

EXCAVATIONS AT PORTO CHELI AND VICINITY, PRELIMINARY REPORT, III: EXCAVATIONS AT METOCHI 1970

(PLATES 17–19)

THE area called Metochi is located at the eastern shore of the southern projection of the Argolid peninsula, displaying a beautiful view of Hydra in the east and Spetsopoula in the South. Metochi lies within the confines of the modern village of Porto Cheli, some 3.5 kilometers to the west. The small town of Hermione is approximately 11 kilometers to the north.¹

Presumably while digging a planting hole for an olive tree, some years ago farmers discovered a concentration of ancient pottery. Their findings, however, did not remain unnoticed, and the findspot was later brought to our attention.² The purpose of the small secondary excavations which subsequently took place during the summer of 1970 was to save whatever was possible in terms of additional finds and to gain general information which could secure the interpretation of the findings.

¹ The area of Metochi may be found on the map of the *National Statistical Service of Greece, Nomos Argolidhos*, Edition 1963.

The excavations at Metochi were conducted as part of the exploration of ancient Halieis at Porto Cheli by Indiana University and the University of Pennsylvania under the auspices of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens in cooperation with the Greek Archaeological Service. Funds for the project were provided by the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Ford Foundation, to whom we are most grateful.

² The author wants to express his gratitude to Mr. Adonis Kyrou of Athens whose constant interest in the area of Halieis and Metochi as well as in the southern Argolid in general has helped us in many ways, providing much valuable information. Mr. Kyrou was a passerby when the peasants had discovered the pit and discarded the sherds. He collected and restored the pottery and subsequently turned it over to the Greek Archaeological Service. The identity of the finds turned over by Mr. Kyrou with those from Metochi seems beyond doubt since several fragments found during the summer's operation joined pots formerly in Mr. Kyrou's possession. The materials from Metochi are now in the Nauplion Museum.

We, furthermore, want to thank Dr. Yalouris from the Greek Archaeological Service for helping us in getting a permit to conduct the salvage operation. Instrumental in the action taken was also Mrs. E. Protonotariou-Deilaki, Ephor of the 4th Ephoria to whom we also are very grateful.

Finally we want to thank the landowner at Metochi, Mr. Karaphotias of Athens, for granting us permission to excavate on his property.

In recording the pottery for this publication, Barbara Klein and Thomas D. Boyd worked as draughtsmen. Charles Gold served as photographer, R. Heron as photographic advisor. Their help is greatly appreciated.

The operation was urged by the circumstances at Metochi as it had been noticed that tourists from the nearby beaches used to walk towards the hill hunting for sherds. The heavy concentration of pithos sherds at the spot easily suggested the presence of 'archaia' even to the untrained eye.

The finding place of the sherds lies some thirty meters to the west of the modern asphalt road leading from Kosta, the landing place of the boats from Spetsai, towards Kounoupi, i.e. in the general direction of Hermione. The pit is located at the southern slope of the hill just off the road, which at this point has reached the shore in a sharp left turn and starts ascending from the shore plain. It should be mentioned that during the winter of 1971/72 land developers cut a new dirt road into the side of this hill, right under the finding place of the pottery (Fig. 1). The northward rise of the hillside above this dirt road is terminated by the abrupt rise of a natural terrace, about one meter high. Along this ridge, where the soft, whitish local limestone shows, a row of olive trees has been planted. The hole containing the ancient sherds which lies in alignment with these trees luckily was not used by the farmers, thus enabling us to investigate what one of the peasants involved described as "a great hole."

A survey of the immediate area around the ancient pit before the excavations produced only a very few fragments of roof tiles and a base of a black-glazed cup—but no architectural remains—on the hilltop above the natural terrace. No finds were made on the slope below the pit. The tile fragments seem to be of Late Roman or even early Byzantine date. This coincides with the information collected in a wide field at the foot of the slope. A fair amount of Roman combed ware was collected, bespeaking some activities here between the later 3rd and the 7th centuries after Christ. A millstone from this field established no particular dating point; it was either of Greek or Roman origin.

Approximately 300 meters to the West from the hill where the pit is located, across the field just described, the foundations of a watch tower(?) or farm building(?) are visible on top of a wooded hill which steeply declines to the East. The technique of the blocks closely resembles that of the later period of construction at Halieis; a possible date for its construction may have been the later 4th century or the earlier Hellenistic period. Since the area around this tower or farm building is densely overgrown with underbrush and the ground is covered with leaves, we were unable to retrieve any sherds.

The actual excavations were conducted from July 20-23, 1970. Trenchmasters were Donald Dupont and Vance Watrous under the supervision of the author. A trench of 4.00 × 5.00 m. (N—S/E—W) was laid out around the earlier digging area of the Greek farmers. This area could be easily distinguished from the surrounding light buff, whitish earth. Despite concentrated efforts on the side of the excavators, not the slightest trace of any building activity could be detected. Also,

the sherds found were without stratification: joins to various pieces come from the bottom as well as from the top layers. The sherds were concentrated in a round spot in the northern half of the excavated area. It soon became obvious that the Greek peasants had interfered with a pit of unknown date into which the pottery described in the following catalogue was thrown at random at a time unknown to us. The finds from the excavations were an abundant mass of sherds predominantly from large storage jars, many of them containing lead clamps or at least drill holes in places where they had been repaired. These pithos fragments occurred throughout the whole depth of the trench down to bedrock. Only one example of red-figured pottery came to light; many pieces of black-glazed ware, relatively few pieces of fine plain ware, eight identifiable lamp fragments and a number of cooking-ware pieces were among the other finds. Furthermore, several tile fragments presumably of Classical manufacture and about thirty murex shells were found.⁸ In the following, the pieces which were found during the excavation are catalogued together with those which had been received from Mr. Kyrou. Unless otherwise stated, all pieces are assumed to have been found in Metochi before 1970.

CATALOGUE

HP: Halieis Pottery, sherds assigned a number in the continuing inventory of the Halieis Excavations. Met.: sherds assigned a number within the find complex from Metochi; such sherds have not been entered into the main inventory. Munsell: colors defined after the Munsell Soil Color Chart. HL: Halieis Lamp.

PAINTED POTTERY

1. Bell-krater

Pl. 11 a-c; Fig. 2

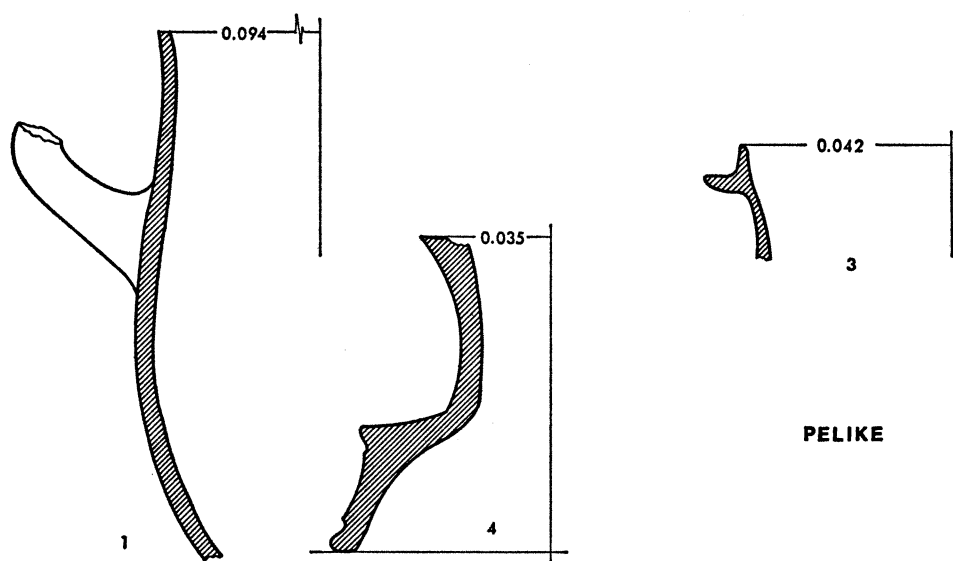
HP 908. Max. H. 0.142, D. lip 0.20

Pink to light brown clay (7.5YR 6.5/4 Munsell) of fine texture. Good black glaze, partially with greenish gray clouds at the exterior; the interior has a fine even shine. On both sides faint stripes of miltos at irregular distances run approximately horizontal over the surface.

Extant middle part of wall including one handle. Reassembled from 53 fragments. The lip was broken in antiquity and filed down. Several drilled holes as well as an unfinished one indicate the use of lead clamps.

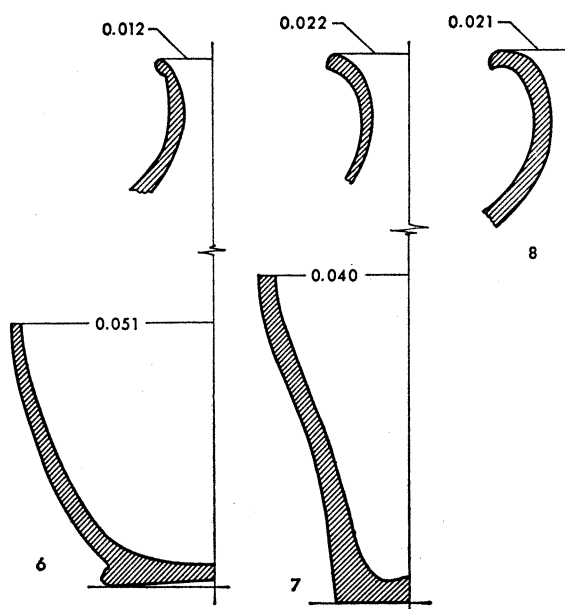
Side A: Anodos of Athena. Two figures greet a large head of Athena rising

⁸ It must be kept in mind that the general remarks made in the following about the ceramics from Metochi are out of necessity partially based on hypothesis. There are signs indicating that the farmers destroyed more of the pottery before Mr. Kyrou entered the scene. The 1970 cleaning could only confirm the connection with the earlier finds.

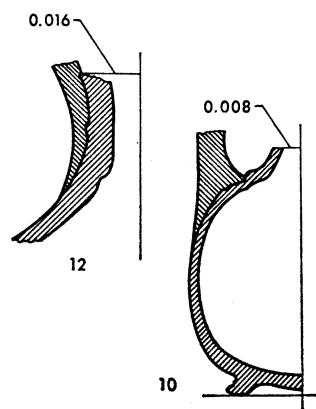


PELIKE

KRATERS



JUGS



SQUAT LEKYTHOI

FIG. 2. Kraters, pelike, jugs and squat lekythoi. Scale 1:2.

from the ground between them. At the left, a youth greeting the head from behind. Of this figure are preserved the head, the upper torso, part of the garment in the back and the right arm. His head is round and big, the hair rolled up at the ears, and on the neck a strand curls down. The eye is formed by two lines, open at the corner. The mouth is chipped but the heavy chin remains visible. His right arm is raised but one cannot determine whether he holds an object in his hand or whether this is the clumsy work of the artist. He wears a cloak leaving the right shoulder free.

