## Sūkās XI The Attic Pottery and Commentary on the Greek Inscriptions found on Tall Sūkās

Publications of the Carlsberg Expedition to Phoenicia 14

By Helle Salskov Roberts

Det Kongelige Danske Videnskabernes Selskab The Royal Danish Academy of Sciences and Letters

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Sūkās XI
The Attic Pottery and Commentary on the Greek Inscriptions found on Tall Sūkās

## Synopsis

The present publication deals with the Attic pottery found on Tall Sūkās and aims at giving as precise a description and time of production as possible for the individual pieces. The chronology of Attic pottery being well-established for the period $600-300 \mathrm{BC}$ it is hoped that this particular group of finds can elucidate the Greek presence on the Syrian coast, especially on Tall Sūkās, where some of the earliest well-dated Attic examples occur.

The number of Attic sherds is modest compared to the East Greek finds at the site, but it seems that these different kinds of import at the beginning of the Sixth Century BC overlap and thus provide a more detailed picture of the Greek presence for that period, as exemplified by the finds in the square G 8. To a large
extent the Attic, as well as the East Greek pottery, is found in connection with architectural remains and thus show the preferences of the inhabitants with regard to table-service.

The fact that a considerable number of the East Greek pieces carry Greek inscriptions would seem to indicate that these inhabitants were Greek-speakers. Even more significant in this respect is the occurrence of Greek inscriptions on coarse-ware tiles and pottery.

Especially important are the inscriptions on tiles originating from the rectangular building in $G_{\text {I4 }}$ - $G$ ${ }^{5} 5$, which point to the builders and users of the building as being Greek. A final chapter is devoted to a discussion of the particular function of this building.

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Fig. i. Map of Syria and Palestine

## Introduction

In 1934 Dr. E.O. Forrer, on behalf of Bryn Mawr College, Pennsylvania, made two soundings of the mound of Tall Sūkās on the Syrian coast, a report of which was presented at the Sixth International Congress in Berlin in 1939. Due to the Second World War this investigation was interrupted and not later continued

The Syrian Directorate General of Antiquities then invited Professor P.J. Riis, University of Copenhagen, to resume field-work in Syria, where in 1931-1938 the Carlsberg Foundation of Copenhagen had undertaken excavations at Hama in Central Syria. The Carlsberg Foundation decided to fund a continuation of the earlier research in Syria under the direction of Professor P.J. Riis, with the purpose of elucidating the Greek presence in the area, especially in the period $1200-500 \mathrm{BC}$. Accordingly, from 1958 to 1963 five campaigns were made at Tall Sükās, the results of which have so far been published in a number of volumes:

> Sūkās I: The North-East Sanctuary and the First Settling of Greeks in Syria and Palestine, 1970, by P.J.Riis,
> Sūkās II: The Aegean, Corinthian and Eastern Greek Pottery and Terracottas, 1973, by Gunhild Ploug,
> Sūkās III: The Neolithic Periods, 1974, by P.J.Riis and H. Thrane,
> Sūkās IV: A Middle Bronze Age Collective Grave on Tall Sūkās, 1978 , by H. Thrane,
> Sūkās V: A Study of Teeth and Jaws from a Middle Bronze Age Collective Grave on Tall Sūkās, 1978 , by V. Alexandersen,
> Sūkās VI: The Graeco-Phoenician Cemetery and Sanctuary at the Southern Harbour, 1979, by P.J. Riis,
> Sūkās VII: The Near Eastern Pottery and Objects of

Other Materials from the Upper Strata, 1983, by M.-L. Buhl,
Sūkās VIII: The Habitation Quarters, 1986, by J. Lund,
SūkāsIX: The Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age Periods, 1991, by E. Oldenburg,
Sükās X: The Bronze and Early Iron Age Remains at the Southern Harbour, 1996, by P.J. Riis, J. Jensen, M.-L. Buhl and B. Otzen.

Of these, Sūkās I, Sūkās II and Sūkās VIII are of special importance for the present volume, which deals with the Attic Pottery found at Tall Sūkās. The material, comprising about 238 Attic pieces, is kept in the National Museum in Damascus, in the store-rooms of the theatre at Busra-Aski-Sām and in the theatre at Gabla. A small number of the Greek objects were ceded by the Syrian Directorate General of Antiquities to the Expedition, and they are now kept in the Danish National Museum, Department of Classical and Near Eastern Antiquities. The present author has had the possibility of studying this latter group and providing a description of the colour according to Munsell's charts, while the description of colour and quality of clay for the rest of the objects in the catalogue is based on the notes made by the registrars at the time of excavation. Similarly, the majority of the illustrations are taken from the photographs and drawings made during the campaigns.

Most of the objects are designated with the prefix TS followed by an Arabic number, in some cases supplemented by Roman numbers indicating the precise location in the square. Some objects are designated by an inventory number only (IN), and for these no measurements or description of colour are available. Some other pieces are registered with an inventory number, but for which there are no drawings, photographs or other details. These are not included in the catalogue.

The illustrations of the Attic material are rendered approximately i:I unless otherwise indicated. Some of the pieces that are kept in the Danish National Museum are rendered in colour. In some cases it has not been technically possible to reproduce the exact colours, but the values of the Munsell charts are indicated in the catalogue entries.

The illustrations of East Greek and Coarse-Ware pottery are taken from $S \bar{u} k \bar{a} s I I$. Most of the East Greek pieces are I:2, while those of Coarse-Ware are individually indicated.

The general information about the excavation is outlined by P.J. Riis in $S \bar{u} k \bar{a} s I$, pp. $7-20$, the main points being that the tall and its immediate surroundings was divided into a grid of to mx เо m wide with an orientation towards the magnetic north. Each square was numbered with a capital letter and an Arabic figure, the lettering beginning at the northern side of the grid, the figures at the western side (Sūkās I, p. i3). Furthermore, each square was subdivided into four so-called quadrants, measuring 5 $\mathrm{m} \times 5 \mathrm{~m}$. These quadrants were referred to by adding the name of the relevant point of the compass to the letter and figure designating the square; the square $G$ II, for example, thus consists of the four quadrants $G$ if NW, G if SW, G ii NE and G if SE. The stratigraphical sequence is identical to that published in $S \bar{u} k \bar{a} s I$.

To further elucidate the nature of the Greek presence in the area, which has been the object of some discussion, it has been thought useful to include a commentary on the Greek inscriptions found at Tall Sūkās, of which a list was published in $S u \bar{k} \bar{a} s I I$.

I am indebted to the director of the Expedition Professor P.J. Riis for entrusting to me the publication
of the Attic pottery, and I am especially grateful to the Carlsberg Foundation for generous support during a period of study and for a grant for the preparation of the manuscript. I am also pleased to acknowledge a grant from the Palestine Foundation for the drawings, which were meticulously made by Dr. Valentina Mordvintseva.

I want to tender special thanks to the Head of Research and Collections, Ancient Cultures of Denmark and the Mediterranean of the Danish National Museum, Dr. Bodil Bundgaard Rasmussen, for providing facilities for working with the material. A special gratitude is owed to Dr. John Lund, of the same Department, for much useful advice and inspiring discussions and to mag.art. Nora Petersen for daily assistance.

Dr. Alexandra Villing of the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities in the British Museum most kindly gave me the possibility of looking at the material from Naukratis and I was fortunate in getting a chance to profit from the expert knowledge of Dr. Alan Johnston with regard to the inscriptions of Tall Sūkās, who, of course, is in no way responsible for my commentary.

Heartfelt gratitude goes to my husband John Roberts for revising the English text and for his patience during my work with this publication.

I would like to express many thanks to Dr. Marita Akhøj Nielsen, editor at The Royal Danish Academy of Sciences and Letters, for her expertise and her kindly assistance in seeing this book through the press.

Last, but not least, I want to thank Professor Peder Mortensen for many constructive discussions during my work with the material.

Table $\quad$,a
List of the Attic sherds found at Tall Sūkās

## Black-Figure

| Skyphos, Kraters or Dinoi | 36 | $600-540 \mathrm{BC}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Komast-, Siana-and Lip-Cups | 36 | $600-540 \mathrm{BC}$ |
| Band-Cups with Figure Decoration | 34 | $55^{-2-450 ~ B C ~}$ |
| Sherds of Cups without Decoration | 34 | $550-475 \mathrm{BC}$ |
| Cup-Skyphoi or Low Skyphoi | I5 | $540-475 \mathrm{BC}$ |
| Floral and Eyc-cups | I5 | $525-475 \mathrm{BC}$ |
| Oinochoae | 4 | $510-500 \mathrm{BC}$ |
| Amphorae | 6 | $500-490 \mathrm{BC}$ |
| Olpae | 2 | $500-480 \mathrm{BC}$ |
| Lekythoi | 16 | $475-450 \mathrm{BC}$ |

## Red-Figure

Skyphoi

Closed shape
460-440 BC
$460-440 \mathrm{BC}$

## Black-glazed with Stamped Decoration

Bowls
${ }^{5} 5$
425-300 BC

## Black-glazed without Stamped Decoration

Bowls and plates
I6
425-300 BC

## Red-Figure

Squat Lekythoi 6
$375-350 \mathrm{BC}$

Table I,b
The chronology of the Attic sherds
About 238 Attic sherds, including surface finds.
Black-figure
36 Kraters or Dinoi
36 Komast-, Siana- and Lip-cups
34 Band-cups with figure decoration
34 Fragments without decoration
${ }_{5}$ Cup-skyphoi or low skyphoi

I5 Floral and Eye-cups
4 Oinochoae
6 Amphorae
2 Olpae
16 Lekythoi

## Red-figure

2 Skyphoi
I Closed shape

## Black-glazed with stamped decoration

${ }^{5} 5$ Bowls

## Black-glazed without stamped decoration

i6 Bowls and plates

## Red-figure

6 Squat lekythoi



Fig. 2. Find-spots of Skyphos, Kraters or Dinoi, Hydria, Lekanae Each dot represents a sherd

## Chapter I

## Black-Figure

Skyphos, Kraters or Dinoi, Hydria, Lekanae

## Introduction

A significant number of fragments of kraters or dinoi have been found at Tall Sūkās, the most remarkable being TS 4182 with a siren, accepted as being by Sophilos, and probably belonging to his early period. Other fragments are likely to be part of the same vessel, e.g. the shoulder-fragment TS 384 and possibly the dinos fragments TS 4, TS 44 and TS 2535, all describedas being of fine brownish clay. Unfortunately, they are all either surface finds or from the upper layers of disturbed areas. The fragment of a stand TS 4700 may also belong to this group of sherds.

Other dinos fragments are described as being of fine reddish clay and may come from one dinos: TS 2340, TS 3069 and TS 655.

TS 613, TS 666, TS 791 and TS ro69 are all described as being of buff, red or reddish clay. They have been decorated with animal friezes, separated by single ground-lines. The style of these friezes is very similar to that seen on the dinos fragments (Fig. 15) found in Forrer's trench in 1934 (Bericht 1939 , pl. $32 b)$, where, however, the friezes are separated by double ground-lines and are, therefore, hardly from the same jar, but could very well be by the same painter, i.e. the Painter of London B 76 , and possibly its companion piece.

The motif of the black-figured decoration of the dinos fragments from Forrer's trench was obviously a komos with dancers and jumpers and the fragments TS 652, TS 616 and TS 5500 found later at Tall Sūkās have figure decoration that might well be part of a similar scene. A komos with male and female dancers and jumpers is a popular motif in Attic vase-painting of the first quarter of the Sixth Century BC, with strong reminiscences of Corinthian painting, especially as far as the jumpers are concerned. The Polyterpos
prize aryballos comes to mind (Roebuck \& Roebuck 1955, Pl. 64). Jumpers with both feet in the air, as seen on the Forrer fragment, are not common in Attic black-figure, but the Louvre has an example connected with the Komast Group (Louvre CA 3351, CVA fasc. 12, pl. 158, $1 ; 2 ; 3 ; 5 ; 7$ Para 17 ) and the Agora excavations have also produced fragments with this remarkable feature (Agora XXIII, pl. 46 no. 489 ).

Judging by criteria of colour of clay and style it is possible to distinguish ten or more different vessels from the first third of the Sixth Century BC at Tall Sūkās, at least one by Sophilos and others likely to be by the Painter of London B 76. The Ptoon Painter may also be represented by TS 4644 .

Still from the Second quarter of the Sixth Century comes TS 4658 , a rim fragment of a large jar with a lotus-palmette frieze which combines Attic and Corinthian features.

Also from the second quarter of the Sixth Century there are the lekane fragments TS 622, TS 4672 and TS 2336 , products of a more modest artistic achievement from the workshop employing the Polos Painter and his companions.

From a period near the middle of the century there are fragments of large kraters, among which two handle-plates of column-kraters TS 2618 and TS 4572. TS 2618 seems to be near the Circle of Lydos, which may also be the case of the shoulder-sherd TS 5516 .

From the time after the middle of the Sixth Century there is TS 453 , belonging to a large thickwalled closed jar with black-figured decoration, possibly depicting Herakles, who may also have taken part in the action shown on the shoulder-fragment of a large open jar TS 742 .

The import of early Attic black-figure pottery to Tall Sūkās presents a picture rather similar to that found elsewhere in the Near East, but, as already observed by

Perrault, it seems to be at Tall Sūkās that the earliest examples have been found (Perrault 1986, p. 151).

At Smyrna a lebes gamikos from the workshop of Sophilos was found in a house. The particular shape is an unusual export article, as it is connected with a specific Athenian rite, but it may be an indication of the nationality of the owner.

At Xanthos appeared another product from the workshop of Sophilos, possibly the earliest Attic piece to be found at the acropolis of Xanthos (Fouilles de Xanthos IV, 1972, 104 No. 193). The fragments here were from a krater, a shape also represented at Smyrna (Boardman 1958, 162 nos. 7-9) ascribed to the Komast Group and to Lydos. As at Tall Sūkās there are examples by Lydos and his circle of various shapes, i.a. lekanae at Xanthos (Fouilles IV, in 8 ff .) as well as at Smyrna (Boardman, lekanac nos. I4-ז6, pinax no. 25).

## Find-spots of Skyphos, Kraters or Dinoi, Hydria and Lekanae

The greatest concentration of kraters or dinoi is found on the central part of Tall Sūkās, especially in the squares $\mathrm{G}_{\text {II }}, \mathrm{G}_{13}, \mathrm{G}_{14}$ and $\mathrm{H}_{\text {iI }} \mathrm{NW} / \mathrm{NE}$. Two of the
kraters were found in $\mathrm{G}_{\text {I4 }}$, where the western part of the rectangular building was located, see "Analysis", p. 78 f.

From the neighbouring square $\mathrm{G}_{\mathrm{I} 3}$, where the temenos wall with gate stood, a handle-plate of another krater (TS 4572) was found under the pavement outside the gate, and a side-sherd of a large closed jar in the style of the Gorgon Painter (TS 4574) appeared in the area inside the wall. It should be mentioned that next to it a shoulder-sherd of a Late Rhodian krater (TS 4514), with part of a Greek inscription, was found.

In G i3 Forrer had dug his Trench which yielded the large pieces of a dinos ascribed to the Painter of London B 76 , (here Fig. $\mathbf{1 5}_{5}$ ). To this vase the shouldersherd TS 2340 may belong.

G if was covered by Complex VIII with several slightly irregular rectangular rooms, the construction of which seems to go back to about 600 BC (Sükās VIII, p. 52, Pl. 17). The later phases of this complex are dealt with in Sūkās VIII, Pls. 23 and 30.

## Catalogue

## Skyphos, Corinthian Type

TS 470I. Bottom-sherd with low foot. $\mathrm{H}_{13}$ SW, layer $7.2 .8 \times \mathrm{I} .1$ cm ; th.: 0.3 cm ; diam. of foot: 7 cm . Clay 5 YR $7 / 3$ pink. Lustrous black glaze. Matt purple paint. On the outside black-glazed rays starting from the foot, which is glazed on both sides except for the reserved standing surface. The underside of the foot has one matt purple and two black-glazed concentric circles around a reserved centre.

Publ. SükāsII, p. 23 no. 85; p. 15, Fig. a.
This piece was published as a possible imitation of a Corinthian skyphos, based on the original registrar's description. As it was later possible to examine the sherd directly it seems likely that it is actually Attic.
$575-55^{\circ} \mathrm{BC}$.


## Kraters or Dinoi

TS 4182. Shoulder-fragment of krater or dinos. G i4 XVIII, layer 2. II.I $\times 6.5 \mathrm{~cm}$. Th. 0.8 cm . Fine light-brownish buff hard-baked clay. Black to brown lustrous glaze and matt purple superimposed paint. Incisions. Glaze and matt paint, in parts darkened to grey by secondary (?) fire. On outside: breast with wing and legs of siren turned to the right with the mass of hair ending in a jagged line. Wing framed by double line. In front part of multi-petalled rosette. On fore-part of wing purple paint.


Publ.: AAS XI 196i, p. 138 fig. 8. NArb 196i, pp. 125, 127 fig. 8. Para 1971, 19. Add. iI Sophilos 42 (Damascus). Bakir 1981, pl. 63, fig. 120.

CfEhrich 1939, pl. 24 below, Bericht 1939 , p. 362 , pl. 32 b, for sherds from Forrer's trench. Berytus II, 1955, p. i12. Karusu 1937, p.134, nos. 31, 35, 39, 4I, pls. 52-53, 59-62. NB Karusu no. 35 , pls. $6 \mathrm{I}-62$ (Athens 1036 ) from the Marathon tumulus.

Cf for jagged ending of hair mass, sirens on dinos Louvre E 873, CVA 2, pl. 14, good ill. Rafn 1978, p. 187, fig. 20. Karusu 1937 no. 39, pl. 60, Athens NM 991, Bakir 198r, pl. 53, fig. 95.; pl. $5^{6}$, fig. roI, Athens NM 995; pl. 59, fig. ıo6, Athens NM 999.
$600-590 \mathrm{BC}$.


TS 384. Side-sherd of dinos. Surface. $3.2 \times 3.8 \mathrm{~cm}$. Dark-brown clay, core brighter. Lustrous black glaze. Superimposed purple matt paint. Incisions. Breast and part of wing of siren turned to the left, where there is part of a palmette ornament.

Cf dinos BM B гоо, Naucratis II, pl. IX,6; FHS 49, 1929, p. 257
fig.5; pl. 17,8 . Dinos BM 197..I--ı.I, Williams 1983 b, fig. 5; Burn 1991, fig. 35. Athens NM 1036, from the Marathon tumulus, Karusu 1937, pl. 6i. Athens NM 15.499, from Pharsalos, Karusu 1937, pl. 52.
$600-58 \mathrm{obC}$.


TS 4. Shoulder-sherd. G ${ }_{15}$ SE, layer $1.5 \times 3.8 \mathrm{~cm}$. Light-brown clay. Black glaze. Superimposed white paint. Inside glazed. On outside tongue pattern, white tongues alternating with black. Below is a black line.

Cf Karusu 1937 no. 17, pl. 64, (Sophilos). Williams 1983 b, fig. ${ }_{55}$ (Sophilos).
$600-58 \mathrm{BC}$.


TS 44. Rim-sherd of dinos. H 5 , V, layer I. $5.3 \times 3.0 \mathrm{~cm}$. Fine lightbrown clay, black glaze. Matt purple paint. Incisions. Underside of rim glazed. On outer edge band of matt purple paint. On upper surface of rim a row of rosettes with about twenty petals around centre, drawn by two concentric circles. To the right part of tail and wings of bird.

CfTS 2535 .
Cf for multi-petalled rosette Karusu 1937, pl. 6o, p. 134 no. 39, Athens 991, $A B V$ 38,1 (Sophilos). Venit 1988, no. 265 from Naukratis (Sophilos, ab. 570 BC).
$600-570 \mathrm{BC}$.

TS 2535. Side-sherd of dinos. Surface. $4.5 \times 3.5 \mathrm{~cm}$. Fine brown clay. Black lustrous glaze. Inside glazed. On outside two multipetalled rosettes with incisions.

CfTS 44.
Cf for multi-petalled rosettes scattered in the field Tocra I, pl. 70, 1025. Para 8, oinochoe (Manner of the Gorgon Painter). $600-575$ BC.


TS 3149. Sherd of handle-plate of krater. G i4 NE, LXXII, layer 2 b. 2.3 x 1.9 cm . Th. 0.4 cm . Light-brown clay. Brown, somewhat lustrous glaze. The underside glazed. On the upper side is a row of rays.


TS 3447. Side-sherd of open jar. H ir NW, layer $9.3 .0 \times 2.3 \mathrm{~cm}$. Th. 0.35 cm . Light brown clay. Lustrous black glaze. Superimposed matt purple paint. Incisions. Inside glazed. On the outside part of wing.

CfTocra I, pl. 70 no. 1025; Para 8, oinochoe (Manner of the Gorgon Painter).
600-575 BC.

TS 4700. Fragment of stand. $\mathrm{H}_{13}$ NW, layer $6.4 .5 \times 3.7 \mathrm{~cm}$. Th. of foot 2.2 cm . W. of ledge 1.6 cm . Fine reddish-brown clay 5 YR $6 / 4$. Black, not very lustrous glaze. Matt brownish-purple paint. On horizontal ledge figures of " S " and thin line along outer edge. Along inner part a slightly broader band in brownish-purple matt paint. Vertical part is black-glazed. Rounded standing surface unpainted.

Cf BM i97I.Ii-ı.ı, Bakir 198ı, pl. r; Williams 1983 b, figs. i and 8. Burn 1991, fig. 35 .
$600-580 \mathrm{BC}$.



TS 2340. Shoulder-sherd of dinos. G i3 SE, layer $2.6 .3 \times 3.6 \mathrm{~cm}$. Fine red clay. Black lustrous glaze. Matt purple paint. Incisions. Inside black-glazed. On outside pattern of alternating blackglazed and purple tongues. Between tongues thin vertical lines in diluted glaze. Under tongues black-glaze frame and a thin band underneath. In the field below is part of human head with fillet.

Publ. SūkāsI, p. 6ı fig. 27 a; pl. IV no.I4a. Perreault 1984 , I, p. 28 no. 35 .

Possibly belonging to the dinos by the Painter of London B 76 found by Forrer in $\mathrm{G}_{\mathrm{I} 3}$, ill. $S \bar{u} k \overline{a ̄} I_{\text {, }}$ p. 77, Fig. 27 b; here Fig. $\mathbf{I 5}_{5}$. $600-58 \mathrm{BC}$.

IN 68o6. Shoulder-sherd of dinos. G i4 NW, XCVIII, surface. No measurements registered. On the shoulder is a tongue pattern. Publ. Sūkās I, p. 44, pl. III no. г6.
Cf TS 2340 .
600-580 BC.


TS 3069. Side-sherd of dinos. G 14 , XLVIII, layer $2.3 .5 \times 5.5 \mathrm{~cm}$. Reddish clay. Black lustrous glaze. Purple paint. Incisions. Inside glazed. On outside is part of large lotus-palmette cross. Tip of outer petal of lotus visible. In the centre of palmette is matt purple paint. To the right is a vertical band and traces of figure with incisions.
$C f$ Louvre E 817, CVA i, pl. ı,10, $A B V$ 9, no. 7 (The Gorgon Painter). Para 6no.7, cleaned, Jahrb. 76,2 . Louvre E 873, CVA 2, pl. i4, $A B V 39$ no. 12 (Sophilos). Bakir, ig8ı, pls. 46-48, fig. 8388. Add. 1о, 39,12 (Sophilos). Karusu 1937 no. 8, (Sophilos); no. $17, \mathrm{pl} .64, \mathrm{I}$, close, also for the vertical line.
$600-58 \mathrm{oBC}$.


TS 655. Side-sherd of dinos. G ir SE, layer 2. I. $9 \times 3.4 \mathrm{~cm}$. Reddish clay. Lustrous black to brown glaze. Incisions. Inside glazed. On outside is the leg and a bit of the body of feline moving left.

CfTS 79; TS 1069.
$600-575 \mathrm{BC}$.

TS 4644. Side-sherd of open jar. G io SE, layer $7.4 .4 \times 3.6 \mathrm{~cm}$. Fine light-red clay 2.5 YR 6/6. Lustrous brown glaze 7.5 YR $4 / 3$. Matt grey superimposed paint $7.5 \mathrm{YR}_{5} / \mathrm{I}$ Incisions. Inside glazed. On outside: forepart of lion turned to the right. Matt superimposed paint on neck. Small part of "frame" of head mane with incisions.

Publ. Sūkās II, pl. XVII no. 352, p. 79 as East Greek, but as it has now been possible to inspect the piece it seems to be Attic.

Cf Oxford 19о, CVA 2, pl. 12, $1-4$ (Painter of Louvre F6);
Tiberios i981, pl. 21. Louvre E 623, CVA fasc.i2, pl. 158,4. $A B V$
83, ra; Para 3 (Ptoon Painter), close.
$5^{80-570} \mathrm{BC}$.

TS 6i3. Side-sherd of open jar. G 8 SW, layer $4.6 .7 \times 4.7 \mathrm{~cm}$. Light-buff clay. Black glaze. Matt purple paint. Incisions.

Inside glazed. On outside part of two animal friezes separated by a single line. Upper frieze: two legs of a horse. Lower frieze: back of goat (?) with three oblique incisions.

CfCVA Denmark 8, pl. 319, ra (Painter of London B 76). $5^{80-570}$ BC.




TS 791. Side-sherd of dinos. G 8 SE LII, layer $6.3 .7 \times 4 \mathrm{~cm}$. Light-red clay. Lustrous black to brown glaze. Incisions. Inside glazed. On the outside the lower part of feline leg moving left on ground line. Under this part of black figure with incision.

CfTS 655 and TS ro69. Ehrich 1939, pl. XXIV, bottom right. CVA Denmark 8, pl. 319, i b (Painter of London B76).
$600-57 \mathrm{o}$ BC.


TS ro69. Side-sherd of dinos. G 8 SW XVI, layer 2. $4.0 \times 5.4 \mathrm{~cm}$. Fine red clay with some mica. Lustrous black glaze. Matt purple paint. Incisions. Inside glazed. On the outside: front leg, part of neck and beard of goat moving left. Ground line framed by incisions.

> CfTS 79 I and TS 655.
> CfEhrich 1939 , pl. XXIV, bottom left. Possibly from same jar.
> $S \bar{u} k \bar{a} S I$, fig. 27 b, fragments from Forrer's trench, (Fig. 15).
> CfCVA Denmark 8, pl. 319,1 (Painter of London B 76). Bakir 1981, pl. 34, fig. 62 (Sophilos).
> $600-570 \mathrm{BC}$.
> (Negative damaged)


TS 5642. Side-sherd of closed jar. H i2, layer 6. $2.7 \times 2.3 \mathrm{~cm} .2 .5$ YR 6/6. Light-red clay with very little mica. Black lustrous glaze. Matt purple paint. Incision. Inside reserved. On outside: bird's foot turned to the left, standing on a broad black-glazed band with a superimposed purple line.
$C f$ Bakir $198 \mathrm{I}, \mathrm{pl} .25$ fig. 47 , foot of siren on neck-amphora in Florence. (Sophilos).
600-575 BC.


TS 616. Side-sherd. G in SE, layer I. $4.5 \times 3.1 \mathrm{~cm}$. Reddish clay with a little mica. Black lustrous glaze. Incisions. Inside glazed. On outside is a profile of a flute-player turned to the right. In front of him possibly two letters of an inscription: I N. Over the head a line in black glaze.

Cffor round eye with oblique strokes at corners Karusu 1937, pl. 5r, fragment from the Acropolis (Sophilos). Pl. 54, Louvre E 873 (Sophilos). Pl. 57,2, Athens NM 64o. Louvre E 876, CVA

2, pl. 23, $A B V$ 90,1; 683 . Add 24,90,1, komos around a krater (Painter of Louvre E 876)
Cffor flute-player, MC aryballos Rocbuck 1955, Hesp. XXIV, 1955, pl. 64, pp. 158-163).
$600-570 \mathrm{BC}$.

TS $6 \mathbf{5 0}^{2}$ Side-sherd of dinos. G iI SE, layer $2.1 .9 \times 0.9 \mathrm{~cm}$. Reddish clay with some mica. Black lustrous glaze. Incisions. Inside glazed. On outside part of male profile turned to the left. In front of him part of raised arm.

Cf TS 616 and TS 5500 , possibly from same jar. Dinos fragments from Forrer's trench, Sūkās I, fig. 27 b (Fig. 15).
Cf for eye CVA Denmark 8, pl. 35 c , the eye of Paris, (Painter of London B 76).
$600-575 \mathrm{BC}$.

TS $\mathbf{5 5}^{\mathbf{5 0 0}}$. Side-sherd of dinos. Top of old dump SW of H io. 2.8 x 3.3 cm . Fine reddish clay. Black lustrous glaze. Incisions. Inside glazed. On outside: part of male profile turned to the left. In front of him part of another male figure with raised hands, turned to the right. Over him a broad, slightly curved line with ends of sashes hanging from it.

CfTS 6 r6 and TS 652.


CfSamos VI, pl. 86 no. 627, from Berezan.
$600-575 \mathrm{BC}$.

TS 4572. Fragment of handle-plate with root of column. G i3 NW, layer 7 , LXXII. $3.8 \times 2.7 \mathrm{~cm}$; th.: $0.7-\mathrm{I} . \mathrm{I} \mathrm{cm}$. Pink, slightly micaceous clay ${ }_{5} \mathrm{YR}_{7 / 4}$. Black to brown glaze with some sheen. Matt reddishbrown paint 2.5 YR 4/4. Incisions. On upper side part of body and feet of bird turned to the left. Glaze of one foot damaged. Purple paint on body. Edge and underside black-glazed.


Publ. Sūkās I, p. 60 with note 174, pl. IV no. 2; Sūkās $I I$ no. 353b, pp. 77; 79, pl. 17. (As East Greek, but the clay seems Attic)

CfTocraI, pl. 74 no. Io33. Fairbanks 1928 no. 341,4, pl. 37, from
Naucratis.
$600-575 \mathrm{BC}$.


TS 4574. Side-sherd. G 13 SE, LXVII, layer $7.4 .2 \times 3.4 \mathrm{~cm}$; th.: 0.5 cm . Reddish-yellow clay 5 YR 6/6.Very few specs of mica. Glaze black, semi-lustrous. Dark-red matt paint 2.5 YR $3 / 6$. Incisions. Forepart of lion with right leg. Incisions for tufts of mane, ribs and muscles of leg. Added red on abdomen and mane.

Publ. Sūkās I, p. 60 with note ${ }_{175}$, p. 75 fig. 25 f., pl. IV no. 3, "in the style of the Gorgon Painter". Sūkās II, no. 339, pp. 75, note $45^{\circ} ; 78 ;$ pl. 17 (as East Greek., but the clay seems Attic.

CfCook i965 a, p. II5 no. i, pl. 23. Mr Cook tends to think that
these fragments are Attic, and far from all Attic vases from the
first quarter of the Sixth Century BC are made of the red clay
that is thought to be typically Attic. For example, the colour
of TS 4182 accepted as being by Sophilos is described as light-
brownish buff.
600-575 BC.


TS 26r8. Fragment of handle-plate. J 8 SE, layer $3.9 .0 \times 4.5 \mathrm{~cm}$. Fine red clay with some mica. Black glaze and matt purple paint. Incisions. On upper side of plate, a swan turned to the right. Neck and head missing. On wing purple paint. Framing lines and underside of plate black-glazed. This swan owes something to Corinthian birds, but the clay seems Attic.

Cf Perachora II, pl. Ior no. 2474 (MC or later). Corinth VII,ii, 1975, pl. 37 no. 197 (MC); pl. 37 no. 194 (MC); no. i96 (MC). Louvre E 570, Pottier VA pl. 42.

For Attic, of Histria IV, pl. 34 no. 3 II (Circle of Lydos) Agora Mus. P 23276 , Agora XXIII, 1986, p. 157 no. 442, pl. 43, Para 47 column-kraters (Manner of Lydos, perhaps by the painter of Louvre F 6, an old-fashioned companion of Lydos). Louvre E 623, CVA 12, pls. 15 8,$4 ; 6 ; 160,2$, ABV 83, 1 Para 31 (Ptoon Painter), close, but not identical. Position of legs different, as on most of the other parallels. Louvre C ir.253, CVA i2, pl. 16г,3. $A B V_{\text {II7,29, }}$ Para 47 (Manner of Lydos). Catania Mus.Civ. 647, Libertini 193º, pl. 68, $A B V_{\text {II7,39 (Manner of Lydos); Catania Mus.Civ. } 645 \text {, idem, }}$ pl. 68, $A B V{ }_{\text {Ii }}, 3^{8}$ (Manner of Lydos) Istanbul Arch.Mus. A 6-3478, Fouilles de Xanthos IV, 1972, pl. 46 no. 195 (Circle of Lydos), close. Venit 1988 , no. 260, from Naukratis (column-krater, 560 $54^{\circ} \mathrm{BC}$ ).
$5^{60-55^{\circ}} \mathrm{BC}$.

