

# THE RECTANGULAR ROCK-CUT SHAFT

## THE UPPER FILL <sup>1</sup>

IN HESPERIA, VII, 1938, pp. 363 ff., I described a rectangular, rock-cut shaft or well on the eastern slope of Kolonos Agoraios between the Hephaisteion and the Stoa of Zeus Eleutherios and published the objects from its lower fill, the latest of which date from the third quarter of the sixth century B.C. In this article I publish the objects from the upper fill of the shaft, from a depth of about twelve metres to the top. These objects date from the first two decades of the fifth century B.C. and are of considerable importance from a chronological standpoint for two reasons: first, because the absolute date of some of them is fixed beyond question within a few years by the ostraka that were found with them, and second because, being stratified, they often illustrate the course of development or relative chronology of various types of pottery. It may be stated here at the outset that the generally accepted chronology of early red-figure and late black-figure is confirmed by the evidence of this well.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The manuscript of this article, on which I have worked at intervals for a number of years, was completed in Athens in June, 1942. Because of the war I have in general not had access to books and periodicals dated later than 1939, though in a few cases I have been able to consult works that appeared in 1940. In the early stages of the preparation of this article I have had advice and assistance from many of my colleagues at the Agora Excavations and especially from Miss Lucy Talcott. Miss Alison Frantz has made many of the photographs, a few are by Hermann Wagner, and a good number are by myself. The drawings are by Piet de Jong and J. Travlos, except the two graffiti, Plate XXVIII 18 and No. 32, for which I am responsible. Besides the standard abbreviations for periodicals and reference works, the following abbreviations are frequently used:

*A.B.L.* = C. H. E. Haspels, *Attic Black-figured Lekythoi*.

Graef-Langlotz = B. Graef und E. Langlotz, *Die antiken Vasen von der Akropolis zu Athen*.

Richter and Hall = G. M. A. Richter and L. F. Hall, *Red-figured Athenian Vases in the Metropolitan Museum of Art*.

*Shapes and Names* = G. M. A. Richter and M. Milne, *Shapes and Names of Athenian Vases*.

*Sixth* = P. N. Ure, *Sixth and Fifth Century Pottery from Rhitsona*.

<sup>2</sup> By generally accepted chronology I mean that expounded in detail by E. Langlotz, *Zur Zeitbestimmung der strengrotfigurigen Vasenmalerei und der gleichzeitigen Plastik*. For recent discussions see Richter and Hall, especially pp. 5 ff. and 27 ff., and *A.B.L.*, *passim*. Particularly instructive owing to the similarity of the material involved is Miss Haspels' discussion of some of the Rhitsona grave groups (*A.B.L.*, pp. 108 ff.) and the subsequent exchange of views on the subject between her and Mrs. Ure (*J.H.S.*, LVII, 1937, p. 265 and *J.H.S.*, LVIII, 1938, pp. 257 ff.). The late Emanuel Löwy in "Der Beginn der rotfigurigen Vasenmalerei" (*Sitzungsberichte Ak. Wien*, 217, Abh. 2) has recently attempted to show that red-figure did not begin until after 480 B.C. His arguments have already been amply refuted by Raubitschek in a review (*A.J.A.*, XLIII, 1939, pp. 710 ff.) and his conclusion is shown by the evidence of this well and many other contemporary Agora deposits to be invalid. His statement (pp. 90-91) that no ostraka dateable before 480 B.C. written on red-figured sherds had been found at the Agora was literally true at the time it was made, though even then many early ostraka, including those from this well, had been found in

*Hesperia*, XV, 4

As stated in the previous article, the shaft is rectangular in shape, measures 2.40 by 1.20 metres at the top, 2.70 by 1.10 metres at a depth of 9.00 metres, and is cut down through the soft natural rock of the hill for a depth of nearly twenty metres.<sup>3</sup> The bottom eight metres were filled up in the third quarter of the sixth century B.C., and the mouth of the shaft appears then to have been covered over for about a generation during which time nothing fell in. Some time around 490 B.C. the mouth was uncovered and the shaft began to be used as a dump. The masses of broken pottery<sup>4</sup> found between depths 12.00 m. and 5.00 m. suggest that the dump was used by near-by potters' shops for disposing of their broken, mis-fired, or otherwise unsaleable wares.<sup>5</sup> This view is borne out by the finding in the well of mis-fired pieces of pottery (cf. Nos. 75, 219 and 220) and of a considerable number of vase fragments containing traces of a powdery substance brick red in color which is undoubtedly red ochre (miltos).<sup>6</sup> It is further confirmed by the presence of numerous groups of closely related vases, each of which is obviously the product of a single workshop or painter. Of these we may note especially the four small red-figured cups, Nos. 33-36, and their black-glazed counterpart, No. 226; the red-figured cups with satyrs, Nos. 42-44; the skyphoi by the Theseus painter, Nos. 61-67; the skyphos fragments, Nos. 83-89 and 96-106; and the "little lion" lekythoi, Nos. 122-138.

The twenty cubic metres or so of fill between depths 12.00 m. and 5.00 m.<sup>7</sup> were not thrown in all at one time but gathered over a period of years. This is most clearly shown by the ostraka. In the lower part, between 12.00 m. and 9.00 m., there were none, for this fill gathered before the practice of ostracism had begun. At 9.00 m. and 8.45 m. were the three ostraka of Megakles, Nos. 1-3, who was banished in 486 B.C., the second year in which an ostrakophoria was held, while at depths 6.00 m., 5.00 m., and 4.50 m. were the ostraka of Aristides, Nos. 12, 14, and 15, who was banished in 482 B.C. The top five metres or so of fill, which contained very little pottery, were probably thrown in all at one time around 480 B.C. at the time of the Persian invasion or during the clearing up of the area afterward. The pottery too indicates the same thing. The red-figure from the lower depths is clearly earlier than that from higher

closed deposits with red-figured pottery. Since then an ostrakon (Agora Inv. No. P 16,761) written on a fragment of a red-figured column krater has been found which bears the name of Kallixenos, son of Aristonymos, of Xypete, who was a "candidate" for ostracism in the late eighties of the fifth century (see below, Nos. 8 and 9).

<sup>3</sup> Further details about the actual shaft will be found in *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, pp. 363-4.

<sup>4</sup> About a hundred five-gallon tinsful: see below.

<sup>5</sup> The actual remains of a potter's shop of the next generation have been found about 20 metres to the east of the shaft, behind the Stoa of Zeus: see *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, pp. 19-21.

<sup>6</sup> Cf. No. 146 and an unpublished amphora fragment from depth 10.90 m. (Inv. No. P 1334). Other samples have been kept among the uncatalogued sherds from depths 9.60 m. and 10.90 m. and still others are recorded as having been found. On the use of red ochre by potters, see G. M. A. Richter, *The Craft of Athenian Pottery*, pp. 53 ff., and Richter and Hall, pp. XXXVII f.

<sup>7</sup> Not including some irregular breaks in the sides between 9.00 m. and 10.50 m. which would increase the amount.

up. A development can also be noted in the shape of various kinds of vases, for example, the kylixes with concave lips, Nos. 230-233, and the lekythoi of "little lion" shape, Nos. 122-138 and 260-263.

The date of the fill between 5.00 m. and 9.00 m. is fixed beyond question by the ostraka that were found in it. For the fill below 9.00 m. we have no such certain guide. It is obviously earlier, but just how much earlier it is difficult to say precisely. As the shaft was being dug some changes in the color of the earth were noted at about 9.50 m. to 10.50 m., and it may be that this represents a break of a few years during which the mouth of the shaft was covered over and nothing fell in. If this is the case, we then have two "groups" of pottery, the lower of which will have gathered over a short period in the nineties, the upper during a similar period in the eighties, 486-482 B.C. being indicated by the ostraka. The changes of earth were not sharply defined, however, and there was a good deal of "overlapping," sherds from a single vase being found both above and below the changes. It seems better, therefore, to consider the fill as a continuous accumulation. This would make the date of the fill between 9.00 m.-12.00 m. fall in the years around 490 B.C., which accords well with the date we should assign on stylistic grounds to the latest pieces of pottery in it. To cite one example only: the Gela painter's lekythos with the winged quadriga, No. 117, which comes from the deepest part of the upper fill, belongs in the neighborhood of 490 B.C. according to Miss Haspels' analysis of the development of the painter's style (*A.B.L.*, pp. 78 ff.). A good deal of the pottery from this fill seems, however, to be somewhat earlier and one would like to date it on stylistic grounds nearer 500 B.C., for example, some of the red-figure and the black-figured skyphoi by the Theseus painter. The presence of this earlier material is probably to be explained by supposing that when the mouth of the shaft was re-discovered some time about 490 B.C., the neighboring potters' shops took advantage of it to dispose of a lot of old, broken pottery that had been accumulating and cluttering up their yards for some years previously.

Although the shaft was stratified, as we have just seen, too much emphasis cannot be placed on stratification in determining the date of any given object. It is true that, in a general way, the deeper an object was found the earlier it is, but this evidence cannot be pressed for a number of reasons. In order to understand this it will be necessary to discuss how the fill gathered in the shaft and how it was excavated. It will be remembered that the shaft was some two and a half metres long and over a metre wide. Earth falling into a space of this size would not gather in even, horizontal layers but in irregular, sloping or cone-shaped ones so that at any given time there would be a difference of perhaps a metre to a metre and a half between the highest point of the fill and the lowest. It was not possible to observe these soft, sloping layers as we excavated, however, for the fill was generally of uniform color and consistency. The shaft was therefore excavated in the most convenient way, namely, in more or less horizontal layers. The depth was measured at the end of each day's work, and all objects found that day were kept together and recorded as having been found

at that depth.<sup>8</sup> From the above it will be seen that, because of the sloping layers in which the fill gathered, two fragments thrown in at the same time might be found at depths a metre to a metre and a half apart, one fragment having stuck at the top of the slope, the other having rolled to the bottom. Again, because of the sloping layers, it is impossible to fix a precise depth for the many objects made up of more than one fragment. For example, if a broken kylix were thrown in, its handles might stick at the top of the slope, rim and body fragments might slide part way down, while the base might roll to the bottom. Thus there would be a difference of perhaps a metre and a half between the highest and the lowest fragment, and our record would show fragments from three or more different depths. Finally, the depth at which an object was found can give only the date at which it fell into the shaft. How long before that it had been made, how long it had stood on the shelves of the potter's shop before being broken or discarded, or how long it had been lying around before finding its way into the shaft, we cannot say, although the interval seems never to have been very long.<sup>9</sup> A good illustration of this source of error is the ostrakon of Hipparchos, No. 10, which was found at a depth of 6.00 m. Hipparchos was ostracized in 487 B.C., and, had the ostrakon fallen into the shaft immediately after the ostracism, we should have expected to find it at a depth of 9.00 m. to 9.50 m., just below those of Megakles, Nos. 1-3, who was ostracized in 486 B.C. It apparently lay around for about five years or so before falling in.<sup>10</sup> From the above it is clear that, although stratification gives a general indication of the date of an object, it is not necessarily an absolutely certain guide. In the catalogue below I have therefore arranged the objects by kind and not by depth. Within each kind, however, the arrangement is often by depth, as for example in the case of the ostraka and the red-figure. For the reader's convenience I append a chart showing the depth or depths at which each object published here was found.

The catalogue which follows contains only a selection of the objects from the shaft. All complete or nearly complete pieces have been included, and, of the fragments, a selection of the most important, interesting, or typical. Much, of course, has had to be omitted, especially among the fragmentary black-glazed and coarse wares. Besides the objects presented here, there are about 130 more listed in the

<sup>8</sup> This means, of course, that they were found between that depth and the depth recorded at the end of the previous day: for example, an object recorded as having been found at a depth of 9.00 m. was actually found between 8.45 m. and 9.00 m.

<sup>9</sup> There is remarkably little material earlier than about 500 B.C., except of course a scattering of geometric and proto-Attic sherds which are almost always present in small numbers in fills of the archaic and classical periods. The only earlier piece which is anywhere nearly complete is the mid-sixth century oinochoe with boxers, No. 199; the loomweight, No. 367, can be counted as a sherd.

<sup>10</sup> We have already noted another similar situation in discussing the earlier objects from the fill between 9.00 m. and 12.00 m. Other sources of error which may be noted are the following: the rate at which the shaft filled was not necessarily constant; some sections may have filled almost overnight while others may have taken years: during the handling of the masses of pottery after its discovery, washing, drying, and mending, single fragments must sometimes have strayed.

Agora inventory, mostly insignificant pieces or duplicates of catalogued examples, and six trays and ninety-four five-gallon tins full of sherds. Nothing has been discarded. Occasionally I publish material from other parts of the Agora for comparison or to fill out gaps. All ostraka and possible ostraka have been included. Besides their intrinsic interest, the fact that they were discovered in this stratified deposit enables us to suggest dates for the "candidacy" of the various unknown persons, and also shows that votes were cast against Themistokles in the *ostrakophoria* of 482 B.C. Among the other graffiti and dipinti I have included only such pieces as are complete or make sense. Fragments with incomplete inscriptions of a few unintelligible letters have been omitted. The little olpe, No. 16, inscribed ΔΕΜΟ[ΣΙΟΝ] and the plate, No. 17, signed by the hitherto unknown potter Salax and praising the fair Eumares are the most interesting pieces. Almost all the red-figured pottery has been included, only a few small, insignificant fragments having been omitted. It is perhaps worth noting that there is relatively little red-figure compared with the amount of black-figure, as is usually the case in Agora deposits of this period. The most interesting pieces of red-figure are the kylix, No. 40, with a woman and a dwarf, the diskobolos kylix, No. 52, with its contrasting red and black glaze, and the krater fragments, No. 53, with a satyr playing the flutes. In choosing black-figured pieces for publication I have set a much higher standard and have omitted many hundreds of fragments of routine skyphoi, lekythoi and so forth, publishing only a representative selection. Noteworthy among the black-figured pieces are the bowl with dancing men, No. 184, the miniature hydria with fountain scene, No. 197, the group of skyphoi by the Theseus painter, Nos. 61-67, the lekythoi by the Gela painter, Nos. 117-121, and the attractive group of small lekythoi of "little lion" shape, Nos. 122-138. Only the more complete black-glazed pieces are described here. There remain many thousands of fragments, among which will be found pieces of vases of types not included in this catalogue. To have tried to include an example of every type of vase represented would have meant introducing too much material from other places. However, the value of these unpublished fragments will become evident at the time of the final publication of the Agora Excavations, for they will provide a useful check on the date of the various types of vase they represent. The coarse, unglazed or semi-glazed pottery, of which there is a great deal, did not make up at all well, and only a few pieces were complete enough for publication. Among the fragments many come from vases of recognizable types, however, and they will be valuable at the time of the final publication in the same way as the black-glazed fragments. Of non-Attic pottery, Nos. 310-318, I publish five Corinthian pieces, one piece of bucchero, and three vases of unknown fabric. Besides these there is a scattering of Corinthian fragments from all depths. Much of the unglazed coarse pottery must also be non-Attic,<sup>11</sup> but, as little work has been done in this field, and as the material from this well is so fragmentary, no discussion of it is attempted here. Finally the catalogue is completed with the figurines, lamps, bone styli, loomweights, and spindle whorls.

<sup>11</sup> For example the fragments published here as Nos. 4, 5, 7, 10, 12, 13, 14, 22, 27, 28, and 29.

# CHART SHOWING DEPTH AT WHICH EACH OBJECT WAS FOUND

Depth	Ostraka	Other Graffiti and Dipinti	Red-figure	Black-figure: Skyphoi	Black-figure: Lekythoi	Black-figure: Miscellaneous	Black-glazed and Miscellaneous Pottery	Non-Attic	Terra-cotta Figurines	Terra-cotta Lamps	Bone Styli	Loom Weights and Spindle Whorls
Top to 5.00 m.	14, 15		59, 60		180		233, 242, 308					
to 6.00 m.	10, 11, 12, 13	28	55, 56, 57, 58	80, 95	138, 178, 179	216, 217,	232, 253, 271, 287					369
to 6.80 m.		18, 27, 29		68, 107, 114	176, 177	186, 189, 196	232, 239, 287, 307	318	322, 323	337, 346, 348	355	364-366
to 7.40 m.	8, 9	26	54, 56	75, 76, 80, 94, 111, 112	175	196, 206, 225	231, 235-237, 240, 245, 247-249, 263, 270, 296, 307	318		333, 341, 345-		368
to 8.00 m.	6, 7	24, 25, 30	44, 48, 50, 52, 53, 55	71-76, 93, 109	138, 148	199, 215	235, 247, 271, 294, 295, 299	314, 316	324, 327	329, 339, 341, 349	353, 354	367
to 8.45 m.	2, 3, 4, 5		52, 53	80, 82, 93, 105, 106, 115	137, 147, 167-175	(188), (190), 197-199, 214	234, 279, 281, 288, 292, 298, 300, 303	310, 313, 314		329, 332, 335, 338, 341	352	
to 9.00 m.	1	23	40, 49, 50, 51	(61-67), 70, 103, 104	121, 163-166	188, 190, 191, 194, 195, 197, 198, 200, 202, 212, 213	229, 250, 279, 285, 302, 304-306	311	325	328, 342, 344	350, 351	
to 9.60 m.		19	40-48	61-67, 70, 77, 92, 113, 116	118, 159, 162, 176, 183	187, 188, 190, 192, (193), (219-221), (223-224)	238, 250, 258, 259, 266, 274, 275, 278, 283-286, 301	311		328, 342, 344		363
to 10.10 m.			40	61-67, 79, 90, 101, 102, 108	118, 124, 146, 159-161	187, (188), (190), 192, 193, 201, 203, 210, 211, 219-221, 223-224	258, 272, 273, 282, 286, 291, 297			331, 334, 339, 340		362
to 10.35 m.		16, 17, 22	38, 39, (43), (46)	61-67, (77), 79, 83-89, 92, 100	118, 119, 124-126, 145, 158, 182	184, 185, (187), 193, 203, 205, 208, 209, 219-221, 223-224	252, 255-258, 262, 268, 276, 289	319, 320, 321	339, 342			359-361
to 10.90 m.		20, 21	32-37, 48	(61-67), 69, 78, 79, 83-89, 91, 97-99, 110	118-120, 124-126, 143, 145, 154-157, 181	(193), 204, 207, 218-224	227, 228, 241, 243, 244, 246, 251, 254, 264, 265, 268, 280, 290	312, 315		330, 331, 336, 343		358, 370
to 11.45 m.		16, 17	32-38	(61-67), 79, 81, 83-89, 91, 96-99, 110	117, 119, 123, 127-136, 139-144, (146), 149-156	207, 218-224	227, 228, 230, 241, 243, 246, 260, 261, 264, 265, 267, 269, 277, 293		330			
to 12.00 m.		31-36, 49		81	117, 122		226, (227), 267					357

CATALOGUE<sup>12</sup>

## OSTRAKA

Nos. 1-15

I include here all ostraka and all fragments that may possibly be ostraka. Their importance has already been pointed out in the introduction. It would have been desirable to publish drawings of the ostraka in order to show the letter forms more clearly, but as many of the pieces were not accessible at the time this article was being prepared for publication, I have been forced to omit them. In general the photographs show most of the letters clearly enough.

**1.** Ostrakon of Megakles, son of Hippokrates. Plate XXV.

P 2617. From depth 9.00 m. H. 0.07 m. W. 0.10 m. *Hesperia*, II, 1933, p. 461, fig. 10; cf. Jérôme Carcopino, *L'ostracisme athénien*<sup>2</sup>, pp. 82 and 143.

The sherd is from the rim of a semi-glazed krater similar to No. 305 below. The glaze on the interior and on the top of the rim has almost entirely flaked off. The letters are neatly incised on the inside of the sherd with the rim of the pot forming the lower edge of the ostrakon: ΜΕΛΑΚΛΕΣΗΠΡΟΚΡΑΤΟΣ. This ostrakon and the next two were doubtless prepared for the *ostrakophoria* of 486 B.C. when Megakles was sent into exile (Aristotle, *Ἀθ. Πολ.*, 22, 5). At the end of the 1940 campaign the Agora collection contained nine ostraka with this name. For others see *I.G.*, I<sup>2</sup>, 908, and *A.A.*, 1937, 195, and fig. 12.

**2.** Ostrakon of Megakles, son of Hippokrates. Plate XXV.

P 2650. From depth 8.45 m. H. 0.071 m. W. 0.069 m. *Hesperia*, II, 1933, p. 461, fig. 10. Cf. Carcopino<sup>2</sup>, pp. 82 and 143.

The sherd is from the lower part of the wall of a krater similar to that cited under the last item. Part of a horizontal band of black glaze on the exterior is preserved. On the interior is dull black glaze. The letters are neatly incised on the exterior. They run vertically with respect to the pot and read ΜΕΛΑΚΛΕΣ[Η]ΟΗΠΡΟΚΡΑ[ΤΟ]ΥΣ.

**3.** Ostrakon of Megakles, son of Hippokrates. Plate XXV.

P 2651. From depth 8.45 m. H. 0.078 m. W. 0.10 m. *A.J.A.*, XXXVII, 1933, p. 295, fig. 7. *Hesperia*, II, 1933, p. 461, fig. 10. Cf. Carcopino<sup>2</sup>, pp. 82 and 143.

Three joining fragments preserve part of the wall of a krater similar to that cited under No. 1. There is light-brown glaze wash on the exterior, and parts of two horizontal bands of brown glaze are preserved. On the interior there is dull black glaze. The letters are incised on the exterior. They run diagonally with respect to the pot and read ΜΕΛΑΚΛΕΕΣΗΟΗΠΡΟΚΡΑ. The last word was never completed.

**4.** Ostrakon of Hipparchos, son of Charmos (?). Plate XXV.

P 2652. From depth 8.45 m. H. 0.02 m. W. 0.039 m.

The sherd is a single small fragment from

<sup>12</sup> The following abbreviations are used in the catalogue: H. = height, W. = width, T. = thickness, L. = length, (preceded by P., = preserved height etc.), D. = diameter, est. = estimated, max. dim. = maximum dimension preserved. Dimensions and depths are given in metres (m.). The first number which appears after the heading of each object is the Agora inventory number, e. g. P 2617. This number should always be cited when reference is made to any of the objects published here. Vases have been mended from many fragments, and clay is normal Attic unless otherwise stated.

the wall of a large, heavy closed pot. The clay is buff in color and contains large particles of grit. There is no glaze. Parts of two letters are preserved, PM, which may conceivably be restored [HΠAP+O<+A]PM[O]. If this restoration is correct, the sherd will be an ostrakon from the *ostrakophoria* of 487 B.C. Compare below, No. 10.

5. Ostrakon of Boutalion. Plate XXV.

P 2653. From depth 8.45 m. H. 0.032 m. W. 0.035 m.

The sherd is a single small fragment from the wall of a large closed pot. The clay is dark buff in color and there is no glaze. The letters are incised on the inside and read BOVT---EP---. The first of these names is quite surely to be restored *Βουταλίων*, for the Agora collection contains six other sherds with this name.<sup>13</sup> Five of these also preserve the demotic, *Μαραθώνιος*, and it seems quite certain that all are ostraka. The present piece has what are probably the first two letters of the patronymic, EP---, which is not otherwise recorded. The name, as far as it is now known, is thus *Βουταλίων Ἐπ---* *Μαραθώνιος*. Nothing is known of this Boutalion. The circumstances of finding of this ostrakon, however, suggest that he was a "candidate" for ostracism in one of the first two or three *ostrakophoriai*, that is, in 487, 486 or perhaps 485 B.C.<sup>14</sup> A Boutalion of Marathon who may have been the grandson of our Boutalion was *ταμίας τῶν ἄλλων θεῶν* in 420/19 B.C.: see *I.G.*, I<sup>2</sup>, 370, line 12.

6. Ostrakon of Hippokrates, son of Anaxileos. Plate XXV.

P 2702. From depth 8.00 m. H. 0.053 m. W. 0.075 m. *A.J.A.*, XXXVII, 1933, p. 295, fig. 10; *Hesperia*, II, 1933, p. 461, fig. 10. Cf. Carcopino<sup>2</sup>, pp. 82 and 118.

The sherd is a fragment of a roof tile. There is dull red glaze on the slightly concave upper surface and through this the inscription has been incised in neat, clear letters, HΠΠΟΚΡΑΤΕ< ANA+<IΛEO. Six other sherds in the Agora collection, all of which seem surely to be ostraka, bear this name (cf. *A.J.A.*, XXXIX, 1935, p. 179, fig. 6; and *Hesperia*, V, 1936, p. 40, fig. 39), but the person is not otherwise known. The context in which the present piece was found suggests that he was a "candidate" for ostracism at one of the first three or four *ostrakophoriai*. See also below on Nos. 7 and 13.

7. Ostrakon of Hippokrates (?). Plate XXV.

P 2703. From depth 8.00 m. H. 0.034 m. W. 0.022 m.

The sherd is a small fragment from the wall of a large, unglazed, closed pot. The clay is dark buff in color. Four letters are incised on the outside which are probably to be restored H[ΠΠΟΚΡΑ]ΤΕ[<]. Since the sherd was found at the same depth as the last item, it is probably part of a vote against Hippokrates, son of Anaxileos (compare No. 6), rather than one against Hippokrates, son of Alkmeonides (compare No. 13).

8. Ostrakon of Kallixenos, son of Aristonymos. Plate XXVI.

† 2734. From depth 7.40 m. H. 0.015 m. D. 0.064 m.

The ostrakon is a kylix base of the first variety described by Broneer, *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 229 and fig. 60, I; cf. also *ibid.*, pp. 242-243. The stem is missing and part of the base is broken. The inscription is neatly incised on the under side of the base, ΚΑΛΛΙ+<ΕΝΟ< ΑΡΙ<ΤΟΝΥΜΟ. A second inscription, Ϝ, the numeral 50, was probably put on while the

<sup>13</sup> Mentioned *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 361. On one of the pieces (Agora Inv. P 5004) the name is spelled *Βουταλίαν*.

<sup>14</sup> A similar date is suggested by the circumstances of finding of another of his ostraka, Agora Inv. P 6133.

kylix was still whole, this type of graffito being fairly common on vases.<sup>15</sup> Eighty-eight ostraka bearing the name of Kallixenos have been found thus far at the Agora, and he ranks second after Themistokles with 183. Nothing is otherwise known of the man except that his deme was Xypete (see next item).<sup>16</sup> From the depth at which this ostrakon and the next were found, about half way between those of Megakles (486 B.C.) and those of Aristides (482 B.C.), it would be reasonable enough to guess that he was a "candidate" for ostracism in the year 484 B.C. Many other ostraka with his name have, however, been found in deposits with ostraka of Aristides and Themistokles from the *ostrakophoria* of 482 B.C., and it has been suggested that he was a "candidate" in that year (*Hesperia*, Supplement IV, pp. 32-33). It may be that he was, but the evidence from this well suggests a slightly earlier date, 483 B.C., 484 B.C., or possibly even earlier. While there is of course no need to assume that all the Kallixenos ostraka were cast at one *ostrakophoria*, it is perhaps worth suggesting that he may have been one of the principal "candidates" in 483 B.C. This supposition would fit the evidence from this well, and would also fit the evidence from the other deposits. His chief opponent may well have been Hippocrates, son of Alkmeonides (see No. 13 below).

**9. Ostrakon of Kallixenos, son of Aristonymos. Plate XXVI.**

P 2758. From depth 7.40 m.; the right-hand fragment from depth 6.00 m. H. 0.016 m. D. est. 0.08 m.

Three joining fragments preserve slightly less than half the base of a kylix of the second variety described by Broneer, *loc. cit.* The stem is missing. The inscription is neatly incised on the upper side of the base, [KALLI] + <ENOS< [APIS<T]ONVMO + <VPI[ETAION]. It had not

been possible to interpret the letters after the patronymic until the discovery in the 1939 campaign of two ostraka of Kallixenos which give his demotic, Xypetaion (Agora Inv. P 15493 and P 15600). The letters on the present ostrakon are now seen to fit this word. The upsilon and the badly shaped pi are quite clear. In front of the upsilon and actually connected with it, making it look like a nu, is part of a stroke which may be interpreted as the upper bar of a sigma. In front of this again is part of another stroke, the top of the vertical bar of the chi.

**10. Ostrakon of Hipparchos. Plate XXVI.**

P 2776. From depth 6.00 m. H. 0.066 m. W. 0.077 m. *Illustrated London News*, Sept. 3, 1932, p. 359 and Aug. 26, 1933, p. 328; *A.J.A.*, XXXVI, 1932, p. 391, fig. 10, A; *A.J.A.*, XXXVII, 1933, p. 295, fig. 6; *Hesperia*, II, 1933, p. 461, fig. 10; Carcopino<sup>2</sup>, pp. 81-82 and 142-143, and plate I, 1, facing page 80.

The sherd is from the mouth of a plain, unglazed storage amphora of dark buff clay with lighter buff slip. Part of the rim and the upper stub of one of the handles are preserved and between these is incised the inscription: ΗΙΡΑΔ + ΟΣ. The ostrakon appears to be complete as it stands. It lacks the usual patronymic or demotic. This ostrakon must have been prepared in 487 B.C. on the occasion of the first *ostrakophoria* when Hipparchos, son of Charmos, of the deme Kollytos was exiled (Aristotle, *'Αθ. Πολ.*, 22, 4). The fact that it was found here in association with ostraka of Aristides which are surely from the *ostrakophoria* of 482 B.C. merely indicates that it did not find its way into the shaft for about five years (see introduction). At the end of the 1940 campaign the Agora collection contained eleven ostraka of Hipparchos; compare above, No. 4.

<sup>15</sup> Cf. Miss Milne's "Notes on the Graffiti" in Richter and Hall, p. 221, nos. 11 and 19.

<sup>16</sup> It may be that we possess a rough portrait of him. An unpublished ostrakon (Agora Inv. P 7103) bears the name Kallixenos and beside the name is incised a rough profile of a man's head with wreath and long pointed beard. For other such incised sketches see below on No. 30.

**11.** Ostrakon of Themistokles. Plate XXVI.

P 2777. From depth 6.00 m. H. 0.068 m. W. 0.077 m. *Illustrated London News*, September 3, 1932, p. 359; and August 26, 1933, p. 328; *A.J.A.*, XXXVII, 1933, p. 295, fig. 9; Carcopino<sup>2</sup>, pp. 82 and 157 with note 7.

The sherd is from the rim of a krater similar to No. 305 below. There is dull, rather streaky, black glaze on the interior and on the top of the rim. On the exterior there is a thin glaze wash. The inscription, neatly incised on the exterior below the rim, reads ΘΕΜΙΣΤΟΚΛΕΣ [ΑΡΧΙΟΣ]. Themistokles was ostracised in 471 B.C. (Carcopino<sup>2</sup>, pp. 157 ff. and 178). The presence of this ostrakon in a definitely pre-Persian deposit and associated with ostraka of Aristeides (Nos. 12, 14 and 15 below) who was banished in 482 B.C. shows, however, that votes were cast against Themistokles in that year. Ostraka of Themistokles and Aristeides have been found together in a number of other deposits at the Agora (cf. *Hesperia*, Supplement IV, pp. 32-33). Broneer has seen reason to attribute his group of 190 Themistokles ostraka to the *ostrakophoria* of 482 B.C. (*Hesperia*, VII, 1938, pp. 242-243). At the end of the 1940 campaign the Agora collection contained 183 ostraka of Themistokles, whose name thus outranks all others.

**12.** Ostrakon of Aristeides. Plate XXVI.

P 2778. From depth 6.00 m. H. 0.088 m. W. 0.071 m. Cf. Carcopino<sup>2</sup>, pp. 81-82 and 150 with note 1.

The sherd is a fragment from the wall of a large unglazed storage amphora of light brownish clay. The inscription is incised on the exterior and runs vertically with respect to the pot. It reads [ΑΡΙΣΤΙΔΕΣ] [ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟ].

This ostrakon must have been prepared for the *ostrakophoria* of 482 B.C. when Aristeides was banished. Cf. Nos. 14 and 15 below.

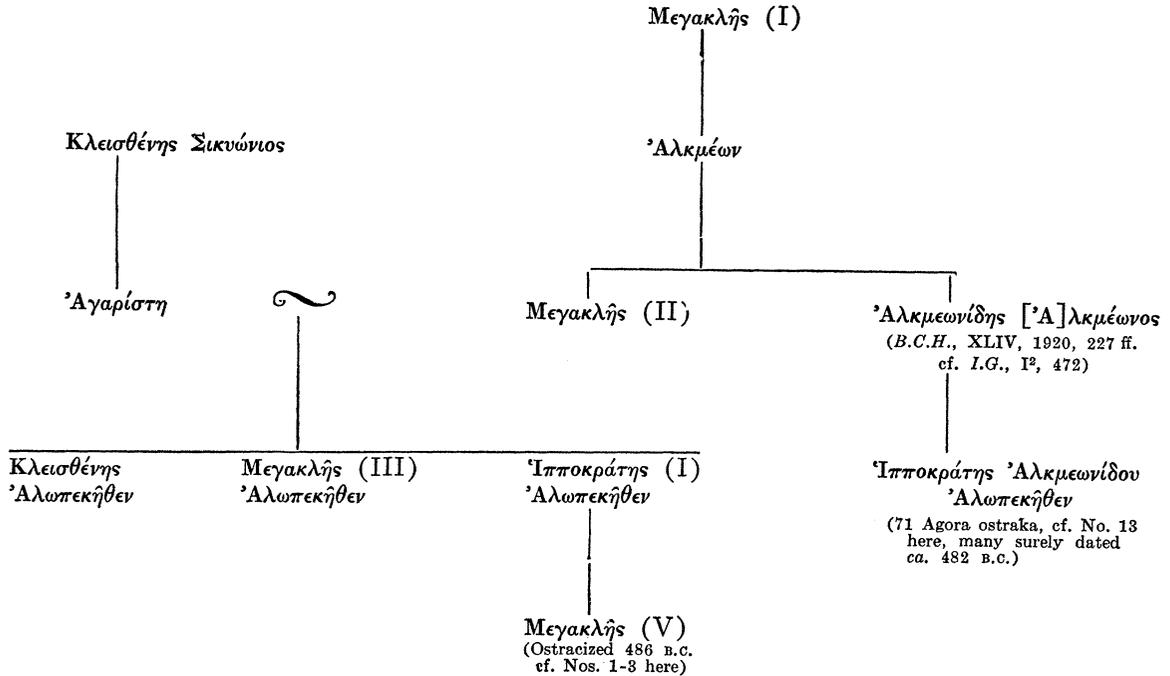
**13.** Ostrakon of Hippokrates, son of Alkmeonides. Plate XXVI.

P 2779. From depth 6.00 m. H. 0.084 m. W. 0.096 m. *A.J.A.*, XXXVII, 1933, p. 295, fig. 11, and p. 296; *Hesperia*, II, 1933, p. 461, fig. 10, and p. 460; Carcopino<sup>2</sup>, pp. 82 and 118.

The sherd is a fragment from the wall of a large, unglazed storage amphora of brownish buff, micaceous clay. The inscription is on the outside and runs along the upper edge of the sherd. It reads [ΗΙΠΠΟΚΡΑΤΕΣ] ΑΛΚΜΕΟΝΙΔΟ.

At the end of the 1940 campaign the Agora collection contained 63 ostraka with this name. Since, as we shall see, this Hippokrates belonged to the great Alkmeonid family, and since this family belonged to the deme of Alopeke, eight ostraka in the Agora collection which read 'Ἱπποκράτης Ἀλωπεκῆθεν probably refer to the same person. His full name is thus 'Ἱπποκράτης Ἀλκμεωνίδου Ἀλωπεκῆθεν, there are 71 votes in all against him, and he ranks third in total number of votes after Themistokles and Kalixenos. Although he is not otherwise known, he can be identified with great probability as the son of the Alkmeonides, son of Alkmeon, who made dedications at Mt. Ptoön and probably on the Acropolis in the mid-sixth century B.C. (*B.C.H.*, XLIV, 1920, pp. 227 ff.; *I.G.*, I<sup>2</sup>, 472; *Hermes*, LVII, 1922, pp. 477-478). Alkmeonides, son of Alkmeon, has already been very plausibly identified as the brother of the Megakles, son of Alkmeon, who married Agariste of Sicyon. The stemma, based on Kirchner, *P.A.*, II, p. 53, is thus as follows:

## STEMMA FOR THE ALKMEONIDS



The contexts in which this and other ostraka with the same name have been found show that the man was a "candidate" for ostracism in the late eighties of the fifth century, probably either in 483 B.C. (see above on No. 8) or in 482 B.C. (see *Hesperia*, Suppl. IV, pp. 32-33). He is not to be confused with Hippokrates, son of Anaxileos (above, No. 6) nor with Hippokrates, son of Megakles, of Alopeke, father of the Megakles who was ostracized in 486 B.C.

**14.** Ostrakon of Aristides, son of Lysimachos. Plate XXVII.

P 2797. From depth 5.00 m. H. 0.046 m. W. 0.115 m. *Art and Archaeology*, XXXIV, 1933, p. 27. Cf. Carcopino<sup>2</sup>, pp. 81-82 and 150 with note 1.

The sherd is a fragment of a heavy, coarse, unglazed pot. The clay is reddish to dark buff and there is a pale buff slip on the exterior.

The inscription is incised on the exterior and reads ΑΡΙΣΤΕΙΔΕΣ ΛΥΣΙΜΑ+Ο. Like No. 12, this ostrakon must have been prepared for the *ostrakophoria* of 482 B.C.

**15.** Ostrakon of Aristides, son of Lysimachos. Plate XXVII.

P 2799. From depth 4.50 m. H. 0.069 m. W. 0.079 m. *Illustrated London News*, September 3, 1932, p. 359, and August 26, 1933, p. 328; *A.J.A.*, XXXVI, 1932, p. 391, fig. 10, B; *A.J.A.*, XXXVII, 1933, p. 295, fig. 8; Carcopino<sup>2</sup>, plate I, 5 (facing p. 80); cf. also pp. 81-82 and 150 with note 1.

The sherd is a fragment of a coarse, unglazed tile of light brown clay. The inscription is on the smooth upper surface and reads ΑΡΙΣΤΕΙΔ[EΣ] ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟ. Like Nos. 12 and 14, this ostrakon must also have been prepared for the *ostrakophoria* of 482 B.C.

## OTHER GRAFFITI AND DIPINTI

## Nos. 16-30

Included here are such pieces as are of interest chiefly or solely for their graffiti or dipinti. For graffiti and dipinti which appear incidentally on other pieces see Nos. 8, 32, 37, 38, 52, 56, 59, 81, 149, and 186. There are nonsense inscriptions on some of the red-figured pieces. Fragments with incomplete inscriptions of a few unintelligible letters have been omitted: there are 22 such pieces from this well listed in the Agora catalogue.

**16.** Fragment of an official olpe. Plate XXVII.

P 1406. From depth *ca.* 10.35 m.; one piece from *ca.* 11.45 m. P. H. 0.065 m. Height of epsilon, 0.01 m.

Four joining pieces preserve part of the body of a small olpe shaped like Plate XXVII, P 13429. The body is reserved, and part of the black line around it is preserved. Above the line is part of an inscription in black glaze which may be read and restored ΔΕΜΟ[<]ΙΟΝ]. This inscription marks our pot as official: see L. Talcott in *Hesperia*, V, 1936, pp. 353-354 and H. A. Thompson in *Hesperia*, Supplement IV, pp. 141-142. Thompson mentions three other official olpai of this shape, one of which I illustrate here on Plate XXVII.<sup>17</sup> Another olpe of similar shape but covered with black glaze (cf. No. 272 below) and with the inscription in added red, ΔΕΜΟ[<]ΙΟΞ, comes from a well of the late sixth to early fifth century B.C. in Section Delta (Agora, Inv. No. P 16790).

**17.** Plate with painted inscriptions. Plates XXVII-XXVIII and LXIV.

P 1386. From depth 10.35 m.; one fragment from depth 11.45 m. H. 0.028 m. D. 0.228 m. Published with an inaccurate, pseudo-facsimile of the inscription in D. M. Robinson and E. J. Fluck, *A Study of the Greek Love-Names*, pp. 108-110, no. 96.

Seven fragments are preserved which make

up into two groups. Group *a* gives some of the floor and a bit of the foot, group *b* a little of the floor, foot and rim. Since both groups preserve some of the foot, the complete profile of the plate can be drawn accurately (Plates XXVIII and LXIV). The floor is not quite flat and the under side is decorated with a series of concentric grooves and ridges, the grooves being painted with black glaze and the ridges left reserved; the circular hollow at the centre is black with a small reserved dot and circle. The foot is straight and narrow. Its inner face is glazed, its outer reserved. Part of one of the suspension holes which pierced it is preserved. The rim is entirely reserved. The reserved surfaces are very firm and smooth in texture and have a polished look. This effect may well have been produced by polishing, but a very fine clay slip is also a possibility. It seems not to be transparent glaze wash (*lasur*).

In the centre of the floor are three concentric circles (D. of outer circle 0.076 m.) between the lines of which are two inscriptions (Plate XXVIII). Lines and inscriptions were both done in black glaze which has largely flaked away, leaving, however, perfectly clear traces. The inner inscription reads <Α ΛΑ + <[:] ΕΡΟ[ΙΕ] <ΕΝ : ΝΑΙ : . The potter Salax is not otherwise known, and the name as far as I have found is unique. Since a σάλαξ is a miner's sieve, however, the name is not inappropriate for a person, perhaps a slave or a metic, who began his career in a potter's shop sifting and washing the clay. F. Bechtel (*Die historischen Personennamen des Griechischen*, p. 603) cites some other names formed in this way, for example, the sculptors Smilis and Toron whose names are both derived from sculptor's tools.

The outer inscription may be read ΕΥΜΑΡΕ< : ΚΑ ΛΟ[<:] + [ΑΡΙΑΙ : ΔΟ] ΚΕΙ : . Robinson and Fluck have attempted to identify Eumares, but, since they did not know that the plate is to be dated around 500 B.C., their attempt is fruitless. If he is to be connected with Antenor's family, which is by no means certain, he will

<sup>17</sup> Agora Inv. No. P 13429. From an early well of the fifth century B.C. in Section Psi. Mouth, handle, and some of body restored in plaster. H. as restored, 0.145 m.

most likely be an otherwise unknown son of Antenor named after Antenor's father, Eumares (cf. *I.G.*, I<sup>2</sup>, 485). The name Charias is restored *exempli gratia* and was chosen because it fits the available space. Any name of the right length beginning with chi or xi (+ς) would of course do. Of *δοκεῖ* the iota is practically certain, and the epsilon and the kappa are highly probable.<sup>18</sup> For 0.009 m. to the left of the kappa a very narrow strip of the bottom of the inscribed area is preserved, more than enough to show the lower part of the next preserved letter. No trace of a letter appears, however. We may therefore restore here an omicron which does not fill the entire space between the lines: compare the omicron of *καλός* which does not touch the line below, and the omicron of *ἐποίησεν* which does not touch the line above. For *δοκεῖ* compare *Hesperia*, V, 1936, pp. 348-350; J. C. Hoppin, *A Handbook of Greek Black-figured Vases*, p. 358; and *A.B.L.*, pp. 53 and 117.

**18.** Kylix stem with graffito. Plate XXVIII.

P 2759. From depth 6.80 m. P. H. 0.03 m. D. of stem 0.024 m.

A single fragment preserves the stem and the immediately adjacent part of the bowl of a black-glazed kylix. There is a slightly raised band, set off above and below by an incised line, at the lower end of the stem (cf. Nos. 227 ff.). On this band a name, probably that of the owner of the kylix, is neatly incised. The letters are disposed in such a way as to fill exactly the available space. The first and last letters of the name, which adjoin each other, are separated by a punctuation mark consisting of three dots arranged vertically. The name *Χαριά[v]θη*, though a normal formation (cf. Bechtel, *Hist. Personennamen*, pp. 55 and 466) has not hitherto been reported so far as I have found.

**19.** Base of shallow skyphos with graffito. Plate XXVIII.

P 2610. From depth 9.60 m. D. of base 0.081 m.

Two joining fragments preserve most of the ring foot and some of the lower part of the body of a shallow skyphos. The inscription is incised on the bottom within the base ring: >ΜΙΚϞΙΝ[Ο]Υ. It is probably the name of the owner of the pot. For the name compare W. Pape and G. E. Benseler, *Wörterbuch der griechischen Eigennamen*<sup>3</sup>, p. 1419.

**20.** Base of bowl with graffito. Plate XXVIII.

P 1335. From depth 10.90 m. D. of foot 0.07 m.

Fragment from the base of an open bowl with low ring foot, probably a "one-handler": cf. No. 252. Incised within foot ΔΡ.

**21.** Base of skyphos with graffito. Plate XXVIII.

P 1350. From depth *ca.* 10.90 m. D. of foot 0.091 m.

Three joining fragments preserve most of base of open bowl with low ring foot, probably a shallow skyphos. Incised within foot Η.

**22.** Base of bowl with graffito. Plate XXVIII.

P 1407. Depth *ca.* 10.35 m. D. of foot 0.062 m.

Base of an open bowl with false ring foot. Brownish clay with some mica and grit. Thin, dull, streaky black to brownish glaze on interior. Non-Attic. Incised within foot Ϟ (= ΠΡ or ΠΔ).

**23.** Kylix base with graffito. Plate XXVIII.

P 2639. From depth 9.00 m. D. of base 0.08 m.

Base, stem, and some of bowl preserved. Shape comparable to Nos. 228 and 234. Incised on under side of base ΚΑ.

**24.** Kylix base with graffito. Plate XXVIII.

P 2704. From depth 8.00 m. D. of base 0.07 m.

Base and stem preserved. Shape comparable to Nos. 231-232. Incised on under side of base ΜΕΙ.

<sup>18</sup> Instead of the epsilon, K or P might possibly be restored, and instead of the kappa, Α, Ν or Ρ.

**25.** Fragment of kylix base with graffito. Plate XXVIII.

P 2705. From depth 8.00 m. Max. dim. 0.044 m.

Fragment of base and start of stem preserved. Incised on under side of base  $\Lambda$ .

Ligature of  $\Pi$ ,  $E$ , and some other letter, perhaps  $A$  or  $\Delta$ . Lower part of ligature chipped away.

**26.** Kylix base with graffito. Plate XXVIII.

P 2735. From depth 7.40 m. D. 0.075 m.

About three quarters of base and start of stem preserved. Shape comparable to No. 222. Incised on under side of base  $\Lambda$ .

**27.** Fragment of amphora neck with dipinto. Plate XXVIII.

P 2764. From depth 6.80 m. P. H. 0.13 m.

A single fragment preserves some of mouth and bulging neck and start of shoulder of a large amphora. Torus lip painted dull reddish brown. On neck a circle with central dot (which has been smeared into a stroke) done in same paint. Above and to left of circle a deeply impressed line done while clay was soft. Below line a stain. Gritty, brownish buff clay. Non-Attic.

There are fragments of several other similar amphora necks from the same depth (uncatalogued), which, however, have simply a circle without the central dot; another from depth 12.00 m. is of slightly different fabric, the clay having a distinctly orange tinge. Compare also the example of different shape from depth 12.40 m. published in *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 379, no. 11, as probably from the lower fill of the shaft. For complete amphorae similar to the one presented here see *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 608, no. 213 and reference *ad loc.*

**28.** Fragment of amphora with graffito. Plate XXVIII.

P 2780. From depth 6.00 m. P. H. 0.08 m.

Three joining fragments give some of shoulder of a large, unglazed amphora. Brownish-red clay. Non-Attic. Incised on shoulder  $\Lambda$ .

**29.** Stamped amphora handle. Plate XXVIII. SS 9628. From depth 6.80 m.

Part of handle only preserved. A circle 0.014 m. in diameter deeply impressed in clay before firing. Brownish buff clay.

**30.** Fragmentary black-figured skyphos with graffito drawing. Plate XXVIII.

P 2714. From depth 8.00 m. P. H. 0.08 m. H. of graffito 0.016 m.

The vase is very fragmentary, only some of the lower part being preserved. It was a slightly smaller version of such skyphoi as No. 75. In a narrow reserved zone above the foot, black dots. Above this a zone of black glaze in which is incised a head in profile. The main figured decoration, dancing satyrs or the like, was on the upper part of the vase. On the interior a small reserved medallion with dot and circle.

Two examples of impromptu incised sketches on pots are cited by Hackl, *Jahrbuch*, XXII, 1907, pp. 104-105. There is another on the Kallixenos ostrakon mentioned above under No. 8. Other examples on pots at the Agora are as follows: (1) a running satyr on a fragment of a sixth-century skyphos (Agora Inventory P 16789); (2) two figures and a branch on a black-glazed fragment of the sixth to fifth century (P 9889); (3) pigmies and cranes on a fragment of a pyxis lid of the third quarter of the fifth century (P 10,352).

## RED-FIGURE

J. D. Beazley's *Attic Red-Figure Vase-Painters*, Oxford, 1942, appeared after this article was written. Many of the pieces published here are listed therein: see pp. 998-999 of Beazley's index.

All the red-figure from the shaft is published here except a few small, insignificant scraps.

