, and chips from the rim.

Shape and decoration as in No. 86. The glaze has fired black on the inside, pale red outside. On the outside, a surfacing in brown glaze wash.

88. *Small semi-glazed krater*. Pl. 32.

P 21932. H. 0.145 m.; D. of rim 0.30 m. Missing one handle, and fragments of wall, foot, and rim.

The extant handle is not uptilted, and the glazed band above the level of the handles is lacking; otherwise like No. 87. Glaze brown to red, now much worn and peeled.

89. *Small semi-glazed krater*. Pl. 32.

P 21933. H. 0.135 m. D. of rim 0.245 m. Missing a few fragments of wall and rim. Lacking the glazed band above the level of the handles and apparently also that on the foot; otherwise like No. 88.

90. Small semi-glazed krater. Pl. 32.

P 21934. H. 0.13 m.; D. of rim 0.245 m. Missing much of the foot, and a few fragments of the wall and rim.

Shape and decoration as in No. 88. Glaze black to brown, partly worn.

91. Small semi-glazed krater. Pl. 32.

P 21935. H. 0.13 m.; D. of rim 0.24 m. Missing a few fragments from wall, foot, and rim.

Ring foot in two degrees, the upper broad and spreading, the lower shallow and vertical; sloping inner face. Body narrows sharply toward foot. Handles uptilted. Fattish rim, projecting toward the outside. Glaze almost entirely peeled; traces exist on the interior, on the rim and handles, and around the outside of the foot.

The shape is familiar: cf. *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, pp. 511-512, fig. 25; V, 1936, pp. 342-343, fig. 10; XV, 1946, p. 328, pl. 66, nos. 304-308; XVIII, 1949, pp. 333-334, pl. 96, nos. 85-86. It is figured here generously, partly to emphasize its popularity in the fifth century, partly to illustrate the range of variation. There were fragments in the well of more than 30 of these kraters, about equally divided between large and small. (Much smaller than any of these, however, is P 15050, from an Agora deposit of the last quarter of the century: H. 0.062 m.; D. 0.163 m.). It should be noted that straight or uptilted handles may occur in either size. Otherwise the examples from the well form a fairly homogeneous group, except for No. 91, which departs from the regular formula in respect to foot, rim and profile. Occasionally glaze is daubed over the tops of the handles, as if they had been included in the passage of the brush around the top of the rim.

Two representations of the shape on red-figured vases are cited in *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, p. 511: the cup by the Euaion Painter in Frankfurt (H. Schaal, *Griechische Vasen aus Frankfurter Sammlungen*, Frankfurt am Main, 1923, pl. 39; *ARV*, 526, 11); and the cup by the

Pan Painter, Oxford 1911.617 (*CVA*, fasc. 1, III I, pl. 7, 3; *ARV*, p. 368, 88). Others may be noted, e. g. a cup by Makron: New York 20.246 (G. M. A. Richter and L. F. Hall, *Red-figured Athenian Vases in the Metropolitan Museum of Art*, New Haven, 1936, pp. 75-76, no. 53, pl. 53; *ARV*, p. 306, 83).

92. Semi-glazed round-mouthed jug. Pl. 32.

P 21919. H. to rim, 0.19 m.; D. 0.183 m. Missing only a few fragments from body and rim.

Spreading ring foot; its inner face slopes up to the convex underside of the floor.

Globular body; short, concave neck; round mouth, with lip rounded toward the outside. Flat handle, with raised edges.

The exterior is covered with a dilute glaze wash of light brown color. There is a band of dull black to brown glaze at the mouth, both inside and out, reaching halfway down the neck. A narrow glazed band surrounds the body at the level of the handle-root, and there is some black glaze, unevenly applied, on the outside of the foot. The interior is reserved.

93. Semi-glazed round-mouthed jug. Pl. 32.

P 21920. H. to rim 0.19 m.; D. 0.18 m. Missing fragments of body and rim, and most of the handle.

Like No. 92 but less carefully made. The exterior was covered with red wash, now partly worn. Black glaze as on No. 92 and also on the interior of the body up to the level of the shoulder, which is reserved.

Fragments were noted of at least six other jugs of this type. The shape was a familiar one at Athens in the sixth century and the first half of the fifth. The earliest example at the Agora, P 17397, comes from a well of the seventh century. It is somewhat squatter than Nos. 92 and 93, which stand at the end of the Agora series, but in other respects essentially the same. For parallels cf. *Hesperia*, V, 1936, p. 343, fig. 10, P 5154 and p. 344, n. 1; VII, 1938, p. 218, figs. 51-52; pp. 386-388 and fig.

23, no. 18; IX, 1940, p. 254 and fig. 57, nos. 327-328. It is probably one of these jugs that is pictured on a cup by the Kiss Painter (*CVA*, Robinson Collection, fasc. 2, III I, pl. 6, 1a; *ARV*, p. 90, 3).

The well contained fragments also of at least two semi-glazed jugs with angular profile: for the type cf. *Hesperia*, XVIII, 1949, pl. 96, 164.

94. Semi-glazed round-mouthed jug. Pl. 32.

P 21923. H. 0.33 m.; D. 0.26 m. Missing about half the body. Low raised base; concave bottom.

High ovoid body. Straight neck. Flaring rim, rounded toward the outside. Flat handle, rooted in shoulder and rim, and thickened at each root.

Brown clay. Dark brown wash outside and perhaps also inside, certainly on the inside of the neck. The fabric is non-Attic.

Dull black glaze on the rim, on the outside of the handle, in two bands around the body below the level of the handle, and in another band around the base.

This jug is different in shape from Nos. 92 and 93 and a good deal larger. P 849, from the end of the fifth century, is a near parallel, but has a higher neck. In later examples the neck is still higher, e.g. P 13563, from an Agora deposit of the mid-fourth century.

95. Semi-glazed oinochoe, shape 3 (*chous*). Pl. 32.

P 21922. H. 0.235 m.; D. 0.19 m. Missing most of lip, and about a third of body.

The outer surface of the foot is worn and chipped; its inner face slopes up to meet the convex underside of the floor. The handle has a central ridge.

Buff clay. Light brown wash, mostly worn off. Black glaze covered all the interior, and was used also on the exterior of the lip, on the handle, and in a band around the body below the level of the handle. The handle is wholly glazed outside, but on its inside the glaze stops at the same level as on the lip.

This is the earliest example at the Agora of this particular combination of shape and decoration. There are several parallels from the second half of the century, e.g. P 1951, P 9229, and P 14162, and the lip of No. 95 has been restored on the analogy of these. At the time these begin, the round-mouthed type (represented by Nos. 92, 93) stops. The one may well have succeeded the other. They are alike in size and quality.

96. Semi-glazed ovoid lekythos. Pl. 32.

P 21921. H. to top of handle 0.22 m.; D. 0.17 m. Missing the rim and a few fragments of the body.

Spreading ring foot; sloping inner face; underside of floor convex.

Ovoid body; narrow, concave neck. Flat handle with raised ridges, rooted in shoulder and base of neck. Dark brown glaze, a) in an irregular band at the base of the neck (but not including the handle-root); b) in a broad band bordered each side by a narrow band at the level of the shoulder; c) on the outside of the foot. The interior is unpainted. The handle and foot of No. 96 are exactly like those of the globular lekythoi discussed under No. 47 above, and the fact that the glazed line around the neck stops short at the sides of the handle-root may represent a conscious reminiscence of the drip-ring. But the mouth was different, for at the present break the rim is opening out at a sharp angle, quite unlike the gradual line of the globular type.

The clay is buff with a yellowish cast, not characteristically Attic but yet not like that of the Corinthian group, Nos. 106-110, below.

97. Semi-glazed lidded amphora. Pl. 32.

P 21924. H. 0.202 m.; D. 0.147 m. Missing fragments from body and rim, and all of lid.

Stout ring foot; inner face convex; underside of floor flat. Body tapers toward base, but only slightly. The neck is clearly distinguished from the body, and narrows somewhat toward the top. The rim is thick and rounded on the out-

side, and flat above; around its inner edge rises a vertical flange to receive a lid. Handles segmental in section, rooted in shoulder and base of rim.

Black glaze, occasionally fired red, covers all the interior except for a space around the shoulder; on the exterior it is applied to the rim, the outside of the handles, the ring foot, and in two bands around the body below the handles. A scored line around the base of the neck shows traces of red wash, and so also do other scored lines around the body just above the foot.

98. *Thinly-glazed column krater.* Pl. 33.

P 21928. H. 0.26 m.; D. (as restored) 0.245 m. Missing all one handle, part of another, and about half the rim and body.

Echinoid foot; narrow resting surface; inner face broad and sloping; underside of floor convex.

High ovoid body; low shoulder; high, slightly flaring neck. Flat rim, projecting toward the outside and overhanging. Columnar handles, rooted in the shoulder, joined along the top to the side of the rim, and rising above its level by an infinitesimal amount.

Black glaze, mostly fired red, covers the whole vase inside and out, except for the under-surface of the foot and floor, the underside of the rim, and occasionally also the lower half of its outside edge.

99. *Thinly-glazed column krater.* Pl. 33.

P 21927. H. (as restored) 0.27 m.; D. 0.255 m. Missing all the lower part, and fragments of the handles and rim; restored on the analogy of No. 98.

Similar in shape to No. 98 except that the rim, outside, is not so sharply undercut; also the rim of No. 98 slopes in, the rim here slopes out.

Dull black glaze, on the interior mostly fired reddish brown, covers all extant portions except the outside of the rim and a narrow band around the body about half way down.

These two kraters represent an inexpensive and probably provincial variety of table ware, lacking the handle plates, the well-articulated shoulder, and the carefully moulded foot of the contemporary red-figured examples, e. g. Richter and Milne, *Shapes and Names of Athenian Vases*, fig. 47. No similar pieces have been found at the Agora in fifth century contexts, but the shape had a long life at Corinth, where examples have been noted in deposits dating from the early fifth century into the fourth (*Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 583 and fig. 12, nos. 59-62; VI, 1937, p. 291 and fig. 24, p. 292, no. 146). The shape continued to be made, almost without change, into Hellenistic times, for it appears in the Agora, in a non-Attic fabric, in contexts of the third century B.C., e. g. P 17985. In Corinth, too, the thinly-glazed finish occurs also on other vase forms. The fabric of our pieces, however, is not characteristically Corinthian; it is rather sandy in texture, and in color a pink to buff, differing only slightly from Attic. The same fabric and the same glaze reappear in a column krater at Corinth found in the first of the deposits cited above (*Hesperia*, VII, 1938, pp. 582-583 and fig. 12, no. 56). They occur again in the early fifth century jug found, with its cork stopper in place, in an Agora well (*Hesperia*, XX, 1951, p. 50 and pl. 25a). For the shape of this piece the only Agora parallel is one other jug likewise outside the Attic canon (*Hesperia*, VIII, 1939, p. 231, fig. 27 at lower left). It seems possible that our two kraters and these jugs came from a pottery factory not far from Corinth. In any case, in view of the popularity of the shape at Corinth, and its non-existence (save for our two) in contemporary Athens, we can hardly attribute to Attic potters this economy version of the column krater. Moreover, in Athens the distinction between black-glazed and semi-glazed vase-forms is seldom blurred, and we find few parallels for the use of the thinly-glazed technique in demonstrably Attic vases of the fifth century.

100. *Semi-glazed amis.* Pl. 32.

P 21378. H. to top of handle (as restored), 0.23 m.; D. 0.146 m. Missing much of the lower part of the body, including all the base; also part of the handle, and the knob in front of it.

The body tapers gently downward along a low convex curve. The evidence of the lowest extant portion suggests that there was no separate foot, and the pot has been restored with a plain flat bottom; cf. *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, p. 512, no. 72. Flat handle.

Pale buff clay, with smooth buff surfacing. Glaze uniformly black, but somewhat chipped, is applied to the hood, the edge of the lip, the outside of the handle, and in three narrow bands around the body.

101. *Semi-glazed amis.* Not illustrated.

P 21926 a and b. a) Pres. H. 0.19 m.; D. 0.165 m. Missing all the lower half, and some fragments from the upper.

Flat handle, with raised edges. Buff clay. Red to brown glaze, partly worn, covers the hood and the handle, and is applied also in broad bands around the body.

b) Pres. H. 0.075 m.; D. of foot 0.11 m.

Three joining fragments from the foot and the lower part of the body.

Ring foot in two degrees, spreading above, vertical or slightly tapering below; broad flat resting surface; sloping inner face; underside of floor convex. Buff clay. Red glaze applied in bands around the body. Presumably from a pot like **101** a, but smaller in size.

These two are like two others at the Agora, from the third quarter of the century: cf. *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, pp. 494-495, fig. 16 and p. 512, nos. 72-73.

No. **100** is of finer quality, both in glaze and in fabric.

102. *Large gray askos.* Pl. 37.

P 21954. H. to handle (as restored) 0.345 m.; D. 0.37 m. Missing parts of handle and spout, and about half the body.

Spreading ring foot. Broad bulging body. Vertical spout, with high concave neck, bulging at the base; the lip flares slightly and is marked off from the neck by an incised groove. Flat arching handle, rising steeply behind the spout and falling in a gentler curve to a point opposite on the shoulder. On the body beneath the handle is a small moulded knob with conical top, as if to suggest a lid. The illusion is reinforced by two incised grooves describing a partial circle, beginning and ending on opposite sides of the lower handle root; the grooves become indistinct in the space between spout and handle. Slate gray fabric, containing mica; the surface is darker in color than the center.

On grounds of fabric alone No. **102** would be recognized as non-Attic. In shape too it is different from a comparable type of Attic askos found in contexts dating from the late 6th century through the mid-fifth: for an example, see *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, pp. 597-598, and fig. 22, no. 154. Two of those at the Agora, P 12785 and P 20793, do have a tiny nub on the body beneath the handle, but these Attic askoi are regularly much smaller and their spouts are set at an angle. However, it is chiefly the mammoth proportions of No. **102** and its exuberant lines that set it apart, and make it one of the most impressive pieces from the well. An interesting contrast in size is provided by P 21304, a miniature gray askos from a Mycenaean grave, also excavated in 1951 and published in the annual report (*Hesperia*, XXI, 1952, p. 107, pl. 26c): P 21304 can easily be passed through the spout of No. **102**.

103. *Gray amphora.* Pl. 33.

P 21291. H. 0.272 m.; D. 0.23 m. Missing part of one handle, almost all the base, and about half the body; the complete profile is preserved.

Plain bottom. Low rounded body, with gently curving shoulder. High straight neck. Slightly flaring rim, flattish on top, projecting toward the outside. Flat strap handles, rooted in shoulder and neck.

Gray clay, with a few mica specks. Dull black glaze, partly worn, applied in broad vertical bands on neck and shoulder; these are bounded below by a broad horizontal band around the middle of the body; black glaze also on the rim and on the outside of the handles. Probably, but not certainly, the same fabric as No. 102; in any case, very close to it.

On other examples of gray ware at the Agora see *Hesperia*, XV, 1946, p. 329, under no. 315. At least three separate fabrics are represented.

104. Plain Amphora. Pl. 33.

P 21941. H. 0.295 m.; D. 0.245 m. Missing a few fragments from body and rim.

Ring foot, its outer face convex, its inner face concave; the underside of the floor is convex and bears a graffito *chi*. Ovoid body with walls tapering sharply toward the base. High shoulder and short neck. Flaring rim; lip rounded on the outside and marked off from the neck by a scraped groove. Flattish handles, rooted in shoulder and neck. Buff clay. The exterior is covered with a surfacing of similar but paler color, now partly peeled.

105. Plain jug with narrow neck; inscribed. Pl. 32.

P 21962. H. to handle, as restored 0.265 m.; D. as restored 0.22 m. Missing the rim, fragments of the base, and most of the lower part of the body.

Spreading ring foot, rather roughly finished. Handle segmental in section, rooted in neck and shoulder. The neck and the upper part of the shoulder were thrown separately; on the exterior the juncture of the two sections results in a noticeable bulge. Reddish buff clay, with a few mica specks. On the shoulder, near the handle, a large and crudely incised *delta*.

CORINTHIAN PLAIN WARE

The clay of Nos. 106-109 is yellow or yellowish buff in color, and the surfaces are soft and powdery. No. 110, here associated with them, has a similar color but a hard fabric.

This Corinthian household ware may have found its way to Athens as part of the dowry of some Corinthian bride who married into an Athenian family. In the same dowry may have been the set of loom-weights, one of which, No. 186, went into the well along with the fragments of the pottery. Some sentimental value must have been attached to No. 106 by its original owner, for otherwise it is not easy to see why so many lead clamps should have been lavished on its mending, nor the trouble taken to assemble these awkward fragments. Of all the vases from the well these proved most difficult to reconstruct.

For other Corinthian (or near-Corinthian) pieces, see Nos. 98, 99, 127, 164-166, 185 and 189.

106. Amphora with raised base. Pl. 34.

P 21936. H. 0.36 m.; D. as restored 0.295 m. Missing about a third of the body and a few fragments from the neck.

Raised base, generally convex in profile, but varying to angular; concave bottom. Slightly flaring neck, with a low moulded ridge around its base and a narrow raised band around its top. Flaring rim, oval in plan, its outer profile convex; its upper surface is flat and slopes in sharply. Handles segmental in section, rooted in shoulder and top of neck. Broken and mended in antiquity; one of the mends failed to produce a perfect join, leaving a wide gap between two fragments (see Pl. 34).

107. Pointed amphora. Pl. 34.

P 21937. H. 0.37 m.; D. as restored 0.285 m. Missing fragments from body. Ovoid body, without a base, ending at the bottom in a small conical nub.

Slightly flaring neck, with a low ridge around the top. Flaring rim, with convex outer profile; its upper surface is flat and slopes in. Flat handles, rooted in shoulder and top of neck; their profiles are not identical. For the shape, cf. the amphora at Corinth, *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 303, fig. 35.

108. *Trefoil oinochoe.* Pl. 34.

P 21938. H. 0.21 m.; D. as restored 0.17 m. Missing fragments of rim and body.

Raised base, low and spreading. Plain concave bottom. Short concave neck and trefoil lip. Flat handle, rooted in shoulder and rim.

The lines of this oinochoe are in strong contrast with those of the contemporary Attic chous (No. 95). An oinochoe in Corinth with outline decoration stands midway between the two (*Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 310, fig. 40).

109. *Small amphora.* Pl. 34.

P 21939. H. 0.195 m.; D. as restored 0.153 m. Missing part of one handle, and fragments of rim and body. Raised base; concave bottom.

Rather straight neck. Flaring rim, thickened on the outside. Flat handles, rooted in shoulder and top of neck; their profiles are not identical, and it is possible that the handle and rim fragments appearing on the right in Pl. 34 belong properly to another vase. Cf. the amphora at Corinth, *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 293, fig. 25, no. 147.

110. *Small amphora.* Pl. 34.

P 21940. H. 0.165 m.; D. 0.14 m. Missing fragments from rim, neck and body.

Low raised base and concave bottom. Round body. Flaring neck, with thin plain rim. Handles segmental in section, rooted in shoulder and neck. Hard fabric, pale yellow on the surface, pink at the center.

111. *Brittle ware jug.* Pl. 35.

P 21942. H. 0.18 m.; D. as restored 0.175 m. Missing fragments of rim and handle, and more than half the body and base.

Plain flat bottom. Rounded body. Narrow vertical neck. Broadly flaring rim with deep outside edge, inturned at the bottom. Handle with raised edges, rooted in shoulder and rim. Light gray fabric, hard and brittle, with a metallic clink. The clay contains small dark specks. The outside is yellowish gray, the inside much darker. The surface is occasionally

lumpy and pitted, and the rim is warped. It will be observed in the photograph that the fragments are dark along the edges: this condition is due to the absorption of oil from the paint used to color the plaster reconstruction.

Fragments were noted of another vase in similar, but not identical fabric; its outer surface is variously orange and gray; its interior is gray. This latter fabric appears frequently at Corinth, often in jugs with flaring rims; these rims, however, are quite different in profile from that of No. 111. Cf. *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 290, nos. 140-141, also p. 288, fig. 23. Among the "blister" ware at Corinth I have seen nothing that exactly parallels No. 111, but in view of the great quantity of generally similar material from that site there is a certain presumption in favor of Corinthian origin.

112. *Casserole.* Pl. 36.

P 21948. H. 0.115 m.; D. of rim 0.165 m. Missing one handle, fragments of the rim, and about half the body.

Rounded bottom. Shallow flaring body. Sloping shoulder. Plain flaring rim, with a flat projection at its base inside, to receive a cover. Horizontal handles, rooted in the shoulder, circular in section, sharply upturned, and rising just above the level of the rim. On the shoulder, midway between the handles, a vertical spout, with concave walls, and rounded, slightly flaring lip.

Light brown cooking ware fabric, much blackened by burning; some mica specks.

There were fragments in the well of at least three other casseroles like No. 112; the spout is false in only one. On the shape, see *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, p. 513, nos. 77-79; XVIII, 1949, p. 335, no. 96. The earliest example at the Agora comes from a deposit of the second quarter of the century (*Hesperia*, V, 1936, p. 343, fig. 10, P 5184). It was perhaps a contemporary of the casserole pictured on a pelike by the Geras Painter, published by Amyx in *A.J.A.*, XLIX, 1945, pp. 508-518. "The two vertical lines in the crock's lip-zone" (*op. cit.*,

p. 510) represent the spout. The absence of the handles is not a serious objection to the identification. The pot is merely sketched, and the problem of rendering the horizontal handles in end-view may have been one that the painter could not wait to solve. The general shape of the body, and the spout, are sufficient to make his intentions clear, plus, of course, the cover, for which cf. our No. 114. It is also possible that the missing handles are to be thought of as broken—there is a suspicious bump in the line of the right shoulder at the point where we might expect a handle. The fabric is fragile, and handles are always vulnerable. It may be, therefore, that the casserole on the Geras Painter pelike, being no longer convenient for its original function, has been relegated to use as a container or crock, as Amyx has designated it.

113. *Small casserole.* Pl. 35.

P 21951. H. to rim, as restored 0.035 m.; to handle 0.063 m.; D. of rim as restored 0.145 m.