TS 5516. Shoulder-sherd. H in SE. Cleaning. $4.6 \times 3.5 \mathrm{~cm}$. Fine reddish-brown clay with some mica. Black to brown glaze. Incisions. Part of tongue pattern, under which female profile turned to the left.

Cf Histria IV, pl. 32 no. 304 (Lydos). BM 1948.10-15.I, $A B V$ 108,8 (Lydos), Para 44 No. 8. Add 29. Tiberios 1976, pl. 9 b.
Harvard 1925.30.125, $A B V$ 108,9. Tiberios 1976, pl. i9 b, Barcelona 4486, $A B V$ 108, if (Lydos). Tiberios 1976 , pl. 98 c . S.
Louvre, CVA i2, pl. 159,4, ABV 119,2, column-krater (near
Lydos).
$5^{60-550}$ BC.

TS 3445. Side-sherd of large open jar. H ir NW, layer 9. 5.0 x 4.4 cm . Th. 0.4 cm . Very fine light brown to red clay with small particles of mica. Lustrous black glaze. Incisions. Inside glazed. On outside leg of hoofed animal moving left over black glazed area.

Ab. $55^{\circ} \mathrm{BC}$.

ca. I: I

TS 3382. Side-sherd of open jar. H ir NW, layer $16.3 .6 \times 3.2 \mathrm{~cm}$. Th. 0.6 cm . Light-brown clay. Lustrous black glaze. Matt purple and white paint. Incisions. Inside glazed. On the outside: broad band with superimposed purple paint. On one side of this band two straight incised lines and a small part of two curved lines. To the other side wolf's teeth between straight incisions. Dots of white paint in the wolf's teeth.

$600-55^{\circ} \mathrm{BC}$.

TS 4530. Side-sherd of large closed jar. G io SE, LXIX, layer 8, baulk. $3.1 \times 3.1 \mathrm{~cm}$. Th. 0.5 cm .5 YR 6/6, reddish-ycllow clay with a little mica. Lustrous black glaze. Incisions. Inside not glazed. On outside, a chariot and one leg of charioteer, who seems to be wearing lion skin with incised dots.

Cf for chariot CVA Munich in, pls. 8,6; 9,3;5 (band cup signed by the potter Hermogenes).
Ab. $55^{\circ} \mathrm{BC}$.
ca. I:I


TS 4658. Flat rim fragment of large vessel, presumably krater. G io SE, layer $6.7 .3 \times 3.3 \mathrm{~cm} ;$ h. I.3-I. 6 cm .5 YR 6/6, fine reddishyellow clay with a little mica. Black to brown glaze with some sheen. Matt purple paint. Incisions. Along the lower part of the outer edge there is a fracture, presumably of a handle-plate. Lotus-palmette frieze on upper side of rim. Centre of palmettes covered by matt purple paint. Underside and inner edge covered by blackish-brown glaze. On the very edge a thin matt purple line. The outer edge covered by matt purple paint.

Publ .Sūkās II, no. 353 a, pp. 76; 97, pl. XVII (as East Greek).
Cf Brijder 2000, pl. 201, e (Griffin-bird Painter, ab. 560-550 BC ).
$5^{60-550}$ BC.


TS 742. Shoulder-fragment of open jar. F if NW, III, layer 2. 4.7 $\times 3.7 \mathrm{~cm}$. Reddish clay with many particles of mica. Black varying to red glaze, superimposed matt red paint. Incisions. Inside glazed. On the outside possible trace of tongue pattern with a glazed line underneath. In field below male profile with round eye turned to the left. Long hair with vertical incisions. Fillet drawn with three lines. On shoulder matt red paint. A hand appears under his ear, presumably belonging to an opponent, of whom there is a small trace to the left.

Publ. $S u \bar{u} k \bar{a} s I I$, no. 348 , pl. 17, pp. 76 and 97 (as East Greek).
There are not many motifs that call for overlapping figures, e.g. a hand held up against the head of another person. A possible case is the fight of Herakles and the sea-monster (Nereus?) on the column-krater Athens 12.587 (N.9II), where the hand of Herakles (?) is placed under the ear of Nereus, Karusu 1937, pls. 50,$2 ; 55$ and p. 114 = Bakir 198 r, pl. 18 fig. 33 (Sophilos). Another example may be seen on a Boeotian lekane by the Triton Painter, Berlin 3390 , Boardman 1998, p. 230, fig. 451, where Triton reaches out for the sitting Poseidon (or Nereus?), or on a neck-amphora in the Villa Giulia, Schefold 1978 , fig. $166, A B V 693,8$ bis; Para 140 with the complex wrestling of Herakles and Triton. Cf also fragment from Naukratis, Boston 88.827 , Fairbanks 1928 , pl. $3^{8}$ no. 353,3 .
$5^{80-55^{\circ}} \mathrm{BC}$.

## Hydria (?)

TS 4672. Shoulder-sherd of closed jar (hydria ?) G ${ }_{13}$ SE XCVI, layer io. $3.9 \times 4.6 \mathrm{~cm}$. Th. 0.4 cm . Reddish-yellow clay, 7.5 YR 6/6. Not very lustrous black glaze, brown where diluted. Matt purple paint. Inside unpainted. On the outside two friezes divided by a purple band. In upper frieze paw of feline toward left. In lower frieze hindquarters of animal toward right. Behind is a vertical leaf-like fill-ornament with a purple band across. Many incisions.

Publ. $S \bar{u} k \bar{a} s I, 44$ fig. $16 \mathrm{~b} ;$ p. 44 note 116 with a reference to the Polos Painter and companions. Pl. III no.ir.


Cf TS 2336, side sherd, possibly of lekane. $C f A B V 44$ no. 17
(The Polos Painter). Tocra I, pl. 8i no. io84. Para 22.
(Companion of the Polos Painter)
Companion of the Polos Painter. 575-55 BC.

## Lekanae

TS 2336. Side sherd of open vessel (possibly lekane). G 13 SE, layer 6. $4.1 \times 6.3 \mathrm{~cm}$. Light-yellow clay with white particles and mica. Black glaze. Matt purple paint. Incisions. Inside glazed. On outside, the hind leg of feline toward left. Behind is a vertical fill-ornament with three incisions across and tail of bird with purple matt paint and incisions toward right. Below are two horizontal bands in matt purple paint and one black-glazed band.

Publ. Sūkās $I I$ no. $3^{6} 4$ p. 80, pl. 18 (as East Greek).
CfTS 4672 . Tocra I, pl. 8i no. no84 (hydria, Companion of the
Polos Painter).
Companion of the Polos Painter. $575-55^{\circ}$ BC.

TS 633. Rim-sherd of open vessel, ?lekane. H 5 SW. $4.4 \times 2.6 \mathrm{~cm}$. Reddish clay with some mica. Black to brown glaze. Incisions. Inside glazed, with one red band. On the upper side of the rim two bands with dots. On the outside, a black-glazed band, under which part of wing and filling ornament.

Publ.Sūkās II no. 349
p. 79, pl. XVII.

Cf Tocra I, pl. 83 no. Iog6, lekane by the Polos Painter or companions. Para 20.
575-55 ${ }^{\circ}$ BC.


TS 1519. Rim-sherd with roots of handle of large lekane. G 5 NW, on stair to G 6, layer 2 . iI.O $\times 2.4 \mathrm{~cm}$. width of flat rim 1.0 cm . Red to buff clay with a few particles. Black glaze. Rim slightly off-set. Glazed on both sides. Area under handle reserved.

CfПöcraI, pl. 86 nos. п163; пп77; п8ı; п187.
575-550 BC.


TS 1132. Rim-sherd of lekane. G II SW, XXIII, layer 2. $9.4 \times 3.7$ cm . Fine reddish smooth clay. Lustrous black glaze. Rim-and side-sherd with handle roots of large carinated lekane. The rim is thickened and everted.

CfAgora XII no. 1207, pl. 40. Tocra I no. п163, pl. 86.
575-550 BC.


Fig. 3. Find-spots of Komast-, Siana-, and Lip-Cups
Each dot represents a sherd

## Chapter 2

## Black-Figure

Komast-, Siana- and Lip-Cups

## Introduction

Some early imports are represented by a couple of sherds from Komast-cups, by or near the KY Painter, from the decade $580-570$ BC. From a slightly later period comes a bottom sherd with a tondo showing a nude running man, a favourite theme of the Painter of Athens 533 . From around the middle of the Sixth Century there is a lip-cup in the manner of The Elbows Out Painter. A small fragment of fine quality is close to an early cup by the Amasis Painter. Shortly after the middle of this century there are fragments likely to be from a small double-decker by the Painter of Tübingen 2236 . Other sherds point to the manner of the Griffin-bird Painter, from the decade following the middle of the century.

The painters and workshops found at Tall Sūkās fit well into the pattern observed on other major excavations in the Near East. Again, it is noticeable that some very early pieces have come to light here.

The KY Painter's work was exported to Lindos, Naukratis, Smyrna, Thasos, and Histria at the Black Sea.

The C-Painter is richly represented at Rhodes and Naukratis, but also at Samos and Berezan at the Black Sea.

The Painter of Athens 533 has been found at Smyrna and Gordion.

The Griffin-bird Painter's products were exported northwards to Thasos and Histria, butalso southwards to Tocra and the Syrian site of Ras el-Bassit.

The Painter of Tübingen 2236, who belonged to the workshop of the Griffin-bird Painter, is represented both at Thasos and Tocra.

The Amasis Painter's work has appeared at Rhodes, Naukratis and Cyprus.

Likewise The Elbows Out Painter is found at Samos, Naukratis and Cyprus

## Find-spots of Komast-, Siana- and LipCups

The greatest concentration occurs in $\mathrm{G}_{\text {II }}$ and $\mathrm{H}_{\text {II }}$ on the central part of Tall Sūkās, but there are also examples from $\mathrm{P}_{\text {II }}$ on the southern part. Otherwise pieces of this quite large group of cups are evenly distributed over the Tall.

On Complex VIII in G ir, see comment under "Kraters or dinoi",(p.I4)

The square H ir was overbuilt by Complex IX in the Neo-Phoenician period and the stratigraphy was much disturbed, being only intact in the NE corner (Sūkās VIII, pp. 59; п19-120).

There are very few architectural remains in G 8 (Sūkās VIII, pp. Іо5-107, Pl. 31).

On $\mathrm{P}_{\text {II }}$, see map, Sūkās VIII, pp. 73-76, Pl. 22; 193, Fig. 16r. Part of a fairly large building with rectangular rooms was excavated, but it was damaged by the wall from the Crusader period. See also SükäsVIII, pp. 9496, Pl. 29.97, mentioning a Middle Corinthian sherd ( $590-575 \mathrm{BC}$ ) and a Wild Goat sherd from $600-575 \mathrm{BC}$, Pl. 29.99 .

## Catalogue

TS 2585. Side-sherd of Komast-cup. H ii NW CXLIX, layer I 3 . $3.1 \times 2.5 \mathrm{~cm}$. Grey clay, greyish-brown and black glaze (secondary firing?) Purple matt paint. Incisions. On carination black-glazed band. Inside black-glazed. On the outside rosette with eight petals around two concentric circles. Every other petal has matt purple superimposed paint. To the right part of figure, likely to
 be arm of dancer moving right.

Cf Brijder 1983, pl. 3 b (no. K 9), pl. 3 c (No. K io), pl. 3 d (No.
$\mathrm{K}_{\text {iI }}$ ) by the KY Painter, early and middle period.
Lindos I, pl. 125 no. 2617 , c. 632 Cf No. 2805 c. 666 with part of Attic graffito inscription, $A B V$ 32,26 by the KY Painter.
KY Painter
$5^{80-570} \mathrm{BC}$.

TS 3166. Rim-sherd of Komast-cup with carination. J i3, west room, layer $3.2 .6 \times 2.0 \mathrm{~cm}$. Th.: 0.3 cm . Light-brown clay. Black, somewhat lustrous glaze. Matt purple paint. Incisions. Inside glazed. On edge of rim band in diluted glaze. In upper field rosette with every other petal covered by purple paint. On
 carination band in diluted glaze. In lower field part of head of man turned to the left, with incised fillet.
$C f$ Brijder 1983, pl. 3 d by the KY Painter, p. 75 f: Rosettes an
early feature in his production.
Manner of the KY Painter.
$5^{80-570} \mathrm{BC}$.

TS 4566. Bottom-sherd of Siana-cup. H i3 NW, LXXII, layer 6, outside the enclosure wall. $5.2 \times 3.5 \mathrm{~cm}$. Th. 0.7 cm .5 YR $5 / 6$ yellowish-red somewhat micaceous clay. Black lustrous glaze. Matt purple paint. Outside black-glazed. Inside reserved tondo with legs and hands of a nude man running right, framed by three concentric circles in matt purple paint. Outer zone of inside of bowl black-glazed.

Publ Sūkās I, p. 82; fig. 26 g. Perreault I 1984, p. 3I, fig. 7 B.

$C f$ Brijder 1983 , pl. 7 f by the Painter of Athens 533 , p. 95 f.: A favourite theme of this painter is a nude man running right, while looking back. His tondos are bordered by three lines. Manner of the Painter of Athens 533. 565-555 BC.


TS ir84. Side-sherd. G if SE, LIX, layer $4.4 .4 \times 2.5 \mathrm{~cm}$. The outside is glazed. The inside is glazed with a reserved tondo framed by two glazed lines.
$C f$ Brijder 1983 pl. 56 e. Heesen 1996 no. 33 , lip-cup by the Tleson potter, Tleson Painter; no. 34 (Centaur Painter); no. $3^{6}$, lip-cup (Centaur Painter); no. $3^{8}$ and no. 39, band-cups. 550-540 BC.


TS 267o. Side-sherd. L 8 SE, XXXII, layer 6. i. $8 \times 2.2 \mathrm{~cm}$. Fine red clay. Lustrous black glaze. Inside black-glazed. On the outside part of black-figure scene, showing leg and tail of ?satyr. CfTuna-Nörling 2002, p. 98 fig. 2, cup from Old Smyrna. $560-55^{\circ} \mathrm{BC}$.


TS in56. Bottom-sherd of Siana-cup with root of stem. G in SW, XXXIV, layer $3.4 .5 \times 3.5 \mathrm{~cm}$. Light-red clay. Lustrous black glaze. Outside glazed. Inside: reserved tondo with one black-glazed concentric circle. One dot in outer reserved band. Around, a black-glazed zone.

Cf Brijder 2000, pl. 220 d , by the Griffin-Bird Painter, also with off-centre dot in tondo.
Manner of the Griffin-Bird Painter.
Ab. $55^{\circ} \mathrm{BC}$.


TS 463i. Side-sherd of cup. H to NE LXIX, layer 7 baulk. 2.0 x I. 2 cm . Th.: 0.2 cm .5 YR 6/6. Fine quality reddish-yellow clay. Lustrous black glaze. Matt purple paint. Inside black-glazed. Incisions. On the outside are legs of man running toward right. Big thighs and thin lower legs. In front of him, an oblique line in matt paint, possibly the tail of a horse.

Cf Brijder 2000, pl. I92 b no. 58i by the Amasis Painter,
described by Brijder p. 69 I as a Siana-cup with lip-cup features. von Bothmer 1985 , pp. 212-214 no. 58 .
Manner of the Amasis Painter.
$560-550 \mathrm{BC}$.

TS 646. Rim-sherd. P if SW. I. $3 \times$ I. 5 cm. Light-brownish micaceous clay. Black to light-brown glaze. Red matt paint. Incisions. Inside glazed. On the outside part of naked male running toward right. On his hair red paint.


Cf Tocra II no. 2145, pl. 26. CVA Munich in, pl. 51,1-2 (near
Runners Painter). Brijder 1975, I60 ff., fig. i2 (BABesch 50, 1975,
(Runners Painter). Bloesch 1982, Hirschmann Collection no.
15 ("The Racer Painter"). (close).
The Runners Painter.
$540-530 \mathrm{BC}$.

TS 629. Side-sherd. P if NW. $2.6 \times 2.3 \mathrm{~cm}$. Fine brown micaceous clay. Black lustrous glaze. Red and white matt paint. Incisions. Inside glazed. On the outside in reserved field part of body and hindquarters of horse moving toward left.

CfTS 646 and TS 1275 from P ir, possibly from same cup.
Cf Clara Rhodos IV, figs. 53-54.Tocra II, nos. 2145 and 2147, pl. 26
(close). Bloesch 1982 , Hirschmann Collection no. 55 ("The


Racer Painter") (close).
The Runners Painter.
540-530 BC.

TS 45². Rim-sherd of lip-cup. G io SE, LVIII, layer io. $5.3 \times 3.9$ cm . Th. $0.2-\mathrm{o} .3 \mathrm{~cm} .5$ YR $6 / 6$ Yellowish red clay. Lustrous black glaze. Matt purple paint. Incisions. Inside black-glazed. Outside: Immediately under rim boar (or bull?) walking toward right over the carination. In front small part of other figure. Matt purple paint on hindquarter, tail and belly. Two more red blots on forepart. Incisions. In lower register, under carination, traces of decoration in black glaze and red paint, with incisions. On carination diluted glaze.

Plate A
$C f$ Brijder 2000, pl. 258 f, Gordion cup, pl. 20Ie no. $6 \mathrm{Ir}_{5}$ (bull), by the Griffin-bird Painter. Tocra I, pl. 77 no. 1055 (bull), possibly also by the Griffin-bird Painter.
$560-550 \mathrm{BC}$.


TS 2286. Side-sherd of lip-cup with carination. J 8 SE, XXIV, layer 5 , from fill on floor. $3.0 \times 2.0 \mathrm{~cm}$. Fine red clay, black glaze. Matt purple paint. Incisions. Inside black-glazed. On the outside black-glazed band under carination. In upper register hindquarters of feline turned to the left. Matt purple paint on hindquarters.

Publ. Sükās VIII, p. 93; 95 fig. 73, Pl. 27.82.
CfRichmond (Virginia) 62.I.I4, von Bothmer 1969, p. I5 fig. I2
(Manner of Elbows Out). Para 12,39 bis, $\operatorname{Add} 65$.
Manner of Elbows Out Painter.
$550-540 \mathrm{BC}$.

TS 4093. Side-sherd of lip-cup with carination. H in NW, CXVII, layer II. $2.5 \times 2.0 \mathrm{~cm}$. Brownish clay. Black lustrous glaze. Red and matt paint. Incisions. Inside black-glazed. On the outside black-glazed band on carination. In upper field crouching feline (?sphinx) with white matt line along chest and belly. On body red matt paint.

Cf Heesen 1996, pl. 39 for white on bellies of rams and sphinxes.
Ab. 540 BC .


TS 75-TS 76. Two side-sherds of lip-cup. G 5 SE, layerr.TS 75: г. $9 \times$ г .8 cm . TS 76 : п. $6 \times$ т. 6 cm . Light-brown clay. Black lustrous glaze. Inside glazed. On both sherds front part of dog moving left on ground line in black glaze. Incisions for details of heads.

Cf lip of cup, Brijder 1983 , p. 184 ff., pls. $49 \mathrm{c}-\mathrm{d} ; 52 \mathrm{~b}$ (=CVA Denmark 3, pl. if 4, 2, inv. Chr.VIII 959) by the Vintage Painter, whose favorite motif is "hounds pursuing hare", ( $560-555 \mathrm{BC}$ ). $560-55^{\circ} \mathrm{BC}$.


TS 46ir. Two rim-sherds of cup with off-set rim. Hir NE, CCXIII, layer 5. Frg.I: $3 \times 2.1 \mathrm{~cm}$. Frg.2: $2.8 \times 2.0 \mathrm{~cm}$. Th.: 0.2 cm . Core 5 YR 6/4, light reddish-brown. Surface. 5 YR 6/6. Black, somewhat lustrous glaze. Matt purple paint. Inside glazed. On the outside, a chain of lotus flowers and buds with matt purple paint on closed buds and central petal of open flowers.

Plate A
Publ. SūkāsII, no. 359, pl. 18, pp. 76; 77; 97(as East Greek).
Cf Brijder 2000 no. 759 , pl. 23I c, by the Painter of Tübingen 2236 (very close).

Likely to be from small double-decker lip-cup by the Painter of Tübingen 2236 .
545-530 BC.

TS 4590. Side-sherd with handle of cup. H in SE CCCXXIII, layer $13.3 .7 \times 2.5 \mathrm{~cm} .2 .5$ YR $5 / 6$, fine red micaceous clay. Black lustrous glaze. Inside black-glazed. Outside reserved. Handle black-glazed on the outside. Next to handle root traces of tail or wing outlined in matt red paint.

CfTS 459I, rim-sherd of black-figure cup, perhaps from the same cup.
Cf a composition in the lower handle zone like Brijder 2000, pls. 205 c-d, 213 f, 218 a, 223 b, all by the Griffin-bird Painter. $55^{\circ}-530 \mathrm{BC}$.


## Foot-sherds of Komast-, Siana- and Lip-cups

TS 2738. Bottom-sherd with trumpet-foot of lip-cup. J 8 SE,
 layer 4. Diam. of foot: 6.3 cm . H.: 3.5 cm . Fine red clay. Black lustrous glaze. Outside glazed. On inside a reserved tondo framed by two concentric circles around central dot.

Cf Tocra I, ıог fig. $5^{\circ}$ no. เо4о. Brijder 1983, p. 114 Fig. 33 (C-Painter, latest period).
CfTS 2286, also from J 8 SE.
555-55 ${ }^{\circ}$ BC.

TS 1699. Sherd of trumpet-foot of lip-cup. G 5 SW, in front of West wall. $5.0 \times 2.0 \mathrm{~cm}$. Fine brown clay. Black glaze.

CfTS 4566 .
CfTocra I, p.ioi fig. $5^{\circ}$ no. IO40, pl. 76 (Ptoon Painter) Brijder ${ }^{19} 83$, pl. 8 a, drawing p. IO2 fig. 28 a, Leipzig T 3 I4 (K 212), perhaps by the Painter of Athens 533.
$5^{65-555} \mathrm{BC}$.


TS 1275. Tall stem of trumpet-foot of lip-cup. P if SW, XXIV, layer 3. Diam. of foot: 7 cm . H.: 5 cm . Buff clay with a few particles of mica. Black lustrous glaze.

CfTS 646; TS 629.
$55^{\circ}-530 \mathrm{BC}$.


## Side-sherds from Siana-cups, Lip-Cups or BandCups



TS in75. Three side-sherds. G iI SE, XLVI, layer 2. a: $4.6 \times 3.0$ $\mathrm{cm}: \mathrm{b}: 2.6 \times 2.0 \mathrm{~cm} ; \mathrm{c}: 3.5 \times 2.0 \mathrm{~cm}$. Fine light-buff clay with very little mica. Lustrous black glaze. The outside is glazed with a reserved band ab. 0.6 cm wide. The inside has been glazed with a reserved tondo and a black circle around missing centre.

Cf band-cup fragments TS 823, possibly by the Elbows Out Painter, from G if SE.

CfCVA Denmark 3, pl. 117,2 , inv. 7782 , lip-cup with one circle around central dot; pl. i18,I, inv. 3628, band-cup, similar inside; pl. 188,2 , inv. ChrVIII 960 (BS 60), similar inside.
Brijder 1983, pl. 72b; 73 (Painter of Athens 533).
Ab. $55^{\circ} \mathrm{BC}$.


TS in76. Side-sherd. G in SE, XLVI, layer 2. $2.2 \times 2.5 \mathrm{~cm}$. Red clay with some mica. Lustrous black glaze. Inside glazed. On the outside, above, a reserved field with a trace of black-glazed design.
$550-540 \mathrm{BC}$.


TS I70. Side-sherd. G 5 SE, layer I. $2.2 \times$ I. 7 cm. Fine light-brown clay with mica. Black lustrous clay. Glazed on both sides, with a 0.6 cm wide reserved band on the outside.

CfTS 75 -TS 76 , two side-sherds of a lip-cup, also from $\mathrm{G}_{5}$ SE, possibly from same cup.
$560-55^{\circ} \mathrm{BC}$.


TS 1097. Side-sherd. G 8 SW, XXXVIII, layer $3.3 .0 \times 2.0 \mathrm{~cm}$. Fine reddish clay with a little mica. Lustrous black glaze. Glazed on both sides. On the outside a reserved band ab. 0.5 cm wide. Brijder 1983, pl. 67. Plain Komast-cup p. 3 I f. $560-55^{\circ} \mathrm{BC}$.

TS 770. Side-sherd. G 7 SE, XIV, layer $5.4 .0 \times 4.4 \mathrm{~cm}$. Fine red clay. Lustrous black glaze. Glazed on both sides. On the outside a reserved band ab .0 .6 cm wide.

CfTS iI75; TS Io97.
$5^{60-550}$ BC.


TS 630. Side-sherd. P in NW. $3.2 \times 3.1 \mathrm{~cm}$. Reddish clay with mica. Lustrous black glaze. The inside is glazed. On the outside a small part of a reserved field with a trace of a handle-palmette. Below, a broad glazed field with a reserved band ab .0 .5 cm wide. Cf TS 1275, tall stem of lip-cup, from $\mathrm{P}_{\text {in }} \mathrm{SW}$. TS 632, bandcup, possibly by the Elbows Out Painter, from $P_{\text {II }}$ NW. $55^{\circ}-540 \mathrm{BC}$.


TS 18 70. Side-sherd. G I $_{5}$ NE, baulk, layer $2.4 .0 \times 2.2 \mathrm{~cm}$. Red clay. Black glaze. The outside is black-glazed. The inside is also glazed, with a broad reserved band. In the glazed field is part of an inscription, of which only a sidelong alpha remains.

CfTocra I, no. 1040, pl. 76. For sidelong alpha, cfJeffery 196i, pl. ino. i.
Ab. $55^{\circ}$ BC.


TS 8oo. Side-sherd of large cup. G 8 SE, XLII, layer $5.3 .3 \times 3.3$ cm . Reddish to light-buff clay. Lustrous black and red glaze. The inside is glazed. The outside is black-glazed with a band in lustrous red glaze applied on top of the black glaze. Below, a reserved area.

CfTS $49^{6}$ from G 8 SE; TS I518 , both possibly by the Elbows Out Painter.


Cffor red-glazed band AgoraXII, p. I8 f.
$55^{\circ}-54^{\circ} \mathrm{BC}$.


TS 120I. Side-sherd. G in SW, layer $5.5 .4 \times 3.5 \mathrm{~cm}$. light buff clay with a few particles of mica. The inside is glazed. On the outside is a glazed field, a reserved band and over this a broad blackglazed band The upper part is reserved.

Cf TS 823, from G in SE, band-cup, possibly by the Elbows Out Painter.
CfTocra I, pl. 77, lip-cups nos. 1050; 1055.
$550-540 \mathrm{BC}$.


TS 846. Side-sherd. G if SW, C, layer $8.6 .4 \times 5.4 \mathrm{~cm}$. Lightbrownish clay with some mica. Lustrous glaze varying from black to greenish and red. Glazed on both sides.

CfTS 823 from $\mathrm{G}_{\text {II }} \mathrm{SE}$ and TS inoi from G in SW. $550-540 \mathrm{BC}$.


TS $\mathbf{1 2 5 3}$. Side-sherd. $\mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{~W}$, cleaning of façade of West wall. 3.0 x 2.8 cm . Fine reddish-buff clay. Lustrous black glaze. Glazed on both sides. On the outside is a reserved band.


TS $\mathbf{1 2 5 4}$. Side-sherd. $\mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{~W}$, cleaning of façade of West wall. i. 8 x 2.2 cm . Light-buff quite fine clay. Black glaze. The inside is glazed. On the outside is a reserved area.


TS 2436. Side-sherd. J i3 SE, XIX, layer $4.3 .0 \times 3.0 \mathrm{~cm}$. Lightreddish clay. Lustrous black glaze. Glazed on both sides.

TS 2657. Bottom-sherd. L 8 SE, layer $6.6 .0 \times 5.1 \mathrm{~cm}$. Red clay. Lustrous red and black glaze. The inside is reserved. On the outside lustrous red glaze with one broad and several thin black bands, which, in fact, might just be streaking due to the varying thickness of the glaze when applied. Could be from lower part of a band-cup with a reserved tondo inside.

Cf Heesen 1996, no. 42, colour pl. 42. $540-530 \mathrm{BC}$.


TS 2736. Sidesherd. J 8 SE, layer 4 . $10 \times 4 \mathrm{~cm}$. Fine light-red clay. Lustrous black glaze. The outside is glazed, with a reserved band. The inside is also glazed, with a large reserved tondo and a thin black concentric circle.

Cf Тосra I, p. 103 no. Iо59, pl. 78, band-cup; p. 102 no. 1о56, pl. 78 , band-cup by the Tleson Painter, also with a large plain

tondo, with a circle around missing centre.
$55^{\circ}-54^{\circ} \mathrm{BC}$.

TS 1313. Side-sherd. Surface find. $4.0 \times 3.7 \mathrm{~cm}$. Red-buff clay. Black glaze. The outside is glazed. The inside has a reserved tondo, originally with a diameter ab . 10 cm .

$$
\text { CfTS } 2736 .
$$

$$
55^{\circ}-54^{\circ} \mathrm{BC}
$$



TS ro94. Side-sherd. G 8 SE, XXXIII, layer $4.6 .4 \times 3.3 \mathrm{~cm}$. Buff clay with a little mica. Lustrous black glaze. Side-sherd with root of stem. The outside is glazed, with a reserved band ab. 0.4 cm wide. The inside glazed, with a reserved tondo.
$55^{\circ}-540 \mathrm{BC}$.


IN 199I. Side-sherd. G 7 SE, LVIII. No measurements. The outside is black-glazed. On the inside is a reserved tondo. $55^{0-540}$ BC.


Fig. 4. Find-spots of Band-Cups with Decoration Each dot represents a sherd


Fig. 5. Find-spots of Black-glazed sherds from Cups Each dot represents a sherd


Fig. 6. Find-spots of Cup-Skyphoi or Low Skyphoi Each dot represents a sherd


Fig. 7. Find-spots of Floral Cups and Eye-Cups Each dot represents a sherd

## Chapter 3

## Black-Figure

# Band-Cups with Figure Decoration, Cup-Skyphoi or Low Skyphoi, Floral Cups and Eye-Cups 

## Introduction

## Band-Cups

These cups constitute the largest group of Attic pottery found on the Tall, comprising nearly one hundred pieces. The earliest occur about or just after the middle of the Sixth Century BC, represented by a few examples of fine quality with a very lustrous black glaze and a meticulous drawing recalling the Tleson Painter (TS 2158 , TS 5565, TS 5639 ). A couple of the cups have human figures appearing in the decoration (TS 90, TS 4889 , TS 4589 ), but most have had animal friezes, which also are the predominant motifs in the following decade. Several seem close to the Elbows Out Painter and his manner, with abundant use of red and white paint (TS $6_{32}$, TS ${ }_{151} 8$, TS 496 ). The style of TS 4605 , TS 627 and TS 823 is also close to the products of this workshop. Some Dionysiac scenes may belong to the period $530-520 \mathrm{BC}$, the head of Dionysos of TS 5636 being close to the Mastos Painter. Another couple of sherds, with palmettes and vine sprigs, may belong to the Haimon Group, reaching into the first quarter of the Fifth Century BC (TS 4634, TS 4400 ). This workshop is also represented on the lekythoi (TS $27 \mathrm{II}, \mathrm{TS} 4692, \mathrm{TS} 2707$, TS 4690 ) and cup-skyphoi at Tall Sūkās (TS 4608, TS 2991, TS 2650, TS 835).

One of the few nearly complete cups from Tall Sūkās is a Cassel cup (TS 4505) with the outside of the lip painted black, a variation also found at Rhodes, Ras el Bassit, Histria and Old Smyrna. There are two more fragments indicating the presence of at least another Cassel cup (TS 409I, TS 338 I ).

