

INVESTIGATIONS AT THE HERAION OF ARGOS, 1949

(PLATES 43-60)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL remains of the sanctuary of Hera near Argos have been made known through a long series of excavations and studies. The site was discovered in 1831 by General Gordon, who dug there briefly in 1836. In 1854 limited investigations were carried on by Rangabé and Bursian. Schliemann made soundings in 1874, and the Mycenaean tholos tomb was cleared by Stamatakis in 1878. Comprehensive excavation on a large scale was first undertaken by the American School of Classical Studies, under the direction of Charles Waldstein in the four campaigns of 1892-1895. A generation later, in 1925-1928, pre-classical remains on the acropolis and in its vicinity were examined in excavations conducted for the School by C. W. Blegen.¹

Yet the site is far from having been exhausted. Further remains of the successive Helladic periods are still to be sought, and more precise knowledge of the architecture, topography, and chronology of the sanctuary in the archaic and classical periods may certainly be obtained. Professor Blegen noted in the summary of his conclusions, "The chance of a fortunate discovery of a deposit of intrinsic value still beckons no less enticingly than before." (*Prosymna*, p. 9). A discovery of just that sort, made recently and largely by chance, forms the subject of the following report.²

Architectural problems which had drawn the attention of P. Amandry to the Heraion since 1947 led him in the spring of 1949 to clear the earth from a retaining wall on the sloping side of the acropolis, immediately below the East Building (Fig. 1 and *A. H.*, I, pl. IV). At the foot of this wall he came suddenly upon a stratum that contained fragments of bronze and iron and an extraordinary number of

¹ The principal publications are: C. Waldstein and others, *The Argive Heraeum*, Boston and New York (1902, 1905); C. W. Blegen, *Prosymna*, Cambridge (1937), and "Prosymna: Remains of Post-Mycenaean Date," *A. J. A.*, XLIII, 1939, pp. 410-444. Summaries of the earlier investigations are given in the introductory chapters of these works. In the present report we use the following abbreviations:

A. H. = *The Argive Heraeum*.

Corinth, VII, i = S. S. Weinberg, *Corinth*, VII, i, *The Geometric and Orientalizing Pottery* (1943).

M. P. = A. Furumark, *The Mycenaean Pottery* (1941).

NC = H. Payne, *Necrocorinthia* (1931).

V. S. = K. F. Johansen, *Les Vases Sicyoniens* (1923).

² Brief notices were published in *B. C. H.*, LXXIV, 1950, pp. 315 f. and *American School of Classical Studies*, 69th Annual Report, 1949-50, pp. 35 f.

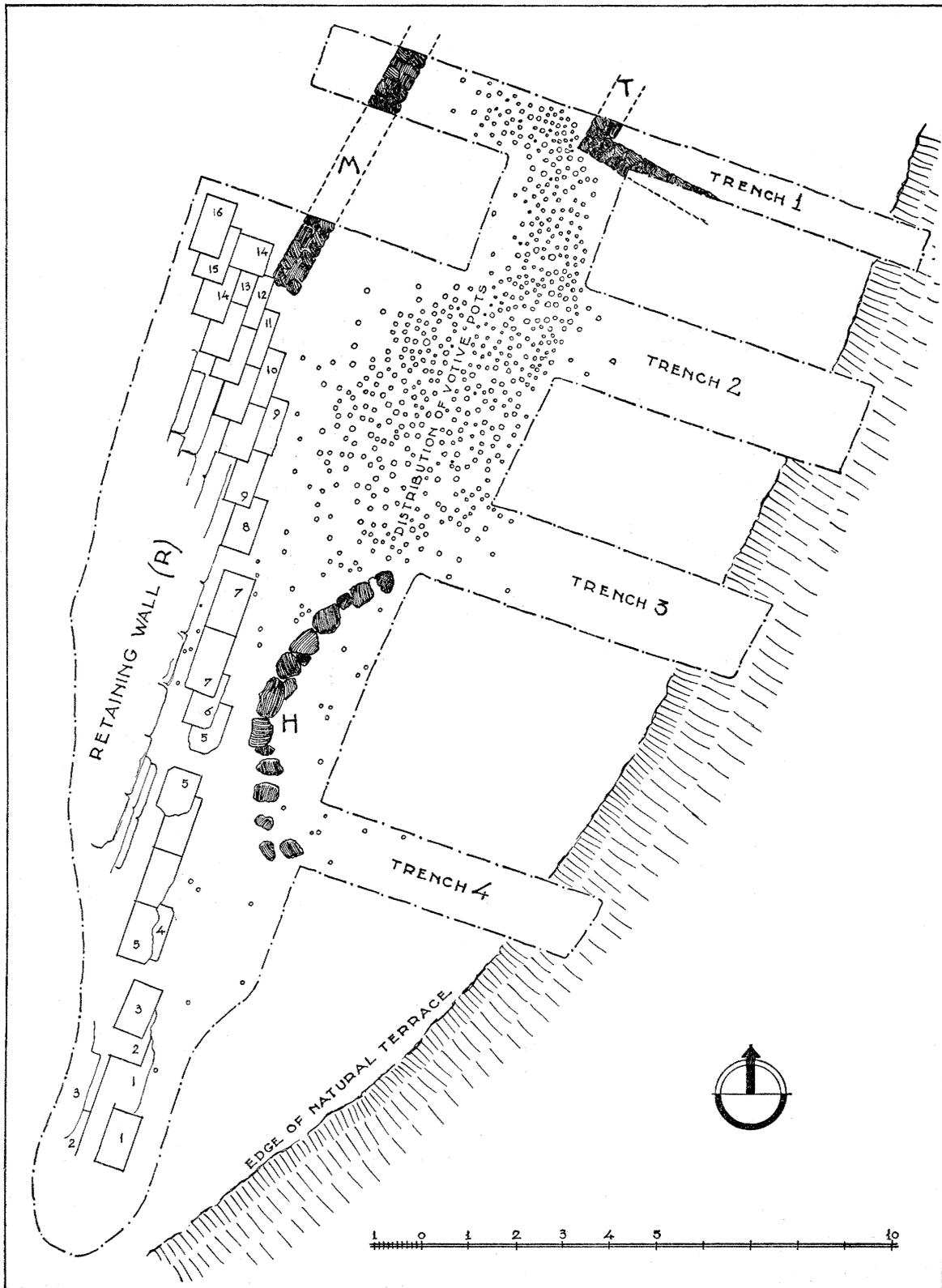


Fig. 1. Plan of the Area Excavated in 1949.

miniature pots, with a few terracotta figurines and other objects. Widening the trench, he uncovered and collected a great many of these, but discovered that the deposit was spread over an unexpectedly large area, and therefore halted the excavation for the moment.

In order to recover the rest of the deposit and to determine its stratigraphical relationships, it seemed desirable to resume and complete the task as soon as possible.³ Permission was readily granted by the Ministry of Education, and the enterprise was undertaken jointly by the French and American Schools. P. Amandry represented the former, J. L. Caskey and Mrs. Caskey the latter.

For cordial interest and support in the undertaking we would express warm thanks to Professor A. K. Orlandos, Director of the Archaeological Service; to Mr. J. Papadimitriou, acting Ephor of the Argolid who took part in the excavation as our colleague and as representative of the Ministry of Education; to Mr. C. Karouzos, Director of the National Museum, who gave generous assistance in connection with the study of the material; and to Professor R. Demangel, Director at that time of the French School in Athens.

The digging, which occupied only five days in September 1949, was remarkably productive, yielding a multitude of the objects which P. Amandry had first seen in the spring and providing useful evidence of the sequence of layers in this part of the site. That was the limit of our undertaking, since the resources of both Schools were engaged elsewhere in much larger and more pressing obligations. Even in the small area of the sanctuary to which we restricted our attention there is more that could profitably be done, and it was not without regret that we resisted a temptation to expand the operation.

The present report comprises the contributions of two authors. P. Amandry describes and comments upon the small bronze kouros (pp. 176 ff.) and the terracotta figurines (pp. 184 ff.) which were found in this excavation; and for convenience his notes on certain inscriptions from other parts of the site are also included as an appendix (pp. 213 ff.). The rest of the article is contributed by J. L. Caskey.⁴ The authors have consulted each other frequently but each assumes full responsibility for his own part of the work. The retaining wall which first led to the deposits here

³ As it was, we were not quite quick enough: a few of the little pots, fruit apparently of some clandestine digging, have found their way into private collections in Athens.

⁴ I would offer special thanks to several colleagues for further assistance: to the staff of the Agora Excavations in Athens, where the technical work on the pottery and other objects was done, and especially to Miss Alison Frantz for taking many of the photographs; to Miss Ellen Kohler for cleaning the bronzes; to Miss Marian Welker for making the drawings for Figures 2, 7-9 and to Mrs. Norman Herz for making drawings for Figures 3-6, 10-13; to Miss Rebecca Wood for drafting translations of Mr. Amandry's reports; and to other students of the American School for help with the inventory. The material has been seen in our workrooms by numerous visiting scholars, expert in Argive and Corinthian studies, who have given me the benefit of their valuable comments.—*J. L. C.*

described is dealt with by P. Amandry in his architectural study, which forms a separate article (*infra*, pp. 222 ff.); and an interesting fragment of pottery, contemporary with some of our material though not found with it, is published by Miss Shirley Hersom (*infra*, pp. 275 ff.).

AREA EXCAVATED

The high ground occupied by the Heraion is a spur projecting southwestward from Mt. Euboea and bordered on either side by a deep ravine. On the east is the Glykia, to which the bank descends steeply from the acropolis and the plateau of the sanctuary. This slope is interrupted here and there by outcropping ledges of conglomerate rock, which hold the earth and form natural terraces, some five to fifteen meters wide. The terraces slope gently like ramps, rising from south to north.

A particularly steep bank just east of the East Building was solidified in classical times by a stepped retaining wall (P. Amandry, *Observations, infra* p. 263 and Pl. 70a), which we here call R. The area tested in our excavations is near the foot of this wall, on the southern end of one of the natural terraces. It is shown in plan in Figure 1, where numbers 1-16 on the blocks of the stepped wall indicate successive courses, beginning with the lowest, at the south. These numbers will serve also as points of reference in the following account of the excavation.

The entire face of Wall R, as preserved, was exposed to its foot in the brief excavation of April 1949. In September the trench that ran parallel to it, roughly north and south, was widened and four other trenches, 1 m. to 2 m. wide, were dug at right angles, extending eastward to the edge of the hill (Pl. 43 a, b). In these tests it was found that the strata of ancient debris followed approximately the configuration of the underlying rock, sloping downward from northwest to southeast. Limestone bedrock and a ledge of conglomerate were exposed in the area just east of the north end of Wall R (the courses numbered 9-16 in Fig. 1); elsewhere we made soundings but did not attempt to remove all the earth.

A succession of layers could be distinguished. At the top was an accumulation of debris 0.40 m. to 0.50 m. deep in most places but more than 1 m. deep toward the east where the hillside drops away steeply. It was firm and compact, apparently deposited in ancient times, and contained mixed sherds, principally of the fifth and fourth centuries B. C. Immediately below lay a stratum averaging 0.30 m. in thickness, containing miscellaneous objects and fragments of metal, stone, and terracotta, in addition to a great number of small votive pots, many of which were unbroken, lying close-packed like eggs in a basket (Pl. 43 c, d). These objects are datable to the seventh and early sixth centuries B. C. It is to be noted that almost all the pieces of bronze and iron lay just above the pots, though a few were found at the bottom of the deposit.

Under the rich stratum of archaic objects we encountered here and there some sherds of late Geometric ware, but no continuous or undisturbed deposits of that age. The next clearly marked layer belonged to the Mycenaean period. It varied from 0.25 m. to 0.60 m. in thickness and held remains of house walls and large quantities of broken pottery, most of which was datable to Late Helladic III A and III B. The existence of still earlier remains, representing the Middle and Early Bronze Ages, was attested by sherds recovered from small soundings in the northern part of our area. Time did not allow investigation of these most ancient deposits, and we could not ascertain whether they indicated general layers of debris from habitation on this side of the hill or were merely pockets of rubbish that had come from the settlement on the level ground above.

Although the archaic deposit claimed our principal attention, we made an effort to isolate each stratum while digging and to preserve and store the objects in accordance with the contexts in which they were found. In the following account the periods represented are treated consecutively in chronological order: Early Helladic, Middle Helladic, Late Helladic, Geometric, Archaic, Classical. In each section a brief description of the ground, the architectural remains (if any), and the stratification, is followed by a relatively extensive catalogue. Few of the objects are either rare or beautiful, but their discovery in large numbers and in a series of layers gives them considerable importance. For this reason, and because no further report of the material is contemplated at present, it seems proper to list and illustrate a fairly generous selection. We do not attempt, however, to provide an exhaustive or definitive commentary; before that can be given, much new work must be done at the Heraion and at other sites.

EARLY HELLADIC PERIOD

Fragments of Early Helladic pottery were found in small numbers wherever we probed below the level of the Mycenaean walls (Fig. 1, M, T, H), but principally at the west end of Trench 1 where our soundings were deepest. Neither walls nor floors were encountered, and it proved impossible in so small a space to determine whether there was an undisturbed layer.

Few joins could be made and no whole shapes could be reconstituted from the sherds, but several familiar types were distinguishable. All the vessels were hand-made. They appear to belong to late phases of the Early Bronze Age. The following pieces, illustrated on Plate 44, are representative:

1, 2. Dark gray and black burnished wares. The biscuit moderately coarse but firm in texture. No. **1** is from the rim of a bowl.

3-7. Slipped ware. The biscuit fairly soft, coated with semi-lustrous slip which tends to

flake off; red, brown, or black, according to the conditions of firing. No. **3** is from the spout of a sauceboat, Nos. **4** and **5** from the rims of plain rounded bowls, No. **6** from a crude broad-mouthed jug. No. **7** is a ring-base of an open vessel.

8, 9. Patterned ware. The biscuit firm, buff to tan in color; linear decoration in slightly lustrous reddish-brown to dark brown or black paint.

10-14. Coarse smeared ware. The biscuit very uneven, tan, light gray, or greenish-gray in color, containing many fine particles of dark

gray stone; the surface partially or wholly coated with dull brown or black wash, streakily applied. No. **10** bears an incised herringbone pattern; Nos. **11** and **12** are from the spreading rims of large jars; No. **13** from the rim of a deep basin, No. **14** a horizontal ledge-handle from the side of a large vessel.

MIDDLE HELLADIC PERIOD

The Middle Bronze Age, like the Early, was represented by potsherds only. These came from deposits just below the Mycenaean layer, principally in Trench 1 and the space between Trenches 1 and 2. They were found with indeterminate coarse wares, and some of the Early Helladic sherds occurred at the same level. The principal fabrics are illustrated by the following selected pieces (Pl. 44):

15-20. Light gray Minyan ware, some bluish, some with a slight greenish tinge, all wheel-made and of good quality. Nos. **15** and **16** bear traces of painted decoration, the former having bands in lustrous red-brown, the latter in a paint that has worn off; either may conceivably have come from a Mycenaean vessel of buff clay, which was burnt gray by accident, but both seem to be of earlier Minyan fabric. Nos. **17-20** are from bowls or stemmed goblets with angular shoulders and small flat vertical handles. Also represented are bowls with splaying rim, the inner side of the lip slightly concave in profile.

21-23. Yellow Minyan ware, some fine, some coarse and gritty. Nos. **21** and **23** are from bowls with angular rims; No. **22** from a stemmed vessel with horizontal grooves on the lower part of the body.

24-29. Mattpainted ware. Clay yellowish-buff, greenish-buff, greenish-gray; linear patterns in dull purplish-brown to black paint. Nos. **24-26** are from cups with high-swung handles; No. **27** from a bowl with angular shoulder; No. **28** from a jar with incurving rim; No. **29** from a closed vessel of uncertain shape.

LATE HELLADIC PERIOD

Traces of occupation in the Mycenaean period were discovered in almost all parts of the area under investigation. The layer of debris, containing much broken pottery and a few other objects, was 0.30 m. to 0.40 m. thick at an average and lay just below the archaic deposit, or about 0.80 m. to 1.20 m. below the modern surface of the ground. Architectural remains were slight, consisting of the foundations of a few narrow walls (Fig. 1). These resemble the Mycenaean house walls that have been discovered in other parts of the site,⁵ and indicate that several small buildings were clustered along the terraced eastern slope. A path or narrow roadway may have

⁵ *A. H.*, I, pp. 108-109; *Prosymna*, pp. 11 ff.

passed among these houses, ascending northward toward the summit of the acropolis. The terrace is somewhat narrower now than it was in ancient times, the eastern edge having suffered from gradual erosion in the course of centuries.

The first of the walls to be noted, M, was found at the north end of courses 11 and 12 of Wall R and was observed again a little further north in the western part of our Trench 1 (Pl. 43 e). Constructed of small stones of irregular shape, it is about 0.60 m. thick and is preserved to a maximum height of 0.55 m. On either side were deposits of earth containing Mycenaean pottery (e. g. Nos. **38-40, 42, 43, 45**). Further south, near Wall R, there were Mycenaean sherds beside Wall M and in the thin stratum that separated it from the underlying ledge of native rock. The latter indicate that the building was constructed not earlier than the end of Late Helladic III A.

Wall T, forming a right-angle corner in the eastern part of our Trench 1, is of similar masonry and belongs probably to the same phase. It is 0.45 m. to 0.50 m. thick, and was found preserved to a height of only one or two courses. A layer of small stones or pebbles, presumably a pavement, was noted in the corner, marking the floor level. On it were a few Mycenaean sherds. Below, there was debris of earlier periods, containing fragments of Middle Helladic and Early Helladic wares.

Just east of Wall R, opposite the courses marked from 9 to 4 on the plan (Fig. 1), the sloping stratum yielded Mycenaean pottery in abundance (e. g. sherds Nos. **36, 37, 47-51**). A curving row of stones came to light in this region, but it was not clear what purpose it had served. No distinct floor or ground level was observable.

On the basis of our limited investigation we can make no attempt to distinguish a chronological sequence within the Mycenaean layer. Sherds representing the styles of Late Helladic II, III A, and III B⁶ were found in close proximity. Striations were not visible in the debris, and it seemed evident that the ground had been disturbed repeatedly in the Late Bronze Age; but scarcely any material of post-Mycenaean date was found to have intruded.

OBSIDIAN

30 (M 49.4). L. 0.025, W. 0.014, Th. 0.003. Fragment of blade.

31 (M 49.123). L. 0.027, W. 0.015, Th. 0.007. Found in corner formed by Wall T. Pointed at one end; perhaps an arrowhead.

TERRACOTTA

FEMALE FIGURINES

32 (M 49.1). Pl. 44. Head. H. 0.047. Found in a trial pit 15 m. southwest of south end of Wall R. Very fine buff clay; dark brown lustrous paint. From the center of the

⁶ These designations of the subperiods are used in their widely accepted sense. In the following catalogue we add references to Furumark's more detailed classification, which is indispensable in typological studies, though its chronological application is not yet wholly substantiated.

concave cup-like headdress rises a plastic strip which passes over the edge and continues down the back. Painted decoration: cross on interior, band on rim, and series of hanging loops on exterior of headdress; band on forehead, from which hang four strands on either temple; profile of face outlined, eyes indicated by dots; series of marks on plastic strip, suggesting a braid; neckline and folds of dress indicated.

33 (M 49.121). Fragment of body. H. 0.028. Pinkish-buff clay, red lustrous paint. Spreading base and lower part of columnar body, widening above toward standard Φ -shape. Three painted stripes descend to base.

34 (M 49.122). Fragment of body. 0.022 by 0.033. Pinkish-buff clay, reddish-brown lustrous paint. From side of Φ -shaped figure. Bit of plastic strip (braid) preserved. Curving painted lines represent drapery.

ANIMAL

35 (M 49.11). Pl. 44. Fragment. H. 0.041, L. 0.06. Found near the Archaic stratum but apparently of Mycenaean fabric. Buff clay, brown slightly lustrous paint. Much worn on right side. Chest flat; body, neck, and forelegs cylindrical. Vertical and horizontal lines carelessly painted, possibly indicating trappings of a horse.

POTTERY

Slightly more than a basketful of Mycenaean sherds was recovered, the greatest number coming from the continuous stratum associated with Wall H. Few joins could be made, and no vessels could be restored. Only samples need be recorded here since the fabrics represented are all well known in the Argolid.

Fragments of fine ware make up fully three-fourths of the total, the rest being coarse domestic ware of gritty texture. The fine ware is of excellent quality, generally buff in color, some pieces verging toward yellow and greenish-yellow, some toward pinkish-tan and brown.

Recognizable shapes include stemmed cups, deep bowls, small three-handled jars, and stirrup-vases. About half the pieces are plain, the other half being wholly coated with bright red or brownish-black slip or bearing decorative patterns in lustrous red, brown, or black.

The earliest vessels represented may be dated stylistically to Late Helladic II, but the bulk of the material belongs clearly to Late Helladic III A and III B; none appears to be later than the end of the thirteenth century, insofar as our present knowledge allows us to judge.

The following sherds are illustrated on Plate 44:

36 Cup. Clay gray, apparently from accidental burning; paint black. Spiral with broad border and solid center. L. H. I-II (*M. P.*, Motive 46).

37 Stemmed cup. Clay buff; paint dark brown. Part of rosette decorates one side of the bowl, probably in the Ephyraean style. L. H. II (cf. *Korakou*, fig. 75).

38 Cup. Clay gray at core, pinkish-tan at surface, coated with buff slip; brownish-black paint. Coarse, irregular stippling on interior and exterior. L. H. II (*M. P.*, Motive 77:1; Mycenaean II A-B).

39 Cup. Clay buff; paint dark brown. Rim coated; close, regular stippling on exterior of bowl. L. H. II-III A (*M. P.*, Motive 77:2; Mycenaean II B-III A:2e).

40 Squat jug or alabastron (shape, *M. P.*, fig. 11). Clay buff; paint brown to black. Horizontal bands at collar and side, continuous solid rock pattern in shoulder zone. L. H. II-III A. (*M. P.*, Motive 32:5; Mycenaean I-III B).

41 Cup. Similar to No. **39**; paint red. L. H. II-III A.

42 Cup. Clay light reddish-tan; paint or slip bright red with tinge of orange. Whole surface coated, inside and out. L. H. III A (cf. *Prosymna*, fig. 296, No. 715).

43 Cup. Clay buff; paint bright orange-red. Rim coated; spiral (?) on side. L. H. III A.

44 Stemmed cup. Buff clay. Plain. Probably L. H. III A (cf. *M. P.*, Type 264 or 272; Mycenaean III: A: 1—III A: 2e).

45 Jar (?). Clay buff; paint fine red-brown. Probably L. H. III A.

46 Jar (?). Clay grayish-buff; paint gray-brown to black. Horizontal band, apparently just below rim; series of disconnected spirals on shoulder. L. H. III A-B. (Cf. *M. P.*, Motive 46: 53; Mycenaean III B).

47 Conical rhyton (?) (*M. P.*, Type 199). Clay buff; paint orange-red. Papyrus pattern. L. H. III A-B. (Cf. *M. P.*, Motive 11: 31-39; Mycenaean III A: 2).

48 Cup. Clay buff; paint brown to black. Rim coated; on bowl, Furumark's "Mycenaean III Flower (volute)." L. H. III B. (*M. P.*, Motive 18 A: 20, 21; Mycenaean III B).

49 Cup. Clay grayish-buff; paint brown to

black. Row of dots along edge of lip; on bowl, Furumark's "Mycenaean III Flower (hybrid)." L. H. III B. (*M. P.*, Motive 18 B: 44, 47; Mycenaean III B).

50 Cup or deep bowl. Clay buff; paint red to brown. Panelled zone with "triglyphs" and semicircles (?) above broad horizontal bands. L. H. III B. (Cf. *M. P.*, Motives 43, 75).

51 Jar (?). Clay buff; paint brown to black. Zone with running spirals and filling ornament of hatched lozenges, above broad horizontal bands. Probably L. H. III B. (*M. P.*, Motives 46, 73: 16).

52 Deep bowl. Clay pinkish-tan; paint deep orange. Lip coated; panelled zone with anti-thetic spirals, hatching, and dotted rosettes. L. H. III B-C. (Cf. *M. P.*, Motives 27, 50).

53 Closed vessel; jar or jug. Clay pinkish-buff; paint orange-red. Broad horizontal band and panelled zone with hatching and diagonal (?) pattern. Probably L. H. III B-C (*M. P.*, Motives 55: 3, 75: 23; Mycenaean III C: 1).

GEOMETRIC PERIOD

Fragments of Geometric pottery were found at many places in the excavated area, but only in small numbers. They came not from a distinct stratum; so far as we could determine, almost all lay just at the bottom of the Archaic deposit; none were associated with the Mycenaean layer.

Most of the pieces are of local Argive manufacture. The fine non-micaceous clay is of a characteristic light tan or dusty buff color. Surfaces of the pots were probably slipped, but the coating is not easy to distinguish. The glaze-paint is only moderately lustrous at best, and sometimes fairly dull. Shapes represented include broad open cups or bowls, amphorae, kraters (some probably with large pedestals), a tubular stand (?), and what appears to have been a large openwork stand or other piece of furniture. The fragments being few and unrelated, it is not possible to reconstruct any shapes exactly. Most of the decorative motives are familiar from other examples found in the Argolid.⁷ They indicate that this series in general is to be assigned to the latter part of the eighth century.

⁷ E. g. *A. H.*, II, figs. 42, 43, pls. LVI-LVIII; Müller and Oelmann, *Tiryns*, I, pls. XV, XIX, XX; Frödin and Persson, *Asine*, figs. 218, 222.

The following representative pieces are illustrated on Plate 50:

54 Rim of krater. Th. of wall 0.012. Interior glazed. Group of ten cross-strokes on top of flat lip. On exterior of rim, zone with zigzag and dotted lines.

55 Rim of bowl. Th. of wall 0.007. Interior glazed; inner side of lip reserved. On exterior of rim, zone with dotted lozenges.

56 Rim of bowl or small krater. Th. of wall 0.006-0.007. Rim projects outward. Whole interior and top of lip glazed. On exterior of rim, panel with jagged lines.

57 Rim of bowl. Th. of wall 0.004-0.005. Splaying rim, rising at an angle from convex shoulder. Interior of body glazed. Four longitudinal lines on interior of rim, three on exterior. Group of vertical zigzags on shoulder.

58 Rim of bowl or small krater. Th. of wall 0.006-0.008. Rim projects inward and outward. Broad band on interior just below rim. Two lines longitudinally on top of flat lip; vertical strokes on outer edge. On exterior of rim, zone with chain of cross-hatched lozenges.

59 Shoulder of large amphora or other closed vessel. Th. of wall 0.01-0.018. Above, horizontal lines and chain of dotted lozenges. Below (in panel ?), man leading long-necked horse to left. A zigzag line descends to the man's right hand, perhaps the bridle from the horse's head, which towers above him. In the field, a bird and a fish. Cf. *A. H.*, II, pl. LVII, 4; Müller and Oelmann, *Tiryns*, I, pl. XV. 5.

60 Shoulder of large amphora or other closed vessel. Th. of wall 0.008-0.013. Above, horizontal lines. Below, parts of two panels, divided by three vertical lines. At right, head and part of fore leg (?) of horse facing left. In field, column of M's.

61 Body of krater. Th. of wall 0.009-0.011. Interior glazed. On exterior: above, zone or panel with long-legged birds or horses or both; below, three horizontal bands and zone with birds.

62 Body of krater or amphora. Th. of wall 0.009-0.013. Clay slightly greenish; possibly Corinthian. Interior plain, smoothed. On exterior, horizontal bands and zone or panel with zigzags drawn in outline and hatched.

63 Rim of bowl or small krater. Th. of wall 0.007-0.01. Interior glazed. Series of X's on top of flat lip. On exterior of rim, chain of dotted lozenges and three horizontal lines.

64 Rim of pedestal for large krater (?). Th. of wall 0.007. Interior and surface of flat rim plain, unsurfaced. Exterior of rim glazed; above, horizontal plastic ridge with short vertical marks; then horizontal bands and a zone with chain of dotted lozenges. If not from a pedestal, this fragment may possibly be from the rim of an amphora, or, more probably, from a stand like that illustrated in *A. H.*, II, p. 118, fig. 43.

65 Tubular pedestal for large krater (?). Th. of wall 0.014. Interior plain, rough. On exterior: above, a zone between horizontal bands; in it at left, a glazed area with a spiral or circle-and-dot in a reserved space; at right a panel with meander pattern, the elements drawn in outline and hatched; below, the upper ends of large rays, outlined at sides, truncated at top.