The head of Athena wears a Corinthian helmet with a low crest. The horsehair is subdivided into at least four parts separated by broad lines. Outline and interior decoration of the helmet are drawn with dilute glaze. Along the crest runs a row of dots, below them a three- and a five-dot rosette. Painted over the right ear is a standing five-lobed palmette; underneath three more dots are painted. The face was rendered in added white but only the eyebrow and the upper eyelid are preserved, outlined in yellowish paint. Some strands of hair, given in red color, protrude from underneath the helmet.

Facing this monumental head from the right stands a female. The torso, head and arms except part of the left shoulder are preserved. She is clad in a chiton, the folds indicated by quick lines; a broader one across her middle shows a decorative stripe. In her raised right hand she carries a checkerboard-patterned box, in her left hand she holds a sash or taenia. Her eye is formed by two converging lines, the pupil is a vertical line in front. Like the boy opposite her she has a heavy chin. The hair is partially painted with dilute glaze. A plain band holds it together; on the neck the hair is arranged in a loose knot.

Side B: Two cloaked figures. Two youths face each other from either side of a column. The lower border of the scene is a cross-plate meander which probably also formed the base of the scene on side A. The small fragment which shows this motif joins at a very small spot only and has not been illustrated.

The figure at the left is preserved down to the knees. The head is round, the hair indicated by one big round spot with a braid(?) on the neck. The eyebrows are black, the eye is a single black dot (the outline of the lids may possibly have disappeared). The cloak is—as usual with these figures—drawn very fugitively. On the right side of the column the knees of a similar figure are visible, its outstretched hand (left or right?) interrupts the rise of the column. Whether the column itself is of the Ionic or possibly of the Aeolic order cannot be determined since the drawing is too carelessly done.

Cf. Schefold, *Untersuchungen zu den Kertscher Vasen*, Berlin, 1934, p. 37, no. 329.

Group G. ca. 370-340 B.C.

2. Large Bowl Pl. 11 d, e

HP 909. Max. H. 0.078, D. rim *ca.* 0.28

Pink to light reddish brown clay (5YR 6.5/4 Munsell) of very fine texture. Good shiny glaze on interior, surface ridged, exterior glaze black to brown, large areas flaked off. Lip and upper part of wall of a large bowl. *Attic*(?). Wall rising steeply, wide horizontal lip slightly rounded, thickened at the edge. Fine groove

between lip and wall. On the lip wave pattern to the right. The upper part of the exterior wall glazed, below wide reserved band (some added white ?) decorated with ivy leaves and berries on a wavy branch. The leaves point alternately up and down. Through this very worn design run four horizontal grooves, incised before firing. Cf. Sparkes and Talcott, *Athenian Agora*, XII, *Black and Plain Pottery*, Princeton, 1970, nos. 79, 81, pl. 4: 380-350 B.C.

BLACK-GLAZED POTTERY

3. Lidded Pelike Fig. 2

Met. 39. Max. H. 0.034, D. mouth 0.084

Pink to light brown clay (7.5YR 6.5/4 Munsell) of fine texture. Black-brown glaze with metallic shine, irregularly fired. *Eastern Peloponnesian*(?).

Upper part of the neck of a lidded pelike widening towards a sharp narrow lip. At the outside a wide horizontal flange for the lid.

Cf. Mussche *et al.*, *Thorikos*, III, 1967, TC 65.587, pp. 54-55, fig. 66.

Second to third quarter of 4th century B.C.

4. Bell-krater Fig. 2

Met. 11. Max. H. 0.084, D. foot 0.116

Pink to light brown clay (7.5YR 6.5/4 Munsell), in core pale brown to brown (10YR 5.5/3 Munsell). Exterior glaze shiny black, somewhat streaky. *Attic*.

Lower half of the foot of a bell-krater. The outside rises in degrees: a torus, topped by a wide, steep spina; above, a sharply carinated molding. The upper side of the foot is flat, a shallow groove at the beginning of the body.

Cf. D. M. Robinson *et al.*, *Olynthus*, XIII, *Vases Found in 1934 and 1938*, Baltimore, pl. 36, no. 27; pl. 38, no. 29; pl. 41, no. 34; pl. 48, no. 38; pl. 51, no. 39.

Middle of the 4th century.

JUGS/PITCHERS

The pieces described in the following are fragments of vessels identifiable—within limits—as jugs or pitchers of various types. Some of these seem not to be *Attic*; their quality in general is low.

5. Oinochoe

Met. 12. Max. H. 0.081, D. body at break 0.98

Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 6.5/6 Munsell) of soft, fine texture. Dark, shiny black glaze, surface somewhat gritty. Interior slipped(?). *Eastern Peloponnesian*(?).

Part of the lower half of body, joined from several fragments. Unevenly thrown wall, several slight bends in the rising curve. On

the outer surface between 0.010-0.018 m. apart, fine double and triple lines impressed before firing.

6. Trefoil Olpe

Fig. 2

Met. 13. Max. H. foot 0.070, D. foot 0.060, D. body 0.102

Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6 Munsell) of soft, very fine texture. Exterior glaze black, grayish green in places, worn. Reserved area

on upper part of foot and at the bottom of the body. Interior covered with whitish slip(?). *Attic* (?). Lower part of the body with foot and part of the mouth preserved. Disc foot with recessed bottom. Steeply rising belly.

7. Olpe (?) Fig. 2

Met. 14. Max. H. foot 0.086, D. foot 0.040, D. rim 0.044

Clay from reddish yellow over light reddish brown to pink (5YR 6.5/5 Munsell), fine texture; glaze black brown with spots, much worn.

The two fragments are almost certainly from the same pot. Bottom-part most likely from an olpe, very slender. It rests on a flat base; the body rises steeply in a long countercurve. The lip opens outwards, rounded and slightly thickened at the edge. *Attic* (?).

Cf. the general shape, *Athenian Agora*, XII, nos. 274, 275, pl. 13, from deposits of the late 5th/first half of the 4th century (274) and ca. 350-320 B.C. (275): also *Olynthus*, XIII, pl. 164, nos. 352, 353.

8. Olpe (?) Fig. 2

Met. 15. Max. H. 0.047, D. rim 0.042

Light reddish brown to light reddish yellow

clay (5YR 6/5 Munsell) of very fine texture. Shiny black glaze, badly worn. *Attic* (?).

Rim fragment of olpe(?). Similar to No. 7, but lip flaring out wider, thicker.

9. Mug (?) Fig. 3

Met. 17. Max. H. 0.028, D. mouth ca. 0.070

Light red clay (2.5YR 6/8 Munsell) of soft fine texture. Dark brown glaze, surface ridged.

Rim fragment of what appears to have been a mug. Shoulder incurving, lip flaring, broad band-handle attached to its outside. *Eastern Peloponnesian*.

The little that remains of this pot resembles the profiles *Athenian Agora*, XII, nos. 190, 192, both *Attic* dating to the late 6th and early 5th century respectively. Cf. also the fluted mug (*Riefelkännchen*), *Olympische Forschungen*, V, (ed. Kunze, E.), Mallwitz and Schiering, *Die Werkstatt des Pheidias in Olympia*, Berlin, 1964, pl. 70, no. 10, which, like the older *Attic* examples, has a continuous curve. One might also consider W. v. Massow, "Vom Amyklaion, Einzelfunde," *Ath. Mitt.*, LII/LIII, 1927-28, fig. 36 (no later than 5th century?).

LEKYTHOI

Two types of lekythoi were identified. The older one is represented through the fragment No. 12 which is of the late household type that continues a 6th century shape. Nos. 10 and 11 are examples of the later ribbed and stamped squat lekythoi whose production starts in the second half of the 5th century. All pieces are of *Attic* fabric.

10. Squat Lekythos Pl. 12 a; Fig. 2

HP 907. Max. H. 0.070, D. foot 0.040, D. body 0.070

Found Metochi 1970, basket 6.

Light brown clay (7.5YR 6/4 Munsell) slightly porous, hard fired, glaze red to black. *Attic*.

Full profile of the body preserved. Small

barrel-shaped squat lekythos, resting on a ring foot, grooved at outside. Narrow groove around shoulder, beginning of neck stepped up, mouth missing, rounded vertical handle. Vertical grooves stamped onto exterior of body.

Cf. *Athenian Agora*, XII, no. 1123, fig. 11, ca. 425 B.C.; W. Rudolph, *Die Bauchlekythos*, Bloomington (Indiana), 1971, pl. XXVII, class XIII.C, ca. 420-360 B.C.

11. Squat Lekythos

Met. 19. Max. L. 0.035

Found Metochi 1970, basket 12.

Pink clay (7.5YR 7/4 Munsell), somewhat porous texture. Solid black glaze, shiny, partially worn. *Attic*.

Shoulder fragment of a squat lekythos, at the upper edge beginning of the offset neck. Two horizontally stamped grooves around the shoulder. The body covered with vertically stamped grooves at slightly irregular intervals. Below the neck two stamped ovules.

12. Black Deianeira Lekythos Fig. 2

Met. 16. Max. H. 0.049, D. neck 0.032

Reddish-yellow clay (5YR 7/6 Munsell) somewhat sandy, very soft texture. Glaze red brown, flaked in many places. Fragment of neck and shoulder of a household-type lekythos. Shoulder rising to ledge above beginning of the neck. Broad straphandle, hollowed at top. *Attic*.

Cf. the two very similar fragments from the Kerameikos, Eridanos-Nekropole: *Ath. Mitt.*, LXXXI, 1966, plate 51, 3, upper row left: *Scherben aus der braunen Auffüllung*, and plate 52, 2, no. 142 (p. 84) upper row second from left, ca. 330 B.C.; also *Athenian Agora*, XII, nos. 1107, 1108, pl. 38.

Third quarter 4th century B.C.

SKYPHOI

All skyphoi are of the so-called late Attic type with a compound body-curve. They are a different fabric.

13. Skyphos Fig. 3

HP 918. Max. H. 0.095, D. foot 0.074, D. body 0.152

Found Metochi 1970, basket 12.

Light reddish brown to reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/5 Munsell) of fine texture. Black glaze of good quality on outside, inside less dense and shiny. *Attic*.

Lower part of skyphos with compound curve. Socket ring foot, underside of foot glazed, milto stripe at its upper edge.

Cf. *Athenian Agora*, XII, nos. 350, 351, ca. 375-350 B.C.

14. Skyphos Fig. 3

Met. 1. Max. H. 0.062, D. foot 0.052, D. body 0.092

Very pale brown clay (10YR 8/3.5 Munsell) of very tight, medium soft texture. Black streaky glaze with greenish undertones. *Corinthian*.

Lower part of skyphos body. Ring foot with groove at both exterior and interior.

