

# EXCAVATIONS AT PHLIUS, 1924

## THE VOTIVE DEPOSIT<sup>1</sup>

(PLATES 85-95)

A single trench on the south slope of the acropolis near the east end uncovered a mass of votive offerings evidently discarded from a shrine (Fig. 1). They were found just below the surface of the soil in a confused mass and may be the result of a clearing of a sanctuary located on the upper slope or on the eastern terrace, which lies immediately above. Here there is a high bank which acts as a southern boundary of the upper terrace. There probably was a wall here in antiquity forming the south wall of the acropolis and acting at the same time as a retaining wall. At the present time slight traces of this ancient wall may be seen at the crest of the hill

<sup>1</sup> This is the second of two articles concerned with the finds from the excavations of the American School of Classical Studies at Phlius in 1924. The first appeared in *Hesperia*, XXXVIII, 1969, pp. 443-458. In addition to those mentioned in the first article, I must also express my thanks to Prof. D. A. Amyx whom I consulted on numerous occasions and to Dorothy Burr Thompson for her thoughts on the terracottas. Mrs. A. Witt drew Figure 1, while Helen Besi and Nancy Shepard combined their talents to produce Figure 2. The following abbreviations are used in this paper:

*Agamemnoneion*: J. M. Cook, "The Agamemnoneion" (Part III of "Mycenae 1939-1952"), *B.S.A.*, XLVIII, 1953, pp. 30-68.

*A.H. I*: C. Waldstein, *The Argive Heraeum*, II, Boston and N. Y., 1905.

*A.H. II*: J. Caskey and P. Amandry, "Investigations at the Heraion of Argos, 1949," *Hesperia*, XXI, 1952, pp. 165-221.

Jenkins: R. J. Jenkins, "Archaic Argive Terracotta Figurines to 525 B.C.," *B.S.A.*, XXXII, 1931-1932, pp. 23-40.

Payne: H. Payne, *Necrocorinthia*, Oxford, 1931.

*Perachora I*: H. Payne, *Perachora, The Sanctuaries of Hera Akraia and Limenia*, I, Oxford, 1940.

*Perachora II*: T. Dunbabin, *Perachora*, II, Oxford, 1962.

*Prosymna*: C. W. Blegen, "Prosymna: Remains of Post-Mycenaean Date," *A.J.A.*, XLIII, 1939, pp. 410-444.

Stillwell: A. N. Stillwell, *Corinth*, XV, ii, *The Potters' Quarter: The Terracottas*, Princeton, 1952.

*Tiryns*: W. Müller and F. Oelmann, "Die Geometrische Nekropole" (*Tiryns, Die Ergebnisse der Ausgrabungen des Instituts*, I, part I), Athens, 1912.

*Tocra*: J. Boardman and J. Hayes, *Excavations at Tocra, 1963-1965. The Archaic Deposits I* (British School of Archaeology at Athens, Supplementary Papers no. 4), London, 1964.

*Typen*: F. Winter, *Die Typen der Figürlichen Terrakotten*, Berlin, 1903 (vol. III of *Die Antiken Terrakotten*, Kerkule von Stradonitz and Reinhard, ed.).

## SKETCH PLAN OF ACROPOLIS AT PHLIUS

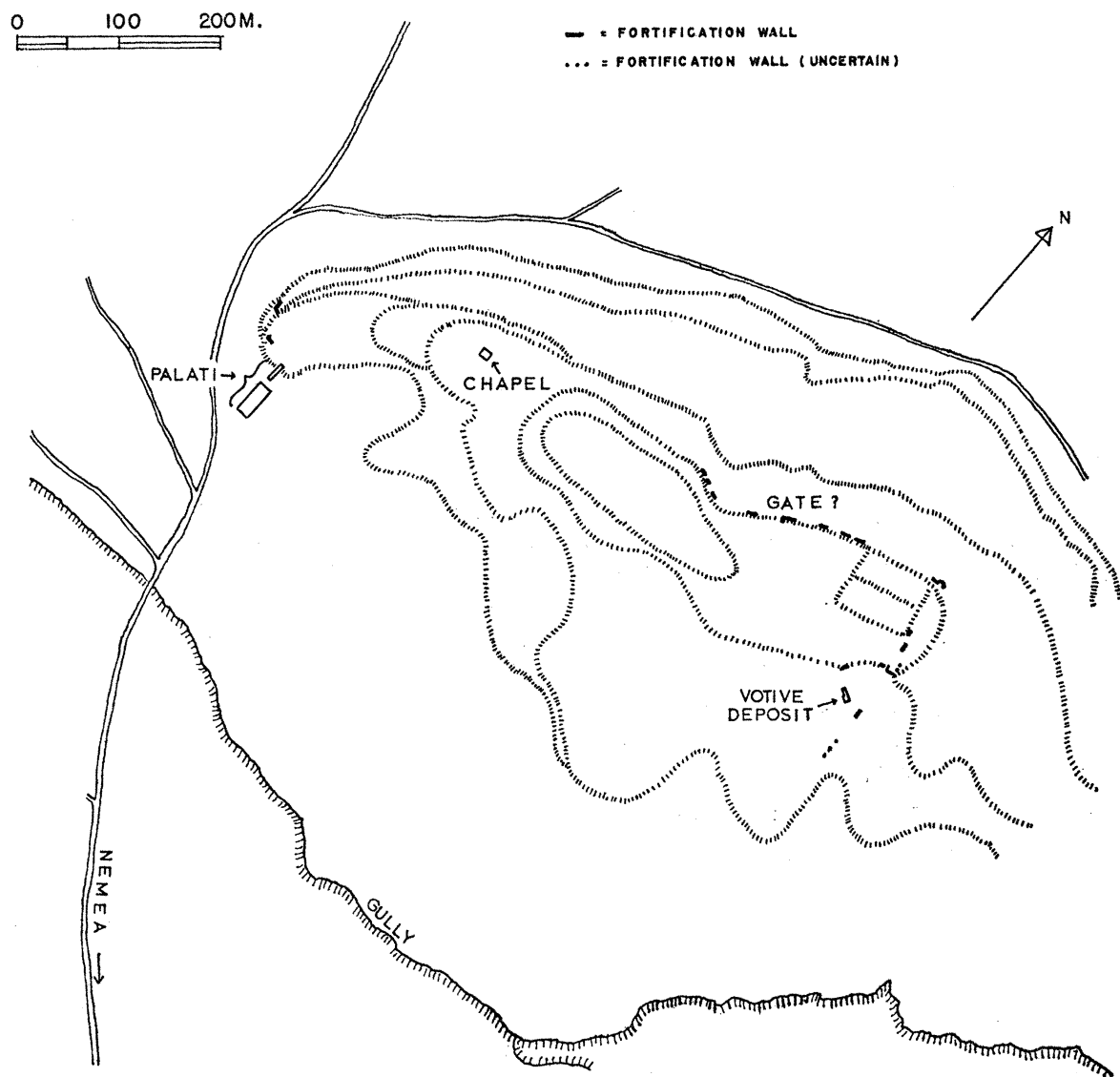


FIG. 1.

and it may have been its collapse which precipitated the votives down the hill. The area where they were found is still within the enceinte walls of the town itself which continue down the hill to the south (Fig. 1).

A large amount of material was recovered from the single trench, filling fifteen crates, but one cannot be certain of the exact nature of the deposit until it has been completely cleared and its original limits found. It would appear from the notebooks that the whole deposit was not fully excavated in 1924 and awaits further investigation.

The deposit as we have it is made up primarily of miniature votive pottery and figurines. There are relatively few examples of large pottery shapes and the few bronze finds mentioned in the notebooks have been lost since 1924. The upper chronological limits are represented by 1-8, which could all be dated to the beginning of the seventh century. The lower chronological limits are probably represented by the Corinthian type of moulded terracotta figurines (99-102) and a few sherds of Corinthian "conventionalizing" ware (37), which would bring the dates well into the fifth century B.C. Thus the votive deposit seems to represent significant sanctuary activity from the beginning of the seventh century into the fifth century B.C. The majority of the material dates from the seventh and sixth centuries, with comparatively few finds datable to the fifth century. Perhaps the main dump from this later period was elsewhere.

The votive deposit reflects the same distribution of imported to local material as does the site as a whole. As might be expected, contact must have been close with Argos, for Argive influence is quite strong in the deposit. Seventh century Argive decorated wares were recognized, and Argive krater and kantharos forms are well represented. In general, Argive influence appears to be superseded by Corinthian in the sixth century.

The Phliasians appear to have imported Corinthian decorated wares in fairly large numbers, especially during the Early Corinthian Period. There was apparently little in the way of a local school of painting at Phlius; the only possible candidates (43, 44) exhibit extremely coarse imitative workmanship.

Throughout the site, imports of archaic decorated wares other than Corinthian and Argive are very few in number. They are limited to four Attic sherds<sup>2</sup> and a few scattered Lakonian pieces, only one of which was found in the deposit (42). This is interesting in that Phlius was Sparta's firm ally at least from the sixth century.

Miniature votive pottery makes up the largest proportion of sherds and whole pots in the deposit. It would seem reasonable that the bulk of this material would have been made locally and indeed this seems to have been the case. The footed cups

<sup>2</sup> These consist of a sherd from a bowl or cup of the sixth century (Ph-p-259), two figured sherds from a late black-figure neck amphora, and a fragment of a volute krater datable to the end of the sixth century or beginning of the fifth. W. Biers, "Six Sherds from Phlius," *A.J.A.*, LXXI, 1967, pp. 79-80.

with folded over handles (51-57) and some krater forms (45) do not seem to be paralleled elsewhere and are probably local. However, many of the miniatures are of Argive origin or at least Argive inspiration (9-31), and Corinthian votives stand out glaringly (39-41). As already mentioned, large shapes appear to be in the minority, but the material was so badly broken that few examples could be reconstructed.

Two imported Corinthian vases call for special mention. One is a complete Middle Corinthian aryballos of the class with women's heads drawn on the handles (35). The head on our example is particularly well drawn and the aryballos itself is in an unusually fine state of preservation. Our sole representative of Late Corinthian I ware belongs to the "red ground" group of vases and is a fragment of a column krater (36). The upper of the two registers of this krater bears a figured scene of running satyrs and maenads accompanied by Dionysos, an unusual subject in Corinthian painting which warrants a particular study.

The close similarity of the pottery from Phlius to that found at the Agamemnoneion at Mycenae will be indicated in the catalogue. Roughly parallel in date, it is not surprising that the material is similar, since Mycenae is a close geographical neighbor of Phlius. Upon examination, the sherds from the Agamemnoneion are strikingly similar to the Phliasian sherds, with, in some cases, a similar softness of fabric. This similarity is particularly close among the glazed pottery, the streaky black glaze of which corresponds closely to that on our examples. Some of the shapes recognized as being peculiar to the Agamemnoneion (pedestal kraters, kantharoi) are present at Phlius, while two-handled cups are not found at Mycenae. These two collections of votive pottery appear, then, to form a group and indicate the closeness of ceramic contact in this part of the Peloponnesos in the Archaic Period. Both sanctuaries received large amounts of imported Corinthian pottery and both show considerable Argive influence. A somewhat similar situation is true at the Argive Heraion, especially in regard to the votive pottery. How much these three sites owed to Argos, especially during the Archaic Period, may one day be known when further investigations are carried out in the archaic levels of that city.

Strangely enough, none of the "Argive Monochrome Ware" was recognized at Phlius. This may have been due to the generally deteriorated condition of the surface of the sherds and to the fact that very few oinochoai and hydriai, favorite Argive Monochrome shapes, were found.<sup>3</sup> The paring of the surface, a distinctive feature of this ware, is, however, common on several shapes at Phlius and has also been observed on many vases of similar shape which are in the archaeological collection at Argos. This would then appear to be an Argive feature.

<sup>3</sup> A great many hydriai were found at the Argive Heraion. See Caskey's short summary and description of the fabric: *A.H. II*, pp. 202-203.



Some 700 terracotta figurines were recovered with the pottery.<sup>4</sup> They exhibit similar chronological characteristics to the pottery in that the earlier examples are clearly Argive while the later figurines are of Corinthian type or Corinthian imports. The greatest number, approximately 68% of the whole, are horse and riders. Both the usual "bird-face" Argive type and examples with moulded heads are represented. The second largest number, approximately 19%, are female figurines, both of Argive and Corinthian types. Of particular interest are several examples of nude, male figurines, both of bird-face and moulded types (73-75).

The identification of the deity to whom the material in the Votive Deposit was dedicated remains a problem. Before the rediscovery of the figurines, it had been suggested that the deposit belonged to the sanctuary of Hebe, mentioned by Pausanias and presumably to be located on the high eastern plateau of the hill.<sup>5</sup> The large percentage of horse and rider figurines together with the large number of cups are perhaps more appropriate for a male deity.<sup>6</sup> Pausanias, however, does not help here for the only sanctuaries of male deities he mentions appear to be in or near the Agora of the city, which from the results of the 1924 excavations must be located in the plain at the west end of the hill in the area of "The Palati."<sup>7</sup> Presumably debris from a sanctuary would not be carried *up* a steep slope to be discarded, and one can only suggest that our votives must have come from a shrine located at the east end of the acropolis. The earlier excavators did not dig in the narrow terrace above the finding place of the deposit and our shrine might be located there. As far as the identification of the deity, a hero would probably be appropriate for the character of the votives, but his name, it appears, must remain unknown.

Before beginning a detailed discussion of the material from the Votive Deposit, a word might be said concerning its preservation and classification. Most of the material under consideration was found to be badly worn and in a generally poor state of preservation indicated by a particular softness of fabric. This condition existed among both imported and local pottery and figurines. It is also noticeable in the votive pottery from the Agamemnoneion at Mycenae and may be the result of the

<sup>4</sup> The approximately 1400 fragments of figurines from the site were sent to the National Museum in 1924 for safekeeping. They were only found again in 1968, when they were returned to the Corinth Museum. (Thanks should be expressed to the staff of the National Museum in Athens, and especially to Mrs. Touloupa, for their help and cooperation.) The greatest number of fragments belonged to the Votive Deposit, as far as can be ascertained now, and after some cleaning and mending can be estimated to represent slightly over 700 examples. The figurines were as badly worn and broken as was the pottery.

