

PUBLICATIONS OF THE CARLSBERG EXPEDITION TO PHOENICIA 2

GUNHILD PLOUG

SŪKĀS

II

The Aegean, Corinthian and Eastern Greek
Pottery and Terracottas

Det Kongelige Danske Videnskabernes Selskab
Historisk-Filosofiske Skrifter 6, 2



Kommissionær: Munksgaard
København 1973

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Selskabets sekretariat og postadresse: Dantes Plads 5, 1556 København V.

The address of the secretariate of the Academy is:

*Det Kongelige Danske Videnskabernes Selskab,
Dantes Plads 5, 1556 København V, Denmark.*

Selskabets kommissionær: MUNKSGAARD's Forlag, Nørre Søgade 35,
1370 København K.

The publications are sold by the agent of the Academy:

*MUNKSGAARD, Publishers,
35 Nørre Søgade, 1370 København K, Denmark.*

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Abbreviations

In addition to those indicated in the Archäologische Bibliographie, Beilage zum Jahrbuch des deutschen archäologischen Instituts and Sūkās I, 3–4, the following abbreviations are used:

- Agora XII—B. A. SPARKS & L. TALCOTT, Black and Plain Pottery of the 6th, 5th and 4th Century B.C. Agora XII.1–2. Princeton 1970.
- ClRh III–VIII—G. JACOPI, Clara Rhodos III–VIII. Bergamo 1929–1936.
- Coldstream, Geometric—J. N. COLDSTREAM, Greek Geometric Pottery. A Survey of Ten Local Styles and Their Chronology. London 1968.
- Desborough, Protogeometric—V. R. d' A. DESBOROUGH, Protogeometric Pottery, Oxford 1952.
- Emporio—J. BOARDMAN, Greek Emporio. Excavations in Chios 1952–1955. Oxford 1967.
- ÉThas 7—L. GHALI-KAHIL, La céramique grecque. Études thasiennes 7. Paris 1960.
- Fabricius, Arch Karta 1—И. В. ФАБРИЧИУС, Археологическая карта приернормоя украинской ССР I. Киев 1951.
- Fairbanks, Catalogue—A. FAIRBANKS, Catalogue of Greek and Etruscan Vases I. Museum of Fine Arts. Boston 1928.
- Hanfmann, Aegean—G. M. A. HANFMANN, On Some Eastern Greek Wares Found at Tarsus. Studies Presented to Hetty Goldman 165–184. New York 1956.
- Histria 2—E. CONDURACHI, Histria II. Bucarest 1966.
- Kardara, A—C. KARDARA, 'Ροδική ἀγγειογραφία. Athens 1963.
- Kinch, Vroulia—K. F. KINCH, Vroulia. Berlin 1914.
- Lambrino, Vases—M. F. LAMBRINO, Les vases archaïques d'Histria. Bucarest 1938.
- Materiali—Материалы и Исследования по Археологии СССР.
- Mégara Hyblaea 2—F. VALLET & F. VILLARD, La céramique archaïque. Mégara Hyblaea 2. Paris 1964.
- Hommel, Panionion und Melie—P. HOMMEL, G. KLEINER, W. MÜLLER-WIENER, Panionion und Melie. JdI, Ergänzungsheft 23 1967.
- Payne, Necrocorinthia—H. G. G. PAYNE, Necrocorinthia. A Study of Corinthian Art in the Archaic Period. Oxford 1931.
- Samos V—H. WALTER, Frühe samische Gefässe. Samos V. Bonn 1968.
- Schiering—W. SCHIERING, Werkstätten orientalisierender Keramik auf Rhodos. Berlin 1957. SovArch—Советская Археология.
- Sūkās I—P. J. RISS, The North-East Sanctuary and the First Settling of Greeks in Syria and Palestine. Sūkās I. Hist. filos. Skr. Dan. Vid. Selsk. 5.1. København 1970.
- Tocra—J. BOARDMAN & J. HAYES, Excavations at Tocra 1963–1965. The Archaic Deposits I. Oxford 1966.
- Villard, Marseille—F. VILLARD, La céramique greque de Marseille. Paris 1960.

MH—Middle Helladic.

MM—Middle Minoan.

LM—Late Minoan.

Myc—Late Mycenaean.

MG—Middle Geometric.

LG—Late Geometric.

PC—Protocorinthian (EPC and LPC—Early and Late PC).

TR—Transitional.

C—Corinthian (EC, MC and LC—Early, Middle and Late C).

CypArc—Cypro Archaic.

CypClas—Cypro Classical.

Besides the above-mentioned terms, only easily understood abbreviations occur.

Introduction

For information on the progress of the excavations undertaken throughout five seasons on Tall Sūkās in Syria, see the introduction by P. J. RUIS, Sūkās I, 7–20. The material treated in Sūkās II is the Aegean and Greek pottery of the Late Bronze Age, the Geometric and Archaic periods, with the exception of the Attic exports, which are to be dealt with in a forthcoming volume. Only very few non-Attic Archaic terracottas appeared on Tall Sūkās—they too are included in the catalogue. All Greek sherds were registered during the excavation, but only about one third, roughly a thousand fragments, were registered in detail (TS-numbers) and photographed. The objects in the present catalogue were selected from this category, whereas some sherds without TS-number and enumerated by inventory number only are mentioned in Sūkās I on account of their particular importance for the interpretation of the contexts. Of the sherds with TS-numbers, about eight hundred figure in the catalogue, but descriptions are given for half of them only; the other half consisting of repeats arranged in respective, similar groups, included in order to give a more complete representation of datable Greek finds on the tall. A list of provenances for all the sherds in the catalogue is given in the Appendix. The writer took part in two of the campaigns, but did not have the opportunity to make a systematic and thorough examination of all the fabrics of the pottery dealt with in this volume. Thus it was found preferable to publish the descriptions of clay and paint reported by the registrars working in the field (cf. Sūkās I, 14–15). On this background it has been impossible to contribute to distinctions of workshops when an ascription is based mainly on the nature of the clay, as for instance with the Ionian cups and the Waveline Ware. The bulk of Greek Archaic pottery from Tall Sūkās is East Greek and only two mainland categories, Corinthian and Attic, occurred, a situation very similar to that known from the Greek sites in the Pontic area, whereas the Laconian pottery, so frequent in the Greek cities of North Africa, is totally absent. In 1972 the Syrian Directorate General of Antiquities, according to existing regulations, offered to the Danish National Museum a certain number of objects found by the Carlsberg Expedition during the campaigns of 1958–63. The Museum is gratefully looking forward to receiving the said objects.

The writer wishes to express her deep gratitude to Mr. P. CHRISTENSEN, who made the final drawings and arranged the photographic material. Furthermore, I am indebted to the architects, photographers, and draughtswomen of the Expedition, see Sūkās I, 14–15 and to Mrs. J. DUPUIS STARCKE who patiently revised the English text. To Professor P. J. RUIS, the director of the Expedition, I extend my sincere thanks for help and encouragement both during the excavations and during the preparation of this volume.

II

Minoan (?) and Mycenaean Vases and Plastic Figures

The Greek Bronze Age pottery from Tall Sūkās is not abundant, little more than fifty fragments having been registered; a few of the sherds are of special interest as they exhibit features both earlier and later than the greater mass of Greek pottery from the LEVANT¹. The earliest example is 6; in the preliminary report it is mentioned as Myc I, and it should thus be the earliest Mycenaean fragment from the LEVANT.² It is decorated with a white spiral laid on brownish or blackish paint, but in Myc I no superimposed spirals seem to occur on pottery, white is used only as an accessory colour on the dark spirals.³ White spirals on dark ground were very popular in Crete during all phases of MM⁴, and the technique was still in use in LM I but was to some degree overtaken by the "reserved" technique.⁵ Superimposed white spirals were frequent on MH pottery too,⁶ but it is very unlikely that MH was exported to the Middle East.⁷ Furthermore, though the painting of 6 is indistinct, the spiral is said by the registrar to be "rather rashly painted", a fact which should point to a Cretan origin.⁸ MM II–III pottery is known from Syria,⁹ whereas there is no evidence up till now of Cretan connections with Syria in LM.¹⁰ 6 may be MM, but an origin of the vase in the succeeding period cannot be excluded.¹¹

The bulk of Mycenaean material from Tall Sūkās can be assigned to Myc III A;¹²

¹ F. H. Stubbings, *Mycenaean Pottery from the Levant*, Cambridge 1951, V. Hankey, *Mycenaean Pottery in the Middle East: Notes on Finds since 1951*, BSA 62 1967, 107–147.

² BSA 62 1967, 113.1.

³ C. W. Blegen, *Prosymna*, Cambridge 1937, pl. 166.658 no. 216, 659 no. 57. The spirals published by A. Furumark, *The Mycenaean Pottery, Analysis and Classification*, Stockholm 1941, mot. 46 fig. 59.2–4,6, do not represent the superimposed technique, but the special "reserved" technique invented on Crete during LM I, see E. Reisinger, *Kretische Vasenmalerei vom Kamares- bis zum Palast-Stil*, Berlin 1912, 24 and A. Evans, *The Palace of Minos IV.1*, London 1935, 267–269 fig. 198a–b (for the Nubian vase, see further H. J. Kantor, *The Aegean and the Orient in the Second Millenium B.C.*, AJA Mongr. 1 1947, 35 note 28 and *OpArch* 6 1950, 207 fig. 17) and later seen on the Mainland, see A. W. Persson, *The Royal Tombs at Dendra near Midea*, Lund 1931, 66 fig. 46 (Myc IIIA). For the use of white on Myc II pottery, see C. W. Blegen & M. Rawson, *The Palace of Nestor at Pylos in Western Messenia*, Princeton 1966, 390–392.54a figs. 379.600,606, on Myc III pottery, see BSA 42 1947, 11–12. It should be noted that the white spirals on the stirrup-jar from Minat al-Baida are painted on reddish ground, see Evans, *PM IV.2*, London 1935, 777 fig. 756c, not blackish; the jar has been recognized by A. Furumark as an imitation of a Myc IIIA1 type, see *OpArch* 6 1950, 207 note 9, not of a Minoan type, as was suggested earlier, see C. F. A. Schaeffer, *Ugaritica I*, Paris 1939, 72 fig. 68 and Kantor, *Aegean and Orient*, 19, 76–77.

⁴ For the latest examples, see Evans, *PM I*, London 1921, 556–57 fig. 404 f, 578–579 figs. 420, 422: MM III, L. Pernier, L. Banti, *Il Palazzo Minoico di Festos II*, Pavia 1951, 403–404 fig. 267 right: late MM III, R. B. Seager, *The Cemetery of Pachyammos, Crete*, the University Museum Anthropological Publications, Pennsylvania 7.1 1916, 18 pl. 2 middle left: late MM III/LM I, BSA 62 1967, 337–339 pl. 78.a: LM IA.

⁵ See note 3.

⁶ C. W. Blegen, *Korakou*, New York 1921, pl. 2.2,4,8.

⁷ However, see *OpArch* 6 1950, 204 fig. 14.A–B: "sub-I" style in Egypt.

⁸ *OpArch* 6 1950, 162.

⁹ For references to Ras Šamra, see Kantor, *Aegean and Orient*, 18 note 15, 19 notes 18–19, to Byblos *ibid.* 20 notes 27–29, to Alalakh see L. Woolley, *Alalakh*, Oxford 1955, 370 (ATP/48/16) pl. 129.

¹⁰ Kantor, *Aegean and Orient*, 74.

¹¹ During the Mycenaean Symposium in Nicosia in 1972 Dr. G. Cadogan expressed the view to Professor P. J. Riis that a LM date of the sherd may be possible.

¹² Unlike Ras Šamra, where Myc III B prevails, Stubbings, *Levant*, 71.

the following are ascertained to belong to III A 2: **1**;¹³ **2**: might come from a vase similar to **1**,¹⁴ but perhaps just as well from a pyxis;¹⁵ **5**: the diameter of the flat disk is so small that it must belong to the earliest of the Myc III stirrup-jars;¹⁶ the small piriform jar with three handles, the stirrup-jar and the pyxis are the shapes most frequently found in the LEVANT;¹⁷ **7**;¹⁸ **8**;¹⁹ the upright position of the flowers in the shoulder field exclude the stirrup-jars as the possible origin of **8**,²⁰ it is rather from a larger vase with a more complicated composition;²¹ **24**: one of the flowers on the krater sherds has an appearance in which Minoan influence is detected²²—the sherds might have come from an amphoroid krater with a chariot scene;²³ **26**: from a cup either with a running spiral²⁴ or a curtailed form.²⁵ **9**²⁶ and **13**²⁷ can only be understood as Myc III A, **9**: curved flower stems are frequent on alabastra.²⁸ Only one potsherd can with some certainty be regarded as Myc III B (for the figurines, see later), this is **23** presumably Cypriote and from a bell krater, the most common krater shape of III B. The exact stylization of the bull as on **23** does not occur among any of the known pictorial representations, but the scene which is illustrated may be the same as on the Enkomi bull krater, on which a cattle egret perches on a bull.²⁹ Though the head of **23** is in contour, the fragment is perhaps to be ascribed to the same master, i.e. the “Enkomi Bull Painter”: inside the silhouette of the Enkomi bull’s head are traces, which suggest that originally only the contours of the head were indicated, including the double lines between head and neck, which occur too on the Sūkās bull.³⁰ Another fragment is the only one which can be assigned to the latest phase, III C, not often represented in the LEVANT:³¹ **16** decorated with a pair of “tongue-

¹³ Furumark, Analysis, mot. 45 fig. 58.1, P. Dikaios, Enkomi I, Mainz am Rhein 1969, 376.233 Tomb 10 pl. 208.11.

¹⁴ Dikaios, Enkomi, 378.271 Tomb 10 pl. 208.14.

¹⁵ CVA Heidelberg fasc 3, pl. 99.3 with text, BCH 93 1969, 582 Tomb II.9 fig. 11, Dikaios, Enkomi, 371.122 Tomb 10 pl. 211.21.

¹⁶ Furumark, Analysis, 85–86.

¹⁷ Stubbings, Levant, 68–69, BSA 62 1967, 145. The writer takes the opportunity to thank Professor P. Åström for sending her a proof of his forthcoming study on the Mycenaean pottery in Cyprus.

¹⁸ Furumark, Analysis, mot. 18 fig. 42.17.

¹⁹ Furumark, Analysis, mot. 18 fig. 42.3–4,6.

²⁰ BSA 42 1947, 15–20 figs. 4–5, CVA Cyprus fasc 1, pl. 21.7–9.

²¹ CVA Brit. Mus. fasc 1, II Cb, pl. 8.6, Stubbings, Levant, pl. 2.4, CVA Brit. Mus. fasc 5, III a, pl. 2.8, OpAth 3 1960, 151 Tomb 7/VII pl. 13; for the flower, see BSA 42 1947, 57 fig. 26.

²² Furumark, Analysis, 286 mot. 18 figs. 42.9, 41.D, BSA 62 1967, 114.2, with reference to the early Amman krater, for the latter, see further Mélanges de l’Université Saint Joseph 46 1970/71, 19–20 fig. 3.

²³ CVA Cyprus fasc 1, pl. 6.3, fasc 2 pl. 1: both with transversal stripes on rim; for the Ras Šamra krater, see AJA 65 1961, 344.9 no. 3 pl. 109.45–46; all Myc III A.

²⁴ E. Gjerstad, Studies on Prehistoric Cyprus, Uppsala 1926, 211.8, 213.8.

²⁵ Furumark, Analysis, mot. 46 fig. 59.22–23, C. F. A. Schaeffer, Enkomi-Alasia, Paris 1952, 126 fig. 55.1095.

²⁶ Furumark, Analysis, mot. 9 fig. 32.16–17: lily, mot. 11 fig. 34.47–48: papyrus, mot. 12 fig. 36.13: sacral ivy.

²⁷ Furumark, Analysis, mot. 53 fig. 65.7, CVA Cyprus fasc 2, pl. 15.2, BSA 62 1967, 141.1 pl. 34.a1.

²⁸ CVA Cyprus fasc 1, pl. 23.7–8.

²⁹ AJA 60 1956, 144 pl. 56.3–4, JHS 81 1961, 44–48.

³⁰ The writer thanks Professor P. J. Riis for calling her attention to this relationship.

³¹ BSA 62 1967, 114.4: Tall Sūkās is the first coastal site in Syria with Myc III C.

shaped antitheticals".³² Only approximate datings can be given for the rest of the material. The disk of **4** is larger than that of **5** and thus probably later;³³ **10** and **15** might belong to pilgrim flasks;³⁴ the casually drawn stripes of **11** could be part of a simple line spiral, i.e. without the usual horizontal connecting lines;³⁵ the stemmed lozenge of **14** cannot be earlier than III B—the interior of the sherd is not described, so it is included in the group of closed vases in the catalogue, but the motive is very often connected with pictorial representations on kraters, and **14** might perhaps have belonged to an open vase.³⁶ The very close-set band groups of **19** might indicate an early dating;³⁷ the sloping curved line of **20** has perhaps encircled the side spout of a "tea pot".³⁸ **25**, **27–29** are all fragments of cups: the earliest one is **25** with part of what is possibly a lily with curved stem;³⁹ the empty area above the band group of **27** is fairly large and the cup might have been undecorated on the upper half.⁴⁰ The cup to which **29** belonged was most likely decorated with bands only;⁴¹ in the description of **28** the concentric circles are said to be on the exterior, but there are no traces of a foot, which should be expected.⁴² The "group" looks earlier than III C, and among the determinable sherds there are no obvious counter-parts to the vases in the so-called Rude Style of Cyprus or to the wares reported from Tall Ashdod and Beth Shan. However a stirrup-jar was found in the South Harbour of Tall Sūkās, the decoration much corroded, but in shape very similar to the one from Beth Shan.⁴³ As on nearly all sites where Mycenaean pottery has appeared, Mycenaean figurines occur too on Tall Sūkās.⁴⁴ All the fragments of female figurines, **31–33 b** presumably represent the Ψ-type, which is usually assigned to Myc III B.⁴⁵ On **31** the waistline of the torso is placed very high, a feature showing that the figure is one of the earliest of the Ψ-type.⁴⁶ The animal fragments all belong to Blegen's type "c", and both varieties of type "c"

³² Furumark, Analysis, mot. 19 fig. 47.48, OpArch III 1944, 201, 208 note 1 fig. 1.1.

³³ Furumark, Analysis, 85–86, Stubbings, Levant, 95 fig. 35: Myc III B.

³⁴ CVA Copenhagen fasc 1, pl. 48.3–5: Myc III A2 (Stubbings, Levant, 16), pl. 48.1–2: Myc III B (Stubbings, Levant, 19–20), CVA Cyprus fasc 2, pl. 14.5–6: Myc III A2.

³⁵ Furumark, Analysis, mot. 46 fig. 60.52–59: Myc III A–C, CVA Cyprus fasc 1, pl. 18, specially no. 7: III A2, CVA Cyprus fasc 2, pl. 26.4: III A2, É. Coche de la Ferté, Essai de classification de la céramique mycénienne d'Enkomi, Paris 1951, pl. 2.6: III B.

³⁶ Furumark, Analysis, mot. 73 fig. 71: stemmed no. 8, Stubbings, Levant, 37 pl. 9.7, JHS 81 1961, pl. 1.5–6: III B.

³⁷ Stubbings, Levant, pl. 1.9, 11: Myc III A1, Blegen, Prosymna, pl. 186 fig. 716.764: Myc III A.

³⁸ OpArch III 1944, 235 fig. 10.23, BSA 42 1947, 53–54 pl. 17.3, BCH 93 1969, 582 Tomb II.13 fig. 19.

³⁹ Furumark, Analysis, mot. 9 fig. 32.16, CVA Brit. Mus. fasc 1, II C b, pl. 12.12: Myc III A1.

⁴⁰ CVA Cyprus fasc 1, pl. 26.8: Myc III A2, Dikaios, Enkomi, 284 pl. 80.19: Myc III B, Stubbings, Levant, 38 pl. 12.15: Myc III B.

⁴¹ BSA 64 1969, 276.68 note 32 fig. 7: Myc III B.

⁴² For a decorative system like that of **28**, except for the interior, see Dikaios, Enkomi, 246 pl. 66.5.

⁴³ Rude Style: Mélanges de l'Université Saint Joseph 46 1970/71, 21–22; on Ashdod see BSA 62 1967, 143, Archaeometry, 13.2 1971, 169–175 pl. 1 and T. Dothan in a lecture given in Nicosia 1972 during the Mycenaean Symposium: Philistine Material Culture and its Mycenaean Affinities, where attention was called to the ware from Beth Shan, for the latter see BSA 62 1967, 127–128 pls. 28–29. The stirrup-jar from the South Harbour, Sh 78, is to be published later.

⁴⁴ OpAth 5 1964, 46–57. The review by E. French in BSA 66 1971, 101–87, appeared too late.

⁴⁵ A. Furumark, The Chronology of Mycenaean Pottery, Stockholm 1941, 86–88 fig. 1, BSA 62 1967, 114.3.

⁴⁶ In Deiras figurines of this sort were found with late Myc III A2 pottery, see J. Deshayes, Argos, Les fouilles de la Deiras, Paris 1966, 198, 200 DM 19 pl. 54.2. See BSA 66 1971, 109 fig. 1, 131–133.

are represented.⁴⁷ The Sūkās fragments are suggested to be Myc III B⁴⁸ and the type represented by 34–35 b,⁴⁹ i.e. Blegen's first variety, is now dated to the beginning of III B;⁵⁰ the second variety, with transversal stripes on the body, is known from the Argive Heraion in a Myc III A 2/III B context.⁵¹

Small piriform jar.

1. TS 5601. Sūkās I 29 no. 33, 31 fig. 8 b pl. 2. Neck/shoulder sherds with root of handle. G 15 NE. 10.0×7.5 cm, diam. of rim 9.5 cm. Fine grey brown clay, greenish grey slip, brown glaze. Broad cylindrical neck with horizontal offset rim; small horizontal loop-handle, on shoulder frieze of U-patterns enframed by narrow bands. *Pl. I.*

Pyxis?

2. TS 569. BSA 62 1967, 114.2. Neck/shoulder sherd, handle. G 11 SW. 5.1×3.7 cm. Light buff clay, pink in core, yellowish slip, reddish brown to chocolate glaze. Small horizontal loop-handle. Neck glazed, in handle zone frieze of small vertical stripes enframed by narrow bands. Handle glazed. *Pl. I.*

Stirrup-jars.

3. TS 4657. Shoulder sherd with spout. G 10 NE. H. of spout 3.2 cm, diam. of rim 2.5 cm, w. 5.0 cm. Light yellowish clay, darker core, brownish glaze. Band on interior of rim and another round root of neck; on shoulder, one broad and two or three narrow horizontal bands. *Pl. I. Similar:* TS 1676 P 11 SW.

4. TS 2055. Disk and part of handle of false-neck. J 8 SE. 4.6×2.9 cm. Yellow clay, dark brown to olive glaze. Disk: large central dot and concentric circles. Handle: glazed except for triangle at top. *Pl. I. Similar:* TS 4792 G 10 NE, TS 3572 G 13.

5. TS 600. Disk and part of handles of false-neck. G 11 SW. 5.9×2.7 cm. Light buff gritty and micaceous clay, greenish in core, light reddish brown glaze. Flat disk with central dot and concentric circle. Handles glazed, except for irregular, reserved field at top. *Pl. I.*

Other closed vases.

6. TS 663. AASyr 8/9 1958/59, 131–32, BSA 62 1967, 113.1. Neck/shoulder sherd. G 11 SW. 7.2×10.1 cm. Light drab, very gritty and slightly micaceous clay, brownish to black glaze. Shoulder not distinctly offset from neck. Glazed all over; on neck, running spiral between two horizontal bands all added in white which is very worn. *Pl. I.*

7. TS 5515. Side sherd. G 15. 3.0×4.0 cm. Light brownish clay, light brownish glaze. Part of voluted flowers. *Pl. I.*

8. TS 4752. Neck/shoulder sherd. Surface, Eastern Spur. 4.5×2.9 cm. Light brown clay, creamy slip, brown glaze. Neck glazed; on shoulder, part of voluted flowers. *Pl. I.*

9. TS 2721. Neck/shoulder sherd. L 8 SE. 3.0×3.0 cm. Very fine light clay, greenish slip, brown lustrous glaze. Horizontal rib between neck and shoulder. Neck glazed; on shoulder, curved narrow stripe and two parallel zigzag lines. *Pl. I.*

10. TS 3716. Side sherd. G 14. 3.5×3.3 cm. Light buff clay, yellowish slip, brown to black glaze. Part of three concentric bands. *Pl. I.*

11. TS 5585. Side sherd. G 16 NW. 3.0×2.0 cm. Fine light brownish clay and slip, red glaze. Part of irregular spiral overlapping broad band. *Pl. I.*

⁴⁷ Blegen, Prosymna, 363–364, BSA 66 1971, 151–153 fig. 11.

⁴⁸ BSA 62 1967, 114.3.

⁴⁹ Similar in Ras Šamra, C. F. A. Schaeffer, Ugaritica II, Paris 1949, 230 fig. 97.9, 20.

⁵⁰ Deshayes, Deiras, 201 DM 73 pl. 82.5, the bull from Deiras does not have exactly the same decoration as the Sūkās fragments, but see *ibid.*, note 2, for a bull like those from Sūkās. BSA 66 1971, 155–56.

⁵¹ Deshayes, Deiras, 201 note 4 DM 86 pl. 92.2. See further BSA 66 1971, 156–57.

12. TS 1734. Side sherd. P 11 NW. 2.5×2.0 cm. Fine buff clay, yellow buff slip, brownish to black glaze. Composition of dots and stripes. *Pl. I.*

13. TS 3038. Side sherd. G 15. 3.0×3.7 cm. Buff clay, buff slip, red lustrous glaze. Frieze of broken wavy line; at bottom, band and indefinable rounded design. *Pl. I.*

14. TS 4522. Side sherd. G 10 SE. 5.7×3.3 cm. Buff clay, reddish brown glaze. Stemmed lozenge with groups of semicircles. *Pl. I.*

15. TS 1385. Side sherd. G 11 SW. 4.5×2.5 cm. Light reddish buff clay, creamy slip, red glaze. Banded. *Pl. I. Similar:* TS 1537 E 8 SE, TS 3481 G 15.

16. TS 812. AASyr 8/9 1958/59, 131. Shoulder sherd. G 11 SW. 6.9×4.5 cm. Fine light buff clay with white and dark grits, red to brown glaze. Pair of hatched tongue-shaped anti-theticals, below broad and narrow bands. *Pl. I.*

17. TS 1390, 1391. Shoulder/side sherds. G 11 SW. 4.5×4.0 cm. Light buff somewhat porous clay, red glaze. Narrow and broad bands, "sling" in field. *Pl. I.*

18. TS 641. Side sherd. G 11 SW. 2.1×1.6 cm. Light greenish clay with some grits and mica, brown glaze. Four narrow bands enframed by two broad ones. *Pl. I. Similar* (three to nine narrow bands): TS 364 Surface, TS 365 Surface, TS 1198 G 11 SW, TS 1893 H 11 NW, TS 1957 G 7 SE.

19. TS 3489. Side sherd. G 15. 2.0×3.5 cm. Red to buff clay, buff in core, buff slip, red glaze. Broad and narrow bands. *Pl. I. Similar:* TS 4910 G 14 NE, TS 5553 H 11 NE.

20. TS 5658. Shoulder sherd with root of spout(?). G 15 NE. C. 5.0×5.0 cm. Light greyish clay, black glaze. Band round root of spout(?), at bottom horizontal band. *Pl. I.*

21. TS 5586. Side sherd. G 16 NW. 2.5×3.0 cm. Fine reddish clay, yellowish slip, brownish glaze. Vertical, irregular, slim stripe; below, horizontal band with small pendant stripe. *Pl. I.*

22. TS 3826. Handle fragment. H 11 NW. 3.6×1.2 cm. Reddish somewhat micaceous clay, yellowish slip, red brown glaze. Transversal stripes. *Pl. I.*

Kraters.

23. TS 2314. AASyr 10 1960, 128 fig. 18, AA 1962, 374 fig. 90. Shoulder sherd with root of neck. G 16 NW. 4.3×5.7 cm. Buff clay with few grits, greyish buff slip, red glaze. Exterior: neck glazed; on body, part of neck and head with probably the long toes of a bird perched on the neck of the bull. Interior: no description. *Pl. I.*

24. TS 483, 484, 497. AASyr 8/9 1958/59, 131 fig. 18. Rim/neck/shoulder/side sherds with strap-handle. E 8 SW, SE and NW. L. 2.8–9.4 cm, w. 1.8–5.5 cm. Fine light yellowish buff clay with small grits and mica, black to brown glaze. Flat rim, broad vertical strap-handle, three holes through top of handle. Rim: groups of transversal stripes limited along the inward edge by horizontal band. Handle: glazed, except for vertical stripe. Exterior: voluted and unvoluted flowers, vertical row of quirks. Interior: glazed. *Pl. I.*

Other open vases.

25. TS 988. Side sherd of cup(?). G 15 SE. 3.1×1.9 cm. Yellow clay with some white grits, red mat paint, burnished! Exterior: part of lily(?). Interior: horizontal bands. *Pl. I.*

26. TS 3078. Rim/side sherd of cup(?). G 14. 2.8×2.1 cm. Light brown clay, yellow slip, red glaze. Slightly everted rim. Exterior: rim glazed, below three curved lines. Interior: slipped, rim glazed. *Pl. I. Similar:* TS 2606 H 11 NW.

27. TS 1773. Bottom sherd of cup(?). F 8 NW. 4.0×3.5 cm. Red clay with white grits, red glaze. Exterior: group of broad and narrow concentric circles. Interior: two concentric bands. *Pl. I.*

28. TS 1735. Bottom sherd. P 11 NW. 1.5×2.0 cm. Light buff clay, red slip, brown glaze. Exterior: three concentric circles. Interior: slipped. *Pl. I.*

29. TS 1355. Side sherd of cup(?). G 8 SE. 3.0×2.0 cm. Fine yellow clay, yellow slip, red glaze. Exterior: banded. Interior: glazed. *Pl. I.*

30. TS 5621. Fragmentary stem. H 12. 4.7×3.7 cm. Fine light brownish clay, darker in core, yellow slip, red glaze. Broad and narrow horizontal bands. *Pl. I.*

Ψ-figurines.

31. TS 5561. Sūkās I 36 no. 51 fig. 8 d pl. 2. Columnar stem with part of torso. G 16 NW. W. 3.2 cm, h. 5.7 cm, diam. below 3.0 cm. Fine light red-brown clay, yellowish slip, red-brown glaze. Above waistline short vertical stripes, on stem three vertical stripes. *Pl. II.*

32. TS 563. AASyr 8/9 1958/59, 131 fig. 17, NMarb 1961, 123–24 fig. 5, AA 1962, 374–75 fig. 89, BSA 62 1967, 114.3. Fragmentary columnar stem. G 11 SW. 2.6×4.7 cm. Light buff clay with white and dark grits, brownish red glaze. Three vertical stripes. *Pl. II.*

33a. TS 4516. Sūkās I 34 no. 49 fig. 8 f pl. 2. Arm. G 16 SW. 2.4×2.0 cm. Buff clay, buff slip, reddish glaze. Band along edge, on both sides vertical stripes. *Pl. II. Similar:* TS 4679 G 16 SW.

33b. TS 4533. Sūkās I 29 no. 36 fig. 8 e pl. 2. Arm. G 15 SE. 2.3×1.5 cm. Buff clay, buff slip, brownish glaze. Band along edge, vertical stripes on both sides. *Pl. II.*

Animal figurines.

34. TS 561. AASyr 8/9 1958/59, 131 fig. 17, NMarb 1961, 123–34 fig. 5, AA 1962, 374–75 fig. 89. Fragmentary bull. G 11 SW. L. 10.8 cm, h. 6.9 cm. Light yellowish to reddish clay with some white and dark grits, brownish to black glaze. Forelegs and outer part of horns are missing. Banded longitudinally, end of muzzle glazed; small transversal stripes on top of muzzle and front of horns. *Pl. II. Similar head:* TS 4484 G 15 SW. *Similar bodies:* TS 4080 G 15 SE, TS 5542 G 15 NE.

35a. TS 562. AASyr 8/9 1958/59, 131 fig. 17, NMarb 1961, 123–24 fig. 5, AA 1962, 374–75 fig. 89. Fore- and hind-part of bull. G 11 SW. 4.2×9.1 cm, 2.0×4.9 cm. Light yellowish to reddish clay, with some white and dark grits, brownish to reddish glaze. Banded longitudinally, end of muzzle glazed, small transversal stripes on top of muzzle. *Pl. II. Similar horn:* TS 4680 b G 16 SW. *Similar legs:* TS 3858 G 12 NE, TS 4604 H 11 NE, TS 4680 a G 16 SW, TS 5584 G 16 NW.

35b. TS 4532. Sūkās I 29 no. 35 fig. 8 c pl. 2. Fragmentary fore-part of bull. G 15 SE. 4.1×6.1 cm. Buff clay with grey grits, yellowish slip, dark brownish lustrous glaze. Banded longitudinally, transversal stripes on horns. *Pl. II.*

36. TS 2295. Fragmentary trunk. G 16 NW. 6.2×2.8 cm. Red brown clay with few white grits, yellowish slip, red glaze. Close-set vertical stripes crossed by a horizontal stripe along back. *Pl. II.*

III

Cycladic Geometric Vases

Only five sherds have been determined as Geometric, **37–41**, all presumably Cycladic. Though the description of the clay is sparse, it does not disagree with that of Cycladic fabrics. **37** and **38** are from skyphoi with pendent-semicircles.⁵² The exact

⁵² This group of cups are conventionally called “skyphoi” and for convenience that name has been employed in the catalogue, but the shape is that of a kylix, a term known from an inscription on a cup from the 8th century (see Sūkās I 174–175). For lists see H. G. Buchholz, *Berliner Jb* 5 1965, 224–229 and Emporio, 117 note 2; add: Emporio, no. 157 fig. 72 pl. 30, M. R. Popham & L. H. Sackett, *Excavations at Lefkandi, Euboea* 1964–66, London 1968, 26–27 figs. 59, 65 and BCH 89 1965, 845 fig. 3, *Archaeology* 1967, 67 fig. above (Sardis), R. Saidah, *Découvertes d’objets grecs d’époque protogéométrique et géométrique sur le littoral libanais*, IXe congrès international d’archéologie classique, Damas 1969, 66–67 (Hajda), Sūkās I 144 note 574 (Niniveh). See furthermore note 543.

profile of 38⁵³ is not known, and so little is left of the sherd that there are no traces of another intersecting circle group; the decoration is unusual, the semicircles describe more than half a circle, and innermost is a full circle.⁵⁴ The body of 37 is rather deep, the rim distinctly offset from the shoulder and clearly swept back. Among the skyphoi found in Syria the greatest similarity in profile to 37 is found in the fragmentary cup from Tall Ta'ayināt, on which the number of semicircles is considerable too, i.e. ten,⁵⁵ and in the Tall Halāf skyphos which has eleven semicircles⁵⁶ like 37. Recently J. N. COLDSTREAM has thoroughly dealt with the pendent-semicircle skyphoi, including the category to which the sherds from Tall Sūkās belong.⁵⁷ According to COLDSTREAM the skyphoi from Tall Ta'ayināt and Tall Ḥalāf date to the second half of the 9th century, i.e. MG I, and the Ḥama cups are assigned to the early 8th century, i.e. MG II.⁵⁸ The Ḥama cups, which have never been fully published, are now dealt with by P. J. RUS.⁵⁹ For two of the cups a date is proposed earlier than that of MG II: 8 A 189,⁶⁰ found in a cinerary urn, is safely dated to the late 9th century or around 800 B.C.,⁶¹ while L 941⁶² is suggested to be even earlier, it is compared with EG cups.⁶³ The two remaining cups are held to be later:⁶⁴ on account of its occurrence in deposits of the 4th period of the cremation necropolis, one of them, 6 A 290, is dated within 800–720 B.C.⁶⁵ According to P. J. RUS, the latest of the Ḥama cups should be contemporary with the cups from Tall Ta'ayināt, Tall Ḥalāf, Tall Sūkās and some of the Al-Mīna cups.⁶⁶ However, the profiles of the later Ḥama cups show features rather different from those of the cups from Tall Ta'ayināt, Tall Ḥalāf and Tall Sūkās: the concavity of the rim is more pronounced on the Ḥama cups, the bodies are shallower and with straighter sides, whereas the profile of the earlier Ḥama cup, dated by P. J. RUS not later than 800 B.C., i.e. MG I,⁶⁷ comes closer to the three cups in question.

⁵³ NMArb 1961, 124–125 fig. 6.

⁵⁴ So far a skyphos found on Cyprus seems to be the only specimen with a full central circle, Desborough, *Protogeometric*, 181 pl. 25.C left (Keraphani).

⁵⁵ Desborough, *Protogeometric*, 328 pl. 26.5.

⁵⁶ B. Hrouda, *Tell Halaf IV, Die Kleinfunde aus historischer Zeit*, Berlin 1962, 84, 101.188 pl. 69.

⁵⁷ Coldstream, *Geometric*, 156–157. In connecting the material with the evolution of Attic Geometric and in stressing the significance of Attic influence on the Cyclades, J. N. Coldstream has reached a reasonable relative chronology for these skyphoi. The type has no Attic counterpart, it is a descendant from the Cycladic Sub-Protogeometric version of the local skyphos. It must have developed "somewhere near the transition from Early to Middle Geometric in Attica". The skyphoi from the Rheneia graves, regarded as the culmination of the class, were found with Atticizing MG I vases; for the skyphoi from the Purification Trench there are no valuable contexts, but Coldstream suggests that none of them were made much later than the end of MG II; first, because the shape seems to be the predecessor of Atticizing MG II skyphoi also found in the Trench, and second because there is no reflection on the ceramics found in the western colonies, neither in shape nor in decoration; on the latter see Sūkās I 156.

⁵⁸ Coldstream, *Geometric*, 312–313.

⁵⁹ Sūkās I 150–152 fig. 51 a–d.

⁶⁰ Sūkās I fig. 51 d.

⁶¹ It was found in a cinerary urn of the bottom layer in the 8th century necropolis, Sūkās I 150 note 613, fig. 52 (no. 38). Coldstream, *Geometric*, 311 note 6.

⁶² Sūkās I fig. 51 b.

⁶³ Sūkās I 150–152 notes 614–615.

⁶⁴ Sūkās I figs. 51 a, c. Coldstream, *Geometric*, 311 note 7.

⁶⁵ Sūkās I 150 note 612.

⁶⁶ Sūkās I 152 notes 616–618, for Al-Mīna, see below note 72.

⁶⁷ See note 61.

The similarity of the cups from Tall Ta'ayināt and Tall Ḥalāf to the MG I cup from Ḥama seems to confirm J. N. COLDSTREAM's ascription of the Ta'ayināt and Ḥalāf cups to the 2nd half of the 9th Cent. B.C.⁶⁸ It is not possible to judge if **38** can be assigned to the 9th Cent. B.C. like **37**. **38** is too small and the course of its profile is not known. No profile drawings have been published of the sherds from Al-Mīna, and the range within the sherds is still confusing, but the early MG type is represented among them.⁶⁹ The skyphos is described as unusually deep,⁷⁰ probably not unlike the ones from Tall Ta'ayināt, Tall Ḥalāf, Tall Sūkās and the early one from Ḥama. Three other fragments are distinguished by COLDSTREAM as belonging to late and degenerate skyphoi with extremely shallow bodies and only few semicircles which often overlap the glaze;⁷¹ they are understood as Late Geometric. Two of these fragments are mentioned by P. J. RIIS as contemporary with the skyphoi from Tall Ta'ayināt, Tall Ḥalāf and Tall Sūkās together with the two latest Ḥama cups.⁷² As shown above, we cannot talk about stylistic contemporaneity in connection with the three former cups—and even *in connection* with the two latest Ḥama cups it is questionable. The latter are of a decidedly better quality than the Al-Mīna sherds and the Late Geometric skyphoi from Cyprus,⁷³ and might have been produced earlier, i.e. in MG II,⁷⁴ but they may of course have been in use as late as 720 B.C.⁷⁵ Only a corner of a hatched meander is left on **39**. Though the description of the clay does not reveal it, the sherd is most likely Cycladic as at least some of the early ceramics from Al-Mīna; the sherd might belong to a skyphos with window panel, which is a normal Atticizing MG type in the Cyclades.⁷⁶ Though the clay is not termed micaceous, the slip betrays the Cycladic origin of the sherds **40–41**;⁷⁷ kraters of this sort are already known in the LEVANT.⁷⁸ The type is LG.⁷⁹

Skyphoi.

37. TS 2018. Sūkās I 50 with note 143, pp. 142, 152 figs. 53 b, 54 a. Rim/shoulder/side sherd. F 8 NW. 7.0 × 5.2 cm. Fine pale buff clay with tiny white grits and a little mica, black to light brown glaze. Exterior: rim glazed, eleven pendent-semicircles, centre marked by dot and compass-point, faint traces of six other pendent-semicircles intersecting the outer nine ones of the former group. Interior: glazed, except for band at top of rim. *Pl. II. Fig. a.*

⁶⁸ Concerning Tall Ta'ayināt, J. N. Coldstream notes that “the evidence for this date is not stated” Geometric, 311 note 3.

⁶⁹ JHS 60 1940, 3 figs. 1 d, j and another fig. 1 b is suggested to be early by P. J. Riis, Sūkās I 152 note 619.

⁷⁰ Coldstream, Geometric, 312.

⁷¹ Coldstream, Geometric, 312, 157 note 6.

⁷² Sūkās I 152 figs. 48 a, d.

⁷³ Coldstream, Geometric, 157 notes 4–5.

⁷⁴ 6 A 290 is very similar in shape to a Cypriote skyphos from: A “Royal” tomb at Salamis, AA 78 1963, 177 fig. 35.46, found with MG II, see Coldstream, Geometric, 157 note 3.

⁷⁵ However, even this is doubted by J. N. Coldstream, Geometric, 311; see further Sūkās I 148–150. For the group see Sūkās I 156, Emporio, 117, Gnomon 42 1970, 497.

⁷⁶ JHS 60 1940, 2–3 fig. 1.1, Sūkās I 146 fig. 47 l–j, Coldstream, Geometric, 312 B1 (MG I), see pl. 34 k.

⁷⁷ Coldstream, Geometric, 172.

⁷⁸ Sūkās I 148 notes 598–599, 154 notes 629, 631 (with references); for the Delos Krater Bc 8, see Coldstream, Geometric, 172–174 no. 3 (the Csnola Painter).

⁷⁹ See preceding note: Coldstream.

38. TS 1012. AASyr 10 1960, 123 fig. 13, Sūkās I 50 with note 143, pp. 142, 152 figs. 53 c, 54 b. Shoulder/side sherd with root of rim. H 5 SE. 2.5×2.1 cm. Fine buff clay, black to light brown glaze. Exterior: root of rim glazed, four pendent-semicircles and one small full circle, centre marked by dot and compass-point. Interior: glazed. *Pl. II.*

39. TS 3520. Side sherd. G 5 NE. 1.8×2.3 cm. Grey brown clay, brown to black glaze. Exterior: part of meander with diagonal hatching. Interior: one broad and two narrow bands. *Pl. II.*

Kraters.

40. TS 1394. Rim sherd. G 15 NE. 3.0×3.0 cm. Rather fine light reddish clay with few white grits, creamy slip, black to reddish glaze. Flat rim. Exterior and interior: glazed. Topside: group of four transversal stripes, broad band along edge. *Pl. II.*

41. TS 969. Rim sherd. F 6 NW. 1.6×2.7 cm. Dark reddish clay, greenish slip, black glaze. Groove on underside. Exterior, interior and underside: glazed. Topside: two groups of transversal stripes, broad band along edge. *Pl. II.*

IV

Cycladic Orientalizing Vases

Only two Cycladic sherds belong to this phase. 42 is from "a big jar", and the metope-circle decoration points to the still not located Linear Island group,⁸⁰ which consists mainly, of large amphorae, frequently with a funeral purpose. So far these vases have appeared only within Greece itself, and of the pieces without known finding places, only one has an Eastern provenance, i.e. the one in Leyden which was acquired in Smyrna.⁸¹ On this basis it is strange to find a fragment in a remote Syrian location, thus P. J. Riis has attempted to connect 42 with other and more widespread Cycladic vase shapes, as kraters and krateriskoi. In addition to Eastern Greece these have been found further afield in Asia Minor.⁸² However 42 presumably does not belong to an open vase, as the interior of the sherd was apparently unglazed. Though none of the circle schemes of the known Linear Island amphorae are absolutely identical to 42, nor the later ones,⁸³ it cannot be denied that the group in general is that with which 42 has the greatest affinity. 43 is totally without slip, thus connecting it with DUGAS's A-groups,⁸⁴ where friezes of "running dog" are usually found on the Ad vases.⁸⁵ The latter look geometric, and are suggested to date to the 1st quarter of the 7th century;⁸⁶ it has recently been argued that they may last into the second quarter of the 7th Cent. B.C.⁸⁷ Three sherds of this category are reported from Al-Mina.⁸⁸

⁸⁰ The different points of view summed up by I. Strøm, *ActaArch* 33 1962, 243–246; add P. Bocci, *Ricerche sulla ceramica cicladica*, Rome 1962, 5–8 and *Fondation Hardt pour l'étude de l'antiquité classique*, *entretiens X* 1964, 57–58 (N. M. Kontoleon). P. J. Riis, Sūkās I 50 note 145 *Pl. III* no. 37 fig. 16 g, described the sherd as unslipped, i.e. without the thick yellowish slip; the slip of the Linear Island vases is extremely thin and sometimes yellowish brown, see *ActaArch* 33 1962, 224 note 8, and this sort of slip may correspond to the slip registered as yellowish to brown.

⁸¹ *ActaArch* 33 1962, 222–223.

⁸² Sūkās I 50 note 145. On 42 see further Sūkās II 94.

⁸³ Sūkās I 50.

⁸⁴ *ActaArch* 33 1962, 271.

⁸⁵ *Délos XV* 39–48 pls. 20–25, *ActaArch* 33 1962, 267–278, Bocci, *Ricerche cicladica*, 8–10 pl. 5.

⁸⁶ *ActaArch* 33 1962, 269.

⁸⁷ See preceding note.

⁸⁸ *BSA* 52 1957, 6 note 25 a.

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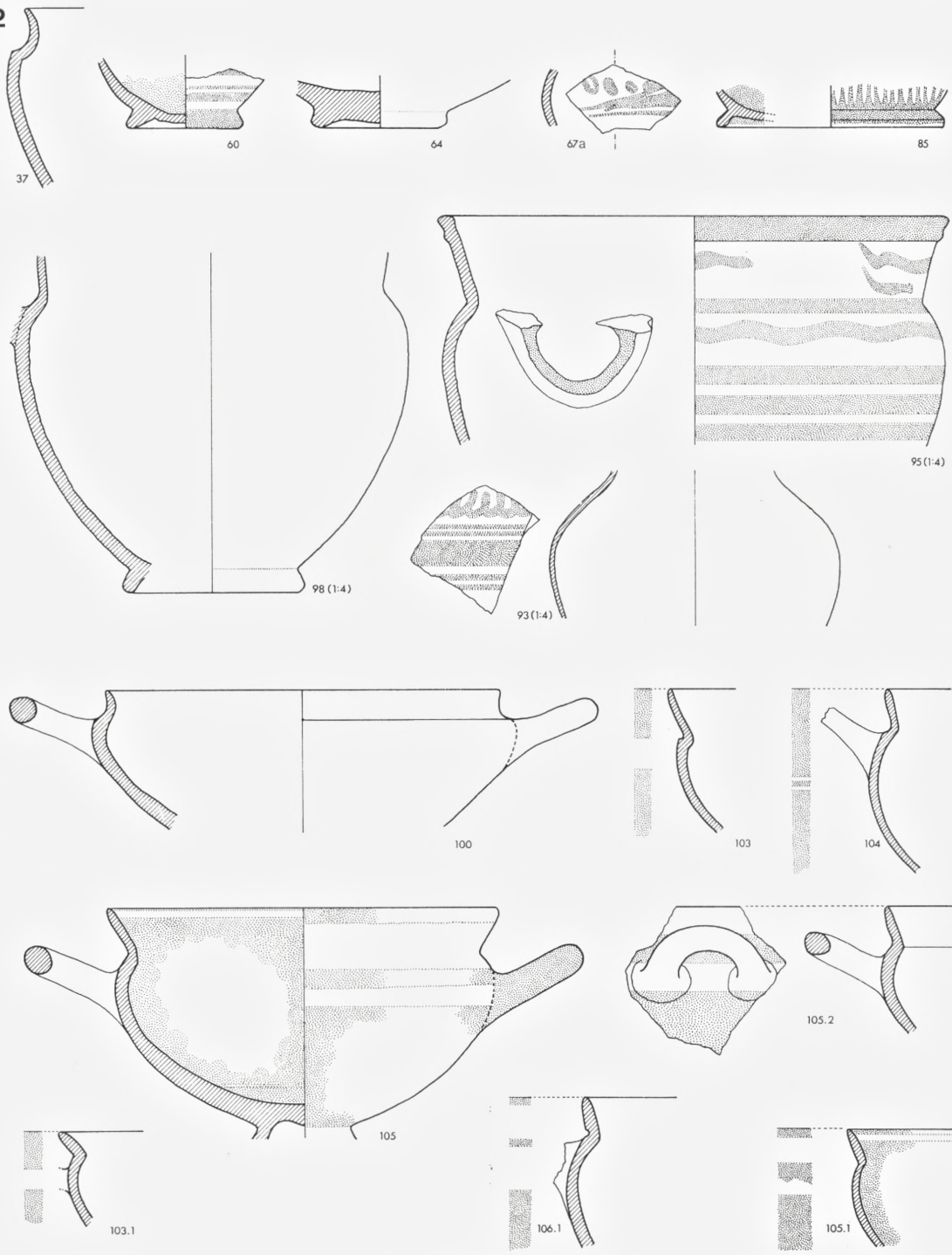


Fig. a.

Closed vases.

42. TS 4183. Sūkās I 50 no. 37 fig. 16 g pl. 3. Shoulder sherd. H 14. 7.6×7.8 cm. Light yellowish to brown clay with numerous dark and white grits and a few mica, yellowish to brown slip, orange glaze. In metope field, one half of concentric group of four circles, faint traces of four triglyphs. *Pl. II.*

43. TS 1027. Side sherd. G 5 SE. 2.7×2.1 cm. Buff clay with some white grits and a few mica, red glaze. Frieze of "running dog" (no band above/below). *Pl. II.*

V

Al-Mīna Ware

The ware demonstrated by J. BOARDMAN as possibly manufactured by Greek potters in Syria⁸⁹ is represented on Tall Sūkās by five sherds, 44–47. Only one of the sherds, 44, is in the bichrome technique, one of the hallmarks of the group, which is most fully represented in Al-Mīna, the suggested centre for the production. 44 perfectly matches one of the Al-Mīna sherds except for a greater number of triglyphs on the Sūkās sherd.⁹⁰ Though the description of the interior of 44 is not clear, the sherd must belong to BOARDMAN's first class, because of the elaborate decoration on the exterior,⁹¹ whereas 45 with its simple linear decoration belongs to the second class.⁹² The other sherds 46–47 are small and not very characteristic.⁹³ In addition to Al-Mīna, Tall Sūkās and Cyprus,⁹⁴ the ware is now reported from farther south at Byblos⁹⁵ and in the Hhaldā necropolis at the Beirut airport.⁹⁶ Some fragments from Tarsus have a very similar decoration, but G. M. A. HANFMANN points out that the technique is different, and he suggests an Ionian origin for the Tarsian pieces.⁹⁷ The type and decoration which the Al-Mīna cups copy is that of LG skyphoi, Euboean(?)⁹⁸ and the ware is supposed still to have been made in the 8th century B.C.⁹⁹ For the stratification of 47 see conclusion p. 93.

Skyphoi.

44. TS 4044. Sūkās I 50 no. 36 fig. 15 c pl. 3. Shoulder/side sherd with root of rim. H 14. No measurements. Pink clay with numerous black and white grits and mica, creamy slip. Exterior: on rim, lower part of vertical zigzags in orange matt paint, below two black glazed bands with black (or dark grey) matt painted stripes added; on shoulder/side: five triglyphs, the outer four in black (or dark grey) matt paint, the innermost in red matt paint; in metope field: four-leaved flower with contours and hatches in black (or dark grey) matt

⁸⁹ AnatSt 9 1959, 163–169, Coldstream, Geometric, 193, 310 note 6, 384.

⁹⁰ AnatSt 9 1959, 168.4 pl. 24 fig. 1.

⁹¹ AnatSt 9 1959, 164. For the multiple brush, see Antiquity 34 1960, 85–89.

⁹² AnatSt 9 1959, 169.22 pl. 25.

⁹³ 46 might be of Boardman's 1st class.

⁹⁴ AnatSt 9 1959, 166 notes 11–14.

⁹⁵ Sūkās I 158 note 640.

⁹⁶ Sūkās I 158 note 641, R. Saidah, Découvertes d'objets grecs d'époque protogéométrique et géométrique sur le littoral libanais, IXe congrès internationale d'archéologie classique, Damas 1969, 66–67.

⁹⁷ Tarsus III 280–281.1375–1377 fig. 95.

⁹⁸ Coldstream, Geometric, 193.

⁹⁹ AnatSt 9 1959, 167.

paint and interior of central dot in red matt paint, two tongues with contours in black (or dark grey) matt paint and interiors in red matt paint, dot-fillers in black (or dark grey) matt paint. Interior: "brown paint on creamy slip". *Pl. II.*

45. TS 1387. Rim/shoulder sherd. G 11 SE. 3.0×2.5 cm. Fine dark buff clay, light buff slip, brown matt paint. Exterior: banded rim, vertical wavelines made by at least a sextuple brush on shoulder. Interior: two broad bands on rim. *Pl. II.*

46. TS 3828. Rim/shoulder sherd with root of handle. G 15. 2.4×2.3 cm. Light buff clay, creamy slip, light red brown matt paint. Exterior: glazed rim, narrow band and two vertical stripes on shoulder. Interior: glazed, except for band at top of shoulder. *Pl. II. Similar ?* TS 3834 G 15 SW.

47. TS 4438. Sūkās I 48 no. 29 fig. 15 e pl. 3, 49–50. Side sherd. G 16 SW. 1.8×1.3 cm. Reddish clay with grey grits, creamy slip, orange matt paint. Exterior: vertical stripes. Interior: no description. *Pl. II.*

VI

Protocorinthian and Corinthian Vases

The amount of pottery from Corinth is not overwhelming on Tall Sūkās, altogether about fifty sherds have been registered, mostly Middle and Late Corinthian. Only four of the sherds can be regarded as Protocorinthian **49**, **62**, **64** and **70**. **49** is from a kotyle; in the handle zone only a few vertical stripes are left and above the handle only one band. At this particular place EPC kotylai usually have two bands, only very few have one.¹⁰⁰ The latter are all rather early, but the indistinct and restricted decoration of **49** does not permit a date closer than the later part of the 8th Cent. B.C. or the beginning of the 7th Cent. B.C. Numerous concentric circles, the uppermost ones with very small diameters, indicate that **62** cannot belong to an aryballos or another small closed vase;¹⁰¹ the fragment is more likely to originate from a pyxis-lid. The registrar termed the sherd a shoulder sherd, a fact which might point to a domed lid rather than to a flat one; especially on the tall domed lids the uppermost circles have small diameters.¹⁰² PC pyxides with tall lids are descendants of a Late Geometric shape,¹⁰³ the former are rare and seem to disappear in the EPC period.¹⁰⁴ The writer only knows the fragment catalogued as similar to **62** (TS 4717) from a photograph and cannot determine if it is from a domed or flat lid. The bottom sherd, **64**, is decorated in the EPC linear fashion¹⁰⁵ and the sherd is from a closed vase with small foot diameter.¹⁰⁶ **70** is from a vertical neck with distinctly offset rim triangular in section; it

¹⁰⁰ CVA Louvre fasc 13, pl. 35.1,4 (740–30), BSA 48 1953, 283.685 fig. 10 (c. 700), BSA 53/54 1958/59, 139 pl. 21.15 (730), CVA Heidelberg fasc 1, pl. 7.10 (early 7th century).

¹⁰¹ The stripe decoration on smaller closed vases never covers the shoulder.

¹⁰² K. Friis Johansen, *Les vases sicyoniens*, Copenhagen 1923, 32 pl. 11.3 (Thera), BSA 43 1948, 28 pl. 6.77 (Ithaka).

¹⁰³ From the so-called Thapsos class, see Coldstream, *Geometric*, 102–104, pl. 20 e (Ithaka).

¹⁰⁴ Perachora II 119; the domed lids from Perachora are all significantly lower, i.e. the circles have larger diameters, *ibid.* 119–122.1201–1226 pl. 54, they range from EPC to LPC/TR; on the Thera pyxis, see further Coldstream, *Geometric*, 107 note 2 pl. 21 g.

¹⁰⁵ For the same decorative system, see BSA 48 1953, 296.793 pl. 48 (krater); 300.827 fig. 21 (pyxis); Corinth XIII 38 S–1, S–2 pl. 10, 43–47 (kraters).

¹⁰⁶ AJA 62 1958, 270 pl. 69 fig. 35.5: Cretan aryballos.

might have belonged to an amphoriskos, a shape not usual in the PC series, but well known in LG.¹⁰⁷

The Corinthian pottery from Tall Sūkās represents shapes of the probably mass-produced wares usually exported eastwards,¹⁰⁸ and perhaps more or less accidentally carried overseas.¹⁰⁹ Among the exported vases kotylai and aryballoi are very frequent and on Tall Sūkās they constitute the largest Corinthian group. 48 is from a smaller open vase, which might be a kotyle, and if so it is outstanding among the other more ordinary kotylai from Tall Sūkās. The shield could be part of an elaborate decoration resembling that on the MC kotyle in Boston,¹¹⁰ and the vase might have been carried to Syria as an “objet d’art”. Perhaps with the exception of 52, none of the other kotylai seem to be earlier than MC, several are LC. True black-figure technique is employed only on two of the sherds, 50–51; the bodies of the beasts are elongated with rather neat incisions and this—together with the close-set, large, deformed filling-ornaments and the small dot-fillers—shows that the sherds still belong to MC.¹¹¹ Of the bottom fragments, 52–54, 52 with the broader rays might be EC,¹¹² while 53–54 cannot be earlier than MC; they may have belonged to kotylai like 50–51.¹¹³ Silhouette technique alone is used on 55–56; the animals are the so-called stick-legged ones, on 55 probably a goat, surrounded by plenty of dot-fillers—“hailstorm”. They date from the beginning of LC.¹¹⁴ Like 49, the rimsherds 57 and 59 have only one band above the handle, but neither of them are as early as 49; the wavelines of 57 might indicate a PC date, but the wavelines are shorter on PC kotylai.¹¹⁵ The short, broad strokes of 58 are found on small kotylai of rather poor quality.¹¹⁶ On 59 there is a narrow and a broad band below the tiny wavelines, this combination is known from both MC and LC.¹¹⁷ Kotylai with stripes round the foot

¹⁰⁷ BSA 48 1953, 303.862 pl. 53. On the EPC group, see further Sūkās II 92–93.

¹⁰⁸ Délos X 67–152 pls. 22–37, Délos XVII 87–112 pls. 54–62, AM 74 1959, 64–68 Beilage 108–112 (Samos), CIRh III, Jalysos passim, see sp. pls. 6–7, CIRh IV, Makro Langoni passim, Checraci passim, CIRh VI/VII, Papatislures passim, Checraci passim, CIRh VIII, Jalysos passim, ÉThas 7, 49–50 pl. 18, BSA 53/54 1958/59, 144–151 pls. 24–30 (Old Smyrna), Histria 2, 117–119 pl. 37, Tocra, 21–40 pls. 4–27, Mégara Hyblaea 2, 57–70 pls. 40–58.

¹⁰⁹ Boardman, GO, 31–34, Sūkās I 163 note 656.

¹¹⁰ Payne, Necrocorinthia, 309.951 pl. 33.11. For a more carelessly painted shield, see two MC cups with armed riders ASAteue 21/22 1959/60, 146–148.68.4 fig. 124, 148–151.69 fig. 127. It is not likely that the sherd belongs to a kothon, of which the interior is generally reserved, see CVA Heidelberg fasc 1, pl. 19.5–6 or decorated for instance by a rosette, see Délos X 152.528 pl. 37.

¹¹¹ BSA 44 1949, 218–223.3, 17, Corinth VII.1 78.337–338 pl. 42, Corinth XIII 104–105 grave 147.1–2 pl. 83, Perachora II 255.2475 pl. 101, Mégara Hyblaea 2, 65 pl. 52.5–6,9, Tocra, 25.325, 329–330 note 3 pl. 23.

¹¹² Corinth VII.1 65.251 pl. 34.

¹¹³ For the decoration inside the foot see Corinth XIII 104–105.162.3 pl. 83, late MC or transition to LC, Tocra, 25.334 pl. 24, Corinth XIII 192 grave 174.1–2 pl. 28.