Cf. Blegen, Palmer and Young, *Corinth*, XIII, *The North Cemetery*, Princeton, 1964, grave 487, 3, pl. 78, ca. third quarter 4th century B.C.

15. Skyphos

Met. 2. Max. H. 0.065, D. foot 0.051, D. body 0.103

Pinkish gray to light brown clay (7.5YR 6.5/2 Munsell) of fine, soft texture. Solid black glaze, interior surface slightly ridged. *Attic*.

Lower part of skyphos body. Ring foot, very low underside. Interior of foot ring glazed. Underside of foot covered with milto, two concentric circles around middle.

Cf. *Athenian Agora*, XII, nos. 349, 351, pls. 16-17. The shape of our fragment seems to stand between the two examples.

Ca. mid-4th century B.C.

16. Skyphos Fig. 3

Met. 3. Max. H. 0.104, D. foot 0.072, D. body 0.130

Light reddish brown to pink clay (5YR 6.5/

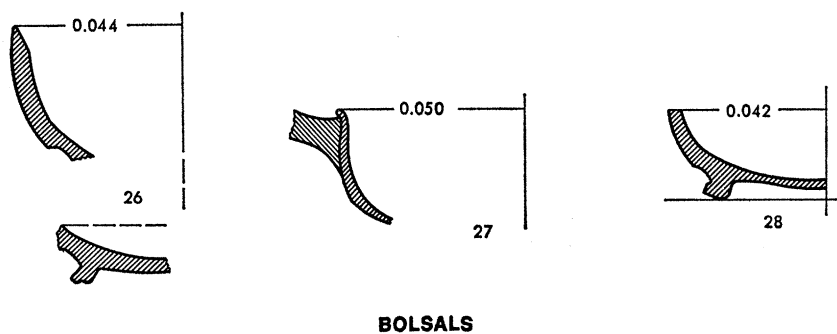
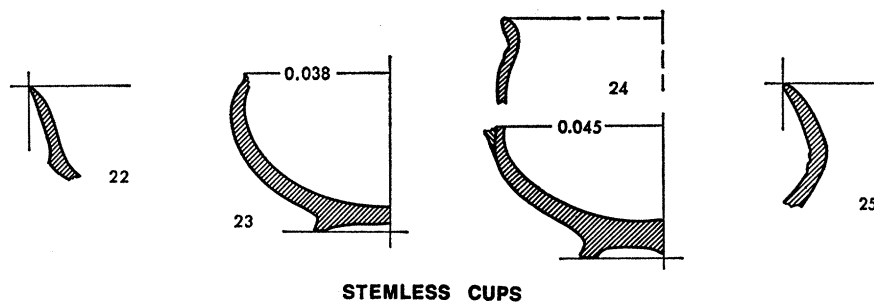
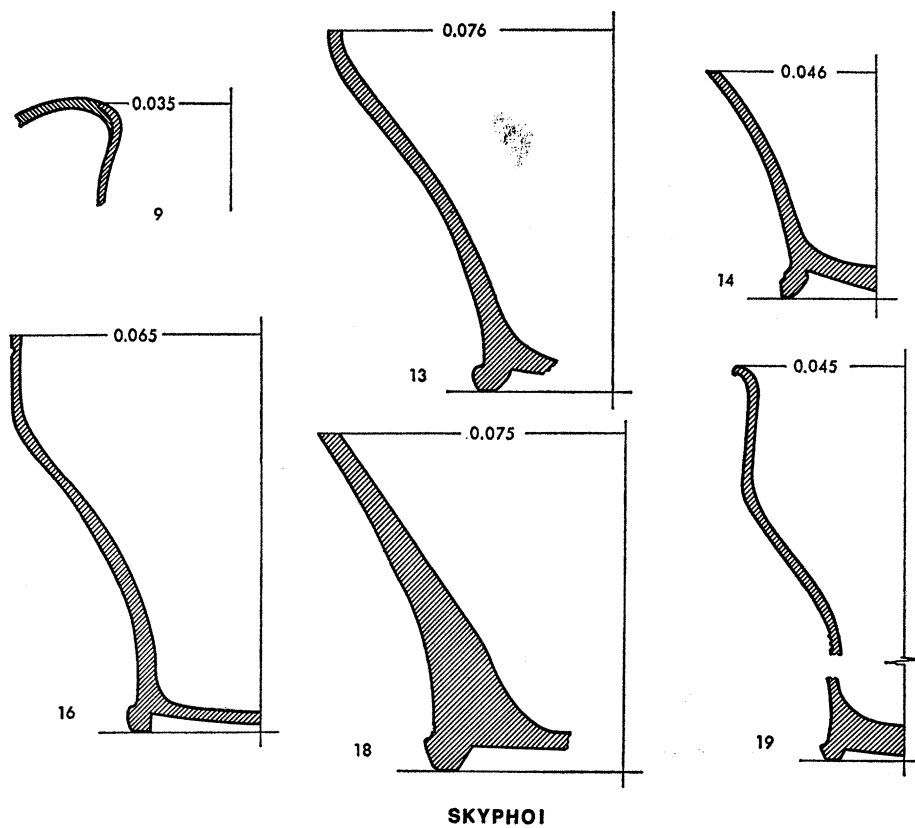


FIG. 3. Skyphoi, stemless cups and bolsals. Scale 1:2.

3.5 Munsell) of fine, soft texture. Glaze black, somewhat dull at exterior; at the interior the glaze is rather brown, the surface ridged. *Eastern Peloponnesian*.

Profile preserved until just under rim. Ring foot, the interior of the ring glazed. Bottom reserved, broad circle painted around center. Lower part of body rather narrow, opening wide towards the top. Below the rim a fine groove around the body. For shape cf. No. 13.

17. Skyphos

Met. 4. Max. H. 0.065, D. foot 0.073, D. body 0.115

Light reddish brown to pink clay (5YR 6.5/3 Munsell) with light gray core. At the exterior shiny black glaze, at interior somewhat rough surface, glaze streaky and greenish black, some red spots. *Attic*.

Lower part of skyphos body. Ring foot, interior of ring glazed. Bottom pointed, two concentric black circles around middle.

Cf. No. 13.

18. Skyphos Fig. 3

Met. 5. Max. H. 0.086, D. foot 0.100, D. body 0.150

Yellowish brown to very pale brown clay (10YR 6/4 Munsell) of fine, soft texture. At the exterior shiny black glaze, interior has red glaze in the lower, black only in the upper half. *Corinthian*.

Lower part of skyphos body. Ring foot, miltos at the underside. Three concentric circles around center of the bottom. Two fine grooves at the beginning of the body.

Cf. No. 13.

19. Skyphos Fig. 3

Met. 6 & 7. H. ca. 0.093, D. foot 0.043, D. rim 0.090

Brown to pale brown clay (10YR 5.5/3 Munsell) of very tight, hard texture. Grayish black glaze with metallic shine. *Eastern Peloponnesian*.

Almost complete profile preserved. Ring foot, interior of ring glazed. Bottom covered with miltos. Center slightly pointed, surrounded by a concentric circle. Wall set back over foot; just below the outward curve of the body three shallow grooves (added before firing, glazed). Upper part of body rising vertically, lip curving out.

Cf. *Athenian Agora*, XII, no. 352, ca. 330 B.C.; *Olympische Forschungen*, V, pl. 67, no. 8.

20. Skyphos

Met. 22. Max. H. 0.055, D. rim ca. 0.014

Reddish yellow to pink clay (6.25YR 7.5/5 Munsell) of very fine texture. Good black glaze. *Attic*.

Rim fragment of skyphos, lip horizontally rounded. Widely swinging compound curve in body.

Cf. No. 13.

21. Skyphos

Met. 23. Max. H. 0.047, D. rim ca. 0.120

Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6.5/6 Munsell) of fine texture. Glaze black, shiny, worn. *Attic* (?).

Rim fragment of skyphos. Small, flaring lip, attachment of rounded bar handle below. Rather pronounced compound body-curve.

Cf. No. 13.

KYLIX/CUPS

22. Kylix Fig. 3

Met. 24. Max. H. 0.028, D. rim not found

Pale to very pale brown clay (10YR 6.5/3 Munsell) of porous texture. Glaze very fine, gray to black, streaky, very shiny. *Corinthian* (?).

Rim fragment presumably of a stemless kylix. Rim flaring, narrow lip. Wide, shallow basin.

Cf. *Athenian Agora*, XII, no. 460, fig. 5.

23. Stemless Cup Fig. 3

Met. 26. Max. H. 0.043, D. foot 0.040, D. body 0.076

Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4 Munsell) of very fine, hard texture. Glaze black to dark gray, slightly gritty with metallic shine. *Eastern Peloponnesian*.

Profile except for rim preserved. Hollowed disc base, strap handles.

A similar shape of earlier date: Photo, *Deutsches Archäologisches Institut*, Athens, Neg. TIR 169 & TIR 1328. Miniature version: T. J. Dunbabin *et al.*, *Perachora*, II, 1962, nos. 2966-67, pl. 119.

Mid-4th century B.C.

24. Stemless Cup Fig. 3

Met. 27. Max. H. 0.039, D. foot 0.042, D. rim *ca.* 0.090

Pink to reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/5 Munsell) of rather porous and gritty texture. Glaze black with metallic shine, low density. *Eastern Peloponnesian*.

Profile fully preserved, fragments not joining. Flat ring foot, center of bottom pointed. Rounded, flaring lip, strap handles. Lower part of body reserved.

Cf. No. 23.

25. Stemless Cup (?) Bowl (?) Fig. 3

Met. 18. Max. L. 0.052, D. rim not found

Light red clay (2.5YR 6/8 Munsell) of rather hard, fine texture. Exterior glaze changing in color from black to red, interior brown. *Eastern Peloponnesian*.

Rim fragment of what might have been a stemless cup or a bowl. High, flaring lip. Between lip and shoulder two grooves impressed before firing.

Cf. No. 23, though this is not an exact parallel.

BOLSALS/CUP-SKYPHOS**26. Bolsal** Fig. 3

Met. 35. H. *ca.* 0.045, D. foot *ca.* 0.050, D. body 0.088

Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/7 Munsell) of fine texture. Exterior glaze poorly fired, greenish gray with clouds, interior black and shiny, somewhat streaky. *Attic*.

Complete profile of bolsal preserved, not joining. Ring foot with grooved stand, reserved. Interior shows remainder of a palmette.

Cf. *Athenian Agora*, XII, nos. 541, 558, pls. 24, 25, fig. 6; *Olynthus*, XIII, pl. 213, nos. 657, 659.

27. Bolsal Fig. 3

Met. 36. Max. H. 0.031, D. rim *ca.* 0.100

Very pale brown clay (10YR 7/3 Munsell) of fine, sandy texture. Exterior glaze black to gray, poorly preserved, interior glaze shiny with greenish undertones. *Corinthian*. Wall fragment of a bolsal with handle attachment preserved. Wall almost vertical, lip rounded, protruding.