<sup>5</sup> W. Biers, "An Archaic Votive Deposit from Phlius," *A.J.A.*, LXXII, 1968, p. 162 (Summary of a paper).

<sup>6</sup> *Agamemnoneion*, p. 34.

<sup>7</sup> Pausanias, II, xiii; C. W. Blegen, "Excavations at Phlius 1924," *Art and Archaeology*, XX, 1925, pp. 23-33.

exposed nature of the site and the location of the deposit on the slope of the hill.<sup>8</sup> Whatever its cause, it has made attribution of particular sherds to specific sites (Argos, Corinth, Phlius, etc.) extremely difficult. This is particularly true with the votive miniatures where it is often difficult to determine what may be local and what Argive since definite parallels can be found in material from the Argive Plain, especially in that from the Argive Heraion and Mycenae, two sites close geographically to Phlius.<sup>9</sup>

Because of these problems, attributions have been made in the catalogue on the basis of shape since the varying color, consistency and condition of the fabrics make it a more valid method of classification. Where no known parallel seems to exist, the object has generally been called "local." It must be kept in mind, however, that many of the "Argive" miniatures may represent only the common type of miniature made in many places and could indeed have been fabricated locally. Suspected local renderings of common shapes will be indicated in the catalogue. It is hoped that when more archaic pottery is found at Argos, it will allow us a more complete identification and understanding of the bulk of our own material.

## CATALOGUE

### ARGIVE POTTERY

#### DECORATED WARES

Only a few large shapes were represented, none could be reconstructed nor could a single complete profile be recovered, although a few sherds could be recognized as coming from Argive kraters. Among these was a collar exactly similar to one found at the Agamemnoneion (5).

1 (Ph-p-216). Fragment of Amphora (?). Pl. 85.

P. H. 0.13 m.; P. W. 0.082 m.

Chalky, greenish white fabric. Interior surface unpainted. Dilute red-brown glaze used for decoration of vertical wavy lines.

Early seventh century. Wavy vertical lines are known in Subgeometric Argive style: *Pera-chora II*, pl. 44, 4001; *Tiryns*, pl. 19, 4.

2 (Ph-p-214). Fragment of Bowl (?). Pl. 85. P. H. 0.068 m.; P. W. 0.125 m.

Gray-tan fabric, unpainted on the interior. Remains of lip (?) at top of sherd, below, swelling body. Large reserved area containing a twelve-pointed dot rosette and a badly faded swastika; below, four thin bands of glaze, then solid black glaze.

Argive (?), seventh century (?). Cf. P. Courbin, *La céramique géométrique de l'Argolide*, Paris, 1966, II, pl. 124, C. 767.

3 (Ph-p-215). Fragment of Krater (?). Pl. 85.

P. H. 0.113 m.; P. W. 0.116 m.

Buff-tan fabric. Design in red-brown to gray-black glaze consists of parallel horizontal lines above a panel with a star rosette flanked by vertical lines and with more horizontal lines

<sup>8</sup> Professor J. M. Cook informs me (Private Correspondence, 3-9-66) that the softness of fabric in his material happens in "an acid soil such as the hill wash at Mycenae." Such could easily be the case at Phlius where conditions would appear to be the same.

<sup>9</sup> *A.H. I*, pp. 57-184; *A.H. II*, pp. 165-221; *Agamemnoneion*, pp. 30-68.

below. Heavy brown paint in upper right-hand corner. Interior unpainted. Very worn, poor workmanship.

Probably Argive, early seventh century. No close parallels seem to exist but the star rosette is known from contemporary sites: *A.H. I*, p. 137, fig. 69, a; p. 139, fig. 69, d; *Perachora II*, pl. 21, 399.

4 (Ph-p-217). Fragment of Krater (?).

Pl. 85.

P. H. 0.081 m.; P. W. 0.085 m.

Chalky, tan-buff fabric. Interior surface covered with streaky black glaze. On exterior surface spotted snake, filling ornaments and parallel lines executed in dilute, black glaze.

Spotted snakes are known from Corinth (K. F. Johansen, *Les vases sicyoniens*, Copenhagen, 1923, pl. 7, 3; *Perachora II*, pl. 17, 248-249) and from the Argive plain (*A.H. II*, pl. 50, 67; *Agamemnoneion*, p. 41, A24) but the technique and fabric of this sherd cannot be paralleled in Corinthian and is probably Argive. Early seventh century.

5 (Ph-p-218). Collar of Krater. Pl. 85.

P. H. 0.035 m.; P. W. 0.07 m.

Soft, chalky, tan-white fabric. Black glaze on interior surface and lip. Sloping line and dot design on exterior executed in thick black glaze, now cracking.

Cf. *Agamemnoneion* p. 39, fig. 12, A23. Early seventh century (?).

6 (Ph-p-223). Body fragment of Krater (?).

Pl. 85.

P. H. 0.083 m.; P. W. 0.184 m.

Chalky, gray-white fabric. Interior unpainted. Decoration on the exterior of parallel lines and dots connected to a superimposed line of dots by slanting lines executed in thin brown glaze, now almost completely faded in many places.

Glaze bands circling the body are well known in Protocorinthian times, and the design of dots connected by sloping lines is also known in Corinthian times (*Perachora II*, pl. 87, 2265). However, this fragment is not Corinthian and

can probably be considered Argive seventh century work (cf. *Agamemnoneion*, p. 35, fig. 8, A2; p. 39, fig. 12, A18). A more elaborate version of this dot decoration is found on the large krater from Syracuse which was first thought to be Argive (P. Arias, "Geometrico Insulare," *B.C.H.*, LX, 1936, pl. 10, B) and now considered local (F. Villard and G. Vallet, "Géométrie, Grec, Sicélie, Sicule," *Mélanges d'archéologie et d'histoire de l'École Française de Rome*, LXVIII, 1956, pp. 21-23).

7A, B (Ph-p-220A and B). Fragments of Skyphos (?). Pl. 85.

A: P. H. 0.024 m.; P. W. 0.025 m.

B: P. H. 0.045 m.; P. W. 0.056 m.

Soft, gray-white fabric. Single black line across the interior of A, otherwise interior unpainted. Hour glass design on exterior executed in thin black glaze, now much faded.

For the hour glass design, cf. *Perachora II*, pls. 29, 659; 45, 1110. These two sherds may be Corinthian but again the fabric and technique do not appear Corinthian. Early seventh century (?).

8 (Ph-p-221). Neck fragment. Pl. 85.

P. H. 0.051 m.; P. W. 0.084 m.

Mended from many fragments. Chalky, tan-buff fabric, surface flaking badly. Remains of thick red glaze on interior surface. Wavy line and backwards-broken meander patterns painted crudely on exterior surface in the same reddish glaze.

As far as the design is concerned, this fragment could be Corinthian (S. Weinberg, *Corinth*, VII, i, *The Geometric and Orientalizing Pottery*, Cambridge, Mass., 1943, pls. 16, 116; 17, 124) but the fabric and poor technique argue against this. Early seventh century.

#### MINIATURE VOTIVE POTTERY

Most of the votive pottery from the deposit can be paralleled in the Argive region and is thus included here. It is of course probable that some of the shapes were locally made in imitation of the general "style" of votive pottery

current at the time. Thus, in borderline cases, many of the unpainted, handmade examples have been attributed to Phlius as the most likely place of origin. The definite differentiation of Argive and Phliasian votive pottery is, except for a few obvious cases, impossible at this time.

Most of the following examples are wheel-made and covered with a coat of dull black glaze which in many cases has worn away. Some exhibit paring of the surface which appears to be an Argive characteristic. All these examples seem to date from the seventh to mid-sixth century B.C., but it is difficult to date them more closely, and some may be considerably later.

#### DEINOI

Four whole or mendable examples of deinoi with animal protomes and recognizable fragments of six others were found in the crates. The protomes vary in shape from roughly triangular animals' heads (ram?), which project well above the rim (**9**) to smaller three-pointed heads affixed to the rim (**10, 11**). The deinoi themselves vary from 0.076 m. to 0.044 m. in diameter. Simpler examples of the shape, without protomes, also occurred. On these, the handles were represented either by solid buttons of clay applied plastically to the wall of the vase (one example) or by circles of clay, which must represent ring handles (five examples, e. g. **12**). There was at least one plain deinos with no protomes or handles.<sup>10</sup>

#### **9** (Ph-p-112). Deinos. Pl. 86.

H. 0.04 m.; D. 0.076 m.

Mended from three pieces. Two protomes restored. Soft, chalky, white fabric with inclusions. Bottom rounded, traces of burning on bottom. Strip of clay added to indicate lip.

Protomes of triangular shape, squeezed into shape by fingers.

What appears to be a fragment of a duplicate of our examples was found at Perachora (*Perachora II*, pl. 127, 3387) but wrongly identified (*ibid.*, p. 323) as a false trefoil mouth. For other miniature deinoi with animal protomes, cf. *A.H. I*, p. 98, fig. 34; *A.H. II*, pl. 56, 243, 244; *Tiryns*, p. 101, fig. 37; *Prosymna*, p. 424, fig. 12, 1227; *Agamemnoneion*, p. 49; pl. 20, C 9.

#### **10** (Ph-p-116). Deinos. Pl. 86.

H. 0.044 m., D. 0.072 m.

Reconstructed from nine fragments. One protome restored. Fabric and shape as **9** but protomes psi-shaped and extending only slightly above the rim. Protomes very crude. Traces of white slip overlaid with red on the rim.

An example from the Argive Heraion is also reported to have been decorated (*A.H. II*, p. 200).

#### **11** (Ph-p-115). Deinos. Pl. 86.

H. 0.021 m.; D. 0.044 m.

Reconstructed from two joining fragments. Fabric and shape as **9**, but protomes now flat against side of vessel. Looks almost like a mouse, ears are flat against lip of the deinos and the muzzle points downwards.

#### **12** (Ph-p-117). Deinos. Pl. 86.

H. 0.035 m.; D. 0.044 m.

Fabric and shape as **9** but two circles of clay just below lip indicate handles. Traces of white slip on body.

The applied circle of clay just below the lip is known from a number of sites: *Perachora II*, pl. 127, 3188a and b; *A.H. II*, pl. 53, 308; *Tiryns*, p. 101, fig. 37, 203.

<sup>10</sup> Plain deinoi, but with painted decoration: *A.H. I*, p. 98, fig. 33; *Agamemnoneion*, p. 49, fig. 23, C10; *Tiryns*, p. 101, fig. 37, 200-202. A great many deinoi, both unpainted and painted, and some with clay discs applied to their sides, are in the collection of the Argos museum labelled "Vollgraff" and are presumably from the deposit recorded in W. Vollgraff, "Fouilles d'Argos," *B.C.H.*, XXI, 1907, p. 180. They are all wheelmade and of harder fabric than our examples. Perhaps it is to Argos that one must look for the origin of this shape.

## KRATERS

Four different types of miniature kraters were recognized. Only one example and a few sherds were recovered of the typical Corinthian votive miniature (39) and several whole examples of a local type were found (45). Much larger examples with bases and handles connected to the rim by handle plaques make up the third and fourth types. These vases are somewhat larger than the average votive miniature krater from Corinth, running up to 0.064 m. in height. Two, of which 13 is illustrated, appear to show Corinthian influence in their more advanced handle shapes and their higher necks. No. 14, on the other hand, may be slightly earlier than 13 and shows definite close Argive parallels. All the kraters were once covered with a thin black glaze, which has now mostly worn away.

## 13 (Ph-p-138). Krater. Pl. 86.

H. 0.064 m.; D. (restored) 0.081 m.

Part of lip and handle restored. Gray-green fabric. Wheelmade. Remains of black glaze on exterior and interior.

Cf. *Perachora II*, pl. 119, 3201; S. Weinberg, *Corinth*, VII, i, pl. 42, 334. The heavy fabric and glaze, however, would argue against this vase being Corinthian.

## 14 (Ph-p-136). Krater. Pl. 86.

H. 0.053 m.; D. 0.07 m.

Part of lip and neck on one side filled out with plaster. Buff fabric. Concave base, wheelmade. Black glaze on both interior and exterior surfaces, which turns red-brown in some places.

Cf. *Agamemnoneion*, p. 43, fig. 16, B1; pl. 20, C2 (late seventh-early sixth century ?); *Tiryns*, p. 103, fig. 40.

## PEDESTAL KRATERS

Fragments of thirteen tubular stands or pedestals of varying shape were found and three are presented here (15-17). They are closed at the top and must once have supported a rounded vessel, for in several examples a

portion of the walls of the vase have been preserved (15, 16). No further fragments of the upper portions of these objects were identified with certainty. The stands are either completely covered with streaky black glaze or encircled by red-brown or black bands. The size and general shape of these stands appear to be closely paralleled by the pedestals of pedestal kraters, which were found in quantity at the *Agamemnoneion* in Mycenae and our objects were perhaps once parts of similar vessels.

## 15 (Ph-p-180). Fragment of Pedestal Krater. Pl. 86.

P. H. 0.09 m.; D. of foot 0.096 m.

One fragment, broken at top, chips out of foot. Buff-brown fabric. Shape is of a cylinder rising from a stepped, slightly splayed foot. Hollow, but closed at top where body of pot begins to turn out. Wheelmade. Interior of cylinder unpainted. Exterior, red line on foot, five red lines running around body and two more were on preserved portion of bowl.

For this object and 16, 17, cf. *Agamemnoneion*, p. 35, fig. 8, A2; p. 41, fig. 14; p. 43, fig. 15.

## 16 (Ph-p-181). Fragment of Pedestal Krater. Pl. 86.

P. H. 0.098 m.; D. of foot (restored) 0.118 m.

Restored from many fragments, one side filled out in plaster. Chalky, gray-white fabric, pinkish in breaks. Similar in shape to 15, but simple splayed foot. Wheelmade. Body and foot circled by bands of black glaze now mostly flaked off. Unpainted on interior.

## 17 (Ph-p-182). Fragment of Pedestal Krater. Pl. 86.

P. H. 0.082 m.; D. of foot 0.098 m.

Reconstructed from two sherds. Chalky, gray-tan fabric. Similar in shape to the preceding but with a more gently spreading foot. Stand is broken below bowl and is open at top. Wheelmade. Exterior covered completely with a thin coat of streaky black glaze.