¹¹⁴ Tocra, 25.370–81 notes 10–11 pl. 26.

¹¹⁵ PC: Perachora II 51–53.374–382 pl. 19, Mégara Hyblaea 2, 38 pl. 20.6. MC: Mégara Hyblaea 2, 68 pl. 55.13, Corinth VII.1 78.337–338, 341 pl. 42, Tocra, 25.314–316 pl. 23.

¹¹⁶ 58 has no band above, a feature more common on smaller kotylai from LC, Mégara Hyblaea 2, 70 pl. 57.7, BCH 94 1970, 401.10–11 fig. 48, than on the equally bad LPC kotylai; they usually have a band along the edge, BSA 44 1949, 51.6–7 pl. 18. 11–12.

¹¹⁷ 59 seems to have a slip on the exterior and may be an imitation. For the type see Tocra, 25.352–94 pls. 25–26. The broad band looks brighter than the rest of the decoration, but it is not mentioned by the registrar as a red band; for red bands on kotylai, see further Corinth XIII 105, graves 142-b, 163-a, 170-1, 172-b-e, 221-1.

instead of rays are not supposed by H. G. G. PAYNE to be common until LC.¹¹⁸ The only krater fragment is the rim sherd **61**; the diagonal zigzags assign the krater to MC or LC.¹¹⁹ Of the closed vases the fragments of the aryballoi are the best recognizable. **65–66** belong to a common and very widespread class, aryballoi with marching warriors;¹²⁰ they are mainly MC and early LC.¹²¹ The inserted dot-rosettes assign **65** to the early phase of MC, the rosettes are known on aryballoi from P. N. URE's group "b graves".¹²² **66** has no filling-ornaments and the "helmet-like" faces are characteristic of the latest phase in the degeneration of the motive.¹²³ Floral motives decorate the two aryballoi, **67 a–b**, but they are not contemporary. On **67 a** the slender arch which is connected with the leaf by two transversal stripes is a lotus leaf of the debased form of the horizontal pair of cross-hatched lotuses represented on aryballoi regarded as forerunners of the later and very popular quatrefoil aryballoi.¹²⁴ Though the decoration of **67 b** is very sparse, it is obvious that it is not slender and refined as on **67 a**; the sherd must belong to a typical quatrefoil aryballos.¹²⁵ The latter are late MC or early LC,¹²⁶ while the forerunners are considered EC.¹²⁷ The description given of the clay of **69** does not seem to approximate to Corinthian clay, and the fragment might be an East Greek imitation of a MC amphoriskos.¹²⁸ Vases with dotted friezes like **71** are known already early in the PC series,¹²⁹ but were not common until the later phase, were very frequent in EC, and MC vases with similar linear decoration do occur.¹³⁰ The sparsely decorated sherd, **72**, is rather C than PC; below the band groups is a wide empty area, which occurs especially on the later Corinthian vases,¹³¹

¹¹⁸ Payne, *Necrocorinthia*, 334, for decoration like that on **60** see *ibid.* fig. 181 B, but H. G. G. Payne notes that a few are known in MC; add a piece in a MC grave at Corinth, Corinth XIII grave 163 a pl. 25, for totally similar decoration see CVA Reading fasc 1, III C, pl. 2.5 (LC).

¹¹⁹ Perachora II 231–232.2253 pl. 78 (MC), Mégara Hyblaea 2, 64 pl. 49, 67 pl. 55.2 (MC), Corinth XIII 118 X–134 pl. 89 (LC).

¹²⁰ BSA 44 1949, 200 e, 202–204.1,5,11,24,25, Perachora II 150.1579 pl. 63, Corinth XIII 113 with references, Mégara Hyblaea 2, 69 pl. 56.6, Tocra, 29.52–53 pl. 9, Berytus 11 1955, 102.26 pl. 21.6, AA 74 1959, 9–10, 18–19.1–3 figs. 1–2, CVA Reading fasc 1, III C, pl. 4.7–11 with text, CVA Frankfurt am Main fasc 1, pl. 15.10–12 with text.

¹²¹ See preceding note: CVA Reading with references.

¹²² P. N. Ure, *Aryballoi and figurines from Rhitsona in Boetia*, Cambridge 1934, 38–39 IV.vi.b 87.15 pl. 8.

¹²³ Ure, *Aryballoi*, 39–41 IV.vi.c 86.72–73 pl. 8. On **66** there might be traces of white dots on the shield; for a late example with white dots, see CVA Reading fasc 1, IIIC, pl. 4.10 with text.

¹²⁴ Payne, *Necrocorinthia*, 146–148 fig. 54 D, 287.485 A, BSA 44 1949, 201, 202.6, CVA Heidelberg fasc 1, pl. 12.1–3 with text.

¹²⁵ The dots indicate that the sherd should be ascribed to Hayes Type II see Tocra, 22.79–95 note 10 pl. 9, see further Délos X 91.205 pl. 22, Corinth XIII 114 graves 157–k, 163–c, BCH 94 1970, 399.8–9 fig. 47, CVA Pays Bas fasc 1, III C, pl. 5.13, CVA Heidelberg fasc 1, pl. 13.1–2 with text, CVA Leipzig fasc 1, pl. 32.1–9 with text, CVA Frankfurt am Main fasc 1, pl. 16.1–12.

¹²⁶ Corinth XIII 114 with references.

¹²⁷ See note 124.

¹²⁸ Payne, *Necrocorinthia*, 314.1073–1089, Délos X 140–141.470–474 pls. 34–35, Tocra, 22.13–14 pl. 6, CVA Reading fasc 1, III C, pl. 7.4 with text. No. **68** is mentioned as having a slip and this sherd might too be from a vase imitating Corinthian.

¹²⁹ Perachora II 15.25 pl. 2.

¹³⁰ Perachora II 144 (with references to the discussions by Payne and Ure) nos. 1547–1548 pl. 87 (alabastra TR/EC), BSA 53/54 1958/59, 144–145.83, 89, 91 pl. 24 (alabastra EC), Mégara Hyblaea 2, 57 pl. 39.4–5 (alabastra TR), AM 74 1959, 64–65 Beilage 109.2–3 (alabastron and aryballos EC), Mégara Hyblaea 2, 66 pl. 54. 5 (aryballos MC), CVA Heidelberg fasc 1, pl. 9.11 (alabastron E or MC).

¹³¹ Perachora II 210 with references, 214 C; in LC graves: Corinth XIII graves 180–4, 188–4.

whereas the PC linear decoration is scattered regularly all over the belly.¹³² Fragments of closed vases with black-figure decoration are only few; 73–77 are decorated with nothing but uncharacteristic parts of animals and filling-ornaments; still on 75 and 76 the latter point to a MC date. Double vertical incisions framing polychrome panels are known on both larger and smaller vases from LPC until LC.¹³³ It is most likely that 78 belongs to the latter category, perhaps to a flat-based aryballos.¹³⁴ Of the two plate fragments 81–82, 81 is certainly MC, and according to the study of D. CALLIPOLITIS-FEYTMANS it belongs to the middle of the period,¹³⁵ but whether 82 is MC or LC cannot be decided.

Indeterminate open vase.

48. TS 232. AASyr 8/9 1958/59, 129 fig. 13. Side sherd. G 11 SE. 3.1×2.5 cm. Pale yellowish clay, black glaze. Exterior: whirligig on circular shield with alternating black and added red spikes, and bordering band framed by incisions. Interior: glazed. *Pl. II.*

Kotylai.

49. TS 517. Sūkās I 50 with note 144. Rim sherd with handle. P 11 SW. 5.5×2.8 cm. White clay with greenish tinge, yellow to brown glaze. Exterior: one band at rim; in handle zone, groups of c. five vertical stripes set close to the handle, below banded, traces of glaze on handle. Interior: glazed. *Pl. II.*

50. TS 2151. Side sherd. P 11 NW. 5.5×3.7 cm. Light yellow clay, black glaze. Exterior: hindpart of marching beast, with red stripes added, straight tail and faint traces of horizontal band above. Interior: glazed. *Pl. II.*

51. TS 2498. Side sherd. P 11 NW. 3.5×3.7 cm. Fine light buff clay, light creamy slip(!), black glaze. Exterior: hindpart of marching beast with red stripes added, faint traces of horizontal band above. Interior: glazed. *Pl. II.*

52. TS 1513. Bottom sherd with ring foot. G 5 SE. H. 6.0 cm, diam. of foot c. 11.0 cm. Fine light buff clay with few mica, red to black glaze. Exterior: rays, at top of sherd glazed field with two added red bands, foot glazed, inside of foot banded. Interior: glazed. *Pl. II.* *Similar:* TS 1024 G 5 SE, TS 1068 G 8 SW, TS 1100 G 8 SW.

53. TS 1042. Bottom sherd with ring foot. G 7 SE. 5.8×2.3 cm, diam. of foot 4.6 cm. Fine light greenish clay, brownish glaze. Exterior: at top, two or three bands, numerous rays; foot glazed, inside of foot banded. Interior: glazed. *Pl. II.*

54. TS 1088. Bottom sherd with ring foot. G 8 SE. 7.3×3.2 cm, diam. of foot 6.3 cm. Fine light reddish to buff clay with some mica, black, brown and red glaze. Exterior: numerous rays, foot glazed, inside of foot: black-red-brown-black-brown bands. Interior: glazed. *Pl. II.*

55. TS 644. Side sherd. G 5 NE. 2.4×1.7 cm. Light brownish clay with mica, black to red glaze. Exterior: forepart of stick-legged goat, "hailstorm", red bands superimposed on the dots which frame the frieze. Interior: glazed. *Pl. II.*

56. TS 2746. Side sherd. J 8 SE. 4.5×3.0 cm. Fine light clay, brown glaze. Exterior: body of elongated animal with hindleg and nearly horizontal tail; at bottom, two narrow bands crossed by stripes radiating from the foot. Interior: glazed. *Pl. III.*

¹³² See for instance Perachora II pl. 2.18 passim.

¹³³ Perachora II 80–81.713 pl. 31 (LPC), Mégara Hyblaea 2, 51 pl. 33.2–3 (TR), 55 pl. 38.9, 12 (TR), 63 pl. 48.6 (EC), D. A. Amyx, *Corinthian Vases in the Hearst Collection at San Simeon*, University of California Publications in Classical Archaeology I no. 9 1943, 221–223 pl. 30 a–c (MC), Payne, *Necrocorinthia*, 321–322 C 1294 fig. 162 (LC).

¹³⁴ Délos X 114.335–336 pl. 27, CVA Frankfurt am Main fasc 1, pl. 17.2 with text; on the EC football aryballoi single incisions seem to be the rule, see CVA Frankfurt am Main fasc 1, pl. 15.1–2 with text.

¹³⁵ BCH 86 1962, 132–133 fig. 8, 152.28 fig. 16.28.

57. TS 1059. Rim sherd. G 8 SE. 3.8×1.9 cm. Light greenish clay, brown to black glaze. Exterior: band at rim, several vertical wavelines, two(?) bands below. Interior: plain, except for broad band at rim. *Pl. III. Similar* (interior glazed): TS 2728 J 8 SE.

58. TS 3436. Rim sherd. H 11 NW. 1.5×1.2 cm. Yellowish clay, brown glaze. Exterior: vertical stripes, two(?) bands below. Interior: glazed, except for band at top. *Pl. III.*

59. TS 3614. Rim sherd. G 13. 2.4×2.5 cm. Yellow clay, brown glaze. Exterior: band at rim, vertical stripes, narrow and broad band below. Interior: glazed, except for band at top. *Pl. III. Similar*: TS 1064 G 8 SW, TS 1442 P 11 SW, TS 3615 G 13.

60. TS 3505. Bottom sherd with ring foot. G 5 NE. Pr.h. 2.1 cm, diam. of foot 3.5 cm. Buff clay, brown to black glaze. Exterior: banded, foot glazed, inside of foot banded. Interior: glazed. *Pl. III. Fig. a.*

Krater.

61. TS 1131. Rim sherd. G 11 SW. 4.2×2.5 cm. Smooth, light yellow to green clay, darker in core, lustrous black glaze. Diagonal zigzags on topside and outer edge. Interior: glazed. *Pl. III.*

Pyxis-lid.

62. TS 520. AASyr 8/9 1958/59, 129 fig. 13. Fragment from upper part. E 8 SW. 4.0×3.0 cm. Fine greyish to buff clay with many grits but few mica, black to brown glaze. Numerous concentric "circles". *Pl. III. Similar*: TS 4717 G 15 SE.

Lekane.

63. TS 1346. Rim fragment with root of handle. G 8 SE. 4.5×2.0 cm. Smooth light buff clay, black glaze. Glazed all over. *Pl. III.* See Tocra, 24 note 5.

"Globular" aryballos?

64. TS 4416. Sūkās I 49–50 no. 35 fig. 15 h pl. 3. Bottom sherd with ring foot. G 15 SW. 6.7×1.6 cm, diam. of foot 3.8 cm. Light brownish clay, reddish glaze. Five narrow bands enclosed by two broad bands, one above the foot and one at the top of the sherd, foot glazed. *Pl. III. Fig. a.*

Spherical aryballoi.

65. TS 623. AASyr 8/9 1958/59, 129 fig. 13. Side sherd. H 5 NW. C. 7.4×c. 1.7 cm. Light red-grey clay with some grits, black to brown glaze. Three marching warriors, fragmentary, inserted dot-rosettes. *Pl. III.*

66. TS 3545. Shoulder/side sherds. G 5 NE. H. c. 5.0 cm, diam. of shoulder c. 6.0 cm. Buff clay, black to brown glaze. On shoulder, radiating leaves and three bands, marching warriors below, incisions used for the helmet-like faces, added red central dot encircled by incision on the shields, and perhaps faint traces of white dots along the border of the shields, at the bottom, two bands. *Pl. III.*

67a. TS 4786. Side sherd. J 13 NE. 2.6×1.7 cm. Fine light yellowish clay, light brownish glaze. Lotus leaf with added red on interior and glazed outlines, attached by two slim bands to curved line. *Pl. III. Fig. a.*

67b. TS 5665. Side sherd. H 12. 3.0×1.8 cm. Fine light brownish clay, dark brown glaze. Dots and part of leaf. *Pl. III.*

68. TS 1317. Vertical handle. Surface. 2.5×2.5 cm. Reddish to buff clay, light slip, red glaze. Vertical zigzag. *Pl. III. Similar*: TS 2841 L 8 SE (rim collar, no handle), TS 3393 H 11 NW, TS 3540 G 5 NW.

Amphoriskos.

69. TS 1038. Neck with roots of handles. G 7 SE. H 4.1 cm, diam. of rim 3.1 cm. Light greyish to buff clay, dark reddish glaze. Bands and wave-line. *Pl. III.*

Other closed vases.

70. TS 5551. Sūkās I 46 no. 26 fig. 15 f pl. 3, 49–50. Rim/neck sherd. G 15 SW. 2.3×1.9 cm, org. diam. c. 8.0 cm. Fine very light brownish clay, black glaze. Exterior: on rim, one broad and two narrow bands; on neck, broad and narrow band. Interior: broad band. *Pl. III.*

71. TS 631. Side sherd. P 11 NW. C. 2.5×2.4 cm. Light greyish to green clay with few mica, black glaze. Three bands dividing two zones with ‘hailstorm’. *Pl. III. Similar:* TS 624 P 11 SW, TS 3006 G 19.

72. TS 612. Side sherd. G 5 SE. 1.9×2.7 cm. Greyish clay with few mica, black to brown glaze. At top glazed zone or bands, below three bands. *Pl. III. Similar:* TS 1077 G 8 SW.

73. TS 1382. Shoulder/side sherd. G 7 SE. 3.5×3.7 cm. Light creamy-greenish clay, very worn black glaze. On shoulder, radiating stripes, four bands below; at bottom, traces of obscure figure. *Pl. III.*

74. TS 306. AASyr 8/9 1958/59, 129 fig. 13. Shoulder/side sherd. F 5 SE. 3.0×1.8 cm. Yellowish to grey clay, black glaze. At top, three or four bands; below, several incisions belonging to a single figure. *Pl. III.*

75. TS 1078. Side sherd. G 8 SW. 4.9×3.1 cm. Greenish clay, black glaze. At bottom, broad band; above, tail of animal(?) next to it irregularly shaped filling-ornament. *Pl. III.*

76. TS 359. AASyr 8/9 1958/59, 129 fig. 13. Side sherd. Surface. 4.1×2.2 cm. Greenish to grey clay, black glaze. Dot-rosette in interstice between neck and wing of bird(?), parallel incisions on ‘wing’. *Pl. III.*

77. TS 1376. Side sherd. G 5 SE. 3.0×3.0 cm. Light buff to greyish clay, black glaze. Hindpart of sitting(?) beast with added red stripes. *Pl. III.*

78. TS 3829. Side sherd. G 5 NE. 2.2×2.1 cm. Light buff clay, dark brown shining glaze. Two groups of vertical double incisions enframing two added red dots. *Pl. III.*

79. TS 2842. Shoulder?/side sherd. L 8 SE. 3.8×3.0 cm. Fine light clay, brown glaze. Banded, with white stripes added. *Pl. III. Similar:* TS 3613 G 13 (no white stripes).

80. TS 4434. Side sherd. G 12 NW. 5.4×4.2 cm. Pale greenish clay, brownish glaze. Three narrow, one broad and four narrow bands. *Pl. III.*

Plates.

81. TS 1. Rim/side sherd. Surface. 12.2×6.0 cm. Pale greenish clay, brownish glaze. Suspension-hole through rim. Exterior: plain rim, except for narrow band on outer and inner edge, leg of feline on floor. Interior: rim plain except for bands on outer and inner edge, hindleg of feline on floor, dot-fillers, and rosettes with incisions. *Pl. III.*

82. TS 1868. Rim/side sherd. G 5 NE. 4.0×3.5 cm. Light buff, somewhat porous clay, red to black glaze. Rim: everted with rib on exterior and groove on interior. Both sides plain except for the edge. *Pl. III.*

VII

Imitations of Protocorinthian and Corinthian Vases

A few sherds can perhaps be distinguished from the true Protocorinthian and Corinthian imports as imitations maybe made somewhere in Eastern Greece. The decoration of the kotylai, 83–85, is good—not clumsy—and the exclusion is mainly based on the clay which, according to the registrar’s description, seems foreign to the clay from Corinth. On 83, moreover, a creamy slip is applied.¹³⁶ 86 is from a fairly

¹³⁶ The Corinthian section of the catalogue includes two pieces which might also be imitations, 68 (which appears to have a light slip) and 69.

large vase on which the scales are rendered by single incisions. In PC and C¹³⁷ it is unusual to find this sort of scales, there double incisions seem to have been the rule; but on the most well known imitations, the Italo-Corinthian ware, single ones are very frequent.¹³⁸

Kotylai.

83. TS 2882. Bottom sherd with low foot. J 8 SE. 5.0×1.0 cm, diam. of foot 4.2 cm. Fine buff clay, creamy slip, red glaze. Exterior: numerous radiating rays, foot glazed, band and central dot under foot. Interior: glazed. *Pl. III.*

84. TS 4565. Sūkās I 82 no. 91 fig. 25 h pl. 4. Bottom sherd with low foot. H 13 SW. H. 1.8 cm, diam. of foot c. 7.0×8.0 cm. Rather fine brown micaceous clay, black to brown glaze. Exterior: short radiating rays, glazed field with added red stripe above. Interior: glazed. Foot: glazed on both sides, two bands under foot. *Pl. III.*

85. TS 4701. Bottom sherd with low foot. H 13 SW. 2.7×1.2 cm, diam. of foot 7.0 cm. Brownish clay with some grits, black glaze. Exterior: radiating, probably short rays. Interior: glazed. Foot: glazed on both sides, red band under foot. *Fig. a.*

Closed vase.

86. TS 3416. Side sherd. H 11. 7.0×5.2 cm. Grey clay, black glaze. Glazed field with four rows of incised scales, bottom of sherd plain. *Pl. III.*

VIII

East Greek Wares with Wave/Band Decoration¹³⁹

These wares, which include several shapes of vase, had a wide distribution in Eastern Greece and the colonies from the late 8th century until well into the 5th.¹⁴⁰ The fabric varies considerably, and it is obvious that the wares were produced in many places, but so far only few workshops have been distinguished: on Samos and Rhodes, probably in Cilicia, in Old Smyrna, and Nymphaion in the Crimea.¹⁴¹ On Tall Sūkās these wares are few, the greatest group constitute the fragments of closed vases, most of them probably belonging to waveline amphorae and hydriae, while a smaller group represents the red glaze and other related kraters and krateriskoi. Because of the homogeneity of the decorative system on waveline vases, the nature of clay and slip is the only indicator for an attribution to a possible workshop. As men-

¹³⁷ The motif is most common from LPC to EC.

¹³⁸ Mainly on the piriform aryballo, see for instance CVA Leipzig fasc 1, pl. 20.5–6, more seldom on larger vases, but see NSc 1955, 56.13 fig. 13.

¹³⁹ On white slip amphorae, see Chian.

¹⁴⁰ Hanfmann, Aegean, 176–182 figs. 17–25, Tarsus III 316–318, 1564–1580, 324–327, 1608–1630 figs. 105–108, 148, 150, see further J. Boardman's note on waveline from Tarsus, JHS 85 1965, 9, AM 74 1959, 12–27 (Well F and G passim), 83 1968, 266–268, 46–47 fig. 17 pl. 103.1–2 (Samian), Tocra, 42.587 note 3 pl. 29 (Rhodian), 66.843 note 5 pl. 48, Select Exhibition of Sir John and Lady Beazley's Gifts to the Ashmolean Museum 1912–1966, London 1967, 33.85 pl. 7 (Rhodian), Emporio, 137.508 fig. 88, ÉThas 7, 33–34, 44–48 pl. 11, BSA 53/54 1958/59, 29 pl. 4 (Smyrnaean), CVA München fasc 6, pl. 305.1–2 (North Ionian), 3 (South Ionian), JdI, Ergh. 23 1967, 144 note 423, BCH 88 1964, 138 note 14, Agora XII 347.1580, 1583 pl. 70 fig. 13, Histria 2, 104–109, 536–616 pls. 30–33, 55–57, Fabricius, Arch Karta 1, pl. 8.1,4, Materiali 25 1952, 241 fig. 9.4–5, 50 1956, 232 fig. 11.2, 69 1959, 167 fig. 15.1, 103 1962, 46 fig. 31.1, 143 fig. 18, 144 fig. 19.1–3, BCH 92 1968, 281 fig. 42, JHS 58 1938, 146 fig. 28.24, AASyr 8/9 1958/59, 129, IEJ 12 1962, 106.14, 16 fig. 7. H. Metzger, Xanthos IV. Paris 1972, 47–51, 50, 57–66, pp. 54–56 pls. 12, 15–16, 19.

¹⁴¹ See preceding note.

tioned previously,¹⁴² the writer is not able to comment on the description of the clay given in the catalogue, but the clay is not Syrian, so there was no local production—as for instance in the colony of Nymphaion.¹⁴³ In 1956 G. M. A. HANFMANN wrote¹⁴⁴ that one of the three waveline varieties in Tarsus and Al-Mīna was Samian, and later on¹⁴⁵ that the pieces found in Tarsus, Mersin and the Antioch region were made by immediate pupils of the Samian potters, but that one or the other fragment might be Samian. In all probability the sherds from Tall Sūkās should be grouped with the other fragments from North Syria and the Antioch region.¹⁴⁶ To judge by the treatment of the surface of the sherds, at least two different wares were represented on Tall Sūkās. The largest group, 87–92, is unslipped; two of these sherds are said to have a self-slip, and it cannot be excluded that the others have had a similar “slip” which was overlooked.¹⁴⁷ On two sherds, 93–94, is found the real slip, which is described as creamy and white.¹⁴⁸ On the unslipped fragments the glaze is usually brownish to black and very often matt;¹⁴⁹ the manner of painting is not clumsy, but slender and precise, and the frequently streaky, diluted glaze does not undermine the effect of competence. The same resolute style is used on a Samian hydria from a bothros south of Hekatompedon II, dated 625–600 B.C.;¹⁵⁰ the band combination on the belly is similar to that of 88, but there is no S-loop on the shoulder. This particular shoulder design is found only on the “later” vases,¹⁵¹ i.e. on vases from the later part of the 7th century until well into the 5th century.¹⁵² 88 has a comparatively large empty field below the

¹⁴² See introduction.

¹⁴³ Hanfmann, *Aegean*, 179–180 note 43.

¹⁴⁴ Hanfmann, *Aegean*, 180.

¹⁴⁵ Tarsus III 324.

¹⁴⁶ The hydriae from Al-Mīna are unpublished. Hanfmann, *Aegean*, 178 (Antioch), Tocra, 66 note 5 (Oxford).

¹⁴⁷ Most of the waveline from Tarsus are slipped (orange/orange-peach or light yellow), and the “local” ware, thought to have been manufactured around the Bay of Iskenderun, has a “poor slip”, Tarsus III 326–327; but a few are said to have only self-slip, Tarsus III 324 note 4, 326.1618 fig. 150: “. . . a factory . . . perhaps in one of the Greek colonies of Cilicia Tracheia or North Syria. Similar or same ware was found in Al-Mīna-Posideon”, 326.1623 fig. 108 (Regional Greek). The waveline vases supposed to be Rhodian, see Hanfmann, *Aegean*, 176–178, never seem to have a real slip; see further a Rhodian waveline amphora from Tocra no. 587 (see above note 140), which is specifically noted to be unslipped. Some of the sherds from Istros are listed as unslipped, *Histria* 2, 104–105.536–557, 106.569–573.

¹⁴⁸ The Samian slip is sometimes described as yellowish or yellow-white, but more often as “weisslicher”, *AM* 83 1968, 266–268.46–47, usually with a greyish tone, Tarsus III 326 V “local” and Samos V. *passim*. A yellow slip is noted on some fragments from Tarsus, Tarsus III 319.1585 figs. 106, 149 (perhaps from a Greek colony near Tarsus), 326.1620–21 fig. 108 (Regional Greek).

¹⁴⁹ Without having had the opportunity of comparing all the sherds, the writer distinctly recalls the predominance of this sort of glaze and usually on a resounding and very hard burnt fabric.

¹⁵⁰ *AM* 74 1959 28, *Beilage* 48.2.

¹⁵¹ Hanfmann, *Aegean*, 180 note 48; for the origin of the motif see note 152: Emporio.

¹⁵² The motif is used already as shoulder decoration on Late Mycenaean vases, see Popham & Sachett, *Excavations at Lefkandi, Euboea* 1964–66, 16 fig. 29; for a possible relation of Mycenaean with the “later” vases see Emporio, 105 note 2. S-loops on shoulders are not met with on any of the published Samian waveline vases from the 7th century. The earliest Archaic waveline vases with S-loops are: the Tocra amphora/hydria Tocra, 66.843 pl. 48, which has affinities with 7th century Samian waveline, the Al Mīna hydria in Oxford, see above note 146, a hydria from Chios, Emporio, 137.508 fig. 88, which is assigned to the 7th century (it is listed as unslipped). On the white slip wine amphorae the S-loop appears too in the later part of the 7th century, see *BSA* 49 1954, 168–170, *BCH* 68 1964, 137–140. The S-loop decoration is almost lacking among the waveline ware from Tarsus, where the bulk of the Greek material is from the 7th century; only one of the published fragments, Tarsus III 317.1568 fig. 105, has a design interpreted as a S-loop; it is found exclusively with 6th century material, and it is probably this sort of waveline G. M. A. Hanfmann refers to as similar to the Al-Mīna hydria in Antioch, see above note 146.

band group; this is unusual on the 7th century waveline, which is decorated in a subgeometric manner with more and closer-set band groups;¹⁵³ the exception is the hydria from the bothros.¹⁵⁴ In the 6th century there are several varieties of band groups; among them the system on the hydria from Tell Defenneh, dated to the third quarter of the 6th century,¹⁵⁵ is very similar to 88. Nevertheless the Sūkās fragment is certainly not so late, it is too stylistically related to the bothros hydria. The shoulder field of 88 gives the impression of being more extensive than on vases of the 7th century and perhaps a date in the early 6th century is preferable to a date in the late 7th century. The other sherds are very small and exhibit no datable features. However, as previously mentioned all the unslipped fragments are united technically and should probably be of the same date as 88. The only exception could be 91, which differs from the rest in having a waveline of considerable thickness. The opposed hooks of 89 are either parts of two S-loops¹⁵⁶ or endings of two horizontal wavelines.¹⁵⁷ The shoulder sherd 93 does not belong to the waveline ware distinguished by G. M. A. HANFMANN,¹⁵⁸ but the same simple decorative system is found on several other vases during the 6th century B. C., for instance on certain other amphorae and hydriae,¹⁵⁹ and perhaps more frequently on jugs.¹⁶⁰ Some fragments from Smyrna are found in levels of the second half of the 6th century,¹⁶¹ but the shape of 93 is more similar to vases from the first half of the 6th century.¹⁶² The class of red glaze kraters and krateriskoi, the decoration of which is shared by 95–98, is not as widespread as the waveline ware. So far it is represented on Samos, in Asia Minor, Syria and Palestine; only the pieces from Tarsus,¹⁶³ Mersin,¹⁶⁴ Samos,¹⁶⁵ and Palestine¹⁶⁶ have been published, but the ware is reported, too, from Ephesus, Old Smyrna and Al-Mīna.¹⁶⁷ G. M. A. HANFMANN distinguished at least two workshops; he declares the pieces from Tarsus, Mersin and Al-Mīna to be produced in a workshop different from the Samian one.¹⁶⁸ The shape and decoration certainly connect all the fragments from Sūkās with the kraters and krateriskoi in question, but only two, 95–96, have the red glaze supposed to be the hallmark of the class. 97–98 have a brownish matt glaze most

¹⁵³ See the 7th century vases cited in note 152, and Samian waveline AM 74 1959, 21 Beilage 46–48 (Well G), 83 1968, 266–268.47–48 fig. 17 Beilage 103.1–2.

¹⁵⁴ See above note 150.

¹⁵⁵ CVA Brit. Mus. fasc 8, II D p, pl. 4.1.

¹⁵⁶ CIRh IV 361 fig. 408.

¹⁵⁷ CIRh IV 240 fig. 271.

¹⁵⁸ However, the category is perhaps included in the red glaze ware see, Tarsus III 316 note 3.

¹⁵⁹ BSA 53/54 1958/59, 29 pl. 4 c.

¹⁶⁰ BSA 53/54 1958/59, 29 pl. 4 b, J. Sieveking, R. Hackl, Die Königliche Vasensammlung zu München, München 1912, 47.471–472 pl. 17, CVA Leipzig fasc 1, pl. 51.5–6, CVA München fasc 6, pl. 305.4 with text.

¹⁶¹ See above note 159.

¹⁶² CIRh IV 46.5 fig. 13, an amphora dated 600–580 B.C. by G. M. A. Hanfmann, Aegean, 176.

¹⁶³ Tarsus III 316–18.1569–1579 figs. 105–106, 148.

¹⁶⁴ LAAA 26 1940, 123–124 pls. 51.5, 76.1–2, J. Garstang, Prehistoric Mersin, Oxford 1953, 258.10 fig. 161.

¹⁶⁵ AM 54 1929, 33 fig. 24.4. On the Samian red glaze krater the waveline on the neck is incised and not painted; an incised waveline is found too on a Samian krater type, which was introduced in LG and continued all through the 7th century, Samos V 33–35 fig. 17 d pls. 21–25; 52 pls. 62.363, 63.366, 64.369, 74.406 fig. 33 a; 70 pl. 110.565–567.

¹⁶⁶ IEJ 12 1962, 106.14, 16 fig. 7.

¹⁶⁷ Hanfmann, Aegean, 182.

¹⁶⁸ Tarsus III 316.

similar to the glaze on the unslipped sherds, 87–92, belonging to the waveline amphorae and hydriae. The group including the red glaze ware from Tarsus has a distinctive slip, whereas there is no report of slip on any of the Sūkās sherds. Though we cannot regard the registrar's description of the fragments, 95–98, as exhaustive, the writer is not disinclined to regard 97–98 as unslipped (but perhaps with self-slip) on account of the resemblance of the glaze to that of 87–92.¹⁶⁹ Therefore 97–98 should not strictly belong to the class of red glaze kraters and krateriskoi, but might represent a variety, perhaps manufactured in the same region as the unslipped waveline vases referred to above.¹⁷⁰ 95 is reconstructed as a fairly deep krater not unlike the Samian krater which, together with a krater from Smyrna,¹⁷¹ has tilted loop-handles like 95. However, the decoration as on 95 does not occur among any of the published pieces of the red glaze kraters. Most of the Tarsian kraters and krateriskoi are round-bottomed and were put on stands, but the krater from Smyrna has a low foot¹⁷² which occurs, too, on the very deep krateriskos, 98. The same restricted decoration consisting of bands only and a slim slow waveline, as on 97, is found on some of the krateriskoi from Tarsus and on one of the Palestinian pieces.¹⁷³ Unfortunately the stratification for the red glaze ware in Tarsus is not good, it is dated only within the second half of the 7th century and the early part of the 6th century. The Palestinian fragments are dated more closely to the fourth quarter of the 7th century, but the everted neck profile of the two Palestinian kraters differs from the tall, steep neck of the Sūkās fragments. The latter are more related to two Tarsian kraters, one of them from a level of the earliest 6th century.¹⁷⁴ The Sūkās kraters and krateriskoi themselves are found in later contexts. The hemispherical cup, 99, is, as far as size, shape and interior decoration is concerned, very similar to 137, which has however thicker walls.¹⁷⁵ Only one vertical strap-handle is preserved, and the type might have been a one-handler; the red glaze and the waveline decoration might connect 99 with the red glaze ware.¹⁷⁶

Indeterminate closed vases.

Without slip.

87. TS 1173. Side sherd with root of handle, hydria. G 11 SW. 7.0 × 10.0 cm. Fine brown clay with few black grits, brownish to black, rather matt glaze. Above, broad and narrow band; below, broad band, end of waveline and sloping handle-band in handle zone. *Pl. IV.*

88. TS 1279. Shoulder/side sherds with root of neck. P 11 SW. 16.0 × c. 18.0 cm. Red, gritty clay, black in core, some mica, brownish glaze. Root of neck glazed, S-loop on shoulder, group of bands below. *Pl. IV. Similar:* TS 1109 G 8 SW (no S-loop), TS 1797 F 16 SW.

¹⁶⁹ See note 149.

¹⁷⁰ See G. M. A. Hanfmann's observations on red glaze kraters and krateriskoi, Tarsus III 316 notes 3–4; note too one of the Palestinian kraters which has no slip and only brown decoration, IEJ 12 1962, 106.16 fig. 7.

¹⁷¹ For references see Tarsus III 317 and no. 1569 fig. 105.

¹⁷² Hanfmann, *Aegean*, 182; on the Samian krater the foot is a reconstruction, which follows an identical but undecorated krater.

¹⁷³ Tarsus III 318.1574–1576 figs. 106, 148, IEJ 12 1962, 106.16 fig. 7.

¹⁷⁴ Hanfmann, *Aegean*, 182, IEJ 12 1962, 97–99. The Tarsian kraters with necks similar to our 95 and 98 are: Tarsus III 317.1569 (1570), 1571 figs. 105, 148.

¹⁷⁵ See p. 38–41.

¹⁷⁶ Hanfmann, *Aegean*, 173, Tarsus III 316.

89. TS 356. Shoulder sherd. Surface. 3.9×8.2 cm. Buff clay with white grits, light buff self-slip, black glaze. Opposed hooks. *Pl. IV. Similar*: TS 1515 G 5 SE.

90. TS 1481. Neck sherd with root of rim and shoulder. G 11 SW. 5.2×6.0 cm. Red to buff, very micaceous clay, light buff self-slip, brown glaze. Probably offset rim, piercing-hole at upper part of neck. Narrow band immediately below rim; quick waveline on neck. *Pl. IV.*

91. TS 1177. Shoulder sherd with root of neck. G 11 SE. 5.0×4.2 cm. Dark buff clay with some grits, black glaze. Root of neck glazed, thick waveline on shoulder. *Pl. IV.*

92. TS 1066. Bottom sherds with ring foot. G 8 SW. 15.2×6.6 cm. Reddish to buff clay with some white and black grits, black glaze. Band at lower part of belly as well as on foot and at junction with foot. *Pl. IV. Similar*: TS 1292 P 11 NW, TS 1300 P 11 NW.

Slipped.

93. TS 4843. Shoulder/side sherd. H 11 SE. C. 14.5×c. 10.0 cm. Fine, somewhat porous brownish clay, creamy slip, brownish lustrous glaze. Horizontal frieze of close-set U's, broad band enframed by narrow ones below. *Fig. a.*

94. TS 332. Side sherd, probably from hydria. G 8 SW. 5.4×5.2 cm. Red clay with white grits and mica, white slip, brownish rather matt glaze. Slow waveline, enframed by narrow band and glazed field. *Pl. IV. Similar*: TS 12 E 8 NW.

Krater.

95. TS 4847. Rim/neck/shoulder/side sherds, loop-handle. H 11 SE. Diam. of rim c. 30.5 cm. Horizontal groove on the vertical edge of the rim. Fine brownish clay with some grits, reddish glaze. Exterior: rim and handle glazed, remnants of perhaps two wavelines on neck and one on shoulder; at junction with neck, narrow band; banded belly. Interior(?). *Pl. IV. Fig. a.*

Krateriskoi.

96. TS 1065. Shoulder sherd with root of neck and horizontal handle. G 8 SW. 8.0×6.5 cm. Red, very gritty clay with few mica, red glaze. Exterior: narrow band at junction with neck, end of waveline on shoulder, below handle level broad band; root of handle glazed. Interior(?). *Pl. IV.*

97. TS 1075. Rim/neck/shoulder/side sherds. G 8 SW. 10.2×9.0 cm, 8.5×12.8 cm. Reddish to buff clay with white and black grits, brownish glaze. Ledge rim, low cylindrical neck. Exterior: rim glazed, broad band enframed by narrow ones on neck, slow, thin waveline on shoulder; below band. Interior(?). *Pl. IV.*

98. TS 4846. Neck/shoulder/side sherds, low foot. H 11 NE. 17.0×20.5 cm, diam. of foot c. 10.0 cm. Low cylindrical neck. Fine brownish clay with some grits, red to brown, rather matt glaze. Exterior: banded, on neck two bands, on shoulder, two others, belly banded and foot partly glazed. Interior(?). *Pl. IV. Fig. a.*

One-handled(?) cup.

99. TS 97, 531, 534, 568, 930. Rim/side/bottom sherds, vertical strap-handle, low foot. P 11 SW, E 8 NE. Diam. 16.0 cm, h. 7.0 cm. Reddish clay with white grits, red glaze. Exterior: banded; below rim, quick waveline, glazed handle, unglazed foot. Interior: at top, broad and narrow band, small and large concentric circle in central field. *Pl. IV.*

IX

Ionian cups

Black-glazed, two-handled drinking cups usually with a prominent rim are represented on nearly all Eastern Greek and overseas sites from Geometric until

Classical times.¹⁷⁷ Of the Archaic cups the greater part are of East Greek origin,¹⁷⁸ only few examples of the very similar cup-series from the mainland are found eastward.¹⁷⁹ In spite of the multitude of cups, the bulk of the material seems to originate in only two places, Rhodes,¹⁸⁰ where probably several workshops were employed,¹⁸¹ and Samos;¹⁸² minor and not yet differentiated workshops might occur.¹⁸³ Though many of the cups from Tall Sūkās match several of the Rhodian types classified among the Tocra finds, the original and vague name "Ionian" should be preferred for all the Sūkās cups¹⁸⁴ as nothing definite can be said about the place of manufacture. A conclusive determination depends on the nature of the clay, and it has not been possible to examine it systematically.¹⁸⁵ Beside the sherds of Wild Goat style, the cup sherds constitute the greatest amount of the Greek import on Tall Sūkās. About 250 sherds were fully registered, mostly rim and shoulder sherds, and at least twice as many side sherds were perfunctorily registered during the excavation. The material represents most of the ordinary types; they have been thoroughly dealt with by G. M. A. HANFMANN, G. VALLET-F. VILLARD and J. HAYES,¹⁸⁶ and the Sūkās cups are as often as possible adapted to the typology arranged by these scholars.

Group 1. Exterior and interior glazed

The type represented by **100** is shallow, thick-walled, with short, steep rim and offset shoulder. It has affinities with a cup assigned to the 1st half of the 8th century¹⁸⁷ but the shallowness of **100** connects it closer with LG vases, for instance a Samian skyphos with waveline on the rim;¹⁸⁸ the lower limit is established by another Samian

¹⁷⁷ Hanfmann, Aegean, 167–173 figs. 1–15. G. M. A. Hanfmann demonstrates the relation of the Archaic cups to the MG black-glazed skyphos from the Greek Mainland.

¹⁷⁸ Samian: see note 182, Rhodian: see note 180; Emporio, 135.456–459, 171.860–868 figs. 83, 118, pl. 65, ÉThas 7, 28–30.6–15 pls. 8, B, Hommel, Panionion und Melie, 149–153.1–37 pls. III–V, 2–3, Tarsus III 282–291.1385–1414 figs. 95–97, 144, C. H. E. Haspels, Phrygie III, La cité de Midas, céramique et trouvailles diverses, Paris 1951, 31–32 pl. 8 c.1–5, Histria 2, 78–85.245–260, 262–307 pls. 15–17, Fabricius, Arch Karta 1, pl. 7.5, Materiali 25 1952, 239 fig. 8.1, 50 1956, 227 fig. 5.6, 56 1957, 185 fig. 2 B.7, 69 1959, 161 fig. 6 a–b, 167 fig. 16, 170 figs. 23, 25, Berytus 11 1955, 107–108.87–95 pl. 22.1–7, IEJ 12 1962, 106.1–12 fig. 7, Villard, Marseille, 43–44 pls. 21–23, 45.6–9, 46.1–3, R. Naumann & F. Hiller & E. Naumann, Palinuro I, Topographie und Architektur, RM, Ergh III 1958, 36–38 figs. 1–2. R. Naumann & B. Neutsch, Palinuro II, Nekropole, Terrassenzone und Einzelfunde, RM, Ergh IV 1960, 106–109 note 2 (with references to the finds from Tarent and Sicily) fig. 65 Beilage 2 pls. 32–33, Xanthos IV 43–46 pls. 9–11 fig. 3.

¹⁷⁹ Tocra, 119 notes 1, 4.

¹⁸⁰ Mél 67 1955, 14–34, Tocra, 111–115.1192–1297 figs. 55–57 pl. 87, AM 59 1934, 89 note 2, Hanfmann, Aegean, 173: "I consider it likely that the largest group of "Ionian" cups found in Tarsus, those made of brown clay with matt glaze, came from Rhodes", see further Tarsus III 283.

¹⁸¹ Hanfmann, Aegean, 172.

¹⁸² Tocra, 115–116.1298–1300 fig. 55, add: AM 72 1957, 41–42, 46, 48–50 figs. 4–5, Beilage 54.3–4, 67.3–4, 69.3, 72.1, 3–4, 74.4, 74 1959, 19, 28 Beilage 33.3–4, 38.1–3 (Well G), 61.4–5, 62.1–2 (Bothros), 83 1968, 257.18–23, 275–279.72–74 figs. 8–9, 27 pls. 95.3–6, 107.3, 5.

¹⁸³ Tocra, 116.1301–1306 fig. 58 pl. 88. Some of those found in Smyrna are suggested to be local, see Hanfmann, Aegean, 171 note 21, 172. A few cups found in Tarsus are thought to come from the so-called "red glaze area" in Western Asia Minor, see Hanfmann, Aegean, 173, Tarsus III 283.

¹⁸⁴ The term is certainly wrong, the cups are not only produced in Eastern Greece, as was supposed earlier, see Chr. Blinkenberg, Lindos I, Les petits objets, Berlin 1931, 289; for mainland centres see Tocra, 111, 116–120; for the Attic cups see Agora XII 88–90 fig. 4 pl. 18.

¹⁸⁵ See introduction.

¹⁸⁶ See notes 178, 180.

¹⁸⁷ Sūkās I 175 fig. 64.

¹⁸⁸ AM 72 1957, 41 Beilage 53.3: "späteres achtens Jahrhundert".

cup said to be Subgeometric.¹⁸⁹ The profile of **101** is not known but the rim is described as low, slightly everted and offset; the registrar suggested 2nd or 3rd quarter of the 7th century.¹⁹⁰

Group 2. Red and white bands added on both sides

(HANFMANN, Type I, VALLET & VILLARD, Type A₁, TOCRA, Type III).¹⁹¹

The minute sherd, **102**, is the only one definitely representing the well known type of cup with polychrome bands from the last third of the 7th century; it is considered Rhodian by some,¹⁹² but other centres are suggested too.¹⁹³

Group 3. Exterior glazed, except band at handle level

(TOCRA, Type II).¹⁹⁴

Apparently the rim of **103** is a little steeper than that of the Tocra cup, which is assigned to the late 7th century. Some Samian cups belong to the same period,¹⁹⁵ whereas a Tarsian piece is found with late 7th and 6th century material.¹⁹⁶

Group 4. Exterior glazed, red bands added

The type of **104** is a fairly deep cup with nearly steep rim; it is totally glazed, and the misfired glaze is metallic in appearance; the profile looks early. The type does not occur among the Tocra finds, nor are similar cups published from Samos. A cup of perhaps the same sort is known from Tarsus;¹⁹⁷ the 7th century is suggested by G. M. A. HANFMANN.

Group 5. Exterior glazed, except rim and band at handle level; low foot

(HANFMANN, Type IV, VALLET & VILLARD, Types A₂ and B₂, TOCRA, Types VIII–IX).¹⁹⁸

Not unexpectedly the “standard cup” is the sort of cup most fully represented on Tall Sūkās. All the material covering the first half of the 6th century has been divided into three main types, exemplified by **105–107** and the feet **108–109**. The fragments listed as **107** are the most numerous and show the most diversified profiles. Generally the “standard cup” is glazed all over on the interior, with the exception of a narrow band reserved at the top of the rim, but soon after the development of the shape a

¹⁸⁹ AM 54 1929, 34 fig. 28.2.

¹⁹⁰ AM 72 1957, 46 Beilage 67.3–4: 2nd quarter of the 7th century, 48 Beilage 70.1: 3rd quarter of the 7th century, 49 Beilage 72.1, 3: 4th quarter of the 7th century, 74 1959, 19 Beilage 38.1, 3: Well G, 28 Beilage 61.5: Bothros.

¹⁹¹ Hanfmann, *Aegean*, 168, Tarsus III 284–285, *Mél* 67 1955, 15–18, 29, Tocra, 112, 114.

¹⁹² See preceding note: *Mél* and Tocra, further AM 59 1934, 89 note 2 and Boardman, *GO*, 72 fig. 10 d.

¹⁹³ CVA Frankfurt a.M. fasc 1, pl. 11.1 with text. They are frequent on Samos, see AM 74 1959, 28 Beilage 62.1–2. For the type, see further Berytus 11 1955, 108.88–90 pl. 22.1, 3–4, *NSc* 1960, 152 fig. 2 b, *BCH* 86 1962, 384 fig. 79 and CVA München fasc 6, pl. 293.1 with text.

¹⁹⁴ Tocra, 112, 114.

¹⁹⁵ AM 72 1957, 49 Beilage 72.1, 3.

¹⁹⁶ Tarsus III 289.1403 figs. 96, 144.

¹⁹⁷ Tarsus III 288.1394 fig. 96, unfortunately without profile drawing.

¹⁹⁸ Hanfmann, *Aegean* 170, Tarsus III, 285–286, *Mél* 67 1955, 18–19, 21–23 figs. 3 a–b, 29, Tocra, 113–115.

variety with a banded interior appeared.¹⁹⁹ This variety is represented on Tall Sūkās by **106**, of which no profile drawing is available; but one of the fragments, catalogued as similar to **106**, is from a deep cup with a rather steep rim, i.e. **106.1**. This fragment most likely belongs to an early version of the type,²⁰⁰ whereas **106**, with as it seems a more everted rim, should fall later in the first half of the century.²⁰¹ **105** and **107** represent the true “standard cup”, and the most obvious reason for a distinction between them is that **107** and the fragments similar to it have a taller and more overhanging rim than **105**. The latter is a rather shallow type, and like one of the fragments of its similar group, **105.2**, it is thick-walled, the rim only moderately everted, and the foot, which is incomplete, low and conical—still not much flaring at the bottom. **105** and **105.2** might range among the early “standard cups” from the first quarter of the 6th century.²⁰² Early versions with thin walls like **105.1** are known too,²⁰³ but the writer is not quite certain if **105.1** is to be included among them. **107** and its similar group together with the feet **108–109** are all of the same sort as Tocra, Type IX, dated to the first half of the 6th century. The greater part of the Sūkās cups are probably from the later phase, i.e. contemporary with VALLET & VILLARD, Type B₂;²⁰⁴ for instance **107**, **107.4,7** which belong to smaller cups like some of the Tocra cups dated in the second quarter of the 6th century.²⁰⁵ **107.3** and **107.5** are from fairly large cups with shallow bodies, the latter very much like a Tocra cup.²⁰⁶ **107.6** has a very overhanging rim and should be related to the early lip-cups.²⁰⁷ **107.1** is apparently of bad potting, but with the very flaring rim the shape does not seem early.²⁰⁸

Group 6. Exterior glazed, except rim (sometimes with leaf-wreath), band at handle level and band on lower part of side; stemmed foot

(HANFMANN, Type III, VALLET & VILLARD, Type B₃, TOCRA, Types X–XI).²⁰⁹

The group is nearly as numerous on Tall Sūkās as the preceding one. The East

¹⁹⁹ Tocra, Type VIII, 113; according to J. Hayes the evolution of this type runs parallel with Type IX of which an early example, 1226, is found in Deposit I, so the type was certainly not established later than 600 B.C.

²⁰⁰ There is a certain resemblance with Samian cups from the latest 7th century, AM 72 1957, 49 Beilage 72.1, 3.

²⁰¹ For the type see BCH 90 1966, 309 fig. 24. Xanthos IV 43–44.43, 44–47 pls. 10, 11 fig. 3.

²⁰² **105** shows affinities with a Samian cup from c. 600 B.C. AM 72 1957, 49–50 fig. 5, whereas the Sūkās cup does not seem as late as another Samian cup, dated c. 570 B.C. AM 83 1968, 275.72 fig. 27 pl. 107.1. A cup in Munich displays similarity with our cup, CVA München fasc 6, pl. 293.2 fig. 21, dated early in the 6th century.

²⁰³ Villard, Marseille, 43 pls. 23.4–5, 45.7, 8–9, Tocra, 120.1218 fig. 55.

²⁰⁴ Two feet similar to **108** are assigned to Period G² (588–552 B.C.). TS 3804 is found with a Late Wild Goat sherd, Sūkās I 83 note 274 pl. IV no. 107, in the present catalogue similar to **189**. Two other fragments of the similar group have a graffito and a red dipinto under the foot, i.e. TS 2603 and TS 4924, compare, Kardara, A, pl. A, Tocra, 46 fig. 22, Lambrino, Vases, 211–229, Histria 2, pl. 64. The excavators of Palinuro convincingly argue for a durability of the East Greek “standard cup” into the last quarter of the 6th century, see Naumann-Neutsch, Palinuro II, 107–109; this has not been proved from other sites. J. Hayes suggests that most of the cups found in Italy are imitations of probably Rhodian cups, see Tocra, 111 notes 1,3; on Palinuro, see further Hommel, Panionion und Melie, 150–151.

²⁰⁵ Tocra, 124.1228, 1263 fig. 56. 1228 and 1263 are similar to 1261 which is found in Deposit III, dated 565–530 B.C.

²⁰⁶ Tocra, 120.1219 fig. 56.

²⁰⁷ CVA Torino fasc 2, pl. 4.1 dated in the second quarter of the 6th century.

²⁰⁸ For “standard cups” recently published, see BCH 88 1964, 301 fig. 16, 93 1969, 449 fig. 26, Πρακτ. 1966, 138 Πιν. 122γ, CVA Stuttgart fasc 1, pl. 16.11.

²⁰⁹ Hanfmann, Aegean, 169–170, Tarsus III 285, Mél 67 1955, 27–29, Tocra, 114–115.

Greek lip-cup is usually assumed to start about the middle of the 6th century and to culminate in the third quarter of the century,²¹⁰ but J. HAYES suggests an earlier date for the East Greek “probably Rhodian” cups found in Tocra.²¹¹ The profile can be ascertained only for few of the Sūkās cups; one, that of **121**, is not unlike TOCRA, Type X²¹² which is connected with other groups of East Greek vases, including cups with thin lines on the interior of the rim, like our **111–112**²¹³—these groups are thought by J. HAYES to belong to the second quarter of the 6th century. The only other recognizable profiles are those of **113–114**²¹⁴ and **124**, which all have a distinct, carinated shoulder; none of these cups are as deep as any of the East Greek cups from TOCRA,²¹⁵ but a cup from the necropolis of Orvieto has a shallow body very similar to **113**.²¹⁶ The Orvieto cup is dated c. 560 B. C. Cups with leaf-wreaths bearing white dots like **122–23** are included too in the early cup series;²¹⁷ apart from Tocra this category of cups is not frequent on the sites where it has been found.²¹⁸ The cups are thought to have been manufactured in different places, and Samos might have been a very significant one.²¹⁹ The Tocra cups are supposed to be Rhodian, they are mostly miniatures, like the only two published specimens from Rhodes.²²⁰ Most of the lip cups from Tall Sūkās are glazed on the interior, except for smaller or larger central tondi, for instance **110**, **116** and **119**, while only two fragments, **125–126**, have the more refined decoration, usually connected with Ionian Little Master cups. On **125** the major part is decorated with thin lines,²²¹ on **126** these are separated by broader bands.²²²

Group 7. Exterior glazed, except broad band at handle level

The shape of **127 b** is that of a band cup, with slightly everted rim. From the

²¹⁰ The group is dated by Vallet & Villard 560/50–30 B.C., see preceding note: Mél.

²¹¹ Tocra, 115. Two fragments of the similar groups belonging to **118**, TS 2345, and to **120**, TS 2129, are assigned to Period G² (588–552 B.C.).

²¹² Tocra, 124.1288 fig. 57.

²¹³ Tocra, 124. 1277 fig. 57. Beside the two rim sherds of **112**, a bottom sherd with a foot described as a ring foot is thought by the registrar to belong to the same cup. The ring foot is probably a low conical foot, like on a reconstruction of a cup with thin lines on the interior, Lambrino, Vases, 84 fig. 54. For the type with thin lines, see AM 59 1934, 89–91 Beilage 6.13. Very refined examples recently published are: CVA Mus. Capitolino fasc 2, pl. 2.5, CVA Orvieto fasc 1, pls. 1–2.2, AA 77 1962, 612 fig. 14, CVA München fasc 6, pl. 293.6–7, 294. 4–5 figs. 25–26, dated in the second quarter of the 6th century.

²¹⁴ One fragment belonging to the similar group of **114** is found in layers of G² (588–552 B.C.).

²¹⁵ They more resemble some of the Attic Tocra cups, which are suggested to copy Eastern lip-cups; the date of the Attic type, too, should be before 550 B.C. The Attic Type III, Tocra 115, 118–120, see specifically 129.1353 fig. 64.

²¹⁶ CVA Orvieto fasc 1, pl. 1.7 with text: for the same type, see AM 54 1929, 36–37 fig. 28.7.

²¹⁷ Tocra, Type XI 114–115.

²¹⁸ For Samos, Rhodes, Naukratis and Aegina, see AM 59 1934, 90–99 Beilage 6.4–5, 7.1–2, 5, add: *Istros*: Lambrino, Vases, 85 fig. 56, *Chios*: Emporio, 171.861–863 with note 1 pl. 65, *Smyrna*: BSA 60 1965, 118.25 pl. 26 (atticizing), *Italy*: CVA Mus. Capitolino fasc 2, pl. 2, *Tocra*: see preceding note, Xanthos IV 43.45 pl. 11, p. 46, *no provenance*: CVA München fasc 6, pl. 294.1–2.

²¹⁹ Emporio, 171.

²²⁰ CIRh IV 351.6 fig. 296.

²²¹ AM 59 1934, 90 Beilage 6.15, CVA Louvre fasc 6, II D, pl. 1.12–17, CVA Orvieto fasc 1, pls. 1–2.2 dated 560–50 B.C., CVA München fasc 6, pls. 293.5, 294.3 fig. 24.

²²² CVA Oxford fasc 2, II D, pl. 10.28–29, CVA Louvre fasc 9, II D, pl. 2.7–10, CVA Mannheim fasc 1, pl. 9.5–6, none of them have more than two broader bands; for greater similarity, see Siveking-Hackl, Vasensammlung, 52.525 pl. 18.

description of the clay it is not possible to say whether the fragment is Attic or East Greek, the glaze is not termed metallic, but said to have "a greenish tinge".²²³

Group 8. Exterior(?) ; low foot

A classification of 127 a is uncertain. The registrar describes it as a "bowl or cup"; the decoration on the interior is not consistent with any of the species usually regarded as bowls and 127 a is more likely from a cup. A low foot and a large reserved tondo is known on 6th century cups, see for instance below, 129–131, group 9.

Group 9. Exterior unglazed, except rim and shoulder (sometimes band below handle level); low foot

With the exception of 129–131, the fragments included in group 9 are very small, all rim sherds. Two sorts of profiles can be distinguished 1) low, everted rather flaring rim, rounded shoulder: 128 a–c, 128 c.2, 129–131, 131.1–3, 2) low, upright rim, angular shoulder: 128 c.1, 4–8. Below the glazed shoulder all the small rim sherds have a fairly large undecorated field, larger than the usual reserved band found on cups of which the exterior is otherwise glazed.²²⁴ Because of the similarity in profile of the first group of rim sherds to the well preserved cups 129–131, it is proposed that the rim sherds might have belonged to similar cups, i.e. with an unglazed exterior. 129–131 have a reserved tondo on the interior and this is usually a 6th century feature, seen first on the variety of the standard cup and the early lip-cups;²²⁵ 130–131 have the largest tondi and their feet are very similar to those of the latest bird and rosette-bowls, which were not made earlier than 580 B.C.²²⁶ Some of the small rim sherds 128 a–c have been suggested to be early (see catalogue), i.e. from the late 7th century, and one of them, 128 a, may be as early. This specimen differs from the others in having a band below the handle level and in being glazed all over on the interior, a decorative system very much like that found on some early cups from Vroulia.²²⁷ On the interior the other rim sherds and the cups, 129–31, have a reserved band at the top of the rim, a feature which together with their profiles and unglazed exteriors makes this group resemble a class of cups dated usually 620–580 B.C., but the type presumably continued a little longer—these are the low-footed cups with red and white bands added on both sides.²²⁸ However, none of the rim sherds have any added bands

²²³ For East Greek band cups, see AM 59 1934, 89 note 3, AA 29 1914, 222–223 fig. 30, CVA Louvre fasc 9, II D, pl. 2.1–5, CVA Braunschweig fasc 1, pl. 1.3–4 and S. G. Zervos, Rhodes capitale du Dodécanèse, Paris 1920, 297 fig. 559. In Tocra, only Attic band cups occur, they are dated after c. 550 B.C., Tocra, Types VI–VII 118–120.

²²⁴ AM 72 1957, 46 Beilage 67.4, 69.3, 49 Beilage 72, 74 1959, 19 Beilage 38: Well G, 28 Beilage 62: Bothros, 83 1968, 257.22 fig. 9 pl. 95.5.

²²⁵ See above groups 5–6. A reserved interior with a painted tondo occurs on a cup from Cyprus in a CypArc II grave, BCH 92 1968, 281 fig. 43.

²²⁶ Tocra, 45, 55.734 fig. 28.

²²⁷ Kinch, Vroulia, 26 pl. 18.9, 70 pl. 39. 10, 79 pl. 45.20, 78, the latter found with PC lekythos.