**31.** Fragment of kylix: I, head of youth. Plate XXIX.

P 1264. From depth 12.00 m. D. est. 0.20 m.

Three joining fragments preserve one handle, rather less than a quarter of the rim, and part of the interior medallion. The rim is plain and the bowl has a single, continuous curve. There are no pictures on the exterior. Only a small

part of the interior medallion is preserved, bordered by a narrow reserved line. The head and part of the shoulders of a youth are preserved. He wears a wreath which is done in added red and he seems to have a cloak thrown over his left shoulder. Relief contour for most of the profile and for the shoulders. A short incised line marks part of the back edge of the ear.

**32.** Fragments of kylix: A, athletes. Plate XXIX.

P 1265. From depths 12.00 m. (frag. *a*), 11.45 m. and 10.90 m. D. at lip est. 0.25 m. Max. dim. of frag. *a*, 0.048 m.

Six fragments belonging to this cup are preserved, of which only two join each other. One of the fragments (*a*) preserves part of the plain rim, the others parts of the bowl. The vase is divided up into contrasting areas of black and red glaze. On the exterior the upper half of the body is covered with black glaze and decorated with athletes done in the red-figured technique, while the lower half of the body is covered with red glaze and decorated with occasional lines of black glaze whose disposition may be seen on Plate XXIX. The interior is covered with red glaze except for a narrow line of black at the lip (cf. drawing in text) and a black medallion about 0.11 m. in diameter at the centre, of which a small segment is preserved on fragment *e*; no trace of figured decoration remains on the medallion, though there may well have been some. On the use of contrasting black and red glaze, see below under No. 52.

Fragment *a* preserves the head and shoulders and some of the body and arms of a nude youth, probably in the act of throwing the discus: cf. E. N. Gardiner, *Athletics of the Ancient World*, fig. 121. He wears a wreath done in added red. Fragments *b* and *c* give part of the legs and one foot. They probably belong to this figure, though not necessarily so. Fragment *d* preserves one hand and some of the body and neck of an athlete with a javelin: cf. Gardiner, *loc. cit.*, figs. 142-143. Relief

contour throughout. At the top of fragment *e* is part of an object in black glaze which seems to have on it a finely incised line and perhaps a dot in added red. It may be part of a black-figured design (?).

On the inside on fragment *a* is an inscription incised in the red glaze (see drawing). The



No. 32. Facsimile of Graffito on Inside of Fragment *a*

letters in the middle of the first line are uncertain as the glaze has flaked badly there, but elsewhere they are well preserved. The left edge of the inscription seems to be preserved, but something is clearly missing at the right.

The next three pieces, 33-35, form a group and are certainly the work of one hand. With them goes a little unfigured, black-glazed kylix, No. 226 below, which was found at the same depth and is identical in shape and fabric. Close to this group is No. 36, which also comes from the same depth. It stands somewhat apart, however, for the drawing is crisper and the shape of the kylix is different.

**33.** Small kylix: I, jumper. Plate XXX.

P 1272. Fragments from the following depths: most at 12.00 m., many at 11.45 m., some at 10.90 m. H. 0.052 m. D. at lip 0.125 m. D. of medallion 0.063 m.

The vase has been mended from many fragments. Since the photograph on Plate XXX was made many fragments of rim and body, one handle, and most of the other have been added, and the few missing parts restored in plaster.

For the shape, see below, No. 226. There are no pictures on the exterior. On the interior, in a medallion bordered by a narrow reserved line, is a nude youth running with a pair of jumping weights preparatory to making a broad jump: cf. Gardiner, *Athletics*, pp. 147-148. Relief contour except for feet, knees and lower edge of halteres.

**34.** Small kylix: I, reclining youth with krotala. Plate XXX.

P 1273. Fragments from the following depths: many at 12.00 m., most at 11.45 m., some at 10.90 m. H. 0.056 m. D. at lip 0.129 m. D. of medallion 0.063 m.

The vase has been mended from a number of fragments and the missing parts of rim and body have been restored in plaster. For the shape, see below, No. 226. There are no pictures on the exterior. On the interior, in a medallion bordered by a narrow reserved line, is a youth reclining on a couch. His arms are extended and he holds krotala in his hands. He is no doubt at a banquet: cf. the companion piece, No. 35. Relief contour except for the tip of the nose, the right shoulder, and at the left edge of the picture.

**35.** Small kylix: I, kottabos player. Plate XXX.

P 1274. Fragments from the following depths: many at 12.00 m., most at 11.45 m., some at 10.90 m. H. 0.055 m. D. at lip 0.132 m. D. of medallion, 0.054 m.

The vase has been mended from a number of fragments. Since the photograph on Plate XXX was made most of the missing pieces have been added and the few remaining gaps restored in plaster. For the shape, see below, No. 226. There are no pictures on the exterior. On the interior, in a small medallion bordered by a narrow reserved line, is a youth reclining on a couch. He is playing the game of kottabos and holds a skyphos in his left hand while he twirls a kylix with off-set rim on the index finger of his right hand. In the preliminary sketch the artist showed him holding a kylix

in his left hand instead of a skyphos. The rectangular attachment at the left of the kottabos stand (its upper part appears pointed because the background has been carelessly filled in) is probably the *μάρης* although the form is unusual, the *μάρης* ordinarily being a disc: cf. Daremberg-Saglio, *Dict. Ant.*, s.v. kottabos. Relief contour except for a short stretch above and below the mouth, for the top of the kottabos stand, and at the left edge of the picture.

**36.** Kylix: I, youth carrying amphorae on a pole. Plate XXX.

P 1275. Fragments from the following depths: many at 12.00 m., most at 11.45 m., some at 10.90 m. H. 0.12 m. D. at lip *ca.* 0.18 m. D. of medallion 0.077 m.

The vase has been mended from a number of fragments. Since the photograph on Plate XXX was made, some fragments including the missing part of the left-hand amphora and about half the rim of the vase have been added, and the whole restored in plaster. The shape is similar to No. 230 below. There are no pictures on the exterior. On the interior, in a medallion bordered by a narrow reserved line, is a youth running to the left. Over his left shoulder he carries a pole from either end of which hangs a large amphora with pointed bottom (what appears to be a knob at the bottom is due to careless filling in of the background). He wears a short, tight-fitting jacket and has a wreath on his head which was painted in added red. Added red is also used for the cords by which the amphorae are fastened to the pole. Relief contour throughout. The hair line is incised. For a pair of baskets carried on a pole see *C.V.A.*, Oxford, III, I, plate I, 4, and *C.V.A.*, Cambridge, fasc. I, plate XXXIII, 2. I know of no second example of a pair of amphorae so carried.

**37.** Fragment of kylix: I, youth adjusting pillow on couch. Plate XXIX.

P 1310. From depths 11.45 m. and 10.90 m. Max. dim. as restored, 0.084 m. D. of medallion est. 0.08 m.

Four fragments preserve the stem and much of the figured medallion. Two of the fragments join; the other two, which preserve parts of the feet, have been fixed in their approximate positions with plaster. The stem is short and thick. At its lower end is a slightly raised ring set off by incised grooves. It is glazed inside except at the top where it is reserved with a black dot and circle. There are no pictures on the exterior. On the interior, within a narrow reserved circle, is a youth standing beside a couch adjusting a pillow. Behind him, at the left edge of the fragment, is part of a narrow vertical object, probably a kottabos stand: cf. No. 35 above. Relief contour throughout. To the right of the feet are parts of two letters in added red: ΗΟ[ΠΑΙΣΚΑΛΟΣ]. The glaze has for the most part fired red; see the discussion below on No. 52. For the subject, compare the interior of a cup in the Brooks collection at at Tarporley: *J.H.S.*, XLIII, 1923, p. 135, fig. 2.

**38.** Fragment of kylix: I, diskobolos. Plate XXIX.

P 1330. From depth 11.45 m.; fragment with stem from depth 10.35 m. D. of medallion, est., 0.10 m.

Three joining fragments preserve the stem and about half the medallion. The stem is short and at its lower end are a rough raised ring and some irregular incised grooves. There is black glaze inside the stem except at the top which is reserved. There are no pictures on the exterior. On the interior, within a narrow reserved circle, is a nude youth, his right forearm and hand and most of both legs missing. He is probably in the act of throwing a diskos which will have been in his missing right hand. The moment represented is either the start of the backward swing (Gardiner, *Athletics*, p. 167, movement 3) or, more probably, the moment just before the throw as the diskos is about to leave the hand (*ibid.*, movement 6). The youth wears a red fillet on his head. The letters in the field are also in added red: Between left

arm and body, Ι; to left of left hand Π; to right of head ΚΑ. These may be read [H]ΙΠ[---] ΚΑ[ΛΟΣ]. There is room for the aspirate in the missing part of the medallion by the left shoulder. Any name beginning with Hip--- may be restored. A dot close to the upper left part of the head seems to be a stain. Relief contour throughout. Dilute glaze is used for the short curls on the forehead and at the back of the neck, for the long curl on the cheek, and for a few lines on the body. For something of the style, compare the group of the *Prosa-goreuo* kylixes, Beazley, *Att. V.*, p. 37.

**39.** Fragment of kylix: I, crouching satyr holding up a cloak. Plate XXXI.

P 1382 bis. From depth ca. 10.35 m. D. at rim, est., 0.15 m. D. of medallion, est., 0.10 m.

Three joining fragments preserve the stem, part of the medallion, and a bit of the rim. Plaster has been used to secure the rim fragment, which joins over only a very small area. The rim is off-set with concave exterior. There is a raised ring at the bottom of the stem with an incised groove above and below it. There are no pictures on the exterior. On the interior, within a narrow reserved circle, is a crouching satyr holding up a cloak with both hands. Part of the red wreath on his head is preserved and there is also a red line on the preserved stub of his tail. Relief contour throughout.

For something of the pose (the action is of course quite different) compare Vienna, Kunsthistorisches Museum, IV, 3215, which I know from a museum photograph in the possession of Miss Talcott. It is a red-figured kylix, apparently with an off-set lip, which has on the interior a satyr standing in a trough and reaching down into it. On the trough is painted the long, black drinking horn which occurs on a number of vases of the Pithos group (those cited below under No. 60). The Vienna cup is closely connected with the Pithos group, and our cup, on which the drawing is a little better, will not be far removed. On the Pithos group, see Nos. 42-44.

40. Kylix: I, seated woman and dwarf; A and B, conversation scenes. Plates XXXI and XXXII.

P 2574. Fragments from the following depths: a few at 10.10 m., most at 9.60 m., some at 9.00 m. H. 0.075 m. D. at lip 0.19 m. D. of medallion 0.107 m. Preliminary notices have appeared as follows: *A.J.A.*, XXXVII, 1933, p. 294 and fig. 4; *J.H.S.*, LIII, 1933, p. 266; *A.A.*, 1933, pp. 203-204 and fig. 6.

Both handles, most of the rim except for a single fragment from near one handle, much of the body and fragments of the foot are missing. One fragment does not join directly. Restored in plaster. The outline of bowl, stem, and foot forms a continuous curve broken only by a small jog on the upper surface of the last. The jog is emphasized by a narrow reserved band. The outer edge and resting surface of the foot, the edge of the lip and the space between the handle attachments are also reserved.

On the interior, within a medallion bordered by an incised groove and a narrow reserved line is a woman, seated, with a dwarf standing beside her. She wears chiton and himation and has a veil over her head. In her right hand she holds up a mirror. Behind her is one end of a couch with a striped pillow on it. The dwarf who stands beside her wears a cloak wrapped around the lower part of his body. He has a red fillet on his head and holds a large, knotted staff in his right hand. His hair and moustache are done in dilute glaze. There are imitation letters in added red in the field. Relief contour throughout. The subject of dwarf servants has been discussed by Pottier in *Mon. Piot*, XIII, 1906, pp. 159-160; see also Caskey-Beazley, *Attic Vase Paintings in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston*, p. 52, number 59.

Exterior, A: four draped, standing figures and two animals. At the left are two figures facing each other, one of whom, probably the left-hand one, holds up an animal of which only two legs are preserved. At the right are again two figures facing each other and an animal between them, probably being held up. The upper parts of all the figures are missing

except the one at the extreme left, part of the back of whose head is preserved.

Exterior, B: part of a draped figure seated on a stool, and part of another draped figure standing in front, leaning on a staff. Under one of the handles is a spotted animal, under the other nothing. There are imitation letters in added red in the field. Relief contour throughout. On the exterior, midway between the ground line and the top of the stem, is a double line, neatly incised.

41. Kylix with off-set lip: I, seated man. Plate XXXII.

P 2575. From depth 9.60 m. D. at rim, est., 0.13 m.

Eight joining fragments preserve much of the bowl and stem, a bit of the off-set (concave) lip, and one handle stub. At the bottom of the stem is a pair of incised grooves. There are no pictures on the exterior. On the interior, within a narrow reserved circle, is a man seated on a plain stool holding a staff in his right hand and a flower in his left. Over his left shoulder he wears a cloak which also covers the lower part of his body but leaves his right shoulder bare. It is decorated with groups of small black dots. Behind him, on the wall, hangs a bag. In the field are nonsense letters in added red: at the left,  $\Sigma E \Sigma \Lambda$  (the sigmas, especially the last one, might be retrograde nus); at the right  $\downarrow$  and E. In the exergue are nonsense letters painted in glaze NEME $\Sigma$ . Relief contour throughout, except for beard. Traces of the preliminary sketch may be observed: drapery lines carrying back from the knee, and lines on the arms to indicate muscles. Besides the letters in the field, added red is also used for the flower and for the strings which support and hang down from the bag on the wall.

The next two pieces, 42 and 43, are almost identical and are undoubtedly the work of one hand. They are connected with a group of vases put together by Beazley which he calls the Pithos group (*J.H.S.*, LIX, 1939, p. 2, where earlier references will be found) and

are especially close to Louvre G 90 and G 91 (E. Pottier, *Vases antiques du Louvre*, pl. 98) and to the New York kylix 07.286.32. A third piece, No. 44 here, stands a little apart both in shape and quality from Nos. 42 and 43, but has so many points of similarity that it cannot be separated from them and is probably a work of the same painter. Other pieces from this well which are connected with the Pithos group are Nos. 39, 55, 56 and 60.

**42.** Kylix: I, satyr kneeling beside garlanded pot. Plate XXXIII.

P 2576. From depth 9.60 m. D. at lip, est., 0.16 m. D. of medallion 0.095 m.

Both handles, most of the rim, and about half the foot are missing. For the shape compare Nos. 231, 234, and 235 below. There are no pictures on the exterior. On the interior, within a narrow reserved circle, is a satyr kneeling beside a narrow-mouthed, handleless pot. The pot has a garland around the body and a string around the neck which probably indicates that the mouth is sealed. It leans against a sort of exergue probably intended to represent a wall. The drawing is hasty and sketchy. Relief contour is used throughout, though it does not always coincide with the reserved contour, for when the background was filled in the glaze frequently ran over the relief contour. Some of the inner markings on the satyr's body are done with thinned glaze. Much of the red ochre wash still remains. On the group to which this vase belongs, see above.

**43.** Kylix: I, satyr kneeling beside garlanded pot. Plate XXXIII.

P 2577. From depth 9.60 m.; one fragment from depth 10.35 m. D. at lip, est., 0.16 m. D. of medallion 0.088 m.

Both handles and most of the rim are missing as well as several fragments of the figured medallion. In shape, subject, style, and details of rendering, this piece is closely similar to the preceding.

**44.** Kylix: I, satyr running with pelta and spear. Plate XXXIII.

P 2578. From depth 9.60 m.; fragments from depth 8.00 m. D. at lip, est., 0.17 m. D. of medallion 0.093 m.

Both handles, most of the rim, about half the foot, and small bits of the figured medallion are missing. The rim is plain. Body, stem, and foot have a continuous curve broken only by a small jog on the upper surface of the foot. The outer edge and resting surface of the foot are reserved. There are no pictures on the exterior. On the interior, within a narrow reserved circle, is a running satyr. He carries a pelta on his left arm, and in his right hand is a spear. The spear is done in added red. Added red is also used for the wreath on the satyr's head and for the "letters" of a mock inscription scattered around the field. Relief contour throughout. Dilute glaze is used for most of the interior markings on body, arms, legs, and pelta. Much of this interior marking does not show in the photograph.

This piece is somewhat different in shape from the last two, and the drawing is rather more careful. There are so many points of similarity, however, that it cannot be separated from them, and it is probably a work of the same painter.

**45.** Kylix: I, crouching warrior with pelta, tiara, and spear. Plate XXXIV.

P 2579. From depth 9.60 m. D. at lip 0.16 m. D. of medallion 0.095 m.

The foot and stem, one handle and much of the other, about half the rim with the adjacent parts of the body, and some of the figured medallion are missing. The rim is plain and the bowl rather deep. There are no pictures on the exterior. On the interior, within a reserved circle of irregular width, is a crouching warrior. He is nude except for the tiara which he wears on his head. On his left arm he carries a pelta or crescent-shaped shield decorated at its preserved end with a dot and circle, and in his right hand he carries a spear. A double

line marks his spinal column. Scattered around the field are blobby "letters" done in added buff. Relief contour throughout.

The warriors on this cup and the next recall the warriors on the group of oinochoai of shape 8 which are near the painter of Berlin 2268 (Beazley, *V.A.*, p. 74; *Att. V.*, p. 47).

**46.** Kylix: I, warrior with cloak, tiara, and spear. Plate XXXIV.

P 2580. From depth 9.60 m., one fragment from depth 10.35 m. D. at lip, 0.13 m. D. of medallion, 0.083 m.

The foot and stem, the handles, about half the rim with the adjacent parts of the body, and small fragments of the medallion are missing. The lip is off-set with a concave exterior. The stubs of the handles are preserved and, exceptionally, the space between them is glazed, not reserved as is usual. There are no pictures on the exterior. On the interior, within a narrow reserved circle, is a warrior advancing in a crouching position. He is nude except for a tiara on his head and a cloak which he carries over his extended left arm. In his right hand is a spear. Relief contour throughout. On subject and style see preceding item.

**47.** Fragment of kylix: I, head of youth. Plate XXXIV.

P 2581. From depth *ca.* 9.60 m. Max. dim. 0.058 m.

Two joining fragments preserve part of the interior medallion of a kylix. A small bit of the border of the medallion, probably a narrow reserved line, is preserved at the upper left corner of the fragment. Of the figured scene only the upper part of the head of a youth is preserved. He wears a red wreath. In front of him part of an oval object is preserved. The glaze has flaked somewhat, especially at the left end of the fragment and near the oval object. There is black glaze on the exterior of the fragment.

**48.** Skyphos base with rays. Plate XXXIV.

P 2585. From depths 10.90 m., 9.60 m., and 8.00 m. D. of base 0.098 m.

Seven joining fragments preserve most of the foot and bottom and the immediately adjacent portion of the body. Only a little of the very lowest part of the figured scene on the body is preserved. Parts of several feet can be made out. They have relief contour except for the soles. The vertical lines in the reserved zone above the foot of the vase are relief lines. The foot is spreading and is covered with excellent black glaze. A fine incised line sets it off from the body; there is a narrow reserved line on the top at its outer edge; and there is a red line on its under side. The bottom of the vase within the foot is reserved and decorated, as far as preserved, with a pair of black circles between two red ones.

Red-figured skyphoi of this type are not common at this period: cf. Beazley's remarks in *C.V.A.*, Oxford, III, I, plate LXV, 24. The Nikosthenes fragment to which he refers is Graef-Langlotz, I, no. 1409, pl. 77. Cf. also *ibid.*, II, no. 449, pl. 39.

**49.** Kylix fragment: I, satyr. Plate XXXI.

P 2618. The fragment with the head from depth 9.00 m., the other from depth 12.00 m. Max. dim. 0.075 m.

Two joining fragments preserve part of the figured medallion and part of the stem. At the lower end of the stem part of a raised ring and part of an incised line above it are preserved. There are no pictures on the exterior. On the interior, in a medallion bordered by a narrow, irregular reserved circle, are part of the head, body, and right arm of a satyr. He is seen from behind and is looking back over his right shoulder. In his right hand he holds a spear, part of which can be seen at the lower right corner of the fragment. Relief contour throughout.

**50.** Fragments of column krater: head of youth, vine, and decorative borders. Plate XXXIV.

P 2619. From depths 9.00 m. and 8.00 m. Max. dim., *a*, 0.066 m., *b*, 0.033 m.

Three fragments are preserved of which two join. Fragment *a* preserves part of the tongue

pattern at the top of the body, part of the ivy pattern at the right edge of the panel, and part of a vine in the field. The leaves of the vine are done in added red, the stem is reserved with relief contour. Fragment *b* preserves part of the head of a youth wearing a red fillet. The young beard on his cheek is done in dilute glaze.

**51.** Fragment of deep cup: foot of animal. Plate XXXIV.

P 2620. From depth 9.00 m. Max. dim. 0.049 m.

A single fragment preserves some of the lower part of the wall of a deep cup. On the exterior, above a narrow reserved line, is the hind foot of an animal. Relief lines for markings on foot, but no relief contour. Black glaze on interior.

**52.** Kylix glazed red and black: I, diskobolos. Plate XXXV.

P 2698. Most fragments from depth 8.45 m., some from depth 8.00 m. H. 0.10 m. D. at lip 0.22 m. D. of medallion 0.088 m.

Preliminary notices have appeared as follows: *Art and Archaeology*, XXXIV, 1933, pp. 293-294; *A.J.A.*, XXXVII, 1933, pp. 310-311, and fig. 19; *Hesperia*, II, 1933, pp. 459-460, and fig. 9; *A.M.*, LIX, 1934, p. 85, note 1 (mentioned for glaze); *A.J.A.*, XLII, 1938, p. 347 (tentative attribution to Onesimos by F. P. Johnson).

One handle, part of the other, some of the rim and body, and most of the foot are missing. Restored in plaster. The single preserved fragment of the foot does not join the stem directly but has been placed in its approximate position.

The lip is off-set, sharply on the inside, slightly on the outside, and is covered inside and out with a fine, lustrous black glaze. The bowl is covered inside and out with an equally fine, lustrous red glaze with the exception of a black medallion at the centre of the interior

in which is the figured decoration. On the exterior the red glaze continues down over the stem and foot, broken only by a slightly raised black ring at the bottom of the stem and a black line about the middle of the upper surface of the foot which emphasizes a small step. The convex outer edge of the foot is reserved. The under side of the foot has a narrow reserved band at its outer edge, then a narrow band of black glaze; from there it has red glaze as far up as preserved. The inside of the stem is reserved as far down as preserved. The outer faces of the handles have black glaze, the inner faces and the patches between the attachments are reserved.

The scene on the interior medallion, Plate XXXV (for the whole interior see the first three items cited in the bibliography above), is a diskos-thrower represented at the moment just before the throw (cf. Gardiner, *Athletics*, figs. 118 and 119). His left foot is raised well off the ground, a unique position as far as I have found. In the field in added red is the inscription Η[O] ΠΑ[Ι]Σ ΚΑΛΟΣ. Relief contour except for the bottom of the right foot, and for the hair, which is reserved. Stylistically the vase has been tentatively connected with the painter Onesimos (see bibliography above) but it seems to me to bear no relation to any of his works.

The use of contrasting red and black glaze, so well illustrated by this kylix, is found in a small number of other vases of the archaic period. The technical problems involved in producing this color contrast have been frequently discussed,<sup>19</sup> but no really satisfactory explanation has ever been offered. Miss Talcott contributes the following note in which she suggests what seems to me to be the correct solution.

“Miss Richter’s statement [*loc. cit.*] that red glaze, intentionally produced, resembles in every respect the ordinary black does not ap-

<sup>19</sup> Most recently by Miss Richter in Richter and Hall, p. xlv. Other examples of this technique from this deposit, Nos. 32 and 239; cf. also the bowl illustrated below, Plate LVI, P 16753. Some East Greek fragments are published by Kunze, *A.M.*, LIX, 1934, pp. 83-85.

pear to be borne out by the fragments of such vases found in the Agora Excavations. In the examples which we have been able to examine closely the red is considerably thinner than the black on the same vases; it inclines to be duller; and it is much more given to peeling (cf. Graef-Langlotz, II, 211, pl. 10). It seems that we must look for some explanation of its color and character other than that which she suggests (namely the protection of the surfaces from the reducing atmosphere of the kiln). An examination of the vases on which a similar red color has been produced *accidentally* may perhaps provide a point of departure.

"These accidental differences in color appear to be of two types, produced in two different ways. In the first of these the red is caused by the protection of the surface from smoke during the process of firing, either by 'stacking,' or by the position of the vase among others in the kiln, common phenomena observable at all periods. The second type appears to occur because of some alteration in the proportions of the ingredients used in making up the glaze. It is this with which we are particularly concerned.

"Examples of the results of such alteration can be found in any large collection. On the kylix No. 37 above, the drawing-glaze has fired a dark red to black, but the background-glaze, and that used for some details (the filling in of the outline of the hair, the iris of the eye) has fired a lighter red. The general condition might perhaps have been caused by inadequate reducing conditions in the kiln, but the difference of color between the drawing-glaze and the background-glaze, which can be seen clearly in the photograph, presents a separate problem. On the krater fragment (Agora Inv. P 3445) illustrated in Plate XXXVI, further, the drawing-glaze and the reserving stripes are solidly black, whereas the background color is a firm, brilliant red, in no wise different in texture from the black. Within the surface of this small fragment there can be no question of varying kiln conditions on different parts of the vase, nor can we believe that the unhappy

result was intentionally produced. A practical explanation seems to be that the workman who mixed the glaze for filling in the background in some way altered the usual proportions of the ingredients. That the case is not one depending necessarily on the thickness with which the glaze is applied, and, moreover, that the painter himself could not in these accidental cases tell the difference in the mixture before firing, is demonstrated by such a vase as British Museum E 470 (*Arch. Zeit.*, 1848, pl. 14; Jacobsthal, *Die Melischen Reliefs*, p. 51, fig. 9), where it is the heavily painted reserving bands around the figures which have fired red, while the background surfaces are black.

"Such accidents must have caused an uproar in any workshop, and the error made by the glaze-mixer could hardly go uninvestigated. The knowledge, therefore, of the difference in proportion of ingredients necessary to produce an alteration in color could have been arrived at as the result of such mishaps. When, however, it was desired to make use of this knowledge for the making of surfaces intentionally red, the difference in proportion might well have had to be increased beyond that which had occurred by accident, in order on the one hand to avoid any possibility of black firing, and on the other to provide some difference in color and texture before firing sufficient to enable the painter to see what he was doing. A document in this connection is provided by the stemless cup illustrated on Plate XXXVI (Agora Inv. P 10,359; see below on No. 239), where the figure of the dog has clearly been painted on a surface already covered with the substance which provides the red background.

"It seems possible that the difference in the character of the glaze, caused by this intentional alteration in the proportions of the ingredients used, was enough in many cases, as in all those found at the Agora, to spoil the normally adhesive character of the glaze and to produce a surface which chips and peels readily, at least in time. That the proper equilibrium for the production of the ordinary black surface was in any case a delicate one can be seen from the

many instances in which a background-glaze is dull, or severely mottled, or in which either it, or the drawing-glaze, even though black, has peeled badly.

"Just what was the difference of proportion, presumably of ferric oxide to alkali (Richter and Hall, p. xlv), which could produce a color so like that arrived at by firing under oxidizing conditions, we do not know. Chemical analysis of a large number of specimens might possibly have some result; but the difference must be slight at best, or the observable accidents, of which examples appear throughout the fifth century, would have been less frequent than they are. The matter might perhaps be settled by practical experiment along the lines which the observations noted here may suggest."

**53.** Fragments of large skyphos: A, satyr playing double flute. Plate XXXVII.

P 2708. From depths 8.45 m. and 8.00 m. Max. dim., *a*, 0.082 m.; *b*, 0.037 m.; *c*, 0.022 m.; *d*, 0.10 m.

Seven fragments are preserved which make up to four. Fragment *a* preserves the torso, arms and hands of a bearded satyr playing the double flute. Fragment *c* gives part of his tail, and fragment *d* the left end of the maeander pattern below the picture.

Fragment *b*, which gives part of a foot and part of a band of maeander pattern rather wider than that on fragment *d*, may come from the opposite side of the vase, or possibly from another vase.

Relief contour throughout. Brown inner markings. The beard is done in slightly thinned glaze.

The authorship of this excellent fragment has not been determined. It has some connections with the Berlin Painter and also with Euthymides, though it cannot be certainly attributed to either.

**54.** Kylix fragment: I, crouching youth. Plate XXXVI.

P 2736. From depth 7.40 m. D. of medallion est. 0.11 m.

Three joining fragments preserve the stem and part of the medallion. The stem is short and at its lower end are two incised grooves the upper of which does not completely encircle the stem. There are no pictures on the exterior. On the interior, in a medallion bordered by a narrow reserved line, is a crouching youth. A cloak which he holds over both arms passes around his back but leaves his shoulders bare. Relief contour throughout. Traces of preliminary sketch. Beazley has attributed this kylix to the Heraion painter, on whom see *J.H.S.*, LIX, 1939, p. 2.

**55.** Fragmentary kylix: I, youth and drinking horn. Plate XXXVI.

P 16,781. From depths 8.00 m. and 6.00 m. D. at lip, est., 0.16 m. D. of medallion, est., 0.11 m.

Five joining fragments preserve one handle and part of the rim and body. The rim is offset with concave exterior. There are no pictures on the exterior. On the interior, in a medallion bordered by a narrow reserved line, are a crouching youth wearing a tiara, parts of whose head and body are preserved, and the upper part of a large black drinking-horn. This piece belongs to the Pithos group which includes a number of other kylixes with the same scene. See *J.H.S.*, LIX, 1939, pp. 2 and 3; also No. 60 below.

**56.** Kylix: I, crouching youth. Plate XXXVI.

P 2765. From depth 7.40 m.; one fragment from depth 6.00 m. H. 0.08 m. D. at lip 0.16 m. D. of medallion 0.093 m.

One handle, much of the rim with the adjacent parts of the body, and some of the medallion and foot are missing. Restored in plaster. The shape is similar to No. 231 below. There are no pictures on the exterior. On the interior, in a medallion bordered by a narrow reserved line, is a nude youth, crouching. In the field at the right is part of a circular object. Relief contour throughout, though it seldom coincides with the reserved outline. Incised through the glaze under the foot is the letter Γ.

There may have been other letters, for part of the foot is missing just to the right of the Γ.

This piece is connected with the Pithos group (cf. *J.H.S.*, LIX, 1939, pp. 2 and 3) through the kylix in Salonica, Δελτίον, 9, supplement, p. 38, fig. 6a.

**57.** Fragmentary plate: part of draped figure. Plates XXXVI and LXIV.

P 2786. From depth 6.00 m. H. 0.018 m. D. 0.172 m.

Six fragments join to give about half the rim and a little of the floor; a seventh fragment, from the rim, does not join. There is a pair of suspension holes in the rim. On the floor, in a medallion bordered by two concentric grooves, is what appears to be part of the body of a draped figure with right arm bent at elbow. The bottom is flat, and reserved except for a band of black glaze at the outer edge; this band is separated from the glazed under surface of the rim by a narrow reserved band. Relief contour. Traces of red ochre wash on reserved parts.

**58.** Skyphos fragment: A, trainer with forked stick. Plate XXXIV.

P 2787. From depth 6.00 m. Max. dim. 0.056 m.

Two joining fragments preserve part of one side of a heavy-walled skyphos. The upper part of the body of a trainer is preserved. He has a cloak thrown over his left shoulder, his right arm is extended, and in his left hand he holds a forked stick. Relief contour throughout. Brown lines for muscles. The glaze has flaked away from some of the drapery lines, from the lines of the left hand, and from the background at the left edge of the fragment.

**59.** Fragments of oinochoe (?): dog and draped figures. Plate XXXIV.

P 2798. From depth 5.00 m. Max. dim., *a*, 0.046 m.; *b*, 0.023 m.

Two non-joining fragments preserve part of

the wall of a closed pot, unglazed inside, probably a tall, slender oinochoe like *Shapes and Names*, fig. 129. Fragment *a* preserves part of the drapery of two standing figures, the left-hand one leaning on a staff with a dog beside him. In the field between them is the inscription [KA]ΛΟΞ, written retrograde and vertically. Added red is used for the inscription, for the inner edge of the border of the garment of the right-hand figure, and for the dog's collar. Dilute glaze is used for the outer edge of the border of the garment of the right-hand figure, for a few dots on the garment of the left-hand figure, and for a short stroke on the dog's body. Relief contour throughout. The combination of dilute glaze and added red for the border of a garment is unique as far as I have observed.

Fragment *b* preserves part of a foot, part of an uncertain object under it, and part of the lower border of a garment. Added red on part of the object under the foot. Relief contour throughout. The drawing of the ankle is unusually elaborate. This fragment is not quite correctly placed in the photograph; the sole of the foot should be more nearly horizontal.

**60.** Kylix: I, crouching figure with tiara and drinking horn. Plate XXXVII.

P 2800. From depth 0.50 m.-1.50 m. D. of medallion 0.085 m.

Three joining fragments preserve most of the figured medallion with some of the adjacent parts of the body and most of the stem. At the base of the stem is a rudimentary raised ring set off by incised grooves. There are no pictures on the exterior. On the interior, in a medallion bordered by a narrow reserved line, is a draped, crouching figure in a tiara with a large black drinking horn. No relief contour or relief line.

This piece belongs to the Pithos group which includes a number of other kylixes with the same scene. See *J.H.S.*, LIX, 1939, pp. 2 and 3; also No. 55 above.

## BLACK-FIGURE: SKYPHOI

Nos. 61-116

Besides the pieces published here there are twelve others listed in the Agora catalogue as well as a great many uncatalogued fragments.

Numbers 61-67 are black-figured skyphoi by the Theseus painter. Fragments of these skyphoi were found at the following depths: a few at 11.45 m.; some at 10.90 m.; most at 10.35 m., 10.10 m., and 9.60 m.; and some at 9.00 m. They have been attributed to the Theseus painter by Miss Haspels (*A.B.L.*, Appendix XIV, pp. 249 ff.), who first saw them soon after their discovery while they were still in a fragmentary state. Number 5 in her list (Agora Inv. P 1543) is not from this well but from another part of the excavation. Two small fragments which are probably from a single vase, published here as No. 62, do not appear in her list. Another vase which does not appear in her list is a recently published skyphos in the Robinson collection which has been rightly attributed by its owner to the Theseus painter (*C.V.A.*, fasc. III, plates 1 and 2; cf. Beazley's review, *J.H.S.*, LIX, 1939, p. 153). A third, at Mt. Holyoke College, is mentioned below under No. 62. For a fourth, see *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, p. 185, no. 84.

The shape and scheme of decoration of the skyphoi here published are typical of the Theseus painter (cf. *A.B.L.*, pp. 142 and 144). The best preserved example, No. 63, is described in some detail; the others, as far as they are preserved, are similar. For a later product of the Heron workshop, not by the Theseus painter, see No. 68 below.

**61.** Skyphos by the Theseus painter: A and B, Herakles and someone else feasting. Plate XXXVIII.

P 1545. Depths as above. H. as restored 0.181 m. D. at lip 0.247 m. *A.B.L.*, p. 249, no. 4 (attribution), and p. 142, note 2. The fragment of a replica, Miss Haspels' no. 5 (Agora Inv. P 1543), which comes from an-

other part of the excavation, is on a slightly smaller scale than the present piece.

The entire foot and lower part of the body are missing as well as fragments elsewhere. Restored in plaster. The scene on both sides is the same except for minor variations, and only the better preserved side is illustrated. Herakles and a companion recline on a large, billowy, white cushion. Each has a cloak thrown across his middle and each holds a drinking horn in his right hand. Their beards are red, and each wears a wavy white fillet. Herakles has his club resting on his left arm, and his bow and quiver (red and white details) hang in the field. In the upper left corner of the field hang a sword and a hat, with red and white details, belonging to the companion. Under each handle is a white heron.

**62.** Fragments of a skyphos by the Theseus painter: (Herakles) regaled by Athena. Plate XXXVII.

P 1550 + P 1551. Depths as above. Max. dim. *a* 0.087 m., *b* 0.05 m.

Two fragments probably from the same vase. Fragment *a* (P 1550) is made up of three joining pieces and preserves some of the rim of the vase and the head and shoulders of Athena facing left. A good deal of the white on her face is preserved and yellowish curls fall onto her shoulder. The pupil of her eye is a red dot. The lower border of her helmet is outlined with red, its crest is outlined with white, and there is a row of white dots along its middle section.

Fragment *b* (P 1551) preserves the feet, once white, and the lower part of the long chiton of a woman facing left, probably those of the Athena on fragment *a*. Just in front of the feet is part of a black object with a short incised stroke like a reversed comma on it. This is probably part of Herakles' club, which is commonly so decorated. The scene will then be a replica of the scene on the London, Dresden, and Basle skyphoi, numbers 9-11 in Miss Haspels' list (*A.B.L.*, pp. 249-250). A fifth vase with this scene, also by the Theseus painter, is a skyphos at Mt. Holyoke College,

South Hadley, Massachusetts, which I know from a photograph in the Agora files kindly sent by Miss Caroline Galt who had noticed its resemblance to the Agora pieces.

**63.** Skyphos by the Theseus painter: A and B, Komos. Plates XXXVIII-XXXIX.

P 1544. Depths as above. H. 0.188 m. D. at lip 0.244 m. *A.B.L.*, p. 251, no. 47 (attribution).

Small pieces missing throughout. The shape and scheme of decoration are typical of this painter's skyphoi (cf. *A.B.L.*, pp. 142 and 144). Band of ivy at lip. Broad figured zone all around body. Branches in field with occasional pairs of white dots beside them, now all but vanished. Handles set diagonally. Above the foot are tongues alternately red and black without dividing lines between them. Red base-fillet. Disc foot. Outer and inner faces of foot glazed, resting surface reserved. Bottom of vase reserved with two black circles and a dot. Inside, black glaze except for a narrow reserved line at the lip and a small reserved disc at the bottom with a black circle in it.

A procession of revellers runs all the way around the vase. It is led (Plate XXXVIII) by a nude dancing man with a wavy white fillet and a red beard and forelock. Behind him comes a flute girl wearing a long chiton decorated with red dots. The white used for her flesh has disappeared leaving only a trace, but the thick, yellowish-white used for her hair is well preserved (on this color see *A.B.L.*, p. 143). She wears a red fillet, and the pupil of her eye is a red dot. After her comes a nude youth with a red fillet carrying a large amphora on his shoulder. The amphora has a garland of ivy in added white and a large red torus mouth. The last figure on this side of the vase is a nude man with a red beard. He wears an ivy wreath on his head (red stem, white berries; cf. Plate XXXIX, bottom) which probably marks him as Dionysos (but cf. *A.B.L.*, p. 142). The next figure in the procession is a nude youth with a red fillet who crouches under the handle (Plate XXXIX, left center).

The first figure on the other side of the vase (Plate XXXIX, top) is a nude youth with a wavy white fillet and red forelock. He is followed by a girl playing the lyre. Like the girl on the other side she has white flesh and yellowish-white hair, and her fillet and pupil and the dots on her long chiton are red. Her lyre has seven incised strings. Its uprights are done in the yellowish-white paint and its body is red except for the upper part which was in ordinary added white. The plectrum is white. The cover for the strings hangs down from the lyre. Following closely behind her and reaching out with both hands to touch her is a nude man with red beard and forelock and wavy white fillet. Then comes a nude dancing youth with a wavy white fillet and red forelock and finally, under the handle, a goat (Plate XXXIX, right center) with white horns and belly stripe, a white line on the lower edge of the tail and some details in red.

**64.** Fragment of a skyphos by the Theseus painter: Komos. Plate XL.

P 1548. Depths as above. P. H. 0.09 m. D. at lip, est., 0.25 m. *A.B.L.*, p. 251, no. 48 (attribution).

One handle and most of the upper part of one side are preserved. The subject is closely similar to that on the last item. The composition is more crowded, however, there being five persons to a side instead of four. First in the procession comes a nude youth, then a flute girl who, as far as she is preserved, is a replica of the one on the last vase. Following her comes a nude bearded man wearing a wavy white garland around his neck. After him comes a nude youth carrying a large amphora on his shoulder; the amphora has a garland of ivy in added white. Finally, next to the handle, is a nude youth looking back. The top of the head of a youth crouching under the handle is preserved. Added red is used for the fillet of the flute player, for the beard of the man behind her and in general for hair on forehead and nape of neck.

**65.** Fragment of a skyphos by the Theseus painter: Komos. Plate XXXVII.

P 1549. Depths as above. P. H. 0.071 m. *A.B.L.*, p. 251, no. 48, bis (attribution).

Five joining fragments preserve part of rim and side. Head and shoulders of a flute girl, as far as preserved a replica of those on the last two items, but apparently lacking the red fillet. Behind her is part of a nude man with a red beard and forelock reaching out to touch her. There is nothing to show definitely whether or not this fragment belongs with any of the other fragmentary vases from this deposit.

**66.** Fragment of a skyphos by the Theseus painter: Komos. Plate XL.

P 1547. Depths as above. P. H. 0.247 m. D. at lip, est., 0.25 m. *A.B.L.*, p. 251, no. 49 (attribution).

Much of one side of the vase is preserved. Five nude men, the one in the middle playing the double flute. The man in front of the flutist has thrown his left arm across to the right side of his body so that his shoulders are seen from the back. The man at the left of the scene turns back and grasps the goat under the handle by the horns.

Added red for beards and some fillets and forelocks. A wavy white line for two of the fillets. The goat's horns and belly stripe and the lower edge of its tail were white, and there are a few red and white markings on its neck and body.

**67.** Skyphos by the Theseus painter: A and B, Ephedrismos. Plate XLI.

P 1546. Depths as above. H. as restored, 0.195 m. D. at lip 0.253 m. *A.B.L.*, p. 251, no. 54 (attribution).

The foot and lower part of the body entirely missing; fragments missing elsewhere. Restored in plaster. The scene on both sides is the same except for minor variations. A group of youths playing the game of ephedrismos moves to the right toward a low white mound with a pointed black stone sticking up out of it,

the dioros (Pollux, 9, 119). The first youth carries a white stick in his hand: on one side of the vase he holds it at waist level, on the other he has raised it to the level of his head. After him comes a pair of youths, one carrying the other pickaback, then a single youth with his hands held against his body, and finally another pickaback group. All the youths except one wear a wavy white fillet. Added red is used for the forelocks and for the hair at the nape of the neck. Under each handle are two intertwined stalks.

**68.** Fragmentary skyphos: A and B, chariot scene. Plate XLII.

P 2768. From depth 6.80 m. P. H. 0.137 m.

Mended from many pieces, not all of which join. Strengthened with plaster at several points. Some of lower part of body and a little of foot preserved. Rim and handles entirely missing. A small, non-joining fragment showing part of Hermes' feet is not illustrated. The scene on both sides is the same. A draped male figure mounts a chariot drawn by four horses. A woman, of whom only the feet and lower part of the dress are preserved, stands beside the horses. Hermes walks in front and looks back. He wears a short chiton, decorated with red and white, and a white fillet. His beard is red. Under the handle, a white heron. Branches in the field. The glaze on the lower part of the exterior and on the whole interior has fired red.

A later product of the "Heron workshop," not by the Theseus painter; see Nos. 61-67.

The skyphoi and skyphos fragments Nos. 69-76 belong to Ure's type C 1 (*Sixth and Fifth Century Pottery from Rhitsona*, p. 61), large, deep skyphoi whose chief characteristic is that the figured decoration is confined to the upper half of the body. They have a narrow reserved line at the inner edge of the lip, a small reserved disc decorated with black circles or dot and circles at the center of the interior, and a reserved bottom similarly decorated. The outer and inner faces of the foot are glazed, the resting surface reserved. It will be noted

that most of them come from higher up in the fill than the skyphoi of similar shape by the Theseus painter, which suggests that the popularity of this type of skyphos comes slightly later than that of the Theseus painter's type in which the figures occupy almost the full height of the side. Miss Haspels has already noted this tendency on the part of the companions of the Theseus painter (*A.B.L.*, p. 144). The two types of course overlap chronologically: cf. No. 68 from depth 6.80 m., and No. 69 from depth 10.90 m.

**69.** Skyphos fragment: maenads and satyrs. Plate XLIII.

P 1339. From depth *ca.* 10.90 m. P. H. 0.069 m. D. est. 0.175 m.

Three joining fragments give part of rim and body. Parts of four dancing figures are preserved: at left, head of a satyr; then head, arm and part of body of a maenad; then a satyr; and at right, a small patch of white, undoubtedly part of another maenad. White for maenads' flesh laid directly on clay ground without black underpainting. Traces of white on satyr's tail. Red for satyrs' hair and beards, for maenad's fillet and a dot on her dress.

**70.** Skyphos: A and B, between eyes, man leading horse. Plate XLII.

P 2614. From depths 9.60 m. and 9.00 m. H. 0.18 m. D. at lip 0.224 m.

About half rim, one handle and half the other, large pieces of the walls, and fragments of the foot missing. Restored in plaster. The scene is the same on both sides, a man leading a horse to the right. At each handle is a large eye. Added color was sloppily applied and is now difficult to detect. The man had a red fillet and some sort of short cloak which was probably also red. The horse's mane and dots on his snout were white. His tail was red. The eyes are partly outlined in white, and a white circle indicates the iris.

For the horse, cf. *C.V.A.*, Villa Giulia, III, H, e, pl. 48, 6. For "style" compare a similar skyphos in the National Museum at Athens,

no. 12627: Herakles and the lion with a palm tree between them (G. Nicole, *Catalogue, Supplement* no. 921).

**71.** Fragmentary skyphos: A and B, dogs, facing, between satyrs. Plate XLII.

P 2710. From depth 8.00 m. P. H. 0.15 m. D. at rim, est., 0.23 m.

Mended from many pieces, not all of which join. Base and handles entirely missing. Partly restored in plaster. Only the better preserved side illustrated. At centre of each side two dogs face each other. White for collars, belly stripes, and spots on body. Finely incised lines for details. At each handle a dancing satyr with white tail and white beard.

**72.** Skyphos fragment: quadriga in three-quarters view. Plate XLIII.

P 2711. From depth 8.00 m. P. H. 0.062 m. D. at rim, est., 0.23 m.

Several joining fragments preserve part of rim and body. A quadriga in three-quarters view, one of the horses white; in front of it an Amazon, then the tip of the wing of a handle sphinx. Skyphoi with this scene are relatively common. Some published examples: three from Rhitsona, Ure, *Sixth*, p. 61, nos. 26.98 ff., and pl. XVIII; *C.V.A.*, Villa Giulia, III, H, e, pl. 47, 7 and pl. 48, 3-4; D. M. Robinson, *Olynthus*, V, pp. 77-78, no. 40, and pl. 52. There is a fairly complete example at the Agora (Inv. P 1139) from a well the contents of which are to be dated around 500 B.C.

**73.** Skyphos fragment: maenad and satyr. Plate XLIII.

P 2712. From depth 8.00 m. P. H. 0.051 m. D. at rim, est., 0.21 m.

Two joining fragments preserve part of rim and body. A maenad and a satyr dancing. The white for the maenad's flesh laid for the most part directly on the clay ground. Red for satyr's fillet.

**74.** Skyphos fragment: dancing man. Plate XLIII.

P 2713. From depth 8.00 m. P. H. 0.043 m.

A single fragment preserves part of rim and body. Upper part of a man dancing right. White for hair and sideburns and for spot on arm. Trace of another figure at right edge of fragment.

**75.** Skyphos: A and B, combat of warriors and Amazons. Plate XLIII.

P 2730. From depths 8.00 m. and 7.40 m. H. 0.208 m. D. at rim 0.229 m.

Fragments missing throughout. Restored in plaster. A (Plate XLIII). Left to right, Amazon attacking falling warrior; warrior attacking falling Amazon; a horseman and a warrior approaching from the right. B (not illustrated). Amazon and warrior fighting; Amazon attacking falling warrior; warrior, left; Amazon running right, looking back. Added white for the flesh of the Amazons, the crests of the helmets of all figures, the circle or circle and ball devices on all shields, and the cloak of the horseman. The legs of the Amazons have black underpainting only as far down as the knee; below this the white is laid directly on the clay ground. Elsewhere, also, particularly on the faces, the white overruns the black underpainting.

**76.** Skyphos: A and B, reclining figure, two rams and a satyr. Plate XLIV.

P 2731. From depth 8.00 m. and 7.40 m. H. 0.16 m. to 0.18 m. D. at rim 0.231 m.

Fragments missing throughout. Restored in plaster. Somewhat mis-shapen and discolored in firing. Same scene on both sides. A draped, bearded figure reclining on a mattress and holding a cornucopia; on either side of him, a ram, right; at extreme left, a nude, dancing satyr. Added color, uncertain whether red or white, for fillet, dots on garment, row of dots on mattress, for cushion and for mouth of cornucopia; also for rams' horns, snouts, and belly stripes, and satyrs' tails. Compare *C.V.A.*, Villa Giulia, III, H, e, pl. 48, 1-2.

**77.** Skyphos: A and B, maenads and satyrs dancing. Plate XLIV.

P 2586 + P 1393. From depths *ca.* 9.60 m. (most fragments) and *ca.* 10.35 m. (the fragment P 1393 which was later found to join). H. 0.108 m. D. at rim 0.155 m.