## Cup-Skyphoi or Low Skyphoi

There is also a small group of cup-skyphoi or low skyphoi. One shows a pair of wrestlers (TS 617), while a few have had other kinds of figurative scenes. One looks like a Hermogenes skyphos (TS 6I4) with a parallel found at the Acropolis of Athens, while some seem to be connected with the workshop of the Haimon Painter, which covers the first quarter of the Fifth Century BC and reaches into the second quarter (TS 4608 , TS 2991, TS 3627, TS 835 ). Another skyphos with a maenad from a Dionysiac scene has a parallel found in the layer with poros fragments on the Acropolis and is likely to belong to the first decade of the Fifth Century BC (TS 45i2). A large cup-fragment has a rare type of palmette, similar to those used as the shoulder decoration of lekythoi of the red-figure period (TS 4633).

## Floral Cups

Perreault ( I 984 ) has made a study of the development of the floral cups, of which there are about a dozen fragments at Tall Sūkās. A few of them are of fine quality and belong to the early group from the last quarter of the Sixth Century BC (TS 4336 , TS 4646 , TS 5626 ). The majority, however, are of a plainer quality, which belong to the first quarter of the Fifth Century BC , well dated by their occurrence in the rock-cut shaft of the Agora, studied by Vanderpool (1946).

## Eye-Cups

Furthermore, there are two fragments of eye-cups which, according to the description of the colour of the clay, are likely to originate from two different cups (TS 408I, TS 656). They both belong to the variety with the "white" of the eye painted black. A close parallel was found in the fill of the Parthenon foundation layer, placing this type of eye-cup in the beginning of the Fifth Century BC. Another couple of sherds may come from eye-cups (TS 1370, TS 772 ).

## Find-Spots of Band-Cups, Cup-Skyphoi or

 Low Skyphoi, Floral Cups and Eye-CupsThe band-cups occur with the largest concentration on the central part of the Tall, especially in G ii, H ir and $\mathrm{H}_{12}$. It is reasonable to view them together with the black-glazed fragments without decoration, which are also well-represented in $\mathrm{G}_{\text {II }}$ and the neighbouring $\mathrm{G}_{12}$ and $\mathrm{G}_{13}$.

The smaller group of cup-skyphoi mainly occur in $\mathrm{G}_{\text {II }}$ and $\mathrm{H}_{\text {II }}$, and the equally small number of floral cups and eye-cups are found in G I2 G I3 and Hio.

## Catalogue

## Band-Cups with Figure Decoration



TS 2158. Side-sherd. G ${ }_{15}$ NE, LXIV, baulk, layer $3.4 .4 \times 2.4 \mathrm{~cm}$. Fine quality red clay. Black to golden lustrous glaze. Matt purple paint. Incisions. Most of glaze chipped off on upper band. Glazed line along top of reserved field, where a lion with raised tail and raised front paw is walking to the right. Open mouth with tongue showing. Incisions for details of head, mane and shoulder. In front of lion a tail and wing of bird with incisions and matt purple paint.

CfCVA Munich io, pl.13,8, no. 2150 (lip-cup) signed by the potter Tleson, Tleson Painter.
$550-540 \mathrm{BC}$.


TS $55^{665}$. Side-sherd. G ${ }_{55}$ NW, layer io. $1.8 \times 2.7 \mathrm{~cm}$. Th.o. 3 cm . 2.5 YR $6 / 6$, light-red fine quality clay. Very lustrous black glaze. Matt white and purple paint. Inside black-glazed. On outside: head of lion with open mouth facing right. Raised front paw. In front of it straight object with two parallel incised lines,? spear. On top broad glazed band. Matt white paint on mouth. Matt purple paint on mane. Tongue in diluted black glaze. Many incised details.

CfCVA Munich го, pl. 13,8, no. 2150 (lip-cup) signed by Tleson. For colourful animal frieze, of Elbows Out Painter and his manner, eg. CVA Munich ir, pls. ir;12;16.
Tleson Painter
550-540 BC.


TS ${ }_{5} 639$. Side-sherd. $\mathrm{H}_{\text {I2 }}$, layer $6.3 .5 \times 2.9 \mathrm{~cm}$. Th. o. 3 rcm .5 YR $6 / 6$, reddish-yellow fine quality clay. Very lustrous black glaze. Matt purple paint. Inside black-glazed. On the outside: at the top a black-glazed band. In reserved field head of cock facing left. Matt purple paint on crest. Incisions.

Same clay and same glaze as TS 5565 . Could be from same cup.

CfCVA Louvre 9, pl. 90, nos. 2;3. For band-cup with frieze of large birds, $c$ fHistria $I$, pl. 70; pl. 39, 796 .
$550-540 \mathrm{BC}$.

TS 2743 . Side-sherd. J 8 SE, layer $4.2 .5 \times 3.0 \mathrm{~cm}$. Fine red clay. Lustrous black glaze. Matt purple paint. Inside black-glazed. On outside large palmette with nine petals and purple centre. Incisions. Below is a trace of black-glazed band.

CfCVA Munich II, pl. 1,9, no. 2187, signed by potter Xenokles.
CVA Denmark 8, pl. 323,4 inv.no. 7609.
Tocra I no. ro64, pl. 79.
$550-540 \mathrm{BC}$.

TSi38I. Side-sherd. G 7 SE, layer 2. $2.0 \times \mathrm{x} .5 \mathrm{~cm}$. Fine buff clay with some particles of mica. Matt purple and white paint. Inside black-glazed. On outside warrior moving left, holding round shield, which is painted purple and has a device forming a cross in white paint.

The shield device could be a simplified version of Athena's shield on a panel-amphora BM B 166 , attributed to the Painter of Berlin 1686 , ill. von Bothmer 1985 , fig. 85 .
$550-540 \mathrm{BC}$.

TS 90. Side-sherd. E 8 NE, layer I. $5.3 \times 3.0 \mathrm{~cm}$. Light reddishbrown clay, lustrous black glaze, matt purple paint. Incisions. Inside black-glazed. On outside: torso and thighs of man striding toward left, arms raised. On body and hip matt purple paint, possibly indicating a short chiton.

Cffor position and for added red on body Tyrrhenian amphora by the Fallow-deer Painter, Heesen 1996 Fig.r, ab. $55^{\circ}$ BC. Cf for position man pursuing lion on hybrid band-cup CVA


MMA 2, pl. XXXI, 47b no. 20.250 .
$55^{\circ}-530 \mathrm{BC}$.

TS 4889. Side-sherd. H ${ }_{13}$ LII, layer 3. $2.5 \times 1.5 \mathrm{~cm}$. 2.5 YR $5 / 6$ red clay. Lustrous black glaze. Inside black-glazed. On outside part of back and buttock of naked male bending forward toward right, possibly runner. Incision.

CfTS 2428 for style.
Cf CVA Denmark 3, pl. II8, (inv. 3628)
$540-520 \mathrm{BC}$.


TS 2428. Side-sherd. J 8 SE, layer $4.3 .5 \times 2.8 \mathrm{~cm}$. Brown clay, lustrous black glaze. Incisions. Inside black-glazed. On outside glazed band above. In reserved field naked man moving right, but looking back. One arm bent, the other stretched forward, possibly dancer.

CfCVA Denmark 3, pl. 118, ( (inv. 3628). CVA Munich II, pl. 29,5, no. 22 II (close).
$540-520 \mathrm{BC}$.


TS 4589. Side-sherd. Hin SE, CCCXXV, layer 9, baulk. I. $4 \times$ I. 7 cm . Th. 0.3 cm .5 YR 6/6 reddish-yellow fine quality clay. Lustrous black glaze. White and purple matt paint. Incisions. Inside blackglazed. On outside torso and thighs of naked male figure moving toward right. Chlamys draped over shoulders, ends hanging down at the back. On chlamys white rosettes around purple centres. Ends of chlamys purple.

CfHistria IV, pl. 42 no. 398 for chlamys with red and white dotrosettes. Albizzati 1925, pl. 37,343 (deep cup on low foot). CVA MMA 2, pl. 17,27 For arrangement of chlamys CVA Denmark 8, pl. 322,3 (Swing Painter?). von Bothmer 1985, 213, fig. iII, lekythos Villa Giulia 24.996, attributed to the Amasis painter, early period (close).
$55^{-}-530 \mathrm{BC}$.


TS 4664. Side-sherd. G io NE, layer 9. $1.8 \times 3.2 \mathrm{~cm}$. Th. o. 3 cm .5 YR $6 / 6$ reddish-yellow fine quality clay. Lustrous black glaze. Matt purple paint. Incisions. Inside black-glazed. On outside: torso of man in dynamic movement toward right, possibly fighting fallen opponent. On lower body of man purple paint. $540-53^{\circ} \mathrm{BC}$.


TS 4605. Side-sherd with semicircular markings for handle root in the clay. H if NE CCCIV, layer II. $2.7 \times$ I. 4 cm . Th. $0.2-0.25 \mathrm{~cm}$. 5 YR 6/6 reddish- yellow clay. Black, somewhat lustrous black glaze. Incisions. Inside black-glazed. On outside part of body and hindquarters of ram.

CfCVA Munich ir, pl. 12,6 by the Elbows Out Painter. Tocra I no. 1058 , pl. 78 , also likely to be by the Elbows Out Painter.
$55^{\circ}-54^{\circ} \mathrm{BC}$.

TS $5_{5} 647$. Side-sherd. H 12 , layer $6.3 .7 \times 2.1 \mathrm{~cm}$. Th. 0.4 cm .5 YR $6 / 6$ reddish-yellow clay. Black lustrous glaze, matt purple paint. Incisions. Inside black-glazed. On the outside: below is a black band. Over this long chiton and foot of man turned to the right. On the chiton pattern of dots in matt purple paint. One end of drapery with purple paint hanging down. In front of this figure a pair of lower legs of animal not touching the ground.

Possibly from a scene, where a hunter is handing over his catch to his master.

Cf chous attributed to the Amasis Painter, Bristol City
Museum H 803, von Bothmer 1985, p. 139, fig. 84 .
Publ. SūkāsII no. $3^{62,}$ pp. $7^{6,77,97}$, pl. XVIII (as East Greek).
CfTS $5^{6} 45$ and ${ }_{5} 646$, but TS ${ }_{5} 647$ has a thicker side and cannot
be from the same cup.
$550-530 \mathrm{BC}$.

TS $5^{6} 45$. Side-sherd. H i2, layer 6. $2.4 \times 2.2 \mathrm{~cm}$. Th. $0.2 \mathrm{~cm} .{ }_{5}$ YR $6 / 6$ reddish-yellow clay. Lustrous black glaze. Matt purple and white paint. Inside black-glazed. On outside part of figure dressed in himation, turned to the left. Standing over black band. The himation is decorated with spots in purple and white matt
 paint. One arm-fold of himation hanging down in front has matt purple paint. On lower part of figure a large white dot.

Publ. SūkāsII no. $3^{60}$ o. pp. $7^{6,77,97, ~ p l . ~ X V I I I ~(a s ~ E a s t ~ G r e e k) . ~}$
CfTS 5646 . Likely to be from same cup.
CfTocraI, pl. 79 no. 1062, band-cup. TocraII, pl. 26 no. 2145; no.
2147, band-cups, both with red on arm-fold. No. 2145 has
white dot on chlamys.
$550-530$ BC.(ill.)

TS $5_{5} 646$. Side-sherd. H ${ }_{\text {I2 }}$, layer $6.2 .9 \times$ т. 6 cm . Th. o. $2-0.3 \mathrm{~cm} .5$ YR 6/6 reddish-yellow clay. Lustrous black glaze. Inside blackglazed. On outside hind legs of feline moving left. Above to the right part of another figure, end of drapery? Below broad black band.


Publ. SūkāsII no. 363 , pp. $7^{6,77,97, ~ p l . ~ X V I I I ~(a s ~ E a s t ~ G r e e k) . ~}$
CfTS $5{ }^{6} 45$.
550-530 BC.


TS 632. Side-sherd. P II NW. I.I x 1.2 cm . Light-brownish clay with mica. Black to brown glaze. White matt paint. Incisions. Inside glazed. On outside hindquarters and belly of feline. White paint under belly.

Cf Histria II, no. 795, pl. 42 (ram) CVA Munich in, pl. 13,6 (panther); pl. 17,6;8 (stag, panther), both Manner of Elbows Out Painter. Heesen ig96 no. 39 (rams).
Manner of the Elbows Out Painter.
550-540 BC.

 cm . Reddish buff clay. Lustrous black glaze. Red and white matt paint. Inside black-glazed. On outside above black-glazed band, under which a line in diluted glaze. In reserved band head and breast of cock turned right. Incisions for cye, beak and outline of wing. Red paint on comb, lobe under chin and wing. Outline in white matt paint on neck and breast.

CfTS 496 , also with thin line in diluted glaze under top band. Could be from same cup.
CfTocra I, pl. 78 no. 106i. Adamesteanu 1967, p. 36 fig. 45, lipcup found at Metaponto, necropolis of Chiucchiari in tomb with bronze candelabrum, p. 36-37, figs. $47-49$ (close). von Bothmer 1969, i3 fig. io (Bareiss's Coll.), Elbows Out Painter. For colourful cups with abundant use of red and white paint, of also CVA Munich ir, pl. ir; pl. i2 (2204) Elbows Out Painter; pl. 16 (M $\mathrm{I}_{67} 8$ ), Manner of Elbows Out Painter.
Manner of the Elbows Out Painter.
$550-540 \mathrm{BC}$.


TS 496. Side-sherd. G 8 SE XXX, layer 3. 1. 9 x I. 5 cm. Lightbrown clay with mica, black lustrous glaze, white matt paint. Incisions. Inside glazed. On outside: above, a black band with a line in diluted glaze underneath. In reserved field part of row of cocks moving right. Preserved head of one cock and tail with straight line of another.

CfTS ${ }_{55} 18$, possibly from same cup.
Cf Perreault i984, II, p. 18, pl. 2 no. 25 (close). Ademesteanu
1967, p. 36 fig. 45, Elbows Out Painter, (close).
Manner of the Elbows Out Painter.
550-540 BC.

TS 627. Two side-sherds. G iI SE layer $4.3 .3 \times 2.3 \mathrm{~cm}$. Light reddish clay, black lustrous glaze. Red and white matt paint. Incisions. Inside glazed. On the outside reserved field with part of row of birds moving right. Straight line on tail of one bird. Incisions on wing of the other. Below is a black band.

CfTS 496.
Cf Perreault 1984, II, pl. 2 no. 25. von Bothmer 1969, p. 13 fig.
Io, Elbows Out Painter.
Manner of the Elbows Out Painter.
$55^{\circ}-540 \mathrm{BC}$.

TS 823. Side-sherd. G if SE, LXVI, layer $5.3 .3 \times 2.9 \mathrm{~cm}$. Lightbrownish clay, black lustrous glaze. Purple matt paint. Incisions. Inside glazed. On outside reserved field with part of swan turned to the right. On wing a purple band. Below is a black band.

CfAlbizzati 925 , II, pl. 35 no. 337. CVA Louvre 9, pl. 82,2-5 (F 78), likely to be by the Elbows Out Painter. TocraI, pl. 78 no. по6o.


Manner of the Elbows Out Painter.
$550-540 \mathrm{BC}$.

TS i855. Side-sherd. G $\mathbf{1 6}$ NW, Tower-room, layer 8. $2.6 \times 2.0 \mathrm{~cm}$. Red clay. Black glaze. Inside glazed. On outside part of wing and a bit of body of sitting sphinx or siren facing right.

CfCVA Denmark 3, pl. II9,10, inv. 7288.
$55^{\circ}-54^{\circ} \mathrm{BC}$.

TS $\mathbf{5}^{\mathbf{8 2}}$. Side-sherd. G in SE , layer 2. $2.3 \times 1.6 \mathrm{~cm}$. Brownish clay with many particles of mica. Black lustrous glaze. Incisions. Inside glazed. On outside: in reserved field are the body and legs of lithe feline turned toward right.


Cf CVA MMA 2, pl. 15,24. Clara Rhodos IV, 93 fig. 75 from chamber tomb.
$55^{\circ}-530$ BC.

TS 615. Side-sherd. H 5 SE. $1.7 \times 2.0 \mathrm{~cm}$. Fine brownish clay with some mica. Lustrous black glaze. Inside glazed. On the outside a reserved field with legs of hoofed animal, possibly horse moving left. Below is a black band.
$C f \mathrm{TS}_{5}{ }^{82}$.
CfCVA Denmark 8, pl. 323,4.
$550-530 \mathrm{BC}$.


TS 645. Side-sherd. G 8 SE, layer $2.2 .5 \times 2.6 \mathrm{~cm}$. Reddish clay with mica. Black to brown lustrous glaze. Purple matt paint. Incisions. Inside glazed. On the outside above is a band in diluted glaze. In the reserved field a palmette with seven petals and purple centre. Volute continuing upwards into stem, presumably hanging from handle area.

CfTocra I, pl. 78 no. 1059; pl. 79 no. Io64. Tocra II, pl. 26 nos. 2145; 2147, (close). Histria II, p. 5oi, tumulus XX,3, pl. 69, p. I46 (560-550 BC.) Clara Rhodos IV, 193I, p. 76 figs. 53-54. $5^{60-530}$ BC.


TS 340. Side-sherd with root of handle. H 5 NE baulk. $2.9 \times 2.3$ cm . Fine light-reddish to brown clay. Lustrous black glaze. Inside glazed. On the outside above a black band. In the reserved field a curved stem of palmette hanging from root of handle.

CfTS 645 .
$560-530 \mathrm{BC}$.


TS 4715. Side-sherd. Surface. $1.8 \times 3.0 \mathrm{~cm}$. Th. 0.4 cm .5 YR $6 / 6$ reddish yellow. Lustrous black glaze. White matt paint. Incisions. Inside glazed. On the outside a dolphin with incisions for eye, head and fin. White paint on the belly.

Cfrow of dolphins on band-cup, Albizzati 1925, II, pl. 35 no. 334 (close). Boardman 1974, fig. 132 (close). Histria IV, pl. 42 no. 392 (very close).
$540-520 \mathrm{BC}$.


TS 563 6. Side-sherd. H 12 , layer $5.2 .5 \times 2.4 \mathrm{~cm}$. Th. o. 35.5 YR $6 / 6$ reddish yellow clay. Lustrous black glaze. Incisions. Inside glazed. On the outside part of bearded head of Dionysos facing left. In front vine sprig.

The quality and colour of clay is similar to TS 4629 found in H iо.

Cf Graef II, i9II no. 1207b. Lindos I, no. 2633, pl. 126, cc. 637638. Histria II no. 784, p. 52 f., with note Iog, pl. 42. CVA Berlin 5, pl. 20, F 1858 , Circle of Lysippides Painter, Mastos Painter. Boardman 1974, fig. 167, Würzburg 391, Langlotz 1952, pl. ıo9. (Mastos Painter). Caruso 1985,26 , no. 24, Add 57 . 530-520 BC.

TS 4629. Side-sherd composed of two sherds. H to NE, XCII, layer io. $3.3 \times 3.9 \mathrm{~cm}$. Th. 0.35 cm .5 YR $6 / 6$ reddish- yellow clay. Lustrous black glaze. Matt white paint. Incisions. Inside glazed. On the outside in reserved field two curved vine sprigs with white dots. At the lower sprig part of kantharos with vertical handle and two white dots on the cup. On top thin horizontal band in diluted glaze and over this black zone. Overlaying this possibly a band in matt purple paint.

CfTS 5636 . Might be from same cup.
$530-520 \mathrm{BC}$.


TS $_{7} 8$ ri. Rim-sherd of small vessel. G 7 SE III, layer $2 . \mathrm{I} .9 \times 2.5 \mathrm{~cm}$. Fine light reddish-brown clay. Black lustrous glaze. Incision. Inside glazed. Rim painted with black glaze. Underneath wetincised line. On the outside in reserved field curved vine sprig over part of figure with incised line.

CfCVA Denmark 3, pl. п19,roa-b, kyathos inv.7288. Boardman 1974, fig. 167 , mastos by the Mastos Painter.
$530-520 \mathrm{BC}$.

TS 4634. Side-sherd. G io SE LXVIII baulk, layer $7.1 .7 \times 1.7 \mathrm{~cm}$. Th. 0.39 cm .5 YR $5 / 6$ yellow-red fine quality clay. Lustrous black glaze. Inside black-glazed. On outside four leaves of vertical palmette. Next to this is a vertical vine sprig.
$C f$ for palmette and vine sprigs $C V A$ Denmark 3, pl. п19,5 (inv. Chr.VIII 876, low skyphos. Clara Rhodos IV, p. 88, fig. 68, tomb XVII,4, (close). The single burial included a red-figure cup from the beginning of Fifth Century BC.
$500-475 \mathrm{BC}$.

TS 44 oo. Side-sherd. $\mathrm{H}_{13}$ NW LXVI, layer $4.2 .8 \times \mathrm{I} .5 \mathrm{~cm}$. Th.: 0.23 cm .5 YR $5 / 8$ yellowish-red clay. Lustrous black glaze. Inside glazed. On outside part of five-petalled palmette and vine sprig. Two curved lines.

Cf TS 4634 .
Cf CVA Denmark 3, pl. 119,5 , inv. Chr.VIII 876. Acta InstAth., RegniSueciae, XXVI, 1977, pl. XXX, 9, Cat.no. 392, from Marion, (the Haimon Group).
$5^{00}-475 \mathrm{BC}$.


TS 4505. Cup with foot and stem, composed of many fragments. (Cassel cup). Both handles and part of rim missing. G i2 NW, XCI, XCIII, layer 6. H.: 8 cm . Diam.: 14.5 cm . Reddish clay with some white particles and black grits. Black, in places oxidised to red glaze. The rim on the inside reserved. The inside glazed, apart from a tondo with a small glazed circle around a central very small circle. On the outside the rim is black-glazed until the slight carination. Under this the bowl has a wreath of leaves, three narrow bands and two zones, one with oblique strokes and another with straight strokes divided by three narrow bands. The stem is glazed. Publ. AAS XIII, 1963, p. 220, fig. 26.
CfClara Rhodos IV, p. 8r, fig. 60 (with black lip). Boardman 195859, pl. 36 nos. $58-63$ (Old Smyrna), (one with black lip). Tocra II, no. 2156 , pl. 27. Histria II, 125 nos. 826 , pl. 39 ; 827 , pl. $45 ; 83 \mathrm{O}$, pl. 4r; IV, pl. 46, no. 422. Perreault 1984, II, pl. 4 nos. $57-58$ (one with black lip). CVA Warsaw i, pl. 4i,r,6 (with black lip).
540-510 BC.

TS 4091. Side-sherd. H in NW CXIV, layer ir. $2.5 \times 2.8 \mathrm{~cm}$.
 Reddish-yellow clay. Lustrous black glaze. Inside black-glazed. On the outside: a row of oblique strokes, three narrow bands and below, a row of vertical strokes in diluted glaze.

Cf TS 4505 and TS 338r, the latter also from $\mathrm{H}_{\text {iI }}$ NW.
The foot TS 4667 found in $\mathrm{G}_{12}$ SE could be part of the same cup. Cf Perreault 1984, II, pl. 4 no. 66.
$540-510 \mathrm{BC}$.

TS 3381. Side-sherd. H if NW, layer $16.1 .2 \times 1.2$ cm. Light- brown fine clay. Lustrous black glaze. Inside glazed. On the outside wreath of leaves and three narrow lines underneath.

CfTS 4505 .
CfHistria IV, pl. 46 no. 426 .
$540-510 \mathrm{BC}$.


TS 2837. Side-sherd. L iI SW, Room VI, layer 7. 2,0 $\times 2,2 \mathrm{~cm}$. Fine light-reddish clay. Black glaze. Incisions. Inside glazed. On the outside, part of palmette-ornament with incision. Above, part of black-glazed band.
$540-525 \mathrm{BC}$.

TS 957. Side-sherd. G in SW, LXXXVIII, layer $8.2 .8 \times 2.5 \mathrm{~cm}$. Dark red clay. Lustrous black glaze. Glazed on both sides. On the outside a distinct carination.

500-475 BC.


## Black-glazed Rim-Sherds from Cups without Decoration

TS 5640. Rim- and side-sherd of cup type C. H 12 , layer 6. 4.3 x 3.4 cm .5 YR $7 / 3$, pink, very dense, fine-grained clay. Very lustrous black glaze. Concave lip with everted rim. Black-glazed on both sides.

Plate B.


Cf Bloesch i940, pl. 33,4 a-b. Agora XII, nos. 412-413, p. 91, pl. I9; Fig. 4.
The two cups held by the potter, sculpted on the relief 1332 in the Acropolis Museum, have the same concave lip and sharp transition to the bowl as TS 5640 , TS 4459 and TS 2745 . A date of the relief ab. $5^{10}-500 \mathrm{BC}$ is suggested by Beazley, in Kurtz 1989, p. 48 f., pls. 27,1;28. Trianti 1998, pls. 227-228, p. 215.
500-490 BC.

TS 2745. Rim- and side-sherd of cup type C. J 8 SE, layer 4.3 .8 x 2.7 cm . Fine red clay. Very lustrous black glaze.

Everted rim. Sharp transition to bowl.
Cf $5640 ; 4668 ; 4459$.
CfAgoraXII no. 413, p. 92, pl. 19 .
500-490 BC.


TS 4668. Rim- and side-sherd of cup type C. G i2 NW, layer 6. $9.8 \times 5.5 \mathrm{~cm}$. Orig.diam. ab. 17.8 cm .2 .5 YR $6 / 6$ light-red. Lustrous glaze varying from 2.5.YR $4 / 2$, weak red to $5 / 6$ red on outside, on inside $5 / 3$ reddish-brown. Glazed on both sides.

Plate B.
CfTS 5640 ; TS 4459; TS 2745.
CfBloesch 1940, pl. 34,3.
$500-485 \mathrm{BC}$.


TS 4459. Rim-sherd of cup type C. H ${ }_{13}$ NW, layer $5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \times 3.6 \mathrm{~cm}$. $5^{\text {YR }} 7 / 2$ pinkish-grey. Very lustrous black glaze. Concave lip and thickened everted rim, under which there are two scratched grooves. Sharp transition from lip to bowl. Black-glazed on both sides.

Plate B.
$C f$ TS 4668 ; TS 5640.
Cf Bloesch 1940, pl. 34,3; pl. 35,2; pl. $3^{6,4}$.
500-480 BC.


TS 2632. Rim-sherd of cup type C. L 8, Room XXII, layer 5. 3.0 $\times 3.0 \mathrm{~cm}$. Red clay. Lustrous red glaze. Concave lip and thickened everted rim. Sharp carination. Red glaze on both sides. On the outside a narrow black band on the rim.

CfBloesch 1940, pl. 33,4. Agora XII no. 413, pl. 19; fig. 4 Heesen 1996 no. 51. CVA Toledo (USA), pl. 6o,3. $500-480 \mathrm{BC}$.

IN 8403/I-5. Side-sherd of carinated black-glazed cup. G i3 SW, LXXXV, layer 8.

Publ. Sūkās I, p. 105.
CfTS 4668 ; TS 5640 ; TS 4459 .
500-48o BC.
$4: 5$


TS 3590. Rim-sherd. G 13 SW, layer $2.2 .7 \times 2.1 \mathrm{~cm}$; th.: 0.2 cm . Light-brown clay. Red-brown to black, somewhat lustrous glaze. Everted rim.

Plate B.
Cf Boardman 1974, fig. 275, cup-skyphos by the Haimon Painter. Agora XII no. 446, pl. 2 I.
$500-480 \mathrm{BC}$.

TS io6o. Rim-sherd. G $8 \mathrm{SE}, \mathrm{X}$, layer $2.3 .2 \times 2.8 \mathrm{~cm}$. Fine red clay. Lustrous black glaze, on the outside of the body fired red. From stemless cup with inset lip and slightly everted rim. The lip is black-glazed, while the bowl is glazed red, with the red colour possibly being intentional.

CfAgoraXII no. 453, p. 89, pl. 21.
Ab. 480 BC.


TS 626. Rim-and side-sherd. G iI SE, layer $4.2 .0 \times 2.7 \mathrm{~cm}$. Fine reddish clay. Lustrous black glaze. Slightly everted rim of cupskyphos. A slight carination from lip to side. Glazed on both sides, apart from a reserved band on the edge of the rim.

CfAgoraXII no. 567 , pl. 25 .
Ab. 500 BC .


TS rog8. Rim-sherd. G 8 SW, XXXVIII, layer $3.2 .2 \times 2.8 \mathrm{~cm}$. Fine reddish-buff clay. Lustrous black glaze. Everted rim of cup. A thin reserved band on the edge of the rim. Otherwise blackglazed on both sides.

CfTS 626. Ab. 500 BC .


TS 2682. Rim-sherd. L 8 SE, Room XXII, layer 6 b. $6.1 \times 2.5 \mathrm{~cm}$. Fine red clay. Red and black lustrous glaze. On both sides of lip a broad band of black glaze. On the inside a reserved area under the lip. Reserved band on the edge of the rim.

CfTS 626; TS 1098.


CfAgoraXII no. 453, pl. 21. 525-500 BC.

TS in83. Rim-sherd. G in SE, LIX, layer $4.2 .0 \times$ i.o cm. Red-buff clay with very few particles of mica. Black glaze. The rim is small and slightly everted. Black glaze on both sides.

Ab. 500 BC .


TS 4800 . Rim- and side-sherd with handle. $\mathrm{G}_{\mathrm{I} 3}$ SW, XCIX, layer $7.14 .8 \times 7 \mathrm{~cm}$. Diam. ab. 16 cm .5 YR $6 / 6$ reddish-yellow clay. Lustrous black glaze, in parts fired red 2.5 YR 4/8. Purple matt paint. Cup type C with concave lip. On the outside is black glaze, which is fired red, especially on the lower part. In the handle zone a narrow band in purple matt paint. The handle-panel is reserved. On the inside streaky glaze and a matt-painted band.

Plate A.
Cf Talcott 1936, p. 337, Fig. 4, esp. inv. P 5132 from Agora well. Bloesch 1940, pl. 38,2; pl. 39,4. Agora XII nos. 434; 435, pl. 20;
Fig. 5.

$$
480-450 \mathrm{BC} .
$$

## Black-glazed Foot-Sherds of Cups without Decoration



TS 4667. Foot-sherd. G 12 SE, layer 4 . Diam. 5.8 cm . h. 2.5 cm . ${ }_{5}$ YR 6/6 reddish-yellow fine clay. Lustrous black glaze. Splaying foot and part of stem. The upper side and the stem black-glazed on the outside. The edge and the inside of the foot are reserved.

Plate C.
CfHeesen 1996 no. 35, small lip-cup by the Centaur Painter; no. 45 , band-cup.
540-520 BC.


TS 1984. Foot-sherd. G 7 SE, XCVI, layer $15.3 .5 \times 1.3 \mathrm{~cm}$. Fine red clay. Lustrous black glaze. Splaying foot, presumably from cup on a high stem. Glazed on the upper side, the edge and underside being reserved.

CfTS 4667 .
$540-520 \mathrm{BC}$.


TS 1869. Foot-sherd. G 16 NW, Tower Room, layer 8. $5.7 \times 3.5$ cm . Fine light-brown clay. Lustrous black glaze. Splaying foot. Black-glazed on the upper side. Edge and underside reserved.

Cf1984.
$540-520 \mathrm{BC}$.

TS 4857. Torus foot. G i2 NW, LXXXII, layer 6. Diam. 7.5 cm . H. 2.5 cm .2 .5 YR $6 / 6$ fine quality light reddish-brown clay. Lustrous black glaze. Matt purple paint. The foot is convex, with a straight stem joining the bowl. The inside of the bowl, the stem and the upper side of the foot are black-glazed. Around the stem
 is a matt purple band. The side of the foot, the standing ring and the underside of the bowl reserved. The inside of the sloping side of the foot is black-glazed.

Plate C.
Cf Bloesch 1940, pl. 32,3a-b, floral cup. Agora XXIII, no. 1630 ( $\mathrm{P}_{\text {II44 }}$ ), black-figured skyphos. Heesen 1996 no. 51, figs. 152${ }_{53}$ cup type C; no. 52, figs. ${ }_{5} 55^{-1} 56$, floral cup-skyphos. Might belong to floral cup TS 4336 , also found in G i2. $5^{10-500 ~ B C . ~}$


TS 4856. Torus foot. G i2 NW XXXIV, layer 3. Diam. $8 \mathrm{~cm} ;$ h. 2,9 cm. 2.5 YR 6/4 light reddish-brown clay. Lustrous black glaze. The inside of the cup and the stem glazed. The sloping part and the floor are glazed, apart from a reserved band at the junction. The standing surface is reserved.