²²⁸ Hanfmann, Type II (Aegean, 169, Tarsus III 285), Vallet & Villard, Type B₁ (Mél 67 1955, 23–27, 29 fig. 4 a–j), Tocra, Type V (Tocra, 112–113). In Tocra the cups occur in Deposit II, so the manufacture of the type may have continued later than 580 B.C. A cup from Tarsus is dated 570–60 B.C. Tarsus III 291.1414 figs. 96, 144. For a cup with red bands from the Athenian Agora, see E. T. H. Brann, Late Geometric and Protoattic Pottery, Agora VIII, Princeton 1962, 49.148 pl. 8, with references to the cups from Corinth.

slanting on **157**; the latter represents the typical illustrating of the fast running goat on the late vases.²⁹⁶ The goats on **158–159** might have been of this type too.²⁹⁷ Small and not very characteristic fragments of grazing goats occur on **160–164**; on **163** the filling-ornaments are very crowded as is usual on vases from the first quarter of the 6th century,²⁹⁸ whereas there is no sign of ornaments between the goat-legs on **161**, and the fragment may be late like the oinochoe **154**.²⁹⁹ On **160** there are remnants of what may be a St. Andrew cross,³⁰⁰ and on **164** there is a four-leaf flower.³⁰¹ **155**, and **165–167** have pure black-figured decoration. On the shoulder sherd, **155**, is part of a sphinx³⁰² or a siren;³⁰³ the incised line which curls into a spiral indicates the border of the hair, the ear or an ear disk.³⁰⁴ A stripe may be incised on the deer's ear on **165**, but V-shaped horns are not the usual black-figured type;³⁰⁵ the closest parallel is found

²⁹⁶ BCH 86 1962, 407 fig. 100 a, Blinkenberg, Lindos I 282.985 pl. 46 (Kardara, A, 208.7, Schiering, notes 267, 268, 276, Rumpf, 78 II k 10), CVA Oxford fasc 2, II D, pl. 2.5 (Kardara, A, 208.1 (see above 282), CVA Rodi fasc 2, II Dh, pl. 7.1 (Kardara, A, 208.2 (see above note 281), CVA Copenhagen fasc 2, II D, pl. 77.3 (Kardara, A, 208.3 (see above note 279), Lambrino, Vases, 256.12 figs. 218–221 (Kardara, A, 210.1, Schiering, notes 318, 319, 322, 617), JdI 1 1886, 139–140.2939 (Kardara, A, 208.4 (see above note 282), Homann-Wedeking, Vasenornamentik, 17.7: Gruppe R).

²⁹⁷ For the pendent hook, see AJA 59 1955, 51H–J, Kardara, A, 269 fig. 257 below, CVA Oxford fasc 2, II D, pl. 4.9 (Kardara, A, 216.5 (see above note 285) and AA 32 1917, 101.25 fig. 25 (Kardara, A, 181.4, Schiering, notes 151, 152, 373, 408, 668, 716, 773, Rumpf, 78 II f 2).

²⁹⁸ CVA Oxford fasc 2, II D, pl. 4.31 (Kardara, A, 231.12, Schiering, note 151, Rumpf, 80 III a 22), ActaArch 6 1935, 191 fig. 15 (Schiering, notes 115, 336, 344, 361, 383, 472, 479, 536, 624, 687, 734, 739, 778, Rumpf, 80 III b 1), Kinch, Vroulia, pl. 15 (Kardara, A, 217.2 (see above note 280).

²⁹⁹ See above, notes 284, 291.

³⁰⁰ BCH 86 1962, 407 fig. 100 a, 88 1964, 329 fig. 60. For varieties on Fikellura vases and “Clazomenian” sarcophagi, see ActaArch 13 1942, 30 note 55.

³⁰¹ CVA Copenhagen fasc 2, II D, pl. 77.3 (Kardara, A 208.3 (see above note 279).

³⁰² CVA Oxford fasc 2, II D, pl. 4.32 (Kardara, A, 226.2, Schiering, note 151, Rumpf, 80 III a 23), JHS 44 1924, pl. 8.16 (Kardara, A, 230.1, Schiering, notes 151, 756, Rumpf, 80 III a 31), BCH 86 1962, 406 fig. 100 b.

³⁰³ Naukratis II pl. 11.3 (Kardara, A, 235.1, Schiering, notes 308, 309, 316, 317, 455, 472, 778, Rumpf, 80 III d 1).

³⁰⁴ Females on Corinthian vases seldom wear jewellery in their ears, the ear itself is usually distinctly rendered, see AJA 65 1961, 3 pl. 4 c, 5 pl. 5, but on less carefully drawn Corinthian figures a stylization of the ear similar to that of **155** occurs, CVA Frankfurt am Main fasc 1, pl. 16.13–15. The sphinx on a Late Rhodian plate wears a disk in her ear, Naukratis II pl. 12 (Kardara, A, 236.1, Schiering, notes 246, 451, Rumpf, 82 IV a 5), and on a fragment of an oinochoe, likewise from Naukratis, the stylization may indicate an ear as well as an ear disk, CVA Oxford fasc 2, II D, pl. 4.51 (Kardara, A, 226.4, Schiering, note 151, Rumpf 80 III a 29); otherwise ear disks are not used on sphinxes etc., in the earlier or in the later Wild Goat Style. They appear from time to time on Chian; on Animal Style chalices, CVA Heidelberg fasc 1, pl. 3.12, and on Simple Figure Style chalices, BSA 60 1965, 141.10 pls. 42, 44; not usually on Chian Black-Figure, but see JHS 44 1924, pl. 12.16; sometimes the stylization is so pronounced that it is difficult to decide if it is all ear or if a disk is attempted, *ibid.* pl. 12.8; in the “Grand Style” the ear itself is carefully rendered, and ear disks occur, *ibid.* pl. 6.1. See furthermore the remarks of R. M. Cook on the ear types on “Clazomenian”, CVA Brit. Mus. fasc 8, 28 Postscript.

³⁰⁵ Black-figured: AA 29 1914, 228–231 fig. 43 (Kardara, A, 210.1 (see above note 286). The Corinthian version of horns is different from **165**, CVA Bruxelles fasc 1, III C, pl. 3.4 a. On a bowl from Naukratis the deer might have had a pair of horns similar to **165**, but in the drawing published by Chr. Kardara the horns look reconstructed, Kardara, A, 245. 4 fig. 198 (Schiering, notes 267, 277, 365, 776, Rumpf, 81 III f 2), see further JHS 8 1887, 121 pl. 79 above (the sketch here is probably not reliable); J. M. Cook compares the bowl to the Miscellaneous East Greek Black-Figure from the second quarter of the 6th century, BSA 60 1965, 120, and our fragment may belong to these, the latest of the Orientalizing East Greek vases; on the group, see below p. 74. In the Wild Goat Style deer rendered in silhouette and outline often have the double horns, CIRh VI/VII 85.1 figs. 91–93, 95 (Kardara, A, 101.1, Schiering, notes 120, 125, 127, 371, Rumpf, 71 III D 13), Samos V 75–76.616 pl. 125 (Kardara, A, 68.13, Schiering, note 200, pp. 10, 45, 50), Schiering, Werkstätten, 49 note 371, and the black-figured deer in question may be of the same type as the one illustrated on these 7th century Wild Goat vases rather than the one favoured on the Corinthianizing Wild Goat vases.

in the fragments of a dinos in Cambridge, possibly related to "Clazomenian".³⁰⁶ On 166 the raised leg looks like a paw of a beast, and the upright position of the animal, the lack of differentiation between head and neck, and the stylization of the head are features usually connected with a lion with frontal head.³⁰⁷ The leg is raised to an uncertain angular design, which may perhaps be interpreted as a meander, or a most unusual version of a tail of a bull.³⁰⁸ The slim and somewhat elongated body on 167 belongs either to a crouching griffin³⁰⁹ or to a sphinx.³¹⁰ 168–169 are rim and neck fragments; 168 has a white rosette on the interior,³¹¹ 169 a white painted eye on the exterior; eyes with slender contours like those of 169 are found mainly on Late Wild Goat vases, frequently on those in mixed technique.³¹² The handle-rotelle, 170a, probably belonged to a vase from the last quarter of the 7th century.³¹³ 171–191 are ascribed to amphorae, a shape not met with among the Wild Goat vases until the late phase.³¹⁴ Of 171 nearly one half is preserved; the large goats which occupy the shoulder field of a great many of the amphorae are not usually rendered with their heads pointing straight forwards and in marching posture as on 171.³¹⁵ In other respects too 171 differs from the other amphorae: it has several filling-ornaments,³¹⁶ vertical panels with meanders³¹⁷ and four narrow bands below the shoulder

³⁰⁶ CVA Cambridge fasc 2, II D, pl. 19.1–5, BSA 47 1952, 138. F1 a–c, 139 note 64 (139: "They are, I think, to be dated a little before the middle of the sixth century, earlier than any of the pieces listed above. If so, they mark an early — probably experimental stage in the Clazomenian b.f. style"), BSA 60 1965, 131.

³⁰⁷ For a lion with frontal head, see BSA 60 1965, 120.32 pl. 26. The latter has whiskers like our lion — the frontal lions without mane are still conventionally called panthers, but see below note 378.

³⁰⁸ For a lion "attacking" a bull from behind, see CVA Cambridge fasc 2, II D, pl. 18.38 (Kardara, A, 223.2), ActaArch 13 1942, 26 fig. 15 (Kardara, A, 211.1 (see above note 286)).

³⁰⁹ Like CVA Oxford fasc 2, II D, pl. 4.30 (Kardara, A, 227.10, Schiering, note 151, Rumpf, 80 III a 21), CVA Cambridge fasc 2, II D, pl. 18.32 (Kardara, A, 224.17, Schiering, notes 420, 439).

³¹⁰ Like Délos X 38–39.59 pl. 12 (Kardara, A, 208.5 (see above note 282), Homann-Wedeking, Vasenormentik, 17.5).

³¹¹ Otherwise white rosettes are found on the exterior of the rim of Wild Goat oinochoai; but see a Fikellura oinochoe in Paris which has white lotus flowers and buds painted on the interior of the trilobe rim, CVA Louvre fasc 1, II Dc, pl. 5.12, Zervos, Rhodes, 143 fig. 336, BSA 34 1933/34, 39.S1, 41: "continue the Rhodian tradition", dated c. 550 B.C.

³¹² CIRh III 76–77.14 fig. 67 pl. A (Kardara, A, 208.2 (see above note 281, Homann-Wedeking, Vasenormentik, 14, 17.4: Gruppe R), CVA Copenhagen fasc 2, II D, pl. 77.3 (Kardara, A, 208.3 (see above note 279); on late vases in silhouette and contour technique, see CVA Torino fasc 2, II D, pl. 3.2, Kardara, A, 182.6 fig. 149 (Schiering, notes 152, 155, 174, 472, 608, 654, 774, Rumpf, 78 II f 5), 236.1 fig. 196 (see Schiering, pl. 6.4), 237.2 fig. 197. Late oinochoai with only floral decoration have the same sort of eye, Tocra, 42.591 pl. 30. On Classical Camiran vases the contours are usually broader, CVA Louvre fasc 1, II D, pl. 5.1 (= Zervos, Rhodes, 32 fig. 45, 133 fig. 304, pl. 26 fig. 500 (Kardara, A, 104.1, Schiering, notes 120, 130, 133, 135, 428, 433, 445 a, 461, 724, 733, 743 a, Rumpf, 70 III A 4), CVA München fasc 6, pl. 275 "Sub-Camiran" (Kardara, A, 190.2, Schiering, notes 126, 133, 136, 147, 460, 571, Rumpf, 72 III D 43).

³¹³ ArchRep 1962/63, 41 fig. 17; for the same motif used as filling-ornament, see CIRh VI/VII 218–219 pls. 6–7 (Kardara, A, 104.2, Schiering, notes 6, 120, 123, 133, 349, 367, 424, 433, 499, 635, 637, 724, 736, 744, 746, Rumpf, 70 III A 2), BSA 61 1966, 153.1 pl. 31.

³¹⁴ BSA 34 1933/34, 55, Schiering, Werkstätten, 27–28.

³¹⁵ Only the sphinx on the amphora in the Louvre has the same appearance, Zervos, Rhodes, 52 fig. 94 (Kardara, A, 189.1, Schiering, notes 182, 424, 433, 616, 630, 644, Rumpf, 72 III d 1).

³¹⁶ On the Louvre amphora (see preceding note) filling-ornaments occur in similar numbers, but they seem related to the Classical Camiran Style, whereas the filling-ornaments on 171 are similar to those employed on vases in mixed technique; the latter type of filling-ornament occurs on most of the other amphorae, but here the trend is towards larger and fewer ornaments, see for instance Délos XVII 58–59.4–7 pl. 39. Note some fragments from Istros on which the filling-ornaments are still small and rather crowded, Histria 2, 59.29 pl. 3, the vase is listed as an oinochoe, but might be an amphora.

³¹⁷ The panels are usually filled with dots: JdI I 1886, 140. 2944 (Kardara, A, 209.2, Schiering, note 185, Rumpf, 78 II g 3), AA 7 1892, 170.175 (Kardara, A, 210.3, Schiering, notes 185, 525, Rumpf, 78 II g 2), Délos XVII 60.14 pl. 41 (Schiering, note 537).

field.³¹⁸ These features suggest an origin early in the first quarter of the 6th century.³¹⁹ The filling-ornaments on **172–173** look identical, and the fragments may belong to shoulder fields, A and B, of the same vase. On **172** one of the forelegs is stretched forwards, the other one is nearly kneeling³²⁰ — on **173** the goat is marching, its legs perhaps rendered like those of the goat on **171**. There are no traces of pendent tongues above the goat on **172**, and the filling-ornaments were probably sparse, so the vase should be classed among the latest amphorae from c. 580–60 B.C.³²¹ The same may hold good for **175–177** on which the goat type canonic for the amphorae is shown.³²² The goat's head on **174** is not turned backwards, and, as mentioned above, this is strange on amphorae;³²³ the fragment may be connected with the earliest of the amphorae from Delos/Rheneia.³²⁴ **178–184** belong to amphorae with exclusively large floral motives in the shoulder fields, a group not strictly regarded as belonging to the Wild Goat style, but to be derived from the latest Wild Goat vases.³²⁵ On **178** the inner part of a pair of large volutes occurs,³²⁶ on **181** the root of the neck is preserved, and the small leaf should thus illustrate the upper leaf of a similar pair of volutes;³²⁷ remnants of large, nearly horizontal handle-palmettes occur on **179–180**, and they too can be combined with large volutes.³²⁸ **183** is obscure; the motive resembles that of the handle-palmettes, but the wheel-marks seem to make the usual placement in the shoulder field impossible. Sherds with part of a vegetable motif nearly identical to **182** have been found in Istros³²⁹ — linked circles with buds between as on **184** occur on the shoulder of an amphora from Tocra.³³⁰ On **185–186** are remains of probably short neck-cables like those usually found on amphorae. The leaf of **186** is rounded —

³¹⁸ On the Louvre amphora (see note 315) there are three bands, but usually the number is one or two: AA 29 1914, 222–223 fig. 29 (Kardara, A, 251.1 (see above note 284), Tocra, 41–42.580 pl. 28, Délos XVII 59–60.8–11 pl. 40 (Schiering, note 185).

³¹⁹ The Louvre amphora is dated 610–590 B.C., Kardara, A, 189, whereas the amphorae with very few filling-ornaments, no vertical panels, and only few horizontal bands on the belly are suggested to have a later date, c. 580–60 B.C., see Tocra, 41–42.580–581 pl. 28.

³²⁰ The posture is known already on the later Classical Camiran vases, Kardara, A, 100.13 Paris = Zervos, Rhodes, 59 fig. 108, Schiering, notes 120, 356, Rumpf 71 III D 24), it recurs on a later but related vase, CVA München fasc 6, pl. 275.450 (Kardara, A, 93.7, Schiering notes 6, 56, 120, 424, 433, 507, 612, 743 a, Rumpf, 70 III B 2), and on one of the amphorae from Rheneia, Délos XVII 58–59.6 pl. 39 (Schiering, note 185). A similar posture occurs on some of the Fikellura vases, CVA Brit. Mus. fasc 8, II D1, pl. 3.2, BSA 34 1933/34, 63.

³²¹ Tocra, 41–42.

³²² Add to the examples enumerated by J. Hayes (see preceding note): Histria 2, 59.25–26, 29 pls. 2–3 (early type), 59.27 pl. 2 (later type), 59.28, 60.31–32, 34 pl. 3.

³²³ See note 315. Goats placed in the shoulder fields of oinochoai seldom have such slanting bodies, see for instance Kardara, A, 100.4 fig. 65 (cf. Zervos, Rhodes, 59 fig. 108 (see above note 320), CVA München fasc 6, pl. 275.450 (Kardara, A, 190.2 (see above note 312); the very slanting body occurs only on the belly friezes, CVA Oxford fasc 2, II D, pl. 2.4–5 (Kardara, A, 208.1 (see above note 282).

³²⁴ From the early 6th century, Délos XVII 58–59.6, 8, 10 pls. 39–40 and Vroulia, 228 fig. 116 (Kardara, A, 210.5, Rumpf, 78 II g 4).

³²⁵ Gnomon 1965, 506, Tocra, 41–42.

³²⁶ Like Délos XVII 58.2 pl. 38 (Schiering, notes 185, 187, 535, 608).

³²⁷ Another variety, see Tocra, 41–42.583 pl. 28.

³²⁸ Besides on amphorae, this type of handle-palmette is very frequent on oinochoai, Délos X 38–39.59–60 pl. 12 (see above notes 273, 282), Homann-Wedeking, Vasenornamentik, 17.5–6: Gruppe R), and we cannot be sure if **179–180** really belong to one of the late amphorae — or to an oinochoe.

³²⁹ Histria 2, 59.23–24 pl. 2.

³³⁰ Tocra, 41–42. 583 pl. 28.

185 it is pointed like the one on **172**;³³¹ open cables as on **187** are connected with the latest Wild Goat vases and the amphorae with exclusively floral ornaments.³³² Red and white stripes added on dividing bands were introduced on the Late Wild Goat oinochoai³³³ and they still occur on the broad bands of a great many of the late amphorae, like the ones to which **188–189** belonged³³⁴—but accessory colours are surely excluded on some, perhaps the later ones.³³⁵ Our **191** belongs to the latter category. A large group of sherds, **192–253**, has been catalogued as belonging to indeterminate closed vases; most of them are tiny side sherds which mainly belong to the Late Wild Goat style. The goats on **192–197** probably all represent the late type with its head turned backwards.³³⁶ It is not possible to talk about a uniform style of drawing in the goats represented on the fragments from Tall Sūkās, but generally a certain similarity to the material from Istros may be noted.³³⁷ The ear of **198** is apparently drawn exclusively in silhouette and the goat might have been in black-figured technique. **199** perhaps has a broad neck collar and the fragment might thus be connected with a one-piece amphora.³³⁸ For the S-loop on **200**, see above.³³⁹ **202** may have belonged to one of the latest Wild Goat amphorae on which the original panels are provided by only one or two vertical stripes.³⁴⁰ On **204–206** three different versions of black-figured birds are represented: **204** probably with raised wings,³⁴¹ **205–206** apparently marching;³⁴² other black-figured animals occur on **207–210**.³⁴³ Most of the filling-ornaments on **212–226** are to be included among the stock of ornaments em-

³³¹ Both varieties occur on the latest amphorae, see Tocra, pl. 28.580–581.

³³² Délos XVII 58.2–4 pls. 38–39 (amphorae, see above note 326), 60.15 pl. 42 (flat-bottomed oinochoe, Schiering, note 171).

³³³ BSA 34 1933/34, 71 fig. 10, Vroulia, 228. R. M. Cook, *Greek Painted Pottery*, London 1966, 122.

³³⁴ Délos XVII 58–60.2–3, 5–8, 10–11 pls. 38–40 (see above notes 320, 326).

³³⁵ Délos XVII 58.4, 59.9 pls. 39–40, (see above note 326), Tocra, 46.580 pl. 28.

³³⁶ This posture is to be accepted, too, for **192**, **196–197**, as the heads of the goats seem to be raised.

³³⁷ Compare **176** for instance, with Lambrino, Vases, 256.12 figs. 218–221 (Kardara, A, 210.1 (Schiering, notes 318–22)). Eyebrows and nose-wrinkles never seem to occur on our goats, whereas these features are very frequent in the material from Naukratis, CVA Oxford fasc 2, II D, pl. 4 passim, CVA Cambridge fasc 2, II D, pl. 18.12 and passim; the same features are found only on few of the goats from Istros, Lambrino, Vases, 251.11 fig. 217 (Kardara, A, 109.1), 256.13 fig. 222 (Kardara, A, 274.2), Histria 2, 57.4 pl. 1.

³³⁸ Tocra, 41–42.588 pl. 29 (goat), Lambrino, Vases, 243–244.2 figs. 205–207 (floral motif, Schiering notes 185, 544, 547).

³³⁹ See note 285.

³⁴⁰ Tocra, 41–42.581 pl. 28. **371** catalogued as “Unclassified East Greek” may have belonged to a similar amphora.

³⁴¹ Compare CVA Oxford fasc 2, II D, pl. 4.33 (Kardara, A, 230.2, Schiering, note 151, Rumpf, 80 III a 24). The type occurs in Corinthian, Corinth VII.1, 65.251 pl. 34, but usually the Corinthian birds do not have raised wings, NSc 1960, 144 fig. 9; the latter type prevails too on the Late Wild Goat vases on which black-figured technique was employed, JHS 44 1924, pl. 8.13 (Schiering, notes 267, 268, 277, 343, Rumpf, 81 III f 15), CVA Oxford fasc 2, II D, pl. 4.37A, 47 (Kardara, A, 234.25, Schiering, notes 267, 277, Rumpf, 81 III f 9, Kardara, A, 248.9, Schiering, note 200, Rumpf, 81 III h 11).

³⁴² **205**: CVA Oxford, fasc 2, II D, pl. 4.47 (Kardara, A, 248.9 (see above note 341)); **206**: the fragment is rather large and the stylization is not equal to that of the usual Wild Goat birds or sirens; the polychromy might point to “Clazomenian” pottery, but the slip of **206** seems to contradict this—the sherd is perhaps to be connected with the so-called “Indeterminate East Greek Black-Figure”, BSA 60 1965, 120, Gnomon 1965, 506, see below p. 74.

³⁴³ **207**: possibly a boar, compare Naukratis I pl. 6.3 (see above note 281); **208**: see Naukratis I pl. 13.2 (Schiering notes 267–8, Rumpf 81 f 29); **209**: for the filling-ornament, see NSc 1960, 148 fig. 13 b, ActaArch 13 1942, 49 fig. 30 (Kardara, A, 233.11, Schiering, notes 409, 778, Rumpf, 83 IV e 1), BCH 86 1962, 407 fig. 100 b; **210**: the white-spotted animal might have an incised belly-line and below the abdomen part of a filling-ornament. For this type, see a lid from Smyrna not of the ordinary Late Wild Goat Style, but assigned to the “Indeterminate East Greek Black-Figure”, BSA 60 1965, 120.32 pl. 26.

ployed on vases in mixed technique, only one fragment, **216**, might belong to the last quarter of the 7th century.³⁴⁴ **227–234** have only linear decoration which occasionally represents floral motives;³⁴⁵ **235**, **237–239** have meanders as dividing bands,³⁴⁶ **240** a waveline.³⁴⁷ Chequers, which occur on **242**, are only seldom found on Wild Goat vases³⁴⁸ and the writer only knows of one example where the chequers are placed immediately above the rays radiating from the foot.³⁴⁹ The motif is more frequent on later vases as “Clazomenian”³⁵⁰ and other East Greek Black Figure.³⁵¹ The neck-cable, **244**, may have belonged to an amphora or to an oinochoe.³⁵² **243**, **245–250** are bottom sherds and fragments of the lower part of the belly, on which only bands and rays appear;³⁵³ **251** is perhaps an amphora handle.³⁵⁴ **252–253** are from vases either

³⁴⁴ **212**: compare BCH 88 1964, 329 fig. 60; **213**: might be from a late amphora, see note 340; **214**: see CVA Oxford fasc 2, II D, pl. 2.5 (Kardara, A, 208.1 (see above note 282), but probably **214** did not belong to a vase on which the filling-ornaments were so crowded. It is rather from a more sparsely decorated specimen, as for instance, Tocra, 41–42.580 pl. 28; **215**: ClRh III 76–77.14 fig. 67 pl. A (Kardara, A, 208.2 (see above note 281); **216**: the ornament is well known on 6th century vases with very crowded filling-ornaments, Naukratis II pl. 8.1 (Kardara, A, 244.3, Schiering, notes 267, 268, 277, 279, 343, 395, 546, 547, 592, 594, 605, 608, 776, 778, Rumpf, 81 III f 1), AJA 63 1959, 183.5 pl. 48 fig. 8 (Kardara, A, 247.1). However on **216** the ornament seems to be the only one between the legs, as found frequently on vases of the later Classical Camiran Style, ClRh VI/VII 85.1 figs. 91–93, 95 (Kardara, A, 101.1 (see above note 305), on which the bodies of the goats are horizontal like that of **216**. The remnant of the leg on **216** indicates that our goat was not marching, but running fast like the goats on an oinochoe from Camiros, see Zervos, Rhodes, 44 fig. 77 (Kardara, A, 95.5, Schiering, notes 120, 134, 349, 397, 472, 474, 580, 704, 708, 736, Rumpf, 70 III C 4); compare the typical running position of the 6th century goat, Blinkenberg, Lindos I 282.985 pl. 46 (Kardara, A, 208.7 (see above, note 296) - our fragment may have belonged to a vase from the 7th century; **217**: CVA Oxford fasc 2, II D, pl. 2.5 (Kardara, A, 208.1, (see above note 282); **218**: the fragment is described as a side sherd, but might rather have been from the shoulder of an amphora, compare Délos XVII 60.14 pl. 41 (see above note 317); **219–220**: see Histria 2, 59.26 pl. 2 and Tocra, 41–42.580 pl. 28; **221**: see CVA Oxford fasc 2, II D, pl. 2.4–6 (Kardara, A, 208.1 (see above note 282), but our sherd belonged to a vase with more sparse filling-ornaments; **222**: Tocra, 41–42.588 pl. 29; **225**: BCH 86 1962, 407 fig. 100 a; **226**: the rosette is very large, compare Naukratis I pl. 6.5 (Schiering, notes 267, 268, 277, Rumpf, 81 III f 26), Kinch, Vroulia pl. 15 (Kardara, A, 217.2 (see above note 280); **224**: the fragment is strange, but compare the late amphorae with horizontal handles on the shoulder, Schiering, Werkstätten, 28 with references.

³⁴⁵ **227–229**: probably all shoulder sherds, compare Kardara, A, 237.2 fig. 197, ArchRep 1962/63, 46 fig. 26, Délos XVII 58.3 pl. 38 (see above note 326), ClRh VI/VII 508 figs. 33, 35 (Schiering, notes 69, 188, 525, Rumpf, 78 II h 7–8), AA 7 1892, 170.174 (Schiering, notes 69, 142, 143, 377, 422, 441, 568, 572, 585, 624, 633), 170.175 (see above note 317); **231**: perhaps part of a large pair of volutes, like Délos XVII 58.2 pl. 38, but the fragment might possibly be Chian, see Lambrino, Vases, 126.7 fig. 68 c; **233**: graffito, see Kardara, A, pl. A, Lambrino, Vases, 211–229 figs. 168–202 and Histria 2, pl. 64.

³⁴⁶ **235**, **237–238**: broken meanders like Délos XVII 58–59.5–7 pl. 39 (see above note 334); **239**: hook meanders very often on oinochoiai in mixed technique CVA Copenhagen fasc 2, II D, pl. 77.3 (Kardara, A, 208.3 (see above note 279), Délos X 38–39.59–60 pl. 12 (Kardara, A, 216.1 (see above note 273), 208.5 (see above note 282).

³⁴⁷ **240**: ClRh VI/VII 495–496.1 fig. 22 (Kardara, A, 283.5, Schiering, notes 69, 142, 387, 573, 619, 645, Rumpf, 75 I c 3), D. M. Robinson, Catalogue of Greek Vases, Toronto 1930, 66–67.205–C259 pl. 18 (Kardara, A, 100.5); **241**: compare the late amphorae, Tocra, 41–42.580, 588 pls. 28–29.

³⁴⁸ Kardara, A, 67.3 (Schiering, note 188); on a stand, see Vroulia, 191–192 fig. 73 (Kardara, A, 274.1, Schiering notes 93, 282, 291, 348, 731, Rumpf, 79 II l.1), see too Naukratis II pl. 11.3 (Kardara, A, 235.1 (see above note 303).

³⁴⁹ Fairbanks, Catalogue, 105.315 pl. 33 (Schiering, notes 267, 268, 277, 278, 534, 621, Rumpf, 81 III f 20).

³⁵⁰ BSA 47 1952, 144, BSA 60 1965, 128–132.64–84 pls. 34–36.

³⁵¹ BSA 60 1965, 121.37 pl. 28.

³⁵² Délos XVII 59.10 pl. 40 (see above note 334), Kardara, A, 237.2 fig. 197.

³⁵³ Distinguishing between the bottom fragments on the basis of the number of the rays is not quite safe—but in general the early amphorae seem to have rather close-set rays, AA 7 1892, 170.175 (Kardara, A, 210.3 (see above note 317), and there is a tendency towards fewer rays on the later amphorae, Délos XVII 58.2 pl. 38 (see above note 326) and Tocra, 41–42.588 pl. 29. For the red dipinto under the foot of **247**, see Tocra, 46 fig. 22.

³⁵⁴ AA 7 1892, 170.175 (Kardara, A, 210.3 (see above note 317).

totally glazed or with glazed friezes on which the decoration is incised.³⁵⁵ Several fragments, **254–282**, have been ascribed to larger open vases, i.e. kraters or dinoi. The krater shape most frequently represented is the MC low-necked column krater;³⁵⁶ black-figured technique prevails, only **254** could perhaps be assigned to a krater on which the old Ionian technique is employed.³⁵⁷ On **255** the meander band is placed immediately below the metope.³⁵⁸ **256–258** and perhaps **264** have a frieze of pendent tongues above the metope,³⁵⁹ on **259** it is abandoned.³⁶⁰ **257–258** have only Corinthian filling-ornaments;³⁶¹ the griffin, **257**, has an extraordinarily tall neck, and it might be that only a protome was intended,³⁶² the rounded design below the corner-palmette is placed much too low to be interpreted as a wing.³⁶³ Representations of large water-birds are very popular in the metope of Corinthian kraters,³⁶⁴ and likewise on the Eastern versions of the column krater: **260–261** are to be ascribed to kraters with such scenes.³⁶⁵ The double incisions, the stylization of the mane, the heart-shaped ear and the nearly circular eye are features which connect the lion on **262** with the Wild Goat tradition.³⁶⁶ The animal on **263** might be a bull.³⁶⁷ The letters on **265** are assigned to the 1st half of the 6th century.³⁶⁸ Rim fragments decorated with meanders, continuous like **266** or broken like **267**, may come from column kraters as well as

³⁵⁵ Lambrino, *Vases*, 275–278.46–51 (assigned to oinochoai). Dark friezes with incised floral motifs, lotuses (like **252**) are frequent on dinoi and kraters in mixed technique, CVA Oxford fasc 2, II D, pl. 4.29 (Kardara, A, 225.30, Schiering, notes 287, 297, 409, 484, 587, 594, 778, Rumpf, 80 III c 21), Kinch, Vroulia, pl. 15 (Kardara, A, 217.2 (see above note 280). A group of amphorae and situlae together with the Vroulia cups display the same technique, CVA Karlsruhe fasc 2, pl. 47.5 with text, CVA Brit. Mus. fasc 8, II Dm, pls. 2–8 Appendix A VIII, Kinch, Vroulia, 174–194 figs. 58–72 pls. 10–12, 46.

³⁵⁶ Schiering, *Werkstätten*, 40–41. See furthermore BSA 60 1965, 122–123 and Payne, *Necrocorinthia*, 300–301. Some of our fragments have no description of their interiors, and the writer is aware of the fact that they might have belonged to closed vases. When catalogued as belonging to kraters, it is mainly because of the large dimensions of the figures represented and the vertical, glazed panels, which seem broader than is usual on oinochoai.

³⁵⁷ Like that of a krater in Leningrad, Kardara, A, 250.1 fig. 199. For the corner-palmette on **254** compare *Histria* 2, 62.64 pl. 5.

³⁵⁸ This is seldom seen, but occurs on an Aeolic krater from Pitane, *ArchRep* 1964/65, 36 fig. 5.

³⁵⁹ The same sort of tongues appear on some of the North Ionian kraters, too, for instance BSA 60 1965, 121.34 pl. 27.

³⁶⁰ This is strange on Wild Goat kraters; nevertheless see a fragment in the Hague assigned by W. Schiering to the *Vlastos* group, *Werkstätten*, 40 note 308.

³⁶¹ For a corner-palmette similar to that of **257**, see the krater in Bonn, *ActaArch* 13 1942, 24 fig. 12 (Schiering, notes 308, 314, 317, 409, 468, 588, Rumpf, 83 IV d 1); the other side of the same krater is published in AA 51 1936, 378–379.27 fig. 30.

³⁶² Protomes of griffins on Late Wild Goat vases usually have very long and rather powerful necks: JHS 44 1924, 200 fig. 31 (Kardara, A, 228.4 fig. 237, Schiering, notes 437, 439, Rumpf, 80 III e 9), CVA Oxford fasc 2, II D, pl. 4.36 (Kardara, A, 224.20 fig. 238, Schiering, notes 287, 437, 542, 755, Rumpf, 80 III e 4), *Tocra*, 41.590 fig. 23 pl. 30, Kardara, A, 235.4, 237.2 fig. 197 and Schiering, *Werkstätten* note 437 with further references. See furthermore CVA München fasc 6, p. 20 text to no. 3.

³⁶³ For regular wings, see AM 54 1929, 20, 22, fig. 15.3, Beilage 10.2 (Kardara, A, 218.6, Schiering, note 294, Rumpf, 80 III e 1), R. Lullies, *Griechische Kunstwerke Sammlung Ludwig, Aachen, Aachen Kunstblätter* 37 1968, 21–22.8, Kinch, Vroulia, pl. 15 (Kardara, A, 217.2 (see above note 280).

³⁶⁴ CVA Altenburg fasc 1, pls. 2–3, Corinth XIII 172 grave 135.3 pls. 18, 89.

³⁶⁵ AA 51 1936, 378–379.27 fig. 30, *ActaArch* 13 1942, 24 fig. 12 (see above note 361).

³⁶⁶ Kardara, A, 232.2 fig. 229; *ActaArch* 13 1942, 24 fig. 12 (see above note 361).

³⁶⁷ Kardara, A, 211.1 fig. 225 (see above note 286), AA 27 1912, 334 fig. 20 (Schiering, notes 185, 186, Rumpf, 82 IV b 1).

³⁶⁸ See the catalogue. For inscriptions on vases in Rhodian Wild Goat Style, see Kardara, A, pl. A.

from kraters with ring-handles.³⁶⁹ The fragmentary handle plates, **268–274**, display both geometrical and “floral” decoration.³⁷⁰ **275–283** can be ascribed to kraters or to dinoi. The profile of **275** is not known, but the fragment possibly comes from a dinos.³⁷¹ On the rim fragment, **276**, a quatrefoil is inserted in the meander.³⁷² The shoulder sherd **277** is from a dinos or a krater which is slipped on the exterior except for a glazed zone on the shoulder decorated with an incised floral frieze.³⁷³ The bottom fragment, **278**, is very similar to a fragment from Lindos.³⁷⁴ Wavelines as on **279** are seldom on kraters/dinoi³⁷⁵ — more frequent on bowls³⁷⁶. Open vases with pendent tongues and very degenerated filling-ornaments as on **280** occur in Kardara’s Late Rhodian I, which apparently includes some of the vases later excluded as Aeolic by E. WALTER-KARYDI.³⁷⁷ The stylization of the lion with frontal head **282**³⁷⁸ looks similar to MC lions.³⁷⁹ **283–284** have been catalogued as belonging to bowls: the rounded design behind the marching beast on **283** is perhaps the point of the leaf from a handle palmette;³⁸⁰ the drawing of the bull on **284** faithfully copies the Corinthian tradition.³⁸¹ **285–309** are fragments of fruit-stands or dishes, and many of them are paralleled by the Rhodian types from Tocra, where they are found mainly in Deposits II–III which cover the second and third quarters of the 6th century.³⁸² The fragmentary foot-stems identify **285–288** as fruit-stands. **285** and **286** display the same sort of inner, central decoration;³⁸³ on **287** the buds alternate with tongues instead of leaves;³⁸⁴ wavelines often occur on fruit-stands with a low vertical rim as on **288**.³⁸⁵ **289–293**

³⁶⁹ Column kraters: Boehlau, Nekropolen, 50, 82 pl. 12.5 (Vlastos group: Schiering, notes 287, 295, 298, Rumpf, 80 III c 7), ActaArch 13 1942, 24 fig. 12 (see above note 361), ArchRep 1964/65, 36 fig. 5, krater with ring handles: Sammlung Ludwig, Aachen, 21–22.8.

³⁷⁰ **271–272**: rays are well known on handle-plates of the Late Wild Goat Style, ArchRep 1964/65, 36 fig. 5, Histria 2, 62.63 pl. 5, and continue on some of the East Greek, unslipped black-figure kraters, BSA 60 1965, 125.52 pl. 32 a; **273**: for similar, but not identical fragments, see CVA Reading fasc 1, II D, pl. 22.25 (Kardara, A, 239.2), Fairbanks, Catalogue, 107.318.2 pl. 34; **274**: CVA Oxford fasc 2, II D, pl. 4.24 (Schiering, notes 287, 298, Rumpf, 78 II i 5).

³⁷¹ For the profile of a Rhodian dinos, see AM 54 1929, 21 fig. 15 (Kardara, A, 218.6 (see above note 363); complete or nearly complete dinoi are hitherto best known among the Aeolic material, Larisa III pls. 16–17, Antike Kunst 7. Beiheft 1970, pls. 1–4.

³⁷² Fairbanks, Catalogue, 106.317 pl. 33 (Kardara, A, 235.1 (see above note 303); but **276** is perhaps rather to be connected with a dish, AM 54 1929, Beilage 12.1 (Schiering, notes 200, 648, Rumpf, 74 III i 61).

³⁷³ JHS 44 1924, 200 fig. 32 (Schiering, notes 287, 297, 594, Rumpf, 80 III c 23), CVA Oxford fasc 2, II D, pl. 4.29 (Kardara, A, 225.30 (see above note 355), ActaArch 13 1942, 24–25 figs. 13–14 (Kardara, A, 217.2 (see above note 280). See above note 355.

³⁷⁴ Blinkenberg, Lindos I 282.985 pl. 46 (Kardara, A, 208.7 (see above note 296).

³⁷⁵ ClRh VI/VII 523–524 figs. 54–57 (Schiering, notes 69, 72, 308, 317).

³⁷⁶ Naukratis II pl. 8.1 (Kardara, A, 244.3 (see above note 344).

³⁷⁷ Kardara, A, 271–294; Antike Kunst 7. Beiheft 1970, 1–18 pls. 1–10.

³⁷⁸ On the abandoning of the name “panther” see J. Boardman, Antike Kunst 13 1970, 94.

³⁷⁹ CVA California fasc 1, pl. 6.2, CVA Mannheim fasc. 1, pl. 7.7–9.

³⁸⁰ Naukratis II pl. 7.5 (Kardara, A, 235.2, Schiering, notes 267, 277, 278, 455, 534, 591, 597, 646, 756, Rumpf, 81 III f 19), for the stylization of the breast, see ActaArch 13 1942, 27 fig. 16 (Kardara, A, 208.3 (see above note 279).

³⁸¹ EC: CVA Louvre fasc 6, III C a, pl. 11.4, 7; see other Wild Goat versions from Naukratis: a Rhodian bowl, ActaArch 13 1942, 26 fig. 15 (Kardara, A, 211.1 (see above note 286), and a Rhodian dinos in Boston, Fairbanks, Catalogue, 106.317 pl. 33 (Kardara, A, 235.1 (see above note 303).

³⁸² Tocra, 43–44.614–700 figs. 24, 26, pls. 33–37.

³⁸³ Tocra, pl. 34.618, 621, 625.

³⁸⁴ Délos XVII 63.28 pl. 44 (Schiering, notes 200, 226).

³⁸⁵ Délos X 40.66 pl. 13 (Schiering, note 200, Rumpf, 81 III h 32).

are side sherds of which **289–291** are to be connected with fruit-stands, the others may equally well have belonged to dishes. Examples with outer friezes like those on **289** do not occur among the material from Tocra, but among that from Naukratis.³⁸⁶ Friezes with “geometrical” decoration used as dividing bands between the central decoration and the outer frieze, like on **290–291**, still occur early in the 6th century.³⁸⁷ **294** is the earliest Wild Goat fragment found on Tall Sūkās. According to the registrar it is from a plate which has a low ring-foot divided by a deep furrow; this is not the ordinary shape for plates in Wild Goat Style.³⁸⁸ Only in the first half of the 7th century

³⁸⁶ Fairbanks, *Catalogue*, 112–113.323.2–3, 13 pl. 35, F. Robert, *Trois sanctuaires sur le rivage occidental, Délos XX*, Paris 1952, 39 fig. 34.3.

³⁸⁷ See, for instance, Kardara, A, 191.1–5 (Rumpf, 73 III g 12 (Schiering, 200, 231), Rumpf, 74 III i 24 (Schiering, notes 200, 648), i 45 (Schiering, notes 200, 618, 648), i 59 (Schiering, notes 200, 214, 568, 648), i 56 (Schiering, notes 200, 213, 568, 648) and Tocra, 43 note 7; but they are far from being as frequent as in the 7th century, see Kardara, A, 121–124 (121.3 (Schiering, note 200, Rumpf, 74 i 43), 121.4 (Schiering, note 200, Rumpf, 74 III i 38), 121.5 (Schiering, note 200), 122.1 (Schiering, notes 200, 205, 460, 627, Rumpf, 74 III i 35), 123.7 (Schiering, notes 200, 211, 566, 648, Rumpf, 75 III i 68), 123.10 (Schiering, notes 200, 648, Rumpf, 75 III i 75–77), 123.6 (Schiering, notes 200, 552, 648, Rumpf, 74 III i 42), 124.12 (Schiering, note 200), 124.16 (Schiering, notes 200, 648, 780, Rumpf, 75 III i 71); usually on the later 6th century dishes and fruit-stands the tondo is enlarged, the outer frieze abandoned and supplied by broad bands, Tocra, pls. 34–36. For motives similar to our **290–291**, but for the outer frieze, see Délos X 39.62 pl. 13 (Kardara, A, 241.8, Schiering, notes 200, 224, 227, Rumpf, 81 III h 31), Naukratis I pl. 7.1 (Schiering, note 200, Rumpf, 82 III h 74); for the squares, see CVA Cambridge fasc 2, II D, pl. 18.28, Fairbanks, *Catalogue*, 114.324.10 pl. 35.

³⁸⁸ This is the totally flat-bottomed type provided with different numbers of furrows, established already from the middle of the 7th century and living on into the 6th century: for the early group, see Kardara, A, 81–85 (83.1 (Schiering, notes 244, 256), 83.2 (Schiering, notes 244, 441, Rumpf, 76 II d 21), 84.3 (Schiering, notes 74, 80, 244, 252, 255, 494, 799, Rumpf, 76 II d 2), 84.4 (Schiering, notes 75, 244, 472, Rumpf, 77 II d 40), 84.5 (Fairbanks, 35.323.7, Rumpf, 77 II e 4), 84.6 (Schiering, notes 244, 251, 353, 433, 749 b, Rumpf, 77 II d 36), 84.1 (Schiering, notes 47, 106, 652, Rumpf, 69 I a 6), 85.2 (Schiering, notes 107, 652, Rumpf, 69 I a 7), 85.3 (Schiering, note 318, Rumpf, 79 II m 7), for the profile, see Kinch, *Vroulia*, pl. 35 (Kardara, A, 83.1, Schiering, notes 244, 256), the Gorgon group, see Kardara, A, 204–207 (207.1 (Schiering, notes 71, 244, 252, 253, 467, 607, 622, 786, 787, Rumpf, 76 II d 18), 207.2 (Schiering, notes 69, 71, 79, 244, 254, 564, 624, 633, 792, 794, 795, 796, 797, 799, Rumpf, 76 II d 1), 207.3 (Schiering, notes 71, 75, 244, 262, 451, 792, Rumpf, 76 II d 5), the Thasian group, see BCH 85 1961, 98–122 figs. 2, 5–7, 13–14; 6th century plates: Kardara, A, 284–289 (284.1 (Schiering, notes 244, 257, 259, 377, Rumpf, 76 II d 9), 284.2 (Schiering, notes 257, 259, 337, 354, 710), 284.1 (Schiering, notes 244, 245, 251, Rumpf, 77 II d 46), 284.2 (Schiering, note 244, Rumpf, 77 II d 48), 284.3 (Schiering, note 244, Rumpf, 77 II d 47), 284.4 (Schiering, notes 244, 387, 568, Rumpf, 77 II d 49), 284.5 (Schiering, note 244, Rumpf, 77 II d 54), 285.6 (Schiering, note 244, Rumpf, 77 II d 50), 285.7 (Schiering, note 244, Rumpf 77 II d 51), 285.8, 285.9, 288.12, 288.2, 289.1 (Schiering, notes 150, 244, 422, 525, 567, Rumpf 77 II d 29, 37, 52, 53, 67), 286.10 (Schiering, notes 244, 251, 386, Rumpf 77 II d 45), 286.11 (Schiering, notes 244, 386, Rumpf 77 d 55), 286.12 (Schiering, notes 73, 76), 286.1 (Schiering, notes 244, 257, 411, 422, 585, Rumpf, 76 II d 12), 286.3 (Schiering, notes 244, 394, Rumpf, 76 II d 20), 287.4 (Schiering, notes 244, 415, Rumpf 76 II d 19), 287.5 (Schiering, notes 244, 415), 287.1 (Schiering, notes 244, 251, 422, Rumpf, 76 II d 24), 287.2 (Schiering, notes 244, 251, 254, 422, Rumpf, 76 II d 23), 287.3 (Schiering, notes 76, 244, 251, 254, 422, Rumpf, 77 II d 32), 287.4 (Schiering, notes 244, 251, 422, 662, Rumpf, 77 II d 30), 287.5 (Schiering, note 244, Rumpf, 77 II d 31), 287.6 (Schiering, notes 78, 244, 422, Rumpf, 76 II d 22), 287.7 (Schiering, notes 76, 244, 422, Rumpf, 77 II d 34), 287.8 (Schiering, notes 244, 422, Rumpf, 77 II d 26), 287.9 (Schiering, notes 244, 422, Rumpf 77 III i 33), 287.10 (Schiering, notes 244, 411, 422, Rumpf 77 II d 27), 288.11 (Schiering, notes 244, 411, 422, Rumpf, 77 II d 28), 288.12 see above, 288.13 (Schiering, notes 244, 257, 411, 422, 585, 618, Rumpf, 76 II d 13), 288.14 (Schiering, notes 244, 257, 411, 422, 585, 618, Rumpf, 76 II d 14), 288.2 (Schiering, notes 244, 485, Rumpf, 77 d 43), 288.3 (Schiering, pp. 35, 73, 74, Beil. 9.7), 288.1 (Schiering, notes 244, 257, 338, 585, Rumpf, 76 II d 15), 288.2 see above, 288.1 (Schiering, notes 244, 487, 802, Rumpf, 77 II d 57), 288.2 (Schiering, notes 244, 487, Rumpf, 77 II d 56), 289.1 (Schiering, note 490), 289.1 see above, 289.2 (Schiering, notes 244, 252, 258, 548, 585, Rumpf, 76 II d 17), 289.3 (Schiering, notes 244, 252, 258, 548, 585, Rumpf, 76 II d 16), 289.1 (Schiering, note 200, Rumpf, 82 III h 80), for the profile, see Kinch, *Vroulia*, 221 fig. 109 (Kardara, A, 284.1, Schiering, notes 244, 245, 251, Rumpf, 77 II d 46). Only the shallow dishes with floral decoration from the late 7th and the 6th century have a ring foot: Kardara, A, 128–129 (128.2 (Schiering, notes 231, 232, 237, 548, 623, Rumpf, 73 III g 5), 128.1 (Schiering, notes 231,

does a type with low ring foot divided by a furrow occur;³⁸⁹ its sparse decoration is geometric in character—and our fragment is clearly connected with the Wild Goat tradition, though the decoration of it has an early look. Palmettes with double contours are known all through the second half of the 7th century,³⁹⁰ but the irregularity of the palmette on **294** may be accepted as a sign of early experimentation. It is not obvious which sort of bird is represented on **294**; there is no real similarity to the famous Wild Goat swallows—not even the earliest ones, or the waterbirds.³⁹¹ Whatever species the very geometrical birds of the first half of the 7th century represent,³⁹² our bird seems related to them, not only by the painting, but also by the these birds' rather casual position in the field, quite different from the very deliberate and charming way in which the Wild Goat birds are placed. **294** may possibly belong to the early Wild Goat style, emerging during the end of the first half of the 7th century.³⁹³ **295–304** are all fragments of dishes with floral decoration, **305–309** of plain ones. The earliest fragment is **295** which probably belongs to a late 7th century dish with cutaway rim.³⁹⁴ **296–304**³⁹⁵ and the banded dishes, **305–308**, are late, matched by the Rhodian dishes from Tocra, dated c. 580–60 B.C.³⁹⁶

Oinochoai.

150. TS 1170. Shoulder/side sherds with root of neck. G 11 SW. No measurements. Fine reddish clay with few grits, creamy slip, red to black glaze. Small codron at junction of shoulder and neck. Frieze of pendent tongues, goat with head turned backwards. *Pl. VII.*

151. TS 1193. Shoulder/side sherds with root of neck. G 11 SW. No measurements. Red to buff clay with some grits and mica, creamy slip, red glaze. Small codron at junction of neck and shoulder. Part of two friezes, upper one: pendent tongues, grazing goat(s?), lower one: buttocks (of goat?); white-red-white stripes added on the broad band between the friezes; in field furthermore rosette with several petals, alternately glazed(?). *Pl. VII.*

152. TS 4467. Shoulder sherd with root of vertical handle. H 11 NE. 8.1 × 10.1 cm. Light brownish clay with grits, white slip, brownish to black glaze. In field to the right of handle, head of grazing goat, in the opposite field group of short strokes. Handle enframed by two

237, 551, 582, Rumpf, 73 III g 7), 129.5 (Schiering, notes 231, 232, 234, 237, 558), 129.4 (Schiering, notes 231, 232, 237, 558), 129.6 (Schiering, notes 231, 233, 237, 582, 623, Rumpf, 73 III g 6), 129.7 (Schiering, notes 231, 232, 237, 558, 582, 623), 129.9 (Schiering, notes 231, 237, 515, 558, 560, 582), 129.8 (Schiering, notes 231, 237, 515, 560, 623, Rumpf, 73 III g 2), Tocra, 50–52.631–680 fig. 26 pls. 34–36. A small and isolated group of plates from Tocra alone displays a low ring foot (without grooves), Tocra 43, 49.607–611, fig. 24, pls. 31–33: late seventh to early sixth century. On the Tocra group see further, BSA 61 1966, 153–154.

³⁸⁹ Samos V 57.440–441 pl. 80, AM 57 1933, 111 fig. 54 c.

³⁹⁰ Schiering, Werkstätten, Beilage 6, Samos V 68 fig. 42 pl. 107.560.

³⁹¹ Swallows: Samos V pls. 105, 123.609, 610 (Kardara, A, 68.8–9, 93.5, Schiering, notes 399, 745, Rumpf, 70 III B 6). Waterbirds: BCH 89 1965, 971 fig. 5, Kinch, Vroulia, pl. 35 (Kardara, A, 83.1, Schiering, notes 244, 256), JHS 60 1944, pl. 1.1 (Kardara, A, 70.2), m–n (Kardara, A, 73.15–16), p (Kardara, A, 70.1), r (Kardara, A, 70.3).

³⁹² Samos V 62.483 pl. 85.

³⁹³ Gnomon 1965, 506, Samos V 63.

³⁹⁴ Kardara, A, 128–129 pl. 11 (see above note 388), Tocra, 43 note 13.

³⁹⁵ From the picture it is difficult to decide if the hook meander of **298** is placed on a broad flat rim like on **296–297** and **301–303**. However, if located on the side, then **298** is rather from a fruit-stand; the same may be the case for two of the fragments from the similar group of **297** i.e. TS 304 and TS 3465.

³⁹⁶ Tocra, 43–44.633–672, 681–709 pls. 35–37. For the differing decoration of **301**, see Histria 2, 63.71 pl. 6. The decoration of **304** is paralleled by Tocra no. 654, except for the fact that our dish has bands on the rim, not a hook meander. **381** catalogued as “Unclassified East Greek” may possibly be from a dish.

vertical lines, one nearly straight and one slightly waved; root of handle glazed, vertical band hanging from handle. *Pl. IX.*

153. TS 1378. Shoulder/side sherd. G 5 SE. 7.0×6.0 cm. Dark brown clay with some grits, white slip, brownish to black glaze. Exclusively silhouette technique. Faint traces of pendent leaf above, marching animal with head turned backwards (ram?), rosette. *Pl. IX.*

154. TS 274. AASyr 8/9 1958/59, 129 fig. 12. Fragmentary half of oinochoe. G 8 SW. H. c. 28.0 cm. Pink clay, creamy slip, golden brown to black glaze. Upper frieze, black-figured: two groups of confronted sphinxes, between them, 1) owl, 2) large palmette, furthermore tail possibly belonging to a similar confronted group; red added on sphinxes' hair, bands on wings and owl's breast; lower frieze, outline and silhouette technique: running goats with heads turned backwards, red added on shoulders and buttocks, filling-ornaments; broad bands with red-white-red stripes added, enframed meander in which boxes and quatrefoil are inserted, frieze of pendent tongues on shoulder, rays radiating from the foot. *Pl. VIII.*

155. TS 4641. Shoulder sherd with root of neck. H 10 NE. 3.7×4.3 cm. Grey clay with some grits, greyish slip (slip and clay blackened by fire), brownish glaze. Black-figure. Traces of pendent tongues at top and below back of head with border of hair(?) curling into a spiral with central dot, part of wing; sphinx or siren(?), rosette. *Pl. IX.*

156. TS 4642. Side sherd. G 10 SE. 5.8×6.0 cm. Light red-brown clay with some grits, yellowish slip, dark brown glaze. Running goat with head turned backwards. *Pl. IX. Similar:* TS 1494 G 11 SW.

157. TS 1087. Side sherd. G 8 SW. 4.3×5.1 cm. Buff clay with grits and mica, white slip, brown to red glaze. Goat, head turned backwards, trace of filling-ornament, white stripe added on broad band above. *Pl. IX.*

158. TS 640. Side sherd. G 8 SW. 4.4×3.5 cm. Reddish clay with mica, creamy slip, black to red glaze. Goat's head lifted and turned backwards(?), pendent hook in front of nose, part of meander(?) above band. *Pl. IX.*

159. TS 1520. Side sherd. G 7 SE. 3.5×2.8 cm. Light brown clay, creamy slip, brown glaze. Part of goat's head with pendent hook(?) in front, red stripe added on the broad band above. *Pl. IX.*

160. TS 4648. Side sherd. G 10 SE. 8.2×5.6 cm. Brown gritty and micaceous clay, (slip not mentioned), brownish glaze. Forepart of grazing goat, between legs perhaps St. Andrew cross, red added on goat's neck. *Pl. IX.*

161. TS 541. Side sherd. F 5 SE. 7.1×8.1 cm. Light brown to pinkish clay with dark core, white slip, dark brown glaze. Part of two grazing goats, red-white-red stripes added on band above meander. *Pl. IX.*

162. TS 1099. Side sherd. G 8 SW. 3.1×4.1 cm. Reddish clay with some grits, (slip not mentioned), red glaze. Two friezes: upper, part of neck or leg of grazing goat; lower, end of indefinable design, white stripe added on the broad dividing band. *Pl. IX.*

163. TS 671. Side sherd. G 16 SW. 9.0×4.1 cm. Reddish, gritty clay, grey in core, white slip, black to brown glaze. Fore- and hindlegs of goat marching left, very close-set filling-ornaments, white-red-white stripes added on the broad band below. *Pl. IX.*

164. TS 651. Side sherd. G 11 SW. 7.2×6.2 cm. Reddish clay with few grits and mica, white slip, black to brown glaze. Hind-part of marching animal (goat?); part of four-leaf flower between legs. *Pl. IX.*

165. TS 3845. Side sherd. G 15 SW. 8.8×7.2 cm. Light brownish clay, yellowish slip, red brown glaze. Above, trace of narrow horizontal band; below, horns of deer, perhaps an incised stripe in the middle of its ear. *Pl. IX. Similar:* TS 4635 H 10 NE.

166. TS 677. Side sherd. F 5 SE. C. 5.0×3.0 cm. Reddish clay with grits and mica, creamy slip, black glaze. Black-figure. Forepart of lion with frontal head and whiskers, its leg raised to angular design, trace of narrow band above. *Pl. IX.*

167. TS 658. Side sherd. P 11 SW. 7.2×7.3 cm. Light buff clay with grits and mica, white slip, black glaze. Black-figure. Two friezes: upper, abdomen and wing of crouching griffin or sphinx with red added alternately on the wing-feathers, rosette and below the narrow horizontal band part of the empty field of the second frieze. *Pl. IX.*

168. TS 1449. Rim sherd, i.e. fragmentary lobe. P 11 NW. 2.5×2.5 cm. Reddish to buff clay, red glaze. Exterior: no description, interior: glazed with part of added white dot-rosette. *Pl. IX.*

169. TS 2652. Neck sherd. L 8 SE. 3.3×2.0 cm. Fine red clay, red glaze. Small codron at bottom. Exterior: glazed with one half of added white eye, interior: no description. *Pl. IX.*

170a. TS 2270. Handle-rotelle with neck sherd. G 7 SE. Diam. 3.5 cm, w. 2.5 cm. Dark buff clay with some grits, whitish slip, black glaze. One side of neck sherd glazed, the other slipped(?). Edge of rotelle glazed, rosette on topside. *Pl. IX.*

170b. TS 1959. Shoulder/side sherds with root of neck. G 7 SE. No measurements. Light red clay, reddish to black glaze. Totally glazed. *Pl. IX. Similar:* TS 1202 G 11 SW, TS 1974 G 7 SE, TS 2099 P 11 NW.

Amphorae.

171. TS 2247. AASyr 10 1960, 119 fig. 7, NMarb 1961, 126, 128 fig. 9, Archaeology 14 1961, 215. Fragmentary half of amphora. G 15 NW, G 15 SE, G 15 NE. H. 21.2 cm, w. 19.8 cm. Light reddish clay with grits and few mica, light brown somewhat greenish slip, brown to black glaze. Small codron at junction of neck and shoulder. Frieze of pendent tongues. Marching goat, vertical panels with meanders, several filling-ornaments, red-white-red-white-red stripes added on the broad band of the belly, rays radiating from the foot. *Pl. IX.*

172. TS 2880. Rim/neck/shoulder/side sherds. J 8 SE. 11.5×11.0 cm, w. of rim 10.3 cm. Fine light brown clay, thin white slip, black glaze. Small codron at junction of neck and shoulder. Neck: part of cable, shoulder: fast running goat (one of the forelegs nearly kneeling), rosette in front, two narrow and one(?) broad band below. *Pl. X. Cf. no. 173.*

173. TS 2879. Shoulder/side sherd. J 8 SE. 12.5×c. 6.0 cm. Fine brown clay with some grits, (slip not mentioned), red to brown glaze. Hindpart and one of the forelegs of marching goat, rosette. *Pl. X. Might possibly belong to no. 172.*

174. TS 3632. Shoulder sherd. G 13. 6.2×6.6 cm. Red clay with grits, whitish slip, brown to black glaze. Small codron at junction of neck and shoulder. Goat with raised head and very slanting body, red added on chest and back. *Pl. X.*

175. TS 1836. Shoulder sherds. G 15 SE. 7.0×7.0 cm, 8.5×7.0 cm. Fine reddish brown clay, white slip, black glaze. Running goat with its head turned backwards, very slanting body, dot-rosette in front, half-rosette on ground line, white stripes added on band at bottom of sherd. *Pl. X.*

176. TS 954. Neck/shoulder sherd. G 12 SW. 8.2×c. 6.5 cm. Buff clay with few grits, creamy slip, brown to red glaze. Small codron at junction of neck and shoulder. Goat with its head turned backwards and very slanting body. *Pl. X.*

177. TS 2297. Shoulder sherd with root of neck. G 16 NW. 5.0×2.7 cm. Brownish clay with few white grits, yellowish slip, red to brown glaze. Goat with its head turned backwards and very slanting body, group of pendent strokes above. *Pl. X.*

178. TS 512. Shoulder sherd. Surface. F 5 w-slope. 5.1×5.0 cm. Light brown pinkish clay, core grey, white slip, dark brown glaze. Central part of large volute pair with inserted dot above and below. *Pl. X.*

179. TS 1514. Shoulder/side sherd. G 5 SE. 2.0×4.5 cm. Light buff clay, creamy slip, brown glaze. Lower part of volute with stalks of two palmette leaves curling upwards, white stripes added on the horizontal band below. *Pl. X.*

180. TS 1523. Shoulder/side sherd. G 8 SW. 6.0×4.5 cm. Reddish clay, creamy slip,

black to red glaze. Lower part of volute with stalks of two palmette leaves curling upwards, two narrow and one broad band below. *Pl. X.*

181. TS 3405. Shoulder sherd. H 11 NW. 3.5×2.8 cm. Light brown clay, whitish slip, brown glaze. Small glazed codron at junction of neck and shoulder. Part of big volute pair with inserted leaf. *Pl. X.*

182. TS 1516. Shoulder/side sherd. G 5 NE. 5.4×6.0 cm. Dark buff clay with some grits, white slip, black glaze. Central part of large volute pair(?) rising from ground line, inserted leaf. *Pl. X.*

183. TS 1448. Shoulder or side sherd. P 11 NW. 5.0×4.3 cm. Light buff clay with numerous grits, whitish slip, red glaze. Part of probably asymmetric volute pair with inserted leaf, traces of horizontal band. *Pl. X.*

184. TS 5622. Shoulder or side sherd. H 12. 3.5×4.0 cm. Dark brownish clay, dark brown glaze. Linked circles with inserted buds. *Pl. X.*

185. TS 1058. Rim/neck/side sherds. G 8 SE. 7.7×2.4 cm, 11.3×7.0 cm, c. 8.5×5.5 cm. Buff clay, with white and black grits, white slip, brown glaze. Rim glazed, on neck upper part of cable, at side two broad and one narrow band, below rays radiating from the foot, between them blob-rosette. *Pl. X.*

186. TS 1997. Rim/neck sherd. G 13 SE. 4.5×5.0 cm. Red clay with white grits, white slip, black glaze. Rim glazed, part of cable. *Pl. X. Similar:* TS 3709 G 14, TS 1343 G 11 SW.