Cf. No. 26.

28. Bolsal Fig. 3

Met. 37. Max. H. 0.023, D. foot 0.064

Light red clay (2.5YR 6/8 Munsell) of fine texture. Black glaze with greenish undertones, streaky in places. *Corinthian*. Foot and beginning of wall of a bolsal. Ring foot glazed, underside of foot reserved, around the center concentric circle and two grooves. Four irregular, stamped palmettes in the interior of the basin.

Cf. No. 26.

29. Cup-Skyphos Pl. 12 b, c

HP 919. Max. H. 0.011, D. foot 0.059

Reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 6/6 Munsell) gray in core and of fine texture, hard fired. Fine black glaze, partially brown at exterior. *Attic*.

Fragments of foot of cup-skyphos. Wide ring foot with groove at exterior slope, base of foot ring glazed, bottom covered with miltos. Two concentric circles of varying width around center. At the exterior a shallow groove marks the beginning of the rise of the body wall. Four stamped palmettes at the bottom of basin interior.

Cf. palmettes, *Athenian Agora*, XII, no. 559, pl. 53, ca. 380-350 B.C.

KANTHAROI

30. Kantharos Pl. 12 d; Fig. 4
HP 906. H. 0.070, D. foot 0.046, D. lip 0.088

Light reddish brown to reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/5 Munsell). Black glaze, somewhat irregular. *Attic*.

Kantharos with plain lip, full profile preserved. High foot in two degrees, groove at underside of foot ring. Wide shallow basin with incurving rim. Concave lip, rounded and slightly thickened at top, spur handle.

Cf. *Athenian Agora*, XII, no. 707, fig. 7, ca. 375-350 B.C.

31. Kantharos Pl. 12 e; Fig. 4
HP 920. H. 0.082, D. foot 0.056, D. lip 0.090

Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/6 Munsell) of very fine, soft texture. Glaze black, in places changed to light brown or grayish green. *Attic*.

Kantharos with molded lip, full profile preserved. High foot in two degrees, groove under foot ring. Wide basin with incurving rim. Lip flaring a bit, topped by broad molding. Spur handle, slightly higher than lip.

Cf. *Athenian Agora*, XII, no. 700, fig. 7, ca. 350-320 B.C.; *Olynthus*, XIII, pls. 184-185, nos. 512, 513.

32. Kantharos Fig. 4
HP 914. Max. H. 0.047, D. foot 0.057, D. basin top 0.086

Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6 Munsell) of fine texture. Shiny black glaze. *Attic*.

Profile of foot and basin of kantharos preserved. Foot in two degrees, groove under foot ring, miltos at the outside step of foot. Center of bottom pointed. Groove at the beginning of outward flare of basin. Rouletting in interior of basin.

Cf. *Athenian Agora*, XII, nos. 651, 652, pls. 28, 56, fig. 7, ca. 380 B.C.

33. Kantharos Fig. 4
HP 916. Max. H. 0.052, D. foot 0.052, D. basin top 0.088

Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6.5/6 Munsell) with grayish core, very fine texture. Exterior glaze red-brown to black, interior black. *Attic*.

Profile of foot and basin of kantharos preserved. Foot in two degrees, groove under foot ring. Center of bottom sharply pointed. Grooves under foot ring and exterior step of foot decorated with miltos. Rouletting and four badly stamped palmettes in interior.

Cf. No. 30.

34. Kantharos Fig. 4
Met. 28. Max. H. 0.033, D. foot 0.044

Light reddish brown to pink clay (5YR 6.5/4 Munsell) of medium fine texture. Good black glaze all over. *Attic*.

Foot and beginning of basin of a kantharos preserved. Foot in two degrees, step reserved. Wide flaring basin with simple rouletting in the interior.

Cf. foot profile, *Athenian Agora*, XII, no. 661, pl. 28, fig. 7, ca. 350-325 B.C.

35. Kantharos Fig. 4
Met. 29. Max. H. 0.026, D. rim ca. 0.10

Light brown to pink clay (7.5YR 6.5/4 Munsell) of soft fine texture. Glaze at exterior black, red in places, interior glaze deep black, shiny. *Attic*.

Profile of rim and upper part of wall of either

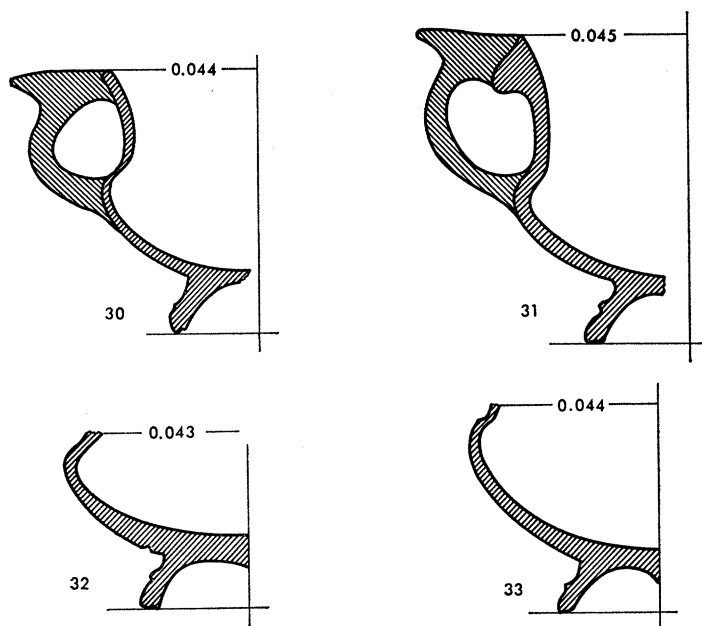
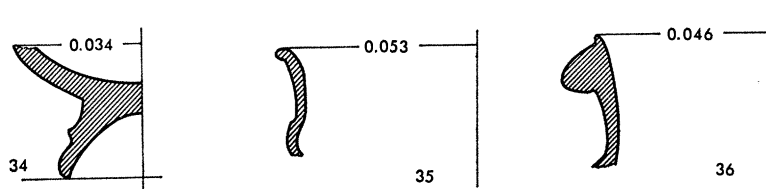
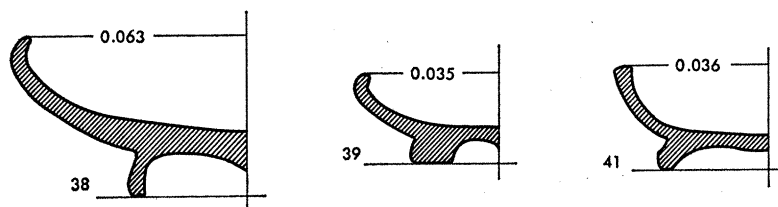
**KANTHAROI****KANTHAROI****BOWL****SMALL BOWLS**

FIG. 4. Kantharoi and bowls. Scale 1:2.

a kantharos or a cup-kantharos preserved. Plain rim, offset from basin, rim flaring.

Cf. No. 30.

36. Kantharos Fig. 4

Met. 30. Max. H. 0.039, D. rim *ca.* 0.090

Reddish yellow to pink clay (5YR 7/5.5 Munsell) of fine texture. Exterior glaze worn and flaking, interior black and shiny. *Attic.*

Fragment from upper part of wall from either kantharos or cup-kantharos. Lip molded, solid interior.

Cf. No. 31.

GOBLET

37. Goblet

Met. 20. Max. H. 0.055, D. foot 0.042

Light reddish brown to reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/5 Munsell) partially gray in core, very fine texture. Fine black glaze, shiny. *Attic.*

Foot and body fragment of a goblet. Ring foot in two degrees, foot ring grooved underneath. Center of bottom slightly pointed. Between body and foot deep spina, groove at the beginning of the body. Wall ribbed irregularly, ribs varyingly wider or narrower.

Cf. *Athenian Agora*, XII, no. 723, pl. 29, fig. 7, *ca.* 325-310 B.C.

BOWLS/SALTCELLAR

38. Bowl with incurving rim Pl. 13 a, b; Fig. 4

HP 904. H. 0.042, D. foot 0.062, D. body 0.126

Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6 Munsell) of fine texture. Black glaze with metallic shine, brown in places. *Eastern Peloponnesian.*

Complete profile of bowl with incurving rim preserved. High steep ring foot, center of bottom pointed, groove under foot ring. Wide, shallow basin, lip rounded. Underside of foot ring and band between foot and body reserved. Six stamped palmettes and rouletting in interior.

Cf. *Athenian Agora*, XII, no. 830, fig. 8;

Ath. Mitt., LXXXI, 1966, p. 89, fig. 9, 152 (hS 36), 2.

39. Small Bowl Pl. 13 c; Fig. 4

HP 913. H. 0.024, D. foot 0.048, D. rim 0.070

Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6.5/4 Munsell) of fine texture. Glaze brown to black, streaky and clouded in some areas. *Attic.*

Complete profile of small bowl with incurving rim preserved. Heavy, wide ring foot, center of bottom pointed. Wide, shallow basin, wall curving in shortly, lip rounded.

Cf. *Athenian Agora*, XII, no. 887, fig. 9, *ca.* 350-325 B.C.

40. Bowl(?)

Met. 10. Max. H. 0.015, D. rim *ca.* 0.180

Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6.5/6 Munsell) of fine texture. Black glaze, partially red at exterior, black in interior. *Attic.*

Rim fragment of wide open bowl, possibly from a kylix(?). Wall curving slightly towards rim and tapering, lip thin. At the exterior the upper part of a circumscribed, red-figured palmette.

Ca. 375-350 B.C.

41. Small Bowl Fig. 4

Met. 31. H. 0.027, D. foot 0.056, D. rim 0.072

Pinkish gray to pink clay (7.5YR 7/3 Munsell) of very fine texture and medium hardness. Thin glaze, dark gray, clouded with brown undertones. *Attic (?)*.

Full profile of a small bowl preserved. Ring foot, center of bottom slightly bulging. Short, low wall widening towards lip. Lip horizontal, rounded.

Cf. *Athenian Agora*, XII, no. 882, fig. 9, *ca.* 380 B.C.