Both handles, much of rim and body, and some of foot missing. Restored in plaster. The scene on both sides is the same, two maenads dancing between two satyrs. Branches in field. White for maenads' flesh, satyrs' tails, and fruit on branches. Red for fillets, dots on dresses, and satyrs' beards. No incision. Bottom reserved with circle and dot decoration. Resting surface of foot reserved. Narrow reserved line at inner edge of lip.

**78.** Skyphos: A and B, sphinxes between palmettes. Plate XLV.

P 1338. From depth *ca.* 10.90 m. H. 0.092 m. D. at rim 0.14 m.

One handle, much of rim and body, and fragment of base missing. Restored in plaster. Figured decoration same on both sides. Two sphinxes seated, facing, with heads averted. At handles, palmettes with no indication of petals. Added white for faces, breasts and front line of wings. No incision.

Fragments of several replicas of this vase were found at this and neighboring depths: one is catalogued (Inv. P 1394). They belong to Ure's class E 3 (*Sixth*, p. 64). Compare also *Hesperia*, Supplement, II, p. 119, fig. 86, B 39.

**79.** Skyphos fragments: birds. Plate XLIII.

P 16766. From depths 11.45 m.-10.10 m. inclusive. D. at rim, est., 0.16 m.

Twenty-five fragments make up to thirteen. They probably come from more than one vase, but, as there is no sure criterion for sorting them, they are grouped together here as one item. A skyphos with black, concave lip. Broad reserved zone at handles decorated with a row of birds, probably three or four on either side. Narrow reserved line on lower part of body. Added red and white for feathers. Cf. *C.V.A.*, Gallatin Collection, pl. 8, 6.

**80.** Skyphos fragments: Dionysos, satyrs and maenad. Plate XLIII.

P 2678 + P 2738 + P 2680 + P 2791. From depths 8.45 m., 7.40 m., and 6.00 m. D. at rim, est., 0.15 m.

Four fragments, each of which received a separate inventory number, make up to two and preserve some of rim and body of vase and the heads of four figures. The two groups are probably from opposite sides of the vase. From left to right as arranged in the photograph, a satyr, a drinking horn with white garland, Dionysos, a maenad with white flesh, and a satyr. To right of last satyr, trace of handle attachment. Reserved line at inner edge of lip.

The skyphoi and skyphos fragments Nos. 81-95 correspond in general to Ure's type K (*Sixth*, pp. 68-69). No. 81 is close to type K 1. No. 83 is close to type K 2. It and the fragments 84-89 which are from vases of the same shape (except 89 which has a slightly incurving rim) were found together at depths 11.45 m., 10.90 m. (the majority) and 10.35 m. Besides these published pieces there are four other similar fragments from the same depths listed in the Agora catalogue as well as a number of uncatalogued fragments. They are evidently the product of a single workshop and probably the work of one painter with the possible exception of 88. No. 90 probably goes with them. Absence of added color is a noteworthy feature. The other pieces published here, 91-95, are closely related.

**81.** Skyphos: A and B, Dionysos seated. Plate XLV.

P 1270. From depths 12.00 m. and 11.45 m. H. 0.093 m. D. at rim 0.184 m.

About a quarter of the rim, one handle, and pieces from walls and base missing. Restored in plaster. The same scene on both sides: Dionysos seated in a slouching position, holding a drinking horn in his right hand. Added red for fillet and beard and for stripes and dots on clothing. Narrow reserved line at inner

edge of lip. The foot reserved except its inner face. Bottom also reserved. On the bottom part of a graffito is preserved, probably the letter M.

**82.** Skyphos fragment: crawling satyr. Plate XLVII.

P 2677. From depth 8.45 m. P. H. 0.048 m.

Two joining fragments preserve part of the wall of a skyphos probably similar to the last. As the satyr is near one of the handle palmettes, however, he will not have been the only figure. Added red for tuft of hair at forehead, for beard, and for tail.

**83.** Skyphos: A and B, Athena and giant. Plate XLVI.

P 1359. From depths 11.45 m., 10.90 m. (most) and 10.35 m. H. 0.102 m. D. at rim 0.195 m.

Both handles, and much of rim and body missing. Restored in plaster. The scene on both sides is the same, though very little of it is preserved on the reverse. Athena attacks a giant who has fallen to his knees and is trying to protect himself with his shield. Nothing remains of the left end of the scene. No added color. Reserved line at inner edge of lip. Resting surface of foot and bottom also reserved.

**84.** Skyphos fragment: maenad and satyrs. Plate XLVI.

P 1361. Depths as No. 83. P. H. 0.065 m. D. at rim, est., 0.19 m.

A group of joining fragments preserves some of rim and body. At left of fragment, trace of another figure, probably a second satyr. At right of fragment, trace of handle. No added color.

**85.** Fragmentary skyphos: A and B, maenad between satyrs carrying kraters. Plate XLVI.

P 1363. Depths as No. 83. P. H. 0.083 m. D. at rim, est., 0.20 m.

A number of fragments make up into three groups preserving some of the scene on both sides of the vase, which is the same. Only the largest group is illustrated. At centre of scene,

a maenad, on either side of her a satyr facing her and carrying a large krater; the one on the right holds the krater against his chest; the one on the left (not illustrated) bends forward slightly and holds the krater against his thigh. No added color.

**86.** Fragmentary skyphos: A and B, bull and seated man. Plate XLVI.

P 1365 + P 1366. Depths as No. 83. D. at rim, est., 0.20 m.

A number of fragments make up into two groups preserving part of the scene on either side of the vase, which is the same. A bearded man wearing a long cloak which leaves his right shoulder and arm bare is seated on a cushion. A bull approaches him. No added color.

**87.** Skyphos fragment: seated figure. Plate XLVI.

P 1367. Depths as No. 83. P. H. 0.07 m.

Three joining fragments preserve some of rim and body. A nude, seated man holding a large skyphos in his extended right hand. No added color.

**88.** Skyphos fragment: flute girl at banquet. Plate XLVI.

P 1368. Depth as No. 83. P. H. 0.062 m.

A single fragment preserves part of the body. Only part of the couch with the drawn up knees of the figure reclining on it and part of the table with food are preserved. No added color.

**89.** Skyphos fragment: quadriga. Plate XLVI.

P 1369. Depths as No. 83. P. H. 0.088 m. D. at rim, est., 0.19 m.

Several joining fragments preserve most of one side. Chariot and charioteer's body missing. No added color.

**90.** Skyphos fragment: charioteer. Plate XLVI.

P 2565. From depth *ca.* 10.10 m. P. H. 0.041 m.

A single fragment preserves part of rim and

body. A charioteer bending forward. No added color.

**91.** Fragments of skyphos: A and B, Dionysos mounted. Plate XLVI.

P 1318. From depths 11.45 m. and 10.90 m. P. H. 0.072 m.

Two joining fragments preserve part of rim and body. A third fragment, not illustrated, preserves part of a similar scene from the reverse. The animal is being led. Added red for beard, hair, and mane.

**92.** Skyphos fragment: youth on horseback, and hoplite. Plate XLVII.

P 1552. From depths *ca.* 10.35 m. and 9.60 m. P. H. 0.088 m. D. at rim, est., 0.18 m.

Two joining fragments preserve most of one side. Added red for upper and lower parts of horseman's cloak, for three dots on hoplite's shield, and for the heart of the handle palmette.

**93.** Skyphos: A and B, chariot scene. Plate XLVIII.

P 2699. From depths 8.45 m. and 8.00 m. H. 0.126 m. D. at rim, 0.202 m.

Fragments missing throughout. Restored in plaster. Same scene on both sides: a woman mounting a chariot, a man standing beside it. White for woman's flesh, for one of the horses, for parts of the pole behind, for dots on woman's dress, and for hearts of palmettes. Red for manes, collars, and tails of horses, for man's fillet, and for dots on woman's dress. Slightly incurving lip. Spreading foot with reserved resting surface. Bottom reserved and decorated with dot and three circles. Narrow reserved line at inner edge of lip.

**94.** Skyphos fragment: chariot scene. Plate XLVI.

P 2737. From depth 7.40 m. P. H. 0.078 m.

Part of rim and body preserved. Two women, Dionysos, and a quadriga. Added red for folds of drapery, for fillet, for harness, manes and tails of horses, and for heart of palmette.

**95.** Fragmentary skyphos: A and B, ithyphallic herms. Plate XLVIII.

P 2790. From depth 6.00 m. D. at rim, est., 0.23 m.

Two non-joining pieces are preserved, each mended from several fragments. The larger, *a*, preserves most of one handle and a bit of the plain rim. It has been strengthened at two points with plaster. Next to the handle is a large palmette, then an ithyphallic herm on a low base. The object in front of the herm is probably part of an altar. The smaller piece, *b*, is from the other side of the vase and preserves part of a similar scene. No added color.

A list of herms on black-figured vases is given by R. Lullies, *Die Typen der griechischen Herme*, p. 26. Cf. also *A.M.*, LX-LXI, 1935-6, p. 305.

The fragments Nos. 96-107 are from shallow skyphoi with concave lips, as for example *C.V.A.*, Bibliothèque Nationale, pl. 70, 17 and 18. The figured decoration is in silhouette without incision or added color and is for the most part hasty and careless. No. 107 stands a little apart, the drawing being more careful and incision and added color being used for details.

**96.** Skyphos fragment: seated figure. Plate XLVII.

P 1290. From depth 11.45 m. P. H. 0.44 m. D. at rim, est., 0.14 m.

The surface is chipped near the middle of the figure's body.

**97.** Fragmentary skyphos: A and B, tree and seated figures. Plate XLVII.

P 1319. From depth 11.45 m. or 10.90 m. D. at rim, est., 0.15 m.

Three fragments making up to two preserve some of the scene on both sides, which is the same. At centre a tree with fruit, facing it on either side a draped, seated figure. Palmettes at handle.

**98.** Skyphos fragment: standing figure. Plate XLVII.

P 1320. From depth 11.45 m. or 10.90 m. P. H. 0.04 m. D. at rim, est., 0.14 m.

**99.** Skyphos fragment: seated figure. Plate XLVII.

P 1321. From depth 11.45 m. or 10.90 m. P. H. 0.036 m. D. at rim, est., 0.145 m.

**100.** Fragmentary skyphos: A and B, galloping quadriga. Plate XLVII.

P 1391. From depth *ca.* 10.35 m. D. at rim, est., 0.145 m.

A number of fragments make up into two groups preserving some of the scene on both sides of the vase, which is the same.

**101.** Skyphos fragment: dancing maenad. Plate XLVII.

P 1560. From depth 10.10 m. P. H. 0.047 m. D. at rim, est., 0.14 m.

**102.** Skyphos fragment: seated figure. Plate XLVII.

P 1561. From depth 10.10 m. P. H. 0.04 m.

**103.** Skyphos fragment: galloping horseman. Plate XLVII.

P 2623. From depth 9.00 m. P. H. 0.053 m. D. at rim, est., 0.13 m.

**104.** Skyphos fragment: winged figure running left, looking back. Plate XLVII.

P 2624. From depth 9.00 m. P. H. 0.054 m. D. at rim, est., 0.16 m.

**105.** Skyphos fragment: man carrying amphora (?). Plate XLVII.

P 2681. From depth 8.45 m. P. H. 0.04 m.

The blob behind the figure is perhaps an amphora which he is carrying, perhaps fruit hanging from the branch in the field.

**106.** Skyphos fragment: figure bending over or running right. Plate XLVII.

P 2682. From depth 8.45 m. P. H. 0.024 m.

**107.** Fragmentary skyphos: lion, boar, and trees. Plate XLVII.

P 2769. From depth 6.80 m. D. at rim, est., 0.17 m.

Nine fragments make up to four and preserve much of the scene on one side of the vase. A lion and a boar face each other; in the field, three trees; at the handles, palmettes. Dots of added red near the head of each animal.

**108.** Skyphos fragment: animals confronted. Plate XLVII.

P 1562. From depth 10.10 m. P. H. 0.034 m.

Part of rim and body preserved. Rim slightly off-set on exterior, more sharply on interior. A panther and some animal with lowered head confronted. No incision or added color. Cf. next item.

**109.** Fragments of skyphos: animals confronted. Plate XLVII.

P 16779. From depth *ca.* 8.00 m. D. at lip, est., 0.12 m.

Five non-joining fragments preserve part of rim and body of a steep-sided, open cup. Rim as last item. Between handle palmettes, two animals, a boar and a lion, confronted. No incision or added color. The two fragments at the left in the photograph may come from the other side of the vase.

**110.** Skyphos fragment: panther. Plate XLVII.

P 1323. From depth 11.45 m. or 10.90 m. P. H. 0.034 m.

Part of plain rim and body preserved. Background white. Ground line in added red. No incision.

**111.** Miniature skyphos: A and B, dancing figure. Plate XLVII.

P 2743. From depth *ca.* 7.40 m. H. 0.047 m. D. at rim 0.065 m.

One handle and fragments of rim and body missing. Restored in plaster. Small, off-set rim. In handle zone, between palmettes, a dancing figure. White background. No incision or

added color. Resting surface of foot reserved. Bottom reserved and decorated with dot and circle. Cf. next item. Fragments of other similar vases from depths 10.35 m. and 7.40 m.

**112.** Skyphos fragment: dancing satyr. Plate XLVII.

P 2744. From depth 7.40 m. P. H. 0.033 m. D. at rim, est., 0.07 m.

Part of off-set rim and body preserved. White background. No incision or added color. Cf. preceding item.

**113.** Skyphos: dots between palmettes. Plate XLVII.

P 2593. From depth *ca.* 9.60 m. H. 0.068 m. D. 0.113 m.

Fragments missing throughout, including all of one handle. Restored in plaster. Off-set lip with concave exterior. Handle zone decorated with row of dots between handle palmettes. Bottom reserved and decorated with three concentric circles.

**114.** Skyphos: ivy. Plate XLVII.

P 2773. From depth 6.80 m. H. 0.079 m. D. 0.14 m.

Both handles and much of rim, body, and foot missing. Restored in plaster. Handle zone decorated with ivy and berries. Outer edge and resting surface of foot reserved. Bottom reserved and decorated with dot and two circles.

**115.** Small palmette skyphos. Plate XLVII.

P 16776. From depth *ca.* 8.45 m. H. 0.063 m. D. 0.076 m.

Fragments missing throughout. Restored in plaster. In handle zone, palmettes decorated with dots of added white. Cf. two from a grave at Marathon: *Πρακτικά*, 1934, p. 34, fig. 7. Fragments of many other similar vases from this and neighboring depths.

**116.** Fragment of a skyphos (?): running man. Plate XLVII.

P 2587. From depth 9.60 m. Max. dim. 0.049 m.

Two joining fragments preserve some of

wall of a deep, open cup—a skyphos, or the like. Legs of a nude man running. At left, an uncertain object with a line in added red around its middle section.

### BLACK-FIGURE: LEKYTHOI

Nos. 117-183

Besides the pieces published here there are 37 others listed in the Agora catalogue as well as a great many uncatalogued fragments.

The lekythoi Nos. 117-121 have been attributed by Miss Haspels to the Gela painter: see *A.B.L.*, pp. 78 ff. and 205 ff.

**117.** Lekythos by the Gela painter: winged quadriga with winged charioteer (white ground). Plate XLIX.

P 1269. From depths 12.00 m. and 11.45 m. H. 0.15 m. D. 0.095 m. *A.B.L.*, p. 209, no. 97 (attribution).

Fragments missing throughout including almost all of handle. Restored in plaster. The missing parts of the figured scene have been painted in grey on the plaster. They are as follows: the top of the charioteer's head and the pattern above it, the middle of his body, the top of the chariot rail, a bit of the wheel, the ends of the horses' tails (except the tips), and the tip of their off wing. On the shoulder, three palmettes with a bud on each side (*A.B.L.*, p. 209). On the body, a winged, bearded man wearing a tightly fitting chiton drives a chariot drawn by four winged, galloping horses. The scene is unique so far as I have found, and, lacking inscriptions or specific attributes other than the wings, no definite interpretation seems possible. See the discussion of winged figures in *A.B.L.*, p. 60, note 1, and *Jahreshefte*, XXXI, 1939, pp. 81 ff., especially pp. 85-89.

**118.** Lekythos by the Gela painter: Apollo and Artemis in Delos (white ground). Plates XLIX-L.

P 2569. From depths 10.90 m., 10.35 m.,

10.10 m. (most) and 9.60 m. P. H. 0.218 m. D. 0.093 m. *A.B.L.*, p. 210, no. 101 (attribution).

The mouth entirely missing and the handle save its upper attachment. Fragments of shoulder and body also missing. On the shoulder three palmettes with a bud on each side (*A.B.L.*, p. 209). On the body, at left, Apollo, bearded, wreathed, wearing a long chiton, and carrying his lyre (six incised strings). He reaches out with his right hand to touch the fawn's tail. At centre, fawn in front of the Delian palm tree. At right, Artemis reaching out with her right hand to touch the fawn's head; behind her a Doric column. A line of added red encircles the vase below the picture.

**119.** Fragmentary lekythos by the Gela painter: Apollo seated, playing the lyre; behind him a woman. Plate L.

P 1331. From depths 11.45 m., 10.90 m., and 10.35 m. P. H. 0.187 m. D. 0.107 m. *A.B.L.*, p. 207, no. 35 (attribution).

Handle, foot, and much of body including entire lower part missing. On shoulder five palmettes and two vestigial buds (*A.B.L.*, p. 207). On body, Apollo seated on a diphros holding a lyre with six incised strings. Behind him stands a woman, her feet turned away from him, her body and head toward him. In front of him part of another figure is preserved. Added red for fillets and small dots on garments. Added white for woman's flesh and small dots on garments. Above the picture, a net pattern with a pair of red lines above and below it; the pattern stops with the picture, the lines continue around the vase. A red line encircles the vase below the picture, and there is also one at the inner and outer edges of the mouth and on the lower part of the neck.

**120.** Fragmentary lekythos by the Gela painter: Dionysos reclining on a couch between two satyrs and a maenad. Plate L.

P 1343. From depth *ca.* 10.90 m. P. H.

0.185 m. D. 0.089 m. *A.B.L.*, p. 210, no. 118 (attribution).

Mouth, handle, foot and pieces of body missing. Restored in plaster. On shoulder, three palmettes with a bud on each side (*A.B.L.*, p. 209). On body, Dionysos reclining on a couch. A maenad and a satyr approach from the left, a satyr from the right. On a low table in front of the couch is some food done in blobs of added white with a red line around each blob. Added white for maenad's flesh. Other added color, uncertain whether red or white, for decoration on clothes. This is one of the painter's unusually bad lekythoi: cf. *A.B.L.*, p. 85.

**121.** Lekythos fragment by the Gela painter: Hermes and Herakles reclining. Plate LI.

P 2648. From depth *ca.* 9.00 m. P. H. 0.07 m. D. est., 0.09 m. *A.B.L.*, p. 213, no. 167 (attribution).

Five joining fragments preserve some of the upper part of the body and a bit of the shoulder. On the shoulder part of a palmette is preserved. On the body, Hermes and Herakles, reclining. Hermes wears a petasos with white crown, red brim, and red wing at the back. The end of his beard is also red. A sword with white handle and strap hangs in the field at the left. Of Herakles only the legs and an elbow are preserved. His chiton is decorated with small white dots, larger red dots, and small incised crosses. In the field are his club and quiver, the latter with a red, wing-like cover, a red border, and some decoration in white at its upper end; its strap is also white. A streak of thinned glaze cuts diagonally across the picture. There is a slight dent near Hermes, made before the vase was fired.

The lekythoi Nos. 122-138 here grouped together are of Miss Haspels' "little lion" shape (*A.B.L.*, p. 98). They are mostly from her Sappho-Diosphos workshop (*A.B.L.*, pp. 116-120 and 230-231), but I have not attempted to assign them to the various sub-groups which

she distinguishes. They are probably the "little lion" vases referred to by her in *A.B.L.*, p. 119, and *J.H.S.*, LVIII, 1938, p. 258 as belonging to the group of Athens 496. The majority of them were found at approximately the same depth, centring around 11.45 m. and 10.90 m. Two, however, Nos. 137 and 138, come from higher up and are hence somewhat later; note especially the slender shape of No. 137 which resembles the Haimon painter's little lion lekythoi (*A.B.L.*, p. 134 and p. 244, nos. 71 and 72). Besides the pieces published here there are four other fragments listed in the Agora catalogue as well as some uncatalogued fragments. Note also the black-glazed examples, Nos. 260-263 below, where we observe the same contrast in shapes as in the figured pieces, those deeper down, hence earlier, being plump (e. g., No. 260), one from higher up, hence later, being more slender (No. 263). This development toward slenderness in lekythoi has often been noted before (cf. *A.B.L.*, p. 186); here it is confirmed by stratification.

These lekythoi have the following general characteristics. They are small and their shape is as described by Miss Haspels (*A.B.L.*, p. 98). At the junction of neck and shoulder there is a groove decorated with added red. A pair of red lines encircles the vase below the picture and there is another on the top of the foot adjoining its reserved outer edge. On the figures added red is in general used as follows: for folds and dots on garments, for hair or fillets, for beards, for manes, for the borders of shields, and for the dots that decorate them. Added white is seldom used, and I have noted it on only two pieces, an uncatalogued fragment from depth 11.45 m. where it marks a hanging fold of drapery, and on No. 137 where it is used for the fillet held in the satyr's hand and for a dot in the field. Female flesh appears to have been left black. Branches in the field occur as a rule only where appropriate, for example in Dionysiac scenes. Incised chest markings on nude males are often placed absurdly low. Only one of these vases, No. 129, has a pattern across the top of the picture.

**122.** Lekythos: Theseus and Minotaur, between spectators. Plates LI-LII.

P 1266. From depth 12.00 m. H. as restored, 0.115 m. D. 0.058 m.

Mouth, upper part of neck, about half foot, and some of lower part of body missing. Restored in plaster. Theseus attacks the Minotaur with a sword. On either side of the central group is a spectator: at the left a nude youth with a cloak over his extended left arm and a staff in his right hand; at the right, Plate LII, a fat, nude youth with a staff in his left hand. The incised markings indicating the chest of the latter have been placed much too low. Traces of added red on Theseus' chiton and the Minotaur's neck. Shoulder, lotus buds skipping two, then small black tongues.

**123.** Lekythos: Athena and giant, between spectators. Plate LII.

P 1277. From depth 11.45 m. H. as restored, 0.11 m. D. 0.059 m.

Mouth, neck and handle missing. Restored in plaster. Athena attacks a giant. On either side stands a draped man holding a staff, similar to the man on No. 124. Shoulder, lotus buds skipping two, then small black tongues.

**124.** Lekythos: combat, between spectators. Plate LII.

P 1357. From depths 10.90 m., 10.35 m., and 10.10 m. H. as restored, 0.112 m. D. 0.056 m.

Mouth, neck, handle, and fragments of body and foot missing. Restored in plaster. Two hoplites in combat, the left one attacking, the right one recoiling and down on one knee. On either side a draped, standing figure with a long staff. Shoulder, lotus buds skipping two, then small black tongues.

**125.** Lekythos: combat, between youths. Plate LII.

P 1354. From depths 10.90 m. and 10.35 m. H. as restored, 0.114 m. D. 0.057 m.

Mouth, neck, handle, and some of body missing. Restored in plaster. Two hoplites advance toward each other. At either side a youth walks

away and looks back; the right-hand one has a cloak over his left arm, the other is nude and carries a long staff. The markings for their chests are placed much too low. Shoulder, lotus buds skipping two, then small black tongues.

**126.** Lekythos: combat, between spectators; shoulder, youth attacking lion. Plate LI.

P 1355. From depths 10.90 m., and 10.35 m. H. as restored, 0.112 m. D. 0.058 m.

Mouth, handles, and fragments of body missing. Restored in plaster. Body (not illustrated): two warriors in combat, the one at the left attacking, the one at the right recoiling; on either side a youth with cloak and short chiton, carrying a staff, walks away and looks back. For the scene, cf. Nos. 124 and 125. Shoulder: a youth with a cloak over his extended arm, attacks a lion; the youth is almost entirely missing; for his pose cf. the shoulder picture on No. 127, and *C.V.A.*, Robinson Collection, pl. 24, 1, a, b.

**127.** Lekythos: Dionysos seated between satyrs: shoulder, combat of youths with clubs. Plates LI and LII.

P 1299. From depth *ca.* 11.45 m. H. as restored 0.108 m. D. 0.056 m.

Mouth, handle, and some of body missing. Restored in plaster. Dionysos, bearded, draped, wreathed, and holding a drinking horn, sits on an okladias. On either side a nude, bearded satyr walks away and looks back. Shoulder: two youths wearing short chitons and holding a cloak over one extended arm, make for each other brandishing clubs. Cf. No. 126.

**128.** Lekythos: maenad dancing, between youths on donkeys. Plate LII.

P 1298. From depth *ca.* 11.45 m. H. as restored, 0.117 m. D. 0.06 m.

Mouth, neck, handle, much of shoulder, and some of body and foot missing. Restored in plaster. A maenad wearing a long chiton advances right and looks back. Facing her on

either side is a nude youth riding an ithyphallic donkey. Shoulder, lotus buds skipping two.

**129.** Fragmentary lekythos: Dionysos seated between youths on donkeys. Plate LI.

P 1283. From depth 11.45 m. P. H. 0.052 m. D. 0.054 m.

The vase consists of a group of joining fragments (Plate LI) and a single, non-joining fragment (not illustrated). Dionysos sits on an okladias and holds a drinking horn in his left hand. Facing him on either side is a youth wearing a cloak and riding on an ithyphallic donkey. Above the picture, a net pattern: this is the only vase in the group which has a pattern here. The arrangement below the picture is also different from that on the other vases in the group: ground line, reserved band, black band with red line at its upper edge, reserved band, and finally the black of the lower part of the body with the usual pair of red lines on it. Shoulder, lotus buds with carelessly drawn stems, usually skipping four or five, then small black tongues or dots.

**130.** Lekythos: Dionysos and Ariadne seated between dancing satyrs. Plate LII.

P 1300. From depth *ca.* 11.45 m. H. as restored, 0.108 m. D. 0.051 m.

Mouth, handle, and fragments of body and foot missing. Restored in plaster. Dionysos and Ariadne (or a maenad) seated on okladias facing each other; most of Dionysos' body is missing. He wears a wreath and holds a drinking horn. On either side, a dancing satyr. Shoulder, lotus buds skipping two, then small black tongues.

**131.** Lekythos: maenad and satyrs dancing; shoulder, hound and hare. Plates LI and LII.

P 1301. From depth *ca.* 11.45 m. H. as restored, 0.115 m. D. 0.054 m.

Mouth, foot, and some of neck, handle and body missing. Restored in plaster. The surface is much damaged. A maenad with krotala dancing to right and looking back. She wears a long chiton and over her shoulders she has a chlamys which hangs down from her arms. On

either side of her a nude, bearded satyr dances away from her and looks back. On shoulder, a hound chasing a hare.

**132.** Lekythos: rider between two youths and an onlooker; shoulder, hound (and hare). Plates LI and LII.

P 1296. From depth *ca.* 11.45 m. H. as restored, 0.115 m. D. 0.053 m.

Mouth, most of neck, much of shoulder, and some of body and foot missing. Restored in plaster. A rider, preceded and followed by a nude youth carrying a spear, advances toward a draped standing figure. The rider wears a short chiton, a long cloak over his shoulders, and a pointed cap with long lappets, and carries a pelta slung over his shoulder and two spears in his hand. On shoulder a hound chasing a hare of which only the hind feet are preserved.

The next two items, 133 and 134, are rough replicas of the same scene with the draped, standing figure omitted. Agora Inv. No. P 1304 (from depth 11.45 m. or 10.90 m.) and Agora Inv. No. P 1356 (from depth 10.90 m. and 10.35 m.) are fragments of two other replicas (both unpublished), and two uncatalogued fragments from depth 11.45 m. appear also to have had the same scene, making a total of seven from this well. Berlin, Inv. 4982.6 (*A.B.L.*, p. 230, no. 9) and F 1948 also have the same scene.

**133.** Lekythos: rider between youths. Plate LII.

P 1284 + P 1297. From depth *ca.* 11.45 m. H. as restored, 0.097 m. D. 0.048 m.

Mouth, neck, handle, foot, and much of shoulder and body missing. Restored in plaster. The rider carries a single spear and has a pelta slung over his shoulder. He is preceded and followed by a nude youth carrying a spear and with a cloak over one arm. Shoulder, lotus buds without stalks.

**134.** Lekythos: rider between youths. Plate LII.

P 1295. From depth *ca.* 11.45 m. H. as restored, 0.114 m. D. 0.055 m.

Mouth, neck, handle and fragments of body and foot missing. Restored in plaster. The rider carries two spears. He is preceded and followed by a nude youth, also with a spear. Shoulder, lotus buds skipping two.

**135.** Fragment of lekythos: shoulder, lion. Plate LI.

P 16763. From depth 11.45 m. P. H. 0.022 m. P. W. 0.037 m.

A single fragment, broken all around, preserves some of shoulder, neck and handle. On shoulder, a lion, right; the figure on the other half of the shoulder, probably a lion, left, is missing. Red dots on mane.

**136.** Fragment of lekythos: lion and man. Plate LI.

P 1287. From depth 11.45 m. P. H. 0.032 m.

Three joining fragments preserve part of body. A lion, right, with red dots on his mane. From the right a man approaches, one leg and part of the cloak over his arm preserved.

**137.** Fragment of lekythos: maenad and satyrs. Plate LI.

P 2663. From depth 8.45 m. P. H. 0.062 m. D. est., 0.04 m.

Four joining fragments preserve much of the lower part of the body. A maenad advances right and looks back. She is preceded and followed by a satyr. The upper parts of both satyrs are missing. Compare the Haimon painter's lekythos, Dugas, *Délos*, X, *Les vases de l'Héraion*, pl. 42, no. 567; see also above.

**138.** Fragment of lekythos: satyr dancing (between eyes?). Plate LI.

P 2726 + P 2792. From depths 6.00 m. and 8.00 m. P. H. 0.02 m.

Two joining fragments preserve part of body. A satyr dancing right, looking back; at right, part of a large prophylactic eye (?). The satyr holds a white fillet in one hand, and there is a white dot on the brow of the prophylactic eye.

**139.** Lekythos: Dionysos and satyrs. Plate LIII.

P 1278. From depth 11.45 m. H. as restored, 0.12 m. D. 0.061 m.

Mouth, handle and foot missing. Restored in plaster. Body: Dionysos seated on an okladias; on either side, a dancing satyr; branches in field. Added red for beards, satyrs' tails, and alternate folds of Dionysos' chiton. Shoulder, cock, right, between ivy leaves: cf. *A.B.L.*, pp. 67-68.

**140.** Lekythos: running figure between eyes. Plate LIII.

P 1279. From depth 11.45 m. H. as restored, 0.104 m. D. 0.05 m.

Mouth missing. Restored in plaster. Body: nude youth running right between large prophylactic eyes which have a hand-drawn circle of added color for the iris. Shoulder, rays and tongues. Compare the lekythos, Athens, National Museum, 16251: lion, right, between eyes; shoulder, rays and tongues.

**141.** Lekythos: satyr and maenad between mantle figures. Plate LIII.

P 1302. From depth *ca.* 11.45 m. H. as restored, 0.116 m. D. 0.054 m.

Mouth, handle, and fragments of body and foot missing. Restored in plaster. Body: satyr and maenad advancing right, looking back; facing them on either side, a draped, standing figure holding a spear. Shoulder, cock, right, between ivy leaves. A pair of red lines around vase below picture.

**142.** Lekythos: chariot. Plate LIII.

P 1303. From depth *ca.* 11.45 m. H. as restored, 0.112 m. D. 0.045 m.

Mouth, handle, and foot missing. Restored in plaster. Body: a chariot galloping past a meta. Added white for chiton of charioteer and for four dots near branches in field. Added red for mane and collars of horses, for charioteer's fillet, and for meta. Shoulder, rays and elongated tongues.

**143.** Lekythos: Dionysos reclining between satyrs. Plate LV.

P 1311. From depths 11.45 m. and 10.90 m. H. as restored, 0.18 m. D. 0.075 m.

Mouth, neck, handle, much of shoulder, and some of body missing. Restored in plaster. Body: Dionysos reclining on a cushion; a satyr approaches from the left, another withdraws to the right. Added red for beards, satyrs' tails, alternate stripes on Dionysos' cloak and for dots on his crown. Added color, uncertain whether red or white, for zigzag line on cushion. Shoulder, single upright palmette, partially preserved, with a tendril running out on either side.

**144.** Lekythos: running figure between eyes. Plate LIII.

P 1312. From depths 11.45 m. and 10.90 m. H. as restored, 0.15 m. D. 0.064 m.

Mouth, neck, handle, foot, and fragments of shoulder and body missing. Restored in plaster. A warrior with greaves, breastplate, short chiton, spear, and shield (head and shoulders missing) advances to left between large prophylactic eyes the irises of which, outlined by compass-drawn, incised circles, are red. Shoulder, cock, right, between ivy leaves.

**145.** Lekythos: Dionysiac procession. Plate LV.

P 1353. From depths 10.90 m. and 10.35 m. H. 0.212 m. D. 0.083 m.

Fragments of body and foot missing. Restored in plaster. Body: Dionysiac procession moving right; a satyr, a maenad, Dionysos, and a satyr. The surface is much damaged, only the last satyr (see figure) and parts of the maenad being tolerably well preserved. Added white for maenad's flesh and groups of dots on her chiton. Added red for her fillet, the upper border of her chiton and dots on it, and for the beard of the last satyr. A pair of red lines around the vase below the picture. Shoulder, lotus buds skipping one, then tongues.

**146.** Lekythos: sphinx between eyes. Plate LIII.

P 2560. From depth *ca.* 10.10 m.; one fragment from depth 11.45 m. P. H. 0.115 m. D. est., 0.075 m.

Mouth, neck, handle, most of shoulder, much of body, and some of foot missing. Body: sphinx seated between large prophylactic eyes of which the iris is red and outlined by compass-drawn, incised circles. Added red also for body of sphinx. Shoulder, cock, right, between ivy leaves. Ure, *Sixth*, p. 53, no. 80.254 appears from the description to be a replica.

Ample remains of red on most of the interior and on the edges of some of the breaks suggest that the vase may have been used as a container for red paint in a potter's shop after its upper part had been broken away: see introduction.

**147.** Lekythos by the Haimon painter: Herakles and the Lion. Plate LV.

P 2695. From depth *ca.* 8.45 m. H. as restored, 0.16 m. D. 0.056 m.

Mouth, neck, handle, foot, most of shoulder, and some of body missing. Restored (incorrectly) in plaster. Body: Herakles grapples with the lion in a crouching position; in field above, his bow, quiver, and cloak among branches; at left, Iolaos with club in right hand and cloak over left arm; at right, another Iolaos walking away but looking back (cf. *A.B.L.*, p. 139); at extreme right, a mantle figure with staff looking on. Above picture, key pattern, right. Added color, generally uncertain whether red or white, used freely. Shoulder, rays.

By the Haimon painter: see on No. 148. Agora Inv. No. P 2633 + P 2671, from depths 8.45 m. and 9.00 m., is a fragmentary replica (not published).

**148.** Lekythos by the Haimon painter: Herakles and the Boar. Plate LV.

P 2715 + P 2722. From depth *ca.* 8.00 m. H. as restored, 0.175 m. D. 0.06 m.

Mouth, foot, and fragments of body missing.

Restored (incorrectly) in plaster. Body: Herakles, with club in right hand, siezes boar by shoulders, bringing it to its knees; in field above, among branches, hang his bow and quiver, his cloak, and another club; on either side, a mounted Amazon. Above picture, double row of dots. Added red and white used freely. Pair of red lines around vase below picture. Shoulder, rays and tongues.

By the Haimon painter. A lekythos in the Gallatin Collection (*C.V.A.*, pl. 7, 3; *A.B.L.*, pp. 132-133 and p. 243, no. 44) appears to be a replica. Our vase, and No. 147 with its replica, to judge from the depth at which they were found, are to be dated not later than about 485 B.C.: see the discussion of the date of the Stadium Street grave with the Haimon painter's lekythoi and the Douris aryballos, *A.B.L.*, pp. 132-133.

**149.** Lekythos fragment: combat. Plate LIV.

P 1276. From depth 11.45 m. P. H. 0.084 m. D. at shoulder, est., 0.135 m.

Three joining fragments preserve about half the upper part of the body and a small bit of the shoulder. At left, a warrior wearing a helmet with two large white feathers strides forward and drives his spear into another warrior, who sinks to the ground, his eye closed in death. From the right a third warrior advances toward the first two, his spear raised for the thrust. The device on his shield is a bent leg. In the field part of an inscription painted in glaze:  $\text{HO } \Gamma\text{AI}[\leq \text{K } \text{A}\text{L}\text{O}\leq]$ . Added white for the feathers, the arm band of one shield, the device of the other, and for a row of dots along the base of the crest of two of the helmets. What appears to be white under the chin of the left-hand warrior is dirt. Added red for the borders of the shields and for a dot on the short chiton of the left-hand warrior. There is no trace of decoration on the preserved bit of the shoulder.

For feathers in helmets, see *A.M.*, XLI, 1916, pp. 369 ff., and *A.A.*, 1935, p. 434; also *C.V.A.*, Munich, pl. 18, 2.

**150.** Lekythos fragment: Herakles and the Lion. Plate LV.

P 1280. From depth 11.45 m. P. H. 0.074 m.

Three joining fragments preserve part of wall. Herakles grapples with the lion on the ground. Branches in field, among which hangs Herakles' cloak. A pair of red lines in reserved band below picture.

**151.** Lekythos fragment: Herakles and the Lion. Plate LV.

P 1281. From depth 11.45 m. P. H. 0.045 m.

Single fragment preserves part of body. Herakles grapples with lion in a crouching position. At left the feet of a spectator are preserved. Red for lion's tongue and white dots for its teeth. A red blob on spectator's cloak.

**152.** Lekythos fragment: Peleus and Thetis. Plate LV.

P 1282. From depth 11.45 m. P. H. 0.042 m.

Single fragment preserves part of shoulder and upper body. Body: Peleus and Thetis; at right, head and shoulders of another woman. Red for women's fillets. White for their flesh: the white of Thetis' face extends far out to left of edge of black underpainting, and the incision marking her eye is almost entirely on the reserved area. Shoulder, lotus buds.

**153.** Lekythos fragment: Dionysos on a mule. Plate LV.

P 1288. From depth 11.45 m. P. H. 0.047 m. D. est. 0.08 m.

Some of shoulder and upper part of body preserved. Body: Dionysos riding a mule, preceded and followed by a maenad. White for maenad's flesh, for dots on garments, for the mule's snout, and for a line along its neck and chest. Shoulder, rays.

**154.** Lekythos fragment: seated figures and a satyr. Plate LV.

P 1314. From depth 11.45 m. and 10.90 m. P. H. 0.069 m.

Part of body preserved. Lower parts of two

figures seated on *okladias* facing each other, probably Dionysos and Ariadne or a maenad; at right, lower part of a satyr dancing right. Surface discolored. Traces of dots and lines of added color on garments.

**155.** Lekythos fragment: quadriga. Plate LV.

P 1315. From depth 11.45 m. or 10.90 m. P. W. 0.052 m.

Single fragment preserves part of shoulder and body. Body: quadriga, the heads of the horses only preserved. Head of horse at left was white. Red lines on mane and for collar. Row of white dots below collar. Shoulder, lotus buds.

**156.** Lekythos fragment: woman. Plate LV.

P 1316. From depth 11.45 m. or 10.90 m. P. H. 0.066 m.

Single fragment preserves part of body. A woman, standing; also part of leg of figure preceding her. White for her flesh.

**157.** Lekythos fragment: Apollo and Muses. Plate LV.

P 1344. From depth *ca.* 10.90 m. P. H. 0.037 m.

Two joining fragments preserve some of shoulder and upper part of body. Body: Apollo standing playing lyre with four incised strings; facing him on either side, a muse; some of scene missing at right. White for flesh of muses, for lyre, for decoration on Apollo's chiton, and for a dot by the branch behind Apollo's head. The muses' eyes are red dots laid over the white. Shoulder, rays.

**158.** Lekythos fragment: woman. Plate LV.

P 1400. From depth *ca.* 10.35 m. P. H. 0.032 m.

Single fragment preserves some of body. The woman, who was the last figure on the left, faced the main scene (*cf.* preceding item). White for her flesh, for fruit on branch in field, and for some of dots above picture. Her eye is a small black dot reserved in the white of her face.

**159.** Fragmentary lekythos: Amazonomachy. Plate LIII.

P 1553 + P 2588. From depths 10.10 m. and 9.60 m. P. H. of fragment illustrated (P 1553) 0.098 m. D. est. 0.075 m.

Part of shoulder and body preserved; a non-joining fragment (P 2588) not illustrated. Body: two groups of a warrior attacking an Amazon. Added white is lavishly used as may be seen in the illustration. What appears to be white near the back foot of the warrior is actually dirt. The white by his front foot is of course the leg of the Amazon, who has fallen down on one knee. Shoulder, rays and tongues.

**160.** Lekythos fragment: Dionysos and satyr. Plate LV.

P 1555. From depth 10.10 m. Max. dim. 0.064 m.

Two joining fragments preserve part of shoulder and body. Body: Dionysos seated, left; behind him a dancing satyr. Red for beards and for fold of Dionysos' chiton. White for berries of Dionysos' wreath and for a bunch of grapes behind his head. Shoulder, lotus buds.

**161.** Lekythos fragment: Dionysos. Plate LV.

P 1556. From depth 10.10 m. Max. dim. 0.035 m.

Single fragment preserves part of body. Dionysos, right. Red for beard, folds of chiton and berries of wreath.

**162.** Lekythos fragment: two women. Plate LV.

P 2589. From depth 9.60 m. Max. dim. 0.041 m.

Single fragment preserves some of shoulder and body. Body: two women, right. White for their flesh, for three fruits on the branch in the field, and for some of dots in zone above picture. Red for filets, and, over the white, for the eye of the left-hand figure. Shoulder, rays and tongues.

**163.** Lekythos fragment: Dionysos and satyr. Plate LV.

P 2626. From depth 9.00 m. P. H. 0.085 m.

Four joining fragments preserve part of shoulder and body. Body: Dionysos seated on an okladias holding large drinking horn; a satyr dances in front of him. Red for dots on Dionysos' garment and for satyr's beard. White for garland around Dionysos' neck, for mouth of drinking horn, for one of folds of his garment, for some of fruit on branches in field, and for fillet carried by satyr. Shoulder, tongues and rays.

**164.** Lekythos fragment: Dionysos reclining. Plate LV.

P 2628. From depth 9.00 m. P. H. 0.046 m.

Single fragment preserves part of shoulder and body. Body: Dionysos reclining, banqueting. Traces of added color. Shoulder, rays.

**165.** Lekythos fragment: woman. Plate LV.

P 2629. From depth 9.00 m. P. H. 0.021 m.

Single fragment preserves part of body. A woman, left, reaching upward. White for her flesh and for some of fruit on branch in field. Red for her fillet, and, over the white, for her eye.

**166.** Lekythos fragment: woman playing flute; satyr. Plate LV.

P 2631. From depth 9.00 m. P. H. 0.025 m.

Single fragment preserves part of body. Head and arms of a woman playing flute; in front of her a satyr (?) turning to look at her. White for flute and for woman's flesh.

**167.** Fragmentary lekythos: Dionysos and satyrs. White ground. Plate LIII.

P 2659. From depth 8.45 m. P. H. 0.061 m. D. 0.053 m.

Some of shoulder and body preserved. Body: Dionysos seated on an okladias, his head and shoulders missing; behind him a dancing satyr; in front of him another, part of whose head is preserved on a small, non-joining fragment (not illustrated). Red for satyr's tail and stripes on Dionysos' chiton. Shoulder, lotus buds without stalks.

**168.** Lekythos fragment: Poseidon (?) on a seahorse. Plate LIII.

P 2660. From depth 8.45 m. P. H., with foot as restored, 0.13 m. Max. preserved diameter, 0.10 m.

Lower half only preserved. Foot restored in plaster. Only the lower part of the figured scene remains. At centre a sea monster with forequarters of a horse and long, curling hind-quarters of a fish. It is being ridden by a man, perhaps Poseidon, whose leg and part of whose cloak are preserved. For the subject compare the New York skyphos by the Theseus painter (Tillyard, *Hope Vases*, 75, pl. 7; *Shapes and Names*, fig. 170; *A.B.L.*, p. 250, no. 22) and the lekythos by the Athena painter in Oxford (*A.B.L.*, pl. 44, 4). Our seahorse lacks wings. Under its tail, a dolphin; preceding and following it, a running Nereid.

White for Nereid's legs, for a stripe along the tail of the seahorse, for circles and groups of dots on the garments and on the seahorse's tail, and for the belly stripe of the dolphin. A red line around the vase below the picture and another at the lower edge of the narrow reserved band below the picture.

**169.** Lekythos fragment: Athena in gigantomachy. Plate LIII.

P 2662. From depth 8.45 m. P. H. 0.079 m. D. 0.053 m.

Only lower half of body preserved; foot missing. The scene consists of four figures. Athena attacks a giant who falls back; behind him another giant approaches. Behind Athena, at left of scene, a giant runs away and looks back, his head partially hidden behind his huge shield. White for Athena's flesh, for shield devices and for decoration on garments. Red for borders of shields, for dots on garments, and for crest of helmet of giant at left. A red line encircles vase on broad black band below picture, and a pair of red lines encircle vase below the narrow reserved band.

**170.** Lekythos fragment: woman. Plate LV.

P 2665. From depth 8.45 m. P. H. 0.057 m.

Single fragment preserves part of body. A woman dancing left, looking back. White for flesh and for one fruit on branch in field.

**171.** Lekythos fragment: woman. Plate LV.

P 2667. From depth 8.45 m. P. H. 0.064 m.

Fragment of body preserved. A woman advancing right, looking back. White for flesh.

**172.** Lekythos fragment: seated woman. Plate LV.

P 2668. From depth 8.45 m. P. H. 0.054 m.

Fragment of body preserved. Woman seated right on an okladias. White for flesh and at joints of okladias.

**173.** Lekythos fragment: man. Plate LV.

P 2669. From depth 8.45 m. P. H. 0.024 m.

Fragment of shoulder and body preserved. Body: head and shoulders of a man, left; he is probably the mantle figure at the right of the scene. Shoulder, cock and ivy leaf.

**174.** Lekythos fragment: quadriga and charioteer. Plate LV.

P 2674. From depth 8.45 m. P. H. 0.037 m.

Fragment of body preserved. Head and shoulders of charioteer and hindquarters of quadriga. Above picture a net pattern of dots, alternately black and white.

**175.** Lekythos fragment: chariot scene. Plate LV.

P 2675 + P 2739. From depths 8.45 m. and 7.40 m. P. H. 0.047m.

Two joining fragments preserve part of body. A quadriga: at the heads of the horses stands a woman, beside them a man. White for woman's flesh, for one of horses, for man's fillet and his chiton (?), for decoration on harness, and for blobs in field.

**176.** Lekythos fragment: Ariadne mounting chariot. Plate LIII.

P 2767 + P 2592. From depths 6.80 m. and 9.60 m. P. H. 0.042 m. D. 0.054 m.

Shoulder and upper half of body preserved. Body: Ariadne mounting chariot; beside the

horses, Apollo with lyre (two incised strings) and Dionysos with drinking horn; in front of the horses, a dancing satyr. Red for fillets, stripes on garments, Dionysos' beard, satyr's tail, manes and parts of harness. Compare the Haimon painter's lekythoi with this subject, *A.B.L.*, pp. 132 and 242.

**177.** Lekythos fragment: Apollo and Muse. Plate LV.

P 2771. From depth 6.80 m. P. H. 0.026 m.

Fragment of body preserved. Apollo's lyre (five incised strings) and the head of one muse preserved. White for Muse's flesh, for lyre, for one fruit on branch in field, and for some dots in pattern above picture.

**178.** Lekythos fragment: warrior pursuing woman. Plate LV.

P 2793. From depth 6.00 m. Max. dim. 0.055 m.

Fragment of body preserved. A warrior pursuing a woman (Amazonomachy?). White for warrior's corselet, crest of helmet, and shield device (blob), and for woman's flesh and a fold of her chiton.

**179.** Lekythos fragment: seated man. Plate LV.

P 2794. From depth 6.00 m. P. H. 0.049 m.

Fragment of body preserved. Man seated on an okladias. Large white patch on his shoulder. White dots at joints of okladias.

**180.** Lekythos fragment: head. Plate LV.

P 2801. From depth 0.50 m. to 1.50 m. P. H. 0.021 m.

Fragment of shoulder and body preserved. Body: head, probably a woman's. Branches in field. Shoulder, lotus buds.

**181.** Lekythos: palmettes. Plate LIII.

P 16767. From depth *ca.* 10.90 m. H. as restored 0.135 m. D. 0.07 m.