Plate C.
CfTS 4857; Bloesch 1940, pl. 32,3a-b.
510-500 BC.


TS io6i. Foot-sherd. G 8 SE, XI, layer 2. Diam. $8 \mathrm{~cm} ; h .2 .2 \mathrm{~cm}$. Fine reddish clay. Lustrous black glaze. Matt red paint. Splaying foot with part of roundel of cup. Black-glazed on the upper side. The edge, the resting surface and the inside of the foot are reserved. On the roundel matt red paint.

Cf 4857 .

$5^{10-500 ~ B C .}$

TS 2395. Foot-sherd. G 19 SW, XVI, layer $3.5 .0 \times 3.0 \mathrm{~cm}$. Fine greyish clay. Black glaze. Splaying foot and part of side of a stemless cup. Black-glazed on both sides.
$5^{10-500 ~ B C . ~}$

ca. I:I


TS 198o. Foot-sherd. G 7 SE, LXXXIX, layer ${ }_{5} 5.5 .9 \times 2.5 \mathrm{~cm}$. Fine red clay. Lustrous red glaze. Splaying foot. The upper side is red-glazed. The edge of the foot has reserved bands.

Publ. SūkāsVIII, p. 90 note 70 .
Ab. $54^{\circ} \mathrm{BC}$.


TS 2244. Foot-sherd. L 8 SE, XLVI, layer 6 b. $7.7 \times 2.2 \mathrm{~cm}$. Fine red-brown clay. Lustrous black glaze. Splaying foot, black-glazed on the upper side. The underside and the edge of the foot are reserved.

Publ. Sūk $\bar{a} s V I I I$, p. 108, Pl. 32,50.
$5^{10-500 ~ B C .}$
$3: 4$


TS 2245. Torus foot. L 8 SE, XLVII, layer 6 b. Diam. $8.2 \mathrm{~cm} . \mathrm{H}$. 2.3 cm . Fine red clay. Lustrous black glaze. Matt red paint. From a stemless cup with roundel. The outside and edge of the foot are black-glazed. On the roundel is a band in matt red paint.

Publ. SūkāsVIII, p. 108 note $53, \mathrm{Pl} .32 .5 \mathrm{I}$.
Cf 4856 ; TS 48 57; TS Іо6ı.
510-500 BC.


TS 2570. H iI NW, CXII, layer $10.5 .7 \times 2.7 \mathrm{~cm}$. Reddish clay with white particles. Black and red glaze. Splaying foot and lower part of stem. On the outside black glaze. The edge is reserved. The underside is reserved, with a broad red-glazed band between two narrow black-glazed bands.
$5^{10-500} \mathrm{BC}$.

TS $465^{5}$. Foot. G io SE, XXIX, layer 4 . Diam. 8 cm . H. I .8 cm . 2.5 YR 6/6 light-red fine clay. Lustrous black glaze. Foot of cup type C on high ring-foot. The upper side is black-glazed with a narrow reserved band ab . one cm from the edge. The vertical side of the foot is black-glazed, but the sharp angles of the "Dreikant" are reserved. The inside is reserved, except for a 1.2 cm broad black-glazed band near the edge.

Plate C.
Publ. SūkāsVIII, p. Ioo with note 7 "probably connected with the pebble floor, Complex VIII of the habitation area." Cf Bloesch i940, pl. 29,3 a-b, p. 103, "Dreikantgruppe". 480-470 BC.


## Black-glazed Handles of Cups without Decoration

TS ing9. Handle with round section. G in SW, LXXIV, layer 5. L. 4.2 cm . Red to buff clay. Lustrous black glaze. The inside is

$55^{\circ}-48$ o BC.

TS 1807. Handle with part of side. F 16 SW, in Tower Room, layer $8.7 .5 \times$ x.o cm. Fine red clay. Lustrous black glaze. Round section.

Cf TS 3788 ; TS $4800 ;$ TS 1942 from $\mathrm{F}_{16} 6 \mathrm{SW}$.
$55^{\circ}-48$ o BC.


TS 1942. One handle-sherd and two side-sherds. Fi6 SW, XXIX, between stones in Tower Room, layer 9. No measurements. Fine light-red clay. Lustrous black glaze.

CfTS 1807 .
550-48o BC.



TS 3788. Handle with round section. L I3 SE, beneath LXVI, layer 7.6 .3 cm . Reddish clay. Lustrous black to red glaze. The inside is reserved.

CfTS 4800 .
Cffagora XII, nos. 407-408, pl. 19.
$550-48 \mathrm{obC}$.

## Cup-Skyphoi or Low Skyphoi



TS 4608. Rim-sherd of cup-skyphos. H ir NE CCLI, layer 8. 3.6 x 4.6 . Th.: 0.4 cm .5 YR 6/6, reddish-yellow. A little mica. Lustrous black glaze.. The lip is nearly straight, with a very faint curve to the body. Inside glazed, apart from reserved band under rim. On the outside the rim has a 1.5 cm broad band in black glaze. In the reserved field below are four large leaves of a palmette, set slightly obliquely.

Cf TS 299r.
Cf Agora XXIII, pl. IO2 no. 1502, cup-skyphos, Manner of the Haimon Painter. CVA Frankfurt a/M, pl. 50,io, Haimon Group. Manner of the Haimon Painter.
$4^{80-470 ~ B C . ~}$


TS 299I. Rim- and side-sherd of cup-skyphos. J 8 SW, stairs to J 8 SE, layer I-4. $3.3 \times 3.8 \mathrm{~cm}$. Very fine red clay. Lustrous black glaze. Slightly everted rim. Inside: glazed, apart from reserved band under rim. The outside of the rim has a broad black band, under which is a multi-leaved palmette and end of tendril with five leaves preserved.

CfTS 4608.
Manner of the Haimon Painter.
$480-470 \mathrm{BC}$.


IN 8094/ı. Rim-sherd. H to SE LXII, layer 9 . No measurements. Straight, slightly thickened lip, which is black-glazed. In the reserved field below are three leaves of an upright palmette.

Publ. Sükās VIII, p. пı6 note 4 r .
CfTS 2991.
CfCVA Denmark 3, pl. 119,1; 2; 3; 4.
CVA Deutschland 30, pls. 56,4; 57,I-2 (Haimon Group).
$4^{80-470 B C}$.

TS 459ı. Rim-sherd of low skyphos. H in SE CCCXX, layer 12. $5.9 \times 2.9 \mathrm{~cm} .5$ YR $6 / 6$ yellowish-red clay. A little mica. Black, somewhat lustrous glaze. Inside black-glazed. On the outside the rim and a 1.3 cm broad band glazed. In reserved field is a male figure leaning forward, wearing cap with broad shadow. Behind him two slightly curved lines.


Cf Ure 1927, pl. XXIII, 139.43 .
480-470 BC.

TS 2650. Side-sherd. L 8 SE, Room XXII, layer $5.3 .0 \times 2.9 \mathrm{~cm}$. Fine red clay. Black glaze. Inside glazed. On the outside, reserved field with part of palmette with separating leaves and part of arch or tendril. Below, a broad band.

CfUre 1927, pl. XXII, 18.75. CVA Denmark 3, pl. i19,5, low cup inv. Chr.VIII 876. CVA Frankfurt a/M, pl. 51,5;6, mastoid, Haimon Group.


480-470 BC.

TS 6I4. Rim- and side-sherd. G 7 SE, layer $2.3 .0 \times 2.5 \mathrm{~cm}$. Fine light-brownish clay with some mica. Black lustrous glaze. Red and white matt paint. Incisions. Inside glazed. On the outside the rim is glazed, with a narrow band below. In the reserved field a standing figure facing left. He is dressed in a chiton with traces of matt white paint. In front of him, an open hand and the head
 of another person moving right. Details of eye, hair and chiton incised, with added red and white matt paint.

CfGraef igir, II, pl. 77 no. 1397. Histria II, 804 pl. 46, bandcup. CVA Frankfurt a/M, pl. 52,I-3, skyphos Hermogenes type. $540-530 \mathrm{BC}$.


TS 617. Rim- and side-sherd of cup- skyphos. G in SE, layer 2. 4.8 x 6 cm . Original diam. ab. 13 cm . Reddish clay with some mica, black lustrous glaze varying to red and brown. Red matt paint. Incisions. Slightly everted thickened rim. Inside glazed. The rim and a broad band below black-glazed. In the reserved field are two wrestlers with both hands stretched forward. On the backs of their heads a small blob in red matt paint. Below the wrestlers is a broad black-glazed band.

Cf Agora XXIII, pl. 105 no. 1609 , Group of Ferrara T 800, Para $308,3, \mathrm{ab} .500 \mathrm{BC}$.
Ab. 500 BC .


TS 2668. Rim-sherd of cup or skyphos. L 8 SE, XXXII, layer 6. $2.5 \times 2.4 \mathrm{~cm}$. Fine red clay with mica. Black glaze, largely flaking off. Incisions. Inside glazed with a reserved narrow band under rim. On the outside are traces of floral design and vine sprig. $475-450$ BC.


TS 3627. Side-sherd of cup-skyphos or low skyphos. G 13 , NW, layer I. $2.2 \times 2.2 \mathrm{~cm}$; th.: 0.25 cm . Grey to brown clay. Lustrous black glaze. Inside glazed. In reserved field is part of volute of palmette standing on broad black-glazed band. Under this, a reserved band and part of glazed zone.

CfAgora XXIII, pl. 103 nos. 1509, 15II, 1513, Manner of the Haimon Painter.
490-480 BC.


TS 77I. Side-sherd with root of handle. G 7 SE XII, layer $5 \cdot 3.5 \mathrm{x}$ 4.5 cm . Light-reddish clay, black glaze varying into brown and red. Inside glazed. On outside is part of multi-petalled palmette with central dot.

CfUre 1927, pl. XVII, no. 18.76.
CVA Denmark 3, pls. ıı9, I, Chr.VIII 886; ıı9,2, Chr.VIII ıоо2; 119.3, Chr.VIII 887. $500-480 \mathrm{BC}$.

TS 4512. Side-sherd of low skyphos. H in SE, CCLIV, layer 9. 7.0 x 3.8 cm . Th. o, $4-0,5 \mathrm{~cm} .5$ YR $5 / 6$. Black metallic glaze. Inside glazed. On the outside a maenad running left, holding a torch. Behind her palmette with originally fifteen petals rising from glazed ground-line over broad reserved band and glazed zone.

Cf Graef I9II, II, pl. 77 no. I404, found east of the Parthenon in layer with poros fragments. Ure 1927, pl. XXII, $139 \cdot 4^{\circ}$,
 large tomb group with material going down to $440-430$, but also with earlier vases.
500-490 BC.

TS 4633. Side-sherd. H io NE, LXXVII, layer io. $5.8 \times 4.2 \mathrm{~cm}$. Th. 0.5 cm .5 YR $6 / 6$ reddish-yellow clay with a little mica. Black lustrous glaze. Matt purple paint. Inside glazed. On the outside is an unusual palmette, the leaves of which rise from a broad straight line and where the volute continues into a thin line enclosing the palmette. Below is a black band over a broader reserved band. The lower zone is black-glazed with a superimposed band in purple paint.

Cf for this kind of palmette the black-figure shoulder decoration of lekythoi of the red-figure period, e.g. SchlörbVierneisel 1966 , Beilage 24,4 (hS 85) no. 4 . In the same tomb in the Eridanos Necropolis were lekythoi from the workshops of the Haimon Painter and the Emporion Painter. Kurtz 1975, figs. I4 b; 5 , a, by the Bosanquet Painter. Pl. 28 b , by the Sabouroff Painter, who also painted cups.


TS 835. Side- and bottom-sherd with ring foot of low skyphos. G II SE, XLVI, layer 2. Diam. ca. 9 cm. H. 2.2 cm . Light-brown clay with some mica, black lustrous glaze varying into red, especially inside. Glazed inside and outside. The standing surface of the foot reserved. The inside of the foot glazed with a broad reserved band around central black zone.

CfCVA Denmark 3, pl. 119,5, Chr.VIII 876 (BS 74), $A B V$ 579,7, Haimon Painter's Workshop.
$490-470 \mathrm{BC}$.



## Floral Cups



TS 4336. Side-sherd. G i2 SW, VII, layer 2. $3.7 \times 2.2 \mathrm{~cm} .2 .5 \mathrm{YR}$ $6 / 6$. Light-red fine quality clay. Lustrous black glaze. Matt purple paint. Incisions. Inside glazed. On outside seven-petalled palmettes separated by vertical leaves. Below is a row of halfcircles with central dot. On every other petal, and on centre of palmettes, purple paint. Incisions on palmettes.

Might be from same cup as ring foot TS 4857 , also from $\mathrm{G}_{12}$. Cf Bloesch 1940, pl. 32, 3 a (Berlin F 2044), "Kleine Schalen C".
CVA Rhodes 2, pl. 20 (close). Perreault 1984, II no.74, pl. 6.
525-500 BC.


TS 4646. Side-sherd. G io SE XLVIII, layer $7.2 .1 \times 2.9 \mathrm{~cm}$. Th. 0.35 cm .5 YR $6 / 6$ reddish-yellow clay. Lustrous black glaze. Purple and white matt paint. Incisions. Inside black-glazed. On outside broad band in black glaze. Over this cable-band with palmette on top. Centre of palmette in purple paint surrounded by white dots. Also white dots on cable-band.

CfClara Rhodos IV, p. 173, figs. 174-175, with Greek inscription,
tomb LXXII. Perreault 1984, II, pl. 5 no. 73. Heesen 1996 no.
$5^{2}$, fig. $5_{5} 6$.
525-500 BC.
TS 5626. Side-sherd. H i2, layer 4. I. $6 \times 2.4 \mathrm{~cm}$. Th.: 0.4 cm .5 YR $6 / 6$, reddish-yellow fine quality clay. Very lustrous black, when diluted, brown glaze. Matt purple paint. Inside black-glazed. On outside: a row of palmettes alternating with vertical leaf over cable-band. Below is a band in blackish-brown glaze. Centre of palmette and one petal covered with matt purple paint. Incisions.

Same quality as TS 4336 , but not from same cup.
Cf Vanderpool 1946, 3 I4 ff., pl. LXII nos. 218 ff . Several from an early Fifth-century fill. Perreault 1984 , II, 29 ff., pl. 5 no. 73. 525-500 BC.

TS 4636. Side-sherd. H io NE LXXV, layer 8. $2.8 \times 2.5 \mathrm{~cm}$. Th. $0.35^{-0.4} \mathrm{~cm} .5$ YR $6 / 6$ reddish- yellow clay. Lustrous black glaze, partly peeling off. White matt paint. Inside black-glazed. On outside reserved field with horizontal cable-band in black glaze with matt white dots in the centres. Below is a broad black band,
 0.9 cm wide, reserved band 0.5 cm wide and trace of another black band below.

Cf TS $433^{6}$, but not same quality of clay. TS 4667 , cup foot, same colour clay, might belong.
CfClara Rhodos IV, p. 173, figs. 174-175 with Greek inscription, tomb LXXII, single burial.
$525-500 \mathrm{BC}$.

TS ${ }_{2640}$. Side-sherd. L 8 SE, Room XXII, layer ${ }_{5}$. I. $2 \times$ I.o cm. Light-brown clay. Black glaze. White matt paint. Inside glazed. On outside in reserved field a cable-band with white dots in centres. Below a black band.

CfTS 4636 .
525-500 BC.

TS 5648. Side-sherd. $\mathrm{H}_{\text {I2 }}$, layer 6. $2.0 \times \mathrm{x}$ I.I cm. Th.: 0.3 cm .2 .5 YR $6 / 6$ light-red fine quality clay. Lustrous glaze oxidized to red 2.5 YR $5 / 8$. Inside glazed. On the outside horizontal cable-band, presumably supporting palmettes and vertical leaf. Below is a glazed band.


TS 45II. Side-sherd. G 12 SW, CII, layer $8.3 .6 \times 2.5 \mathrm{~cm} .7 .5$ YR $6 / 6$ reddish-yellow clay. $7.55 / 2$ brown glaze. Matt white paint. Inside glazed. On outside floral row of five-petalled palmettes separated by vertical leaves. Below is a cable-band with white dots. At the lower edge trace of glazed band.

Cf Vanderpool 1946 , pl. LXII no. 2ı8. Perreault ig84, II, p. 32
f., pl. 6 nos. $8 \mathrm{o} ; 83$. Samos XXII no. 360 , pl. $5^{\text {I }}$.
$500-475 \mathrm{BC}$.


TS 2676. Side-sherd. L 8 SE, pocket in Room XXII, layer 4. I. 2 X 1.7 cm . Brown clay. Black glaze. Inside glazed. On outside in reserved field three leaves of palmette over semicircle. Trace of vertical leaf.

CfBeazley 1932, p. ı89. Clara Rhodos IV, p. 229 fig. 244, tomb CIX no. in, sarcophagus in poros with large deposit for tomb gifts, fig. 234 , including eye-cup.
CVA Louvre 9, pl. 90.7, from Éléonte no. 459. Vanderpool 1946, pl. LXII no. 218.
Perreault ig 84 , II, p. 32 f., pl. 6 no. 83 a.
500-475 BC or later.


TS 3625. Rim- and side-sherd. G ${ }_{13}$, layer $1.3 .2 \times 3.0 \mathrm{~cm}$. Th. 0.45 cm . Light-brown clay. Greenish-brown and black glaze. Inside glazed. On outside row of five-petalled palmettes and vertical leaves.

CfCVA Denmark 3, pl. п18,4, inv. ChrVIII 878. Vanderpool 1946, p. 3 I4 nos. 218-219, pl. LXII. Perreault 1984, II, p. 32, pl. 6 no. 8 o; 84 .
$500-475 \mathrm{BC}$ or later.


TS 3570a,b. Rim-sherd and side-sherd of bowl with slightly everted rim. G ${ }_{3} 3$, NW, layer I. a: $4,6 \times 2,8 \mathrm{~cm} ; \mathrm{b}: 2,9 \times 2,0 \mathrm{~cm}$. Th.: 0.25 cm . Light-brown, slightly micaceous clay. Black to brown somewhat lustrous glaze. Incisions. Inside glazed with a reserved band near rim. On the outside a row of solid palmettes surrounded by thin curved lines.

CfCVA Denmark 3, pl. i19,7, inv. Chr.VIII 963. CVA Munich ıo, pl. 46,7 -8. Ure 1927, p. 85 , pl. IX, 85.45 (close). Vanderpool I946 no. 222, pl. LXII. Heesen ig96, no. 52 , fig. 156.
500-475 BC.

## Eye-Cups

TS 408I. Side-sherd. G ${ }_{15}$ SE CVII, layer $7.2 .5 \times 2.0 \mathrm{~cm}$. Yellowish clay. Black glaze. White matt paint. Incisions. Inside glazed. On outside part of black eye with incised concentric circles. On the inner circle a little white matt paint. Below, ground-line or beginning of black-painted zone.

Publ. Sükās $I$, p. 73 , fig. 266 f. Perreault 1984, I, fig. 7 B.
CfTS 656.
Cf Graef 1914 III no. 1734, pl. 85 , where the "white" of the eye is black. This was found in the fill of the Parthenon foundation layer inside the supporting wall; no. 1730, pl. 86 East of the Parthenon under the poros layer; no. 2017a, pl. 89, with reclining Dionysos. CVA MMA 2, pl. XXX, 46 , no. 07.156,9, the "white" of eye is black. Clara Rhodos IV, p. 228ff. tomb ${ }^{11} 3$, fig. 256 , also with the "white" of the eye painted black. CVA Capua 2, p. 8, pl. i2 no. 17 , mastoid possibly near Haimon Painter. (close). $500-480 \mathrm{BC}$.

TS 1370. Side- and bottom- sherd. E 8 SE, layer $3.6 .5 \times 4.5 \mathrm{~cm}$. Diam. of tondo originally ab. io cm . Light-reddish to buff clay. Black lustrous glaze. On the outside a central black area with a broad reserved band. At the top three narrow black bands and traces of figure decoration. The inside is black-glazed with a reserved tondo with traces of central design framed by one glazed line, possibly curls of gorgoneion or tail of bird.

Cf for reserved tondo with central figure framed by one line $H G V P$, pl. 97, eye-cup about 520 BC. Heesen 1996 no. $4^{8,}$ colour pl. 48 , figs. 143-144, eye-cup 530-520 BC.
Possibly from eye-cup.
530-500 BC.

TS 656. Two joining side-sherds. G if SE, layer $2.1 .9 \times 2.4 \mathrm{~cm}$. Reddish clay with a little mica. Black lustrous glaze. Matt white paint. Incisions. Inside glazed. On the outside part of eye, the centre of which is black, surrounded by one white and a slightly narrower black circle. The "white" of the eye is black.

CfTS 408i.
Cf Graef 1914, pl. 89 no. 2017a with reclining Dionysos.
CVA Toledo, p
500-475 BC.




TS 772. Side-sherd. G 7 SE, IX, layer $4.3 .7 \times 2.0 \mathrm{~cm}$. Lightbrownish clay, black lustrous glaze. Inside glazed. On outside leaves of lotus.

Possibly from eye-cup.
CfTocra I, pl. 79 no. 1072, decoration between handle roots.
Hannestad ig89, no. 246, decoration between handle roots of eye-cup, 520-5io BC.
520-500 BC.


Fig. 8. Find-spots of Oinochoae, Amphorae, Olpae
Each dot represents a sherd

## Chapter 4

## Black-Figure

## Oinochoae, Amphorae, Olpae

## Introduction and Find-spots

The few examples of these shapes are found mainly concentrated on the central part of the Tall, the most remarkable being the two oinochoae with Dionysiac
motifs from G 15 with the rectangular building (TS 5597) and $\mathrm{H}_{\text {II }}$ NW (TS 4696) and the amphora from $\mathrm{G}_{\mathrm{I}}$, also with part of the rectangular building (TS 3672 ).

## Catalogue

## Oinochoae

TS $\mathbf{5}^{64}$. Neck-sherd of oinochoe. $\mathrm{H}_{\text {I2 }}$, layer $6.3 .3 \times 2.8 \mathrm{~cm}$. Th.: 0.2 cm .2 .5 YR $6 / 6$, light red, very lustrous black glaze. Neck slightly concave. Inside: a broad glazed band. On the outside key-pattern (meander) with key to the right (rare), framed by glazed band above and two glazed bands below. Under this is the beginning of net-pattern.

## Plate D

Cf TS 2593.
Cf Agora XXIII, p. 19o, pl. 66 nos. 687-688. Class of Vatican G 50, $A B V_{536,38 ; \text { Para 191, II. }}$
$5^{10-500 ~ B C . ~}$

TS 2593. Neck-sherd of oinochoe. H ir NW, CLVIII, layer i6. у. 8 x 1.9 cm . Th.: 0.3 cm . Light red clay. Black lustrous glaze. Upper part of inside glazed. On the outside key-pattern (meander) framed above by glazed band and below by two bands, under
 which beginning of net-pattern.

CfTS $5^{6} 4$ r.
$5^{10-500 ~ B C .}$

TS 5597. Two shoulder-sherds from transition to neck of oinochoe. G ${ }_{55}$ NW, layer 12 , east of eastern baulk in G 14 , layer 4 A. $3.5 \times 2.5 \mathrm{~cm}$. Th.: 0.4 cm .5 YR 6/6 Reddish- yellow. Lustrous black glaze. The inside has some traces of black glaze. On the outside there are radiating tongues on the transition to the shoulder, under which part of head of maenad turned to the left
 with elbow turned up. Behind her is a sprig of vine.

Cf CVA Denmark 8, pl. 330,6, inv. 12.278 B-C, from Lindos. Cf Histria IV, pl. 35 no. 319. Cf for tongues on shoulder oinochoe by the Theseus Painter, Boardman 1974 fig. 249; fig. 253 by the Athena Painter, 500-480 BC. Cffor maenad, lekythos by the Marathon Painter, Heesen 1996, pl. 13 (close), ab. 500 BC. $500-480 \mathrm{BC}$.
ca. I:I


TS 4696. Side-sherd of closed vase. $\mathrm{H}_{\text {iI }} \mathrm{NW}$, layer $19.2 .9 \times 2.1$ cm . Th.: 0.3 cm .5 YR 6/6, fine reddish-yellow clay. Black lustrous glaze. White and purple matt paint. Incisions. Inside reserved. On outside part of maenad dancing to the left, dressed in chiton and nebris. On her arm traces of matt white paint. On nebris matt purple paint.

Cf Boardman 1974, fig. 289, oinochoe of the Guide Line Class, ABV 432. Also Boardman 1974, fig. 288, Kuhn class. CVA Oxford 3 pl. 19,3, detail of pl. $18,3,4$, inv. 569 (1920.804). $5^{10-500 ~ B C}$.

## Amphorae

TS 4567. Neck-sherd of large open vessel with profiled ridge on top, krater or neck-amphora. $\mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{I} 3} \mathrm{NW}$, LXVII, layer $5.3 .8 \times 7$ - . Th. o. $6-\mathrm{o} .7 \mathrm{~cm}$. Pink clay 7.5 YR $7 / 4$. Inside dark reddish-brown glaze. On outside: part of lotus-palmette chain, with the outer petal of the lotus encircling the palmette painted in reddishbrown glaze, 2.5 YR $5 / 4$. The palmette has originally had seven leaves, which is rare for neck-palmettes.

Publ. Sükās $I$, p. $7^{6}$ fig. 26 h. Perreault 1984, I, p. 3I fig. 7 C .
Plate D
CfTS 244 r.
CfCVA Louvre 2, III He, pl. 5,3, inv. Campana ${ }^{175}$, Pottier Cat. 1906, p. 802, F 312. Late black-figure column krater. Vanderpool 1946 , pl. LIX no. 193, amphora-neck, around 490 BC.
500-490 BC.
ca. 3:4


TS 244I. Neck-sherd with profiled ridge op top and below. L 8 SE, XXXII, layer $6.4 .2 \times 8.5 \mathrm{~cm}$. Red to greyish clay with light reddish slip. Black lustrous glaze. On the outside part of lotuspalmette chain.

CfTS 4567 .
$500-49 \mathrm{OC}$.

TS 3672. Neck-sherd of small amphora with transition to shoulder. G ${ }_{14}$, layer I. $6.1 \times 5.1 \mathrm{~cm}$. Red micaceous clay. Black, somewhat lustrous glaze. (Central) pendant palmette with connecting lines to the upright side-palmettes. Two dots in black glaze in the field. Below is a black-glazed line on ridge at transition to shoulder and possibly another line, under which beginnings of two rays or tongues.

Cf Vanderpool 1946, pl. LIX no. 193. CVA Toledo (USA), i, pl. II (Leagros Group); CVA Denmark 3, pl. 109,2, $A B V$ 371,150 (Leagros Group).
Agora XXIII, pl. 25 no. 215 (The Edinburgh Painter).


500-490 BC.

TS 3573. Side-sherd of closed jar. GI3, NW, layer $2.6 .4 \times 5.0 \mathrm{~cm}$. Original diam. ab. 15.5 cm . Yellow clay. Black to brown somewhat lustrous glaze. White matt paint. Incisions. Inside reserved. On the outside, torso of figure dressed in chiton and cloak, the ends of which are hanging down. The figure seems to be moving right. On the drapery are dots in white paint, ?maenad.

Cf for drapery CVA Denmark 3, pl. 109,2a, small amphora. Leagros Group. HGVP figs. I36-137, skyphos by the Brygos Painter.
500-490 BC.


IN 8ı66. Triple handle of amphora. G iо SE, XLIX, layer 9. No measurements. Black-glazed.

Plate D
Cf CVA Cleveland I, pl. in,I; CVA Toledo (USA), I, pl. 12 (Leagros Group). $5^{00-490} \mathrm{BC}$.


IN 5382/土. Rim-sherd of amphora. H if NW. layer 8. No measurements. Red clay, black lustrous glaze. Broad off-set rim. 510-500 BC.

## Olpae



TS 193r. Rim-sherd. $\mathrm{F}_{15}$ SE, XXVIII, between stones west of tower. $3.0 \times 3.5 \mathrm{~cm}$. Fine light-red clay. Lustrous black glaze. Neck-sherd of a small jug, possibly olpe with everted rim. Blackglazed on both sides.

CfAgora XII, nos. 264-270, pl. 13. $500-48 \mathrm{oBC}$.


TS 99. Handle. E 8 NE, layer I. H. 4.7 cm . Fine reddish-brown clay. Lustrous black glaze. Flat vertical strap-handle. Outside glazed. Inside reserved.

CfAgoraXII, pl. 13 no. 276; Fig. 3.
$500-480 \mathrm{BC}$.


Fig. 9. Find-spots of Lekythoi with Black-Figure Decoration Each dot represents a sherd

## Chapter 5

## Black-Figure

Lekythoi

## Introduction

The lekythoi found at Tall Sūkās present a fairly uniform picture. They all seem to belong to the first half of the Fifth Century BC. The earliest Attic workshop whose characteristics as to shape, distribution of black-glaze zones, reserved bands, palmettes etc. can be discerned, is the Diosphos Painter's Workshop, active from the beginning of the Fifth Century BC (nos. TS ${ }_{1793}$, TS 2854, TS 2597 , TS 603 ). This painter strongly influenced the Haimon Workshop, the products of which are numerous and widespread - and generally of much lower quality. (Kurtz 1975, p. 150 f. Perreault, 1984, II, p. 65 ).

The Haimon Workshop was active in the second quarter of the Fifth Century BC and continued probably well into the second half (Kurtz 1975, p. 153). A number of Haimonian pattern lekythoi were found in a grave in Stadium Street, Athens, from about $470-460 \mathrm{BC}$ (Papaspyridi, 1927-28, p. 91 f., fig.r). Among these is a close parallel to TS 603 (l.c. bottom row left).The large fragment with a chariot scene TS 27 II derives from the Haimon Workshop. It also has a close parallel in the Stadium Street grave (l.c. bottom row centre).TS 2707 and TS 4697 are fragments of pattern lekythoi of this type, likely to have come from the same workshop.

Other important tomb groups containing close parallels to these Tall Sūkās lekythoi are the graves in Lenormant Street, Athens, published by Stoop, who regularly refers to the ascriptions of these lekythoi by Miss Haspels (Stoop 1963, pp. II3 ff.)
Tombs with the products of the Haimon Workshop have also appeared in the excavations of the Eridanos necropolis. In tomb No. $48, \mathrm{hS}$ 120 there is a good
parallel to TS 27II (Schlörb-Vierneisel ig66, Beil. 25,I (No. 48, hS i2o, no. 5).

The largest number of Tall Sūkās fragments, however, show affinity to the Beldam Painter and his Workshop, the activity of which seems to start about 475 BC and covers the second quarter of the Fifth Century BC (Kurtz 1975, p 153 f.).

This workshop was very active in the export markets, its pattern lekythoi having been found in Sicily, Magna Graecia, Spain, Motya, Egypt and Palestine (Haspels 1936 , p. 186 f.). It is also well represented in the Athenian tombs in Stadium Street, Lenormant Street and in the Eridanos necropolis just mentioned, along with the lekythoi of the Haimon Workshop, with which it is closely connected.

But as the Tall Sūkās lekythoi have been found in living quarters and not in tombs it is interesting to find confirmation of the fact that the lekythoi, whiteground or not, did not exclusively have funerary connotations, but were widely exported outside Attica for general use.

The Tall Sūkās specimens, the decorations of which can be discerned, mainly belong to the large group of pattern lekythoi (TS 2662 , TS 4406, TS 38, TS 1267 ) which appear to have been popular in many markets.

Other painters that seem to be represented at Tall Sūkās are the Emporion Painter, connected with both the Haimon and Beldam Painters (TS 4692) and the Athena Painter, who greatly influenced the Beldam Painter (TS 4603) (Kurtz 1975, p. $\mathrm{I}_{5} \mathrm{~T}^{2}$ note 3; p. 153 ). The publication of the finds from Ras el Bassit show an interesting parallel to the imports of Tall Sūkās, the products of the Haimon Group and the workshops of the Diosphos and Beldam Painters being also well represented there (Perreault 1984 , II, p. 65 ).