Two non-joining fragments preserve the handle and a small part of the rim and body.

Shallow open bowl with slightly rounded bottom. The rim is flanged inside to receive a cover. Vertical strap-handle. Brown cooking ware fabric; micaceous. Fragments were noted of at least one other.

In an Agora deposit of the end of the fifth century there were fragments of about twenty of these very small dishes, which are scarcely large enough to contain an individual portion. An inventoried example from this later context, P 11791, is smaller even than No. 113: H. to rim 0.022 m.; D. 0.105 m.

There are others at the Agora from several deposits of the late fifth century, e. g. P 2554, P 11665, and P 16970, and still others from the fourth century. On the latter see *Hesperia*, XX, 1951, p. 112; p. 115 and pl. 50 a, pyre, 1, 8; p. 125 and pl. 52 b, pyre 8, 11-12.

114. *Cooking ware cover.* Pl. 35.

P 21952. H. 0.06 m.; D. as restored 0.20 m.

Several fragments preserve the knob and about a third of the wall and rim.

Cover, convex in profile. Small cylindrical knob with conical top. Plain rim, partly blackened by fire. Brown clay, the outside smoothed.

Fragments were noted of at least two others.

These covers were used with the casseroles discussed under No. 112. Like them they first appear at the Agora around the middle of the century. For an example at Corinth, see *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 305, fig. 36, no. 209. For another type of casserole cover at Athens see *Hesperia*, XVIII, 1949, p. 334 and pl. 97, no. 90.

115. *Large cooking pot.* Pl. 35.

P 21947. H. 0.25 m.; D. 0.32 m. Missing several fragments of body and rim.

Round bottom. Body bulging and lop-sided. Gently sloping shoulder. Short concave neck. Flaring rim. Flat strap handles, rooted in shoulder and rim.

Coarse cooking ware fabric, sandy red to gray brown; surface much pitted.

116. *Small cooking pot.* Pl. 35.

P 21949. H. 0.14 m.; D. 0.18 m. Missing fragments of the body, and chips from the rim and neck.

Smaller than No. 115 and with only one handle, but essentially similar. Marks of burnishing on body.

117. *Small cooking pot.* Pl. 35.

P 21950. H. 0.095 m.; D. as restored 0.11 m. Missing handle, most of rim, and about half of body.

Like No. 116 but extremely small.

In addition to Nos. 115-117 there were fragments in the well of at least five other cooking pots of this type. The range in size can be noted in the photograph: No. 115 is a capacious soup-kettle; No. 117 holds less than a pint. The fabric is regularly thin, apparently to promote quick cooking; cf. *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, p. 513, under nos. 77-79. All are black-

ened by fire. This type of pot does not aim at distinction, either in shape or fabric, and understandably so, and it is not surprising to find that it persists with little change, at the Agora and elsewhere, at least through the 6th and 5th centuries. Cf. *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 599, and fig. 21, nos. 159-161; D. M. Robinson, *Excavations at Olynthus* V, Baltimore, 1933, pl. 173, nos. 838-839.

118. *Rim fragment of cooking pot.* Not illustrated.

P 21944. Pres. H. 0.11 m.; est. D. of rim 0.22m.

Two joining fragments preserve one handle and part of the rim and body of an open vessel with flaring walls.

Plain rim, flat on top. Horizontal handle, circular in section, uptilted. Brown clay, fired gray around one handle-root; many white specks and some mica. Another rim fragment is similar, except that the clay has fired red on the surface, gray at the center.

119. *Cooking plate.* Pl. 36.

P 21945. H. to handle 0.065 m.; D. 0.39 m. Missing one handle and fragments of rim and bottom.

Round flat plate with low vertical sides. Plain flat rim, sloping toward the outside; the rim rises at two points into rounded lugs that are pierced to form handles. Coarse brown cooking ware fabric. The outside is rough, the inside smooth, but blackened from burning.

There were fragments of at least three other plates of this type in the well. It occurs also in Agora deposits of the early and late 5th century. For an example at Corinth see *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 306, and fig. 36, no. 214.

120. *Cooking plate (?).* Pl. 35.

P 21946. H. 0.035 m.; est. D. 0.20 m.

Two joining fragments from the outer edge of a flat plate with low rim. Within the rim is a narrow channel, lower than the interior surface of the plate and separated from it by a wall that rises to a height of 0.03 m., approxi-

mately twice that of the rim itself. Around the underside of the floor is a shallow groove corresponding to the position of the inner wall above.

Reddish-brown cooking ware, with many mica specks. Faint marks, like burnishing, radiate from the center of the floor.

121. *Shallow brazier on stand.* Pl. 36.

P 21956. H. to rim 0.21 m.; D. of rim 0.505 m.; of base 0.25 m. Missing both handles, save for one root and fragments of rim, body and base.

Hollow circular stand, spreading out at the foot to form a resting surface. Four square openings are cut in its sides just below the line of its junction with the body.

Broad shallow body. Flat rim, projecting slightly toward the inside. On opposite sides of the rim are two spit-rests, long and narrow, and slightly pointed at the ends. Their long upper surfaces are concave. Two horizontal handles, circular in section, attached just below the level of the rim, at opposite quarters from the spit-rests.

Coarse cooking ware fabric, varying in color from sandy red to gray brown; the interior shows no obvious marks of burning.

There were fragments from the well of at least ten other braziers of this type. They appear at the Agora in household deposits of the fifth century from the second quarter onwards; so far as the present evidence goes, the type was not in use before the Persian Wars. Two of the Agora examples, both from deposits of the second half of the century, have been previously published: cf. *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, p. 514, no. 82 and p. 515, fig. 27; XVIII, 1949, p. 335, no. 99. For an example at Corinth, see *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 305, fig. 36, no. 212, and p. 306.

122. *Shallow brazier on stand.* Fig. 1.

P 21957. Pres. H. 0.036 m.; D. of rim 0.225 m. Missing all the stand, fragments of rim and

body, and both handles; three handle-roots remain.

Shallow body. Flat rim, projecting toward the outside; there is a shallow groove around its upper surface near the outer edge. Horizontal handles, circular in section, rooted in the body below the level of the rim. Sandy red cooking ware fabric, containing much mica; the underside has a much brighter color than the upper.

The name brazier is applied to No. 122 with less confidence than to No. 121. It is smaller, and lacks the spit-rests. In other respects it suits the type very well. For the probable shape of the missing stand, cf. P 4870, an Agora example from a slightly later deposit, in *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 50, and p. 52, fig. 33.

123. *Deep brazier.* Pl. 36.

P 21958. H. as restored 0.17 m.; D. of rim 0.19 m. Missing one handle, fragments of the rim, and about half the body.

Plain flat bottom. Bulging body, pierced with many small round holes and containing one large rectangular opening. Flat flaring rim, sloping towards the inside; three rounded lugs project at equal intervals from its inner edge. Two short horizontal handles, circular in section, rooted in the shoulder, and slightly upturned.

Coarse reddish-brown cooking ware; marks of burning on interior and rim.

Fragments were noted of at least four other braziers like No. 123, some with vertical squared lugs rising from the rim. For the same general type, cf. *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, p. 514, no. 83, and p. 515, fig. 27; VI, 1937, pp. 305-6 and fig. 36, no. 213. The deep brazier, though less common than the shallow type, was apparently standard equipment for Athenian kitchens throughout the fifth century.

124. *Barrel-shaped cooking stand.* Pl. 36.

P 21959. H. as restored 0.48 m.; D. of the base 0.40 m.; of the rim as restored 0.375 m.; max. D. as restored 0.525 m. Missing fragments of base, most of rim, and much of body;

restored with an arched opening in the wall at the bottom, on the analogy of P 17822, from an Agora deposit of the mid-sixth century.

Barrel-shaped stand, open at each end. At the bottom the walls are thickened to provide a resting surface. At the top there is a plain flat rim, with a small bevel at its inner edge. Coarse brown cooking ware fabric, with much mica. The interior shows signs of burning both at top and bottom.

There are two similar, but slightly smaller, stands at the Agora. The sixth century example cited above has the level of greatest circumference nearer the rim—its shape does not suggest a barrel, but rather the body of an amphora. The other, P 16520, comes from a deposit of the second half of the fifth century, and is distinctly barrel-shaped.

Miss Talcott has proposed what seems to me a convincing explanation of the function of these curious stands, viz. that they were used to heat large cauldrons, and that the fuel employed consisted of twigs, vine clippings and the like. Such fuel, being at once bulky and unsubstantial, would be awkward to handle in the normal type of brazier, but could be conveniently and safely confined within the ample walls of these stands. The opening at the bottom would admit the necessary draft.

125. *Cooking ware amphora.* Pl. 37.

P 21953. H. 0.27 m.; D. of rim 0.19 m. Missing part of one handle and about half the body.

High ring foot; narrow resting surface; the inner face rises in a concave curve to merge without interruption in the underside of the floor.

Heavy ovoid body, curving directly into the deep concave neck. Plain flaring rim. Vertical handles, circular in section, rooted in body and neck; a finger-mark at the base of each handle.

Brick-red fabric, thin and gritty, containing many small specks; a light-colored surfacing was applied to the exterior, but has mostly worn off.

Fragments were noted of at least five similar jars, some of which, having narrower mouths, were possibly hydrias.

At the Agora this type of amphora can be traced back to the 7th century: cf. *Hesperia*, II, 1933, p. 600, fig. 67, which is slenderer than No. 125 but which, like all the others, has finger-marks at the base of each handle. For an example from the north slope of the Acropolis see *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, p. 256, no. 334 and fig. 58 (p. 255).

126. *Round-mouthed cooking ware jug.* Pl. 35.

P 21943. H. 0.155 m.; D. 0.165 m. Missing about a quarter of body and chips from rim.

Low ring foot, with sloping inner face. Round body. Short concave neck. Round mouth. Flat projecting rim. Handle circular in section, rooted in shoulder and rim; a finger-mark at its base.

Thin reddish-buff fabric, containing mica and gravel specks; the surface is pitted. Apparently wheel-made. Fragments were noted of at least eight other examples, some from much larger jugs than the one inventoried; in one, for example, the inside diameter of the mouth is 0.095 m.; the corresponding dimension in No. 126 is 0.038 m. There is also an example at the Agora from a fill dated to the end of the 6th century, P 13760, with a height of 0.206 m. and a diameter of 0.20 m.

127. *Mortar with spout.* Pl. 34.

P 21955. H. 0.12 m.; D. of rim 0.435 m. Missing one lug and about a third of body and base.

Ring foot, with almost vertical outer face; broad flat resting surface; underside of floor convex. Broad shallow bowl. Heavy collared rim, interrupted by the spout, and bearing two rounded lugs, which are thickened at the ends.

Greenish-yellow clay, with many dark bits. Fragments were noted of at least one other mortar in the same fabric, and also of one in reddish clay. There are several mortars from

Agora deposits of the fifth century, of various sizes, with and without spouts, and usually but not always of yellow clay; cf. *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, p. 513, no. 81, and p. 514, fig. 6. This yellow fabric is presumably Corinthian. The shape occurs plentifully at that site: cf. *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, pp. 299-301, nos. 190-194, and fig. 32; VII, 1938, p. 601, no. 176, and p. 604, fig. 26.

In the well also there were fragments from the rims and bases of at least two large basins on stands, also probably Corinthian. For the shape see *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, pp. 296-297 and fig. 28.

128. *Pithos (?) rim.* Pl. 37.

P 21969. Pres. H. 0.095 m.; D. of rim 0.36 m. One group of seven joining fragments and another of four preserve about half the rim and neck of a large open vessel.

Broad flat rim, projecting toward the outside; its outer edge is moulded as a Doric hawkbeak. Slightly concave neck, opening out rapidly into the body.

Fabric yellow-buff on surface, reddish-buff at the center; mica specks. Black glaze, much worn, on interior of neck and apparently once also on upper surface of rim. Exterior reserved.

129. *Pithos fragment.* Pl. 37.

P 21961. Pres. H. 0.08 m.; thickness of wall 0.02 m.; of floor at base 0.05 m. A single fragment from the bottom of a pithos.

Raised base, with rounded ridge near the top. Fabric red near the surface, brown at the center; exterior buff-colored; the clay contains gravel chips and other impurities.

Fragments were noted of several other heavy-walled vessels, presumably also pithoi.

130. *Terracotta bath tub.* Pl. 37.

P 21960. Pres. H. 0.20 m.; pres. W. 0.64 m.; pres. L. 0.55 m. Several fragments from the front half, plus several non-joining fragments.

The front of the tub is rounded. The sides are flaring, and curve up as they proceed toward

the back. The rim is flat on top, and on the outside is thickened to form a collar. At the front there is a hemispherical basin: diameter 0.26 m.; depth below floor of tub 0.10 m. At the bottom of the basin is a small circular hole.

Coarse reddish-buff fabric, with many straw marks; dark red glaze inside, mostly worn off.

Fragments were noted apparently from one other tub. On Greek bath tubs, see Robinson *Excavations at Olynthus* II, pp. 46-50, figs. 136-137, and VIII, pp. 200-201, pls. 53, 54, 2. No. 130 was approximately the same size as the Olynthian examples, but its foot-basin is smaller. And there seems to have been a gradual rise from front to back rather than the abrupt transition that is found at Olynthos. There is another tub at the Agora, P 12805, from a deposit of the late sixth century, of which only the back is preserved. Its fabric is like that of No. 130, and the rim is thickened in the same way. Cf. also W. Deonna, *Le mobilier délien* (*Exploration archéologique de Délos*, XVIII), Paris, 1938, pp. 86-88, and fig. 122.

GRAFFITI AND DIPINTI

131. *Ostrakon of Perikles, son of Xanthippos.* Pl. 38.

P 21527. Max. dim. 0.061 m. A wall fragment from a storage amphora. Reddish buff clay; surfacing in pale white.

Painted in black on the outside: [Πε]ρικλῆ[ς] Ξανθίππο. This ostrakon has been previously published, in *Hesperia*, XXI, 1952, p. 113, pl. 31 f, and is there assigned with some assurance to the year 443 B.C. The possibility cannot be excluded, however, that it may derive from an earlier *ostrakophoria*.

132. *Base of black-glazed bowl or one-handler with graffito.* Pl. 38.

P 21374. D. of foot 0.052 m. Glazed all over.

Incised on the underside of the floor: Ἀριστι() Probably an abbreviation of the owner's name.

133. *Base of semi-glazed oinochoe with graffito.* Pl. 38.

P 21400. D. 0.09 m. For the shape cf. Nos. 92-93. Thin brown glaze on outer face of foot and in patches on the underside.

Incised on the underside of the floor: Ἀρισ() Cf. the preceding.

134. *Black-glazed skyphos, type A, with graffito.* Pl. 38.

P 21290. H. 0.138 m.; D. of rim, as restored, 0.175 m.; D. of base 0.114 m. Missing about half the wall and rim, and small pieces of the foot. Like No. 29 in shape, size and decoration; the handles here also are lop-sided. Good black glaze, partly peeled, especially around the handles.

Incised on the underside of the floor: Φαιστίο. The name is otherwise unknown.

135. *Base of semi-glazed bowl with graffito.* Pl. 38.

P 21399. D. 0.052 m. Raised rounded base. Underside of floor concave and wholly reserved. There is a reserved band at the junction of the base and the wall. The remainder of the fragment is in black glaze. It comes probably from a bowl like No. 74.

Incised on the underside: ΞΚΥΘΑ. I take this also to be a mark of ownership, but am uncertain whether to regard the form as complete in itself or an abbreviation.

136. *Fragment of base of semi-glazed krater with graffito.* Pl. 38.

P 21373. Max. dim. 0.135 m. The shape as in Nos. 85 ff.

On the underside of the floor there is an incomplete graffito: [- - -] Ι Ν [- - -] όντος. The arrangement of the extant letters suggests that the original inscription contained two names, but it seems doubtful that we are dealing with an ostrakon, for the extant fragment, even though incomplete, is rather large for such use.

- 137.** *Fragment of black-glazed skyphos, type A, with graffito. Pl. 38.*

P 21404. D. of foot 0.077 m. A single fragment preserves most of the base and some of the adjacent wall.

Incised counterclockwise around the center of the underside: *κοινά*. The first and last letters are separated by a long straight stroke. Cf. the graffito on a lamp from the Pnyx, *Hesperia*, Suppl. VII, pp. 41, 49 and p. 53, fig. 21, no. 7.

- 138.** *Black-glazed skyphos, Corinthian type, with graffito. Fig. 4.*

P 21889. H. 0.092 m.; est. D. of rim 0.13 m.; of foot 0.064 m. Missing both handles, about half the wall, and much of the rim.

So far as this skyphos is preserved it resembles, in essential respects, No. 23. It has, however, no reserved band around the inside of the lip, and no decoration in applied red. The glaze is of good quality, but there are faded streaks on the outside near the rim.

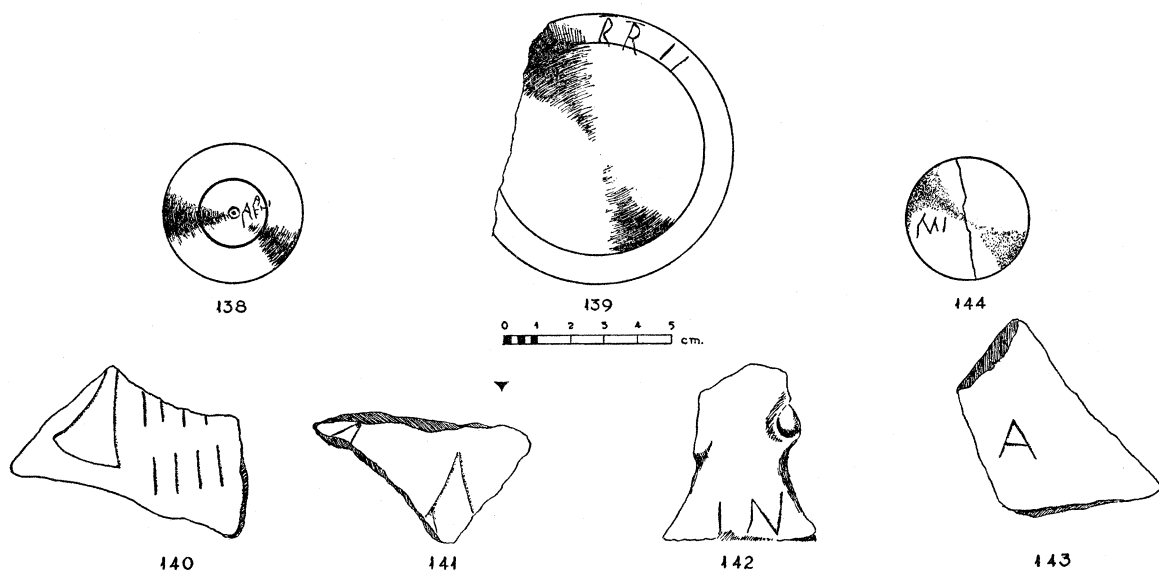


FIG. 4. Graffiti.

There is a graffito on the underside of the floor, for which see Fig. 4.

- 139.** *Base of black-glazed oinochoe (or globular lekythos) with graffito. Fig. 4.*

P 21401. D. 0.102 m. One fragment preserves almost all the base, and the start of the walls. Spreading ring foot, with sloping inner face. Dull black glaze on the outside, partly peeled. Bottom completely reserved, so also the interior.

Neatly incised on the inner face of the foot: *ῚῚII*.

- 140.** *Fragment of storage amphora (?) with graffito. Fig. 4.*

P 21965. Max. dim. 0.075 m.; Th. 0.006 m. One fragment, from the shoulder (?) of a storage amphora. Buff clay, the exterior lighter in color than the interior; mica specks.

The graffito on the exterior may safely be taken to represent the number 18: see fig. 4.

- 141.** *Fragment of storage amphora with graffito. Fig. 4.*

P 21967. Max. dim. 0.07 m.; Th. 0.011 m. One fragment, from the base of the neck. Pale

buff clay, micaceous; the outer surface has a yellowish cast.

For the remains of the graffito see Fig. 4; perhaps to be restored as ΔΕ. Should this be the correct restoration, one of the possible interpretations might be ΔΕΜΟΣΙΟΝ or ΔΕΜΟΣΙΑ: cf. *Hesperia*, V, 1936, pp. 353-354; Supplement IV, pp. 126-127; VII, 1938, p. 222.

142. *Neck of small plain amphora with graffito.* Fig. 4.

P 21968. Pres. H. 0.052 m.; max. D. 0.046 m. One fragment, of narrow neck, flaring below. Remains of a handle-root on each side.

Incised on the outside at the bottom: IN

143. *Fragment of storage amphora with graffito.* Fig. 4.

P 21966. Max. dim. 0.07 m.; Th. 0.09 m. One fragment, from the shoulder (?). Buff clay, with mica specks; darker inside than out.

Incised on the outside: A

144. *Black-glazed one-handler (or bowl) with graffito.* Fig. 4.

P 21914. H. 0.035 m.; D. of rim 0.091 m. Missing about a third of rim and wall; no handle preserved.

Rounded ring foot, with sloping inner face; scored grooves between foot and convex underside of floor. Flat rim, sloping towards the inside. Glazed all over except the bottom; the glaze is variously dull black, red, worn, and peeled.

Incised on the underside of the floor: MI. A similar graffito appears to exist on the base of a fragmentary stemless cup from the well (uncatalogued); both may be the abbreviated name of the owner.

145. *Wall fragment of storage amphora with dipinto.* Pl. 38.

P 21963. Max. dim. 0.10 m. Reddish clay. The interior is thickly coated with resin. Traces of white surfacing outside.

On the outside also are the remains of a

dipinto: a *delta*, followed by what appears to be an *alpha*.

146. *Wall fragment of storage amphora with dipinto.* Pl. 38.

P 21964. Max. dim. 0.04 m. Buff clay. Coated inside with resin. On the outside there are remains of two lines of letters: in the first line there is a *delta* followed by part of another letter, perhaps an *alpha*; in the second line an uncertain letter is followed by what is probably an *alpha*.