## HYDRIA AND JUGS

Only one miniature hydria was found in the deposit (18) and no fragments of others were surely identified. This is surprising because the miniature hydria appears to have been a characteristic shape in the Argolid and has been found in quantities at the Argive Heraion. Similarly, only a few one-handled jugs were found and none with trefoil mouths. Three whole examples were inventoried. Two were coarsely handmade, but the third was made on the wheel and decorated with a thin coat of black glaze (19).

## 18 (Ph-p-118). Hydria. Pl. 86.

H. to top of handle 0.064 m.; D. of body 0.064 m.

Complete, but one body handle missing. Soft, buff fabric, slightly coarse and pitted with holes. Simple, flattened bottom. Simple strips of clay applied as body handles. Handmade. Slight traces of white paint on the body.

Cf. *A.H. I*, p. 101; *A.H. II*, p. 206, 286-305, pls. 58-59.

## 19 (Ph-p-126). Jug. Pl. 86.

H. 0.045 m.; D. of base 0.03 m.

Complete but chipped. Gray-white fabric. Small disc base. Handle rises above lip, which flares slightly. Wheelmade. Exterior surface covered with a thin coat of black glaze, now much worn. Thin strip of glaze just inside lip.

Cf. *Perachora II*, pl. 124, 3317-3319. These are said to be trefoil-mouthed oinochoai, but the shape with the high swung handle is similar to our example.

## KANTHAROI

A dozen complete vases of the Argive kantharos shape came to light,<sup>11</sup> and it is possible that the similarity of the handle shape to those belonging to the two-handled cups may have robbed us of more examples which went unrecognized. The shape is characterized at Phlius by a spreading foot, offset neck, angular handle set flush with the rim, and a covering of black glaze, which is now often worn away. This type is well known in the Archaic Period in the Argolid and Lakonia and the problematical inscribed "cup" from Prosymna appears to be of this shape.<sup>12</sup> There are many kantharoi of this shape but with a slightly different profile from ours in the archaeological collection in Argos, and a few of these are labelled as being sixth century, while a similar date is given by Miss Benton to an example with a short neck from Aetos.<sup>13</sup> Our vases generally appear to have shorter necks than those from Aetos, and both types were present at the Agamemnoneion. The distinctive handle form of these kantharoi recalls metal prototypes and indeed there is a bronze vase from Olympia of Argive kantharos shape with small horse figurines standing upon the flat, ribbon handles.<sup>14</sup>

Only two examples were found of a slightly different type of kantharos with parallels both from Athens and the Argolid and even as far away as Tocra (22, 23).

One partially complete and three fragmentary specimens were found of a three-handled cognate form on a short stand (24). They are undecorated except for bands of red-brown

<sup>11</sup> As delineated by J. M. Cook on the basis of his finds from the Agamemnoneion at Mycenae: *Agamemnoneion*, pp. 42-45.

<sup>12</sup> *Prosymna*, p. 424, fig. 13; pp. 425-426, but with an apparently Corinthian inscription. See L. H. Jeffery, *The Local Scripts of Archaic Greece*, Oxford, 1961, pp. 114, 144, 151 for the alphabets.

<sup>13</sup> S. Benton, "Further Excavations at Aetos," *B.S.A.*, XLVIII, 1953, p. 289, fig. 11, 773; p. 292. A number of examples of varying shapes and decoration were recently discovered at Kourtaki near Argos and are dated in the excavation reports to the end of the seventh century, *Δελτ.*, XXII, 1967, *Χρονικά*, B, Part 1, pp. 178-179, pl. 129; XXIII, 1968, *Χρονικά*, B, Part 1, pp. 131-132, pls. 75-77.

<sup>14</sup> E. Curtius and F. Adler, *Olympia, Ergebnisse der Ausgrabung*, IV, *Bronzen*, Berlin, 1890, pl. 35, 671.

dilute glaze which wind in an undisciplined manner around the bowl and the pedestal. Although three-handled examples are occasionally found among miniature shapes, no parallels for this pedestal variety are known to me.

**20** (Ph-p-191). Kantharos. Pl. 86.

H. 0.081 m.; D. (restored) 0.085 m.

Parts of lip and body restored. Gray fabric with a greenish tinge. Slightly spreading foot and upright flaring lip. Pared. Wheelmade. Both interior and exterior surfaces covered with a coat of black glaze.

For this shape, cf. *Agamemnoneion*, p. 44, fig. 17, pl. 19. Similar shape, higher neck: *A.H. II*, pl. 53, 199. A similar shape but with a different handle profile is known from Achaia: N. Zafiropoulos, *Ἀνασκαφικαὶ ἐρευνᾶι εἰς Περιφέρειαν Φαρῶν Ἀχαΐας*, Πρακτικά, 1952, pp. 402-408; 1956, pls. 92-94; *Tocra*, p. 89, nos. 995, 996.

**21** (Ph-p-192). Kantharos. Pl. 86.

H. 0.073 m.; D. 0.07 m.

Two handles and portion of the lip restored in plaster. Buff fabric. Shape slimmer than **20**, the foot a little higher and less concave and the lip shorter. Wheelmade. Covered on interior and exterior with a black glaze which varies in color from reddish brown to red, now much worn away.

Cf. *Agamemnoneion*, p. 45, fig. 18, B11, B12.

**22** (Ph-p-189). Kantharos. Pl. 87.

H. 0.048 m.; D. 0.052 m.

Mended from several fragments, handles and part of lip restored. Surface chipped and cracked in many places. Buff, chalky fabric. Flat base. Body pulled in at shoulder to a slightly flaring lip. Handmade.

Wheelmade examples of this shape have been found in the Agora at Athens and are Attic in fabric (R. S. Young, "Late Geometric Graves and a Seventh Century Well in the Agora," *Hesperia*, Supplement II, Athens, 1939, pp. 161-162; p. 157, fig. 111, C70-76, dated after the middle of the seventh century). Other examples, perhaps closer to ours in shape, have been found in the Argolid. Some seventy ex-

amples also wheelmade and with a more pronounced foot were found at Tiryns (*Tiryns*, p. 102, fig. 38) and this form begins to approach *Agamemnoneion*, p. 45, fig. 18, B11. Cf. *Perachora II*, pl. 124, 3354, 3355. An indication of the geographical spread of this particular shape can be found in the fact that examples of local manufacture were found at Tocra: *Tocra*, pl. 92, 1470, 1472; pl. 93, 1528, 1543.

**23** (Ph-p-188). Kantharos. Pl. 87.

H. 0.05 m.; D. 0.053 m.

Mended from several fragments, parts of handle and lip restored in plaster. Fabric, shape, and technique as **22**.

**24** (Ph-p-193). Kantharos. Pl. 87.

H. 0.075 m.; D. 0.066 m.

Part of lip and two handles restored. Buff fabric. Shape similar to above examples except bowl of the vase is supported on a small stand with a tubular body and a flaring foot. Wheelmade. Interior of foot and stand reserved but slash of glaze on inside of lip. Sloppy bands of red-brown glaze circle the stand, foot and body on the exterior.

Miniature three-handled vases were found in Corinth in the Potters' Quarter, inventory numbers Kv 395 and 403. In the collection of the Argos museum there is one example of a three-handled vase but without the pedestal foot. Somewhat similar but a stirrup-handled miniature krater: *Agamemnoneion*, p. 41, fig. 14, A31. The bands of glaze on no. A34 (*ibid.*, p. 43, fig. 15) are identical in consistency and color with those on our vase.

SKYPHOI

Two complete examples and several sherds, mostly from shapes like **25**.

**25** (Ph-p-121). Skyphos. Pl. 87.

H. 0.037 m.; D. of base 0.029 m.

Portions of lip and one handle restored. Heavy, thick gray-buff fabric. Plain flat base with string marks. Body pared. Wheelmade. Coated both inside and out with a layer of

thick red glaze. Accidental swatch of black glaze at one side. Glaze now mostly worn away.

**26** (Ph-p-176). Skyphos. Pl. 87.

H. 0.025 m.; D. 0.049 m.

Parts of rim and one handle restored. Blue (?) -gray fabric. Small, flat base. Body similar to low skyphos but lip offset. Rounded handles set low on body. Wheelmade. Exterior and interior once both covered with black glaze, now much cracked and worn away.

Cf. *Agamemnoneion*, p. 46, fig. 19, pl. 19, B14.

**TWO-HANDLED CUPS**

One of the most characteristic shapes in the whole deposit was that of the two-handled cup. Over 110 examples were recognized in the crates and probably a good many more escaped detection. Five examples are illustrated to represent the type. The shapes vary considerably from extremely simple and rather crude (**27**, **28**) to more elaborate and refined conceptions (**29**, **31**). All are more or less short and capacious, generally without prominent feet, although some have simple offset flat bases (**30**, **31**). All were once glazed on both interior and exterior. The two-handled cup shape is a common one in the Archaic Period, but the distinctive angular handles, especially on **30**, seem to be at home in Argos, as does the paring of the body which appears on several examples.

**27** (Ph-p-195). Two-handled Cup. Pl. 87.

H. to lip 0.044 m.; D. 0.053 m.

Complete. Gray-green, chalky fabric. Simple cup shape, tapering to flat base. Appears to be wheelmade. Once covered with a thin, streaky layer of black glaze.

**28** (Ph-p-196). Two-handled Cup. Pl. 87.

H. to lip 0.038 m.; D. 0.046 m.

One handle repaired. Greenish, chalky fabric. Shape similar to **27** but slimmer. Wheelmade. Once covered with a thin layer of streaky black glaze.

A small two-handled cup on display in the

Argos museum labelled "Late Geometric" appears similar to this example.

**29** (Ph-p-199). Two-handled Cup. Pl. 87.

H. 0.05 m.; D. 0.072 m.

Parts of one handle and lip restored. Gray fabric. Shape as **27** but tapering sharply to base. The body appears to have been pared. Wheelmade. Once covered with a coat of streaky black glaze which shades to brown in some places.

**30** (Ph-p-201). Two-handled Cup. Pl. 87.

H. 0.045 m.; D. 0.064 m.

Complete but mended from several fragments. Gray-white fabric, buff in breaks. Lower part of body angles in sharply to offset base. Appears to have been pared. Wheelmade. Once covered with black glaze.

**31** (Ph-p-200). Two-handled Cup. Pl. 87.

H. 0.055 m.; D. 0.071 m.

Handles restored. Gray, tan-white fabric. Shape slightly taller than previous examples, with a smoother transition to the offset base. Paring of surface. Wheelmade. Remains of black glaze which turns to red in places.

This cup is similar to a monochrome, slightly larger cup found in the Athenian Agora and dated as Late Geometric (E. Brann, "Late Geometric Well Groups from the Athenian Agora," *Hesperia*, XXX, 1961, p. 127, M10, "kantharos," pl. 20). Cf. a similar cup from Prosymna decorated with "linear Protocorinthian patterns" (*Prosymna*, pp. 424-425, fig. 12, 1224). A footed example of the same family as our cups comes from Asine, decorated with "Argive Birds" (O. Frödin and A. Persson, *Asine, Results of the Swedish Excavations, 1922-1930*, Stockholm, 1938, p. 321, fig. 219, 5). Seventh century (?) for our example.

**CORINTHIAN POTTERY**

Only one or two Protocorinthian sherds were found in the crates devoted to the votive deposit. This is probably largely fortuitous since the ware is represented elsewhere on the site.



Corinthian sherds were found in fairly large numbers throughout the deposit. All the material, however, was badly broken and only a few whole shapes were recovered. Moreover, it was found to be entirely representative of Corinthian as a whole and thus only representative pieces were inventoried, and only the most interesting of these are presented here.

#### DECORATED WARES: EARLY CORINTHIAN

The largest number of imported Corinthian sherds were to be dated to the Early Corinthian Period. The following shapes were especially prevalent: conical oinochoai, black-glazed oinochoai with incised tongues on the shoulder, football aryballoi, skyphoi, etc. Fragments of a few large shapes were also recognized and, among them, a few krater rims which could be dated to this period.

#### ALABASTRA

Only a few sherds were found and one almost complete example.

#### 32 (Ph-p-132). Alabastron. Pl. 87.

H. 0.071 m.

Mended from two fragments leaving a large hole in the body at one side, now filled with plaster. Surface much worn and incrustated. Buff-gray fabric. Rays on mouth, dots on lip. Swan (?) facing lion. Filling ornaments consist of mere blobs of paint with an "X" incised in each one.

The bird, illustrated here, is similar to Payne, pl. 21, 7.

#### PYXIDES

One or two sherds plus a single complete lid were recovered.

#### 33 (Ph-p-122). Round Pyxis Lid. Pl. 87.

D. 0.056 m.

Complete, except for chip out of rim and top of knob handle, which is missing. Gray-white fabric. Frieze of solemn ducks plodding around the central knob and simple dot filling ornaments, executed in black glaze, now badly crackled. Black bands circle the knob and edge

of the lid. Unpainted under surface with sunken center section and ridge for fitting on bowl.

Cf. *Perachora I*, pl. 33, 12; *Perachora II*, pl. 84, 1862.

#### SKYPHOI

Remains of several "running dog" skyphoi were found, only one of which was well enough preserved to warrant presentation. This is perhaps one of the most common of Corinthian motives, known practically wherever Corinthian pottery is found.

#### 34 (Ph-p-120). Skyphos. Pl. 88.

H. 0.043 m.; D. 0.058 m.

Reconstructed from two fragments. Handles and small chips missing. Gray-buff fabric; dilute black-brown glaze used for running dog design on exterior surface. Bands above foot. Interior covered with black to reddish glaze.

For type cf. Payne, p. 279, no. 191. Closest parallels to our example, which is Early Corinthian: *Perachora II*, pl. 19, 2334; *A.H. II*, pl. 50, 154.

#### DECORATED WARES: MIDDLE CORINTHIAN

A small number of sherds were found which could be dated to the Middle Corinthian Period, including fragments of several trefoil-mouth oinochoai. A complete aryballos of great interest is presented to represent the class.