Mouth, neck, handle and some of body missing. Restored in plaster. Body: three circum-

scribed palmettes with separated petals. No incision or added color. Shoulder, cock between ivy leaves. This lekythos is unique as far as I know.

**182.** Lekythos: palmettes. Plate LIII.

P 1382. From depth 10.35 m. H. as restored 0.13 m. D. 0.05 m.

Mouth, foot, and part of neck and handle missing. Restored in plaster. Body: four upright palmettes with white arcs over them and a row of white dots around hearts. Shoulder, rays and tongues. This is the normal kind of early palmette lekythos described by Miss Haspels, *A.B.L.*, p. 186. Cf. also *Hesperia*, Supplement IV, pp. 31-32 and fig. 23.

**183.** Lekythos: double palmettes. Plate LIII.

P 16770. From depth 9.60 m. H. as restored 0.14 m. D. 0.057 m.

Three joining fragments preserve much of body; the rest restored in plaster. On front of body four upright double palmettes of normal, not "feathery" type. White for arcs over palmettes, for row of dots around hearts, and for dots in circles between palmettes. Cf. *A.B.L.*, pp. 93-94, and 185-186; Ure, *Sixth*, p. 54, class O 1.

#### BLACK-FIGURE: MISCELLANEOUS

Nos. 184-225

**184.** Bowl: A and B, komast. Plate LIV.

P 1383. From depth 10.35 m. H. as restored 0.095 m. D. 0.245 m.

Handles, foot, and much of rim and body missing. Restored in plaster, the foot on the basis of another fragmentary bowl of the same shape but slightly smaller (from depth *ca.* 10.35 m.; uncatalogued); the handles on the basis of a third bowl of similar shape but considerably smaller (No. 185). The rim has a slight bulge on the outside, a flat top, and a very slight inward turn on the inside. I know of no exact parallel for the shape.

The exterior is decorated on either side with a single figure, a nude man dancing. On one side (Plate LIV, right top and detail left top) it is fairly well preserved; on the other (Plate LIV, 184, right bottom), however, only the top of the head, parts of the arms, and part of one leg remain. The pose differs somewhat between one side and the other. The drawing, especially of the head, is very precise and careful. The restored portion of the handle ornament (Plate LIV, 184, right center) is taken partly from the other side of the vase, partly from No. 185. Interior, good black glaze. No trace of added color.

It is possible that the vase had merrythought handles, as, for example, the Sotades bowl, Athens, National Museum, 1237 (*A.M.*, LIII, 1928, Beilage VI, 2), and the group of footless cups studied by Paribeni in *Clara Rhodos*, IX, pp. 130 ff. of which the Berlin Ergotimos cup (Inv. 3151) is the best-known example. A bowl at the Agora, illustrated on Plate LVI, may also be mentioned in this connection (Inv. No. P 16753; H. 0.08 m., D. at rim, est., 0.215 m.; about half preserved). Its body was covered inside and out with sealing-wax red glaze (cf. above on No. 52), now mostly peeled off. It was found in fill of the third quarter of the fifth century B.C.

**185.** Fragmentary bowl: man with staff. Plate LVI.

P 1384. From depth *ca.* 10.35 m. D. at rim, est., 0.135 m.

Four non-joining fragments preserve one handle and some of the rim and body of a bowl similar in shape and scheme of decoration to No. 184, but considerably smaller. Of the figured scene only the legs of a nude standing man, one of his hands holding a heavy gnarled cane, and the projecting tuft of hair over his forehead are preserved. Added red for the main part of the cane and white for its head. There is also red on the tuft of hair. Interior, good black glaze with narrow reserved line at lip.

**186.** Fragmentary plate: Herakles and Amazons: white ground. Plates LVI and LXIV.

P 2766. From depth 6.80 m. H. 0.03 m. D. 0.255 m.

A number of fragments make up into two groups preserving much of floor and some of rim. Herakles attacks an Amazon; in lower right corner a fallen Amazon. In field behind Herakles two letters are preserved, IO. Coarse incision. No added color. The vertical jog between floor and rim reserved. On the reverse the area outside the foot is reserved, with traces of red ochre wash, except for a black line at junction of rim and body; the foot and the area within it are glazed except for a reserved band on and near the resting surface and another on the vertical jog at inner edge of foot. At centre of under side, a small circle in added red.

No certain restoration of the inscription is possible. The most likely suggestion is perhaps Iolaos, Herakles' companion, who may have appeared in the background between Herakles and the Amazon. But the Amazon names Iodoke and Ioxeia are not to be excluded, nor is the name Iobes, Herakles' son (see Roscher, *Myth. Lex. s. vv.*). It might also be part of an artist's signature or a love-name although no such signature or name beginning with these letters has hitherto been reported.

**187.** Kylix: I, eagle; A and B, Dionysos, satyrs and maenads. Plate LVI.

P 2570. From depths 10.35 m., 10.10 m. and 9.60 m. H. 0.081 m. D. 0.188 m.

Small pieces missing throughout. Restored in plaster. Interior: in a small reserved medallion bordered by three lines of dilute glaze, an eagle in flight. Added red, carelessly applied, on wings and tail. A and B: the scene on both sides is essentially the same except that on A there are five figures, on B only four. Dionysos reclines on a low couch. In front of him is a woman seated on a stool (Ariadne or a maenad); she holds out a wreath towards him. Behind her are a satyr and a maenad facing each other; on B the maenad is omitted. Be-

hind Dionysos is another satyr. Under each handle a small dolphin. Added red and white carelessly applied; no underpainting for white of women's faces. Narrow reserved line at inner edge of lip. Outer edge and flat bottom of foot reserved, with traces of red ochre wash. Conical interior of stem reserved except black band at bottom.

This kylix and No. 188 belong to Ure's type E 1 (*'Αρχ. Έφ.*, 1915, pp. 124-126). Cf. also No. 189.

**188.** Kylix: I, komast. A and B, combat of warrior and Amazon between winged horses. Plate LVIII.

P 2613. Fragments from the following depths: most at 9.00 m.; some at 9.60 m., a few at 8.45 m., one at 10.10 m. H. 0.08 m. D. 0.187 m.

Handles and much of rim and body missing. Restored in plaster. Interior: in a small reserved medallion bordered by five lines of dilute glaze, a bearded man with a cloak over his shoulders moving left and looking back. A and B: the scene on both sides is the same. At the centre a warrior attacking an Amazon (shield devices, white dots); at the handles a winged horse, right. Under each handle a small dolphin (?; part of one tail only preserved). Added red and white carelessly applied. No underpainting for white of Amazon's legs. Shape and scheme of decoration as No. 187.

**189.** Kylix fragment: seated woman and satyr. Plate LVIII.

P 2770. From depth 6.80 m. P. H. 0.052 m. D. est. 0.185 m.

Four joining fragments preserve part of rim and body and stubs of one handle. Exterior: a draped woman seated, left, her flesh and a few dots on her garment white. In front of her an uncertain object, behind her a satyr facing the handle. Under handle an ivy leaf. Interior: narrow reserved band at inner edge of lip; a small bit of central medallion preserved. Shape and scheme of decoration as far as preserved similar to Nos. 187 and 188.

**190.** Fragmentary column krater: A, wedded pair in chariot; B, procession of deities. Plate LVII.

P 2612. Fragments from the following depths: most from 9.00 m., some from 9.60 m., a few from 8.45 m., one from 10.10 m. P. H. of largest fragment, 0.30 m. D. est. 0.33 m.

The vase is very fragmentary. Numerous fragments and groups of fragments are preserved (not all illustrated) which give considerable portions of the scene on both sides of the vase, as well as part of one handle. Some gaps in groups of fragments have been filled out with plaster, but the vase has not been restored.

A. The youth at the heads of the horses is taller than he appears to be in the photograph; both he and the legs of the horses are considerably foreshortened. Behind the horses are, first a lebes which is apparently being carried on a woman's head, then Hermes (part of petasos only preserved), then a bit of the head of a woman who is probably standing in the chariot. On a separate fragment are part of the chariot wheel and the foot of a man mounting it. Red for horses' manes and collar. White for one of horses, for pendants from collar, and for women's flesh. Red line around vase below picture. For the scene cf. *B.C.H.*, LIV, 1930, pp. 430-436; *A.B.L.*, p. 43, note 1.

B. Parts of three deities are preserved. At left, head of Dionysos. This fragment actually joins the largest fragment (the one with the horses) at a point close to the handle; it was detached for convenience in photographing. On another fragment are a goddess and a god, probably Hermes, for he seems to be wearing a petasos. White for flesh of goddess and for Hermes' chiton. Red for beards and short strokes in folds of drapery.

On top of handle, a palmette.

**191.** Krater fragments: A and B, chariot scene. Plate LVIII.

P 2641. From depth *ca.* 9.00 m. P. H. of largest fragment 0.088 m.

Five fragments or groups of fragments preserve some of scene on both sides, the two pieces with hind legs of horses coming from opposite sides of vase. Also preserved: part of chariot wheel; fragment from near upper left corner of panel with part of head and helmet crest (?); and fragment from lower right corner of panel with part of a foot, no doubt belonging to youth at heads of horses (cf. No. 190). Red for strokes in folds at edge of drapery, for hub of chariot wheel, for two lines on car, for helmet crest, and for a pair of lines around vase below picture.

**192.** Column krater fragment. Plate LVIII.

P 2571. From depths 10.10 m. and 9.60 m. D. est. 0.25 m.

Three joining fragments preserve some of rim and neck and start of handle. On top of rim, lotus buds skipping one; also part of handle decoration. On outer edge of rim, silhouette animals: groups of a lion and a goat facing. A red line at top of neck inside.

**193.** Neck amphora: A, procession of warriors. B, Dionysos and satyrs. Plates LVIII-LIX.

P 2568. Fragments from the following depths: a few from 10.90 m., most from 10.35 m. and 10.10 m., some from 9.60 m. H. as restored, 0.263 m. D. 0.17 m.

Foot, most of one handle, and fragments of body missing. Restored in plaster. A. Procession of three warriors. Shield devices, a serpent, a bent leg, and uncertain. White for shield devices and dots on helmet crests. Red for dots on rims of shields. B. Dionysos between dancing satyrs. Red line on beards, red dots on Dionysos' chiton. Raised ring at junction of neck and shoulder red.

On late black-figured neck-amphorae see H. R. W. Smith's remarks in *C.V.A.*, California, pl. XX, nos. 1-4. Palmettes on the neck instead of the usual double lotus and palmette chain are not common: see, however, some examples in *C.V.A.*, British Museum, plates 69 and 70.

**194.** Pelike fragment: A, Herakles and Amazon. B, Dionysos and satyr. Plate LX.

P 2643. From depth *ca.* 9.00 m. P. H. as restored 0.11 m. D. at lip 0.132 m.

Most of mouth, neck, and upper body preserved. Partially restored in plaster. A. Herakles attacks an Amazon who recoils. Red for Herakles' belt and for border of shield. White for strap over Herakles' shoulder and for three fruits by branch in field. B. Dionysos and satyr facing each other. Red for beards, for dots on Dionysos' wreath and for some dots on his garment. White for other dots on his garment and for three fruits by branch in field. Red line around neck between top of pictures and mouth. Reserved line inside mouth, just below lip.

**195.** Pelike fragment: A and B, dancing youths. Plate LX.

P 2644 + P 2645. From depth *ca.* 9.00 m. P. H. as restored 0.095 m. D. at lip 0.128 m.

Mouth, much of neck, and some of upper body preserved. Partially restored in plaster. On either side two dancing youths with white fillets. White for fruit by branches in field. Red line around neck between top of pictures and mouth. Reserved line inside mouth just below lip.

**196.** Pelike fragment: Dionysos. Plate LVIII.

P 2755. From depths 7.40 m. and 6.80 m. P. H. 0.076 m.

Several joining fragments preserve some of neck and upper part of body, including upper left corner of panel. Head of Dionysos. Red for beard and fillet. White for two fruits by branch in field. Red line on neck above picture.

**197.** Miniature hydria: fountain house scene. Plate LXI.

P 2642. From depths 9.00 m. and 8.45 m. P. H. 0.06 m. D. 0.075 m. Mentioned in *B.S.A.*, XXXVI, 1935-36, pp. 158, 165, 168, 169, 198.

Eight joining fragments preserve some of

the neck, much of the upper part of the body, the stubs of the two side handles, and the lower stub of the back handle. Two other fragments, which join each other but not the main group, preserve some of the mouth and neck (not illustrated). The figured scene occupied the front of the vase, the pediment of the fountain house being on the neck. The sides and back of the vase are decorated with enclosed palmettes which have a white circle at their heart. Part of a similar palmette from the side of the neck is preserved on the non-joining piece. The subject and details are clear from the photograph and drawing. It is perhaps worth noting that for the side columns the white was laid directly on the clay ground, for the central one it was put on over black.

On Greek fountain houses see Miss Dunkley's article in *B.S.A.*, cited above. The present vase is mentioned several times and some of its features are discussed.

**198.** Hydria fragment: satyr pursuing maenad. Plate LXII.

P 2625 + P 2658. From depths 9.00 m. and 8.45 m. Max. dim. 0.108 m.

Four joining fragments preserve some of neck and shoulder of a hydria-kalpis, including upper part of figured panel. Red for fillets and satyr's beard. White for maenad's flesh.

**199.** Oinochoe: boxers. Plate LX.

P 2700. From depths 8.45 m. and 8.00 m. H. as restored, 0.27 m. D. as restored, 0.13 m.

Handle, foot, and much of body missing. Many non-joining fragments. No direct connection between upper and lower parts. Restored in plaster; height as restored probably too great. Two boxers; the one at the right strides forward and strikes out with his right hand; the one at the left recoils and defends himself. Incised strokes on fists indicate gloves. Shouldering on lip beside handle. No added color. The glaze has fired a variety of shades. The style suggests a date around the middle of the sixth century B.C. (see introduction).

**200.** Oinochoe: Herakles and Amazons. Plate LXI.

P 2647. From depth *ca.* 9.00 m. H. as restored, 0.26 m. D. 0.135 m.

Foot, most of handle, and much of body, especially at back, missing. Restored in plaster. In panel on front of vase, Herakles in combat with an Amazon; another Amazon looks on. Herakles' right foot extends out beyond edge of panel. White for Amazons' flesh (partly on glaze, partly on reserved background), for middle line of helmet crest, for shield device (uncertain subject), for details on Herakles' lion skin (mouth, teeth, claws, part of outline), for dots on his chiton, and for several fruits by branches in field. Red for Herakles' belt and dots on his chiton, for border of shield, and for lines on lappets of hat of Amazon at right. Red line on lip as far as shouldering by handle. Red line around body below picture.

**201.** Oinochoe fragment: quadriga. Plate LX.

P 1557. From depth 10.10 m. P. H. 0.068 m.

Fragment of body with upper right part of panel of an oinochoe shaped like No. 200. Heads of four horses of a quadriga. Red for manes.

**202.** Oinochoe fragment: satyr and maenad dancing. Plate LX.

P 2646. From depth *ca.* 9.00 m. P. H. 0.076 m. D. at neck 0.072 m.

Two joining fragments preserve some of neck and body of an oinochoe shaped like No. 200. Full width of figured panel preserved. White for maenad's flesh and for some of fruit beside branches in field. Red for satyr's beard, moustache, and hair at back of head; also for fillet hanging over maenad's shoulder.

**203.** Oinochoe fragments: youth pursuing woman. Plate LX.

P 1397 + P 1558. From depths *ca.* 10.35 m. and 10.10 m. P. H., P 1397, 0.048 m.; P 1558, 0.045 m.

Three fragments make up to two. Some of mouth and figured panel of an oinochoe, *Shapes*

and *Names*, Type III. Nude youth with cloak over arm pursues woman. White for woman's flesh and dots on her dress. Red for her fillet, for dots on her dress, for dot on youth's cloak, and for his forehead hair.

**204.** Oinochoe: warrior between women. Plate LXII.

P 1337. From depth *ca.* 10.90 m. P. H. 0.115 m. D. 0.125 m.

Mouth, neck, handle, and fragments of body and base missing. The two last restored in plaster. Probably *Shapes and Names*, Type V. In a panel bordered above by black tongues and at sides by a net pattern is a warrior standing between two women. White for women's flesh, for dots on garments and for shield device (an octopus). Red for a line on the helmet and for dots on garments.

**205.** Oinochoe fragment: procession of youths. Plate LX.

P 1395. From depth *ca.* 10.35 m. P. H. 0.085 m.

Some of trefoil mouth, neck, and body preserved. *Shapes and Names*, Type V. Upper part of figured panel preserved to full width. Heads of three youths; in front of the middle one an uncertain object whose upper half is white. White also for some of fruit by branches in field. Red for youth's fillets.

**206.** Oinochoe fragment: Dionysos and quadriga. Plate LXII.

P 2741. From depth *ca.* 7.40 m. P. H. 0.15 m.

Some of neck and body preserved. Partially filled out in plaster. *Shapes and Names*, Type V. At right of panel Dionysos seated on a chair with swan's head back looks around at a quadriga approaching from the left. Only the fore parts of the quadriga are represented, there not being room for more in the panel. White for rim of Dionysos' drinking horn, for dots on his wreath, for dots on bridles and for some of fruit on branches in field. Red for Dionysos' beard, for dots on garment, for manes and collars of horses and for a line that encircles the vase below the picture.

**207.** Pot fragment: Dionysiac scene. Plate LXII.

P 1313. From depths 11.45 m. and 10.90 m. P. H. 0.06 m. D. est. 0.085 m.

Four joining fragments preserve some of body of a closed pot. Dionysos, preceded and followed by a woman; at extreme right, part of another figure. White for women's flesh. Blobs of color on garments.

**208.** Pot fragment: Dionysos and maenad. Plate LXII.

P 1396. From depth *ca.* 10.35 m. P. H. 0.075 m.

Six joining fragments preserve some of body of a closed pot, perhaps an oinochoe. Partially filled out in plaster. Dionysos seated right, looking back at a dancing maenad. White for maenad's flesh, for groups of three dots on her dress, for a stripe on Dionysos' garment and for fruit on branches in field. Red for Dionysos' beard and wreath, for dots on maenad's dress, and for pair of lines around pot below picture.

**209.** Pot fragment: satyr's head. Plate LXII.

P 1398. From depth *ca.* 10.35 m. Max. dim. 0.033 m.

Probably from an oinochoe, *Shapes and Names*, Type V. Fragment from upper right corner of panel. Start of neck preserved above tongues; set off by red line. White for fruit on branch in field.

**210.** Pot fragment: bull. Plate LXII.

P 1559. From depth 10.10 m. Max. dim. 0.042 m.

From a thin walled closed pot, perhaps an oinochoe, *Shapes and Names*, Type III. Some of fore parts of a bull, right. Added red on neck.

**211.** Pot fragment: bitch between satyr and maenad. Plate LXII.

P 2563. From depth *ca.* 10.10 m. Max. dim. 0.064 m.

Fragment from body of small, round-bodied,

closed pot. A bitch; in front of her a satyr, behind her a maenad. White for bitch's teats, maenad's foot, and a dot on her dress. Red for satyr's tail.

**212.** Pot fragment: Peleus and Thetis (?). Plate LXII.

P 2621. From depth 9.00 m. Max. dim. 0.032 m.

Fragment from body of large closed pot, perhaps an amphora. Head of a man wearing a red fillet. His beard and forehead hair are rendered by short incised strokes. In front of his nose, trace of added white. Wheel marks on inside of fragment indicate that head was tilted forward so that line of forehead hair was horizontal (wrongly placed in photograph). Probably head of Peleus: for subject cf. No. 152.

**213.** Pot fragment: woman and seated man. Plate LXII.

P 2627. From depth 9.00 m. Max. dim. 0.101 m.

Two joining fragments preserve some of lower part of body of a closed pot, probably an oinochoe. At left, legs of man seated on a stool, perhaps Dionysos; at right, one leg and part of dress of a woman moving away from him, perhaps a maenad. White for man's chiton and for dots on his himation, for woman's foot and for dots on her dress. Red for dots on woman's dress and for line near its lower border; also for line around vase below picture.

**214.** Pot fragment: youth. Plate LXII.

P 2684. From depth 8.45 m. Max. dim. 0.031 m.

Fragment from body of a closed pot. Hand and thighs of a youth. Careful incision, including the contours.

**215.** Lebes fragment: satyr. Plate LXII.

P 2709. From depth 8.00 m. Max. dim. 0.115 m. D. at inner edge of lip, est., 0.20 m.

Single fragment preserves some of rim and body. Head and shoulders of a satyr, and

parts of two other figures. Red for satyr's beard and for blob in field in front of him. Rosettes on top of rim and red line on its outer edge.

**216.** Neck-amphora fragment: head of man. Plate LXII.

P 2788. From depth 6.00 m. Max. dim. 0.054 m.

Fragment from shoulder of a neck amphora. Part of a man's head preserved; he wears a white fillet. White for fruit by branches in field.

**217.** Pot fragment: woman. Plate LXII.

P 2789. From depth 6.00 m. Max. dim. 0.038 m.

Fragment of a very large open vase. Body of a woman seated, left. White for flesh. Red dot on dress.

Nos. 218-225 are kylixes with palmettes in handle zone. One of these kylixes, No. 223 (also two others unpublished, Inv. Nos. P 1377 and P 1378; and some uncatalogued fragments) belongs to Beazley's "floral band-cup" class (*J.H.S.*, LII, 1932, p. 189); the others are examples of the same decorative idea applied to kylixes of other shapes (also three others unpublished, Inv. Nos. P 1374, P 1375, P 1376; and some uncatalogued fragments). All are from roughly the same depth, 11.45 m.-10.10 m., and hence are contemporary except No. 225 which comes from higher up and therefore is slightly later. The floral band-cups, which are of "little-master" shape, are not earlier than the rest. Note that some of these kylixes have been warped in firing; see introduction (Nos. 219 and 220; also an unpublished example, Inv. No. P 1376).

Many kylixes of various shapes with this type of decoration were found in grave 31 at Rhitsona (*B.S.A.*, XIV, pp. 277-278; *Ἀρχ. Ἐφ.*, 1915, p. 120, figs. 10 and 11). They must be roughly contemporary with ours. There are other examples from contemporary fills at the

Agora. Mingazzini's date for kylixes with this kind of decoration is rather too early (*Vasi della Collezione Castellani*, pp. 331-332, nos. 611-612). They continued to be made, though on a somewhat lesser scale, right through the fifth century as is indicated by the examples from a late fifth-century well at Corinth (*Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 260, fig. 1) and the still later grave mentioned there, and also by the example from a well of about 400 B.C. at the Agora (Inv. No. P 9449).

**218.** Kylix with palmettes in handle zone. Plate LXII.

P 1308. From depths 11.45 m. and 10.90 m. H. 0.068 m. D. 0.162 m.

Half of one handle and fragments of rim and body missing. Restored in plaster. Plain rim. Short thick stem with raised ring at bottom. Outer edge of foot convex. Outer edge and resting surface of foot and top of stem inside reserved. White dot at centre of each link of chain on which palmettes rest. Interior: reserved disc at centre decorated with black dot and circle; reserved line at inner edge of lip.

**219.** *Id.* Plate LXII.

P 1372. Fragments from the following depths: most from 10.90 m. and 10.35 m.; some from 11.45 m. and 10.10 m.; a few from 9.60 m. H. 0.069 m. D. 0.17 m.

Handles and fragments of rim, body, and foot missing. Restored in plaster. Shape and decoration as last, but stem shorter and thicker and lacking raised ring; reserved disc on interior larger and having two circles and no dot. Slightly warped.

**220.** *Id.* Plate LXII.

P 1371. Depths as last. H. 0.071 m. D. 0.161 m.

Handles and fragments of rim, body and foot missing. Restored in plaster. Shape and decoration as last, but single circle on reserved disc on interior. Badly warped in firing

**221.** *Id.* Plate LXII.

P 1373. Depths as No. 219. H. 0.065 m. D. 0.17 m.

One handle and fragments of rim and body missing. Restored in plaster. Raised ring at bottom of stem. Outer edge of foot straight, slanting slightly inward toward top. Arcs over palmettes. White laid on clay ground for upright stalks between palmettes. White dot at centre of each link of chain on which palmettes rest. Two circles and dot on reserved disc on interior.

**222.** *Id.* Plate LXII.

P 1309. From depths 11.45 m. and 10.90 m. H. 0.052 m. D. 0.13 m.

Both handles and fragments of rim and body missing. Restored in plaster. Plain rim. Broad reserved handle zone decorated with six large palmettes on either side. Arcs over palmettes. Incision for petals. Arc of white dots around hearts. White laid on clay ground for upright stalks between palmettes. Narrow reserved line below handle zone. Short thick stem. Outer edge and resting surface of foot and top of stem inside reserved. Interior: reserved disc at centre decorated with black circle; reserved line at inner edge of lip. For shape cf. the three small red-figured kylixes, Nos. 33-35 and the black-glazed one, No. 226.

**223.** *Id.* Plate LXII.

P 1379. Depths as No. 219. H. 0.075 m. D. 0.153 m.

Both handles and much of rim and body missing. Restored in plaster. Rim slightly out-turned. No added color or incision on palmettes of this kylix, but two other kylixes of the same shape (Inv. Nos. P 1377 and P 1378, unpublished) have red hearts and red central petals for palmettes; P 1377 has arc of white dots over hearts; P 1378 has incision for details. Rather tall slender stem. Outer edge of foot straight, slanting slightly inward toward top, reserved. Under side of foot flat with central cone, reserved. Interior: reserved disc

at centre decorated with dot and two circles; reserved line at inner edge of lip.

**224.** *Id.* Plate LXII.

P 1380. Depths as No. 219. H. 0.082 m. D. 0.145 m.

Both handles and much of rim and body missing. Restored in plaster. Rim slightly out-turned. Bowl deep. Stem short with band of added red at bottom. Outer edge of foot straight, reserved. Resting surface of foot and top of stem inside reserved. Double palmettes separated by chain in handle zone. Red for hearts and central petals. White for arc of dots around heart. Interior: reserved disc at centre decorated with dot and circle; reserved line at inner edge of lip.

**225.** *Id.* Plate LXII.

P 2746. From depth *ca.* 7.40 m. H. 0.098 m. D. 0.17 m.

Both handles, most of rim, much of body, and some of foot missing. Restored in plaster. Rim slightly concave. Bowl deep. Stem short with raised ring at bottom set off by incised lines. Outer edge of foot straight with sharp slope inward toward top. Large palmettes with incision for petals and arc of white dots around heart. White laid on clay ground for upright stalks between palmettes. White dot at centre of each link of chain on which palmettes rest. Interior: reserved disc at centre decorated with circle; reserved line at inner edge of lip.

### BLACK-GLAZED AND MISCELLANEOUS POTTERY

Nos. 226-309

Included under this heading is all the unfigured Attic pottery, both glazed and unglazed. A few of the pieces have subsidiary floral or linear designs. Three phialai in Six's technique are also included here. On the large amount of uncatalogued pottery of this kind and its importance, see introduction.

**226.** Small kylix with plain lip. Plate LXIII.

P 1267. From depth 12.00 m. H. 0.054 m. D. 0.126 m.

Some of rim and body missing. Restored in plaster. A small kylix with plain rim, short stem with raised ring at its lower end set off above and below by an incised line, and a disc-like foot. Reserved: inside the handles, outer edge and resting surface of foot, and top of stem inside.

This kylix is of the same size, shape, and fabric as the three small red-figured kylixes, Nos. 33-35. One small variation may be noted: on No. 33 and No. 35 the incised lines on the stem are lacking. Compare also the small palmette kylix, No. 222.

**227.** Kylix with plain lip. Plate LXIII.

P 1306. From depths 12.00 m. (a few), 11.45 m. and 10.90 m. H. 0.07 m. D. 0.185 m.

One handle and fragments of lip and body missing. Restored in plaster. Stem fairly short and thick; makes rather sharper angle with body than in No. 228. At lower end of stem a raised ring set off above and below by an incised line. Foot flat on top; outer edge convex. Reserved: inside the handles, outer edge and resting surface of foot, and top of stem inside, the last decorated with black dot and circle.

**228.** Kylix with plain lip. Plate LXIII.

P 1307. From depths 11.45 m. and 10.90 m. H. 0.07 m. D. 0.172 m.

One handle and fragments of lip and body missing. Restored in plaster. Similar to No. 227 except that stem and body merge in a broad open curve. Compare Caskey and Beazley, *Attic Vase Paintings in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston*, p. 9, fig. 7, = Caskey, *Geometry of Greek Vases*, p. 194, no. 148.

**229.** Kylix with reserved handle zone. Plate LXIII.

P 2649. From depth ca. 9.00 m. H. 0.065 m. D. 0.175 m.

Both handles and much of lip and body

missing. Restored in plaster. Plain lip. Short, thick, ring-like stem. Reserved: on interior, a narrow band at edge of lip and a medallion in centre decorated with a small black circle; on exterior, the handle zone and a narrow band below it, the outer edge and resting surface of the foot, and the top of the stem inside.

Kylixes 230-235 are of Beazley's type C (*Att. V.*, p. 4). The first four (Plate LXIII) illustrate different stages in the development of the shape of this type of vase during the late sixth and early fifth centuries B.C. The other two are merely additional examples.

The first, No. 230, is from depth 11.45 m. and hence should date from the early years of the fifth century. Its lip is relatively high and has a gently concave outer face. Its stem is thick and has a well-defined raised ring at its lower end set off above and below by an incised line. Its foot has a flat upper surface and a rounded, reserved outer edge. Compare *C.V.A.*, Oxford, III, I, pl. 1, 9, and pl. 47, 6; and, for a somewhat earlier example of the same shape and almost exactly the same dimensions, Caskey-Beazley, *op. cit.*, p. 7, fig. 5 (= Caskey, *op. cit.*, p. 181, no. 135).

The second, No. 231, which is from the fill with the ostraka and so should date from the eighties of the fifth century, has a lower, more sharply concave lip. Its stem is thinner and slightly taller. The raised ring at the bottom of the stem has been omitted, but its position is marked by two incised lines. The upper surface of the foot begins to show a slope. Compare Caskey-Beazley, *op. cit.*, p. 7, fig. 6 (= Caskey, *op. cit.*, p. 183, no. 138), which, however, is slightly earlier than our piece.

The third, No. 232, which is also from the ostrakon fill and probably contemporary with the second, has a low lip with a sharply concave outer face. Its stem is thin, but not as tall as that of the second. The upper surface of the foot has a marked slope.

The fourth, No. 233, is from near the top of the shaft and probably dates within a year or so of 480 B.C. Its rim is similar to the second

but more sharply concave. Its stem is thin and fairly tall and has a pair of roughly incised lines at its lower end. The foot has a sloping upper surface and its outer edge, which is spreading above, rounds in toward the bottom; the spreading part is reserved, the rounded lower part glazed. Compare the slightly later kylix, Yale 165: J. Hambidge, *Dynamic Symmetry, the Greek Vase*, p. 117, fig. 3; P. V. C. Baur, *Catalogue of the Rebecca Darlington Stoddard Collection of Greek and Italian Vases in Yale University*, p. 109, no. 165. For the foot, compare the contemporary white ground kylix, Agora Inv. No. P 43, *Hesperia*, II, 1933, p. 229, fig. 6, and *Hesperia*, V, 1936, p. 337, fig. 5.

From the above we see clearly the general trend of development of this type of kylix. The rim tends to become lower and more sharply concave. The stem tends to become thinner and taller. The raised ring at the bottom of the stem becomes less prominent and even disappears altogether, leaving only one or two incised lines to mark its position. The upper surface of the foot acquires a marked slope, and its outer edge in the latest examples differs.

**230.** Kylix with concave lip. Plate LXIII.

P 1305. From depth 11.45 m. H. 0.08 m. D. 0.175 m.

One handle and fragments of rim and body missing. Restored in plaster. Reserved: inside handles, outer edge and resting surface of foot, and top of stem inside, the last decorated with dot and circle. For description see above.

**231.** *Id.* Plate LXIII.

P 2748. From depth *ca.* 7.40 m. H. 0.085 m. D. 0.165 m.

One handle and half the other, much of rim and body, and about half foot missing. Restored in plaster. Reserved spaces as last. For description see above.

**232.** *Id.* Plate LXIII.

P 2774. From depths 6.80 m. and 6.00 m. H. 0.077 m. D. 0.15 m.

One handle and some of rim and body missing. Restored in plaster. Reserved spaces as last, but without dot and circle. For description see above.

**233.** *Id.* Plate LXIII.

P 2802. From depth 0.50 m. to 1.50 m. H. 0.075 m. D. 0.15 m.

One handle and much of rim and body missing. Restored in plaster. Reserved spaces as last. For description see above.

**234.** *Id.* Plate LXIII.

P 2696. From depth *ca.* 8.45 m. H. 0.085 m. D. 0.164 m.

Both handles, about half lip, and some of body missing. Restored in plaster. Pair of incised lines at base of stem, but no raised ring. Slight slope on top of foot. Outer edge and resting surface of foot and top of stem inside reserved.

**235.** *Id.* Plate LXIII.

P 2733. From depths 8.00 m. and 7.40 m. H. 0.083 m. D. 0.164 m.

Both handles and fragments of lip, body, and foot missing. Restored in plaster. Marked slope on top of foot. Reserved spaces as last.

**236.** Kylix with off-set lip. Plate LXIII.

P 2747. From depth *ca.* 7.40 m. H. 0.078 m. D. 0.162 m.

Fragments missing throughout. Restored in plaster. The piece preserving foot and stem does not join directly, but almost certainly belongs. Rim off-set, sharply on interior, scarcely at all on exterior. For this type of rim see *Hesperia*, V, 1936, pp. 336-339, where this kylix is mentioned in note 6. Outer edge of foot convex, glazed. Under surface slightly concave and reserved except for small glazed cone running up into stem. Finest black glaze, somewhat peeled in places.

**237.** Handleless kylix. Plate LXIII.

P 2749. From depth *ca.* 7.40 m. H. 0.074 m. D. 0.185 m.

Most of lip, much of body, and fragments

of foot missing. Restored in plaster. Plain rim with slight bulge on exterior and an incised groove below it. No handles. Short, thick stem with two incised grooves. Top of foot sloping with slight rise toward outer edge. The slightly concave outer face and the resting surface of the foot are reserved; also the top of the stem inside, the last decorated with black dot and circle.

Fragments of handleless bowls of this type were found at various depths in the upper fill of the Shaft and were particularly abundant at about this depth. This is the only example that it has been possible to make up, however. To fill out the series, I have selected two bowls from other deposits at the Agora, one earlier, the other later than the Shaft piece. The one is from a well of about 500 B.C. or slightly earlier (Plate LXIII, Agora Inv. No. P 7895; H. 0.067 m., D. 0.19 m.). It is a handsome piece of pottery with fine, lustrous black glaze. The rather small lip has a pronounced bulge on the exterior and is sharply undercut. There is a raised ring at the lower end of the stem, set off above and below by an incised line. The foot is a disc, flat on top. Its very slightly concave outer face and its resting surface are reserved, as is the top of the stem inside, the last decorated with a black dot and circle. The other is from a well of the second quarter of the fifth century (Plate LXIII, Agora Inv. No. P 5134; published, *Hesperia*, V, 1936, p. 341, fig. 9). The bulge of the lip has disappeared and only its position is marked by a groove. The stem is plain. The rise toward the outer edge of the top of the foot is more marked than on the Shaft piece, and the reserved outer face of the foot is more concave. On handleless kylixes cf. *C.V.A.*, Oxford III, I, pl. 3, 8; for drawing of shape cf. Lau, *Griechische Vasen*, pl. 31, 7.

**238.** One-handled, stemless kylix. Plate LXIII.

P 2594. From depth *ca.* 9.60 m. H. 0.055 m. D. 0.16 m.

Almost all the handle, and fragments of lip and body missing. Restored in plaster. Con-

cave lip. Small, slightly raised base, its outer edge and flat bottom reserved. The vase is decorated with lines of added red, located as follows: interior, one at junction of lip and body, two about middle of body, one around centre; exterior, one at junction of lip and body, two about middle of body, two just above base, and one at junction of body and base.

**239.** Stemless kylix: red and black glaze. Plate LXIII.

P 2772. From depth 6.80 m. H. as restored, 0.06 m. D. 0.13 m.

Base, one handle, and much of rim and body missing. Restored in plaster. Off-set lip, slightly concave on exterior. Base restored as flat disc on evidence of other similar vases at the Agora (on these, outer edge black glaze, bottom reserved and very slightly concave with small depression at centre which is decorated with black dot and two concentric black circles). The glaze on lip and handle is black, that on the body red. The red, which is obviously intentional, is rather flaky. On this kind of red glaze see above on No. 52.

Red-and-black stemless kylixes like the present are not very common. Their rarity, however, may be due in large measure to the fact that they had a relatively short period of popularity. Agora examples from dateable deposits all belong to the years just before 480 B.C. They are all remarkably uniform and are doubtless the product of one workshop. The Agora catalogue lists eight examples including the present one. I know of only one published example of a vase of this kind: L. P. di Cesnola, *Cesnola Collection of Cypriote Antiquities*, II, plate CXLVII, no. 1088. There is a second example, unpublished, in the same collection, and a third, also unpublished, in the Naples Museum (no. 847, inv. 81036).

Besides these there is the more elaborate piece with black-figured decoration already mentioned above (on No. 52) and illustrated on Plate XXXVI (Agora Inv. No. P 10359). It is made up of eight pieces, of which the

handle fragment does not join. Much of the floor is preserved, but only the start of the off-set lip. As far as preserved its shape is the same as that of the unfigured examples except that the handle is slightly shorter and thicker. Lip, black glaze; body, sealing-wax red glaze. Inside, painted in black over the red, a dog with high curling tail standing on a black ground line. The details of its shaggy coat are rendered in part with relief lines, in part with light incisions. The eye is deeply incised. This vase is unique as far as I know, though the technique of the black-figured parts of Skythes' kylixes in the Louvre and Palermo appears from the descriptions to be similar (Louvre, F 129, Beazley, *Att. V.*, pp. 40-41, no. 10; Palermo, *ibid.*, no. 11, *C.V.A.*, Palermo, III, I, c, plate 3, and text under plate 4).

**240.** Stemless kylix. Plate LXIII.

P 2750. From depth 7.40 m. H. 0.052 m. D. 0.135 m.

One handle and much of lip, body, and base missing. Restored in plaster. Off-set lip, slightly concave on exterior. Low, flat foot, slightly concave on under side. Reserved: inside handles and under side of foot.

**241.** Stemless kylix. Plate LXIII.

P 16765. From depths 11.45 m. and 10.90 m. H. 0.057 m. D. 0.14 m.

One handle, half the other, and fragments of rim, body, and foot missing. Restored in plaster. Off-set lip, slightly concave on exterior. Low, discoid foot with slightly concave under side. Reserved: inside handles; narrow bands at inner edge of lip, at junction of body and foot, and on resting surface of foot; and a small circle at centre of under surface of foot, the last decorated with a black circle. An added red line at lower part of lip inside and a pair at the same point outside.

**242.** Stemless kylix. Plate LXIII.

P 16784. From top of Shaft. H. 0.06 m. D. 0.135 m.

Fragments missing throughout. Restored in plaster. Shape and scheme of decoration similar to No. 241 with the following exceptions: proportions more compact (i. e., body narrower and deeper, handles shorter); under side of foot reserved with small incised circle at centre; red line on exterior single instead of double. As this vase and the last come from widely differing depths, the difference in proportions between them may be due to difference in date.

The skyphoi of "Corinthian" type, Nos. 243-245, are of thin fabric. The lips turn very slightly inward at the top. A pair of red lines encircles the vase just below the handles. There is a reserved band above the foot decorated with vertical lines like relief lines. The bottoms are reserved and decorated with a central dot, a small circle, and a larger circle (not completely preserved in every case). There are two other catalogued skyphoi of this kind from the Shaft, and uncatalogued fragments of a number of others. Nos. 243 and 244, to judge from the depth at which they were found, should date from the early years of the fifth century B.C.; No. 245 is from the ostrakon fill and hence should date from the eighties. I see no significant difference in shape between them. For the development of the shape see *Hesperia*, V, 1936, pp. 340-341, and fig. 8, top. For a fragment of a red-figured skyphos of this type see No. 48 above.

**243.** Skyphos of "Corinthian" type. Plate LXIII.

P 1325. From depths 11.45 m. and 10.90 m. H. 0.11 m. D. 0.15 m. *Hesperia*, V, 1936, p. 340, fig. 8, top, left.

Some of lip and body missing. Restored in plaster. See above.

**244.** *Id.* Plate LXIII.

P 1340. From depth *ca.* 10.90 m. H. 0.135 m. D. 0.18 m.

One handle and some of lip and body missing. Restored in plaster. See above.

**245.** *Id.* Plate LXIII.

P 2753. From depth *ca.* 7.40 m. H. 0.115 m. D. 0.15 m.

Some of rim and body missing. Restored in plaster. See above.

**246.** Skyphos. Plate LXIV.

P 1326. From depths 11.45 m. and 10.90 m. H. 0.11 m. D. 0.15 m.

One handle and most of rim and upper part of body missing. Restored in plaster. This vase has some features in common with the "Corinthian" type skyphoi, namely, its general shape and the presence of a pair of red lines below the handles. Its fabric, however, is heavier, its lip and body profile straighter, and it lacks the reserved band with rays above the foot: in these features it resembles more the skyphoi of "Attic" type. The bottom is entirely glazed.

**247.** Skyphos of "Attic" type. Plate LXIV.

P 2732. From depths 8.00 m. and 7.40 m. H. 0.093 m. D. 0.116 m. *Hesperia*, V, 1936, p. 340, fig. 8, bottom, left.

Small fragments of rim and body missing. Restored in plaster. Heavy fabric. Torus foot with reserved outer edge and resting surface. Bottom reserved and decorated with dot and two circles.

**248.** Skyphos. Plate LXIV.

P 2752. From depth *ca.* 7.40 m. H. 0.09 m. D. 0.14 m.

One handle and much of rim and body missing. Restored in plaster. The foot is a false torus, that is, its profile on the exterior is a normal torus, but underneath, the slightly concave bottom of the vase is flush with the bottom of the foot and there is no independent foot ring. There is a black line at the bottom of the outer edge of the foot and two black circles on the bottom of the vase.

**249.** Skyphos. Plate LXIV.

P 2751. From depth *ca.* 7.40 m. H. 0.075 m. D. 0.145 m.

One handle, more than half the rim, and fragments of body missing. Restored in plaster. Slightly concave lip. Ring foot with reserved outer face and resting surface. Bottom reserved and decorated with black dot and circle.

**250.** Skyphos. Plate LXIV.

P 2615. From depths 9.60 m. and 9.00 m. H. 0.083 m. D. 0.148 m.

Fragments of rim, body, and foot missing. Restored in plaster. Small, sharply concave lip. Base fillet set off above and below by an incised line. Heavy ring foot. Reserved: outer edge and resting surface of foot, and bottom of vase; the bottom is decorated with a dot and four circles, the second circle from the centre a thick line, the others thin lines. Fragments of several other identical skyphoi from depth 8.45 m.; uncatalogued.

**251.** Small skyphos. Plate XLVII.

P 16768. From depth *ca.* 10.90 m. H. 0.06 m. D. 0.107 m.

One handle and much of rim and body missing. Restored in plaster. Plain, slightly projecting rim. Body tapers to small, flat bottom. Narrow reserved band at handles and another at bottom of body. Bottom also reserved. Fragments of others from various depths, uncatalogued. Several similar vases have been found in the excavations on the North Slope of the Acropolis; cf. *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, p. 251, no. 314, fig. 55.

**252.** One-handler. Plate LXIV.

P 1385. From depth *ca.* 10.35 m. H. 0.056 m. D. 0.15 m.

Handle (except trace), and much of rim, body, and foot missing. Restored in plaster. Plain rim. Low ring foot. Exterior reserved except top of rim, line around middle of body, and outer edge of foot. Resting surface of foot, and bottom within foot reserved. Interior glazed save central medallion which is reserved and decorated with black circle. Cf. *Hesperia*, Supplement IV, pp. 37-38 and fig. 30, a.

**253.** Mug. Plate LXIV.

P 2795. From depth 6.00 m. H. 0.115 m. D. 0.11 m.

Fragments missing throughout. Restored in plaster. Vertical band handle. Reserved: outer edge and resting surface of foot and bottom of vase within foot.

For comparison I figure on Plate LXIV another mug from a roughly contemporary fill at the Agora (Inv. No. P 14972: *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, p. 274, fig. 9: H. 0.116 m. D. 0.125 m.). These vases are variants of what Beazley calls oinochoe, shape 8 (*Greek Vases in Poland*, pp. 59-60; Caskey-Beazley; *op. cit.*, p. 21), but I know of no exact parallels for the shape of either.

**254.** Plate. Plates LXIV-LXV.

P 1349. From depth *ca.* 10.90 m. H. 0.028 m. D. 0.182 m.

Fragments missing throughout. Restored in plaster. Dull black glaze on top, flaked away over large areas. Reserved decoration as in photograph. Single suspension hole preserved in rim. Under side reserved.

**255.** Plate. Plates LXIV-LXV.

P 1387. From depth *ca.* 10.35 m. H. 0.028 m. D. 0.19 m.

Much of rim and floor missing. Restored in plaster. Entirely reserved and covered with transparent glaze wash. Cf. Dugas, *Délos*, X, *Les vases de l'Héraion*, no. 639, pl. XLIII.

**256.** Plate. Plates LXIV-LXV.

P 1388. From depth *ca.* 10.35 m. H. 0.017 m. D. 0.20 m.

Much of rim and body missing. Restored in plaster. Top, alternate glazed and reserved zones as in photograph. Under side reserved.

**257.** Plate fragment. Plates LXIV-LXV.

P 1389. From depth *ca.* 10.35 m. H. 0.03 m. D. est. 0.25 m.

Some of rim, foot, and floor preserved. Top glazed with narrow reserved lines as in photo-

graph. Under side reserved. Two suspension holes in rim.

**258.** Plate. Plates LXIV-LXV.

P 2573. From depths 10.35 m., 10.10 m., and 9.60 m. H. 0.03 m. D. 0.20 m.

Much of rim and floor missing. Restored in plaster. Top, dull black glaze with single reserved band at junction of rim and floor. Under side reserved.

**259.** Plate fragment. Plates LXIV-LXV.

P 2606. From depth *ca.* 9.60 m. H. 0.022 m. D. 0.13 m.

About half preserved. For decoration of top, see photograph. Under side glazed except resting surface of foot and area within foot, the latter decorated with concentric circles.

Nos. 260-263 are black-glazed lekythoi of "little lion" shape. See above on Nos. 122-138. One of these vases, most likely No. 260, is probably the Agora vase referred to in *J.H.S.*, LVIII, 1938, p. 258. See the discussion of these vases, *ibid.*, pp. 257-259, and *J.H.S.*, LVII, 1937, p. 265. Nos. 260-262, to judge by the depth at which they were found, should date from the early years of the fifth century. No. 263, which comes from the fill with the ostraka, should date from the eighties of the fifth century. Note contrast of body shape between 260 and 263.

**260.** Lekythos of "little lion" shape. Plate LXV.

P 1291. From depth 11.45 m. H., as restored, 0.09 m. D. 0.043 m.

Mouth, handle, and some of neck and foot missing. Restored in plaster. Shoulder: lotus buds with white petals, above which tongues. Pair of red lines at top of body, one lower down, and one at junction of body and foot.

**261.** *Id.* Plate LXV.

P 1292. From depth 11.45 m. H., as restored, 0.061 m. D. 0.03 m.

Mouth and handle missing. Restored in plaster. Foot chipped. Shoulder: lotus buds with

white petals. Pair of red lines at top of body and one lower down.

**262.** *Id.* Plate LXV.

P 1402. From depth *ca.* 10.35 m. H. as restored, 0.06 m. D. 0.031 m.

Foot and fragments of body missing. Restored in plaster. Shoulder: lotus buds with white petals, above which dots. Pair of red lines at top of body and one lower down.

**263.** *Id.* Plate LXV.

P 16782. From depth 7.40 m. H. as restored, 0.105 m. D. 0.042 m.

Mouth, foot, and most of handle missing. Restored in plaster. Shoulder: lotus buds with white petals, above which tongues. Pair of red lines at top of body and one lower down.

Fragments of perhaps half a dozen psykters were found in the Shaft, chiefly at depths 9.60 m. and 9.00 m. Besides those published here as Nos. 264-266 there are several other uncatalogued fragments. Although figured examples of psykters are relatively rare and not many black-glazed examples have hitherto been reported, it would seem that the shape was by no means uncommon during the brief period of its vogue, the late sixth and early fifth centuries B.C. Agora deposits of this period quite often produce fragments of psykters, and several more or less whole examples have come from wells. Since none of the Shaft pieces is complete, I illustrate here on Plate LXV, bottom, four examples from early fifth-century wells in other parts of the Agora (left to right: Inv. No. P 11048, H. 0.197 m., D. 0.185 m.; Inv. No. P 11047, H. 0.201 m., D. 0.175 m.; Inv. No. P 12544, H. 0.17 m., D. 0.14 m., published *Hesperia*, VIII, 1939, p. 231, fig. 27, top left; Inv. No. P 6639, H. 0.212 m., D. 0.17 m.).