The freshness and thickness of the resin coating on both this and the preceding make it unlikely that either need be considered as remains of ostraka (of Damon).

For graffiti that appear incidentally on other pieces see Nos. **62, 86, 104, 105, 163** and **178**; note also the inscription painted on No. **9**.

WINE JARS

The following discussion, Nos. **147-170** (pp. 101 to 110 and Pls. 39, 40) has been contributed by Miss Virginia Grace.

147. *Wine jar.* Pl. 39.

P 21970. H. 0.615 m.; D. 0.405 m. Parts, one side, missing.

Rim flat-topped, and offset from the neck. Broad handles with finger impressions on the lower attachments. Ring foot.

Fairly fine pink to buff clay, fired partly light grey at the core.

Later fifth century examples at the Agora of this type of jar with relatively heavy rim, full body, and handles and clay as described, are P 16526 and P 9429, from deposits respectively of the third and last quarters of the century. A closer parallel, on which the spreading ring foot is also preserved, was found by Professor G. E. Mylonas in excavating the cemetery at Eleusis in 1952; it probably dates not long after No. **147**. An earlier example, apparently of the same series, is P 12760, from a well filled in about 480 B.C.: for the deposit, see H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia*, Supplement

IV, pp. 25, 30-31, the "second well of Building F," predecessor of the Tholos. During the fifth century there is an increase, not very great, in the height of neck, handles, foot, and jar as a whole; the shoulder drops after P 12760 and there is a decrease in diameter, but in the last quarter there seems to be something of a return to the earlier fuller and more high-shouldered body. During the second half of the century the flat top of the rim changes from horizontal, as it still is in No. 147, to an increasing down slope toward the outer edge, the beginning of a mushroom profile carried still further in the fourth century.

Foot fragments of a number of other similar jars were found in the deposit. But with variations not now easy of demarcation, this foot is common also to other types of jars of the period (cf. No. 153, etc.), and it has not been determined how many came from jars like No. 147.

The term "wine jar" is here applied without further distinction to large plainware amphoras which are "pointed" below, end, that is, in a narrow taper, or in some sort of knob, which may be, as here, an ordinary amphora foot but so small as to be suitable as an extra handle, not as an adequate independent support. These jars however were evidently used not only for wine but also—in smaller numbers—for oil and other fluids, and it is possible that some types were made chiefly for oil. More than other types of pointed amphoras known to us from the fifth century, the one here represented by No. 147 resembles an older amphora with simple painted decoration which has been tentatively identified as the Attic oil amphora of its day: see R. S. Young, *Hesperia*, Suppl. II, pp. 210-211. The relation of this older type to the earlier Panathenaic amphora has been recognized by Beazley, *The Development of Attic Black Figure*, p. 89, with note 4, p. 116. On the decorated amphoras, earlier and later, the spreading foot is broad enough to provide a base, and the mouth large enough for the convenient accessibility of the contents. It

seems possible that jars like No. 147, with the foot reduced to a knob and the neck narrowed for corking, held refills for Panathenaic amphoras.

148. *Wine jar of grey ware.* Fig. 5.

P 21975. Reconstructed H. ca. 0.766 m.; reconstructed D. 0.348 m.; H. of neck from offset below to top of rim, 0.16 m. (it has been drawn slightly too short); outer D. of neck, 0.116 m. Many pieces join to make (1) the fragmentary neck and part of one side to below the middle of the jar, and (2) the bottom of the jar and parts of the sides to above the middle. Though these two parts do not join, the fabric indicates they are from the same jar. The reconstruction of the exact height and swell of body could not be certain: the fragments were not quite enough and the joining surfaces were too poor because of the very friable nature of the clay.

The features of shape not visible in the drawing are the section of the handle, which was thick, nearly round, and the bottom of the lower handle attachment, which narrows to a sort of tail in relief.

Soft grey clay, with a very little mica.

149. *Top of wine jar, grey ware.* Pl. 39.

P 21974. Pres. H. 0.26 m.; H. of neck to top of rim 0.17 m.; outer D. of neck 0.13 m. Neck, handles, and part of the shoulder preserved, in one piece.

Heavy flaring rim with full outer curve; narrow offset band below it. The thick handles encroach on the offset band but not on the rim, though in attaching them the potter rubbed off some of the rim; the lower handle attachment tapers to a tail in relief on the shoulder. The base of the neck is more distinct than in No. 148.

Rather hard micaceous clay with large grey core, and buff grey surface, pitted.

The series to which Nos. 148 and 149 belong has been followed from the eighth century to about 300 B.C. We owe the identification

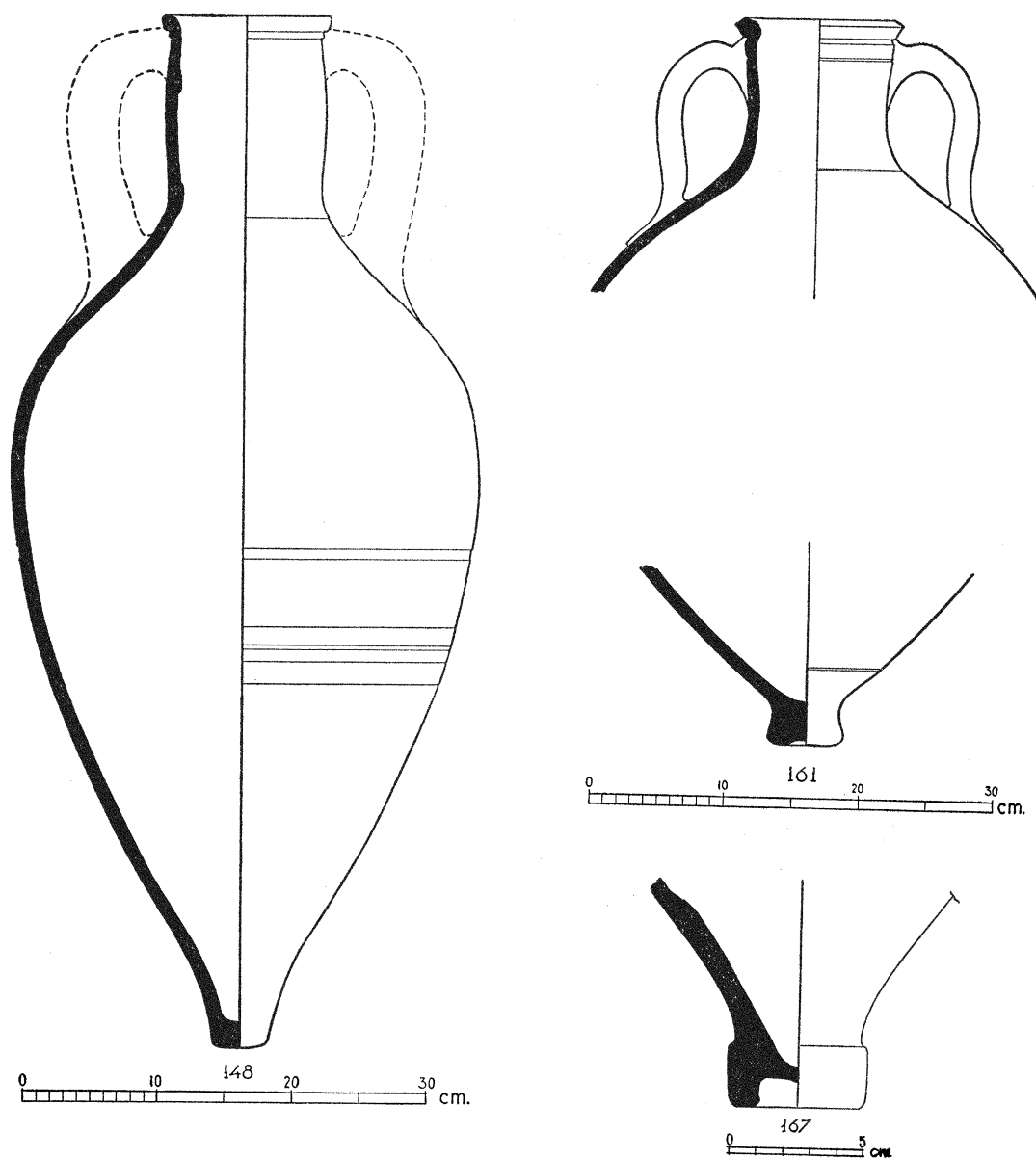


FIG. 5. Wine Jars.

of the earlier stages to Mr. John Cook, and they will perhaps be best presented with the results of his excavations in Old Smyrna, where many fragments were found; I am grateful to him for showing me his material in considerable detail. Examples of the late fifth and of probably the late fourth centuries have been published: for the former, see P. Corbett, *Hesperia*, XVIII, 1949, p. 336 and pl. 98, no. 101, from the Agora; for the latter, E. Breccia, *Catalogue général des Antiquités Égyptiennes, La Necropoli di Sciatbi*, Cairo, 1912, pp. 90-91, fig. 53. (I owe the latter reference to Professor G. R. Edwards of the University of Pennsylvania; I saw the jars in December 1951, in a storeroom of the Alexandria Museum, by courtesy of Dr. Adriani, director of the museum).

Characteristic is the grey or buff-grey clay, containing sometimes a good deal of mica; but some of the smaller jars of the late sixth to early fifth centuries are fired reddish buff: cf. Agora P 12789 and P 16800, both from deposits datable before 480 B.C. The most constant and exclusive feature of shape is at the lower handle attachment, where there is no finger impression, but the handle tapers below to a sort of tail that lies in relief on the shoulder. The handles are thick in section, and are drawn in toward the neck at the lower end. The series cannot be fully presented here, but some fifth century developments may be mentioned. An offset band below the rim begins probably in the late sixth century and continues in the fifth and fourth. During the fifth century the neck and handles tend in general to become longer, and the demarcation at the base of the neck becomes less marked, while the upper attachment of the handle encroaches increasingly on the rim; the neck becomes somewhat bombé. The body narrows to a peg toe which has at first a small depression in the center underneath, no longer seen on No. 148; this foot is drawn out to increasing narrowness as we approach 400 B.C. (cf. Corbett's no. 101). An example of the third quarter is

P 16443, from the same deposit as P 16526 mentioned above in connection with No. 147. We lack complete examples to which a definite date in the first half of the fifth century can be attributed. No. 149, of which only the top is preserved although the fabric is solid, was presumably an older discard than No. 148; note that in No. 149 the handles do not encroach on the rim, the neck is shorter in proportion to its width (it seems to have come from a larger jar than No. 148) and is more clearly marked off at the base. No. 149 is perhaps to be dated in the second quarter, No. 148 early in the third.

Apart from Nos. 148 and 149, parts of at least two more jars of this series were found in the deposit, the clay of one being reddish.

150. *Chian wine jar*. Pl. 39.

P 21971. H. 0.71 m.; D. 0.294 m. Parts missing.

Plain rim and bulging neck, pressed together by the handles so that the rim is not a circle. Rather thick handles without finger impressions on the lower attachments. Hollow, about 0.02 m. deep, in the underside of the foot.

Pinkish buff clay containing white bits and some mica, pitted surface.

151. *Fragments of a Chian wine jar*. Not illustrated.

P 21972a (neck, mended) and b (lower part, in one piece). Pres. H. of a) 0.175 m.; of b), 0.27 m.

Top and bottom of a jar or possibly two jars like No. 150 but somewhat larger: for instance the outer rim measurements are 0.145 by 0.116 m., as opposed to 0.135 by 0.111 m. in No. 150.

152. *Fragment of a Chian wine jar*. Pl. 40.

P 21973. Pres. H. 0.16 m. Preserved are part of the rim, neck, and one handle, from a jar like No. 150.

The clay of No. 152 is fired with a distinct core, and a harder, redder layer near the surface.

The jar was marked with impressed rings near the center of the neck, one and a half rings to the edge of the break.

Fragments of similar jars marked with (single) circles exist at the Agora: e.g. SS 7803, with impressed circle at the base of the handle, and P 20807, with circle in paint on the neck. Cf. also E. Vanderpool, *Hesperia*, XV, 1946, pl. XXVIII, nos. 27, 29 (text, p. 278), similarly marked fragments of which no. 27 at least is from a Chian wine jar. These are all from earlier jars, datable by their deposits before 480 B.C. Similar dipinto circles are found on still earlier Chian wine jars, e.g. *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 607, fig. 29, no. 213, datable in the sixth century.

Besides Nos. 150-152, the deposit contained parts of at least ten other Chian amphoras.

A fair number of these amphoras with bulging neck has been published: cf. L. Talcott, *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, p. 496, fig. 17, no. 86, with references on pp. 514-515; M. Z. Pease, *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 301, fig. 33, no. 202; E. Gjerstad and others, *The Swedish Cyprus Expedition*, Vol. III, pl. CI, the largest jar (Vouni, Tomb 3), illustrated also text p. 306, fig. 165; etc. etc. Many have been found in South Russia, and the type has there for some time been identified as Chian: cf. B. N. Grakov, in the Russian *Bulletin of the History of Material Culture*, 1935, pp. 177-178. The identification is based on the amphora represented on coins of Chios, and I add a reference to A. Baldwin, *The American Journal of Numismatics*, XLVIII, pl. III, where the swollen neck, most obvious peculiar feature of this part of the series, is clear enough on, for instance, nos. 15, 18, 21, though it has not always been understood by numismatists without access to the actual jars.

In the third quarter of the century this jar was replaced by a new style, in which the conspicuous omission of the bulge in the neck presumably called attention to a change in standard. The two are shown side by side by Miss Talcott, *loc. cit.*, no. 85 being identified

as also Chian by the coin-type of sphinx and amphora impressed on several duplicates from the same deposit (cf. also *Hesperia*, III, 1934, p. 202, fig. 1, no. 1, for one of the jars stamped with the coin-type, and *ibid.*, pl. I, no. 1, for one of the coin-type stamps). The new amphora retains features of its predecessor, for instance, the foot hollow on the underside, the lip of which at this period is turned back further than on No. 150—very clear on the two jars illustrated by Miss Talcott.

The development of the Chian wine amphora can be followed from the seventh century B.C. to the early Roman period. It is fixed at many points by discovery in dated deposits. Identification of the type is confirmed by quantities of fragments found in the British excavations in the suburbs of the ancient city of Chios as well as in near-by Smyrna, and by whole jars drawn in fishermen's nets from the sea between Chios and the mainland. I am grateful to Mr. Cook, also to Mr. R. Nicholls and Mr. J. Anderson, for showing me the fragments from the excavations. A publication is planned of the Chian series as a whole.

153. *Wine jar, red ware.* Pl. 39.

P 21976. H. 0.614 m.; D. 0.387 m. Parts missing.

Low rim, offset below, with uneven flat top. Thick handles with finger impressions on the lower attachments. Flaring ring foot.

Fine red clay, drip of glaze wash from the rim.

154. *Top of wine jar, red ware.* Pl. 39.

P 21977. Pres. H. 0.27 m.

The neck, handles, and part of the body preserved of an amphora like No. 153, but apparently a little larger.

155. *Bottom of wine jar, red ware.* Not illustrated.

P 21978. Pres. H. 0.31 m.; D. 0.397 m. The foot preserved, with a little more than half the body.

From an amphora like No. **153**, but a little larger.

156. *Fragment of wine jar, red ware.* Pl. 39.

P 21979. Pres. H. ca. 0.23 m. Part of neck, rim, shoulder, and one handle preserved.

Probably from an amphora like No. **153**, although the neck and rim are more carefully profiled, and the clay is less yellow, darker and harder, than in Nos. **153-155**.

The deposit contained parts of three more jars like No. **153**.

For a slightly earlier jar of the same series, see L. Talcott, *Hesperia*, V, 1936, p. 345, fig. 12, P 5174, from an Agora deposit of the second quarter of the century. Further development is indicated by P 16525, from the same third-quarter deposit as provided later parallels for Nos. **147** and **148**. The fine red clay is distinctive. The tendency during the second and third quarters is toward greater height, partly accounted for by longer neck and handles; the rim tends to be less carefully made.

157. *Wine jar.* Pl. 39.

P 21980. H. 0.505 m.; D. 0.316 m. Parts missing.

Rim inset from neck (effect of groove). Moderately thick handles with finger impressions on the lower attachments. Flaring ring foot.

Dull rather coarse red clay, with sand and mica.

A similar jar of slightly earlier date is P 16063, from a deposit of the second quarter. These jars are perhaps related to the series of No. **153**, etc.

158. *Wine jar.* Pl. 39.

P 21981. Pres. H. 0.605 m.; D. 0.381 m. Parts missing include all the rim.

Medium broad handles, with small finger impressions on the lower attachments. The underside of the foot shows a small shallow central depression, in the midst of which projects the tip of the body.

Micaceous buff clay.

159. *Top of wine jar.* Pl. 39.

P 21982. Pres. H. 0.165 m. Preserved, the handles and part of the rim, neck, and shoulder.

Rim inset from neck (effect of groove). Broad handles with small finger impressions on the lower attachments.

Somewhat micaceous clay, buff on the surface, red inside; bits.

160. *Top of wine jar.* Pl. 39.

P 21983. Pres. H. 0.165 m. Preserved, neck, handles and part of shoulder, in one piece.

The shape resembles that of No. **159**, but the rim is distinctly offset.

Micaceous dark buff clay with large grey core.

Nos. **158-160** seem to belong to a single class of buff amphoras with oval body, short neck, and somewhat spreading handles, characteristic details being the unusually small finger impressions on the lower handle attachments, and the broadish stumpy foot with the point of the body showing in the middle of the small depression on the under side. Fully preserved examples are P 5176 of the second quarter (from the deposit published *Hesperia*, V, 1936, pp. 333 ff.) and an amphora from Professor Mylonas's excavations at Eleusis (see above, under No. **147**) which must fall between P 5176 and No. **158**. In the two complete jars the rim is very faintly marked off from the neck; but P 5178 (from the same second quarter deposit as P 5176), a similar incomplete jar, has a rim like that of No. **159**, which may therefore be suggested to fill out the topless No. **158**. The tendency from the second to the third quarters seems to be toward greater height, partly accounted for by longer neck and handles.

161. *Fragments of Mendeian(?) wine jar.* Pl. 40 (part) and Fig. 5.

P 21987. Approximate preserved heights of fragments: a) 0.21 m.; b) 0.19 m.; c) 0.14 m. Height of jar as the pieces are arranged in the drawing (from a rough estimate) 0.54 m. a)

and b) are two non-joining fragments, each with a handle, of probably the same amphora neck; and in c) we have the foot and lower part of apparently the same amphora.

Flaring rim with outer edge neatly bevelled off. Rim set off by a groove; another, narrower, groove just below. Broad band handles with large skidding finger impressions on their lower attachments. On the under side of the foot, shallow depression.

Micaceous light red clay with reddish buff surface. Red stain below rim and on top of handles. Pairs of paint bands in thin red above the foot, in thin black around the neck.

Residue of yellowish deposit on the bottom inside.

With the fragment bearing the coin-type of Mende published *Hesperia*, Suppl. VIII, pl. 20, no. 1, were others belonging apparently to the same or a similar jar, preserving a flaring rim, grooved below, and a flaring foot with shallow depression underneath and with a paint band round the body above it; the two latter fragments show on the inside a heavy deposit, yellowish on the surface; all three are of micaceous reddish buff clay. The fragments were found together in the lower fill of a well in Section I of the Agora excavations (grid reference 2/ΣT) with pottery of the late fifth century B.C.: note the correction on my statement, Suppl. VIII, p. 186, on the finding place of the stamped fragment. The suggestion is due to Lucy Talcott that these features of rim, foot, fabric and decoration probably identify as Mendaean the amphora published by her in *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, p. 496, fig. 17, no. 88 (P 2375), from the deposit of the third quarter of the century from which we have also a number of Chian wine jars (see above). The same features characterize No. 161.

In this series, the tendency in the second half of the fifth century is for the neck and handles to grow longer, and the handles narrower; and for the foot to grow larger and more flaring, while the diameter of the depression underneath does not increase.

Three stamps are now known at the Agora with the Mendaean coin type: SS 6917 and SS 10231, both from deposits of the late fifth century, see P. Corbett, *op. cit.*, p. 337, under no. 106; and SS 10761, from a disturbed part of the filling of the Stoa of Attalos. SS 10761 is perhaps from the same die as SS 6917 (*Hesperia*, Suppl. VIII, pl. 20, no. 1), while SS 10231 (Corbett pl. 98, no. 166) is slightly different. The use of the coin type on this series of jars, so far as we know it, is limited to the late fifth century: of five similar jars put together from Miss Talcott's third-quarter deposit (P 2374-78), none is stamped; and P 4422 which seems to illustrate the continuation of the series in the latter fourth century (from Section B, well at 15/ΔΔ) is also unstamped.

In the present deposit, No. 162 may be from the same kind of jar as No. 161.

162. *Neck of Mendaean(?) wine jar.* Pl. 40.

P 21988. Pres. H. 0.195 m. Most of the neck preserved, with one complete handle and the start of the other.

Similar to No. 161, but the rim is higher and set off by a distinct offset instead of a groove; the lower groove (broader than on No. 161) follows the line of a swelling in the neck; and there are no paint bands on the neck. The clay is similar to that of No. 161.

163. *Neck of wine jar, with graffito on the handle.* Pl. 40.

P 21989. Pres. H., 0.17 m. Neck, handles, and part of the shoulder preserved.

A flaring offset rim and a groove that follows the swelling round the neck correspond with No. 162; but No. 163 is otherwise different from Nos. 161-2, having narrower handles with smaller finger impressions and being altogether more roughly made.

Clay micaceous, light red to buff; surface dingy buff.

For the graffito on the handle, see also Pl. 40.

The shape is probably to be restored to resemble the Mendaean jar. I have seen a num-

ber of apparent imitations of the type, in clay much like this, in the Cyprus Museum, from the Swedish excavations, e.g. Marion, Tomb 44D, 2; Tomb 44, 48; Tomb 60, 69.

164. *Fragments of wine jar.* Pl. 40.

P 21985. Pres. H. of a) 0.115 m.; max. dim. of b) 0.075 m. Preserved, a) part of the rim and neck with handle attachment and a scrap of the shoulder, and b) the foot with an adjoining bit of the body.