66 Base of bowl or skyphos. Th. of wall near base 0.07. Interior glazed. Band around outside of base; series of short vertical strokes on rim; wheel pattern on concave underside.

67 Openwork stand (?). Th. 0.014-0.016. Found in area between Trenches 1 and 2, immediately below the main Archaic stratum; a few Mycenaean sherds at the same level. Clay fairly fine, light dusty tan in color, smoothed or slipped on the outer surface; similar to that of figurine Nos. **130-131** (*infra*). Paint dark reddish-brown to black, slightly lustrous. Undoubtedly of Argive manufacture.

The original form is uncertain. The fragment preserved suggests part of a trellised sup-

port for a chair or table, possibly a portable altar or pot-stand, made as if with wooden boards *ca.* 0.07 m. in width. There was a projecting piece at the left of the fragment as seen in the photograph. The edges of the "boards" are painted where exposed. On the upright member, a twisting serpent, its body outlined on either side with rows of dots and bordered within each curve by an oval enclosing a dot; the head, portrayed as if from above, is roughly diamond-shaped, with tassels (horns ?) at either side; the eyes are shown as dots on a reserved ground; the jaws are open, seen as if from the side. Along the horizontal member at the left are zigzags drawn in outline and hatched.

68 Rim and shoulder of bowl or *deinos*.

Tan biscuit coated with orange-red slip. The rim curves sharply inward. On the rounded shoulder is a pronounced thickening, probably where a handle was attached, and a large horn-like projection. On upper surface of rim, a reserved band with hatched meander pattern.

69 Rim of bowl or small krater. Th. of wall 0.008. Light orange-tan biscuit and slip; paint black with a slightly metallic sheen. Interior coated; reserved band on inner side of lip; bands, vertical lines, and cross-hatched panel on exterior. The fabric is not Argive, and appears to be distinctly earlier than that of the pieces listed above; possibly Laconian (cf. protoegeometric and geometric wares from the Amyklaion, von Massow, *Ath. Mitt.*, LII, 1927, pls. III, IX).

ARCHAIC PERIOD

A stratum varying in thickness from 0.20 m. to a maximum of 0.40 m. was encountered throughout the area which we investigated (Fig. 1). It followed a gradual downward slope from northwest to southeast, like that of the underlying Mycenaean layer, and dropped away at the east where the hillside descends steeply to the ravine. Tests made under and behind the displaced blocks of courses 8 and 7 of Wall R (Pl. 43 f) showed that the stratum had been laid down before the construction of this wall. The earth throughout was of the same color and texture as that observed elsewhere; it contained no signs of burning or successive accumulations, but was apparently deposited during a single short period of time. There were no architectural remains whatsoever.

The remarkable feature of this stratum was the number of objects that it held: a silver clasp, many small bronzes and fragments of iron, terracotta figurines, and, especially, small vases and potsherds in extraordinary profusion. The position of these objects shows the order in which they were deposited. At the bottom were some fragments of fairly large pots, including those of Geometric style. Next came the miniature vessels, in some places very closely packed together (Pl. 43 c, d), in others more sparsely distributed, as if they had been carried out by the basketful and poured onto the ground, where some rolled down the slope. Immediately above the miniature pots, and particularly along the outer edge of the terrace, were most of the objects and fragments of metal.

These divisions were of course not rigidly defined; a few pieces of bronze appeared deep in the stratum, and one or two Geometric sherds near the top. But the

relative sequence is clear: the small vases were deposited all at one time, after the Geometric fragments—and, presumably, the few large pieces of early Protocorinthian ware that have come to light—were already in place; finally came the bits of bronze and iron. We cannot say with certainty how long the intervals between these stages were; it seems probable that the scattering of the metal objects occurred immediately after the little pots had been discarded.

Although most of the objects are of minor artistic merit, their grouping within a series of stratified layers gives them a not inconsiderable archaeological importance. This is a “closed” if not actually a “sealed” deposit, and the date when it was made can be established without much doubt by the latest imported pieces, which belong to the second quarter of the sixth century B.C. The earliest are at least 100 years older, and not a few of those locally made preserve features that reflect a more remote antiquity. The collection provides points of contact with several well known sites, particularly in the Corinthian sphere, and at the same time illustrates with emphasis a number of Argive wares whose chronological relationships have not been sharply defined.⁸ In one respect particularly, the extraordinary prevalence of the miniature hydriai, we have furthermore a feature not previously recorded.

An analytical and fairly detailed catalogue is therefore required. In the following lists the objects are classed by material: the metals, stone, faience, terracotta, and pottery. Under pottery, the principal examples of imported Protocorinthian and Corinthian wares are presented first; then follows a more extensive record of the local Argive wares, listed according to fabric and shape. Total quantities are mentioned, but of the whole collection only representative pieces have received inventory numbers, and many even of these are omitted from the catalogue. In general, fragments are noted in detail only when whole objects of the same class are lacking or scarce.

SILVER

CLASP

70 (M 49.97). Pls. 46, 47. L. 0.025. Found with greenish incrustation but easily cleaned by brushing; metal sound and bright. Specific gravity 10.4; hardness 2.5+.⁹ The tips, tapered and sharply pointed, are just over

2 mm. apart. On the shaft opposite them was a soldered attachment, apparently tubelike and made up of six small contiguous rings.

BRONZE

STATUETTE (by P. A.)

71 (National Museum 16357). Pl. 45. H.

⁸ Pieces similar to many of ours were recovered by the score in Waldstein's excavations at the Heraion, but the places of finding were noted only in a summary fashion. J. C. Hoppin, who was charged with the publication of the pottery, had to rely upon type and style as sole criteria for dating; his prefatory remarks show that he was aware of inadequacies in the presentation (*A. H.*, II, pp. 57-58).

⁹ This and several of the following objects of metal and stone were tested for specific gravity, hardness, and other qualities by Dr. Norman Herz, whom we would thank for his cooperation. Complete analyses have not been undertaken.

pres. 0.14. Found in the archaic stratum at the level of the lowest course of the stepped retaining wall, R.

Fragment of a statuette of a nude man, broken at waist and ankles. Solid cast. Surface in excellent condition.

This fragment is comparable to the statues of Kleobis and Biton¹⁰ and to no others. It has their thick-set and massive proportions,¹¹ indicating that these are a characteristic of Argive taste. The finding-place of the statuette and its kinship with the two Delphic statues exclude any doubt that it comes from the shop of an Argive bronze-worker.

Although its relationship with the athletes of Polymedes is evident, various details point to a more advanced stage of evolution for the Heraion bronze. The contour of the body of Kleobis, seen from the front, presents from chest to ankles a sinuous line of three convex curves (chest, thighs, calves) separated by two depressions (waist and knees). The joining of the legs to the body and the transition from thigh to calf are still conceived in the daedalic style¹² and display no anatomical accuracy; excessive thinness of waist and knee results.

In the Heraion statuette these two transitions are marked by a strong bulge at the hip (preserved on the right side) and a swelling at the inside and the outside of the knee. The pelvis is, therefore, relatively larger¹³ and the narrowing of the thigh toward the knee is less pronounced, which augments the impression of massive power. The front of the thigh, almost completely flat in the statue of Kleobis, is rounded in the statuette from the Heraion. Although the rendering of the musculature has not escaped from the older convention (which was to last throughout the entire sixth century), at least it marks an advance over the statues of Delphi. The muscle of the thigh is no longer indicated by two rectilinear and almost vertical grooves, but by a wide depression hollowed diagonally from buttock to knee, below which it curves inward and flattens out. The stylization of the knee, with the patella surrounded by a deep groove, conforms to archaic usage but is less schematic than in the statue of Kleobis;¹⁴ the projection of the fibula is also less sharp. In the Heraion statuette the left leg is only slightly advanced beyond the right, and the thighs are joined almost to the knees. The beginning of

¹⁰ Cf. the reproductions of these statues in *Fouilles de Delphes*, IV, Album, pls. I, II (front view, back and right profile); G. Richter, *Kouroi*, pl. XVIII, fig. 60 (front view), figs. 59, 61 (right and left profiles, from a cast); P. de la Coste-Messelière and G. de Miré, *Delphes*, figs. 34, 35 (front view).

¹¹ Detailed measurements of the Heraion statuette: I. Height: from the break at the right ankle to the upper bulge at the knee, 0.064; to the pubis, 0.115; to the bulge of the right hip, 0.137. II. Breadth (front view): waist at the break, 0.042; greatest width of the two thighs together, 0.051; calf, 0.02. III. Thickness (profile): waist at the break, 0.025; buttocks, 0.038; thigh, 0.031; calf, 0.022; ankle, 0.015. If the proportions of the statue of Kleobis are applied to the Heraion statuette, its total height should be about 0.25 m.

¹² Cf. for example the statuette from Dreros, *B. C. H.*, LX, 1936, pl. LXIII B, where the joining of the torso and the pelvis is still more schematic.

¹³ It is still, however, narrow in relation to the breadth of the thighs. This detail, which is not peculiar to Argive art, is the more striking here since the rest of the anatomy is thick and massive. The same applies to the buttocks, which are rendered in precisely the same manner in the statues at Delphi and the Heraion. They are rounded in a pronounced projection, joined to the thighs with no transitional passage, and little developed in height or width in comparison to the bulk of the legs.

¹⁴ The sinuous line of the bulge above the patella; the treatment, differing for the inside and the outside of the leg, of the extremities of the thigh muscles; and the modeling of the patella all indicate that the Heraion statuette belongs to the group of the Apollo of Tenea rather than to that of the Kleobis. Cf. P. Richer, *Le Nu dans l'Art, l'Art Grec*, pp. 60-66, fig. 84.

a swelling, visible at the break of the right leg, may indicate that the figure was booted, as K. Rhomaios has observed of the Kleobis and Biton.

The Heraion statuette, then, is later by a generation than the statue of Kleobis. According to G. Richter's classification, it belongs to the Tenea group rather than to the Sounion or Orchomenos groups. The date assigned to it will depend on the dating of the kouroi of Polymedes. These kouroi belong to the end of the evolution of "daedalic" sculpture and the beginning of the development of "archaic" sculpture; their dating is subject to the variations in the chronological systems that have been proposed for the seventh as well as for the sixth century. The Argive statues of Delphi have been dated to around 600,¹⁵ to the first decade of the sixth century,¹⁶ or to the second decade. The latest dating is the most probable.¹⁷ The Heraion statuette is to be dated,

then, to the second quarter, or rather toward the middle, of the sixth century, which makes it one of the latest objects discovered in the archaic stratum in the excavations of 1949.

Among the thousands of bronze ex-votos discovered at the Heraion, only four human figures have been counted thus far.¹⁸ The sites of Mycenae, Tiryns and Epidauros have been no more productive, and the greater number of the terracotta figurines from these various excavations are too casually fashioned to give a fair idea of Argive art in the archaic period.¹⁹ Moreover, the terracottas are all female figurines or isolated heads; the kouros type is not represented. The definition of Argive style, at least for representations of nude male figures, is based on a very few documents,²⁰ to which the Heraion statuette must now be added. The scope of the present report does not permit us to take up the problems involved in the archaic art of Argos.²¹ We must confine ourselves to

¹⁵ R. J. H. Jenkins, *Daedalica*, p. 75.

¹⁶ G. Richter, *Kouroi*, pp. 51-52.

¹⁷ In his book *Au Musée de Delphes* (1936) p. 6, n. 5, P. de la Coste-Messelière does not decide between the years immediately before and those following the first sacred war. In *Delphes* (1943), p. 318, he favors the decade 590-580, and even considers the precise date 582 to be very probable. In communicating to me various observations used in the preceding lines, he has been kind enough to inform me that he now rejects any date before 600 because of the post-daedalic style of the statue of Kleobis, and that a date between 600 and 590 is difficult to accept because of the sacred war; the second decade of the sixth century is thus the most probable date. We know that in 586, 582 and 578 the Argives competed successfully at the Pythia; it was in 582 that the games were reorganized by the Amphiktyons who had conquered Kirrha.

¹⁸ *A. H.*, II, pp. 194-197, pls. LXX-LXXI; *A. J. A.*, XLIII, 1939, pp. 430-432, fig. 17.

¹⁹ For the Argive terracottas cf. R. J. H. Jenkins, *B. S. A.*, XXXII, 1931-1932, pp. 23 ff.

²⁰ On the development of Argive sculpture in the archaic period cf. Th. Homolle, *Fouilles de Delphes*, IV, 1, pp. 13-17; E. Langlotz, *Frühgr. Bildhauerschulen*, pp. 57 ff.; H. Payne, *J. H. S.*, LIV, 1934, pp. 171-174. The list of works attributed to Argos by E. Langlotz is based on very subjective principles of classification. The rarity of documents whose Argive origin is certain has recently been re-emphasized by G. Karo, *Greek Personality in Archaic Sculpture*, p. 110. Apart from the statues of Kleobis and Biton, the only male figures whose Argive origin is very probable are the epebe of Ligourio and the Herakles figures in the Louvre, the Museum of Thebes, and the Benaki Museum. To these may be added a bronze statuette of a warrior (Y. Béquignon, *B. C. H.*, LVI, 1932, p. 175, pl. X), which M. Gjødesen has assigned with considerable probability to Argos, comparing it with the local terracotta figurines (*Acta Arch.*, XV, 1944, p. 187, fig. 25).

²¹ These problems are, on the one hand, to determine what products of the workshops of northeastern Peloponnesus come from Argos, and on the other hand, to distinguish Argive works from those of Arcadia. Therefore the inclusion by E. Langlotz of bronzes generally considered

noting that the Heraion bronze proves that in the first half of the sixth century Polymedes was not an isolated figure, and that the tradition of a sculptural type with strongly marked characteristics was still alive in Argos towards the middle of the century. It is from this that the new document derives all its interest; but the rarity of Argive works preserved and the quality of this fragment make us regret still more keenly that the upper part of the figure was not found.

BOWL OR KETTLE

72 (M 49.66). Pl. 46. L. pres. 0.292. Fragment of rim of fairly large vessel similar to *A. H.*, II, pl. CXVI, 1983, 1984. Lip thickened.

chora is recorded with commentary and references by T. J. Dunbabin in H. Payne, *Pera-chora* (1940), pp. 148-156. Our phialai correspond with Dunbabin's later type, and should be dated in the first part of the sixth century.

73 (M 49.64). Fig. 2. H. 0.023, D. 0.118, Th. of wall *ca.* 0.0005. Lip thickened and flat on top. On outer surface of rim, band of tiny tangent circles made with puncheon and, below, band of slanting strokes. On the side and bottom, a punched pattern of lotus with radiating petals, single dots between the tips. Two incised lines around the central boss. Cf. *A. H.*, II, pl. CXIV, 1975; pl. CXV, 1976, 1991.

74 (M 49.65). Orig. D. *ca.* 0.15. Plain, rounded, the lip turned outward.

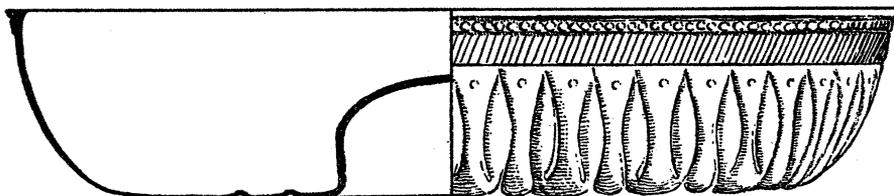


Fig. 2. No. 73. Bronze Phiale Mesomphalos (1:1).

PHIALAI

Five examples of practical size (as distinguished from the miniatures) were found nearly enough complete to be recognizable. Among the hundreds of fragments of thin bronze recovered from the deposit other phialai are undoubtedly represented. Two of our five, both mesomphalic, were too badly corroded to be cleaned. Great numbers of similar vessels were found in Waldstein's excavations (e. g. *A. H.*, II, pls. CXV-CXVII), and several came to light in a shrine west of the sanctuary (C. W. Blegen, *A. J. A.*, XLIII, 1939, p. 414, fig. 5, p. 419, fig. 8). Abundant material of the same sort from the temenos of Hera Limenia at Pera-

75 (M 49.95). Pl. 46. H. 0.018, orig. D. *ca.* 0.10. Half of rim and side missing. Flat bottom, sharply curving side, horizontal rim projecting outward. Elongated hole in center, punched from above. On the bottom is a ring of discoloration, 0.04 m. in diameter, with traces of another metal, perhaps silver or a soldering material, where the vessel rested on a stand or tubular object.

MINIATURE PHIALAI

Ten examples, 0.03 m. to 0.07 m. in diameter, were recognizable. Almost all are mesomphalic and have a small hole near the rim, by which presumably they were hung up as dedications.

Arcadian (e. g. by W. Lamb, *Greek and Roman Bronzes*, p. 88, n. 1; *B. S. A.*, XXVII, 1925-1926, pp. 133 ff.) in his Argive group has roused lively objections: H. Payne, *op. cit.*, p. 171, n. 25; P. de la Coste-Messelière, *Au Musée de Delphes*, p. 215, n. 6, and p. 216, n. 5.

Some have incised and punched decoration, clearly in imitation of the larger vessels. Many of the same type are illustrated in *A. H.*, II, pls. CXIII-CXIV; cf. also *Perachora*, pl. 57.

76 (M 49.75). Pl. 46. H. originally *ca.* 0.01, D. *ca.* 0.065. Mesomphalic. Around the boss, a band of radiating lines, two rings of dots, and a series of rays, all punched from interior. Hole near rim.

77 (M 49.80). D. *ca.* 0.06. Flattened; nearly half missing. Mesomphalic, like No. **76**; radiating lines, single ring of dots.

78 (M 49.47). Pl. 46. H. *ca.* 0.007, D. 0.045. Part of rim missing. Plain. Tiny boss at center. Hole near rim.

79 (M 49.48). Pl. 46. D. 0.032. Flattened. Like No. **78**.

Another diminutive piece had a crimped or fluted rim, like *A. H.*, II, pl. CXIV, 1961, 1970.

DISKS

About a dozen thin flat disks, varying from 0.025 m. to 0.10 m. in diameter, were noted, as well as fragments of other similar objects. Some are plain, others decorated with punched patterns. Many are perforated at the center, where a small ring-handle may have been fastened, making them serviceable as lids (see No. **110**, *infra*). Disks with pierced projections at the side, like No. **83**, may have been sewn to clothing, as indeed may some of the simpler pieces. In general we must assume that most of these objects, like the small phialai which they resemble, were made and sold to be dedicated rather than to serve a practical purpose. They were found in great numbers by Waldstein (*A. H.*, II, pls. XCIX-CI).

80 (M 49.81). Pl. 46. D. 0.095, Th. 0.0003. Hole at center, D. 0.005. Similar disks with small ring attached at center were used as lids for bronze hydriai at least as early as the sixth century B.C. (One, unpublished, in the museum at Volo. Cf. also D. M. Robinson, *Olynthus*,

X, pls. LXXVII-LXXIX.) Our piece cannot be dated independently but, being found with the rest of the archaic deposit, is presumably not later than the middle of the sixth century. As a dedication it is paralleled by the pottery lids of Corinthian style (p. 191), and the association with hydriai (p. 211) is of interest.

81 (M 49.54). Pl. 46. D. 0.025. Like No. **80**, in miniature.

82 (M 49.55). D. 0.10. Much damaged by corrosion. Decorated with four concentric rings of punched dots.

Five miniatures with rings of punched dots near the rim: Inv. M 49.50—M 49.53 perforated at center, M 49.49 not perforated.

83 (M 49.73). Pl. 46. D. 0.058. Specific gravity 8.66. Pierced projections at two opposite points on rim. Rosette and boss at center, two rings of punched dots at border. Cf. *A. H.*, II, pl. CVIII, 1851.

MIRRORS

The handle of a large mirror and most of one miniature were found. One small handle belonged probably to a mirror and some miscellaneous fragments may come from the disks of others. The type is simple and well known (e. g. *A. H.*, II, pls. XCIII, XCIV; *Perachora*, pl. 80, 9-14).

84 (M 49.94). Pl. 46. Fragment. L. pres. 0.18. Edges of handle thickened. Plain.

85 (M 49.77). Pl. 46. D. of disk 0.063. Bit of rim and end of handle missing. Decorative border of punched dots.

86 (M 49.63). Pl. 46. L. 0.064. Handle only; one end round and perforated (cf. *Perachora*, pl. 80, 11).

RINGS

The deposit yielded six rings, three of a size to fit the finger, three larger. Cf. *A. H.*, II, pp. 250 ff., pls. LXXXVIII-XCI.

87 (M 49.83). Pl. 46. D. 0.022. Plain, round in section.

88 (M 49.118). D. 0.024. Plain, elliptical in section.

89 (M 49.100). Pl. 46. D. 0.02, W. 0.009. Plain band.

90 (M 49.125). D. 0.038. Plain, round in section.

91 (M 49.74). Pl. 46. D. 0.031. Specific gravity 7.98. Grooved longitudinally.

92 (M 49.71). Pl. 46. D. 0.04. "Structural ring" (*A. H.*, II, pp. 263 f.). Bottom flat; top flat and bevelled on either side. Joint open. On top are three flat sinkings, each 4 mm. wide, evenly spaced, designed perhaps to hold legs of a small tripod.

PINS

Twenty-five pins more or less nearly complete and fragments of two or three times that many were recovered. Only a selection need be recorded to illustrate the types, since this well-known form is abundantly represented at the Heraion and other sites.²² For typology see *A. H.*, II, pp. 207 ff., pls. LXXVIII-LXXXIV. Included in the following list are a few long pieces of the type that De Cou and others have called spits (*A. H.*, II, pp. 300 ff., pls. CXXVII-CXXXIII). In our collection at least part of every shaft is round in section and therefore not well designed to turn meat over a fire.

Pins of this sort cannot be dated precisely. The long type appears on the Greek mainland with Geometric pottery at least as early as the middle of the eighth century, and both long and short occur in profusion throughout the archaic period.

93 (M 49.70). Pl. 46. L. pres. 0.03. Simple biconical head. Top of shaft square.

94 (M 49.107). Pl. 46. L. 0.102. Disk head and five bulbs. Shaft round.

95 (M 49.108). L. 0.098. Point missing. Like No. **94**.

Heads of two others, similar, one with five bulbs, one with three.

96 (M 49.126). Pl. 46. L. pres. 0.04. Type: *A. H.*, II, pl. LXXXII, 585.

97 (M 49.84). Pl. 46. L. as bent 0.278. Complete. Yellow brass-colored. Top of head has small transverse groove, probably accidental. Flat flange and single biconical bulb. Top of shaft square, with zigzag tooling. Cf. drawings, *A. H.*, II, pl. LXXXIV.

98 (M 49.101). Pl. 46. L. pres. as bent 0.105. Specific gravity 8.60. Head complete. Like No. **97** but bigger; red copper-colored. Bulb rounded-biconical.

99 (M 49.90). L. pres. as bent 0.072. Brass-colored. Like No. **97**. Five grooves around shaft above flange.

100 (M 49.86). Pl. 46. L. pres. as bent 0.085. Specific gravity 8.47. Like No. **97**. Bulb rounded-biconical.

101 (M 49.91). L. pres. 0.051. Like No. **97**.

102 (M 49.105). L. pres. as bent 0.143. Red copper-colored. Parts of fine original surface preserved. Shaft above bulb octagonal in section; below, square for 0.015 m., then round.

Others of the same type as No. **97**: Inv. M 49.79, 85, 87, 88, 89, 102, 103, 104, 106, 109, 110, 112, and uncatalogued fragments.

103 (M 49.113). Pl. 46. L. pres. (measured along shaft) 0.315. Two biconical bulbs in square part of shaft, lower end of which is round.

²² C. W. Blegen, *A. J. A.*, XLIII, 1939, p. 413, fig. 3, p. 439, fig. 27; A. Furtwängler, *Olympia*, IV, pl. XXV; Ch. Dugas, "Le Sanctuaire d'Aléa Athéna à Tégée," *B. C. H.*, XLV, 1921, pp. 375 ff.; R. M. Dawkins, *Artemis Orthia*, pls. LXXV, LXXXVI; H. Payne, *Perachora*, pls. 17, 74-76; A. Furtwängler, *Aegina*, pls. 114, 115; C. Blinkenberg, *Lindos*, I, pl. 12.

PIN HEADS

104 Found by J. Papadimitriou on terrace of later temple and noted here for comparison. (Inventory M 49.119). Pl. 46. L. 0.051, D. of flange 0.046. Socket at lower end to hold round shaft *ca.* 0.004 m. thick. No examples of this large type were discovered in the area of our excavation but many are recorded by De Cou (e. g. *A. H.*, II, pl. LXXXI). Cf. *Perachora*, pl. 75, 11, and pp. 172 f.

105 (M 49.116). Pl. 46. H. 0.025, D. 0.021. Head in form of cube with rounded corners, surmounted by knob in which a small bead was held by claws; haft below with socket for shaft of (iron ?) pin. Type: *A. H.*, II, pl. LXXXIII, 708, 710-712; cf. *Perachora*, pl. 76, 32, and p. 174.

106 (M 49.72). Pl. 46. H. 0.013, D. 0.017. Specific gravity 8.27. Melon-shaped, with eight segments. Pierced vertically, possibly as a bead for stringing but more probably for shaft of pin. Cf. *A. H.*, II, pl. LXXXIII, 715, 716.

107 (M 49.92). Pl. 46. H. 0.026, D. 0.02. Specific gravity 8.74. Found slightly above the archaic deposit, not necessarily contemporary. Ovoid head surrounded by 3 ridges. Socket 0.0045 in diameter; haft pierced horizontally to hold toggle. Very neat and regular. Designed perhaps for lid of box or other object rather than as head of pin.

PLAQUE FIBULA

108 (M 49.76). Pl. 46. L. as pres. 0.065, L. of backing for plaque 0.045. Specific gravity 8.83. Type: *A. H.*, II, pl. LXXXIV, 813, 814. Cf. also *Artemis Orthia*, pls. LXXXII, XCI ff.

HANDLES

109 (M 49.114). L. 0.065. Reel not preserved. Type: *A. H.*, II, pl. CXXII, 2165.

110 (M 49.78). Pl. 46. D. 0.016. Nearly circular loop of wire, the ends flattened and turned outward. Handles of this sort may have

been inserted in the rims of small phialai (*supra*, Nos. 76-79) or in the center of pierced disks that served as lids for hydriai (*supra*, Nos. 80-83).

PYXIS (?)

111 (M 49.82). Pl. 46. D. 0.071. Disk very slightly convex, pierced with 8 small holes, probably for rivets, regularly spaced near border. Wall of vessel rises at acute inward angle, as in concave-sided clay pyxis (e. g. No. 167, *infra*). Cf. *A. H.*, II, pl. CXXVI, 2240 (which, however, is not identical). On exterior of disk is a ring of discoloration *ca.* 0.048 m. in diameter where a circular object was once in contact.

BOSS

112 (M 49.67). Fig. 3, Pl. 46. H. 0.021, D. 0.081. Metal light brass-colored under the



Fig. 3. No. 112. Bronze Boss. Section (1:1).

greenish corrosion. Round boss; flat rim with crimped edge. Originally not perforated; otherwise comparable to *A. H.*, II, pl. CXXVI, 2258, 2259 (cf. *Perachora*, pl. 73, 3-4).

DECORATIVE ATTACHMENT

113 (M 49.99). Pl. 46. H. 0.01; diagonal, corner to corner, 0.109. One corner missing. Found in loose earth immediately over the archaic deposit; apparently somewhat later in date. Stepped central part with oblong opening; corners drawn out to end in volutes and 9-leaved palmettes, each pierced by a short rivet, two of which are preserved in place. The object was evidently fastened to a flat metal backing not more than 0.0015 m. in thickness. A

very similar piece, attached to a bronze disk and much worn in the central opening, was found at Olynthos and interpreted as a latch-string plate (D. M. Robinson, *Olynthus*, X, pl. LXXXII, 1248). Ours has volutes of a form assignable to the fifth century. It shows no signs of wear.

TUBE

114 (M 49.93). L. pres. as bent 0.188, D. 0.007. Broken at both ends. Made of strip of bronze nearly 1 mm. thick, tightly rolled to form a pipe, the seam not soldered.

MISCELLANEOUS

Among the hundreds of fragments of sheet bronze recovered there are many which cannot be explained or classified. Besides the pieces referred to above these include small strips with rivets (cf. *A. H.*, II, pl. CV, 1831); rectangular "coatings" with punched patterns, some folded or rolled (cf. *A. H.*, II, pl. CII, 1754-1772), and sheets cut into decorative patterns. No inscriptions were found.

115 (M 49.61). Pl. 46. L. 0.136 (originally *ca.* 0.14). Partly corroded. Thin strip, pointed at one end, square at the other. Border of punched dots. Single perforation, if any, near flat end.