42. Bowl with outturned rim Fig. 5

Met. 32. Max. H. 0.033, D. rim *ca.* 0.100

Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6 Munsell) of

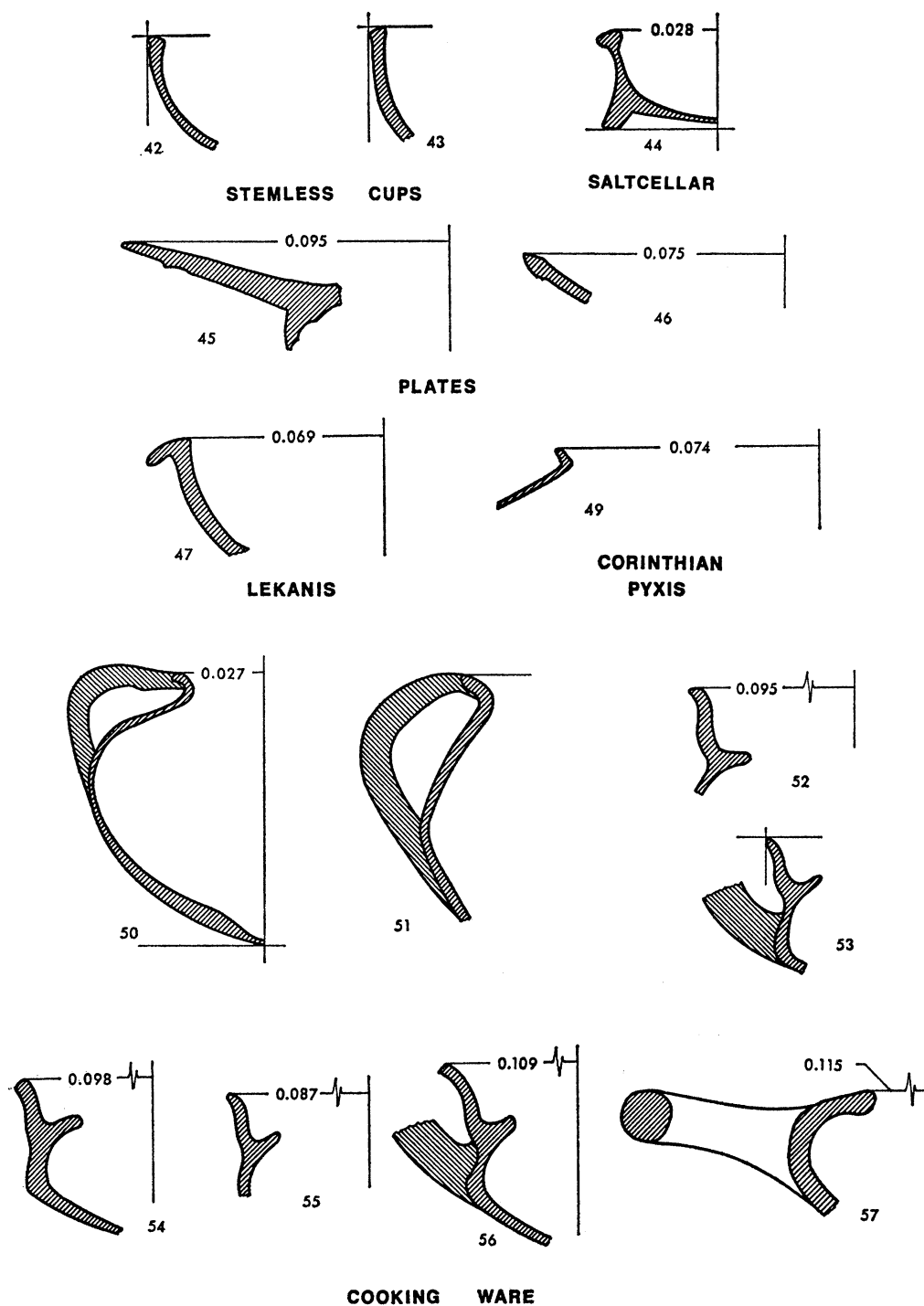


FIG. 5. Miscellaneous fine ware and cooking ware. Scale 1:2.

fine texture. Exterior glaze dull black with greenish tint, interior thin, poor. *Attic*.

Wall and rim fragment of a medium-sized bowl. Steeply rising wall, rounded lip with groove below.

Cf. *Athenian Agora*, XII, nos. 755, 759, fig. 8; no. 759, ca. 375-350 B.C.; *Olynthus*, XIII, pl. 217, nos. 700, 704, 707.

43. Bowl with outturned rim Fig. 5

Met. 33. Max. H. 0.035, D. rim ca. 0.100

Pinkish gray to pink clay (7.5YR 7/3 Munsell) of fine texture, slightly porous. Exterior glaze black to dark gray; interior dark brown, poor quality, flaking. *Eastern Peloponnesian*.

Wall and rim fragment of medium-sized bowl preserved. Wall rising very steeply, lip rounded and projecting, sloping outwards.

Cf. No. 42.

44. Saltcellar with concave wall Fig. 5

HP 917. H. 0.028, D. foot 0.064, D. rim 0.066

Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6 Munsell) of fine texture. Glaze black and shiny inside and out, bottom of foot covered with brown, clouded glaze. *Attic*.

Full profile of saltcellar preserved. Flaring base, thickened lip rounded, protruding to either side.

Cf. *Athenian Agora*, XII, no. 937, fig. 9, ca. 350-325 B.C.

PLATES

45. Plate Pl. 13 d; Fig. 5

HP 915. Max. H. 0.033, D. ca. 0.190

Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/7 Munsell) of

sandy, very fine texture. Exterior glaze thick, red brown, interior light brown, clouded in places. *Attic* (?).

Profile of plate except for lower part of foot preserved. Steep ring foot. At the underside of the plate a wide groove with a ridge above it, filled with miltos. The interior of the plate rises gradually from the center depression towards the sharp lip.

Cf. the related profile, *Athenian Agora*, XII, no. 1055, fig. 10, though without center depression, ca. 350 B.C.

46. Plate Fig. 5

Met. 38. Max. L. 0.021, D. rim ca. 0.150

Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6.5/6) of soft, fine texture. Exterior glaze red brown, interior black with greenish undertones. *Attic*.

Rim fragment of a plate preserved. Thickened lip, concave molding and narrow groove below.

Cf. No. 45.

LEKANIS

47. Lekanis Fig. 5

Met. 34. Max. H. 0.046, D. rim ca. 0.140

Pink to reddish clay (7.5YR 7/5 Munsell) of fine sandy texture. Exterior glaze black to dark brown, interior dark brown, glaze cracked and extensively worn. *Eastern Peloponnesian*.

Profile of medium-sized lekanis. Evenly curving wall, broad overhanging lip.

Cf. *Athenian Agora*, XII, fig. 15 for the general shape of this type of household utensil.

First half 4th century B.C.

BLISTERWARE

48. Oinochoe

Met. 21. Max. L. 0.050

Light red clay (2.5YR 6/8) at exterior, interior clay gray (7.5YR 6/0 Munsell). In some areas of both surfaces remains of wash. *Corinthian*.

Fragment of shoulder of a blisterware oinochoe (or household-lekythos) with attachment of strap handle. Body covered with fine impressed, slightly irregular lines.

Cf. full shape, *Corinth*, XIII, pl. 70, Gr. 420, 5, earlier, less finely impressed.

PLAIN WARE

49. Pyxis (?) Fig. 5
Met. 40. Max. L. 0.058, D. rim *ca.* 0.140

Pink to reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/5 Munsell) of hard, very fine texture. Exterior with dark brown glaze, interior covered with dilute wash. *Eastern Peloponnesian* (?).

Rim fragment of larger vessel, perhaps of a pyxis of Corinthian type (?). Shoulder ascending, lip bent outwards.

Cf. S. Papaspyridi-Karouzou, "Ἀνασκαφὴ τάφων τοῦ Ἀργούς," Δελτ., XV, 1933-35, p. 46, fig. 28.

COOKING WARE

50. Chytra Pl. 13 e; Fig. 5
HP 905. H. 0.078, D. body 0.100, D. rim 0.054

Light reddish brown to light red clay (2.5YR 6/5 Munsell) unglazed, no wash discernible.

Intact, three minor fragments missing. Pointed, rounded body, wide, slanting shoulder, narrow incurving neck. Flaring rounded lip, vertical shoulder handle.

Cf. *Athenian Agora*, XII, no. 1936, pl. 93, *ca.* 375-340 B.C.

51. Chytra Fig. 5
Met. 47. Max. H. 0.071, D. rim not found

Pale red clay (2.5YR 5.5/2 Munsell), coarse fabric, rough, gritty texture.

Rim and wall fragment of a chytra preserved. Widely curved, rather steeply rising wall. Flaring, rounded lip. Vertical shoulder handle. Wide mouth.

Cf. No. 50.

52. Lopas Fig. 5
Met. 42. Max. H. 0.035, D. rim *ca.* 0.190

Red to light red clay (2.5YR 5.5/6 Munsell) of fine, slightly gritty texture. Dilute, light brown wash in some places. Rim fragment of lopas.

Cf. *Athenian Agora*, XII, no. 1962, fig. 18, *ca.* 375-350 B.C.

53. Lopas Fig. 5

Met. 43. Max. H. 0.038, D. rim not found

Red clay (2.5YR 4.5/6 Munsell) of hard gritty texture. In the interior remains of dilute, streaky brown glaze (?). Rim fragment of

lopas with parts of basin wall preserved, including attachment of handle.

Cf. No. 52.

54. Lopas Fig. 5
Met. 44. Max. H. 0.045, D. rim *ca.* 0.200

Red clay (2.5YR 4.5/8 Munsell) of porous texture. Exterior in part gray from firing, interior with whitish slip (?).

Cf. No. 53.

55. Lopas Fig. 5
Met. 45. Max. H. 0.039, D. rim *ca.* 0.180

Pale red clay (2.5YR 5.5/2 Munsell) of porous texture. Whitish slip in interior (?).

Cf. No. 53.

56. Lopas Fig. 5
Met. 46. Max. H. 0.058, D. rim *ca.* 0.220

Red clay (2.5YR 4.5/4 Munsell) of hard, gritty texture.

At the interior of the lip light brown dilute glaze.

Cf. No. 53.

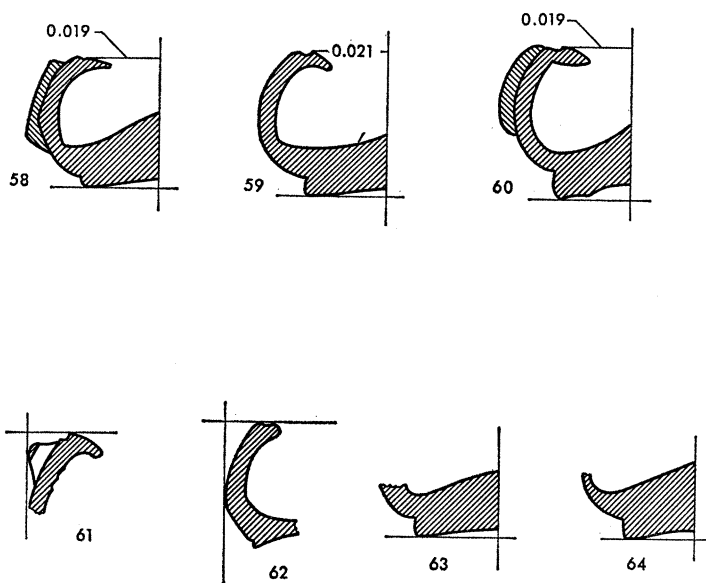
57. Large Bowl Fig. 5
Met. 41. Max. H. 0.040, D. rim *ca.* 0.230

Yellowish red to reddish yellow clay (5YR 5.5/8 Munsell) of hard, gritty texture, rather porous. Brown to black dilute glaze, remains of slip or wash (?) inside. *Eastern Peloponnesian*.