## Find-spots

Half of the lekythoi were found scattered over the central part of the Tall, while three appeared in the fill in $\mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{II}}$, which was overbuilt by complex IX in the Neo-Phoenician period, together with other Attic pottery from 580 to ab. 450 BC (Sūkās VIII, pp. iIO; n19-120; Pl. 33, Figs 83; 85-92). Four lekythoi came from the quadrant L 8 on the West side of the Tall, where there was a well-preserved wall from a building in the typical Phoenician architectural technique with reinforcement of the walls with pillars of ashlar work (Sūk $\bar{a} s$ VIII, p. 142, Pl. 43 and Fig. 103), obviously belonging to the Neo-Phoenician town. The lekythoi,
as well as a red-figured fragment from ab. $45^{\circ}$ BC were found in the fill originating from a previous building, of which no trace remains. Noticeable is also the archaic Greek inscription TS 2644 from the fill.

Three sherds of one lekythos were found in an upper layer of $\mathbf{P}_{\text {in }}$, where there are remains of a large building going back to the beginning of the Sixth Century BC. This building was destroyed with many others about the middle of the century, but was rebuilt and remained in use for a long period. The construction of the wall in the Crusader period led, however, to disturbance of most of the original stratigraphy (Sūkās VIII, pp. 73-76, Pl. 22; pp. 94-96, Pl. 29).

## Catalogue



TS 27II. Shoulder and part of side. L 8 SE, fill under break, stone wall west of ashlar pillar, layer $6.4 .3 \times 4.0 \mathrm{~cm}$. Light-reddish clay, black glaze with superimposed white and red paint. Characteristic incurving of body under shoulder join of Type BEL. On shoulder rays of stylized lotus chain. Under shoulder-join two rows of dots, under which narrow band in black glaze. In main field chariot scene. Details incised. Composed of two sherds. Surface rather damaged.

Cf Haspels 1936, pl. 41, r; 2 (Haimon Painter) Kurtz 1975, Fig. 2f (Haimon Painter).Schlörb-Vierneisel 1966 , Beil. 25, I ( 48 hS 120) esp. no. 5 (Haimon Painter's Workshop. ADelt XI, 192728, 9 I f, fig. I (Haimonian pattern Lekythoi). Hesp. 32, i963, pl. 47, no. 2 (Haimon Group), (close). For chariot scene, of CVA Denmark NM, fasc. 3, pl. ini, $8, A B V_{54}$ I, 64 (Haimon Group). Clairmont 1955, pl. XXV, no. B 139 , from Memphis, (close). Haimon Painter's Workshop. 470-460 BC.


TS 2662. Shoulder-sherd. L 8 SE, layer 6 Room XXII. $5.6 \times 3.8$ cm . Very fine light-red clay. Black glaze. On shoulder rays or stylized lotus chain.

CfTS 4692
CfCVA Denmark NM, fasc. 3, pl. 112, 12-17 (Beldam Workshop); fasc. 8, pl. 329.4. Kurtz 1975, Fig. 2 h (Beldam Painter). $470-450 \mathrm{BC}$.


TS 4692. Shoulder- and side-sherd. H in SE baulk, layer 8. 5.9 x 3.6 cm .2 .5 YR 6/4, light reddish-brown. A little mica. Not very lustrous glaze. White slip. On shoulder rays or stylized lotus chain. On side traces of pattern in black glaze. Surface rather damaged.

Cf 2707; TS 27II; TS 2662.
CfCVA Denmark NM, fasc.8, pl. 329.4. Kurtz 1975, p. 164, Fig. 2 (Haimon Painter).
$470-460 \mathrm{BC}$.

TS 2707. Shoulder and side sherd. L 8, in fill under break, stone wall west of ashlar pillar. $2.8 \times 3.0 \mathrm{~cm}$. Light red clay, black glaze. On shoulder rays or stylized lotus chain. On transition to side, band in black glaze. On side traces of ornamental design, possibly palmette. Very worn and damaged.

CfTS 27 II and TS 4692.
$470-460 \mathrm{BC}$.

TS ${ }^{26} 67$. Side and lower part of body. Composed of three sherds. P if SW and P II NW, XII, layer 2. Diam.: 5.5 cm . H.: 12 cm . Fine light-buff clay with very few particles of mica. White slip, black glaze. Main field covered by white slip with a thin band in black glaze over a black zone with two reserved bands.

Cf Haspels 1936, pl. 48.3 (Emporion Painter); pl. 53, 2; 3 (Beldam Painter). CVA Denmark NM fasc. 8, pl. 33o.2. Perreault 1984 , II, pl. 13 no. 207 (Beldam Workshop). Hesp. 32, 1963, pl. 37 B i, Lenormant Street, Athens (Beldam Painter). $470-450 \mathrm{BC}$.


TS 4697. Side and lower part of body. H in NW, layer 15.3 .4 x 4.9 cm ; th.: 0.5 cm .5 YR 6/8, fine reddish somewhat micaceous clay, thick creamy slip, black lustrous glaze. Inside ribbed. On the white-ground body part of tendril of presumably horizontal palmette. Under main field three narrow and one broad band in black glaze. Lower part of body has a black-glazed zone with two reserved bands. Slip and glaze peeling off.

CfTS 603. TS 1267.
CfKurtz 1975, pl. 64, I (Carlsruhe Painter); 64, 2; 69,6 (pattern lekythoi). Schlörb-Vierneisel I966, Beil. 25, I (hS i20) for distribution of bands on lower body, esp. nos. 10; 8; 4 (Haimon Painter). Hesp. 32, 1963, pl. 42 E 2; 3 (Haimon Group), pl. 36 A 7 (Diosphos or Haimon Painter).
$475-45^{\circ}$ BC.
ca. I:I


TS 4406. Side-sherd. G io SW, XXIV, layer $3.4 .9 \times 7.7 \mathrm{~cm}$. Th.: $0.7-0.8 \mathrm{~cm}$. Core 5 YR $6 / 6$, reddish-yellow. Slip 5 YR $7 / 3$, pink. Glaze 5 YR $5 / 6$, yellowish-red. In main field part of palmette decoration. Below is a lattice pattern between narrow bands. Lower part of body covered by glaze. Three wet-incised horizontal bands. Glaze and slip worn. Inside ribbed and reserved.

CfCVA Denmark NM, fasc. 3, pl. 12 , 17 (Beldam Workshop); fasc. 8, pl. 329,4 (Class of Athens $5^{8 \text { II.I). Haspels } 1936, \text { p. } 182}$ (Beldam Workshop). Hesp 32, 1963, pl. 37 B 4, from grave in Lenormant Street, Athens (Workshop imitating the Beldam Workshop). Perreault 1984, II, pl. 13, no. 206, from Ras el Bassit (Beldam Painter's Workshop?). Kurtz 1975, pl. 70, i (Beldam Workshop).
475-450 BC.

TS 2854 . Side-sherd. L II SW, Room X, layer $7.3 .0 \times 4.0 \mathrm{~cm}$. Fine red clay with a few white particles. Lustrous black glaze. On lower part of body black-glazed zone with reserved band. Surface somewhat worn.

Cf Kurtz 1975, pl. 69.I (Diosphos Painter). ADelt XI, 1927-28, B, p. 9I fig. i, bottom row left, Stadium Street, Douris tomb). 485-48o BC.


TS 1793. Side-sherd. F 16 SW in floor, layer $7.4 .4 \times 3.0 \mathrm{~cm}$. Lightred clay with some black particles. Black lustrous, in places diluted glaze on white slip. Traces of design in black glaze. Below two narrow bands in diluted glaze, under which a section of a small curve or circle, possibly tendril.

Cf possibly Kurtz 1975, pl. 16, 4 (Gela Painter).
$500-475$ BC.


TS 38. Side-sherd. Surface find. $4.5 \times 4.4 \mathrm{~cm}$. Fine light-brown clay. White slip, black glaze. Lattice pattern on lower part of body in black glaze. Glaze peeling off.

Cf CVA Denmark, fasc. 3, pl. ini, 6 (near Haimon Group). Kurtz 1975, pl. 70.6; 7; 8 (Pattern Lekythoi). Perreault i984, II, pl. 13 no. 206. Hesp. 32, 1963, pl. $38 \mathrm{C}_{\text {I-2, graves in }}$ Lenormant Street, Athens (Beldam Painter).
470-450 BC.

TS 2597. Disc-foot in two degrees. H. I3, V, layer i.Diam.: 6.1 cm; h.:I. 5 cm . Reddish clay. Black, somewhat lustrous glaze. The upper side of the foot covered by black glaze. Deep groove on reserved side with black-glazed band. Glaze peeling off. Likely to have belonged to a tall lekythos.

Cf CVA Denmark, fasc. 3, pl. 112, 15.
Kurtz 1975, pl. 69, I (tall palmette lekythos by the Diosphos Painter).
490-450 BC.

TS 469o. Mouth and part of neck. H io NE, layer io. Diam. of mouth: 3.8 cm ; diam. of neck: 1.7 cm ; h.: 4 cm ; th. of rim: 0.9 cm . ${ }_{5} \mathrm{YR} 7 / 4$, fine reddish, somewhat micaceous clay, black glaze. Mouth glazed inside and outside. Upper side of rim reserved. Neck reserved. Glaze peeling off.

CfCVA Denmark, fasc. 3, pl. 112, 2; 112, 15. Kurtz 1975, pl. 69, I (Diosphos Painter). ADelt XI, 1927-28, p.91 f., fig. i, bottom row third from the right (Haimon Workshop). Hesp. 32, 1963, pl. $3^{8}$ $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{I}-2}$ (Beldam Painter). Perreault 1984, I, p. 69 no. 202, fig. 4 . 470-460 BC.

TS 4603. Shoulder and part of side. H if NE, layer i2. 4.2 x I. 3 cm .5 YR 6/6. Reddish-yellow, a little mica. Lustrous black glaze. On the reserved shoulder seven-petalled palmette and dot. On side narrow band in black glaze over narrow reserved band. The rest of the side is black-glazed with a few traces of red-figured decoration.

CfCVA Denmark, fasc.3, pl. по, ıо.
Kurtz 1975, Fig. 8 b (Athena Painter) $A R V^{2}, 683$ no. 123; (Bowdoin Painter, perhaps identical with the Athena Painter); Ibid., pl. I4 no. 6 (Bowdoin Workshop)
490-450 BC.

TS 3798. Lower part of body. J 13 , LV, layer $4.3 .2 \times 3.1 \mathrm{~cm}$. Reddish-brown clay, white slip and lustrous black glaze. The lekythos is sharply tapering toward the foot, which is missing. Over foot black-glazed zone, over which two horizontal bands, partly flaked off. Glaze and slip worn.

Publ. Sūkās I, p. Io6 note 373 .


CfHesp. 32, 1963, pl. 38 C I, graves in Lenormant Street, Athens (Beldam Painter). Kurtz 1975, pl. 7I.I D, from the Sacred Way, Kerameikos.
470-450 BC.


TS 603. Side and lower part of body. G iI SW corner, layer $9=$ Complex VIII, room g. $2.5 \times 2.8 \mathrm{~cm}$. Reddish micaceous clay. Creamy slip. Lustrous black glaze varying to brown and red. On the side part of horizontal palmette with nine petals encircled by fine line, and tendril. The heart of the palmette seems to be reserved. Under main field two glazed bands over black-glazed zone with two reserved bands.

Publ. Sūkās VIII, 56 note 2; p. 202, section 2.
CfADelt XI, 1927-28, fig. I, bottom row left found with twentyone other small lekythos (mainly Haimonian pattern lekythoi reflecting the Diosphos Workshop. Boulter 1970, Hesp. 32, pl. 42 E I (graves in Lenormant Street, Athens) (Haimon Group). Schlörb-Vierneisel 1966 , Beil. 26.2 (Eridanos tomb hS 169 , nos. 2-3 (Follower of Beldam Painter).
Cf for palmette Kurtz 1975, pl. 69.I (Diosphos Painter). For distribution of bands in lower glazed zone, Kurtz, pl. 64.I (Carlsruhe Painter). Perreault 1984 , II, pl. 13 no. 197 (Beldam Workshop).
470-450 BC.


TS 2673. Side-sherd. L 8 SE, XXXII, layer $6.2 .5 \times 2.9 \mathrm{~cm}$. Fine red clay. Lustrous black glaze. Traces of white superimposed paint. On lower part of side one broad reserved and one incised band. Over these black-glazed decoration with groups of dots in white paint and incisions. Six's technique. Glaze peeling off in places.

Cffor distribution of reserved and incised bands Haspels $193{ }^{6}$, pl. 53, 6 (Beldam Painter).
470-450 BC.


Fig. io. Find-spots of Red-Figure ( $460-440 \mathrm{BC}$ )
Each dot represents a sherd

## Chapter 6

## Red-Figure (460-440 BC)

## Introduction

The few red-figured examples are of a remarkably good quality and provide an interesting parallel to the finds at Al Mina, where the Syleus Painter is represented about 480 BC , as well as other later wellknown painters, e.g. the Niobid Painter (Perreault 1984, I, I4). In spite of the modest number of three red-figured pieces from Tall Sūkās they do testify to Greek activity there around the middle of the Fifth Century BC and should be considered in connection
with the sixteen black-figured lekythoi from the second quarter of that century and later and the cups from the Haimon workshop.

## Find-spots

The red-figured pieces originate from $\mathrm{H}_{\text {г }}$ NE, J I3 and L 8, coinciding with the find-spots of some of the lekythoi.

## Catalogue

TS 4687. Rim-sherd of owl skyphos. H io NE, layer 5, baulk. 2.6 x 2.5 cm . Reddish-yellow clay, 5 YR 6/6. Black lustrous glaze. The inside is black-glazed. On the outside: rim and background black-glazed. Reserved: olive leaves and central forked stem.

Cf Lindos I, pl. 129 no. 275. CVA Denmark 4, pl. 559,3, inv. Chr.
 VIII 971, from Athens. Agora XXX, pl. 123 no. 132I, third quarter of the Fifth Century BC.

The fragment TS 4687 is likely to be from a skyphos type B, according to the forked stem and the shape of the olive leaf. Most of the owl skyphoi from the Agora are from the middle decades of the Fifth Century BC, Agora XXX, p. 64 and p. II $5, ~_{\text {of }}$ Haspels 1936 , p. 187 f. Perreault ig84, II no. 24 I, pl. 16 , also type B, from Bassit. $460-440$ BC.

TS 2178. Side-sherd. L 8 SE, XXIII, layer 5. 4.0 $\times 5 . \mathrm{I}$ cm. Red clay. Black-glaze relief-lines.

On the outside: middle part of person dressed in chiton and himation. To the left a hanging object with strings tied around it. The folds of the himation are rendered in relief-line, the folds of the chiton in diluted glaze, which is also used for the border of the himation and the strings around the hanging object.
$C f$ Perreault 1984, II, pl.I4 no. 212. Agora $X X X$ hydria fragment no. 598 , where the object is interpreted as a head-dress (Manner of the Niobid Painter, $A R V^{2}, 61 \mathrm{II}, 39$, ab. 450 BC ). CVA Denmark 4, pls. 154,3;155,2, inv. 1942. Oakley 1990, pl. 69,
 hydria by the Phiale Painter, ab. $45^{\circ}$ BC. The hook-and-eye fastening seen on the hanging object makes an interpretation as head-dress likely.
Ab. $45^{\circ} \mathrm{BC}$.

TS $\mathbf{4 7}^{87}$. Side-sherd of with part of handle with round section. J ${ }^{13}$, LVI, layer $4.4 .5 \times 3.8 \mathrm{~cm}$. Fine clay 5 YR $7 / 4$ pink with a little mica. Lustrous black glaze. Black-glazed inside and outside. Under the handle are traces of reserved decoration, possibly leaves of floral ornament. Possibly from bell-krater.

Publ. Sūkās I, p. ro6 with note 375 -



Fig. II. Find-spots of Black-glazed with Stamped Decoration (425-300 BC) Each dot represents a sherd

## Chapter 7

## Black-glazed Bowls and Plates with Stamped Decoration

## Introduction and Find-spots

The black-glazed pottery with stamped decoration is concentrated in the squares H io and H ir, where the large Complex IX was built in the Neo-Phoenician architectural technique, when the Tall was resettled. This happened toward the end of the Fifth Century BC, according to evidence in the form of a silver coin from Arados found under the north wall of room 13 (Sūkā̄VIII, p. II3; Pl. 33.II; p. 146, Fig. ı08), and in accordance with the bowl with stamped decoration IN 8086 , which was found in the same room ( $S u \bar{k} k \bar{a} s$ VIII, p. II3 with note 18 ; Pl. 33.14).The black-glazed
pottery, with or without stamped decoration, obviously served as table-ware for the inhabitants of Complex IX, where several pieces of this kind were found. Large amounts of similar pottery have been excavated at the Greek town of Old Smyrna (Cook 1965). From Al Mina there is also considerable material, which, in contrast to the pottery from Old Smyrna, has inscriptions, mainly Phoenician, some Aramaic and at least one Greek (Bron and Lemaire 1983). Unfortunately the examples from Tall Sūkās have no such indication of the ethnicity of the users.

## Catalogue



IN 8o63. Rim-sherd. H if NE, CCLXXXI, layer io. No measurements. Slightly thickened everted rim. Halfway down on the lip on the outside are impressed ovuli standing on a horizontal line.

Publ. Sūkās VIII, p. 118 with note 5 ; Pl. 33.44, Complex IX, Room ig.
CfAgoraXII, pl. 47 no. 637.
Ab. 420 BC .


TS 3833 . Bottom-sherd. G ${ }_{55}$ SW, layer ${ }^{14}$. $6.0 \times \mathrm{x} .8 \mathrm{~cm}$. Diam. originally ab. 12 cm .5 YR $5 / 8$ yellowish-red fine quality clay. Lustrous black glaze. Bottom-sherd of plate with torus foot. Glazed outside and inside except for resting surface of foot and a central field under the foot, which is reserved with a circle in diluted glaze. On the inside stamped decoration: around the centre a circle of enclosed small ovuli surrounded by another circle of larger ovuli. Near the edge of the plate are remains of similar circles of ovuli.

Pl. E.
CfAgora XII, Fig. 1o no. 1027. HistrialV no. 563 pl. 66.
$420-400 \mathrm{BC}$.


IN 8094/2. Bottom-sherd. H io SE, LXII, layer 8. No measurements. Inside stamped decoration: palmettes around enclosed ovuli.

Publ. Sükās VIII, p. i16 note 4r; p. по, Pl. 33•36: Complex IX, room 17 .
Cf Talcott 1935, p. 485 f., Fig. 8 no. iı2, end of Fifth Cent. BC. 410-400 BC.


IN 8148. Bottom-sherd. H to NE, XLIII, layer 6. No measurements. On upper side around the centre five stamped palmettes surrounded by enclosed ovuli. The underside is reserved, with one broad black-glazed band and a thin concentric circle around a small central circle.

Publ. Sūkās VIII, p. II2 note 13, Pl. 33.9: room 12, on pebble
floor.
CfIN 8 oi 8 from $\mathrm{H}_{\text {ii }} \mathrm{SW}$, room $\mathrm{I}_{5}$.
End of Fifth Century BC.

IN 828i. Bottom-sherd. $\mathrm{H}_{\text {if }} \mathrm{NE}$, layer 8. Preserved w. in cm . The outside of the bowl is glazed except for a reserved circular field with painted concentric circles around a central dot. The inside is black-glazed with two impressed circles of enclosed ovuli.

Pl. E.
Cf TS 3833 .
Cf Olynthus XIII, pl. 220 no. 86 g. Agora XII, pls. $32 ; 5^{8}$ no. 794 .
Ab. 410 BC .


TS 2457. Bottom-sherd. L if SW, C, layer 8. $4.0 \times 3.5 \mathrm{~cm}$. Very fine red clay. Lustrous black glaze. The outside is glazed with a broad reserved band and a black-glazed concentric circle around a reserved zone. The inside is glazed with stamped pattern showing two palmettes and a circle of enclosed ovuli.

CfTS 3833 ; IN 8281.
CfAgoraXII, pl. 56 nos. 752; 753 .
420-400 BC.


TS 2II3. Side-sherd. J i3 SE, XI, layer $2.5 \times 3.5 \mathrm{~cm}$. Light-brown clay. Black glaze. Side-sherd of shallow bowl. Glazed on both sides. On the inside stamped linked palmettes and roulette. In the centre a punched ring.

Publ. SūkāsI, p. 102 note 339; p. ${ }^{11} 7$, Fig. 41 h.
Cf Corbett 1955, pp. 179 f., pls. 66 no. ra; 67 no. $7 \mathrm{a}-\mathrm{b}$ no. sa from well just outside the South-East corner of the Agora, in context from late Fifth to the middle of the Fourth Century BC.
$4^{10}-380 \mathrm{BC}$.


IN 8o86. Bottom-sherd. H io NE, CIV, room 13, layer 13. No measurements. From black-glazed bowl with stamped palmettes around two concentric incised circles on the inside. The underside is reserved with a central dot and concentric black-glazed bands.

Publ. SūkāsVIII, p. 13 with note 18 ; Complex IX, Room 13 , Pl.
33.14 .

Cf Pemberton 1997, p. 416, Fig. 27, Attic cup-skyphos from Corinth.
410-400


IN 8or8. Bottom-sherd. H in SW, CCLXVI, room ${ }_{5}$, layer io. No measurements. From a bowl on ring-foot. The inside is blackglazed, in parts fired red. Stamped decoration: Toward the centre is part of palmette surrounded by enclosed ovuli. The outer field has traces of arcs, presumably from interlinked palmettes. The underside is reserved with one broad and one narrow concentric black-glazed band.

Publ. SūkāsVIII, p. II4, note 29; Pl. 33.25, Complex IX, room 15.

CfTS 3833 (from G ${ }_{5}$ SW, layer $\mathrm{I}_{4}$ ).
CfHistria IV no. 550a, pl. 66. Agora XII nos. $5^{14-515}$, pls. 23; 52. DeVries 1997, p. $45^{\text {I Fig. }}$ 8, Rheneia cup.
430-380 BC.


TS 3463. Bottom-sherd. H if NW, layer $17.7 .5 \times 7.9 \mathrm{~cm}$. Red clay. Somewhat lustrous black glaze. From plate or bowl with ringfoot. The outside is black-glazed. The inside is also black-glazed with roulette decoration. In the bottom a drilled hole indicates probable use as a loom weight.

Cffor spindle-whorl made from pierced vase fragments Lindos I, Les petits objets, c. 140, no. 36 r , pl. 13; no. 378 , pl. 14 . $400-35^{\circ} \mathrm{BC}$.

IN 8572. Bottom-sherd of bowl with high ring-foot. H to SE, XXXV, layer 14 . Diam. of foot ab . II cm . Black-glazed on both sides. In the centre of the inside stamped roulette, palmettes and linked arcs.

Publ. SūkāsVIII, p. 160 note 65, Pl.49.66, from Complex IX, room 27.
Pl. F.
CfCorbett 1955, pl. 67 no. 12b, context mainly $3^{80-350}$ BC.
Olynthus XIII, nos. 501, 507, 518, pl.186. AgoraXII, no. 517, pl. $5^{2}$.
Ab. 375 BC.

TS 46.6. Bottom-sherd. H io SE, XXXI, layer $4.7 .0 \times 3.0 \mathrm{~cm}$. Fine clay 2.5 YR $7 / 3$, light reddish-brown. Glaze 2.5 YR $4 / \mathrm{I}$ dark reddish-grey. From shallow bowl with high ring-foot. Glazed inside and outside except for a narrow reserved band over the foot. Inside is a roulette pattern and part of a longish palmette.

Publ. SūkāsVIII, p. 157 with note 36 , from Complex IX, room
${ }_{25}$, Pl. 49•37.
Pl. F.
Cf Corbett 1955, p. 18i no.12, pl.67, i2b, from well-filling south of the Hephaistaion. Agora XII, pl. 58 no. 8 o4; pl. 32 no. 8 o6,
Fig. 8.
$3^{80-350} \mathrm{BC}$.

TS 2427. Bottom-sherd. J 8 SE, XXXV, layer $5.7 .0 \times 3.0 \mathrm{~cm}$. Fine red clay. Lustrous black glaze. From bowl with high ring-foot. Outside black-glazed. Two circles on the underside and the resting surface reserved.. Inside black-glazed with two stamped palmettes within roulette.

CfTS 1252.
Publ. SūkāsVIII, p. I4I with note 197, Pl. 40.184.
400-350 BC.




TS 48i2. One half of shallow bowl on ring-foot. H iI SW, CCII, layer 8. Diam. of rim II cm; diam. of foot 6.6 cm . h. 3.1 cm .5 YR $6 / 4$ light reddish-brown clay. Black glaze. Incurving rounded rim. The underside is black-glazed, except for the inside of moulded ring-foot and a band at junction of wall and foot. Inside black-glazed, with stamped decoration in the centre showing one palmette and part of another, encircled by simple roulette.

Publ. Sūkās VIII, p. II5 with note 32; p. I46, Fig. III, pl. 33.28, Complex IX, room ${ }^{5} 5$.
Pl. F.
CfSalamine VIII, 50 no. 273; 5I fig. 32. Histria IV, pl. 67 no. 590 , ( $375-350 \mathrm{BC}$ ), close. Agora XII nos. $830-832$, Fig. 8, pl. 33 ( $35^{\circ}-$ 325 BC). Cook 1965 , p. 148 f., pl. 45 , (c),2; p. 149, Fig. 6.3 (Old Smyrna).
$375-325 \mathrm{BC}$.


TS ${ }_{27}{ }^{78}$ r. Bottom-sherd. L ir SW, Room VI, layer $2.8 .0 \times 2.5 \mathrm{~cm}$. Fine light-red clay. Lustrous red and black glaze. From bowl with ring-foot. The outside is black-glazed, except for a reserved narrow band on junction of wall and foot. The underside of the foot is covered by red glaze. The inside is black-glazed with impressed palmette within roulette.

Pl. F.
CfTS 46 r 6 .
CfAgora XII no. 806, p. 293 f., pl. 32; Fig. 8, also fired red and black ( $350-325 \mathrm{BC}$ ).
$350-325 \mathrm{BC}$.


Fig. 12. Find-spots of Black-glazed with Stamped Decoration (425-300 BC)
Each dot represents a sherd

## Chapter 8

## Black-glazed Sherds without Stamped Decoration

## Introduction and Find-spots

Three of the fragments on which no stamped decoration is preserved come from $\mathrm{H}_{\text {II }}$ with Complex IX, as do several of the stamped examples, while the remainder are more scattered over the Tall.

## Catalogue

TS 2435. Rim-sherd. J 13 SE, XIX, layer $4.3 .0 \times 2.4 \mathrm{~cm}$. Red clay. Lustrous black glaze. Everted, slightly thickened rim, flat at the top. Glazed on both sides. On the outside scratched groove under the rim.

CfTS 4878 .


CfAgoraXII no. 8oi for groove.
400-375 BC.

TS 4878. Rim-sherd. $\mathrm{H}_{13}$, XXII, layer $2 \mathrm{~b}-3.3 .2 \times 2.1 \mathrm{~cm}$. Th.: 0.4 cm . Orig. diam.: ab. $16 \mathrm{~cm} .5 \mathrm{YR} 7 / 3$ pink clay. Lustrous black glaze. Rim everted and projecting. Black glaze on both sides. On the outside a deep groove under the rim.

Pl. B.
CfTS 4888.
CfAgoraXII, p. 129 no. 8o8, p. 129, Fig. 8 (ab. 3 го BC); no. 8 о6
(350-325).
350-310 BC.

TS 4888. Rim-sherd. H 13 , XLIX, layer 2 a or $3.6 .5 \times 3.0 \mathrm{~cm}$. Original diam. ab. 21 cm .5 YR $6 / 4$ light reddish-brown clay. 5 YR 4/2 dark reddish-grey glaze. From large bowl with convex side and flat everted rim. Glazed on both sides. On the outside a deep groove under the rim.

Pl. B.


Cf TS 4878 .
CfHistria IV no. $5^{88}$, p. 91, Fig. 15 (325-300 BC).
325-300 BC.

TS 5 666. Rim-sherd. H 12 , layer $5.10 .3 \times 5.3 \mathrm{~cm}$. H.: 1.5 cm Diam. ab. 19 cm .5 YR 6/6 reddish-yellow clay. Black, not very lustrous glaze. From large plate. Black-glazed on both sides. On the underside a scratched groove along the rim.

CfAgoraXII no. Ioı6, Fig. 9 (375-350).
375-35 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{BC}$.



TS 3838. Rim-sherd. $\mathrm{G}_{15}$ SW, layer $14.3 .3 \times 3.0 \mathrm{~cm}$. Clay 2.5 YR $6 / 4$, light reddish-brown. Glaze 2.5 YR 3/I dark reddish-grey. Rim slightly everted. Straight side. Black-glazed on both sides, except for a reserved narrow band just under the rim on the inside. $4^{\text {th }}$ century BC.


TS 2624. Rim-sherd. H ir NW, Centre Room, layer 3 and H if NW baulk toward G in, layer $3.6 .5 \times 2.7 \mathrm{~cm}$. Red clay. Lustrous black glaze. Two adjoining rim-sherds of large bowl. The rounded rim is thickened and slightly everted.

CfTS 4878; TS 2474.
350-310 BC.
ca. I:I


TS 2474. Rim-sherd. $\mathrm{P}_{\text {iI }}$ NW, XCVI, layer $6.6 .8 \times 4.0 \mathrm{~cm}$. Fine red clay with white particles. Black lustrous glaze. From large bowl. The rim is thickened and everted.

CfTS 4878; TS 2624; TS 3838.
350-310 BC.

TS 26i2. Rim-sherd. H in NW, baulk toward G ir, layer 3. 5.5 x 2.2 cm . Very fine red clay. Lustrous black glaze. Contracted incurving rim.

CfHistria IV, no. 596, p. 9I, Fig. 15.
325-300 BC.


TS 346r. Rim-sherd. H in NE, layer ı. $4.8 \times 5.6 \mathrm{~cm}$. Th. o.6-o. 8 cm . Buff clay. Brown to black somewhat lustrous glaze with a greenish tinge. Part of bowl on ring-foot. Contracted rim. Glazed on both sides.

CfHistria IV no. 596, p. 91, Fig. 15.
325-300 BC.


TS 2536. Rim-sherd. Surface find. $3.0 \times 2.5 \mathrm{~cm}$. Fine reddish clay. Very lustrous black glaze. From small bowl on ring foot, possibly "salt-cellar". Incurving contracted rim. Glazed on both sides. Resting surface reserved.

CfCook 1965 , p. 149 , Fig. 6, $\mathrm{I}-3$, pl. 45 d, $3-4$ (Old Smyrna). Corbett 1949, p. 328 no. 63, Fig. 5 (Athenian Agora).
End of $5^{\text {th }}$ or beginning of $4^{\text {th }}$ century BC.

TS 1252. Bottom-sherd. H 5 West, cleaning of façade of west wall. $5.0 \times 3.0 \mathrm{~cm}$. Fine reddish-buff clay. Lustrous black glaze. From shallow bowl with ring-foot. Glazed inside and outside, except for a scraped groove at junction of wall and foot. The standing surface is reserved.

## Plate $\mathbf{F}$

CfTS 46 6; TS 278 r.
Cf Corbett 1955, p. I8o f., Fig. 2 no. Io from well-filling South
 of Hephaisteion, context $3^{80}-300$ BC. Cook 1965 , p. 149 fig. 6,3 (Old Smyrna). AgoraXII no. 83 o, pl. 33, Fig. 8.
$3^{80-300 ~ B C}$.

ca. I: 2


TS 4849. Bottom sherd. H in NE, CXCV, layer 3. $10.0 \times 2.5 \mathrm{~cm}$. Diam. of foot; 9.2 cm .2 .5 YR $5 / 6$ fine red clay. Lustrous black glaze. Bottom-sherd with torus-foot of stemless cup. Inside and outside glazed. On the outside a reserved band at the junction of wall and foot. Reserved: resting surface and underside which has a broad circle and a dot in black glaze.

Plate E.
Cf Corbett 1949, p. 321 no. 33, pls. 86 and 87 , cup-skyphos found near the Athenian Agora, context 425-400 BC. Cook 1965, p. 150, Fig. 8, (Old Smyrna).
425-400 BC.


TS 1874. Rim-sherd with horizontal handle. G ig NW corner. $2.8 \times 2.0 \mathrm{~cm}$. Fine light-red clay. Lustrous black glaze. Thickened and rounded rim, which is glazed like the handle and the outside. On the inside a reserved band under the rim, under which a glazed area.
$4^{\text {th }}$ century BC.