116 (M 49.62). L. 0.138. Like No. **115**.

117 (M 49.69). Pl. 46. L. pres. 0.09. From figure of bird or sphinx (?). Cf. *A. J. A.*, XLIII, 1939, p. 419, fig. 7.

118 (M 49.58). Pl. 46. L. pres. 0.095, W. 0.04. Roughly rectangular. Four rows of punched dots.

LEAD

One shapeless fragment, fairly flat, once used apparently as bonding between two blocks of rough stone.

IRON

Fragmentary implements of iron were found in great numbers in our small area of excava-

tion, as elsewhere at the site (*A. H.*, I, p. 61). All the pieces were heavily oxidised. By far the greatest number were from long bars, approximately square in section, from 0.005 m. to 0.015 m. across, which are generally believed to have been spits, *ὀβελοί*, *ὀβελίσκοι*, of the type dedicated by Pheidon. Other pieces found include disks, rings like washers, hooks, loops, and, apparently, blades of knives and chisels. None can be identified with certainty. A selection is illustrated on Plate 47, A-K. Cf. *Perachora*, pl. 86 and pp. 187-190; *Artemis Orthia*, pp. 391-393.

STONE

SEALS

119 (M 49.30). Fig. 4, Pl. 47. D. 0.0155 to 0.0165, maximum Th. 0.0055. Dark slate-gray magnetite. Specific gravity 5.2; hardness 6. Lentoid, edge ground at top and bottom; perforated from side to side. Possibly bezel

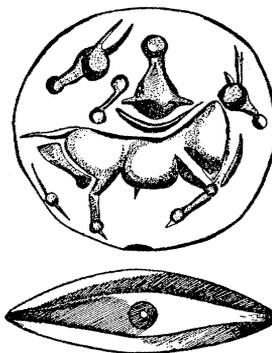


Fig. 4. No. 119. Sealstone (2:1).

for a ring. One face plain. On the other, in intaglio, a bull heading right; above its back, two bucrania, a crescent, and a straight bar with spherical tips; scratches below the chest and hindquarters. Eighth or seventh century. Cf. *A. H.*, II, pl. CXXXIX, 52-54; *Perachora*, pl. 18, 30-32.

120 (M 49.31). Fig. 5, Pl. 47. Flat face 0.0245 by 0.0265, maximum Th. 0.0125. Dark purplish-brown serpentine, slightly soapy to the

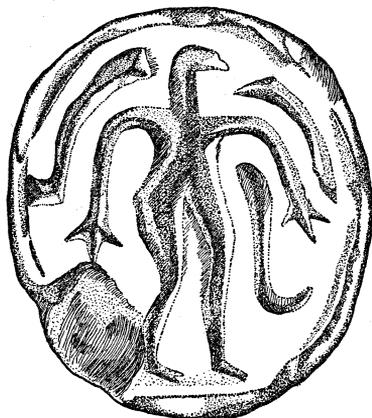


Fig. 5. No. 120. Sealstone (2:1).

touch. Specific gravity 2.2; hardness 2.5. Roughly hemispherical; perforated from side to side. On the convex surface, a circle with central dot and a series of five scratched lines around the border. On the flat surface, a design in intaglio consisting of a human figure with birdlike head and long arms ending in three-fingered hands; curving lines as filling ornament above and below the arm on the right and above that on the left; single line around border. Cf. *A. J. A.*, XLIII, 1939, p. 433, fig. 19, 2.

FAIENCE

SCARAB

121 Found on surface near east wall of South Stoa. (Inventory M 49.117). Fig. 6, Pl. 47. L. 0.0127, W. 0.009, Th. 0.006. Unglazed. Quadruped heading right toward spray of lotus (?); above, crescent; line around border. Cf. *A. H.*, II, pl. CXLIII.

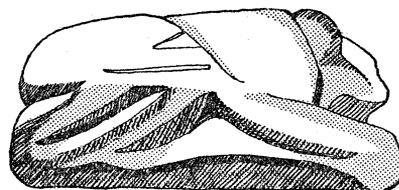


Fig. 6. No. 121. Scarab. Side View (4:1)

TERRACOTTA

FIGURINES (by P. A.)

Forty fragments of archaic terracotta figurines were discovered. Most of them are poorly preserved and belong to the classes largely represented in the finds from the Heraion itself, from Tiryns, from Epidauros and from Perachora. It has seemed unnecessary, therefore, to mention them all.

FIGURINES OF ANIMALS

122 (M 49.29). Pl. 48. Fore-part of a horse. H. 0.072. Perhaps the right-hand horse of a team. The head and neck are turned to the right; the left side of the animal is cut almost vertically and shows traces of having been broken away from something.

123 (M 49.23). Pl. 48. Dog (?). L. 0.045. Eyes *en pastille*.

124 (M 49.5). Bird (?). L. 0.05. Head missing.

FEMALE FIGURINES

Only a few fragments will be cited here as examples of the well-known type of hand-modelled female figurine, generally seated, and lavishly ornamented with crown, earrings, and necklaces:

125 (M 49.26). Pl. 48. "Bird-face." H. 0.026. Eyes *en pastille*.

126 (M 49.17). Upper part of a figurine. H. 0.062. Eyes *en pastille*.

127 (M 49.16). Torso. H. 0.05. Traces of a necklace on left shoulder and of a lock of hair behind right shoulder.

128 (M 49.28). Pl. 48. Body of a seated figurine. H. 0.08. The bottom of the garment and the two back legs of the throne are broken, as are the head and the right half of the upper body. Traces of two necklaces on the breast.

129 (M 49.25). Pl. 48. Body of another figurine in almost the same state of preservation. H. 0.08.

Fifteen fragments (M 49.32 to M 49.46) must come from a large figurine of the same type. Several flat rods, 0.07 to 0.092m. long, probably made up the uprights and cross-bars of the throne.²³ Two of these fragments deserve mention:

130 (M 49.32). Pl. 48. L. 0.08. Nearly cylindrical object ending in recurved projections like fingers. Three rosettes and another plastic element in relief. Probably the left arm and shoulder of the female figure, which had a necklace hanging across the breast.²⁴

131 (M 49.34). Pl. 48. Total L. 0.105, total H. 0.09. Flat rod 0.03 wide and 0.015 high, terminating in an animal (?) head, incised with striations and painted red on the upper surface. The wide-open jaws, whose upper edge is broken, display a long tongue, painted red like the inside of the mouth. This head rests on a vertical support which seems to be modelled in the form of the head of a bull whose horns turn backwards. At several points traces of red paint are visible.

Other objects found include a standing figurine (M 49.18) 0.052 high, coarsely hand-modelled; the lower parts of two standing statuettes, one cylindrical (M 49.19), the other semi-cylindrical (M 49.21); and a head made in a mold, **132** (M 49.27), 0.039 high,

so worn that no features are distinguishable (Pl. 48).

PLASTIC HEADS

133 (M 49.22). Pl. 49. Head and shoulders of a female figurine fixed to the rim of a stemmed cup or miniature deinos on a pedestal. Total H. from foot of vase to top of head 0.13. H. of face 0.015. Depth of face from forehead to ear 0.005. Diam. of mouth of vase about 0.055. Reddish-brown paint covers the entire surface of the vase.

The hair makes a fringe over the forehead, and on each side of the face is parted into three beaded locks, falling vertically on the left and twisted into a loose ringlet on the right. Behind, the hair falls to the rim of the vase in three large ringlets. A thick roll is set like a crown on top of the head; a necklace made of a roll of clay crosses the breast from shoulder to shoulder.

134 (M 49.24). Pl. 49. Head and shoulders of a female figurine attached to a fragment of a vase. Total H. 0.068. H. of face 0.015. Black paint, with traces of purple, on hair and breast.

The arrangement of the hair on the forehead, to right and left of the face, and behind the head is the same as on the preceding example. The crown on the head is less thick. Traces of a necklace are visible on the breast. On the back are traces of the rim of the vase, which is missing.

That these two figurines are from the same mould is proved by the identical dimensions, the appearance of the faces, and the arrangement of the hair. The slight differences observable in the height of the crowns and in the modelling of the large locks behind are due to the regular Argive practice of adding these parts, as well as

²³ Cf. *Tiryns*, I, pl. II.

²⁴ Comparable material: *A. H.*, II, p. 25, nos. 83, 84; *Tiryns*, I, pl. III, 8; *Perachora*, I, p. 244, no. 245, pl. 110. Attempts at interpretation: K. Hadaczek, *Oest. Jahresh.*, V, 1902, pp. 211-212; A. Frickenhaus, *Tiryns*, I, pp. 121-125.

other decorative elements such as necklaces, earrings, etc., by hand after the molding of the head.²⁵

One would have no hesitation in attributing these two figurines to the same vase, because of their similarity and because of the identical curvature of the attached rim, if the color of the glaze were the same. Cases are not unknown in which part of a vase turned red in the firing and part black. If these two figurines did not decorate the same cup, they were at any rate affixed to two identical vases.

There was constant exchange of ceramic products between the Argolid and Corinth. Protocorinthian and Corinthian vases have been found in great numbers at the Heraion of Argos, while an important group of Argive terracottas comes from the Heraion at Perachora.²⁶ But the Argive origin of the two figurines studied here cannot be doubted. The hand-modelling in coarse strips of clay of the crown, locks of hair, and necklace is enough to establish this; furthermore, the grayish-tan clay is not Corinthian.

Although the surface is very worn, the two heads have certain characteristics which permit their classification and approximate dating. The nearly rectangular faces, still very flat, with

large eyes and flat noses, belong at the end of the daedalic style or immediately thereafter, that is to say, about the first quarter of the 6th century B.C.²⁷ One may note the Argive taste for beaded locks²⁸ and ringlets²⁹ at a time when the other centers of daedalic art preferred the layered arrangement. The fringe of hair in an arc over the forehead is a trait common to both Argive and Corinthian figurines.

The two plastic heads from the Heraion, in spite of their poor state of preservation, are interesting for several reasons.

Among the many Argive terracotta figurines, most of which have crudely hand-modelled heads and have no stylistic or chronological significance,³⁰ heads made in a mould are on the whole later than the daedalic period, and for the most part are not to be dated earlier than the second half of the 6th century.³¹ The daedalic schools of Corinth, Laconia, Crete and Rhodes are represented by a far greater number of mould-made heads.

Examples of plastic heads used as ornaments on vases are particularly numerous at Corinth, where they appeared most frequently on Protocorinthian aryballois and Corinthian pyxides.³² The same use of plastic heads is attested at Sparta and in Crete,³³ and in other centers of

²⁵ Cf. R. J. H. Jenkins, *B. S. A.*, XXXII, 1931-1932, p. 27; *Perachora*, I, no. 238 ff., pp. 242 ff., pls. 109-110.

²⁶ Cf. H. Payne, *J. H. S.*, LIV, 1934, p. 173; *Perachora*, I, p. 196.

²⁷ Classes B and C of Jenkins, *op. cit.*, p. 38.

²⁸ Cf. the statues of Kleobis and Biton; a terracotta head from Argos: Jenkins, *op. cit.*, p. 26, pl. 12, 1.

²⁹ The same arrangement, though more carefully executed, occurs in the locks on the back of a head of about the same date from the Heraion: Jenkins, *op. cit.*, pl. 12, 2 and 2a. On the ringlet coiffure in the art of the 7th and 6th centuries, cf. P. Amandry, *Syria*, XXIV, 1944-45, p. 158, n. 7.

³⁰ Cf. Jenkins, *op. cit.*, p. 24.

³¹ In Jenkins' classification, *loc. cit.*, the first phases of the daedalic style are represented by four heads only (pp. 24-26; the head from Aegina mentioned there is reproduced by Jenkins, *Dedolica*, pl. I, 2), and the last phase of this style is represented by seven pieces (pp. 27-28). In class C (first third of the 6th century) six heads are cited (pp. 28-30).

³² Cf. Payne, *Necrocorinthia*, pp. 232-240, pls. 47-48; *Perachora*, I, pp. 240-241, pls. 107-108; G. E. Mylonas, *A. J. A.*, XLIV 1940, pp. 188-189; D. A. Amyx, *Univ. of California Publ. in Classical Arch.*, I, 9, 1943, pp. 213-215, pl. 32.

³³ *Artemis Orthia*, p. 95, fig. 65, p. 98, fig. 70g, pp. 147-148, pls. VII-VIII, XXVIII, 5, XXIX, 5, 7; E. A. Lane, *B. S. A.*, XXXIV, 1933-1934, pp. 118, 126, 145, 156, pls. XXXI d, f, XXXIII; P. Amandry, *B. C. H.*, LXII, 1938, pp. 322-329; D. Levi, *Early Hellenic Pottery of Crete*, p. 15.

art.³⁴ The cup from the Heraion furnishes the first certain example for Argos, so far as I know, of attached vase ornament in the form of a human figure.³⁵

This decoration indicates that the stemmed cup is to be dated in the beginning of the sixth century B.C., whereas by its shape alone the vase might have been dated to the submycenaean period.³⁶ It is possible that in the Argolid, the great center of Mycenaean culture, traditions of the Mycenaean period may have been maintained longer than elsewhere, at least in ordinary pottery.³⁷

WHORL

135 (M 49.3). Pl. 47. H. 0.014, D. 0.02. Light brown clay with traces of darker coating. Fattened sphere. On side, three circles with central dots, incised and filled with glass paste which is white but shows traces of blue-green glaze.

PIERCED DISK

136 (M 49.9). D. 0.042 to 0.047, Th. 0.014. Irregularly cut from sherd of coarse tan ware. Hole at center drilled from both sides.

SPOOLS

Four examples were found, two with flat ends, the other two smaller and with rounded ends. Cf. *A. H.*, II, p. 44, Nos. 286-289; *B. C. H.*, XXX, 1906, p. 37, fig. 61; *Perachora*, pl. 111, 268.

137 (M 49.6). L. 0.048, D. at end 0.045, D. at center 0.027. Pinkish-buff clay. Ends flat.

138 (M 49.124). Found in dump but probably contemporary. L. 0.046, D. at end 0.043, D. at center 0.025. Light greenish-buff clay. Ends flat.

139 (M 49.2). Pl. 47. L. 0.043, D. at end 0.03, D. at center 0.018. Pinkish-tan clay. Ends rounded.

140 (M 49.7). L. 0.054, D. at end 0.033, D. at center 0.021. Light tan clay. Ends rounded.

POTTERY

The pottery recovered from the Archaic stratum comprises in all some 900 small vases, more or less nearly complete, and five basketfuls of sherds representing, at a conservative estimate, 400 to 500 others of the same sort. About five per cent of the total are imported pieces, the rest being of local Argive manufacture.

PROTOCORINTHIAN

A late Protocorinthian pointed aryballos and a miniature squat oinochoe, somewhat earlier in date, are among the whole pots found in the deposit. Sherds of Protocorinthian fabric number about a score; these include a few pieces that go back to the end of the eighth century and are thus contemporary with, or even a little

³⁴ Cf. the information given by G. E. Mylonas, *op. cit.*, p. 188, n. 3. The origin of the vase in Berlin reproduced by F. R. Grace, *Archaic Sculpture in Boeotia*, fig. 44, is questioned: cf. D. A. Amyx, *op. cit.*, p. 229, n. 55.

³⁵ A plastic head from Perachora, *Perachora*, I, p. 248, no. 270, pl. 109, is considered, with some probability, to be Argive; it was attached by the neck, like the Heraion heads, and thus did not decorate a pyxis. In Argive pottery the little vases decorated with animal protomes may be cited: *infra*, Nos. 243-245; *A. H.*, II, p. 98, fig. 34.

³⁶ Unless we admit that the shape of the vase is inspired by that of bronze cauldrons set on a support. As in the little vases mentioned in the previous note, plastic heads may have been fixed on the rim of a vase in the manner of the animal protomes on bronze cauldrons.

³⁷ P. Demargne, *La Crète Dédalique*, pp. 341-342, expresses his surprise that Mycenaean survivals in the Argolid are not more important than they appear to be, among the pieces that are known at present.

earlier than, the latest Argive Geometric sherds listed above.

KOTYLAI

Fragments of about six.

141 (49.85). Pl. 50. Rim fragment; fine lines in red-brown paint. Shape and decoration like *Corinth* VII, i, No. 123; *V.S.*, pl. IX, 5-7. Early Protocorinthian.

POINTED ARYBALLOI

142 (49.48). Pl. 51. H. 0.066, D. 0.038. Buff clay; black paint, reddish on one side. Rays between bands on lip; two hounds and dotted rosette on shoulder; on side, zone with three hounds, swan, and dotted rosettes, between two bands of fine horizontal lines; rays at foot. Careless drawing. Late Protocorinthian.

143 (49.86). Pl. 50. Fragment of aryballos similar to No. **142**, in light greenish clay, most of the paint lost. Perhaps Argive.

144 (49.87). Pl. 50. Fragment. Yellow clay; paint brown to black. Base relatively broad (D. 0.021). Fine horizontal lines above solid band.

145 (49.88). Pl. 50. Fragment of shoulder. Yellow clay; black paint. Hanging spirals and fine horizontal lines.

146 (49.89). Pl. 50. Fragment. Yellow clay; brownish-black semi-lustrous paint. Solid spreading base (D. 0.025); shape of body uncertain. Band of uneven horizontal lines. Shape of foot unusual; possibly Argive, but the clay appears to be Corinthian.

CONICAL OINOCHOAI

A few fragments.

147 (49.90). Pl. 50. Fragment of shoulder of moderately large vessel. Buff clay; black paint. Fine horizontal lines.

BROAD-BOTTOMED OINOCHOE

148 (49.91). Pl. 50. Fragment of base. Buff clay with light slip; brownish-black paint. Sprawling pattern on under side; rays on side.

SQUAT OINOCHOE

149 (49.50). Pl. 51. H. to rim 0.0515, D. 0.064. Handle and bits of rim missing. Pinkish-buff clay; red-brown glaze. Band of red in throat of vessel. On exterior, bands with groups of zigzags in added white.

RING-VASE

150 (49.92). Pl. 50. Fragment. D. of opening *ca.* 0.075. Yellow clay; black paint. On either side, rays.

CORINTHIAN

Pots and fragments of Corinthian ware are much more numerous than the Protocorinthian, including over 40 vessels complete or nearly complete. Most of these pieces are assignable on stylistic grounds to the Early Corinthian period and belong to the latter part of the seventh century; Middle and Late Corinthian styles are represented but are relatively infrequent. The latest pots in the deposit (e. g. No. **166**) are to be dated not far from the middle of the sixth century.

SKYPHOS

151 (49.76). Pl. 51. H. 0.061, D. 0.105. Buff clay; red-brown glaze unevenly applied, blackened in places. Handle zone, inner side of handles, and under side of base reserved; the rest coated. Early Corinthian. Cf. *Corinth* VII, i, No. 278.

KOTYLAI

152-154 (49.93-95). Pl. 50. Numerous fragments, chiefly of small and miniature vessels. Early and Middle Corinthian.

ROUND ARYBALLOI

Three examples (cf. imitations of the shape in Argive Monochrome fabric, Nos. 268-270).

155 (49.47). Fig. 7, Pl. 51. H. 0.062, D. 0.054. Complete. Yellow-buff clay; brownish-black paint with added purple. Rays on top surface of rim, which slopes inward to opening. On outer face of rim, dots; on handle, zigzag; band of drops around neck. Most of the body is covered by a swan, centered on front of pot, its wings outstretched and nearly meeting under

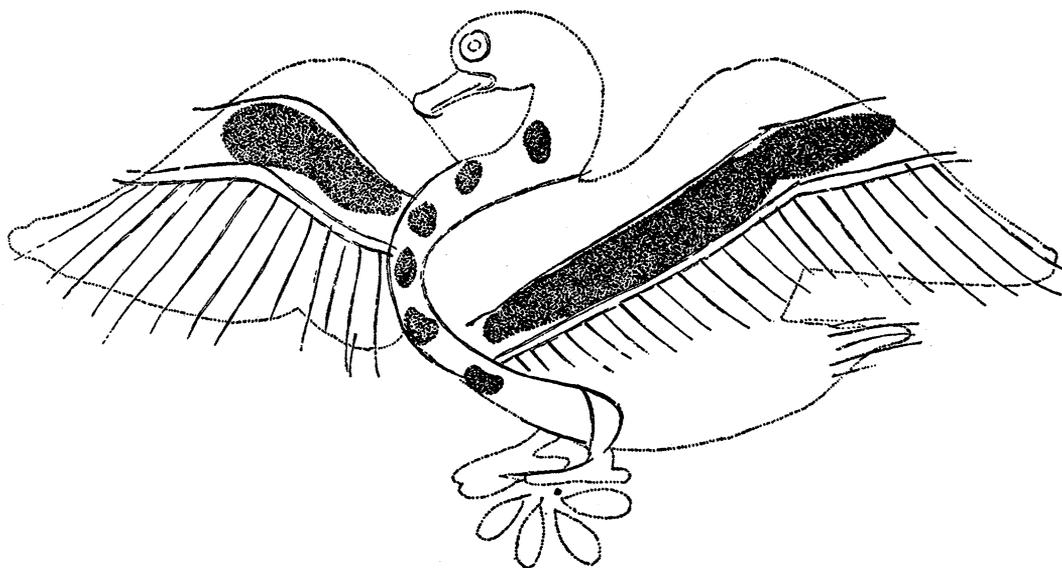


Fig. 7. No. 155. Early Corinthian Round Aryballos. Design Developed (1:1).

the handle. Pinions and principal divisions marked by incised lines. Six large purple dots along breast; broad line at center of each wing. The bird's feet crowd out most of the rosette at the bottom. No filling ornament. A bold and pleasing design, not rare in this period. Early Corinthian. Cf. *Corinth*, VII, i, No. 194; *NC*, No. 585; *Perachora*, pl. 31, 4.

156 (49.46). Fig. 8, Pl. 51. H. 0.058, D. 0.058. Handle, most of rim, and chips missing. Buff clay, much of surface burnt gray by accident; black paint with added purple. Body

compressed. Band of drops around neck; large rosette with impressed center at bottom. In body zone, two lions facing. Behind them, under handle, a bearded siren. In the field, incised rosettes. Purple on shoulders of lions, on wings of siren. Early Corinthian.

157 (49.96). Pl. 50. H. to neck 0.05, D. 0.061. Fragments, making up less than half of body. Pinkish-buff clay; black paint with added red. Radiating strokes on shoulder; rosette at bottom; front of body covered with large

quatrefoil pattern of late type (cf. *NC*, fig. 54, h). Possibly of local Argive manufacture.

CONICAL OINOCHOAI

Nearly a dozen examples recognized. One large:

158 (49.97). Pl. 50. D. of base *ca.* 0.12. Buff clay; black paint with added purple and white. Short rays around base.

Seven small oinochoai (H. 0.08 to 0.10, D. of base *ca.* 0.075) were found moderately well

preserved and there were fragments of two to four others. The clay varies from grayish-to pinkish-buff, the paint from dark brown to black, and there are traces of added purple and white. All belong to the familiar black-polychrome class, examples of which occur at many sites (e. g. *Corinth*, VII, i, No. 200; *NC*, No. 758). They are assignable to the Early and Middle Corinthian periods. Most if not all of the present group appear to be of Corinthian manufacture, although one or two may be local; the distinction is very difficult to make. The following examples are typical:

159 (49.116). Pl. 51. H. to top of handle 0.097, D. of base 0.0715. Buff clay; black glaze with bands of added purple, mostly lost. Vertical incisions on shoulder.

160 (49.98). Pl. 50. Fragment, comprising most of body. Like No. **159**; paint well preserved.

BROAD-BOTTOMED OINOCHOAI

161 (49.115). Pl. 52. Neck and handle only. H. pres. 0.055. Grayish-buff clay; most of paint lost. Vertical incised lines on shoulder. Early Corinthian. Cf. *Corinth*, VII, i, No. 198.

162 (49.112). Pl. 51. H. to top of handle 0.081, D. 0.069. Most of trefoil rim missing. Buff-tan clay with slip of finer texture, chalky; black glaze paint with bands and stripes of added purple and white, much worn. High-swing flat handle (cf. *Corinth*, VII, i, No. 224). On shoulder, tongues separated by double incised lines, every fourth tongue having a purple stripe. Early Corinthian.

163 (49.63). H. to neck 0.032, D. 0.049. Neck and handle missing. Pinkish-buff clay; black paint with broad band of red. Body squat and rounded, contracting slightly to disk-base. Radiating lines on shoulders; dotted checkerboard; rays. Early or Middle Corinthian.



Fig. 8. No. 156. Early Corinthian Round Aryballos. Design in Main Zone Developed (1:1).

AMPHORA

One fragmentary miniature.

164 (49.99). Pl. 50. Fragment; full D. at shoulder was *ca.* 0.06. Clay yellowish-buff; paint black and purple. Shape probably like *NC*, No. 1074 or 1076, but without the collar-like rim. Bands on lip and shoulder; dots on neck; radiating lines in handle zone. Apparently of Corinthian manufacture.

PYXIDES WITH CONVEX SIDES

Two examples.

165 (49.100). Pl. 50. Fragments of rim and underbody. Buff clay; black paint with added purple. Bands, drops, checkerboard, rays. Early Corinthian.

166 (49.135). Pl. 52. H. 0.0525, D. 0.076. Yellowish-buff clay; black paint with added purple. Top of flat rim coated; rays around base; concentric rings on under side. In principal zone, file of eight soldiers with shields and spears, marching left; procession interrupted once by pair of cross-rosettes. Centers of shields purple. Painting and incision careless. Late Corinthian, near middle of sixth century (one of the latest datable pots in the entire deposit). The squad of infantry is found frequently on round aryballoi (*NC*, Nos. 1244-1249, etc.), rarely on pyxides.

PYXIDES WITH CONCAVE SIDES

Fragments of at least two.

167 (49.151). Pl. 50. D. at base originally *ca.* 0.07. Buff-tan clay; black paint with added purple and white. Early Corinthian. Cf. *Perachora*, pl. 33, 14; *NC*, Nos. 665-667.

LIDS

Fragments of a score of lids of Corinthian fabric were found. A few are trefoil, designed to fit the mouths of oinochoai. The greater number are of the common flat type, slightly

convex on the upper surface, with knob at top and short flange below, designed for pyxides. Some of these lids may have been offered with their pots (to which they cannot be assigned), but many are larger than any vessels recovered from this deposit. One must assume that these were dedicated alone (cf. bronze hydria lid No. **80**). Most of our pieces are assignable stylistically to the Early Corinthian period. The following are a selection:

Trefoil

168 (49.125). Pl. 52. H. 0.036, D. *ca.* 0.106. One edge restored. Yellow-buff clay; originally coated with black glaze on rim and most of interior. Spindle-shaped knob at center. Cf. No. **253**.

Flat

169 (49.78). Fig. 9, Pl. 52. Fragment. H. pres. 0.03; D. pres. 0.182, originally *ca.* 0.215. Buff clay; traces of brown-black paint and added purple, mostly lost. On top, goat, goose, lion, and filling ornaments; elegantly drawn. Checkered pattern on border; dots along outer edge of rim. Early Corinthian.

170 (49.79). Pl. 52. Fragment. H. pres. 0.016; D. pres. 0.10, originally *ca.* 0.106. Pinkish-buff clay; black paint with added red. On top, broad zone with panther, goat, and filling ornament. Shoulders and underbodies of animals red. Hasty drawing. Early or Middle Corinthian.

171 (49.80). Pl. 52. H. without knob 0.02, D. 0.15. Knob and chips missing. Buff clay; traces of black paint and added purple, mostly lost. On top, rays around knob and broad zone with lion, panther, two goats feeding, and filling ornament of incised rosettes. Drawing hasty but competent. Early or Middle Corinthian.

172 (49.81). Pl. 52. H. without knob 0.016, D. 0.124. Knob and chips missing. Buff clay; black paint with added purple. Linear



Fig. 9. No. 169. Fragment of Early Corinthian Lid. Design on Upper Surface (1:1).

pattern. In the main zone are four groups of five vertical panels divided by incised lines, the second and fifth panel purple in each group; and a lone purple panel completes the field. Early Corinthian.

173 (49. 82). Pl. 52. Fragment. H. with knob 0.035, D. ca. 0.066. Buff clay; brownish-black paint. Linear patterns. Early Corinthian.

174 (49. 152). Pl. 52. Buff clay; red paint. Early Corinthian or Protocorinthian.

175 (49. 153). Pl. 52. Buff clay; black paint with added purple. Early Corinthian.

176 (49. 154). Pl. 52. Conical knob. Grayish-buff clay; black paint.

177 (49. 155). Pl. 52. Flanged knob. Buff clay; red paint.