Rim fragment with handle attachment presumably stemming from large bowl (?) or cooking pot (?). Thick wall, curving to lip, in narrow turn. Lip rounded off, slightly thickened.

LAMPS: ALL WHEELMADE

- 58. Lamp** Fig. 6
 HL 52. H. 0.035, D. 0.060, Th. bottom 0.018
 Pink clay (5YR 7/4 Munsell) of fine texture. Glaze black to reddish brown, badly worn, *Attic*.
 Profile fully preserved, most of nozzle and strap handle missing. Low disk foot, hollowed underneath, thick hump rising in the center of interior. Side wall set off from base. Deep groove at rim. Bottom and rim groove unglazed.
 Cf. R. Howland, *Athenian Agora*, IV, *Greek Lamps*, Princeton, 1958, nos. 269, 297, type 25A and 25A Prime.
- 59. Lamp** Fig. 6
 HL 53. H. 0.038, D. 0.062, Th. bottom 0.015
 Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6 Munsell) of fine texture. Glaze shiny black, badly worn. *Attic*.
 Full profile preserved. Low disk base, hollowed at bottom, center slightly pointed. Groove around beginning of wall, and around filling-hole. Horizontal strap handle, missing.
 Cf. No. 58.
- 60. Lamp** Fig. 6
 HL 54. H. 0.042, D. 0.062, Th. bottom 0.015
 Gray to light gray clay (5YR 6.5/1 Munsell) of fine texture. Brown and black glaze. *Attic*.
 Full profile preserved, nozzle and handle missing. High disk foot, hollowed underneath with wide groove at edge of bottom. Groove filled with milts around filling-hole. Horizontal strap handle.
 Cf. *Athenian Agora*, IV, no. 269; *Corinth*, XIII, D 38-f, p. 150, fig. 19.
- 61. Lamp** Fig. 6
 HL 55. Max. L. 0.027, D. ca. 0.060
 Reddish clay (5YR 6.5/4 Munsell) of fine texture. Brown to black glaze, worn. *Attic*.
 Preserved are nozzle and some parts of the upper wall. Deep groove around filling-hole. At one side of the nozzle a small, pierced lug handle.
 Cf. *Athenian Agora*, IV, no. 302; O. Broneer, *Corinth*, IV, ii, *Terracotta Lamps*, Cambridge (Mass.), 1930, p. 32, fig. 14, no. 34.
- 62. Lamp** Fig. 6
 HL 56. H. 0.034, D. ca. 0.060
 Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6 Munsell) of fine texture. Dark gray to black glaze, worn. *Attic*.
 Profile down to bottom preserved, nozzle missing. Low base, at bottom of wall groove around body. Groove around filling-hole. Bottom of foot unglazed.
 Cf. *Corinth*, IV, ii, p. 32, fig. 14, no. 33.
- 63. Lamp** Fig. 6
 HL 57. D. base 0.046, Th. bottom 0.014
 Pink clay (7.5YR 7/4 Munsell) of fine texture. Glaze shiny black, much worn. *Attic*.
 Base and beginning of wall preserved. Heavy disc foot, concave bottom.
 Cf. No. 58.
- 64. Lamp** Fig. 6
 HL 58. D. base 0.039, Th. bottom 0.017
 Reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6 Munsell) of fine texture. Glaze brown to black-brown, with metallic shine. *Attic* (?).
 Base and beginning of wall preserved. Heavy disc foot, concave bottom.
 Cf. No. 58.



LAMPS

FIG. 6. Lamps. Scale 1:2.

AMPHORA STAMP AND GRAFFITO SHERD

- 65.** Amphora Handle Pl. 13 f
 HP 910. Max. H. 0.147, W. handle 0.045, D. stamp 0.017.
 Pinkish white to pinkish gray clay (5YR 7.5/2 Munsell) of porous, medium hard texture. *Corinthian* (?).
 Just below the crest of the handle a stamp $\text{I}\Phi$.
 The same monogram on a later Chian stamp: V. Grace, *Delos*, XXVII, p. 362, no. 231, pl. 60.
- 66.** Body fragment with graffito Pl. 13 g
 HP 911. Max. L. 0.051.

Pinkish gray to pink clay (7.5YR 7/3 Munsell) of fine texture, slightly porous. In the interior small ridges. *Eastern Peloponnesian* (Argive?).

Wall fragment of a skyphos with compound curve. Letters added after firing.

Most likely the graffito shows the owner's name in the genitive, e.g. $\Delta\alpha\acute{o}\chi\omicron$, perhaps with the right corner of the *delta* showing; cf. Demosthenes, XVIII, 295, Polybius, XVII, 14, 4, Thessalians, and Spartan $\Delta\alpha\tau\omicron\chi\omicron\varsigma$, *I.G.*, V. 1, 1228, line 6. $\Pi\rho\acute{\alpha}\omicron\chi\omicron\varsigma$ is known

from Delphi, *S.G.D.I.* 2091, line 2. Γ]αόχο of Poseidon, an epithet common at Sparta as Γαία φοχος, Γαίαοχος but also without *digamma* and *iota* (*I.G.*, V. 1, 296, line 11, Γαάοχος) is also possible. The writing suggests that the writer was perhaps left-handed, rather than that he wrote retrograde since there may be no letter following the right-hand ο and the possible restorations would be more limited, e.g., χρυσ]οχόα (the name is mythical but cf. χρυσοχοῦς, Melos, *I.G.*, XII. 3, 1223). Χ is probably *chi* rather than *xi* and the alphabet is therefore either Ionic or the epichoric alphabet of 5th-century Halieis (predominantly Argive) or one of the cities on the Saronic Gulf, rather than East Argolic or Laconian. The form of the *chi* is common in Argive writing at Argos and at Halieis in the first half of the 5th century, but cannot, especially on a graffito, be used to give a date. [MICHAEL H. JAMESON]

DECORATED POTTERY

The shape of the bell-krater No. 1 (Pl. 11 a-c; Fig. 2) is fairly common in Attic pottery during most of the 4th century B.C.⁴ In our example the lower portion of the body bulges out slightly; above this swelling the wall rises swiftly with some inward inclination to its turning point at the rim. The lip once opened in a smooth curve from the body. No traces of an outward step below the lip have been preserved, but stretches of the reserved band that paralleled the laurel leaves on the exterior of the lip remain. This smooth curve of the body rising from the foot was countered by the canted bar handles which contributed towards a sense of equilibrium in the body.

The shape of a bell-krater in Bonn is generally similar to our example,⁵ though the lip of the Bonn example does not protrude as distinctly and abruptly as with later examples of the Kertsch style.⁶ The shape of the Metochi krater also is more slender and more strongly curved. The more advanced stage of our example also becomes apparent from the emphasis which is laid on the vertical axis and on the height of the vessel rather than on an even balance of coordinates within the body. The even—though curving—flow of the outline of the vase from the bottom to the top now receives priority over the achievement of a pronounced but harmonic tension between the vertical and horizontal members of the vase.⁷

⁴ D. M. Robinson *et al.*, *Olynthus*, V, *Mosaics, Vases and Lamps*, Baltimore, no. 142, pl. 86; *Olynthus*, XIII, no. 29, pl. 38, no. 38, pl. 48 (heavier, fuller bulge of belly), no. 37, pls. 45-47; K. Schefold, *Untersuchungen*, no. 95, pl. 26, no. 70, pl. 27 (both fairly similar).

⁵ Bonn, Akademisches Kunstmuseum 1614, *C.V.A.*, Bonn (1), pl. 21, 2.

⁶ Schefold, *op. cit.*, nos. 61, 70, 72, 93, pl. 27.

⁷ Cf. the black-glazed krater Vienna, Kunsthistorisches Museum, Inv. IV 452, *Ath. Mitt.*, LXXIX, 1964, p. 39, Beilage 25. The curving of the walls and the contrast of directions for example between the handles and the rim characterizes this vessel which belongs in the second quarter of the 4th century. The decorating garland serves to stress this effect even more. These

The figured style is truly representative of the mass-production of the 4th century B.C. The conventionalizing main scene, though, gains some appeal from the relative clearness and the strength of lines employed. This relative clarity is definitely helped by the fact that both panels are left free from any intruding ornaments.⁸ The full frame of the picture between the handles is left to the figures, thus providing them, at least visually, with greater depth and more plasticity than they might have shown otherwise.

But beyond this there is no individuality which the painter of this vase may claim as much of his own. Metochi No. 1 belongs in the vast *Group G* which Beazley has established.⁹ Within this group the Metochi fragments can be set in relation to several vases that exhibit a somewhat similar, loose and out-going style. This style is to the largest extent a perpetuation of modules established in the last quarter of the 5th century. Liveliness and a certain breathless excitement substitute now completely for whatever little there has been in terms of detailed drawing and exact rendering of anatomy and folds in the 5th century.¹⁰

The scene represents the *anodos* of Athena.¹¹ The event as such fits very well into the frame of 4th century Greek perceptions, though the participation of Athena is very rare. *Anodos* scenes, it seems to me, reflect clearly upon the general abnegation of the serene aloofness of the Olympians of the Classical Age.

In the Late Classical period one prefers rather to look at and to venerate the demonic and chthonic aspects of gods. Always inherent in the gods, these ideas move easily into the foreground because their often wondrous aspects make them at the same time more distant as well as more comprehensible to the human being as a religious phenomenon.

The two figures on side B are two ordinary youths in the palaestra. It appears superfluous to add anything to Schefold's observations, which conceded nothing more than a mere decorative meaning to these figures.¹²

phenomena seem to correspond to the change in spacial conception in sculpture and architecture during this period.

⁸ The distracting effect becomes particularly apparent with the decorated skyphoi of the Late Classical period. Cf. *Olynthus*, V, nos. 152, 154, pls. 97, 99, though this type of decorating does not have much to lose anyhow.

⁹ *ARV*², pp. 1462-1471; *Paralipomena*, pp. 494-95. For the range of artistic quality within this group cf. Schefold, *Untersuchungen*, pl. 23, 2 with pl. 24, 2, or *Olynthus*, V, no. 282, pl. 126 with no. 147A, pl. 94.

¹⁰ The style of Metochi No. 1: cloaked figures, presumably same hand: Salonica Inv. 34.207, *ARV*², p. 1468, no. 138 = *Olynthus*, V, no. 28, pl. 37. Salonica Inv. 99, *ARV*², p. 1464, no. 53 = *Olynthus*, V, no. 146, pl. 93. Close: Salonica Inv. 264, *ARV*², p. 1469, no. 149 = *Olynthus*, V, no. 137, pl. 82. Close to side A, but not by the same hand: Salonica Inv. 737, *ARV*², p. 1469, no. 153 = *Olynthus*, V, no. 133, pl. 81.