#### 35 (Ph-p-111). Round Aryballos. Pl. 88.

H. 0.065 m.; D. at widest part 0.066 m.

Complete, but slightly incrustated. Light buff fabric. Floral design on body, opposite handle, executed in dilute black-brown glaze, now quite faint. Reserved rosettes on mouth; rim and sides of handle crosshatched. Female head to left on handle drawn fairly carefully and wearing a reserved head band. Below the head is a six-pointed star.

This vase belongs to the group of aryballoi with women's heads on their handles which was delineated by Payne (Payne, p. 287). A good many examples of this class have, however, been published since Payne: K. Sche-

fold, *Meisterwerke griechischer Kunst*, Basel, 1960, p. 135 (ill.), p. 140, no. 98; *Hesperia Art Bulletin*, XVI, no. 93; XXXIX, nos. A6, A7; F. Lo Porto, "Ceramica Arcaica dalla Necropoli di Taranto," *Annuario*, XXI-XXII, 1959-1960, p. 101, fig. 78; *Perachora II*, pl. 61, 1559-1561; J. Schauenberg, "Zu Einigen Böotischen Vasen des Sechsten Jahrhunderts," *Jahrb. Mainz*, IV, 1957, p. 68, no. 39; P. Pelagatti, "La Ceramica Laconica del Museo di Taranto," *Annuario*, XVII-XVIII, 1955-1956, p. 19, fig. 12, lower rt.; *C.V.A.*, Stuttgart fasc. 1, pl. 12, 3, 4; L. Banti, "Corinzi, Vasi," *Enciclopedia dell'Arte Antica*, II, Rome, 1959, pp. 849 ff.; S. Benton, "Excavations in Ithaca III," *B.S.A.*, XXXIX, 1938-1939, p. 24, 31, pl. 11b. I am indebted to Professor D. A. Amyx for most of the above references. Our example bears on its body, opposite the handle, a complex floral ornament almost exactly similar to Payne's Figure 54D (Payne, p. 147). The style of the head on our example is strikingly similar to one on an aryballos in Taranto (F. Lo Porto, *op. cit.*, p. 155, fig. 132b; p. 156, fig. 133a) and appears to be by the same hand. An example on the market in Philadelphia is similar and may be from the same workshop (*Hesperia Art Bulletin*, XXXIX, no. A7).

#### DECORATED WARES: LATE CORINTHIAN I

The sole recognized representative of Late Corinthian I and the latest of the ritually significant sherds in the votive deposit is the fragment of a figured krater with Dionysos, maenads and satyrs depicted upon it.

**36** (Ph-p-228). Fragment of Krater. Fig. 2; Pl. 88.

P. H. 0.0865 m.; P. W. 0.185 m.

Six joining sherds from the shoulder of a krater. Surface very badly worn. Soft, chalky, white fabric. Interior covered with streaky black glaze.

The upper register of this two-register krater depicts satyrs and maenads running at full speed to the right. They are divided in groups of two, with the nude, white painted women on

the outside and the nude, black satyrs on the inside. Two groups are preserved with apparently a third coming from the left. The couples are running with a figure, most of which has been lost, who wears a short-sleeved white garment, the checkered hem of which is still partially preserved. Just to the left of the small section of preserved sleeve, reading from top to bottom and left to right is written in black glaze with the Corinthian alphabet ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΣ. The satyr immediately behind Dionysos has the name ΣΙΜΟΣ written left to right above his head and has an appropriately snub nose. The satyr behind Simos also had his name written by his head, but it has almost completely disappeared except for an ON which may be dimly seen (ΔΑΣΟΝ ?). (Dason appears on an archaic vase with Simos: C. Fränkel, *Satyr-und-Bakchennamen auf Vasenbildern*, Halle, 1912, p. 82.)

The running figures touch lightly upon a purple ground line which divides the upper register from the lower one. This lower register contains a typical Late Corinthian panther of which only the head and the upper part of the body are preserved. This panther is quite similar to Payne, pl. 37, 5 but does not have incised whiskers as does that example. Another sherd (not illustrated) apparently from the same krater shows the remains of the front legs of a ruminant, one of the other animals in the lower register. Unfortunately, the sherd is very badly worn, and it is difficult to make anything out of its design.

A creamy white slip is used for the running women and for Dionysos's robe; red for the small portion preserved of Dionysos's overgarment (?), the tip of the phallus belonging to the satyr advancing from off the sherd on the left, and the panther's neck; black is used for the panther, the checks on Dionysos's robe, and the satyrs. The women are outlined, with some details drawn in in black (inside of thighs, fingers, etc.). Only partial incision is used on the satyrs (eyes, beards, arms where they cross the body, sex organs). The panther's face and details of the body are rendered by incision.

The subject matter of the scene in the main register is interesting. Dionysos is a rare subject in Corinthian painting and perhaps has never been so definitely identified (Payne, pp. 121-124, 142). The only other example of direct identification by means of a dipinto or a graffito comes from Perachora (*Perachora II*, p. 395, 15, pl. 107, 2552d) and here there is little left of the figure). It is thus all the more distress-

kidian vases and in the feminine form on a Corinthian krater. The names on the Chalkidian vases are clearly masculine, referring to the satyrs, and not as Payne says (Payne, p. 168, no. 67) to maenads; cf. Fränkel, *op. cit.*, p. 83, A, B; A. Rumpf, *Chalkidische Vasen*, Berlin and Leipzig, 1927, p. 7, 2, pls. 2-5 (amphora); p. 13, 13, pls. 27-30 (krater). For the Corinthian krater cf. Payne, no. 1477;

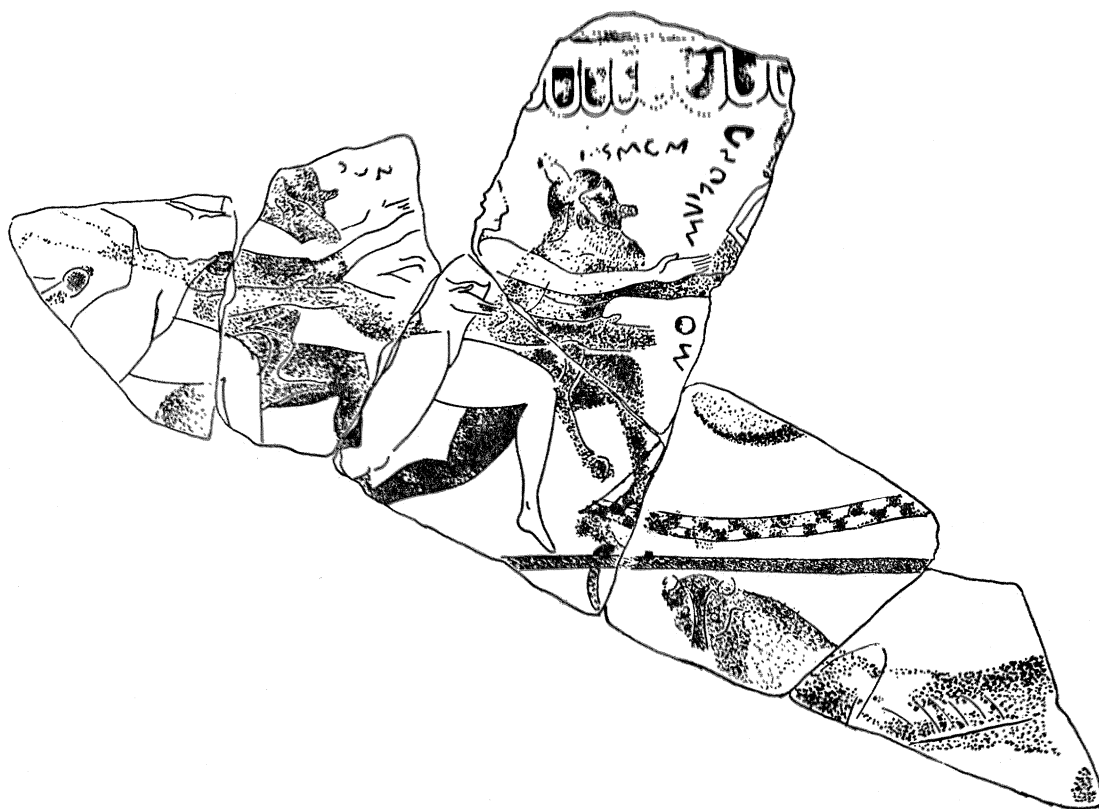


FIG. 2. No. 36.

ing that practically all of his body is missing. Nor are satyrs known in the Corinthian repertoire, in which "padded dancers" may take their place. The name Simos, however, is well known as one of Dionysos's escorting satyrs and appears on a good many vases from the Archaic Period down into Classical times (Fränkel, *op. cit.*, pp. 82-105). His name is found in the Archaic Period only on two Chal-

Fränkel, *op. cit.*, pl. 1. An "Attische-Chalkidische" amphora cited by Fränkel (*ibid.*, p. 84, I) also bears the name Simos but I have been unable to find an illustration of it. The men on the Corinthian krater are padded dancers rather than satyrs and, indeed, even the satyrs on the Chalkidian vases are not at all similar to ours, being heavier, more hairy and generally coarser.

I know of only two examples of actual satyrs on Corinthian vases: a sherd from an amphora mentioned by Rumpf as being in the Villa Giulia and apparently still unpublished (A. Rumpf, *Chalkidische Vasen*, p. 146) and a lekythos in Berlin with satyrs and maenads (Payne, no. 1372, pl. 38, 3, 6; J. L. Benson, *Die Geschichte der Korinthischen Vasen*, Basel, 1953, p. 61, 10; J. Marcadé, *Eros Kalos*, Paris, 1962, pp. 133-136). The satyrs on this vase, which was first assigned to the Tydeus Painter by Payne (Payne, pp. 110-111), are similar to ours in certain particulars, especially in the general similarity of their heads. The white women are also fairly similar in structure to our examples. Nevertheless, the Tydeus Painter uses incision a great deal more freely than does our artist, and perhaps it would be best to consider our fragment as being "in the manner of" the Tydeus Painter, if not by the artist himself.

A fragment of a Corinthian krater recently published from Kavala (Δελτ., XVII, 1961-1962, Χρονικά, B, p. 238, pl. 281, B; G. Daux, "Chronique des Fouilles, 1961," *B.C.H.*, LXXXVI, 1962, p. 835, fig. 6) also appears to be similar in style to our sherd. The figured scene consists of running gorgons above a secondary zone containing a panther. The position of the gorgons is similar to that of our maenads with the exception of the right arm which hangs down rather than being bent sharply at the elbow as in our figures. The treatment of the outstretched right hand is also similar in both cases as is the rendering of the knee cap. The figures on the Kavala sherd are bigger and heavier than those on our example, and their heads overlap the tongue pattern at the top of the picture frame. This pattern itself is much more elongated than that on our fragment. The panther in the lower zone of the Kavala fragment is very coarsely executed and makes one wonder if it was painted by the same hand that is responsible for the main figures.

#### DECORATED WARES: LATE CORINTHIAN II

Only a handful of later Corinthian sherds

were recovered in the crates devoted to the votive deposit.

**37** (Ph-p-236). Fragment of "conventionalizing" Pyxis Lid. Pl. 88.

P. L. 0.052 m.; P. W. 0.045 m.

Two joining sherds forming the turned-down rim and part of the top. Gray-buff, semi-soft fabric. Alternate bands of black and red with a broken maeander pattern in the central band.

For the broken maeander, cf. C. W. Blegen *et al.*, *Corinth*, XIII, *The North Cemetery*, Princeton, 1964, p. 258, Grave 380, pl. 61, 380-1; Stillwell, pl. 50, XXXVI, 8, 16, pl. 48, XXXVI, 10, 20 (first half of the fifth century).

**38** (Ph-p-125). Fragment of Stepped Lekanis Lid. Pl. 88.

P. W. 0.057 m.

Five joining sherds making up most of lid, rim broken away. Very soft pink fabric. Knob concave on top with deep hole. Three "steps" cut into the surface of the lid.

This lid does not appear to fit exactly into any one of the categories established in the North Cemetery at Corinth (*Corinth*, XIII, pp. 146-147) but is closer to Group II than any other. Seventeen lekanis knobs were found all together and belonged to both categories (I and II). However, in no case were they as hard and as well made as Corinthian examples. Possibly our specimens represent non-Corinthian imitations.

#### MINIATURE VOTIVE POTTERY

Only four typically Corinthian votive miniatures with a handful of sherds were found. Besides the following three, a single example of a small, shallow bowl with painted circles on its floor was recovered (Ph-p-150; cf. *Perachora II*, p. 299, pl. 120, nos. 3007 ff.).

**39** (Ph-p-109). Krater. Pl. 88.

H. 0.016 m.; D. 0.031 m.

Complete. Light buff fabric. Two small handles rise just to the lip and are flattened across the top like a column-krater. Wheel-made, string marks on the base. Covered en-

tirely with black glaze except for base which is reserved.

Cf. M. Z. Pease, "A Well of the Late Fifth Century at Corinth," *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 288, fig. 23, 133; *Perachora I*, pl. 29, 16; *Perachora II*, pl. 119, 3219 ff. and bibliography for 3228 (p. 309).

40 (Ph-p-127). Kalathos. Pl. 89.

H. 0.03 m.; D. 0.044 m.

Mended from two fragments, part of one side restored in plaster. Soft, light gray-buff fabric. Simple flaring shape. Wheelmade. Four lines of black glaze circle the vase in two groups of two while one set of two runs around the interior.

A particularly large number of kalathoi similar to 40 and 41 have been found in Corinth in the sanctuary of Demeter and Kore and in the Potters' Quarter. A great number have been published from Perachora, cf. *Perachora II*, pl. 121.

41 (Ph-p-190). Kalathos. Pl. 89.

H. 0.027 m.; D. (restored) 0.061 m.

Mended from two fragments, filled out with plaster. Interior handle restored on Corinthian analogies. Light buff fabric. Simple shape with flaring lip. Wheelmade. Three thin lines of glaze circle the body (red line between two black lines).

### LAKONIAN POTTERY

A single Lakonian aryballos was found in the deposit.

42 (Ph-p-153). Aryballos. Pl. 89.

H. 0.062 m.; D. at widest part 0.062 m.

Complete, but handle missing, neck and lip joined to body. Red fabric. Entire surface covered with black glaze, now badly chipped and worn away. Very slight indications of purple concentric circles on the body over the glaze.