Flaring rim; on neck, at center level of handle attachment, a broad groove, or roughly made offset. The shoulder came out rather abruptly from the base of the neck. The foot is a peg like an inverted truncated cone set on the rounded bottom of the body, which opens inside into a hollow in the peg.

Greenish buff clay, no mica.

Inside the foot, a black deposit with yellowish surface.

165. *Stamped fragment of handle of wine jar.* Pl. 40.

SS 11238. Th. of handle 0.023 m.; the stamp is illustrated at actual size. Preserved, the lower part of the handle and the shoulder attachment; the stamp is worn and was perhaps incompletely impressed.

Relatively broad handle, set on a shoulder of gentle slope, and stamped near the lower attachment.

Clay similar to that of No. 164.

The very faint stamp appears to represent an animal moving right, looking back left.

166. *Lower part of wine jar.* Pl. 40.

P 21986. Pres. H. ca. 0.20 m. Preserved, foot and part of lower body.

The foot is like that of No. 164, save that there are two grooves round the peg, which is rounded below.

Pinkish buff clay, with a very little mica.

Nos. 164-166 are fragments apparently of a kind of jar which in its later development is easily distinguishable by the way the broad rim

lies out on the handles. In the latter fourth century B.C. and later, many of these handles are stamped, either on their tops or near their lower attachments, with abbreviations or monograms, or devices with or without letters. A stamp earlier than No. 165 has been found on a fragment of a sixth or early fifth century jar possibly of the same series: M. T. Campbell, *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 606, fig. 28 (a frog in a round stamp). No. 164a may be compared with other fifth century necks or neck fragments catalogued from dated deposits at the Agora: P 16072, second quarter; P 2068, third quarter; and P 12655, late. These are unstamped but have dipinti.

The clay of this series is buff, sometimes greenish like Nos. 164 and 165, sometimes pinkish like No. 166. It is fine-grained and has little or no mica. Characteristic features of shape are the broad handles with arched short tops and without finger impressions at the base, the broad flaring rim, a narrowing of the neck toward the shoulder. The bodies of Nos. 164 and 166 are evidently to be restored like the small jar No. 107 of this article, in the text of which there is reference to a similar, somewhat larger jar in Corinth. In the fourth century, the lower part of the body tapers to a narrow foot.

The clay suggests Corinth, and a great many jars and fragments of this class have in fact been found in Corinth. However, Corinthian tiles and other coarse ware are of a rather different fabric, the clay containing many large bits, and being often fired with a large grey core; and there exists in that fabric a series of jars (cf. M. Z. Pease, *op. cit.*, p. 302, fig. 34, nos. 199, 200; M. T. Campbell, *op. cit.*, p. 605, fig. 27, nos. 202, 203, 201; S. Weinberg, *Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, pl. LXXXV, E 13) not at all like the series of Nos. 164-166, the handles and rims in particular being very different. Fragments of such jars have been found in Athens, including a few scraps in the present deposit. They were sometimes stamped

with a palmette at the base of one handle—an example is Professor Weinberg's jar just cited.

It is possible that both series were made in Corinth. But an argument in favor of Corcyra can be given for the type taken as a later development of Nos. 164-166. Not uncommon on handles of this series is a circular stamp containing a seven- or eight-rayed star. One of these has been found in excavations in Corfu. In publishing it (*Ath. Mitt.*, LIX, 1934, p. 207, fig. 19. I owe the reference to Miss Talcott), H. Bulle points out the close similarity of the stamp with a fourth century coin type of Corcyra. Corcyrean amphoras are known from literature contemporary with the stamped examples: cf. Pseudo-Aristotle, *De mir. auscult.*, 104, p. 839b, 8; cf. Rostovtzeff, *Social and Economic History of the Hellenistic World*, Oxford, 1941, vol. 1, p. 120.

167. *Parts of a wine jar, or of two jars.* Pl. 40 and Fig. 5.

P 21984. Pres. H. of fragment a) 0.175 m.; of fragment b) 0.085 m. Preserved are a) a neck with rim, both handles, and part of the shoulder; and b) the foot of probably a similar jar.

Broad, slightly flaring rim, offset from the neck; close below it, a groove round the neck smeared over by the handle attachment. The neck narrows toward the shoulder, and is pressed together at the top by the handles. Broad rising handles that descend vertically; no finger impressions on their bases.

Fragment b) (Fig. 5) shows the bottom of a tapering body, the foot a collar hollow beneath.

Red micaceous clay, fired partly buff-grey at the core, and containing white bits. Buff surfacing outside the neck and shoulders and into the mouth, not found on fragment b which is also a little less micaceous.

The neck and handles have features of shape in common with No. 164, but the clay does not seem to belong to the "Corcyrean" class. The clay of fragment b), on the other hand, is close to that of fragment a) and the association of

this top and bottom is supported by P 18988, from a late fifth century deposit at the Agora, in which a foot of this not very common type is found on a jar with handles which are like those of No. 167 and also without finger impressions, but longer, as is the general tendency toward the end of the century; the rim of our fragment is like that of P 18988, but broader.

168. *Top of wine jar.* Pl. 40.

P 21990. Pres. H. 0.153 m.; D. of rim ca. 0.10 m. (uneven). Preserved, the neck, one complete handle, with part of the shoulder, and part of the other handle.

Narrow rim set off by a groove. Rather thick handles, with finger impressions.

Pinkish buff clay, micaceous and sandy. Remains of whitish surfacing.

169. *Top of wine jar.* Pl. 40.

P 21991. Pres. H. 0.227 m.; D. of rim 0.165 m. Preserved, more than half the neck, with rim, both handles, and part of the shoulder.

Heavy rim, offset from the neck and flaring upward, with broad flat top. Broad handles with finger impressions. Broad groove round the neck smeared over by the upper handle attachment; in the line of the groove, a hole through the neck, diameter 0.008 m.

Coarse clay, pitted and full of bits, fired red inside, brown outside, with remains of lighter surfacing.

170. *Handle of wine jar(?).* Pl. 40.

P 21992. Pres. H. 0.135 m. Preserved, the handle and connecting piece of body.

Small round handle set vertically on the jar; the interior body surface shows wheelmarks.

Hard-fired, rather fine dull-red clay with small white bits, buff near the surface, with remains of thin creamy slip(?).

The handle seems to come from a jar of torpedo shape like many found in Cyprus, and probably from one of the wider type in which two such handles are attached on the edge of the shoulder: the upper break indicates on the

interior a sharp return, like that at the edge of an angular shoulder. As the fragment shows some concavity in the body profile, and a slight rise above the handle, it may be from a jar like *Swedish Cyprus Expedition*, IV, 2, 1948, fig. LVI, no. 29 or 30. These jars are included by Gjerstad in his Class V pottery, which he dates in the late sixth and early fifth century, cf. his text pp. 198 and 497. It would then not be surprising that so little is left of this jar in the mid-fifth century despite its solid fabric. Gjerstad comments (*op. cit.*, p. 268) on the small amount of Cypriote pottery that has been reported from mainland Greece. I am not sufficiently expert to say whether this fragment is from a Cypriote torpedo jar or from one made in Palestine, where the shape is indigenous, cf. for instance J. C. Wampler, *Tell en Nasbeh*, Berkeley and New Haven, 1947, pl. 18, no. 311, a type dated (p. 10, paragraph 44) sixth and fifth centuries. In either case, it may have been looted from the King's ships after Salamis.

LAMPS

The types noted below are those distinguished by R. H. Howland in his reclassification of Greek lamps, which is now in course of publication.

171. *Lamp fragment, type 20*. Pl. 41.

L 4866. Pres. W. 0.045 m. A single fragment preserves the nozzle, with part of the wall and top; the inner edge of the top is not preserved. Short nozzle, with large wick-hole. The wall curves as in type 21, but the top is offset, and raised above the level of the wall. Black glaze, much worn.

172. *Lamp, type 21B*. Pl. 41 and Fig. 6.

L 4791. L. 0.10 m.; H. 0.02 m.; W. 0.084 m. Missing the handle, save for one root, and a fragment from the wall.

Narrow inturned rim. Low raised base. Black glaze all over, fired black to brown and partly worn.

173. *Lamp, type 21 B*. Not illustrated.

L 4785. Pres. L. 0.085 m.; pres. W. 0.082 m.; H. 0.022 m. Missing most of rim and back wall. Very low ring foot.

Rim flattened on top. Black glaze all over, except for the foot and a reserved dot at the center of the underside.

174. *Lamp, type 21 B*. Not illustrated.

L 4863. Pres. L. 0.07 m.; W. 0.075 m.; H. 0.019 m. Missing nozzle and handle; both roots remain. Low raised base. Fairly good black glaze, somewhat mottled in firing. Underside reserved.

175. *Lamp fragment, type 21 B*. Not illustrated

L 4864. Pres. W. 0.058 m. A single fragment preserves the nozzle, with a little of the rim and wall. Short nozzle, with large wick-hole, encroaching considerably on the rim. Black glaze mottled to gray and red and partly peeled.

176. *Lamp fragment, type 21 B*. Not illustrated.

L 4865. Pres. L. 0.072 b.; H. 0.018 m. A single fragment preserves the nozzle, with part of the wall and flat raised base.

Fairly short nozzle, the wick-hole encroaching somewhat on the rim. Black glaze, partly peeled; end of nozzle much grayed from burning. Underside reserved.

177. *Lamp fragment, type 21 B*. Pl. 41.

L 4867. Pres. L. 0.077 m. Two joining fragments preserve the nozzle and part of the rim and wall; bridge of nozzle broken away.

Rather flat spoon-shaped nozzle with large wick-hole. Rim curves to a fairly steep angle in lower wall. Good black glaze on nozzle and rim; dilute wash on lower wall; band at inner edge of rim reserved.

178. *Lamp, type 21 B, later variety*. Pl. 41.

L 4799. Pres. L. 0.10 m.; H. 0.023 m. Missing the handle and part of the back wall. Low

raised base, tapering toward the bottom; underside of floor concave. Glazed all over, except resting surface, which appears to have been scraped bare. Glaze mostly good black, but partly worn and mottled. Graffito on nozzle.

179. *Lamp fragment, type 21 B(?)*. Not illustrated.

L 4870. Pres. W. 0.044 m. One small fragment preserves a little of the rim and nozzle. Rim flat on top, so far as preserved.

The clay near the edge of the wick-hole rises slightly, as if the nozzle had an upward tilt: this fact could suggest a double-bodied lamp, but there is no clear indication. Worn black glaze; a broad reserved band at the inner edge of the rim containing a black circumference line.

180. *Lamp fragment, type 21 variant*. Fig. 6.

L 4869. Pres. L. 0.064 m. One fragment from the wall and rim. The attachment of one end of a horizontal band handle and the start of the nozzle are preserved, the handle apparently on the side of the lamp at right angles to the nozzle. Raised ring at inner edge of rim.

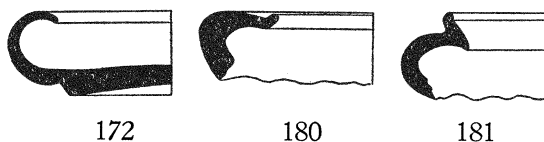


FIG. 6. Lamps. 1:2

Fairly good glaze, somewhat worn; the handle space is reserved, and there is a scraped band on the rim, just inside the raised ring.

181. *Lamp fragment*. Pl. 41 and Fig. 6.

L 4868. Pres. L. 0.085 m.; H. 0.024 m. One fragment preserves part of the nozzle and most of one side of the lamp; the profile of rim and wall is complete, but the center of the floor is lacking. Sharply convex wall; bottom apparently plain and flat. At the inner edge of the rim there is a vertical collar, about 0.012 m.

high on the inside. Soft, pale gray clay; poor thin black glaze, fired mostly gray, and much peeled.

There is no parallel in the Agora collection for the profile of this lamp. This fact, along with the character of its fabric, strongly suggests that it is non-Attic.

Fragments of at least six other lamps were noted from the well, but none from types other than those cited above.

LOOM-WEIGHTS AND SPINDLE-WHORLS

182. *Stamped pyramidal loom-weight*. Pl. 41.

MC 893. H. 0.055 m.; W. at base 0.042 m.; weight 72 grammes. Intact save for a few chips.

Pierced once. Buff clay; the upper part dipped in reddish-brown glaze, now much worn. The sides meet to form sharp edges. On one side, near the top, an impression, perhaps made by a finger ring.

Another example from the well, uncatalogued, is glazed all over, including the bottom. Though this is unusual (cf. *Hesperia*, Supplement VII, p. 74), there are parallels in several other loom-weights in the Agora collection.

183. *Pyramidal loom-weight*. Pl. 41.

MC 892. H. 0.055 m.; W. at base 0.041 m.; weight 73.5 grammes. Intact. Pierced once. Buff clay.

There were seven other unglazed pyramidal loom-weights in the well. Two, of which neither is intact, were larger than No. 183, but four of the others appear to have come from the same set. They vary in weight from 71 to 77 grammes; two of them come within half a gramme of being identical.

184. *Pyramidal loom-weight*. Pl. 41.

MC 894. H. 0.058 m.; W. at base 0.042 m.; weight 92 grammes. Intact, save that the edges are slightly worn.

specks; presumably non-Attic. Cf. the fabric of Nos. 102 and 103.

Pierced once. Slate-gray clay, with mica

185. *Pyramidal loom-weight*. Pl. 41.

MC 897. Pres. H. 0.073 m.; weight as preserved 99.5 grammes. Missing flakes from the side and base. Rectangular in section. Pierced twice.

Greenish yellow clay, with dark specks, like that of the mortar, No. 127; the loom-weight, however, is soft and friable.

186. *Conical loom-weight*. Pl. 41.

MC 896. Pres. H. (also the approximate original height) 0.07 m. Missing about half.

Pierced once. Low bevel at base. Pale yellow clay; smooth, hard surface. Presumably Corinthian.

The loom-weights found at Corinth have been published by Gladys Davidson in *Corinth*, XII, *The Minor Objects*, pp. 146-172. No. 186 would seem to fit her type V; she dates the appearance of this type at Corinth to the early fifth century. At Athens, in the fifth century, conical loom-weights were rare (cf. *Hesperia*, Supplement VII, pp. 76-77; *Hesperia*, XVIII, 1949, p. 340), but they did exist. An Agora well of the early fifth century has produced four conical Attic weights (MC 827-830) from a stamped set, with bevelled edges not unlike that of No. 186. Another Attic example, with a plain base (MC 210) comes from a deposit of the third quarter of the century; there are also two conical weights (MC 523 and MC 662), both somewhat irregularly shaped, from deposits of the end of the previous century.

187. *Lentoid loom-weight*. Pl. 41.

MC 895. D. 0.077 m. Missing about half one side.

Pierced twice. A shallow groove at the top. Buff clay, unglazed.

188. *Glazed spindle-whorl*. Pl. 41.

MC 898. Pres. H. 0.035 m.; max. D. 0.037 m. Missing the tip and chips from the base.

Rounded at the bottom, tapering toward the top. Black glaze, somewhat worn.

TERRACOTTA TILES, WATER PIPES, WELL-HEAD**189. *Pan tile*. Fig. 7.**

A 1911. Pres. L. 0.29 m.; W. 0.28 m.; H. at one side 0.065 m.; at the other 0.034 m.

The underside is quite flat. Yellowish buff clay, soft and powdery; traces of surfacing in pale white.

A 1912, not illustrated, consists of fragments of a similar tile, and the well contained many others in the same fabric, presumably Corinthian.

190. *Cover tile*. Fig. 7.

A 1913. Pres. L. 0.26 m.; pres. W. 0.12 m.

Brownish buff clay, containing bits of gravel; the surface is pitted. This fabric also was well represented.

191. *Pan tile*. Fig. 7.

A 1914. Pres. L. 0.17 m.; H. at edge 0.055 m.; at middle 0.022 m.

Pale brown clay. Firm red paint on upper surface. Flange worn. Possibly earlier than the deposit as a whole.

192. *Water pipe*. Pl. 41.

A 1915. Pres. L. 0.48 m.; max. D. outside 0.16 m.; min. D. inside 0.125 m. Missing fragments from the sides, and all of one end.

Light brown clay, with a surfacing in the same color. Two bands of reddish brown glaze, much faded: one beneath the collar at the base of the joint tongue, the other near the opposite end.

There were fragments of at least one other section of pipe, and remains also of a terracotta water channel.

193. *Terracotta well-head: drum-shaped*. Fig. 8.

A 1916. Est. H. 0.50 m.; outside D. of rim 0.75 m.; W. of rim 0.09 m.; H. of base collar 0.07 m.; D. of lifting hole 0.05 m. Numerous fragments preserve about a third of the whole.

Flat projecting rim. Plain walls, slightly thickened at the base. Remains of two circular lifting holes (the complete well-head presum-

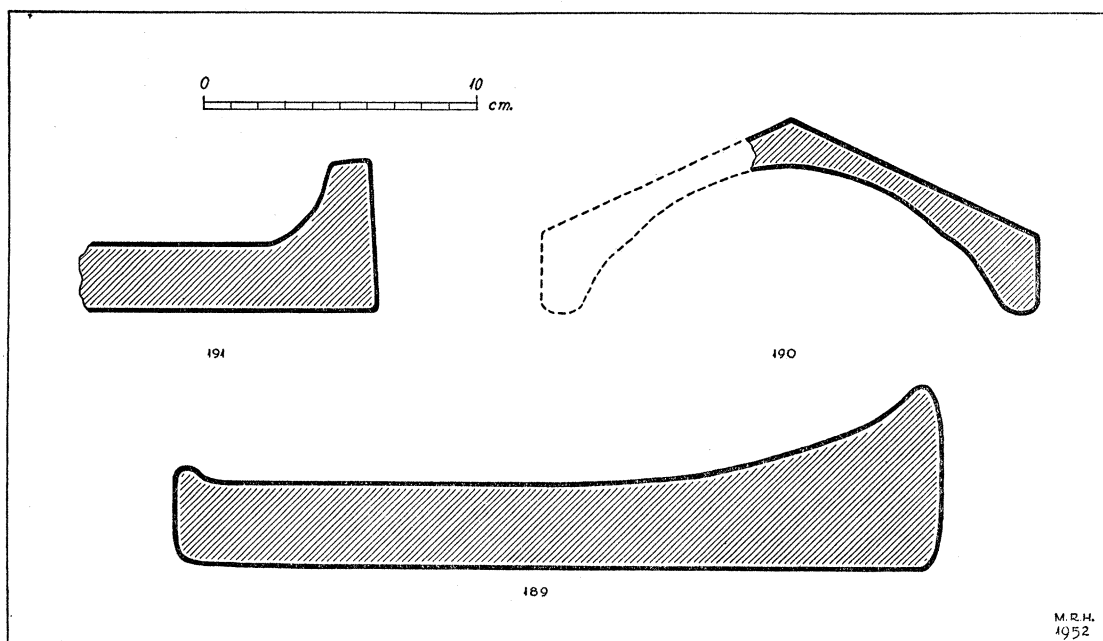


FIG. 7. Terracotta Roof Tiles.

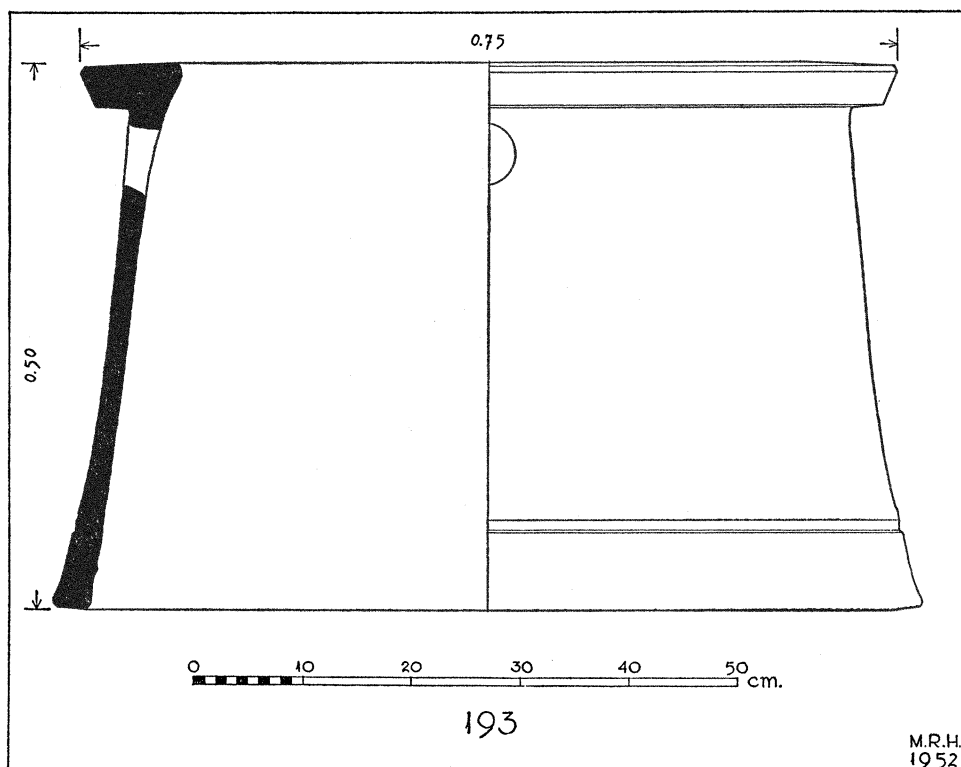


FIG. 8. Terracotta Well-head.

ably had four). Buff clay, with traces of a thick yellow surfacing, especially on the inside. Marks of wear on the inner edge of the rim.

On the type, see *Hesperia*, XVIII, 1949, pp. 114 ff., and especially pp. 119-120. No. **193** has no exact counterpart in the series of sixth and fifth century well-heads there published. It will be noted, for example, that it lacks the ridged bands or grooves that are normally found around the upper part of the wall. The history of our well (see above pp. 60-62) requires that its well-head be dated around the middle of the fifth century, and No. **193** must take its place, therefore, at the end of the series cited above.

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS

194. *Section of bone flute.* Pl. 41.