STOPPERS

178 (49. 126). Pl. 52. H. 0.047, D. pres. 0.036. Chips missing. Buff clay; traces of paint, apparently black with added purple. Rays descend from top. Designed for mouth of oinochoe (cf. *V. S.*, pl. XIX, 4), but too large for our largest. Probably Early Corinthian.

179 (49. 156). Pl. 52. H. 0.007, D. 0.018. Buff clay; black paint. Bevelled disk, to fit mouth of a miniature oinochoe.

EAST GREEK OR CYCLADIC

One sherd in the collection, obviously from an imported vessel, is reminiscent of the Rhodian style but has not been certainly identified.

KRATER

180 (49. 157). Pl. 52. Th. 0.007. From lower side of bowl. Dusty grayish-buff clay, unslipped or treated with thin coating of same clay as makes up the biscuit; black and purple paint, much worn. Interior painted black. On exterior, above, part of principal zone with three legs of stag or wild goat walking right,

and large dotted rosette; below band, floral pattern. Late seventh or early sixth century. For similar design cf. oinochoe from Nisyros, *Clara Rhodos*, VI-VII (1932-33), p. 509, fig. 36.

ARGIVE

Of the pots that made up the Archaic deposit by far the greater number were of local manufacture. The shops which produced them have not been discovered, but it would not be surprising to learn that they were near the sanctuary, where their products could be offered conveniently for sale to visitors. Few of the pots appear ever to have been used; almost all indeed are miniatures that could serve no household purposes.

In the following catalogue, shape is used as the principal factor in classification. The wares might be subdivided into many groups if one made close distinctions among the colors of the clay, the fineness and coarseness of the biscuit, the treatment of the surfaces, and the types of decoration; but these differences are not of primary significance, and to take account of them under many separate headings would obscure the facts that are of interest. Therefore we divide the wares into only two groups, listing in one series of pots of types which always or frequently bear painted patterns or are wholly coated, and in another those whose buff or tan surface is left unpainted (the "Argive Monochrome" fabric).

DECORATED WARES

A total of about 575 vases, whole or nearly enough complete to make identification of the shape certain, are of types that normally had painted decoration. The clay varies in color from light buff, sometimes with greenish or pinkish tinges, through warm light tan to darker orange, brown, and grayish-brown. It is in general non-micaceous, though a magnifying glass reveals here and there a tiny particle of some shiny substance. The biscuit in most instances is moderately fine in texture, occasion-

ally very fine, sometimes gritty and rather porous. Very few of the pieces are carefully made; most are hastily turned, on the wheel or in the hand, and there are many irregularities. The paint, which appears in shades of red, orange, brown, and black, is rarely lustrous; added red, purple, and white, in the Corinthian manner, are always dull. Incised lines occur very seldom, impressed patterns scarcely at all.

Many of the shapes are familiar in other parts of the Greek world and are particularly typical of Corinth. Indeed a few of the pieces listed below may have been made in Corinthian shops; when in doubt (and even those experts who are most familiar with Corinthian clay sometimes hesitate to speak), we have tended to call the pot local and Argive. The very number of the pieces, and the slightness of the gradations among them, indicate that this is the only prudent course to follow until more exact methods of testing the fabrics can be applied.

SHALLOW DISHES OR SAUCERS

Miniature vessels of this sort, which served as votive offerings and perhaps as toys, were more or less common in all ages but especially in the Geometric and Archaic periods.³⁸ They were undoubtedly dedicated as substitutes for bronze bowls or phialai of similar form. The shape is not standardized but shows numerous variations.

Twelve examples were found in the Archaic stratum. The form in general is broad and shallow; the rim plain or flattened on top. Most are handmade. Four of our twelve have opposed horizontal reflex handles at the rim. Two have small holes near the rim, like the miniature bronze phialai noted above (Nos. **76-79**). Four are decorated with crosses painted on the interior from side to side, and two of these have crosses on the exterior also. On six, in-

cluding the coarser pieces, no trace of paint has been preserved.

181 (49.122). H. 0.015, D. 0.059. Chalky orange-tan clay, unpainted. Pan-shaped. Handmade.

182 (49.123). H. 0.018, D. 0.069. Chalky light buff clay; orange-red paint. Pan-shaped. Band on flat rim, cross on interior. Wheelmade.

183 (49.65). Pl. 53. H. 0.018, D. 0.046. Tan clay, light red paint. Small hole near rim. Cross on interior. Handmade.

184 (49.128). Pl. 53. H. 0.02, D. 0.054. Buff clay, unpainted. Reflex handles at rim. Handmade.

185 (49.129). Pl. 52. H. 0.025, D. 0.058. Tan clay; black paint. Reflex handles at rim. Crosses on interior and exterior. Handmade, crude.

186 (49.156). Pl. 53. Fragment of bottom with cross-hatching of lines in black paint on interior and exterior. Handmade.

BOWLS

Fragments of half a dozen open vessels which cannot be classified elsewhere may be noted under this heading. They include the following:

187 (49.157). Pl. 52. Fragment of rim and side. Original H. *ca.* 0.05, D. *ca.* 0.15. Fine light tan clay, well baked; lustrous paint shading from red-brown to black. Body shallow, sharply rounded at side; rim flaring to flat sloping lip. On lip, running spiral formed by repeated impressions of puncheon. Inner side of rim painted; on interior, fine horizontal lines below rim and around bottom; on exterior,

³⁸ *A. H.*, II, pp. 96 f.; Schliemann, *Tiryns*, pl. XXVII b; Frödin and Persson, *Asine*, fig. 282; P. E. Legrand, "Antiquités de Trezène," *B. C. H.*, XXIX, 1905, p. 310; *Corinth*, VII, i, Nos. 14, 15, 50; C. Dugas, "Le Sanctuaire d'Aléa Athéna à Tégée," *B. C. H.*, XLV, 1921, fig. 48, Nos. 215, 216, fig. 61, No. 241.

broad band bordered by fine lines on lower part of side. Early seventh century.

188 (49.158). Pl. 52. Fragment of rounded shoulder. Tan clay; reddish-brown paint. Horizontal straight and wavy bands, reminiscent of Submycenaean style. Seventh century.

189 (49.159). H. 0.046, D. 0.073. Buff-tan clay, orange-tan paint. Flat bottom, angular sides drawn in at shoulder, plain rim flaring slightly. Two handles (now lost) were attached horizontally on shoulder. Whole interior and exterior of rim coated; vertical strokes on side between handles. A similar bowl, somewhat broader in proportions, is illustrated in *A. H.*, II, fig. 65.

KALATHOI

Four small or miniature examples with solid sides and fragments of another with a network of triangular openings. All wheel-made. Cf. *A. H.*, II, pp. 124-125; *Corinth*, VII, i, Nos. 148-150, 169; *Perachora*, pl. 30, 12, 19-23, pl. 31, 6.

190 (49.74). Pl. 53. H. 0.045, D. at rim 0.093. Fine buff clay; black paint, reddish on interior, with bands of added white. Flaring base, the under surface slightly concave; sides curve outward to overhanging rim. Interior and lip coated; exterior plain.

191 (49.62). H. 0.039, D. 0.085. Greenish-gray clay. Like No. **190** but simpler.

192 (49.133). Pl. 53. H. 0.039, D. of base 0.03, original D. at rim *ca.* 0.055. Buff clay; purplish and orange-red paint. Plain flaring sides. Horizontal bands on interior and exterior.

193 (49.61). H. 0.035, D. at rim 0.056. Like No. **192**, but pattern includes rows of dots and reserved band with vertical strokes.

In addition, there is one small vessel of the

same shape, painted black with a band of added purple at the base, which had a handle set vertically from rim to side.

CUPS

Fragments of two simple cups, hastily daubed with dull paint of poor quality, mottled black and red. The bottoms are flat, the sides spread in a convex curve to plain rims. Each piece preserves a single vertical handle, its upper part projecting flatly from the rim, like those of the kantharoi listed below.

194 (49.160). Pl. 53. H. 0.046. Buff clay, black paint. Wheel-made.

SKYPHOI

Six miniature examples: four wholly coated with brownish black paint, one with light red, one decorated with bands and strokes of reddish-brown. The following are typical:

195 (49.161). Pl. 53. H. 0.033, D. 0.052. Part of rim and handle missing. Buff clay, wholly coated with slightly lustrous brownish-black paint, some of which has been lost. Flat disk base; lower sides gently convex, sharply drawn in at shoulder, above which is flaring offset rim. Two small handles, horizontally attached, project and rise slightly from shoulder. Wheel-made.

196 (49.162). Pl. 53. Like No. **195** but smaller and squat, with flat bottom.

KOTYLAI

Five examples, and fragments of six or eight others, all miniatures. Crude and hastily made, with simple linear patterns in red, brown, purple, and black paint, they resemble the thousands of diminutive kotylai that have been found at almost every sanctuary of the archaic period.³⁹ They cannot be closely dated but are

³⁹ *A. H.*, II, p. 133; Müller and Oelmann, *Tiryns*, I, fig. 40; C. W. Blegen, "Excavations at Nemea," *Art and Archaeology*, XXII, 1926, pp. 131-133; Dugas, *Délos*, XVII, pls. LV, LVIII, Nos. 87-109; etc.

at home in the seventh and sixth centuries, as well as later.

197 (49.132). Pl. 53. H. 0.032, D. 0.05. One handle and part of rim missing. Light buff clay; black paint, much worn. Disk-like base; sides slightly convex; arched horizontal handle. Interior and base coated; vertical lines on rim, horizontal bands on body. Wheel-made. Possibly imported from Corinth.

198 (49.130). Pl. 53. H. 0.018, D. 0.03. One handle and part of rim missing. Tan clay, brownish-black paint. Decoration like that of No. **197** but cruder. Handmade.

KANTHAROI

Five examples, all wholly coated with dull paint: four black (one red on the interior), and one light orange-tan. The bases are disk-like, slightly concave on the under side. The lower body is nearly conical and is drawn in sharply at the shoulder, above which is a relatively high concave rim. The upper part of the handle is flat and horizontal, not rising above the rim.

199 (49.73). Pl. 53. H. 0.053, D. at shoulder 0.059. One handle restored. Grayish-buff clay; black paint partly worn off.

ROUND ARYBALLOI

Two examples, made in imitation of the Corinthian type:

200 (49.45). Pl. 53. H. pres. 0.057, D. 0.055. Rim and handle missing. Greenish-buff clay; brownish-black paint. Radiating tongues on shoulder; on body, four horizontal bands marked with vertical incised lines and, in the topmost, two cross-hatched triangles; on the bottom, petal rosette around central indentation. Wheel-made. Careless workmanship.

201 (49.49). Pl. 53. H. 0.06, D. 0.048. Intact. Light buff clay; brown paint. Relatively high concave neck. Ring of dots on top of rim; zigzag on handle; radiating tongues on shoulder; on the body, four bands, a zone

with single row of dots, second zone with three rows of dots suggesting checkerboard pattern; bottom like No. **200**. Cf. *Perachora*, pl. 30, 25.

OINOCHOAI

Only two miniature examples of the plain trefoil oinochoe were noted:

202 (49.163). Pl. 53. H. to top of handle 0.067, D. of body 0.053. Part of handle missing. Pinkish-tan clay; exterior coated with light orange-brown paint, worn. Well formed trefoil rim, cylindrical collar neck, low ovoid body, flat base. Wheel-made.

203 (49.164). Pl. 53. H. 0.052, D. 0.052. Part of rim missing. Coarse buff clay; red-brown paint. Bands on neck and on low piriform body. Handmade.

SQUAT OINOCHOAI

Four examples, of varying contours, all with trefoil rims:

204 (49.53). Pl. 54. H. to top of handle 0.089, D. 0.075. Light greenish-yellow clay; black glaze paint with three bands of added red, much worn. Flat handle. Body swells to greatest diameter near the bottom, then contracts to low ring base.

205 (49.113). Pl. 54. H. to top of handle 0.09, D. 0.077. Intact. Buff clay; whole exterior daubed with red-brown paint. Small neat mouth, high-swung handle, torus moulding at base of neck, squat piriform body, flat disk base.

206 (49.164). H. to top of rim 0.046, D. 0.053. Handle and part of rim missing. Light tan clay; red paint fired black on one side. Disproportionately large rim grows from shoulder of very small squat body.

207 (49.52). Pl. 54. H. to top of rim 0.064, D. 0.062. Handle and part of rim missing. Buff-tan clay; black glaze paint with two bands of added purple. Shape like that of No. **204** but lower. The throat of the vessel was closed,

then pierced with four holes, one at the middle and three symmetrically at the edge, to form a sort of strainer.

CONICAL OINOCHOAI

One or more of the pieces listed above under Corinthian wares (pp. 189 f.) may have been manufactured in the Argolid.

ROUND-MOUTHED OINOCHOAI

This heading is used loosely to include seven small jugs or pitchers, five of which certainly, two probably, had plain round horizontal rims.

208 (49.165). H. to rim 0.079, D. 0.087. Like No. **205** but cruder.

209 (49.166). H. of body 0.055, D. 0.07. Narrow neck and round handle missing. Pinkish-tan clay; brown-black paint with bands of added purple and white. Body globular.

210 (49.167). H. of body 0.045, D. 0.064. Broad neck and round handle missing. Like No. **209**.

211 (49.114). Pl. 54. H. 0.068, D. 0.05. Handle and part of rim missing. Light pinkish-tan clay; wholly coated with glaze paint of poor quality, mottled red and black, much worn. Baggy shape like that of Nos. **204**, **207**, though relatively taller. Wheel-made.

212 (49.168). Pl. 54. H. 0.06, D. of rim 0.043, D. of body 0.053. Part of handle missing. Tan clay; red-brown paint. Disk base, ovoid body, broad flaring neck, handle swinging up from rim. Paint on handle and lip; three groups of three vertical strokes on shoulder. Wheel-made. Like some of the much commoner hydriai (*infra*) but lacking the side handles.

213 (49.77). Pl. 54. H. to rim 0.125, D. 0.08. Restored; fragments missing. Clay varies from light pinkish-tan to greenish-gray; paint from dull reddish-brown to black; three bands

of added purple. High-swung flattened handle; concave collar-neck; rounded shoulder and tall body, tapering slightly to flat bottom.

214 (49.118). Pl. 54. H. 0.033, D. 0.036. Handle and part of rim missing. Buff-tan clay; dull red paint. Tiny miniature. Squat piriform body, wide flaring rim. Band around neck; radiating lines on rim and shoulder. Handmade.

HYDRIAI

Not less than 475 miniature three-handled vessels were found nearly enough complete to be counted individually, and at a most conservative estimate half that many again were represented by smaller fragments. This category thus makes up more than 50 per cent of all the pots recovered from the Archaic deposit, local and imported, decorated and monochrome together.

With few exceptions the vessels were hastily made, and some are very crude indeed. At first glance they appear monotonous, but closer inspection and analysis reveal a not inconsiderable variety of form and decoration; even in mass-production of humble, inexpensive articles like these the Argive craftsman, as Greek as any, showed his impatience of standardization. We shall not attempt to classify them here; the types are local, and a new nomenclature would not be applicable elsewhere. The distinguishing features are the handles, one set vertically from rim to shoulder, the other two horizontally on the sides of the body.

Almost all are wheel-made, though a dozen or so resemble those of the handmade monochrome fabric (p. 205). The clay is fairly well refined; in some instances it is baked hard and firm, in others it has become soft and friable. In color the biscuit is light tan or brownish-buff, with a few variations toward yellowish- or greenish-gray or white and toward darker brown and red-brown. Slip was rarely if ever applied. The paint is black, brown, or brownish-red and is only slightly lustrous at best. In

a few cases the pattern is enlivened by bands of added red or purple.

In nearly 90 per cent of the total number the body is roughly ovoid, its greatest diameter coming well above the mid-point, the lower sides tapering in a convex curve to the base. Next commonest (*ca.* seven per cent) is a globular body of spherical or depressed spherical shape. A few of the vessels are piriform, with greatest diameter below the mid-point. Finally there are some with broad mouth and squat contour, jars rather than hydriai except for the persistent appearance of the three characteristic handles. The bases of more than 80 per cent are flat disks projecting slightly in a torus; very rarely the center was pressed up to leave a standing ring. Less than one-fifth of the total have plain flat bottoms; and these pots usually, though not invariably, have a broad neck and mouth. The necks, clearly set off from the shoulder, are of three general types: A, flaring outward in a slight curve, often with a plain un moulded rim (*ca.* 60 per cent); B, more or less concave, tapering inward from the shoulder and then curving out sharply to a thickened rim (*ca.* 30 per cent); C, approximately cylindrical, curving outward at the top to a thickened rim (*ca.* 10 per cent). In a very few instances there is a narrow ledge at the base of the neck. The handles are normally round in section or slightly flattened. One of them runs out and curves down to the shoulder, rising little if any above the level of the rim (contrast the Late Corinthian type, *NC*, fig. 188). The side-handles, often crudely fashioned, are set horizontally, low on the shoulder; a few project straight outward and a few stand almost upright, but the greater number rise obliquely.

Twenty-four of the hydriai are completely or almost completely coated on the outside with

semi-lustrous glaze paint, which was applied with a brush. In six instances this was fired red, in 18 black, though the ingredients were presumably the same.

All the rest of the pots in the present group bear linear patterns of a simple sort. These are composed of horizontal bands, short vertical strokes, zigzags and wavy lines, and rows of dots; occasionally there are fields of dots, dotted rosettes, quirks, crosses, and rays. Decoration of this sort occurs rarely on the neck (which in a few instances is wholly coated), more commonly on the body. The latter was often divided into three zones, one on the shoulder above the handles, a second at the level of the side-handles and the lower end of the vertical handle, the third on the side of the pot below the handles. One or another of these zones might be left blank, or the first and second, or the second and third, might be combined. Rarely one or more of the zones were divided into panels. Bands occur not infrequently on and inside the rim. The handles are generally marked with straight or wavy lines, occasionally with dots; on one flat handle there is an X in a reserved space between horizontal lines.

The best of these little pots have pleasing qualities, their contours trim, the patterns neat and restrained; and there is a certain humorous charm about reproductions of familiar objects at miniature scale. More praise they do not deserve. They are works of mediocre craft, made at a time when artists were producing works of much greater excellence.

Hydriai of the same sort were recovered by the score in Waldstein's excavations, but the finding places are not recorded and few are illustrated in the publication.⁴⁰ At other sites the *hydriskai* seem always to have been of different form.⁴¹ Closer parallels come, surprisingly, from late Mycenaean times.⁴²

⁴⁰ *A. H.*, II, pp. 100-101 ("Three-handled Jugs").

⁴¹ E. g., those from Laconia: *Ath. Mitt.*, LII, 1927, p. 59; *B. S. A.*, XLV, 1950, p. 273.

⁴² *B. S. A.*, XLII, 1947, pl. 15, Nos. 7, 11; *Hesperia*, X, 1941, p. 8, fig. 7. Cf. also a Proto-corinthian Geometric example from Delphi, *V. S.*, pl. XIII, 4.

The following are typical of the present lot:

215 (49.22). Pl. 54. H. 0.072, D. 0.055. Intact. Buff-tan clay; red-brown paint.

216 (49.26). Pl. 54. H. 0.088, D. 0.072. Chips missing. Buff clay; paint brown to black, with two stripes of added purple.

217 (49.169). H. 0.079, D. 0.071. Bits missing. Like No. **216**.

218 (49.101). Pl. 54. H. 0.085, D. 0.07. Tan clay, the surface apparently coated with a thin wash of lighter color; light brown paint. Handle rises slightly above level of rim.

219 (49.108). Pl. 54. H. 0.057, D. 0.049. One handle missing. Grayish-buff clay; wholly coated with brownish-black paint. For the shape cf. the miniature amphora No. **235**.

220 (49.17). Pl. 55. H. 0.095, D. 0.085. Side-handles and most of rim missing. Light tan clay; paint brown to red. On front in upper zones, zigzags, dot-rosette, dependent rays; X on top of flat vertical handle.

221 (49.109). Pl. 55. H. 0.092, D. 0.082. One handle missing. Light grayish-tan clay; black paint. Cluster of dots on front of shoulder.

222 (49.24). Pl. 55. H. 0.074, D. 0.074. One handle and bit of rim missing. Buff-tan clay; red-brown paint. High shoulder.

223 (49.107). Pl. 55. H. 0.061, D. 0.058. One handle and bit of rim missing. Light greenish-buff clay; purplish-brown paint. Handmade.

224 (49.21). Pl. 55. H. 0.047, D. 0.054. One handle and bit of rim missing. Buff clay; somewhat lustrous black paint. Pronounced ridge on shoulder; body very squat.

225 (49.19). Pl. 55. H. 0.052, D. 0.052. Two handles and parts of rim missing. Tan clay; wavy band in orange-red paint. Jar shape.

226 (49.104). Pl. 55. H. 0.072, D. 0.064 to 0.07. Two handles missing. Orange-tan clay; wavy band in red paint. Wheel-made but very crude and irregular.

227 (49.29). Pl. 55. H. 0.098, D. 0.078. One handle missing. Tan clay, possibly slipped; black paint. Flat vertical handle.

228 (49.30). Pl. 55. H. 0.092, D. 0.078. Chips missing. Buff clay; paint red-brown to black, with stripes in added purple. On shoulder, zone with row of dots.

229 (49.170). Pl. 55. H. to neck 0.039, D. 0.045. Neck and handles missing. Like No. **228**; diminutive.

230 (49.31). Pl. 55. H. 0.09, D. 0.07. Intact. Buff-tan clay; dark brown paint.

231 (49.27). H. 0.073, D. 0.061. Intact. Buff clay; light brown paint. Narrow neck; squat body; concave base.

232 (49.110). H. 0.063, D. 0.053. Handles missing. Buff clay; brown paint with added purple.

233 (49.111). H. pres. 0.041, D. 0.043. Rim and handles missing. Pink clay; deep red paint. Handmade.

234 (49.18). H. pres. 0.09, D. 0.072. Two handles and rim missing. Tan clay; orange-brown paint.

AMPHORA

One miniature:

235 (49.69). Pl. 55. H. 0.058, D. 0.043. Part of one handle restored. Buff-tan clay; black paint.

COLUMN-KRATERS

Fragments of one large vessel and one miniature:

236 (49.171). Pl. 53. Handle plaque. W. 0.058, projection from rim 0.035. Handle was attached below extreme edge of plaque. Red-

dish-tan clay, coated with brownish black glaze of poor quality; four bands of dull red and, apparently, one of white, added on top of rim.

237 (49.172). Handles of miniature, one shown on Pl. 53. Original height of krater estimated 0.06. Arched handle attached below outer edge of small plaque. Pink biscuit with buff surface; red-brown paint. Bands on rim, neck, and shoulder; strokes on handle.

DEINOI

Eighteen miniatures were found complete or nearly complete and there were fragments of three or more others.⁴³ They range between 0.023 and 0.035 in height and between 0.043 and 0.061 in diameter. Almost all have a small rim, flat on top and projecting outward slightly to form a ledge. The bottoms are usually rounded, sometimes flattened, rarely quite flat. In two there is a small hole in the shoulder just below the rim (cf. the Dishes, p. 194). Two are handmade, the rest roughly turned on the wheel. Eight bear simple painted patterns: bands, wavy lines, dots. The following are characteristic:

238 (49.43). H. 0.024, D. 0.043. Tan clay; brown paint. Pierced below rim. Wavy band on shoulder.

239 (49.42). Pl. 56. H. 0.033, D. 0.047. Tan clay; red-brown paint. Pronounced rim. Wavy band on shoulder.

240 (49.149). Pl. 56. H. 0.032, D. 0.053. Grayish-tan clay; black paint, with trace of dull purple on rim. Flat bottom. Narrow bands and row of dots on shoulder.

241 (49.40). H. 0.028, D. 0.043. Reddish-tan clay; two spots of red paint, apparently accidental. Pierced below rim.

242 (49.173). H. 0.023, D. 0.048. Buff clay; undecorated. Plain incurving rim.

DEINOI WITH ANIMAL PROTOMES

Three diminutive deinoi are precisely like those of the preceding group in shape but each had three small plastic heads of animals, presumably cows, rising and looking outward from the shoulder. These miniatures are humble versions of the great bronze vessels that bore heads of griffins or other monsters. Miniatures like ours are not rare in the Argolid.⁴⁴

243 (49.121). Pl. 56. H. to rim 0.026, D. 0.044. Tan clay, unpainted. Two of the heads are intact, one was broken off but seems to join. Each consists of an elongated muzzle and two large ears or horns curving forward.

244 (49.119). Pl. 56. H. to rim 0.025, D. 0.043. Almost identical with No. **243**. One head missing.

245 (49.120). H. to rim 0.029, D. 0.042. Almost identical with No. **243**. Heads missing.

In addition, there are three heads (M 49.8, M 49.12, M 49.20) that belonged to other vessels of the same type; two considerably larger, one slightly larger, than those listed above. One bears traces of brown paint, another has remains of a white coating.

STEMMED DEINOS WITH HUMAN PROTOMES

A small deinos, similar to those listed above but mounted on a tall hollow pedestal and bearing plastic figures of women's heads on the shoulder, is discussed under Terracotta Figurines, No. **133** (p. 185).

PYXIDES WITH CONCAVE SIDES

Fragments of two were found, clearly of

⁴³ Cf. *A. H.*, II, p. 98 ("Bowls").

⁴⁴ *A. H.*, II, p. 98, fig. 34; C. W. Blegen, *A. J. A.*, XLIII, 1939, p. 424, fig. 12, 1227. Mr. John Cook has shown me a number of similar pieces—some slightly larger than ours—that were found recently at a shrine at Mycenae.

local manufacture and somewhat different from the normal flat-bottomed Corinthian type.

246 (49.174). Pl. 56. H. pres. 0.055, D. 0.072. Upper part missing. Buff clay; black paint with reddish streak. The sides are gently concave but contract at the bottom to a low ring base. On one side there was a small horizontal handle, now lost. Interior and exterior decorated with horizontal bands; just above the handle, a row of dots.

247 (49.175). Pl. 56. Similar to preceding; slightly smaller.

SQUAT PYXIDES

Two examples, low and broad, designed for flat lids; apparently an Argive type.

248 (49.150 a, b). Fig. 10, Pl. 56. Pyxis (a): H. 0.023, D. 0.058. Lid (b): H. 0.011, D. ca. 0.062. Half of lid missing. Pinkish

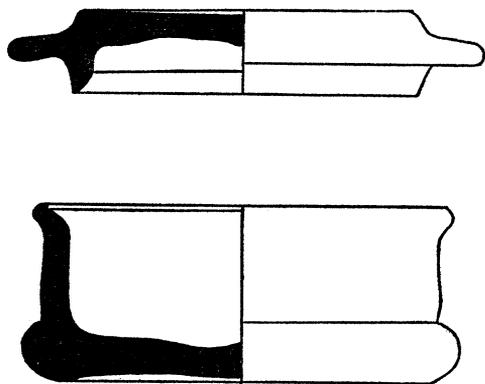


Fig. 10. No. 248. Argive Squat Pyxis and Lid (1:1).

buff clay; paint slate-gray with added red. Pyxis has large torus base, cylindrical body, outturned lip. Lid is flat but with raised center; flange on under side fits inside the rim of the pyxis. Painted horizontal bands on interior and exterior of pyxis; concentric rings on top of lid.

249 (49.60). Pl. 56. H. 0.026, D. 0.07.

Buff clay, red-brown paint. Pyxis only; similar to No. 248.

TRIPOD PYXIS

One fragmentary example. For the shape cf. *NC*, fig. 149 (Middle Corinthian); cf. also the large tripod vessel published by Miss Hersom (pp. 275-278).

250 (49.127). Pls. 53, 56. H. 0.052, D. ca. 0.11. One leg and part of bowl preserved. Soft buff clay; black and red-brown paint. Bands and dots. Probably Argive, possibly Corinthian.

PLASTIC VASE

Fragment of one example:

251 (49.176). Pl. 53. H. pres. 0.046, D. of rim 0.036. Pinkish-tan clay; glaze paint mottled brown and black, with added purple. Rim, neck, and handle are those of an aryballos. Immediately below, the body widened in an irregular shape (longer from front to back than from side to side) where we may guess that there was probably a woman's head. On top of rim, a petal rosette. On back of handle, a palmette with incised divisions.

POMEGRANATE (?)

One fragment noted:

252 (49.177). Pl. 53. H. pres. 0.048, original D. ca. 0.055. Buff clay; purple paint on knob, black on body. Attachments of small horizontal handle on shoulder. Torus moulding at base of knob. Fine bands on body; vertical strokes in handle zone. The vessel was completely closed. For an earlier version of the shape cf. *V. S.*, pl. VIII, 1.