Cf. *Perachora II*, pl. 160, 4108-4109. Our example is most similar to these, Dunbabin's Class C, where he would date to the middle of the sixth century or earlier, *ibid.*, pp. 383-384.

### PHLIASIAN POTTERY

#### DECORATED WARES

Only two examples were found which could reasonably be considered local decorated ware.

43 (Ph-p-110). Aryballos. Pl. 89.

H. 0.068 m.; D. at widest part 0.066 m.

Complete, except approximately one-third of lip is broken away. Still quite incrustated, the design faint and mostly worn away. Very soft, buff fabric with some inclusions. Tongues on lip, base of neck, and around a central depression on the rounded underside of the body. Design negligently executed in thick black and red glaze.

At first glance this aryballos appears to be Corinthian, but closer examination proves it to be an imitation. The fabric is heavy and coarse and the design painted in thick red and black glaze is crudely executed. It appears to be a copy of a sixth century quatrefoil ornament, but the drawing is clumsy and the conception misunderstood.

This is a borderline case; copies of the Corinthian aryballos shape are known in monochrome ware from the Argive Heraion (*A.H. II*, p. 204, pl. 57, 268). The fabric of our example is very soft and the body may have been pared before painting which would be an Argive feature. However, it is perhaps a little more likely that it was at least painted at Phlius, for the black glaze employed is similar to that used on 44.

44 (Ph-p-213). Body Sherd from an Open Shape. Pl. 89.

P. H. 0.107 m.; P. W. 0.107 m.

Thick, tan-buff fabric with some inclusions. Streaky black glaze on interior surface. Design on exterior executed in negligent fashion in thin black glaze and added purple. Outlines (front of figures) are given a broad slash of purple paint, and the brush at one point allowed to run over the boundaries of the figure. The figures stand on a broad black base line. Below this is a thick purple band and then another black band. Below this, tongues, alternately

painted and reserved, within black single-line frames. The middle painted tongue is purple, the other two black.

The crude workmanship does not have much in common with the small amount of Argive figured ware known and it may be that we have here, as in the case of 43, an attempt by local artists to imitate Corinthian style. The figures could be interpreted as representing two lions crouching and facing each other (only the front paws and lower body of one is preserved and the paws of another) while between them stands a frail animal. This animal's peculiar stance and its stick-like front legs could be appropriate for a canine creature. However, I have been unable to find any parallels for such a creature.

#### MINIATURE VOTIVE POTTERY

##### KRATERS

More than eighteen examples of what must be a local form of miniature krater turned up in the votive deposit. A single example is presented here.

45 (Ph-p-232). Krater. Pl. 89.

H. to lip 0.057 m.; D. 0.065 m.

Complete, but rim chipped in a few places. Gray-green fabric. Proportionately taller than the other miniature kraters in the deposit. A flattening of the bottom serves as a simple base. Tubular handles spring from well down on the body and rise above the lip, attaching to it with a sloping "handle plate." The neck area is set off from the swelling body by an incised line. Wheelmade.

Once covered with black glaze.

##### BOWLS

Simple handmade, shallow dishes or deeper bowls of differing sizes and colors were very numerous. More than fifty complete or fragmentary examples were recognized, but the large number of fragments indicate the presence of a good many more. Although most of the bowls had no handles, fragments of approxi-

mately eighteen examples had the distinctive "folded over" handles known from the footed cups (*infra*, pp. 415-416). A few small bowls of identical shape to these and with the same distinctive handle shape were found at the Argive Heraion in the most recent excavations (*A.H. II*, pl. 57, 262) and another example, somewhat deeper and of coarser fabric than the majority of our examples, is in the National Archaeological Museum in Athens (no. 14196) and is from the old excavations at the Heraion (*A.H. I*, 98 ?). These bowls were probably imported from Phlius.

Rim sherds provide an astonishing variety of miniature handles and/or rim decorations (46 A-D). Occasionally miniature bolster handles are added (one example found, not illustrated; Ph-p-119), and several examples with horizontal handles were found (47, 48). A further development comes with the addition of larger tubular handles, which extend out from the body and curve up to attach just inside the rim. Some thirty-five examples of this type were recognized, either more or less whole or in fragments (49, 50).

46 A-D (Ph-p-227 A-D). Rim fragments. Pl. 89.

A: P. H. 0.026 m.; P. W. 0.03 m.

B: P. H. 0.026 m.; P. W. 0.038 m.

C: P. H. 0.045 m.; P. W. 0.03 m.

D: P. H. 0.037 m.; P. W. 0.038 m.

Soft, chalky, gray-white fabric with some inclusions. (A) Vertical and horizontal strips of clay crossing at right angles. The vertical strip originally extended above the lip. (B) Horseshoe-shaped strip closed on top by pat of clay resembling handle plaque on column krater. (C) Single vertical member extending above rim and encircled with a strip of clay across its top. (D) Same as C but vertical member rises from interior of bowl.

47 (Ph-p-151). Bowl with Reflex Handles. Pl. 90.

H. 0.026 m.; D. (restored) 0.067 m.

Mended from two fragments, one side par-

tially restored in plaster. Gray-white fabric. Simple hemispherical bowl with two reflex handles made of thin rolls of clay attached to lip and then pulled out slightly to make a tiny hole in the middle. Handmade.

For examples with reflex handles, cf. *A.H. II*, pl. 53, 184; *Perachora II*, pl. 120, 3053-3056; *Agamemnoneion*, pl. 20, C19 (wheel-made); *Tiryns*, p. 99, fig. 32, 194 (painted).

**48** (Ph-p-152). Bowl with Flat Handles.

Pl. 90.

H. (restored) 0.041 m.; D. 0.072 m.

Restored from two fragments, parts of lip and one handle restored. Gray-white fabric. Shape of body as **47**. Horizontal flat pierced handles applied to lip. Handmade.

**49** (Ph-p-179). Bowl with Tubular Handles.

Pl. 90.

H. to lip 0.04 m.; D. (restored) 0.07 m.

Mended from two fragments, one side restored in plaster. Soft, buff-tan fabric. Simple bowl shape with slightly out-turned lip. Two applied tubular handles curve up and over to attach on inside of lip. Handmade.

**50** (Ph-p-178). Bowl with Tubular Handles.

Pl. 90.

H. to lip 0.045 m.; D. 0.073 m.

One handle restored. Chalky, tan-white fabric with some inclusions. Shape and technique as **49**.

#### FOOTED CUPS

One of the most numerous and characteristic shapes in the deposit is the handmade, footed, two- or three-handled cup (**51-56**). These are simple cups made of chalky, white, badly cleaned clay and set on a small, concave, slightly flaring foot. The foot is reminiscent of the "Protogeometric feet" known on Protogeometric cups and may possibly be an indication of early date (cf. the Protogeometric cups from Argos with high feet: G. Daux, "Chronique des Fouilles en 1952," *B.C.H.*, LXXVII, 1953, p. 262, fig. 55). The handles are formed by simple bands of clay pressed over the lip of

the vessel and extending slightly below the rim on both the interior and the exterior. More than thirty complete or nearly complete examples of these footed cups were found and fragments of more than 130 others were recognized. In general, they are all unpretentious handmade miniatures although something slightly more ambitious was occasionally tried, as on the comically unsteady **57**. Here the handles are somewhat more elaborate and an attempt at decoration is indicated by the remains of a red zigzag pattern which ran between the handles on one side.

No parallels for this shape are known to me, especially in the form of the handles, which are this ware's most distinctive feature. There is a slight resemblance to the miniature "pedestal dishes" known from Lakonia (G. Dickins, "Excavations at Sparta, 1907," *B.S.A.*, XIII, 1906-1907, p. 172, 2F; J. M. Cook, "Lakonia," *B.S.A.*, XLV, 1950, pp. 273-275, pl. 27, 19) but they appear to be late and the resemblance is not very strong in any case. For our examples, the simple handmade shape, the soft, chalky, badly cleaned fabric, and the lack of parallels elsewhere indicate that this category of vases is of local manufacture.

**51** (Ph-p-155). Footed Cup. Pl. 90.

H. 0.041 m.; D. 0.055 m.

Complete. Soft, chalky, gray-white fabric with some inclusions. Few traces of white slip (?). Short, concave, flaring foot supporting cup. Three handles made of small strips of clay folded over the rim. Handmade.

**52** (Ph-p-156). Footed Cup. Pl. 90.

H. 0.046 m.; D. 0.057 m.

Complete. Gray-green fabric. Shape and technique as **51** but slightly more stout and a less flaring foot.

**53** (Ph-p-157). Footed Cup. Pl. 90.

H. 0.046 m.; D. 0.058 m.

Complete. Gray-white fabric. Shape and technique as **51** but a slightly more rounded and fuller cup body. Foot smaller than previous examples.

**54** (Ph-p-163). Footed Cup. Pl. 90.

H. 0.037 m.; D. 0.045 m.

Complete but chips out of lip. Soft, gray-green fabric. Shape and technique as **51** but only two small folded-over handles.

**55** (Ph-p-164). Footed Cup. Pl. 90.

H. 0.039 m.; Max. D. 0.058 m.

Complete. Coarse, soft, buff fabric. Shape and technique as **51**. Very small foot with slight concavity. Sides with the handles are squeezed in so that cup almost appears oval at the mouth.

**56** (Ph-p-162). Footed Cup. Pl. 90.

H. 0.044 m.; D. 0.051 m.

Complete but chip out of lip. Chalky, soft, gray-white fabric. Shape and technique as **54**.

**57** (Ph-p-168). Footed Cup. Pl. 90.

H. 0.067-0.076 m.; D. 0.089 m.

Four joining fragments. Part of one side wall restored in plaster. Soft, tan fabric. Shape as **51** but larger; handles formed of horizontal member with flat plaque at right angles to it which connects to lip of vase in similar manner as on a column krater. Handmade. Remains of red zigzag below lip possibly once painted over a strip of white slip.

## MISCELLANEOUS

Several single examples of various miniature shapes came to light. They do not appear to be paralleled elsewhere and so may be local.

**58** (Ph-p-154). Cauldron. Pl. 90.

H. to lip 0.038 m.; D. 0.034 m.

Complete but chipped at neck. Gray-buff fabric with some inclusions. Rounded bottom, erect lip, thin applied strip handles, springing from shoulder and fastening inside lip. Handmade.

**59** (Ph-p-134). Large-bellied pot. Pl. 90.

P. H. 0.061 m.; D. of belly 0.059 m.

Broken around neck. Surface pitted and flaking. Soft, coarse, reddish fabric. Simple

flattened base. Body swells out between two constrictions which mark neck and base. Handmade.

**60** (Ph-p-225). Cup (?). Pl. 90.

H. 0.061 m.; D. (restored) 0.087 m.

About half of lip broken away, hole in lower body just above foot. Pink-buff fabric, gray at core with some inclusions. Badly incrustated. Small, rounded foot, deeply concave. Bulging belly, high, offset, flaring rim. Handmade (?). Interior and exterior surfaces covered with a thick coat of red glaze, now mostly worn away.

This shape reminds one of some of the later kantharos shapes. A fragment of a similar cup but Lakonian and covered with black glaze was found at Tocra: *Tocra*, p. 89, pl. 68, 997.

## TERRACOTTA FIGURINES

## HORSE AND RIDERS

By far the greatest number of recognizable fragments come from horse and rider figurines, both with handmade "bird-faces" and with moulded heads. The bird-face examples, although crude, are generally not thought to be earlier than those with moulded heads.<sup>15</sup> Our examples are extremely crude, roughly made with eyes and locks of hair added in typical Argive fashion. The riders are made separately from the horses and then joined with a thin slip of clay as an adhesive. They are evidently armed; many of them carry round shields. One wears a strange oval headdress which may be a helmet (**62**).

The horses are stiff, large-maned Argive types, usually with applied buttons of clay to represent eyes (**70-72**). The riders sit bolt upright, their hands grasping the manes or actually wound around their steeds' necks, while their legs, simply rendered in strips of clay, similarly wind around their horses' bodies.

**61** (638).<sup>16</sup> Horse and Rider. Pl. 91.

H. 0.081 m.; L. 0.06 m.

Missing: rt. rear and l. front leg of horse;

<sup>15</sup> Jenkins, p. 24.<sup>16</sup> In 1924 numbers were assigned to every figurine fragment. These numbers have been retained in the following catalogue.



horse's tail; rt. arm of rider. Legs mended. Soft, chalky grayish fabric. Traces of dull, red paint, traces of black paint on mane. Bird-face rider has applied hair hanging down his back in three tresses.

This type of horse and rider is common: cf. *Tiryns*, p. 83, fig. 20; *A.H. I*, pl. 48, 2-4; *Agamemnoneion*, pl. 23, 121.

**62 (752).** Bird-face rider. Pl. 91.

H. 0.085 m.; W. 0.037 m.

Missing rt. arm and part of base. Soft, chalky fabric. Hair applied in two locks falling over the shoulders. Oval headdress. Shield applied to l. arm. Traces of white slip.

**63 (843).** Bird-face rider. Pl. 91.

H. 0.044 m.; W. 0.035 m.

Missing part of base. One applied lock of hair over each shoulder. Shield on left arm, strip of clay for strap.

**64 (438).** Bird-face rider. Pl. 91.

H. 0.06 m.; W. 0.035 m.

Missing rt. arm, tip of l. arm. Very crude, simply pressed between fingers. Hair in single lock down back. Shield on l. arm, strip of clay for strap. Traces of white slip, faint traces of red on shield.

**65 (1011).** Handmade Rider. Pl. 91.

H. 0.07 m.; W. 0.045 m.

Missing both arms and left corner of base. Soft gray white fabric. Parings marks on arms and neck. Large, oval face set at angle to neck. Nose missing. Break and flattening on back of head suggests a helmet, now missing.

Cf. *Perachora I*, no. 167, p. 228, pl. 100, which is said to be Corinthian.

Horse and riders with mouldmade heads make up only about 20% of the total of armed riders. They are essentially the same as the more primitive examples, handmade in two pieces and bearing shields. Some of the examples wear peaked helmets reminiscent of

those shown in the shields from Tiryns.<sup>17</sup> In most cases our examples are so worn that the features of the moulded heads are hardly distinguishable.