¹¹ Paris, Bibl. Nat. 472: Schefold, *Untersuchungen*, no. 329, p. 37 and p. 148; H. Metzger, *Représentations*, p. 78.

¹² Schefold, *op. cit.*, p. 146.

The large bowl fragment No. 2 (Pl. 11 d, e) is from a shape connected with settlements. A number of typical examples come from the Athenian Agora. Some of the vessels found there parallel the Metochi bowl fairly closely in both shape and decoration,¹³ two others also feature the same wave pattern on the lip.¹⁴ This wave pattern is one of the most popular subsidiary ornaments of the 4th century, used in many different ways.¹⁵ This multiple usage again is indicative of the uncertainty and the creative crisis which marks the development of pottery in the Late Classical period. The flexibility of the wave pattern makes it for example an ideal border pattern, regardless of whether it is employed for round or straight, vertical or horizontal edges. To its ambiguity is added, furthermore, the fact that the wave pattern can be seen as either light on dark or dark on light.

BLACK-GLAZED POTTERY: CLOSED SHAPES

The rim of the lidded pelike No. 3 (Fig. 2) is apparently not of Attic origin. Its clay is unusually hard and the glaze has the metallic, hard shine usually associated with Argive black-glazed pottery. The size of the fragment, however, does not permit a definite answer, though it seems unlikely that this sherd stems from a misfired Attic pelike.

To decide whether the pitchers (Fig. 2) and the mug(?) (Fig. 3), Nos. 5-9, are of Attic or of other origin also presents a problem. None of the profiles has survived complete enough to analyze any shape. Judging from the appearance of their clay and glaze, No. 5 and presumably also No. 9 are not of Attic or Corinthian origin, but rather represent a fabric which for the time being we prefer to label Eastern Peloponnesian.¹⁶ The clay color of No. 5 resembles that of usual Attic black-glazed wares, though the color tends somewhat more towards a purple shade. This is a characteristic found also in other examples from the Halieis excavations known to be from either the Argolid or from Laconia.

¹³ *Athenian Agora*, XII, nos. 78, 79, p. 242, pl. 4.

¹⁴ *Athenian Agora*, XII, nos. 81, 83, p. 242, pl. 4.

¹⁵ Wave-pattern: mosaic: *Olynthus*, V, p. 8, pl. V, p. 12, pl. VII, pls. 11, 12, 14, 15; on garments and cloth: *Olynthus*, V, no. 130, pl. 77, no. 131, pls. 78, 79; on shield: Schefold, *Untersuchungen*, no. 177, pl. 14. On vases the usage of this pattern seems unlimited: askos: *Olynthus*, V, nos. 86-90, pl. 59; on outside of bowl: *Olynthus*, V, no. 91, pl. 60; on babyfeeder: *Olynthus*, XIII, nos. 479, 480, pl. 178; on rim of calyx-krater: Schefold, *Untersuchungen*, no. 215, pl. 20; on neck of pelike: Schefold, *Untersuchungen*, no. 503, pl. 37.

¹⁶ I want to point out that this is an auxiliary term which I hope we shall be able to abolish when more finds from Laconia and the Argolid are published. But at present I do not see a base strong enough to argue a separation of Argive and Laconian black-glazed and plain wares, not to mention the possibility of other production centers in the Peloponnesos. I wish to thank Karen Garnett whose careful observations during the cataloguing procedures in Nauplion have largely contributed to our observations.

The shape of No. 9 is either a cup or, more likely, a mug. Direct parallels have not been found but the type of clay as well as the unusual, dark-brown glaze strongly suggest Eastern Peloponnesian, perhaps local, origin.

The fragments of three lekythoi (Nos. 10-12, Fig. 2) are all of Attic origin. One (No. 12) is a fragment from the neck of a lekythos of the late black Deianeira type which is also found in graves; the other two fragments are examples from common squat lekythoi. No. 10, whose body profile is fully preserved, shows features which date it into the first half of the 4th century B.C.¹⁷ The piece is otherwise too undistinguished, however, to give a more accurate dating, particularly since basic forms of the late 5th century are continued for a long time almost without any change.

BLACK-GLAZED POTTERY: OPEN SHAPES

Skyphoi form the largest group of open vessels found in Metochi. All skyphoi are of the so-called late Attic type that occurs in Athens as well as in Corinth and in Olympia in local versions.¹⁸ Five of the nine fragmentary vessels (Nos. 13, 15, 17, 20, 21) are of Attic production, two (Nos. 14, 18) are presumably made from Corinthian clay and two (Nos. 16, 19) are of Eastern Peloponnesian origin. While the Attic and the Corinthian shapes appear closely related to each other, the two Eastern Peloponnesian skyphoi distinguish themselves through the more slender and more clearly set off lower portions of their bodies. Furthermore, the rather rigid verticality of the upper part of the wall below the lip appears remarkable.¹⁹ Grooves circle the bodies of either skyphos: with No. 16 one deep groove is placed below the lip, on No. 19 a triple groove runs around the lower portion of the body. These grooves are clearly decorative as they were impressed before firing. One might have to consider, however, whether these grooves do not perhaps carry chronological implications as well since they become a rather popular element in Hellenistic pottery.

The third quarter of the 4th century B.C. appears as a reasonable date for Nos. 16 and 19. Their shape corresponds with such examples as (Athenian) Agora P 6379 (see note 19), though the overall stature of the Athenian example appears slightly more stout and may therefore be somewhat earlier.

A shape obviously basically alien to both Athens and Corinth is the stemless cup.

¹⁷ Cf. W. Rudolph, *Die Bauchlekythos*, Bloomington, 1971, pp. 102-105, pls. 26-28 (Classes XIII. A. E.).

¹⁸ Athens: *Athenian Agora*, XII, nos. 349-354, pp. 84-85, pls. 16-17. The latest discussion of the problem of nomenclature: C. K. Williams II, "Corinth, 1971: Forum Area," *Hesperia*, XLI, 1972, p. 155, note 18. We agree with Williams' conclusions, though we have indicated the fabric in all cases. Olympia: R. Eilmann, *Die Südhalle. Der Keramische Befund Olympia Bericht*, III, pp. 48-50.

¹⁹ The skyphoi *Athenian Agora*, XII, nos. 349-354, pls. 16-17, show more swinging, curved outlines. The same holds true for the skyphos Corinth C-71-105, *Hesperia*, XLI, p. 158, fig. 4. Cf. also *Olynthus*, XIII, no. 578, pl. 197, nos. 595, 595A, pl. 199.

The basic form features a widely upcurving, medium deep basin on a flat or only slightly raised basis. Under the rim the wall turns inward, the lip is set off and flaring. Two horizontal handles, usually rising, are set opposite each other. These vessels, of which many have been found in the excavations at Halieis, clearly derive from shapes such as the Late Geometric Argive skyphoi,²⁰ or Laconian Geometric skyphoi.²¹ They occur in varying forms during the Archaic and Classical periods until they are replaced by higher, more cylindrical cups in the Hellenistic period. Some examples are also known from Tiryns (unpublished) but the material from Halieis constitutes at the moment the main source of information for this type of vessel as a household item.

While Nos. **23** and **24** are made of clay which is similar in color to Attic clay, they carry a type of glaze which is quite distinct. This glaze has a rather hard, metallic shine often with a steel-like reflection. Unfortunately fragment No. **25** is too small to be of major significance. Its clay color is similar to cooking ware, the glaze is a rich brown. The fragment may once have belonged to a vessel of the same basic shape as the stemless cups, but with a higher lip and a wider, deeper basin. The grooves below the lip are again a feature that occurs frequently in Eastern Peloponnesian pottery of the Late Classical period.

Most of the other open shapes, bolsals, a cup-skyphos, kantharoi and cup-kantharoi as well as the bottom fragment of a goblet and various bowls of different shape, are of Attic origin. These forms fit well into the picture established by the finds in Athens and compare well with complexes from the Athenian Agora mostly dating into the third quarter of the 4th century B.C. Two of the three bolsal fragments, Nos. **27** and **28** (Fig. 3) are Corinthian imitations. Their fairly small dimensions seem to confirm the observations made earlier in connection with the excavations of the North Cemetery in Corinth.²²

Of uncertain origin are the plate fragments Nos. **45**, **46** (Fig. 5). The shape of No. **45** corresponds fairly closely with a plate found at Athens,²³ but the comparandum lacks the center depression. The clay looks much like Attic clay, but again the local clay may be very similar. To give them the benefit of the doubt, we assume that plates No. **45** and No. **46** were manufactured in Athens.

COOKING WARE

The cooking-ware finds from Metochi are undistinguished. The lopas and the chytra prevail, but none of the extant examples warrants an individual discussion.

²⁰ Cf. N. Coldstream, *Greek Geometric Pottery*, pl. 31c; P. Courbin, *La Céramique Géométrique de l'Argolide*, 1966, C. 2430, pl. 54, C. 2467-69, pl. 55, C. 617, 1077, 1075, 530, 2309, 225, pl. 58.

²¹ *Artemis Orthia*, p. 57, figs. g, q.

²² Corinthian imitations of bolsals: *Corinth*, XIII, *The North Cemetery*, p. 129.

²³ *Athenian Agora*, XII, no. 1055, fig. 10.

Unusual is the rim fragment of a large bowl, No. 57 (Fig. 5), whose clay has a consistency recalling tile fabric. The clay is also of a more reddish color than the other cooking ware; the fine diluted glaze of the outside adds a metallic glint to the surface in some areas. In its overall appearance, the fragment No. 57 somewhat resembles No. 25, suggesting also for No. 57 an eastern Peloponnesian origin. The whole shape of this vessel was presumably constituted from a wide, rounded basin, perhaps similar to a *dinos*, though the form of the vessel support is unknown.

The finds from Metochi consist in their majority of Attic imports. Only relatively few items could be, at least tentatively, identified as either Corinthian or eastern Peloponnesian. The catalogue presented here is incomplete, however, in that it does not include wares other than those decorated, glazed or of kitchen use. It must be kept in mind that a very large amount of sherds came from big storage pithoi, broken into large pieces, often with lead clamps as marks of earlier repairs. One of the most common types of pithos lips found is paralleled by a recently published pithos from Corinth.²⁴ These pithoi have to be taken into account when considering which purpose this group of pottery may originally have served. The general composition, large quantities of storage vessels together with cooking pots, some lamps and a certain amount of fine drinking vessels excludes the identification of the source as a sanctuary. It appears more likely that these items were used in a farm house or small military outpost, providing for storage of larger supplies as well as for the needs of daily consumption.

The importance of the evidence gathered at Metochi lies for the most part in the implications its existence brings to the further study of the archaeology and the history of the Southern Argolid, in particular in conjunction with the excavations at Halieis. The group, furthermore, contributes badly needed materials towards a more extensive and substantiated study of the black-glazed and local pottery in the eastern Peloponnesos, i.e. of the Argolid and Laconia.