TS 2438. Rim-sherd of bowl. J i3 SE, XXIV, layer $4.3 .5 \times 2.0 \mathrm{~cm}$. Red clay. Lustrous black and red glaze. The rim is slightly thickened and flat on top. The outside is black-glazed, while the inside is covered with red glaze.

CfAgora XII no. 785 , pl. 32 (ab. 42 BC). Shefton 2000 b, p. 79 f. with note 19 .

End of $5^{\text {th }}$ century BC.


TS 48ı6. Plate. H iо NE, LIII, layer 8, Complex IX, Room 13 . H.: 3 cm ; diam.: 55 cm . Dark reddish, somewhat gritty clay, brownish matt wash.

Publ. SūkāsVIII, p. II3 with note 23; Pl. 33.19; p. I46, Fig. Iog. 330-310 BC.

## Unspecified

TS 4647. Bottom-sherd of shallow bowl with ring-foot. G io SE, XLVII, layer 8. Diam. of foot 4.5 cm ; h. I. 4 cm .5 YR $_{7 / 4}$ pink clay. Lustrous red glaze 2.5 YR 4/8. Matt white paint. Roundel-shaped ring-foot. On the inside red glaze. Around the centre a circle in matt white paint. On the outside and on the bottom red glaze. At the joint of wall and foot a band in black glaze. Ab. 5 mm above the foot another thin black band. The foot-ring is reserved.



Fig. 13. Find-spots of Red-Figure ( $375-350$ BC)
Each dot represents a sherd

## Chapter 9

## Red-Figure (375-350 BC)

## Introduction

The amount of later red-figure Attic pottery is also very modest, but remarkable by the fragments of four squat lekythoi painted in the characteristic style of the Al Mina Painter, named after the find-spot ( $f A R V^{2}$, i366 f.). Apparently, squat lekythos was the shape there was a demand for, as seen by the occurrence of the contemporary squat lekythoi with a net pattern.

## Find-spots

Four of the pieces were found in the squares $\mathrm{H}_{\text {to }}$ and H in, which were taken up by the large Complex IX with many rooms of various sizes, which was built when the Tall was reoccupied about 400 BC ( $S u ̄ k \bar{a} s$ VIII, pp. Iog ff.; 12I, Pl. 33).

## Catalogue



TS 4504. Upper part of squat lekythos. H i3 SW, LXXXIV.
layer $7.6 .0 \times 4.5 \mathrm{~cm}$. Buff clay. Black glaze. On the outside in redfigure technique: recumbent panther facing left. Right paw raised. Details of head and body in relief-lines. Ground-line reserved.

Publ. AAS XIII, p. 22 I fig. 27. Sūkās I, fig. 4 I g; pl.VI no. 58 ; pp.104 f.; 123 .
Cf Olynthus XIII, pl. ior no. 95 (not the same painter); p. 145 . CVA Oxford 2, pl. 63,8 (fairly close). CVA Trieste I, pl. 6,4-5 (not the same painter). Perreault mo84, II, pl. 17 no. 252.
Near the Mina Painter.
$375-35^{\circ} \mathrm{BC}$.


TS $\mathbf{5 5 3}^{\mathbf{I}}$ and TS $\mathbf{5}_{\mathbf{5}}{ }^{\mathbf{4 n}}$. Two adjoining fragments. H 12 , layer 3 and $6.5 .2 \times 3.9 \mathrm{~cm} .5$ YR $_{7} / 4$. Reddish clay. Black glaze. Side-sherds of guttus or askos. On the outside: recumbent panther facing right. Ears pointing forward. Left paw raised.

CfTS 4504 .
CfCVA Denmark 4, pl. 169,6 , inv. 76 ¹4, from Rhodes (close,
possibly same painter). CVA Denmark 8, pl. 358,6a, inv. 9405,
possibly from Rhodes.
Near the Mina Painter.
$375-350 \mathrm{BC}$.


TS 4585. Side-sherd with root of handle. H in SW, CCLXXI, layer 1o. $5.5 \times 3.4 \mathrm{~cm}$. Clay: 5 YR 6/4, light reddish-brown. Reserved area: $5 \mathrm{YR}_{5} / 8$, yellowish-red. Lustrous black glaze. On the inside: concentric fluting, diluted glaze. On the outside: part of head of panther with raised pointed ears and raised tail in redfigure technique, with details in black glaze.

Publ. Sūkās VIII, p. 120, p. по; Pl. 33 no. 65 p. 146 ; fig. п13, Complex IX, Room 20.
CfTS 553I and TS $5^{6} 44$.
Near the Mina Painter.
$375-350 \mathrm{BC}$.

TS 1899 a-b. Two side-sherds, not adjoining, but likely to be from the same vase. $\mathrm{H}_{\text {ii }} \mathrm{NW}$, baulk toward G ir, layer 2. a) $2.0 \times 2.7 \mathrm{~cm} ;$ b) $2.2 \times 1.6 \mathrm{~cm}$. Fine red clay. Lustrous black glaze. On the outside: remains of figure design in red-figure technique, with details in black glaze.

CfTS 4504, TS 4585, TS $_{553} /$ TS $5_{544}$.

$375-35^{\circ} \mathrm{BC}$.

TS 26o9. Side-sherd. $\mathrm{H}_{\text {iI }}$ NW baulk toward G ir, layer 3. i. $8 \times$ 2.6 cm . Fine red clay. Lustrous black glaze and matt white paint. Possibly part of squat lekythos with a fairly precise net-pattern in black glaze and white dots at the crossings.

CfOlynthus XIII, pp. 160-162, nos. 164-194, pls. 107-io8. These
lekythoi are found in both houses and tombs, dated on coin
 evidence to $400-34^{8} \mathrm{BC}$, most from $375-350 \mathrm{BC}$. Études
Thasiennes VII, 196o, pl. XLIX, 63-64.
$375-35^{\circ} \mathrm{BC}$.

TS 4367. Squat lekythos on ring foot. H to SE, XVII, layer 3. Preserved h. ir cm. Diam. $9.5 \mathrm{~cm} .{ }_{5} \mathrm{YR} 6 / 4$ reddish-brown clay with dark and white particles and mica. Black glaze and matt white paint. Neck and handle missing. On the body is a not very precise net-pattern in black glaze with white dots in most rectangular fields.

CfBSA XLI, pp. 17-21, pl. 4. Olynthus XIII, pp. 160-162 nos. 164194, pls. 107-108, esp. nos. 167-168 (no. 167 h.: io.I, no. 168 h.: $9.8 \mathrm{~cm} . \mathrm{TS} 4367$ has, however, been taller than these. $375-35^{\circ} \mathrm{BC}$.


## Chapter io

## Catalogue and Commentary on the Inscriptions from Tall Sūkās

## Introduction

The inscriptions are predominantly graffiti on sherds from vases, some in coarse-ware for domestic use, others from imported vessels for more ceremonial occasions. The longest inscription is found on a spindlewhorl for daily use. The inscriptions mainly render names or parts of names, and most seem to be owners'
claims. Others, i.a. some showing a special design, are more likely to be trademarks, as are the couple of dipinti in red paint. The graffiti placed on roof tiles are a case apart, presumably being guidelines for workmen.

## Catalogue

## Owner's name

## Coarse-ware



TS $\mathbf{5 5}^{28}$. Conical spindle-whorl with graffito inscription. $\mathrm{H}_{12}$ NW, layer 4, XV. H.: I.9 cm; diam. of bottom: 2.9 cm . Somewhat gritty light-brown clay, core grey. Incised around the side of the cone: ПEटA 9 OPE

Publ. Sūkās $I$, p. 157 , Fig. 53 d; p. 158 with note 642; p.174.Sūkās
 II no. 424, Pl. XIX, Figs. f,g. $A A S_{\text {15,2, }}$, 1965, 59-6I, Fig. I.

Cf for type of conical spindle-whorl Lindos $I$, cc. 133-1 34,138 no. 361, Pl. ı4 left; c. 139 no. 366, Pl. ı3; с.ı4o no. 375, Pl. ı4; no. 372b, Pl. 14. Salamine de Chypre VI, 1975, nos. $274-276$, Pl. 27; no.282, Pl. 28, from geometric and archaic layers.

Cf for owner's name on tool for textile working, pyramidal clay loom-weight from Siris in Southern Italy, with painted inscription in the Ionic alphabet, ILODIKHEEMI Feffery I96I, pp. 286;288, Pl. 54 (2), no. т. NS 1912, suppl., p. 6ı, fig. 63 (Orsi) ( $575^{-}$ 550 BC ). Lindos I, Les petits objets, c. 145 note I (Blinkenberg). Jeffery 1949, $\mathfrak{F H S}$ LXIX, pp. 29 ff., fig. 9 .

Cf for Etruscan graffito inscription, possibly an owner's name on a spool ("rocchetto") for manufacture of thread or textile, found at Murlo, Tuscany, $7^{\text {th }}$ c. BC, Tuck/Wallace 2011, pp. 197202. There are also examples of owners' names inscribed on loom-weights, ibid. Further examples of graffito letters and
designs on "rocchetti", tomb from Veio, about 700 BC, Bagnasco Gianni 1996, no. Іо7, p. 128.

Re: Pesaqore. Riis has suggested a connection with the male name Pesagoras and variations which occur several times, especially from the Greek islands: $I G X I I$ 3, p. 134 no. 598 (Thera, $7^{\text {th }}-6^{\text {th }}$ c. BC); Lindos II r, p. 3 II no. 88 line 247 (Lindos $3^{\text {rd }}$ c. BC); IG XII 8, p.ro4 no. 285 line 9 (Thasos). The use of "kof" instead of gamma does, however, constitute a problem, as pointed out to me by Alan Johnston, and it may be more relevant to think of the Nikandre inscription, Jeffery 1961, pp. 291;3II, Pl. 55 no. 2, where the giver of the statue describes herself as корع beginning with a "kof".

The genitive ending in -E $\Sigma$ looks like an Ionic name, but is not written with -H $\Sigma$, which would be expected in standard Ionic. The verb EMI is known from Rhodes, especially from Ialysos, e.g. Clara Rhodos III, Ialysos sep. CCXII, no. 3, fig. 219, large black-glazed skyphos with two owner's inscriptions, one bustrophedon. Cf also Feffery 196I, Smyrna no. 69, Pl. 66, retrograde owner's inscription under foot. The facsimile drawing published in $S u ̈ k \bar{a}$ II, p. 9I, Fig. g, no. $4{ }^{24}$ a has a tailed rho, but a closer look at the cast of the inscription, does, in fact, show that the $r h o$ is not tailed.

Suggested date: $590-580 \mathrm{BC}$.


TS 4315. Shoulder sherd of large jar, coarse light-grey clay, pink core, white and dark grits. Found in $\mathrm{H}_{\text {I4 }}$, layer $\mathrm{I} .7 .4 \times 6 . \mathrm{cm}$ : th. 1.3 cm . On the outside, graffito $A A I O H M$.]

Publ. $A A S_{\text {ir 196i, p.r39 Fig. in C; } \mathcal{N} M A r b \text { 196i, pp. 131, } 133 \text { Fig. }}$ 14; Supplementum Epigraphicum Gracoum 19, 1963 no. 879 . Archaeology 19, 1961, pp. 214-16; Reøue Numismatique 6 1964, p. 23; Sūkās I, p.76, Fig. 26e, p. 85 no.74, Pl. IV no.74.Sükās II, p. 86, no. 405, Pl. XX. Fig. g.
Suggested interpretation: gen. of name AAIOL (Dor. for HAIOL)
HM[. = HMI (standard Dor. For EIMI): "I belong to Helios" The sherd was found in square $\mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{I}}$, just south of $\mathrm{G}_{\mathrm{I} 4}$, where the rectangular building with Greek type roof tiles is placed.

TS 4i8o. Shoulder sherd with root of neck. Found in G i4, layer I. $7.4 \times 6.3 \mathrm{~cm}$. Light-brownish clay, black in core.
 XX. Fig. g. On shoulder, graffito: A $\Lambda$ [.. (alpha lambda, part of inscription). CfTS 4315 .


TS 6ı9. Neck-and shoulder-sherd of large vessel with cylindrical off-set neck. Brownish-red clay with numerous white and dark particles and some mica. Found in G 8 SE , layer $8.7 .0 \times 4.8 \mathrm{~cm}$; th. $0.4^{-0.8} \mathrm{~cm}$. On the shoulder, graffito of upper part of the letters А $\Pi[. .(a l p h a, p i)$.


Pl. XX. Fig. g.

TS 4i8i. Side-sherd of large vessel. From G I4, layer 2. i2.0 x 9.7 cm Reddish clay with dark and white particles, black core. On the outside two badly scratched Greek letters, possibly gamma and alpha.

Publ. $A A S$ XI, I96r, p. 139, Fig. iI A. SūkāsII no. 406 , pp. 85,86 , Pl. XX. Fig. g.

ca. $3: 4$


TS 62r. Rim-sherd of bowl, possibly mortar, with thickened and rounded rim. Light yellowish-grey clay, slightly pinkish in core. Found in $\mathrm{P}_{\text {II }} \mathrm{NW}$, layer $4.7 .3 \times 3.2 \mathrm{~cm}$; th. I.O-ı. 6 cm . On rim, retrograde graffito: $I M H[. .(\mathrm{HMI})$

Publ. AAS 8/9 1958/59, p.ı30 Fig. 15; NMArb 196i,pp. ı3ı, I33 Fig. I4; Supplementum Epigraphicum Graecum 20 1964, no. 382. Sūkās II, no. 408, Pl. XX, Fig. g.
Cf Villing 2006, p. 39, Fig. 22, Cat. no. 12, GR 1886.4-1.81, from Naukratis, $600-550 \mathrm{BC}$, with graffito ....] $1 \Omega \Omega \mathrm{NO}$.

## Part of name, possibly part of dedication

## Imported vessels

I: 2


TS 4514. Shoulder-sherd of krater, likely to have been decorated in Wild Goat style. Buff clay, creamy slip, brownish glaze. Found in G i3 NW, layer io, XCVIII, near gate of the enclosure wall (temenos). $4.5 \times 4.0 \mathrm{~cm}$. In glazed field graffito placed horizontally: $\Delta \mathrm{A}[. .($ delta alpha), likely to be the beginning of a name or word.

Publ. Sūkā̄ $I$, p. $60 ;$ p. 75 ; Fig. 25 d; Pl. IV no i.Sūkās $I I$, no.265, p. 54 with note 368 ; Pl. XIV, Fig. g.

Cffor shape of letters Feffery $196 \mathrm{I}, \mathrm{Pl} .67,8, \mathrm{MC}$ round aryballos from Kamiros ab. 590-58o BC; eadem Pl. 67 no. 5 from Kamiros, $6^{\text {th }}$ Century BC.
Cffor krater in Wild Goat style Walter-Karydi 1973 no. 941, Pl. If5, from Vroulia "chapelle", NW corner of altar, Kinch 1914, cc. 8-12, vase no. Ia, Pls. 14-15. North Ionian 600-575 BC. Here Fig. 18.
For a dinos or krater as a suitable dedication in a sanctuary, cf Feffery $196 \mathrm{r}, 34 \mathrm{I}$, Samos no. 1, Pl. 63, from the Samian Heraion, $7^{\text {th }}$ Century BC; eadem, 345 Klazomenai no. 63, Pl. 66, a dedication to Hermes, $540-525$ BC. Walter-Karydi 1973 , p. 9 fig.II, Pl. 22, 179 (cat. no. $180 ; 183$ ), dedication.

The two letters might be the beginning of $\triangle A M O \Sigma I O \Sigma$ or $\triangle \mathrm{AMOLION}$, marking the krater for official use, cffeffery ig6i, 2II, inscription on herald's staff from Olympia, 500-475 BC. Cf inscription $D E$ on cup from the Athenian Agora, AgoraXII no. 436, $470-460 \mathrm{BC}$, p. 93 note 33 . The letters might, of course, be the beginning of a personal name, cffeffery I96I, p.357, Knidos no. 32 c ,
cup ab. $55^{\circ}$ BC found at Naukratis, or other possibilities, eadem, pp. 320, 324 , Pl. 62 no. 29 . Cf also Williams 1983, p. 174 no. 121, Fig. 14, several painted inscriptions of the Doric name $\triangle A M O N I \Delta A \Sigma$, from the Aphaia temple on Aegina, also in a cult context, ab. 570$55^{\circ} \mathrm{BC}$.

TS 3056. Side-sherd of small closed East Greek vase. Found in G 14, layer $2.2 .9 \times 3.1 \mathrm{~cm}$; th. 0.4 cm . Buff clay with mica. Brown, somewhat lustrous glaze. The outside is glazed, with two reserved bands. In the glazed field graffito...]EIA, ending of word.

Publ. SūkāsII no. 379. PI. XIX. Fig.g.
CfTS 45 I 4 .


TS 2644. Side-sherd of open East Greek vase, possibly cup. Found in L 8 SE, layer 5 with a large group of East Greek and some Attic sherds. $3.2 \times 3.5 \mathrm{~cm}$. Red clay, dark-brown glaze. Glazed on both sides. On the outside, graffito: beginning of name: MEAA[...

Publ. SūkāsII no. 385, PI. XIX, Fig. g.
Cffeffery 1961, Pl. 70 no. 49, dedication by Melanthios on base of statuette from Memphis, ( $550-525$ BC); eadem p. 357 , Rhodes no. 28 = Clara Rhodos III, Ialysos, tomb CCXXIV, no. 2, inscription on bronze mirror given by Melanthios in tomb

group ab. $47^{\circ} \mathrm{BC}$.

TS 4694. Side-sherd of open East Greek vase, possibly cup. Found in H iI SW, layer $12.2 .8 \times 1.9 \mathrm{~cm}$. Brownish clay, black to red glaze. The inside and the outside glazed. On the outside: retrograde graffito..]APA[.., ? middle part of name or word.

Publ. SūkāsII no. 386. Pl. XIX. Fig. g.
Cffor "triangular" delta on retrograde inscription from Aegina, Feffery 1949, p. 25 Fig. 2, $6^{\text {th }}$ Century BC. Eadem 196I, p. 325 and


Table of letters: Ionic Dodekanese and colonies, $6^{\text {th }}$ Century BC.


TS 6io. Side-sherd of North Ionian "fruit-stand". Found in G in SW, LVIII, layer $4.4 .2 \times 4.2 \mathrm{~cm}$; th.: I .2 cm . Pink clay, creamy slip with mica. Black to brownish-red glaze and superimposed white and purple matt paint. On the upper side is part of a circular band consisting of alternating triple strokes and quatrefoils, with points in the centres of the leaves. Outside this band is part of a lotus-and-bud chain. On the underside two glazed lines encircling the foot. Graffito in the reserved field: part of the letters $\Pi$ (pi and tau).

Publ. Sūkās II no. 29I, pp.56, 95. 96. Pl. XV; Fig. g.
Cf For the upper side Walter-Karydi 1973 no. 975, Pl. i19 from Naukratis. North Ionian, carly $6^{\text {th }}$ Century BC (close); no. 962, Pl. iog, North Ionian.
Cf TS 4837 (SūkāsII no. 292, Pl. XV) from a vase with very similar decoration, found in $\mathrm{H}_{\text {II }} \mathrm{NE}$, layer II ; SūkāsVIII, p. 62, with note 46 .


TS 1870. Side-sherd of Attic vessel with incised letter. Found in G $I_{5}$ NE, baulk, layer 2. $4.0 \times 2.2 \mathrm{~cm}$. Red clay. Black glaze. The outside is black-glazed. The inside is also glazed, with a broad reserved band. In the glazed field is a part of an inscription, of which only a sidelong alpha remains.

TS 1870 is possibly part of a Siana-cup from ab. $550 \mathrm{BC}, c f$ Tocra I, no. 1040, Pl. 76 (575-550 BC).

## Inscribed tiles

## Coarse-ware



TS 2900. Fragment of tile. Light greyish clay. Core reddish. G ${ }_{15}$ SE, LXXX, layer $3.9 .5 \times 8.5 \mathrm{~cm}$. On the outside incised three archaic Greek letters, retrograde: $I A K(K A I)$.

Publ. Sūkās I, p. 68; p. 78, Fig. 28 a; Pl. IV no. 37; Riüs 199I, p. 206.

TS i86ı. Fragment of tile. Found in G 16 , layer $7.10 .4 \times 12.6 \mathrm{~cm}$. On the outside is incised the Greek letter $K$ in an archaic form.

Publ. Sūkās I, p. 69 with note 217 ; p. 78, Fig. 28b; Pl. IV no. 39. Cffor inscribed tiles in Etruria, Orientalizing period, Case e Palazzi di Etruria 1985, nos. 242-257, pp. 100-ıо2.
Basnasco Gianni 1996 , nos. 254-255, pp. 26ıf.


## Trademarks

## Red dipinto under foot on imported vessels

TS 4924. Foot with bottom-sherd of Ionian cup like Tocra type IX. ( $600-55^{\circ}$ BC). From G 8 SW. Diam.: 4.0 cm ; h. i.o cm. Lightbrown clay with mica. Black glaze. Dipinto: half circle with radial strokes.


Publ. $S \bar{u} k \bar{a} s I I$ no. 108,2. Fig .g.

TS 248r. Foot- and bottom-sherd of East Greek cup with low splaying foot. From P if NW, LXXXVI, layer $5.4 .4 \times 0.9 \mathrm{~cm}$. Light-brown, very fine smooth clay. Black dull glaze on both sides. Inside: red dot in the centre. On the inside of the foot red
 dipinto: $E V$.

Publ. Sūkās $I I$, p. 34 under no. 108.
Cffohnston 1975, I6Ifig. $5^{\text {no. I37, cup type C, from Kamiros (500- }}$ 490), (graffito EV) Johnston 1979, Pl. II 9B,17 (hydria ab. $45^{\circ}$ ). Pl. 12 I5 $_{5}$, 7 9B, 8 (lekythos 510-500 BC). Pl. $5{ }_{55} \mathrm{E}, 7$ (hydria $5^{10-500 B C}$ ).


TS 225I. Bottom-sherd of East Greek closed vessel with ringfoot. Found in J 8 SE, layer 4. Diam.:i2. 2 cm . H.: 3.9 cm . Brown clay, white slip, brown glaze. Under foot, red dipinto: $D$ and half 0 .

Publ. Sūkās $I I$, no. 247, pp. 53 note $353 ; 63,96$. Pl. XIII.
For vessel, cfVenit 1988, Pl. 6 no. 23 from Naukratis, (600-575 BC).

## Trademarks consisting of single letters, one or two together

Imported


TS 2603. Bottom-sherd of Ionian cup, group 5. From H irNW. H.: .8 cm . Light-brown clay with mica. Black glaze. Under foot graffito letter, which on Rhodes would be chi, but in Ionic Dodekapolis and colonies psi, cf Jeffery i96i, Table of Letters.

Publ. Sūkās II under no. ro8. Figs. b; g.
Cf7ohnston 1979, p. 85 Type 32 A; Fohnston 2006 Add, p. 63 V, alone or combined with one other sign, on black- and redfigure pots.

## Coarse-ware



TS 6or. Bottom sherd with disc base of closed vase. Found in G if SW, layer $7.7 .8 \times 7.0 \mathrm{~cm}$. Diam. of base: 4.1 cm Light-brownish clay with numerous dark particles. Unpolished brownish-red slip. Under base, graffito kappa: $K$.

Publ. AAS 8-9, 1958-59, p. 130 Fig.15. Sūk̄̄s II no. 407, pp. 85, 86. Pl. 20. Fig. g.
Mentioned Johnston 1979 , 176 no. 245.


TS 4894. Bottom and foot-sherd. Found in H i2 NW, layer 4. 6.5 x 6.2 cm . Diam. of foot: 6.1 cm . Rather fine pale yellowish-grey clay with some grit. Dull dark-brown glaze. On the upper side: a broad glazed circle and a central dot. The outside of foot and bowl glazed. On the inside of the foot two incised letters: X E.

Publ. Sūkās II, no. 4i2, pp. 85; 87 , Pl. XX. Fig. g. Mentioned Fohnston 1979, 176, no. 246 .
Cffohnston 1979, p. ino, Type ${ }_{5}$ C, Fig. 9 t; 9 u; 9 v, 500-450 BC.

TS $\mathbf{4 6}^{6}$ o. Shoulder-sherd of closed vase. Found in G I3 SE, layer $7.4 .0 \times 3.7 \mathrm{~cm}$. Brownish gritty and micaceous clay. Yellow slip. On the outside two graffito letters, possibly Aramaic.

Publ. SūkāsII no. 404, Pl. XX. Fig. g.
Cf Bron-Lemaire 1983, no. 33, Pl. CXXI,4, black-glazed bowl with stamped decoration from Al Mina, Fourth Century BC.

## Trademark consisting of special design

## Imported vessels

TS ${ }^{1764}$. Bottom sherd with ring-foot of large East Greek pot, possibly amphora. Found on the surface of J 5 NW. Diam.: 13.5 $\mathrm{cm} ; \mathrm{h} .: 6.0 \mathrm{~cm}$. Fine red-buff clay with some mica. Red to black glaze. The foot is glazed with a red band on the vertical edge. Two rows of rays radiating from the foot. Possibly belonging to TS roog, found in $\mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{SE}$, Sūkās II no. 347, Pl.XVII. Under foot a graffito design.

Publ. Sūkās $I I$ no. 346 , pp.74; 75; 76 note $454 ; 97$; Pl. XVII. Fig. g. Mentioned fohnston 1979, p. 176 no. 243 .

Cffor two rows of rays Cook 2003, p. Io9, fig. 13.I (Northampton Group, $540-53^{\circ} \mathrm{BC}$ ).


TS i988. Rim and side-sherd of East Greek fruit-stand or plate. Found in G 8 NW, descent to G 8 SW. The rim and the outer part of the plate are glazed, with a reserved band on the horizontal part of the rim. $4.0 \times 2.5 \mathrm{~cm}$. Under the plate, a graffito design. Publ. Sūkās II no. 308 , pp. $55 ; 56 ; 69 ; 96$. Pl. XV. Fig. g.


I:2


TS i386. Side-sherd of East Greek closed vase in Wild Goat style. Found in G in SW, layer $9.4 .5 \times 5.0 \mathrm{~cm}$. Reddish-buff clay, yellowish slip, black glaze. On the outside is part of decoration in black glaze. Graffito design.

Publ. SükāsII no. 233, pp. 52; 53 note $345 ; 63 ; 96$. Pl. XII. Fig. g .
Cffohnston 1979, p. 88, Type 38 A, neck-amphora $525-500$ BC; also neck-amphora by the Antimenes Painter, ab. 525 BC ; Type 9 E, 79, Fig. 8 t (pelike, Berlin Painter).

I: 2


TS 4456. Bottom-sherd with ring-foot, possibly of large East Greek closed vase. Found in H ir NE, layer 6. 7.0x2.I cm. Reddish clay with white and grey particles. Red glaze. Glazed on outside and on vertical part of ring-foot. Under foot, graffito design, same type as on TS 1386 .

Publ. Sūkās $I I$ no. 4or, pp. 85; 86; Pl. XX. Fig. g. Mentioned Fohnston 1979, 176 no. 244
Cffohnston 1979, p. 88 Type 38 A, Attic black-figured pot ab. 525 BC . A related design (pentagram) is found on a fragment of a large archaic vessel from the Samian Heraion, Furtwängler 1980, p. 208, Pl. 48,3. Histria II, no. 316, Pl. 19 on shoulder of East Greek oinochoe (pentagram).

## Coarse-ware



TS $\mathbf{2 5}_{5}$. Rim- and neck-sherd of large amphora with thickened rounded rim and cylindrical neck. Found in $\mathrm{P}_{\text {II }}$ NW, layer 7 . $7.0 \times 6.5 \mathrm{~cm}$. Red clay with white grits. On the outside a graffito design.

Publ. Sük̄̄s II ad no. 390, 1, p. 85 , Pl. XX. Fig. g.

## Single letter incised before firing

## Coarse-ware

TS 4316. Shoulder-sherd of large vessel. Found in $\mathrm{H}_{15}$, layer 3 . $6.1 \times 4.8 \mathrm{~cm}$; th.: i.o cm. Light reddish-brown clay with many white and some dark particles.The outside is slightly striated, as if combed. On the outside: a large alpha, incised before firing.

Publ. $A A S_{\text {II, 196ı, p. 139, Fig. ir D. }}$
Cffeffery 196 r, Table of Letters: Rhodes. For the alpha, of TS 4315 with the ANIOHM[.] inscription (see p. Io6), from H I4, NB th.: 1.3 cm . Corbett $1949,33^{6-338}$, nos. 102-105, for dipinto in black on shoulder of amphorae from the Athenian Agora, possibly referring to contents. $C f$ for large letters inscribed (graffito) on domestic pottery AgoraXII no. I60I, Pl. 72 on neck of kados, context 520-480 BC. Cf Karageorgis 1969 , p. 167 , inscription in the Cypriote syllabary painted on an amphora of the Seventh Century BC found in dromos of tomb 2 at Salamis, containing the words "of olive oil", giving an indication of the contents.

## Design incised before firing

## Coarse-ware

TS 622. Shoulder-sherd of large vessel. Found in G7 SE, layer 3 . $8.8 \times 3.7 \mathrm{~cm}$. Light-reddish to brownish clay with white, brown and black particles. On the outside a double-axe design.

Publ. AAS 8-9, 1958-59, p. 130. Fig. 15.
Cf Fohnston 1979 , Fig. 9 f ( $24 \mathrm{~B}, 2$ and $24 \mathrm{~B}, 8,525-500 \mathrm{BC}$ ).


## Chapter II

## Commentary


#### Abstract

The fragments with Greek inscriptions or trademarks that are found in datable contexts, or that can be dated by the style of their decoration, are connected with the building remains in $\mathrm{G} 8 \mathrm{SE}, \mathrm{G}$ II with Complex VIII, H in NE, J 8 SE on the central part and P if NW on the southern part of the tall. Accordingly, these buildings should be regarded as having been inhabited by Greek speakers. Most of the inscribed pieces should be dated to the first quarter of the Sixth Century BC, the period when there is evidence of a considerable import of Attic pottery from leading workshops. Some, however, are likely to belong to the middle decades and a few may be from the end of the century.


## Implications of the epigraphical evidence as to the question of a permanent Greek settlement on Tall Sūkās

## Greek inscriptions on local terracotta objects

The spindle-whorl carrying the owner's inscription of Pesaqore TS $55^{28}$ is evidence of a woman living and working with her family on the Tall in the beginning of the Sixth Century BC, whether having arrived with her father or husband or having been settled there with a business partner of her merchant father. ${ }^{\text {. }}$

It is interesting to note the level of literacy of women at this time and place, as Pesaqore must have presumed that other Greek-speaking women in the

[^0]community would understand her message and respect her ownership. Naturally, this also applies to the level of education of other members of the Greekspeaking families.

The size of the Greek population is, of course, a matter for discussion. It has largely been based on the idea that a large quantity of imported Greek pottery was used mainly - or exclusively - by Greeks, a view put forward by Smith in 1942, followed by Cook in I959 and widely accepted, among many others, by the excavator of Tall Sūkās. ${ }^{2}$ In recent years this view has been challenged by several scholars. ${ }^{3}$

However, the Greek inscriptions of Tall Sūkās, especially those on large jars made of coarse-ware for domestic use, are strong evidence of Greeks having settled on the Tall. A fair proportion of the Greek inscriptions are, in fact, found on this kind of pottery. Others are seen on fine- ware vases for more ceremonial or festive use. These are obviously imported, but the fact that trademarks are also found on coarse-ware vessels, e.g. TS 2501 seems to indicate that these were also brought to Tall Sūkās from the outside.

There are hardly any Phoenician inscriptions on either imported or local vases from the archaic period. From Tall Sūkās there is one, possibly Aramaic inscription of uncertain date (TS 4670). Some scholars referring to a large number of Phoenician inscriptions, e.g. those from Al Mina published by Bron and Lemaire, do not seem to be aware that these are found on blackglazed bowls with impressed decoration from the end of the Fifth or more likely from the beginning of the
2. Smith 1942, p. 96; Cook 1946, p. 83; 1959, p.122; Ruïs 1970, pp. 40 ff.; 126 ff.; 158 ff. Boardman 2002, p. 8; 2004, p. I53.
3. Descoeudres 2002, pp. $55^{-60}$, writing mainly on the Al Mina material and bringing finds from the necropolises of Sicily into the discussion, without taking into account the difference between finds from tombs and habitation quarters; pp. 6r-63 he gives a summary of the viewpoints of a number of scholars.