**66 (637).** Horse and Rider. Pl. 91.

H. 0.135 m.; L. 0.08 m.

Missing: three legs of horse (restored), rt. arm of warrior and tail of horse. Very worn. Some slight modelling on rider; moulded head; convex round shield; peaked cap or helmet. Horse handmade with added eyes and oval muzzle. Traces of white slip on rider and muzzle of horse, trace of red paint on shield.

**67 (441).** Rider. Pl. 91.

H. 0.067 m.; W. 0.03 m.

Broken at waist. Very worn. Missing rt. arm and most of shield. Moulded head, hair divides into two locks on shoulders. Peaked helmet, traces of white slip.

**68 (901).** Rider. Pl. 91.

H. 0.05 m.; W. 0.025 m.

Broken below shield. Greenish white fabric, very worn. Missing: rt. arm. Figure wears what appears to be a polos, which is concave on top, but also carries a shield. Traces of white slip, faint traces of red paint on cheeks.

**69 (854).** Rider. Pl. 91.

H. 0.058 m.; W. 0.025 m.

Broken at waist. Very worn. Missing: rt. arm and part of shield. High peaked helmet. Traces of white slip.

**70 (628).** Horse. Pl. 91.

H. 0.115 m.; L. 0.095 m.

Mended from four fragments. Missing: l. front leg, tail, and rider. Handmade, lightly modelled, traces of rider on neck and back. Eyes and ears added. Traces of white slip.

**71 (634).** Horse. Pl. 91.

H. 0.115 m.; L. 0.11 m.

Mended from four fragments. Missing: rt.

<sup>17</sup> Cook has mentioned similar figurines from the *Agamemnoneion*: *Agamemnoneion*, p. 64, no. 69.

front leg, part of tail, tip of mane. Handmade, more carefully modelled than **70** but no eyes. Traces of white slip. Traces of rider on back.

**72** (563). Horse's Head. Pl. 92.

L. 0.055 m.; D. (muzzle) 0.016 m.

One fragment, broken at neck and at back of head. Oval muzzle with bridle indicated by strips of clay. Round clay discs for eyes. Open mouth indicated by horizontal incision. Nostrils indicated by small holes. Traces of white slip overlaid by red on head.

MALE FIGURINES

Only three examples were recognized of an unusual nude, standing male type. Two of these had bird-faces; one had a mouldmade face. All were handmade. These do not seem to be paralleled elsewhere.

**73** (25). Male Figurine. Pl. 92.

H. 0.116 m.; W. (across arms) 0.055 m.

Single fragment, missing lower l. arm. Crudely handmade. Gray-white chalky fabric. Bird-face, beak nose, no mouth indicated. Headdress with tails down back. Long hair hangs forward over shoulders. Necklace with double knot. Arms stretched out, curving inwards, tips turned over to form hands. Waist slightly cut in, sex indicated. Kneecaps indicated by pinching, legs taper to crude pointed feet. Traces of white slip.

**74** (99). Male Figurine. Pl. 92.

H. 0.085 m.

Single fragment of crudely handmade bird-face figurine. Upper portion preserved, missing l. arm and end portion of rt. arm, portion of l. leg, all of rt. Chalky, white fabric. Hair in short, incised curls around face, meets in twisted rope in back. Circular cap or turban with disc-like brooch. Heavy undecorated necklace around neck. Body in similar position with outstretched arms as **73**. Sex indicated. Traces of white slip.

**75** (52). Male Figurine. Pl. 92.

H. 0.143 m.; D. (chest) 0.05 m.

Mended from two fragments. Foot of rt. leg restored.

Mouldmade face, but very worn, handmade body. Soft, reddish fabric. Indications of paring on shoulders and back of arms and head. Incised hair hangs in masses on either side of face and part way down back. Curls over forehead, high double-eared headdress. Figure nude, sex indicated. Concave chest, arms curve out, around and in, ends folded over to indicate hands. Hips modelled at back, legs separated at waist. Feet indicated as stumps (similar to **73**). Traces of white slip.

Face almost obliterated, but may belong to Jenkins' later series.

FEMALE FIGURINES: BIRD-FACE

Approximately 47 bird-face female figurines were identified. Of these, some eleven were of the "Photograph-frame"<sup>18</sup> type, flat-bodied with supports (**76-78**), and six were crude standing types (**79-81**). The remainder were fragments, mainly heads, which could have come from either seated or standing types. In general, these primitive handmade types are in all respects similar to those known in the Argive area.

**76** (967). Fragment of Female Figurine.

Pl. 93.

H. 0.04 m.; W. 0.034 m.

Single fragment, preserving upper portion of figurine, broken just below chest. Greenish white, soft fabric. Bird-face, hair in two great curls next to nose; two locks on shoulders, four rope twisted curls down back. Two similarly twisted strips across chest. Short, stubby arms curving inwards. Traces of white slip.

**77** (5). Fragment of Female Figurine. Pl. 92.

H. 0.066 m.; W. 0.045 m.

Single fragment, preserving upper portion of figurine, broken just above waist, arms missing. Bird-face. Elaborate treatment of hair; five heavy rope twisted curls in back, "buns" over ears, double curled headdress. Very large nose slightly modelled, mouth indicated. Applied

<sup>18</sup> *Agamemnoneion*, p. 62.

necklace, secured with two disc brooches. Traces of second necklace on left shoulder and pin for third. Traces of white slip.

**78 (90).** Seated Female Figurine. Pl. 93.

H. 0.148 m.; W. 0.055 m.

Missing: legs of chair, arms of figurine, disc decoration on l. shoulder. Solid chair fitted closely to back of figurine. Bird-face. Waist pinched in, long flat skirt. Double strip across chest, disc pin on rt. shoulder. Pellets for curls over forehead, hair or headdress hangs down back in a single strip with incision to indicate two, curls over top of head. Traces of red over white slip on front and rear, including red line on figure's left running down chair leg and circular design above chair stumps on reverse. Traces of black over the white slip below stumps of chair on reverse.

Cf. H. Schliemann, *Tiryns*, p. 157, 87, 88; p. 359, 159. Similar *Tiryns*, pl. 1, 1; for Type cf. *Typen*, p. 26, 1-3.

**79 (98).** Standing Female Figurine. Pl. 93.

H. 0.113 m.; W. 0.06 m.

One fragment, arms broken at tips. Bird-face. Circular turban-like headdress. Arms outstretched. Slight modeling of body on abdomen and hollow between legs under drapery and of back above waist. Spade-shaped slab of clay attached to back below head may represent shawl or hair. Feet not indicated, simple flat base. Traces of white slip, some indications of red paint on headdress.

Crude standing figurines such as these and the two following, cf. H. Schliemann, *Tiryns*, p. 153, 82, 83; *Typen*, p. 27, 1.

**80 (103).** Standing Female Figurine. Pl. 93.

H. 0.077 m.; W. 0.016 m.

Arms missing. Bird-face. Two large curls obscure much of face, hair hangs down back in two twisted braids. Oval headdress, hangs down back between two hair braids. Slab-like body, slight indication of waist. Single applied strip across chest. Traces of white slip.

**81 (22).** Standing Female Figurine. Pl. 93.

H. 0.094 m.; W. 0.055 m.

Arms missing. Extremely crude bird-face. Slight modelling in small of back, some in front below waist. Heavy applied strip across chest, on rt. shoulder two applied knobs representing a brooch (?). Strip of clay across back with one applied knob. No feet, simple flat base. Traces of black paint on skirt at rear.

**82 (1130).** Fragment. Pl. 93.

H. 0.035 m.; D. (tray) 0.032 m.

Head and rt. arm of bird-face figurine carrying a round tray on its head. Broken just below arm pit of rt. arm and at shoulder on l. Face simply pinched out, no eyes or mouth. Rt. arm simply curving strip of clay, no modelling. Circular tray contains various sacrificial fruits, etc.

FEMALE FIGURINES: MOULDED HEADS

Some seventy examples survived of which thirteen were only heads. Of the remainder, nineteen are of Corinthian type.

The earliest (**83**) appears to be almost Dae-dalic in style and probably dates to the late seventh century. It is, however, so badly worn that closer determination is difficult. Slightly later must come the standing kore type in a peplos with or without back supports. Some nineteen examples of this type were recognized (**86-88**) and parallels indicate that this type is of Argive origin. Seated figurines of the same style, in all cases with supports, were also recovered. Of the seventeen examples, three are illustrated here (**89-91**).

The figurines of Corinthian style raise the problem of attribution. Seventeen standing kore types were identified (**99-101**) and two seated types (**102**). They belong in style to Mrs. Stillwell's Types X and XI from Corinth and are probably to be dated to the second half of the fifth century.<sup>19</sup> These figurines, then, together with the protomes (see below) are the latest datable objects in the deposit. Whether

<sup>19</sup> Stillwell, pp. 84-97.

or not these figurines are imported from Corinth or made locally in imported Corinthian moulds is a problem. The surface of our examples is so badly worn that only clay color and fabric can really be considered and that is not a clear indication in many cases. Although many of the examples are exactly paralleled by figurines in Corinth, our **99**, a typical "Artemis type," has supports. This Argive feature appears to be applied to a typical Corinthian figurine type, perhaps indicating the adaption of a figurine made from a Corinthian mould to local taste.

**83 (105).** Fragment of Female Figurine.

Pl. 93.

H. 0.072 m.; W. 0.03 m.

Broken just below waist. Back flat, unmodelled, excess clay from mould at sides. High polos, hair makes straight fringe across forehead and falls in two tresses to each shoulder. Features obliterated. Figure stands frontally, arms at sides. Slight modelling of breasts, waist pulled in, large belt indicated. Traces of white slip.

Perhaps similar: *B.C.H.*, XV, 1891, p. 27, fig. 3 (from Corfu). Seventh century.

**84 (35).** Female Figurine. Pl. 93.

H. 0.096 m.; W. 0.026 m.

Head mended. Wears low polos, hair in curls over forehead and on either side. Face well preserved, archaic smile, square chin. Figure stands frontally with hands at sides, wears peplos with overfold and shawl across shoulders, belt shown, feet indicated. Slight modelling of breasts, back unworked, flat. Traces of white slip.

Cf. *A.H. I*, pp. 32-33. Although badly worn, the features seem closest to Jenkins' Class D, ca. 560-550 B.C. (Jenkins, pp. 38, 40).

**85 (282).** Female Figurine. Pl. 93.

H. 0.117 m.; W. 0.055 m.

Missing headdress, feet, and supports. Face badly worn. Hair hangs down in two strands over each shoulder. Necklace formed of two tiers; from the upper hang five pendants, from

the lower a bulla. Figure stands frontally with hands at sides, wears peplos with overfold. Heavy fold below breasts, which are slightly modelled. Arms very elongated, hanging almost to knees at sides. Flat on back except slightly concave where supports leave figure.

**86 (23).** Female Figurine with supports.

Pl. 94.

H. 0.089 m.; W. 0.04 m.

Rt. support restored. Very worn. Wears low polos. Features obliterated but hair falls in mass on each side of neck. Figure stands frontally with hands at sides, wears peplos with overfold and cloak at shoulders. Slight modelling of body, flat back. Traces of white slip.

**87 (24).** Female Figurine with supports.

Pl. 94.

H. 0.092 m.; W. 0.04 m.

Wears low polos. Hair scalloped over forehead, striated masses on either side of head, left ear shown irregularly set. Face worn but wide eyes and large nose. Figure stands frontally, hands at sides, wears peplos with overfold and cloak at shoulders. Slight modelling of body, feet and hands slightly modelled. Flat back. Traces of white slip.

**88 (1109).** Female Figurine with supports.

Pl. 94.

H. 0.081 m.; W. 0.037 m.

Missing feet and supports. Similar in all respects to **86** and **87**, but details better preserved. Belt of peplos indicated. Slightly concave back. Traces of white slip.

**89 (118).** Fragment of Seated Female Figurine with supports. Pl. 94.

H. 0.094 m.; W. (across supports) 0.05 m.

Missing part of supports. Very worn. Low polos, hair in fringe across forehead, hangs down on either side of neck. Features indistinct. Figure sits on high backed throne, which has wings on either side of figure from which supports spring. Feet rest on plaque-like support. Traces of white slip.

- 90** (989). Seated Female Figurine with supports. Pl. 94.

H. 0.095 m.; W. 0.04 m.

Mended from two fragments. Missing: chip out of l. side, base at feet, all of l. support and most of rt. Very badly worn. Reddish fabric, gray at core. Slightly modelled, breasts and knees indicated. High polos, hair in fringe over forehead, falls to each side. Features obliterated. Necklace around neck with bulla in middle. Considerable traces of white slip.

- 91** (1097). Seated Female Figurine with supports. Pl. 94.

H. 0.097 m.; W. (Max.) 0.045 m.

One fragment, very worn. Missing supports at rear of throne. Figure seated on throne, the rounded wings of which extend to both sides. Hands rest on knees, feet indicated resting on semicircular plaque-like support. Low, flat polos, broken away on top. Hair falls to both sides of neck, feet together, slight modelling of body. Indication of bulla or disc on chest between breasts. Traces of white slip.

- 92** (31). Fragment of Female Figurine. Pl. 94.

H. 0.06 m.; W. 0.055 m.

Single fragment. Moulded head and flat, handmade body. Low polos, concave on top, hair in curls over forehead and two heavy masses of curls with scalloped edges on either side of neck behind ears. Strip from polos once hung down back. Large eyes irregularly modelled and placed. Nose broken but mouth slightly raised at corners, heavy chin. Ears pushed out by hair, unsymmetrical. Wears strip necklace across chest with discs at each end.

For this and the following **93**, **94** see *Typen*, p. 27, 8. These presumably belong to Jenkins' Classes E or F (Jenkins, pp. 30-33) though appear more primitive and do not conform exactly to his classification. Second half of sixth century.

- 93** (297). Fragment of Seated Female Figurine. Pl. 94.

H. 0.098 m.; W. 0.074 m.

Single fragment, broken just below waist. Missing: arms, supports, only stumps of which are preserved, disc on l. shoulder. Moulded head, handmade body. High polos, hair in tight mass of curls over forehead falls in masses to shoulder on either side of neck. Eyebrows slightly arched, eyes levelly set, upper eyelid more prominent than lower. Nose well modelled, now mutilated. Mouth small, slightly uplifted at corners. Heavy chin. Single strip of clay across chest, remains of disc on rt. shoulder. Body flat, slightly drawn in at waist.