LIDS

About 20 lids of various types were found, whole or fragmentary. Some are trefoil, designed for oinochoai; the greater number are conical, flat, or deep-flanged, to fit pyxides.

Trefoil

Two complete examples and fragments of at least five others, in shape and size resembling No. 168, which is listed above as Corinthian. One or more of the present group may also have been made in Corinth, but the fabric appears to be Argive. The paint, black, brown, or red, covers most of the upper surface and in some instances part of the lower also. These lids are too big for any of the oinochoai found with them; they were probably dedicated by themselves, a part in token for the whole.

253 (49. 58). Pl. 52. H. 0.03. Intact. Pink clay; orange-red glaze paint.

Conical

Two examples nearly complete and fragments of others. The flanges are designed to fit outside the rims of pyxides or other vessels.

254 (49. 75). Pl. 56. H. 0.058, D. 0.107. Restored; bits missing. Tan clay; black paint with bands of added purple. Knob and rim coated; rays on shoulder. Larger than any pyxis represented in this collection.

255 (49. 124). Pl. 56. H. 0.032, D. 0.061. Part of rim missing. Buff clay; brown paint. Shoulder rounded. Horizontal bands and vertical strokes.

256 (49. 178). Pl. 52. H. pres. 0.041. Large flanged knob of Corinthian type (cf. No. 177). Reddish-tan clay; brownish-black paint. Cf. *A. H.*, II, fig. 75, 3.

Flat

Four nearly complete; fragments of at least five others. They are quite flat or very slightly convex. Most had central knobs, but a few lacked them. The rim of one turns downward at the edge; the rest have, or probably had, small flanges on the under side, designed to fit

inside the rims of pyxides (cf. No. 248, fig. 10).

257 (49. 56). Pl. 56. H. 0.01, D. 0.051. Buff clay; orange-red paint. Three horizontal with fine spiral groove from center to rim.

258 (49. 179). H. 0.009, D. 0.062. Pinkish-buff clay, apparently with thin white coating on upper surface; concentric rings in dull red.

259 (49. 180). H. pres. 0.015, D. 0.076. Knob missing. Soft buff clay; concentric rings in brown and black paint, dotted checkerboard patterns in brown filling the zones.

For Powder Pyxides

Two examples. For the shape see *NC*, p. 293.

260 (49. 59). Pl. 56. H. 0.021, D. 0.065. Bits missing. Grayish-buff clay; black paint with added purple on rim. Rings on upper and under surfaces of top, bands on deep vertical flange. This piece may well be the pyxis itself rather than the lid.

261 (49. 181). Original D. of lid *ca.* 0.085. Buff clay; orange-red paint. Three horizontal grooves above rim.

MONOCHROME WARES

About 250 of the whole or nearly whole miniature vases in the Archaic deposit, and fragments of almost that many again, belong to a familiar and characteristic class of light-colored unpainted wares. Pots of the same or closely related kinds have been found in Geometric and Archaic contexts at sites throughout the Greek world, but particularly in the Argolid, and the fabric is generally called Argive Monochrome. It has received mention in many publications but, being unpretentious in quality, has not been extensively recorded or illustrated.⁴⁵

⁴⁵ In *A. H.*, II, pp. 99-100, Hoppin records "a special class of hand-made undecorated vases," but dates them far too early. See also E. Pfuhl, *Malerei und Zeichnung der Griechen*, par. 75

The typical color of these pots is a light buff; in a few it verges toward yellowish or greenish, in others toward pink or brown.⁴⁶ The biscuit varies greatly in texture and quality: at best it is exceedingly fine and hard, but in many instances it has become friable or even powdery. The clay of some pieces is very coarse, containing many rough particles of stone that make a nubbly surface (e. g. No. **312**). Broken edges not infrequently reveal a gray core. Some of the pots appear to have been coated with a thin slip or wash, but this is usually of the same color as the underlying biscuit and is difficult to distinguish with certainty. The surfaces were often pared with a knife or similar instrument, and the marks, which are visible particularly on the necks, are a most characteristic technical feature of the class (see Nos. **277**, **280**, **286**). A fine polish was given to the pots and in many instances is still preserved (e. g. No. **268**).

Almost all these vessels were made by hand. Wheel-made pieces like Nos. **264**, **265**, **307**, and **309** have a different look about them, and ought perhaps to be classed in a separate category; here they may be thought of as variants.

By far the commonest shapes represented are the oinochoe with squat-conical or depressed globular body and the hydria of similar type, which differs only in having a pair of horizontal handles. Among the pots of these principal shapes there are many variations in form of lip, in height and breadth of neck, and in minor details. The handles in most cases are moderately flattened rather than truly flat or round in section; and most of the vessels have flat or

somewhat rounded bottoms, not separately fashioned bases. The conical oinochoai suggest a general kinship with their Corinthian counterparts, but they are in no sense imitations. Close copying is seen in the round aryballoi (e. g. No. **268**, Pl. 57), and in the form of the neck and rim that were carried over from the aryballos to pots like No. **300** (Pl. 59) and No. **306** (Pl. 57).

There are few traces of decoration, which is limited to incised lines or punched dots (see Nos. **300**, **303**), plastic additions (Nos. **263**, **308**), and an occasional ornamental handle (Nos. **300**, **301**). Rouletted patterns, which appear fairly frequently on the pots of this class found elsewhere, do not occur in the material from this deposit.

One must assume that most, if not all, of these monochrome vases were manufactured and dedicated in the period represented by the majority of the other pieces, i. e. the late seventh century and, quite possibly, the early sixth. If the class is indeed as homogeneous as it appears to be, the present lot marks the culmination of a long tradition. Many of the pieces from other sites are dated by their contexts to the eighth and even the ninth centuries, and, as has been pointed out before, the finest of all yellow monochrome ware was made in the Argolid in the Mycenaean period (e. g. the sherd No. **44**, *supra*). The present collection undoubtedly reinforces the opinion that small vases of this sort were an Argive speciality,⁴⁷ although it does not reduce the

("Monochrome argivische Gattung"), with bibliography; remarks on "lekythoi," K. F. Johansen, *V. S.*, pp. 22-23; P. N. Ure, *Aryballoi and Figurines from Rhitsona*, pp. 18-19; H. Payne, *Perachora*, pl. 14, 3 and p. 63; S. S. Weinberg, *Corinth*, VII, i, Nos. 16-18, 51, 66, 81, 89-96 (all Geometric); R. S. Young, *Hesperia*, Suppl. II, p. 86, No. XVII 22; C. Dugas, *Délos*, XVII, pl. LXIV, 1-12, and pp. 115-116; *Délos*, X (Les Vases de L'Héraion), pl. XLV, No. 539, and remarks on the related group, pp. 153-155.

⁴⁶ In our collection are a few fragments of oinochoai in a dark gray ware which seems identical to the buff in all but color. I assume that the fabric was in fact the same and that it was turned dark by being fired under reducing conditions. Mr. Dunbabin has shown me more numerous pots of this sort from Perachora, not yet published.

⁴⁷ Is it not possible that a perfume or some other pleasing and magical liquid was exported from Argos, originally and over a long period of time, in simple containers of this type?

probability that imitations or kindred vessels were made elsewhere.

In the following catalogue we list representative examples of all the shapes noted.

BOWLS

Four miniature examples, all handmade.

262 (49.148). Pl. 57. H. 0.033, D. 0.061. Fairly coarse buff clay. Two vertical handles stuck against the rim and sides.

Similar: several fragments, one with trace of horizontal handle at rim.

263 (49.182). Pl. 53. Fragment of irregular rim with plastic decoration. Very small vessel, possibly a cup.

PHIALE MESOMPHALOS

One miniature:

264 (49.66). Pl. 57. H. 0.015, D. 0.043. Part of rim missing. Red-tan clay. Wheel-made.

KOTHON

One miniature:

265 (49.67). Pl. 57. H. 0.016, D. 0.04. Horizontal handle missing. Red-tan clay. Wheel-made.

KANTHAROS (?)

One fragmentary miniature:

266 (49.147). Pl. 57. H. to rim 0.041, D. ca. 0.05. One side missing. Buff clay. Flattened bottom, depressed globular body, out-turned rim, high-swung handle. Handmade. Presumably had a second handle of the same kind opposite. Cf. late Geometric example, *Corinth*, VII, i, pl. 13, 81.

JUG OR TANKARD

267 (49.3). H. to rim. 0.078, D. 0.076.

Coarse dark tan clay; surface smoothed. Flattened bottom, globular body, concave neck, flaring rim, high-swung handle roughly rectangular in section with groove along outer edge. Handmade.

ROUND ARYBALLOS

Three examples:

268 (49.64). Pl. 57. H. 0.056, D. 0.055. Part of rim missing. Buff clay with gray core; smooth surface, pared. Handmade. The hole in the neck was cut with a hollow cylindrical punch, which left a plug of clay inside.

269 (49.137). H. 0.06, D. 0.058. Buff clay; smooth surface. Handmade.

270 (49.140). H. 0.041, D. 0.041. Part of rim missing. Buff clay with pinkish core. Wheel-made.

SQUAT-CONICAL OINOCHOAI

With Trefoil Rim

At least 45 examples could be counted. They are all handmade miniatures, buff in color, and in shape approximately imitating standard Corinthian conical oinochoai but with certain marked differences. The bottom is flat or nearly flat, but there is almost always a curve, not a sharp edge, where it joins the body. The body is more nearly hemispherical than conical, and in most instances it bulges to a greater diameter than that of the bottom. The neck is normally very short, never long as in the Corinthian type. The handle is flat; it curves outward and very slightly upward from the trefoil rim before turning down to meet the shoulder about half way from neck to base. On the bodies of two of these oinochoai there are pairs of small rounded knobs, probably vestigial representations of breasts. No other decoration has been observed. The following are characteristic examples:⁴⁸

⁴⁸ Cf. C. Dugas, *B. C. H.*, XLV, 1921, p. 401, fig. 51, No. 226 (Tegea). There is another, presumably from the region of Tanagra, in the museum at Schimatari.

271 (49.144). Pl. 57. H. 0.06, D. 0.068. Intact. Yellowish-buff clay; surface pared and smoothed.

272 (49.12). Pl. 57. H. 0.047, D. 0.055. Intact. Buff clay; surface pared and smoothed. Bottom slightly concave.

273 (49.139). Pl. 57. H. 0.048, D. 0.052. Intact. Soft buff clay. Two small knobs on shoulder under spout.

274 (49.138). H. 0.041, D. 0.037. Handle missing. Surface pared and smoothed.

With Round Rim

Nine examples recorded. This group resembles the preceding in all respects except that the rim was left round, not pressed up at the sides to form a trefoil outline.

275 (49.10). Pl. 58. H. 0.053, D. 0.05. Chip missing. Buff clay; surface pared and smoothed. Rim rises slightly toward front; handle makes wider curve than most.

276 (49.183). Pl. 58. H. 0.058, D. 0.057. Chips missing. Buff clay; surface pared and smoothed. Neck longer than the average.

277 (49.184). Pl. 58. H. 0.055, D. 0.056. Intact. Grayish-buff clay. Broad rim.

278 (49.185). H. 0.04, D. 0.042. Handle and part of rim missing. Buff clay.

GLOBULAR OINOCHOAI

With Trefoil Rim

Three examples, varying in details:

279 (49.186). Pl. 58. H. 0.094, D. 0.083. Handle and part of rim missing. Soft buff clay with particles of brown matter; surface pared and smoothed. Cf. *B. C. H.*, XLV, 1921, p. 399, fig. 50, No. 225.

280 (49.187). Pl. 58. H. 0.089, D. 0.087. Handle and part of rim missing. Buff clay, mottled pink; surface apparently slipped, cracked. Similar in shape to No. **279** but with flat

bottom, more like the squat-conical type. Cf. *A. J. A.*, XLIII, 1939, p. 424, fig. 12, No. 1231.

281 (49.7). H. 0.073, D. 0.065. Handle missing. Buff clay; surface pared and smoothed. Body roughly piriform, tapering to wide neck.

With Round Rim

Eighteen examples recorded. In this type the base is slightly flattened, the body approximately spherical or slightly depressed. Necks are short and usually narrow. Most of the handles are flat and curve downward to the shoulder, but at least one is nearly round in section and rises above the rim.

282 (49.1). Pl. 58. H. 0.097, D. 0.092. Intact. Buff clay; surface pared and smoothed. Cf. examples from Geometric context, *Corinth*, VII, i, Nos. 51, 66, 89 (there called aryballoi).

283 (49.146). H. 0.068, D. 0.065. Intact. Buff clay with particles of brown matter; surface pared and smoothed.

284 (49.8). Pl. 58. H. 0.053, D. 0.056. Intact. Clay as in No. **282**, worn. Squat body, broad mouth, handle curving above rim.

285 (49.188). Pl. 58. H. 0.032, D. 0.038. Handle and part of rim missing. Pinkish-tan clay with buff slip. Squat, with broad mouth.

HYDRIAI

Under this heading we record all the small jugs that have a single vertical handle from rim to shoulder and a pair of horizontal handles on opposite sides of the body. A total of 147 could be counted, more or less nearly complete, and almost an equal number appeared to be represented by fragments.

But for the side-handles, most of these pots are like the round-mouthed oinochoai listed above. They are handmade and the clay is of the usual buff color, except in rare instances. For purposes of comparison they may be classified like the oinochoai, certain variant forms being noted in a miscellaneous category.

Squat-conical

Seventeen examples, all apparently with round rims, though one or two possibly trefoil. Handles flat.

286 (49.6). Pl. 58. H. 0.055, D. 0.055. Chips missing. Buff clay; surface pared and smoothed. Horizontal handles set upright, pressed against shoulder of pot, not open.

287 (49.189). H. 0.053, D. 0.055. Chip missing. Buff-tan clay. Like No. **286**; one handle open.

Globular

At least 124 examples. Most have narrow mouths and handles nearly round in section.

288 (49.190). H. 0.089, D. 0.084. Chips missing. Buff clay; surface pared and smoothed. Baggy contour. Flat vertical handle.

289 (49.191). H. 0.083, D. 0.083. Handles missing. Buff clay. Depressed globular body. Short cylindrical neck.

290 (49.2). Pl. 58. H. 0.081, D. 0.082. One horizontal handle missing. Light grayish-buff clay. Groove at junction of neck and shoulder.

291 (49.192). H. 0.078, D. 0.076. Bits missing. Very light buff clay; surface pared and smoothed. Shape like No. **289**. Vertical handle rises above rim.

292 (49.5). Pl. 58. H. 0.07, D. 0.07. Bits missing. Light tan clay. Surface pared.

293 (49.9). H. 0.066, D. 0.063. Intact. Soft buff clay. Short concave neck.

294 (49.193). H. to neck 0.052, D. 0.07. Neck and handles missing. Red clay with brown slip, coarse.

295 (49.194). H. 0.063, D. 0.073. Intact. Brownish coarse clay. Squat; broad mouthed.

296 (49.195). H. 0.052, D. 0.052. One

handle missing. Buff clay. Fairly squat body; narrow neck; flat handle.

297 (49.196). Pl. 58. H. 0.051, D. 0.045. Intact. Soft buff clay. Disk base.

298 (49.143). Pl. 59. H. 0.04, D. 0.04. Intact. Light tan clay.

299 (49.141). Pl. 59. H. 0.039, D. 0.035. One handle missing. Buff clay; surface pared and smoothed.

Miscellaneous

300 (49.32). Pl. 59. H. 0.071, D. 0.059. Vertical handle missing. Light buff clay; surface pared and smoothed. Broad disk base and cylindrical pedestal. Depressed globular body. Cylindrical neck and broad flat rim. Horizontal handles with reflex tips rise obliquely and are decorated with incisions. Series of incised marks at collar and at top and bottom of pedestal.

301 (49.145). Pl. 59. H. to neck 0.044, D. 0.049. Neck and two handles missing. Light tan clay. Broad ovoid body. Moulding at base of neck. Horizontal handles had vertical cylindrical attachments at either end. Wheel-made.

302 (49.136). Pl. 59. H. to rim 0.046, D. 0.061. One handle missing. Light greenish-gray clay. Body as of a fairly squat jar with short collar neck. Vertical handle flat and high-swung; small horizontal handles flat.

303 (49.197). Pl. 59. Fragment; D. of rim 0.05. Tan clay. Incised linear decoration on inner side of rim and on neck, handles, and plastic ridge around shoulder.

304 (49.4). Pl. 59. H. 0.085, D. 0.07. Bits missing. Coarse buff clay. Raised base and roughly cylindrical neck.

305 (49.198). Pl. 59. H. 0.06, D. 0.057. Handles missing. Very coarse pinkish-tan clay. Walls thick and uneven, the interior quite unfinished.

AMPHORAE

Two miniature two-handled vessels:

306 (49.36). Pl. 57. H. 0.078, D. 0.056. Buff clay; surface pared. Handles round in section. Handmade. The broad flat rim, ovoid body, and tapering foot are reminiscent of pointed aryballoi, but may also be compared with features of the miniature pithoid jars listed below.

307 (49.199). Pl. 57. H. of body 0.041, D. 0.05. Neck and parts of thin round handles lost. Buff clay. Biconical body with relatively broad ring base. Wheel-made.

DEINOI

Fragments of two or more squat rounded jars with rims, decorated with small plastic rings (suggesting handles?) on the shoulder: e. g. No. **308** (49.200), Pl. 53.

JARS

Seven miniatures, complete or nearly complete, and fragments of several others. One (No. **309**) is wheel-made, the rest are of coarse clay and handmade. The former and one of the latter have pairs of vertical handles; five

perhaps imitate the form of great storage pithoi.

309 (49.72). Pl. 57. H. 0.056, D. 0.061. One handle restored. Buff clay. Globular body, flaring rim. Wheel-made.

310 (49.38). Pl. 57. H. 0.04, D. 0.065. Coarse pinkish-buff clay. Squat body, broad mouth; two small flattened vertical handles.

311 (49.37). Pl. 57. H. 0.054, D. 0.057. Coarse buff clay. Globular body.

312 (49.33). Pl. 57. H. 0.081, D. 0.062. Coarse pinkish-buff clay. Ovoid body tapering to narrow foot. Handmade. Cf. the shape of the "amphora," No. **306**.

A few others, including 49.34 and 49.35, are like No. **312**.

LIDS

Two diminutive lids of trefoil shape with arched handles, designed for miniature oinochoai:

313 (49.83). Pl. 57. H. 0.015, L. 0.042, W. 0.036. Buff clay.

314 (49.84). Similar.

SURFACE DEPOSITS,

PRINCIPALLY OF THE FIFTH AND FOURTH CENTURIES

The topmost layer, which covered the Archaic deposits, was made up of brown earth firmly packed. It was about 0.50 m. thick in most places but fully 1 m. thick at the brow of the terrace, along the east side of the area excavated. It appeared that the ground had never been occupied after the Archaic objects had come to rest here. No architectural remains were encountered.

Potsherds of various dates were found in this earth: a few fragments of Mycenaean wares, Geometric and Archaic pieces in considerable numbers, and nearly a basketful of black glazed fragments which include Attic and provincial wares of the late fifth and fourth centuries B.C. Of pieces datable to later ages there were almost

none: one or two small sherds of Hellenistic wares, and the foot of a Knidian wine jar which Miss Virginia Grace assigns to a period not earlier than the second century. Some thirty per cent of the total are fragments of coarse undecorated wares that cannot be dated with accuracy. As noted in the preceding catalogues, a few of the bronze objects that were found just at the top of the Archaic stratum and appear to be somewhat later than the rest of that deposit (e. g. Nos. **107**, **113**) may perhaps belong properly to the debris of the final period.

On the basis of this rather inconclusive evidence it seems most reasonable to suppose that the latest stratum was the result of filling or dumping which occurred in the latter part of the fourth century, and that only an occasional sherd was dropped on the hillside thereafter.

Many, if not most, of the pots that can be recognized were dedications, some having the name or initial of Hera scratched upon them. They offer several interesting and somewhat tantalizing problems, and point to the need of a systematic study of the distribution and influence of late classical Attic wares in regions like the Argolid. The present group of sherds is obviously inadequate as material for a study of that sort and does not require exposition in detail. A few representative pieces are set forth in the following list ⁴⁸ and are illustrated on Plate 59:

315. From side of bell-krater or other open vessel. Th. of wall 0.007. Glaze on interior is fine, hard, fired light red; on exterior good black, but mottled dark brown in patches. A bit of drapery is preserved at left; the end of a staff, presumably a raised thyrsos, at right; meander and checkerboard below. The thyrsos is bordered by strong relief contours. Attic; not far removed from the Semele Painter. Late fifth or early fourth century. Cf. Bell-krater, Athens 1442: Beazley, *ARV*, p. 851; Metzger, *Les représentations dans la céramique attique du IV^e siècle*, pl. XXII.

316. From side of open (?) vessel. Th. of wall 0.006. Interior coated with thick but dull black glaze, suggesting that the pot may have had a contracted mouth, like a pelike, rather than the wide opening of a bell-krater. On exterior, body and left leg of a figure in bar-

barian costume: possibly an Amazon, or an Arimasp among griffins, or a dancer like the one appearing on a bell-krater from Al Mina (Beazley, *J. H. S.*, LIX, 1939, pp. 23-25, fig. 60). Very coarse relief lines. Probably Attic. Early fourth century.

317. From side of bell-krater, near rim. Th. of wall 0.006. Clay light buff. Interior glazed black, but with narrow horizontal reserved band which is painted pink. Exterior apparently coated with thin orange-buff slip, over which traces of fairly heavy miltos wash are visible on reserved areas. Sherd preserves part of head and left shoulder of satyr crowned with ivy. A band in red, apparently with added dots in white, encircles the head. There are no relief contours. Probably Corinthian, though the draftsmanship is reminiscent of highly competent Attic work. End of fifth century. Cf. P.

⁴⁸ I am indebted to Mr. Cedric Boulter, Mr. Peter Corbett, and Miss Lucy Talcott for going over these sherds with me and making many comments and provocative suggestions. They had not, however, the leisure to pursue a thorough investigation of the material, and may not share any of my responsibility for errors and omissions. *J. L. C.*

Corbett, *Hesperia*, XVIII, 1949, pl. 76; W. Hahland, *Vasen um Meidias*, pl. 23 b.

318. From side of small open vessel. Th. of wall 0.0045. Dull grayish-tan biscuit. Interior glazed black. On exterior, a pair of bare feet appear above the draped knees of a seated figure. Traces of preliminary sketch; no relief contours. Place of origin uncertain; not Attic.

319. Fragment of lamp of Type 23 A.⁵⁰ H. pres. 0.028. Wholly coated with black glaze, mottled reddish. On the rim, graffito: $\Xi\Xi$ [— (hépa). Attic. Late fifth or early fourth century.

320. From side of small open vessel, presumably a skyphos. Th. of wall 0.005. Light buff clay. Interior and exterior glazed black. On exterior, graffito: Ξ or H . Probably Corinthian.

321. Rim of small skyphos of Corinthian shape. Th. of wall 0.002. Black glaze of poor quality. On rim, wreath of myrtle leaves and berries, the latter originally white. Below, head, left shoulder and arm of figure facing left, reclining on striped cushion, over which is a spiral ornament. Place of origin uncertain. Late fifth or early fourth century.

322. Base of Attic skyphos of Corinthian shape. Profile, Fig. 11. D. of vase 0.052, Th. of wall 0.002. Excellent black glaze. Above base, reserved band with red wash and fine

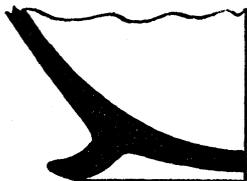


Fig. 11. No. 322. Base of Skyphos. Section (1:1).

vertical lines in black; red wash and black rings on under side of base. Fifth century.

323. From base of skyphos of Attic type. Profile, Fig. 12. Th. of wall 0.0035. Biscuit grayish-buff. Black glaze streakily applied on interior and exterior. At left, bit of drapery and lower end of staff or thyrsos. At right, handle-ornament. Red wash on under side of base. Place of origin uncertain. Early fourth century.

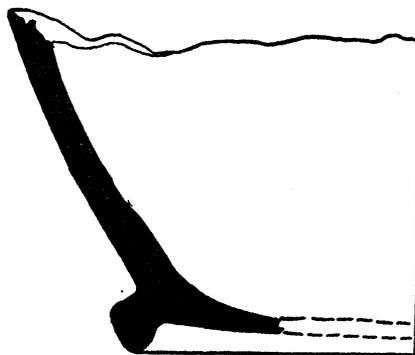


Fig. 12. No. 323. Base of Skyphos. Section (1:1).

324. Rim of krater or very large hydria. Profile, Fig. 13. D. of rim calculated *ca.* 0.23, Th. of wall 0.008. Glazed black, inside and out. Elaborately moulded rim with stamped ovules on outer face. On the neck, incised stem and tendrils, ivy leaves and dotted rosettes in added white. On upper surface of rim, graffito: —] PA [—. The clay and glaze might well be Attic; but the scratched letters and the fine modelling of the rim suggest a date not later than the beginning of the fourth century, whereas incision of ivy tendrils can scarcely be earlier than the third century in Attica (H. A. Thompson, "Two Centuries of Hellenistic Pottery," *Hesperia*, III, 1934, pp. 438 ff.).

325. Base of Corinthian skyphos. D. of base 0.05, Th. of wall 0.003. Buff clay. Glaze

⁵⁰ In the revised classification of Greek lamps from the Athenian Agora now being prepared by R. H. Howland.

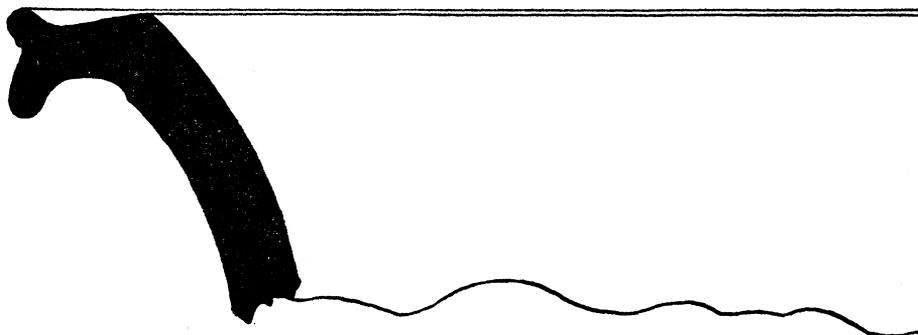


Fig. 13. No. 324. Rim of Krater. Section (1:1)

fired dark red-brown. Reserved areas show coating of light red wash. On under side of base, graffito: Ξ .

326. Base of Corinthian skyphos. D. of base 0.036, Th. of wall 0.0015. Buff clay. A spiral of black glaze survives on the interior. On exterior, most of black has peeled off but parts of draped male figures can be made out on either side, where reserved areas preserve thick milto wash.

327. Fragment of foot of large bell-krater. Th. of wall 0.008 to 0.01. Pinkish-buff clay. Red wash on recessed band at top of vertical face and on under side of foot; the rest glazed black. Corinthian.

328. Fragment of base and lower side of closed vessel, perhaps a squat lekythos. Th. of wall 0.005. Grayish-tan biscuit. Exterior coated with black glaze of poor quality. Panels of vertical ribbing on side of body. Rough groove on resting surface of ring-base. Not Attic; Argive? Probably fourth century. For a similar arrangement of ribbing cf. D. M. Robinson, *Olynthus*, XIII, pl. 190, 521 B.

329. (Not illustrated.) Handle and part of rim and wall of black glazed skyphos of Attic shape. Line of impressed palmettes just under rim; below them, vertical ribbing. Not Attic; place of origin uncertain. Late fifth century.

SUMMARY

Conclusions to be drawn from the material that has been described at considerable length in the preceding pages may be summarized briefly.

Our small excavation of 1949, an international enterprise that was carried out in the happiest and most harmonious spirit of cooperation, produced a number of interesting results, two of which may fairly claim some archaeological importance. In the first place, we are able to set forth in appropriate sequence the pottery and other objects that were recovered from a series of superposed and chronologically successive layers; and secondly, we have a surprisingly large collection of archaic ex-votos, among which are an excellent though fragmentary bronze statuette and objects of several other types that were previously not well known. The interest of these discoveries is heightened, furthermore, by their association with one of the greatest sanctuaries of ancient Greece.

The history of the small area which we investigated may be reconstructed as follows. Unless some elusive sherd of Neolithic ware has escaped our notice, the first evidence of habitation is provided by pottery of the Early Helladic period.⁵¹ Although these pieces are not of the earliest types, they must still go back to the third millenium B.C. Next in chronological order are the sherds of Middle Helladic wares, which are of the familiar kinds assignable to the early centuries of the second millenium. In the Late Bronze Age our terrace was occupied by houses, and the considerable accumulation of debris around and under them contained pottery of second and third Late Helladic periods, datable to the fifteenth, fourteenth, and thirteenth centuries.