BI 672. L. 0.123 m.; outside D. 0.017 m. One end is flanged, the other slightly hollowed. The flanged end is somewhat worn, and the entire section has split lengthwise. There are four finger holes, three on one side, and one on the other. The odd hole occupies a space between the second and third holes above (counting from the flanged end), but actually slightly nearer the third than the second.

195. *Worked antler fragment.* Pl. 41.

BI 673. Max. dim. 0.245 m. The antler was cut lengthwise with a saw, and only half of it remains. Two points have been removed with the same instrument. Some marks of polishing. Possibly material for making knife handles.

196. *Fragment of pumice stone.* Not illustrated.

ST 522. Max. dim. 0.105 m. Flat on one side, rounded on the other. On the rounded side is a series of incised lines, roughly parallel.

197. *Lead fragment.* Not illustrated.

IL 1259. Max. dim. 0.13 m. Weight 727 grammes. A band-like fragment, with a grayish white incrustation. On one side, near the edge, is a small hollow.

POTTERY FROM OTHER SOURCES

198. *Black-glazed skyphos.* Pl. 29.

P 17121. H. 0.075 m.; D. of rim 0.10 m.

Missing only a few small fragments.

On the shape and decoration see No. **31**. The glaze has fired partly red and brown. The flat upper surface of the rim is reserved, and bears groups of transverse glazed strokes. On the reserved underside of the floor there is a small glazed circle and dot.

199. *Large black-glazed stemless cup.* Fig. 2.

P 19405. H. as restored 0.075 m.; D. as restored 0.22 m.

Missing fragments of the wall and rim.

For details of the shape, see Fig. 2. Glazed all over except the underside of the floor, which is reserved, and bears two glazed circles and a dot. Glaze partly fired brown and slightly worn. See further under No. **35**.

200. *Black-glazed globular lekythos.* Pl. 31.

P 8838. H. as restored 0.118 m.; D. of body 0.095 m.; of foot 0.07 m. Missing much of body and mouth; the restoration of the lip is probable, but not certain.

On the shape see No. **47**. The foot is echinus-like, the shoulder sloping, the drip-ring a flat band. Good black glaze on all the outside except the bottom. Bands of applied red as follows: one on the upper edge of the drip-ring; two around the body at the level of the handle; one on the foot.

201. *Black-glazed globular lekythos.* Pl. 31.

P 10002. H. as restored 0.174 m.; D. of body 0.138 m.; of foot 0.082 m. Missing the mouth, much of the handle, and part of the neck; the mouth is restored on the analogy of P 16672, a contemporary example, where this member of the vase is wholly preserved.

On the shape see No. **47**. The foot is small and the shoulder flat. Good black glaze on all the exterior except the resting surface; on the underside of the floor it is only thinly applied.

202. *Black-glazed bowl.* Fig. 3.

P 4741. H. 0.031 m.; D. 0.115 m. Missing about a third of the rim.

On the shape see No. 68 and Fig. 3. On the outside the glaze has fired red, except along the edge of the rim. A moulded ring encloses the central portion of the underside of the floor. The space within is reserved, and bears at its center a small glazed circle and dot. The balance of the underside is glazed, except for the resting surface, which is reserved. The

groove around the base of the rim is also reserved.

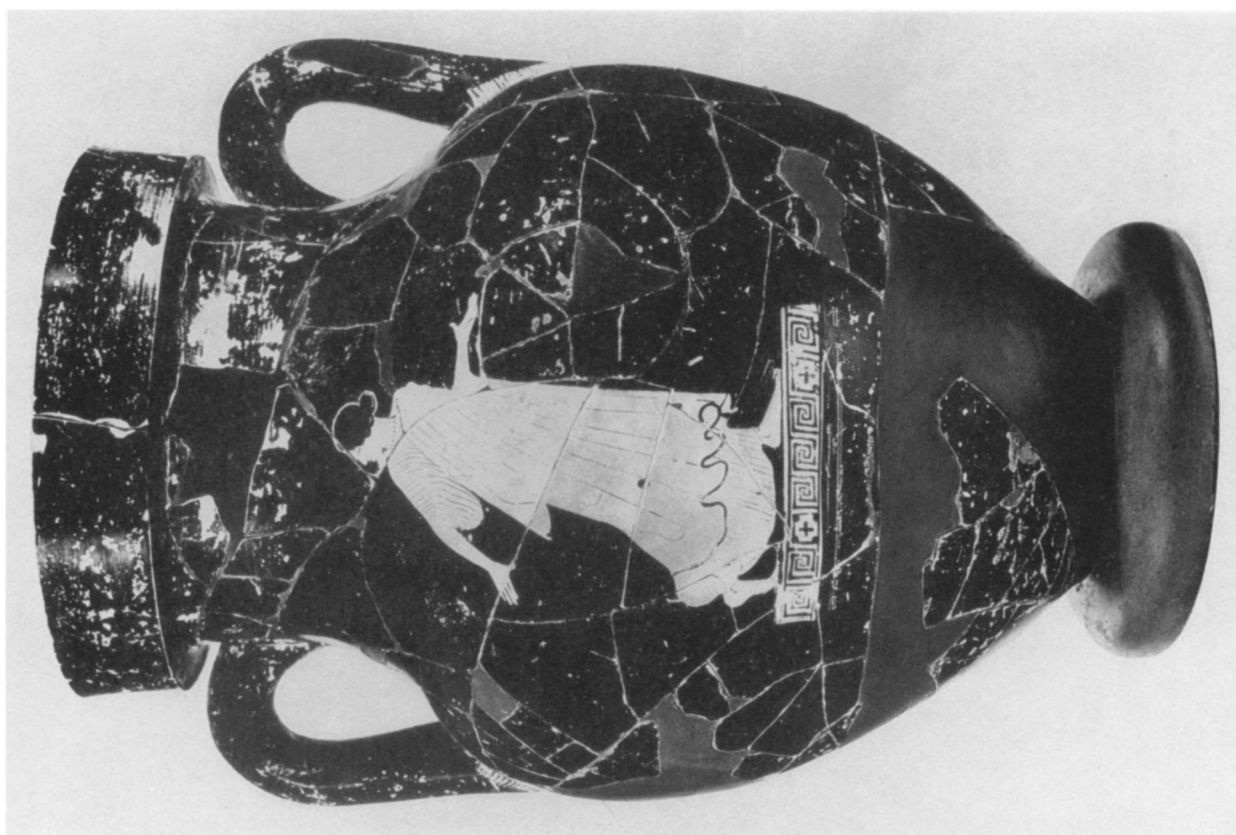
203. *Black-glazed oinochoe, Shape 2.* Pl. 31.

(Athens, in private possession.) H. to lip 0.15 m.; max. D. 0.107 m.; D. of base 0.068 m.

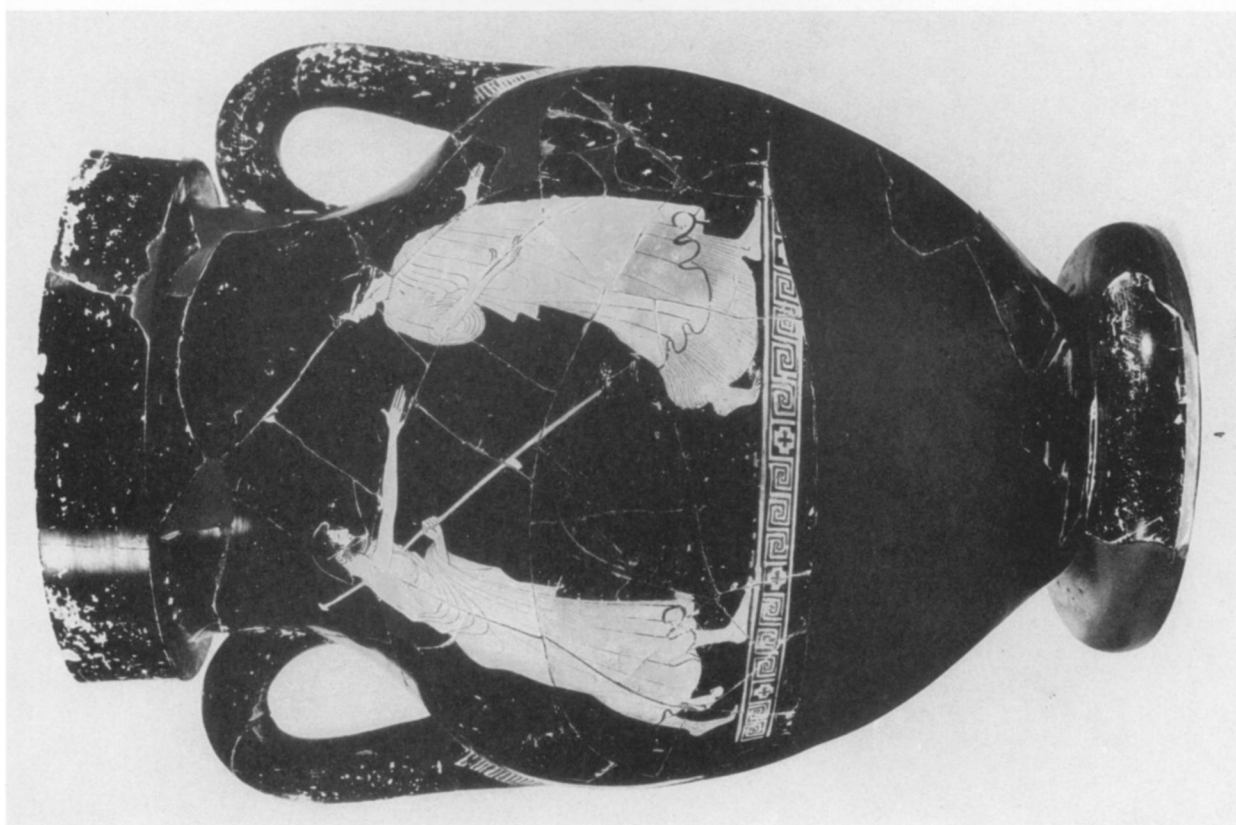
For the shape, compare No. 41. In this example the fabric is slightly heavier than in the piece from the well, and there is no scraped groove above the base. The underside of the base is reserved. The glaze, black on one side and slightly chipped, has over most of the other side fired a brilliant red.

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CEDRIC BOULTER



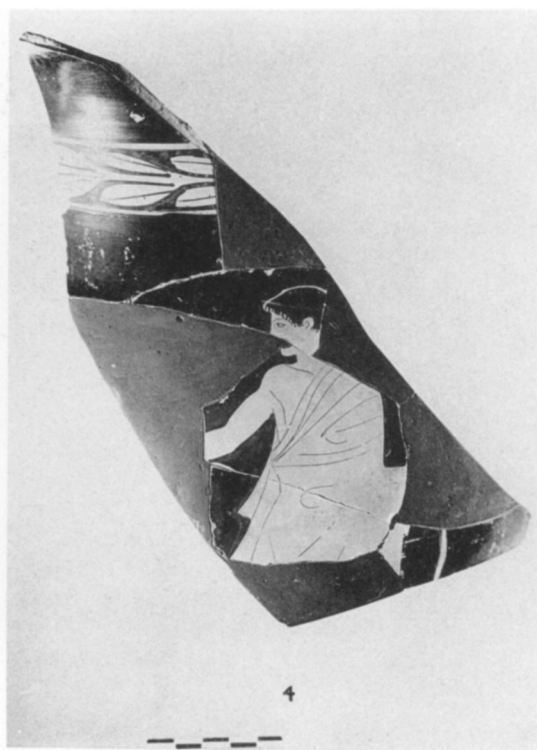
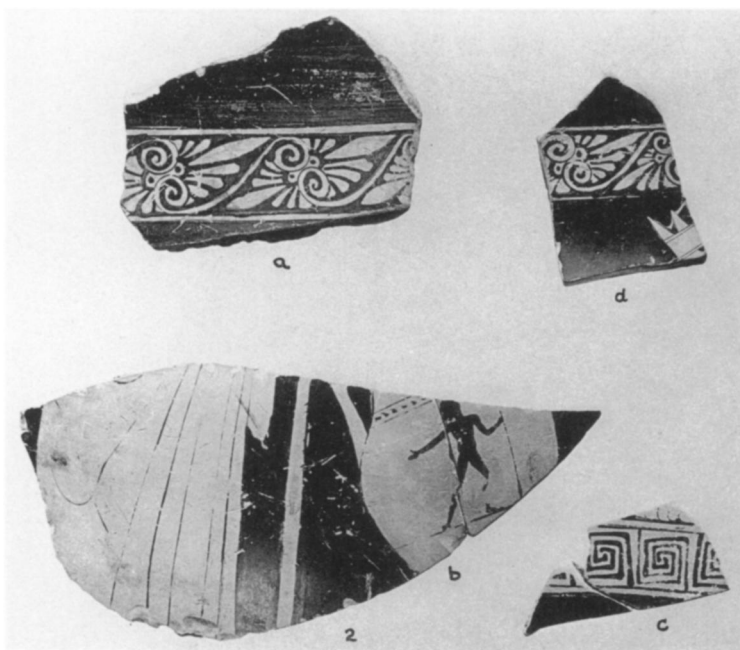
Side B



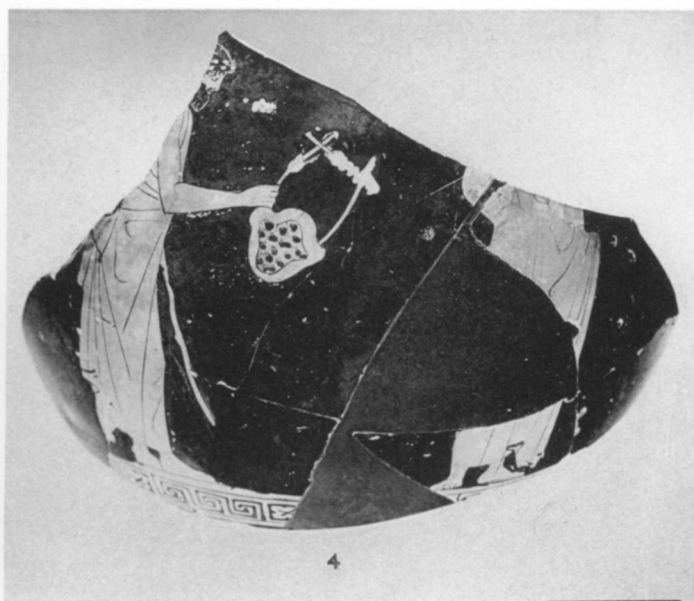
Side A

Red-figured Amphora

CEDRIC BOULTER: POTTERY OF THE MID-FIFTH CENTURY

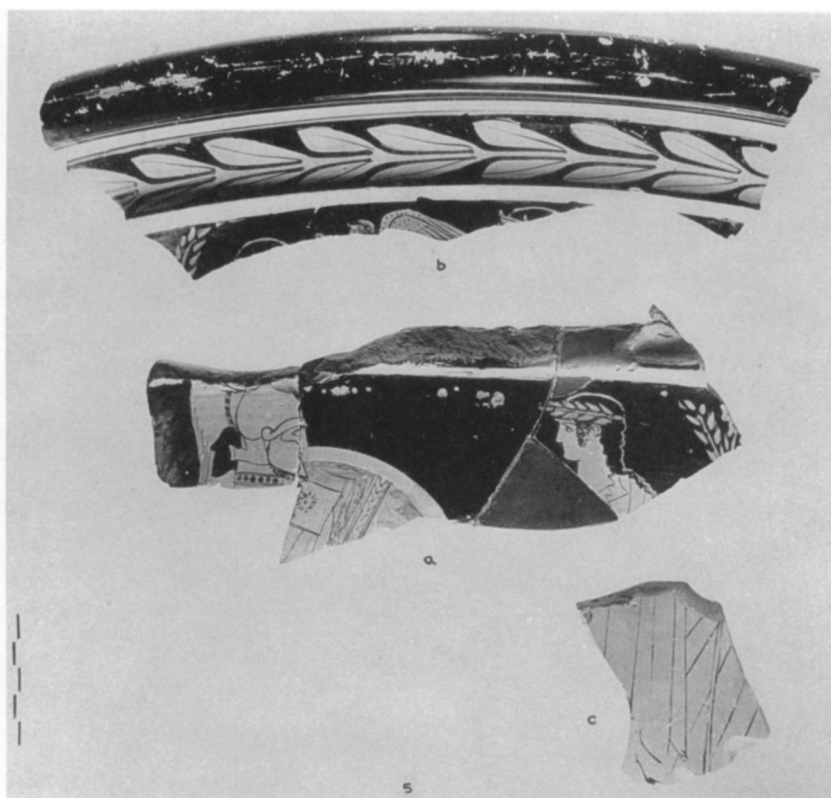


Side B



Side A

Fragments of Red-figured Amphoras
CEDRIC BOULTER: POTTERY OF THE MID-FIFTH CENTURY



Side A



Side B



Fragment of Red-figured Bell-krater

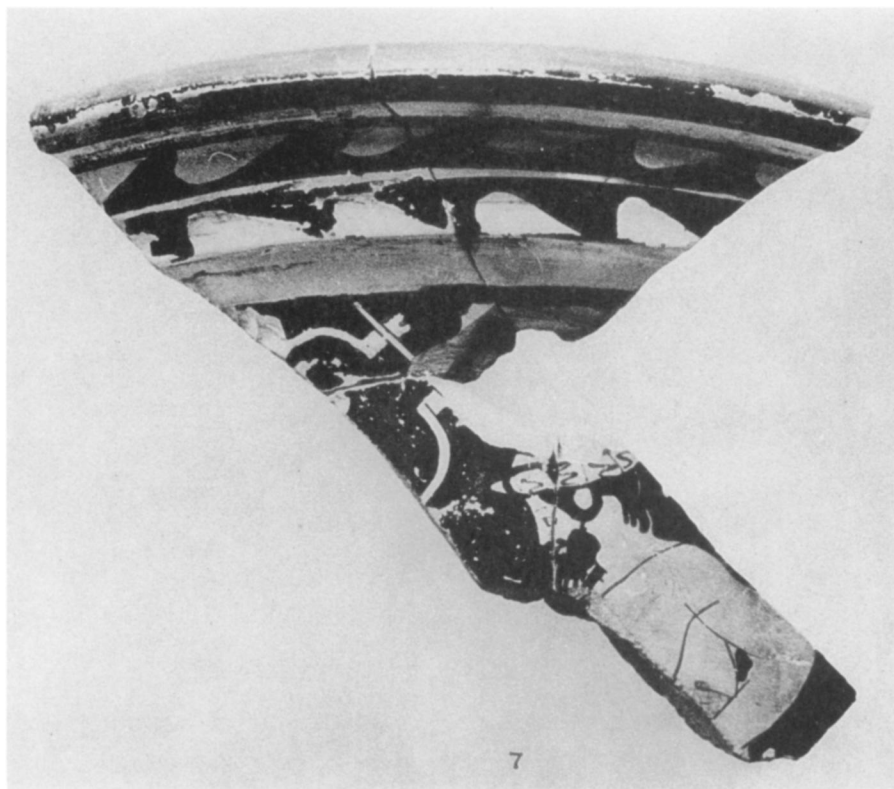


Side A

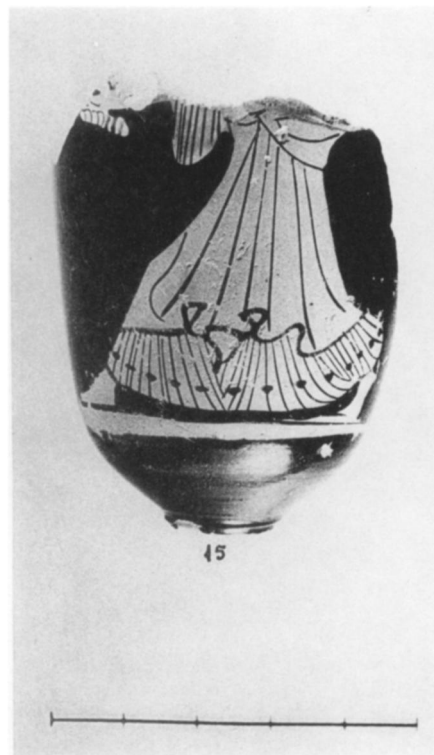


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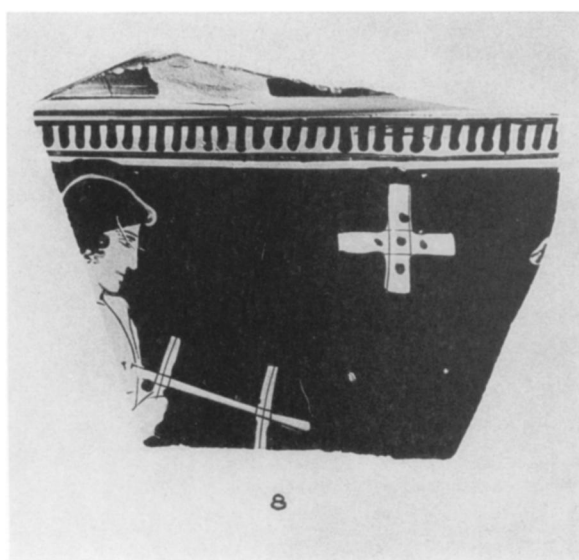
Red-figured Bell-krater