The normal type of handle on black-glazed psykters is the double tubular variety, illustrated by Nos. 264 and 265; cf. also the three vases at the right on Plate LXV, bottom. These are usually reserved and show traces of red ochre wash. On No. 264 they are, by

exception, glazed. A variant of this type is the rectangular example, No. 266. Pollux (*Onomastikon*, VI, 99) says that the psykter has *ἀστραγάλισκοι*. This term, as Miss Hill has seen (*Journal of the Walters Art Gallery*, II, 1939, pp. 112-113), clearly refers to handles such as these, which look not unlike knucklebones. The vertical band-handles attached at rim and shoulder which appear on Agora Inv. No. P 11048 are unique as far as I know. There is a small reserved triangle on the top of each. Another type of handle is the vertical loop which appears on a red-figured example in the British Museum (E 767: *C.V.A.*, III, I, c, plate 104; *Shapes and Names*, fig. 88) and a black-figured example in Brussels (inv. A 1652; *Bulletin des Musées Royaux*, 1909, pp. 51-52, fig. 2). A black-figured psykter in Rhodes has handles like an amphora (*Clara Rhodos*, IV, p. 75, fig. 51, 2; *C.V.A.*, Rodi, III, H, e, pl. 19, 1-2; cf. *J.H.S.*, LIV, 1934, p. 88, and *J.H.S.*, LV, 1935, p. 91). On most figured psykters the handles are omitted.

To the bibliography on psykters given in *Shapes and Names*, pp. xxiii and 12-13, we may add, besides the references given above, Mingazzini's list of black-figured examples in *Vasi della Collezione Castellani*, pp. 210-211. Two of the Louvre vases which he mentions and one which he does not mention are now published in *C.V.A.*, III, H, e, plates 73-74. No. 10 in his list is now published by J. Sieveking, *Bronzen, Terrakotten, Vasen der Sammlung Loeb*, pl. 42. There is an unpublished black-figured psykter in the Metropolitan Museum, New York (01.1021.80); two black-glazed psykters have recently been found in a well in Corinth (*A.J.A.*, XLIII, 1939, pp. 596-597, fig. 8); and there is another in the Kerameikos Museum in Athens (unpublished).

**264.** Fragmentary psykter. Plate LXV.

P 1324. From depths 11.45 m. and 10.90 m. P. H. 0.12 m. D. at lip, 0.074 m. Max. D. of body, est., 0.17 m.

Mended from many pieces, some of which do not make direct joins. Strengthened and

partially restored in plaster. Preserved are most of the mouth and neck, much of the shoulder, and some of the body down to a little below the point of greatest diameter where it begins to turn inward. The mouth is fitted for a lid. On the shoulder a reserved zone decorated with a tongue pattern. The zone is bordered above and below by a pair of red lines, one of which in each case is on the reserved area, the other on the glaze. The handle, which is glazed, consists of a pair of tubes pierced vertically (see above).

**265.** Handles of a psykter. Plate LXIV.

P 1324 *bis*. From depths 11.45 m. and 10.90 m. L. of handle, 0.025 m. W. of handle, 0.022 m.

Two handles from a psykter, each consisting of a pair of tubes pierced vertically. Unglazed except for smears along edges from glazing of pot. Traces of red ochre wash.

**266.** Handles of psykter. Plate LXV.

P 16771. From depth 9.60 m. L. of handle, 0.03 m. W. of handle, 0.02 m.

Two rectangular handles whose long sides are slightly concave. Pierced vertically by a single hole. Unglazed except for lower part of sides next to wall of pot.

**267.** Pelike. Plate LXVI.

P 1271. From depths 12.00 m. and 11.45 m. H. 0.18 m. D. 0.145 m.

Fragments of body and foot missing. Restored in plaster. Torus mouth. Flat handles. Bulbous body. Spreading foot. Glaze fired mostly red. Under side of foot reserved.

**268.** Neck amphora. Plate LXVI.

P 1358. From depths 10.90 m. and 10.35 m. H. as restored, 0.192 m. D. 0.148 m.

Foot and lower part of body missing; fragments elsewhere. Restored in plaster. Echinus mouth. Cylindrical handles. Plump body. Neck reserved and decorated with ivy. Red fillet at junction of neck and body. Pair of red lines around vase below handles and one at inner edge of mouth. Top of mouth reserved.

**269.** Amphora lid. Plate LXVI.

P 1293. From depth 11.45 m. D. 0.187 m. D. of flange 0.137 m. P. H. 0.068 m.

A few small fragments missing. Restored in plaster. The knob chipped and a smaller knob from its top missing; not restored. Red line around base of knob, around tips of rays, between rows of ivy leaves, and on outer edge. Compare Lau, *Griechische Vasen*, pl. XI, 1; *C.V.A.*, Louvre, III, H, e, pl. 58, 12; and Langlotz, *Griechische Vasen in Würzburg*, pl. 85, no. 271.

**270.** Lekanis lid. Plate LXVI.

P 2754. From depth *ca.* 7.40 m. H. 0.072 m. D. 0.24 m.

Fragments missing throughout. Restored in plaster. Narrow reserved band just above middle of body decorated with rays. A red line at either side of reserved band, and a pair lower down. Outer edge of knob and resting surface reserved. Red line on top of knob. Mended in antiquity.

**271.** Lekanis. Plate LXVI.

P 2756. From depths 8.00 m. and 6.00 m. H. 0.078 m. D. 0.182 m.

One handle and fragments of rim and body missing. Restored in plaster. Rim fitted for top. Below rim, reserved zone decorated with diagonal wavy lines. Another reserved zone above foot decorated with rays. Resting surface of foot and top of lip reserved. Pair of red lines around vase at bottom of handles and another above rays.

**272.** Small olpe. Plate LXVI.

P 1564. From depth 10.10 m. H. 0.125 m. D. 0.07 m.

About half mouth missing, otherwise intact. Restored in plaster. Added red on edge of lip and top of handle next to lip. A red line around the body at the level of the bottom of the handle. Bottom of vase flat and covered with dilute glaze wash.

These little olpai are very common and have a long history. For a contemporary example

from the North Slope of the Acropolis see *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, p. 251, no. 312. Compare also the inscribed examples above under No. 16.

**273.** Small oinochoe. Plate LXVI.

P 1347. From depth 10.10 m. P. H. 0.10 m. D. 0.072 m.

Mouth, handle and fragments of body and bottom missing. Body and neck filled out with plaster, but mouth and handle not restored. Tall neck. Single vertical handle of which only part of lower stub remains. Flat bottom covered with dilute glaze wash. Red line around body at point of lower handle attachment.

**274.** Small handleless kylix. Plate LXVI.

P 2595. From depth 9.60 m. H. 0.048 m. D. 0.083 m.

Fragments missing throughout. Restored in plaster. An incised groove on exterior below lip, two lower down on body and two at bottom of stem. Outer edge of foot and top of stem inside reserved. Cf. No. 237 above.

**275.** Small handleless kylix. Plate LXVI.

P 2596. From depth 9.60 m. H. as restored, 0.06 m. D. 0.103 m.

Stem and foot missing. Restored in plaster. Torus lip, marked off from body on exterior by deep reserved groove. At centre of interior, small reserved disc decorated with two concentric circles.

**276.** Small stemmed bowl (chalice). Plate LXVI.

P 1405. From depth *ca.* 10.35 m. H. as restored, 0.055 m. D. 0.07 m.

Foot and fragments of lip missing. Restored in plaster. Flaring lip. Concave sides. Compare Ure, *Black Glaze Pottery*, p. 10, and pl. VI, no. 18.138; and Lau, *Griechische Vasen*, pl. XXXI, 5.

**277.** Small stand. Plate LXVI.

P 16764. From depth 11.45 m. H. as restored, 0.045 m. D. 0.063 m.

Foot and most of stem missing. Restored in

plaster. Top slightly sunk; reserved and decorated with a dot and two circles. Reserved groove around outer edge. Raised ring at top of stem. Cf. *Shapes and Names*, p. 31 and fig. 190.

**278.** Small stemless kylix. Plate LXVI.

P 2603. From depth *ca.* 9.60 m. H. 0.025 m. D. 0.092 m.

One handle and much of body missing. Restored in plaster. Plain rim. Flat discoid foot, reserved underneath. Reserved groove separates body and foot. Outer edge of foot glazed.

**279.** Small one-handler. Plate LXVI.

P 2686. From depths 9.00 m. and 8.45 m. H. 0.022 m. D. 0.062 m.

Some of rim, body, and bottom missing. Restored in plaster. Plain rim, slightly incurved. Small flat bottom, reserved. Glaze much flaked.

**280.** Small lid. Plate LXVI.

P 1348. From depth *ca.* 10.90 m. H. as restored, 0.05 m. D. 0.104 m.

Knob and nearly half rim and body missing. Restored in plaster. Resting surface and under side reserved.

**281.** Small lid. Plate LXVI.

P 16775. From depth 8.45 m. P. H. 0.04 m. D. 0.072 m.

Knob missing, only a small inner one which was not intended to be seen preserved; fragments missing elsewhere. A small domed lid with flange for fitting on pot. White line at lower edge of lid. Under side reserved.

**282.** Fragment of strainer. Plate LXVI.

P 2566. From depth *ca.* 10.10 m. Max. dim. 0.10 m. D. of strainer proper, 0.062 m.

Mended from several fragments and partially filled out with plaster. A small deep bowl pierced with many small holes, irregularly spaced; around it a broad rim sloping gently upward. No edge preserved for rim. The bowl reserved, the rim glazed.

On strainers see Daremberg-Saglio, *Dictionnaire des antiquités*, s.v. colum. They were usually of metal, but one terracotta example is cited in note 14. I know of two other examples in terracotta, Agora Inv. No. P 6640 and Athens National Museum Inv. 12615.

Nos. 283-292 are small bowls with convex or concave sides. Besides the pieces published here there are 12 others from the Shaft catalogued as well as many uncatalogued fragments from various depths. The published pieces include examples of all the principal types and variants.

At Rhitsona one of these bowls was found in each grave of the fifth or fourth century B.C. and Ure concludes that they served some ritual purpose: see *Sixth*, p. 38. They were no doubt also put to secular use, for example as salt cellars.

**283.** Small bowl. Plate LXVI.

P 2601. From depth *ca.* 9.60 m. H. 0.036 m. D. 0.068 m.

A few small fragments missing. Restored in plaster. Convex sides. Bottom in-set, reserved and decorated with dot and two circles.

**284.** *Id.* Plate LXVI.

P 2597. From depth *ca.* 9.60 m. H. 0.035 m. D. 0.069 m.

A few small fragments missing. Restored in plaster. Convex sides. Bottom in-set. Black glaze all over.

**285.** *Id.* Plate LXVI.

P 2602 + P 2690. From depths 9.60 m. and 8.45 m. H. 0.034 m. D. 0.07 m.

A few small fragments missing. Restored in plaster. Convex sides. Flat bottom, reserved.

**286.** *Id.* Plate LXVI.

P 2558 + P 2599. From depths 10.10 m. and 9.60 m. H. 0.035 m. D. 0.065 m.

A few small fragments missing. Restored in plaster. Convex sides narrowing toward top. Bottom in-set. Resting surface reserved.

**287.** *Id.* Plate LXVI.

P 2775. From depths 6.80 m. and 6.00 m. H. 0.044 m. D. 0.071 m.

Fragments missing throughout. Restored in plaster. Nearly straight sides sloping gently inward toward top. Bottom deeply in-set, reserved.

**288.** *Id.* Plate LXVI.

P 2691. From depth 8.45 m. H. 0.028 m. D. 0.067 m.

A considerable portion missing. Restored in plaster. Foot set off from body. Bottom flat, reserved. Reserved line just below lip and in groove setting off body from foot.

**289.** *Id.* Plate LXVI.

P 1403. From depth *ca.* 10.35 m. H. 0.045 m. D. 0.062 m.

About half rim missing. Restored in plaster. Concave sides. Flat bottom, reserved. Reserved line at top and inner edge of rim.

**290.** *Id.* Plate LXVI.

P 1332. From depth 10.90 m. H. 0.046 m. D. 0.07 m.

About half rim and some of body and bottom missing. Restored in plaster. Concave sides. Bottom flat except toward edge where it rises slightly. Bottom reserved.

**291.** *Id.* Plate LXVI.

P 2557. From depth 10.10 m. H. 0.043 m. D. 0.06 m.

Fragments missing throughout. Restored in plaster. Concave sides. Bottom in-set, reserved, and decorated with dot and two circles.

**292.** *Id.* Plate LXVI.

P 2694. From depth 8.45 m. H. 0.027 m. D. 0.048 m.

Fragments missing throughout. Restored in plaster. Slightly concave sides. Flat bottom, reserved.

**293.** Small bowl or one-handler. Plate LXVI.

P 1294. From depth 11.45 m. H. 0.027 m. D. 0.067 m.

Fragments of rim and body missing. Not

restored. Bottom and two broad bands on body reserved. Bottom flat. This vase may possibly have been a one-handler: cf. No. 252.

**294.** Small bowl. Plate LXVI.

P 2729. From depth 8.00 m. H. 0.042 m. D. 0.085 m.

Some of rim and body missing. Not restored. Torus rim. Ring foot. Outside of body, resting surface of foot, and bottom within foot reserved; the last decorated with dot and circle. Elsewhere good black glaze. Clear traces of red ochre wash on reserved parts.

**295.** Small bowl. Plate LXVI.

P 2728. From depth 8.00 m. H. 0.012 m. D. 0.055 m.

Horizontal handle missing, otherwise intact save minor chips. Flat bottom. Convex sides which turn in sharply to form broad, flat-topped rim rather like a lamp. On top of rim a sort of chain done in black glaze with a white dot at the centre of each link. Black glaze on lower part of sides and on interior. Bottom reserved.

**296.** Fragment of bowl. Plate LXVI.

P 2745. From depth *ca.* 7.40 m. P. H. 0.051 m. D. est. 0.11 m.

Mended from three pieces and strengthened with plaster. Flat projecting rim. Sides slightly concave. The start of a sloping bottom surface preserved. On the rim, dot rosettes and circles. On sides a reserved band decorated with ivy; above and below, a wavy white line painted over black glaze. Interior, black glaze.

The shape is not a familiar one. Cf. *C.V.A.*, Bologna, III, H, e, pl. 44, 2; and Graef-Langlotz, I, nos. 2362 ff.

**297.** Phiale in Six's technique: hounds and hares. Plate LXVII.

P 1563. From depth 10.10 m. H. 0.028 m. D. est. 0.10 m.

Much of rim and some of body missing. In

main zone around edge of interior, a hound pursuing a hare (twice), the hares white, the hounds dull reddish brown. Around omphalos, white tongues surrounded by three white lines. On omphalos, a central dot in white, a black band, and a dull, reddish brown band. White line at rim inside and out. Exterior reserved except narrow black band at rim.

**298.** Fragments of phiale in Six's technique. Plate LXVII.

P 2685. From depth 8.45 m.; one fragment at 9.00 m. D. est. 0.20 m.

Scattered fragments preserve some of rim and body; omphalos missing. Around omphalos, a white line, then reddish brown tongues; then numerous closely spaced white lines. Main decoration consists of a branch with leaves in thick white, berries in red, main stem in white, some subsidiary stems in red. White line at outer edge of leaves and another at outer edge of rim. Exterior reserved except narrow black band at rim.

**299.** Fragments of phiale in Six's technique. Plate LXVII.

P 2727. From depth 8.00 m. Max. dim. of largest fragment, 0.095 m.

Fragments of rim, body, and omphalos preserved. On omphalos, a central dot in white, then two black and two reddish brown bands alternating. Around omphalos, a yellow line, then yellow tongues, then closely spaced yellow lines. Main decoration similar to last, but berries perhaps yellow. Exterior reserved except for band of glaze and white line at rim.

Nos. 300-302 are Thymiaterion covers. Small lids with cut-out openings in the sides have long been recognized as thymiaterion covers: see most recently Kourouniotes' article in *Classical Studies Presented to Edward Capps*, pp. 214 ff. An example from the Shaft is No. 300, and a more elaborate example from another part of the excavations is illustrated with it on Plate

LXVI, P 484.<sup>20</sup> To make these cut-out openings must have been rather difficult and troublesome, however, and the resulting object rather fragile, so we should expect to find a simpler form. I believe that this simpler form is to be recognized in a class of objects which are usually described as clay bells (cf. Graef-Langlotz, I, no. 2652) and of which Nos. 301 and 302 are examples. They have a single small opening in the top, could be quickly and easily made on the wheel, and would be much more durable than the kind with cut-out openings in the sides. It may be objected that the single hole in the top would not allow sufficient air to keep the coals burning or sufficient space for the incense to escape, but the cheapness of the object probably had an appeal that outweighed the practical disadvantages, especially if the object were intended for only occasional use or for dedication. A further indication that these "bells" are actually thymiaterion covers is given by an example from another part of the Agora illustrated on Plate LXVI, MC 6.<sup>21</sup> It has a zone of ivy leaves *painted* in black glaze around it and may be compared with the Eleusis example published by Kourouniotes, *loc. cit.*, fig. 23, right, which has *cut-out* ivy leaves.<sup>22</sup>

**300.** Thymiaterion cover. Plate LXVI.

P 16777. From depth *ca.* 8.45 m. H. 0.055 m. D. 0.069 m.

Much of rim and body missing. Restored in

plaster. Seven triangular openings in body. Interior unglazed. The Agora catalogue lists two other examples of this type of thymiaterion cover, both from fill of the early fifth century B.C., besides the more elaborate example illustrated on Plate LXVI, P 484. See also above.

**301.** Thymiaterion cover. Plate LXVI.

P 2608. From depth *ca.* 9.60 m. H. as restored, with handle, 0.078 m. D. 0.066 m.

Handle and much of body missing. Restored in plaster. This piece and the next are complementary and together supply all the essential parts of a complete object: bell shaped with hole in top over which is a basket handle; around body three bands of black glaze, each bordered above and below by a narrow red line; on top, around hole, blobby black dots; similar dots on handle; interior unglazed. There are fragments of several other identical covers from depths 10.90 m. through 9.00 m., uncatalogued. See also above.

**302.** Thymiaterion cover, fragment. Plate LXVI.

P 2609. From depth *ca.* 9.00 m. P. H. 0.04 m.

Only the handle and a little of the upper part of the body are preserved. See last item, and also above.

**303.** Clay ring. Plate LXVI.

P 16778. From depth *ca.* 8.45 m. D. 0.20 m. H. 0.012 m.

<sup>20</sup> Inv. No. P 484. Found in fill of the early fifth century B.C. H. 0.095 m. D. 0.107 m. Numerous fragments missing but profile complete. Restored in plaster. A second knob is probably missing from the top of the existing one. Around body two rows of cut-out triangles which vary considerably in size, twelve in lower row, ten in upper; above, seven round holes. Sharp outward flare toward bottom, decorated with two reserved lines. Compare the thymiaterion cover which appears on a red-figured kylix in the British Museum (E 88, *A.J.A.*, XLIII, 1939, p. 250, fig. 1).

<sup>21</sup> Inv. No. MC6. Found in a well the contents of which date about 500 B.C. H. 0.076 m. D. 0.079 m. Some of lower part missing. Restored in plaster. Bell-shaped with hole in top, over which is a basket handle. Exterior: horizontal bands of varying width alternately glazed and reserved; in one of the reserved bands, ten ivy leaves painted in black glaze. Handle reserved and decorated with cross strokes in black glaze. Interior unglazed.

<sup>22</sup> Also published *A.M.*, XIII, 1898, p. 303. This and the other piece illustrated with it in the Capps volume are probably to be dated in the early fifth century, not the late fifth as Kourouniotes suggests.

About half preserved. Restored in plaster. A broad, flat ring slightly turned up toward inner edge. Pinkish buff clay. Light buff slip.

Many examples of similar rings have been found at the Agora. All date from the late fifth century B.C. or later except the present piece and one other contemporary fragment which has a profile more sharply turned up than ours. What these rings were used for is uncertain.

Nos. 304-308 are semi-glazed kraters. On this excessively common type of pot see *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, pp. 493, 511-512, and 517. Cf. also *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, p. 254, nos. 325 and 326. Our No. 304 is an unusual type, the others are common. There are a great many uncatalogued fragments of these kraters from various depths in the Shaft.

**304.** Semi-glazed krater. Plate LXVI.

P 16772. From depth *ca.* 9.00 m. H. as restored, 0.28 m. D. 0.36 m.

Only about half the upper part preserved. The rest restored in plaster. Glazed torus lip, below which a raised band, also glazed, then a flat band of glaze. An ear-like projection at either side of handles. Glaze on interior fired red.

**305.** Semi-glazed krater. Plate LXVI.

P 16773. From depth *ca.* 9.00 m. H. 0.22 m. D. 0.33 m.

Both handles and fragments of rim, body, and foot missing. Restored in plaster. Glazed torus lip, below which two bands of glaze. Outer face of spreading foot also glazed. Good black glaze on interior.

**306.** Semi-glazed krater. Plate LXVI.

P 16774. From depth *ca.* 9.00 m. H. 0.22 m. D. 0.39 m.

Fragments missing throughout. Restored in plaster. Flaring flat-topped rim with two lines of dilute glaze on it. Single band of glaze around body. Outer face of foot glazed. Han-

dles rise and are attached to rim. Interior, dull black to reddish glaze.

**307.** Semi-glazed krater. Plate LXVI.

P 16783. From depths 7.40 m. and 6.80 m. H. 0.195 m. D. 0.35 m.

Fragments missing throughout. Restored in plaster. Flat-topped, flaring rim to which handles rise and are attached. Top of rim glazed. Single glaze line around body. Outer face of flaring foot glazed. Glaze on interior much worn and pitted.

**308.** Semi-glazed krater. Plate LXVI.

P 16785. From top of shaft. H. 0.132 m. D. 0.245 m.

One handle and various other fragments missing. Restored in plaster. Small lip, rounded on top. Single band of glaze around body. Outer edge of spreading foot glazed. Dark red glaze, much worn, on interior.

**309.** Small unglazed amphora. Plate LXVI.

P 16786. Exact depth uncertain, but between 6 m. and 12 m. H. 0.24 m. D. 0.195 m.

Fragments missing throughout. Restored in plaster. Flaring lip. Wide mouth and neck. Squat, egg-shaped body. Spreading foot with torus edge. Under side of foot slightly concave. Pinkish buff clay. Light buff slip, much worn.

## NON-ATTIC POTTERY

### Nos. 310-318

Besides the pieces published here there are two others catalogued, one a fragmentary Corinthian skyphos like No. 312, the other a fragmentary pot similar to No. 318. Among the uncatalogued pottery may be noted fragments of a large Corinthian lekane on a stand like that published in *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, pp. 296-297, nos. 174-175. There is a scattering of fragments of small Corinthian vases throughout the fill. Much of the fragmentary unglazed pottery must also be non-Attic: see introduction. Among the lamps Nos. 328, 339, and perhaps 331 are imported.

**310.** Corinthian oinochoe. Plate LXVII.

P 2697. From depth *ca.* 8.45 m. H. without handle, 0.205 m. D. 0.20 m.

Fragments missing throughout. Restored in plaster. Trefoil mouth. Narrow neck. High ribbon handle. Bulbous body. Ring foot. Incised tongues on shoulder, in some of which traces of a white line. Below tongues five white lines. Pair of red lines around middle of body and another pair lower down. Bottom reserved. Light buff clay. Glaze various shades of red. Cf. Payne, *Necrocorinthia*, p. 337, no. 1552 A; and *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, pp. 584-585, nos. 72-73. The circumstances of finding of the present piece give further confirmation of the late date of this type of vase.

**311.** Corinthian oinochoe. Plate LXVII.

P 2616. From depths 9.60 m. and 9.00 m. P. H. 0.21 m. D. est. 0.19 m.

Foot and much of body missing; fragments missing elsewhere. Partially filled out in plaster. Flaring mouth. Narrow neck. Low ribbon handle. Bulbous body. Pair of red lines around body below handle, another pair about middle of body. Light buff clay. Dull black glaze, much flaked.

**312.** Corinthian skyphos. Plate LXVI.

P 1341. From depth *ca.* 10.90 m. H. as restored, 0.067 m. D. 0.088 m.

Foot, lower part of body, and most of one handle missing. Restored in plaster. At lip blobs, alternately black and red. Around body are bands alternately black and red separated by narrow reserved lines. Interior glazed except broad reserved band at lip. Pale buff clay. On late Corinthian linear skyphoi see Payne, *Necrocorinthia*, p. 334.

**313.** Corinthian skyphos. Plate LXVI.

P 2687. From depth 8.45 m. H. as restored, 0.035 m. D. 0.051 m.

Foot, lower part of body, and most of one handle missing. Restored in plaster. Criss-cross pattern at lip, then broad red band. Greenish buff clay.

**314.** Corinthian skyphos. Plate LXVI.

P 2701. From depths 8.45 m. and 8.00 m. H. 0.054 m. D. 0.105 m.

One handle and much of rim and body missing. Restored in plaster. Dull black glaze, much flaked, on interior and upper part of exterior; its lower border irregular. Ring foot, above which impressed strokes like rays.

**315.** Bucchero oinochoe. Plate LXVII.

P 1333. From depth 10.90 m. H. to lip, 0.19 m. D. 0.153 m.

Most of handle, much of mouth, and some of body missing. Restored in plaster. Double handle of which only stub of lower part is preserved. Broad trefoil mouth with pair of grooves along outer edge. Ring foot. Rather soft, grey clay; at breaks it shows a dark grey core with lighter grey at edges inside and out. On exterior traces of thin, dull, dark grey glaze or wash, much flaked.

Seven other bucchero pots from contexts of the late sixth and early fifth century B.C. are listed in the Agora catalogue. Four of them are oinochoai of various shapes, one is a bowl, one a squat neck-amphora, and one a large wine amphora. For recent publications of Greek bucchero see *J.H.S.*, LII, 1932, pp. 1 ff. and Dugas, *Délos*, XVII, *Vases orientalisants de style non Mélien*, pp. 75-76, where earlier references will be found.

**316.** Small, unglazed hydria. Plate LXVII.

P 16780. From depth 8.00 m. P. H. 0.145 m. D. 0.112 m.

Mouth, most of neck, handles except stubs, and fragments of body missing. False ring foot. Buff clay. Very heavy fabric; walls over 0.01 m. thick in places.

**317.** Unglazed oinochoe. Plate LXVII.

P 16787. From depth 6 to 12 m.; exact depth uncertain. H. 0.15 m. D. 0.16 m.

Much of rim and body missing. Restored in plaster. Round mouth. Flaring lip. Round, squat body. Ring foot. Clay grey at core, buff at surface. Traces of rust-colored slip.

**318.** Wide-mouthed pot. Plate LXVII.

P 2757. From depths 7.40 m. and 6.80 m. H. 0.305 m. D. 0.285 m.

One handle and some of rim, body, and base missing. Restored in plaster. Wide mouth with out-turned lip which is flat on top. Egg-shaped body. Heavy ring foot. Two handles, round in section, on shoulder. Handle zone reserved and decorated with groups of slightly curving vertical lines in black glaze. Lower part of body also reserved. Outer edge of foot glazed. Bottom reserved. Clay brownish. Glaze rather thin and dull. Transparent wash over reserved parts.

Another fragmentary pot of the same shape and fabric was found in the Shaft (Inv. No. P 16769; from depth *ca.* 10.10 m.). It has a wavy horizontal line in the handle zone.

There is a vase similar to these in shape and general scheme of decoration from the Marathon tumulus (Athens, National Museum, 1038; *C.V.A.*, III, H, e, pl. 11, 7), the chief difference being that it has hook spirals in the handle zone and lacks a neck. This vase has usually been considered early, i. e., seventh or early sixth century B.C., because of the hook-spiral ornament, and so it probably is (see the discussion of the Marathon find in *A.B.L.*, p. 92; cf. also Pfuhl, *Malerei und Zeichnung*, pp. xi, 28, and 30). For dating the Agora pieces we should have been at an almost complete loss if they had not been found in a closed deposit of the early fifth century B.C. in which there was practically no earlier material. The fact that they are in all probability to be dated in the early fifth century suggests that the question should at least be raised as to whether the Marathon pot is not after all more nearly contemporary with the battle. On the whole, however, I think it is better to consider it early and the Agora pieces later versions of the same type of pot.

Clay and glaze indicate that the Agora pieces are not Attic. The Marathon pot is probably provincial, perhaps local north Attic, or, as Pfuhl suggests, Eretrian.

## TERRACOTTA FIGURINES

Nos. 319-327

Besides the pieces published here there are two other catalogued fragments, one preserving the feet and part of the base of a figurine, probably of a seated female figure, the other the torso of a horse: see No. 325. There are also a few uncatalogued scraps from various depths.

**319.** Seated woman. Plate LXVII.

T 346. From depth 10.35 m. P. H. 0.118 m.

Mended from two fragments. Head and upper part of body preserved. Projecting upper part of seat chipped at figure's right, broken away at left. Other minor chips. Ample traces of white paint on front and back. A broad stripe of dark red passes diagonally across figure's left breast. Slight traces of red elsewhere. Large hollow space inside body. Smaller hole runs up through neck into head.

This is the ordinary type of archaic seated female figurine: see P. Σωτηριάδη-Sedgwick, *Ἀττικὰ Πήλινα Εἰδώλια Ἀρχαϊκῆς Ἐποχῆς* (University of Salonica Dissertation [Athens: Hestia Press, 1939]) where this piece is mentioned on pp. 62 and 64. To judge from the depth at which it was found it is to be dated in the first decade of the fifth century B.C.

**320.** Head of woman. Plate LXVIII.

T 347. From depth 10.35 m. P. H. 0.048 m.

A single fragment preserves the head of a figurine of the same type as the last. Ample traces of white all over. Small hole runs up into head.

**321.** Seated woman. Plate LXVIII.

T 348. From depth 10.35 m. P. H. 0.062 m.

Broken at waist, lower part only preserved; feet chipped. Faint traces of white. Small hole runs up through body.

**322.** Seated woman. Plate LXVIII.

T 493. From depth 6.80 m. P. H. 0.094 m.

Head and much of lower part missing. Considerable traces of white and some red pre-

served. Large hollow space inside body, narrowing as it goes up; small hole through upper part of body.

**323.** Seated woman. Plate LXVIII.

T 494. From depth 6.80 m. P. H. 0.08 m.

Head missing; minor chips elsewhere. Much added white preserved; also other colors as follows: yellow on seat, red for stripes on dress (three horizontal stripes and some vertical ones on upper part of body; two horizontal stripes just above feet, i. e., lower border of dress; and a red line along edge of dress next to seat), faint remains of black or blue at various points. Hollow space inside body, large at bottom, narrowing as it goes up, very small at neck.

**324.** "Primitive." Plate LXVIII.

T 491. From depth 8.00 m. P. H. 0.049 m.

Torso and stubs of arms preserved. Traces of white and red paint. The paint is identical with that on the other figurines from this well, and there seems to be no reason to doubt that this piece is contemporary with the fill in which it was found, i. e., early fifth century B.C. See *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, pp. 193-195.

**325.** Horse. Plate LXVIII.

T 489. From depth 9.00 m. P. L. 0.05 m.

Torso and stubs of legs, neck, and tail preserved. Traces of white paint. Solid. Another similar torso (T 490, from depth 8.45 m., unpublished) has a small vent hole under the tail; it had a rider of whom only a trace now remains.

**326.** Horse. Plate LXVIII.

T 495. Depth uncertain; found in dump. P. H. 0.044 m.

Head and neck only preserved. Rather flat in section. Traces of white paint, and a little red.

**327.** Animal. Plate LXVIII.

T 492. From depth 8.00 m. P. L. 0.047 m.

Legs and tail missing except for stubs. Traces of white paint.

## TERRACOTTA LAMPS

Nos. 328-350

In writing up the lamps I have had the advantage of consulting Richard H. Howland's unpublished dissertation and catalogue "The Greek Lamps from the Agora at Athens" (Baltimore, Maryland, 1939). The types are those established by O. Broneer, *Corinth*, Vol. IV, Part II, Terracotta Lamps. Howland has retained Broneer's types in general with only slight modifications.

Besides the pieces published or mentioned here there are 21 others listed in the Agora catalogue as well as a great many uncatalogued fragments from all depths. Type II, second variety, is by far the most common, making up, I would guess, well over half the total number of fragments. Type V is also common, and there are quite a few fragments of Type III. Other types, and lamps which do not fit into Broneer's classification, occur sporadically.

At the time the photographs and profiles were being made for this article several lamps from the Shaft were not accessible. I illustrate them from old photographs made for the catalogue cards but have unfortunately been forced to omit the profiles.

**328.** Lamp, Type I. Plate LXVIII.

L 1188. From depths 9.60 m. and 9.00 m. H. 0.021 m. L. 0.081 m. W. 0.056 m.

Most of one side, part of bottom, tip of nozzle, and the vertical band handle except its stubs, missing. Flat bottom. Sides curve slightly inward to plain rim. Long nozzle. Bright pink clay with yellowish buff surface. The outer surface pared with a knife while clay was leather hard.

This lamp is not Attic. There is a fragment of a similar lamp from contemporary fill in another part of the Agora (Inv. No. L 3253).

**329.** Lamp, Type I. Plate LXVIII.

L 1196. From depths 8.45 m. and 8.00 m. H. 0.021 m. D. 0.079 m.

Handle, part of one side, and chips of rim

missing. Flat bottom. Nearly vertical sides. Properly speaking there is no rim but only the flat top of the very heavy body walls which thicken as they rise. Profile approximates that of Broneer, *op. cit.*, p. 32, fig. 14, 1. Nozzle flat on top, well set off from rim. One attachment of horizontal handle preserved. Good black glaze all over save centre of bottom and space between handle attachments, which are reserved.

**330.** Lamp, Type II. Plate LXVIII.

L 675. From depths 11.45 m. and 10.90 m. D. 0.085 m. H. 0.025 m.

Some of rim, body, and bottom missing. Restored in plaster. Note that rim projects hardly at all on exterior.

**331.** Lamp, Type II. Plate LXVIII.

L 1185. From depths 10.90 m. and 10.10 m. D. 0.09 m. H. 0.025 m.

Much of rim and body missing. None of inner edge of rim preserved. Clay pale yellowish buff, resembling Corinthian but perhaps badly fired Attic. Dull black glaze, largely flaked away. On exterior, remains of thin glaze wash, orange in color. Fragments of at least two other lamps of this fabric were found at the same depth (uncatalogued).

**332.** Lamp, Type II. Plate LXVIII.

L 1191. From depth 8.45 m. D. 0.084 m. H. 0.022 m.

Fragments of rim, body, and bottom missing. Restored in plaster.

**333.** Lamp, Type II. Plate LXVIII.

L 1201. From depth 7.40 m. D. 0.08 m. H. 0.024 m.

A few small fragments and chips missing. On rim an irregular band where glaze has fired orange, probably as a result of stacking.

**334.** Lamp, Type II. Plate LXVIII.

L 1176. From depth 10.10 m. D. 0.062 m. H. 0.018 m.

Only the back half preserved. Smaller than

the usual lamp of Type II. Stubs of a horizontal band handle preserved at back; an unusual feature in lamps of this type. Handle, and space within it glazed. Reserved band on rim.

**335.** Lamp, Type II, double nozzle. Plate LXVIII.

L 1192. From depth 8.45 m. D. 0.107 m. H. 0.028 m.

The central tube, most of one nozzle, and fragments of rim, body, and bottom missing. Restored in plaster. Two other similar lamps have been found in contemporary deposits at the Agora: one of them is illustrated in *Hesperia*, Supplement IV, p. 127, fig. 94, g.

**336.** Lamp, close to Type II, first variety, ridged rim. Plate LXVIII.

L 677. From depth 10.90 m. P. H. 0.023 m. D. est. 0.095 m.

A single fragment preserves some of rim, body, and nozzle. Rim flat with raised ridge at inner and outer edge. The rim is reserved, except for a splotch of glaze, the ridges glazed. Upper part of body concave, then cuts in sharply toward bottom; reserved except band of glaze near bottom. Nozzle does not encroach on rim.

There are several other lamps of this type at the Agora, but all except one are fragments. This one (Inv. No. L 3326, from a layer of the late sixth century B.C. near the Tholos) has two nozzles and a central tube. In the profile, Plate LXVIII, our fragment has been restored with a central tube.

**337.** Lamp, close to Type II, first variety, ridged rim, double body. Plate LXVIII.

L 1204. From depth 6.80 m. P. H. 0.025 m. D. est. 0.09 m.

A single fragment preserves nozzle of upper body, some of side and floor of upper body, and start of side of lower body. Rim slightly convex with raised ridge at inner and outer edge; the rim reserved, the ridges glazed.

Seven fragments of double-bodied lamps of

Type II have been found at the Agora. Five, including the above, are from the Shaft, and two are from roughly contemporary fills elsewhere. Of the fragments with preserved rims, three, including the above, have ridged rims, three have rims like normal lamps of Type II.

Although no example is anywhere nearly completely preserved, a general idea of what these lamps were like can be gathered from the fragments. On Plate LXVIII is a restored profile based on the Shaft fragments, Inv. Nos. L 1193 a, L 1193 b, L 1208 and L 4062. The two nozzles are placed opposite each other and one serves the upper body, the other the lower. How the lower body was filled with oil is not clear. No trace of a separate filling hole is preserved on any of the fragments. The floor of the upper body, in the only case in which it is preserved as far as the centre (Inv. No. L 484), is solid, thus precluding a raised central tube through which oil might have been poured. If there was no separate filling hole, we must suppose that the lower body was filled through the nozzle after the wick had been removed, an inconvenient and messy method.

The only other double-bodied lamp that has come to my attention is one from Selinus (*Mon. Ant.*, LVI, 1928, pp. 370-373, fig. 165) and even this is in no sense a close parallel to ours.

### 338. Lamp, Type III.

L 1190. From depth 8.45 m. H. 0.018 m. D. est. 0.10 m.

Two non-joining fragments, the larger preserving the central tube, much of the floor, and some of the rim, the smaller some of the rim and nozzle.

As the Shaft example is not very complete, I illustrate in photograph and profile (Plate LXVIII) another similar lamp from a contemporary well (Inv. No. L 3373; D. 0.092 m. H. 0.022 m.). It has black glaze on rim and nozzle and on the interior except under the rim. The exterior is reserved, except around the nozzle, and covered with transparent glaze

wash. The rim of the Shaft example has a more pronounced downward slope, rather like the rim of the next item, and its central tube is more spreading than in the piece illustrated.

### 339. Lamp fragments, Type III.

L 688, L 689, L 690. From depth *ca.* 10.35 m. L 1178. From depth *ca.* 10.10 m. L 1199. From depth 8.00 m.

As these items are all fragmentary, I illustrate in photograph and profile (Plate LXVIII) a nearly complete example from a contemporary well (Inv. No. L 3374; D. 0.098 m. H. 0.022 m.). It has two nozzles placed opposite each other, one of which is broken, and a central tube. There is black glaze, dull, thin, and streaky, on the rim and on the interior, except under the rim. The exterior is reserved, even around the nozzles.

The clay is clean and brownish buff in color. The Shaft examples are of similar fabric except for L 688 where the clay is somewhat coarser and contains a noticeable amount of mica, and the glaze has fired red.

These lamps are probably not Attic, though fragments of them are by no means uncommon at the Agora. For another published Agora example see *Hesperia*, Supplement IV, p. 38, fig. 30. Similar lamps have been reported from other sites. Blinkenberg (*Lindos*, I, pl. 122, no. 2557) publishes two nearly complete examples and five fragments which are described as of "local make" and are apparently close parallels for ours. Cf. also H. Thiersch in A. Furtwängler, *Aegina*, p. 469; no. 10 and pl. 130, 9.

### 340. Lamp, Type IV. Plate LXVIII.

L 1183. From depth *ca.* 10.10 m. D. 0.081 m. H. 0.017 m.

Nozzle and immediately adjacent parts of rim and body missing. Glaze on rim has fired red toward inner edge and black toward outer as a result of stacking. Red glaze on interior except under rim. Exterior, transparent glaze wash. Cf. No. 342.

**341.** Lamp, Type IV. Plate LXVIII.

L 1194. From depths 8.45 m., 8.00 m., and 7.40 m. P. H. 0.022 m.

Three fragments make up to two. One preserves part of handle and some of rim and body, the other the start of the nozzle and some of rim and body. Fine black glaze on rim, on outside of handle, and all interior. Transparent glaze wash on body.

**342.** Lamp, Type V. Plate LXVIII.

L 1186. From depths 10.35 m., 9.60 m., and 9.00 m. H. 0.019 m. W. 0.085 m.

Fragments of rim and body missing. Restored in plaster. The rim is glazed except for a narrow band at the jog on top. Glaze on interior except under rim. Exterior, transparent glaze wash. Except for the jog on the top of the rim the shape is the same as that of No. 340.

**343.** Lamp, Type V. Plate LXVIII.

L 678. From depth 10.90 m. D. 0.075 m. H. 0.018 m.

Most of handle and bottom and about half rim missing. Restored in plaster. Raised band at inner edge of rim glazed; narrow reserved band at jog, then narrow glazed band. Nozzle and handle also glazed. Glaze badly flaked.

**344.** Lamp, Type V. Plate LXVIII.

L 1187. From depths 9.60 m. and 9.00 m. P. H. 0.021 m. D. 0.076 m.

Two joining fragments preserve most of rim and upper part of body; also stubs of handle. Raised ridge at inner edge of rim glazed. Outside this a reserved band, then a band of glaze. Stubs of horizontal band handle with glaze between them. Glaze on interior under rim and on bottom.

**345.** Lamp, Type V. Plate LXVIII.

L 1203. From depth 7.40 m. D. 0.085 m. H. 0.022 m.

Most of handle and fragments of rim and body missing. Restored in plaster. Body open. Rim flat on top with two grooves. Low raised

base. Interior, nozzle, and handle glazed; elsewhere reserved.

**346.** Lamp, Type IV. Plates LXVIII and LXIX.

L 1205. From depths 7.40 m. and 6.80 m. D. est. 0.085 m. H. 0.027 m.

Bottom, some of sides, and most of nozzle preserved. Rather long, narrow nozzle. Sides merge into rim in unbroken curve. Edge of rim nowhere preserved. Low ring foot. Small patch of reserved space preserved at back indicating that there was a handle. Lustrous black glaze. Resting surface of foot and narrow band setting it off from body inside and out reserved. Small reserved circle at centre of reverse decorated with black dot and circle. Cf. No. 347.

**347.** Lamp, Type IV. Plate LXIX.

L 1202. From depth 7.40 m. D. est. 0.104 m. H. 0.031 m.

Much of nozzle, rim, and body missing. None of inner edge of rim preserved. Horizontal band handle, its inner face and space between its points of attachment reserved. Low ring foot with reserved resting surface. Space within foot reserved and decorated with three concentric circles. Cf. No. 346.

**348.** Lamp, Type III. Plates LXVIII and LXIX.

L 1206. From depth 6.80 m. D. est. 0.104 m. H. 0.029 m.

Three fragments, two joining, one not, preserve central tube, much of bottom and sides, and start of rim, handle, and nozzle. Rim forms angle with body as in lamps of Type III. Inner edge of rim not preserved. One stub of horizontal band handle and part of reserved space next to it preserved. False ring foot with slightly concave, reserved, under side.

**349.** Lamp fragment. Plates LXVIII and LXIX.

L 1200. From depth 8.00 m. D. est. 0.075 m. H. 0.019 m.

A single fragment preserves part of rim,

side, and bottom, and one handle stub. Narrow rim curves sharply downward rather as in lamps of Type IV, but its outer edge projects slightly beyond body as in Type II. The bottom is concave and reserved toward centre. The handle was horizontal and the space between its points of attachment was reserved. A unique shape.

**350.** Lamp fragment. Plates LXVIII and LXIX.

L 1189. From depth 9.00 m. D. est. 0.07 m. P. H. 0.022 m.

A single fragment preserves nozzle and immediately adjacent parts of body and bottom. Rather long, projecting nozzle. Rim nowhere preserved. Slightly raised base. Red glaze, much chipped, except on bottom which is reserved. A unique piece.

### BONE STYLI

Nos. 351-356

The Agora collection contains 23 bone styli including those published here. Three are published in *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 13, fig. 6, and p. 14, and there are fourteen unpublished examples listed in the catalogue. Most of the Agora styli come from contexts of the early fifth century B.C., but there are a few from contexts of the later fifth century and some from contexts of various dates as late as the Hellenistic period. See also *British Museum Guide to Greek and Roman Life*, third edition, 1929, pp. 206-207, figs. 227-228. Bronze examples of various periods are also known: cf. G. M. A. Richter, *The Metropolitan Museum of Art, Greek, Etruscan, and Roman Bronzes*, pp. 446-447 and references *ad loc.* For the stylus in use, see the terracotta figurine in the Louvre (J. Charbonneaux, *Les Terres cuites grecques*, fig. 16; I. Schneider-Lengyel, *Griechische Terrakotten*, fig. 18 b), the kylix with

school scenes by Douris (Berlin, F 2285; cf. J. C. Hoppin, *Handbook of Attic Red-figured Vases*, I, pp. 214-215), and the kylix medallion by the Panaitios painter, also in Berlin (Inv. 3139, Pfuhl, *Malerei und Zeichnung*, fig. 408; Langlotz, *Griechische Vasenbilder*, pl. 12).

**351.** Bone stylus. Plate LXIX.

BI 67. From depth 9.00 m. L. 0.108 m. Max. W. 0.015 m.

Intact. Slightly curved. Lower part of shaft round in section, upper part rectangular.

**352.** *Id.* Plate LXIX.

BI 68. From depth 8.45 m. P. L. 0.051 m. Max. W. 0.008 m.

Writing end missing. Erasing end long and narrow. Upper part of shaft rectangular in section; broken at point where it becomes round.

**353.** *Id.* Plate LXIX.

BI 69. From depth 8.00 m. L. 0.079 m. Max. W. 0.01 m.

Intact. A notch on either side at lower part of erasing end. Shaft round in section.

**354.** *Id.* Plate LXIX.

BI 70. From depth 8.00 m. L. 0.087 m. Max. W. 0.008 m.

Intact. Shaft round in section except close to erasing end where it is rectangular.

**355.** *Id.* Plate LXIX.

BI 71. From depth 7.40 m. P. L. 0.066 m. Max. W. 0.012 m.

Writing end missing. Shaft round in section. Erasing end slightly curved, its edge slightly oblique.

**356.** *Id.* Plate LXIX.

BI 72. From dump; depth uncertain. L. 0.109 m. Max. W. 0.014 m.

Intact. Shaft round in section.

LOOMWEIGHTS AND SPINDLE  
WHORLS

Nos. 357-370

Besides the loomweights published here there are a number of other uncatalogued pieces from various depths.

**357.** Pyramidal loomweight. Plate LXIX.

MC 651. From depth 12.00 m. H. 0.053 m. W. 0.043 m.

Intact save minor chips. Pinkish buff clay. Remains of black glaze.

**358.** *Id.* Plate LXIX.

MC 652. From depth *ca.* 10.90 m. H. 0.049 m. W. 0.032 m.

Intact save minor chips. Pale buff clay.

**359.** *Id.* Plate LXIX.

MC 653. From depth *ca.* 10.35 m. H. 0.08 m. W. 0.043 m.

Intact save minor chips. Impressed circle on top. Dark buff clay with particles.

**360.** *Id.* Plate LXIX.

MC 654. From depth *ca.* 10.35 m. H. 0.057 m. W. 0.044 m.

Intact save minor chips. Impressed circle on top. Pinkish buff clay. Transparent glaze wash.

**361.** *Id.* Plate LXIX.

MC 655. From depth *ca.* 10.35 m. P. H. 0.048 m. W. 0.041 m.

Top missing. Minor chips. An unusually angular piece which probably ended in a point above. Reddish to brownish clay. Buff slip.

**362.** *Id.* Plate LXIX.

MC 656. From depth 10.10 m. H. 0.057 m. W. 0.04 m.

Intact save minor chips. Buff clay and slip.

**363.** *Id.* Plate LXIX.

MC 657. From depth *ca.* 9.60 m. H. 0.05 m. W. 0.042 m.

Intact save minor chips. Remains of black glaze on all except lowest 0.01 m. and bottom. Brownish buff clay.

**364.** *Id.* Plate LXIX.

MC 658. From depth 6.80 m. H. 0.044 m. W. 0.037 m.

Intact save minor chips. Brownish clay. Remains of dull black glaze.

**365.** *Id.* Plate LXIX.

MC 659. From depth 6.80 m. H. 0.05 m. W. 0.042 m.

Intact save minor chips. Buff clay. Besides the usual horizontal hole near top there is a vertical hole in top which does not quite connect with the horizontal hole.

**366.** *Id.* Plate LXIX.

MC 660. From depth 6.80 m. H. 0.058 m. W. 0.04 m.

Intact. Buff clay.

**367.** *Id.* Plate LXIX.

MC 58. From depth 8.00 m. H. 0.057 m. W. 0.04 m.