The materials accumulated in the pit at Metochi date no later than the third quarter of the 4th century B.C. The vases from our deposit resemble very much the pottery found in the latest destruction in the lower town of Halieis, in particular that discovered in some houses at the East tower of the city's fortifications during 1970 (see forthcoming report in *Δελτ.* for 1970).²⁵ This implies a simultaneous aban-

²⁴ E. Boggess McNeil, "A Hellenistic Pithos from Corinth," *Hesperia*, XXXIX, 1970, pp. 73-78. No decorated body-herd from a pithos was found at Metochi.

²⁵ For the later date of the last destruction of the Industrial Terrace and of the Acropolis of Halieis cf. M. Jameson, "Excavations at Porto Cheli and Vicinity, Preliminary Report, I: Halieis, 1962-68," *Hesperia*, XXXVIII, 1969, p. 320; *idem*, *Ekistics*, CXCV, Feb. 1972, pp. 92-94. I am very grateful to Professor Jameson for discussing with me the complications and implications of the different dates of destructions in the 4th century in Halieis; however, the responsibility for these remarks is mine.

donment or destruction of at least the lower city and the complex which housed the Metochi pottery. The date for this event, historically difficult to grasp, seems to coincide also with what appears to be a change in the population pattern of at least parts of the Argolid. One might point out that at about the same time Tiryns and more certainly Mycenae obviously experience a rise in their population numbers.²⁶ One may want to argue that this change in the Argolid was, directly or indirectly, caused by the appearance of Philip II of Macedonia on the central Greek scene in 338 B.C. and by the subsequent political realignment which he initiated.²⁷ This idea, however, is not borne out thus far by the archaeological evidence accumulated for the Argolid, particularly its southern part, and unless more work is conducted in the area of Hermione no major progress will be seen in illuminating the overall problem. Unless a further survey in the Metochi area produces more decisive clues, it also is not possible even to give a definite answer as to what the actual purpose of the complex that housed the Metochi pottery was. It appears that it was some sort of living quarters, perhaps a farmhouse rather than a sanctuary. Whether it was destroyed, terminated through a small local feud, or possibly given up in conjunction with major political changes affecting wider parts of Greece is a question beyond the scope of our evidence and of this article.

WOLF W. RUDOLPH

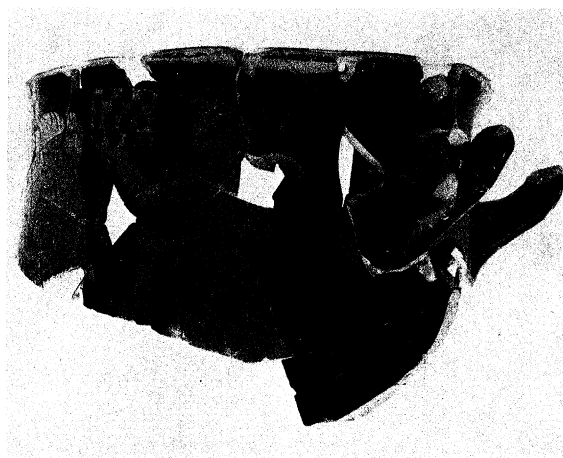
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²⁶ Cf. W. Rudolph, *Tiryns 1968: Mykenische und nachmykenische Streufunde von der Unterburg*, in: *Tiryns*, V, p. 103.

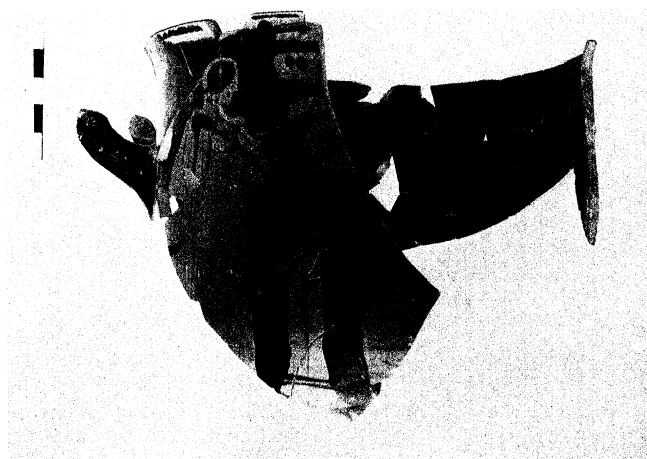
²⁷ Cf. C. Roebuck, "The Settlements of Philip II with the Greek states in 338 B.C.", *Cl. Phil.*, XLIII, 1948, pp. 73-92.



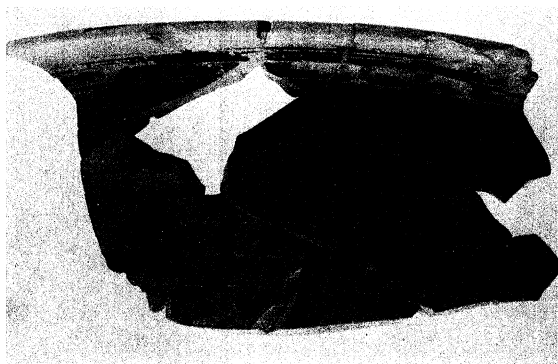
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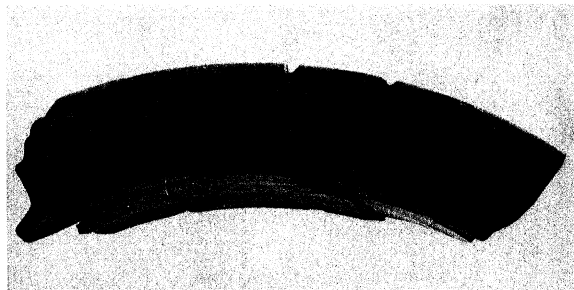
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c. No. 1, side B



d. No. 2

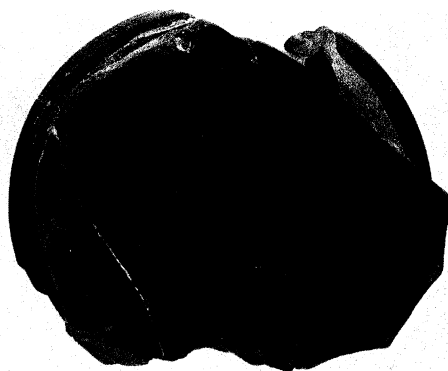


e. No. 2, rim

PLATE 18



a. No. 10



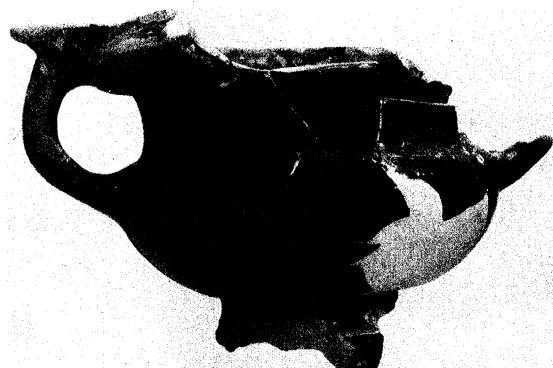
b. No. 29 (2:3)



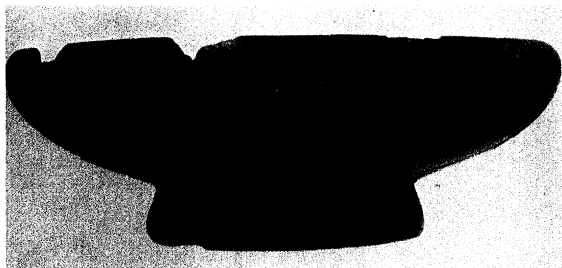
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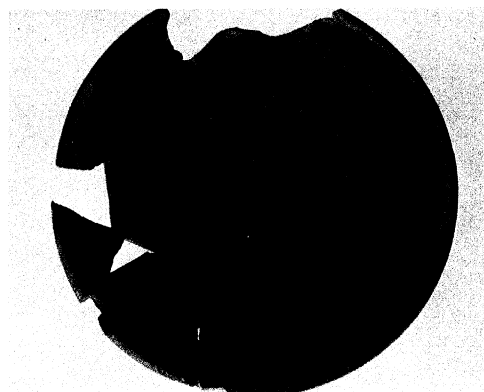
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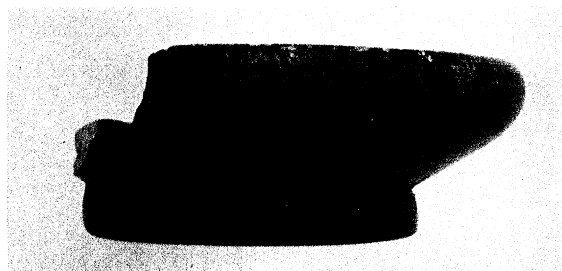
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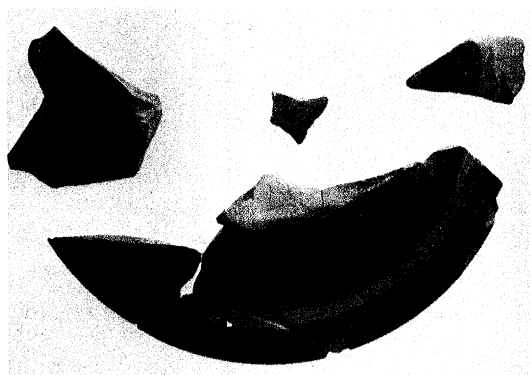
a. No. 38



b. No. 38, interior



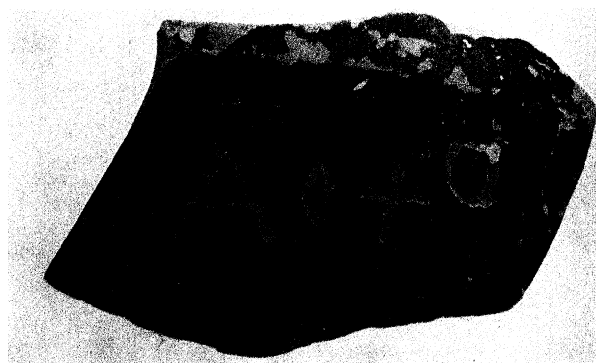
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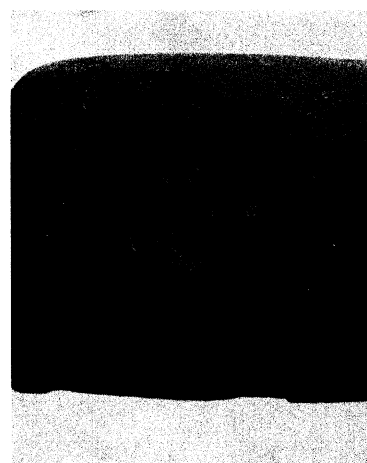
d. No. 45



e. No. 50



f. No. 66



g. No. 65