187. TS 4912. Rim/neck sherd. G 14 NE. 4.5×5.4 cm, org. diam. of rim c. 12.0 cm. Reddish clay with some grits, whitish slip, red glaze. Rim glazed, part of open cable. *Pl. X. Similar:* TS 1286 P 11 SW.

188. TS 289. Side sherd. G 8 SW. 14.0×9.6 cm. Light brown clay, greyish-white slip, black glaze. Broad band with white-red-white stripes added; above, traces of two narrow bands; below, one narrow band and point of ray. *Pl. X. Similar:* TS 647 G 11 SE.

189. TS 1122. Side sherd. G 8 NW. 6.4×8.8 cm. Dark brownish clay with some white grits, white slip with pinkish tinge, brown to red glaze. Group of small dots in field, below narrow bands and one broad band with red and white stripes added. *Pl. X. Similar:* TS 829 G 11 SE, TS 1084 G 8 SW, TS 1138 G 11 SE, TS 2594 H 11 NW, TS 2884 J 8 SE, TS 3237 J 15 (*Sūkās I*, 83 no. 107 pl. 4).

190. TS 3523. Side sherd. G 5. 9.0×8.9 cm. Brown clay, creamy slip, brown to black glaze. Foot of goat in field; below, narrow and two broad bands. *Pl. X. Similar:* TS 2608 H 11 NW.

191. TS 1210. Shoulder/side/bottom sherds with ring foot. G 11 NW. Diam. of foot c. 13.0 cm. Reddish to buff clay, white slip, black glaze. Group of small dots in field; below, one narrow and two broad bands, rays radiating from the foot. *Pl. XI. Similar:* TS 648 G 11 SE, TS 834 G 11 SW, TS 1327 G 11 SW.

Indeterminate closed vases.

192. TS 3015. Side sherd. H 13. 4.0×2.2 cm. Red clay with grits, yellowish slip, brown glaze. Fragmentary head of goat. *Pl. XI.*

193. TS 4619. Shoulder sherd. H 10 NE. 1.7×6.0 cm. Fine brownish clay, creamy slip, brown glaze. Forepart of running goat, head turned backwards, frieze of pendent tongues above. *Pl. XI.*

194. TS 2692. Shoulder sherd with root of neck. L 8 SE. 4.2×8.5 cm. Reddish to brown clay with some grits, (slip not mentioned), black glaze. Band along root of neck, below forepart of running goat, head turned backwards, small dot above leg. *Pl. XI.*

195. TS 315. Shoulder sherd with root of neck. F 5 SE. 3.6 cm×6.4 cm. Red to brownish clay with few grits and mica, creamy slip, light brownish glaze. Band along root of neck, group of pendent dots below forepart of goat, head turned backwards. *Pl. XI.*

196. TS 830. Side sherd. G 11 SE. 3.9×2.9 cm. Reddish clay with mica, white slip, red glaze. Fragmentary head of goat. *Pl. XI.*

197. TS 1675. Neck/shoulder sherd. P 11 NW. 5.6×4.0 cm. Fine light brown clay, light yellowish slip, black glaze. Small codron at junction of neck and shoulder, group of pendent strokes, snout of goat. *Pl. XI.*

198. TS 1151–53. Shoulder/side sherds. G 11 SW. No measurements. Reddish clay, white slip, black to red glaze. Frieze of pendent tongues; below, horn and ear of goat, red and white stripes added on broad band of belly. *Pl. XI.*

199. TS 638. Rim/neck/shoulder sherd. G 11 SW. C. 8.7×c. 7.7 cm. Light, reddish clay with grits and mica, creamy slip, black glaze. Rim-collar slightly everted and glazed, white stripe added on interior. Frieze of pendent tongues, horn and ear of goat in field. *Pl. XI. Similar* (neck sherd): TS 1266 P 11 SW, TS 3685 G 14.

200. TS 3282. Side sherd. G 13. 9.1×6.4 cm. Reddish, gritty clay, core grey brown, with few mica, creamy slip, red glaze. Slanting abdomen of goat, probably with head turned backwards (two small vertical stripes above the back might be part of the beard); below, S-loop. *Pl. XI.*

201. TS 78. Side sherd. G 5 SE. 3.8×2.5 cm. Light brown clay, yellowish slip, black to brown glaze. Breast and foreleg of running goat; red added on breast. *Pl. XI.*

202. TS 2094. Neck/shoulder sherd. P 11 NW. 7.0×5.5 cm. Light brown to greyish clay with grits and mica, white slip, black glaze. Small codron at junction of neck and shoulder, codron partly glazed. Two vertical stripes, rump of goat. *Pl. XI.*

203. TS 1149. Side sherd. G 11 SW. 3.6×4.7 cm. Reddish clay with grits, whitish slip, black to red glaze. Waterbird(?). *Pl. XI.*

204. TS 676. Side sherd. P 11 SW. C. 2.8×3.4 cm. Reddish clay with grits, white slip, brownish glaze. Black-figure. Forepart of waterbird with its head bent forwards and pressed against its neck, probably raised wing; white added on neck, breast and wing. *Pl. XI.*

205. TS 672. Side sherd. P 11 NW. 4.4×3.4 cm. Light buff clay with mica, white slip, black glaze. Black-figure. Hindpart of marching bird with pendent tail; red added on foot and wing, and for stripe on band below. *Pl. XI.*

206. TS 5635. Side sherd. H 12. 5.3×5.0 cm. Brownish clay with some grits, yellowish slip, brownish glaze. Black-figure. Lower part of marching bird; red and white added on wing. *Pl. XI.*

207. TS 3426. Side sherd. H 11 NW. 3.4×4.1 cm. Grey brown clay, whitish slip, black glaze. Black-figure. Neck of boar(?); red added. *Pl. XI.*

208. TS 549. Side sherd. G 5 NE. 6.3×4.7 cm. Buff clay, with grits and mica, creamy slip, black glaze. Black-figure. Buttocks and tail of sitting beast. *Pl. XI. Similar:* TS 675 P 11 SW.

209. TS 3565. Side sherd. G 5 NE. 5.0×5.1 cm. Grey-brown clay with mica and small black grits, whitish slip, brown to black glaze. Black-figure. Foot of sitting beast, large, solid rosette; red and white added for stripes on band below. *Pl. XI. Similar:* TS 673 P 11 SW.

210. TS 178. Side sherd. F 5 SE. 3.2×4.1 cm. Light brown clay, creamy slip, black glaze. Black-figure. Fragmentary abdomen of white dotted animal; below the horizontal belly line, which ends in a hook, there was probably a white stripe rather than dots; adjoining abdomen, part of filling-ornament(?). *Pl. XI. Similar:* TS 2726 L 8 SE.

211. TS 2374. Side sherd. G 16 NW. 4.5×4.0 cm. Light red clay, white slip, brown glaze. Marching animal(?). *Pl. XI.*

212. TS 2645. Shoulder sherd. L 8 SE. 4.0×4.7 cm. Light brown clay, white slip, brown glaze. Frieze of pendent tongues; below, pendent half-rosette with festoon border, dot and part of two larger filling-ornaments(?) in field. *Pl. XI.*

213. TS 1356. Shoulder sherd. G 11 SW. 5.5×5.0 cm. Buff clay, with white grits, tan slip, red glaze. Frieze of pendent tongues, two vertical stripes and double angular corner ornament in field, root of handle glazed(?). *Pl. XI.*

214. TS 937. Shoulder sherd with root of handle. P 11 NW. 6.7×c. 4.0 cm. Brick-red clay with grits, white slip, black glaze. Rosette in field, in front of it sloping slim stripe, on root of handle two horizontal stripes, below them a sloping one, a dot and faint traces of glaze. *Pl. XI.*

215. TS 294. Side sherd. G 5 SE. 7.3×4.5 cm. Grey clay, white slip with greenish tinge, brown to black glaze. Slanting abdomen of goat, rosette below. *Pl. XI.*

216. TS 668. Side sherd. G 7 SE. 5.5×6.3 cm. Reddish clay with grits and mica, creamy slip, light brownish glaze. Horizontal abdomen of goat, rosette below. *Pl. XII. Similar* (rosettes): TS 1053 G 8 SW, TS 3002 L 8 SE.

217. TS 804. Side sherd. G 8 SE. 2.6×2.3 cm. Red clay with few grits and mica, creamy slip, brown to red glaze. Rosette. *Pl. XII.*

218. TS 1168. Side sherds. G 11 SW. 11.0×7.0 cm. Reddish to buff clay, creamy slip, black glaze. Hind legs of goat, between them dot and in front rosette and slim stripe, leg(?). *Pl. XII.*

219. TS 2097. Side sherd. P 11 NW. 3.4×5.0 cm. Pink clay, white slip, reddish to dark brown glaze. Rosette and foot of goat. *Pl. XII. Similar:* TS 321 G 5 SE.

220. TS 1482. Side sherd. G 11 SW. 4.5×3.5 cm. Reddish clay, whitish slip, red glaze. Rosette and slim vertical stripe. *Pl. XII. Similar* (rosette): TS 1500 P 11 NW.

221. TS 1443. Side sherd. P 11 NW. 6.5×6.0 cm. Red to buff clay, white slip, brown glaze. Hind leg of goat and slim vertical stripe, between them a small cross. *Pl. XII.*

222. TS 1485. Side sherd. G 11 SE. 2.5×4.5 cm. Reddish to buff clay, creamy slip, brown glaze. Hind foot of goat, angular ornament. *Pl. XII.*

223. TS 1451. Side sherd. G 11 SW. 5.5×7.5 cm. Reddish to buff clay, white slip, black glaze. Hook shaped design, dots. *Pl. XII. Similar:* TS 1714 G 15 NE, TS 2661 L 8 SE.

224. TS 5628. Two side sherds, glued. H 11 NE. 14.0×9.0 cm. Dark brownish clay, white smooth slip, brown glaze. Sloping stripe crossed by small stripes in field; red added on two of the five horizontal bands below. *Pl. XII.*

225. TS 3575. Side sherd. G 13. 7.0×4.0 cm. Light brown clay, grey in core, yellowish slip, black glaze. Black-figured. Fragmentary hind part and abdomen of animal, faint traces of incisions on abdomen; red added on body as well as on the solid rosette. *Pl. XII. Similar:* TS 30 G 5 NE (abdomen), TS 1150 G 11 SW (rosette).

226. TS 1162. Side sherd. G 11 SE. 4.0×2.0 cm. Reddish clay with some mica, whitish slip, red to brown glaze. Black-figure. Rosette with incisions radiating from incised circle. *Pl. XII.*

227. TS 1341. Shoulder sherd. G 8 SE. 5.6×4.0 cm. Reddish clay, creamy slip, red glaze. On shoulder, curved stripe and two pointed ones, white stripes added on the broad horizontal band, below meander. *Pl. XII.*

228. TS 2883. Shoulder/side or bottom sherd. J 8 SE. 5.2×3.5 cm. Fine light brown clay, greyish slip, red glaze. Point of single ray and two close-set ones, curved band crossing some of the narrow horizontal bands below. *Pl. XII.*

229. TS 1832. Shoulder sherd. G 15 NE. 6.5×5.0 cm. Fine light brown clay, white slip, black glaze. Two rays of different width. *Pl. XII.*

230. TS 2096. Shoulder/side sherd. P 11 NW. 4.0×4.2 cm. Light buff clay, white slip with greenish tinge, black to brown glaze. Part of floral design(?); white added for stripes on band below. *Pl. XII.*

231. TS 3396. Shoulder sherd. H 11 NW. 4.8×4.5 cm. Dark red, coarse, gritty clay, creamy slip, brown glaze. Two opposed, curved stripes. *Pl. XII.*

232. TS 2725. Shoulder sherd(?). L 8 SE. 3.3×3.0 cm. Red clay, whitish-greyish slip, black glaze. Part of floral design(?). *Pl. XII.*

233. TS 1386. Side sherd. G 11 SW. 4.5×5.0 cm. Reddish buff clay, yellowish slip, black glaze. Irregular design, graffito in field. *Pl. XII. Fig. g.*

234. TS 3652. Side sherd. G 13. 13.0×11.0 cm. Light brown clay, greyish white slip, brown to black glaze. At top, glazed field (panel ?); below, two bands of different width separated by narrow ones, white stripe added on the broadest of the bands, point of ray at bottom. *Pl. XII.*

235. TS 3513. Side sherd. G 5 NE. 3.6×3.1 cm. Buff sandy clay, whitish slip, brown glaze. Group of three dots in field, below broad band with white-red-white stripes added, meander at bottom. *Pl. XII. Similar:* TS 3579 G 13 NW.

236. TS 921. Side sherd with root of handle. P 11 NW. 3.9×2.9 cm. Reddish clay, yellow slip, red glaze. Root of handle glazed; two white stripes added on the glazed field below. *Pl. XII.*

237. TS 2712. Side sherd. L 8 SE. 4.0×5.0 cm. Red clay, white slip, red glaze. At top meander, narrow and broad band below, white stripes added on the latter, ray at bottom. *Pl. XII.*

238. TS 207. Side sherd. G 5 NW. 10.2×8.2 cm. Fine, light brown clay, creamy slip, black to brown glaze. At top meander, one broad band with red-white-red stripes added below, traces of glazed field at bottom. *Pl. XII. Similar:* TS 529 H 5 SE, TS 1344 H 5 NE, TS 1446 P 11 NW, TS 1940 F 16 SW, TS 2564 H 11 NW, TS 3534 G 5 NW, TS 3744 G 14.

239. TS 669. Side sherd. G 8 SE. 3.4×3.6 cm. Reddish clay with few grits and mica, creamy slip, black to red glaze. Hook meander, glaze below. *Pl. XII.*

240. TS 1683. Side sherd. G 8 SW. 7.5×4.8 cm. Light red to brown clay with some white grits, light buff slip, red glaze. Quick waveline enframed by narrow and broad bands, on latter an added white stripe. *Pl. XII. Similar (white slip):* TS 1080 G 8 SW, TS 1989 G 8 NW.

241. TS 1180. Side sherd. G 11 SW. 5.0×6.0 cm. Fine buff clay, white slip, brown glaze. Two broad bands. *Pl. XII. Similar:* TS 1800 G 7 SE, TS 1877 G 19, TS 2639 L 8 SE, TS 4408 G 10 NE.

242. TS 1278. Side/bottom sherds. P 11 SW. 7.0×6.5 cm. Light reddish to buff clay with few grits, light buff slip, black glaze. Chequers, rays below. *Pl. XII. Similar (white slip):* TS 1342 G 8 SE, TS 4409 G 10 NE.

243. TS 1186. Side sherd. G 11 SW. 8.0×9.0 cm. Reddish, somewhat micaceous clay, black core, creamy slip, red glaze. Two broad bands with added white stripes, point of ray below. *Pl. XII. Similar:* TS 1108 G 8 SW, TS 2878 J 8 SE.

244. TS 611. Neck sherd. G 5 SE. 4.5×4.5 cm. Reddish clay with few grits, white slip, red glaze. Cable with inserted leaves. *Pl. XII. Similar:* TS 854 G 11 SE, TS 3611 G 13, TS 4714 Surface.

245. TS 1086. Side/bottom sherd. G 8 SW. 9.6×6.6 cm. Red, somewhat porous clay, whitish slip, brown to black glaze. One broad and two narrow bands, radiating rays below. *Pl. XIII. Similar:* TS 536 F 5 SE, TS 1679 F 5 SE.

246. TS 1681. Side/bottom sherd. G 11 SW. 9.5×7.5 cm. Brick-red clay with white grits, white slip, brown glaze. Broad and narrow band, point of ray below. *Pl. XIII. Similar:* TS 379 G 8 SE, TS 1085 G 8 SW, TS 1194 G 11 SW, TS 1696 G 5 SW.

247. TS 2251. Bottom sherd with ring foot. J 8 SE. 12.2×3.9 cm. Brown clay, white slip, brown glaze. Rays radiating from the glazed foot. Red dipinto under foot. *Pl. XIII. Fig. g.*

248. TS 849. Bottom sherd with ring foot. G 11 NW. H. c. 4.0 cm. Hard, gritty red clay, reddish slip, black glaze. Two rays radiating from the glazed foot. *Pl. XIII.*

249. TS 3508. Bottom sherd with ring foot. G 5 NE. Org. diam. of foot c. 10.0 cm. Reddish clay, whitish slip, black to brown glaze. Three rays of different width radiating from the glazed foot. *Pl. XIII.*

250. TS 1169. Bottom sherd with ring foot. G 11 SW. 4.5×7.5 cm. Dark buff clay with white grits, core black, white slip, brown glaze. Foot and lower part of side glazed. *Pl. XIII. Similar:* TS 1192 G 11 SW, TS 1195 G 11 SW, TS 2688 L 8 SE.

251. TS 1357. Double-roll handle. F 5 SE. 10.5×2.0 cm. Red clay with grits, creamy slip, red glaze. Two rows of dots, glazed band at handle-root, slim vertical band in shoulder field. *Pl. XIII. Similar:* TS 33 G 5 SE, TS 1174 G 11 SE, TS 1492 P 11 NW.

252. TS 1730. Side sherd. H 5 NE. 4.0×5.0 cm. Reddish to buff clay, black glaze. Glazed all over, incised decoration: probably inner part of lotus-flower, "above" narrow white band added. *Pl. XIII. Similar:* TS 96 E 8 NE.

253. TS 3824. Side sherd. H 11 NW. 3.6×2.8 cm. Yellowish, somewhat gritty clay, brownish to violet glaze. Glazed all over, incised decoration: floral(?). *Pl. XIII.*

Kraters.

254. TS 1339. Shoulder sherd. G 8 SE. 6.5×9.0 cm. Light buff clay, creamy slip, brown glaze. Exterior: vertical panel, corner palmette in field, rosette with festoon border and four-leaf flower with inserted dots. Interior:(?). *Pl. XIII.*

255. TS 597. Shoulder/side sherds. G 11 SW. C. 12.4×c. 8.7 cm. Reddish clay with grits and mica, creamy slip, light brown glaze. Exterior: vertical panel, hind leg of animal in field, behind it vertical slim ray; below, broad band and meander. Interior:(?). *Pl. XIII.*

256. TS 1452. Neck/shoulder sherd. G 11 SW. 7.0×5.5 cm. Red clay with some grits and mica, whitish slip, black glaze. Exterior: neck glazed, vertical panel, frieze of pendent tongues; below, group of pendent dots. Interior: neck glazed with white and red bands added. *Pl. XIII.*

257. TS 2098. Shoulder sherd. P 11 NW. 9.2×7.0 cm. Light brown clay, chalky white slip, black glaze. Black-figure. Exterior: frieze of pendent tongues, vertical panel, griffin with tall neck in field, rounded design at bottom, corner-palmette, irregular designs in front of griffin. Interior: plain. *Pl. XIII. Similar* (no griffin): TS 302 F 5 SE, TS 2625 J 8 SE.

258. TS 2269. Shoulder sherd. G 7 SE. 5.1×5.2 cm. Dark brown gritty clay, yellowish slip, light to dark brown glaze. Vertical panel, filling-ornament with added red in field. Interior: plain. *Pl. XIII.*

259. TS 2324. Neck/shoulder sherd. L 8 SE. 9.3×6.4 cm. Brick-red, very gritty clay, whitish slip, brown glaze. Black-figure. Exterior: neck glazed, vertical panel, in field hindpart of animal. Interior: glazed, white band added on neck. *Pl. XIII.*

260. TS 3057. Shoulder/side sherd. G 14. 7.0×4.4 cm. Grey-brown, micaceous clay, white slip, black glaze. Black-figure. Vertical panel, in field wing(?) with added red, solid star-rosette, small group of tips below. Interior:(?). *Pl. XIII.*

261. TS 662. Shoulder/side sherd. G 8 SE. 9.3×10.5 cm. Light brownish clay with mica, creamy slip, black glaze. Black-figure. Vertical panel, tail of bird in field, corner palmette; red and white added for stripes on the two bands below. *Pl. XIII.*

262. TS 667. Neck/shoulder sherd. G 8 SW. 5.6×4.7 cm. Reddish clay with grits and mica, creamy slip, red glaze. Black-figure. Vertical panel, head of lion in field. Interior:(?). *Pl. XIII.*

263. TS 2150. Shoulder sherds. P 11 NW. 13.7×7.7 cm. Light grey clay, thin greyish slip, black glaze. Black-figure. Vertical panel; in field, blob-rosette and hindpart of bull with added red on belly. Interior: plain. *Pl. XIII.*

264. TS 2323. Shoulder sherd. L 8 SE. 3.9×5.1 cm. Reddish, very gritty clay, creamy slip, black to brown glaze. Vertical panel; in field, group of four small stripes, above frieze of pendent tongues. Interior:(?). *Pl. XIII.*

265. TS 4514. Sūkās I 60 no. 1 fig. 25 d pl. 4. Shoulder sherd. G 13 NW. 4.5×4.0 cm. Buff clay, creamy slip, brownish glaze. Vertical panel with graffito: δα. *Pl. XIV. Fig. g. Similar* (no graffiti): TS 659 P 11 NW, TS 828 G 11 SE.

slanting on **157**; the latter represents the typical illustrating of the fast running goat on the late vases.²⁹⁶ The goats on **158–159** might have been of this type too.²⁹⁷ Small and not very characteristic fragments of grazing goats occur on **160–164**; on **163** the filling-ornaments are very crowded as is usual on vases from the first quarter of the 6th century,²⁹⁸ whereas there is no sign of ornaments between the goat-legs on **161**, and the fragment may be late like the oinochoe **154**.²⁹⁹ On **160** there are remnants of what may be a St. Andrew cross,³⁰⁰ and on **164** there is a four-leaf flower.³⁰¹ **155**, and **165–167** have pure black-figured decoration. On the shoulder sherd, **155**, is part of a sphinx³⁰² or a siren,³⁰³ the incised line which curls into a spiral indicates the border of the hair, the ear or an ear disk.³⁰⁴ A stripe may be incised on the deer's ear on **165**, but V-shaped horns are not the usual black-figured type;³⁰⁵ the closest parallel is found

²⁹⁶ BCH 86 1962, 407 fig. 100 a, Blinkenberg, Lindos I 282.985 pl. 46 (Kardara, A, 208.7, Schiering, notes 267, 268, 276, Rumpf, 78 II k 10), CVA Oxford fasc 2, II D, pl. 2.5 (Kardara, A, 208.1 (see above 282), CVA Rodi fasc 2, II Dh, pl. 7.1 (Kardara, A, 208.2 (see above note 281), CVA Copenhagen fasc 2, II D, pl. 77.3 (Kardara, A, 208.3 (see above note 279), Lambrino, Vases, 256.12 figs. 218–221 (Kardara, A, 210.1, Schiering, notes 318, 319, 322, 617), JdI 1 1886, 139–140.2939 (Kardara, A, 208.4 (see above note 282), Homann-Wedeking, Vasenornamentik, 17.7: Gruppe R).

²⁹⁷ For the pendent hook, see AJA 59 1955, 51H–J, Kardara, A, 269 fig. 257 below, CVA Oxford fasc 2, II D, pl. 4.9 (Kardara, A, 216.5 (see above note 285) and AA 32 1917, 101.25 fig. 25 (Kardara, A, 181.4, Schiering, notes 151, 152, 373, 408, 668, 716, 773, Rumpf, 78 II f 2).

²⁹⁸ CVA Oxford fasc 2, II D, pl. 4.31 (Kardara, A, 231.12, Schiering, note 151, Rumpf, 80 III a 22), ActaArch 6 1935, 191 fig. 15 (Schiering, notes 115, 336, 344, 361, 383, 472, 479, 536, 624, 687, 734, 739, 778, Rumpf, 80 III b 1), Kinch, Vroulia, pl. 15 (Kardara, A, 217.2 (see above note 280).

²⁹⁹ See above, notes 284, 291.

³⁰⁰ BCH 86 1962, 407 fig. 100 a, 88 1964, 329 fig. 60. For varieties on Fikellura vases and “Clazomenian” sarcophagi, see ActaArch 13 1942, 30 note 55.

³⁰¹ CVA Copenhagen fasc 2, II D, pl. 77.3 (Kardara, A 208.3 (see above note 279).

³⁰² CVA Oxford fasc 2, II D, pl. 4.32 (Kardara, A, 226.2, Schiering, note 151, Rumpf, 80 III a 23), JHS 44 1924, pl. 8.16 (Kardara, A, 230.1, Schiering, notes 151, 756, Rumpf, 80 III a 31), BCH 86 1962, 406 fig. 100 b.

³⁰³ Naukratis II pl. 11.3 (Kardara, A, 235.1, Schiering, notes 308, 309, 316, 317, 455, 472, 778, Rumpf, 80 III d 1).

³⁰⁴ Females on Corinthian vases seldom wear jewellery in their ears, the ear itself is usually distinctly rendered, see AJA 65 1961, 3 pl. 4 c, 5 pl. 5, but on less carefully drawn Corinthian figures a stylization of the ear similar to that of **155** occurs, CVA Frankfurt am Main fasc 1, pl. 16.13–15. The sphinx on a Late Rhodian plate wears a disk in her ear, Naukratis II pl. 12 (Kardara, A, 236.1, Schiering, notes 246, 451, Rumpf, 82 IV a 5), and on a fragment of an oinochoe, likewise from Naukratis, the stylization may indicate an ear as well as an ear disk, CVA Oxford fasc 2, II D, pl. 4.51 (Kardara, A, 226.4, Schiering, note 151, Rumpf 80 III a 29); otherwise ear disks are not used on sphinxes etc., in the earlier or in the later Wild Goat Style. They appear from time to time on Chian; on Animal Style chalices, CVA Heidelberg fasc 1, pl. 3.12, and on Simple Figure Style chalices, BSA 60 1965, 141.10 pls. 42, 44; not usually on Chian Black-Figure, but see JHS 44 1924, pl. 12.16; sometimes the stylization is so pronounced that it is difficult to decide if it is all ear or if a disk is attempted, *ibid.* pl. 12.8; in the “Grand Style” the ear itself is carefully rendered, and ear disks occur, *ibid.* pl. 6.1. See furthermore the remarks of R. M. Cook on the ear types on “Clazomenian”, CVA Brit. Mus. fasc 8, 28 Postscript.

³⁰⁵ Black-figured: AA 29 1914, 228–231 fig. 43 (Kardara, A, 210.1 (see above note 286). The Corinthian version of horns is different from **165**, CVA Bruxelles fasc 1, III C, pl. 3.4 a. On a bowl from Naukratis the deer might have had a pair of horns similar to **165**, but in the drawing published by Chr. Kardara the horns look reconstructed, Kardara, A, 245. 4 fig. 198 (Schiering, notes 267, 277, 365, 776, Rumpf, 81 III f 2), see further JHS 8 1887, 121 pl. 79 above (the sketch here is probably not reliable); J. M. Cook compares the bowl to the Miscellaneous East Greek Black-Figure from the second quarter of the 6th century, BSA 60 1965, 120, and our fragment may belong to these, the latest of the Orientalizing East Greek vases; on the group, see below p. 74. In the Wild Goat Style deer rendered in silhouette and outline often have the double horns, CIRh VI/VII 85.1 figs. 91–93, 95 (Kardara, A, 101.1, Schiering, notes 120, 125, 127, 371, Rumpf, 71 III D 13), Samos V 75–76.616 pl. 125 (Kardara, A, 68.13, Schiering, note 200, pp. 10, 45, 50), Schiering, Werkstätten, 49 note 371, and the black-figured deer in question may be of the same type as the one illustrated on these 7th century Wild Goat vases rather than the one favoured on the Corinthianizing Wild Goat vases.

in the fragments of a dinos in Cambridge, possibly related to "Clazomenian".³⁰⁶ On **166** the raised leg looks like a paw of a beast, and the upright position of the animal, the lack of differentiation between head and neck, and the stylization of the head are features usually connected with a lion with frontal head.³⁰⁷ The leg is raised to an uncertain angular design, which may perhaps be interpreted as a meander, or a most unusual version of a tail of a bull.³⁰⁸ The slim and somewhat elongated body on **167** belongs either to a crouching griffin³⁰⁹ or to a sphinx.³¹⁰ **168–169** are rim and neck fragments; **168** has a white rosette on the interior,³¹¹ **169** a white painted eye on the exterior; eyes with slender contours like those of **169** are found mainly on Late Wild Goat vases, frequently on those in mixed technique.³¹² The handle-rotelle, **170a**, probably belonged to a vase from the last quarter of the 7th century.³¹³ **171–191** are ascribed to amphorae, a shape not met with among the Wild Goat vases until the late phase.³¹⁴ Of **171** nearly one half is preserved; the large goats which occupy the shoulder field of a great many of the amphorae are not usually rendered with their heads pointing straight forwards and in marching posture as on **171**.³¹⁵ In other respects too **171** differs from the other amphorae: it has several filling-ornaments,³¹⁶ vertical panels with meanders³¹⁷ and four narrow bands below the shoulder

³⁰⁶ CVA Cambridge fasc 2, II D, pl. 19.1–5, BSA 47 1952, 138. F1 a–c, 139 note 64 (139: "They are, I think, to be dated a little before the middle of the sixth century, earlier than any of the pieces listed above. If so, they mark an early — probably experimental stage in the Clazomenian b.f. style"), BSA 60 1965, 131.

³⁰⁷ For a lion with frontal head, see BSA 60 1965, 120.32 pl. 26. The latter has whiskers like our lion — the frontal lions without mane are still conventionally called panthers, but see below note 378.

³⁰⁸ For a lion "attacking" a bull from behind, see CVA Cambridge fasc 2, II D, pl. 18.38 (Kardara, A, 223.2), ActaArch 13 1942, 26 fig. 15 (Kardara, A, 211.1 (see above note 286)).

³⁰⁹ Like CVA Oxford fasc 2, II D, pl. 4.30 (Kardara, A, 227.10, Schiering, note 151, Rumpf, 80 III a 21), CVA Cambridge fasc 2, II D, pl. 18.32 (Kardara, A, 224.17, Schiering, notes 420, 439).

³¹⁰ Like Délos X 38–39.59 pl. 12 (Kardara, A, 208.5 (see above note 282), Homann-Wedeking, Vasenornamentik, 17.5).

³¹¹ Otherwise white rosettes are found on the exterior of the rim of Wild Goat oinochoai; but see a Fikellura oinochoe in Paris which has white lotus flowers and buds painted on the interior of the trilobe rim, CVA Louvre fasc 1, II Dc, pl. 5.12, Zervos, Rhodes, 143 fig. 336, BSA 34 1933/34, 39.S1, 41: "continue the Rhodian tradition", dated c. 550 B.C.

³¹² CIRh III 76–77.14 fig. 67 pl. A (Kardara, A, 208.2 (see above note 281, Homann-Wedeking, Vasenornamentik, 14, 17.4: Gruppe R), CVA Copenhagen fasc 2, II D, pl. 77.3 (Kardara, A, 208.3 (see above note 279); on late vases in silhouette and contour technique, see CVA Torino fasc 2, II D, pl. 3.2, Kardara, A, 182.6 fig. 149 (Schiering, notes 152, 155, 174, 472, 608, 654, 774, Rumpf, 78 II f 5), 236.1 fig. 196 (see Schiering, pl. 6.4), 237.2 fig. 197. Late oinochoai with only floral decoration have the same sort of eye, Tocra, 42.591 pl. 30. On Classical Camiran vases the contours are usually broader, CVA Louvre fasc 1, II D, pl. 5.1 (= Zervos, Rhodes, 32 fig. 45, 133 fig. 304, pl. 26 fig. 500 (Kardara, A, 104.1, Schiering, notes 120, 130, 133, 135, 428, 433, 445 a, 461, 724, 733, 743 a, Rumpf, 70 III A 4), CVA München fasc 6, pl. 275 "Sub-Camiran" (Kardara, A, 190.2, Schiering, notes 126, 133, 136, 147, 460, 571, Rumpf, 72 III D 43).

³¹³ ArchRep 1962/63, 41 fig. 17; for the same motif used as filling-ornament, see CIRh VI/VII 218–219 pls. 6–7 (Kardara, A, 104.2, Schiering, notes 6, 120, 123, 133, 349, 367, 424, 433, 499, 635, 637, 724, 736, 744, 746, Rumpf, 70 III A 2), BSA 61 1966, 153.1 pl. 31.

³¹⁴ BSA 34 1933/34, 55, Schiering, Werkstätten, 27–28.

³¹⁵ Only the sphinx on the amphora in the Louvre has the same appearance, Zervos, Rhodes, 52 fig. 94 (Kardara, A, 189.1, Schiering, notes 182, 424, 433, 616, 630, 644, Rumpf, 72 III d 1).

³¹⁶ On the Louvre amphora (see preceding note) filling-ornaments occur in similar numbers, but they seem related to the Classical Camiran Style, whereas the filling-ornaments on **171** are similar to those employed on vases in mixed technique; the latter type of filling-ornament occurs on most of the other amphorae, but here the trend is towards larger and fewer ornaments, see for instance Délos XVII 58–59.4–7 pl. 39. Note some fragments from Istros on which the filling-ornaments are still small and rather crowded, Histria 2, 59.29 pl. 3, the vase is listed as an oinochoe, but might be an amphora.

³¹⁷ The panels are usually filled with dots: JdI I 1886, 140. 2944 (Kardara, A, 209.2, Schiering, note 185, Rumpf, 78 II g 3), AA 7 1892, 170.175 (Kardara, A, 210.3, Schiering, notes 185, 525, Rumpf, 78 II g 2), Délos XVII 60.14 pl. 41 (Schiering, note 537).

field.³¹⁸ These features suggest an origin early in the first quarter of the 6th century.³¹⁹ The filling-ornaments on **172–173** look identical, and the fragments may belong to shoulder fields, A and B, of the same vase. On **172** one of the forelegs is stretched forwards, the other one is nearly kneeling³²⁰ — on **173** the goat is marching, its legs perhaps rendered like those of the goat on **171**. There are no traces of pendent tongues above the goat on **172**, and the filling-ornaments were probably sparse, so the vase should be classed among the latest amphorae from c. 580–60 B.C.³²¹ The same may hold good for **175–177** on which the goat type canonic for the amphorae is shown.³²² The goat's head on **174** is not turned backwards, and, as mentioned above, this is strange on amphorae;³²³ the fragment may be connected with the earliest of the amphorae from Delos/Rheneia.³²⁴ **178–184** belong to amphorae with exclusively large floral motives in the shoulder fields, a group not strictly regarded as belonging to the Wild Goat style, but to be derived from the latest Wild Goat vases.³²⁵ On **178** the inner part of a pair of large volutes occurs,³²⁶ on **181** the root of the neck is preserved, and the small leaf should thus illustrate the upper leaf of a similar pair of volutes;³²⁷ remnants of large, nearly horizontal handle-palmettes occur on **179–180**, and they too can be combined with large volutes.³²⁸ **183** is obscure; the motive resembles that of the handle-palmettes, but the wheel-marks seem to make the usual placement in the shoulder field impossible. Sherds with part of a vegetable motif nearly identical to **182** have been found in Istros³²⁹ — linked circles with buds between as on **184** occur on the shoulder of an amphora from Tocra.³³⁰ On **185–186** are remains of probably short neck-cables like those usually found on amphorae. The leaf of **186** is rounded — on

³¹⁸ On the Louvre amphora (see note 315) there are three bands, but usually the number is one or two: AA 29 1914, 222–223 fig. 29 (Kardara, A, 251.1 (see above note 284), Tocra, 41–42.580 pl. 28, Délos XVII 59–60.8–11 pl. 40 (Schiering, note 185).

³¹⁹ The Louvre amphora is dated 610–590 B.C., Kardara, A, 189, whereas the amphorae with very few filling-ornaments, no vertical panels, and only few horizontal bands on the belly are suggested to have a later date, c. 580–60 B.C., see Tocra, 41–42.580–581 pl. 28.

³²⁰ The posture is known already on the later Classical Camiran vases, Kardara, A, 100.13 Paris = Zervos, Rhodes, 59 fig. 108, Schiering, notes 120, 356, Rumpf 71 III D 24), it recurs on a later but related vase, CVA München fasc 6, pl. 275.450 (Kardara, A, 93.7, Schiering notes 6, 56, 120, 424, 433, 507, 612, 743 a, Rumpf, 70 III B 2), and on one of the amphorae from Rheneia, Délos XVII 58–59.6 pl. 39 (Schiering, note 185). A similar posture occurs on some of the Fikellura vases, CVA Brit. Mus. fasc 8, II D1, pl. 3.2, BSA 34 1933/34, 63.

³²¹ Tocra, 41–42.

³²² Add to the examples enumerated by J. Hayes (see preceding note): Histria 2, 59.25–26, 29 pls. 2–3 (early type), 59.27 pl. 2 (later type), 59.28, 60.31–32, 34 pl. 3.

³²³ See note 315. Goats placed in the shoulder fields of oinochoai seldom have such slanting bodies, see for instance Kardara, A, 100.4 fig. 65 (cf. Zervos, Rhodes, 59 fig. 108 (see above note 320), CVA München fasc 6, pl. 275.450 (Kardara, A, 190.2 (see above note 312); the very slanting body occurs only on the belly friezes, CVA Oxford fasc 2, II D, pl. 2.4–5 (Kardara, A, 208.1 (see above note 282).

³²⁴ From the early 6th century, Délos XVII 58–59.6, 8, 10 pls. 39–40 and Vroulia, 228 fig. 116 (Kardara, A, 210.5, Rumpf, 78 II g 4).

³²⁵ Gnomon 1965, 506, Tocra, 41–42.

³²⁶ Like Délos XVII 58.2 pl. 38 (Schiering, notes 185, 187, 535, 608).

³²⁷ Another variety, see Tocra, 41–42.583 pl. 28.

³²⁸ Besides on amphorae, this type of handle-palmette is very frequent on oinochoai, Délos X 38–39.59–60 pl. 12 (see above notes 273, 282), Homann-Wedeking, Vasenornamentik, 17.5–6: Gruppe R), and we cannot be sure if **179–180** really belong to one of the late amphorae — or to an oinochoe.

³²⁹ Histria 2, 59.23–24 pl. 2.

³³⁰ Tocra, 41–42. 583 pl. 28.

185 it is pointed like the one on **172**;³³¹ open cables as on **187** are connected with the latest Wild Goat vases and the amphorae with exclusively floral ornaments.³³² Red and white stripes added on dividing bands were introduced on the Late Wild Goat oinochoai³³³ and they still occur on the broad bands of a great many of the late amphorae, like the ones to which **188–189** belonged³³⁴—but accessory colours are surely excluded on some, perhaps the later ones.³³⁵ Our **191** belongs to the latter category. A large group of sherds, **192–253**, has been catalogued as belonging to indeterminate closed vases; most of them are tiny side sherds which mainly belong to the Late Wild Goat style. The goats on **192–197** probably all represent the late type with its head turned backwards.³³⁶ It is not possible to talk about a uniform style of drawing in the goats represented on the fragments from Tall Sūkās, but generally a certain similarity to the material from Istros may be noted.³³⁷ The ear of **198** is apparently drawn exclusively in silhouette and the goat might have been in black-figured technique. **199** perhaps has a broad neck collar and the fragment might thus be connected with a one-piece amphora.³³⁸ For the S-loop on **200**, see above.³³⁹ **202** may have belonged to one of the latest Wild Goat amphorae on which the original panels are provided by only one or two vertical stripes.³⁴⁰ On **204–206** three different versions of black-figured birds are represented: **204** probably with raised wings,³⁴¹ **205–206** apparently marching;³⁴² other black-figured animals occur on **207–210**.³⁴³ Most of the filling-ornaments on **212–226** are to be included among the stock of ornaments em-

³³¹ Both varieties occur on the latest amphorae, see Tocra, pl. 28.580–581.

³³² Délos XVII 58.2–4 pls. 38–39 (amphorae, see above note 326), 60.15 pl. 42 (flat-bottomed oinochoe, Schiering, note 171).

³³³ BSA 34 1933/34, 71 fig. 10, Vroulia, 228. R. M. Cook, *Greek Painted Pottery*, London 1966, 122.

³³⁴ Délos XVII 58–60.2–3, 5–8, 10–11 pls. 38–40 (see above notes 320, 326).

³³⁵ Délos XVII 58.4, 59.9 pls. 39–40, (see above note 326), Tocra, 46.580 pl. 28.

³³⁶ This posture is to be accepted, too, for **192**, **196–197**, as the heads of the goats seem to be raised.

³³⁷ Compare **176** for instance, with Lambrino, Vases, 256.12 figs. 218–221 (Kardara, A, 210.1 (Schiering, notes 318–22)). Eyebrows and nose-wrinkles never seem to occur on our goats, whereas these features are very frequent in the material from Naukratis, CVA Oxford fasc 2, II D, pl. 4 passim, CVA Cambridge fasc 2, II D, pl. 18.12 and passim; the same features are found only on few of the goats from Istros, Lambrino, Vases, 251.11 fig. 217 (Kardara, A, 109.1), 256.13 fig. 222 (Kardara, A, 274.2), Histria 2, 57.4 pl. 1.

³³⁸ Tocra, 41–42.588 pl. 29 (goat), Lambrino, Vases, 243–244.2 figs. 205–207 (floral motif, Schiering notes 185, 544, 547).

³³⁹ See note 285.

³⁴⁰ Tocra, 41–42.581 pl. 28. **371** catalogued as “Unclassified East Greek” may have belonged to a similar amphora.

³⁴¹ Compare CVA Oxford fasc 2, II D, pl. 4.33 (Kardara, A, 230.2, Schiering, note 151, Rumpf, 80 III a 24). The type occurs in Corinthian, Corinth VII.1, 65.251 pl. 34, but usually the Corinthian birds do not have raised wings, NSc 1960, 144 fig. 9; the latter type prevails too on the Late Wild Goat vases on which black-figured technique was employed, JHS 44 1924, pl. 8.13 (Schiering, notes 267, 268, 277, 343, Rumpf, 81 III f 15), CVA Oxford fasc 2, II D, pl. 4.37A, 47 (Kardara, A, 234.25, Schiering, notes 267, 277, Rumpf, 81 III f 9, Kardara, A, 248.9, Schiering, note 200, Rumpf, 81 III h 11).

³⁴² **205**: CVA Oxford, fasc 2, II D, pl. 4.47 (Kardara, A, 248.9 (see above note 341)); **206**: the fragment is rather large and the stylization is not equal to that of the usual Wild Goat birds or sirens; the polychromy might point to “Clazomenian” pottery, but the slip of **206** seems to contradict this—the sherd is perhaps to be connected with the so-called “Indeterminate East Greek Black-Figure”, BSA 60 1965, 120, Gnomon 1965, 506, see below p. 74.

³⁴³ **207**: possibly a boar, compare Naukratis I pl. 6.3 (see above note 281); **208**: see Naukratis I pl. 13.2 (Schiering notes 267–8, Rumpf 81 f 29); **209**: for the filling-ornament, see NSc 1960, 148 fig. 13 b, ActaArch 13 1942, 49 fig. 30 (Kardara, A, 233.11, Schiering, notes 409, 778, Rumpf, 83 IV e 1), BCH 86 1962, 407 fig. 100 b; **210**: the white-spotted animal might have an incised belly-line and below the abdomen part of a filling-ornament. For this type, see a lid from Smyrna not of the ordinary Late Wild Goat Style, but assigned to the “Indeterminate East Greek Black-Figure”, BSA 60 1965, 120.32 pl. 26.

ployed on vases in mixed technique, only one fragment, **216**, might belong to the last quarter of the 7th century.³⁴⁴ **227–234** have only linear decoration which occasionally represents floral motives;³⁴⁵ **235**, **237–239** have meanders as dividing bands,³⁴⁶ **240** a waveline.³⁴⁷ Chequers, which occur on **242**, are only seldom found on Wild Goat vases³⁴⁸ and the writer only knows of one example where the chequers are placed immediately above the rays radiating from the foot.³⁴⁹ The motif is more frequent on later vases as “Clazomenian”³⁵⁰ and other East Greek Black Figure.³⁵¹ The neck-cable, **244**, may have belonged to an amphora or to an oinochoe.³⁵² **243**, **245–250** are bottom sherds and fragments of the lower part of the belly, on which only bands and rays appear;³⁵³ **251** is perhaps an amphora handle.³⁵⁴ **252–253** are from vases either

³⁴⁴ **212**: compare BCH 88 1964, 329 fig. 60; **213**: might be from a late amphora, see note 340; **214**: see CVA Oxford fasc 2, II D, pl. 2.5 (Kardara, A, 208.1 (see above note 282), but probably **214** did not belong to a vase on which the filling-ornaments were so crowded. It is rather from a more sparsely decorated specimen, as for instance, Tocra, 41–42.580 pl. 28; **215**: CIRh III 76–77.14 fig. 67 pl. A (Kardara, A, 208.2 (see above note 281); **216**: the ornament is well known on 6th century vases with very crowded filling-ornaments, Naukratis II pl. 8.1 (Kardara, A, 244.3, Schiering, notes 267, 268, 277, 279, 343, 395, 546, 547, 592, 594, 605, 608, 776, 778, Rumpf, 81 III f 1), AJA 63 1959, 183.5 pl. 48 fig. 8 (Kardara, A, 247.1). However on **216** the ornament seems to be the only one between the legs, as found frequently on vases of the later Classical Camiran Style, CIRh VI/VII 85.1 figs. 91–93, 95 (Kardara, A, 101.1 (see above note 305), on which the bodies of the goats are horizontal like that of **216**. The remnant of the leg on **216** indicates that our goat was not marching, but running fast like the goats on an oinochoe from Camiros, see Zervos, Rhodes, 44 fig. 77 (Kardara, A, 95.5, Schiering, notes 120, 134, 349, 397, 472, 474, 580, 704, 708, 736, Rumpf, 70 III C 4); compare the typical running position of the 6th century goat, Blinkenberg, Lindos I 282.985 pl. 46 (Kardara, A, 208.7 (see above, note 296) - our fragment may have belonged to a vase from the 7th century; **217**: CVA Oxford fasc 2, II D, pl. 2.5 (Kardara, A, 208.1, (see above note 282); **218**: the fragment is described as a side sherd, but might rather have been from the shoulder of an amphora, compare Délos XVII 60.14 pl. 41 (see above note 317); **219–220**: see Histria 2, 59.26 pl. 2 and Tocra, 41–42.580 pl. 28; **221**: see CVA Oxford fasc 2, II D, pl. 2.4–6 (Kardara, A, 208.1 (see above note 282), but our sherd belonged to a vase with more sparse filling-ornaments; **222**: Tocra, 41–42.588 pl. 29; **225**: BCH 86 1962, 407 fig. 100 a; **226**: the rosette is very large, compare Naukratis I pl. 6.5 (Schiering, notes 267, 268, 277, Rumpf, 81 III f 26), Kinch, Vroulia pl. 15 (Kardara, A, 217.2 (see above note 280); **224**: the fragment is strange, but compare the late amphorae with horizontal handles on the shoulder, Schiering, Werkstätten, 28 with references.

³⁴⁵ **227–229**: probably all shoulder sherds, compare Kardara, A, 237.2 fig. 197, ArchRep 1962/63, 46 fig. 26, Délos XVII 58.3 pl. 38 (see above note 326), CIRh VI/VII 508 figs. 33, 35 (Schiering, notes 69, 188, 525, Rumpf, 78 II h 7–8), AA 7 1892, 170.174 (Schiering, notes 69, 142, 143, 377, 422, 441, 568, 572, 585, 624, 633), 170.175 (see above note 317); **231**: perhaps part of a large pair of volutes, like Délos XVII 58.2 pl. 38, but the fragment might possibly be Chian, see Lambrino, Vases, 126.7 fig. 68 c; **233**: graffito, see Kardara, A, pl. A, Lambrino, Vases, 211–229 figs. 168–202 and Histria 2, pl. 64.

³⁴⁶ **235**, **237–238**: broken meanders like Délos XVII 58–59.5–7 pl. 39 (see above note 334); **239**: hook meanders very often on oinochoai in mixed technique CVA Copenhagen fasc 2, II D, pl. 77.3 (Kardara, A, 208.3 (see above note 279), Délos X 38–39.59–60 pl. 12 (Kardara, A, 216.1 (see above note 273), 208.5 (see above note 282).

³⁴⁷ **240**: CIRh VI/VII 495–496.1 fig. 22 (Kardara, A, 283.5, Schiering, notes 69, 142, 387, 573, 619, 645, Rumpf, 75 I c 3), D. M. Robinson, Catalogue of Greek Vases, Toronto 1930, 66–67.205–C259 pl. 18 (Kardara, A, 100.5); **241**: compare the late amphorae, Tocra, 41–42.580, 588 pls. 28–29.

³⁴⁸ Kardara, A, 67.3 (Schiering, note 188); on a stand, see Vroulia, 191–192 fig. 73 (Kardara, A, 274.1, Schiering notes 93, 282, 291, 348, 731, Rumpf, 79 II 1.1), see too Naukratis II pl. 11.3 (Kardara, A, 235.1 (see above note 303).

³⁴⁹ Fairbanks, Catalogue, 105.315 pl. 33 (Schiering, notes 267, 268, 277, 278, 534, 621, Rumpf, 81 III f 20).

³⁵⁰ BSA 47 1952, 144, BSA 60 1965, 128–132.64–84 pls. 34–36.

³⁵¹ BSA 60 1965, 121.37 pl. 28.

³⁵² Délos XVII 59.10 pl. 40 (see above note 334), Kardara, A, 237.2 fig. 197.

³⁵³ Distinguishing between the bottom fragments on the basis of the number of the rays is not quite safe—but in general the early amphorae seem to have rather close-set rays, AA 7 1892, 170.175 (Kardara, A, 210.3 (see above note 317), and there is a tendency towards fewer rays on the later amphorae, Délos XVII 58.2 pl. 38 (see above note 326) and Tocra, 41–42.588 pl. 29. For the red dipinto under the foot of **247**, see Tocra, 46 fig. 22.

³⁵⁴ AA 7 1892, 170.175 (Kardara, A, 210.3 (see above note 317).

totally glazed or with glazed friezes on which the decoration is incised.³⁵⁵ Several fragments, **254–282**, have been ascribed to larger open vases, i.e. kraters or dinoi. The krater shape most frequently represented is the MC low-necked column krater;³⁵⁶ black-figured technique prevails, only **254** could perhaps be assigned to a krater on which the old Ionian technique is employed.³⁵⁷ On **255** the meander band is placed immediately below the metope.³⁵⁸ **256–258** and perhaps **264** have a frieze of pendent tongues above the metope,³⁵⁹ on **259** it is abandoned.³⁶⁰ **257–258** have only Corinthian filling-ornaments;³⁶¹ the griffin, **257**, has an extraordinarily tall neck, and it might be that only a protome was intended,³⁶² the rounded design below the corner-palmette is placed much too low to be interpreted as a wing.³⁶³ Representations of large water-birds are very popular in the metope of Corinthian kraters,³⁶⁴ and likewise on the Eastern versions of the column krater: **260–261** are to be ascribed to kraters with such scenes.³⁶⁵ The double incisions, the stylization of the mane, the heart-shaped ear and the nearly circular eye are features which connect the lion on **262** with the Wild Goat tradition.³⁶⁶ The animal on **263** might be a bull.³⁶⁷ The letters on **265** are assigned to the 1st half of the 6th century.³⁶⁸ Rim fragments decorated with meanders, continuous like **266** or broken like **267**, may come from column kraters as well as

³⁵⁵ Lambrino, *Vases*, 275–278.46–51 (assigned to oinochoai). Dark friezes with incised floral motifs, lotuses (like **252**) are frequent on dinoi and kraters in mixed technique, CVA Oxford fasc 2, II D, pl. 4.29 (Kardara, A, 225.30, Schiering, notes 287, 297, 409, 484, 587, 594, 778, Rumpf, 80 III c 21), Kinch, Vroulia, pl. 15 (Kardara, A, 217.2 (see above note 280)). A group of amphorae and situlæ together with the Vroulia cups display the same technique, CVA Karlsruhe fasc 2, pl. 47.5 with text, CVA Brit. Mus. fasc 8, II Dm, pls. 2–8 Appendix A VIII, Kinch, Vroulia, 174–194 figs. 58–72 pls. 10–12, 46.

³⁵⁶ Schiering, *Werkstätten*, 40–41. See furthermore BSA 60 1965, 122–123 and Payne, *Necrocorinthia*, 300–301. Some of our fragments have no description of their interiors, and the writer is aware of the fact that they might have belonged to closed vases. When catalogued as belonging to kraters, it is mainly because of the large dimensions of the figures represented and the vertical, glazed panels, which seem broader than is usual on oinochoai.

³⁵⁷ Like that of a krater in Leningrad, Kardara, A, 250.1 fig. 199. For the corner-palmette on **254** compare *Histria* 2, 62.64 pl. 5.

³⁵⁸ This is seldom seen, but occurs on an Aeolic krater from Pitane, *ArchRep* 1964/65, 36 fig. 5.

³⁵⁹ The same sort of tongues appear on some of the North Ionian kraters, too, for instance BSA 60 1965, 121.34 pl. 27.

³⁶⁰ This is strange on Wild Goat kraters; nevertheless see a fragment in the Hague assigned by W. Schiering to the *Vlastos* group, *Werkstätten*, 40 note 308.

³⁶¹ For a corner-palmette similar to that of **257**, see the krater in Bonn, *ActaArch* 13 1942, 24 fig. 12 (Schiering, notes 308, 314, 317, 409, 468, 588, Rumpf, 83 IV d 1); the other side of the same krater is published in AA 51 1936, 378–379.27 fig. 30.

³⁶² Protomes of griffins on Late Wild Goat vases usually have very long and rather powerful necks: JHS 44 1924, 200 fig. 31 (Kardara, A, 228.4 fig. 237, Schiering, notes 437, 439, Rumpf, 80 III e 9), CVA Oxford fasc 2, II D, pl. 4.36 (Kardara, A, 224.20 fig. 238, Schiering, notes 287, 437, 542, 755, Rumpf, 80 III e 4), Tocra, 41.590 fig. 23 pl. 30, Kardara, A, 235.4, 237.2 fig. 197 and Schiering, *Werkstätten* note 437 with further references. See furthermore CVA München fasc 6, p. 20 text to no. 3.

³⁶³ For regular wings, see AM 54 1929, 20, 22, fig. 15.3, Beilage 10.2 (Kardara, A, 218.6, Schiering, note 294, Rumpf, 80 III e 1), R. Lullies, *Griechische Kunstwerke Sammlung Ludwig, Aachen, Aachen Kunstblätter* 37 1968, 21–22.8, Kinch, Vroulia, pl. 15 (Kardara, A, 217.2 (see above note 280)).

³⁶⁴ CVA Altenburg fasc 1, pls. 2–3, Corinth XIII 172 grave 135.3 pls. 18, 89.

³⁶⁵ AA 51 1936, 378–379.27 fig. 30, *ActaArch* 13 1942, 24 fig. 12 (see above note 361).

³⁶⁶ Kardara, A, 232.2 fig. 229; *ActaArch* 13 1942, 24 fig. 12 (see above note 361).

³⁶⁷ Kardara, A, 211.1 fig. 225 (see above note 286), AA 27 1912, 334 fig. 20 (Schiering, notes 185, 186, Rumpf, 82 IV b 1).

³⁶⁸ See the catalogue. For inscriptions on vases in Rhodian Wild Goat Style, see Kardara, A, pl. A.

from kraters with ring-handles.³⁶⁹ The fragmentary handle plates, **268–274**, display both geometrical and “floral” decoration.³⁷⁰ **275–283** can be ascribed to kraters or to dinoi. The profile of **275** is not known, but the fragment possibly comes from a dinos.³⁷¹ On the rim fragment, **276**, a quatrefoil is inserted in the meander.³⁷² The shoulder sherd **277** is from a dinos or a krater which is slipped on the exterior except for a glazed zone on the shoulder decorated with an incised floral frieze.³⁷³ The bottom fragment, **278**, is very similar to a fragment from Lindos.³⁷⁴ Wavelines as on **279** are seldom on kraters/dinoi³⁷⁵ — more frequent on bowls³⁷⁶. Open vases with pendent tongues and very degenerated filling-ornaments as on **280** occur in Kardara’s Late Rhodian I, which apparently includes some of the vases later excluded as Aeolic by E. WALTER-KARYDI.³⁷⁷ The stylization of the lion with frontal head **282**³⁷⁸ looks similar to MC lions.³⁷⁹ **283–284** have been catalogued as belonging to bowls: the rounded design behind the marching beast on **283** is perhaps the point of the leaf from a handle palmette;³⁸⁰ the drawing of the bull on **284** faithfully copies the Corinthian tradition.³⁸¹ **285–309** are fragments of fruit-stands or dishes, and many of them are paralleled by the Rhodian types from Tocra, where they are found mainly in Deposits II–III which cover the second and third quarters of the 6th century.³⁸² The fragmentary foot-stems identify **285–288** as fruit-stands. **285** and **286** display the same sort of inner, central decoration;³⁸³ on **287** the buds alternate with tongues instead of leaves;³⁸⁴ wavelines often occur on fruit-stands with a low vertical rim as on **288**.³⁸⁵ **289–293**

³⁶⁹ Column kraters: Bochlau, Nekropolen, 50, 82 pl. 12.5 (Vlastos group: Schiering, notes 287, 295, 298, Rumpf, 80 III c 7), ActaArch 13 1942, 24 fig. 12 (see above note 361), ArchRep 1964/65, 36 fig. 5, krater with ring handles: Sammlung Ludwig, Aachen, 21–22.8.

³⁷⁰ **271–272**: rays are well known on handle-plates of the Late Wild Goat Style, ArchRep 1964/65, 36 fig. 5, Histria 2, 62.63 pl. 5, and continue on some of the East Greek, unslipped black-figure kraters, BSA 60 1965, 125.52 pl. 32 a; **273**: for similar, but not identical fragments, see CVA Reading fasc 1, II D, pl. 22.25 (Kardara, A, 239.2), Fairbanks, Catalogue, 107.318.2 pl. 34; **274**: CVA Oxford fasc 2, II D, pl. 4.24 (Schiering, notes 287, 298, Rumpf, 78 II i 5).

³⁷¹ For the profile of a Rhodian dinos, see AM 54 1929, 21 fig. 15 (Kardara, A, 218.6 (see above note 363); complete or nearly complete dinoi are hitherto best known among the Aeolic material, Larisa III pls. 16–17, Antike Kunst 7. Beiheft 1970, pls. 1–4.

³⁷² Fairbanks, Catalogue, 106.317 pl. 33 (Kardara, A, 235.1 (see above note 303); but **276** is perhaps rather to be connected with a dish, AM 54 1929, Beilage 12.1 (Schiering, notes 200, 648, Rumpf, 74 III i 61).

³⁷³ JHS 44 1924, 200 fig. 32 (Schiering, notes 287, 297, 594, Rumpf, 80 III c 23), CVA Oxford fasc 2, II D, pl. 4.29 (Kardara, A, 225.30 (see above note 355), ActaArch 13 1942, 24–25 figs. 13–14 (Kardara, A, 217.2 (see above note 280). See above note 355.

³⁷⁴ Blinkenberg, Lindos I 282.985 pl. 46 (Kardara, A, 208.7 (see above note 296).

³⁷⁵ CIRh VI/VII 523–524 figs. 54–57 (Schiering, notes 69, 72, 308, 317).

³⁷⁶ Naukratis II pl. 8.1 (Kardara, A, 244.3 (see above note 344).

³⁷⁷ Kardara, A, 271–294; Antike Kunst 7. Beiheft 1970, 1–18 pls. 1–10.

³⁷⁸ On the abandoning of the name “panther” see J. Boardman, Antike Kunst 13 1970, 94.

³⁷⁹ CVA California fasc 1, pl. 6.2, CVA Mannheim fasc. 1, pl. 7.7–9.

³⁸⁰ Naukratis II pl. 7.5 (Kardara, A, 235.2, Schiering, notes 267, 277, 278, 455, 534, 591, 597, 646, 756, Rumpf, 81 III f 19), for the stylization of the breast, see ActaArch 13 1942, 27 fig. 16 (Kardara, A, 208.3 (see above note 279).

