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*Richard DePuma*

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American School of Classical Studies  
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Dear Friend of Kyle M. Phillips, Jr.:

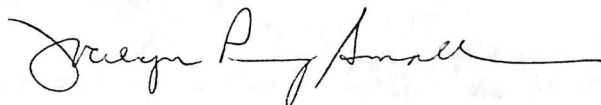
We are delighted to tell you that the essays in memory of Kyle will be published by the University of Wisconsin Press. Richard has worked with the press recently, and both of us anticipate a very smooth process.

We are terribly grateful for your support. It helped tremendously in getting the book accepted. Even more it has made a personal difference to both of us.

A minor note of business: if you want your name to be listed other than how it is on the envelope, please get in touch with Penny.

Both of us wish you a very pleasant year.

Cordially,



Jocelyn Penny Small



Richard De Puma

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## Greek Objects at Poggio Civitate\*

by KYLE M. PHILLIPS, JR.

(*Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci.*)

The excavations at Poggio Civitate (Murlo, Siena) have opened new avenues of research in Etruscan archaeology by adding to our knowledge of the Orientalizing and Archaic periods in Northern Etruria. The site takes its place as a center which supported a self-contained society between the years 675/650 and 550/530 B.C. Local craftsmen constructed the buildings, supplied the everyday objects necessary for life at the site, and produced ivory and bone, iron and bronze, and stone objects for local use and export.

Many of the theories concerning Poggio Civitate rest on our understanding of its chronological development. Excavation at the site, known from numerous preliminary reports and the exhibition presented in Siena during the summer of 1985 (Regione Toscana, *Casa e palazzi d'Etruria*, Ed. by Simonetta Stopponi (Electa, Milan, 1985), pp. 64-154), reveals an Orientalizing set of buildings which burned and was replaced by a larger and more organized archaic complex. That complex was later deliberately destroyed during the second half of the sixth century B.C. Fortunately, the dating of these structures does not depend only on Etruscan artifacts. Over the years numerous Greek pieces which provide excellent evidence for checking the chronological framework of Poggio Civitate have been found in various areas of the site. After the early buildings on Piano del Tesoro burned and their debris was leveled in preparation for their replacements, the household objects in the debris of these early structures was sealed under the earthen floor levels of the archaic buildings. Most of these objects were Etruscan; however, a number of imported Greek pieces were in the same strata. They provide the absolute dates so frequently lacking from Northern Etruscan sites.

In the following review of Greek objects at Poggio Civitate, I concentrate on problems of chronol-

ogy because these pieces give us our strongest outside evidence for dating Northern Etruscan materials of the late Orientalizing and early Archaic periods. Other equally interesting problems surround these imported pieces; for example, we could explore patterns of trade, including trade routes, and commercial interchange between Greek states and Northern Etruria during this early period. More narrow questions, certainly ones more central to the life of Poggio Civitate, arise from the pieces themselves. Why were they brought to Poggio Civitate? Were they objects of great value, pieces equivalent to the costly porcelains of 18th century Europe which were occasionally exported to Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, or were they more like the cheaper porcelains brought to America from 18th century China? Was a piece, such as the Corinthian or Samian amphora filled with fine oil, simply a utility pot when exported from Greece? Then, once in Northern Etruria, would it have become a luxury item because of its rare form and fabric? As tempting as it would be to address these questions, I shall refrain and shall present the Greek pieces only as archaeological objects; I will not attempt to interpret them as they may have been perceived by their proud owners.

Corinthian pottery will be presented first even though examples in that fabric are fewer at Murlo than those imported from East Greece. The first, a sherd decorated with an incised scale pattern and brown paint, is from the shoulder of either an oinochoe or a similar closed pot (Inv. 69-100, fig. 1).<sup>1</sup> The fragment, dating slightly before 600 B.C.,<sup>2</sup> was found in debris lying to the east of the archaic complex and is important only within the broad chronological framework of the site; it cannot be associated with a specific occupation on Piano del Tesoro. The second piece is an Early



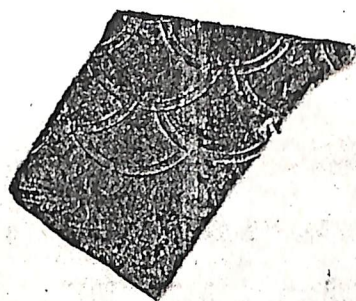


Fig. 1. Early Corinthian Oinochoe (?), fr. of shoulder. Inv. 69-100.