No traces of the latest Mycenaean and earliest Geometric periods were observed. The area apparently began to be used as a dumping ground for rubbish around the end of the eighth century, as was attested by the presence of late Geometric and early Protocorinthian pottery. Most of the vessels of that period were of medium or large size; we may assume that they had been dedicated to the goddess and were thrown out after being broken. Only scattered fragments survived.

At a date that cannot be determined precisely, but certainly not earlier than the middle of the sixth century, a large collection of votive offerings was brought out and dumped, all at one time. From what shrine or temple they came we are unable to say; they are unpretentious and very small but so numerous that they must have taken up a good deal of space, ultimately requiring one of those "periodical cleanings out of the sanctuary" that Hoppin recognized (*A. H.*, II, p. 64). Once desanctified, they seem to have been treated with little respect, being poured onto the ground by the basketful and allowed to lie there. Perhaps some earth was spread over them at the time, but they were not accorded even the honor of burial in a pit or *favissa*, to say nothing of the more elaborate care that was granted to venerable offerings in temples like the Heraion of Delos.

The most striking feature of this deposit is the preponderance, among the pots, of miniature hydriai; or rather of vessels with three handles set like those of hydriai, for many of these jugs and jars are of shapes that are otherwise unrelated. In a total of about 900 whole pots recovered, more than two-thirds (475 with painted patterns, 147 in monochrome ware) are three-handled. Quite evidently it was believed that a hydria was most acceptable to the divinity, at least from a certain class of dedicants or on certain occasions. That these worshippers were women, and probably poor women who could afford no richer gifts, we can have little doubt.⁵² In any case, this is not primarily a men's shrine, where kantharoi and kraters—masculine accoutrement

⁵¹ That the region around the Heraion had been occupied in Neolithic times was clearly established in the course of Professor Blegen's excavations (*Prosymna*, pp. 22-29).

⁵² Purely in speculation one might guess that they were girls or even quite young children, with whom the toy-like miniatures would be in keeping. Mr. Papadimitriou suggests with reason that there may be a connection between the hydria and the rites of the Water of Freedom (Pausanias, II, 17, 1).

—would normally predominate.⁵³ The point need not be argued. It is borne out by the nature of the hundreds of objects that were dedicated at the site of the Heraion, including bronze dress pins, mirrors, and the like, many of which occur in the deposit here under review.

The accumulation of this group of objects evidently extended over a considerable period of time. The earliest of the datable whole pots, e. g. the Protocorinthian oinochoe No. **149**, must have been made before the middle of the seventh century; the latest, e. g. the Late Corinthian pyxis No. **166**, near the middle of the sixth. Many of the objects cannot be dated precisely. The bronze pins with knobs and flanges are known to occur elsewhere in Geometric contexts; they are durable, and it is quite possible that some of the present lot may go back to that period. It seems improbable, however, that many of the bronzes are later than the fragmentary statuette No. **71**, which belongs to the years around 560 and is contemporary with the latest pots. The mid-point in the series appears to be marked by the relatively numerous vases in Early Corinthian style, and it is probably safe to assume that the majority of the Argive vases were manufactured in the same period, i. e. during the latter part of the seventh century.⁵⁴

The body of material recovered in our excavation of this deposit is large enough to be regarded as representative, even if more still lies in the ground further north. Therefore there is no reason to suppose that it ever contained objects later in date than those recorded above. If its original place of dedication was a large building like the archaic temple of Hera, this group of objects may conceivably have been pushed aside and left untouched for many years. In a small shrine that would scarcely be possible, and even in a large one it seems improbable that no new offerings would be added. Thus we find it most reasonable to suppose that the whole lot was cleared out and discarded around 550 B.C.

For a time thereafter the terrace appears to have remained untouched or to have received only a little rubbish from the sanctuary above. Then the retaining wall, R, was built; and finally in the fourth century, on one or more occasions, earth containing fragments of other votive offerings—black glazed and red figured pots—was deposited along the terrace. From that time on, except for a small amount of natural accretion and erosion, no further changes occurred.

JOHN L. CASKEY

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL
STUDIES AT ATHENS

UNIVERSITÉ DE STRASBOURG

PIERRE AMANDRY

⁵³ This observation has been made by Mr. John Cook, and is strongly supported by the objects from an heröon at Mycenae, which he will publish shortly.

⁵⁴ In general the closest parallels to our material, in publications now available, are from Tegea (Dugas, *B. C. H.*, XLV, 1921, pp. 335 ff.) and from the "South-east Deposit" at Perachora (Payne, *Perachora*, pp. 98 ff.).

APPENDIX

INSCRIPTIONS [by P. A.]

I. (Pl. 60). Right edge of a base of black limestone.

Height 0.267. Maximum length 0.22. Maximum depth 0.24. Height of letters and space between the lines 0.025. Ruled.

Between the North Stoa and the Second Temple.

— —] τῖδα
ἀν]έθειν

End of the fifth century or first half of the fourth century B.C.

II. (Pl. 60). Fragment of a base of black limestone, broken on all sides except the upper surface (where the trace of a recess for the feet of a statue is visible).

Maximum height 0.225. Maximum length 0.30. Maximum depth 0.28. Height of letters 0.015. Space between lines 0.009. Ruled.

Between the North Stoa and the Second Temple.

ΠΤ — —
ἀνέθηκε

Second half of the fourth century B.C.

III. (Pl. 60). Fragment of a base of black limestone, complete on the right and on the lower surface.

Maximum height 0.19. Maximum length 0.35. Maximum depth 0.30. Height of letters 0.035; height of omicron 0.022. Space between the lines 0.012. Ruled.

In the western part of the North Stoa.

— — — ρ —
— — ε ο σ

First half of the third century B.C.

IV. (Pl. 60). Base of grey limestone, preserved on all faces, with three cuttings, 0.04 to 0.045 m. deep, on the upper surface, for the feet of a tripod.

Height 0.295. Length 0.80. Depth 0.615. Letters not deeply cut, and partially

effaced. Remnants of two lines can be distinguished. Height of letters 0.022; height of omicron 0.018. Space between the lines 0.012.

In front of the bases located between the North Stoa and the Northeast Stoa (*A. H.*, I, pl. XII), to the northeast of the Second Temple.

[^νΗραι Εὐ?]στρατείδα[ς]
Στράτωνος

Good characters of the third century B.C.

The tripod may have been the offering of a victor in a competition or of a choregus. According to the relative position of the letters of the two lines,¹ the first line must have contained about sixteen letters. The restoration [^νΗραι Εὐ]στρατείδα[ς] would satisfy these conditions and conform to the usual formula.² The name [Εὐ]στρατείδα[ς] seems not to occur in Argive prosopography. The name Στράτων on the other hand, is met with repeatedly from the fourth to the first centuries B.C.³

V. (Pl. 60). Fragment of grey limestone picked up by a peasant on the Heraion site in the winter of 1948-49. Taken to the Epigraphical Museum in Athens: Inv. EM 13138.

Broken on all sides except the reverse. Maximum height 0.195. Maximum length 0.16. Thickness 0.114. Height of letters and space between the lines 0.0075; ο slightly smaller. Ruled. The first inscribed line is 0.046 m. from the top of the fragment.

The fragment is opisthographic. The reverse (face B) is much effaced. No trace of ruling can be distinguished on it. The letter height and the space between the lines is identical with those of face A.

Face A

Τ Ο Ι Α Π Ο Τ
Ν Ο Ι Ε Ν Ι Κ Α

vacat

--]τεος Διφων[ύσιω]ς Λ -- --

5

vacat

--]εος Κλεοδαίδας Σ₁ -- --

vacat

¹ The second τ of Στράτωνος is exactly in the middle of the inscribed face and falls between the τ and the ρ of --]στρατείδα[ς].

² Here I use the suggestions of J. Pouilloux.

³ For this Argive name, the most recent information and a bibliography are given by J. Marcadé, *B. C. H.*, LXXIII, 1949, pp. 141-142. (Cf. M. Mitsos, *Ἀργολικὴ προσωπογραφία*, 1952, pp. 163-164).

---]οσθένεος Ἀραχνάδα[ς ---

vacat

vacat

10

Face B

Ο Η

traces of letters ?

--- ὀγ]δοήκοντα ---

--- ἑκατὸν ΟΥΡ ---

5

vacat

---]νος Δυμμά[δας ---

vacat

--- Θ Ω Ν ---

Characters of the end of the fourth century or the first half of the third century B.C.

VI. (Pl. 60). Fragment of grey limestone, found in 1949 to the east of the North Stoa. Taken to the Epigraphical Museum in Athens: Inv. EM 13137.

Broken everywhere but at the bottom and on the back. Maximum height 0.27. Maximum length 0.33. Thickness 0.115. Height of letters and space between the lines 0.008. Ruled. The last inscribed line is 0.11 m. from the bottom of the stone. The lower part of the block forms a slightly raised band 0.05 m. high.

No trace of letters on the reverse.

ΕΛ[≡]

vacat

---]νος Δυμμάδας Ἐλαιφ[ών ---

vacat

5

vacat

--- Σ Δυκωτάδας Πολεμεία Κ ---

--- μμί]δα Μόκλας Ποσίδαον ἐν Δαθ[---

vacat

ΙΚΑΤΑΝΤΙΜΑΝ

10

---]μμίδα Μόκλας Ποσίδαον ὄρος ἐν Δαθ[---

Script the same as in No. V.

The quality of the material (chalky, brittle limestone), the thickness of the block, the characters and the arrangement of the text leave no doubt that fragments V and

VI belong to the same slab or to two identical slabs. The fragment published in 1911 by O. Walter, which has since disappeared, must also belong to the same series.⁴

Fragment V occupied the upper part of a slab, as is proved by the unruled space above the first line and by the traces in lines 1 and 2 of face A of a formula differing from the text which follows. Fragment VI, on the other hand, comes from the lower part of a slab. According to the drawing published by O. Walter, the lost fragment might be set to the right of fragment V, since the fourth line inscribed on each permits the restoration *Σπιχέλειον*.⁵ But the arrangement of the incised lines above the first inscribed line on the lost fragment does not agree with that on fragment V.

The relief band at the bottom of fragment VI proves that the slabs were recessed like stelae. The inscribed lines on the reverse of fragment V exclude the possibility that the stelae were placed against a wall. The text takes the form of a number of paragraphs, each mentioning the name of a person, his patronymic, his phratry, and his place of origin. The vacant lines (V, A, lines 3, 5, 7; V, B, lines 5, 7; VI, lines 2, 8) probably indicate that the second line of each paragraph did not extend as far as the preserved portion of the slab. The two vacant lines after line 8 of V, A and line 3 of VI are more difficult to explain. The sketch of the vanished fragment seems to indicate that the text was arranged in columns.

The two fragments are too badly mutilated to let us determine the nature of the text. The remains of lines 1 and 2 of V, A are difficult to interpret. The words *τιμάν* (VI, line 9), *ὄγδοήκοντα* (V, B, line 3), and *ἑκατόν* (V, B, line 4) suggest that a statement of payments was recorded on the stone. Several texts of Argos or of the Heraion mention sums of money: inventories, lists of contributions or of offerings, manumissions of slaves.⁶ It is impossible to choose among these various possibilities.

Although the general meaning of the text escapes us, the interest of the two fragments lies in the additions and corrections that they enable us to make in the list of Argive phratries and places.

The name of the phratry of the *Διφωνύσιοι* is established. This name is nowhere preserved entire. The text *I. G.*, IV, 529, gives in lines 20 and 21 *Διφωννο-* and *Διφων-*, and the text *I. G.*, IV, 553, gives in line 8 *-νυσι-*. Since the names of members of Argive phratries most frequently terminate in *-ας* and sometimes in *-εως*, the restora-

⁴ *Oest. Jahresh.*, XIV, 1911, p. 142, no. III. Mr. O. Walter informed me that he left the fragment in the wall where it had been reused; it was no longer there in 1949.

⁵ On the name of this place, the reading of which is not quite certain, cf. W. Vollgraff, *Mnemosyne*, XLIII, 1915, p. 366, A, line 8 and p. 367.

⁶ For example: *I. G.*, IV, 530; *B. C. H.*, XXXIII, 1909, pp. 455-458, no. 23. Mr. W. Vollgraff suggests to me, purely as an hypothesis, another interpretation. The stone may have been a list of victors in a contest; the letters ENIKA (V, A, line 2) and IKA (VI, line 9) would be the remnants of forms of the verb *νικᾶν* or a dialectal word of the same root. In this hypothesis, *τιμᾶ* could designate a prize of honor (cf. Hesychius, *s. v.* *τιμῆ* . . . *ἀντέκτισις ἢ κυρία*).

tions Διφωνσι[άδας] and Διφωνσι[εύς] have been proposed.⁷ Both of these are ruled out by the text of fragment V, A, line 4; the lacuna can contain four letters only, not five. It is necessary, therefore, to admit the restoration Διφων[ύσιο]ς.⁸

This will help to distinguish the man's name Διονύσιος from the indication of membership in the phratry of the Διφωνύσιοι. Thus in the inscription from Argos, *I. G.*, IV, 530,⁹ it is probable that in line 21 Διωνυσίου is the name of a member of the phratry, as several others of this sort in the genitive are encountered in the same text. Undoubtedly line 18 of the text *I. G.*, IV, 553 has been restored correctly with [Δι]φ[ω]νύσι[ος]. Perhaps the name Διφωνυσίο (*I. G.*, IV, 512), cut in large archaic letters on a block from the Heraion which was re-used in a late repairing of the North-east Stoa (Pl. 63b),¹⁰ can be explained in the same way.

The name of the phratry of the Δνυμάδαι, attested by texts V, B, line 6 and VI, line 3, is new. It should be restored in the inscription from Argos, *B. C. H.*, XXXIII, 1909, p. 456, no. 23, line 9: Δνυ]μάδα. In two decrees of Argos, *Mnemosyne*, XLIII, 1915, pp. 366-367, A, line 2, and B, line 2, W. Vollgraff proposed, although with reservations, after the name Ἄριστανδρος Ἄριστέος the reading Δνυμ[νς Σ]ελλιγών and Δνυ[αν]ς Σελλ[ιγ]ών. He himself emphasized¹¹ that the indication of the name of the tribe instead of that of the phratry was a unique exception, not only in these two texts, but in all Argive epigraphy. Verification made on the stone¹² gives in decree A: Δνυμάδας Ἐλαιφών, and in decree B: Δνυμάδας Ἐλαιφών.

Thus Σελλιγών, which was based on these two examples only, should be deleted from the list of Argive place-names, and the name Ἐλαιφών should be substituted. This same name should probably be restored in text VI, line 1, and in another text from Argos.¹³

The phratry name of the Δνκωτάδαι (VI, line 6) is also attested for the first time. It should be restored in the text *Mnemosyne*, XLIII, 1915, p. 375, F, line 4: Φοίνιξ Δνκω[τ]ά[δας]. In the Argive inscription of the fifth century concerning the relations between Knossos and Tylissos,¹⁴ the phrase in lines 43-44, ἀφρέτευε Δνκωτάδας

⁷ W. Vollgraff, *B. C. H.*, XXXIII, 1909, pp. 182 and 190, n. 1.

⁸ W. Vollgraff thought that he recognized another phratry name ending in -οι in the termination -οδάμειοι, *Mnemosyne*, LVII, 1929, p. 246, no. XXIX; *S. E. G.*, XI, 339, line 4.

⁹ Republished by W. Vollgraff, *B. C. H.*, XXXIII, 1909, p. 183, n. 2.

¹⁰ *A. H.*, I, pl. XXIX, M.

¹¹ *Mnemosyne*, XLIV, 1916, p. 54.

¹² In August, 1950, with the cooperation of our Greek colleagues Messrs. J. Papadimitriou and Ph. Petsas.

¹³ *Mnemosyne*, XLIII, 1915, p. 375, E, line 10.

¹⁴ This text has often been reproduced: Schwyzer, *D. G. E.*, 83; *Syll.*³, 56; *Inscr. Cret.*, I, p. 56, no. 4; Tod, *Gr. Hist. Inscr.*, I², 33; *S. E. G.*, XI, 316. The most recent studies are those of U. Kahrstedt, *Klio*, XXXIV, 1942, pp. 72 ff. and of W. Vollgraff, *Verhand. d. kon. Nederl. Akad. van Wetenschappen*, LI, 1948; cf. J. and L. Robert, *R. E. G.*, LV, 1942, p. 355, no. 54; LXII, 1949, p. 116, no. 65.

ἠλλεύς presents a problem. *Λυκοτάδας* is not the name of a man, as has been believed up to the present, but that of a phratry. M. Guarducci has noted¹⁵ that the use of the tribe name *ἠλλεύς* applied to the president of the assembly is exceptional, and that it is in contrast with the formula employed in line 45, where the name of the president of the *βωλά* is accompanied by the mention of his phratry only. For the presidency of the assembly, was the indication of the phratry, supplemented by that of the tribe, sufficient, just as the mention of the tribe holding the prytany sufficed at Athens?

Fragment VI testifies to the existence of a place called *Πολεμεία* (line 6) and confirms that of one called *Ποσίδαον* (lines 7, 10).¹⁶ The letters which follow this name, *ἐν Δαθ-*, undoubtedly carried a topographical specification. Because of the identical length of name and patronymic, the same individual of the tribe of the *Μόκλαι* must be meant in both instances. What does the insertion of the word *ὄρος* add in line 10? It appears not to have reference to boundaries.¹⁷ In one inscription from Argos¹⁸ the word *ὄρος* occurs ten times, each time accompanied by the name of a place in the nominative; but the interpretation of this text is uncertain.

It is impossible to restore the patronymics of which only the last letters remain. One can conclude at most from the shifted position of the name of the phratry in the text V, A, line 8, as compared with those in lines 4 and 6, that the name of the individual or of his father was particularly long; in addition to *Κλεοσθένης*, the name *Ἐμπεδοσθένης* is attested at Argos (*Syll.*³, 704 E, line 8; 826 B II, line 10).

The lists of phratry and place names established by W. Vollgraff in 1916¹⁹ should be brought up to date. The name of the phratry of the *Διφωνύσιοι* is now fixed in its correct form; the fragments from the Heraion acquaint us with the phratries of the *Δυμμάδαι* and the *Λυκοτάδαι*; an inscription of the fourth century from Epidauros has revealed the existence of the phratry of the *Λευκυρίδαι* (rather than *Εὐκυρίδαι*)²⁰ and has confirmed the existence of the phratry of the *Κερκάδαι*.

¹⁵ *Annuario*, N. S., III-V, 1941-1943, p. 144, n. 5.

¹⁶ In the Argive arbitration between Melos and Kimolos, the text of lines 15-17 was inaccurately cut and inaccurately interpreted in *I. G.*, XII, 3, 1259, and *Syll.*³, 261. In line 15 *Ποσιδάον* is considered as the name of the secretary of the council, and in line 17 *πεδίον* as a participle. W. Vollgraff in *Mnemosyne*, XLIV, 1916, pp. 62-64, proposed that *Ποσίδαον* and *Πεδίον* be recognized as place-names. This interpretation was adopted by F. Hiller von Gaertringen in *Sitz. Akad. Berlin*, 1919, p. 661, Schwyzer in *D. G. E.*, 85, and Tod in *Greek Hist. Inscr.*, II, no. 179, p. 236. It is confirmed by the fragment from the Heraion.

¹⁷ When it has this meaning, the word is written *ὄρος* in Argive dialect.

¹⁸ Vollgraff, *Mnemosyne*, XLII, 1914, p. 332.

¹⁹ *Mnemosyne*, XLIV, 1916, pp. 56, 232. Lists reproduced by M. Mitsos, *Πολιτική ιστορία τοῦ Ἄργους* (1945), p. 66, notes 4, 5.

²⁰ M. Mitsos, *Hesperia*, XVI, 1947, p. 82, has read: *Α Εὐκυρίδας*. W. Vollgraff, *Mnemosyne*, Ser. 4, II, 1949, pp. 1-4, has proposed the correction to *Λευκυρίδας* (correction adopted in *S. E. G.*, XI, 400). In sending me a squeeze of the inscription, which leaves room for doubt, M. Mitsos informed me that verification made on the stone at Epidauros by Mr. J. Papadimitriou seems to confirm the correction of W. Vollgraff.

The establishment of the list of phratries has been complicated by a certain confusion between the names of the cantons of the Argolid and the phratry names derived from them.²¹ It is now established that Nauplia is not the only locality which gave its name to a phratry, and that several phratry names in *-άδαι* and *-ίδαι* are derived from place-names in *-άς* and *-ίς*. Thus the mention of the place-name *Κερκάς* in a decree of Argos²² confirms Suidas' indication, *s. v.* 'Ακουσίλαος· Κάβα υἱός, 'Αργεῖος ἀπὸ Κερκάδος πόλεως;²³ but the name *Κερκάδαι* designates the members of a phratry and not the inhabitants of this region.²⁴ The place-name *Φολυγάς*²⁵ and the name of the phratry of the *Φολυγάδαι*²⁶ are likewise attested, and the same is true of 'Αραχνάς²⁷ and 'Αραχνάδαι, of *Ποιμωνίς*²⁸ and *Ποιμωνίδαι*, of *Παιονίς* and *Παιονίδαι*. Two place-names in *-ίς*, *Κόλουρις* and *Σκληρίς*, for which there are at present no corresponding phratry names, have recently become known.²⁹

It has been ascertained that an individual from Kerkas belongs to the phratry of the *Σφυρηῖδαι*, that an inhabitant of Arachnas is a member of the phratry of the [*Ὀλις*?] *σειδάι*, that a citizen of Pholygas belongs to another phratry than that of the *Φολυγάδαι*, while a member of that phratry comes from Prosymna. These examples could be multiplied. They give the impression and permit the hypothesis, already formulated, notably by W. Vollgraff and M. Guarducci, of a reform analogous to that of Kleisthenes, which would have broken down the ancient territorial limits.

VII. (Pl. 60). Ten fragments of a base of bluish marble, all in the Epigraphical Museum in Athens, can be regrouped as follows :

A. EM 13136 and 587 and 597 and 596 and 13141. Maximum height 0.50. Maximum length 0.56. Maximum thickness 0.14. Part of the bearing surface is preserved. First line inscribed 0.075 m. from the upper edge.

²¹ For example in *Mnemosyne*, XLIV, 1916, p. 54, W. Vollgraff interpreted 'Αράχνας as the genitive of 'Αράχνα, and *Ποιμωνίς* and *Φολυγάς* as the names of the phratries themselves; *Ποιμωνίδας* and *Φολυγάδας* being a kind of patronymic designating members of the tribe.

²² M. Guarducci, *Annuario*, N. S., III-V, 1941-43, p. 141, line 4.

²³ The gloss adds: *οὔσης Αὐλίδος πλησίον*. The mention of Aulis is a result evidently of a copyist's error. Guarducci, *op. cit.*, p. 148, suggests that *Αὐλίδος* be corrected as 'Αργους. The correction *Ναυπλίας*, proposed by J. and L. Robert in *R. E. G.*, LXIII, 1950, p. 159, is better justified palaeographically.

²⁴ The notes of M. Mitsos, *Πολ. ιστορία τοῦ 'Αργους*, p. 66, note 4, and of M. Guarducci, *op. cit.*, p. 148, note 4, seem obscured by the confusion, mentioned above, between the names of places and of phratries. *Κερκάς* and *Κερκάδαι* are both attested in both uses: cf. J. and L. Robert, *loc. cit.*

²⁵ *Mnemosyne*, XLIII, 1915, p. 375, F, line 6.

²⁶ For example *Mnemosyne*, XLIV, 1916, p. 221, line 4: *Τιμοκλῆς Φολυγάδας Πρόσυμνα*.

²⁷ *Mnemosyne*, XLIII, 1915, p. 372, D, line 3: [*Ὀλις*?] *σειδας 'Αραχν[ά]ς*.

²⁸ *Mnemosyne*, XLIV, 1916, p. 221, line 32; text correctly interpreted by Guarducci, *op. cit.*, p. 150.

²⁹ M. Guarducci, *op. cit.*, p. 142, lines 26-27, 40-41, and p. 150.

B. EM 619 and 611 and 605. Maximum height 0.35. Maximum length 0.21. Maximum thickness 0.09. Upper right corner of the base.

C. EM 603 and 590. Maximum height 0.30. Maximum length 0.32. Maximum thickness 0.15. Very small part of the left lateral surface preserved, at 0.14 m. from the sign <.

Fragments 13136 and 13141 were picked up on the site of the excavations at the Heraion, the first in 1949, the second around 1930 (deposited since then in the museum at Nauplia, it was recognized by M. Mitsos, after comparison with the other fragments, as belonging to this group, and was taken by him to the Epigraphical Museum in Athens in 1950). The eight other fragments, according to their inventory numbers, come from the excavations of 1892; fragments 587 and 590 were published separately in *I. G.*, IV, under the numbers 534 and 536; the others seem to have remained unpublished.

Height of letters 0.03 to 0.036. Space between lines 0.016 to 0.02. Ruled.

The total length of the base was about 0.65.

[A] ὑτοκράτορα [K] αἴσαρα <
 [Θε] ὄν Τραιανο[ῦ] Παρθικοῦ
 [νιόν, Θ] εοῦ Νερο[ύα νίω] νόν,
 [Τρ] αἰ[ανὸν Ἀ] δρια[νὸν Σ] εβα-
 5 [στ] ὄν, ἀρ[χιερ] έα μ[έγιστο] ν,
 [δη] μαρ[χικ] ἦς ἐξουσ[ίας]
 [τὸ] < ζ', [ῥπ] ατον τ[ὸ γ' ---]
 [...] ΝΑΠΟ [6-8] ΩΝ [3-5]
 [...] ΩΝΤ [13-15]
 10 [...] Ϛ Λ Ι

Line 10: B or P. A, Δ or Λ. Η, Ι or K.

The statue of Hadrian was set up at the Heraion in the seventh year of his tribunician power, i. e. in A.D. 123. The statue in the sanctuary of Asklepios at Epidaurus was not erected until the following year (*I. G.*, IV², 606).

The two first letters of line 2 are missing; the third is an O or an Ω, the fourth is surely an N. According to the usual formula, one would expect Θεοῦ in this position (as in line 3, Θεοῦ Νερούα). Θεῶν being excluded, the restoration Θεόν seems to be required. Except that Τραιανοῦ is normally accompanied by Θεοῦ, the title can only apply to Hadrian; but the emperor was not deified during his lifetime.³⁰ Unless we

³⁰ The title of Θεός applied to a living emperor is exceptional: cf. G. Daux, *B. C. H.*, LII, 1928, p. 61, note 1; G. Klaffenbach, *Mus. Helveticum*, VI, 1949, p. 223. L. Perret, *Titulature impériale*

postulate an error on the part of the stone-cutter, the word $\Theta\epsilon\acute{o}\nu$ remains unexplained.

In lines 8 and 9 the restoration $\acute{\alpha}\ \acute{\pi}\acute{o}\ [\lambda\iota\varsigma\ \acute{\alpha}\ \tau\]\acute{\omega}\nu$ [$\acute{\alpha}\rho\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\iota$] $\acute{\omega}\nu$ seems too short; nevertheless it is not to be dismissed. In this case, however, the N preserved in the third space of line 8 would be the last letter of a title of Hadrian, placed at the end of the list, after the mention of his third consulate; but the emperor did not receive the *cognomina* of $\acute{\omicron}\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\mu\pi\iota\omicron\varsigma$ and $\Pi\alpha\nu\epsilon\lambda\lambda\acute{\eta}\nu\iota\omicron\varsigma$ until after 129; $\acute{o}\ \acute{\kappa}\acute{\upsilon}\rho\iota\omicron\varsigma$ is improbable in this place, and $\acute{\alpha}\rho\iota\sigma\tau\omicron\varsigma$ is rarely used.³¹

In lines 9 and 10 the restoration $\tau\ [\acute{\omicron}\nu\ \acute{\epsilon}\alpha\nu\tau\acute{\eta}\varsigma\ \sigma\omega\tau\acute{\eta}\]\rho\alpha\ \kappa\ [\alpha\iota\ \omicron\iota\kappa\iota\sigma\tau\acute{\eta}\nu\]$, based on the text of the dedication of the statue of Hadrian at Epidauros, also seems too short. The name of Hera or of her sanctuary can as easily be recognized in the traces of letters in line 10.