³⁸¹ EC: CVA Louvre fasc 6, III C a, pl. 11.4, 7; see other Wild Goat versions from Naukratis: a Rhodian bowl, ActaArch 13 1942, 26 fig. 15 (Kardara, A, 211.1 (see above note 286), and a Rhodian dinos in Boston, Fairbanks, Catalogue, 106.317 pl. 33 (Kardara, A, 235.1 (see above note 303).

³⁸² Tocra, 43–44.614–700 figs. 24, 26, pls. 33–37.

³⁸³ Tocra, pl. 34.618, 621, 625.

³⁸⁴ Délos XVII 63.28 pl. 44 (Schiering, notes 200, 226).

³⁸⁵ Délos X 40.66 pl. 13 (Schiering, note 200, Rumpf, 81 III h 32).

are side sherds of which **289–291** are to be connected with fruit-stands, the others may equally well have belonged to dishes. Examples with outer friezes like those on **289** do not occur among the material from Tocra, but among that from Naukratis.³⁸⁶ Friezes with “geometrical” decoration used as dividing bands between the central decoration and the outer frieze, like on **290–291**, still occur early in the 6th century.³⁸⁷ **294** is the earliest Wild Goat fragment found on Tall Sūkās. According to the registrar it is from a plate which has a low ring-foot divided by a deep furrow; this is not the ordinary shape for plates in Wild Goat Style.³⁸⁸ Only in the first half of the 7th century

³⁸⁶ Fairbanks, Catalogue, 112–113.323.2–3, 13 pl. 35, F. Robert, *Trois sanctuaires sur le rivage occidental, Délos XX*, Paris 1952, 39 fig. 34.3.

³⁸⁷ See, for instance, Kardara, A, 191.1–5 (Rumpf, 73 III g 12 (Schiering, 200, 231), Rumpf, 74 III i 24 (Schiering, notes 200, 648), i 45 (Schiering, notes 200, 618, 648), i 59 (Schiering, notes 200, 214, 568, 648), i 56 (Schiering, notes 200, 213, 568, 648) and Tocra, 43 note 7; but they are far from being as frequent as in the 7th century, see Kardara, A, 121–124 (121.3 (Schiering, note 200, Rumpf, 74 i 43), 121.4 (Schiering, note 200, Rumpf, 74 III i 38), 121.5 (Schiering, note 200), 122.1 (Schiering, notes 200, 205, 460, 627, Rumpf, 74 III i 35), 123.7 (Schiering, notes 200, 211, 566, 648, Rumpf, 75 III i 68), 123.10 (Schiering, notes 200, 648, Rumpf, 75 III i 75–77), 123.6 (Schiering, notes 200, 552, 648, Rumpf, 74 III i 42), 124.12 (Schiering, note 200), 124.16 (Schiering, notes 200, 648, 780, Rumpf, 75 III i 71); usually on the later 6th century dishes and fruit-stands the tondo is enlarged, the outer frieze abandoned and supplied by broad bands, Tocra, pls. 34–36. For motives similar to our **290–291**, but for the outer frieze, see Délos X 39.62 pl. 13 (Kardara, A, 241.8, Schiering, notes 200, 224, 227, Rumpf, 81 III h 31), Naukratis I pl. 7.1 (Schiering, note 200, Rumpf, 82 III h 74); for the squares, see CVA Cambridge fasc 2, II D, pl. 18.28, Fairbanks, Catalogue, 114.324.10 pl. 35.

³⁸⁸ This is the totally flat-bottomed type provided with different numbers of furrows, established already from the middle of the 7th century and living on into the 6th century: for the early group, see Kardara, A, 81–85 (83.1 (Schiering, notes 244, 256), 83.2 (Schiering, notes 244, 441, Rumpf, 76 II d 21), 84.3 (Schiering, notes 74, 80, 244, 252, 255, 494, 799, Rumpf, 76 II d 2), 84.4 (Schiering, notes 75, 244, 472, Rumpf, 77 II d 40), 84.5 (Fairbanks, 35.323.7, Rumpf, 77 II e 4), 84.6 (Schiering, notes 244, 251, 353, 433, 749 b, Rumpf, 77 II d 36), 84.1 (Schiering, notes 47, 106, 652, Rumpf, 69 I a 6), 85.2 (Schiering, notes 107, 652, Rumpf, 69 I a 7), 85.3 (Schiering, note 318, Rumpf, 79 II m 7), for the profile, see Kinch, Vroulia, pl. 35 (Kardara, A, 83.1, Schiering, notes 244, 256), the Gorgon group, see Kardara, A, 204–207 (207.1 (Schiering, notes 71, 244, 252, 253, 467, 607, 622, 786, 787, Rumpf, 76 II d 18), 207.2 (Schiering, notes 69, 71, 79, 244, 254, 564, 624, 633, 792, 794, 795, 796, 797, 799, Rumpf, 76 II d 1), 207.3 (Schiering, notes 71, 75, 244, 262, 451, 792, Rumpf, 76 II d 5), the Thasian group, see BCH 85 1961, 98–122 figs. 2, 5–7, 13–14; 6th century plates: Kardara, A, 284–289 (284.1 (Schiering, notes 244, 257, 259, 377, Rumpf, 76 II d 9), 284.2 (Schiering, notes 257, 259, 337, 354, 710), 284.1 (Schiering, notes 244, 245, 251, Rumpf, 77 II d 46), 284.2 (Schiering, note 244, Rumpf, 77 II d 48), 284.3 (Schiering, note 244, Rumpf, 77 II d 47), 284.4 (Schiering, notes 244, 387, 568, Rumpf, 77 II d 49), 284.5 (Schiering, note 244, Rumpf, 77 II d 54), 285.6 (Schiering, note 244, Rumpf, 77 II d 50), 285.7 (Schiering, note 244, Rumpf 77 II d 51), 285.8, 285.9, 288.12, 288.2, 289.1 (Schiering, notes 150, 244, 422, 525, 567, Rumpf 77 II d 29, 37, 52, 53, 67), 286.10 (Schiering, notes 244, 251, 386, Rumpf 77 II d 45), 286.11 (Schiering, notes 244, 386, Rumpf 77 d 55), 286.12 (Schiering, notes 73, 76), 286.1 (Schiering, notes 244, 257, 411, 422, 585, Rumpf, 76 II d 12), 286.3 (Schiering, notes 244, 394, Rumpf, 76 II d 20), 287.4 (Schiering, notes 244, 415, Rumpf 76 II d 19), 287.5 (Schiering, notes 244, 415), 287.1 (Schiering, notes 244, 251, 422, Rumpf, 76 II d 24), 287.2 (Schiering, notes 244, 251, 254, 422, Rumpf, 76 II d 23), 287.3 (Schiering, notes 76, 244, 251, 254, 422, Rumpf, 77 II d 32), 287.4 (Schiering, notes 244, 251, 422, 662, Rumpf, 77 II d 30), 287.5 (Schiering, note 244, Rumpf, 77 II d 31), 287.6 (Schiering, notes 78, 244, 422, Rumpf, 76 II d 22), 287.7 (Schiering, notes 76, 244, 422, Rumpf, 77 II d 34), 287.8 (Schiering, notes 244, 422, Rumpf, 77 II d 26), 287.9 (Schiering, notes 244, 422, Rumpf 77 III i 33), 287.10 (Schiering, notes 244, 411, 422, Rumpf 77 II d 27), 288.11 (Schiering, notes 244, 411, 422, Rumpf, 77 II d 28), 288.12 see above, 288.13 (Schiering, notes 244, 257, 411, 422, 585, 618, Rumpf, 76 II d 13), 288.14 (Schiering, notes 244, 257, 411, 422, 585, 618, Rumpf, 76 II d 14), 288.2 (Schiering, notes 244, 485, Rumpf, 77 d 43), 288.3 (Schiering, pp. 35, 73, 74, Beil. 9.7), 288.1 (Schiering, notes 244, 257, 338, 585, Rumpf, 76 II d 15), 288.2 see above, 288.1 (Schiering, notes 244, 487, 802, Rumpf, 77 II d 57), 288.2 (Schiering, notes 244, 487, Rumpf, 77 II d 56), 289.1 (Schiering, note 490), 289.1 see above, 289.2 (Schiering, notes 244, 252, 258, 548, 585, Rumpf, 76 II d 17), 289.3 (Schiering, notes 244, 252, 258, 548, 585, Rumpf, 76 II d 16), 289.1 (Schiering, note 200, Rumpf, 82 III h 80), for the profile, see Kinch, Vroulia, 221 fig. 109 (Kardara, A, 284.1, Schiering, notes 244, 245, 251, Rumpf, 77 II d 46). Only the shallow dishes with floral decoration from the late 7th and the 6th century have a ring foot: Kardara, A, 128–129 (128.2 (Schiering, notes 231, 232, 237, 548, 623, Rumpf, 73 III g 5), 128.1 (Schiering, notes 231,

does a type with low ring foot divided by a furrow occur;³⁸⁹ its sparse decoration is geometric in character—and our fragment is clearly connected with the Wild Goat tradition, though the decoration of it has an early look. Palmettes with double contours are known all through the second half of the 7th century,³⁹⁰ but the irregularity of the palmette on **294** may be accepted as a sign of early experimentation. It is not obvious which sort of bird is represented on **294**; there is no real similarity to the famous Wild Goat swallows—not even the earliest ones, or the waterbirds.³⁹¹ Whatever species the very geometrical birds of the first half of the 7th century represent,³⁹² our bird seems related to them, not only by the painting, but also by the these birds' rather casual position in the field, quite different from the very deliberate and charming way in which the Wild Goat birds are placed. **294** may possibly belong to the early Wild Goat style, emerging during the end of the first half of the 7th century.³⁹³ **295–304** are all fragments of dishes with floral decoration, **305–309** of plain ones. The earliest fragment is **295** which probably belongs to a late 7th century dish with cutaway rim.³⁹⁴ **296–304**³⁹⁵ and the banded dishes, **305–308**, are late, matched by the Rhodian dishes from Tocra, dated c. 580–60 B.C.³⁹⁶

Oinochoai.

150. TS 1170. Shoulder/side sherds with root of neck. G 11 SW. No measurements. Fine reddish clay with few grits, creamy slip, red to black glaze. Small codron at junction of shoulder and neck. Frieze of pendent tongues, goat with head turned backwards. *Pl. VII.*

151. TS 1193. Shoulder/side sherds with root of neck. G 11 SW. No measurements. Red to buff clay with some grits and mica, creamy slip, red glaze. Small codron at junction of neck and shoulder. Part of two friezes, upper one: pendent tongues, grazing goat(s?), lower one: buttocks (of goat?); white-red-white stripes added on the broad band between the friezes; in field furthermore rosette with several petals, alternatingly glazed(?). *Pl. VII.*

152. TS 4467. Shoulder sherd with root of vertical handle. H 11 NE. 8.1 × 10.1 cm. Light brownish clay with grits, white slip, brownish to black glaze. In field to the right of handle, head of grazing goat, in the opposite field group of short strokes. Handle enframed by two

237, 551, 582, Rumpf, 73 III g 7), 129.5 (Schiering, notes 231, 232, 234, 237, 558), 129.4 (Schiering, notes 231, 232, 237, 558), 129.6 (Schiering, notes 231, 233, 237, 582, 623, Rumpf, 73 III g 6), 129.7 (Schiering, notes 231, 232, 237, 558, 582, 623), 129.9 (Schiering, notes 231, 237, 515, 558, 560, 582), 129.8 (Schiering, notes 231, 237, 515, 560, 623, Rumpf, 73 III g 2), Tocra, 50–52.631–680 fig. 26 pls. 34–36. A small and isolated group of plates from Tocra alone displays a low ring foot (without grooves), Tocra 43, 49.607–611, fig. 24, pls. 31–33: late seventh to early sixth century. On the Tocra group see further, BSA 61 1966, 153–154.

³⁸⁹ Samos V 57.440–441 pl. 80, AM 57 1933, 111 fig. 54 c.

³⁹⁰ Schiering, Werkstätten, Beilage 6, Samos V 68 fig. 42 pl. 107.560.

³⁹¹ Swallows: Samos V pls. 105, 123.609, 610 (Kardara, A, 68.8–9, 93.5, Schiering, notes 399, 745, Rumpf, 70 III B 6). Waterbirds: BCH 89 1965, 971 fig. 5, Kinch, Vroulia, pl. 35 (Kardara, A, 83.1, Schiering, notes 244, 256), JHS 60 1944, pl. 1.1 (Kardara, A, 70.2), m–n (Kardara, A, 73.15–16), p (Kardara, A, 70.1), r (Kardara, A, 70.3).

³⁹² Samos V 62.483 pl. 85.

³⁹³ Gnomon 1965, 506, Samos V 63.

³⁹⁴ Kardara, A, 128–129 pl. 11 (see above note 388), Tocra, 43 note 13.

³⁹⁵ From the picture it is difficult to decide if the hook meander of **298** is placed on a broad flat rim like on **296–297** and **301–303**. However, if located on the side, then **298** is rather from a fruit-stand; the same may be the case for two of the fragments from the similar group of **297** i.e. TS 304 and TS 3465.

³⁹⁶ Tocra, 43–44.633–672, 681–709 pls. 35–37. For the differing decoration of **301**, see Histria 2, 63.71 pl. 6. The decoration of **304** is paralleled by Tocra no. 654, except for the fact that our dish has bands on the rim, not a hook meander. **381** catalogued as “Unclassified East Greek” may possibly be from a dish.

vertical lines, one nearly straight and one slightly waved; root of handle glazed, vertical band hanging from handle. *Pl. IX.*

153. TS 1378. Shoulder/side sherd. G 5 SE. 7.0×6.0 cm. Dark brown clay with some grits, white slip, brownish to black glaze. Exclusively silhouette technique. Faint traces of pendent leaf above, marching animal with head turned backwards (ram?), rosette. *Pl. IX.*

154. TS 274. AASyr 8/9 1958/59, 129 fig. 12. Fragmentary half of oinochoe. G 8 SW. H. c. 28.0 cm. Pink clay, creamy slip, golden brown to black glaze. Upper frieze, black-figured: two groups of confronted sphinxes, between them, 1) owl, 2) large palmette, furthermore tail possibly belonging to a similar confronted group; red added on sphinxes' hair, bands on wings and owl's breast; lower frieze, outline and silhouette technique: running goats with heads turned backwards, red added on shoulders and buttocks, filling-ornaments; broad bands with red-white-red stripes added, enframed meander in which boxes and quatrefoil are inserted, frieze of pendent tongues on shoulder, rays radiating from the foot. *Pl. VIII.*

155. TS 4641. Shoulder sherd with root of neck. H 10 NE. 3.7×4.3 cm. Grey clay with some grits, greyish slip (slip and clay blackened by fire), brownish glaze. Black-figure. Traces of pendent tongues at top and below back of head with border of hair(?) curling into a spiral with central dot, part of wing; sphinx or siren(?), rosette. *Pl. IX.*

156. TS 4642. Side sherd. G 10 SE. 5.8×6.0 cm. Light red-brown clay with some grits, yellowish slip, dark brown glaze. Running goat with head turned backwards. *Pl. IX. Similar:* TS 1494 G 11 SW.

157. TS 1087. Side sherd. G 8 SW. 4.3×5.1 cm. Buff clay with grits and mica, white slip, brown to red glaze. Goat, head turned backwards, trace of filling-ornament, white stripe added on broad band above. *Pl. IX.*

158. TS 640. Side sherd. G 8 SW. 4.4×3.5 cm. Reddish clay with mica, creamy slip, black to red glaze. Goat's head lifted and turned backwards(?), pendent hook in front of nose, part of meander(?) above band. *Pl. IX.*

159. TS 1520. Side sherd. G 7 SE. 3.5×2.8 cm. Light brown clay, creamy slip, brown glaze. Part of goat's head with pendent hook(?) in front, red stripe added on the broad band above. *Pl. IX.*

160. TS 4648. Side sherd. G 10 SE. 8.2×5.6 cm. Brown gritty and micaceous clay, (slip not mentioned), brownish glaze. Forepart of grazing goat, between legs perhaps St. Andrew cross, red added on goat's neck. *Pl. IX.*

161. TS 541. Side sherd. F 5 SE. 7.1×8.1 cm. Light brown to pinkish clay with dark core, white slip, dark brown glaze. Part of two grazing goats, red-white-red stripes added on band above meander. *Pl. IX.*

162. TS 1099. Side sherd. G 8 SW. 3.1×4.1 cm. Reddish clay with some grits, (slip not mentioned), red glaze. Two friezes: upper, part of neck or leg of grazing goat; lower, end of indefinable design, white stripe added on the broad dividing band. *Pl. IX.*

163. TS 671. Side sherd. G 16 SW. 9.0×4.1 cm. Reddish, gritty clay, grey in core, white slip, black to brown glaze. Fore- and hindlegs of goat marching left, very close-set filling-ornaments, white-red-white stripes added on the broad band below. *Pl. IX.*

164. TS 651. Side sherd. G 11 SW. 7.2×6.2 cm. Reddish clay with few grits and mica, white slip, black to brown glaze. Hind-part of marching animal (goat?); part of four-leaf flower between legs. *Pl. IX.*

165. TS 3845. Side sherd. G 15 SW. 8.8×7.2 cm. Light brownish clay, yellowish slip, red brown glaze. Above, trace of narrow horizontal band; below, horns of deer, perhaps an incised stripe in the middle of its ear. *Pl. IX. Similar:* TS 4635 H 10 NE.

166. TS 677. Side sherd. F 5 SE. C. 5.0×3.0 cm. Reddish clay with grits and mica, creamy slip, black glaze. Black-figure. Forepart of lion with frontal head and whiskers, its leg raised to angular design, trace of narrow band above. *Pl. IX.*

167. TS 658. Side sherd. P 11 SW. 7.2×7.3 cm. Light buff clay with grits and mica, white slip, black glaze. Black-figure. Two friezes: upper, abdomen and wing of crouching griffin or sphinx with red added alternately on the wing-feathers, rosette and below the narrow horizontal band part of the empty field of the second frieze. *Pl. IX.*

168. TS 1449. Rim sherd, i.e. fragmentary lobe. P 11 NW. 2.5×2.5 cm. Reddish to buff clay, red glaze. Exterior: no description, interior: glazed with part of added white dot-rosette. *Pl. IX.*

169. TS 2652. Neck sherd. L 8 SE. 3.3×2.0 cm. Fine red clay, red glaze. Small codron at bottom. Exterior: glazed with one half of added white eye, interior: no description. *Pl. IX.*

170a. TS 2270. Handle-rotelle with neck sherd. G 7 SE. Diam. 3.5 cm, w. 2.5 cm. Dark buff clay with some grits, whitish slip, black glaze. One side of neck sherd glazed, the other slipped(?). Edge of rotelle glazed, rosette on topside. *Pl. IX.*

170b. TS 1959. Shoulder/side sherds with root of neck. G 7 SE. No measurements. Light red clay, reddish to black glaze. Totally glazed. *Pl. IX. Similar:* TS 1202 G 11 SW, TS 1974 G 7 SE, TS 2099 P 11 NW.

Amphorae.

171. TS 2247. AASyr 10 1960, 119 fig. 7, NMarb 1961, 126, 128 fig. 9, Archaeology 14 1961, 215. Fragmentary half of amphora. G 15 NW, G 15 SE, G 15 NE. H. 21.2 cm, w. 19.8 cm. Light reddish clay with grits and few mica, light brown somewhat greenish slip, brown to black glaze. Small codron at junction of neck and shoulder. Frieze of pendent tongues. Marching goat, vertical panels with meanders, several filling-ornaments, red-white-red-white-red stripes added on the broad band of the belly, rays radiating from the foot. *Pl. IX.*

172. TS 2880. Rim/neck/shoulder/side sherds. J 8 SE. 11.5×11.0 cm, w. of rim 10.3 cm. Fine light brown clay, thin white slip, black glaze. Small codron at junction of neck and shoulder. Neck: part of cable, shoulder: fast running goat (one of the forelegs nearly kneeling), rosette in front, two narrow and one(?) broad band below. *Pl. X. Cf. no. 173.*

173. TS 2879. Shoulder/side sherd. J 8 SE. 12.5×c. 6.0 cm. Fine brown clay with some grits, (slip not mentioned), red to brown glaze. Hindpart and one of the forelegs of marching goat, rosette. *Pl. X. Might possibly belong to no. 172.*

174. TS 3632. Shoulder sherd. G 13. 6.2×6.6 cm. Red clay with grits, whitish slip, brown to black glaze. Small codron at junction of neck and shoulder. Goat with raised head and very slanting body, red added on chest and back. *Pl. X.*

175. TS 1836. Shoulder sherds. G 15 SE. 7.0×7.0 cm, 8.5×7.0 cm. Fine reddish brown clay, white slip, black glaze. Running goat with its head turned backwards, very slanting body, dot-rosette in front, half-rosette on ground line, white stripes added on band at bottom of sherd. *Pl. X.*

176. TS 954. Neck/shoulder sherd. G 12 SW. 8.2×c. 6.5 cm. Buff clay with few grits, creamy slip, brown to red glaze. Small codron at junction of neck and shoulder. Goat with its head turned backwards and very slanting body. *Pl. X.*

177. TS 2297. Shoulder sherd with root of neck. G 16 NW. 5.0×2.7 cm. Brownish clay with few white grits, yellowish slip, red to brown glaze. Goat with its head turned backwards and very slanting body, group of pendent strokes above. *Pl. X.*

178. TS 512. Shoulder sherd. Surface. F 5 w-slope. 5.1×5.0 cm. Light brown pinkish clay, core grey, white slip, dark brown glaze. Central part of large volute pair with inserted dot above and below. *Pl. X.*

179. TS 1514. Shoulder/side sherd. G 5 SE. 2.0×4.5 cm. Light buff clay, creamy slip, brown glaze. Lower part of volute with stalks of two palmette leaves curling upwards, white stripes added on the horizontal band below. *Pl. X.*

180. TS 1523. Shoulder/side sherd. G 8 SW. 6.0×4.5 cm. Reddish clay, creamy slip,

black to red glaze. Lower part of volute with stalks of two palmette leaves curling upwards, two narrow and one broad band below. *Pl. X.*

181. TS 3405. Shoulder sherd. H 11 NW. 3.5×2.8 cm. Light brown clay, whitish slip, brown glaze. Small glazed codron at junction of neck and shoulder. Part of big volute pair with inserted leaf. *Pl. X.*

182. TS 1516. Shoulder/side sherd. G 5 NE. 5.4×6.0 cm. Dark buff clay with some grits, white slip, black glaze. Central part of large volute pair(?) rising from ground line, inserted leaf. *Pl. X.*

183. TS 1448. Shoulder or side sherd. P 11 NW. 5.0×4.3 cm. Light buff clay with numerous grits, whitish slip, red glaze. Part of probably asymmetric volute pair with inserted leaf, traces of horizontal band. *Pl. X.*

184. TS 5622. Shoulder or side sherd. H 12. 3.5×4.0 cm. Dark brownish clay, dark brown glaze. Linked circles with inserted buds. *Pl. X.*

185. TS 1058. Rim/neck/side sherds. G 8 SE. 7.7×2.4 cm, 11.3×7.0 cm, c. 8.5×5.5 cm. Buff clay, with white and black grits, white slip, brown glaze. Rim glazed, on neck upper part of cable, at side two broad and one narrow band, below rays radiating from the foot, between them blob-rosette. *Pl. X.*

186. TS 1997. Rim/neck sherd. G 13 SE. 4.5×5.0 cm. Red clay with white grits, white slip, black glaze. Rim glazed, part of cable. *Pl. X. Similar:* TS 3709 G 14, TS 1343 G 11 SW.

187. TS 4912. Rim/neck sherd. G 14 NE. 4.5×5.4 cm, org. diam. of rim c. 12.0 cm. Reddish clay with some grits, whitish slip, red glaze. Rim glazed, part of open cable. *Pl. X. Similar:* TS 1286 P 11 SW.

188. TS 289. Side sherd. G 8 SW. 14.0×9.6 cm. Light brown clay, greyish-white slip, black glaze. Broad band with white-red-white stripes added; above, traces of two narrow bands; below, one narrow band and point of ray. *Pl. X. Similar:* TS 647 G 11 SE.

189. TS 1122. Side sherd. G 8 NW. 6.4×8.8 cm. Dark brownish clay with some white grits, white slip with pinkish tinge, brown to red glaze. Group of small dots in field, below narrow bands and one broad band with red and white stripes added. *Pl. X. Similar:* TS 829 G 11 SE, TS 1084 G 8 SW, TS 1138 G 11 SE, TS 2594 H 11 NW, TS 2884 J 8 SE, TS 3237 J 15 (Sūkās I, 83 no. 107 pl. 4).

190. TS 3523. Side sherd. G 5. 9.0×8.9 cm. Brown clay, creamy slip, brown to black glaze. Foot of goat in field; below, narrow and two broad bands. *Pl. X. Similar:* TS 2608 H 11 NW.

191. TS 1210. Shoulder/side/bottom sherds with ring foot. G 11 NW. Diam. of foot c. 13.0 cm. Reddish to buff clay, white slip, black glaze. Group of small dots in field; below, one narrow and two broad bands, rays radiating from the foot. *Pl. XI. Similar:* TS 648 G 11 SE, TS 834 G 11 SW, TS 1327 G 11 SW.

Indeterminate closed vases.

192. TS 3015. Side sherd. H 13. 4.0×2.2 cm. Red clay with grits, yellowish slip, brown glaze. Fragmentary head of goat. *Pl. XI.*

193. TS 4619. Shoulder sherd. H 10 NE. 1.7×6.0 cm. Fine brownish clay, creamy slip, brown glaze. Forepart of running goat, head turned backwards, frieze of pendent tongues above. *Pl. XI.*

194. TS 2692. Shoulder sherd with root of neck. L 8 SE. 4.2×8.5 cm. Reddish to brown clay with some grits, (slip not mentioned), black glaze. Band along root of neck, below forepart of running goat, head turned backwards, small dot above leg. *Pl. XI.*

195. TS 315. Shoulder sherd with root of neck. F 5 SE. 3.6 cm×6.4 cm. Red to brownish clay with few grits and mica, creamy slip, light brownish glaze. Band along root of neck, group of pendent dots below forepart of goat, head turned backwards. *Pl. XI.*

196. TS 830. Side sherd. G 11 SE. 3.9×2.9 cm. Reddish clay with mica, white slip, red glaze. Fragmentary head of goat. *Pl. XI.*

197. TS 1675. Neck/shoulder sherd. P 11 NW. 5.6×4.0 cm. Fine light brown clay, light yellowish slip, black glaze. Small codron at junction of neck and shoulder, group of pendent strokes, snout of goat. *Pl. XI.*

198. TS 1151–53. Shoulder/side sherds. G 11 SW. No measurements. Reddish clay, white slip, black to red glaze. Frieze of pendent tongues; below, horn and ear of goat, red and white stripes added on broad band of belly. *Pl. XI.*

199. TS 638. Rim/neck/shoulder sherd. G 11 SW. C. 8.7×c. 7.7 cm. Light, reddish clay with grits and mica, creamy slip, black glaze. Rim-collar slightly everted and glazed, white stripe added on interior. Frieze of pendent tongues, horn and ear of goat in field. *Pl. XI. Similar* (neck sherd): TS 1266 P 11 SW, TS 3685 G 14.

200. TS 3282. Side sherd. G 13. 9.1×6.4 cm. Reddish, gritty clay, core grey brown, with few mica, creamy slip, red glaze. Slanting abdomen of goat, probably with head turned backwards (two small vertical stripes above the back might be part of the beard); below, S-loop. *Pl. XI.*

201. TS 78. Side sherd. G 5 SE. 3.8×2.5 cm. Light brown clay, yellowish slip, black to brown glaze. Breast and foreleg of running goat; red added on breast. *Pl. XI.*

202. TS 2094. Neck/shoulder sherd. P 11 NW. 7.0×5.5 cm. Light brown to greyish clay with grits and mica, white slip, black glaze. Small codron at junction of neck and shoulder, codron partly glazed. Two vertical stripes, rump of goat. *Pl. XI.*

203. TS 1149. Side sherd. G 11 SW. 3.6×4.7 cm. Reddish clay with grits, whitish slip, black to red glaze. Waterbird(?). *Pl. XI.*

204. TS 676. Side sherd. P 11 SW. C. 2.8×3.4 cm. Reddish clay with grits, white slip, brownish glaze. Black-figure. Forepart of waterbird with its head bent forwards and pressed against its neck, probably raised wing; white added on neck, breast and wing. *Pl. XI.*

205. TS 672. Side sherd. P 11 NW. 4.4×3.4 cm. Light buff clay with mica, white slip, black glaze. Black-figure. Hindpart of marching bird with pendent tail; red added on foot and wing, and for stripe on band below. *Pl. XI.*

206. TS 5635. Side sherd. H 12. 5.3×5.0 cm. Brownish clay with some grits, yellowish slip, brownish glaze. Black-figure. Lower part of marching bird; red and white added on wing. *Pl. XI.*

207. TS 3426. Side sherd. H 11 NW. 3.4×4.1 cm. Grey brown clay, whitish slip, black glaze. Black-figure. Neck of boar(?); red added. *Pl. XI.*

208. TS 549. Side sherd. G 5 NE. 6.3×4.7 cm. Buff clay, with grits and mica, creamy slip, black glaze. Black-figure. Buttocks and tail of sitting beast. *Pl. XI. Similar:* TS 675 P 11 SW.

209. TS 3565. Side sherd. G 5 NE. 5.0×5.1 cm. Grey-brown clay with mica and small black grits, whitish slip, brown to black glaze. Black-figure. Foot of sitting beast, large, solid rosette; red and white added for stripes on band below. *Pl. XI. Similar:* TS 673 P 11 SW.

210. TS 178. Side sherd. F 5 SE. 3.2×4.1 cm. Light brown clay, creamy slip, black glaze. Black-figure. Fragmentary abdomen of white dotted animal; below the horizontal belly line, which ends in a hook, there was probably a white stripe rather than dots; adjoining abdomen, part of filling-ornament(?). *Pl. XI. Similar:* TS 2726 L 8 SE.

211. TS 2374. Side sherd. G 16 NW. 4.5×4.0 cm. Light red clay, white slip, brown glaze. Marching animal(?). *Pl. XI.*

212. TS 2645. Shoulder sherd. L 8 SE. 4.0×4.7 cm. Light brown clay, white slip, brown glaze. Frieze of pendent tongues; below, pendent half-rosette with festoon border, dot and part of two larger filling-ornaments(?) in field. *Pl. XI.*

213. TS 1356. Shoulder sherd. G 11 SW. 5.5×5.0 cm. Buff clay, with white grits, tan slip, red glaze. Frieze of pendent tongues, two vertical stripes and double angular corner ornament in field, root of handle glazed(?). *Pl. XI.*

214. TS 937. Shoulder sherd with root of handle. P 11 NW. 6.7×c. 4.0 cm. Brick-red clay with grits, white slip, black glaze. Rosette in field, in front of it sloping slim stripe, on root of handle two horizontal stripes, below them a sloping one, a dot and faint traces of glaze. *Pl. XI.*

215. TS 294. Side sherd. G 5 SE. 7.3×4.5 cm. Grey clay, white slip with greenish tinge, brown to black glaze. Slanting abdomen of goat, rosette below. *Pl. XI.*

216. TS 668. Side sherd. G 7 SE. 5.5×6.3 cm. Reddish clay with grits and mica, creamy slip, light brownish glaze. Horizontal abdomen of goat, rosette below. *Pl. XII. Similar* (rosettes): TS 1053 G 8 SW, TS 3002 L 8 SE.

217. TS 804. Side sherd. G 8 SE. 2.6×2.3 cm. Red clay with few grits and mica, creamy slip, brown to red glaze. Rosette. *Pl. XII.*

218. TS 1168. Side sherds. G 11 SW. 11.0×7.0 cm. Reddish to buff clay, creamy slip, black glaze. Hind legs of goat, between them dot and in front rosette and slim stripe, leg(?). *Pl. XII.*

219. TS 2097. Side sherd. P 11 NW. 3.4×5.0 cm. Pink clay, white slip, reddish to dark brown glaze. Rosette and foot of goat. *Pl. XII. Similar*: TS 321 G 5 SE.

220. TS 1482. Side sherd. G 11 SW. 4.5×3.5 cm. Reddish clay, whitish slip, red glaze. Rosette and slim vertical stripe. *Pl. XII. Similar* (rosette): TS 1500 P 11 NW.

221. TS 1443. Side sherd. P 11 NW. 6.5×6.0 cm. Red to buff clay, white slip, brown glaze. Hind leg of goat and slim vertical stripe, between them a small cross. *Pl. XII.*

222. TS 1485. Side sherd. G 11 SE. 2.5×4.5 cm. Reddish to buff clay, creamy slip, brown glaze. Hind foot of goat, angular ornament. *Pl. XII.*

223. TS 1451. Side sherd. G 11 SW. 5.5×7.5 cm. Reddish to buff clay, white slip, black glaze. Hook shaped design, dots. *Pl. XII. Similar*: TS 1714 G 15 NE, TS 2661 L 8 SE.

224. TS 5628. Two side sherds, glued. H 11 NE. 14.0×9.0 cm. Dark brownish clay, white smooth slip, brown glaze. Sloping stripe crossed by small stripes in field; red added on two of the five horizontal bands below. *Pl. XII.*

225. TS 3575. Side sherd. G 13. 7.0×4.0 cm. Light brown clay, grey in core, yellowish slip, black glaze. Black-figured. Fragmentary hind part and abdomen of animal, faint traces of incisions on abdomen; red added on body as well as on the solid rosette. *Pl. XII. Similar*: TS 30 G 5 NE (abdomen), TS 1150 G 11 SW (rosette).

226. TS 1162. Side sherd. G 11 SE. 4.0×2.0 cm. Reddish clay with some mica, whitish slip, red to brown glaze. Black-figure. Rosette with incisions radiating from incised circle. *Pl. XII.*

227. TS 1341. Shoulder sherd. G 8 SE. 5.6×4.0 cm. Reddish clay, creamy slip, red glaze. On shoulder, curved stripe and two pointed ones, white stripes added on the broad horizontal band, below meander. *Pl. XII.*

228. TS 2883. Shoulder/side or bottom sherd. J 8 SE. 5.2×3.5 cm. Fine light brown clay, greyish slip, red glaze. Point of single ray and two close-set ones, curved band crossing some of the narrow horizontal bands below. *Pl. XII.*

229. TS 1832. Shoulder sherd. G 15 NE. 6.5×5.0 cm. Fine light brown clay, white slip, black glaze. Two rays of different width. *Pl. XII.*

230. TS 2096. Shoulder/side sherd. P 11 NW. 4.0×4.2 cm. Light buff clay, white slip with greenish tinge, black to brown glaze. Part of floral design(?); white added for stripes on band below. *Pl. XII.*

231. TS 3396. Shoulder sherd. H 11 NW. 4.8×4.5 cm. Dark red, coarse, gritty clay, creamy slip, brown glaze. Two opposed, curved stripes. *Pl. XII.*

232. TS 2725. Shoulder sherd(?). L 8 SE. 3.3×3.0 cm. Red clay, whitish-greyish slip, black glaze. Part of floral design(?). *Pl. XII.*

233. TS 1386. Side sherd. G 11 SW. 4.5×5.0 cm. Reddish buff clay, yellowish slip, black glaze. Irregular design, graffito in field. *Pl. XII. Fig. g.*

234. TS 3652. Side sherd. G 13. 13.0×11.0 cm. Light brown clay, greyish white slip, brown to black glaze. At top, glazed field (panel ?); below, two bands of different width separated by narrow ones, white stripe added on the broadest of the bands, point of ray at bottom. *Pl. XII.*

235. TS 3513. Side sherd. G 5 NE. 3.6×3.1 cm. Buff sandy clay, whitish slip, brown glaze. Group of three dots in field, below broad band with white-red-white stripes added, meander at bottom. *Pl. XII. Similar:* TS 3579 G 13 NW.

236. TS 921. Side sherd with root of handle. P 11 NW. 3.9×2.9 cm. Reddish clay, yellow slip, red glaze. Root of handle glazed; two white stripes added on the glazed field below. *Pl. XII.*

237. TS 2712. Side sherd. L 8 SE. 4.0×5.0 cm. Red clay, white slip, red glaze. At top meander, narrow and broad band below, white stripes added on the latter, ray at bottom. *Pl. XII.*

238. TS 207. Side sherd. G 5 NW. 10.2×8.2 cm. Fine, light brown clay, creamy slip, black to brown glaze. At top meander, one broad band with red-white-red stripes added below, traces of glazed field at bottom. *Pl. XII. Similar:* TS 529 H 5 SE, TS 1344 H 5 NE, TS 1446 P 11 NW, TS 1940 F 16 SW, TS 2564 H 11 NW, TS 3534 G 5 NW, TS 3744 G 14.

239. TS 669. Side sherd. G 8 SE. 3.4×3.6 cm. Reddish clay with few grits and mica, creamy slip, black to red glaze. Hook meander, glaze below. *Pl. XII.*

240. TS 1683. Side sherd. G 8 SW. 7.5×4.8 cm. Light red to brown clay with some white grits, light buff slip, red glaze. Quick waveline enframed by narrow and broad bands, on latter an added white stripe. *Pl. XII. Similar (white slip):* TS 1080 G 8 SW, TS 1989 G 8 NW.

241. TS 1180. Side sherd. G 11 SW. 5.0×6.0 cm. Fine buff clay, white slip, brown glaze. Two broad bands. *Pl. XII. Similar:* TS 1800 G 7 SE, TS 1877 G 19, TS 2639 L 8 SE, TS 4408 G 10 NE.

242. TS 1278. Side/bottom sherds. P 11 SW. 7.0×6.5 cm. Light reddish to buff clay with few grits, light buff slip, black glaze. Chequers, rays below. *Pl. XII. Similar (white slip):* TS 1342 G 8 SE, TS 4409 G 10 NE.

243. TS 1186. Side sherd. G 11 SW. 8.0×9.0 cm. Reddish, somewhat micaceous clay, black core, creamy slip, red glaze. Two broad bands with added white stripes, point of ray below. *Pl. XII. Similar:* TS 1108 G 8 SW, TS 2878 J 8 SE.

244. TS 611. Neck sherd. G 5 SE. 4.5×4.5 cm. Reddish clay with few grits, white slip, red glaze. Cable with inserted leaves. *Pl. XII. Similar:* TS 854 G 11 SE, TS 3611 G 13, TS 4714 Surface.

245. TS 1086. Side/bottom sherd. G 8 SW. 9.6×6.6 cm. Red, somewhat porous clay, whitish slip, brown to black glaze. One broad and two narrow bands, radiating rays below. *Pl. XIII. Similar:* TS 536 F 5 SE, TS 1679 F 5 SE.

246. TS 1681. Side/bottom sherd. G 11 SW. 9.5×7.5 cm. Brick-red clay with white grits, white slip, brown glaze. Broad and narrow band, point of ray below. *Pl. XIII. Similar:* TS 379 G 8 SE, TS 1085 G 8 SW, TS 1194 G 11 SW, TS 1696 G 5 SW.

247. TS 2251. Bottom sherd with ring foot. J 8 SE. 12.2×3.9 cm. Brown clay, white slip, brown glaze. Rays radiating from the glazed foot. Red dipinto under foot. *Pl. XIII. Fig. g.*

248. TS 849. Bottom sherd with ring foot. G 11 NW. H. c. 4.0 cm. Hard, gritty red clay, reddish slip, black glaze. Two rays radiating from the glazed foot. *Pl. XIII.*

249. TS 3508. Bottom sherd with ring foot. G 5 NE. Org. diam. of foot c. 10.0 cm. Reddish clay, whitish slip, black to brown glaze. Three rays of different width radiating from the glazed foot. *Pl. XIII.*

250. TS 1169. Bottom sherd with ring foot. G 11 SW. 4.5×7.5 cm. Dark buff clay with white grits, core black, white slip, brown glaze. Foot and lower part of side glazed. *Pl. XIII. Similar:* TS 1192 G 11 SW, TS 1195 G 11 SW, TS 2688 L 8 SE.

251. TS 1357. Double-roll handle. F 5 SE. 10.5×2.0 cm. Red clay with grits, creamy slip, red glaze. Two rows of dots, glazed band at handle-root, slim vertical band in shoulder field. *Pl. XIII. Similar:* TS 33 G 5 SE, TS 1174 G 11 SE, TS 1492 P 11 NW.

252. TS 1730. Side sherd. H 5 NE. 4.0×5.0 cm. Reddish to buff clay, black glaze. Glazed all over, incised decoration: probably inner part of lotus-flower, "above" narrow white band added. *Pl. XIII. Similar:* TS 96 E 8 NE.

253. TS 3824. Side sherd. H 11 NW. 3.6×2.8 cm. Yellowish, somewhat gritty clay, brownish to violet glaze. Glazed all over, incised decoration: floral(?). *Pl. XIII.*

Kraters.

254. TS 1339. Shoulder sherd. G 8 SE. 6.5×9.0 cm. Light buff clay, creamy slip, brown glaze. Exterior: vertical panel, corner palmette in field, rosette with festoon border and four-leaf flower with inserted dots. Interior:(?). *Pl. XIII.*

255. TS 597. Shoulder/side sherds. G 11 SW. C. 12.4×c. 8.7 cm. Reddish clay with grits and mica, creamy slip, light brown glaze. Exterior: vertical panel, hind leg of animal in field, behind it vertical slim ray; below, broad band and meander. Interior:(?). *Pl. XIII.*

256. TS 1452. Neck/shoulder sherd. G 11 SW. 7.0×5.5 cm. Red clay with some grits and mica, whitish slip, black glaze. Exterior: neck glazed, vertical panel, frieze of pendent tongues; below, group of pendent dots. Interior: neck glazed with white and red bands added. *Pl. XIII.*

257. TS 2098. Shoulder sherd. P 11 NW. 9.2×7.0 cm. Light brown clay, chalky white slip, black glaze. Black-figure. Exterior: frieze of pendent tongues, vertical panel, griffin with tall neck in field, rounded design at bottom, corner-palmette, irregular designs in front of griffin. Interior: plain. *Pl. XIII. Similar* (no griffin): TS 302 F 5 SE, TS 2625 J 8 SE.

258. TS 2269. Shoulder sherd. G 7 SE. 5.1×5.2 cm. Dark brown gritty clay, yellowish slip, light to dark brown glaze. Vertical panel, filling-ornament with added red in field. Interior: plain. *Pl. XIII.*

259. TS 2324. Neck/shoulder sherd. L 8 SE. 9.3×6.4 cm. Brick-red, very gritty clay, whitish slip, brown glaze. Black-figure. Exterior: neck glazed, vertical panel, in field hindpart of animal. Interior: glazed, white band added on neck. *Pl. XIII.*

260. TS 3057. Shoulder/side sherd. G 14. 7.0×4.4 cm. Grey-brown, micaceous clay, white slip, black glaze. Black-figure. Vertical panel, in field wing(?) with added red, solid star-rosette, small group of tips below. Interior:(?). *Pl. XIII.*

261. TS 662. Shoulder/side sherd. G 8 SE. 9.3×10.5 cm. Light brownish clay with mica, creamy slip, black glaze. Black-figure. Vertical panel, tail of bird in field, corner palmette; red and white added for stripes on the two bands below. *Pl. XIII.*

262. TS 667. Neck/shoulder sherd. G 8 SW. 5.6×4.7 cm. Reddish clay with grits and mica, creamy slip, red glaze. Black-figure. Vertical panel, head of lion in field. Interior:(?). *Pl. XIII.*

263. TS 2150. Shoulder sherds. P 11 NW. 13.7×7.7 cm. Light grey clay, thin greyish slip, black glaze. Black-figure. Vertical panel; in field, blob-rosette and hindpart of bull with added red on belly. Interior: plain. *Pl. XIII.*

264. TS 2323. Shoulder sherd. L 8 SE. 3.9×5.1 cm. Reddish, very gritty clay, creamy slip, black to brown glaze. Vertical panel; in field, group of four small stripes, above frieze of pendent tongues. Interior:(?). *Pl. XIII.*

265. TS 4514. Sūkās I 60 no. 1 fig. 25 d pl. 4. Shoulder sherd. G 13 NW. 4.5×4.0 cm. Buff clay, creamy slip, brownish glaze. Vertical panel with graffito: δα. *Pl. XIV. Fig. g. Similar* (no graffiti): TS 659 P 11 NW, TS 828 G 11 SE.

266. TS 1284. Rim/neck/shoulder sherd. P 11 SW. 10.0×2.5 cm, h. c. 4.0 cm, org. diam. c. 21.5 cm. Reddish clay with white grits, whitish slip, black glaze. Rim: continuous meander on topside, vertical stripes on edge. Exterior: neck glazed, frieze of pendent tongues on shoulder. Interior: glazed; at top, three white bands added. *Pl. XIV. Fig. d. Similar:* TS 29 G 5 NE, TS 269 G 11 SE, TS 2095 P 11 NW.

267. TS 1213. Rim/neck/shoulder sherd. G 11 SE. 3.0×5.0 cm, org. diam. c. 22.0 cm. Light reddish clay with white grits, white slip, red glaze. Rim: meander on topside, vertical stripes on edge. Exterior: neck glazed, frieze of pendent tongues on shoulder. Interior: glazed, white band added at top. *Pl. XIV. Fig. d. Similar* (red sometimes added on the interior): TS 3 Surface, TS 92 E 8 NE, TS 265 G 5 SE, TS 313 G 8 SW, TS 318 G 5 SE, TS 609 G 5 SW, TS 678 G 11 SE, TS 774 G 7 SE, TS 821 G 11 SW, TS 1110 G 8 SW, TS 1285 P 11 SW, TS 1298 P 11 NW, TS 1798 F 16 SW, TS 2144 L 8 SE, TS 2571 H 11 NW, TS 2575 H 11 NW, TS 2619 J 8 SE, TS 2723 L 8 SE, TS 3383 H 11 NW, TS 3512 G 5 NE, TS 3546 G 5 NE, TS 3610 G 13, TS 3666 G 14, TS 3736 G 14, TS 4404 G 14 NW, TS 4802 G 10 SE.

268. TS 1790. Handle-plate with rim sherd. F 15 SE. C. 7.0×3.5 cm, h. of handle 3.0 cm. Red brown clay with grits, (slip not mentioned), brown glaze. Plate: meander on topside, edges glazed, rim: traces of meander. *Pl. XIV. Similar:* TS 2538 Surface, TS 2586 H 11 NW.

269. TS 83. Handle-plate with rim sherd and root of handle. G 15 SE. 7.7×2.5 cm. Light brown clay, white slip with greenish tinge, black glaze. Plate: four clubs on topside, edges and handle-root: glazed, rim: meander. *Pl. XIV.*

270. TS 351. Handle-plate with rim sherd and root of loop-handle. Surface. 8.0×5.5 cm. Light brown clay, creamy white slip, light reddish-brown glaze. Decoration similar to no. 269. *Fig. d.*

271. TS 3844. Handle-plate with rim sherd and root of handle. Surface, W-slope. 9.2×6.0 cm, h. of handle 2.7 cm. Reddish clay with few grits, creamy slip, black to brown glaze. Plate: three rays on topside, edges glazed, rim: meander. *Pl. XIV. Similar:* TS 3428 H 11, TS 3466 H 11 NE.

272. TS 4401. Handle-plate with rim sherd and root of handle. G 10 NE. 4.8×1.5 cm. Light brownish clay, with dark and light grits, mica, yellowish slip, black glaze. Plate: six rays on topside, edges glazed, rim: meander. *Pl. XIV. Similar:* TS 779 G 7 SE.

273. TS 4913. Handle-plate with fragment of loop-handle. G/H 14. 7.0×7.0 cm, h. of handle 3.0 cm. Light brownish clay, yellowish slip, brownish glaze. Plate: on topside, volute pair with inserted leaf, volutes connected to the edge by small stripes, underside and edges glazed. *Pl. XIV. Fig. d.*

274. TS 2311. Handle-plate with rim sherd and root of handle. F 16 SW. 8.5×5.0 cm. Brown, very gritty clay, whitish slip, brown glaze. Plate: three linked circles with buds between, rim: meander, root of handle: glazed. *Pl. XIV.*

Kraters or dinoi.

275. TS 2093. Rim/shoulder sherd. P 11 NW. 4.5×7.9 cm. Pink clay, creamy white slip, brown and orange glaze. Collar of rim sloping on the exterior. Rim: meander, exterior: frieze of pendent tongues, below broad band with white-red-white stripes added, in field two small pendent strokes and a curved one (slanting back of animal?). Interior: plain. *Pl. XIV.*

276. TS 1444. Rim sherd. P 11 NW. 2.5×2.0 cm. Light buff clay, creamy slip, brown glaze. Square with quatrefoil inserted in meander. *Pl. XIV.*

277. TS 4528. Shoulder sherd. H 11 SE. 4.6×9.8 cm. Reddish clay, core grey, creamy slip, red glaze. Black-figure. At top, small codron covered by slip. Exterior: glazed, incised decoration: upper part of three pendent lotus flowers linked by double incisions, inserted leaves. Interior: slipped. *Pl. XIV.*

278. TS 2238. Bottom/side sherd. G 15 SE. 17.9×12.0 cm. Red, very gritty clay, yellow

slip, red glaze. Exterior: at top, rosette with festoon border, solid star-rosette and group of strokes at ground line, below hook meander enframed by broad bands with added white stripes, at bottom several rays with dot-rosettes between. Interior: glazed; two red and four white bands added. *Pl. XIV.*

279. TS 1044. Side sherd. G 7 SE. 6.0×5.3 cm. Red clay, white grits, white slip, black to brown glaze. Exterior: half-rosette at ground line, below quick waveline enframed by broad bands, narrow one at bottom. Interior: glazed, red and white bands added. *Pl. XIV.*

280. TS 4630. Shoulder sherd. H 10 NE. 4.0×5.5 cm. Light yellow-brown clay, creamy slip, brownish glaze. Exterior: frieze of pendent tongues, small and larger dots in field. Interior: slipped. *Pl. XIV.*

281. TS 292. Shoulder sherd with root of neck. Surface, F 5 W-slope. 10.1×5.5 cm. Pink clay, creamy white slip, orange glaze. Exterior: root of neck glazed, frieze of pendent tongues, back of animal below. Interior: neck glazed. *Pl. XIV. Similar:* TS 3831 G 13.

282. TS 4620. Side sherd. H 10 NE. 4.0×2.5 cm. Brownish clay, creamy slip, brown glaze. Black-figure. Exterior: forepart of lion with frontal head, red added on neck. Interior: glazed. *Pl. XIV.*

Bowls.

283. TS 636. Side sherd. G 16 SW. 6.7×c. 5.0 cm. Reddish clay with grits, creamy slip, red glaze. Black-figure. Exterior: hindpart of beast and rounded design (point of leaf of handle palmette?), solid star-rosette and group of strokes at ground line, red and white added for stripes on band below. Interior: glazed. *Pl. XIV.*

284. TS 2152. Side sherd. P 11 NW. 4.3×4.6 cm. Red clay, white creamy slip, red to brown glaze. Black-figure. Exterior: marching bull, added red on belly and hind flank, below waveline enframed by two bands. Interior: glazed, white-red-white stripes added. *Pl. XIV.*

Fruit-stands.

285. TS 1125. Bottom sherd with upper part of stem. G 11 SE. 6.0×2.7 cm. Dull, red-brown clay with grits, light buff slip, black glaze. Exterior: two narrow bands, stem glazed. Interior: four buds, four leaves, central dot and two circles, tondo enframed by narrow and broad band. *Pl. XIV.*

286. TS 2928. Bottom sherd with stem and root of splaying foot. J 8 SE. 5.2×5.5 cm. Light brown, very gritty clay, white slip, black glaze. Exterior: no description. Interior: stalks and bottoms of four leaves and four buds, central dot and two circles. *Pl. XIV.*

287. TS 3067. Bottom sherd with root of stem. G 14. W. 8.7 cm. Brownish clay, grey in core, (slip not mentioned), red glaze. Exterior: four narrow bands, stem plain. Interior: two buds and tongue, central dot and two circles, tondo enframed by broad band. *Pl. XIV.*

288. TS 595. Rim/side sherds. G 11 SE. W. c. 8.9 cm, org. diam. c. 20.6 cm. Reddish gritty clay with mica, white slip, black glaze. Exterior: three narrow bands, the low vertical rim glazed. Interior: waveline, three bands (glaze-red-glaze) and two narrow ones, point of radiating bud or leaf. *Pl. XV. Similar:* TS 1179 G 11 SW, TS 2996 H 11 NW, TS 3377 H 11 NW.

289. TS 4645. Side sherd. G 10 SE. 5.5×5.9 cm. Brownish, somewhat gritty and micaceous clay, (slip not mentioned), brown glaze. Exterior: three narrow bands, interior: outmost hook meander and narrow band with white and red stripes added, inner frieze group of five tongues and part of large rosette. *Pl. XV.*

290. TS 4689. Side sherd. H 10 SE. 2.7×4.0 cm. Light brownish, somewhat gritty clay, creamy slip, brownish glaze. Exterior: two narrow bands. Interior: outmost squares with quatrefoil and dots, broad band with white and red stripes added, inner frieze four or five tongues and part of bud, central dot and two circles. *Pl. XV.*

1:2

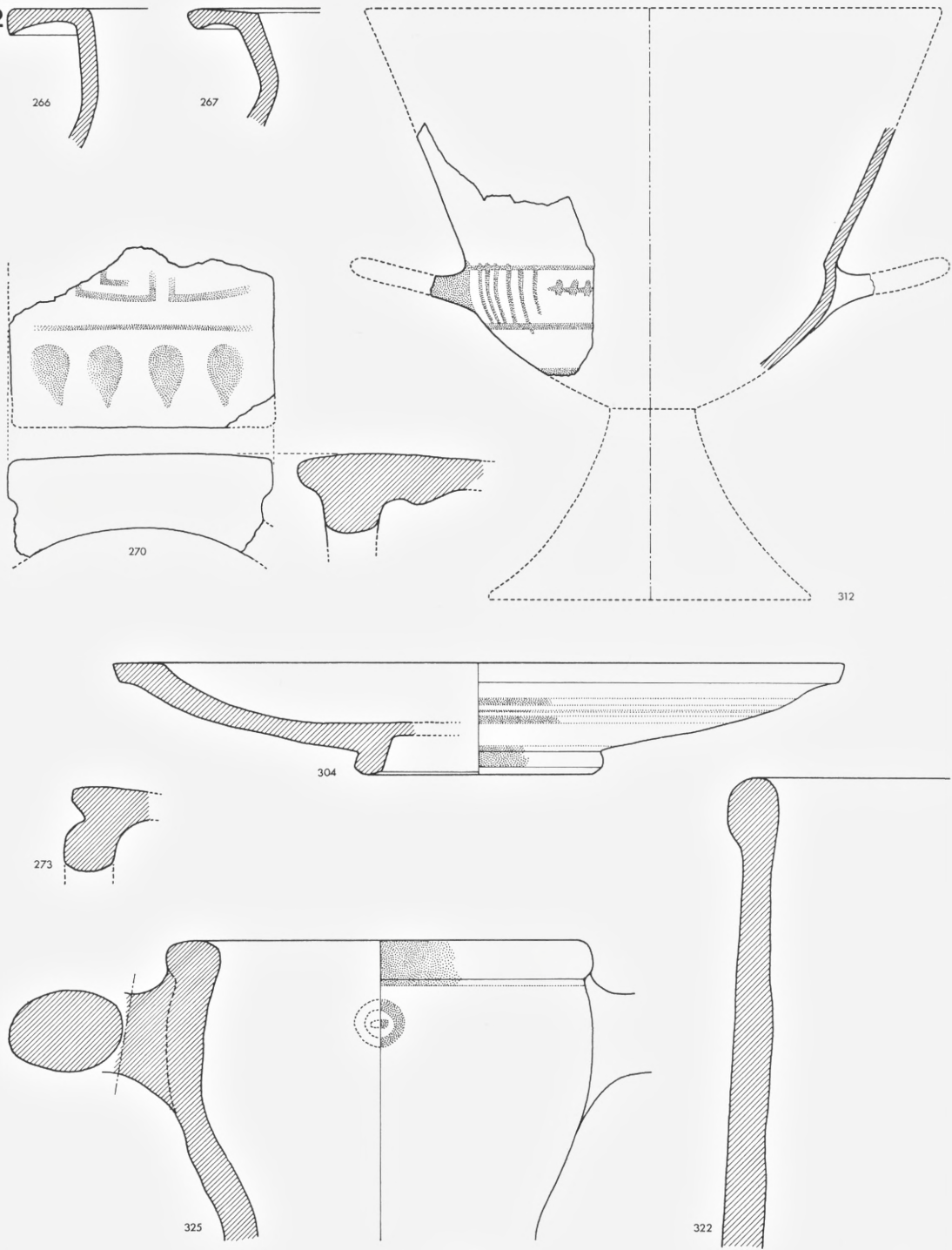


Fig. d.

291. TS 610. Side sherd. G 11 SW. 4.2×4.2 cm. Pink gritty and micaceous clay, creamy slip, black to brownish glaze. Exterior: two narrow bands and grafitto. Interior: in outer frieze, bud linked to flower(?) red added, broad band with white and red stripes added, in inner frieze, squares with quatrefoil and dots, innermost band with white and red stripes added. *Pl. XV. Fig. g.*

Fruit-stands or dishes.

292. TS 4837. Side sherd. H 11 NE. 3.7×2.3 cm. Rather fine brownish clay, creamy slip, red brown glaze. Exterior: one narrow band. Interior: bottom of flower linked to bud. *Pl. XV.*

293. TS 1052. Side sherd. G 8 SW. 4.8×4.7 cm. Dark brown, very gritty clay, whitish slip, black glaze. Exterior: one narrow band. Interior: group of tongues, band above. *Pl. XV.*

Plate.

294. TS 608. Side/bottom sherd, ring foot with groove. G 5 SW. 4.9×4.8 cm. Reddish, gritty and micaceous clay, creamy slip, black to brown glaze. Exterior: plain. Interior: bird and floral ornament, glaze(?) at border above. *Pl. XV.*

Dishes.

295. TS 352. Rim sherd with suspension-hole through outer part of side. Surface. 6.7×6.0 cm. Light brown to pinkish clay, light grey in core, white slip, black glaze. Exterior: edge of rim glazed. Interior: chain of lotus flowers and buds on rim. *Pl. XV.*

296. TS 1015. Rim/side/bottom sherd with ring foot. H 5 NE. 6.0×4.4 cm. Dark buff clay with some grits, creamy slip, black glaze. Three suspension-holes through rim. Exterior: group of two narrow bands and one around foot. Interior: hook meander on rim; on side, three bands (glaze-red-glaze) and two narrow ones, point of bud and leaf. *Pl. XV.*

297. TS 1147. Rim/side sherd. G 11 SW. 5.0×10.1 cm. Dark red clay with grits and mica, creamy slip, brown glaze. Exterior: three narrow bands. Interior: hook meander on rim, two broad bands and central bud and leaf on side. No added colour. *Pl. XV. Similar:* TS 48 Surface, TS 85 E 8 NE, TS 296 G 5 SE, TS 304 F 5 SE, TS 347 G 7 SE/G 8 SW, TS 1079 G 8 SW, TS 1081 G 8 SW, TS 1103 G 8 SW, TS 1141 G 11 SW, TS 1397 P 11 NW, TS 2687 L 8 SE, TS 3048 G 16, TS 3378 H 11 NW, TS 3465 H 11 NE, TS 3603 G 13, TS 3714 G 14, TS 4402 G 10 NE.

298. TS 1340. Rim/side sherd. H 5 NE. 8.5×7.0 cm. Dark buff gritty clay, whitish slip, black glaze. Exterior: four narrow bands. Interior: hook meander on rim(?), two broad and two narrow bands, central leaf on side. *Pl. XV.*

299. TS 2110. Side/bottom sherd with ring foot. P 11 NW. 5.1×6.0 cm. Pink clay, creamy slip, reddish brown glaze. Exterior: narrow band on foot. Interior: two(?) buds and one leaf, one of the buds(?) turned down. *Pl. XV.*

300. TS 1517. Rim/side/bottom sherd with ring foot. G 5 SE. 10.0×5.0 cm, h. 4.0 cm. Reddish gritty clay, creamy slip, red glaze. Exterior: four narrow bands, foot glazed. Interior: transversal stripe on rim; on side, three bands (glaze-red-glaze) and one narrow one, cross and remnant of bud or leaf. *Pl. XV.*

301. TS 2620. Rim/side/bottom sherds with ring foot. J 8 SE. 10.5×11.0 cm. Brown clay with white grits, white slip, black glaze. Exterior: two narrow bands. Interior: hook meander on rim; on side, three bands (glaze-red-glaze) and two narrow ones, lotus flower and bud. *Pl. XV.*

302. TS 238. Rim/side sherds. P 11 SW. 10.7×8.5 cm. Pink clay, creamy slip, brownish glaze. Exterior: narrow bands, dots on edge of rim. Interior: hook meander on rim; on side, two broad bands with added red stripes, three narrow bands, point of central bud or leaf. *Pl. XV. Similar:* TS 26 E 8 SE, TS 330 G 5 SE, TS 338 H 5 NE, TS 810 G 8 SE, TS 2497 P 11 NW.