- 94** (77). Fragment of Female Figurine. Pl. 94.

H. 0.065 m.; W. 0.06 m.

Single fragment broken just below chest. Hard, reddish fabric. Polos. Hair as in **92** and **93**. Large, level eyes, heavy eyebrows, heavy nose, thick lips, parted with slits at corners. Slightly projecting chin. Traces of white slip.

- 95** (1119). Moulded Female Head. Pl. 94.

H. 0.047 m.; W. 0.042 m.

One fragment broken just below shoulders. Figure wears a polos decorated with a disc in front. Well modelled face, large eyes and nose, lips straight and parted, pointed chin, large ears (earrings?). Hair falls straight from part below disc down over shoulders in two strands on either side of face. At rear hangs in four straight tresses. Strip of clay to indicate necklace with double bulla. White slip on face and on rear of figure, traces of black on disc.

The polos decorated with a disc and a bulla are also found on bird-face examples: N. Breitenstein, *Catalogue of Terracottas*, Danish National Museum, Copenhagen, 1941, pl. 20, 183-184. A similar mouldmade figurine, but with a different style of facial features, is in the British Museum from Tegea. Here the disc and the bulla are also shown: R. A. Higgins, *Catalogue of the Terracottas in the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities*, British Museum, London, 1954, pl. 139, 991. Also

cf. *Typen*, p. 26, 4 but without disc or neck-lace. Similar to Jenkins' Class F, after mid-sixth century (Jenkins, pp. 39-40).

**96** (957). Female Protome. Pl. 94.

H. 0.054 m.; W. 0.026 m.

Single fragment, broken at base, very worn, features obliterated. Missing arms. Low polos, hair hangs down on both sides of neck, three twisted braids hang down back. Single applied strip of clay across chest. Black glaze below applied strip, on polos, and on hair on reverse.

This example is exactly paralleled by a protome from the Agamemnoneion: *Agamemnoneion*, fig. 22, B 31, pl. 23. For a very similar example but apparently on a base, see Higgins, *op. cit.*, pl. 138, 978.

**97** (43). Fragment of Female Figurine with Horned Headdress. Pl. 94.

H. 0.057 m.; W. 0.025 m.

One fragment broken above waist. Missing: most of arms and one horn of headdress. Very worn. Moulded head and body, flat on reverse. Horned headdress. Hair in curls over forehead, descends to shoulders on both sides of neck. Eyes large, slightly slanted, large nose. Traces of white slip.

**98** (916). Head of Female Figurine with Horned Headdress. Pl. 94.

H. 0.03 m.; W. 0.014 m.

Single fragment, very worn, features obliterated. Wears tall horned headdress like **97**, appears to hang down back, hair in front similar to **97**. Traces of white slip on headdress.

**99** (1237). Single Fragment of Standing "Artemis Type" Figurine with supports. Pl. 95.

H. 0.09 m.; W. 0.05 m.

Hard, reddish gray fabric. Missing: head, most of supports, feet and most of leg area (only central portion remaining). Mouldmade, unworked back. Very worn. Kore holding fawn in rt. hand and bow in l. Traces of heavy white slip.

This type is Corinthian (Stillwell, Type X).

Although extremely worn, its drapery details do not seem to correspond to any Corinthian examples. Closest drapery parallels are on Stillwell's no. 16 (Stillwell, p. 91). The supports, however, might indicate an Argive example or at least supports added to a figurine made in a Corinthian mould. The fabric is rather hard and red to be Corinthian.

**100** (11). Standing Kore with Two Fruits. Pl. 95.

H. 0.087 m.; W. 0.032 m.

Soft, buff fabric, badly worn. Two mended fragments. Head missing. No supports, stands on a base. Back unworked, slightly concave. Kore wears chiton and himation with heavy pleated folds at sides. Holds egg-shaped object in rt. hand (pomegranate ?) and similar object in lower l. hand.

Probably Corinthian import. Stillwell Class X, cf. Stillwell, p. 91, no. 18; *Perachora I*, Type F, p. 219. Fifth century (?).

**101** (1098). Spes type Figurine. Pl. 95.

H. 0.10 m.; W. 0.045 m.

Missing head, lower legs and feet. Pink-buff fabric firing from dark cream to red. No supports, back slightly concave and unworked. Himation draped over rt. shoulder, hangs in two large pleated folds. Rt. hand on breast holds small fruit between thumb and forefinger. Left hand holds skirt at side. Traces of red paint on hand. Spes Type IIa, very similar to Stillwell's no. 8 (Stillwell, p. 90) and probably from the same mould. Stillwell dates no. 8 to the second half of the fifth century.

**102** (177). Seated Kore with Dove. Pl. 95.

H. 0.065 m.; Base 0.027 m. by 0.029 m.

Missing head and neck, chip out of throne at front, rounded projections on either side of throne missing. Back flat and solid. Throne with high back and rectangular seat resting on a square plinth. Figure has rounded shoulders, body tapering to waist, slight swelling shows knees. Holds bird in rt. hand, l. hand rests on knee. Self slip (?).

Appears to be Corinthian, Stillwell's Class

XI, cf. Stillwell, p. 96, 2. Third quarter of fifth century (?).

**103** (69). Fragment of Female Protome.

Pl. 95.

H. 0.05 m.; W. 0.037 m.

Broken at neck, hair on left side broken away. Hard, brown-buff fabric. Polos with hole for suspension. Concave back. Hair in heavy curls over forehead, striated masses on sides of neck. Moulded. Slanting eyes, heavy nose, small mouth turning up at corners, slight projecting chin.

This and the following two examples stand for the seven complete and fragmentary protomes found in the deposit. Our examples with the heavy curls are closest to Stillwell's Class XII, no. 9 which she dates to the second half of the fifth century (Stillwell, p. 100). Closer yet is the unpublished KT 11-21, also from the Potters' Quarter. Our other four examples are similar to the three presented here but so badly worn that details are not observable. All our examples do appear, however, to be of Corinthian fabric.

For Argive protomes, see Σ. Παπασπυρίδη-Καρούζου, *Ἀνασκαφὴ Τάφων τοῦ Ἀργούς*, Δελτ., XV, 1933-1935, p. 33, fig. 16.

**104** (68). Complete Female Protome. Pl. 95.

H. 0.08 m.; D. (plaque) 0.065 m.

Chips out of polos. Concave back. Same as **103** except plaque preserved. Features better preserved, straight mouth, heavy chin.

**105** (1027). Fragment of Female Protome.

Pl. 95.

H. 0.05 m.; D. 0.035 m.

Broken at neck, chips out of polos. Similar to **104** but eyes larger and cruder.

MISCELLANEOUS

Besides the basic types of horse and rider and female figurines, very few other types were represented in the votive deposit. Several

smaller versions of animals, probably dogs or calves, were found (**106**, **107**) but only single examples of other types were recovered.

**106** (603). Four-legged Animal. Pl. 95.

H. 0.04 m.; L. 0.052 m.

Complete, but left rear leg restored. Muzzle, pointed ears, high tail—dog (?). Traces of white slip all over, traces of red over the white on the rt. front leg. Handmade.

**107** (685). Four-legged Animal. Pl. 95.

H. 0.065 m.; L. 0.077 m.

Two fragments, missing ear and horn on rt. side and portion of rear left leg. Cylindrical muzzle, handmade. Bull (?), but has high tail. Traces of white slip.

**108** (1038). Sphinx plaque. Pl. 95.

H. 0.061 m.; L. 0.055 m.

Single fragment. Missing head, base, bottom portion of front leg and rear quarter. Flat, unworked on back.

Common Corinthian type, see Stillwell, Type XXII, p. 159. Fifth century.

**109** (119). Tree Trunk. Pl. 95.

H. 0.114 m.; D. (base) 0.036 m.

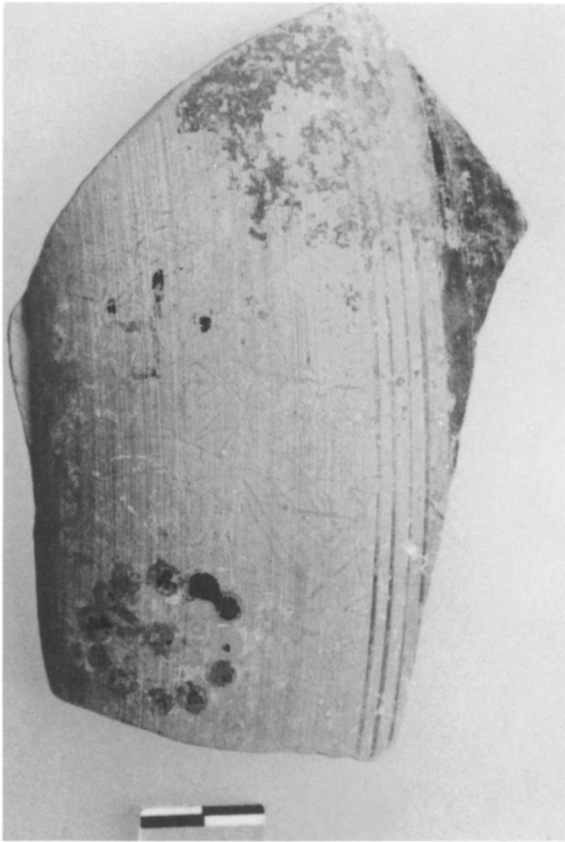
Single fragment. Handmade on flaring base. Applied clay discs on stumps of branches, branches broken away. Traces of white slip. Apparently hollow, for closed by clay plug.

**110** (1161). Fragment of Female Figure holding something on head (?). Pl. 95.

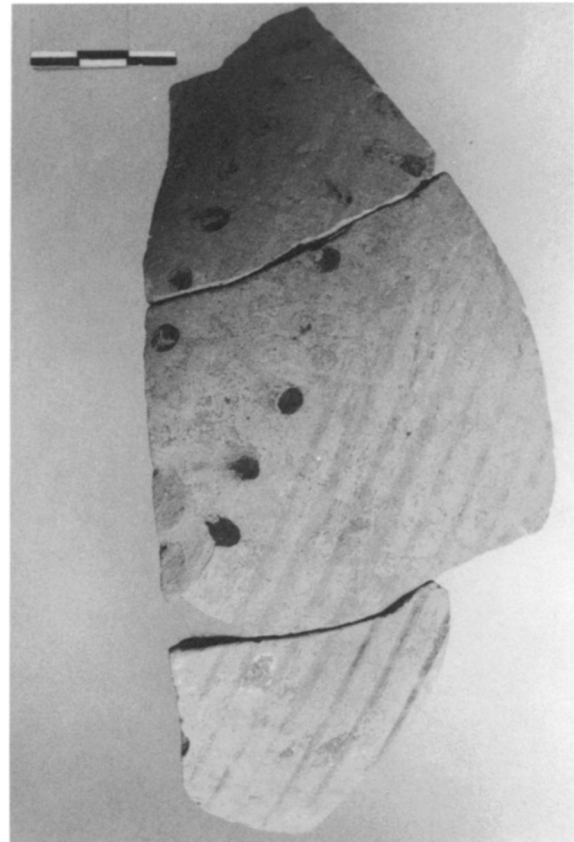
H. 0.046 m.; W. 0.041 m.

Broken at waist, large chip out of chest, missing right arm. Break across top of head, running to left arm. Chalky white fabric. Moulded head, worn. Hair indicated by incised fringe over forehead, falls to shoulders behind ears. Wavy strip of clay across chest just below neck to indicate necklace. Heavy arm, fingers roughly indicated. Traces of red paint on chest.

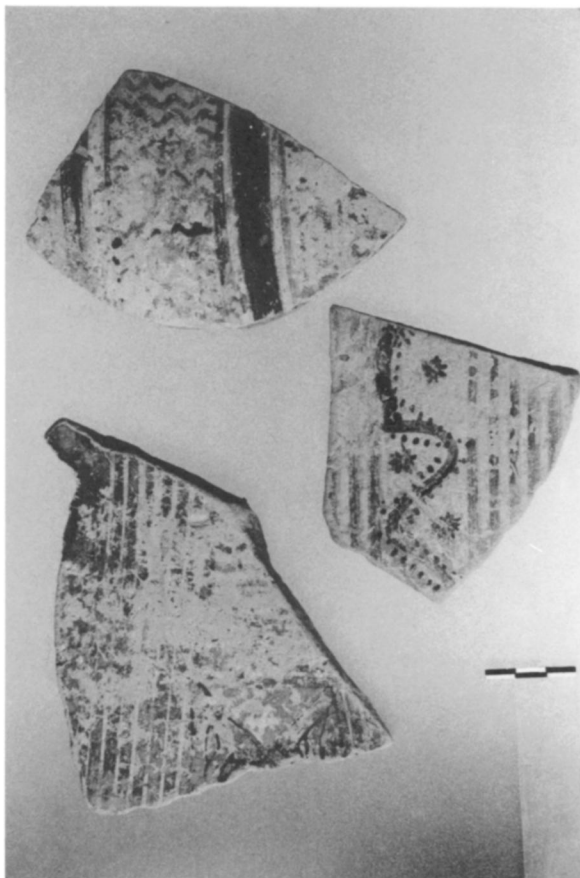
WILLIAM R. BIRS



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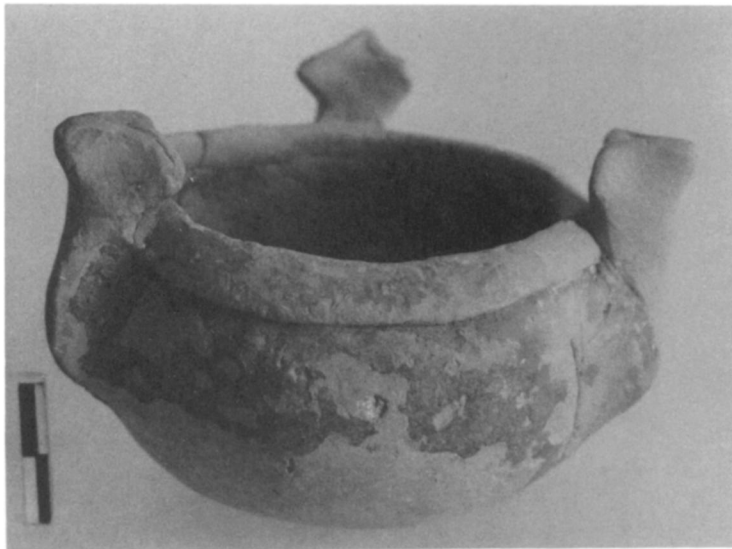
7B