The length of the inscription, and consequently the height of the base, cannot be determined. They depend on the number and extent of the considerations listed, on the basis of which the Argives justified their honoring of the emperor.³²

d'Hadrien (1929), cites two examples of the epithet $\Theta\epsilon\acute{o}\varsigma$ coupled with the name of Hadrian before his death, in an inscription from Thrace, *I. G. Rom.*, I, 785, after A.D. 129, where the word is moreover restored, and in an inscription of Asia Minor, *I. G. Rom.*, IV, 751, of A.D. 136-137, where the expression $\Theta\epsilon\acute{o}\iota\ \Sigma\epsilon\beta\alpha\sigma\tau\omicron\iota$ designates Hadrian and his adopted son L. Aelius Caesar. An inscription from Thasos, *B. C. H.*, LII, 1928, p. 61, no. 14, in which Hadrian bears the title of $\Theta\epsilon\acute{o}\varsigma\ \acute{\omicron}\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\mu\pi\iota\omicron\varsigma$, may date before his death; but it is in any case later than A.D. 129.

³¹ Cf. L. Perret, *op. cit.*, p. 28, note 1. On the other Greek surnames of Hadrian: *ibid.*, p. 31, note 1.

³² Perhaps Hadrian acquired some title to the recognition of the Argives by financing various public works; some inscriptions, badly mutilated, commemorate certain of these donations, whose objects remain uncertain: W. Vollgraff, *B. C. H.*, LXVIII-LXIX, 1944-1945, pp. 397-401, nos. 8 and 9; *S. E. G.*, XI, 340-341; on the nature of these works, cf. the observations of R. Paribeni, *Dioniso*, 1947, pp. 314-316. If, in text no. 8, one grants that the letters $\Sigma\ H$ furnish an indication of the date [$\delta\eta\mu\alpha\rho\chi\iota\kappa\acute{\eta}\varsigma\ \acute{\epsilon}\xi\omicron\sigma\iota\alpha$] $\varsigma\ \eta'$, i. e. A.D. 124, one hesitates to restore $\pi\alpha\tau\acute{\eta}\rho\ \pi\alpha\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\varsigma$, since this title was not officially accepted by Hadrian until A.D. 128, and its mention before that date was exceptional: cf. L. Perret, *op. cit.*, pp. 62-73. (Cf. W. Vollgraff, *Mnemosyne*, 4th ser., IV, 1951, pp. 193-203).



a. Area of Excavation, from Southwest



b. Area of Excavation, from South



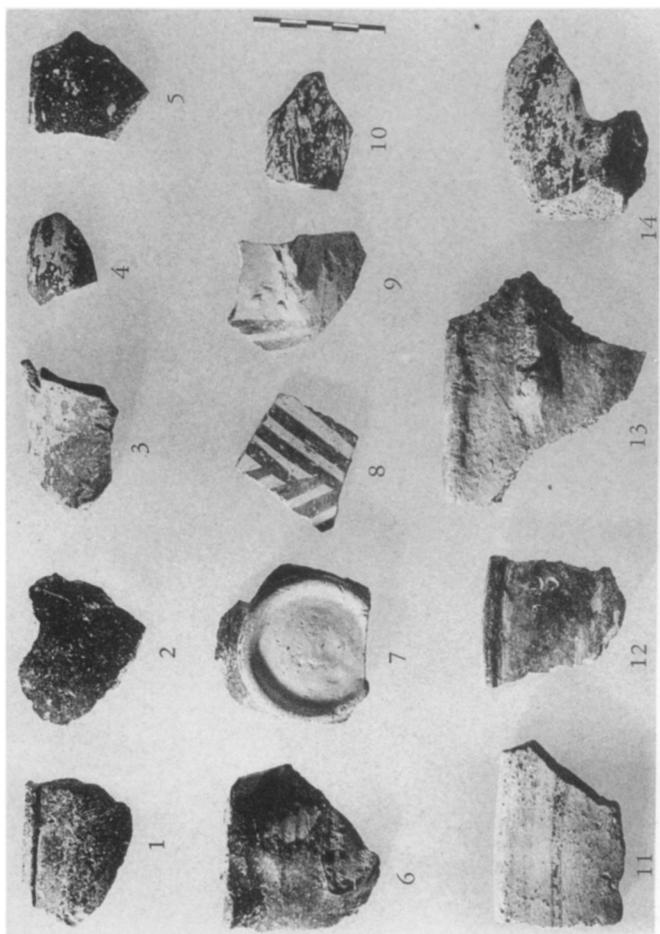
c. and d. Archaic Deposit. Miniature Pots



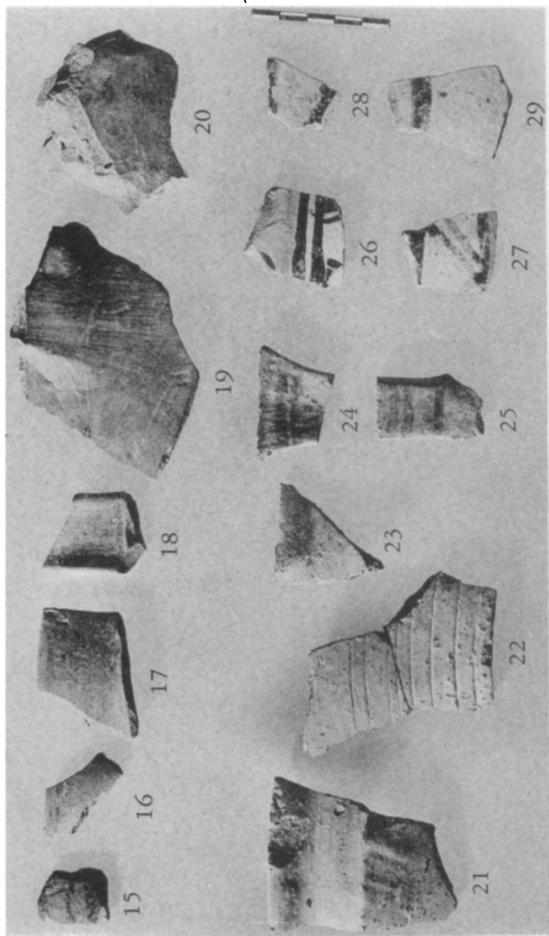
e. Trench 1, Showing Walls of Mycenaean Period, from East



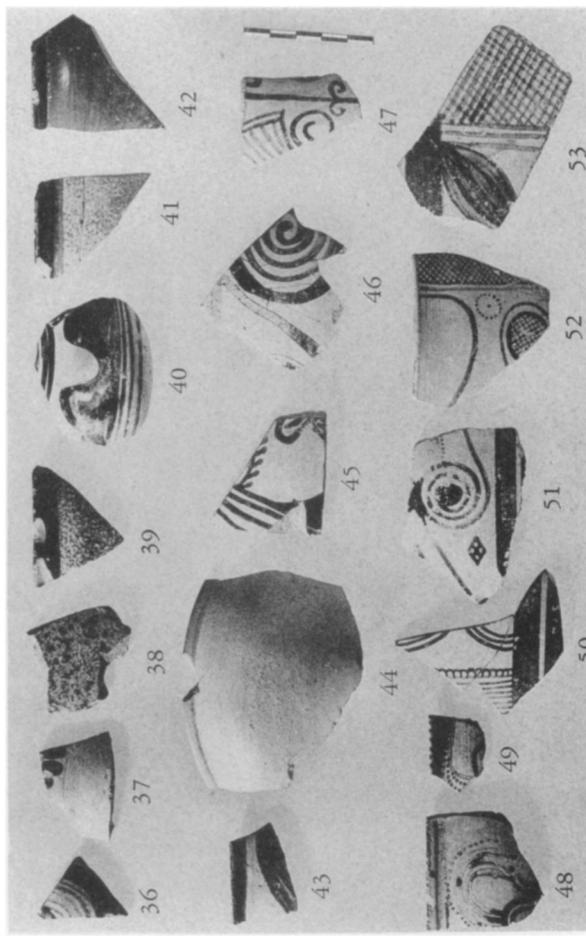
f. Excavation Behind Course 7 of Wall R, from North



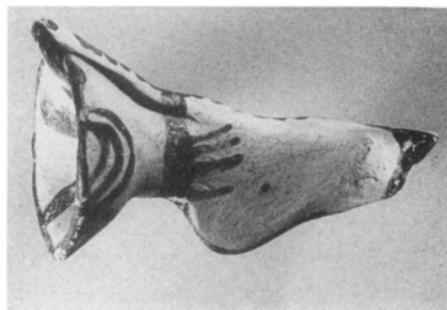
Early Helladic Wares



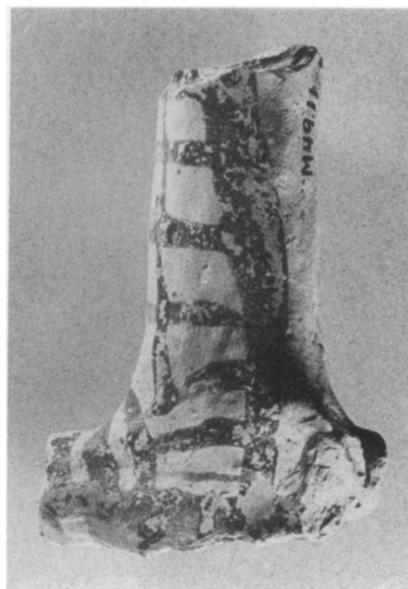
Middle Helladic Wares



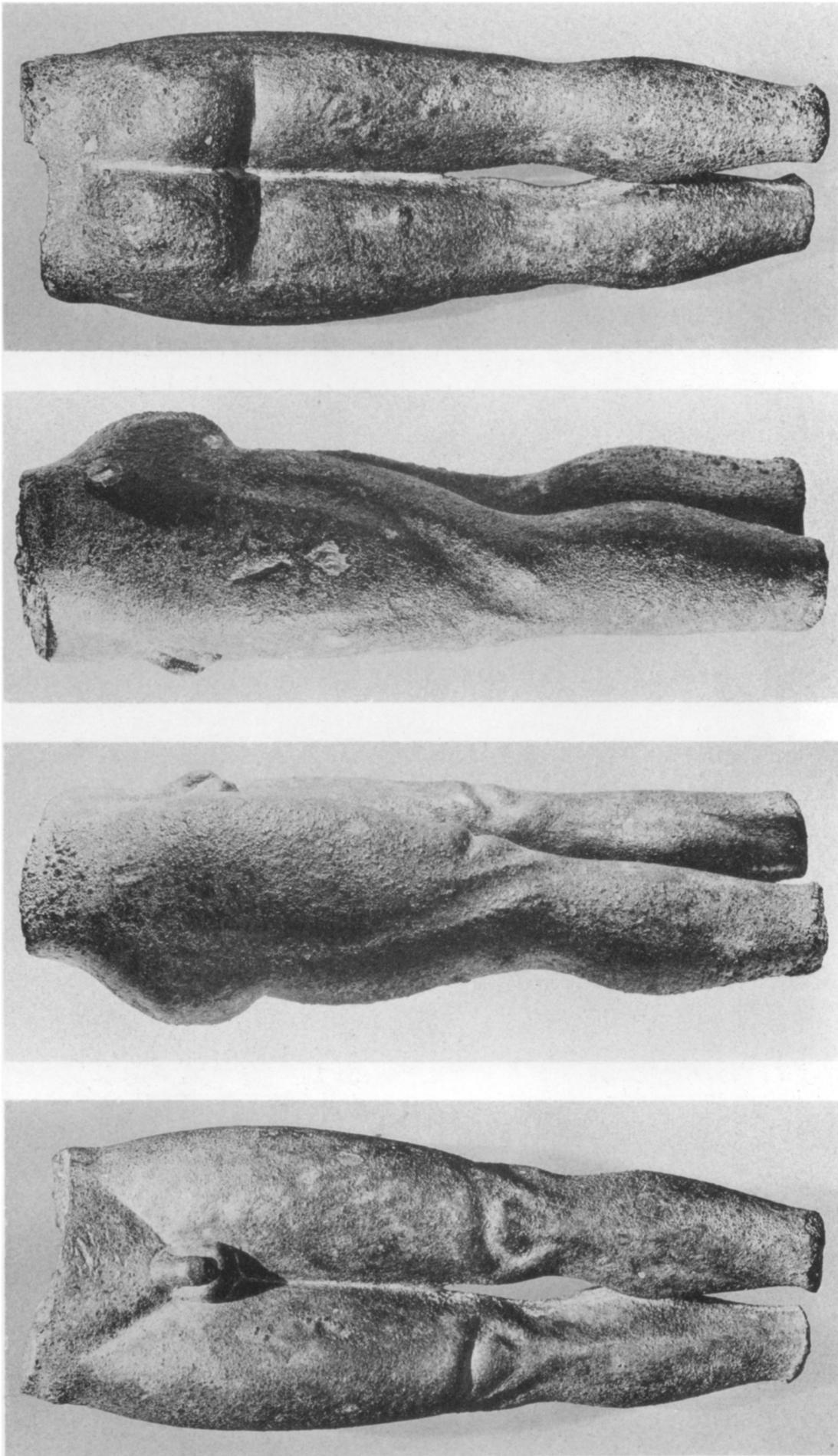
Mycenaean Wares



32. Head of Mycenaean Female Figurine (1:1)

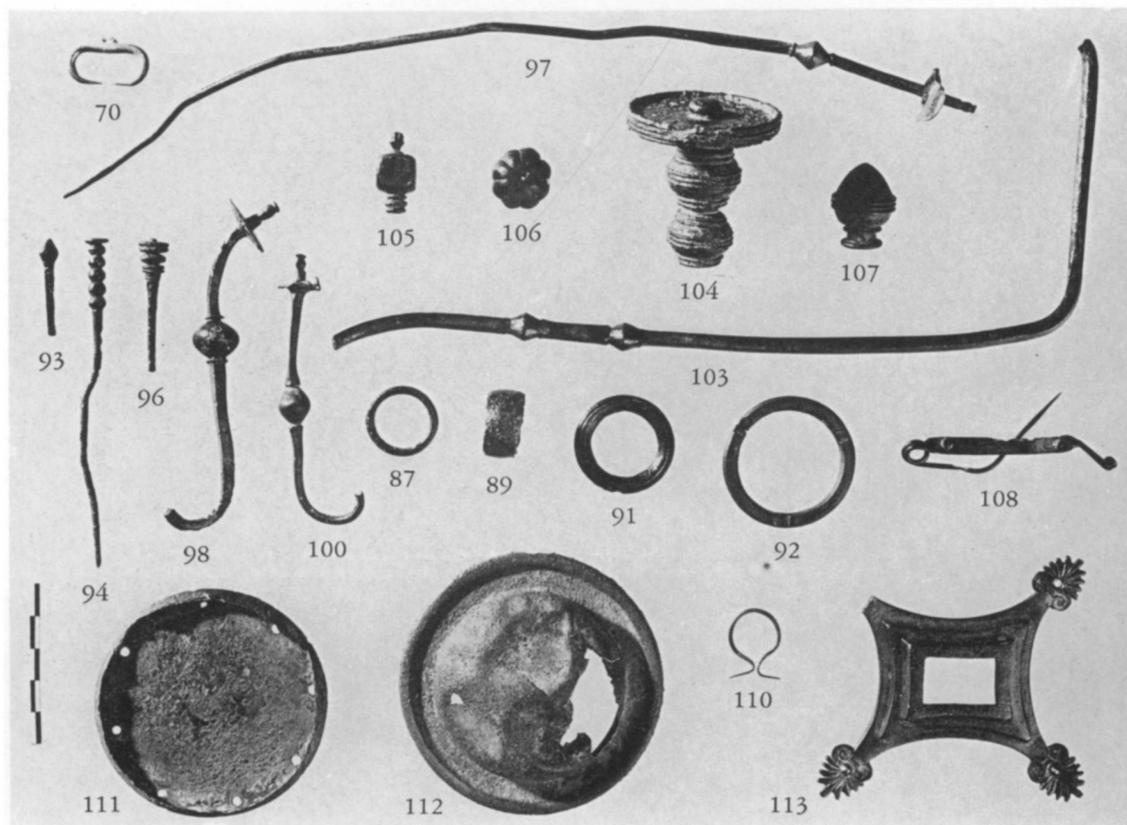
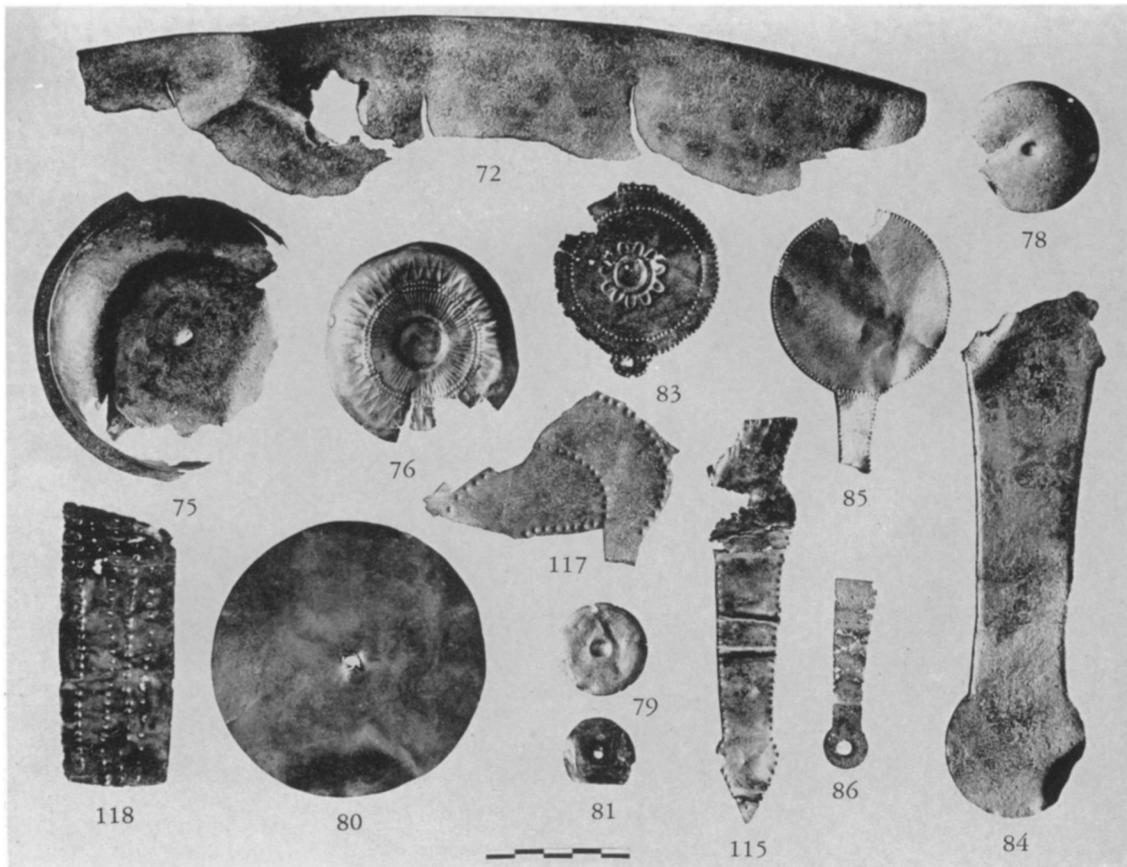


35. Fragment of Mycenaean Animal Figurine (1:1)



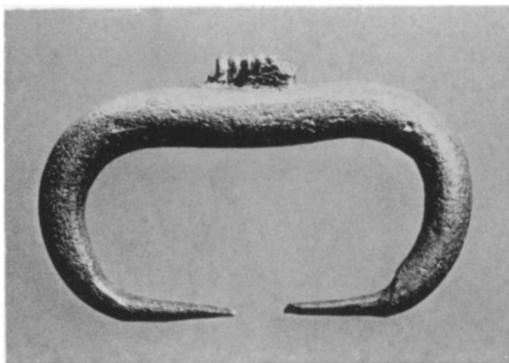
71. Bronze Statuette (1:1)

JOHN L. CASKEY AND PIERRE AMANDRY: INVESTIGATIONS AT THE HERAION OF ARGOS, 1949



Silver Clasp, No. 70, and Objects of Bronze (*ca.* 1:2)

JOHN L. CASKEY AND PIERRE AMANDRY: INVESTIGATIONS AT THE HERAION OF ARGOS, 1949



70. Silver Clasp (2:1)



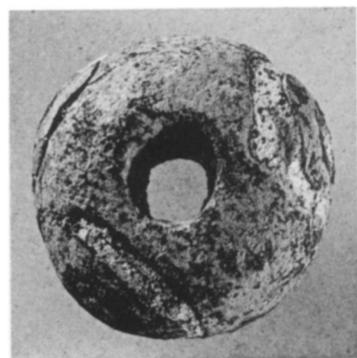
119. Sealstone (2:1)



120. Sealstone (2:1)



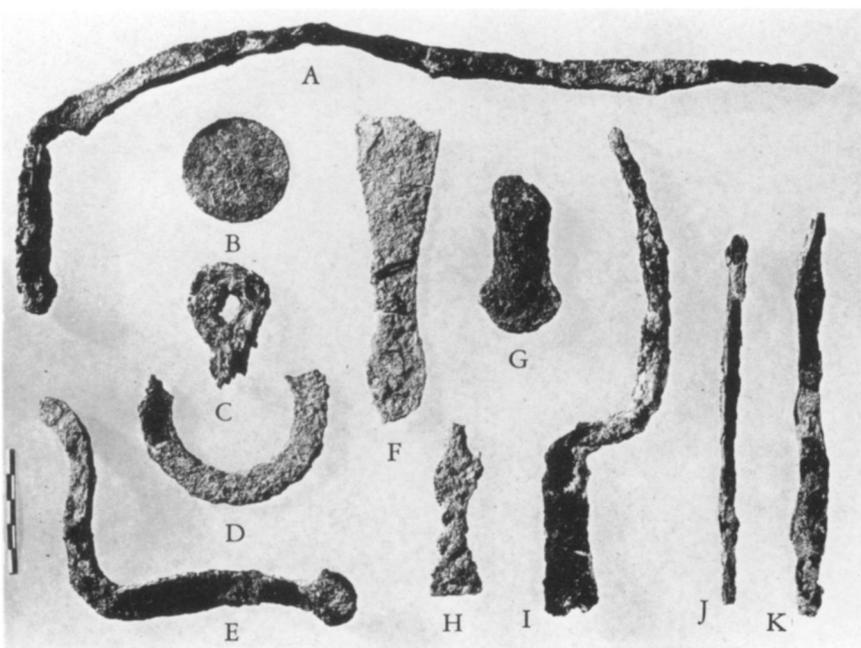
121. Scarab (2:1)



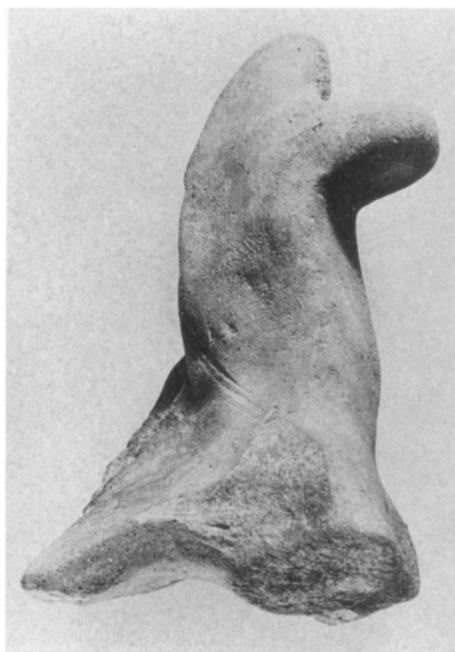
135. Whorl (2:1)



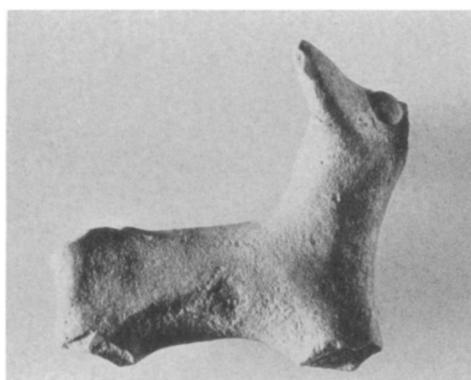
139. Terra-cotta Spool (1:1)



Objects of Iron (ca. 1:3)



122 (1:1)



123 (1:1)



125 (1:1)



128 (1:1)



129 (1:1)



132 (1:1)



130 (1:1)



131 (1:2)

Terra-cotta Figurines

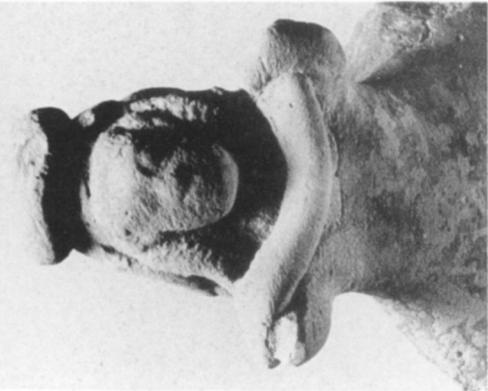
JOHN L. CASKEY AND PIERRE AMANDRY: INVESTIGATIONS AT THE HERAION OF ARGOS, 1949



133



134



133



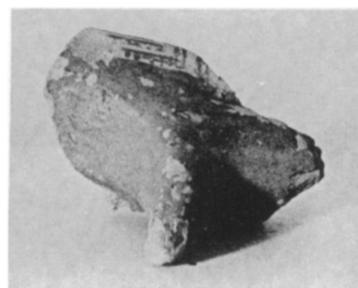
134



133

Plastic Heads (1:1)
JOHN L. CASKEY AND PIERRE AMANDRY: INVESTIGATIONS AT THE HERAJON OF ARGOS, 1949

PLATE 50

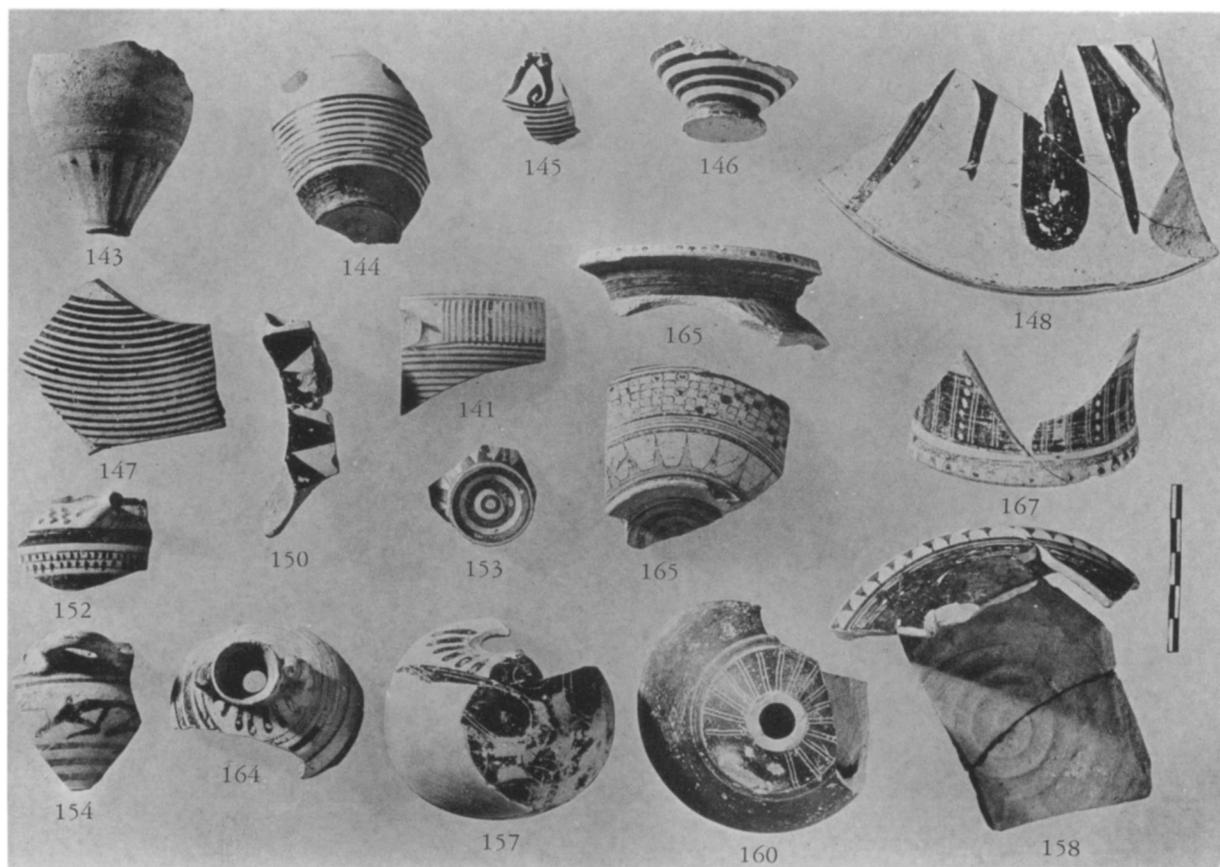


68 (1:2)