303. TS 1105. Rim/side/bottom sherd with ring foot. G 8 SE. 7.0×5.0 cm. Dark brownish very micaceous clay, whitish slip, red glaze. Exterior: no description. Interior: hook meander on rim; on side, two broad bands, point of bud or leaf and radiating waveline. *Pl. XV.*

304. TS 5632. Rim/side/bottom sherds with ring foot. H 12. Org. diam. c. 20.0 cm, h. 4.5 cm. Dark brownish clay, thin light slip, brown glaze. Exterior: upper part, three bands, broad band at junction with foot and on foot. Interior: on rim and side, broad and narrow bands (glaze-red-glaze), buds alternating with groups of two tongues. *Pl. XV. Fig. d.*

305. TS 1271. Rim/side sherds. P 11 SW. 4.0×8.0 cm, 5.4×8.5 cm. Reddish buff clay with few mica, whitish slip, red glaze. Suspension-hole below rim. Exterior: no description. Interior: broad band on rim; on side, broad and narrow band, point of tongue. *Pl. XV.*

Banded dishes.

306. TS 1076. Rim sherds. G 8 SW. 6.1×2.4 cm, 4.0×2.0 cm. Red, very gritty clay, black glaze. Exterior: no description. Interior: rim glazed, groups of four white transversal stripes added. *Pl. XV. Similar:* TS 1111 G 8 SE.

307. TS 1037. Rim/side/bottom sherds with ring foot. G 7 SE. 14.4×3.4 cm. Very micaceous red clay with some grits, black glaze. Two suspension-holes through rim. Exterior: no description. Interior: glaze on rim, two groups of white transversal stripes added, one band on side. *Pl. XV.*

308. TS 1988. Rim/side sherd. G 8 NW. 4.0×2.5 cm. Fine brown clay, black glaze. Exterior: graffito. Interior: band on rim and at junction of side. *Pl. XV. Fig. g. Similar:* TS 3577 G 13 NW (no graffito).

309. TS 533. Rim sherd. P 11 SW. Org. diam. c. 10.0 cm, h. c. 2.2 cm. Reddish clay with white grits, red glaze. Exterior: band on rim. Interior: band on rim and immediately below rim. *Pl. XV.*

XIII

Chian Vases

The ceramic series from Chios are poorly represented among the finds from Tall Sūkās; most of the pieces are late, only the two jugs, **320–321**, seem to be from the 7th century. The chalice fragments, **310–318**, display examples of three types of decoration of the first half of the 6th century: Animal Style chalices, Simple Figure chalices and Plain chalices.³⁹⁷ **310**, and possibly **311**, **313** and **317**, have belonged to Animal Style chalices. On the interior of **310** part of an elaborate lotus flower occurs,³⁹⁸ whereas **311** has a row of buds radiating from two narrow bands—instead of a flower. The decoration of the latter looks similar to that of phialai,³⁹⁹ but **311** is decorated on the exterior like the chalices in question.⁴⁰⁰ The dots flanked by two narrow bands on **313** might be part of a large volute composition like that on some of the Chian Wild Goat chalices of the late 7th century,⁴⁰¹ only a rim ornament as on **313** is not found on

³⁹⁷ For references, see Emporio, 157 notes 2–5, 158 notes 1–2.

³⁹⁸ Emporio, 157.732 pl. 59, Tocra, 58.774 pl. 40.

³⁹⁹ Lambrino, Vases, 305–306.12–13 figs. 295–297 pl. 3 and perhaps Naukratis I pl. 5.1–2.

⁴⁰⁰ The decoration of the phialai is very restricted, usually consisting only of horizontal, narrow stripes, see note 397 and BSA 60 1965, 141.13–15 pls. 43–44.

⁴⁰¹ E. Langlotz, Griechische Vasen, Martin von Wagner-Museum der Universität Würzburg, München 1932, pl. 13 below.

chalices earlier than those of the Animal Style; the latter generally continues the Wild Goat tradition.⁴⁰² The other fragment, **317**, might possibly belong to an Animal Style chalice too; a roundel without transversal stripes is not usual in Chian, but occurs on a fragment from Naukratis.⁴⁰³ **312** is from a plain chalice with tall, slightly offset walls and shallow body; the probably tall, conical foot is not preserved. The shape is quite similar to that of the Simple Figure chalices, of which some have been found in Deposit II in Tocra.⁴⁰⁴ Two tiny sherds, **314–315**, may be connected with Simple Figure chalices, on account of their rim ornaments.⁴⁰⁵ The rim fragment **316** has only a narrow band on the edge, and though some of the latest of the chalices are without any particular rim ornament,⁴⁰⁶ **316** may just as well have belonged to other shapes.⁴⁰⁷ Because of its finding place **318** is assigned to Period G². The only fragment with figure representation is **319**; the seated sphinx is rendered in silhouette with reserved details. The fragment is plain on the interior and should thus belong to a closed vase; but the frieze of boxes below makes **319** resemble the domed Chian lids which usually have black-figure decoration.⁴⁰⁸ Seated sphinxes are very popular on the latter,⁴⁰⁹ and one of the early black-figure fragments from Thasos indeed displays similarity with the figure of our sphinx,⁴¹⁰ but the same holds good for a sphinx on an Animal Style chalice where the technique employed is the same as on **319**.⁴¹¹ Therefore our fragment, though clearly showing Fikellura affinities, is tentatively classified as Chian, i.e. from a bowl with domed lid rendered not as usual in black-figure technique, but in that of the Animal Style chalices.⁴¹² Only one of the two jugs **320–321** has a white slip, i.e. **320**, but the surface of **321** is so worn that we cannot tell if it has not been slipped,⁴¹³ and the band system of the latter makes an ascription to Chios reasonable. **320** might belong to the last quarter of the 7th century, like most of

⁴⁰² Compare the fragment in Oxford, CVA Oxford fasc 2, II D, pl. 5.6. Rim ornaments similar to that of **313** are often connected with the "Z.2 writer", BSA 47 1952, 161, 166–167.45, 62, 64 pl. 34.13–16, BSA 51 1956, 57 note 1, 58.

⁴⁰³ Naukratis I pl. 5.25.

⁴⁰⁴ Tocra, 58–60, Type III; the latest pottery in Deposit II is about 565 B.C.

⁴⁰⁵ Like Tocra, 59.783–785 pl. 42; but we cannot be definite about the vase shape, kantharoi have similar rims, see below note 407. It is on fragments of this sort that inscriptions, dedications to Chian and to Naukratite deities, occur, see BSA 47 1952, 159–170 and BSA 51 1956, 56–59. J. Boardman has suggested that the factory for the latter was at Naukratis " . . . near the places of dedication", and it cannot be excluded that the vases to which our fragments belonged may have been manufactured at Naukratis.

⁴⁰⁶ Simple Figure chalices: Tocra, 59.792–794 pls. 44–45, black-figured chalices: *ibid.* 59.787 pl. 44, plain chalices: *ibid.* 59–60.797 pl. 45; most of them are small chalices.

⁴⁰⁷ Like, for instance, kantharoi or phialai, BSA 47 1952, 159, Emporio, 157.

⁴⁰⁸ The Chian lids are usually slipped on the interior and occasionally decorated with friezes, BSA 51 1956, 58 note 1, Emporio, 166 note 2; as mentioned, our fragment is plain on the interior.

⁴⁰⁹ Emporio, 166.824 fig. 115 pl. 62.

⁴¹⁰ ÉThas 7, 40.24 pl. 13.

⁴¹¹ Emporio, 157.724 fig. 106 pl. 58.

⁴¹² The tails of the sphinx on our fragment, and on the one from Thasos (see note 410) and the one from Emporio (see note 411), are clearly related to the Wild Goat tradition, see Samos V pl. 124, whereas the tails of the figures on the Simple Figure chalices and on vases in black-figure are usually placed higher up the buttocks, see Tocra, 59.781, 784 pls. 41–42, Emporio, 166.824 pl. 62, JHS 44 1924, pl. 12. For a seated sphinx on a Fikellura amphora, see CVA Oxford fasc 2, II D, pl. 6.4 (BSA 34 1933/34, 10.E1).

⁴¹³ The latest of the Chian jugs are often unslipped, see Emporio, 144; but, as mentioned, the lack of slip on **321** is not sufficient to term the jug late.

the jugs from Emporio.⁴¹⁴ Most similar to **321** both in proportions and decoration is a jug from Kofina found in Deposit II, where nothing earlier than the 6th century occurs,⁴¹⁵ nevertheless, the squatness of our jug is more pronounced than of the ones usually ascribed to the 6th century.⁴¹⁶ A few fragments, **322–325**, of the wide-spread Chian wine-amphorae appeared too on Tall Sūkās.⁴¹⁷ **322–324** are slipped like the earliest wine-amphorae from the late 7th and the early part of the 6th century.⁴¹⁸ **322** is from a rather tall neck, the profile is straight and the lip only moderately thickened; these are features which distinguish our fragment from the 7th century amphorae,⁴¹⁹ and connect it with the more pronounced spindle-shaped type.⁴²⁰ The latter may have developed around 600 B.C.; some occur in CypArc II graves,⁴²¹ and a fragmentary, re-used amphora from Tell Defenneh was sealed with carthouches of King Amasis.⁴²² The casual drawing of **323** assigns the fragments to the same type as **322** and the same holds good for **324**.⁴²³ **325**⁴²⁴ is unslipped, a tendency which appeared already in the first half of the 6th century.⁴²⁵ The swelling neck and the dotted theta place this fragment late in the Chian series, perhaps as late as the beginning of the 5th century.⁴²⁶

Chalices.

310. TS 234. Side sherd. G 8 SE. 2.4 × 1.3 cm. Reddish grey clay, milky-white slip, black glaze. Exterior: slipped. Interior: glazed, part of lotus flower with white outlines and red interiors. *Pl. XVI.*

311. TS 2338. Side sherd. P 11 NW. 4.6 × 2.0 cm. Light red clay with dark grits, yellow slip, black to brown glaze. Exterior: slipped, frieze of Z's enframed by three bands; at top, single dot; at bottom, slim sloping band. Interior: four buds with white outlines and red interiors radiating from two curved stripes, below white point. *Pl. XVI.*

⁴¹⁴ Emporio, 144–145.592–595 fig. 93 pl. 51 belonging to Period IV. For references to the similar Samian series, on which the bands never seem to be grouped as on the Chian jugs, see Emporio, 144 note 1 and Agora XII.1, 78 note 11.

⁴¹⁵ BSA 49 1954, 138.44 pl. 7. The band round the bottom is suggested to imitate a foot, see Agora XII.1 78.

⁴¹⁶ Emporio, 145.596 pl. 51. The jugs from the Samian Bothros, closed c. 600 B.C., are definitely slimmer, see AM 74 1959, 27–32 Beilage 59, 73.1; the jug from the "Grand Dépot" in Lindos has the same slim dimensions, Lindos I 618.2565 pl. 123.

⁴¹⁷ Emporio, 178–180 with references; for antecedents, *ibid.*, 137–138. See further Lambrino, Vases, 95–132 figs. 62–90, *Histria* 2, 89–91.348–372 pls. 21–22, *Materiali* 103 1962, 11 fig. 4, BSA 60 1965, 139, *ArchRep* 1965/66, 34 fig. 12, BCH 93 1969, 448–449 fig. 25, *Mégara Hyblaea* 2, 83–84 pl. 70.1–2, 6, *Xanthos IV* 69–70.111 pl. 25, Agora XII.1, 200 note 4.

⁴¹⁸ BSA 49 1954, 169, Emporio, 179 note 1.

⁴¹⁹ BSA 53/54 1958/59, 16 fig. 4, BCH 88 1964, 137–140.218 fig. 50.

⁴²⁰ *ArchRep* 1965/66, 34 fig. 12.

⁴²¹ BCH 88 1964, 138 note 7, 140.

⁴²² W. M. Flinders Petrie and others, *Tanis II*. London 1888, 72 pl. 36.5: "white faced Greek amphora with red lines", BSA 51 1956, 62 note 4, Boardman, *GO*, 32, 147 fig. 38.

⁴²³ Emporio, 137: "the upright handle regularly carries a vertical stripe, as do the sixth-century wine-amphorae".

⁴²⁴ **325** is found with a Phoenician jar (TS 4927), dated 600–475 B.C. Sūkās I 90 note 301.

⁴²⁵ BSA 49 1954, 169.

⁴²⁶ An identical neck is known from Kofina, BSA 49 1954, 139.51 fig. 8, 169, found in Deposit III which contains material from the end of the Archaic period. See further, *Amphoras and the Ancient Wine Trade*, Excavations of the Athenian Agora, *Picture Book No. 6* 1961, fig. 44.2 (P 24873). The dotted theta is known from the last quarter of the 6th century, but is not regular until the 5th, see L. H. Jeffery, *The Local Scripts of Archaic Greece*, Oxford 1961, 325, 335, 338 no. 48 pl. 65.

312. TS 4386. AASyr 13 1963, 220 fig. 23, Emporio, 158 note 2. Side/bottom sherds with handle root. G 12 SW. 8.9×7.9 cm (one sherd). Brownish very gritty clay, with mica, yellowish slip, black to brown glaze. Exterior: handle-zone enframed by two narrow bands, six vertical stripes, row of V's executed with multiple brush, root of handle glazed. Interior: glazed. *Pl. XVI. Fig. d.*

313. TS 2155. AASyr 10 1960, 127–28 fig. 16. Rim sherd. P 11 NW. 2.1×2.2 cm. Light brown clay with small white grits, creamy slip, black to brown glaze. Exterior: frieze of S's enframed by four bands, dots superimposed on the uppermost one; in field, slightly curved row of dots flanked above by narrow band and below by glazed field. Interior: single leaf with white outlines and red interior. *Pl. XVI. Similar* (no decoration except that on the rim): TS 2199 J 8 SE.

314. TS 2663. Rim sherd. L 8 SE. 2.2×1.5 cm. Light brownish clay, white slip, brown to black glaze. Exterior: frieze of small, slanting strokes enframed by four bands. Interior: glazed. *Pl. XVI.*

315. TS 4562. AASyr 13 1963, 220 fig. 25, Emporio, 157 note 5. Rim sherd. H 10 NE. 2.5×1.5 cm. Greyish brown clay, creamy slip, light brown and black glaze. Exterior: frieze of dots enframed by two bands. Interior: glazed, two bands and dot in added white. *Pl. XVI. Similar:* TS 2664 L 8 SE.

316. TS 3581. Rim sherd. G 13 NW. 2.1×3.1 cm. Grey-brown, sandy clay, white slip, brown glaze. Exterior: slipped, band on edge. Interior: glazed, except for band at top. *Pl. XVI.*

317. TS 4801. Side sherd. G 10 SE. 1.8×1.2 cm. Dark brownish clay, thick, smooth yellow slip, brown to black glaze. Exterior: roundel with double contours and solid interior. Interior: part of lotus flower with white outlines and red interiors. *Pl. XVI.*

318. TS 4699. Side sherd. H 13 NW. 1.5×2.4 cm. Brownish somewhat gritty clay, thick white slip, black to brown glaze. Exterior: slipped, narrow and broad glazed band superimposed. Interior: glazed, two white bands added. *Pl. XVI.*

Lid?

319. TS 2281. Fragment from upper part. F 16 SW. 2.7×4.0 cm. Red clay with a little mica, creamy slip, light brown to black glaze. Exterior: possibly four-leaf rosette, seated sphinx(?) with red added on thigh and belly, curved, reserved stripes at hip and another in the forepart of the wing; below, two narrow bands and frieze of boxes. Interior: plain. *Pl. XVI.*

Jugs.

320. TS 4440. AASyr 13 1963, 220 fig. 24. Nearly intact. G 12 SE. H. 8.0 cm. Reddish brown clay, white slip, brownish glaze. Exterior: two bands below handle, on handle transversal stripes. Interior: band on rim. *Pl. XVI.*

321. TS 235. Handle missing, otherwise nearly complete. H 5 NE. H. 9.9 cm, diam. of foot 6.9 cm. Fine light brownish clay with some grits and mica, reddish brown glaze. Exterior: band on rim, two bands below handle. Interior: band on rim. *Pl. XVI.*

Amphorae.

322. TS 5637. Rim/neck sherd. H 12. 5.3×14.5 cm. Dark red, gritty clay, whitish slip, brown matt glaze. Rim glazed; on neck, pendent, slim, slightly curved stripe; at bottom, narrow horizontal band. *Pl. XVI. Fig. d.*

323. TS 1158–59. Neck/side sherds. G 11 SW. 8.0×12.0 cm, 12.0×12.0 cm, 11.0×13.0 cm. Red gritty clay with few mica, white slip, red matt glaze. On neck, slim curved band, and below narrow horizontal band; on belly, another narrow band. *Pl. XVI. Similar:* TS 1224 G 11 NW, TS 2616 H 11 NW, TS 5650 H 12.

324. TS 1475. Handle. G 11 SW. 9.0×3.5 cm. Dark brown gritty clay, white slip, red matt glaze. Vertical band. *Pl. XVI.*

325. TS 4928. Sūkās I 90 no. 6 fig. 32 c pl. 5. Fragmentary neck with handle roots. H 15. H. 10.0 cm, diam. 12.0 cm. Light reddish brown, very gritty clay, black glaze. Rim glazed, on both sides painted: *θ*. Pl. XVI. Fig. d.

XIV Vroulian Cup

Surprisingly, a fragment of a Vroulian cup has appeared. This category is found only rarely outside Rhodes;⁴²⁷ overseas the cups are represented in Naukratis⁴²⁸ and in Mersin, where two fragments have appeared.^{429a} On account of the contexts in Vroulia the cups are dated to the first third of the 6th century.^{429b}

326. TS 4693. Side sherd. H 11 SE. 3.0×2.5 cm. Red-brownish, somewhat gritty clay, black glaze. Exterior: incised leaves alternately in glaze and added red radiating from two incised curved stripes. Interior: similar leaves. Pl. XVI.

XV Vases in Fikellura Style

Another of the possible Rhodian groups, the Fikellura vases,⁴³⁰ are sparsely represented too: less than ten sherds were found and registered, **327–331**.⁴³¹ Usually friezes of short vertical strokes enframe the meander as on **327**, only the earliest of the vases with meanders on the neck are without these friezes;⁴³² on the later vases they are canonic.⁴³³ The Altenburg Group, dated 550–540 B.C., seems to provide the

⁴²⁷ Kinch, Vroulia, 174–185 pls. 10–12, CIRh III 28–29.2 figs. 11–12 (= CVA Rodi fasc 2, II Dm, pl. 4) CIRh VI/VII 25–26.4 figs. 26–27, CVA Rodi fasc 2, II Dm, pl. 3.1–2, Cook, Greek Painted Pottery, 140–141.

⁴²⁸ JHS 44 1924, 188–189 figs. 14–17.

^{429a} LAAA 26 1940, 117. IV pl. 49.3–4, Garstang, Mersin, 258.3–4 fig. 161.

^{429b} See CVA Brit. Mus. fasc. 8, 31 note 7.

⁴³⁰ BSA 34 1933/34, 1–98 pls. 1–19, CVA Brit. Mus. fasc 8, II D 1, pls. 1–14. For the overseas sites, see further ArchRep 1961/62, 37 fig. 10 (= AJA 71 1967, 500 pl. 115.12), Berytus 11 1955, 106.64–74 (74 = CVA Brit. Mus. fasc 8, Appendix B), Tocra, 42.586 pl. 29, Calif St Clas Arch 3 1970, 56–57 note 3, Tarsus III 322–323.1603 pls. 107, 149 (compare Tarsus III 303.1483 pl. 100), Lambrino, Vases, 310–344 figs. 302–341 pls. 4–6, Histria 2, 92–95.388–415 pls. 23–26, Fabricius, Arch Karta 1, 59 fig. 18, pls. 7.1, 9.5, 11.5, Sov Arch 16 1952, 250 fig. 12.1, Materiali 50 1956, 43 fig. 8, 56 1957, 183 fig. 1.1, 185 fig. 2 b.1, 103 1962, 125 fig. 9.1–2, 128 fig. 10 A1–8, 129 fig. 10 B9–13, ArchRep 1962/63, 45 note 30. Xanthos IV 29–30, 36 pls. 4–5.

⁴³¹ The expedition is most grateful to Professor M. E. Mellink who kindly made available photographs of sherds kept at Bryn Mawr College from Forrer's Soundings on Sūkās. Among these were several East Greek sherds, most of them replicas of pieces included in the present catalogue, except one, a tripartite handle, which is probably from a Fikellura vase (see BSA 34 1933/34, 15 J 1 pl. 6, CVA Brit. Mus. fasc 8, II D 1, pl. 3.3 = BSA 34 1933/34, 5 B 1) rather than from a vase in Wild Goat Style (see late 7th century: CVA Bibl. Nat. fasc 1, pl. 4.5–6 (Kardara, A, 107.9), 6th Cent.: CVA Rodi fasc 2, II Dh, pl. 7 (Kardara, 208.2). See further, Villard, Marseille, 39 note 4. II 73.7

⁴³² CVA Brit. Mus. fasc 8, II D 1, pl. 13.1 (= BSA 34 1933/34, 5 B 4 Lion Group), Délos XV on the pl. 51 (= BSA 34 1933/34, 8 C 2 Group of BM B 117), whereas the cable ornament, more common ^{SA} 34 earlier Fikellura vases (BSA 34 1933/34, 71–73) was enframed by short strokes from the beginning, B 1933/34, 5–8 B Lion Group.

⁴³³ CVA Oxford fasc 2, II D, pl. 6.1 (= BSA 34 1933/34, 22 L 14 Running Man Group); no. 14 is dated to the end of the third quarter of the 6th century.

earliest examples,⁴³⁴ and this dating should thus be the earliest possible for **327**. **328** is without enframing friezes, so theoretically it might be earlier than **327**—the very delicate and careful drawing of the meander and the square connect the fragment with early vases like the Mykonos Group.⁴³⁵ Pendent lotus flowers, as the one on the shoulder sherd **329**, occur on vases dated between c. 550 and 535 B.C.⁴³⁶

Indeterminate closed vases.

327. TS 2312. Neck sherd. F 16 SW. 3.2×2.4 cm. Reddish somewhat porous clay, with some mica, yellow slip, red brown glaze. At top small glazed codron. Frieze of short vertical strokes enframed by narrow bands, below remnants of meander. *Pl. XVI.*

328. TS 4419. Sūkās I 63 no. 18, 88 fig. 25 g pl. 4. Neck sherd. G 14 SE. 6.5×8.9 cm. Light, reddish very micaceous clay, yellow slip, brownish glaze. Reserved metope with meander and squares with quatrefoil and inserted dots. *Pl. XVI.*

329. TS 2629. Shoulder sherd. F 15 SW. 4.0×3.3 cm. Red, very micaceous clay, white slip, red glaze. Pendent lotus flower, narrow bands. *Pl. XVI.*

330. TS 625. Side sherd. G 11 SE. C. 3.5×3.3 cm. Reddish clay with mica, yellow-white slip, red glaze. Two friezes of crescents, separated by two narrow bands. *Pl. XVI.*

331. TS 575. Side sherd. G 11 SW. 2.5×2.3 cm. Red clay with mica, white slip, red glaze. Frieze of crescents, below/above frieze of short vertical strokes. *Pl. XVI. Similar:* TS 598 G 11 SW, TS 1102 G 8 SW, TS 1740 P 11 NW, TS 3077 G 14.

XVI

Other East Greek Black-Figured Vases

The fragments classified under this heading form no homogeneous group; stylistically as well as chronologically they are very different. **332–347** all belong to closed vases. **332–336** are slipped and thus related to the latest Orientalizing wares, i.e. Late Wild Goat, Chian and Naucratic (?), but in the colour effect and the incised details they lead forward to the Black-Figure schools of the second half of the 6th century in Eastern Greece. Only little material belonging to this transitional phase, mainly covering the second quarter of the 6th century, has been published.⁴³⁷ Usually the items are listed under Miscellaneous or Indeterminate Black-Figure.⁴³⁸ Thick and broad white bands, like on **332**, are frequent in this period;⁴³⁹ on the body of the lions the use of small vertical incisions is still restricted to the mane, the forepart of the back and the buttocks.⁴⁴⁰ **333** might represent this type, but on **332** the incisions apparently appear too on the breast of the animal, a feature which is met with in “Clazomenian”–

⁴³⁴ BSA 34 1933/34, 16–17 J 12 pl. 7 b.

⁴³⁵ For the same sort of meander and square, see Délos XVII 72–73.5 pl. 50 (= BSA 34 1933/34, 13 G 10 Mykonos Group, “No. 1 may be about 550, the others not much later”).

⁴³⁶ CVA Brit. Mus. fasc 8, II D1, pl. 2.3 (= BSA 34 1933/34, 8 C 1 Group of BM B 117), BSA 34 1933/34, 15 J 1 pl. 5 Altenburg Group, BSA 34 1933/34, 48 Y 13 pl. 15 b Amphoriskos.

⁴³⁷ The fullest account hitherto given is by J. M. Cook in BSA 60 1965, 114–137; see further the remarks by J. Boardman in JHS 78 1958, 12 and J. Hayes, *Tocra*, 64.

⁴³⁸ See note 437: Cook; add Gnomon 1965, 506–507. See further above notes 305, 342–343.

⁴³⁹ BSA 60 1965, 120.32 fig. 4 pl. 26, JHS 8 1887, 121 pl. 79 above; according to Chr. Kardara the latter is Late Rhodian, Kardara, A, 245.4 fig. 198.

⁴⁴⁰ JHS 8 1887, 121 pl. 79 above.

already on the earliest of these vases.⁴⁴¹ The closest parallel to the waved silhouette of the indeterminate figure of **336** seems to be the stylization of the belly of a centaur on a "Clazomenian" fragment dated c. 550–540 B.C.⁴⁴² The tail on **334** probably belonged to a horse,⁴⁴³ as none of the early "Clazomenian" satyrs appear to have tails stylized in the same manner.⁴⁴⁴ White crosses are favourite ornaments especially on female dresses of the "Clazomenian" vases; they occur too on our fragment **335**, where the border is indicated by three incised and perhaps two red vertical wavelines, but the appearance looks less stiff than on the "Clazomenian" vases. Like the preceding four sherds, this fragment is slipped and may thus antecede the "Clazomenian" proper, or perhaps be a late, Chian/Naucratic representation influenced by "Clazomenian".⁴⁴⁵ The rest of the fragments belonging to closed vases, **337–347**, are not slipped; most of them are from the second half of the 6th century, and thus probably to be connected with vases from the "Clazomenian" koiné. Red and white are used lavishly on **337–338**, **341–343**; the most ornamental fragment, **337**, might be rather late, the stylization of the mane is closest to the pieces grouped together in the Knipovitch Class,⁴⁴⁶ where the horses, as usual in "Clazomenian", are bridled, but on none of them is the neck ornament stylized in the same primitive manner as on **337**.⁴⁴⁷ Broad white bands as on **338** and on the chest of **337** are seen still on the "Clazomenian" pottery from the late 6th century.⁴⁴⁸ S-shaped incisions flanking added stripes, like on **342–343**, occur on a horse of a hydria assigned to the Urla Group.⁴⁴⁹ **339**⁴⁵⁰ might be rather early; the manner seems to copy the Gorgo Painter.⁴⁵¹ The details of the sturdy bird on **344a** are not very informative.⁴⁵² Fussy incisions like those on **345** often appear on the horses of the Urla Group.⁴⁵³

⁴⁴¹ AD II.5, Berlin 1908, pl. 55 (= BSA 47 1952, 124 A 3 Tübingen Group).

⁴⁴² AD II.5, pl. 56.5 (= BSA 47 1952, 139 F 15 Miscellanea). For similar stylization on the later vases belonging to the Clazomenian koiné, see for instance CVA Brit. Mus. fasc 8, II Dn, pls. 7.9, 11.2 (= BSA 47 1952, 131 C II 22, C II 18 Urla Group), BSA 47 1952, 140 F a pl. 32 Miscellanea.

⁴⁴³ CVA Cambridge fasc 2, IID, pl. 18.4 (= BSA 47 1952, 138–139 F 1 a–c Miscellanea, dated "... a little before the middle of the 6th century an early — probably experimental stage in the Clazomenian b.f. style"), see further BSA 60 1965, 131, AD II.5, pl. 55.2 a (= BSA 47 1952, 124 A 3 Tübingen Group).

⁴⁴⁴ CVA Brit. Mus. fasc 8, II Dn, pl. 7.9 (= BSA 47 1952, 131 C II 22 Urla Group); late example: BSA 47 1952, 140 Fa Miscellanea, last quarter of the 6th century.

⁴⁴⁵ The chain of woman dancers on the "Clazomenian" vases may have influenced Chain representations, see BSA 51 1956, 61 note 10 and JHS 44 1924, 204, 217–218; for the opposite point of view, see BSA 47 1952, 127 note 20. Ornamental crosses are found too on Naucratic dresses, JHS 44 1924, pl. 6.8,25 but bordering wavelines like on **335** are apparently not to be connected with the latter category. On "Clazomenian" the chiton-clad women are fullest represented in the Tübingen Group: C. Watzinger, Griechische Vasen in Tübingen, Reutlingen 1924, 15.9 pl. 2 C 8 (according to R. M. Cook an "unreliable sketch", BSA 47 1952, 125 A 10), CVA Brit. Mus. fasc 8, II Dn, pl. 13.3 (= BSA 47 1952, 125 A 11), BSA 60 1965, 130.68 fig. 12 pl. 34.

⁴⁴⁶ BSA 47 1952, 136–138, for the mane, see especially E II 3. The class is dated 540–10 B.C.

⁴⁴⁷ The five narrow bands on the neck of **337** more likely illustrate the delicate necklace found on "Clazomenian" horses, CVA Brit. Mus. fasc 8, II Dn, pl. 12.1 (= BSA 47 1952, 132 C II 25 Urla Group) than a harness, see BSA 47 1952, 136 E III 2 Knipovitch Class.

⁴⁴⁸ BSA 60 1965, 130–131.71–73 pl. 35.

⁴⁴⁹ CVA Brit. Mus. fasc 8, II Dn, pl. 13.1 (= BSA 47 1952, 131 C I 14), dated c. 530 B.C.

⁴⁵⁰ **339** is found with a fragment of possibly an Ionian Little Master cup, Sūkās I 60 note 176 pl. IV no. 4 (not included in the present catalogue).

⁴⁵¹ Sūkās I 60 note 175, add: JdI 76 1961, 1–47 figs. passim.

⁴⁵² For an Atticizing fragment, see BSA 60 1965, 115.3 pl. 23.3 g.

⁴⁵³ BSA 47 1952, 133; see CVA Brit. Mus. fasc 8, II Dn, pls. 12.1, 3–4, 13.2 (= BSA 47 1952, 132 C II 25, 131 C II 14, 132 C II 27).

Two rows of rays radiating from the foot are not usual on East Greek pottery, though the contrary has been claimed.⁴⁵⁴ **348–364** may seem Attic, but the fabric indicates an Eastern origin. **348–352** are from open vases; the fragments all bear figure representations which more or less are influenced by the traditions of the mainland. The most outstanding one is that on **348**: a man(?) is leaning forward, and the raised hand is rather his own than that of another person. The gesture and the stylization of some of the details, which are rendered rather awkwardly, are not familiar in Eastern Greece. The posture of the hand is matched on an Attic amphora assigned to the Amasis Painter;⁴⁵⁵ the Attic scene is Dionysaic and our figure, whom two red stripes on the shoulder may indicate as dressed, may be a participant in a similar party rather than in a sporting contest.⁴⁵⁶ The stylization of the hair hanging down the back seems to copy the Attic fashion employed by the Amasis Painter and his contemporaries;⁴⁵⁷ because of the raised hand the position of the fillet looks strange.⁴⁵⁸ The profile and the large nearly circular eye suggest a date not later than c. 540 B.C. for our fragment. Large solid filling-ornaments occur on two fragments **349** and **351**, and the decoration of at least the latter fragment seems due to Attic influence: the use of several incisions is characteristic especially for the Polos Painter,⁴⁵⁹ whose works were widely exported.⁴⁶⁰ A stylization of leg and chest similar to that on **350** is found on Attic as well as Corinthian.⁴⁶¹ The type of lion painted on **352**, where the whole mane except the narrow, incised fore part is painted red, may equal the Corinthian lion⁴⁶² — but the model may rather be the Attic one.⁴⁶³ **353–357** are rim fragments of kraters or dinoi. The flower chain on **353a** may be understood as a simplification of the elaborate Attic and Corinthian rim ornament.⁴⁶⁴ The very slovenly

⁴⁵⁴ See JHS 19 1889, 163–164. They occur on the vases of the Northampton-group; for references to the latter, see CVA München fasc 6, text to pls. 297–299, and further BSA 60 1965, 121. They are some times on the Campanadinoi, for an example, see K. Masner, Die Sammlung antiker Vasen und Terrakotten im K. K. Österreichischen Museum. Wien 1892, 20.215 pl. 5. In Attika they are found only on some of the vases assigned to the Amasis Painter and to the Affecter, on both see G. Karo in JHS 19 1889 and further J. D. Beazley, Attic Black-Figure Vase Painters. Oxford 1956, 150–152, 238–247. They are frequent in Corinthian and Laconian, see Karo, loc. cit. The fabric of **346–347** is not Attic.

⁴⁵⁵ S. Karouzou, The Amasis Painter, Oxford 1956, 13–14 pl. 24 below. On a band-cup in the Louvre a man is leaning forward and holding his hand up to the back of his head, but here this is to carry a burden (which is not preserved), CVA Louvre fasc 9, III He, pl. 82.4, 7. On the Amasis Painter, see further J. Boardmann in JHS 78 1958, 1–3.

⁴⁵⁶ Men leaning forward are seen on a Siana cup representing a sporting contest, but they are on-lookers and their arms are not raised to the back of their heads, CVA Louvre fasc 8, III He, pl. 78.1.

⁴⁵⁷ See Karouzou passim, and for instance Exekias, W. Technau, Exekias, Leipzig 1936, passim. See further an odd Attic skyphos from Ialysos, painted in the manner of Amasis, ClRh 8 120–125.11 fig. 108–111.

⁴⁵⁸ The border of the hair is crossed by the fillet, which was surely meant to be placed above the ear, as usual in Attic, where the fillet is only seldom broken by the ear, see notes 455 and 457. On East Greek Black-Figure the fillet is not usually set above the ear, BSA 60 1965, 123.43 pl. 29, CVA Brit. Mus. fasc 8, II Dn, pls. 1–13; exceptions: BSA 60 1965, 130.68 fig. 12 pl. 34, AD II.5, pls. 54.3, 55.1 a.

⁴⁵⁹ AM 56 1931, Beilage 46.1, Délos X 177.589 pl. 44, E. Fölzer, Die Hydria, Leipzig 1906, pl. 4.49–50.

⁴⁶⁰ Tocra, 96.

⁴⁶¹ Attic: JdI 76 1961, 12 fig. 14, Corinthian: AJA 73 1969, pl. 35.5.

⁴⁶² Payne, Necrocorinthia, pl. 37.3.

⁴⁶³ If **352** is not Attic itself. Early: CVA Louvre fasc 2, III Hd, pl. 14.2 upper frieze left, CVA Louvre fasc 12, III He, pl. 158.4, later examples: A. Rumpf, Sakonides, Leipzig 1937, pl. 23.

⁴⁶⁴ Attic: CVA Louvre fasc 2, III Hd, pl. 20.2, Corinthian: CVA Orvieto fasc 1, III C, pl. 3.1.

rendering of the animal on the handle-plate **353b** may perhaps too imply influence from the manner of the Polos Painter. The motifs on **354–357** are the current East Greek rim ornaments.⁴⁶⁵ **358–364** are rim fragments of cups suggested to be East Greek because of the clay which is described as brownish, sometimes with white particles. **358–359** have the same rim ornament and on account of their finding places they might have belonged to the same cup. The type to which **358–359** have belonged is that of a Siana-cup, a double-decker, but usually on the Attic cups the lotuses are linked to lotuses and the buds to buds,⁴⁶⁶ while on our fragments the lotus is linked to a bud, i.e. the arches do not cross each other. Only on a few of the Sianas painted in the manner of the Griffin Bird Painter an arrangement as on **358–359** occurs.⁴⁶⁷ If the fabric, as described, can qualify for an Attic origin, our cup may well be Attic.⁴⁶⁸ The bird has affinities with those from Tocra⁴⁶⁹ rather than with those on a suggested East Greek, but Attic influenced cup, which M. ROBERTSON⁴⁷⁰ regards as a possible precursor of the Ionian Little Masters.⁴⁷¹ Human figures and animals appear on **360–363** which have belonged to band-cups;⁴⁷² they have been discarded as Attic on account of their fabric, but the drawing of **360** is perhaps clumsier too than on Attic cups. This fragment should be dated c. 530 B.C. What sort of cup **364** belonged to is uncertain.⁴⁷³ The fragment **365** is flat and with a plain exterior; most likely it belongs to a plate, a shape not usual in the “Clazomenian” series.⁴⁷⁴ The representation shows affinities with “Clazomenian”, but also divergencies: white is used for the ornamental details, but the flesh of the figure is black, not white as usual for women in “Clazomenian”.⁴⁷⁵ Nevertheless it is preferable to consider our figure as female: jewels indeed seem to be absent on **365**, but in this sketchy drawing the hair-line curling into a spiral might indicate an ear-disk.⁴⁷⁶ Because of the plate shape our figure was most likely the only one represented on the plate; the incisions on the breast indicate a wing, i.e. of a sphinx⁴⁷⁷ or a siren⁴⁷⁸—with head turned back. The profile and the oblong eye date our fragment to the decade 530–20 B.C., and **365**

⁴⁶⁵ **354**: BSA 60 1965, pl. 32.52 e, Attic: CVA Louvre fasc 12, pl. 164.3; **355**: Attic: CVA Louvre fasc 12, pl. 160.1; **356**: the profile looks similar to Attic kraters dated c. 540–30 B.C., CVA Louvre fasc 12, pl. 164; **357**: BSA 60 1965, pl. 28.37.

⁴⁶⁶ Tocra, 96.1042–5 note 5 pl. 75.

⁴⁶⁷ See specially CVA Capua fasc 2, III H, pl. 11.5 (J. D. Beazley, *Attic Black-Figure Vase-Painters*. Oxford 1956, 74.8). Our fragments have no visible traces of added white.

⁴⁶⁸ Εφημ Αρχ 1953/54 II, 147: the Attic fabric is doubtful.

⁴⁶⁹ See note 466.

⁴⁷⁰ Εφημ Αρχ 1953/54 II, 147–148 pl. 1.3.

⁴⁷¹ AM 59 1934, 81–122 pls. 6–9, Beilage 6–11.

⁴⁷² JHS 52 1932, 187–191 pl. 9, further CVA Orvieto fasc 1, III H, pls. 3–5, Tocra, 96.1062 pl. 79.

⁴⁷³ The ground line is indicated by horizontal bands, a feature which occurs on the Attic Siana cups, see note 466, but the fabric of **364** is certainly not Attic.

⁴⁷⁴ BSA 47 1952, 139 F 8, 142.

⁴⁷⁵ Even on the latest vases, BSA 60 1965, 130.68 fig. 12 pl. 34: c. 540 B.C., 130.71 pl. 35: c. 525 B.C. On white for male flesh, see BSA 47 1952, 128 note 30, 141 note 78.

⁴⁷⁶ See R. M. Cook on “Clazomenian” ears and ear-rings, CVA Brit. Mus. fasc 8, 28 Postscript.

⁴⁷⁷ For a sphinx with head turned back, see a fragment of a Clazomenian sarcophagus in Copenhagen, ActaArch 6 1935, 175–178 fig. 7 pl. 2, dated in the first quarter of the 5th century. For a sphinx on a late Wild Goat plate, see Naukratis II pl. 12 (Kardara, A, 236.1, Schiering, notes 246, 451, Rumpf, 82 IV a 5).

⁴⁷⁸ For a “Clazomenian” siren with head turned back, see CVA Brit. Mus. fasc 8, II Dn, pl. 6.1, dated in the third quarter of the 6th century.

might perhaps be grouped with the vases listed by R. M. Cook as "sometimes mentioned with Clazomenian";⁴⁷⁹ a woman on a very late amphora from Rhodes has dark flesh like **365**.⁴⁸⁰

Indeterminate closed vases.

Slipped.

332. TS 1380. Side sherd. G 7 SE. 7.0×4.0 cm. Fine dark buff clay with few mica, creamy slip, black glaze. Forepart of beast, outline of chest marked by small incisions, incisions and added red and white on body. *Pl. XVII.*

333. TS 1738. Side sherd. P 11 SW. 4.5×6.5 cm. Reddish buff clay, white slip, red very worn glaze. Forepart of beast, outline of neck and back marked by small incisions, red added on abdomen. *Pl. XVII.*

334. TS 4063. Side sherd. H 11 NW. 5.0×5.3 cm. Red brown, very gritty clay, white slip, black glaze. Panel, tail of horse in field, careful incisions. *Pl. XVII.*

335. TS 578. Side sherd. G 11 SE. 3.7×3.4 cm. Light buff clay with grits and mica, white slip, black glaze. Border of costume: three incised and one red vertical waveline, two white crosses added besides. *Pl. XVII.*

336. TS 1379. Side sherd. G 5 NE. 5.0×3.5 cm. Light buff clay, whitish slip, black and red glaze. Body of centaur(?), outline waved and marked by incisions. *Pl. XVII.*

Without slip.

337. TS 635. Side sherd. G 11 SE. 4.5×6.9 cm. Reddish clay with white grits, black glaze. Forepart of horse with added red on mane; at top, white dot belonging to head-harness, below five white bands indicating necklace, curvilinear red and white bands added on body. *Pl. XVII.*

338. TS 1447. Side sherd. P 11 NW. 5.5×4.5 cm. Red clay with white grits, red brown glaze. Glazed all over, added white curvilinear stripe and parallel incised stripe. *Pl. XVII.*

339. TS 4574. Sūkās I 60 no. 3 fig. 25 f pl. 4. Side sherd. G 13 SE. 4.2×3.2 cm. Buff micaceous clay, brownish glaze. Forepart of lion, incisions on body, two groups of sloping parallel incisions on leg, red added on abdomen and mane. *Pl. XVII.*

340. TS 1986. Side sherd. G 7 SE. 3.7×2.5 cm. Fine light reddish clay, black glaze. Hind part of animal(?), red and white bands added. *Pl. XVII.*

341. TS 634. Side sherd. G 11 NW. C. 3.5×3.0 cm. Reddish clay with white grits and mica, black to red glaze. Glazed field at top; below, hind part of animal(?), red and white stripes added. *Pl. XVII. Similar:* TS 1839 G 15 NE.

342. TS 2226. Side sherd. L 8 SE. 3.9×3.0 cm. Red clay, brownish-black glaze. Forepart of beast, incisions, red-white-red curvilinear bands added. *Pl. XVII.*

343. TS 2442. Side sherd. L 8 SE. 5.0×3.0 cm. Reddish clay, lustrous dark red glaze. Body of beast, incisions, white S's added. *Pl. XVII.*

344a. TS 4489. Side sherd. H 11 NE. 2.6×2.8 cm. Buff clay, black glaze. Lower part of bird, feathers indicated. *Pl. XVII.*

344b. TS 2838. Side sherd. F 8 NW. 4.0×4.2 cm. Red clay with white grits, red glaze. Part of wing(?), incisions radiating from curved incised line. *Pl. XVII.*

345. TS 2677. Side sherd. L 8 SE. 3.5×2.8 cm. Fine red clay, black glaze. Forelegs of horse, several incisions. *Pl. XVII.*

346. TS 1764. Echinoid foot with bottom sherd. Surface, J 5 NW. Diam. 13.5 cm, h. pr. 6.0 cm. Fine red to buff clay with mica, red to black glaze. Foot glazed, red band added on the

⁴⁷⁹ BSA 47 1952, 140–141 pl. 32, JHS 78 1958, 11–12.

⁴⁸⁰ BSA 47 1952, 140 e.

vertical edge, two rows of rays radiating from the foot. Graffito under foot. *Pl. XVII. Fig. g. Similar* (no graffito): TS 4835 G 12 SE.

347. TS 1009. Bottom sherd. H 5 SE. 10.3×5.7 cm. Fine reddish, very micaceous clay, black to brown glaze. Two rows of rays radiating from the foot. *Pl. XVII.*

Indeterminate open vases.

348. TS 742. Shoulder/side sherd. F 11 NW. 4.7×3.7 cm. Reddish, very micaceous clay, black to red glaze. Exterior: human figure with long hair leaning forward, hand raised to back of head, the border of the front hair crossed by a fillet, two added vertical red bands on shoulder, in front narrow sloping band, narrow band and glazed field at top. Interior: glazed. *Pl. XVII.*

349. TS 633. Rim/side sherd. H 5 SW. C. 4.4×c. 2.6 cm. Reddish clay with black grits and mica, black to brown glaze. Rim flat and offset on the exterior. Exterior: on topside of rim "two bands with dots"; below rim, broad band, large filling ornament and rounded design with numerous incisions. Interior: glazed, red band added. *Pl. XVII.*

350. TS 628. Side sherd. G 8 SE. C. 5.4×c. 4.4 cm. Light buff clay with mica, black to brown glaze. Exterior: forepart of marching beast, incisions, red band added on breast. Interior: glazed. *Pl. XVII.*

351. TS 4615. Side sherd. H 10 SE. 4.0×4.7 cm. Dark brownish clay with some grits, black to brown glaze. Exterior: back of beast, several incisions, red dots added along edge of back, above sling-shaped tail, large filling-ornament. Interior: glazed, red band added. *Pl. XVII.*

352. TS 4644. Side sherd. G 10 SE. 3.6×4.4 cm. Light brownish clay, red-brown glaze. Exterior: forepart of beast, red added on neck and shoulder, foremost narrow "band" with incisions. Interior: glazed. *Pl. XVII.*

Kraters.

353a. TS 4658. Rim. G 10 SE. 7.5×3.2×1.6 cm. Buff, very gritty clay, black to brown glaze. Topside: chain of alternating lotus flowers and palmettes, red added on outer lotus leaves and inner part of palmettes; underside and vertical edge glazed, red band added on edge. *Pl. XVII. Fig. e.*

353b. TS 4572. Handle plate. G 13 NW. 4.0×3.0 cm. Brownish somewhat gritty and micaceous clay, brown to black glaze. Topside: buttocks of beast with incisions and added red, underside and vertical edges glazed. *Pl. XVII.*

354. TS 3524. Handle plate with rim sherd. G 5. 4.7×5.3 cm. Reddish clay with white grits, yellowish slip, red brown glaze. Suspension-hole through rim. Plate: two rays, vertical edges glazed, rim: transversal zigzags. *Pl. XVII.*

355. TS 929. Rim/side sherd. P 11 SW. C. 8.4×2.5 cm. Red clay with some grits and mica, black to brown glaze. Groove in underside of rim. Rim: on topside transversal rays, vertical edge and underside glazed. Interior: glazed, red band added. *Pl. XVII.*

356. TS 1296. Rim/side sherd. P 11 NW. 12.5×3.5 cm. Red clay with some white grits, black glaze. Rim: topside and underside glazed, on vertical edge rays. Interior: glazed. *Pl. XVII. Fig. e.*

357. TS 665. Rim/side sherd. G 11 SW. C. 7.5×4.6 cm. Light reddish clay with white grits and mica, creamy slip, red glaze. Rim: on topside chequers, on vertical edge three vertical stripes, glazed underside. Interior: broad band at top. *Pl. XVII.*

Cups.

358. TS 4437. Rim/side sherds. H 11 NE. 1.1×1.7 cm, 3.0×3.9 cm. Reddish brown clay with white grits, black to brown glaze. Suspension-hole through rim. Exterior: lotus-and-bud on rim, forepart of confronted pair of birds and grazing deer on side. Interior: glazed, except for band at top of rim. *Pl. XVIII.*

359. TS 4611. Rim sherds. H 11 NE. 3.0×2.1 cm, 2.8×2.0 cm. Light brownish clay, black to brown glaze. Exterior: lotus-and-bud, red added on lotuses. Interior: glazed. *Pl. XVIII. Similar:* TS 576 G 11 SW.

360. TS 5645. Side sherd. H 12. 2.4×2.2 cm. Brownish clay, black glaze. Exterior: lower part of human figure in himation, red and white added. Interior: glazed. *Pl. XVIII.*

361. TS 3827. Side sherd. H 11 NW. 3.0×1.8 cm. Brownish clay, light buff slip, black glaze. Exterior: club-shaped design with added white dot, glazed field below. Interior: glazed. *Pl. XVIII.*

362. TS 5647. Side sherd. H 12. 3.7×3.5 cm. Fine brownish clay, shining black glaze. Exterior: foot and lower part of human figure clad in long dress, red added, in front two tiny legs of an animal. Interior: glazed. *Pl. XVIII.*

363. TS 5646. Side sherd. H 12. 2.9×1.6 cm. Brownish clay, shining black glaze. Exterior: hindlegs of animal, glazed design at top. Interior: glazed. *Pl. XVIII.*

364. TS 2336. Side sherd. G 13 SE. 4.1×6.3 cm. Light yellow clay with white grits and mica, black glaze. Exterior: hind leg of animal and bird's tail and wing(?), at bottom of sherd two narrow bands and glazed field. Interior: glazed. *Pl. XVIII.*

Plate.

365. TS 427. Rim/side sherd. Surface, south of tall. 11.6×8.0 cm. Reddish-brown clay, grey in core, black glaze. Exterior: plain. Interior: at border, broad band with white added stripe, row of dots, narrow band with white dots added; in field, head and upper part of sphinx or siren with head turned back, red added on hair, red and white on feathers. *Pl. XVIII.*

XVII

Unclassified East Greek Vases

About forty fragments can only be regarded as belonging to the stock of vases common all over Eastern Greece. Only in two cases, **366–367**, was the vase recognisable, the remainder of the fragments being catalogued under the heading "closed and open vases". The aryballos, **366**, looks very similar to a Rhodian type from Tocra, where it is dated to the second and third quarters of the 6th century.⁴⁸¹ The shape of the lekythos, **367**, is not common in Eastern Greece and the description of the clay may in fact hint at a foreign origin.⁴⁸² The neck fragment, **368**, looks asymmetrical and may have belonged to the popular East Greek shape of the askos, not hitherto found in a reliable context in Eastern Greece itself.⁴⁸³ The shape of the thin-walled, squat and flat-based vase, **370a**, diverges from the current plain East Greek Archaic vases and might be later.⁴⁸⁴ It has furrows and ribs on the belly, furthermore the curve of

⁴⁸¹ Tocra, 46.766–768 notes 4–5 pl. 39.

⁴⁸² The long neck and the fastening of the handle equal that of the latest black-figured lekythoi in Attica, C. H. E. Haspels, *Attic Black-Figured Lekythoi*, Paris 1936, 181, 191 pl. 54.4 a–b, assigned to the workshop of the Beldam Painter.

⁴⁸³ A complete example is known from the Athenian Agora in a context dated c. 520–490 B.C., see Agora XII 210.1725 note 4, 358 pl. 80 with references to the Eastern finds, add: Perachora II 374.4054 pl. 156, Robinson, *Catalogue of Greek Vases*, 71.215–C418 pl. 15, CVA München fasc 6, pl. 303.6, Schiering, *Werkstätten*, note 180, Fabricius, *Arch Karta* 1, pl. 9.4, *Materiali* 25 1952, fig. 9.1, 69 1959, 170 fig. 24, 180 fig. 44.1.

⁴⁸⁴ For the common, flat-based and squat jugs, see above note 414.

the belly does not run unbroken into the neck; at the junction is a rib. On account of its finding place the handle fragment, **370b**, is assigned to period G², 588–552 B.C.⁴⁸⁵ The fragment, **371**, with only linear decoration may perhaps be interpreted as a schematic version of a Late Wild Goat amphora,⁴⁸⁶ the only divergency from the latter is the slip, which is light buff on **371**. **372–374** all bear pendent tongues on the shoulder; the slip of **372**, the pairs of tongues separated by vertical stripes, and the dots at the ground line seem to relate our fragment to some of the Fikellura vases,⁴⁸⁷—the decoration on the belly resembles that on the various groups of banded wares from the second half of the 6th century.⁴⁸⁸ The two other fragments are unslipped, and this is common for a large, but not homogeneous group of vases, probably from the second half of the 6th century and the first third of the 5th century.⁴⁸⁹ **375–377** represent other varieties which certainly are to be connected with the latter group.⁴⁹⁰ The bottom fragment, **378a**, belongs to a large vase, an amphora, hydria or a pithos with band decoration on the belly, perhaps like the Rhodian ones, which served funeral purposes.⁴⁹¹ **378b** is from a large closed vase, probably totally glazed; the profile of the foot is not unlike that of an Attic storage amphora from a context of 520–500 B.C.⁴⁹² The side sherd **379** displays scratched Greek letters, which resemble those of inscriptions of the first half of the 6th century.⁴⁹³ On **381** there are faint traces of probably lotus flowers alternating with buds; the same sort of schematic drawing appears on a Rhodian dish,⁴⁹⁴ and the low ring foot of **381** makes it likely that our fragment belonged to a similar dish. The fragment, **382**, is obscure: the rendering of the circles is “geometric” in character, but none of the existing circle-schemes are placed as isolated in the field as that of **382**,⁴⁹⁵ neither are there visible traces of further decoration. The bottom fragment, **383**, has a foot similar to that of the late bird- and rosette-bowls.⁴⁹⁶ The inscription on **385** is written in the manner of the first half of the 6th century,⁴⁹⁷ whereas the rho on **386** looks later.⁴⁹⁸

⁴⁸⁵ **370 b** was found with six fragments of bowls, Sūkās I 83 note 267 pl. IV nos. 93–98 (in the present catalogue **133 b**, **136 b**, one fragment belonging to the similar group of **133a** (i.e. TS 3271), and three fragments belonging to the similar group of **137** (i.e. TS 3205, TS 3206, TS 3209).

⁴⁸⁶ See **320** and note 340 (**371**).

⁴⁸⁷ BSA 34 1933/34, 12 G 1 pl. 15 a Mykonos Group.

⁴⁸⁸ CVA München fasc 6, pls. 303–305, BSA 53/54, 1958/59, 29 pl. 4 b–c.

⁴⁸⁹ In Olynthus vases of this sort are Pre-Persian, D. M. Robinson, Excavations at Olynthus V, Baltimore 1933, 33 P 47 pl. 30, and in Nymphaion the earliest pottery is from the middle of the 6th century, ArchRep 1962/63, 48 fig. 33. Other examples: Larisa III pl. 54.13, Villard, Marseille, 48 note 2 pl. 24.11–12, BCH 87 1963, 330–333 fig. 11, 90 1966, 309 fig. 23. Xanthos IV 47–48.52–55, p. 54–55 pls. 13–14.

⁴⁹⁰ Compare the one-piece amphora with, BCH 87 1963, 330–33 fig. 11. For the decoration, see Lambrino, Vases, 129.5 figs. 78–79, D. M. Robinson, Excavations at Olynthus XIII, Baltimore 1950, 47 P 3 pl. 3 below.

⁴⁹¹ CIRh III 130 grave C pl. 4, 145 grave CXXXVI pl. 4, 149 grave CXLV pl. 4.

⁴⁹² Agora XII 192–93.1503, 341 pl. 64; compare, too, the amphora from Rhodes, CIRh III 81–82 fig. 72 determined by J. Hayes as Lakonian, Tocra, 88 note 1: Second to third quarter of the 6th century.

⁴⁹³ Compare Sūkās I 78 note 251 Pl. IV no. 74 fig. 26 e.

⁴⁹⁴ Tocra, 52.653 pl. 36. See above note 396.

⁴⁹⁵ Tarsus III 312–313.1545–1548 figs. 104, 147, ActaArch 33 1962, 222–243 pl. I a.

⁴⁹⁶ Tocra, 44–45.734 fig. 28 pl. 38.

⁴⁹⁷ L. H. Jeffery, The Local Scripts of Archaic Greece, Oxford 1961, 345–346, 348, 356.4, 6 pl. 67.

⁴⁹⁸ Jeffery, Scripts, 346: third and fourth quarters of the 6th century.

Aryballos.

366. TS 1190. Rim/neck/shoulder sherd with handle. G 11 SE. H. 2.5 cm, diam. of rim 4.4 cm. Dark red clay with white grits and few mica, red glaze. Rib on neck. Topside of rim glazed, otherwise plain except for horizontal band below handle. *Pl. XVIII.*

Lekythos.

367. TS 2123. Rim/neck/shoulder sherd with handle. L 8 SE. H. 5.8 cm. Pink clay, black glaze. Both sides of rim glazed; on handle, vertical stripe, "traces of ornaments on shoulder". *Pl. XVIII.*

Indeterminate closed vases.

368. TS 1395. Rim/neck/shoulder sherd. H 5 NE. H. 5.0 cm, diam. of neck 1.0 cm. Dark red, gritty clay, red glaze. Rim flat, broad and sloping on the interior. Transversal stripes on topside of rim, narrow band along root of neck, glaze on shoulder. *Pl. XVIII. Similar: TS 1736 P 11 SW.*

369. TS 3454. Neck sherd with root of rim. H 11 NW. 1.9×2.7 cm. Grey-brown clay, in core grey, brown glaze. Rim glazed, two bands on neck, glaze along root of rim and neck. *Pl. XVIII.*

370a. TS 191. Neck/side/bottom sherds, flat base. G 5 NE. H. 12.5 cm, w. 10.7 cm. Light yellow clay with black and white grits. Rib at junction of belly and neck, horizontal ribs and furrows on belly. *Pl. XVIII.*

370b. TS 3208. Sūkās I 83 no. 102 pl. 4. Shoulder sherd with fragment of vertical handle. J 13 NE. 5.4×4.5 cm. Red gritty clay, black glaze. Plain, but traces of glazed field below handle. *Pl. XVIII.*

371. TS 1737. Neck/shoulder sherd. P 11 SW. 9.0×5.0 cm. Clay: no description; light buff slip, brown glaze. Small codron at junction of neck and shoulder. On neck curvilinear design, part of cable(?), on shoulder two panels(?), in one of them trunk of animal(?). *Pl. XVIII.*

372. TS 2690. Shoulder/side sherds with root of horizontal handle. L 8 SE. 10.5×6.0 cm, 14.0×9.0 cm. Fine red clay, white slip, red glaze. On shoulder pendent tongues separated from each other by vertical stripes, dots at ground line, broad and narrow bands on belly. *Pl. XVIII.*

373. TS 2649. Shoulder/side sherds. L 8 SE. 15.0×12.0 cm, 6.5×5.5 cm. Red clay with few grits, light brown slip, brown, rather matt glaze. Belly banded, pendent tongues at upper part of shoulder. *Pl. XVIII.*

374. TS 3326. Shoulder sherd with root of neck. F 7 E. 5.4×6.4 cm. Brown clay, dark brown glaze. Pendent tongues, narrow band and glazed field at bottom, narrow band and glazed field along root of neck. *Pl. XVIII.*

375. TS 4819. Rim/neck sherd. H 11 NE. 6.7×8.7 cm. Rather fine light brown clay, grey in core, light brownish slip, black to brown matt glaze. Slightly everted, carinated rim. Rim glazed on both sides, three stalked buds on neck. *Pl. XVIII. Fig. e.*

376. TS 5613. Neck/shoulder/side sherds with handle. H 12. H. 13.5 cm, w. c. 14.0 cm. Brownish, somewhat gritty and porous clay, red matt glaze. Tall cylindrical neck, handle oblong in section. Shoulder/side banded, on neck/shoulder group of three stalked buds, handle surrounded by band, vertical band on handle. *Pl. XVIII. Fig. e.*

377. TS 1360. Shoulder/side sherd with roots of horizontal handle. G 7 SW. 7.5×5.0 cm. Red-buff clay with white grits, red glaze. Handle-roots glazed, between them bud(?) below narrow horizontal band. *Pl. XIX.*

378a. TS 3479. Side/bottom sherd with pointed, flat base. F/G 15. 11.0×15.0 cm. Red to brown micaceous clay, greyish in core, brown glaze. Two bands on belly, traces of glaze on base. *Pl. XIX.*

1:2



Fig. e.

378b. TS 2621. Bottom sherds with biconical foot. J 8 SE. H. 11.0 cm, diam. of foot 15.5 cm. Fine reddish-buff clay with white grits, red glaze. Glazed except for lower part of foot. *Pl. XIX.*

379. TS 3056. Side sherd. G 14. 2.9×3.1 cm. Buff, gritty and micaceous clay, brown glaze. Horizontal band with scratched letters: $\sigma\tau\alpha?$ below glazed field. *Pl. XIX. Fig. g.*

Indeterminate open vases.