Fourth Century BC. ${ }^{4} \mathrm{~A}$ number of these cups are found on Tall Sūkās, belonging to the Neo-Phoenician town, rebuilt ab. 400 BC. ${ }^{5}$ These, however, do not have inscriptions.

Some scholars, ${ }^{6}$ admit the possibility of a small minority of Greeks living in harbour towns on the Syrian coast.

However, the settlement of Tall Sūkās must have been large and resourceful enough to sustain the effort and cost of erecting the rectangular building covered by Greek type roof tiles, two of which had archaic Greek letters incised, presumably meant for guiding Greek-speaking workmen (TS 2900, $S u \bar{k} k \bar{a} s I$, p.78, Fig. 28a and TS $186 \mathrm{I} S \bar{u} k \bar{a} s I$, p. 78, Fig. 28b). ${ }^{7}$

Apart from the two inscribed tiles there are at least thirty-nine tiles, of which twelve are of the same type with marginal and transversal ribs as the inscribed ones (Sūkās I, pp. 68,79, Fig. 29a-c).

Other inscriptions on coarse-ware pottery - that in this connection are particularly noteworthy, as they show Greeks settled on the Tall - are:

TS 4315 with $A A I O H M[$.$] , that may either indicate$ an owner $A \Lambda O S$ or possibly refer to the jar as belonging to Helios, AAIOS being a Rhodian version of the more common form. The excavator P.J.Riis has suggested that the rectangular building in squares G 14-G 15 had a religious function and that Helios is a likely divinity that might have been worshipped there. ${ }^{8}$

The shoulder-sherd TS 4180 from another large vessel, also from G 14 , has the letters alpha and lambda incised, which might be the beginning of the same name.

TS 6ig, possibly from an amphora, has part of a word including the letters alpha and pi, and TS $4{ }^{18} 1$ is yet another large jar with Greek letters, which, however, are difficult to sort out. TS 621 carries the

[^1]retrograde inscription $I M H[\ldots$ (HMI), obviously the ending of an owner's claim.

The following pieces of imported pottery have Greek letters incised:

TS 45 I4 from a krater, presumably in Wild Goat style, shows the letters $\Delta \mathrm{A}$ placed in a prominent place, which could be the beginning of a word or a name.

Further East Greek imported pots with Greek inscriptions are cups like TS 2644 , which has belonged to or has been given by a Greek, whose name starts with ME $\Lambda$ A, and TS 4694 , which on the outside has three retrograde letters ..]APA[.. and a small closed vase with the ending of a word ..] $\mathrm{IIA}, \mathrm{TS} 3056$. A fruit-stand, TS 6io has on its underside graffito letters that are most likely to be an owner's mark.

Apart from longer inscriptions or parts of such there are a few cases of one or two letters incised under the foot of vases, both on fine and coarse ware, these being most likely trademarks: TS 2603 is an Ionian cup with the letter chi, pointing to a Rhodian connection. TS 6oI with the letter kappa incised under the foot is from a coarse-ware bowl and TS 4894 has the two letters $X E$ incised on the inside of the foot. The clay of the latter pot is different from TS 6oi.

What is described by the registrars of the excavation as local clay is not necessarily clay from Tall Sūkās itself, but may come from other settlements along the Syrian coast trading with Tall Sūkās or frequented by merchants serving various places. In SūkāsII, p. 84 "local clay" is described as being lightbrownish or reddish with several particles and usually very micaceous, but the descriptions of various pieces present a more varied spectrum.

Perhaps instead of local ware these vessels should be termed coarse-ware for domestic household purposes, as opposed to fine-ware for ceremonial and festive use.

Some trademarks consist of special designs as e.g. the one on the East Greek amphora TS 1764, which might be based on a kappa, or the one on an East Greek fruit-stand TS 1988 with a linear design. Also the large coarse-ware amphora TS 250 has a special trademark.

Two large East Greek pots, TS 1380 and TS 4456 have the same design, especially interesting, because it is also found on Attic vases ab. 525 BC .

Some trademarks are not incised, but painted under the foot after firing as seen on the East Greek pieces TS 4924, TS 248 I and TS 225 r. The paint used is not very durable, and many more vases may have had such marks. They were presumably added by the merchant or shipper at the time of him acquiring a lot from the producer, and most likely the graffito trademarks also were made at this point. ${ }^{9}$

This throws an interesting light on the trade distribution of Greek pottery from the end of the Seventh to well into the Fifth Century BC. It seems that the use of trademarks started in the years before 600 BC in Ionia, and that Ionians, including Samians and Aeginetans, were involved in the shipping. The same marks appearing in different regions and over a long span of time may imply long-lasting trading firms.

Johnston mainly deals with westbound trade, but many of his results also apply to exchange with the Eastern Mediterranean.

Remarkably, the Persian conquest of Ionia around 540 BC does not seem to have affected the Ionian shippers. ${ }^{\text {ro }}$ In a similar way Woolley remarked that trade between Al Mina and Attica continued undisturbed by the Persian wars. ${ }^{\text {. }}$

## The chronology of the inscribed pieces

The longest inscription on the spindle whorl TS 5528 was not found in situ, but is dated by letter style to the beginning of the Sixth Century BC. Some of the other shorter inscriptions and trademarks are, however, more precisely placed in a stratigraphy.

TS 6ig, a neck-and shoulder-sherd of a large vessel, was found in G 8 SE , layer 8 . There are a few remains of a building excavated in this quadrant (Sūkās VIII, ${ }^{105}-107, \mathrm{Pl} .3 \mathrm{I}$ ). On a floor of layer 8 i. $a$. was found a
9. Johnston 1979, p. 48 f.
10. Johnston 1979, p. $5^{1}$.
ir. Woolley 1938 , p. 22 f.
fragment of a Late Wild Goat vase, TS 669 (Sūkās II, Pl. XII no. 239). In the fill connected with the floor of layer 8 were found i.a. two fragments of East Greek cups TS 785 and TS 786 (Sūkās II, p. 34 ad no. юо7). (Sükās VIII p. ro6 note 44).

In layer 6 was found a fragment of an Attic blackfigure dinos, TS 791 in the style of the Painter of London B 76 from ab. 575 BC. In the neighbouring quadrant G 8 SW , layer 4 was found another dinos sherd, TS 6I3; in G 8 SW, layer 2 was found yet another fragment, TS ro6g. They are both in the same style and also belonging to the same jar. Although there seems to have occurred some disturbance in the upper layers it is likely that the layers 9 and 8 should be dated to the first third of the Sixth Century BC and that the East Greek Late Wild Goat and Early Attic Black-figure pottery belonging to the building in G 8 SE, as well as the plain vessel TS 6 r 9 with the inscription should also be dated to the same period.

The "fruit-stand" TS 6ro with the letters pi and tau was found in G iI SW, LVIII, layer 4 . The dominant feature of the square G ir is Complex VIII (Sükās VIII, Pls. 17; 23; pp. 52,77,97. This was constructed in "The First Greek Building Phase" that ended violently sometime in the first part of the Sixth Century BC, but Complex VIII survived intact into the following "Second Greek Building Phase" and parts of it were even in use in the "Third Phase".

The southwest angle of G in SW was later overbuilt by the Late Classical Complex IX and only the northern part of G ir was untouched. The upper layers, including layer 4 , where TS 6io and many early Attic sherds were found, were unfortunately disturbed, but it may be helpful to look at the sherd TS 4837 from a similar "fruit-stand" and with a similar lotus-chain decoration found in the neighbouring quadrant $\mathrm{H}_{\text {II }} \mathrm{NE}$, layer ${ }_{\text {II }}$, where the stratigraphy is more reliable (SükāsVIII, p. 62 with note $46, \mathrm{Pl}$. 17.36; p. 75 Fig. 43).The painted decoration of both sherds is North Ionian ab. 590 BC. Accordingly, the "fruitstand" with the Greek inscription is likely to have been used in Complex VIII around the beginning of the Sixth Century BC.

The side-sherd TS 1386 with the special trademark comes from a Wild Goat vase, which was also found in G in SW dominated by Complex VIII. It was located in layer 9 and indubitably was imported before the destruction at the end of "The First Greek Building phase".

TS $445^{6}$ with the very similar design under the foot was found in $H_{\text {II }} \mathrm{NE}$, layer 6 to the south of Complex VIII (SūkāsVIII, Pls. 17; 23). Layer 7 seems to belong to the second quarter of the Sixth Century BC (Sūk $\bar{s} V I I I$, p. 8I) and, accordingly, layer 6 may belong around the middle of the century. The piece was published as being of local clay, but as it has traces of decoration in red glaze on the body it may well be of East Greek manufacture and imported like TS $\mathrm{I}_{3} 86$.

Returning to the quadrant G in SW it should be mentioned that a sherd of a coarse-ware pot with a disc foot was found in layer 7 . It had the Greek letter $K$ incised under the foot.

TS 4514 is a shoulder-sherd of an East Greek krater from G i3 NW, XCVIII, layer io. It has two large letters $\Delta \mathrm{A}$ incised in a prominent place. It was found below a pavement near the gate of the enclosure, which cannot have been laid much later than the destruction of the sanctuary in the first third of the Sixth Century BC according to the excavator of the site (Sūkās I, p. 60 f, Pl. IV no.I, fig. 25 d). Also below the pavement were found two Attic blackfigured sherds. TS 4572 is a handle-plate of a columnkrater ( $S u \bar{u} k \bar{a} s ~ I, ~ P l . ~ I V ~ n o .2) ~ a n d ~ T S ~ 4574 ~ i s ~ a ~ s i d e-~$ sherd painted in the style of the Gorgon Painter (Sūkās I, Pl. IV no. 3; Fig. 25 f.), both from the first quarter of the Sixth Century BC. Furthermore there was a handle fragment, possibly of an Ionian cup ( $S u \bar{u} k \bar{a} s$ I, Pl. IV no. 4). It seems obvious that the East Greek krater with the inscription belongs in a context 600-575 BC.

TS 225I, a bottom-sherd with a low ring-foot with rays rising over the foot is probably from an East Greek oinochoe or amphora in Late Wild Goat style. It has a red dipinto consisting of a delta and half of an omicron under the foot. It was found in J 8 SE , layer 4 ( $S u \bar{u} k \bar{a} s$ VIII, p. 73, Pl. 21). A wall and a floor are remains of a building which was destroyed by a conflagration in the
first quarter of the Sixth Century BC, a date that fits well with the Late Wild Goat style piece found there.

Two inscribed pieces, TS 62I with a retrograde owner's inscription, and TS 2481 with the dipinto EV were found in the quadrant $\mathrm{P}_{\text {II }} \mathrm{NW}$ on the southern part of Tall Sūkās in layers 4 and 5 respectively. There were preserved parts of a fairly large building, which seems to originate in the "First Greek Building Phase". (Sūkās VIII, p. 74, Pl. 22). Layers 9 and 8 showed signs of destruction and conflagrations, the last occurring at the end of this phase, i.e. in the first quarter of the Sixth Century BC.

In the following phase the building was restored (Sūkā̄VIII, pp. 94-96; Pl. 29). From layer 7 comes a Middle Corinthian sherd TS 215 I (Sūkās II, Pl. II, no. 50 ) and a sherd in Late Wild Goat style ( $S \bar{u} k \bar{a} s I I, ~ P l$. XIII no. 263) from about the same time. Also from layer 7 comes a rim- and neck-sherd of a large coarseware jar with a special trademark, which is likely to have been imported from another settlement on the Syrian coast, TS 2501, (Sūk $\bar{a} s I I, ~ P l . ~ X X, ~ a d ~ n o . ~ 390, ~ f i g . ~$ g no. 390).

In the upper layers of P in NW, which were associated with the Medieval circuit wall, occurred a large number of finds from the second quarter of the Sixth Century BC. TS 621 with the retrograde inscription on the rim of a bowl may be part of this lot. The cup-sherd TS 248i might, however, be from the end of the century, judging from the type of cup and the parallels to the dipinto.

The bottom-sherd TS ${ }_{17} 64$ with a low ring-foot, under which there is a graffito trademark, is a surface find. It comes from a large pot, probably an amphora. It is likely that another sherd, TS Ioog from $\mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{SE}$, belongs to the same jar ( $S \bar{u} k \bar{a} s I I, \mathrm{Pl}$. XVII no. 347). Both sherds display the rare feature of two rows of rays over the foot, which is a characteristic of the Northampton Group, e.g. Cook \& Dupont 2003, p. 109, Fig. I3.I; CVA Munich fasc.6, pls. 297-299. R.M. Cook considers that the chicf painter of the group was of Ionian origin, but later emigrated to Etruria, where most of his products were found.The group is dated to about $540-530 \mathrm{BC}$ (Cook $\mathcal{E}$ Dupont 2003, p.III).

# Location of the inscribed pieces and the relationship between the users of East Greek and Attic pottery 


#### Abstract

From the following survey it can be seen that the squares G 8, G ii, G i3, G i4, G i5, H ii, J 8, L 8 and P II, with large amounts of East Greek pottery, some of which with Greek inscriptions, also have Attic imports, although on a more reduced scale. This would imply that the users of East Greek kraters, dinoi and cups living in these parts had a continued desire for luxury Greek pottery - of the same shapes and for the same purposes - which appeared on the


market in the beginning of the Sixth Century BC and continued to be available for the next hundred years, although not always meeting the same standard of quality as in the early period. The more limited number of Attic imports might be due to the higher prices of these novelties. It is also likely that the East Greek production continued simultancously for a certain time, at competitive prices.

Selection of finds from G 8, where about 6o East Greek and about ir Attic fragments were found

East Greek

G 8 SW
layer 2, III,XIII
layer ${ }_{3}$, XX,XXVI
layer 4 , XLI
East Greek oinochoe, Wild Goat TS $274, S u ̄ k a ̄ s I I ~ n o . ~ 154, ~ p p \cdot 48,58, ~ p l . ~ V I I I . ~$
This is among the latest vases in Wild Goat style, contemporary with the "Delicate style" at the end of Middle Corinthian, $580-570 \mathrm{BC}$.

The latest Wild Goat amphorac are from $580-560$ BC, ofTocra I, p. 4 I , no. 58 o , pl. 28.

ca. I:I


G 8 SW
layer 2 ,XIX
East Greek krater TS 667, Sūkās $I I$ no. 262, pl. XIII.

G 8 SW
East Greek krater TS 1285 $_{5}, S u \bar{u} k \bar{a} I I$ ad no. 267 , pl. XIV.
ca. I:I


G 8 SW,
East Greek fruit-stand or dish TS $1052, S u \bar{k} \bar{a} s I I$ no. 293, pl. XV.

I:2


G 8 SE
layer 6
East Greek krater TS I339, $^{\text {Su}} \mathbf{u} k \bar{a} s I I$ no. 254, pl. XIII.


G 8 SE-SW
baulk,
layer 6
East Greek krater TS 662, SūkāsII no. 26r, pl. XIII.

## Attic

## G 8 SW

layer 2
krater or dinos TS $1069,600-570 \mathrm{BC}$.

layer 3
black-glazed cup TS io98, ab. 500 BC .

layer 3
komast-cup TS ro97, ab. $55^{\circ}$ BC.

layer 4
krater or dinos TS 613, 600-570 BC.



G 8 SE
layer 2
black-glazed cup TS ıо6o, ab. 48 obC .

I: 2

layer 2
black-glazed cup TS го6I, 510-500 BC.)

layer 2
band-cup TS 645, $560-530$ BC.

layer 3
band-cup TS 496 , $550-540$ BC.


[^2]layer 5
large cup TS 800, $550-540 \mathrm{BC}$.

layer 6
krater or dinos TS 791, 600-570 BC.


## Finds in G iI

From G in with Complex VIII there are three East Greek inscribed examples of which one is well dated by the painted decoration to ab. 590 (TS 6io) one piece with a single Greek letter (TS 601) and one with an East Greek trademark (TS 1386). (Total of East Greek and coarse ware: 8 g ). Attic pottery: There are three pieces from dinoi from the first quarter of the Sixth Century BC (TS 655; TS 6I6; TS 652) and one from a lekane from the second quarter (TS $\quad$ (32). There are at least five sherds of Siana-cups from $55^{\circ}$
 and from the same decade three black-figured fragments of band-cups (TS 627; TS 823; TS 582 ) and four cup-fragments without decoration (TS 626: TS ı88; TS 957; TS in99). Furthermore, there is another cup-skyphos sherd (TS 617), an eye-cup fragment (TS 656 ) and a cup-skyphos (TS 835) from the first quarter of the Fifth Century BC and a late black-figured lekythos from the second quarter (TS 603). Also a few black-glazed cup-sherds from the second quarter (IN 8403; TS 3590; TS 4800 ). The later Attic pottery with stamped decoration was not represented in G ir.

## Finds in G i3

In $\mathrm{G}_{\text {I3 }}$ was found the inscribed piece of an East Greek krater near the gate of the enclosure (TS 45I4). Total of East Greek and coarse-ware: ab. 40. Attic: One black-figured piece from the first decade of the Fifth Century BC (TS 3573) and part of a cup-skyphos from the second decade of the same century (TS 3627).

## Finds in G 14

From G I4, where the large rectangular building was situated, there are three inscribed pieces (TS 4180 ; TS 3056 , both of which have parts of longer inscriptions and TS 4181, which has two Greek letters). (East Greek and coarse-ware, total: ab.25). Attic: At least three sherds from kraters or dinoi, including the extraordinary siren by Sophilos (TS 4182) and another dinos fragment close to Sophilos (TS 3069), both
from the first decades of the Sixth Century BC, one more krater-sherd (TS 3149) and the neck-sherd of a small black-figured amphora from the first decade of the next century (TS $3_{3} 62$ ). The other categories of Attic pottery were not represented in this square.

## Finds in G 55 and $G$ I 6

From G 15 and $\mathrm{G}_{16}$ there are the two inscribed tiles (TS 2900; TS 186I) indubitably belonging to the rectangular building. In $\mathrm{G}_{15}$, East Greek and coarseware: total 14. Furthermore, in G 15 was found the only inscribed Attic fragment, possibly from a Sianacup (TS i870) and the shoulder-fragment of a krater near Sophilos from the first two decades of the Sixth Century BC (TS 4), two fragments of black-figured cups (TS 2158 ; TS 5565 ) from the decade after the middle of the Sixth Century, and an eye-cup sherd (TS 4081) from the first quarter of the Fifth Century BC. From the same period there was an oinochoe with a Dionysiac motif.

From the later life of the Tall, starting toward the end of the Fifth Century BC and continuing through the Fourth, there were two black-glazed fragments, one with stamped decoration (TS 3833) and one without such decoration (TS 3838 ).

The square G i 6 yielded, apart from the inscribed tile, only nine East Greek pieces.

In H ir, just south of Complex VIII, were found two imported East Greek pieces with trademarks (TS 2603 ; TS $445^{6}$ ) and a sherd with part of a retrograde inscription (TS 4694).

## Finds in $\mathrm{H}_{\text {II }}$

Most of the square H in was overbuilt by Complex IX in the Neo-Phoenician period, the earlier structures were removed and the earth with its content of pottery was used as fill layers ( $S u \bar{k} k \bar{a} s$ VIII, pp.59-62). The amount of East Greek pieces was considerable (67 examples), and it is also in this quadrant that twentyeight of the Attic sherds were found. These included an example by the KY Painter (TS 2585) and another in the manner of the Gorgon Painter (TS 3447), from
$580-570 \mathrm{BC}$ and a shoulder-sherd in a style close to that of Lydos from the mid-Sixth Century (TS 5516).

From the period 550-530 BC there were four blackfigured fragments, i.a. by the Elbows Out Painter (TS 4605 ) and the Griffin-Bird Painter (TS 4590). Here was also found the nearly complete Cassel cup from the third quarter of the Sixth Century (TS 409r) and a fragment of another similar cup (TS $33^{81}$ ).

From the last decade of the Sixth and the first decade of the Fifth Century there are i.a. Dionysiac motifs on an oinochoe (TS 4696) and on a low skyphos fragment (TS 4512) and, furthermore, a few more black-glazed undecorated sherds.

From the second quarter there are three lekythoi (TS 4603 ; TS 4692 : TS 4697 ) and two rims of skyphoi (TS 4608 ; TS 4591 ).

Still from the fill in $\mathrm{H}_{\text {ir }}$ there are six examples of the later Attic black-glazed production with stamped decoration, which was popular through most of the Fourth Century (IN 8063; IN 828r; IN 8or8; TS 3463 ; TS 4849 ; TS 4812 ). The period $375-350$ is represented by two red-figured pieces near the Al Mina Painter (TS $45^{8} 5$; TS 1899) and a net-pattern lekythos (TS 2609).

In $\mathrm{H}_{\text {I4 }}$, next to $\mathrm{G}_{\text {I4 }}$ with the rectangular building, the interesting the fragment with the AAIOHM[. inscription was found (TS 43I5).

The square J 5 , on the surface of which part of a large East Greek jar (TS ${ }_{17} 64$ ) with a trademark was found, was not excavated, but the piece is likely to be from the same vase as TS roog from the neighbouring square $\mathrm{H}_{5}$, which yielded a fair amount of East Greek material ( 30 examples), especially taking into account that only half of the square was excavated, due to the Medieval circuit wall cutting through it. The piece TS loog, showing a rather special decoration, is welldated to $540-530 \mathrm{BC}(S u \bar{k} \bar{a} s I I$ no. $347, \mathrm{Pl}$. XVII).

## Finds in J 8

In the square J 8 only scanty architectural remains going back to the Seventh and the beginning of the Sixth Century BC were excavated ( $A A S_{\text {1о, }}^{19} 60$, p.Іі7; SūkāsVIII, p.73, Pl. 2I; pp. 92-93, Pl. 27). Aconflagration
seems to have occurred, but the existing buildings were subsequently restored. In the fill were found several East Greek and Attic pieces that go back to the first half of the Sixth Century. Among the twenty-one East Greek fragments there was one with a dipinto marking (TS 2251). Furthermore was found a dinosrim with a hook-meander (TS 2619) similar to TS I213 (Sūkās II, Pl. XIV no. 267) and part of a plate (TS 2620) (Sükās $I I$, p. 68, Pl. XV no. 3 OI, both from the
 97; 99).

Among the Attic pieces was the fine handle-plate of a column-krater TS 2618 in a style close to the circle of Lydos, a trumpet-foot from a Siana-cup (TS 2738) and part of a tondo of another Siana-cup (TS 2736) from about the middle of the Sixth Century; a fragment of a lip-cup in the Manner of the Elbows Out Painter (TS 2286) (SūkāsVIII, p. 92, Pl. 27) and a sherd of a band-cup with a large palmette (TS 2743) belong to the next decade. From the first quarter of the Fifth Century there are a couple of cup-sherds (TS 2745; TS 2991). A piece with roulette and stamped decoration belongs to the Fourth Century BC (TS 2427).

## Finds in L 8

Only very scanty architectural remains were found in the square L 8 ( $A A S$ Іо, 1960, pp. ІІ7; 120; 121; Sūk $\bar{a} s$ VIII, pp. 93-94, Pl. 28; pp. 107-Io8, Pl. 32). It did, however, yield a considerable number of Greek sherds: East Greek, 36 pieces, Attic: ${ }_{5} 5$ examples. The East Greek material included the fragment (possibly of a cup) TS 2644 with the beginning of a Greek name ME $\Lambda \mathrm{A}[. .(S u \bar{u} k \bar{a} s I I, ~ P l$. XIX no. 385). One Attic fragment may belong to the mid-Sixth Century (TS 2670); from the last quarter there is a floral cup (TS 2640) and the rim of a band-cup (TS 2682) and two cup-feet (TS 2244, TS 2245). From the first two decades of the Fifth Century there are two floral cups (TS 2650; TS 2676), a rim of a cup (TS 2632), a rim of a skyphos (TS 2668) and an amphora-neck with part of a lotus-palmette chain.

It is remarkable that four late black-figured
lekythoi appeared in the square, one from the Beldam workshop (TS 2662), two from the Haimon Group (TS 27II; TS 2707) and one in Six's technique (TS 2673).

Also remarkable is the good red-figured lekythosfragment with black-glaze relief-lines (TS 2178) that may be from about the middle of the Fifth Century BC.

## Finds in $\mathrm{P}_{\text {II }}$

Excavations were also carried out in the square $\mathbf{P}_{\text {II }}$ on the southern part of the Tall (Sükās VIII, pp.73-76, Pl. 22; pp.94-96, Pl. 29). Remains of a building with rectangular rooms seem to antedate the beginning of the Sixth Century BC, as the pottery located in layers 9 and 8 was mainly Cypriote and did not include East Greek or Attic imports. There are traces of a conflagration at the close of layer 8 , but the building was restored and a new floor made

In layer 7 a Middle Corinthian sherd from the first quarter of the Sixth Century (TS 2151,Sükās $I I$, pp.18,20, Pl. II no. $5^{\circ}$ ) and a Wild Goat sherd from the same period (TS $2150, S u \bar{u} k \bar{a} s I I$, Pl. XIII no. 263)
were found. Also from layer 7 comes a rim-and neck fragment of a large coarse ware amphora (TS 2501) with a trademark testifying to import from neighbouring areas.

The upper layers of $P_{\text {II }}$ were largely disturbed by the wall of the Crusader period, which cuts through the quadrant. They did, however, yield a large number of East Greek and Attic sherds, which have to be dated by style and, possibly, by writing, as, e.g. the retrograde owner-inscription TS 621, which is likely to be from the beginning of the Sixth Century BC (Sükās II, Pl. XX no. 408, p.9r Fig. g). The Attic pieces included a band-cup fragment in the Manner of the Elbows Out Painter from the decade after the middle of the Sixth Century (TS 632), two sherds of lip-cups by the Runners' Painter (TS 629; TS 646 ) from the following decade, a side-sherd and a tall foot of a lipcup (TS 630; TS 1275), likely to be from the same time. There are also a few examples from later periods: a lekythos from the Beldam Painters Workshop (TS ${ }_{1267}$ ) from the second quarter of the Fifth Century and a rim-fragment from an Attic black-glazed bowl from the second half of the Fourth Century BC.

## Chapter 12

## The Rectangular Building

Analysis of finds in G I4, where the major part of the rectangular building was located, followed by analysis of finds in G 15 with the eastern part of the building, including the libation structure.

List of finds in G i4 (East Greek, Attic and Coarse-ware)
East Greek

NW
layer 3, LXII,
TS 3064 , Ionian cup foot, group 5 , low foot, Sūkās $I I$ under no.
 ıog, pl. V; Fig. b
( $575-55 \circ \mathrm{BC}$ )
layer 4, LXXIX
TS 4404, krater rim, $S u \bar{k} \bar{a} s I I$ under no. 267 , pl. XIV.

layer 6, XCVII
IN 6800 , Shoulder-sherd of closed shape, $S \bar{u} k \bar{a} s I$, pp.44;55 fig. 17 d ( $600-575 \mathrm{BC}$ )


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I:2 NE
baulk I-2
TS 4912, amphora neck, SūkāsII, no. 187, pl.X (latest Wild Goat,
ab. }5\mp@subsup{5}{}{\circ}\textrm{BC}
ca. I:2
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SE
layer 3, LXX
TS 3I53, Ionian cup, group 6, Sūkās II, p. 35 under no.II4, pl. V; p. 37, Fig. b; Sūkās I, p. 65 no.25, pl.IV
( \(575-525 \mathrm{BC}\) )
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layer 5 , LXXXIV
TS 4419, neck-sherd of closed shape, Sūkās $I$, pl. IV no. i8; pp.63;75, Fig. 25 g; SūkāsII, no. 328, p.74, pl. XVI (Fikellura, $\left.55^{\circ}-540 \mathrm{BC}\right)$


SW
layer I
TS 3666 , krater rim, $S \bar{u} k \bar{a} s I I$, under no. 267 , p. 65 , pl. XIV
layer 2, XVI
TS 3657, bowl, SūkāsII, under no. 134, pl. VII ( $600-55^{\circ} \mathrm{BC}$ )

layer 2, XVII
layer 2, LIV
TS 3066, Ionian cup, group 6 ( $S u \bar{u} k \bar{a} s I I$, no. 126, pl. VI ( $575-525$ BC)


TS 3067, fruit-stand, Sūkās II, no. 287, p. 66 pl. XIV (575-525 BC)


## layer 3,LIX

TS 3065, Ionian cup, Group 6, stemmed foot, $S \bar{u} k \bar{a} s I I$, under no. 118 , pl. V (ab. $55^{\circ} \mathrm{BC}$ )


I:2

## East Greek


layer 2
TS 3056 , side-sherd, closed shape, Greek graffito, $S u \bar{u} k \bar{a} s I I$, no. 379, pl. XIX. Fig. g


TS 3057, shoulder-sherd of black-figured krater, Sūkās $I I$, no. 260, pl. XIII

I:2
TS 3058, Ionian cup, group 6, stemmed foot, $S u \bar{k} k \bar{s} I I$, under no. iı8, p. 37. Fig. b.
(ab. $55^{\circ} \mathrm{BC}$ ),

I: 2
TS 3077, side-sherd, closed shape (Fikellura, $550-540 \mathrm{BC}$ )
$S u ̄ k \bar{a} I I$, under no.33I, pl. XVI


TS 3685 , neck-sherd, closed shape, (Late Wild Goat, ab. 56 o BC), $S u ̄ k \bar{a} s I I$ under no. 199, pl. XI

I: 2


TS 3695 , Ionian cup, group 5 , Sūkās $I I$, under no. 1o6, pl. V; p. 15, Fig. a, 106, ,
( $575-550 \mathrm{BC}$ )

TS 3709, amphora neck, $S \bar{u} k \bar{a} s I I$, under no. I $86, \mathrm{pl}$. X (latest Wild Goat,
ab. $55^{\circ} \mathrm{BC}$ )


TS 3710, Ionian cup-sherd, group 9, Sūkās $I I$, no.128c, pl. VI; p. 39,
Fig. c


I: 2

TS 3712, Ionian cup-sherd, group 9, SūkāsII, under no.128c. p. 39, Fig. c: 128 c 8


I: 2
$\square$

TS 3714, fruit-stand, Sūkās $I I$, under no.297, pl. XV (58o-56o BC)


TS 3736 , krater- rim, $S \bar{u} k \bar{a} s I I$, under no.267, pl. XIV


TS 3752, Ionian cup, bottom-sherd, group 8, SūkāsII, no.i27a, pl. VI


## Coarse-Ware


layer 2
TS ${ }_{41} 8 \mathrm{I}$, side-sherd of large jar with Greek graffito, $S u \bar{k} k \bar{s} I I$, no. 406, pl. XX; Fig. g

## East Greek


layer 2 b
TS 3744, side-sherd, closed shape, hook meander, Sūkās $I I$, under no.238, pl. XII

## ca. I:2


baulk G I4/Hi4
TS 4913, krater handle-plate, Sükās II, no. 273, pl. XIV; p. 67, Fig. d.

## Attic


layer I
TS 3672 , neck-sherd of small amphora (500-490 BC)
layer 2, XVIII
TS 4182 , shoulder-sherd of krater or dinos by Sophilos ( $600-59^{\circ}$ BC)

layer 2, XLVIII
TS 3069, side-sherd of dinos, attributed to Sophilos (600-580 BC.)


[^3]layer 2 b , LXXII
TS 3I49, sherd of handle-plate of krater.