Fragments of Red-figured Bell-krater



Fragment of Red-figured Lekythos



Side A

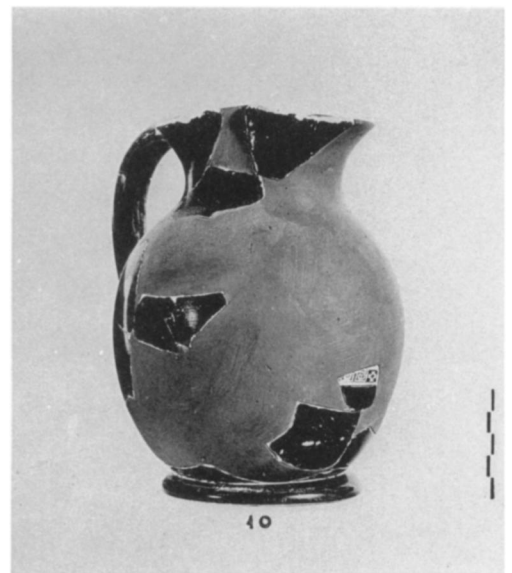


Side B

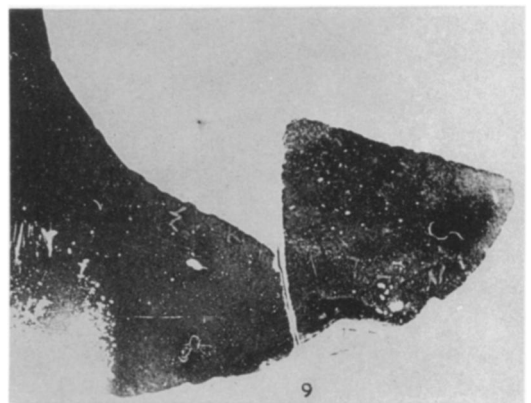
Fragments of Red-figured Bell-krater with lugs



Red-figured Oinochoe



Red-figured Oinochoe



Detail to show Inscription



Side A

Red-figured Skyphos



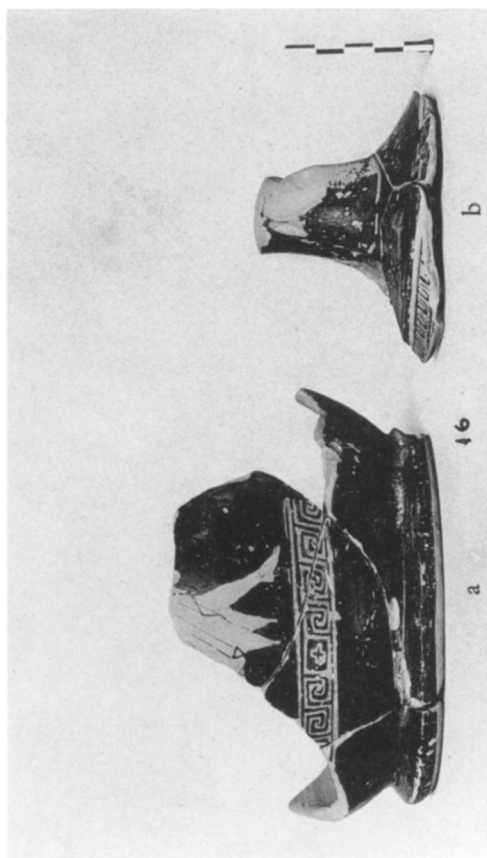
Side B



Red-figured Kantharos



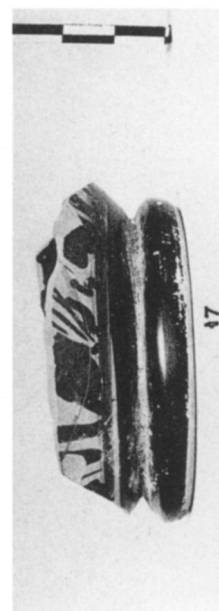
Fragment of Red-figured Stemless Cup



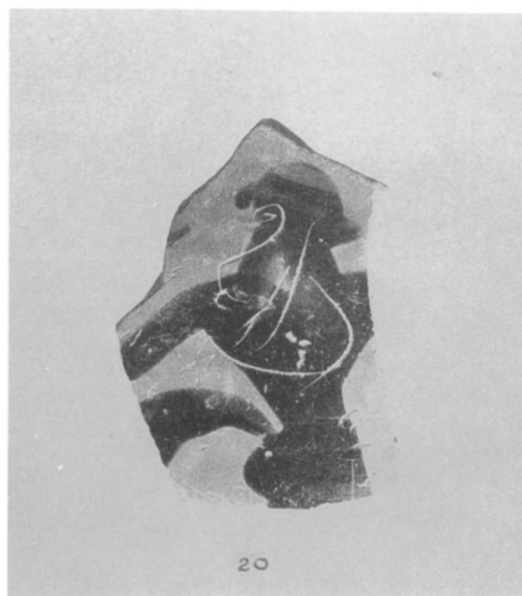
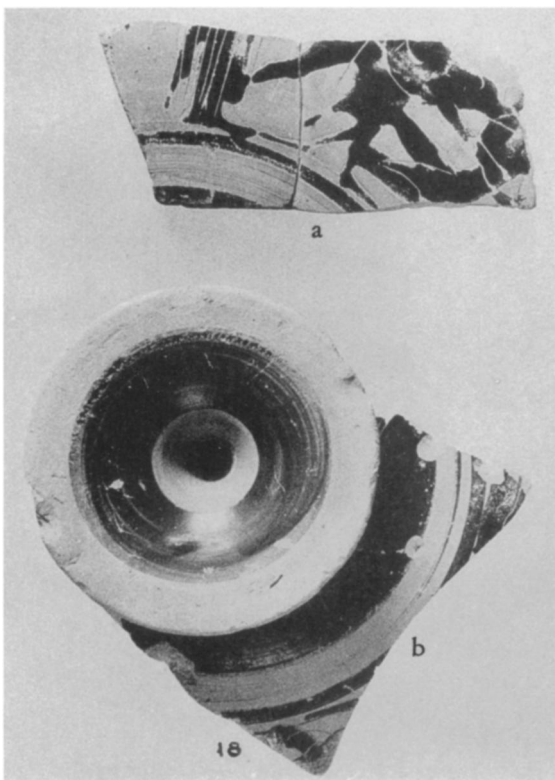
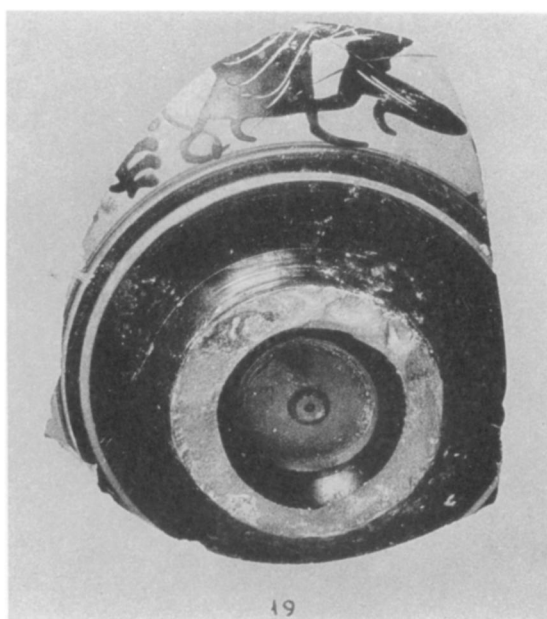
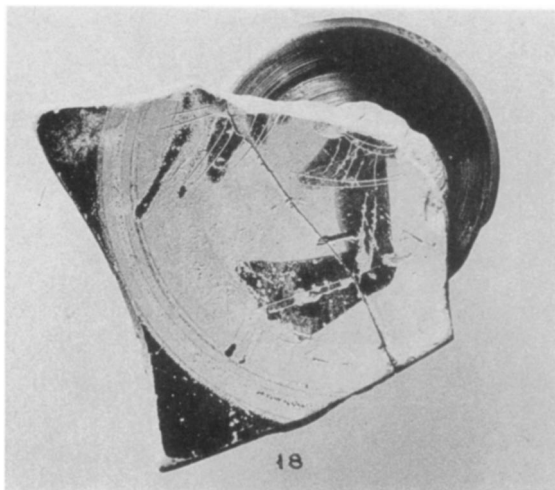
Fragments of Red-figured Squat Lekythos



Fragment of Red-figured Cup

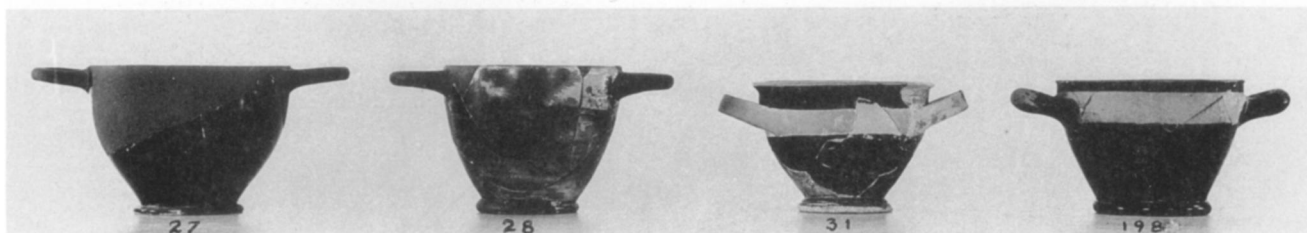
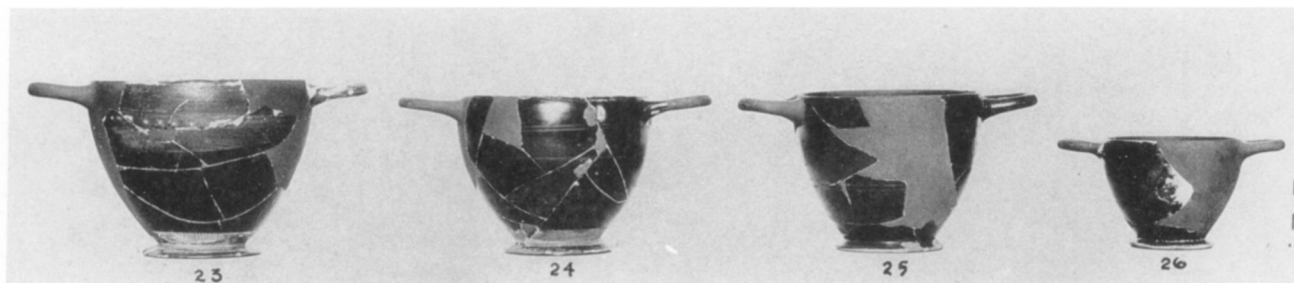


Fragment of Red-figured Glaux

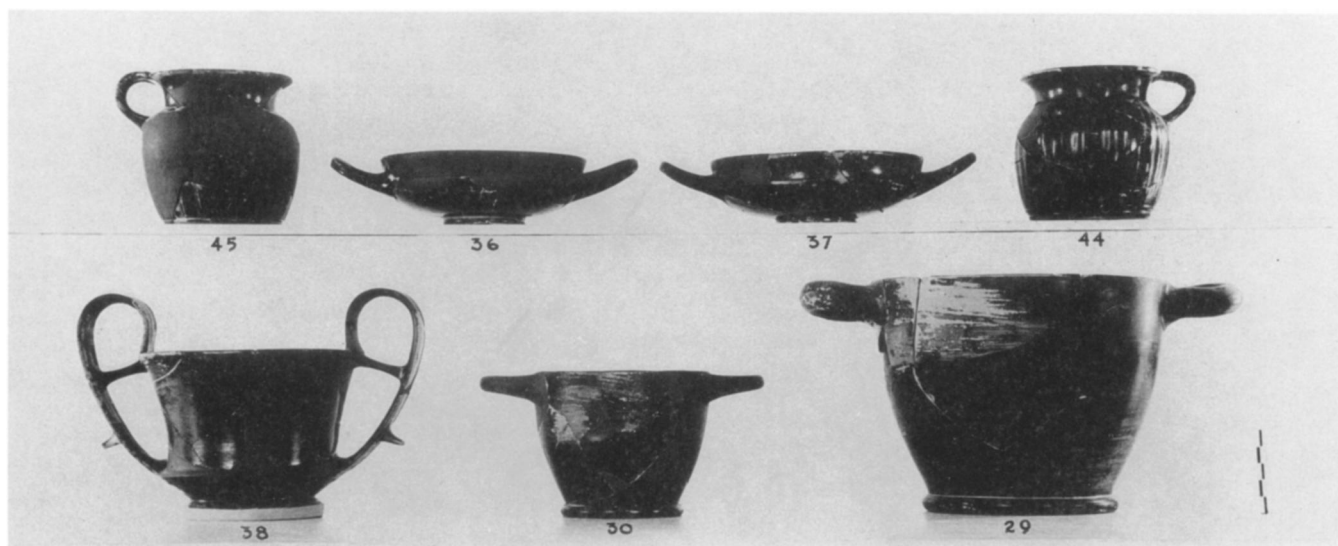


Black-figured Vases and Fragments

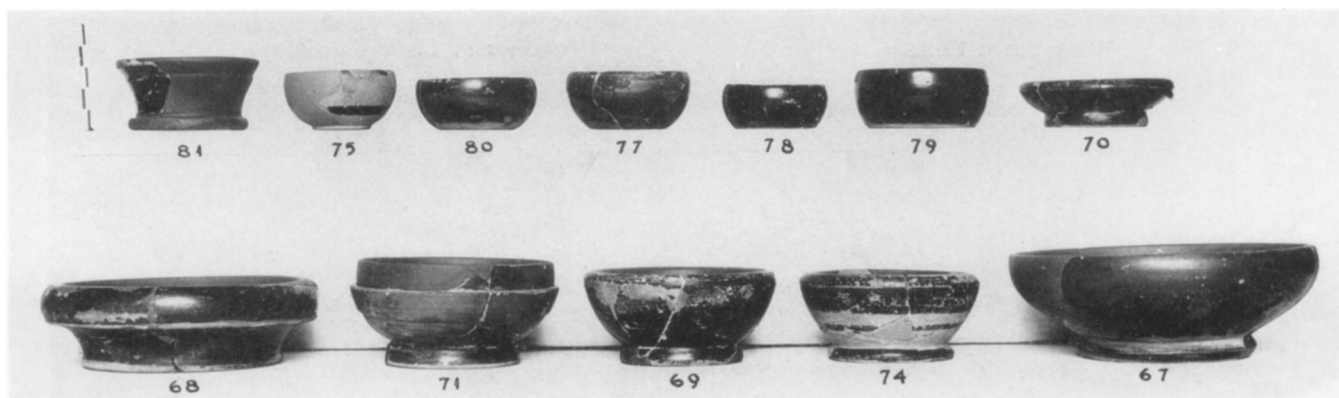
CEDRIC BOULTER: POTTERY OF THE MID-FIFTH CENTURY



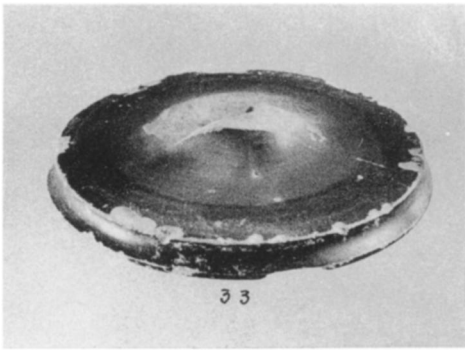
Black-glazed Skyphoi



Black-glazed Vases



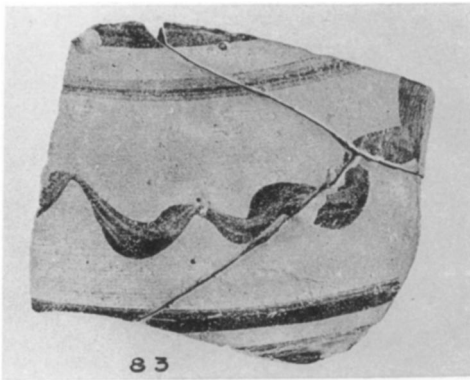
Black-glazed Bowls and Salt-cellars



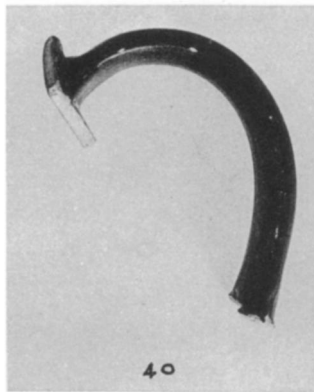
Black-glazed Cup Foot
(slightly under actual size)



Black-glazed Cup



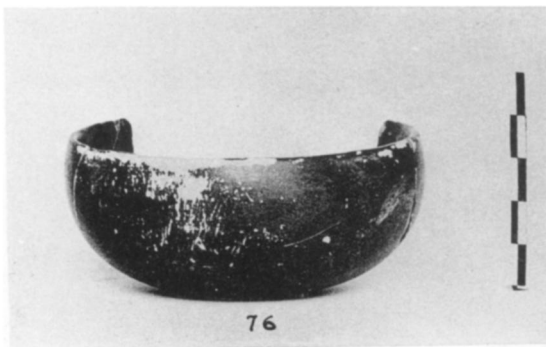
Fragment of Semi-glazed
Stamnos (scale 1:2)



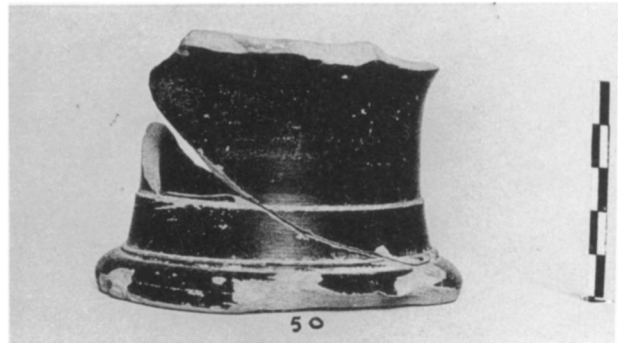
Black-glazed Kantharos
Handle (scale about 2:3)



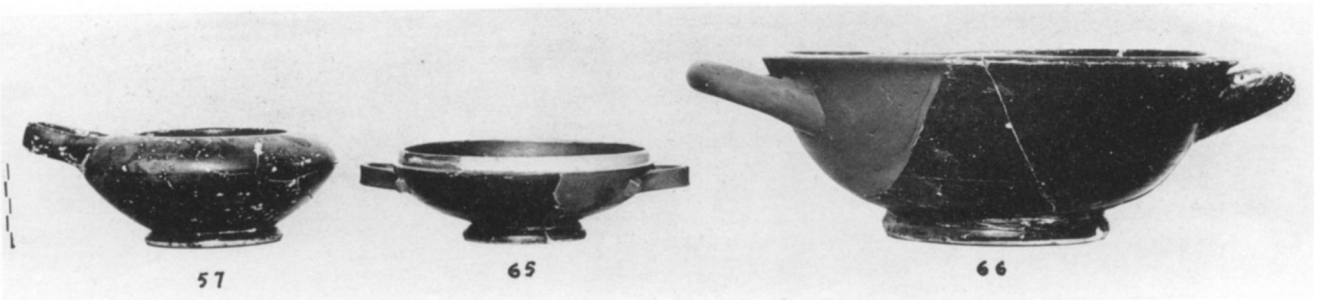
Thymiaterion Cover
(scale about 2:3)



Black-glazed Ladle



Fragment of Black-glazed Psykter



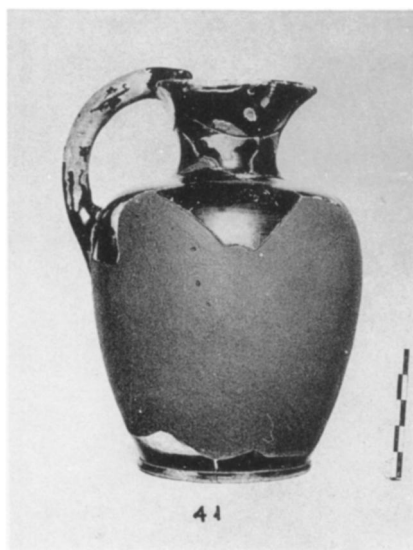
Black-glazed Kothon, Lekanis and Large Bowl