380. TS 922. Side/bottom sherds with ring foot. P 11 SW. H. c. 4.2 cm, w. 11.2 cm. Rather fine clay (colour not mentioned) with some grits, black glaze. Exterior: plain. Interior: part of irregular, concentric circle, dot above. *Pl. XIX.*

381. TS 5663 and 4911. Bottom sherds with ring foot. H 12. H. 1.2 cm, w. 6.0 cm, diam. of foot 5.5 cm. Fine, but somewhat gritty, light brownish clay, grey in core, red to brown glaze. Exterior: no description. Interior: central dot and circle, four radiating buds, between them faint traces of lotus flowers, central dot with small circle. *Pl. XIX. Fig. e.*

382. TS 2471. Side sherd. L 13 SE. 2.5×3.7 cm. Fine reddish clay, smooth reddish slip, black glaze. Exterior: small concentric circle group. Interior: glazed. *Pl. XIX.*

383. TS 3583. Bottom sherd with low foot. G 13. H. of foot 0.8 cm, diam. 5.8 cm. Light brown clay, red glaze. Exterior: foot and lower part of side glazed. Interior: glazed, central circle in added red. *Pl. XIX. Fig. e.*

384. TS 1073. Side/bottom sherds with ring foot. G 8 SW. 8.1×2.6 cm. Dark buff clay with white and black grits, black glaze. Exterior: band on foot. Interior: glazed tondo(?) surrounded by broad band and thin stripes in dilute glaze(?), glaze at top of sherd. *Pl. XIX.*

385. TS 2644. Side sherd. L 8 SE. 3.2×3.5 cm. Red clay with grits, dark brown glaze. Exterior: glazed, scratched letters: $\mu\epsilon\lambda\alpha$. Interior: glazed. *Pl. XIX. Fig. g.*

386. TS 4694. Side sherd. H 11 SW. 2.8×1.9 cm. Brownish clay, black to red glaze. Exterior: glazed, scratched letters: $\alpha\delta\alpha$. Interior: band. *Pl. XIX. Fig. g.*

XVIII
Local Ware

The local manufacture of Greek vases mainly represents the shapes current in the 6th century. The clay is either light brownish or reddish with several particles and usually very micaceous. **387–391** are fragments of various types of amphorae. Both fragments, **387** and **389**, have a rather low neck, like those of the Samian amphorae dated c. 600 B.C.,⁴⁹⁹ but our fragments are later. The torus rim of **389** swells less than those of the Samian ones, and together with **387**, which has an echinoid rim,⁵⁰⁰ it should be dated to the first half of the 6th century. The profile of **388** is not known, but it too seems to have had an echinoid rim.⁵⁰¹ **390** has a tall and totally straight neck and might be as late as the end of the 6th century or the early 5th century.⁵⁰² The carinated rim fragment, **392**, might belong to a krater or large basin like those from Kofina, where they were found in an Archaic deposit.⁵⁰³ The bottom fragment **393** is white slipped, but the heavy type of vase with a biconical foot is apparently not Chian;⁵⁰⁴ the shape is close to that of CypArc II amphorae.⁵⁰⁵ Though we know nothing of the upper part of **394**, the appearance of the body is straighter than on the CypClas type, and perhaps **394** should too be regarded as Archaic.⁵⁰⁶ There is a glazed field at the bottom of the unslipped pointed foot of **395**, this feature seems to occur on a 6th century Chian white slip amphora from Cyprus,⁵⁰⁷ but the walls of our fragment look steeper. Lekythoi with carinations like **396** are found on Rhodes in contexts from the second quarter of the 6th century.⁵⁰⁸ The very thick-walled fragment, **397**, with the echinoid foot may have belonged to a large vase, a pithos(?) with rather straight sides.⁵⁰⁹ The profile of the small bottom fragment **398** is most similar to that of the so-called salt cellars with echinus wall and recessed underside; the type is best known from Attica and the existing pieces from this area are usually glazed.⁵¹⁰ The series begins before 480 B.C., but the shape is “popular earlier and lasts little, if at all, beyond 450 B.C.”⁵¹¹ Triple- and double-roll handles are used commonly in the Orientalizing wares of the 7th and the 6th centuries in Eastern Greece, but plain ones

⁴⁹⁹ AM 83 1968, 268.48–49 fig. 18 pl. 103.3–4.

⁵⁰⁰ A type known from the first half of the 6th century, G. M. A. Richter & K. J. Milne, *Shapes and Names of Athenian Vases*, New York 1935, fig. 12; **387** is certainly earlier than an amphora in Munich, dated to the third quarter of the 6th century, CVA München fasc 6, pl. 304.1. Compare an amphora from Melie, Hommel, *Panionion und Melie*, 144 Typ. 1.7 fig. 82 a–b.

⁵⁰¹ The neck of **388** is longer than that of **387**, and **388** might perhaps be contemporary with the amphora in Munich (see preceding note).

⁵⁰² Excavations of the Athenian Agora, Picture Book No. 6 1961, fig. 35 middle behind: found in the debris of the Persian destruction 480–79 B.C. Compare Lambrino, *Vases*, 114–115 figs. 76–77.

⁵⁰³ BSA 49 1954, 134, 136–137.27–28 fig. 5.

⁵⁰⁴ Compare BSA 49 1954, 155.274 fig. 10 n: said to be a “foreign amphora”.

⁵⁰⁵ OpAth III 1960, 121 fig. 16.1 Type V: 600–475 B.C.

⁵⁰⁶ OpAth. III 1960, 121 fig. 16.2 Type VI: CypClas I 475–400 B.C., for the Archaic type see preceding note.

⁵⁰⁷ ArchRep 1965/66, 34 fig. 12.

⁵⁰⁸ ClRh III 82–83 fig. 73, similar: Boehlau, *Nekropolen*, 147–148 pl. 7.3–4, 6.

⁵⁰⁹ ClRh III 146 grave CXXXIX pl. IV, probably 6th century context, see *ibid.*, pl. I.

⁵¹⁰ Agora XII 136.899–908 fig. 9 pl. 34.

⁵¹¹ Similar Samian salt cellars were dated later, i.e. the 4th century, see AM 54 1929, 43 fig. 30.2.

like **399–400** occur too.⁵¹² **401–408** bear scratched letters or other signs. Those on **401** are not intelligible.⁵¹³ **402** may possibly be interpreted as a lambda and a pi. **403, 405,** and **408** are fragmentary Greek inscriptions datable to the first half of the 6th century.⁵¹⁴ The kappa under the foot of **407** is perhaps either a potter's mark or a numeral;⁵¹⁵ the confusing scratchings on **406** are perhaps a gamma and an alpha.⁵¹⁶ The fabric of **404** is not necessarily local, the sherd may be from a Greek pot; of the scratched letters, at least the one to the right is non-Greek, rather it looks Semitic and resembles a tau and a reš.⁵¹⁷ The proportions of the nearly complete column krater, **409,** seem to resemble those of Attic kraters dating from the end of the 6th century and the first quarter of the 5th century;⁵¹⁸ no Attic krater has roundels applied at the handle roots, this may be exclusively East Greek; they appear too on **410,** on which the colonnettes are nearly straight, the neck looks as tall as that of **409.** Only three fragments, **411** and **412–413,** of local cups copying Ionian cups have been recognised. Though the shape of the thick-walled cup, **411,** imitates that of cups of the first half of the 6th century the same decorative scheme as on **411** is not met with among the true Greek cups. The banded interior may perhaps match that of the Rhodian Type VIII in Tocra.⁵¹⁹ The bottom fragment **412** has probably a very pronounced conical foot;⁵²⁰ the letters incised under the foot assign the fragment to the first half of the 6th century.⁵²¹ The rim sherd **413** may imitate hemispherical bowls like nos. **138–149.**

Amphorae.

387. TS 1020. Rim/neck/shoulder sherds with part of handle. G 5 NE. H. 9.8 cm, diam. of rim 14.5 cm. Light brownish, very micaceous clay with white and dark grits. Echinoid rim, codron at junction of neck and shoulder. Plain. *Pl. XX. Fig. f.*

388. TS 1768. Rim/neck/shoulder sherd with part of one handle. F 8 NW. H. of neck 9.0 cm, diam. of rim 14.0 cm. Brown very gritty clay, black in core. Thickened and everted rim, nearly cylindrical neck, flat handle. Plain. *Pl. XX.*

389. TS 1018. Rim/neck sherd with part of handle. G 5 SE. H. 8.7 cm. Light brownish, very micaceous clay with white and dark grits. Torus rim, cylindrical neck, flat handle below root of codron. Plain. *Pl. XX. Similar:* TS 110 E 8 NE, TS 1276 P 11 SW, TS 1277 P 11 SW, TS 3820 H 11 NW.

390. TS 1325. Rim/neck sherds with root of shoulder and handle. F 5 NE. H. 10.0 cm, diam. 12.3 cm. Light brownish clay with white grits, light buff slip. Torus rim, cylindrical neck, flat handle. *Pl. XX. Similar:* TS 2501 P 11 NW (*Fig. g:* 190.1, scratched axe-like design).

⁵¹² Hommel, Panionion und Melie, 158.1–4 pl. 6 a.

⁵¹³ Not identical, but compare Lambrino, Vases, 223–24.26, 28 figs. 188–189.

⁵¹⁴ AASyr 11 1961, 139 fig. 11 B.

⁵¹⁵ Compare Kardara, A, pl. A, M. Guarducci, Epigrafia greca, Roma 1967, 422–423: K = 20.

⁵¹⁶ That version of the alfa occurs in the first half of the 6th century, Jeffery, Scripts, 356.6 pl. 67.

⁵¹⁷ The writer wants to thank Professor E. Hammershaimb for the interpretation of the letters; see further H. Donner, W. Röllig, Kanaanäische und aramäische Inschriften, Wiesbaden 1969, nos. 11, 261 vol. III pls. 3, 21.

⁵¹⁸ CVA Louvre fasc 12, pl. 174.1–2 (c. 510 B.C.), pl. 189.2 (c. 490–80 B.C.). See furthermore a krater on a red-figured kylix, dated c. 510, A. Greifenhagen, Antike Kunstwerke, Berlin 1960, 40 pl. 51 below.

⁵¹⁹ Tocra, 113 fig. 56.1204. 6th century, thick-walled cups are known, too, from Samos AM 72 1957, 50 Beilage 74.3–4, 83 1968, 275–279.72–74 fig. 27 pl. 107.1, 3, 5.

⁵²⁰ See above, foot belonging to the similar group of **109** i.e. TS 3543.

⁵²¹ Jeffery, Scripts, 345–46.358.48 a–c pl. 69.

391. TS 2613. Handle with rim and shoulder sherd. H 11 NW. H. c. 17.0 cm. Red very gritty clay. Handle flat, rim "slightly thickened". Plain. *Pl. XX.*

392. TS 1493. Rim sherd. G 11 SW. 5.0×5.0 cm. Buff to red clay with mica, black glaze. Thickened rim, rounded on the exterior, carination below. Rim glazed on both sides. *Pl. XX.*

393. TS 2762. Bottom sherd with biconical foot. L 13 SE. 10.5×3.0 cm. Red, very micaceous clay, white slip. Exterior: slipped all over. *Pl. XX. Fig. f.*

394. TS 2748. Fragmentary amphora with pointed bottom. G 15 NW. Max. w. 38.5 cm, h. 44.5 cm. Red, very micaceous clay, black in core. Flat base. Plain. *Pl. XX.*

395. TS 4762. Bottom sherd with pointed foot. H 11 NW. 3.5×6.0 cm. Reddish, very micaceous clay, grey in core, light brownish glaze. Horizontal band on the pointed foot. *Pl. XX. Fig. f.*

Lekythos.

396. TS 1293. Fragmentary neck with root of one handle. P 11 NW. H. 5.5 cm, diam. of rim 5.3 cm. Light buff, very micaceous clay. Conical rim, carination at handle level. Plain. *Pl. XX.*

Indeterminate closed vases.

397. TS 1420. Pointed bottom with disk foot. G 11 SE. 8.6×6.2 cm, diam. of foot 8.4 cm. Light brown, very micaceous clay with white and dark grits. Conical, nearly echinoid foot. Plain. *Pl. XX.*

398. TS 1884. Bottom of jar with low foot. H 11 NW. 7.0×3.4 cm. Fine red, very micaceous clay. Plain. *Pl. XX. Fig. f.*

399. TS 4578. Triple-roll handle. G 12 SE. 2.8×9.5 cm. Light brownish clay with few grits and few mica. Plain. *Pl. XX.*

400. TS 1428. Double-roll handle. G 12 SW. 3.4×10.5 cm. Light brownish, very micaceous clay with dark and white grits. Plain. *Pl. XX.*

401. TS 4456. Bottom sherds with ring foot. H 11 NE. 7.0×2.1 cm. Reddish clay with grey and white grits, red glaze. Faint traces of glaze on side and on foot(?), under foot unintelligible graffito. *Pl. XX. Fig. g.*

402. TS 619. AASyr 8/9 1958/59, 130 fig. 15. Neck/shoulder sherd. G 8 SE. 7.0×4.8 cm. Brownish clay with numerous white and dark grits and some mica. On shoulder scratched Greek letters: λ π. *Pl. XX. Fig. g.*

403. TS 4180. AASyr 11 1961, 139 fig. 11 B. Shoulder sherd with root of neck(?). G 14. 7.4×6.3 cm. Light brownish clay, black in core, dark grits. On shoulder scratched Greek letters: α λ (or μ). *Pl. XX. Fig. g.*

404. TS 4670. Shoulder sherd. G 13 SE. 4.0×3.7 cm. Brownish, gritty and micaceous clay, yellow slip. Scratched letters: Semitic. *Pl. XX. Fig. g.*

405. TS 4315. AASyr 11 1961, 139 fig. 11 C, NMArb 1961, 131, 133 fig. 14, Supplementum Epigraphicum Graecum 19 1963, no. 879, Archaeology 19 1961, 214–16, Revue Numismatique 6 1964, 23, Sūkās I 78 no. 74, 85 fig. 26 e pl. 4. Shoulder sherd of big jar. H 14. 7.4×6.1 cm, th. 1.3 cm. Light grey clay, pinkish in core, white and dark grits. Scratched Greek letters: αλιοημ. *Pl. XX. Fig. g.*

406. TS 4181. AASyr 11 1961, 139 fig. 11 A. Side sherd. G 14. 12.0×9.7 cm. Reddish clay, black in core, white and dark grits. Graffito, Greek letters(?) γ α. *Pl. XX. Fig. g.*

407. TS 601. AASyr 8/9 1958/59, 130 fig. 15. Bottom with disk foot. G 11 SW. 7.8×7.0 cm, h. 2.0 cm, diam. of base 4.1 cm. Light brownish, very gritty clay, red slip. Exterior slipped all over. Scratched Greek letter: K under foot. *Pl. XX. Fig. g.*

Bowl.

408. TS 621. AASyr 8/9 1958/59, 130 fig. 15, NMArb 1961, 131, 133 fig. 14, Supplementum Epigraphicum Graecum 20 1964, no. 382. Rim sherd. P 11 NW. 7.3×3.2 cm, th. 1.0 – 1.6 cm.

Light yellowish-grey, very gritty clay, slightly pinkish in core. Thickened and rounded rim. Scratched Greek letters on rim, retrograd: $\eta\mu!$ *Pl. XX. Fig. g.*

Column kraters.

409. TS 4317. AASyr 11 1961, 139 fig. 10, NMArb 1961, 130, 132 fig. 13. Half of foot missing, otherwise nearly complete. H 11 NW. 56.0×59.0 cm, diam. of rim 51.5 cm. Light reddish-brown to orange clay with some white and many dark grits. Nearly cylindrical neck tapering slightly upwards, codron between neck and shoulder, looped handles with rotels at outer side of root, echinoid foot. *Pl. XX. Fig. f.*

410. TS 2767. Neck sherd and handle plate with nearly straight colonnettes, large krater. L 13 SE. 20.5×21.5 cm. Red, very gritty clay. Remnants of rotels at outer side of handle-root(?). *Pl. XX.*

Cups.

411. TS 1036. AASyr 10 1960, 127 fig. 14 A–B, Mélanges de l'Université Saint Joseph 37 1961, 194 pl. 1.3. Rim/shoulder/side sherds. G 7 SE. 13.0×6.4 cm. Rather coarse, light brownish to reddish and greyish clay, very micaceous, light and dark grits, greyish to brownish-black glaze, in places nearly matt. Exterior: rim and shoulder glazed except for edge of rim, root of handle glazed, below two narrow bands. Interior: banded, rim and shoulder glazed, except for edge of rim. *Pl. XX. Fig. f.*

412. TS 4894. Bottom sherd with fragmentary low foot. H 12. 6.5×6.2 cm, h. 2.8 cm, diam. of foot 6.1 cm. Rather fine, pale, yellowish-grey or drab clay with some grits. Dull dark brown glaze. Exterior: glazed. Interior: large central dot and concentric circle. Scratched Greek letters: $\chi \epsilon$ under foot. *Pl. XX. Fig. g.*

413. TS 3822. Rim sherd, slightly contracted rim. H 11 NW. 3.6×4.0 cm. Buff, gritty and very micaceous clay, dark in core, light buff slip, dark brown matt paint. Slipped on both sides, on the exterior three bands added immediately below rim. *Pl. XX.*

XIX

Lamps

No complete East Greek lamps were found; the fragments are very small, in some cases so small and uncharacteristic that they are not datable. **414** is an open type, with a profile totally without curves, flat rim and probably likewise flat base. Without being a close parallel, **414** shares these features with lamps which are mainly later Archaic.⁵²² **415**, too, is from an open lamp; it has a flat rim with painted band decoration, and on account of this sparse information it is only possible to date the fragment as not later than the 5th century.⁵²³ The short nozzle of **416** makes a similar date possible for this piece.⁵²⁴ The tiny fragment, **418**, is from a lamp of the well known 6th century type with the rim offset on the exterior and a groove in the top side of the rim.⁵²⁵ **417** is the latest one; a large nozzle with small circular opening and grooves on the rim occur from the later part of the 5th century in Attica.⁵²⁶

⁵²² O. Broneer, *Terracotta Lamps, Corinth IV.2*, Cambridge Massachusetts 1930, Type I, 31–33.5 fig. 14, Type III, 38–39.14 fig. 16, Tocra, 140.1438 fig. 68 pl. 90.

⁵²³ See for instance, AM 54 1929, 54 fig. 45.

⁵²⁴ AM 54 1929, 53–54 figs. 44–45, Tocra, 139–140.1424–1438 fig. 68 pl. 90.

⁵²⁵ AM 72 1957, 50–51 Beilage 76.3, 83 1968, 274–275.68 h, i, k, l fig. 23 pl. 105.

⁵²⁶ R. H. Howland, *Greek Lamps and Their Survivals, Agora IV*, Princeton 1958, Type 24 A 63.243 pls. 8, 37. The Samian fragments assigned from the 4th to the 3rd century have central openings which are apparently smaller than the one on our fragment, AM 54 1929, 54–55 fig. 46.1.

414. TS 3437. Rim/side/bottom sherd. H 11 NW. W. 4.2 cm, h. 2.4 cm. Red, very micaceous clay, red glaze. Exterior: edge of rim glazed, horizontal band on transition from rim to side. Interior: bottom glazed. *Pl. XIX. Fig. f.*

415. TS 3589. Rim/side/bottom sherd with root of spout. G 13. W. 3.7 cm, h. 1.8 cm. Grey-brown clay, dark brown glaze. Exterior: edge of rim glazed, horizontal band at junction of rim and side. *Pl. XIX. Fig. f.*

416. TS 368. Spout. Surface. L. 3.7 cm, w. 2.7 cm, h. 3.2 cm. Red clay. Very worn. *Pl. XIX. Similar: TS 369 Surface.*

417. TS 4661. Rim/side sherd with spout. G 10 SE. W. c. 5.0 cm, h. 3.5 cm. Brownish, somewhat gritty and micaceous clay, black glaze. Concentric groove on topside. Interior: faint traces of glaze. *Fig. f.*

418. TS 142. Rim/side sherd. H 5 NE. L. 5.7 cm, w. 2.0 cm, h. 2.3 cm. Light reddish clay with dark grits and some mica. Thin greenish or yellowish white slip. Thickened offset rim with deep groove. *Pl. XIX.*

419. TS 2714. Side sherd. L 8 SE. 4.2×4.5 cm. Red micaceous clay, red glaze. Exterior: three horizontal bands. *Pl. XIX.*

XX

Archaic Plastic Figures

Four fragments occurred, all mediocre and badly preserved. Female protomes, like the worn and fragmentary specimen **420**, are known from other overseas sites.⁵²⁷ Our fragment probably belongs to the series represented on Rhodes, where they date from the second half of the 6th century until c. 450 B.C.⁵²⁸ **420** is still very Archaic and the closest Rhodian parallel is found in a context from the second half of the 6th century,⁵²⁹ and thus indicates a dating of our fragment to the fourth quarter of the 6th century.⁵³⁰ The wide-spread legs of **421** determine the fragment as belonging to a rider. The well known series of horse-riders from Samos are mainly assigned to the 7th century,⁵³¹ but our fragment has a short torso with broad shoulders and a waistline which resembles works of the 6th century more than the plastic of the earlier phase.⁵³² The placing of the feet belonging to the moulded figurine, **422**, and the two-stepped base seem to exclude an origin in the latest stage of the Archaic period.⁵³³ **423** is noted

⁵²⁷ Blinkenberg, Lindos I 589; on account of the concave back a female head from Byblos is to be interpreted as a protome, M. Dunand, Fouilles de Byblos II, Paris 1954, 85.7291 fig. 65; SovArch 16 1952, 263 fig. 22 protome from Nymphaion.

⁵²⁸ CIRh IV 173.7 fig. 86 grave LXXV, 188.1 fig. 203 grave LXXXVII, 222.18 fig. 246 grave CVIII, all from Makro Langoni, the contexts are the second half of the 6th century; CIRh VIII 191.18 fig. 181 Sep.no. 78 Ialysos c. 525–450 B.C. See further R. A. Higgins, BMC Terracottas, London 1954, 67–70 and Délos XXIII 73–80.103–158 pls. 9–18.

⁵²⁹ CIRh IV 188.1 fig. 203 (see preceding note).

⁵³⁰ Compare a Samian head assigned to the last quarter of the 6th century, E. Buschor, Samische Standbilder III, Berlin 1934, 35 fig. 133.

⁵³¹ Emporio, 189.72, 191 note 10, with references to the Samian fragments.

⁵³² E. Buschor, Standbilder III, fig. 191. Most of the figurines from Lindos are probably early, see AA 79 1964, 506–507.3; only one Lindian rider looks more modulated, Blinkenberg, Lindos I 481.1976 pl. 88.

⁵³³ AA 79 1964, 531–534.20 fig. 16, a female statuette or a female alabastron, dated to the third quarter of the 6th century.

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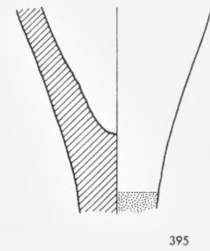
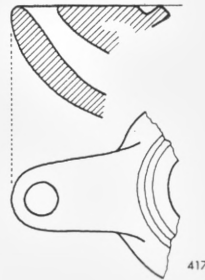
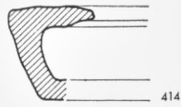
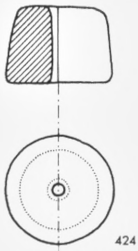
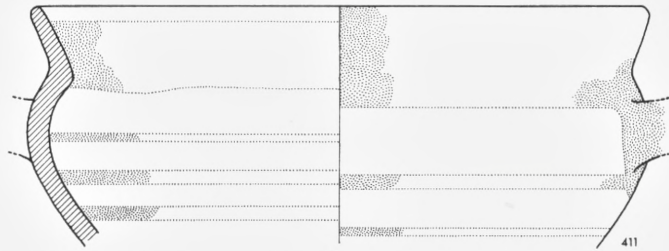
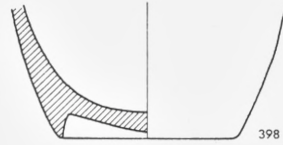
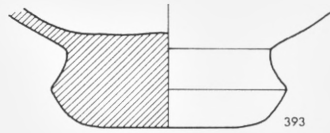
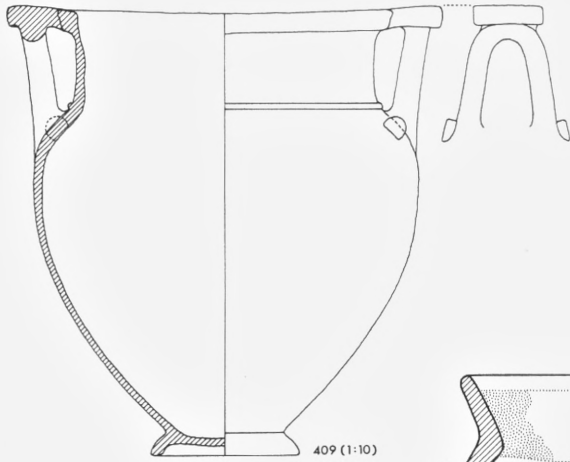
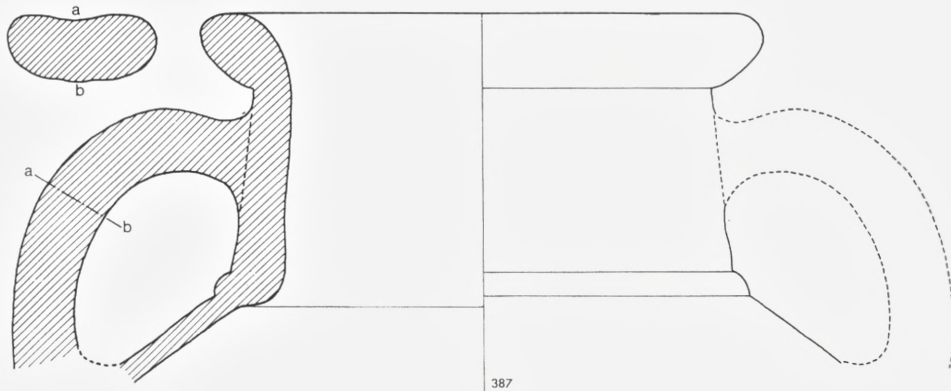


Fig. f.

by the registrar to be hand-made; but the posture represented is that of a current moulded type, where one arm is held tight to the body.⁵³⁴

420. TS 4319. AASyr 11 1961, 138, NMarb 1961, 128, 131 fig. 12. Fragmentary female protome. G 10 SE. Two fragments: 5.5×9.3 cm, 7.5×6.0 cm. Light reddish-grey clay, dark grey in core, with some white and many dark particles. Rim of protome with piercing-hole preserved in the smallest fragment. The matrix used was very worn and the details are indistinct. Oval face with pointed chin, short, full and very smiling lips, bulk of hair above forehead, highly placed ears, disk ear-rings, stephane. *Pl. XIX.*

421. TS 909. Torso of rider. P 11 SW. H. 6.4 cm, th. c. 1.8 cm. Coarse, dark brown, gritty and somewhat micaceous clay. Hand-made. Remnants of curls(?) hanging from the shoulder impressed on the breast. *Pl. XIX.*

422. TS 4364. Pair of fragmentary feet on two-stepped base. G 10 NE. L. 4.4 cm, w. 5.0 cm, h. 2.8 cm. Light reddish-brownish micaceous clay with dark and light grits. Moulded. *Pl. XIX.*

423. TS 2595. Fragment of female figurine. H 11 NW. 4.9×4.7 cm. Red clay. Hand-made (but see text). Hand lying close to body, indistinct traces of drapery. *Pl. XIX.*

XXI

Other Objects

The spindle whorl, **424**, is made of local clay, but bears a Greek inscription incised around 600 B.C.; the shape of the spindle whorl itself is probably earlier.⁵³⁵ The spindle whorl, **425**, is cut out of a potsherd, which may have been from a local vase just as from an Ionian one.

Spindle whorls.

424. TS 5528. Sūkās I 158, 174 fig. 53 d. Slightly conical. H 12. H. 1.9 cm, diam. top: 2.2 cm, bottom: 2.9 cm. Light brownish, somewhat gritty clay, grey in core. Scratched Greek inscription: Περσφορες εμι. *Pl. XIX. Figs. f, g.*

425. TS 3653. Cut out of a potsherd. G 13 SW. 6.2 cm, th. 0.7 cm. Red micaceous clay, red glaze. Exterior: glazed, but for reserved band. *Pl. XIX.*

XXII

Conclusion

The earliest fragment included in the catalogue is **6**, which has been claimed to be Cretan rather than Mycenaean. Minoan contacts with these eastern regions already in the Middle Bronze Age are attested by finds from Ras Sāmra and Byblos.⁵³⁶ The single sherd from Sūkās signifies an accidental and probably not direct contact with the Aegean. It is not until the Late Bronze Age that there are signs of more essential

⁵³⁴ Délos XXIII 64–66.52, 57 pl. 4, O. Rubensohn, *Das Delion von Paros*, Wiesbaden 1962, 140.T32–33 pl. 25, Tocra, 152.17–19 pl. 96, second half of the 6th century.

⁵³⁵ Corinth XII 172, 175.1216 pl. 77 (definitely PC), 1218 pl. 78 (7th–6th century), Corinth XV 271, 279.49 (late 7th or early 6th century), Lindos I 133–134, 138.361 pl. 14 left, 139.366 pl. 13, 140.375 pl. 14 (8th to 6th century).

⁵³⁶ See above note 9.

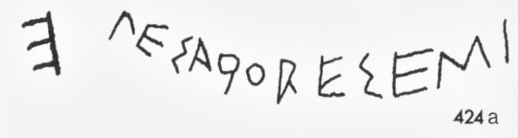
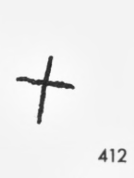
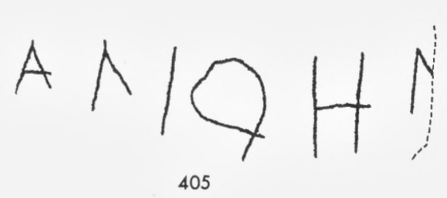
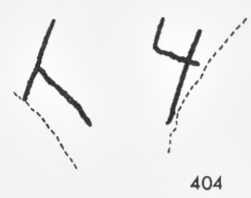
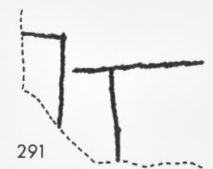


Fig. g.

relations to the West. Of the 46 Mycenaean fragments found on Tall Sūkās only ten are not included in the present catalogue. About ten have been definitely distinguished as Myc IIIA 2, **1**, **2**, **5**, **7–9**, **13**, **24**, **26**, a single sherd as IIIB, **23**, and another as IIIC, **16**. Furthermore, a number of IIIB figurines, **31–33b**, occur. On the remaining sherds the linear decoration is so simple that it did not seem reasonable to distinguish between them, but a great many are probably Myc III B. This would correspond to the conditions in Ras Sāmra, where IIIB prevails.⁵³⁷ On account of the bulk of Mycenaean pottery it has earlier been argued that there was a Peloponnesian or Rhodian settlement of the IIIB phase in Ras Sāmra.⁵³⁸ However, P. J. RUS has recently suggested that the Mycenaean settlement in Ras Sāmra was rather established by half-Mycenaeanized Cypriots.⁵³⁹ The Mycenaean objects from Sūkās may have had the same origin.

The first genuine Greek pottery occurring on Tall Sūkās is Geometric. The Sūkās fragments belonging to such early vases, brought from Greece to Syria, confine themselves to two shapes: drinking cups and kraters, **37–41** and **100**. Similar vases appeared in the earliest levels (i.e. IX–VIII) at the near-by port of Al-Mīna, where the Greek pottery occurring bears witness that Greeks probably settled there already during the 9th century.⁵⁴⁰ According to the pottery, the first Greeks arriving at Al-Mīna were Cypriot Greeks and other Greek islanders, and among the Geometric sherds from Tall Sūkās the three LG sherds, **39–41** are Cycladic, the latter two presumably manufactured in Naxos.⁵⁴¹ **37–38** belong to skyphoi with pendent semicircles; the latter category is very frequent in the Cyclades,⁵⁴² but an Euboean origin has often been claimed.⁵⁴³ Late in the 8th century the Greeks living in Phoenicia, perhaps in Al-Mīna, started producing ceramics, mostly drinking cups. Using the local clay they copied the shape and decoration of a cup type current in Late Geometric Greece;⁵⁴⁴ five sherds of this category, **44–47**, the so-called Al-Mīna ware, also appeared at Sūkās. Closely connected chronologically with the Geometric sherds from Sūkās are the only four PC sherds which were found: **49**, **62**, **64a** and **70**. They all have a Geometric character⁵⁴⁵ and are to be regarded as EPC. Together with these fragments should be noted a single, Cycladic sherd, **43**, which may belong to an Ad vase, a group mainly dated to the first quarter of the 7th century.⁵⁴⁶ These fifteen sherds form an early “group” and

⁵³⁷ Stubbings, *Levant*, 61–62.

⁵³⁸ Stubbings, *Levant*, 71–72.

⁵³⁹ Sūkās I 129–132. See the spectral analysis, Sūkās I Appendix: one sherd from Sūkās, a surface find made before the excavations begun, seems to belong to the Thessalian or Euboean group.

⁵⁴⁰ Boardman, *GO*, 61–70, Sūkās I 159–162.

⁵⁴¹ See above notes 77–78.

⁵⁴² See above notes 52 and 57.

⁵⁴³ *BSA* 52 1957, 5–6, Boardman, *GO*, 63–66, *ActaArch* 33 1962, 255 note 117, *JHS* 85 1965, 12 note 27, *Gnomon* 42 1970, 500.

⁵⁴⁴ See above note 89.

⁵⁴⁵ Coldstream, *Geometric*, 105: “the first phase of the Orientalizing style, manifested in the oinochoai of the Cumae Group, and in the globular aryballois with outline figures Less well known, but more relevant to our quest is the enormous mass of EPC material whose decoration is still linear; for these vases represent the last truly creative stage in the Geometric tradition of Corinth.”

⁵⁴⁶ See above note 86.

with the exception of three sherds **42**, **101** and **294**, which are to be dated in the 2nd quarter of the 7th century, **101** perhaps in the 3rd quarter, there was no evidence of Greek pottery in the excavated areas of the mound until the last quarter of the 7th century. Greeks, presumably, brought this early "group" of vases to Tall Sūkās;⁵⁴⁷ but we cannot be sure at which time they visited the tall, as the sherds were found in contexts much later than those to which they should have belonged.⁵⁴⁸ Only two were found in more appropriate connections. One was one of the EPC sherds, **70**, which was found in the terrace in front of the so-called rectangular building;⁵⁴⁹ the predecessor of this building was Complex III,⁵⁵⁰ a Phoenician private house, ascribed to Period H¹, which is thought to have come to an end about 675 B.C., perhaps in connection with one of Assarhaddon's campaigns, in 677 or in 671 B.C.⁵⁵¹—the other fragment, one of the Al-Mina sherds, **47**, was found not in the building fill, but in the open area east of the rectangular building,⁵⁵² so for **47** the context is the period succeeding H¹, i.e. G³ (675–588 B.C.). Therefore — on account of the chronological unity within the early "group" and the almost total absence of other Greek ceramics datable earlier than the end of the 7th century, it seems to me, that the Greeks visited the tall rather early, and that, about 675 B.C., the afore-mentioned destruction may have put an end to their existence there. So far it has been impossible to distinguish architectural remains, which could be connected with the early Greeks,⁵⁵³—there is no safe evidence of Greek building activity on the tall until c. 600 B.C.

In the neighbourhood of the rectangular building pieces of broken tiles occurred, elements not usually included in Oriental architecture.⁵⁵⁴ Tiles are a Greek invention, originating in the second half of the 7th century on the Greek mainland.⁵⁵⁵ Two of the tile fragments were found in connection with the rectangular building, i.e. in the fill of the north wall of that structure, which belongs to Period G² (588–552 B.C.).⁵⁵⁶ These fragments are thought to have belonged to the rectangular building itself in its earlier form, i.e. that standing in Period G³.⁵⁵⁷ It was furthermore possible to detect other features which made an interpretation of the structure as a Greek building, a temple, possible.⁵⁵⁸ Nearby there were remnants too of an altar and of a peribolos, i.e. presumably a whole area of a sacral character.⁵⁵⁹ None of the tiles from the Greek

⁵⁴⁷ Orientals did not care for Greek pottery, see Sūkās I 129 note 481.

⁵⁴⁸ For references see the catalogue.

⁵⁴⁹ Sūkās I 46, for the rectangular building, see notes 556–559.

⁵⁵⁰ Sūkās I 34–36 pl. II.

⁵⁵¹ Sūkās I 58. Traces of fire were observed on the floors of Complex III, see *ibid.*, 52.

⁵⁵² Sūkās I 47–48.

⁵⁵³ However, see P. J. Riis's suggestion, Sūkās I 129, about a connection between the early Greeks and Complex III. The latter included a hearth, and the cella of the later Greek temple was laid immediately above the hearth; it is assumed that cults in connection with this hearth were perhaps already performed by the early Greeks, and that they were living in Complex III itself.

⁵⁵⁴ Sūkās I 52.

⁵⁵⁵ See preceding note.

⁵⁵⁶ For the G² building, see Sūkās I 60–71 pl. IV, and for the tiles, nos. 38–39, see *ibid.*, 52, 63 and 68–69.

⁵⁵⁷ Sūkās I 44–59 pl. III.

⁵⁵⁸ Sūkās I 52–59.

⁵⁵⁹ Sūkās I 42–44, 47–49 pl. III.

mainland is earlier than the second half of the 7th century; so there cannot have been buildings with a Greek tile roof on Tall Sūkās until the end of the 7th century or about 600 B.C.⁵⁶⁰ From this time there is more Greek pottery again on the tall, but the earliest of these finds are not numerous: two Corinthian sherds may be EC, **52(?)**, **67a**, and some of the Ionian cups possibly still belong to the 7th century, **102**, **103(?)**, **104**, **128a(?)**, **128c.1**, **128c.4**. Three fragments of the Wild Goat Style are from the 4th quarter of the 7th century, **170a**, **216**, **295**, as probably two Chian jugs, **320**, **321**. Still, together with the tile fragments, these few sherds certainly support the theory of a smaller Greek settlement established on the tall already at the end of the 7th century. P. J. RUS has suggested that the building of the late 7th century with the Greek tile roof, i.e. the G³ building, may originally have had a "high-pitched ridgeroof consisting of wattle and daub covered with mud and thatch" and that ". . . this roof towards the end of the century was replaced by an up-to-date one of tiles with a lower pitch",⁵⁶¹ thus indicating the possibility of a continuous Greek habitation all through the 7th century. As mentioned above, three sherds, **42**, **101** and **294**, which can be dated to the second and third quarters of the 7th century have been found: **101** is from an Ionian cup, **294** from a plate in Wild Goat Style, and **42** is from a large jar, perhaps a Cycladic amphora of the Linear Island group. If Greeks were living on the tall during the second and the third quarters of the 7th century, these three sherds are the only ceramic evidence we have of their existence. As mentioned by P. J. RUS the reason why the number of sherds is so small could be that no destruction took place during this period and that broken vases were regularly removed.⁵⁶² But the presence of the three vases may too be due to a conservative taste or to an export of old stock material, so that the vases were imported at a time when they were outdated, i.e. in the fourth quarter of the 7th century. It should be noted too that no vase of the Linear Island group appeared in Al-Mīna, nor has any specimen hitherto been found at other sites in the Near or Middle East.⁵⁶³ The finding of a spindle-whorl, **424**, may have special interest in connection with the latter sherd; it was made of local clay, but carried an inscription scratched about 600 B.C. and undoubtedly insular in character, i.e. the origin of the owneress may have been Cycladic just as well as East Greek.⁵⁶⁴ It cannot be excluded that among the late 7th century inhabitants there may have been a Cycladic element, though we have no finds of their contemporary pottery. However, to judge from the pottery in general, mainly people from Eastern Greece lived on the tall in the late 7th century. Among the Ionian cups there are no stripe-decorated Samian cups, which are so frequent in Al-Mīna,⁵⁶⁵ nor has any other Samian

⁵⁶⁰ If the tiles belong to the G³ building, probably standing on the tall at the end of the 7th century or about 600 B.C., they are the earliest ones so far known outside the Greek Mainland and Magna Graecia. In Eastern Greece tiles do not occur until the second quarter of the 6th century, see Å. Åkerström, *Die architektonischen Terrakotten Kleinasiens*, Lund 1966, 110–114 (Didyma).

⁵⁶¹ Sūkās I 58 note 168. See above note 553.

⁵⁶² Sūkās I 159, a catastrophe usually accounts for an accumulation of sherds.

⁵⁶³ See above note 81.

⁵⁶⁴ AASyr 15.2 1965, 59–61 fig. 1, Sūkās I 158 note 642.

⁵⁶⁵ Tocra, 115 note 5.

type of cup been safely distinguished. There is one fragment of an early Rhodian cup, **102**, but among the early 6th century standard cups, which in fact are few, **105**, **105.2**, **106.1**, any one may be Rhodian just as well as Samian. Besides the early Wild Goat sherd, **294**, only three other sherds of vases in Wild Goat Style belonged to the 7th century, i.e. to the fourth quarter: **170a**, **216**, **295**. These fragments might well be Rhodian, but Wild Goat vases were produced in other centres too. Up till now 7th century workshops have been recognized in addition in Samos, Chios, Smyrna, Ephesus, Miletus and Larisa.⁵⁶⁶ Two Chian jugs, **320–321**, were determined as belonging to the 7th century. The pottery from the first quarter of the 6th century is only slightly more prolific: the Ionian cups are not many (see above), and of fragments in Wild Goat Style belonging to the first third a few more than ten have been identified: **153**, **155**, **163**, **166**, **167**, **171**, **204**, **212**, **278**, **283**, **289**, **290**, **291**. A single sherd should be noted, that of a Vroulian cup, **326**, a definite Rhodian type.⁵⁶⁷ The Chian element, observed already in the late 7th century, still existed during the first quarter. It was never large, but culminated during this period, altogether nine sherds were identified: **310**, **311**, **313**, **314**, **315**, **317**, **319**. It should be noted that two of the fragments, **314–315**, may have come from Naukratis, see above note 405. From the second quarter only a couple of Chian fragments appeared: **312**, **316**, **318**; the wine amphorae, **322–324**, may belong anywhere in the first half of the 6th century.

The G³ building was destroyed by fire, of which traces were seen on the terrace.⁵⁶⁸ A local catastrophe may have taken place, but the disaster is thought rather to have been caused by an attack, for instance by the Egyptian pharaoh Apries in 588 B.C. during his confrontations with the Babylonians and their allies.⁵⁶⁹ Tile fragments of the same general type as the early ones ascribed to the G³ building were found in the area around the succeeding building, i.e. the G² building. One of the fragments has three incised letters of the early 6th century,⁵⁷⁰ a fact which has been accepted as an indication that rebuilding took place already soon after the destruction. If the year 588 B.C. is understood as the time for the destruction of the G³ building, then the rebuilding should be about or even before 580 B.C.⁵⁷¹ At this time the Greeks seem to have gained greater influence on the tall: the rebuilding of the temple is on a larger scale⁵⁷² and Greek pottery occurs in the largest quantities ever found on the tall. About 4425 East Greek sherds dating from the 6th century were registered during the excavation, i.e. about two sherds pr. m² excavated area. It is not wise to make calculations of the number of complete vases, but sherds occurred of most of the wares current in Eastern Greece during the first half of the 6th century. Among the determinable East Greek sherds from Period G², 55.6 % were grouped as Ionian cups,

⁵⁶⁶ Samos V 63–81; on Ephesus, see further ArchRep 1964/65, 43 and CalifStClasArch 3 1970, 57 note 3.

⁵⁶⁷ But rarely found outside Rhodes, see note 427.

⁵⁶⁸ Sūkās I 46, 56.

⁵⁶⁹ Sūkās I 58–59.

⁵⁷⁰ Sūkās I 68–69.37 pl. 4 fig. 28 a, 86.

⁵⁷¹ Sūkās I 86.

⁵⁷² Sūkās I 62–71.

30.6 % as vases of Wild Goat or Derivative Styles and 13.8 % were other wares. If compared to the whole amount of East Greek pottery (the greater part from the second quarter) 59.3 % signifies the group determined as East Greek during the excavation, but not examined in detail, 22.6 % the Ionian cups, 12.4 % the vases of Wild Goat or Derivative Styles and 5.7 % other wares. The genuine Wild Goat Style comes to an end early in the second quarter of the 6th century, but simplified versions together with a floral style live on till shortly before the middle of the century. These late groups of which the shapes are mostly limited to amphorae, hydriae, dishes and fruit-stands are well represented on Sūkās: 171–191 are from amphorae; among the sherds catalogued as belonging to indeterminate closed vases, 192–253, the largest number may be from similar vases; 295–309 are from shallow dishes, while 285–293 are from fruit-stands. Rhodes is suggested as supplier of most of these late groups;⁵⁷³ of the Ionian cups from Sūkās a large amount may possibly be Rhodian, too,⁵⁷⁴ mostly from among the standard cups, group 5, and the lip cups, group 6. The rosette decorated and other related hemispherical bowls, which in Greece have only appeared in quantities in Vroulia,⁵⁷⁵ are represented on Sūkās in small numbers, 138–149. The origin of the two remaining categories from the first half of the 6th century, the wares with wave patterns and the one-handled bowls, is still obscure. Beside their own pottery, the Eastern Greeks living on Tall Sūkās had a taste for Corinthian vases, which they probably acquired through their home cities.⁵⁷⁶ The Corinthian import is not plentiful, nearly every Corinthian sherd registered during the excavation is included in the present catalogue, but the continuity from EC to LC is obvious.

The G² building is thought to have been destroyed about the middle of the 6th century. A Fikellura sherd, 328, which was found “on top of the ruined west wall”⁵⁷⁷ might be dated about 550 B.C. or 550–540 B.C.⁵⁷⁸ A blackish layer covered parts of the north-eastern angle of the building and there were traces of charcoal and ashes all over the surrounding area; thus it is argued that a hostile devastation may have taken place, and this has been connected with Nabonidus’s campaign in 553–552 B.C.⁵⁷⁹ The temple was not rebuilt during the second half of the 6th century and only the eastern part of the building was in use.⁵⁸⁰ The altar was probably still in function, and the peribolos does not seem to have been demolished until the end of the century.⁵⁸¹ The ceramic evidence fully stresses the impression of decline gained from the architectural remains of the G¹ period (552–498 B.C.). The East Greek imports

⁵⁷³ Tocra, 41–42 notes 6–7, 43–44, Boardman, GO, 72 c.

⁵⁷⁴ See above notes 180–181.

⁵⁷⁵ See above note 250.

⁵⁷⁶ See the remarks by J. Boardman, GO, 73, on Corinthian pottery, which occurs all over Greece, and on nearly every overseas site where the Greeks were involved. See further JHS 66 1946, 84.

⁵⁷⁷ Sūkās I 86, 88.

⁵⁷⁸ See above note 435.

⁵⁷⁹ Sūkās I 86–87.

⁵⁸⁰ Sūkās I 89–90 pl. V.

⁵⁸¹ Sūkās I 88–89.

are scarce; the greater part belong to the third quarter: several sherds of vases from the Ionian black-figured schools, **337–365**, but only nine sherds of Fikellura vases **327–331**; the band cup, **127b**, may too be as late. Of the plastic figures, **422** is probably from the third quarter, whereas the protome, **420**, is from the last quarter of the 6th century. Surprisingly there is a fragment of a Chian amphora, **325**, from the late 6th or the early 5th century; at this late period there was still a local production of vases imitating Greek shapes, for instance **390**.

The evidence from Sūkās is strongly in contrast to that from the neighbouring Al-Mīna, where the Greek pottery frequency culminates during the 7th century, but decreases in the 6th.⁵⁸² J. BOARDMAN holds the explanation that during the period of Babylonian supremacy the Greeks in North Syria may have been allowed only to live on Sūkās.⁵⁸³ The Babylonians were defeated by the Persians in 539 B.C.,⁵⁸⁴ and in the fourth quarter of the 6th century the frequency of Greek ceramics increases in Al-Mīna. At this time some of the Greeks from Sūkās may have moved to Al-Mīna, which was then rebuilt on a larger scale and the new city is supposed to be purely Greek.⁵⁸⁵ A warlike event in connection with the Ionian revolt in 498 B.C. is suggested to have put an end to the remainder of the Greek settlement on Tall Sūkās.⁵⁸⁶

As mentioned, most of the pottery from the end of the 7th and the first half of the 6th century occurring on Sūkās belongs to groups which conventionally, but sometimes surely correctly, are connected with Rhodes. The same groups are found in considerable amounts too on other sites overseas: Naukratis, Tocra and Istros,⁵⁸⁷ and single pieces in most of the other Greek cities on the shores of the Black Sea.⁵⁸⁸ Pottery may be a reliable indicator of the origin of the people who carried and used it; but the wide distribution of Rhodian ceramics does not agree with the modest rôle played by Rhodes in the overseas ventures.⁵⁸⁹ Historically the city of Miletus was the most enterprising colonizer,⁵⁹⁰ operating especially in the Pontic area; here Istros was founded in 657/6 B.C. according to Eusebius, but according to pseudo-Skymnos not until later in the century;⁵⁹¹ the earliest pottery is from the last third of the 7th century. Among the Milesian cities on the Black Sea, Istros has hitherto been most fully explored

⁵⁸² Boardman, GO, 70–76.

⁵⁸³ Boardman, GO, 76.

⁵⁸⁴ Boardman, GO, 77.

⁵⁸⁵ JHS 58 1938, 20–30: Levels IV–II, Boardman, GO, 77.

⁵⁸⁶ Sūkās I 91.

⁵⁸⁷ Naukratis I pls. 4–7, 10, 13, II pls. 5–9, 11–13, Tocra, pls. 28–39, 87, Lambrino, Vases, passim, Histria 2, pls. 1–19.

⁵⁸⁸ Fabricius, Arch Karta 1, pls. 7–11, Materiali 50 1956, 223–230 figs. 1–2, 4, 8–9, 56 1957, 183–185 figs. 1, 2 a–b, 103 1962, 10–129 figs. 1–6 B, 9–10 B.

⁵⁸⁹ According to tradition it founded only two colonies eastwards, Phaselis, see P. M. Fraser, G. E. Bean, The Rhodian Peraea and Islands, Oxford 1954, 54 note 1, J. Bérard, L'Expansion et la colonisation grecques jusqu'aux guerres médiques, Paris 1960, 79 and Soloi, see REA 2.5 1927, 935–938, JHS 85 1965, 15 and took part in the foundation of Apollonia, see C. Roebuck, Ionian Trade and Colonization, New York 1959, 122 note 37.

⁵⁹⁰ Roebuck, Ionian Trade, 119–123, Bérard, L'Expansion, 103–105.

⁵⁹¹ JHS 55 1935, 133–134, JHS 66 1946, 77, G. L. Huxley, The Early Ionians, London 1966, 68–69.

and the pottery groups found there closely correspond to those from Sūkās; only one group, the bird bowls which appeared in considerable numbers in Istros⁵⁹² as in Al-Mīna,⁵⁹³ is totally lacking among our finds. Miletus was not only active on the shores of the Black Sea, but furthermore took part in the foundation of Naukratis in Egypt. Here a sanctuary to the Milesian deity, Apollo, was erected,⁵⁹⁴ and it was to the Milesian Apollo, at Didyma, that the Egyptian pharaoh Necho dedicated his armour after his Syrian campaign in 608 B.C. against the Babylonians.⁵⁹⁵ J. BOARDMAN has suggested that Milesian activity should be expected too in Al-Mīna,⁵⁹⁶ and the notable similarity between the pottery groups from Istros and Sūkās may perhaps further imply such a relation. Not much Milesian pottery has yet been identified,⁵⁹⁷ and the city perhaps did not have a local production of finer vases itself. If so, it may have imported vases from other cities and this could explain why Rhodian pottery, for instance the shallow dishes, has travelled so far.⁵⁹⁸ Wild Goat vases in black-figure technique are found on nearly all sites overseas,⁵⁹⁹ including Sūkās, see 154–155, 166–167, 204–210, 257–263, 282–284. A Rhodian origin for this style is no longer regarded as a sound idea; a more northern origin is now preferred.⁶⁰⁰ If the suggestion is valid, the northern region supplied quite an amount of exports to Milesian colonies; Mr. BOARDMAN has already noted that vases from the North Ionian island, Chios, always seem to occur in Milesian cities.⁶⁰¹ Besides the black-figured Wild Goat vases, other East Greek Black Figure wares from the first half of the 6th century, 332–336, are represented on Sūkās, and the North Ionian element still exists there in the third quarter, when vases of the so-called “Clazomenian” koiné occur. Nevertheless, in spite of the similarity between the pottery groups from Istros and Sūkās we cannot be definite about a Milesian origin of the settlers on the tall, because we have no possibility of comparisons with the pottery used in Eastern Greek colonies *not* founded by Miletus. Only Massalia, founded by Phocaeans, c. 600 B.C.,⁶⁰² has yielded material, but this may not be entirely representative since it has been impossible to carry out extensive excavations here. Chian vases and Ionian cups were present, and some of the non-localized East Greek groups, the wares with wave patterns, the stripe-decorated wares, and some of the hemispherical bowls too,⁶⁰³ but vases in Wild Goat Style were almost absent. At all events Sūkās was not a Milesian colony, as it was no real Greek colony, but a Phoenician town, in which Greek merchants, Milesians(?),

⁵⁹² Lambrino, Vases, 39–46.

⁵⁹³ JHS 60 1940, 14 fig. 8 f–k.

⁵⁹⁴ Her. II 178.3.

⁵⁹⁵ Her. II 159.3.

⁵⁹⁶ Boardman, GO, 74.

⁵⁹⁷ Samos V 75–76.

⁵⁹⁸ However, the possible Rhodian participation in the foundation of Cyrene may explain why so much Rhodian pottery is found in Tocra, see Tocra, 14–15.

⁵⁹⁹ See notes 587–588.

⁶⁰⁰ Tocra, 64, JHS 86 1966, 286.

⁶⁰¹ Boardman, GO, 250–251.

⁶⁰² Huxley, Early Ionians, 71 notes 79–80. See further E. Langlotz, Die kulturelle und künstlerische Hellenisierung der Küsten des Mittelmeers durch die Stadt Phokæa. Köln 1966, 10 note 1, 14–19.

⁶⁰³ Villard, Marseille, 36–50, 54–57 pls. 19–28.

Chians(?) or other Eastern Greeks(?), were permitted to live among Orientals, i.e. some sort of ἐνοικισμός.⁶⁰⁴ However in the first half of the 6th century there is safe evidence of direct Greek contact with Northern Phoenicia, and the influence known from these regions, for instance in the early East Greek architecture, is not only to be explained by contact through 7th century Al-Mīna.⁶⁰⁵

⁶⁰⁴ Sūkās I 129.

⁶⁰⁵ The oriental influence, i.e. Syro-Hittite is seen for instance in the tradition of decorating the lower column drums with sculpture, see F. Krischen, *Weltwunder der Baukunst in Babylonien und Jonien*, Tübingen 1956, 64–66. For the *columna caelata* from Ephesus, Didyma and Kyzikos, see D. G. Hogarth, *Excavations at Ephesus*, British Museum, London 1908, 293–312, *JdI* 78 1963, 102–112, K. Tuchelt, *Die archaischen Skulpturen von Didyma*, *Ist. Forsch.* 27 1970, 99–103, *Antike Kunst* 8 1965, 99–102. On the suggestion by B. Ridgeway—that the carved drums from Didymaion may imitate metal appliqué—see *Hesp* 35 1966, 191 note 16. See further B. Wesenberg, *Kapitelle und Basen*. Düsseldorf 1971, 87–89, on the North Syrian leaf-base, which may have influenced East Greek bases, *ibid.* 111–116.

Appendix

List of Provenances of the Aegean, Corinthian and Eastern Greek Pottery and Terracottas from Tall Sūkās

The squares are those indicated on the plan, Sūkās I 13 fig. 4. Regarding the location within the squares, see *ibid.* 20, cf. 18–19.