Intact save chip from one corner. On the top and on two opposite sides a circle of nine impressions. Pinkish buff clay. Unglazed. Decoration and proportions suggest date in seventh century B.C.: cf. *Hesperia*, II, 1933, p. 602, fig. 70, nos. 246 ff.

**368.** Discoid spindle whorl. Plate LXIX.

MC 59. From depth 7.40 m. D. 0.056 m. Th. 0.023 m.

Chip missing. Pierced through centre. One side flatter than the other. On flatter side two wavy incised lines. Brownish clay with particles; grey at core.

**369.** Conical spindle whorl. Plate LXIX.

MC 60. From depth 6.00 m. H. 0.028 m. D. 0.039 m.

Intact save minor chips. On bottom two rows of dots and two bands of glaze. On sides two rows of dots, the upper row elongated, and two bands of glaze. Buff clay.

**370.** Conical stone spindle whorl. Plate LXIX.

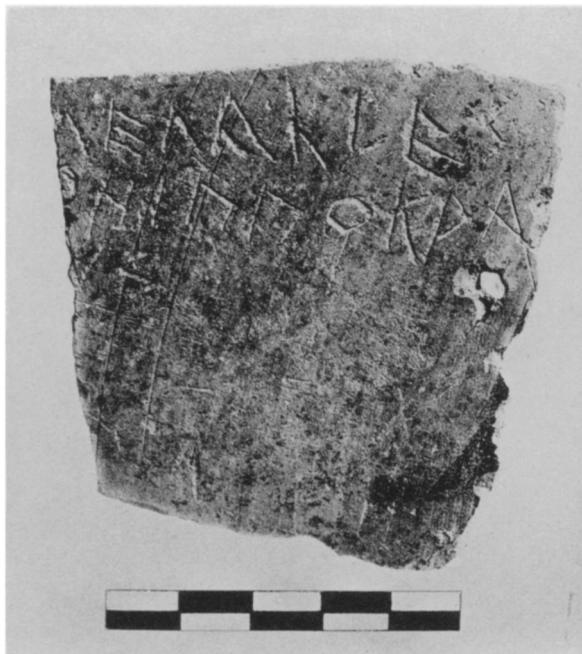
ST 48. From depth 10.90 m. H. 0.017 m. D. 0.027 m.

Intact save minor chips. The hole considerably worn by use. Purplish stone.

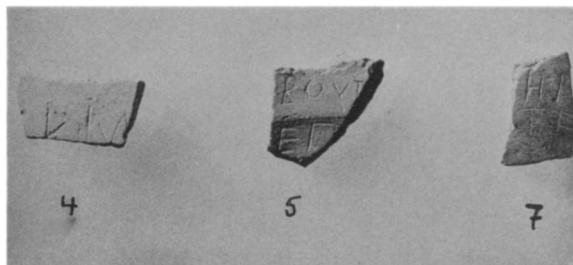
EUGENE VANDERPOOL



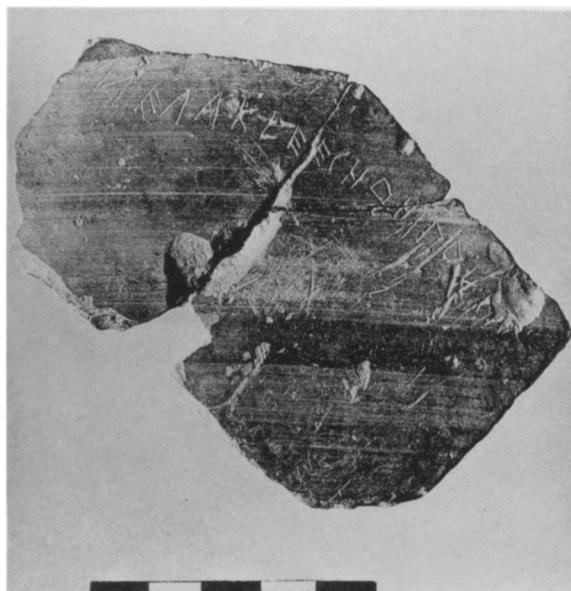
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6



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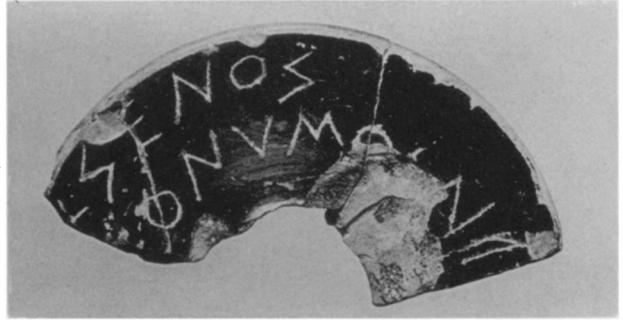
Catalogue Numbers 1-7

VANDERPOOL: RECTANGULAR ROCK-CUT SHAFT

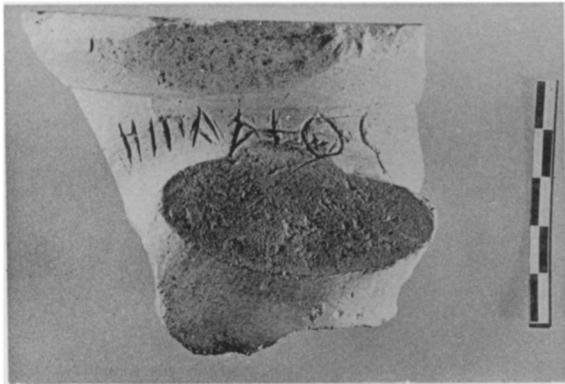
PLATE XXVI



8



9



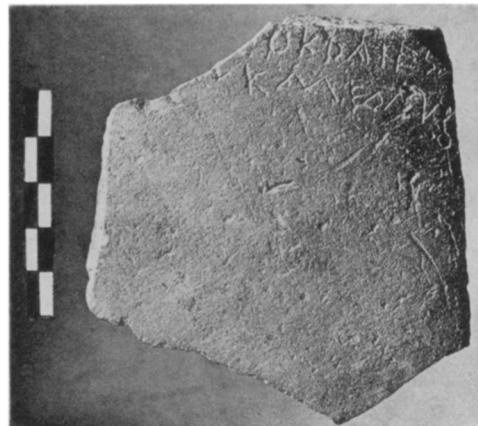
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11



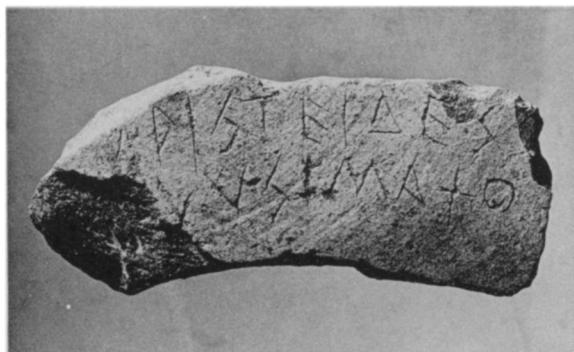
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13

Catalogue Numbers 8-13

VANDERPOOL: RECTANGULAR ROCK-CUT SHAFT



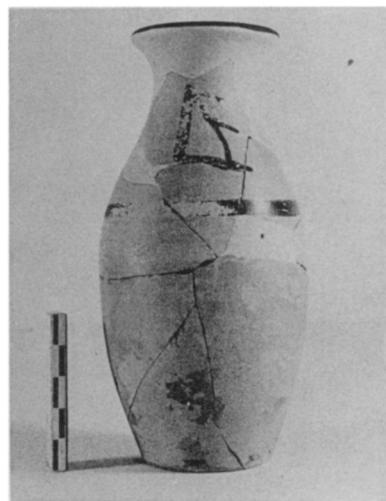
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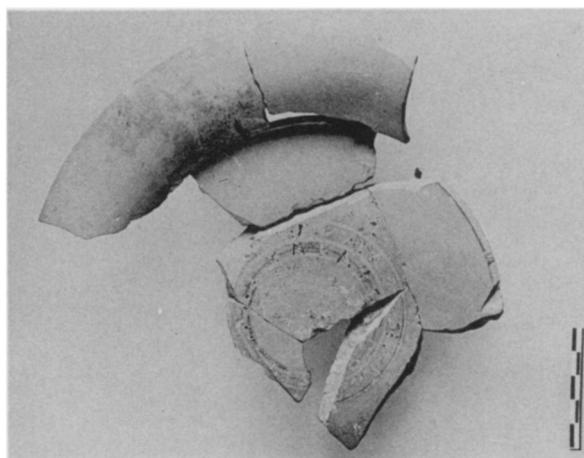
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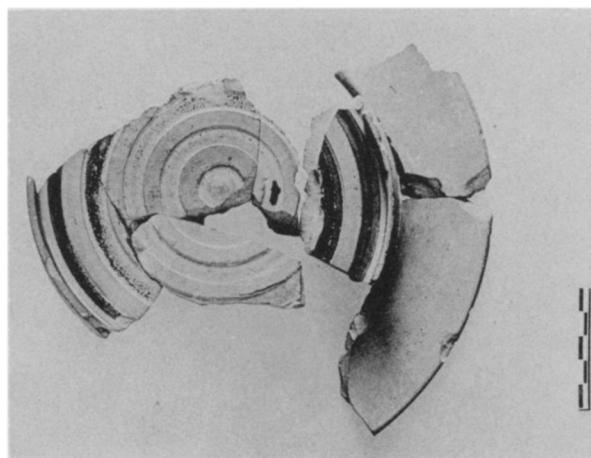
16



P13429 (see Cat. No. 16)



17 Top

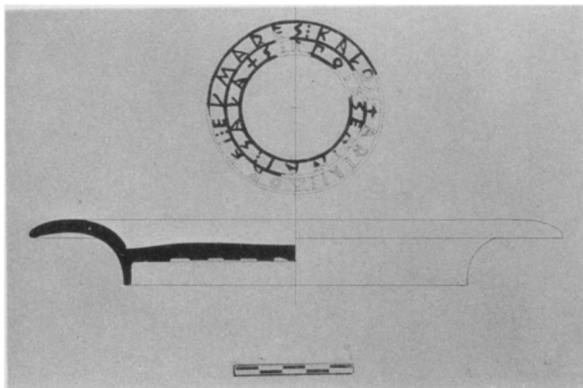


17 Bottom

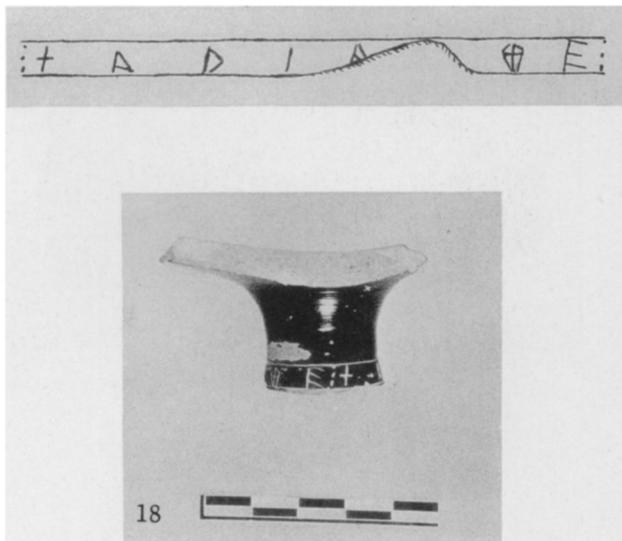
Catalogue Numbers 14-17

VANDERPOOL: RECTANGULAR ROCK-CUT SHAFT

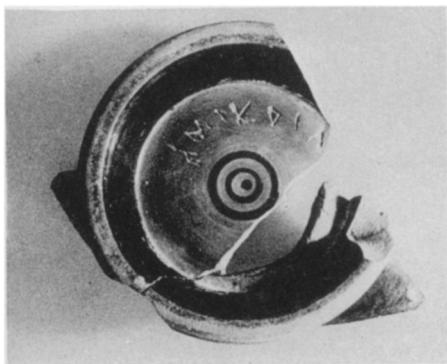
PLATE XXVIII



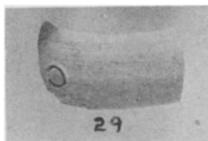
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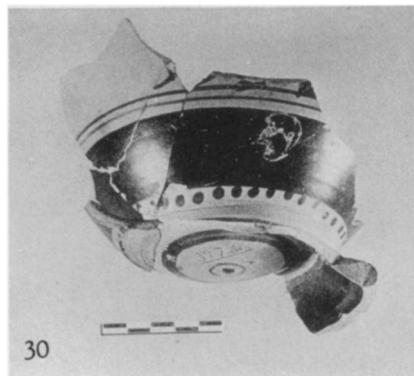
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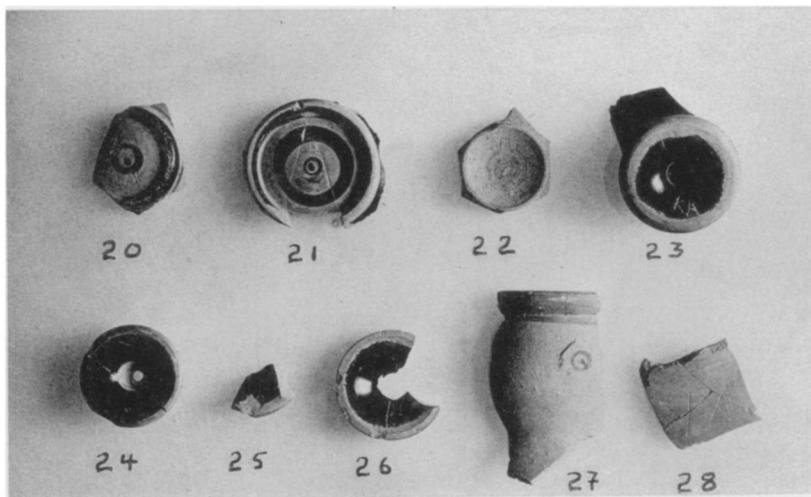
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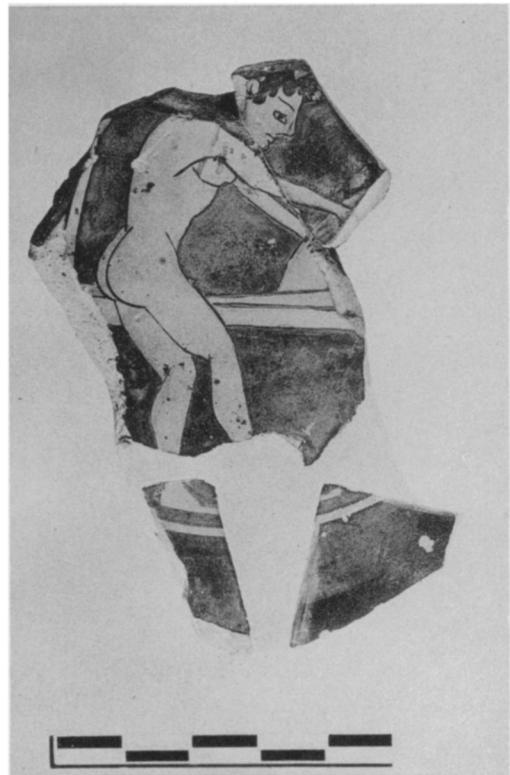
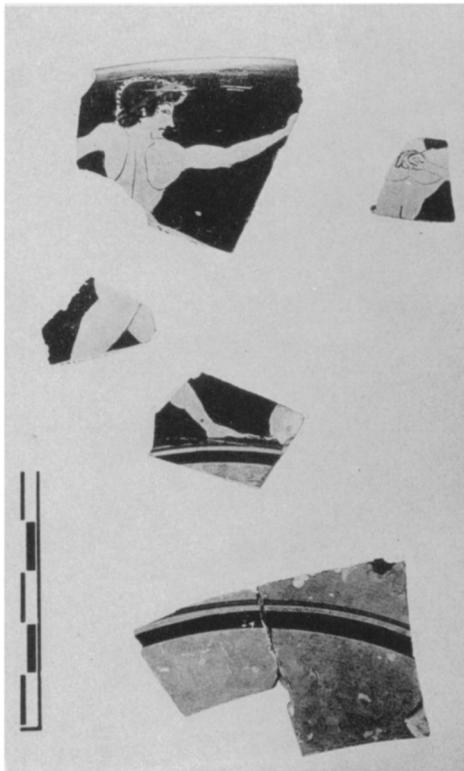
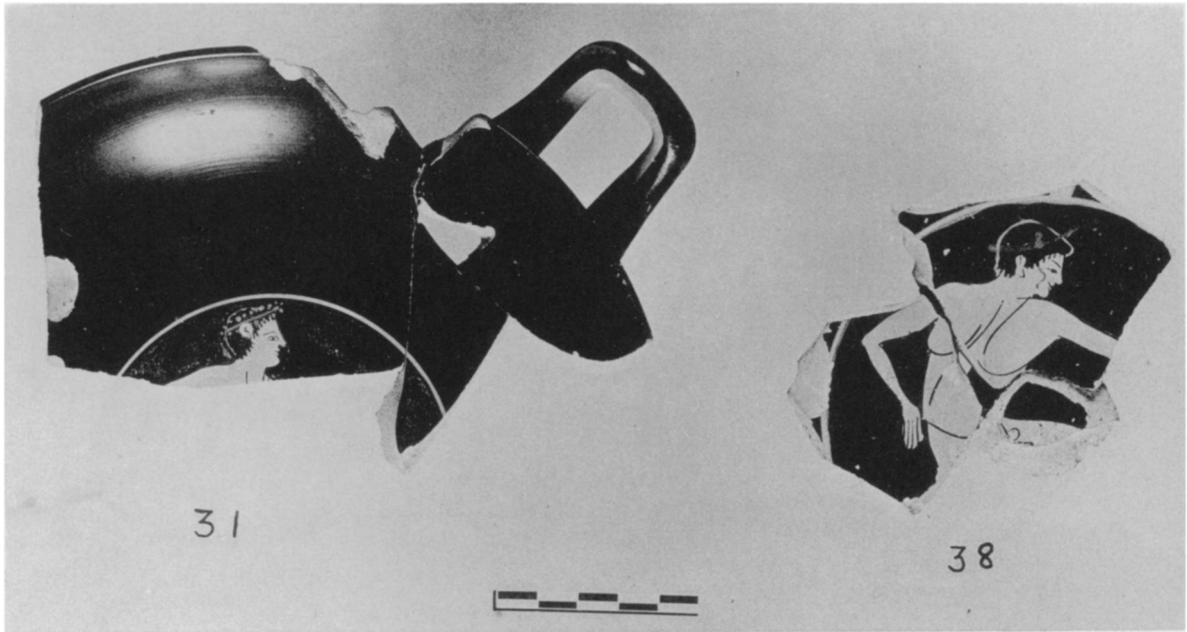
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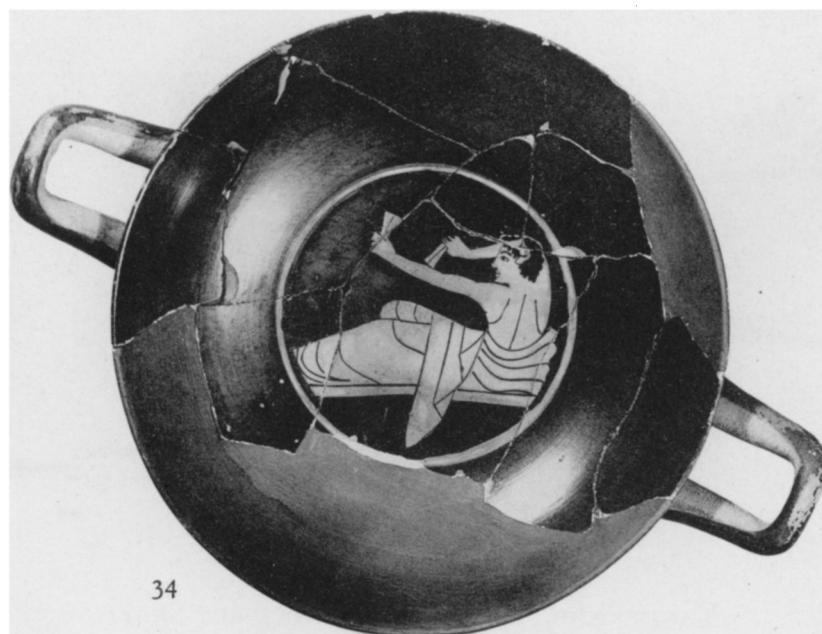
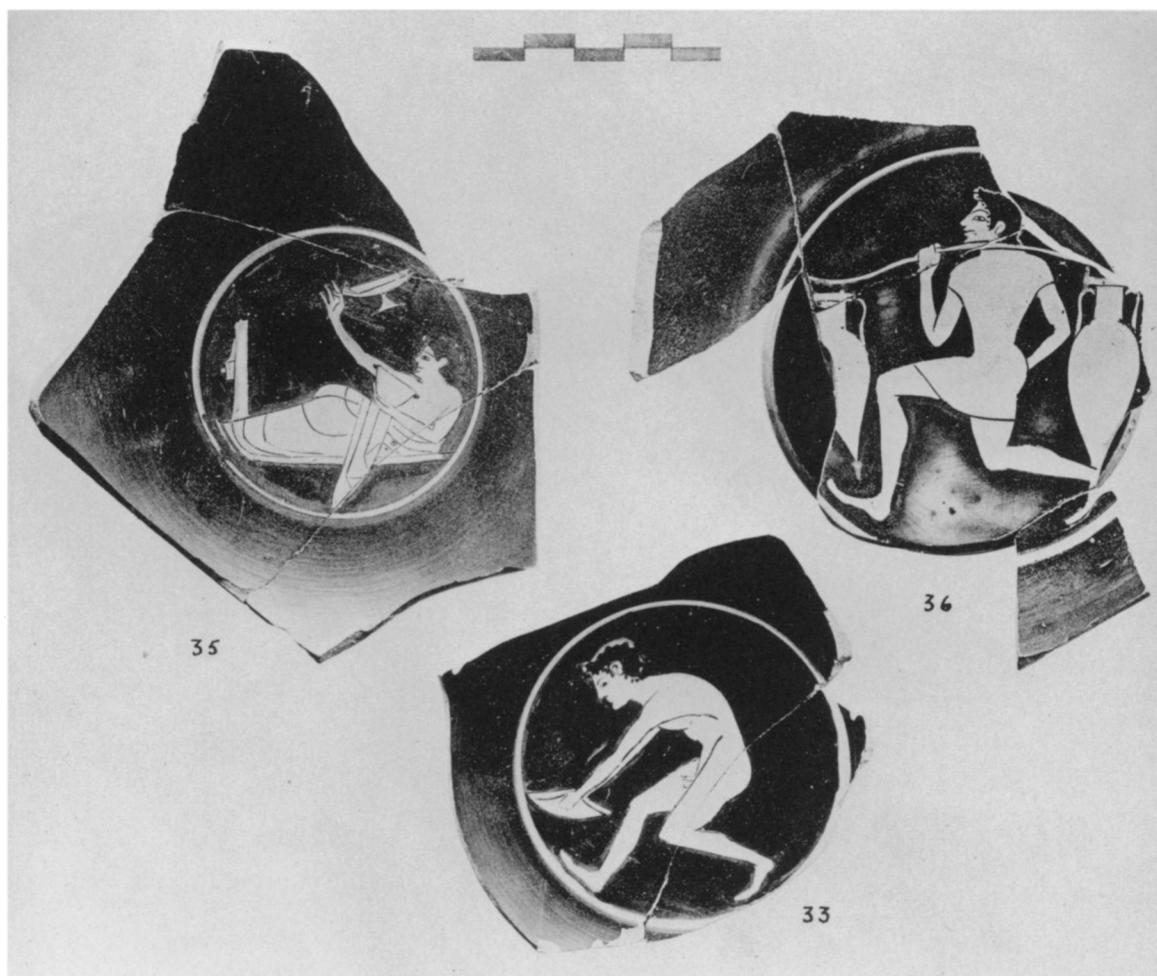
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VANDERPOOL: RECTANGULAR ROCK-CUT SHAFT

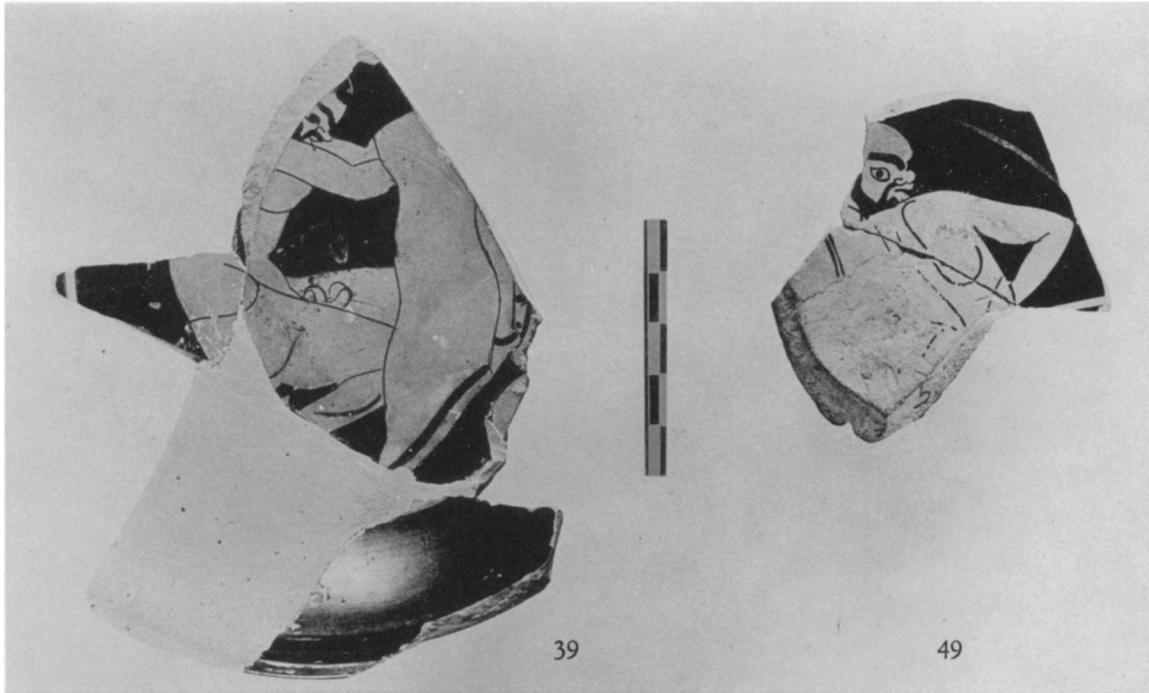


Catalogue Numbers 31-32, 37-38  
VANDERPOOL: RECTANGULAR ROCK-CUT SHAFT



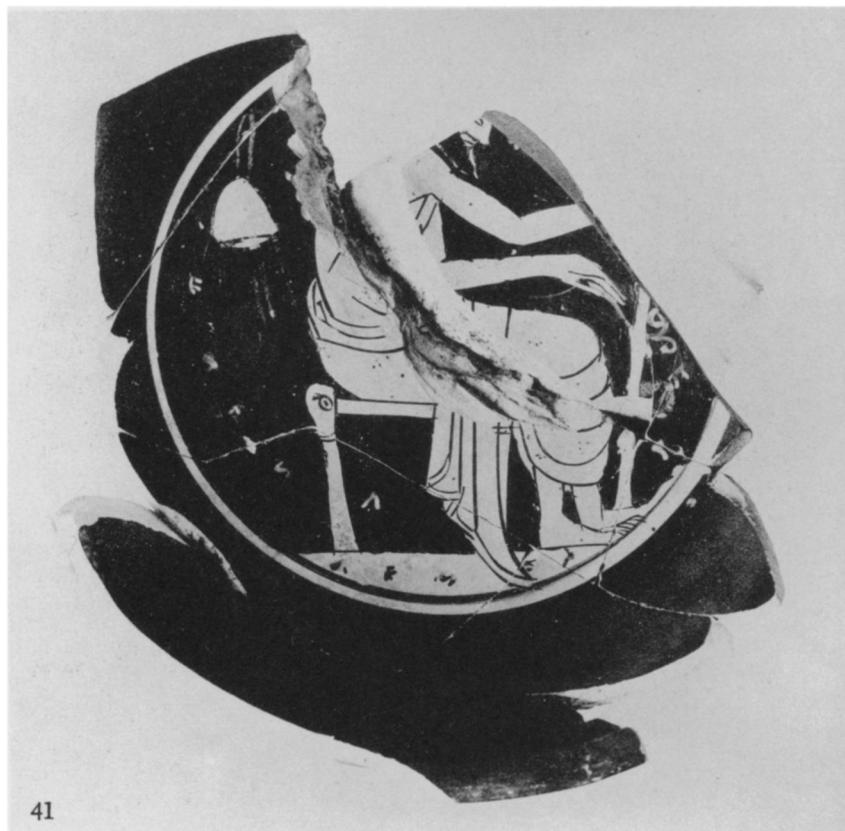
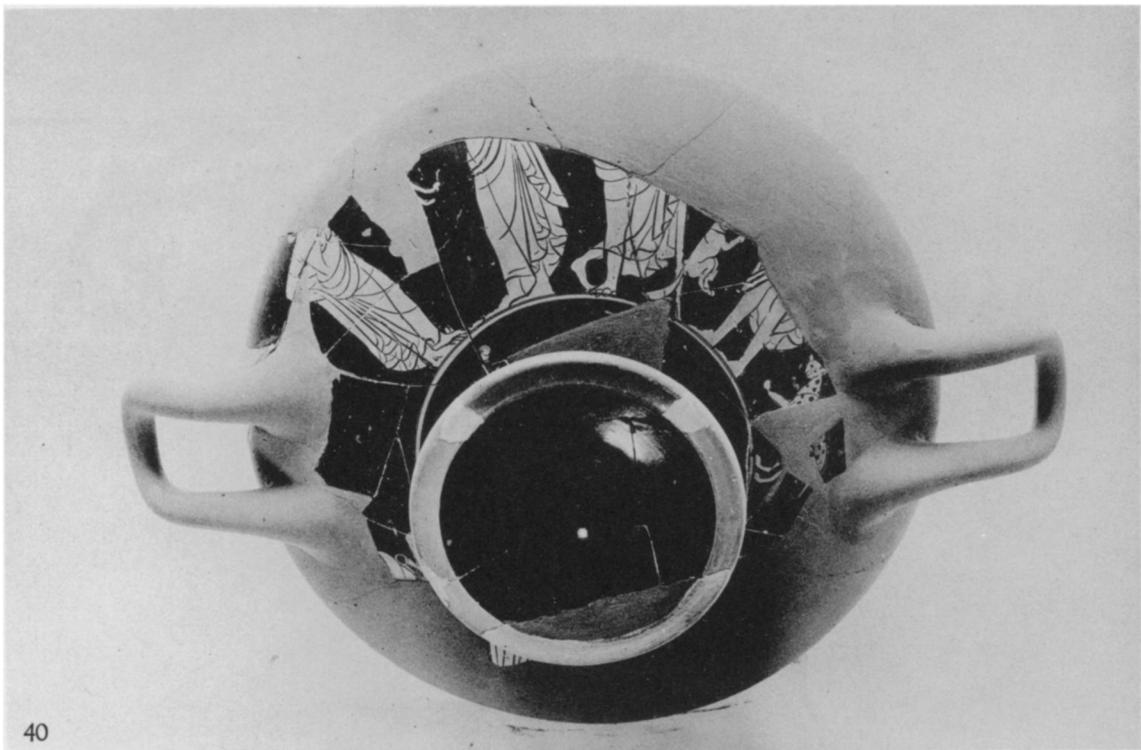
Catalogue Numbers 33-36

VANDERPOOL: RECTANGULAR ROCK-CUT SHAFT



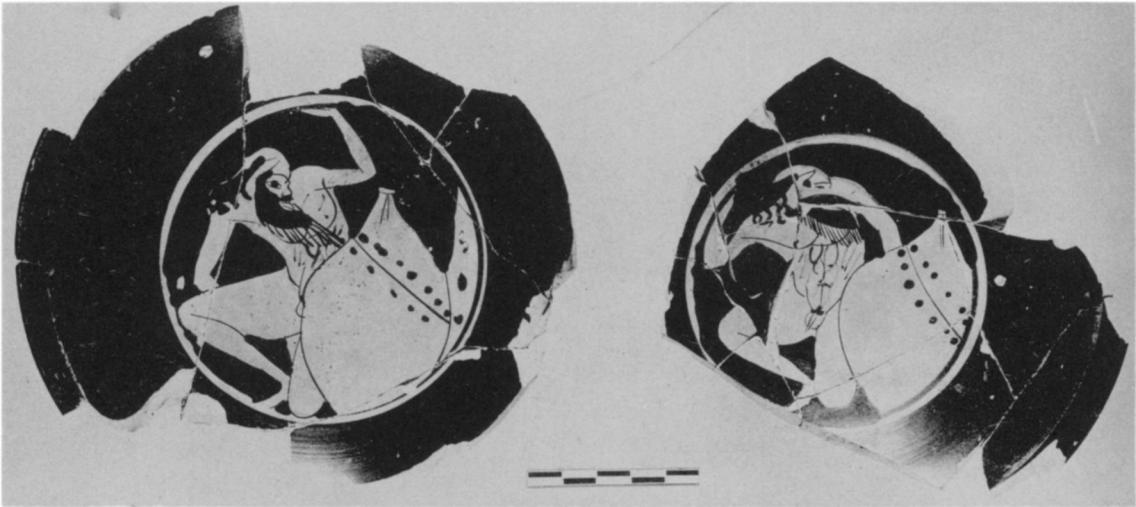
Catalogue Numbers 39-40, 49  
VANDERPOOL: RECTANGULAR ROCK-CUT SHAFT

PLATE XXXII



Catalogue Numbers 40-41

VANDERPOOL: RECTANGULAR ROCK-CUT SHAFT



42 and 43

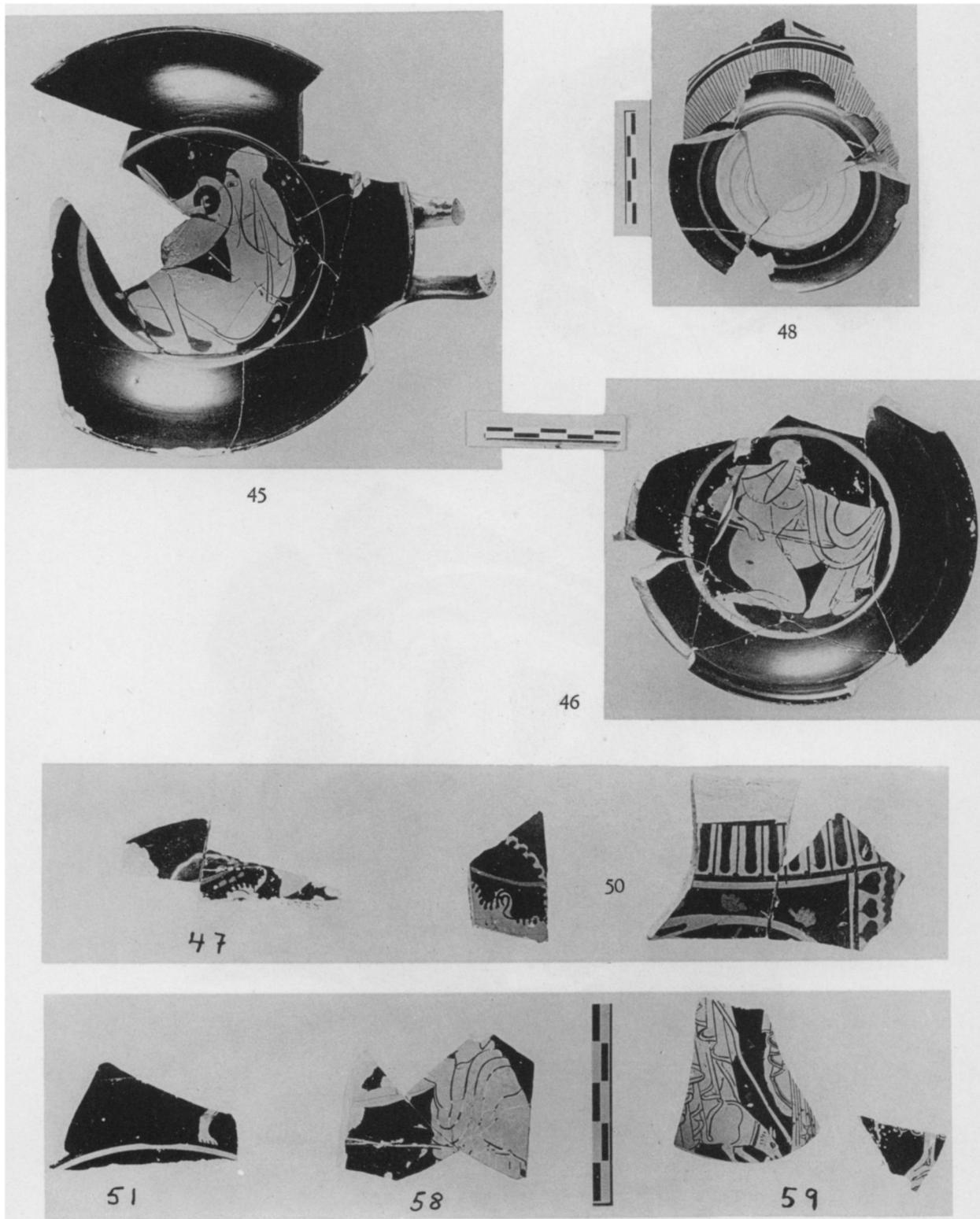


44

Catalogue Numbers 42-44

VANDERPOOL: RECTANGULAR ROCK-CUT SHAFT

PLATE XXXIV



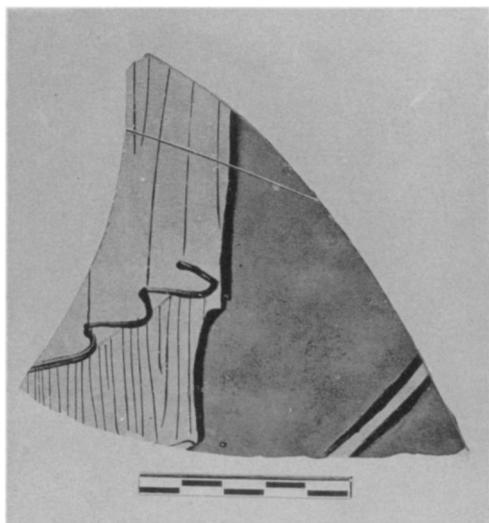
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VANDERPOOL: RECTANGULAR ROCK-CUT SHAFT



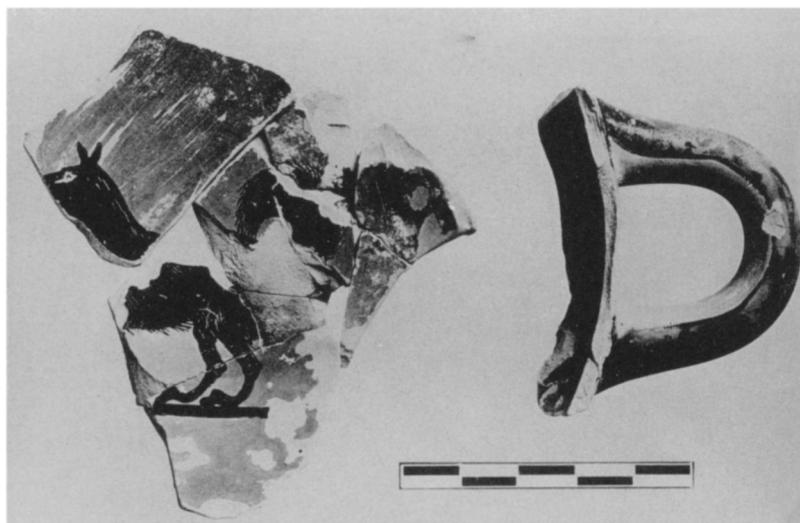
Catalogue Number 52

VANDERPOOL: RECTANGULAR ROCK-CUT SHAFT

PLATE XXXVI



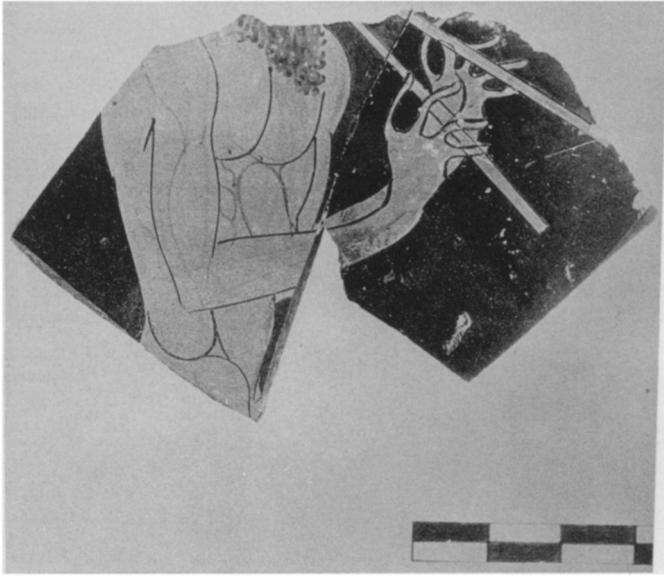
P3445 (cf. No. 52)



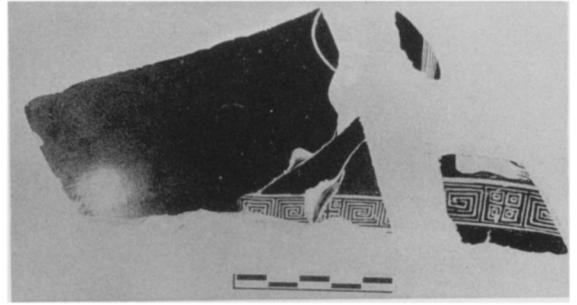
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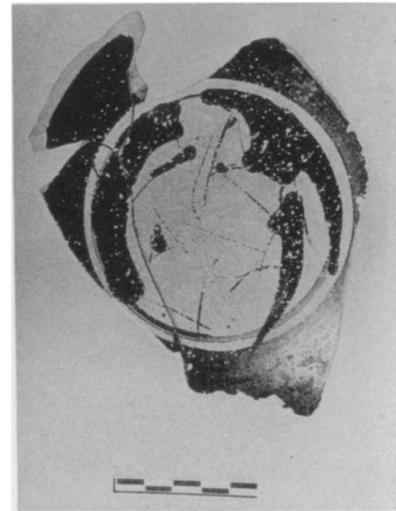
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VANDERPOOL: RECTANGULAR ROCK-CUT SHAFT



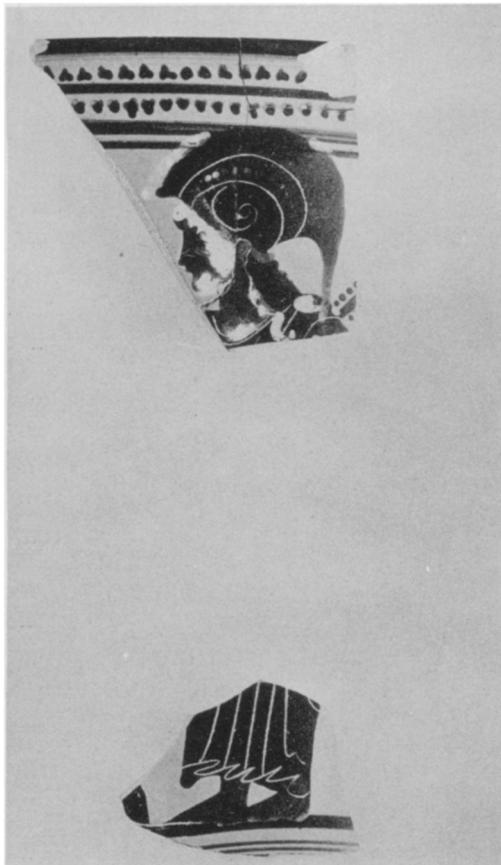
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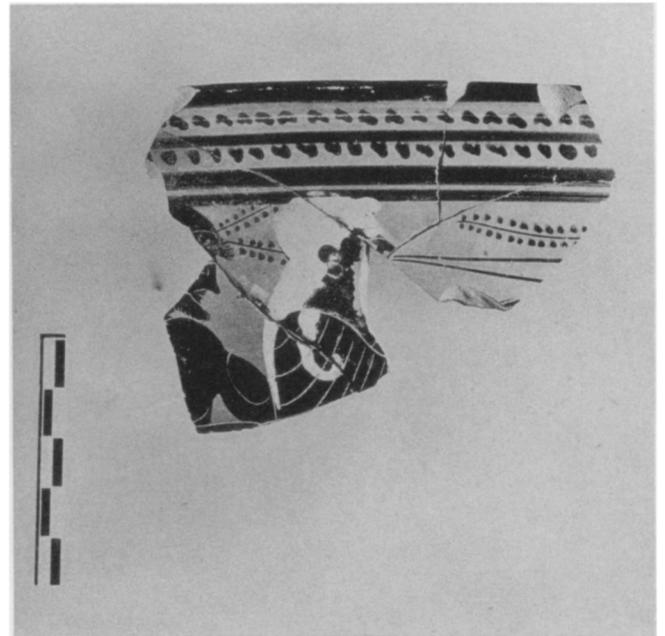
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60