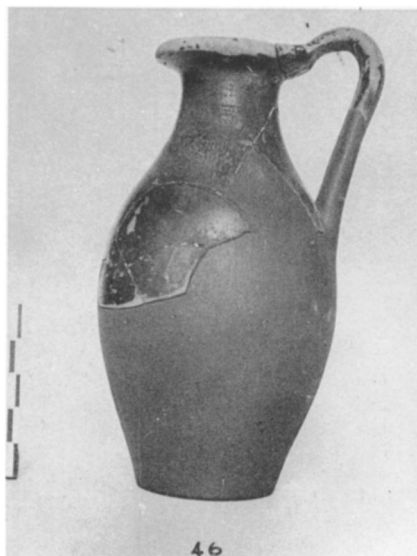
Black-glazed Globular Lekythoi



Fragment of Black-glazed Pelike



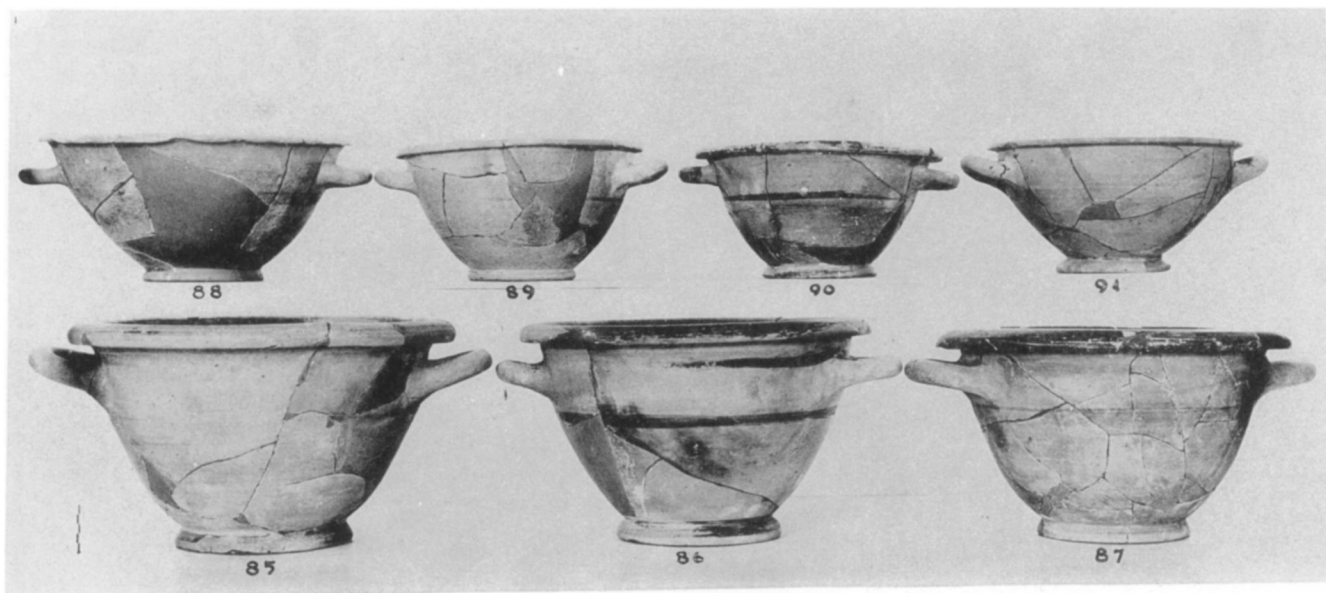
Black-glazed Oinochoe



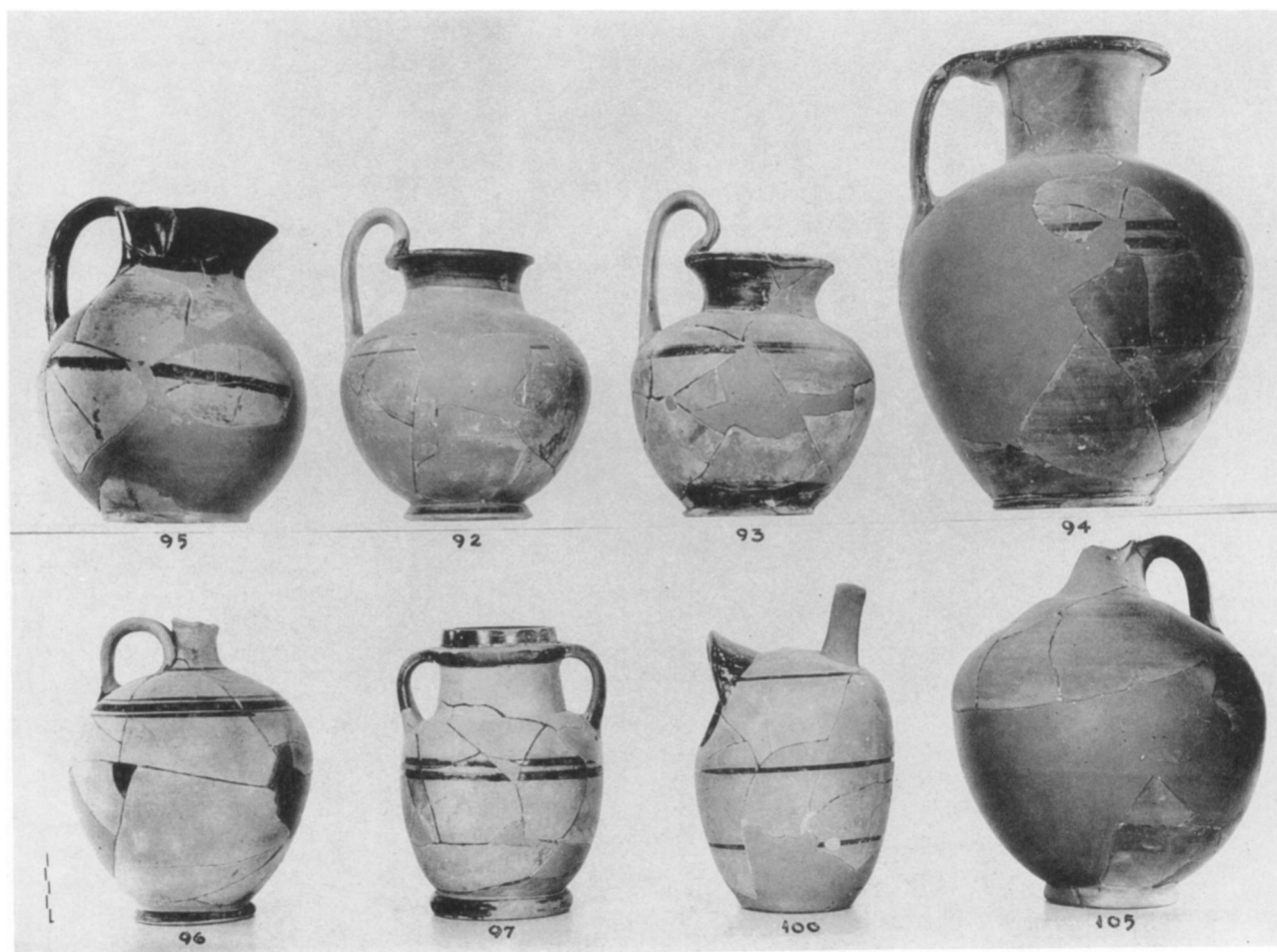
Black-glazed Olpe



Black-glazed Oinochoe



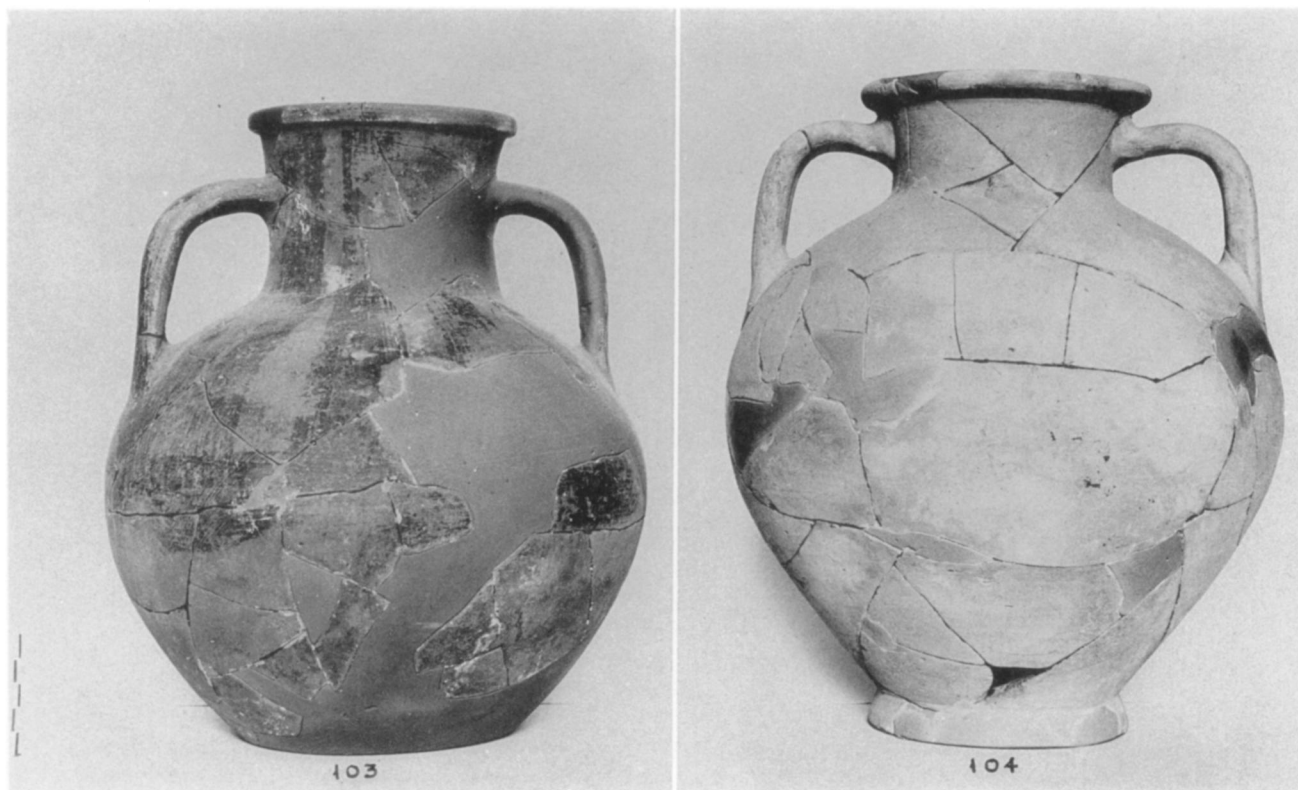
Semi-glazed Kraters



Semi-glazed and Plain Ware, Various Shapes

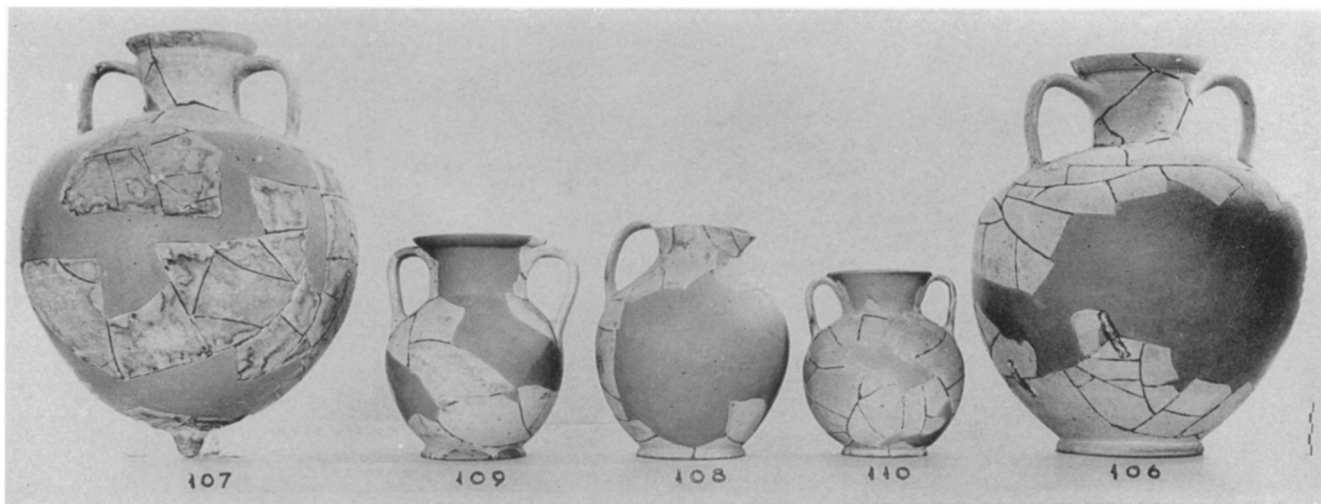


Thinly Glazed Column Kraters



Gray Amphora and Plain Amphora

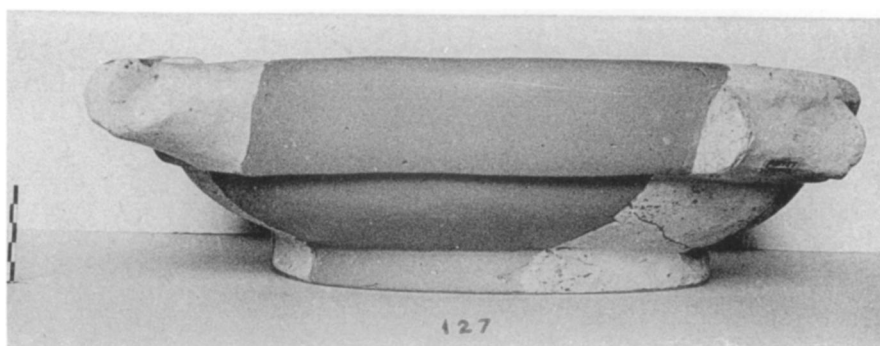
CEDRIC BOULTER: POTTERY OF THE MID-FIFTH CENTURY



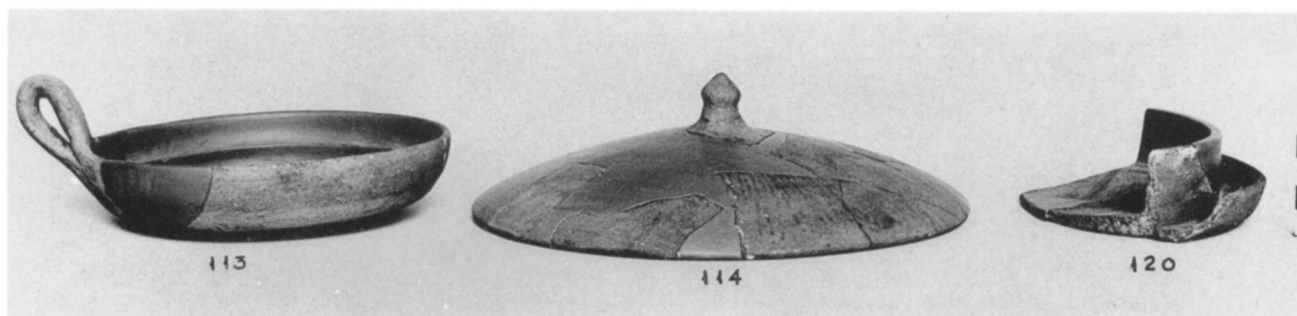
Corinthian Plain Ware



Detail of Corinthian Amphora



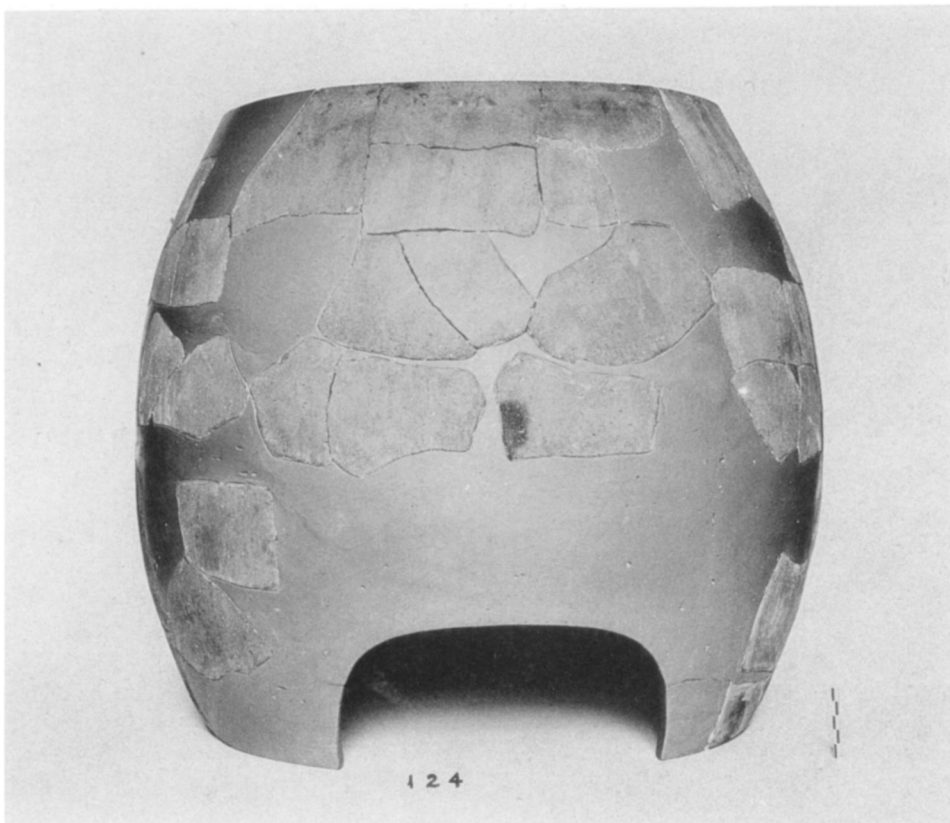
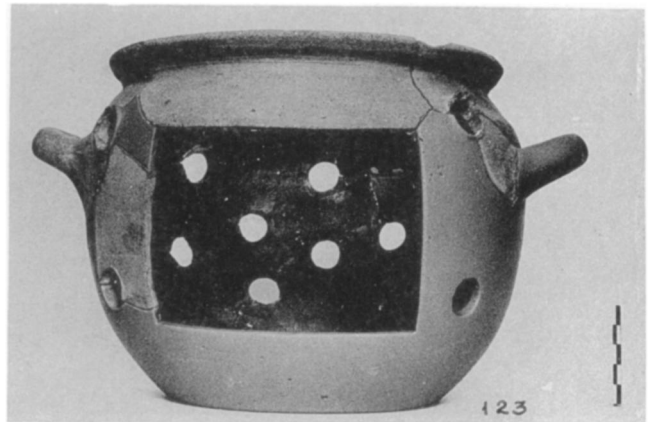
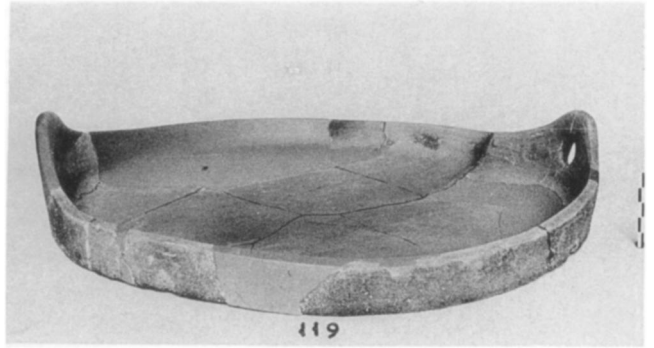
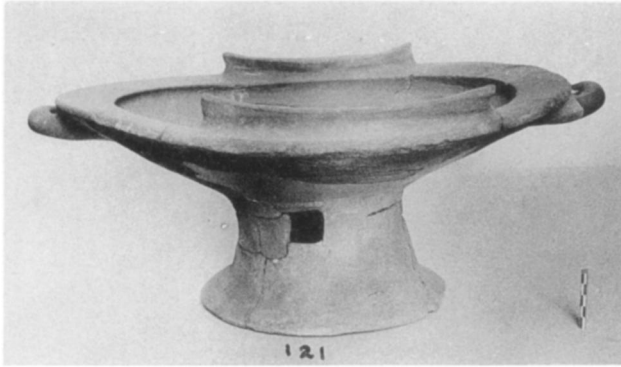
Mortar



Cooking Ware

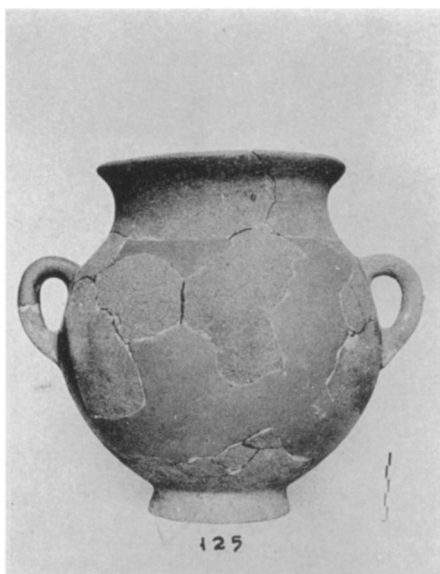


Coarse Ware Jugs

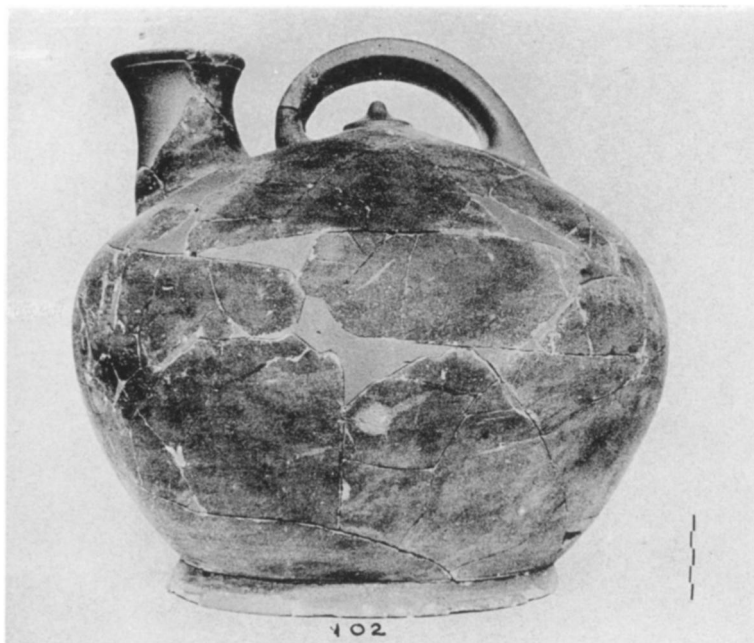


Braziers and Cooking Pots

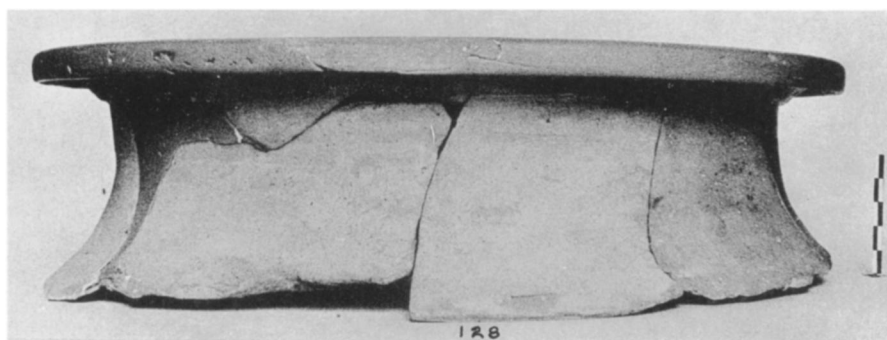
CEDRIC BOULTER: POTTERY OF THE MID-FIFTH CENTURY