The chronology of the datable East Greek pottery from G i4 compared to the Attic finds

| East Greek |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ionian cups |  |  |  |  |
|  | NW | layer 3,LXII | TS 3064 | 575-550 BC |
|  | SE | layer 3,LXX | TS 3153 | 575-525 BC |
|  | SW | layer 2, LIV | TS 3066 | 575-525 BC |
|  |  |  | TS 3058 | ab. 550 BC |
|  |  |  | TS 3695 | 575-550 BC |
|  |  |  | TS 3710 | 575-550 BC |
|  |  |  | TS 3712 | 575-550 BC |
|  |  |  | TS 3752 |  |
|  |  | layer 3, LIX | TS 3065 | ab. 550 BC |
| Other Ionian bowl |  |  |  |  |
|  | SW | layer 2,XVI | TS 3657 | $600-550 \mathrm{BC}$ |
| Fruit-stand or dish | SW | layer 2,XVII | TS 3067 | 580-560 BC |
|  |  |  | TS 3714 | 580-560 BC |
| Kraters (three with hook meander on the rim, diam. ab. 22 cm ) | NW | layer 4,LXXIX | TS 4404 | $580-560 \mathrm{BC}$ |
|  | SW | layer I | TS 3666 | $580-560 \mathrm{BC}$ |
|  |  | layer 2 | TS 3736 | $580-560 \mathrm{BC}$ |
|  |  |  | TS 3057, black-figured |  |
|  |  | baulk G I4/H ${ }_{\text {I4 }}$ | TS 4913, handleplate of krater |  |
| Amphorae | NE | baulk I -2 | TS $49{ }^{12}$ | ab. 550 BC |
|  | SW | layer 2 | TS 3709 | ab. 550 BC |


| Closed Shapes |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coarse-Ware | SW | layer I | TS 418o, Greek graffito |  |
|  |  | layer 2 | TS 4i81, Greek graffito |  |
| East Greek |  | layer 2 | TS 3056, Greek graffito |  |
|  |  |  | TS 3685 | ab. 560 BC |
|  |  | layer 2b | TS 3744 | $5^{80-560 ~ B C}$ |
| Fikellura | SE | layer 2 | TS 3077 | $550-540 \mathrm{BC}$ |
|  |  | layer ${ }_{5, L X X X I V}$ | TS 4419 | $55^{-} 540 \mathrm{BC}$ |
| Attic |  |  |  |  |
| Amphora |  | layer I | TS 3672 | 500-490 BC |
| Kraters or dinoi |  | layer 2,XVIII | TS 4182 | $600-590 \mathrm{BC}$ |
|  |  | layer 2,XLVIII | TS 3069 | 600-580 BC |
|  |  | layer 2b,LXXII | TS 3149 |  |

## Conclusion as to the chronology of the finds from G I4 and the implications for the rectangular building

The Attic imports by the painter Sophilos and his workshop can be placed fairly precisely in the first two decades of the Sixth Century BC, whereas the East Greek kraters, the fruit-stand and the amphorae may, in fact, mainly belong to the second quarter of the century. The latest are the two Fikellura fragments from shortly after the middle of the Sixth Century BC, when it seems that the western part of the building in G i4 ceased to function, presumably due to a violent destruction.

The Attic amphora TS 3672 does, however, provide
evidence of some activity from the end of the Sixth and the first decade of the Fifth Century BC.

The three pieces with parts of Greek inscriptions (coarse-ware TS 4 I8o, TS 4 I8I, East Greek TS 3056) provide unequivocal evidence of Greek-speaking frequenters of the rectangular building.

NB also H i4 adjoining G i4 with the coarse-ware jar with Greek inscription AAIOHM [.] (TS 4315), possibly naming a deity connected with the rectangular building.

Analysis of finds in $\mathrm{G}_{\text {I5 }}$ with the eastern half of the rectangular building, including the libation structure

## List of finds of pottery in G $I_{5}$ (East Greek, Attic and Coarse-Ware)

(An isolated early group from $\mathrm{G}_{5}$ layer $\mathrm{I}_{4}$, including Early Protocorinthian and Late Geometric ware, presumably stems from an earlier structure destroyed in the first quarter of the Seventh Century BC).

## East Greek

G I5 $_{5}$ NW layer 5 , LXXXIX \}
G I5 SE layer 4, LXXXVIII \}
$\mathrm{G}_{15} \mathrm{NE} \quad$ layer $\left.7, \mathrm{XCIV} ; \mathrm{CI}\right\}$
TS 2247, Wild Goat amphora, SūkāsII, no. 17 I pp. 50,51,59, pl. IX, (ab. 590 BC )


## Coarse-ware

G ${ }_{55}$ NW layer ${ }_{5}$,LXXXIX
TS 2748, large pointed amphora (h. 44.5 cm ) found together with TS 2247, Sükās II no. 394, pl. XX
ca. I:7


## East Greek

G I5 NW,CLXVII $^{\text {N }}$
TS 5567, Ionian cup or bowl, Sūkās II under no. 128c, Fig. c: 128 c .6

G 15 NE layer 2 baulk toward NW
TS I8 39 , black-figured closed vase, red and white added, , Sūkās II under no. 341, pl. XVII


layer 3 baulk
TS I $^{8} 43$, Ionian cup with tall stem, group $6, S \bar{u} k \bar{a} s I I$ under no. ir6, pl. V.

G i5 NE baulk toward NW
layer 4
TS I832, closed vase with rays, SūkāsII no. 229, pl. XII
layer 6
TS 1714 , closed vase with black-glaze design, Sūkās $I I$ under no. 223, pl. XII
$\mathrm{G}_{\mathrm{I} 5} \mathrm{SW}$ layer $\mathrm{I}_{4}$
TS 3837 , Ionian cup, group 9, Sūkās II
under no. 128c, p. 39 Fig.c: $128 \mathrm{c} . \mathrm{I}=$ 128c, I .

TS 3845 , Wild Goat oinochoe, $S \bar{u} k \bar{a} s I I$ no. 165 , pl. IX (590-570 BC)

$\mathrm{G}_{15} \mathrm{SE}$ layer 2
TS 83, handle-plate of krater, Sūkās II no. 269 , pl. XIV ( $580-560$ BC)

layer 2 baulk toward SW
TS 1834 , Ionian cup group $9, S \bar{u} k \bar{a} s I I$ under no. 128c, p. 39 Fig. c

layer 3 baulk toward SW, LXXXI
TS 1836 , Wild Goat amphora, Sūkās II no. 175 , pl. X ( $580-560 \mathrm{BC}$ )


## G I5 $_{5}$ SE layer 3,LXXXVIII

TS 2238, krater or dinos, Sūk $\bar{a} s I I$ no. 278 , pl. XIV ( $58 \mathrm{o}-56 \mathrm{obC}$ )


## Attic


$\mathrm{G}_{15}$ NW layer io
TS 5565 , band-cup, fine quality, $550-540 \mathrm{BC}$

$\mathrm{G}_{15} \mathrm{NW}$ layer ${ }^{12}$
TS 5597, oinochoe with Dionysiac motif, 500-480 BC


G ${ }_{5}$ NE layer 2, baulk,
TS 1870, side-sherd with incised sidelong alpha, possibly from Siana-cup, ab. 550 BC

$\mathrm{G}_{15}$ NE layer 3, baulk, LXIV
TS 2158 , band-cup, near the Tleson Painter, $550-540$ BC
ca. 2:I


G I5 SE layer I
TS 4 , fragment of krater, near Sophilos, ( $600-58 \mathrm{oBC}$ )

$\mathrm{G}_{15} \mathrm{SE}$ layer 7
TS 408r, eyc-cup, ( $500-480 \mathrm{BC}$ )

## Conclusion as to the chronology of the Attic and East Greek finds in G 15

The Attic krater-fragment near Sophilos (TS 4) and the early East Greek Wild Goat amphora (TS 171 ) are contemporary, from the beginning of the Sixth Century BC. A later Wild Goat amphora (TS 1836) and an East Greek krater or dinos (TS 2238) are from the second quarter of the Sixth Century, ab. $5^{80-560}$ BC.

This picture is confirmed by studying the finds from the square G 8. Here the best-preserved East Greek example was found, i.e. the oinochoe TS 274 with the strongly atticizing shoulder-frieze devoid of filling ornaments and the East Greek krater fragment TS 667 with the lion head recalling a Middle Corinthian type. In this square were also found three Attic fragments from one or more kraters or dinoi with animal friezes from the first third of the Sixth Century BC (TS 6i3, TS 79I, TS io69).

There are several Ionian cups, covering a long period, 610-550 BC.

There are Attic cups of fine quality from 550-540 $B C$.

The finds in G ${ }_{5} 5$, as well as those of G 14 - and other squares - show that Attic and East Greek vases functioned side by side in the first half of the Sixth Century BC. In contrast to what has been generally assumed the Attic imports did not oust the East Greek vases, but are sometimes earlier than the more numerous East Greek material. The more limited amount is indubitably due to the higher cost of these high quality pieces from leading workshops in Athens, as e.g. that of Sophilos in the early Sixth Century and that of Tleson in the decade after the middle of the century.

In the eastern part of the rectangular building there are signs of activity in the first decades of the Fifth Century BC.

## Chapter 13

## The Function of the Rectangular Building

The rectangular building in $\mathrm{G}_{14}-\mathrm{G}_{15}$ was hardly a private building, judging from the measurements of ab. 9.90 m in length and $4.95-5.30 \mathrm{~m}$ in width, with solid walls which had a width varying from 0.60 m to 1.0о m (Sūkās I, Pl. IV, here Fig. 16). As appears from the lists of finds the building contained twelve large kraters or dinoi, a number which would seem to exceed the needs of a private household.

Kraters and dinoi - with or without a stand belong either to a banquet setting or to a sacrificial context. Examples of the former instance are seen on the Early Corinthian krater featuring Herakles being entertained in the house of Eurytos (HGVP no. 32, Pl. IX) and on the Attic amphora by the Andokides painter, also showing Herakles feasting (Boardman 1974, Fig. 16I.2).

In G 15 was found a large pointed coarse-ware amphora (TS 2748) near the East Greek krater TS 2247). Its use is illustrated on a stamnos signed by Smikros showing a young boy carrying a large pointed amphora toward a dinos on a stand, indubitably with the intention of filling it with wine (Boardman 1974, Fig. 32.1).

In Etruria we find in architecture a banquet scene with a dinos with a stand pictured on a relief plaque from the building complex at Poggio Civitate, Murlo from the beginning of the Sixth Century BC, (Rathje 1988, Pl. rob), i.e. contemporary with the Attic kraters found at Tall Sūkās.

From Cyprus, just opposite the Syrian coast, there is a Phoenician silver bowl (Cesnola 4555) in the Metropolitan Museum. Recent cleaning has brought to light an incised decoration showing participants reclining on mattresses on the ground (Rathje 1988, Pl. 8a). This recalls the scene described by Athenaeus (XV, $6_{73} \mathrm{~b}$-c), where a poet, lying on a mat on the ground near the sanctuary of Hera, is enjoying wine and music, while singing to the honour of the goddess.

In Plato's vision of the ideal state we find a description of preparing and consuming a meal of wheaten bread and barley gruel which people serve on reeds or clean leaves, while they, adorned with wreaths, recline on straw beds covered with lilies and myrtle, drinking wine and singing hymns to the gods and enjoying being together. The meal would also be supplemented with olives, ${ }^{12}$ cheese, vegetables and be finished with figs, peas and beans, berries and toasted acorns (Plat.resp. II 372 B - D)

In G i4 was found a grinding stonc (Sükās I, p.62, Pl. IV no.15) which, together with the three coarseware fragments (TS 4180, TS $418 \mathrm{r}, \mathrm{TS} 43 \mathrm{5} 5$ - the latter from H $14-$ ) marked with graffiti of Greek letters, might well have served for the preparation of food. The kraters are likely to have been permanently placed in or near the building. Other vessels like amphorae (TS 4912, TS 3709) and closed shapes (TS 4419 , TS $3077, \mathrm{TS}_{3} 68_{5}$, TS 3744 ), and fruit-stands (TS 3067 , TS 374) may also have been part of the permanent service, while the cups (TS 3064, TS 3153 , TS $36_{57}$, TS 3066 , TS 3065 , TS 3058 , TS 3695 , TS 3710 , TS 3752)) and possibly the small closed vase TS 3056 are more likely to have been brought by individual visitors.

A good example of a dinos used in a sacrificial context was found in the Danish excavations at Vroulia on the island of Rhodes at the beginning of the Twentieth Century, where a fragmentary, but nearly complete East Greek dinos with a stand was found near the altar in the "chapelle" (Kinch 1914, Pls. 14--55; Walter-Karydi 1973 no. 94I, Pl. i15; here Fig. 18). The distinctive feature of this sanctuary was a
12. Stones of olives have been found in $\mathrm{G}_{\text {IO }}, \mathrm{G}_{\text {II }}, \mathrm{G}_{12}, \mathrm{G}_{14}$, G ${ }_{5} 5$ (analyses made by the Laboratory for Wood Anatomy of the Danish National Museum, samples $1963 / 18.2$; $1963 / 19 n$; ı963/ıзс, report io.II.1965, F No. 4о12).
large bothros in which no offerings were found, although the floor of the room was scattered with sherds, particularly of cups. The excavator Kinch suggested that the bothros, the diam. of which was $0.90-1.00 \mathrm{~m}$ with a depth of 0.53 m , was used for libations in a cult of a chthonic deity or hero and libations would, of course, leave no trace (Kinch Igi4, cc. 8 -26, Pl. i; here Fig. 17). This seems to be a close parallel to the circular construction in the middle room of the rectangular building in $\mathrm{G}_{15}$ at Tall Sūkās (Sūk $\bar{s} I$, Pl. IV; here Fig. $\mathbf{1 6}$ ). The excavator P.J.Riis suggested a religious function for the building and thought of Apollo as a likely deity to whom it might have been dedicated, although there were no specific offerings to support this idea, except, perhaps, the inscription TS $43{ }^{15}$ ALIOHM[., which might be a Doric form of Helios sometimes identified with Apollo. Riis did, in fact, also suggest that the circular construction was a libation altar, as no significant finds were contained in it. He further thought of Apollo with a name (epiclesis) such as $\kappa \tau i \sigma \tau \eta \varsigma$ or ouklotís added, i.e. a founder god.

If we look at the specific vessels which were found in G I4 and G I5 we find the following:
twelve kraters or open shapes, (East Greek 7, Attic 5), sixteen cups (East Greek (Ionian) 13, Attic 3), two bowls (East Greek), five amphorae (East Greek 4, Attic I) eight closed shapes (East Greek), two oinochoae (East Greek I, Attic r), two fruit-stands (East Greek).

All these vessels would serve perfectly for a symposium meal as that described byAthenaeus (Deipnosophistae, IV, $149 \mathrm{~d}-\mathrm{f}$ ), who is writing on festivals for Hestia, Apollo and Dionysos at the Greek emporion Naukratis: The men dress up in white robes and go to the prytaneion, where they all pour libations, while an official recites the traditional prayers. They recline for the symposium meal and each receives two kotylae of wine, a flat bread with another kind of bread on top, pork meat, a bowol of gruel, vegetables, two eggs, cheese, dried figs and flat cakes.

It is perhaps in this direction one should look for
cult practices ${ }^{13}$ or ceremonies in honour of a founder hero that may have evolved in and around the rectangular building. This would explain the lack of offerings in the circular construction and would overcome the difficulties of the occurrence of ass, bird, tortoise remnants, and of fishes and sea shells, which are not usually used for sacrifice in a Greek religious context. ${ }^{14}$ These bones should, together with remains of other animals like ox, sheep, pig, goat and stag, be seen as evidence of meals that have been consumed at the manifold festivals which the resident Greeks might have celebrated in keeping with Greek tradition, which would result in strengthening the unity of the community in a foreign environment and, as Plato expresses it, in the enjoyment of being together, (resp.II, $37{ }^{2}$ B).

Riis did, in fact, point to a large open area in H ${ }_{14}-\mathrm{H}_{15}$, just south of the rectangular building, suitable for such gatherings (Sūkās I, p. 74). More specifically, it is perhaps not accidental that Dionysiac motifs are so prominent on the cups and oinochoae found on Tall Sūkās, and, of course, especially evident on the dinos found by Forrer, here Fig $\mathbf{1 5}$. More than just being adequate for any symposium they may have been chosen by the Greeks living there as being suitable for a festival in honour of Dionysos, which this wine-producing region is bound to have celebrated. ${ }_{5}$
13. For cult meals, see Kron 1988, pp.135-148.
14. For bones, see Sükās I, pp. $5^{6}$ f.; 65; 84, cfSükās VIII, p. 58, Pl. 17.8 .
15. Several samples of charcoal examined by the Natural Science Research Unit of the Danish National Museum, report 3.05.196r, F No. 4 or (T, Pd.1833) contained evidence of vitis vinifera.

| Appendix I |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Location of the Attic sherds |  |  |
| E 8 NE | layer I | TS 90, <br> TS 99 |
| E 8 SE | layer 3 | TS ${ }_{137}{ }^{\circ}$ |
| Fir NW | layer 2 | TS 742 |
| $\mathrm{F}_{15} \mathrm{SE}$ |  | TS 1931, XXVIII, between stones west of Tower |
| Fi6 SW |  | TS 1793 |
|  | layer 8 | TS 1807, in Tower Room |
|  | layer 9 | TS 1942 , XXIX, between stones in Tower Room |
| G 5 NE | layer 3 | TS $55^{\circ}$ |
| $\mathrm{G}_{5}$ NW | layer 2 | TS $\mathrm{IF} 18^{8}$, on stairs to G 6 |
| $\mathrm{G}_{5} \mathrm{SE}$ | layer 1 | $\text { TS } 75, \operatorname{TS} 76$ |
| G 5 SW | layer 1 | TS 666, in southwest wall |
|  | layer 2 | TS 1519 |
|  |  | TS 16 ig , in front of west wall |
| G 7 SE | layer 2 | TS 614 |
|  |  | TS 781, III |
|  |  | TS I 38 r |
|  | layer 4 | TS 772, IX |
|  | layer 5 | TS 770, XIV |
|  |  | TS 77. XII |
|  | layer ${ }_{5} 5$ | TS ig8o, LXXXIX |
|  |  | TS i984, XCVI |
|  |  | IN 1991, LVIII |
| G 8 SE | layer 2 | TS 645 |
|  |  | TS io6i, XI |
|  |  | TS $1064, \mathrm{X}$ |
|  | layer 3 | TS 496, XXX |
|  | layer 4 | TS io94, XXXII |
|  | layer 5 | TS 800, XLII |
|  | layer 6 | TS 791 |
| G 8 SW | layer 2 | TS 1069 |
|  | layer 3 | TS ro98, XXXVIII |
|  | layer 4 | TS 613 |
| G ıо NE | layer 9 | TS 4664 |
| G io SE | layer 4 | TS 4650, XXIX |
|  | layer 6 | TS 4658 |


|  | layer 7 | TS 4634, LXVIII |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | TS 4644 |
|  |  | TS 4646, XLVIII |
|  | layer 8 | TS 4530 |
|  |  | TS 4647, XLVII |
|  | layer 9 | IN 8ı66, XLIX |
|  | layer ıo | TS $45^{24}$, LVIII |
| G II SE | layer I | TS 6ı6 |
|  | layer 2 | TS 617 |
|  |  | TS 652 |
|  |  | TS 655 |
|  |  | TS 656 |
|  |  | TS 835, XLVI |
|  |  | TS ii75, XLVI |
|  |  | TS if76, XLVI |
|  |  | TS 582 |
| G II SE | layer 4 | TS 626 |
|  |  | TS 627 |
|  |  | TS ii83, LIX |
|  |  | TS 1184 , LIX |
|  | layer 5 | TS 823, LXVI |
|  | layer 8 | TS 957, LXXXVIII |
| G ir SW | layer 2 | TS 1132 |
|  | layer 3 | TS II5 $^{6}$, XXXIV |
|  | layer 5 | TS i2OI |
|  |  | TS in99, LXXIV |
|  | layer 8 | TS 846, C |
|  | layer 9 | TS 603, Complex VIII, Room 9 |
| G 12 NW | layer 3 | TS 4856 , XXXIV |
|  | layer 6 | TS 4505, XCI, XCIII |
|  |  | TS 4668 |
|  |  | TS 4857, LXXXII |
| G 12 SW | layer 2 | TS 4336, VII |
|  | layer 3 | TS 4858, XLIII |
|  | layer 8 | TS 45II, CII |
| G12 SE | layer 4 | TS 4667 |
| $\mathrm{G}_{13}$ NW | layer I | TS 3625 |
|  |  | TS 3627 |
|  |  | TS 3570a-b |
|  | layer 2 | TS 3573 |
|  | layer 7 | TS 4572, LXXII |
| $\mathrm{GI}_{13} \mathrm{SE}$ | layer 2 | TS 2340 |

layer 7 TS 4634, LXVIII TS 4644
TS 4646 , XLVIII

TS 4647 , XLVII
layer 9 IN 8ı66, XLIX
TS $45^{24}$, LVIII

Gii SE layer I TS 6i6
layer 2 TS 617
TS $65^{2}$
TS 655
TS 656
TS 835, XLVI
TS ${ }_{\text {II75 }}$, XLVI
TS ${ }^{1} 76$, XLVI
TS 582

TS 627
TS in 83, LIX
TS in 84 , LIX
layer 5 TS 823, LXVI
layer 8 TS 957, LXXXVIII
layer 3 TS inf 6, XXXIV
layer 5 TS i2OI
TS in99, LXXIV
layer 8 TS 846, C
layer 9 TS 6o3, Complex VIII, Room 9
layer 6 TS $45{ }^{\circ}$, XCI, XCIII
TS 4668
TS 4857, LXXXII
TS 4336, VII
TS 4858 , XLIII

TS $45{ }^{1 I}$, CII
$\mathrm{G}_{12}$ SE layer 4 TS 4667
G 13 NW layer I TS 3625
TS 3627
TS 357oa-b

G i3 SE layer 2 TS $234^{\circ}$

|  | layer 6 | TS 2336 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | layer 7 | TS 4574, LXVII |
|  | layer io | TS 4672 |
| $\mathrm{G}_{13} \mathrm{SW}$ | layer 2 | TS 3590 |
| $\mathrm{G}_{13} \mathrm{SW}$ | layer 7 | TS 4800, XCIX |
|  | layer 8 | IN 8403/r, LXXXV |
| G I4 | layer I | TS 3672 |
|  | layer 2 | TS 3069 |
|  |  | TS 4182 |
| $\mathrm{G}_{14} \mathrm{NE}$ | layer 2b | TS 3149 |
| $\mathrm{G}_{15}$ NW | layer ıo | TS 5565 |
|  | layer 12 | TS 5597 |
| $\mathrm{G}_{15}$ NE | layer 2 baulk TS I870 |  |
|  | layer 3 baulk TS 2158 , LXIV |  |
| $\mathrm{G}_{15} \mathrm{SE}$ | layer I | TS 4 |
|  | layer 7 | TS 408r, CVII |
| $\mathrm{G}_{15} \mathrm{SW}$ | layer 14 | TS 3833 |
| Gi6 NW | layer 8 | TS 1855, Tower Room |
|  |  | TS 1869 , Tower Room |
| G i9 NW corner |  | TS 1874 |
| G ig SW | layer 3 | TS 2395 |
| $\mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{NE}$ | baulk | TS 340 |
| $\mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{SW}$ |  | TS 633 |
| $\mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{SE}$ |  | TS 615 |
| $\mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{~W}$ | layer I | TS 44, |
|  |  | of façade of west wall |
|  |  | TS 1253 |
|  |  | TS 1254 |
|  |  | TS 1252 |
| H io NE | layer 5 | TS 4687 |
|  | layer 6 | IN 8148, XLIII |
|  | layer 7 | TS 463I, LXIX, baulk |
|  | layer 8 | TS 4636, LXXV |
|  | layer 10 | TS 4633, LXXVII |
|  |  | TS 4690 |
|  |  | TS $4629, \mathrm{XCII}$ |
|  | layer 13 | IN 8o86, CIV |
| H io SW, top of old dump |  | dump TS $55^{\circ 0}$ |
| H о SE | layer 3 | TS $4367, \mathrm{XVII}$ |
|  | layer 4 | TS $4616, \mathrm{XXXI}$ |
|  | layer 8 | IN 8094/ 2 , LXII |
|  | layer 9 | IN 8094/r, LXII |
|  | layer 14 | IN 8572, XXXV |
| H in NW layer 2 a |  | TS i899a-b, baulk |

layer 3 TS 2609, baulk
centre room and baulk toward $\mathrm{G}_{\text {II }}$
TS 2624
TS 26 I2
layer 9 TS 3445
TS 3447
layer io TS 2570, CXII
layer II TS 409I. CXIV
TS 4093, CXVII
layer 13 TS 2585
layer ${ }_{5}$ TS 4697
layer 16 TS 2593, CLVIII
TS 3381
TS 3382
layer 17 TS 3463
layer 19 TS 4696
IN 5382
Hir NE layer I TS 346i
layer 2 TS 4849, CXCV
layer 5 TS 46 ir, CCXIII
layer 8 TS 4608 , CCLI
IN 828I
layer io IN 8063, CCXXXI
layer II TS 4605 , CCCIV
layer 12 TS 4603
Hin SW layer 8 TS 48i2, CCII
layer io IN 8oi8, CCLXVI
TS 4585 , CCLXXI
Hin SE layer 8 TS 4692 , baulk
layer 9 TS 45², CCLIV
TS 4587, CCCXXV, baulk
layer 12 TS 4591, CCLXX
layer I3 TS 4590, CCCXXIII
cleaning TS 5516
layer 3;6 TS 553I, TS 5644
layer 4 TS 5626
layer 5 TS 5666
TS 5636
layer 6 TS 5639
TS 5640
TS 564 I
TS 5642
TS 5645
TS 5646

|  |  | TS 5647 | L 8 SE | layer 4 <br> layer 5 | TS $3798, \mathrm{LV}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | TS 5648 |  |  | TS 4787 , LVI |
| H 13 NW | layer I | TS 2597 |  |  | TS 2676 , pocket in Room XXII |
|  | layer 3 | TS 4889, LII |  |  | TS 2178 , XXIII |
|  | layer 4 | TS 4400, LXVI |  |  | TS 2632, Room XXII |
|  | layer 5 | TS 4459 |  |  | TS 2640, Room XXII |
|  |  | TS $45^{67}$, LXVII |  |  | TS 2650, Room XXII |
|  | layer 6 | TS 4566 |  | layer 6 | TS 244I, XXXII |
|  |  | TS 4700 |  |  | TS 2657 |
| $\mathrm{H}_{13} \mathrm{SW}$ |  |  |  |  | TS 2662, Room XXII |
|  | layer 2a-bTS 4888 , XLIX |  |  |  | TS 2668, XXXII |
|  | layer $2 \mathrm{~b}-3$ TS 4878 , XXII |  |  |  | TS 2670, XXXII |
|  | layer 7 | TS 4504, LXXXIV |  |  | TS 2673, XXXII |
|  |  | TS 4701 |  |  | TS 2707, fill under break |
| J8 | layer 3 | TS 26 I 8 |  |  | TS 271I, fill under break |
| J 8 SW | layers I-4 | TS 2991 |  | layer 6b | TS 2244, XLVI |
| J 8 SE | layer 4 | TS 2428 |  |  | TS 2245, XLVII |
|  |  | TS 2736 |  |  | TS 2682, Room XXII |
|  |  | TS 2738 | L in SW | layer 2 | TS 2781, Room VI |
|  |  | TS 2743 |  | layer 7 | TS 2837 |
|  |  | TS 2745 |  |  | TS 2854, Room X |
|  | layer 5 | TS 2286, XXIV |  | layer 8 | TS 2457, C |
|  |  | TS 2427, XXXV | L 13 SE | layer 7 | TS 3788 , beneath LXVI |
| J I3 | layer 3 | TS 3166, West Room | P if NW |  | TS 629 |
| J I3 SE | layer 2 | TS 2113, XI |  |  | TS 630 |
|  | layer 4 | TS 2435, XIX |  |  | TS 632 |
|  |  | T 2436 , XIX | P if NW | layer 6 | TS 2474, XCVI |
|  |  | TS 2438, XXIV | P ii SW | layer 2 | TS 1267 , XII |
|  |  |  |  | layer 3 | TS 1275, XXIV |



Fig. 14. Find-spots of Cycladic Geometric, Cycladic Orientalizing, Late Geometric, Protocorinthian, Corinthian, East Greek and Coarse-ware Pottery. Terracotta.
The size of the black circles gives a relative indication of the number of objects found in each square. The actual numbers are shown on the list in Appendix 2 based on information in $S \bar{u} k \bar{a} S I I$

## Appendix 2

List of Cycladic Geometric,. Cycladic Orientalizing, Late Geometric, Protocorinthian, Corinthian, East Greek and Coarse-ware Pottery. Terracotta. NB: only part of several quadrants was excavated.

G 5 Cycl.Geom. I, Cycl.Orient,I, Cor. 9, Coarse-ware imit. of Greek pots 2, East Greek 94 (107)
G 7 Cor. 3, Coarse-ware i, East Greek 30 (34)
G 8 Tc i, Cor. 8, Coarse-ware i, East Greek 6o (7o)
G io TC 2 East Greek 14(16)
G in Cycl.Orient.I, Late Geom. i, Cor. 2, Coarse-ware
3, East Greek 86 (92)
G 12 Cor. I Coarse-ware 2, East Greek 9(12)
G I3 Cor. 3, east Greek 39, Tc I(43)
G i4 Coarse-ware 2, East Greek 23
$\mathrm{G}_{15}$ Cycl. Geom. I, Late Geom. 2, Protocor. I, Cor. 2, I, East Greek I3
G i6 Late Geom. I, East Greek 9
G 19 Cor. I, East Greek 2
H 5 Cycl. Geom. i, Cor. i, East Greek 30
H io East Greek 8
H ir Tc i, Cor. and Cor. Imitation 3, Coarse-ware 6, East Greek 59
H i2 Tc. i, Cor. i, Coarse-ware i, East Greek i2
$\mathrm{H}_{13}$ Cor. 2, East Greek 3
$\mathrm{H}_{\text {I4 }}$ Cycl. Orient. I, Late Geom. I, Coarse-ware I
$\mathrm{H}_{15}$ East Greek I
H i6 East Greek I
J 8 Cor. and Cor. Imitation 3, East Greek 21
J i3 Cor. i, East Greek 9
J 15 East Greek 2
L 8 Cor. 2, East Greek 36
L iI East Greek 2
L I3 Coarse-ware I, East Greek 2
P ir Tc. i, Cor. 6, Coarse-ware 5, East Greek 73

## Find-spots

The early examples of imported Greek pots like Cycladic Geometric Cycladic Orientalizing, Corinthian and the great bulk of East Greek pottery occur on the western part of the Tall in $\mathrm{G}_{5}$ and in the neighbouring square $\mathrm{H}_{5}$; another large amount of East Greek pottery was found in G 8 nearer the central part, but considerable numbers of East Greek vessels also occur in the centre, especially in G ir, in the neighbouring square $\mathrm{H}_{\text {II }}$ and in $\mathrm{P}_{\text {II }}$ on the southern part of the Tall, while more moderate amounts were found in $\mathrm{G}_{\mathrm{I} 2}, \mathrm{G}_{\mathrm{I} 3}$, $\mathrm{G} \mathrm{I}_{14}, \mathrm{G} \mathrm{I}_{15}$; see list, which is based on information published in Sūkās II.
NB the size of the dots on Fig. I4 indicate the number of finds in the squares, while the precise number is given in the list.


Fig. 15. Fragments from Forrer's Trench.


Fig. 16. Plan of the Rectangular Building.

Reduced section of Sukas I Plate IV, scale i:Ioo


Fig. 17. Plan of "La Chapelle", Vroulia.


Fig. 18. Dinos and stand found i "La Chapelle", Vroulia.


Plate B


TS 4459


Plate C


Plate D


TS 4547

$\longrightarrow 10 \times 1166$


TS 5641


## Plate F



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[^0]:    ı. Cf the lebes gamikos from the Sophilos workshop from $580-570$ BC found in a house in Old Smyrna, Boardman 1958 59, ז52 ff. ; no. I, p. 544 Fig.I; Figs. 3-6; 16, pls. 31,32. $A B V_{40,20 ; ~}^{\text {; }}$ 714. J.M..Cook 1950, p.io. A later example of a lebes gamikos comes from Al Mina, ab. 410-400 BC, Beazley 1939, p. 22 f.no. 58. Another Late Fifth Century BC example comes from Naukratis, Venit 1988 no. 333, pl. 7 I .

[^1]:    4. Bron/Lemaire 1983, 677-686, pls. CXVI-CXXIV.
    5. Sükās VIII, Iog-148.
    6. Waldbaum 1997, p. 12.
    7. Williams 80 gden 1994, p. 164 for guiding instructions for wooden reliefs decorating a sarcophagus, Antiquités du Bosphore Cimmérien I, pp. LXIX-LXXI.
    8. Sūkās I, pp. $78 ; 84-85 ; 128$ f.
[^2]:    layer 4
    komast-cup TS io94, 550-540 BC.

[^3]:    Surface, XCVIII
    IN 68o6, shoulder-sherd of black-figured dinos (600-58o), Sūkās
    I, p. 44 with note I2I, Pl. III no. 16