69 (1:2)

Geometric Wares (ca. 1:3)



Protocorinthian and Corinthian Wares (ca. 1:2)

JOHN L. CASKEY AND PIERRE AMANDRY: INVESTIGATIONS AT THE HERAION OF ARGOS, 1949



142 (1:1)



149 (1:1)



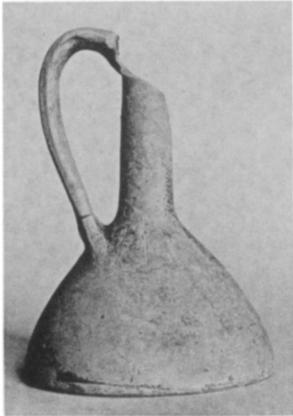
155 (1:1)



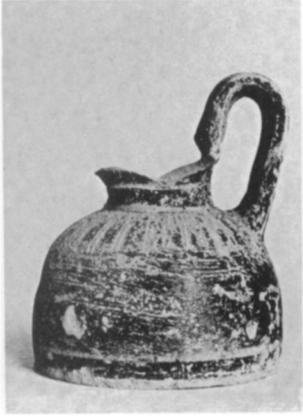
156 (1:1)



151 (1:2)



159 (1:2)



162 (1:2)

Protocorinthian and Corinthian Vases

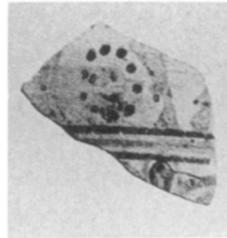
JOHN L. CASKEY AND PIERRE AMANDRY: INVESTIGATIONS AT THE HERAION OF ARGOS, 1949



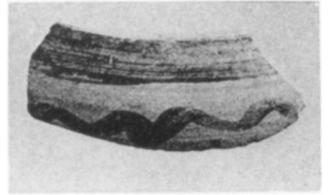
161 (1:2)



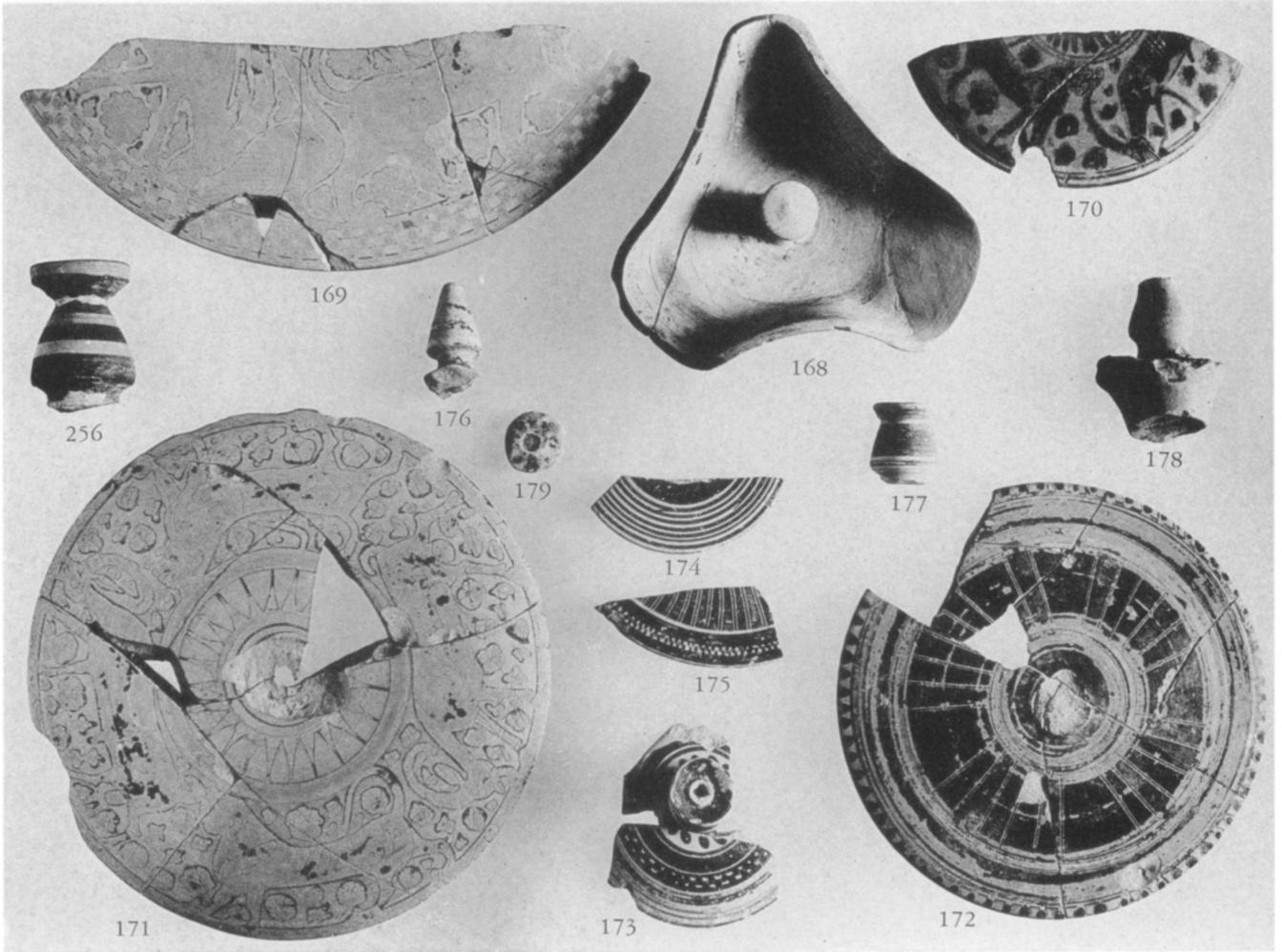
166 (1:2)



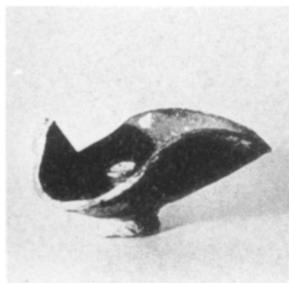
180 (1:2)



188 (2:5)



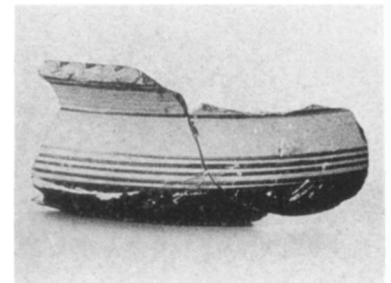
Lids of Corinthian and Argive Fabric (ca. 1:2)



253 (1:2)



185 (1:1)



187 (1:2)



190 (1:2)



192 (1:2)



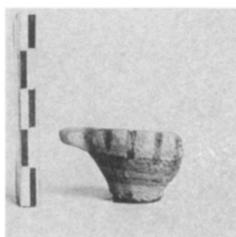
195



196 (1:2)



197 (1:2)



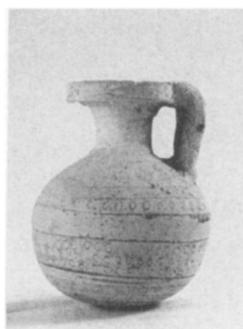
198 (1:2)



199 (1:2)



200 (1:2)



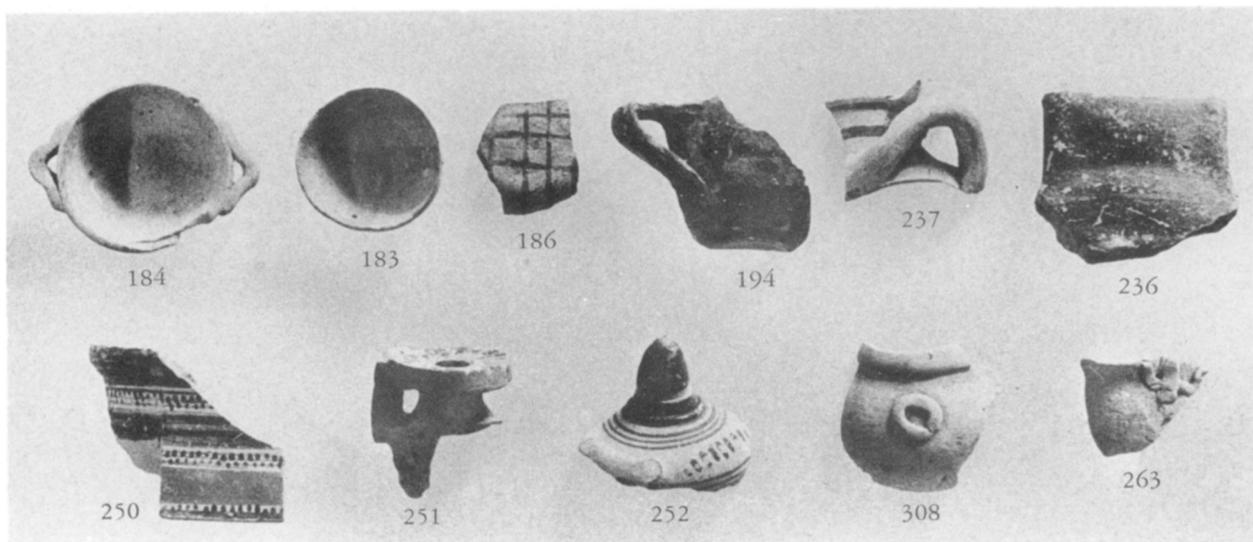
201 (1:2)



202 (1:2)



203 (1:2)



184

183

186

194

237

236

250

251

252

308

263

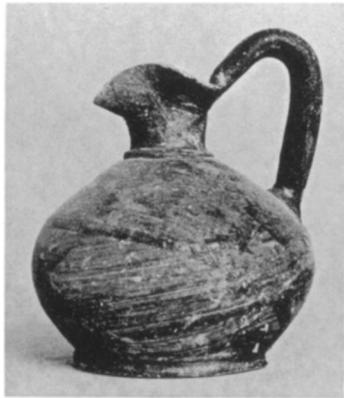
Vases and Sherds of Argive Wares. (ca. 1:2)

JOHN L. CASKEY AND PIERRE AMANDRY: INVESTIGATIONS AT THE HERAION OF ARGOS, 1949

PLATE 54



204 (1:2)



205 (1:2)



207 (1:2)



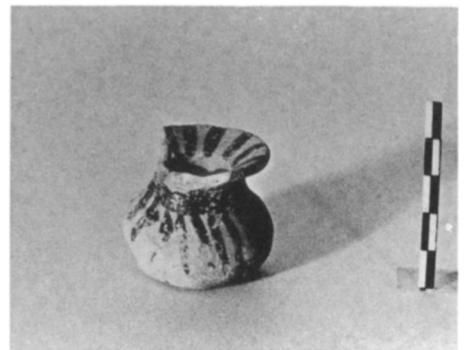
206 (1:2)



211 (1:2)



212 (1:2)



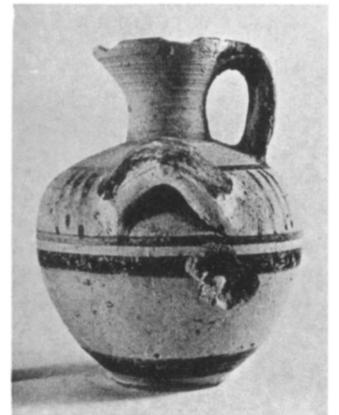
214 (1:2)



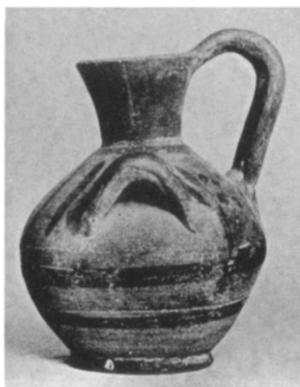
213 (1:2)



215 (1:2)



216 (1:2)



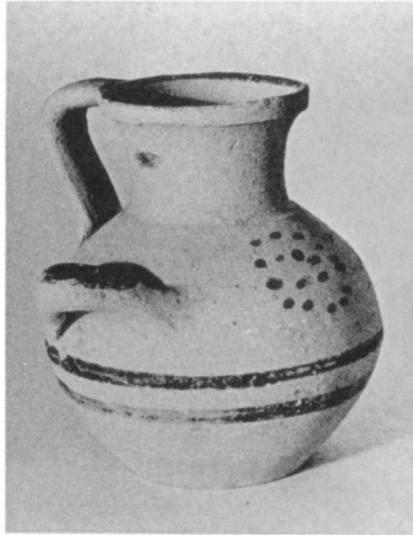
218 (1:2)



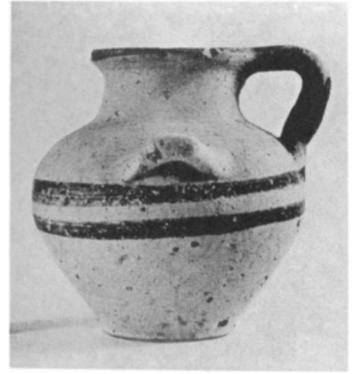
219 (1:2)



220 (1:2)



221 (1:2)



222 (1:2)



223 (1:2)



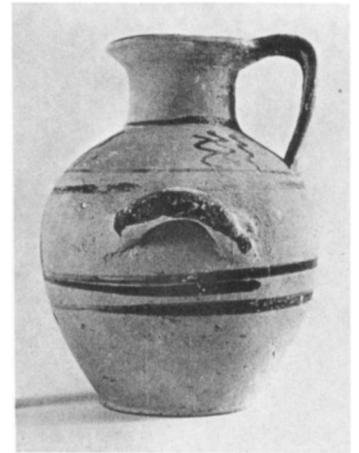
224 (1:2)



225 (1:2)



226 (1:2)



227 (1:2)



228 (1:2)



229 (1:2)



230 (1:2)



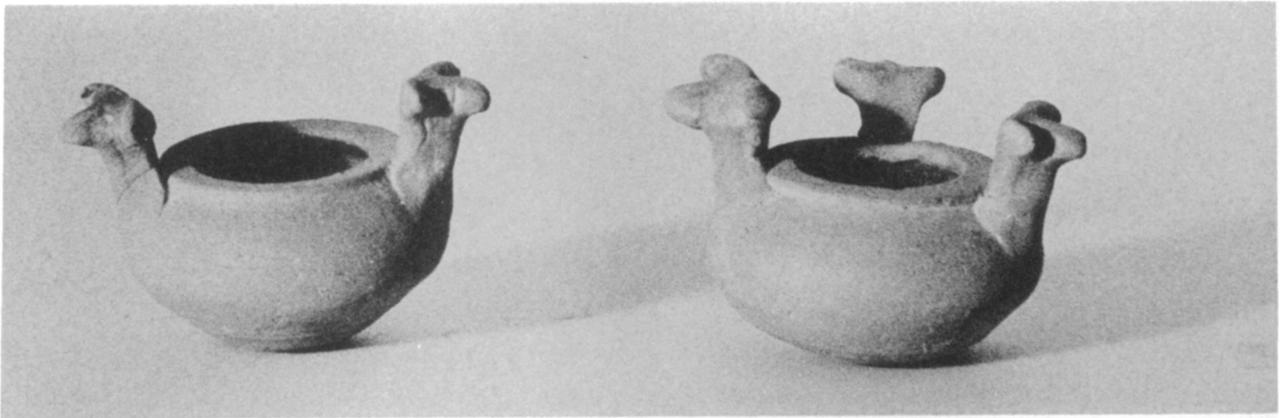
235 (1:2)



239 (1:1)

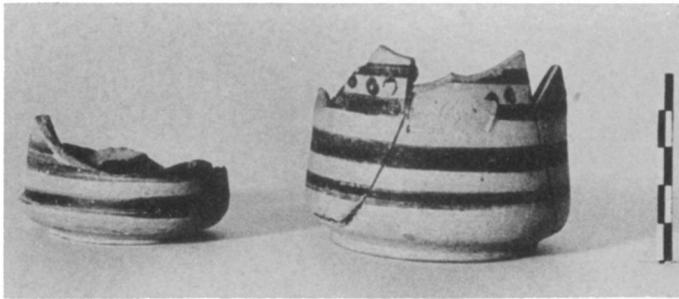


240 (1:1)



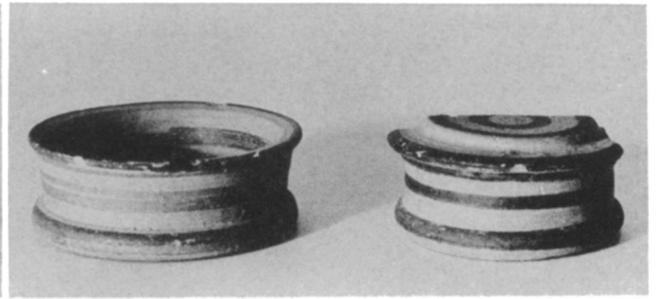
244 (1:1)

243 (1:1)



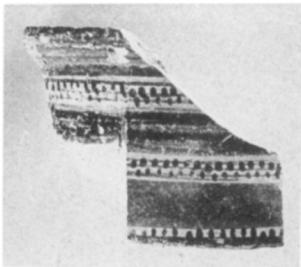
247 (1:2)

246 (1:2)



249 (1:2)

248 (1:2)



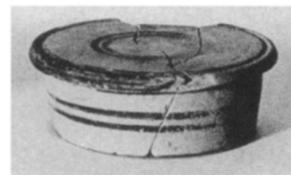
250 (1:2)



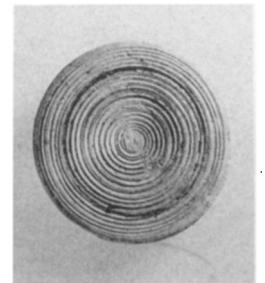
254 (1:2)



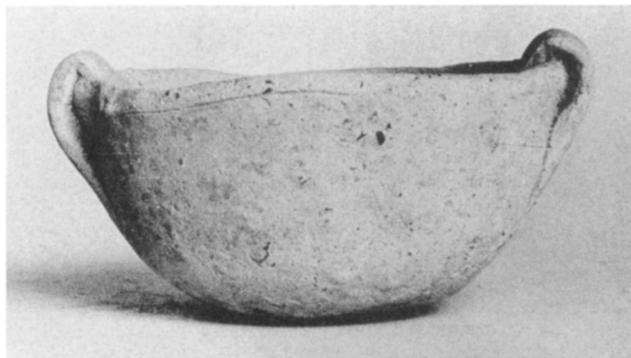
255 (1:2)



260 (1:2)



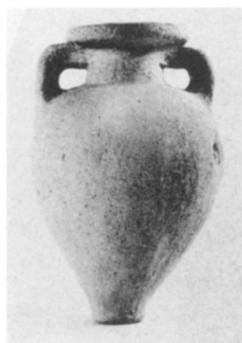
257 (1:2)



262 (1:1)



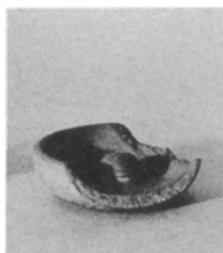
268 (1:1)



306 (1:2)



307 (1:2)



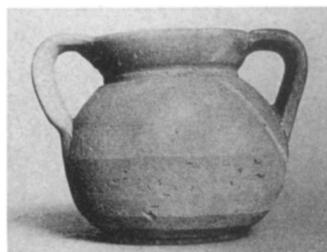
264 (1:2)



265 (1:2)



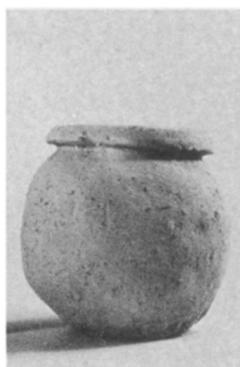
266 (1:2)



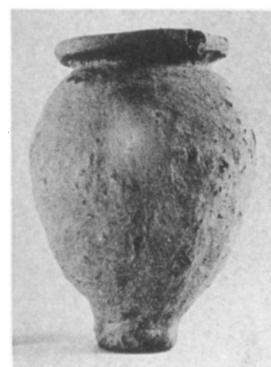
309 (1:2)



310 (1:2)



311 (1:2)



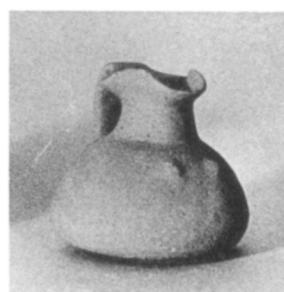
312 (1:2)



271 (1:2)



272 (1:2)



273 (1:2)

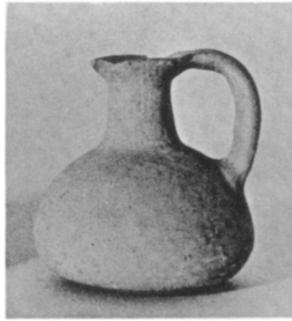


313 (1:2)

PLATE 58



275 (1:2)



276 (1:2)



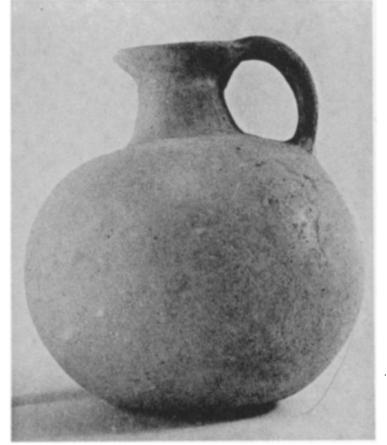
277 (1:2)



279 (1:2)



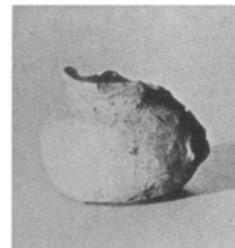
280 (1:2)



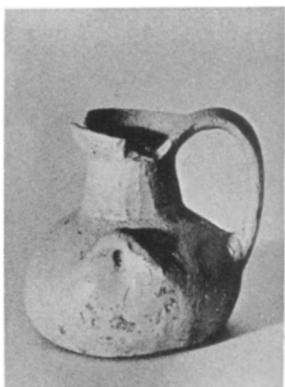
282 (1:2)



284 (1:2)



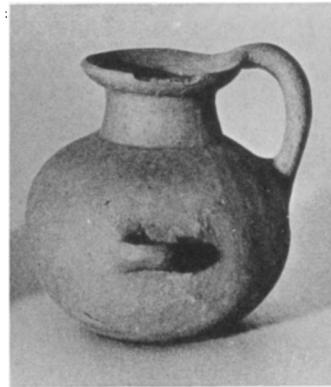
285 (1:2)



286 (1:2)



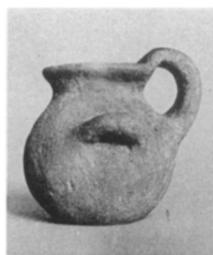
290 (1:2)



292 (1:2)



297 (1:2)



298 (1:2)



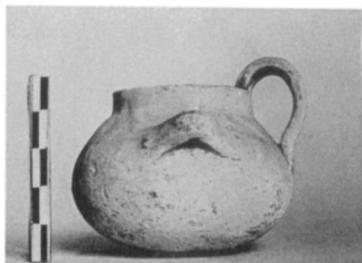
299 (1:2)



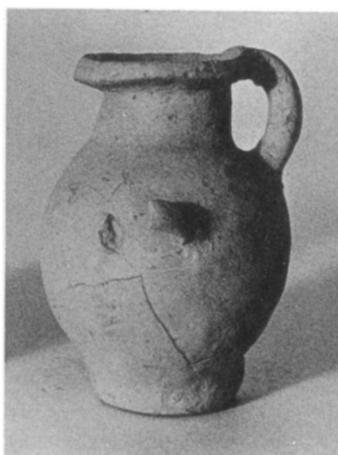
300 (1:2)



301 (1:2)



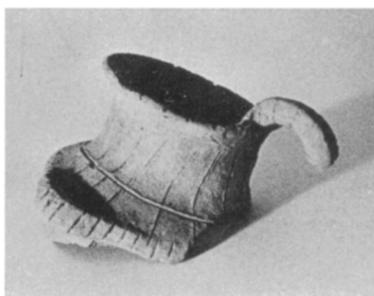
302 (1:2)



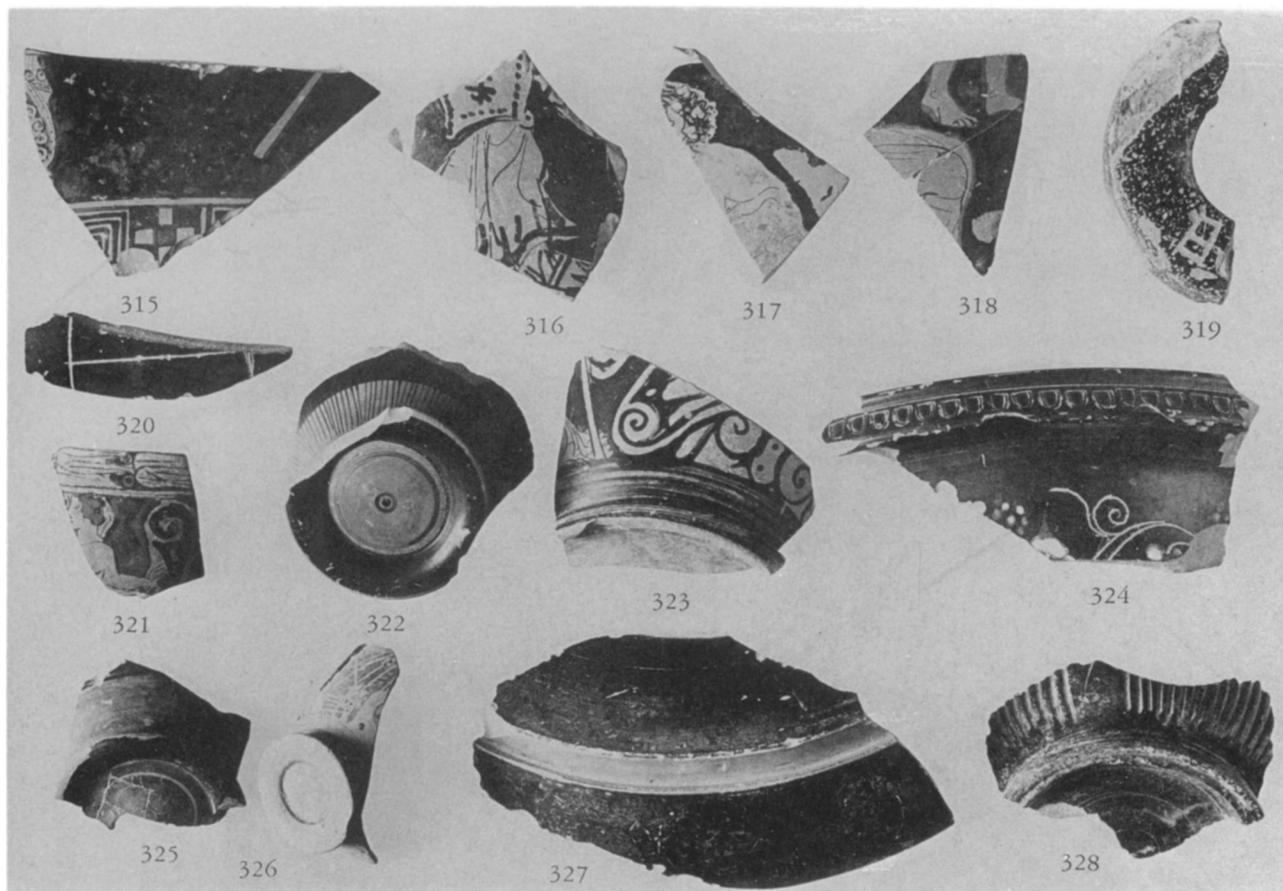
304 (1:2)



305 (1:2)



303 (1:2)



Sherds of Red-Figure and Black Glazed Wares. (ca. 1:2)



I



II



III



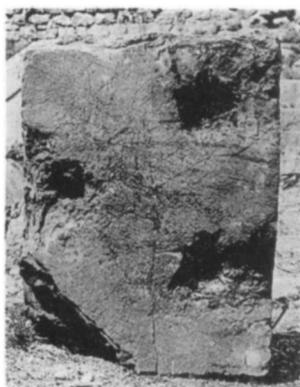
V



VI



IV



IV (Top view)



VII