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7A





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(ca. 1:2)

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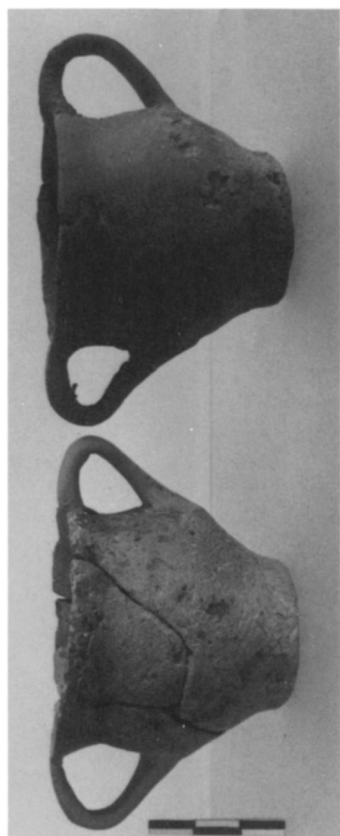


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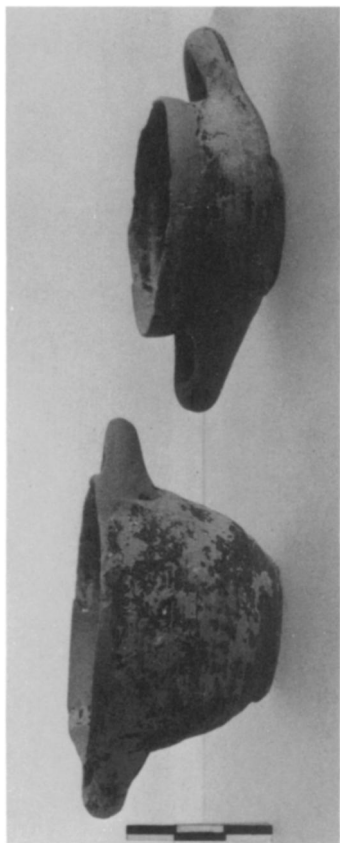
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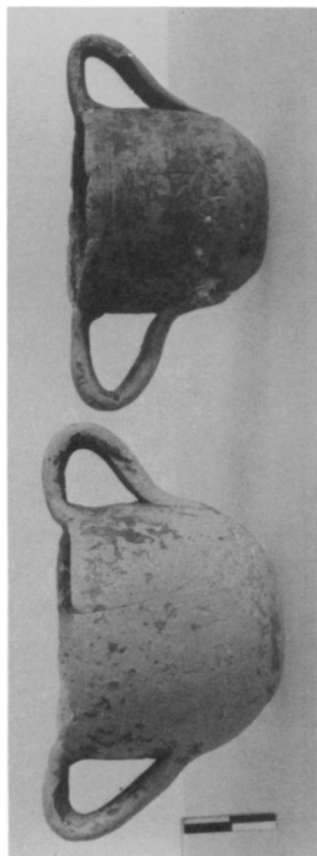
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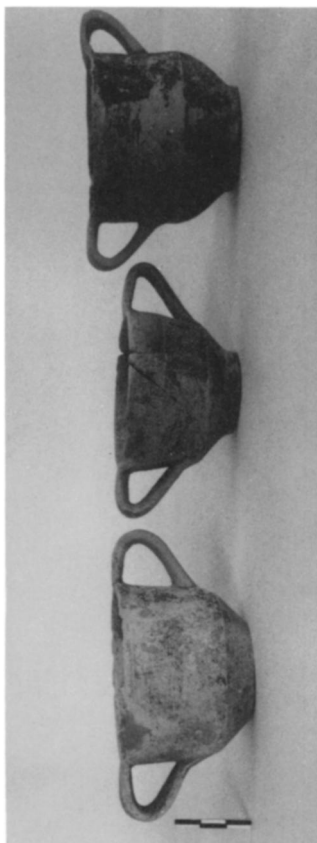
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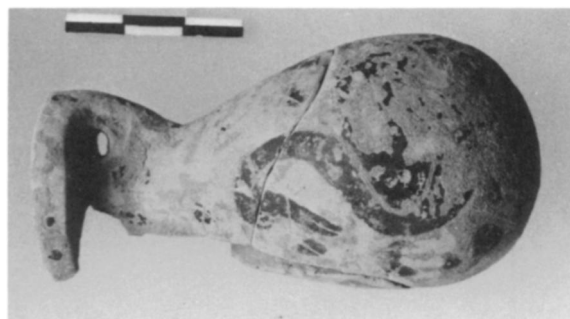
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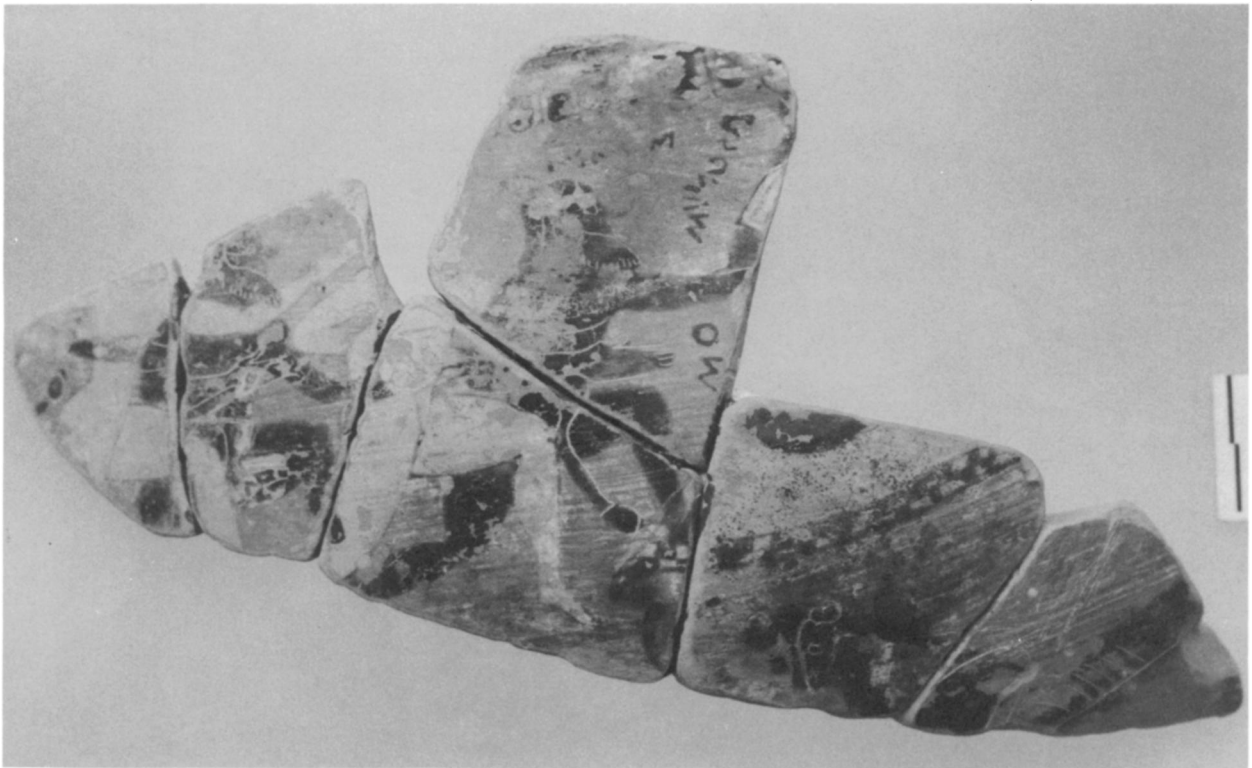
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35 (ca. 1:1)



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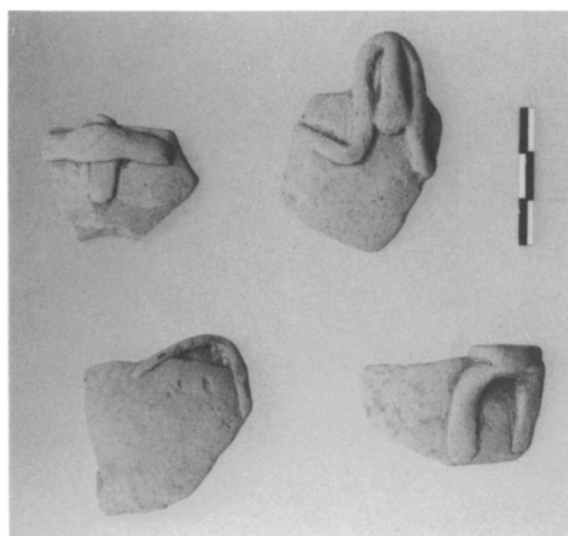
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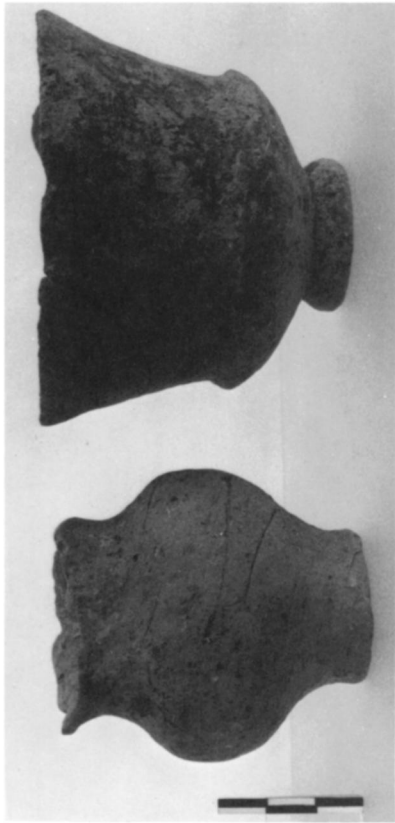
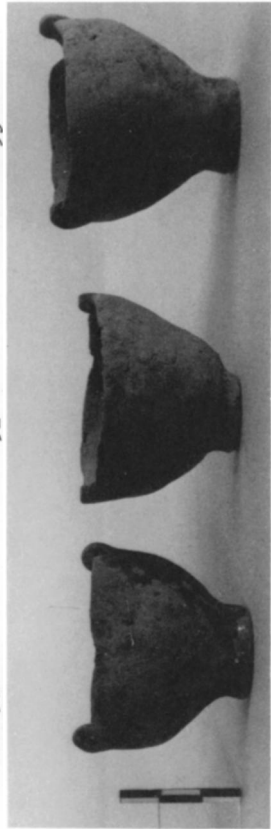
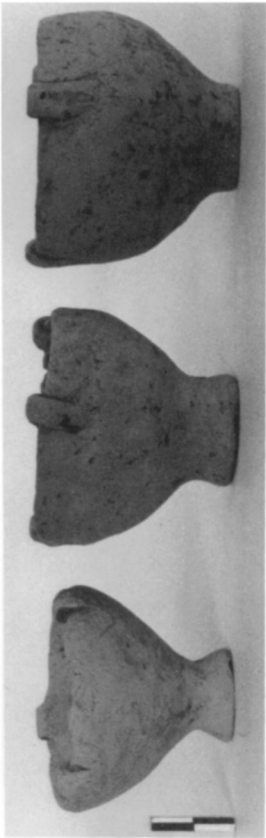
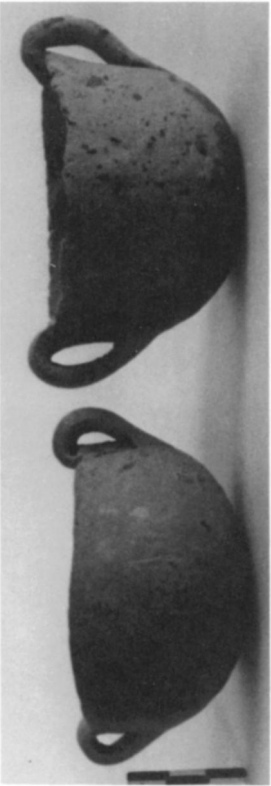
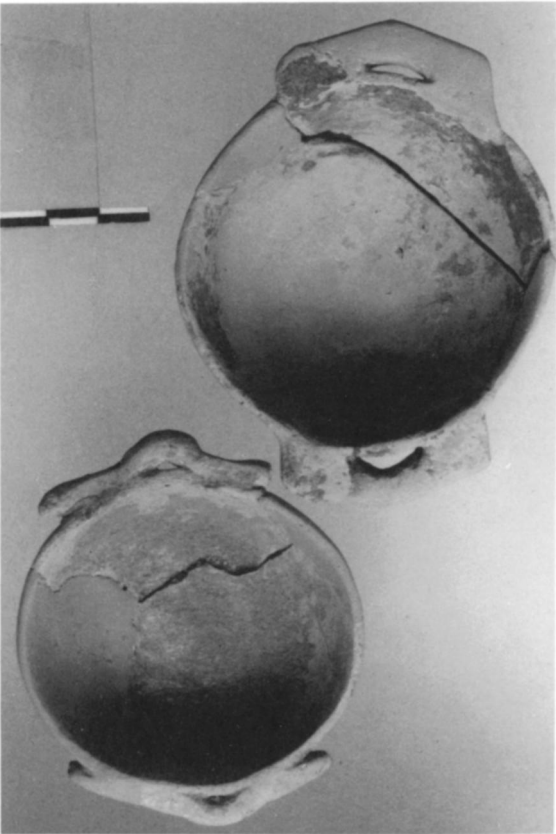
A  
D

C

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WILLIAM R. BIRS: EXCAVATIONS AT PHLIUS, 1924, THE VOTIVE DEPOSIT



61



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PLATE 92



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101



102



103

104

105



108



106 (scale of 107)



107



109



110