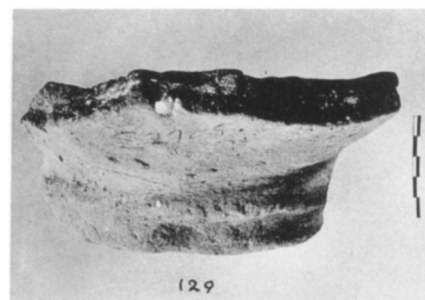
Coarse Ware Amphora



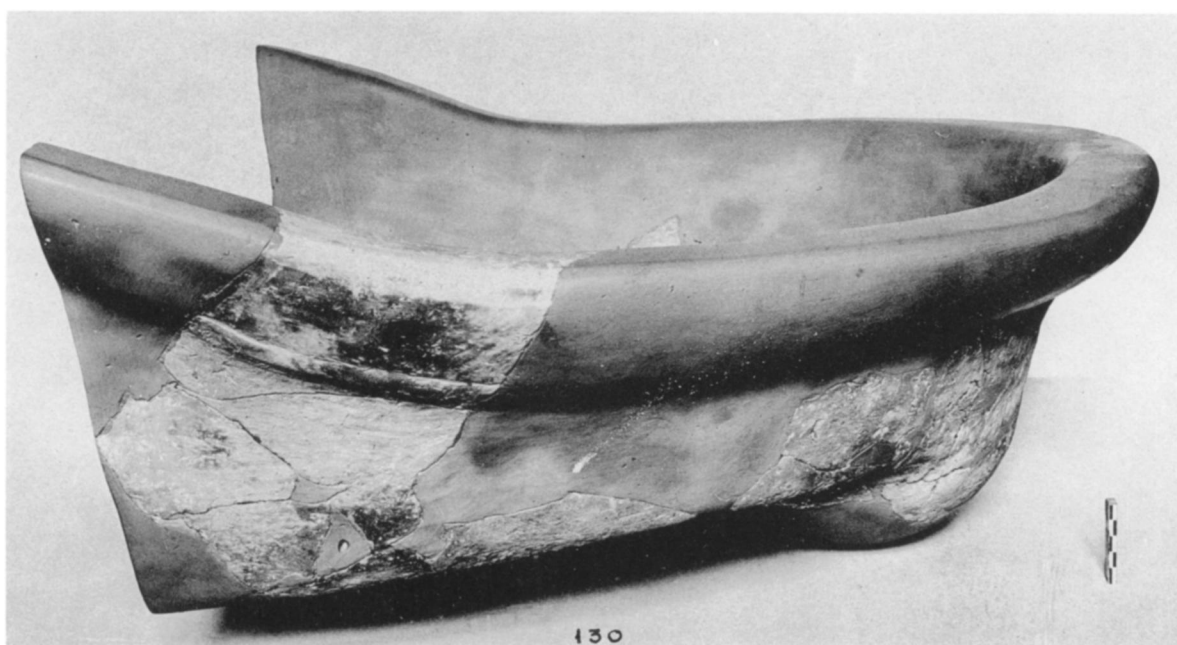
Gray Askos



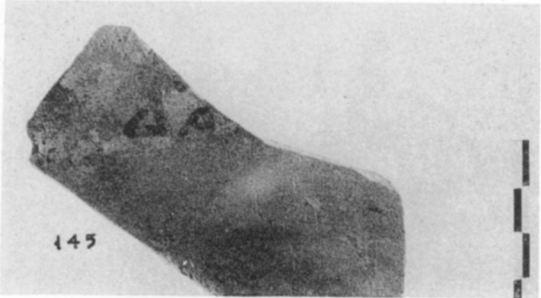
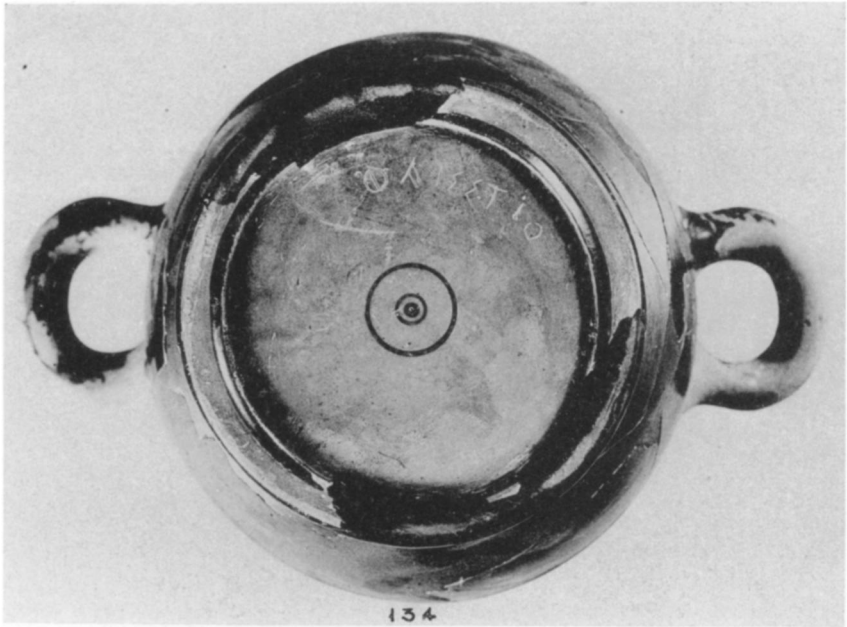
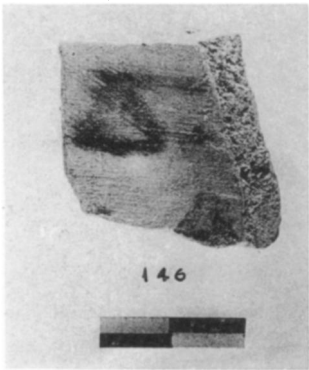
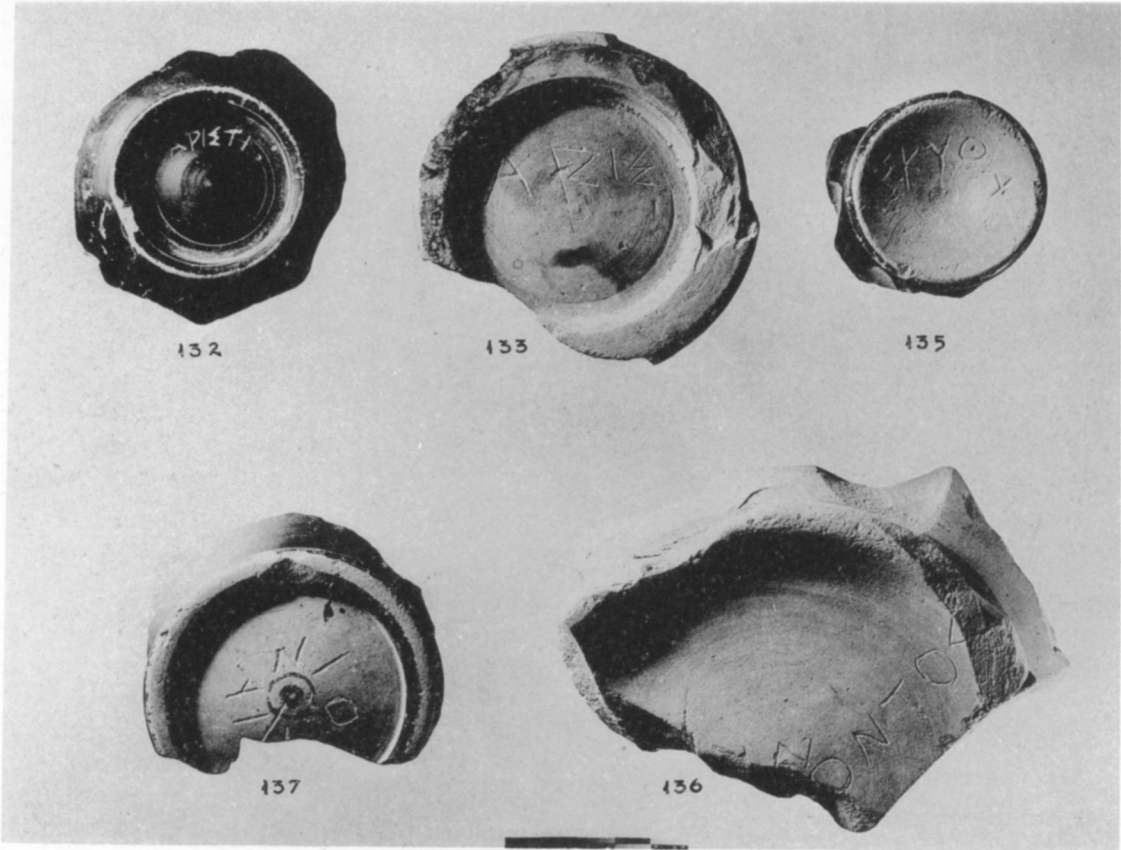
Pithos Rim



Pithos Fragment



Bath Tub



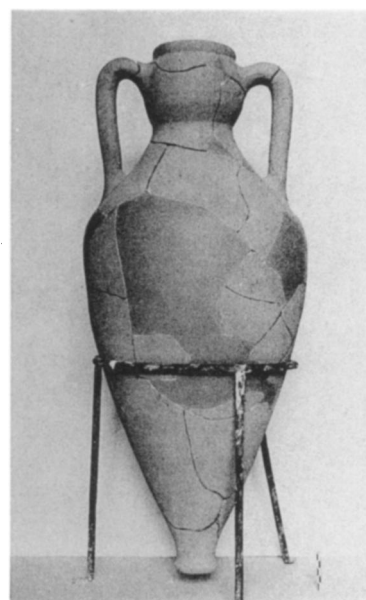
Ostrakon of Perikles and Other Inscribed Fragments
CEDRIC BOULTER: POTTERY OF THE MID-FIFTH CENTURY



147



149



150



156



160



154



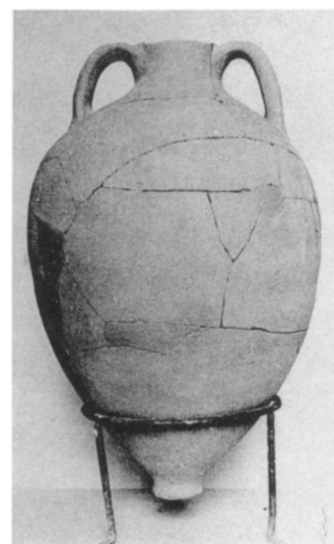
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153



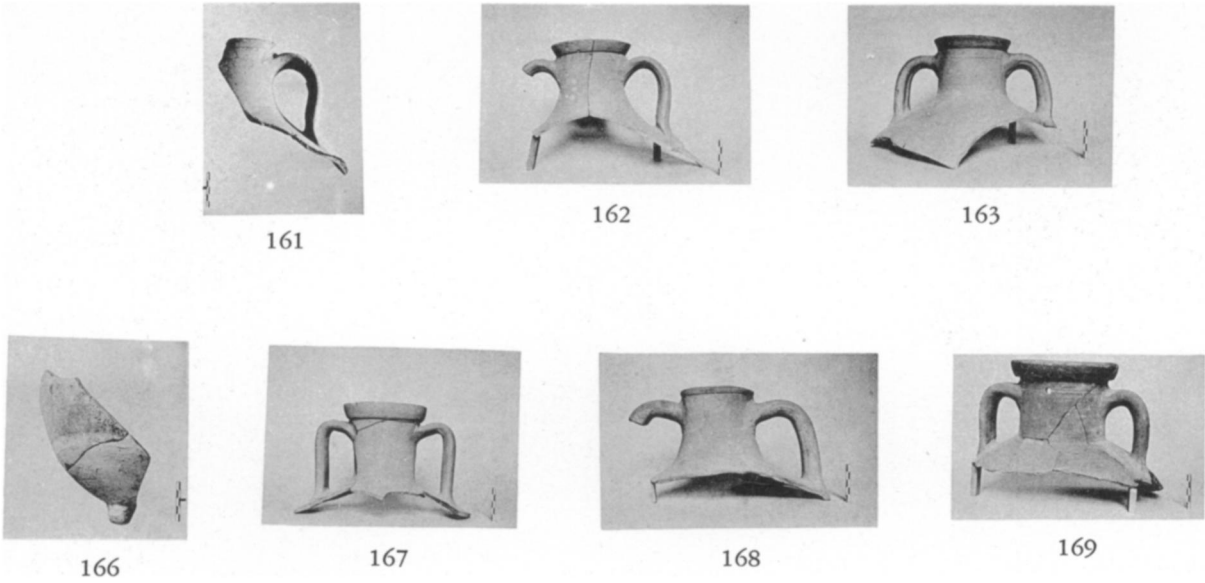
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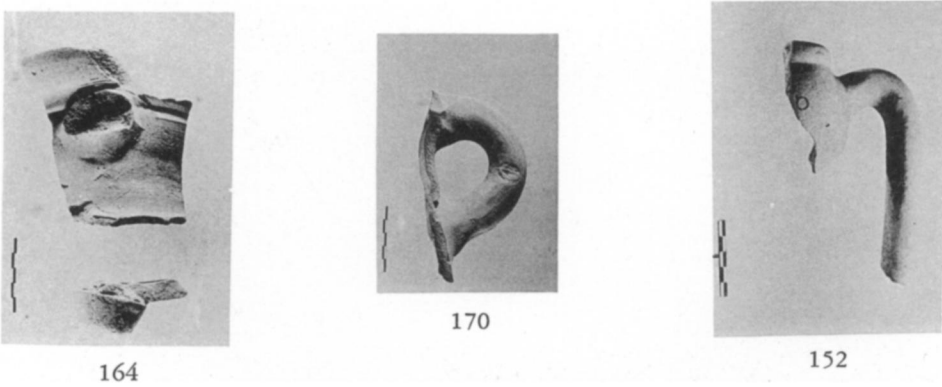
158

Wine Jars and Fragments (at one-tenth actual size)
(Catalogue of Wine Jars by Virginia Grace)

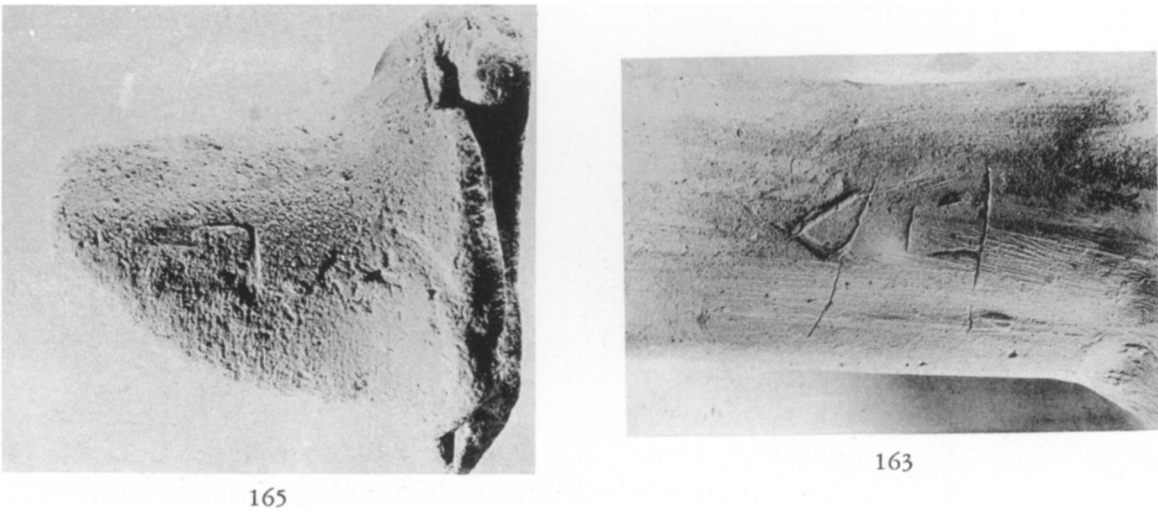
CEDRIC BOULTER: POTTERY OF THE MID-FIFTH CENTURY



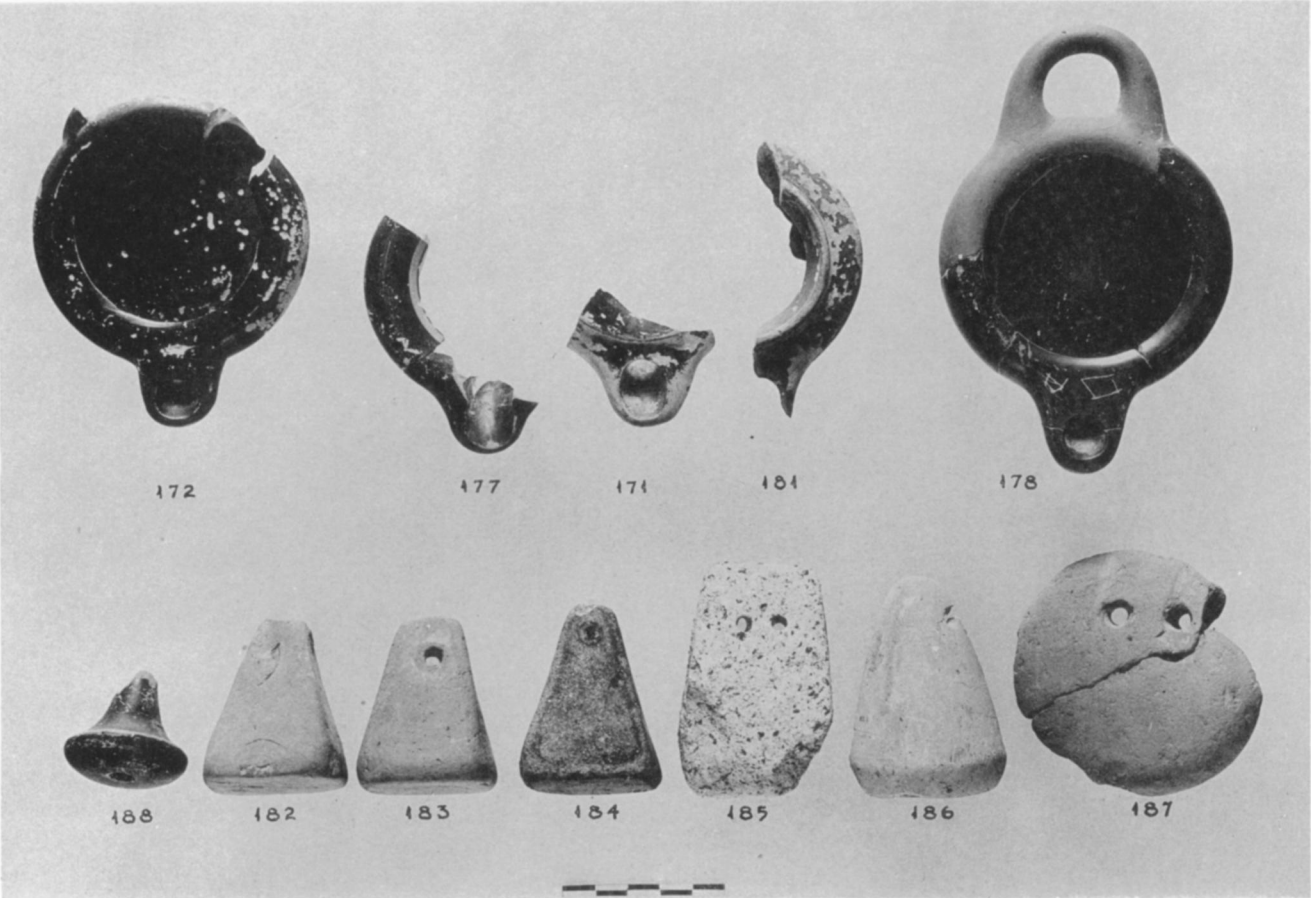
Wine Jar Fragments (at one-tenth actual size)



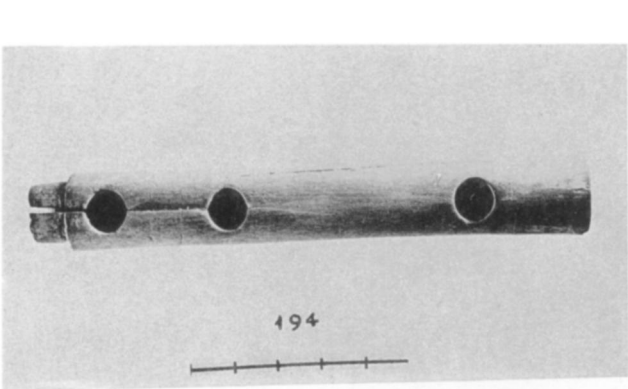
Smaller Fragments (at about one-fifth actual size)



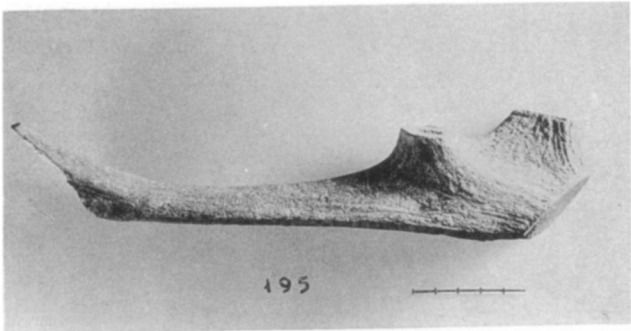
Stamp and Graffito (actual size)
(Catalogue of Wine Jars by Virginia Grace)



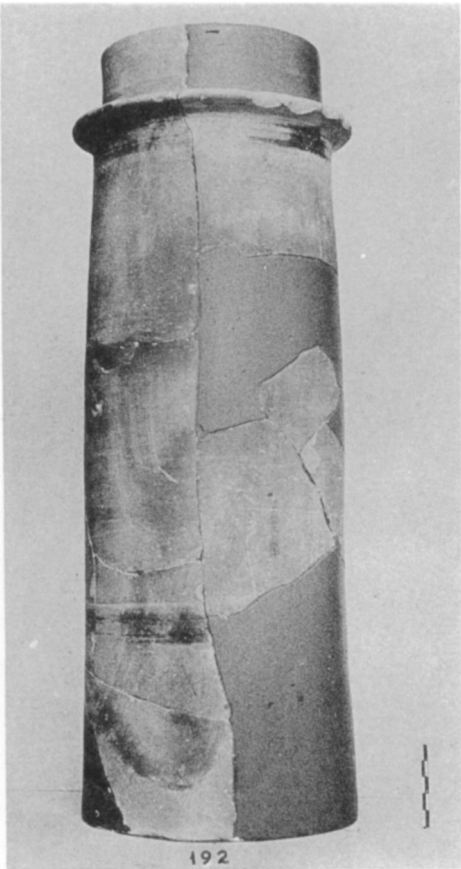
Lamps and Loom-weights



Section of Bone Flute



Worked Antler Fragment



Water Pipe