The numbering of layers is that used during the excavation, cf. the preliminary reports in AASyr VIII/IX–XV 2, 1958/59–1965. Where possible the final designation of strata given in Sūkās I and forthcoming publications of the architectural finds, cf. Sūkās I 11–12 and 127, has been employed. *A concordance will be printed on completion of the entire series of publications on the Carlsberg Expedition to Phoenicia.*

<i>Square</i>		<i>Location</i>	<i>TS.no.</i>	<i>Cat.no.</i>		
E 8	NW	located object IX	12	ad 94		
	NE	not precisely located objects layer 1	85	ad 277		
		-	92	ad 267		
		-	96	ad 252		
		layer 2	110	ad 389		
	SW	located objects XXXVI XXXVIII XLVI	483 } 484 } 497 }	24		
		and E 8 SE layer 4, E 8 NW layer 3				
		not precisely located objects layer 2	18	ad 115		
		-	127	ad 128 a		
		layer 4	520	62		
		SE	not precisely located objects layer 3	26	ad 302	
			layer 4	1537	ad 15	
		F 5	NE	located object XXVI	1325	390
			SE	located objects XI	541	161
	XII			536	ad 245	
	XII			537	ad 118	
XIV } XV }	961			ad 134		
XXI	522			ad 118		
XXIII	524			114		
not precisely located objects layer 1	178			210		
-	180			ad 122		
-	181			ad 115		
layer 3	677			166		
11/9 1958	302			ad 257		
- -	304			ad 297		
- -	306			74		
13/9 -	315			195		
14/9 -	971			144		
20/9 -	1357		251			
5/10 -	1549	ad 123				
6/10 -	1679	ad 245				
F 6	NW	not precisely located object layer 1 in front of N-wall	969	41		
F 7	E	located objects II	3326	374		

<i>Square</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>References</i>	<i>TS.no.</i>	<i>Cat.no.</i>	
F 8	NW	located objects			
		I	1768	388	
		XVIII	1773	27	
		XXXVI	1923	ad 111	
		not precisely located objects			
	layer 2	Sūkās I 50, 142, 152 figs. 53 b-c, 54 a-b.	2018	37	
	layer 5 baulk towards E 8		2838	344 b	
F 11	NW	located object			
		III	742	348	
F 15	SW	not precisely located objects			
		layer 6 (?) W. of tower	2629	329	
	SE	located objects			
		XXIV	1929	ad 115	
		XXV	2290	111	
		not precisely located object			
		town wall in same height as			
		layer 9	1790	268	
F 15/G 15		not precisely located object			
		layer 4	3479	378 a	
F 16	SW	located objects			
		XIV	2281	319	
		XIX	1939	ad 107	
		XXIV	1940	ad 238	
		XXV	2311	274	
		XXVI	2312	327	
		not precisely located objects			
	layer 10	1797	ad 88		
	B	1798	ad 267		
G 5	NW	not precisely located objects			
		layer 2 baulk	3540	ad 68	
		cleaning of facade of W-wall	207	238	
		between stones in town wall	3529	ad 118	
		-	3530	ad 107	
		-	3531	ad 107	
		-	3532	ad 107	
		-	3533	ad 121	
		-	3534	ad 238	
			located objects		
			V	542	ad 137
	V	543	ad 132 b		
	V	544	ad 115		
	XVI	1020	387		
	XVI	1021	116		
	XVII	549	208		
	XXII	557	ad 108		
	XXX	1030	ad 128 e		

<i>Square</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>TS.no.</i>	<i>Cat.no.</i>
G 5	not precisely located objects		
	layer 1	28	ad 143
	—	29	ad 266
	—	30	ad 225
	—	188	ad 116
	—	189	ad 132 a
	—	190	ad 140
	—	191	370 a
	layer 2 baulk	3521	ad 129
	— —	3522	ad 131
	— —	3525	ad 108
	— —	3527	ad 107
	layer 3	551 } 765 }	ad 134
	—	3500	ad 132 a
	—	3501	ad 122
	—	3541	ad 118
	—	3542	149
	—	3543	ad 109
	—	3546	ad 267
	—	3552	108
	—	3553	ad 128 c
	—	3554	ad 107
	—	3555	ad 123
	—	3556	ad 122
	—	3557	ad 142
	layers 3-4	3545	66
	layer 4	3504	121
	—	3505	60
	—	3508	249
	—	3512	ad 267
	—	3513	235
	— baulk	3516	ad 107
	— —	3518	ad 128 c
	— —	3519	ad 132 a
	— —	3520	39
	— —	3560	ad 123
	— —	3561	127 b
	— —	3562	ad 107
	— —	3563	ad 128 c
	— —	3564	ad 103
	— —	3565	209
— —	3567	ad 143	
— —	3811	ad 122	
— —	3829	78	
20/9 1958	644	55	
— —	1379	336	

<i>Square</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>TS.no.</i>	<i>Cat.no.</i>	
G 5	14/9 1958	1512	134	
	25/9 -	1516	182	
	6/10 -	1868	82	
	SW	not precisely located objects		
		layer 1 baulk towards W	185	ad 132 a
		cleaning of W-wall	608	294
		cleaning of W-wall	609	ad 267
	SE	located objects		
		in front of W-wall	1696	ad 246
		I	71	ad 118
		III	72	ad 107
		VI	1018	389
		XXV	1022	ad 107
		XXV	1024	ad 52
		XXV	1027	43
		XXVI	1028	ad 128 c
		XXXV	758	ad 132 a
		XXXVIII	710	ad 107
		not precisely located objects		
layer 1		31	ad 108	
-		33	ad 251	
-		34	ad 111	
-		55	ad 141 a	
-		78	201	
-		81	ad 118	
-		330	ad 302	
layer 2 baulk		3523	190	
- -		3524	354	
layer 3		552	ad 107	
-		553	ad 122	
-		554	ad 125	
-		555	ad 132 a	
17/9 1958		265	ad 267	
13/9 -	284	ad 132 a		
- -	285	ad 132 a		
- -	294	215		
- -	295	ad 148		
- -	296	ad 297		
- -	318	ad 267		
- -	320	ad 107		
- -	321	ad 219		
28/9 -	611	244		
- -	612	72		
baulk towards W	1117	113		
8/10 1958	1376	77		
14/9 -	1378	153		
17/9 -	1513	52		

<i>Square</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>TS.no.</i>	<i>Cat.no.</i>	
G 5	17/9 1958	1514	179	
	24/9 -	1515	ad 89	
	27/9 -	1517	300	
G 7	SW	not precisely located objects		
		layer 3	1345	ad 142
		16/9 1958	1360	377
	SE	located objects		
		IV	1035	ad 109
		V and layer 3	1036	411
		VI	779	ad 272
		VI	780	ad 142
		VII	775	ad 128 c
		VII	776	ad 107
		VII	777	ad 116
		VIII	774	ad 267
		X	1037	307
		XIII	1038	69
		XIX	668	216
		XX	1042	53
		XX	1043	ad 108
		XXII	2037	ad 107
		XXIV	1800	ad 241
		XLI	2135	ad 141 a
		XLII	1954	ad 107
		XLV	1957	ad 18
		XLVI } XLII }	1959	170 b
		LXXIV	2269	258
		LXXXVI	1972	141 b
		LXXXVII	1973	ad 108
		LXXXVIII	1974	ad 170 b
		LXXXVIII	2270	170 a
		LXXXVIII	2271	ad 132 a
		not precisely located objects		
		layer 1	1520	159
		layer 2 on floors	1044	279
		-	1380	332
		-	1382	73
		layer 3	1383	146
		layer 9 ashes in N-W part	1947	ad 106
		layer 16 SE angle	1986	340
G 7 SE/G 8 SW		not precisely located object		
		layer 2	347	ad 297
G 8	NW	not precisely located objects		
		layers 1-2	1122	189
		layers 1-6 descent to G 8 SW	1810	ad 120
		layers 1-6 descent to G 8 SW	1811	ad 128 c

<i>Square</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>TS.no.</i>	<i>Cat.no.</i>
G 8	layers 1-7 descent to G 8 SW	1988	308
	layers 1-7 descent to G 8 SW	1989	ad 240
SW	located objects		
	III	276	ad 147
	III	289	188
	IV	1052	293
	VII	1053	ad 216
	XII	1064	ad 59
	XIV	1065	96
	XIV	1066	92
	XIX	667	262
	III	274	154
	XIII		
	XX		
	XXVI		
	XLI		
	XX	1067	138
	XXV	1073	384
	XXV	1075	97
	XXV	1076	306
	XXV	1077	ad 72
	XXV	1078	75
	XXV	1079	ad 297
	XXV	1080	ad 240
	XXV	1081	ad 297
	XXV	1083	ad 143
	XXV	1084	ad 189
	XXV	1085	ad 246
	XXV	1086	245
	XXV	1099	162
	XXV	1100	ad 52
	XXV	1689	ad 107
	XXXVIII	1096	ad 107
	XLI	803	ad 138
	XLVIII	1102	ad 331
XLIX	1103	ad 297	
L	794	ad 105	
LV	790	115	
	not precisely located objects		
	layer 1	332	94
	layer 2	640	158
	-	1068	ad 52
	-	1108	ad 243
	-	1109	ad 88
	-	1110	ad 267
	-	1523	180
	-	4924	ad 108

<i>Square</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>TS.no.</i>	<i>Cat.no.</i>	
G 8	layer 3	1521	ad 123	
	layer 4	793	ad 115	
	11/9 1958	313	ad 267	
	1958	1087	157	
	24/9 1958	1683	240	
	SE	located objects		
		IX	1058	185
		X	1059	57
		XV	810	ad 302
		XXIV	379	ad 246
		XXVIII	1088	54
		XXX	628	350
		XL	804	217
		XLIII	798	ad 108
		LIV	1692	ad 108
		LVII	1105	303
		LVII	1106	ad 132 a
		LX	785	ad 107
		LXII	669	239
		not precisely located objects		
		layer 2	1341	227
		-	1342	ad 242
		-	1384	ad 122
		layer 3	1355	29
		layer 6	234	310
	- SE/SW baulk	662	261	
	layer 6	1111	ad 306	
	-	1339	254	
	layer 8	619	402	
	/SW 26/10 1958	1346	63	
G 10	NE	located objects		
		XVIII	4811	ad 118
		XIX	4401	272
		XIX	4402	ad 297
		XXII	4408	ad 241
		XXIII	4409	ad 242
		LXVII	4792	ad 4
		not precisely located objects		
		layer 2	4364	422
		layer 5	4657	3
	SE	located objects		
		XLI	4648	160
		XLIX	4645	289
		LIV	4644	352
		LVII	4789	ad 109
	LIX	4522	14	
	LXXIX }	4802	ad 267	
	LXXX }			

<i>Square</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>TS.no.</i>	<i>Cat.no.</i>	
G 10	LXXX	4801	317	
	LXXXI	4642	156	
	not precisely located objects			
	layer 6	4658	353 a	
	layer 7	4659	ad 105	
	layer 8 or 2	4661	417	
	depth 1.5 m i.e. layer 11 in G 11 SW	4319	420	
G 11	NW	located objects		
		LXXIII	1210	191
		XCV	849	248
		CXIII	1224	ad 323
		not precisely located object		
		layer 2	634	341
	SW	located objects		
		X	1131	61
		XXV	1141	ad 297
		XXV	1150	ad 225
		XXIX	1158	323
		L	1159	
		XXXIV	1149	203
		XXXIV	{ 1151 1153 }	198
		XXXIV	1157	ad 142
		XXXIV	1327	ad 191
		XXXVII	1148	ad 107
		XXXVIII	1147	297
		XXXIX	1169	250
		XL	1168	218
		XLVIII	1173	87
		XLIX	834	ad 191
		L	1170	150
		L	1171	ad 107
		L	1172	ad 137
		LIII	1189	ad 108
		LVI	1186	243
		LVIII	610	291
		LXIII	827	ad 128 e
		LXIII	855	ad 106
		LXIV	1179	ad 288
		LXIV	1180	241
		LXIX	820	ad 107
LXX		821	ad 267	
LXXIV		1193	151	
LXXIV		1194	ad 246	
LXXIV	1198	ad 18		
LXXIV	1200	148		
LXXIV	1202	ad 170 b		
LXXIV	1195	ad 250		

<i>Square</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>TS.no.</i>	<i>Cat.no.</i>	
G 11	LXXXV	1192	ad 250	
	XCIII	638	199	
	CX	562	35 a	
	CXVII			
	CXXI			
	CXXX			
	CXX	561	34	
	CXXII			
	CXXIII	563	32	
	not precisely located objects			
		layer 1	663	6
		layer 2	1475	324
		-	1481	90
		layer 3	665	357
		-	1482	220
		-	1483	ad 102
		layer 4	597	255
		-	651	164
		-	1493	392
		-	1494	ad 156
		-	1681	246
		layer 5	575	331
		-	576	ad 359
	- /NE baulk	812	16	
	layer 6	1356	213	
	layer 7	601	407	
	-	852	ad 137	
	layer 8 yellow clay below stone wall	598	ad 331	
	-	1343	ad 186	
	- beneath wall SE/NW	1451	223	
	- beneath wall SE/NW	1452	256	
	layer 9	1385	15	
	-	1386	233	
	layer 10	600	5	
	layer 11	641	18	
	-	1390	17	
	-	1391		
	layer 11 ²	569	2	
SE	located objects			
	VI	1125	285	
	XXVI	1137	ad 134	
	XXVI	1138	ad 189	
	XXVI	1144	135	
	XXVI	1145	ad 137	
	XLI	836	ad 108	
	XLIII	1164	109	
	XLIV	1162	226	

<i>Square</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>TS.no.</i>	<i>Cat.no.</i>	
G 11	XLVI	1174	ad 251	
	XLVI	1177	91	
	LII	1190	366	
	LIX	830	196	
	LIX	1182	ad 137	
	LX	831	ad 118	
	LXI	828	ad 265	
	LXI	829	ad 189	
	LXVII	1687	ad 108	
	LXXXV	1115	ad 118	
	LXXXVIII	678	ad 267	
	LXXXVIII	854	ad 244	
	LXXXVIII	1420	397	
	XCI	851	ad 115	
	XCVIII	1213	267	
	CII	595	288	
	CVI	269	ad 266	
		not precisely located objects		
		layer 1	647	ad 188
		-	648	ad 191
		layer 2 baulk	578	335
		layer 3 SW-corner	635	337
		layer 4	625	330
		layer 6	232	48
		-	1387	45
		-	1388	141 a
		-	1485	222
		layer 8 ?	1389	ad 146
	G 12	NW	not precisely located object	
		layer 3	4434	80
NE		not precisely located object		
		layer 13	3858	ad 35 a
SW		located objects		
		I = G 11 SE	954	176
		LXXXVIII		
		I = G 11 SE	955	ad 134
		LXXXVIII		
		I = G 11 SE	1428	400
		LXXXVIII		
		XX	4861	117
		not precisely located object		
	layer 2	4386	312	
SE	located objects			
	XVII	4578	399	
	XXXIII	4577	100	
	XLV	4835	ad 346	
	LV	4440	320	

<i>Square</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>References</i>	<i>Final indication of stratum</i>	<i>TS.no.</i>	<i>Cat.no.</i>	
G 12	LIX			3282	200	
	XCVI			4506	104	
G 13	NW	located objects				
		XCVIII	Sūkās I 60 pl. IV no. 1 fig. 25 d	J	4514	265
		LXXII	Sūkās I 60 pl. IV no. 2 fig. 25 e	G ²	4572	353 b
		not precisely located objects				
		layer 2				
		–			3291	ad 108
		–			3576	ad 107
		–			3577	ad 308
		–			3578	ad 123
		–			3579	ad 235
		–			3581	316
		SE	located objects			
			III		1995	ad 107
			VII	E	1997	186
			VIII	E	1998	ad 107
		VIII	E	1999	132 b	
		XIV	Sūkās I 61 pl. IV no. 11	G ²	2129	ad 120
		XXIII		G ²	2345	ad 118
		XXV	Sūkās I 60 pl. IV no. 6.	G ²	2347	ad 108
		XXIX	Sūkās I 60–61 pl. IV no. 7.	G ²	2350	ad 141 a
		LXVII	Sūkās I 60 pl. IV no. 3 fig. 25 f.	G ³	4574	339
		LXXXVII	Sūkās I 44 pl. III no. 12 fig. 16 a	H ¹	4478	145
		not precisely located objects				
		layer 6		G ²	2336	364
		layer 7		G ³	4670	404
	SW	located objects				
		XLVI			3652	234
		XLVI			3653	425
		not precisely located objects				
		layer 1			3569	ad 107
		–			3571	ad 133 a
		–			3572	ad 4
		–			3583	383
		–			3632	174
		–			3638	ad 146
		layer 2			3575	225
		–			3584	ad 118
		–			3585	ad 128 c

<i>Square</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>References</i>	<i>Final indication of stratum</i>	<i>TS.no.</i>	<i>Cat.no.</i>	
G 13	layer 2			3588	ad 122	
	—			3589	415	
	—			3830	ad 146	
	layer 3			3593	ad 148	
	—	Sūkās I 50 note 146 fig. 16 c		3594	128 b	
	—			3595	ad 107	
	—	Sūkās I 50 note 146 fig. 16 d		3596	128 a	
	layer 4			3603	ad 297	
	—			3610	ad 267	
	—			3611	ad 244	
	—			3613	ad 79	
	—			3614	59	
	—			3615	ad 59	
	—			3616	ad 123	
	—			3831	ad 281	
	G 14	NW	located objects			
LXXIX				4404	ad 267	
		LXII		3064	ad 109	
NE		not precisely				
		located objects				
		baulk layers 1-2 = G 15 N layers 5-7 c		B-A	4910	ad 19
		baulk layers 1-2 = G 15 N layers 5-7 c		B-A	4912	187
SE		located objects				
		LXX	Sūkās I 65 pl. IV no. 25.	G ²	3153	ad 114
		LXXXIV	Sūkās I 63, 88 pl. IV no. 18 fig. 25 g.	G ³	4419	328
SW		located objects				
		XVI			3657	ad 134
		XVII			3067	287
		LIV			3066	126
		LIX			3065	ad 118
		not precisely				
	located objects					
	layer 1			3666	ad 267	
	—			4180	403	
	layer 2			3056	379	
—			3057	260		
—			3058	ad 118		
—			3077	ad 331		
—			3078	26		
—			3685	ad 199		

<i>Square</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>References</i>	<i>Final indication of stratum</i>	<i>TS. no.</i>	<i>Cat. no.</i>	
G 14	layer 2			3695	ad 106	
	—			3709	ad 186	
	—	Sūkās I 50 note				
	—	146 fig. 16 e.		3710	128 e	
	—			3712	ad 128 e	
	—			3714	ad 297	
	—			3716	10	
	—			3736	ad 267	
	—			3752	127 a	
	—			4181	406	
	layer 2 b			3744	ad 238	
G 14/H 14	not precisely located object					
	bauk			4913	273	
G 15	NW	located objects				
		LXXXIX and SE } LXXXVIII, NE } XCIV and CI }		2247	171	
		LXXXIX		2748	394	
		CLXVII	Sūkās I 65 pl. IV no. 30.	G ²	5567	ad 128 e
	NE	located objects				
		CXV			3038	13
		CLXII		G ¹	5542	ad 34
		CLXXXVIII	Sūkās I 29 pl. II no. 33 fig. 8 b.	J	5601	1
		not precisely located objects				
		layer 2 bauk towards NW			1839	ad 341
		layer 2 bauk towards NW			1840	ad 135
		layer 3 bauk			1843	ad 116
		layer 3 a	Sūkās I 154 note 631.		1394	40
		layer 4 bauk towards NW			1832	229
	layer 6			1714	ad 223	
	layer 18		H ²	5658	20	
	SW	located objects				
		CXLII	Sūkās I 49–50 pl. III no. 35 fig. 15 h.	F	4416	64
		CXLIX		G ¹	4484	ad 34
CLXVI A		Sūkās I 46 pl. III no. 26 fig. 15 f.	G ³	5551	70	
not precisely located objects						
layer 14			G ³	3834	ad 46	
—			G ³	3837	ad 128 e	
—		G ³	3845	165		
SE	located objects					
	XXXVIII			988	25	
	LXXXI and layer 3 bauk towards SW			1836	175	

<i>Square</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>References</i>	<i>Final indication of stratum</i>	<i>TS. no.</i>	<i>Cat. no.</i>	
G 15	LXXXVIII			2238	278	
	CX		F-E	4080	ad 34	
	CLIX	Sūkās I 29 pl. II no. 36 fig. 8 e.	J	4533	33 b	
	CLX	Sūkās I 29 pl. II no. 35 fig. 8 c.	J	4532	35 b	
	not precisely located objects					
	layer 2			83	269	
	layer 2 baulk towards SW			1834	ad 128 c	
	layer 13		H	4717	ad 62	
	not precisely located objects					
	layer 7			3828	46	
	layer 8			3481	ad 15	
	-			3489	19	
	cleaning			5515	7	
	G 16	NW	located objects			
			XLIII		2374	211
XLIV				2258	ad 121	
LXII				2295	36	
LXV				2297	177	
LXXXI				2314	23	
CXVII } CXXII }			Sūkās I 36 pl. II no. 51 fig. 8 d.	G ¹	5561	31
not precisely located objects						
layer 7 in floor				1865	ad 136 a	
layer 12 b filling in tower			F	5585	11	
layer 12 filling in tower			F	5586	21	
layer 14 filling in tower			G ¹	5584	ad 35 a	
SW		located objects				
		XXV		A-D	671	163
		XXXIII		F	636	283
	LXXXIII		G ²	2320	ad 142	
	LXXXVIII			3048	ad 297	
	CII	Sūkās I 48 pl. III no. 29 fig. 15 e.	G ³	4438	47	
	CVII	Sūkās I 34 pl. II no. 49 fig. 8 f.	J-K	4516	33 a	
	not precisely located objects					
layer 10		G ²	4679	ad 33 a		
layer 11		G ³	4680 a	ad 35 a		
layer 12		H	4680 b	ad 35 a		
SE	located object					
	XCV		F	3053	103	
G 19	SW	located object				
		XI		2330	ad 136	
	not precisely located objects					
	layer 4			3006	ad 71	

<i>Square</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>TS. no.</i>	<i>Cat. no.</i>
G 19	W. of wall	1877	ad 241
H 5	NW not precisely located objects		
	17/9 1958	623	65
	cleaning of facade of wall	1255	ad 107
	NE located objects		
	XXVIII	895	ad 108
	XXX	235	321
	XLIII	1008	131
	XLIII	1015	296
	XLIII	1016	129
	XLIII	1017	112
	not precisely located objects		
	layer 1	142	418
	layer 3	211	105
	13/9 1958 baulk	338	ad 302
	5/10 -	653	ad 131
	20/9 -	1340	298
	20/9 -	1344	ad 238
	28/9 -	1395	368
	17/9 -	1721	ad 107
	17/9 -	1722	ad 107
	17/9 -	1730	252
	SW not precisely located object		
	25/9 1958	633	349
	SE located objects		
	XII	118	ad 109
	XXIX	1009	347
	XXIX	1010	110
	XXIX	1012	38
	XXXIII	212	130
	XXXIII	213	} 120
	XXXIII	558	
	not precisely located objects		
	layer 1	171	ad 116
	layer 3(?)	657	ad 131
	17/9 1958	525	} 107
		527	
	- -	526	ad 107
	- -	528	ad 128 e
	- -	529	ad 238
	9/10 -	1723	102
	17/9 -	1729	ad 111
H 10	NE located objects		
	LVIII	4641	155
	LXV	4635	ad 165
	XCIX	4630	280
	CII	4562	315

<i>Square</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>TS. no.</i>	<i>Cat. no.</i>		
H 10	CV	4619	193		
	CV	4620	282		
	SE	located object XXXIX	4615	351	
		not precisely located object layer 9	4689	290	
H 11	NW	located objects			
		XVI	1884	398	
		XXVII	1893	ad 18	
		LXXIII	4063	334	
		LXXXVI	3822	413	
		XCVII	2561	119	
		C	2564	ad 238	
		CV	2567	ad 132 a	
		CXVIII	2571	ad 267	
		CXXIX	4317	409	
		CXXXIII			
		CL			
		CXXIX	4758	133 a	
		CLI			
		CXXIX	4762	395	
		CXXXI	2575	ad 267	
		CXL	2577	122	
		CXLVIII	2586	ad 268	
		CLIV	2594	ad 189	
			not precisely located objects		
			layer 2 baulk towards G 11	2616	ad 323
			layer 3 baulk	2608	ad 190
			layers 3–4 baulk towards G 11	2613	391
	layer 4 baulk	2603	ad 108		
	– –	2606	ad 26		
	– –	2996	ad 288		
	layer 7	3418	ad 111		
	–	3422	ad 107		
	–	3426	207		
	–	3827	361		
	layer 8	3440	ad 107		
	–	3826	22		
	layer 9	3448	ad 128 e		
	layer 10	3432	ad 106		
	–	3433	ad 111		
	–	3824	253		
	–	3825	ad 143		
	layer 11				
	–	3453	ad 145		
	–	3454	369		
	layer 12	3408	ad 107		

<i>Square</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>TS. no.</i>	<i>Cat. no.</i>	
H 11	layer 12	3409	ad 107	
	—	3436	58	
	—	3458	ad 109	
	layer 13	3365	ad 107	
	layer 14	3823	147	
	layer 15	3377	ad 288	
	—	3378	ad 297	
	—	3820	ad 389	
	layer 16	3383	ad 267	
	—	3384	ad 107	
	—	3385	ad 132 a	
	—	3393	ad 68	
	layer 17	2595	423	
	—	3396	231	
	—	3405	181	
	20/10 1960	3437	414	
	NE	located objects		
		CCIV	4437	358
		CCXIII	4611	359
		CCXIX	4480	ad 143
CCXXIX		4467	152	
CCXXXVII		4489	344 a	
CCLV		4819	375	
CCCI		4846	98	
CCCII		4837	292	
CCCXIII		4604	ad 35 a	
CCCXXXVI		5553	ad 19	
not precisely located objects				
layer 2		3465	ad 297	
layer 3		3464	ad 148	
layer 4				
—		3466	ad 271	
layer 6		4456	401	
—		4460	ad 128 e	
layer 12		5628	224	
layer 24	5652	101		
SW	not precisely located object			
	layer 12	4694	386	
SE	located objects			
	CCLXIV	4528	277	
	CCXCIV	4838	136 a	
	CCXCVII	4847	95	
	CCCX	4843	93	
	not precisely located object			
	layer 11	4693	326	

<i>Square</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>References</i>	<i>Final indication of stratum</i>	<i>TS. no.</i>	<i>Cat. no.</i>
H 11		not precisely located objects			
		layer 6		3416	86
		—		3428	ad 271
H 12	NW	located object			
		XV		5528	424
		not precisely located objects			
		layer 1		5621	30
		—		5622	184
		layer 4		4894	412
		—		5613	376
		layer 5		5632	304
		—		5634	ad 273
		—		5635	206
		—		5637	322
		—		5663 } 4911 }	381
		—		5664	142
		—		5665	67 b
		layer 6			
		—			
		—		5645	360
		—		5646	363
		—		5647	362
		—		5650	ad 323
H 13	NW	not precisely located object			
		layer 6	G ²	4699	318
	SW	located object			
		LXXVII	Sūkās I 82 pl. IV no. 91 fig. 25 h	F	4565
		not precisely located object			
		layer 7	G ²⁻¹	4701	85
	SE	located object			
		LI		3777	137
		not precisely located object			
		layer 2 a		3015	192
H 14	NE	located object			
		VII	Sūkās I 50 pl. III no. 37 fig. 16 g.	4183	42
		not precisely located objects			
		layer 1		4315	405
		layer 2	Sūkās I 50 pl. III no. 36 fig. 15 c.	4044	44
H 15	NW	located object			
		XXXI		4928	325
H 16	SE	not precisely located object			
		layer 1		3761	ad 146

<i>Square</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>References</i>	<i>Final indication of stratum</i>	<i>TS. no.</i>	<i>Cat. no.</i>	
J 8	SE	located objects				
		X		2055	4	
		XV		2199	ad 313	
		XXIII		2619	ad 267	
		XXV		2621	378 b	
		ad XXV		2928	286	
		XXVI		2620	301	
		not precisely located objects				
		layer 4		2251	247	
		-		2728	ad 57	
		-		2733	ad 107	
		-		2734	ad 107	
		-		2735	139	
		-		2737	ad 107	
		-		2739	ad 107	
		-		2740	ad 108	
		-		2741	ad 107	
		-		2742	ad 109	
		-		2744	ad 121	
		-		2746	56	
		layer 5		2878	ad 243	
		-		2879	173	
		-		2880	172	
-		2882	83			
-		2883	228			
-		2884	ad 189			
SE quadrant		2625	ad 257			
J 13	NE	located objects				
		LV		G ² 3797	ad 134	
		LXVI	Sūkās I 83 pl. IV no. 96.	G ² 3205	ad 137	
		LXVII	Sūkās I 83 pl. IV no. 98.	G ² 3206	ad 137	
		LXVIII	Sūkās I 83 pl. IV no. 102.	G ² 3208	370 b	
		LXX	Sūkās I 83 pl. IV no. 95.	G ² 3209	ad 137	
		LXXI	Sūkās I 83 pl. IV no. 94 fig. 25 a.	G ² 3271	ad 133 a	
		LXXII	Sūkās I 83 pl. IV no. 93.	G ² 3272	133 b	
		LXXIII	Sūkās I 83 pl. IV no. 97 fig. 25 c.	G ² 3273	136 b	
		not precisely located object				
		layer 4		F	4786	67 a
J 15	SE	located object				
		XXVII		3805	ad 133 a	
J 15	NW	located object				
		LI	Sūkās I 83 pl. IV no. 107.	3237	ad 189	
	SW	located object				
		L	Sūkās I 83 pl. IV no. 109.	G ² 3804	ad 108	

<i>Square</i>		<i>Location</i>	<i>I.S. no.</i>	<i>Cat. no.</i>	
L 8	SE	located objects			
		XIII	2123	367	
		XVII	2144	ad 267	
		XXIII	2442	343	
		XXIX	2647	ad 134	
		XXXI	2648	ad 134	
		XXXII	2226	342	
		XXXII	2649	373	
		LIII	2690	372	
		LIII	2723	ad 267	
		LV	2323	264	
		LVII	2324	259	
		LIX	2445	124	
		not precisely located objects			
		layer 2		3002	ad 216
		layer 5 Room XXII		2638	140
		- - -		2639	ad 241
		- - XXIII		2644	385
		- - -		2645	212
		- - -		2646	143
		- - XXII		2651	ad 111
		- - -		2652	169
		- - -		2653	ad 128 e
		- pocket in Room XXII		2677	345
		- Room XXIII		2841	ad 68
		- - XXII		2842	79
		layer 6 Room XXIII		2658	ad 111
		- - XXII		2661	ad 223
		- - -		2663	314
		- - -		2664	ad 315
		- fill under break, stone wall			
		- w. of ashlar pillar		2712	237
		- fill under break, stone wall			
- w. of ashlar pillar		2713	ad 141 a		
layer 6 b Room XXII		2687	ad 297		
- - -		2688	ad 250		
- - -		2692	194		
- - XXIII		2694	ad 136 a		
- - -		2700	ad 106		
layer 7 Room XXII		2714	419		
- - -		2721	9		
- - -		2725	232		
- - -		2726	ad 210		
L 11	SW	not precisely located objects			
		layer 7 Room XI	2843	ad 108	
		layer 8 - X	2858	ad 145	

<i>Square</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>TS. no.</i>	<i>Cat. no.</i>		
L 13	SE	located objects			
		XL	2471	382	
		LI	2767	410	
		not precisely located objects			
	layer 4 fill below wall	2762	393		
	layer 5 Room XXII	2465	ad 144		
P 11	NW	located objects			
		XXXVII	906	ad 132 b	
		LV	1296	356	
		LVII	1292	ad 92	
		LVIII	1291	ad 137	
		LX	672	205	
		LXII	1299	ad 107	
		LXII	1300	ad 92	
		LXIII	1298	ad 267	
		LXIV	913	118	
		LXV	937	214	
		LXVII	925	ad 106	
		LXX	921	236	
		LXXIV	2093	275	
		LXXVIII	2099	ad 170 b	
		LXXXII	2095	ad 266	
		LXXXIV	2101	ad 107	
		LXXXV	2096	230	
		LXXXV	2097	219	
		LXXXVI	2480	ad 132 a	
		LXXXVI	2481	ad 108	
		LXXXVII	2098	257	
		LXXXIX	2109	ad 120	
		XC	2110	299	
		XCVI	2485	ad 109	
		XCIX	2150	263	
		C	2151	50	
		CI	2155	313	
			not precisely located objects		
			layer 2 in filling of wall	1293	396
			layer 3	1446	ad 238
			-	1447	338
			-	1448	183
	-	1449	168		
	layer 4	621	408		
	layer 5	2094	202		
	-	2497	ad 302		
	-	2498	51		
	layer 6	2152	284		
	- filling in wall	2338	311		
	layer 7	2501	ad 390		

<i>Square</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>References</i>	<i>TS. no.</i>	<i>Cat. no.</i>	
P 11	25/10 1958		631	71	
	- -		659	ad 265	
	2/10 -		1397	ad 297	
	28/10 -		1443	221	
	28/10 -		1444	276	
	25/10 -		1492	ad 251	
	2/10 -		1500	ad 220	
	25/10 -		1675	197	
	26/10 -		1734	12	
	- -		1735	28	
	25/10 -		1740	ad 331	
	SW	located objects			
		III		673	ad 209
		XVIII		1271	305
XX			1278	242	
XX			1279	88	
XXIII			1276	ad 389	
XXIII b			1277	ad 389	
XXVI			675	ad 208	
XXVI			676	204	
XXVII			919	ad 115	
XXIX			916	ad 108	
XXIX			917	ad 116	
XXX			920	125	
			{ 97		
			{ 513		
XLIII layer 4 and			{ 534	99	
E 8 NE layer 1			{ 568		
			{ 930		
XLIII			1287	ad 107	
XLV			918	ad 115	
XLIX			1284	266	
XLIX		1285	ad 267		
XLIX		1286	ad 187		
L		929	355		
LI		926	132 a		
not precisely located objects					
layer 2		218	106		
-	Sūkās I 50 note 144.	517	49		
- W-pit		1266	ad 199		
layer 3 NW baulk		1736	ad 368		
layer 4		530	ad 107		
-		532	ad 131		
-		533	309		
2/10 1958		238	302		
19/10 -		624	ad 71		
1/10 -		658	167		

<i>Square</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>TS. no.</i>	<i>Cat. no.</i>
P 11	25/10 1958	909	421
	30/9 -	922	380
	4/10 -	1399	ad 139
	- -	1441	ad 146
	19/10 -	1442	ad 59
	1/10 -	1676	ad 3
	- -	1737	371
	- -	1738	333
<i>Surface</i>	22 and 29/8 1958	1	81
	- - -	2	123
	6/9 1958	3	ad 267
	7/9 -	48	ad 297
	F 5 W-slope	292	281
	19/10 1958	351	270
	- -	352	295
	- -	356	89
	- -	357	ad 123
	- -	359	76
	- -	364	ad 18
	- -	365	ad 18
	- -	368	416
	- -	369	ad 416
	S of tall 3/11 1958	427	365
	F 5 W-slope 11/9 1958	512	178
	1958	1314	ad 128 e
	-	1317	68
	J 5 NW in fill outside crousade-wall	1764	346
	1960	2538	ad 268
	W-slope on terrace half-way down	3844	271
24/10 1961	4714	ad 244	
Eastern spur 4/9 1961	4752	8	

Indleveret til Selskabet den 16. sept. 1971.
Færdig fra trykkeriet den 10. oktober 1973.

PLATES

(Small numbers refer to the catalogue)

1:2

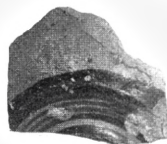
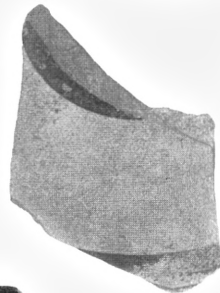
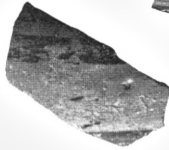
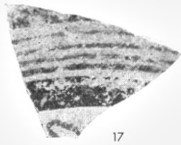
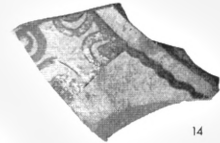
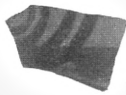
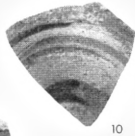
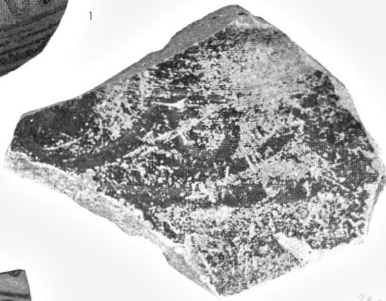
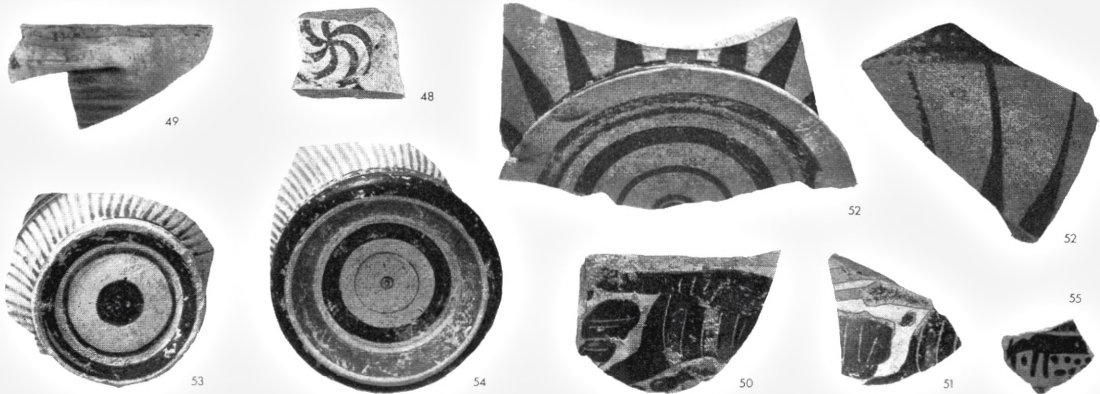
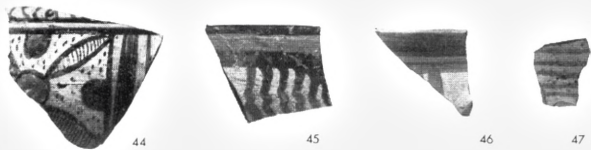
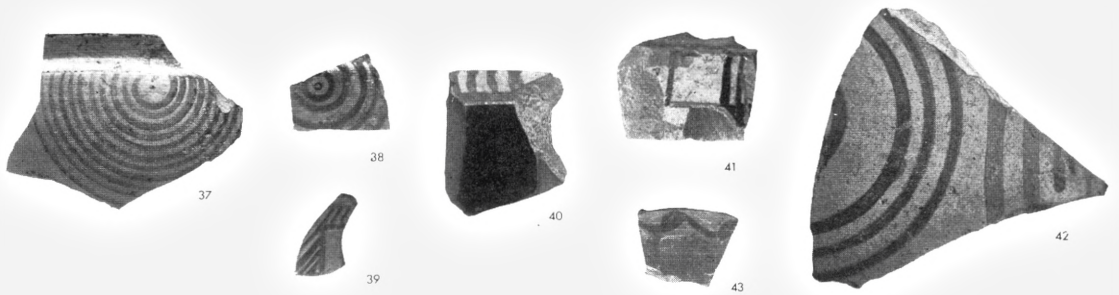
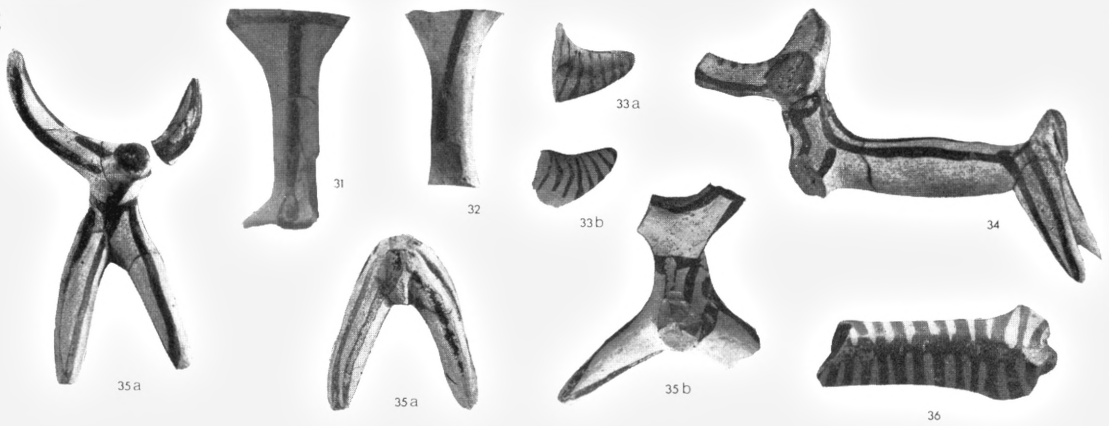


PLATE II

1:2



1:2



PLATE IV

1:3



1:2

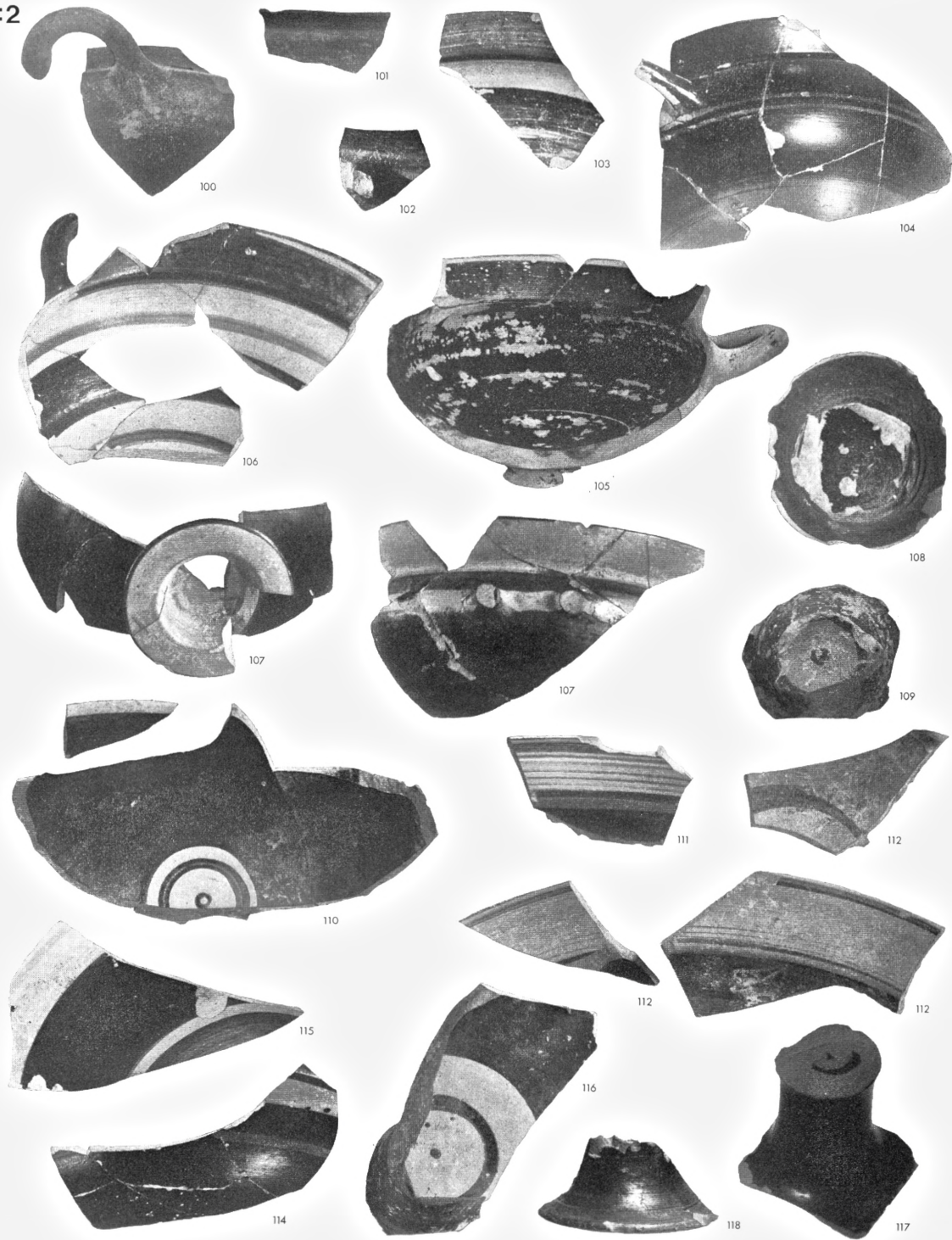
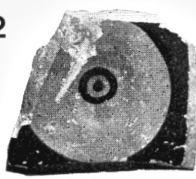


PLATE VI

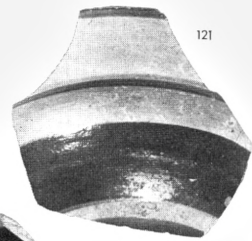
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119



120



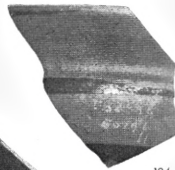
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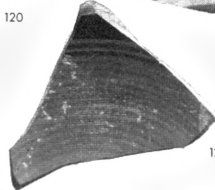
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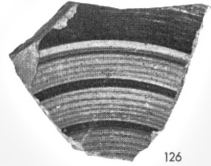
123



124



125



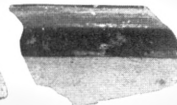
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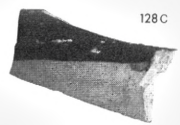
127 a



128 a



128 b



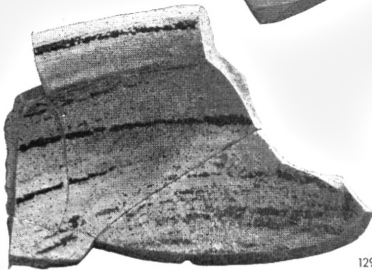
128 c



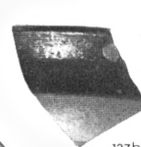
130



132 a



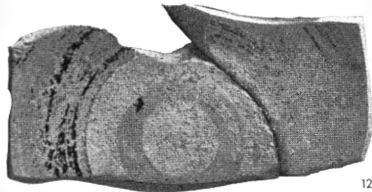
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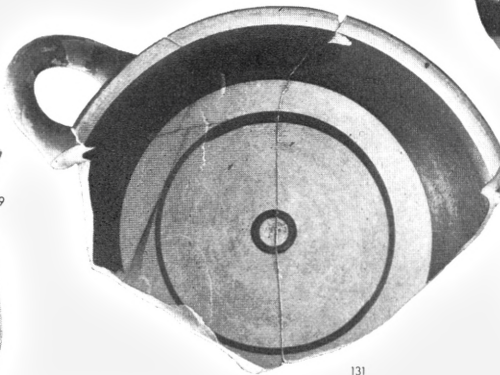
127 b



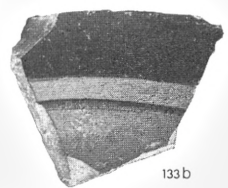
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129



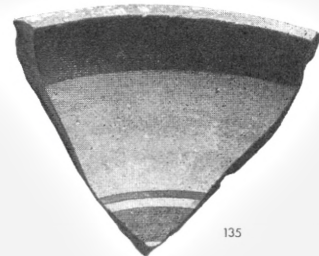
131



133 b



133 a



135

1:2



PLATE VIII

1:2



1:2



PLATE X

1:2

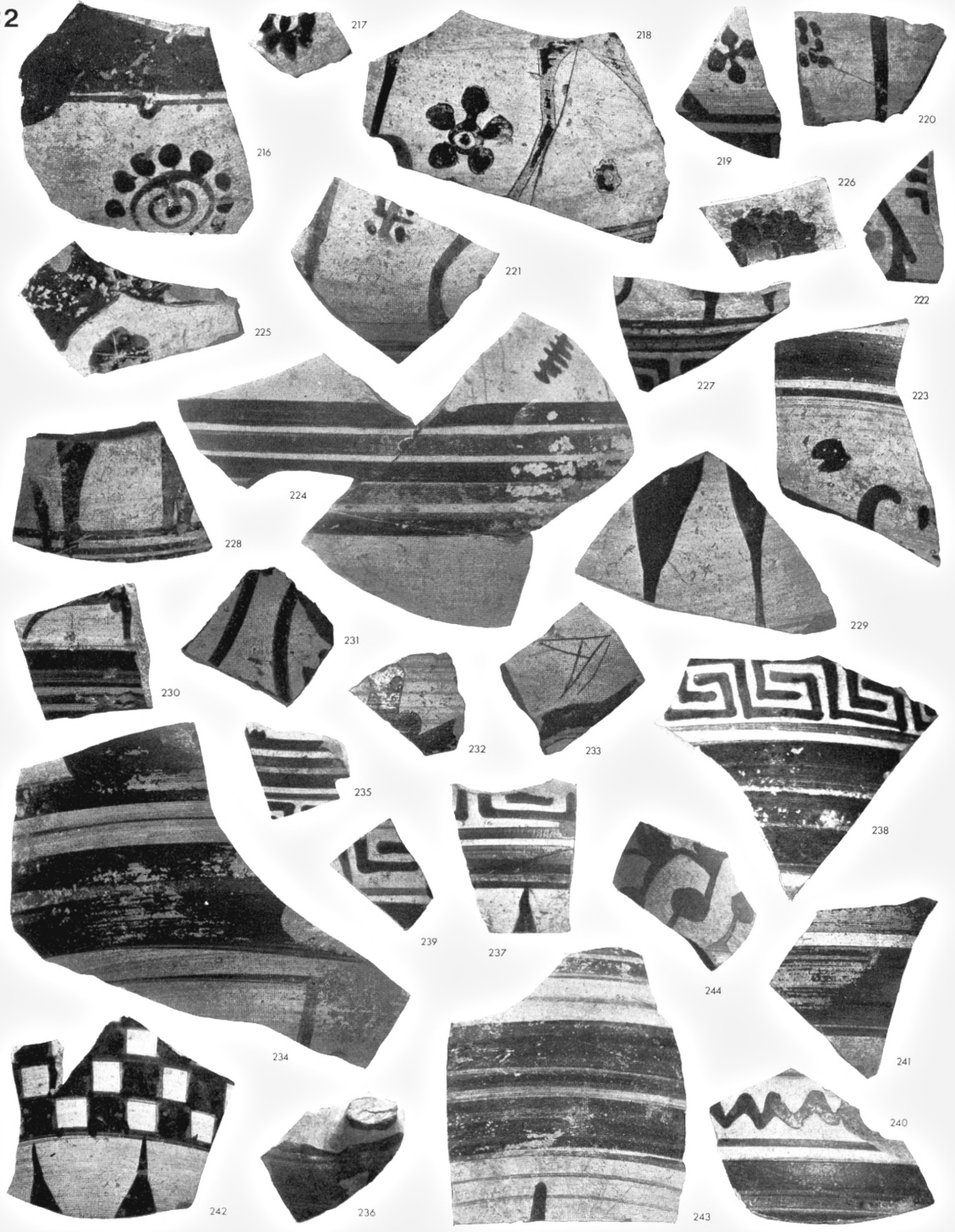


1:2



PLATE XII

1:2



1:2

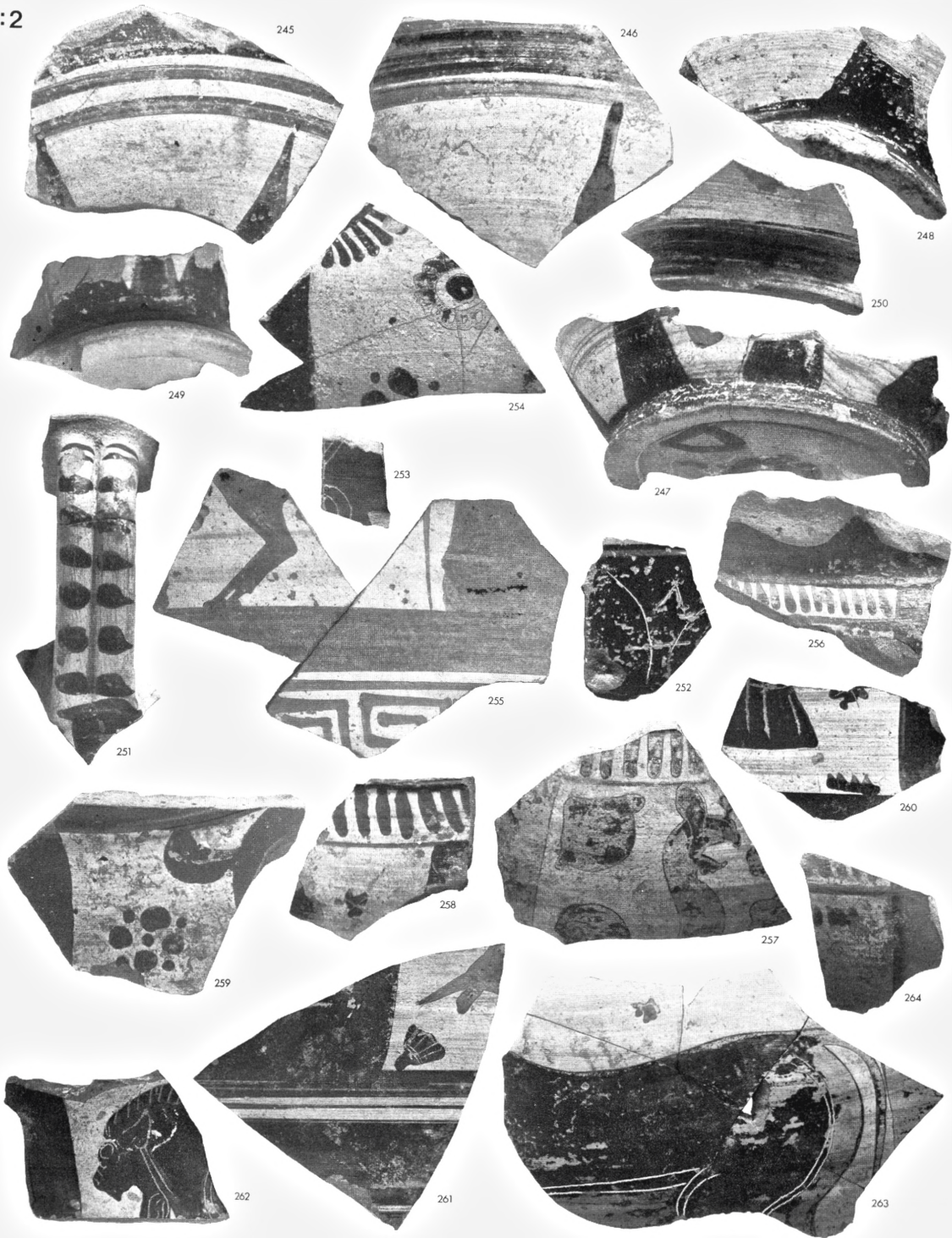
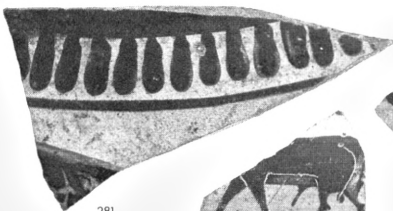
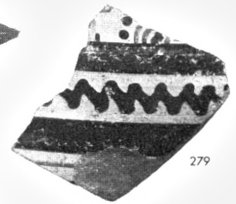
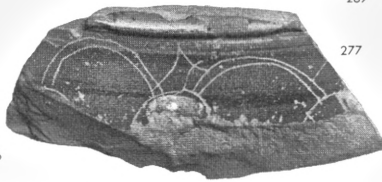
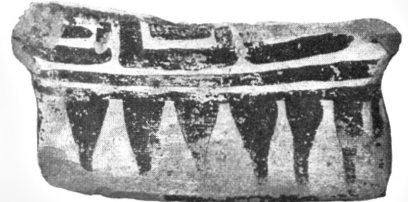
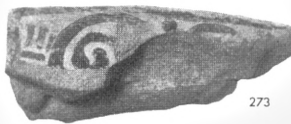
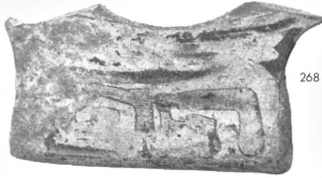


PLATE XIV

1:2



1:2



PLATE XVI

1:2



322



324



323



312



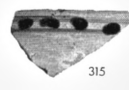
320



313



314



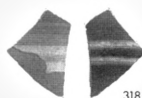
315



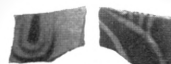
310



311



318



317



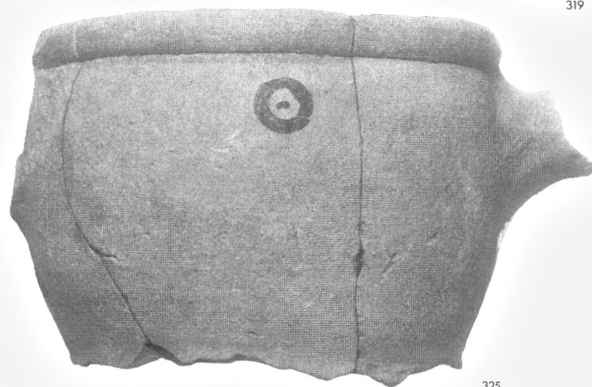
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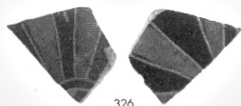
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319



325



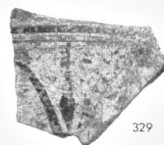
326



327



328



329



331



330

1:2

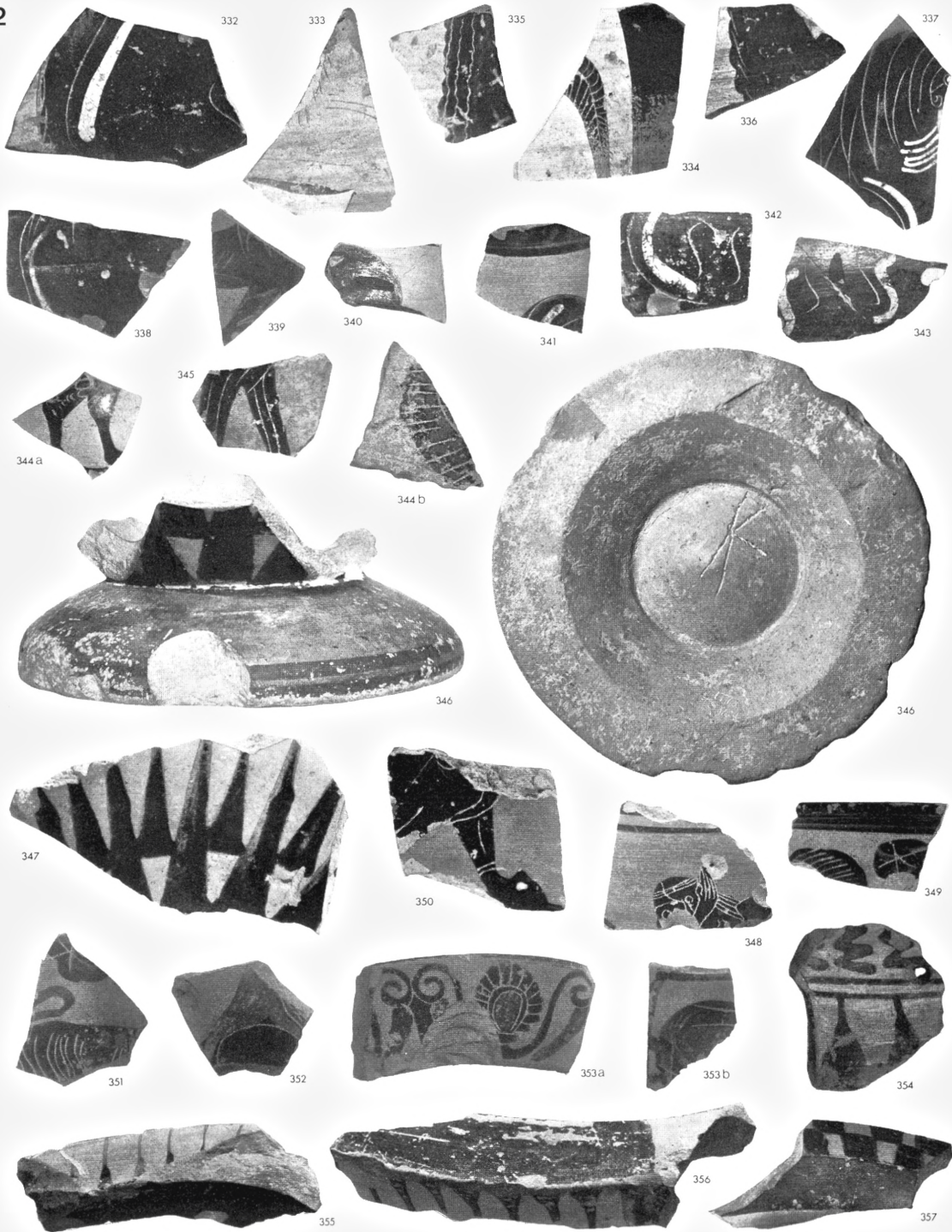
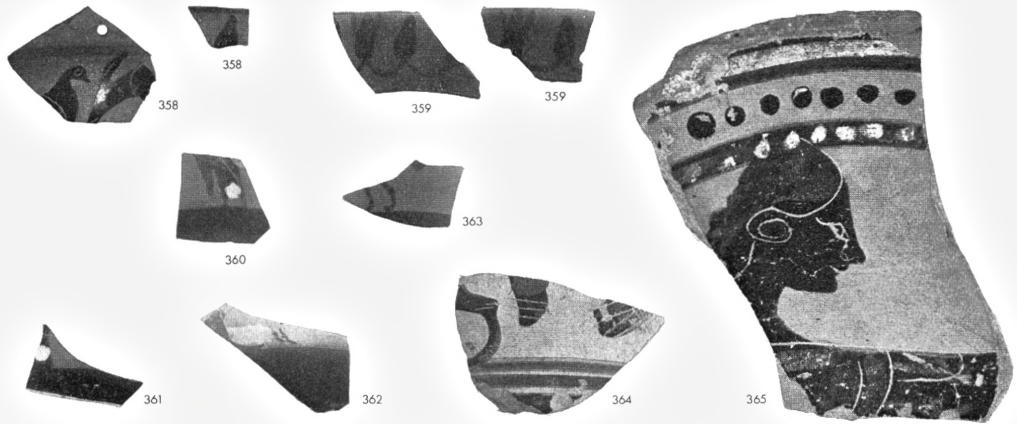


PLATE XVIII

1:2



1:2



PLATE XX

1:3



Det Kongelige Danske Videnskabernes Selskab

Historisk-filologiske Skrifter

Hist. Filol. Skr. Dan. Vid. Selsk.

BIND 1 (kr. 208.—)

1. SANDER-HANSEN, C. E.: Das Gottesweib des Amun. 1940 44.—
2. LANGE, H. O., und NEUGEBAUER, O.: Papyrus Carlsberg No. 1. Ein hieratisch-demotischer kosmologischer Text. 1940 104.—
3. SANDER-HANSEN, C. E.: Über die Bildung der Modi im Altägyptischen. 1941 30.—
4. DANSTRUP, JOHN: Esgruserhaandskriftet, en Adam af Bremen-Afskrift af Otto Sperling den Yngre. Mit deutscher Zusammenfassung. 1943 30.—

BIND 2 (kr. 120.—)

1. HANSEN, C. RISE, og STEENSBERG, AXEL: Jordfordeling og Udskiftning. Undersøgelser i tre sjællandske Landsbyer. Med et Bidrag af WERNER CHRISTENSEN. With a Summary in English. 1951 120.—

BIND 3 (kr. 67.—)

1. FUSSING, HANS H.: Stiernholm len 1603—1661. Studier i krongodsets forvaltning. With an English Summary. 1951 52.—
2. IVERSEN, ERIK: Papyrus Carlsberg Nr. VII. Fragments of a Hieroglyphic Dictionary. 1958 15.—

Historisk-filosofiske Skrifter

Hist. Filos. Skr. Dan. Vid. Selsk.

BIND 4 (kr. 175.—)

1. ERICHSEN, W.: Die Satzungen einer ägyptischen Kultgenossenschaft aus der Ptolemäerzeit. Nach einem demotischen Papyrus in Prag. 1959 15.—
2. NEUGEBAUER, O.: The Astronomical Tables of Al-Khwārizmī. Translation with Commentaries of the Latin Version edited by H. SUTER supplemented by Corpus Christi College MS 283. 1962 80.—
3. MACKENZIE, D. N.: The Dialect of Awroman (Hawrāmān-ī Luhōn). Grammatical Sketch, Texts and Vocabulary. 1966 45.—
4. PETER, H. R. H. Prince of Greece and Denmark, EDELBERG, L., JØRGENSEN, J. BALSLEV, PALUDAN, K., and SIIGER, H.: Anthropological Researches from the 3rd Danish Expedition to Central Asia. 1966 35.—

BIND 5 (kr. 240.-)

1. RIIS, P. J.: Sūkās. I. The North-East Sanctuary and the First Settling of Greeks in Syria and Palestine. 1970..... 100.-
2. MORTENSEN, PEDER: Tell Shimshara. The Hassuna Period. With an Introduction by HARALD INGHOLT and Contributions by ANNE-TINNE and MOGENS LØNBORG FRIIS, COLIN RENFREW, HENRIK TAUBER and others. 1970 80.-
3. SASS, ELSE KAI: Comments on Rembrandt's Passion Paintings and Constantijn Huygens's Iconography. 1971..... 60.-

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Part II. 1971 80.-
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BIND 7

(uafsluttet/in preparation)

1. DANIELSEN, NIELS: Die Frage. Eine sprachwissenschaftliche Untersuchung. 1972. 45.-