62

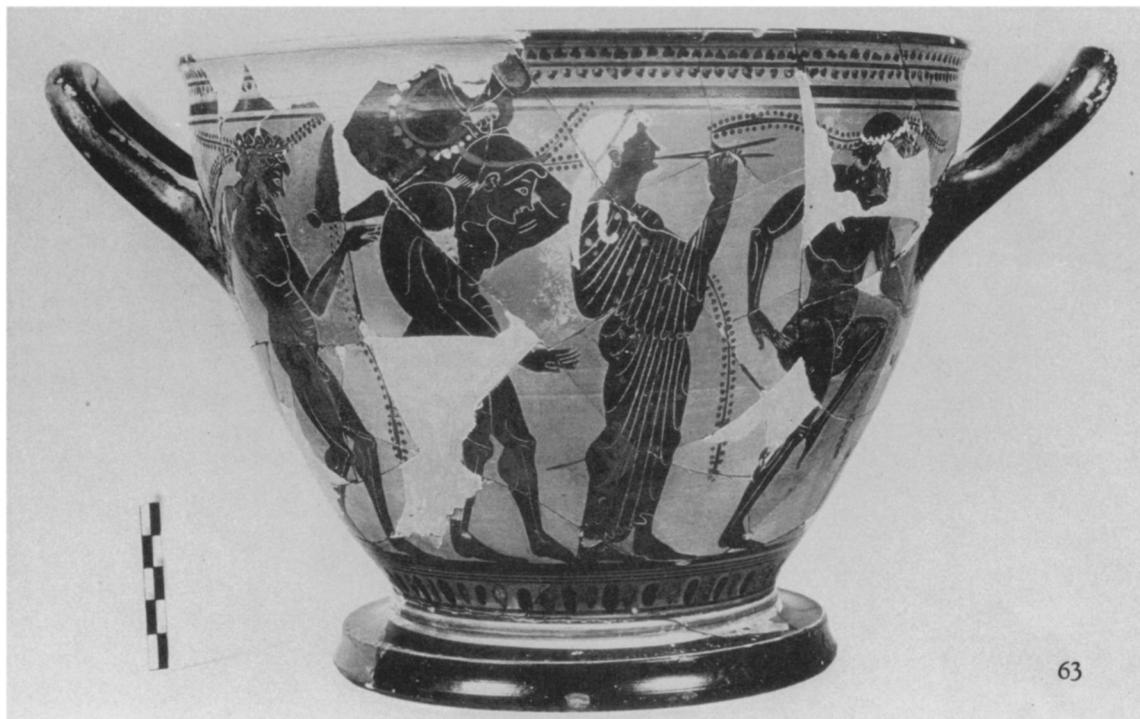


65

Catalogue Numbers 53, 60, 62, 65

VANDERPOOL: RECTANGULAR ROCK-CUT SHAFT

PLATE XXXVIII

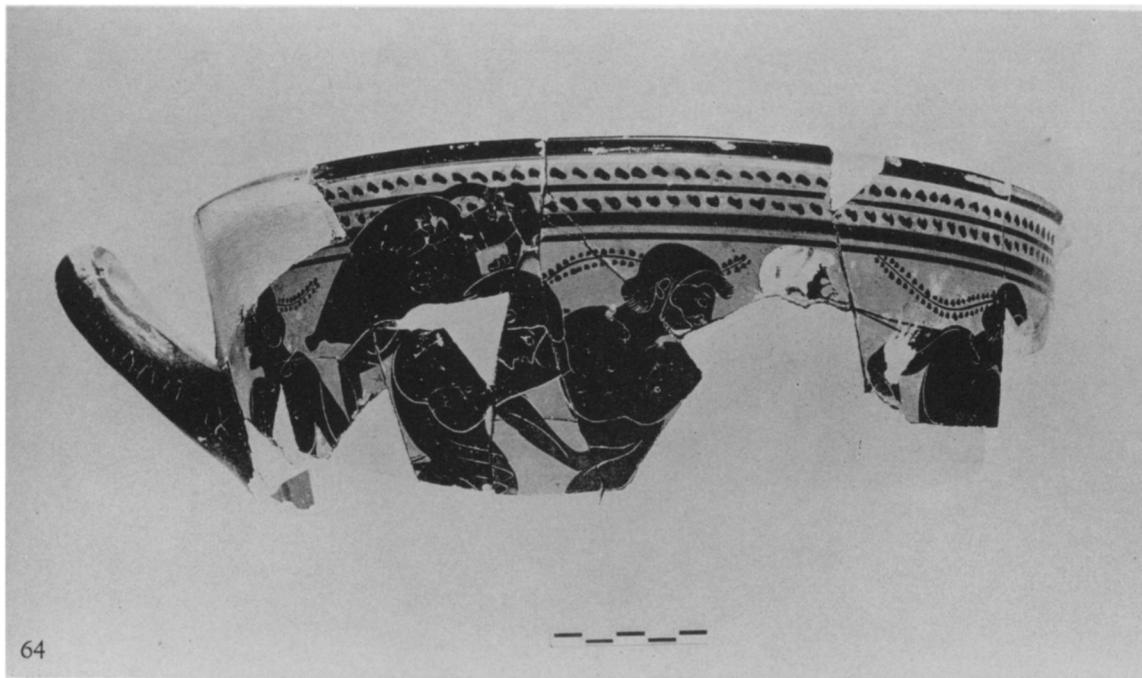


Catalogue Numbers 61 and 63

VANDERPOOL: RECTANGULAR ROCK-CUT SHAFT



Catalogue Number 63  
VANDERPOOL: RECTANGULAR ROCK-CUT SHAFT



Catalogue Numbers 64, 66

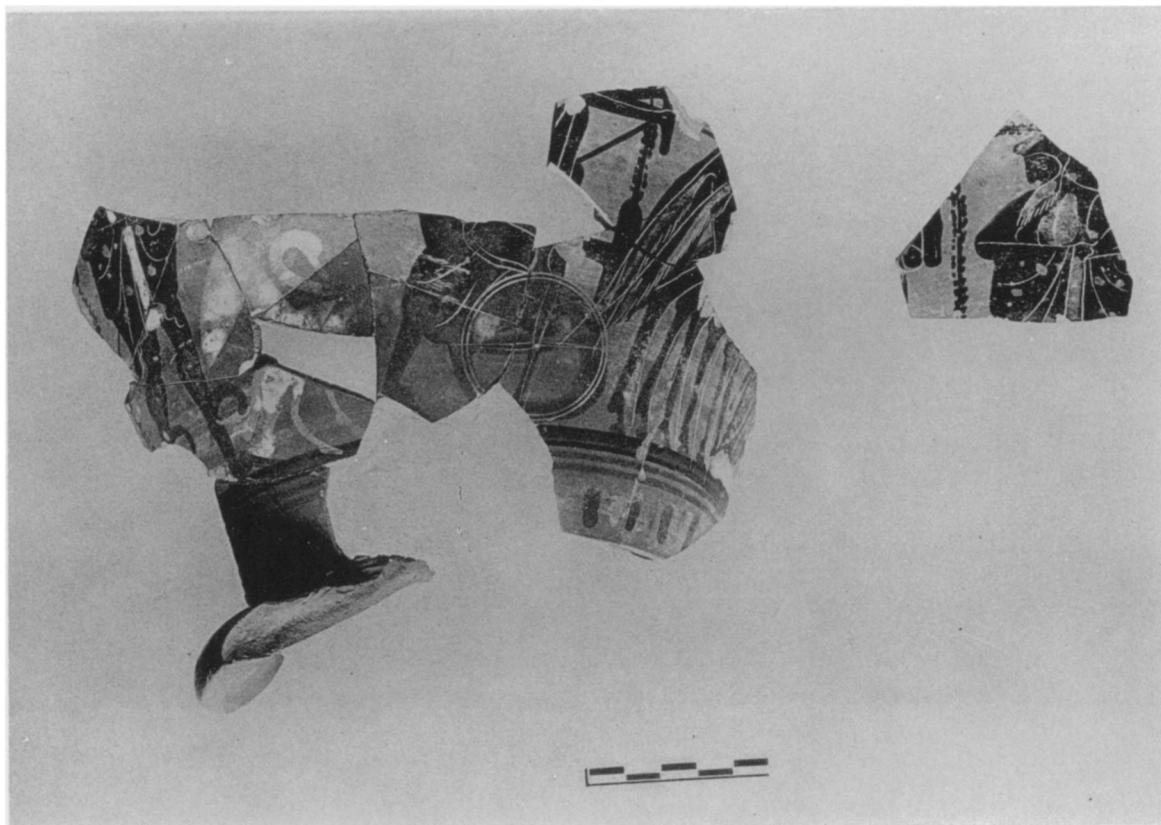
VANDERPOOL: RECTANGULAR ROCK-CUT SHAFT



Catalogue Number 67

VANDERPOOL: RECTANGULAR ROCK-CUT SHAFT

PLATE XLII



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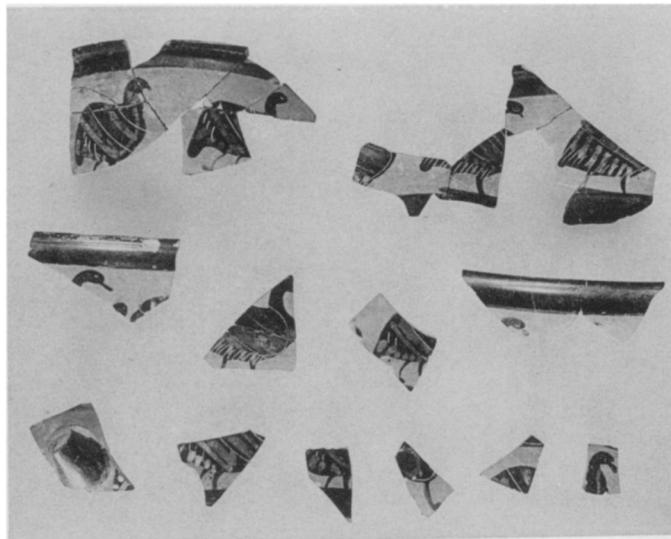
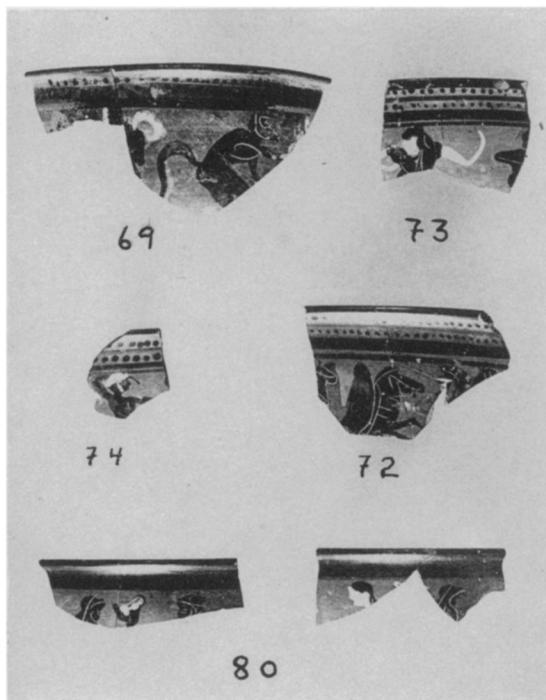
70



71

Catalogue Numbers 68, 70-71

VANDERPOOL: RECTANGULAR ROCK-CUT SHAFT



Catalogue Numbers 69, 72-75, 79-80  
VANDERPOOL: RECTANGULAR ROCK-CUT SHAFT

PLATE XLIV



Catalogue Numbers 76-77

VANDERPOOL: RECTANGULAR ROCK-CUT SHAFT



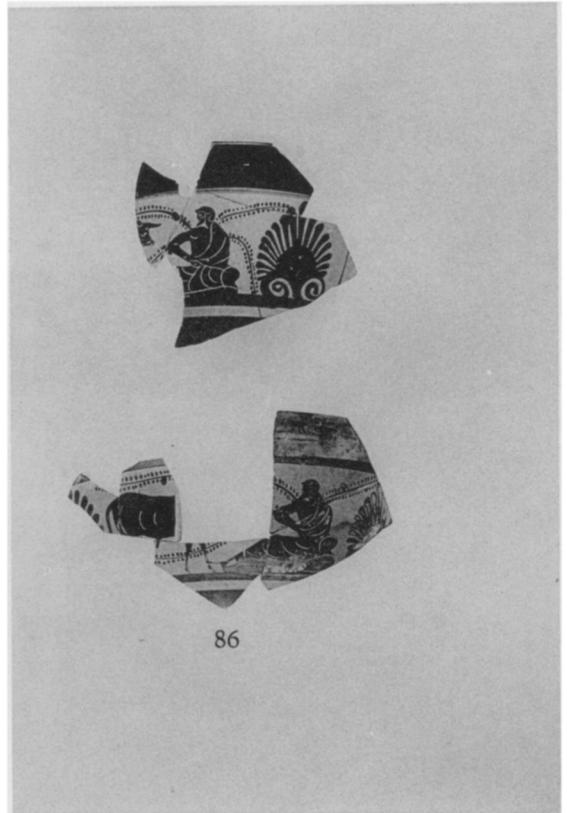
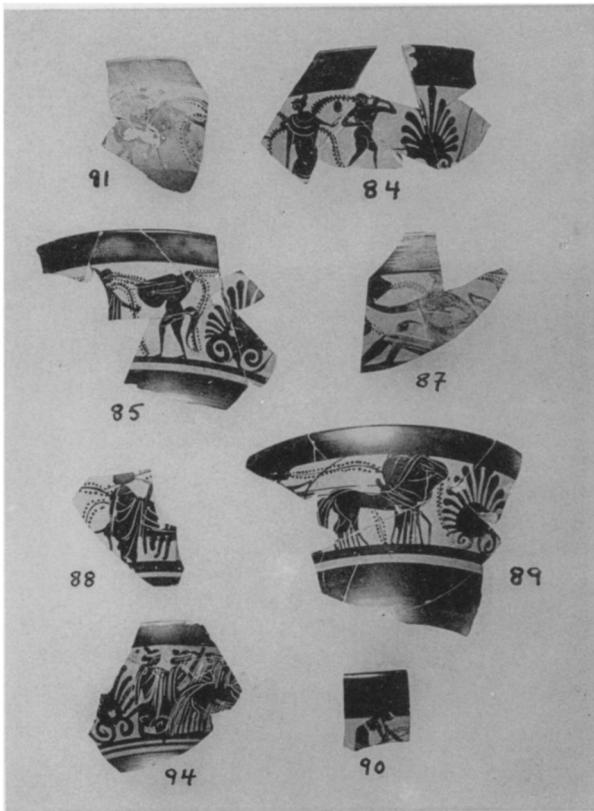
Catalogue Numbers 78, 81

VANDERPOOL: RECTANGULAR ROCK-CUT SHAFT

PLATE XLVI

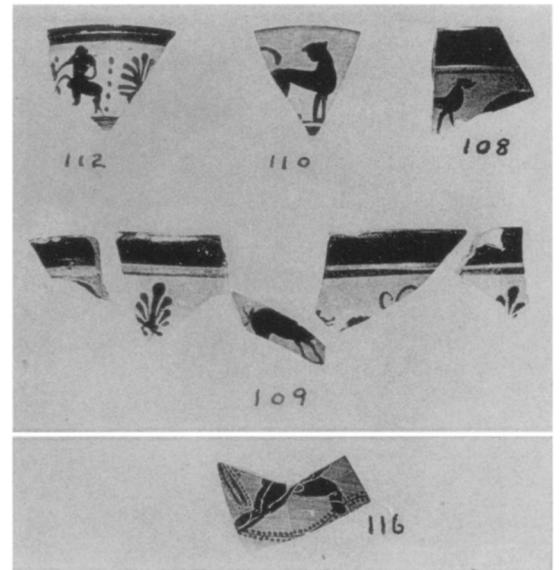
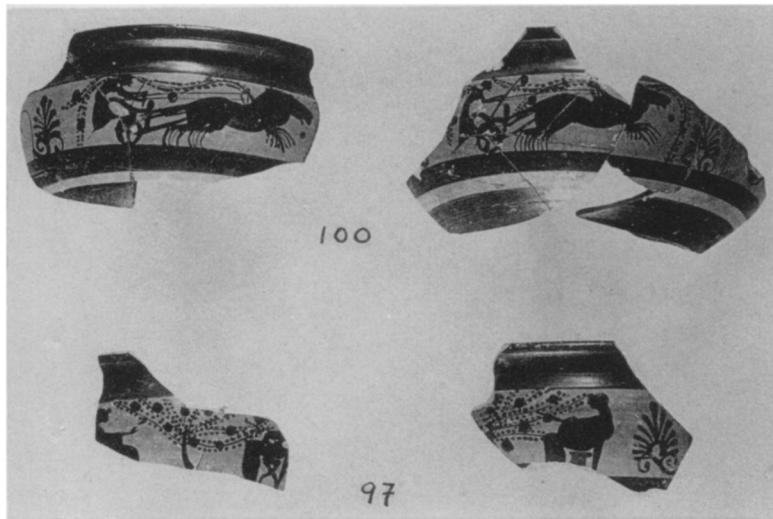
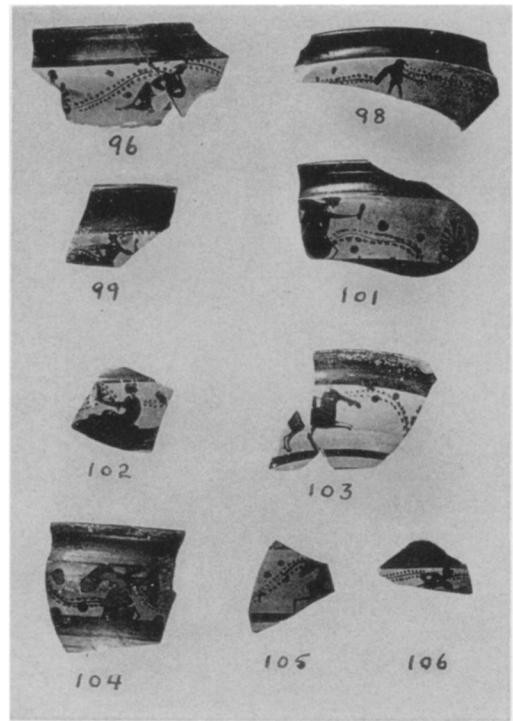
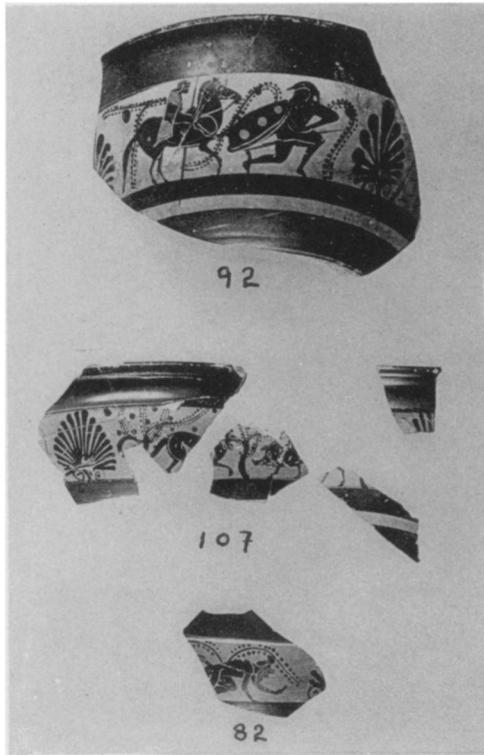


83



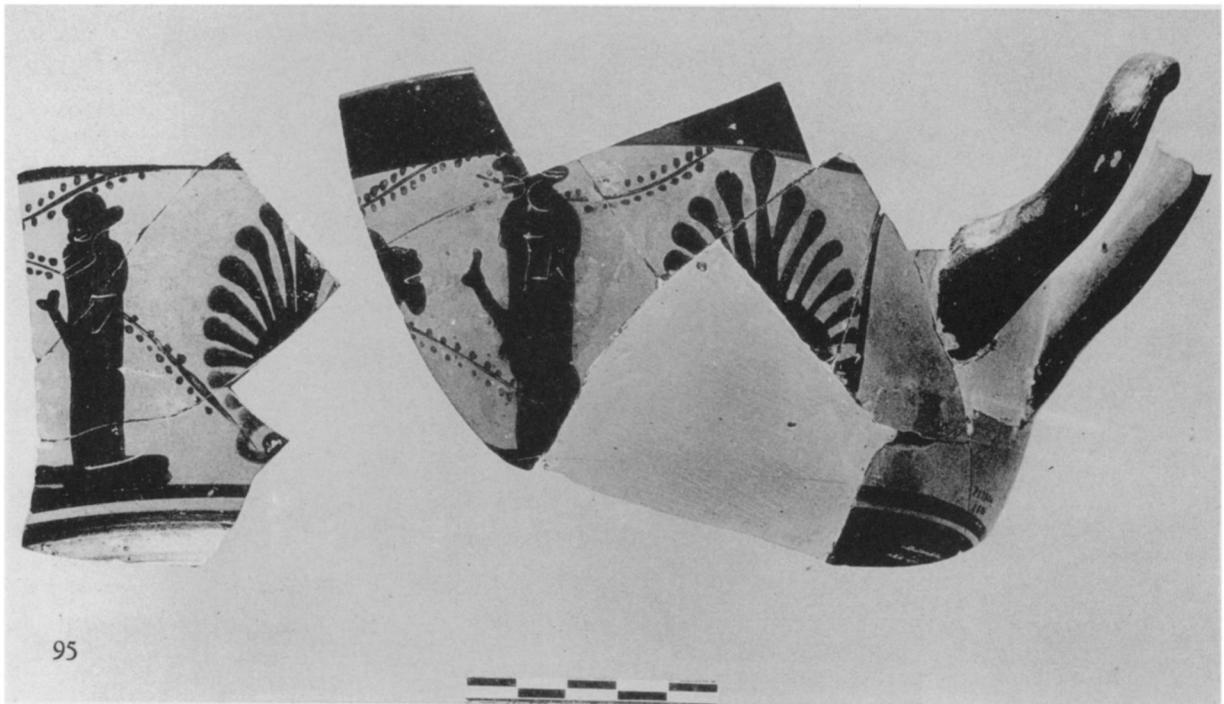
Catalogue Numbers 83-91, 94

VANDERPOOL: RECTANGULAR ROCK-CUT SHAFT



Catalogue Numbers 82, 92, 96-116, 251  
VANDERPOOL: RECTANGULAR ROCK-CUT SHAFT

PLATE XLVIII

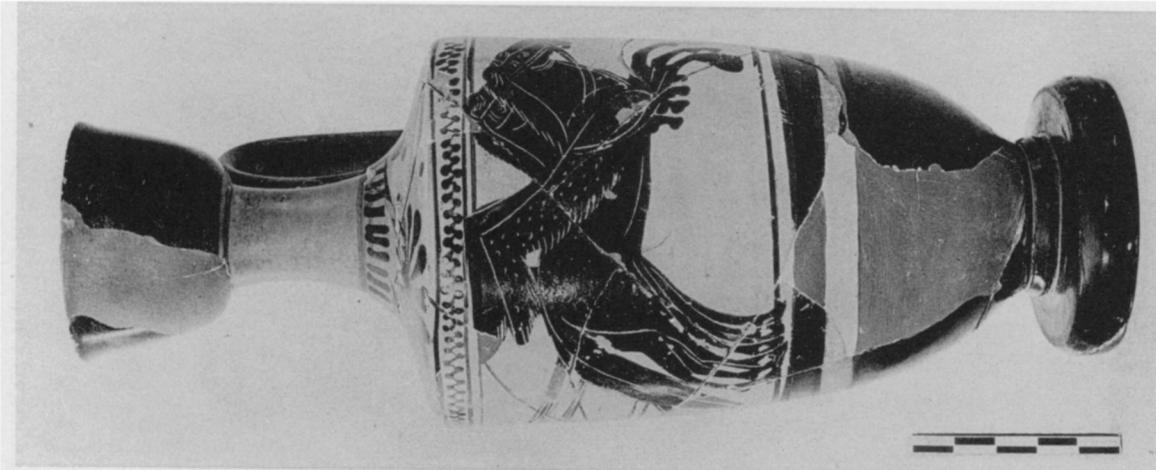


Catalogue Numbers 93-95

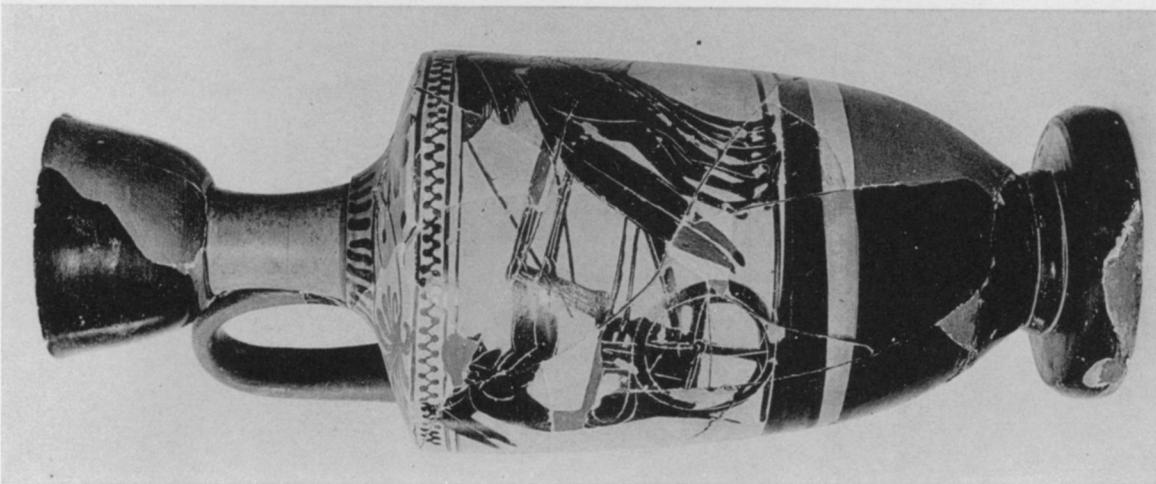
VANDERPOOL: RECTANGULAR ROCK-CUT SHAFT



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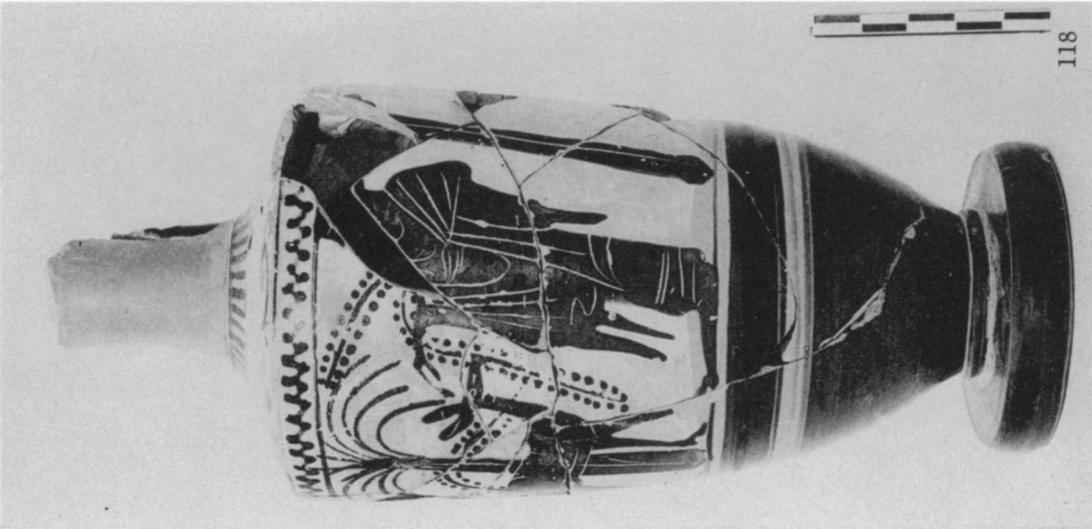
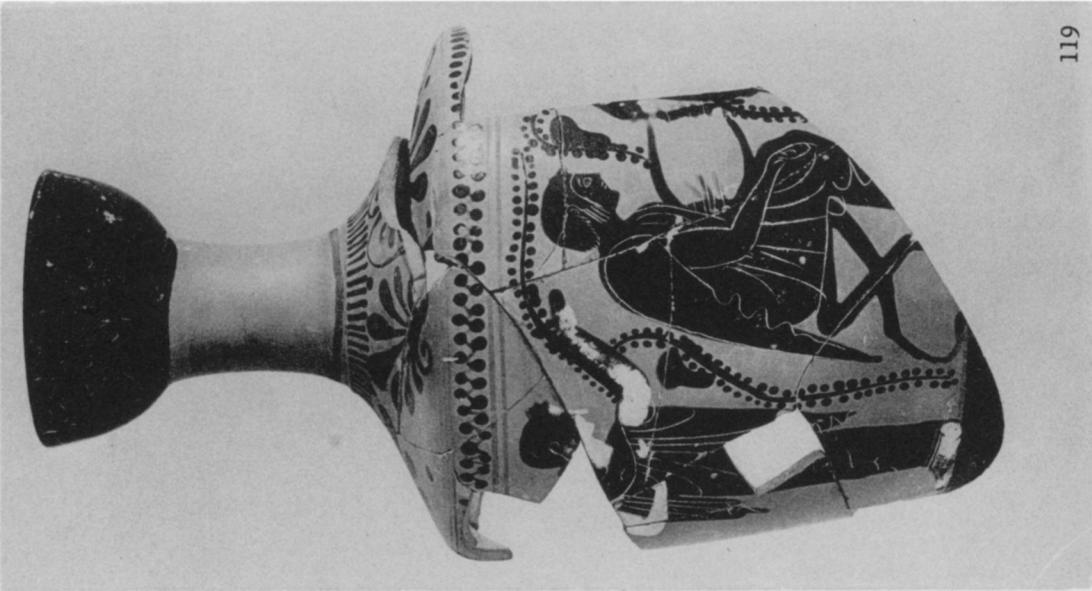


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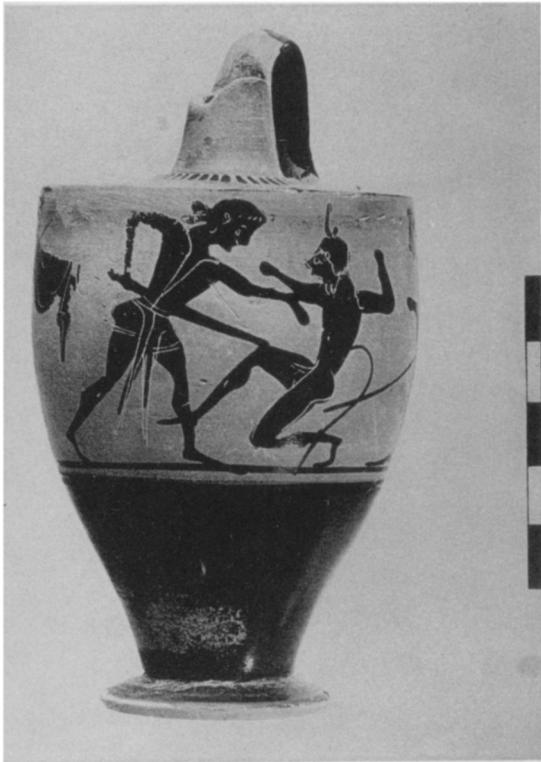


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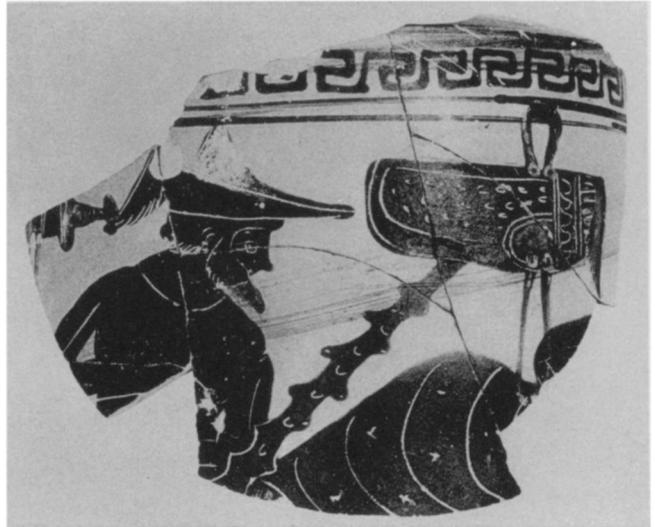
VANDERPOOL: RECTANGULAR ROCK-CUT SHAFT



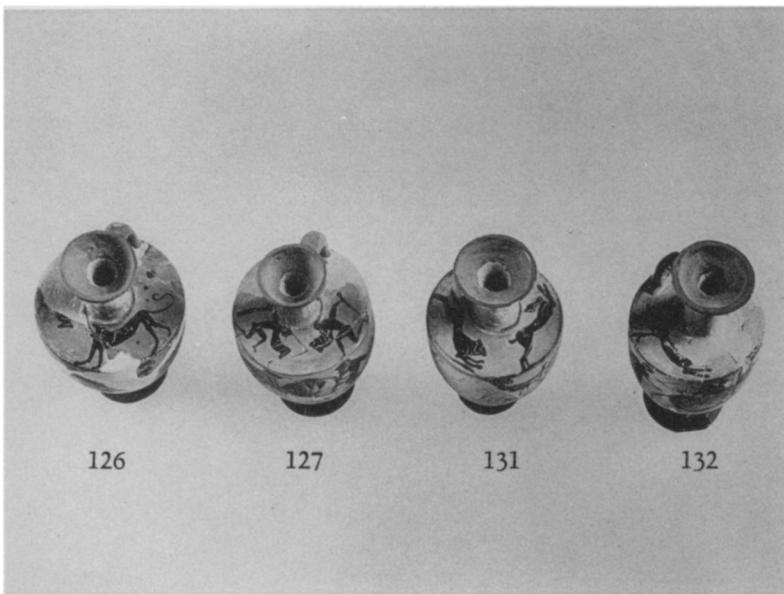
Catalogue Numbers 118-120  
VANDERPOOL: RECTANGULAR ROCK-CUT SHAFT



122



121

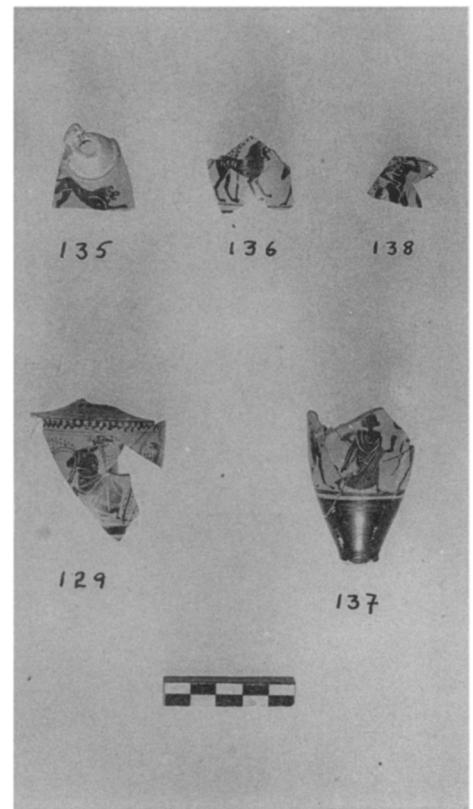


126

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137

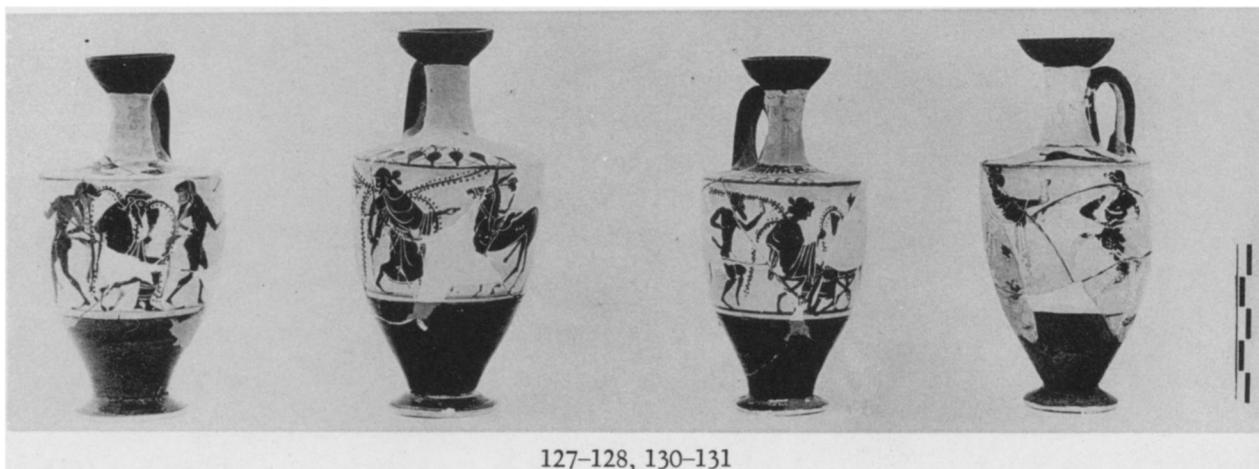
Catalogue Numbers 121-122, 126-127, 129, 131-132, 135-138

VANDERPOOL: RECTANGULAR ROCK-CUT SHAFT

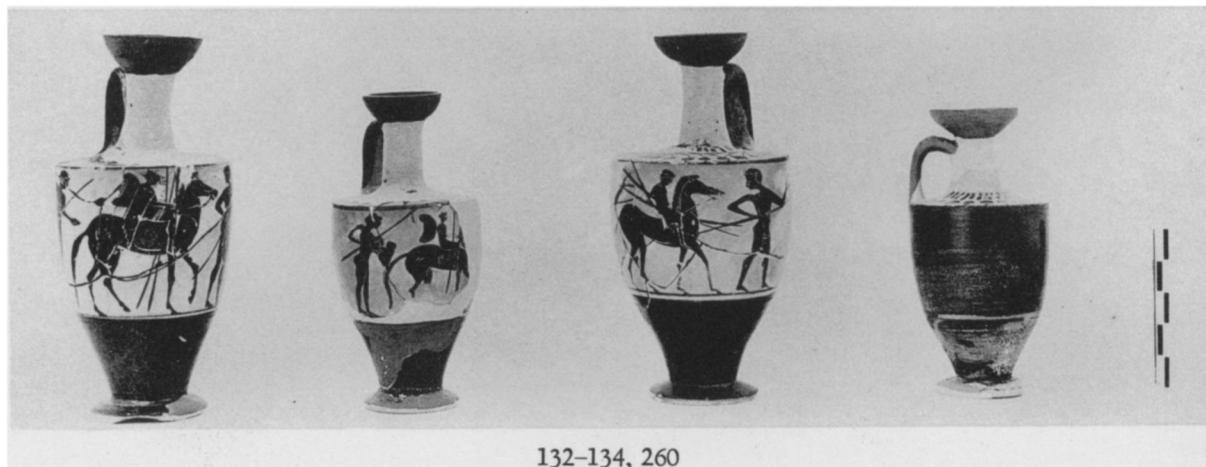
PLATE LII



122-125



127-128, 130-131



132-134, 260

Catalogue Numbers 122-125, 127-128, 130-134, 260  
VANDERPOOL: RECTANGULAR ROCK-CUT SHAFT



139, 141, 142



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167



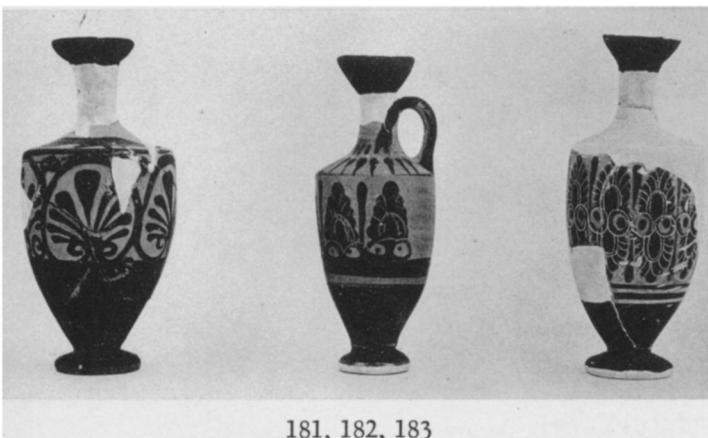
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146



168



181, 182, 183

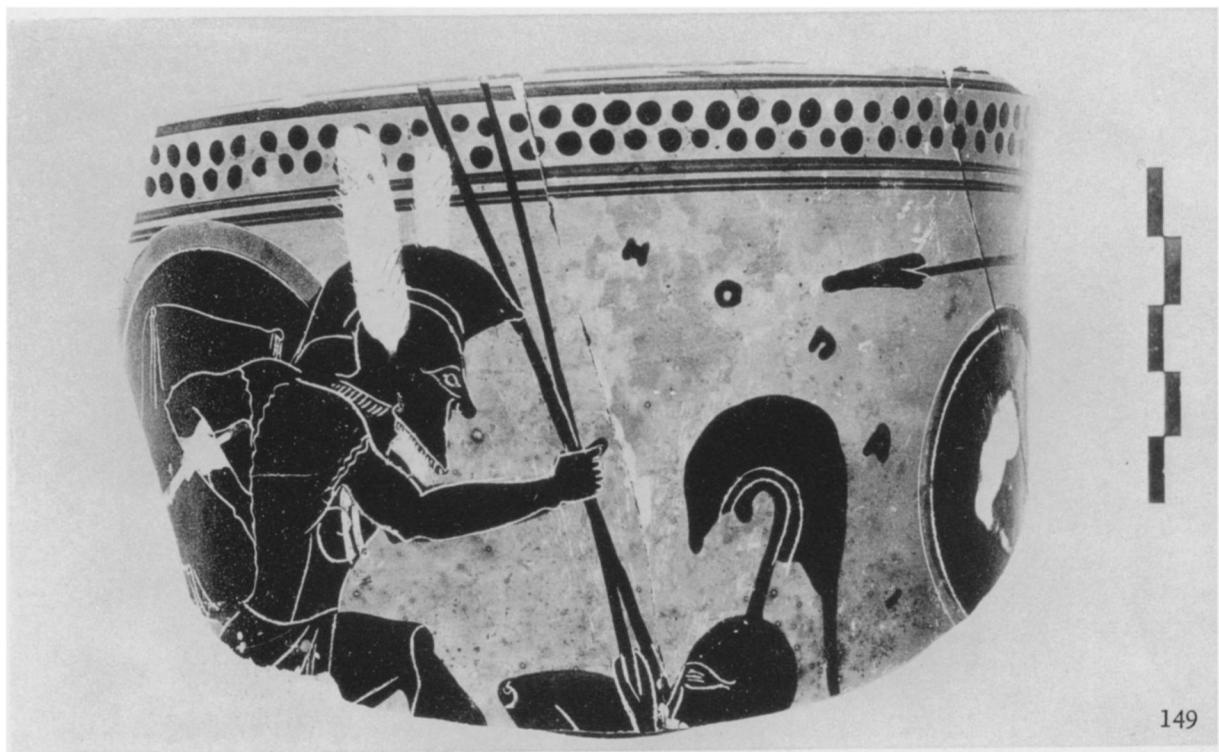
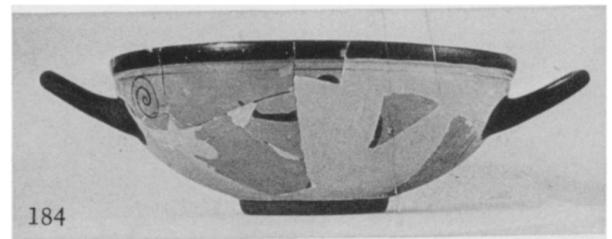
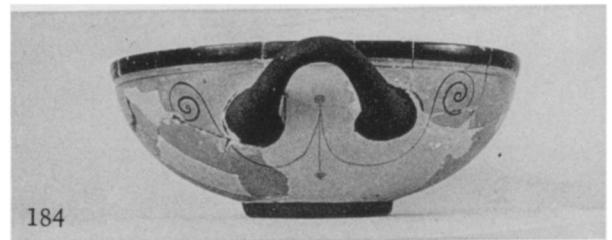
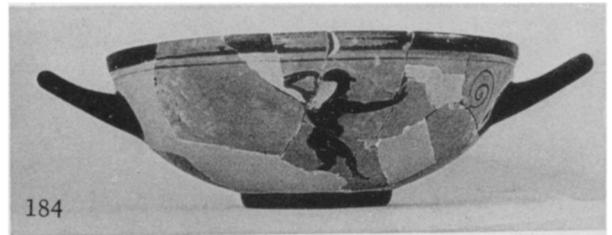


168

Catalogue Numbers 139-142, 144, 146, 159, 167-169, 176, 181-183

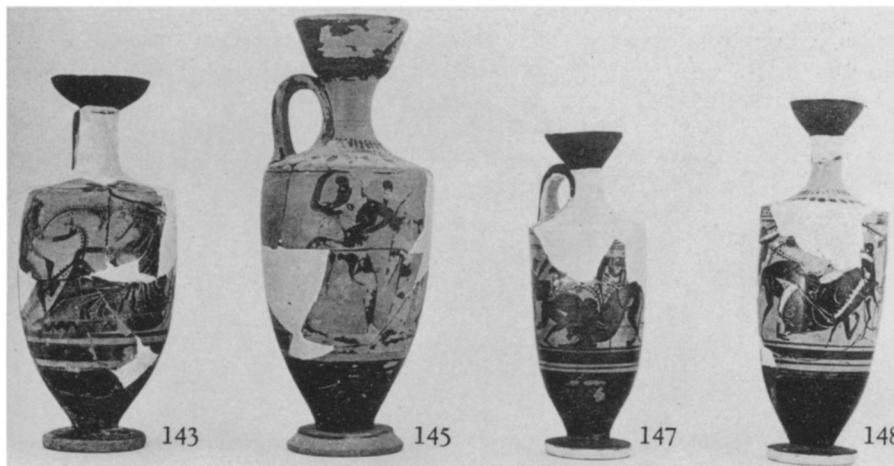
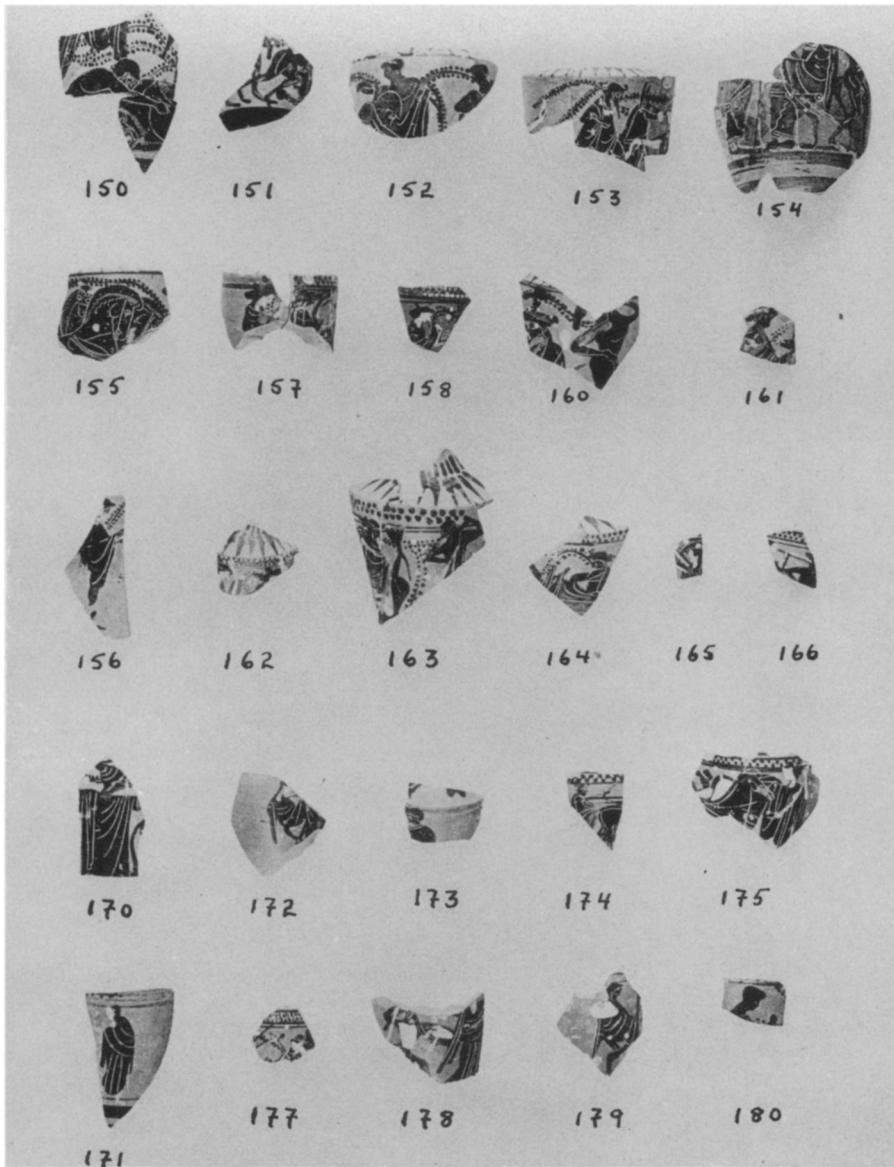
VANDERPOOL: RECTANGULAR ROCK-CUT SHAFT

PLATE LIV



Catalogue Numbers 149, 184

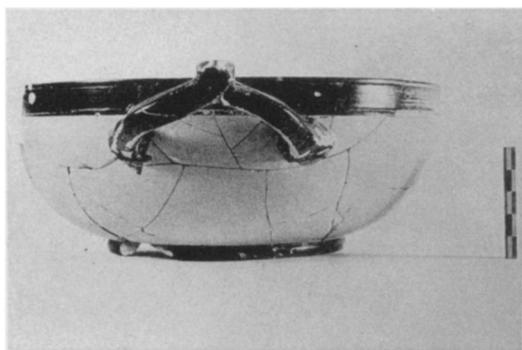
VANDERPOOL: RECTANGULAR ROCK-CUT SHAFT



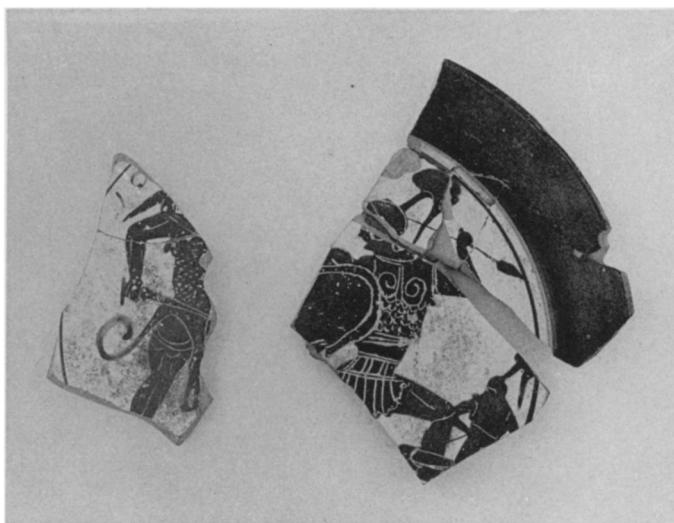
Catalogue Numbers 143, 145, 147-148, 150-158, 160-166, 170-175, 177-180

VANDERPOOL: RECTANGULAR ROCK-CUT SHAFT

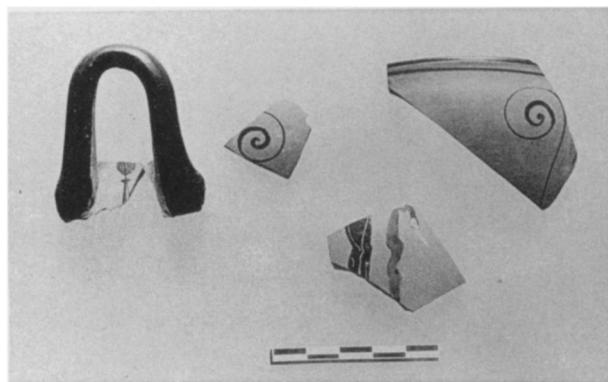
PLATE LVI



P16753  
(Cf. No. 184)



186



185



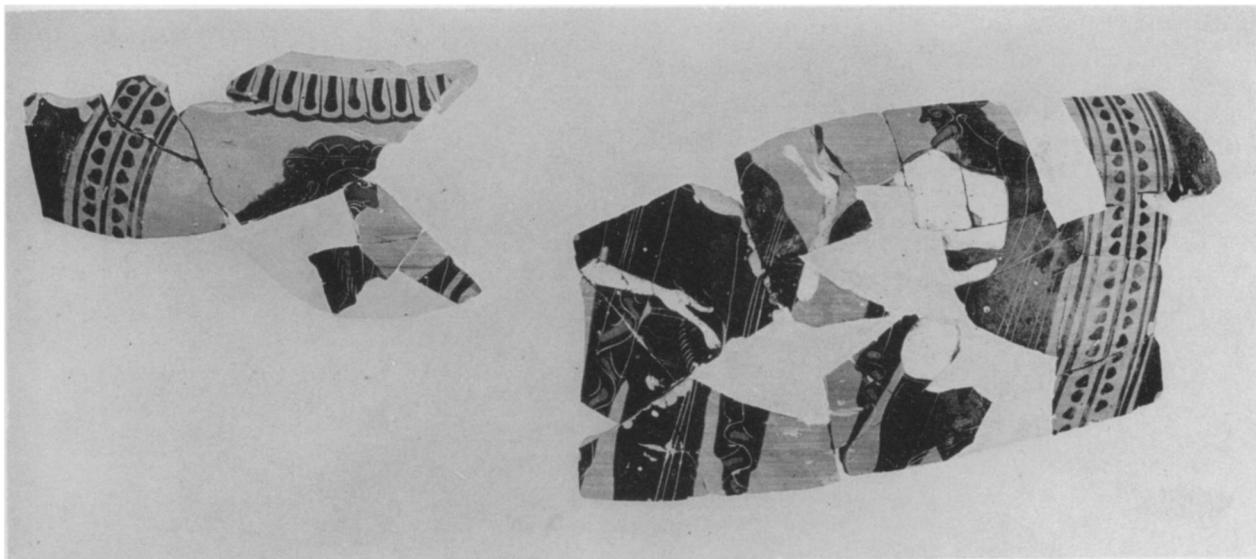
187 Detail



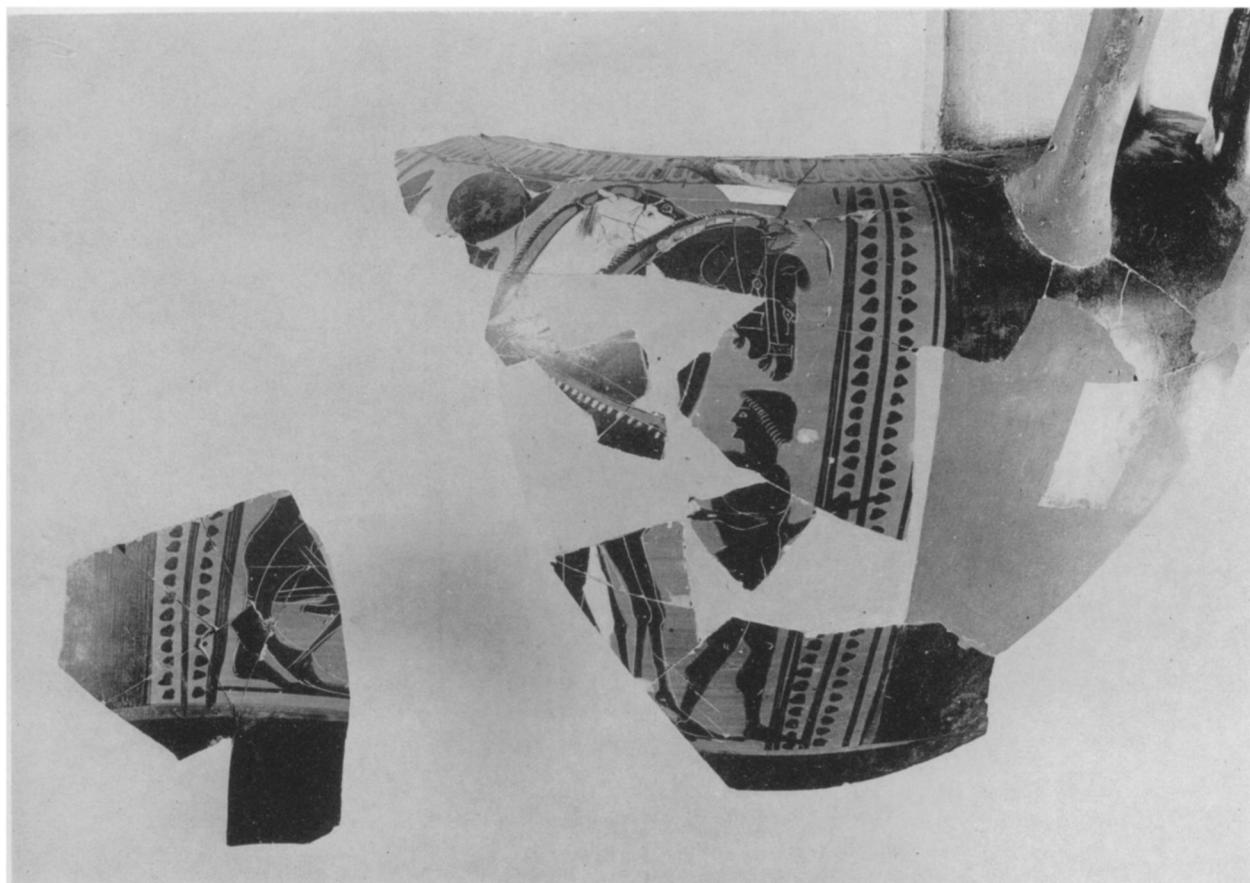
187

Catalogue Numbers 185-187

VANDERPOOL: RECTANGULAR ROCK-CUT SHAFT



Side B

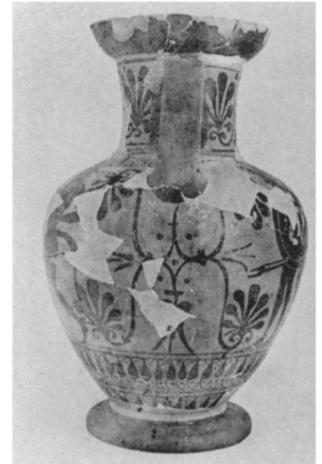
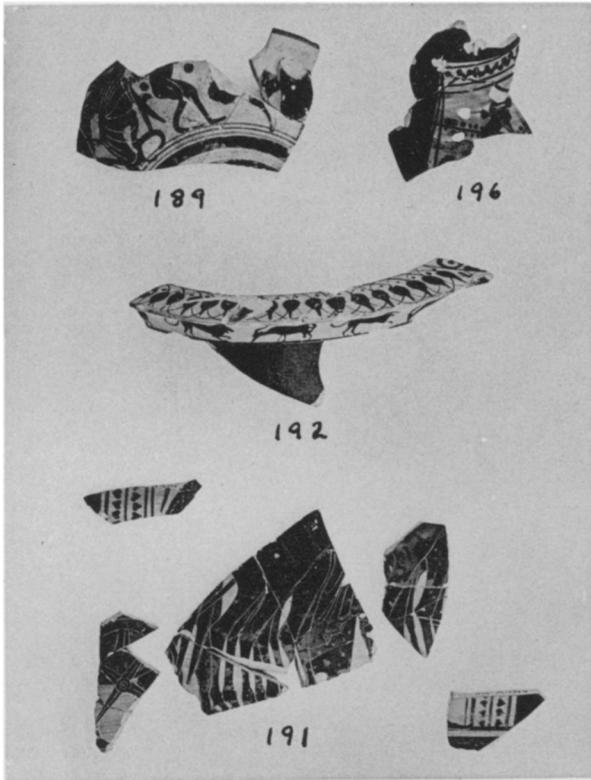


Side A

Catalogue Number 190

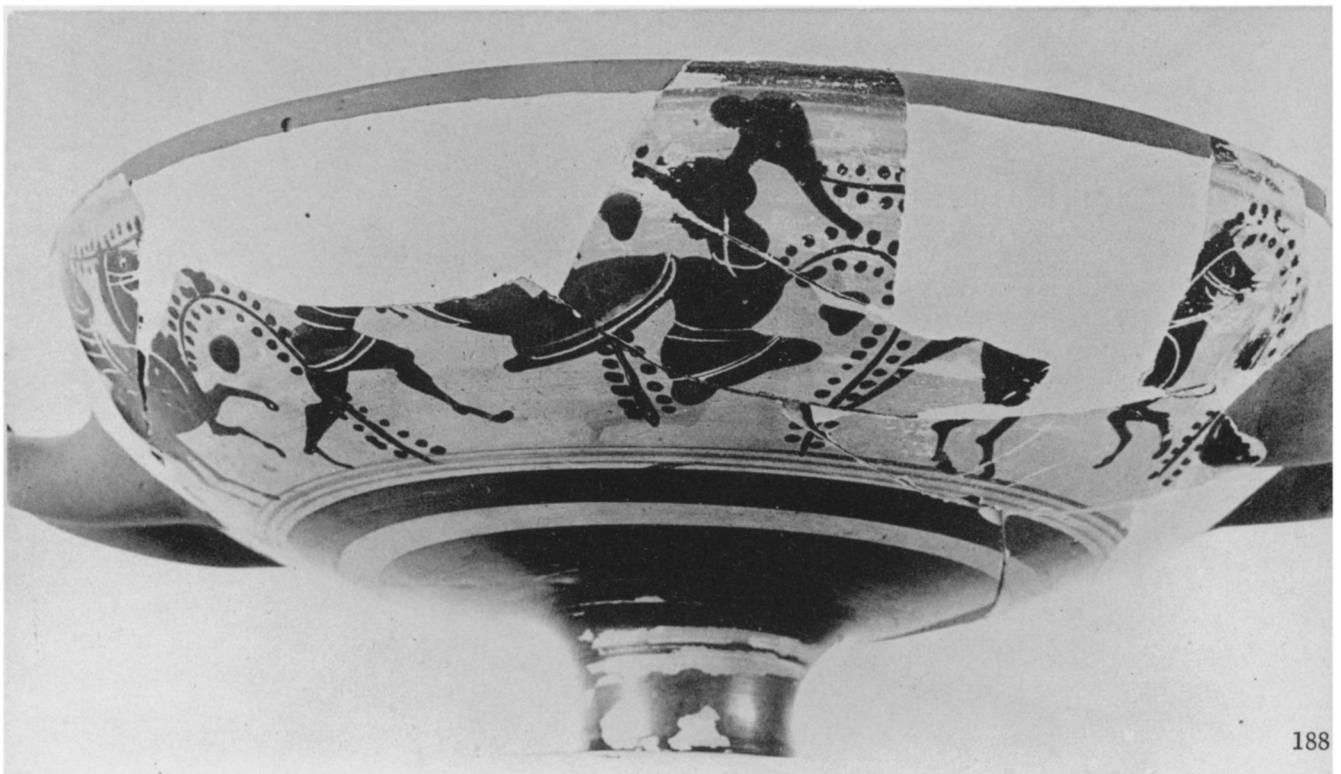
VANDERPOOL: RECTANGULAR ROCK-CUT SHAFT

PLATE LVIII



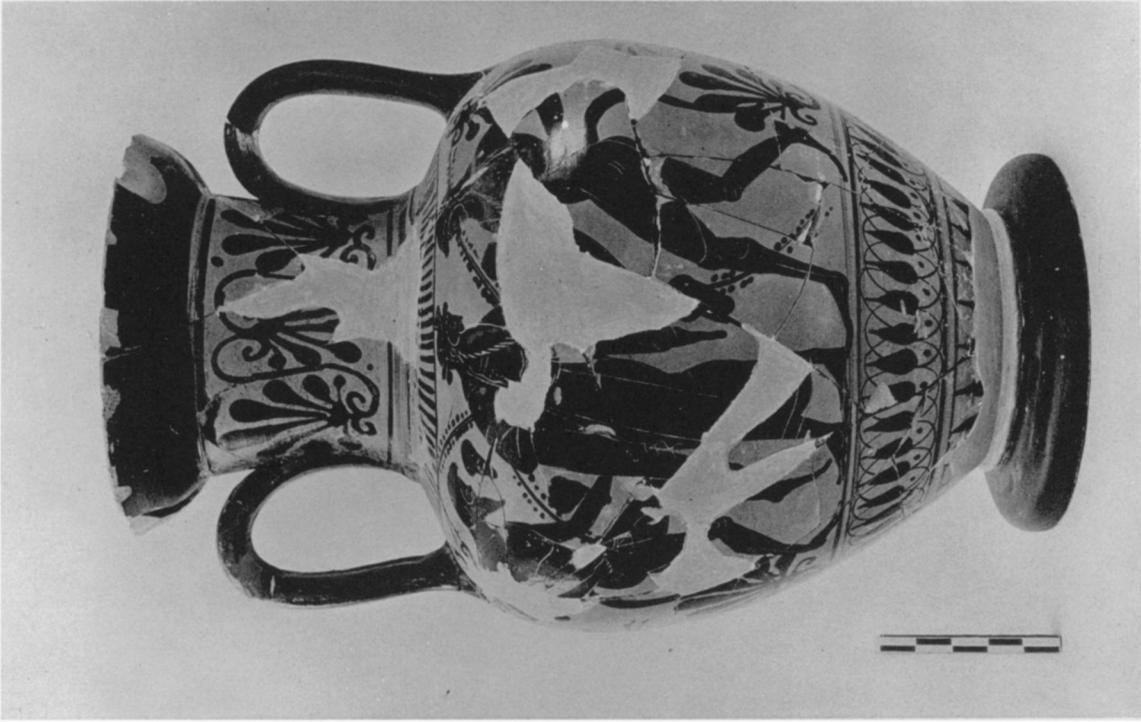
193

188 Detail



188

Catalogue Numbers 188-189, 191-193, 196  
VANDERPOOL: RECTANGULAR ROCK-CUT SHAFT



Side B



Side A

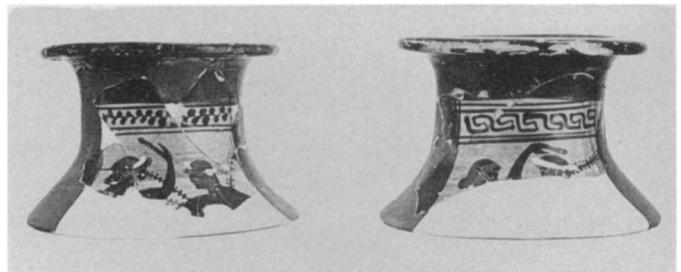
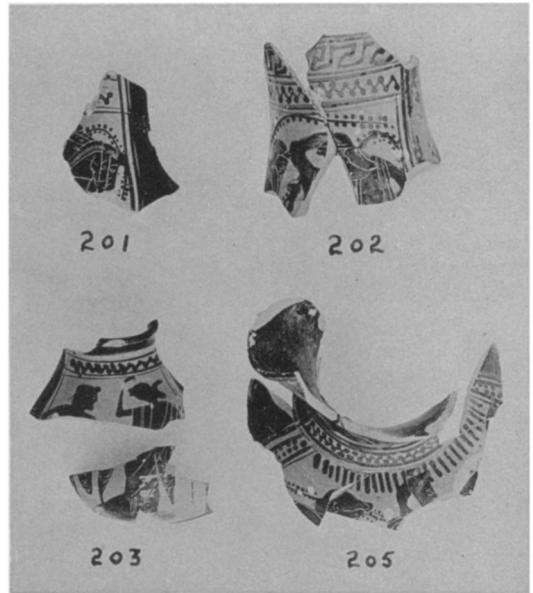
Catalogue Number 193

VANDERPOOL: RECTANGULAR ROCK-CUT SHAFT

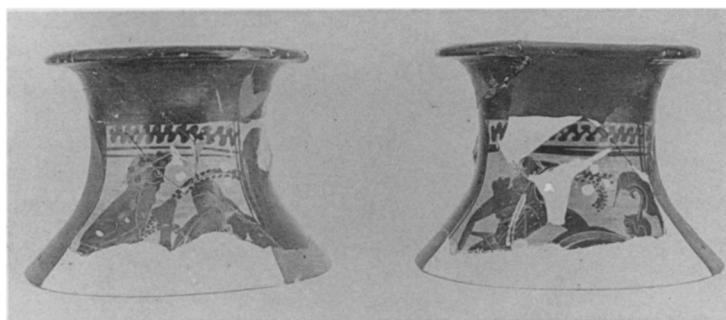
PLATE LX



199



195

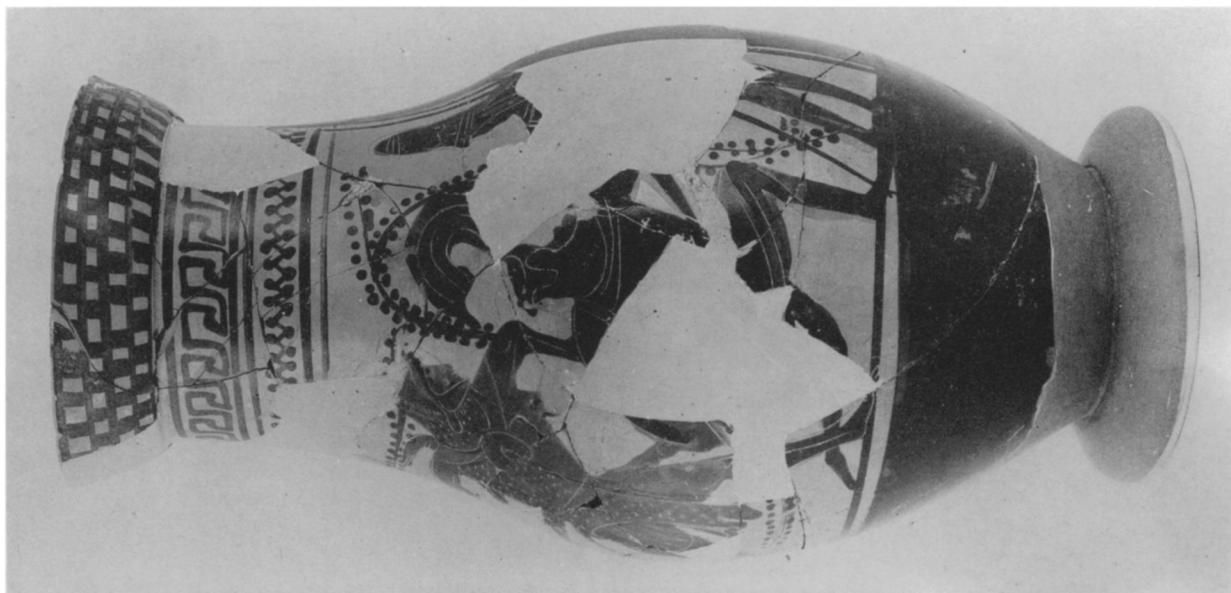
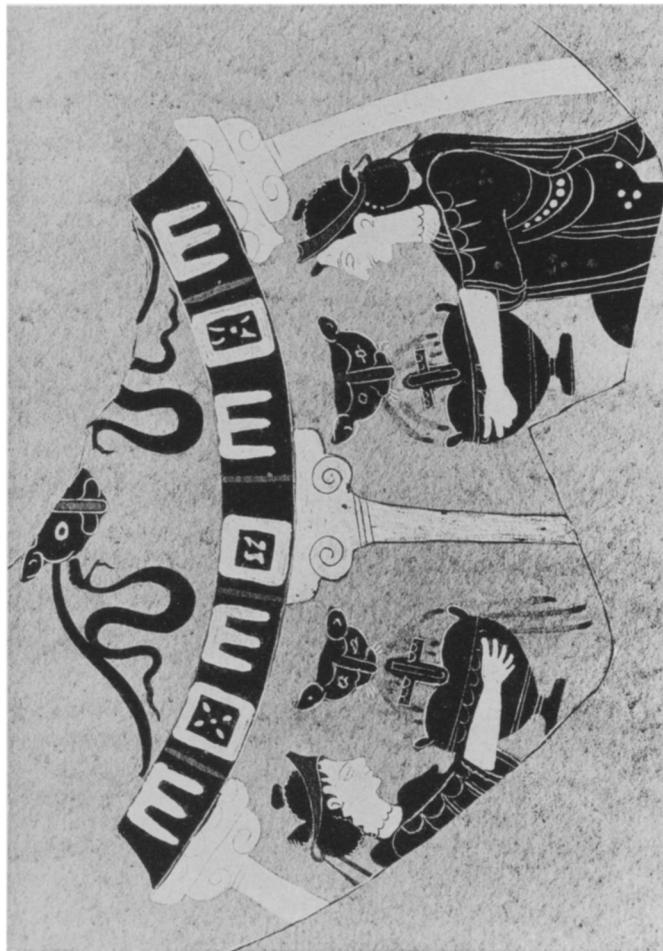


194

Catalogue Numbers 194-195, 199, 201-203, 205  
VANDERPOOL: RECTANGULAR ROCK-CUT SHAFT



197 (above) with Drawing (below)



200

Catalogue Numbers 197-200

VANDERPOOL: RECTANGULAR ROCK-CUT SHAFT

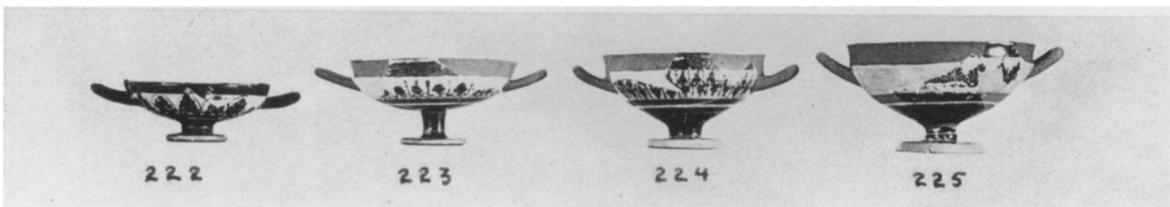
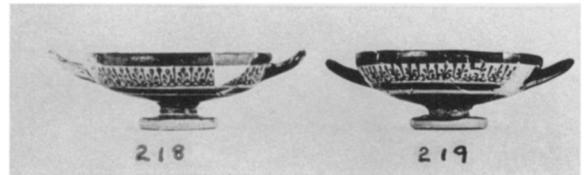
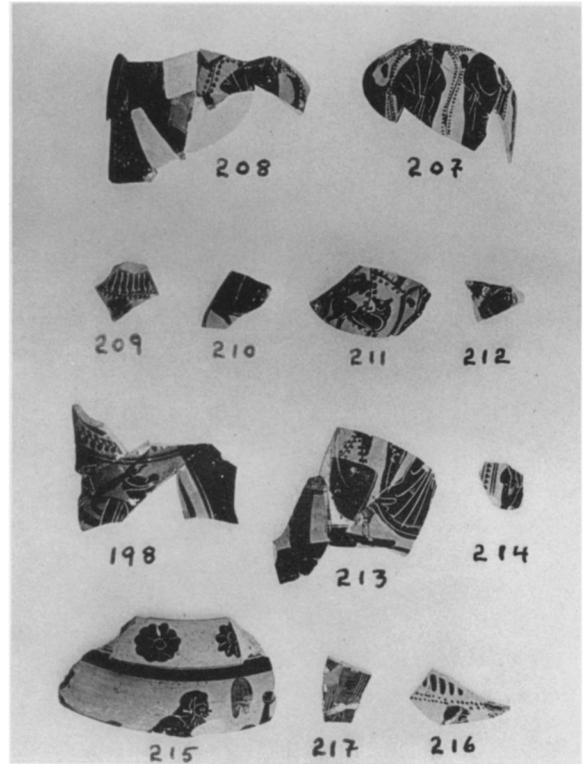
PLATE LXII



204

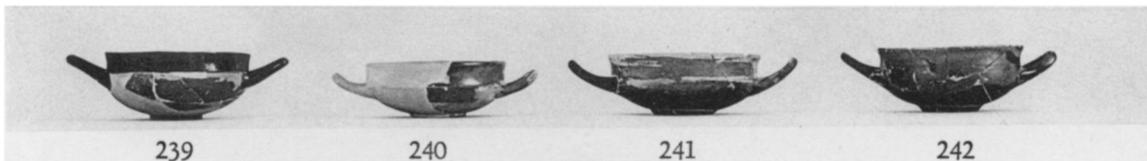
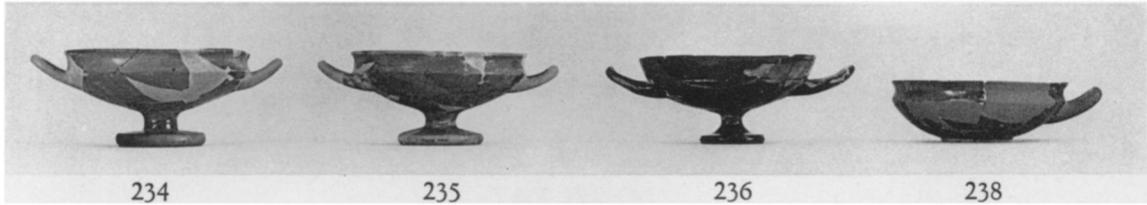
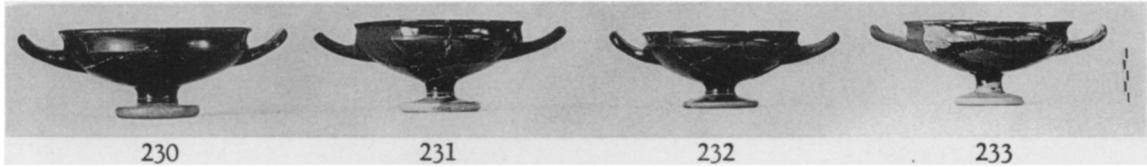
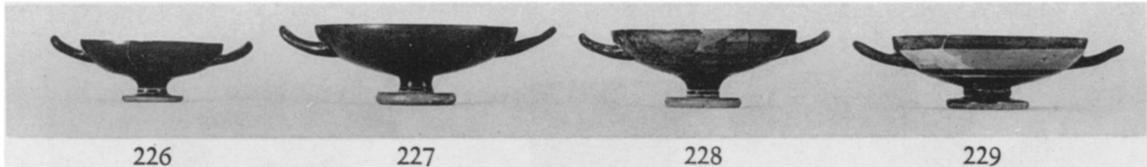


206



Catalogue Numbers 198, 204, 206-225

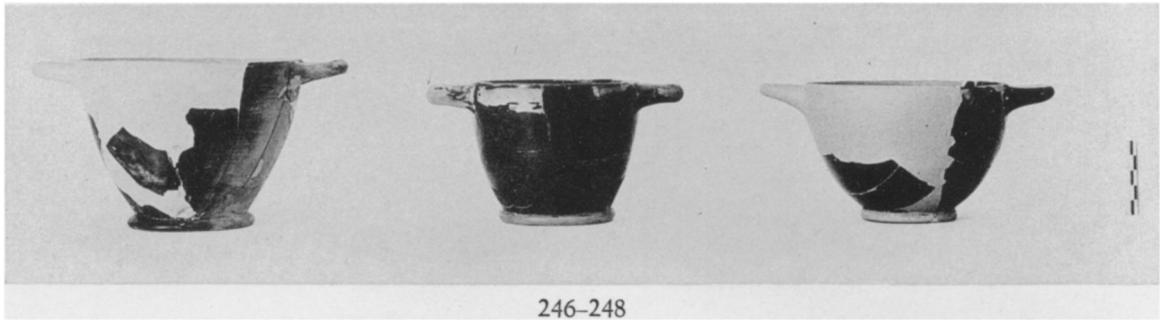
VANDERPOOL: RECTANGULAR ROCK-CUT SHAFT



Catalogue Numbers 226-245

VANDERPOOL: RECTANGULAR ROCK-CUT SHAFT

PLATE LXIV



246-248

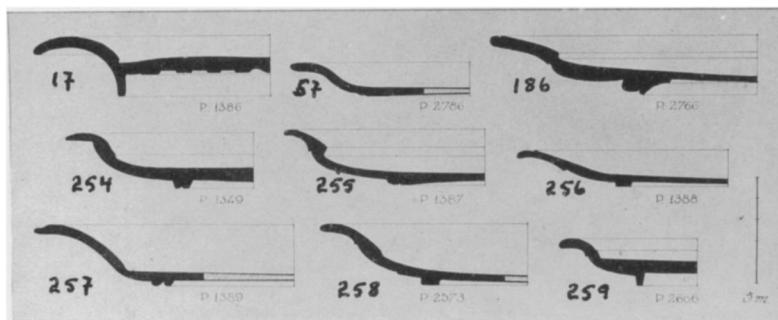


249-250, 252



253

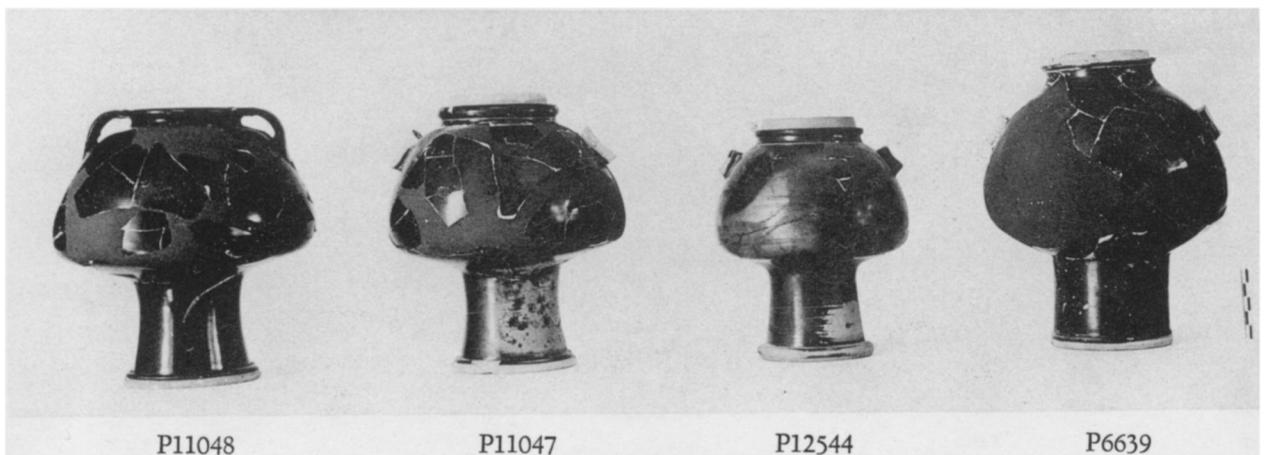
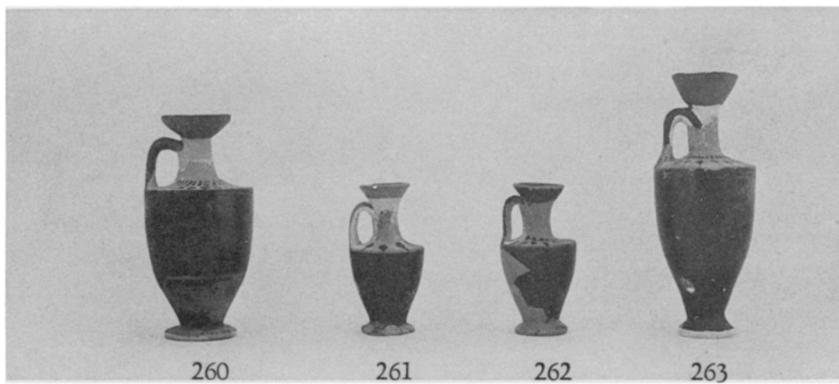
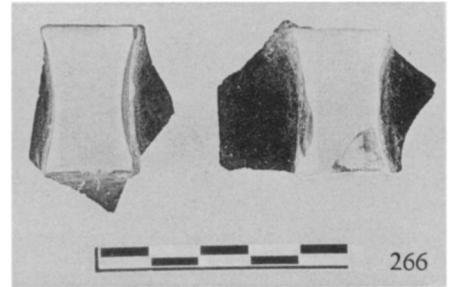
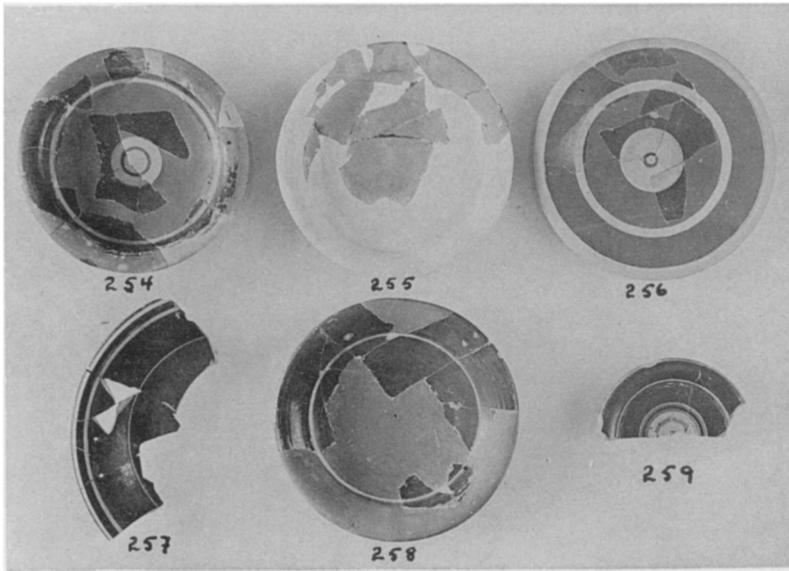
P14972



265

Catalogue Numbers 17, 57, 186, 246-250, 252-259, 265

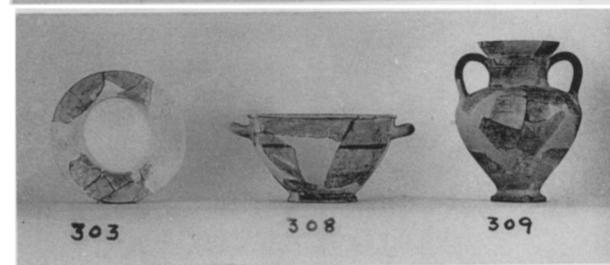
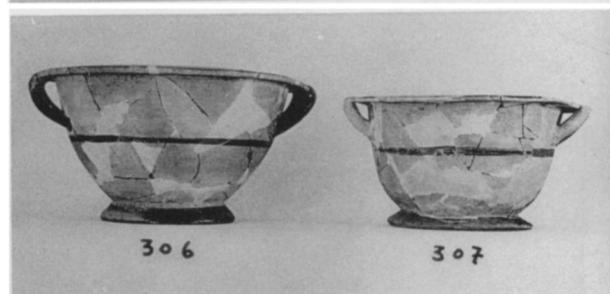
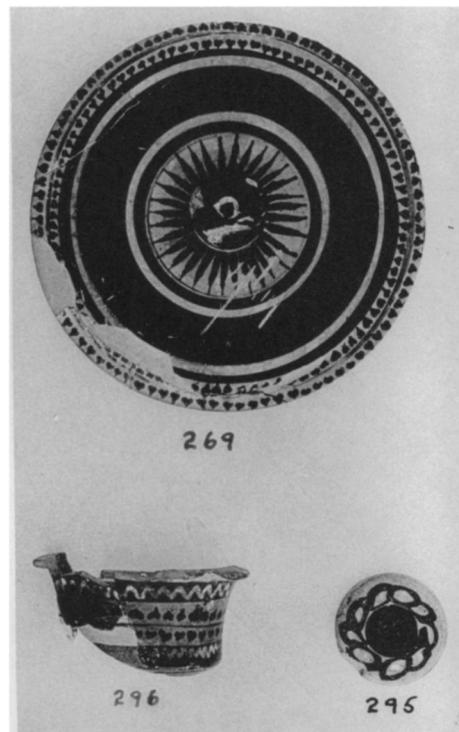
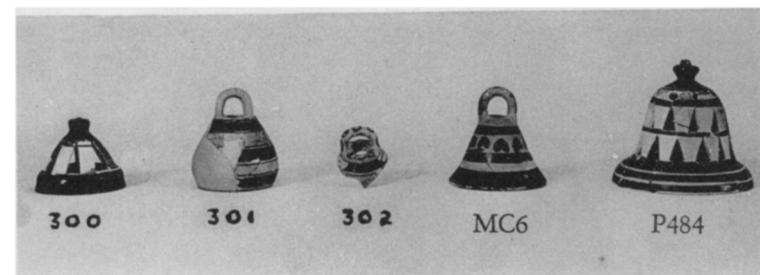
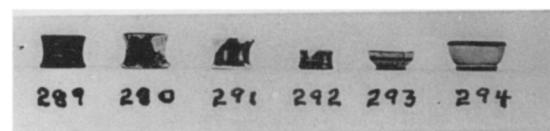
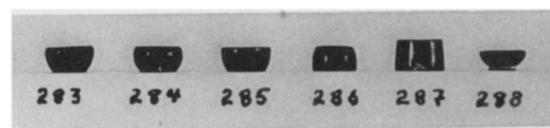
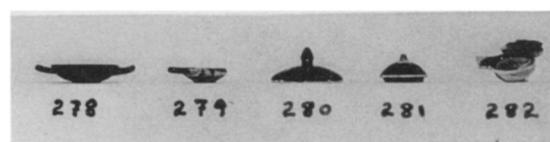
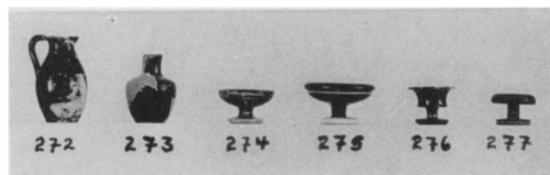
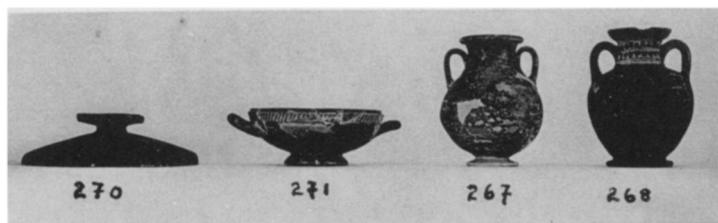
VANDERPOOL: RECTANGULAR ROCK-CUT SHAFT



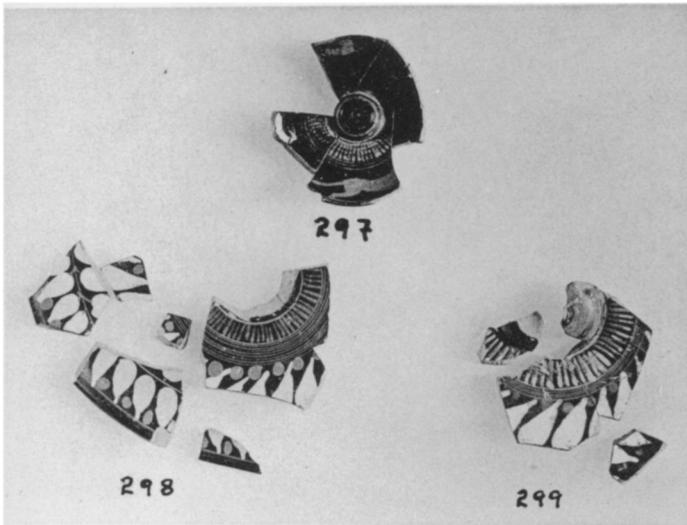
Catalogue Numbers 254-264, 266

VANDERPOOL: RECTANGULAR ROCK-CUT SHAFT

PLATE LXVI



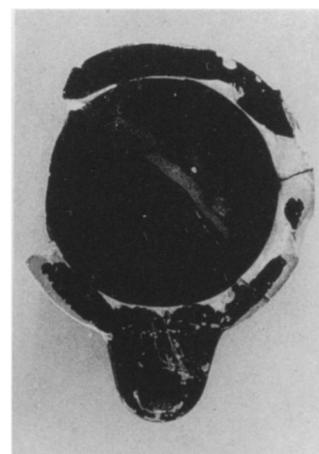
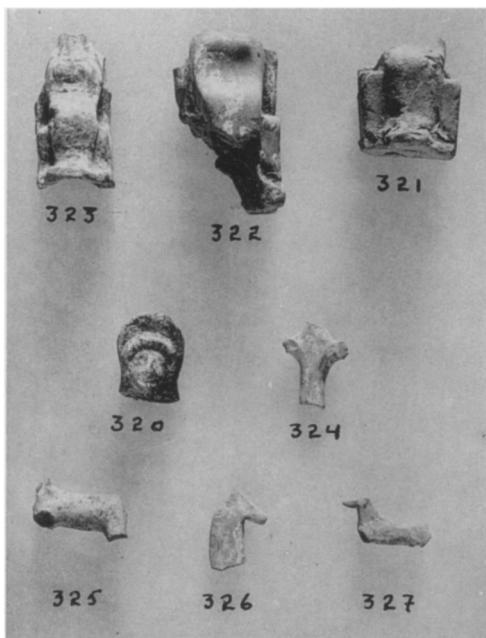
Catalogue Numbers 267-296, 300-309, 312-314  
 VANDERPOOL: RECTANGULAR ROCK-CUT SHAFT



Catalogue Numbers 297-299, 310-311, 315-317, 318-319

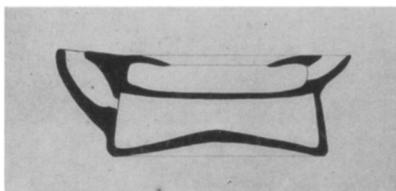
VANDERPOOL: RECTANGULAR ROCK-CUT SHAFT

PLATE LXVIII

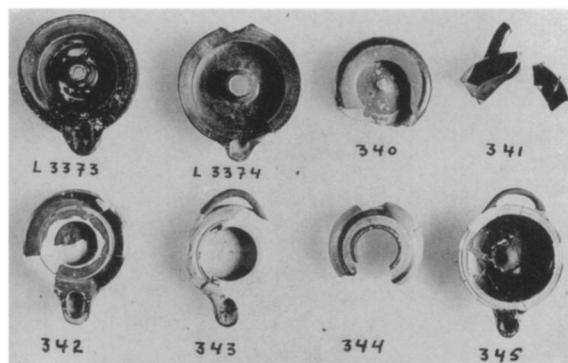
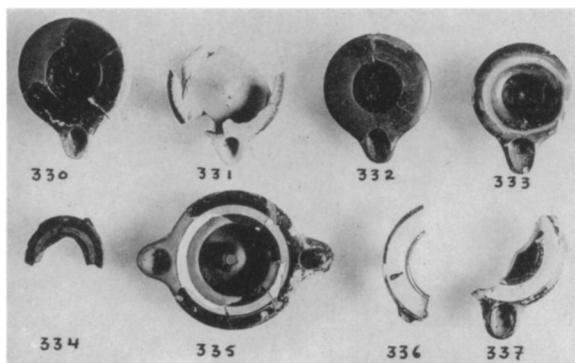
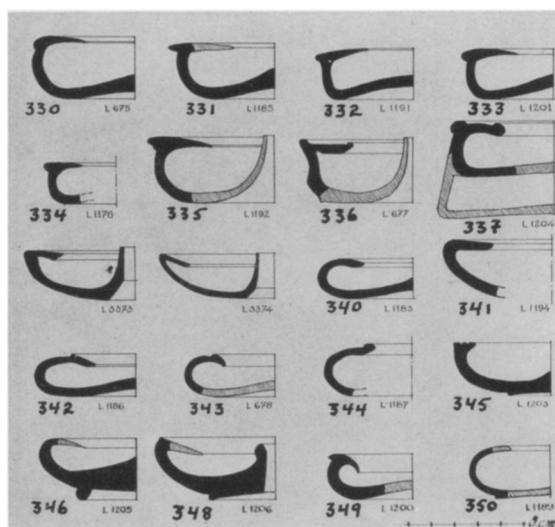


328

329

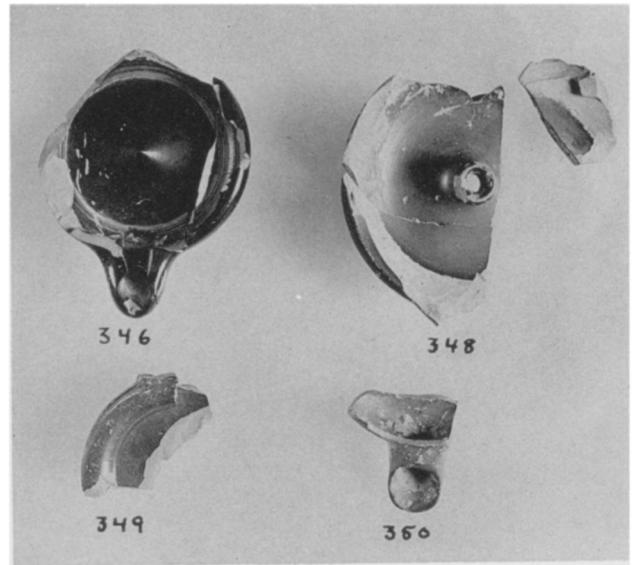
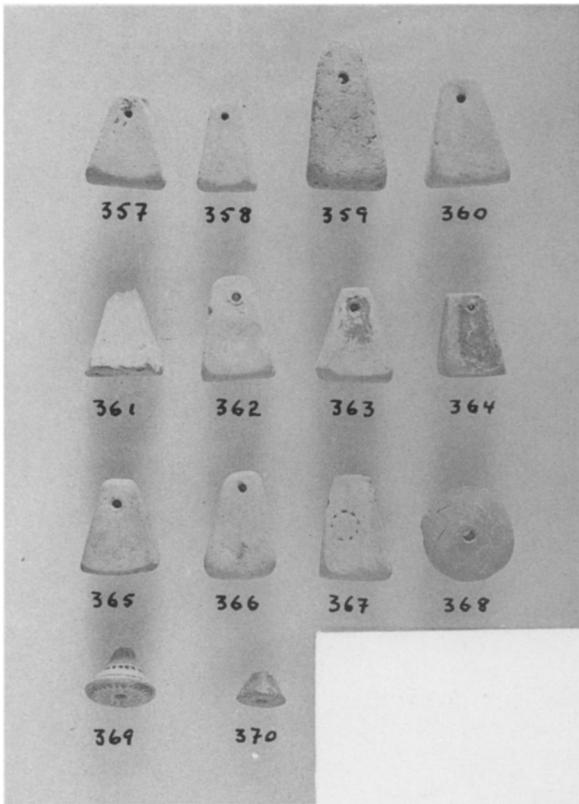


cf. 337, text

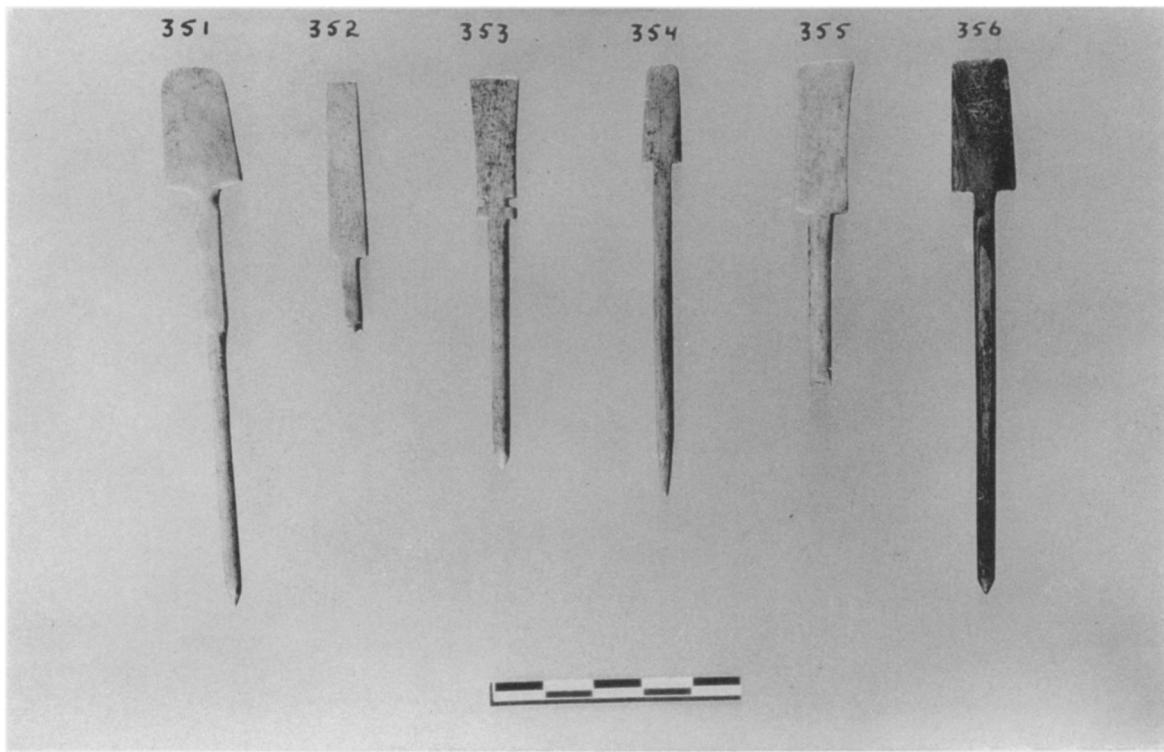


Catalogue Numbers 320-337, 340-346, 348-350

VANDERPOOL: RECTANGULAR ROCK-CUT SHAFT



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Catalogue Numbers 346-370  
VANDERPOOL: RECTANGULAR ROCK-CUT SHAFT