Corinthian skyphos (Inv. 71-393, fig. 2)<sup>3</sup> dating to about the same period.<sup>4</sup> This prized drinking cup was resting on the floor level of the destroyed building, sealed under the earthen floor of the archaic complex.<sup>5</sup> A third fragment is from a Middle Corinthian amphora (Inv. 70-53, fig. 3)<sup>6</sup> of a type frequently found in the West.<sup>7</sup> It was in the earthen fill of the agger and, just as Inv. 69-100, is significant only as a dated import. The sherd cannot be associated securely with a particular occupation on Piano del Tesoro. The fragment

should date around 575 B.C.<sup>8</sup> The fourth piece from Corinth came as a total surprise. It is a full-bodied, flat-rimmed amphora (Inv. 72-430, figs. 4-6)<sup>9</sup> which Virginia Grace, in a letter of 17 August 1983, identified. It was found in a debris layer to the north of the archaic complex. That stratum, containing heavily burned material, lies under the foundation of a small building perhaps constructed at the same time as the large archaic complex.<sup>10</sup> Other pottery in this heavily burned debris is like that in the debris layers of the building sealed under the floor levels of the archaic complex. We date both debris layers to around 600 B.C.<sup>11</sup> Did the amphora carry wine or oil when it was originally brought from Corinth to Etruria? Over what routes was it taken before it reached Poggio Civitate? Such questions are difficult to answer. These four Corinthian pieces, however, prove that precious liquids and luxury pottery reached Poggio Civitate from the Greek world before 600 B.C.

Another series of pots comes from farther East. Most, but not all, are associated with the debris layers sealed under the archaic complex on Piano del Tesoro. The first is the leg of an animal alabastron (Inv. 72-156, figs. 7-10)<sup>12</sup> which fits into series of dead hares probably made in Rhodes.<sup>13</sup> Other Rhodian alabastra, and their imitations, are well known in coastal sites; however, it is slightly unusual to find an example this far inland.<sup>14</sup>



Fig. 2. Early Corinthian Skyphos. Inv. 71-393.



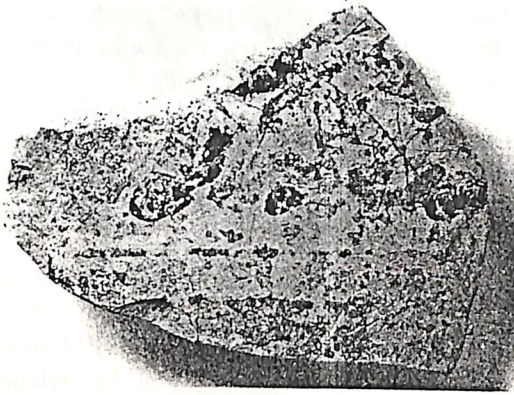


Fig. 3. Middle Corinthian Amphora, fr. of body. Inv. 70-53.

A second group of East Greek vases is represented by a large number of fine bowls. John Hayes saw and immediately identified them as East Greek and not imitations of Western Greek origin. One is illustrated here (Inv. 71-748, figs. 11-12).<sup>15</sup> A number have been published.<sup>16</sup> All are from the

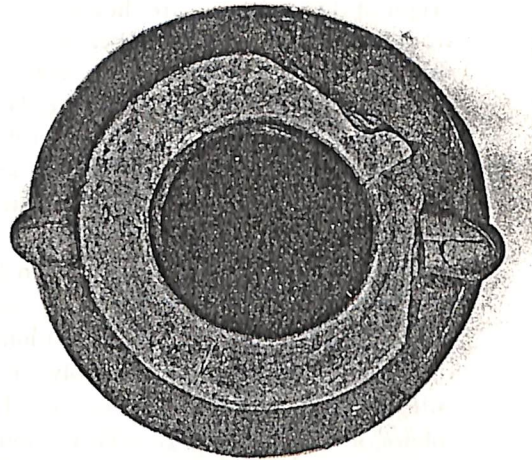


Fig. 5. Early Corinthian Amphora. Inv. 72-430. View from top.

debris of the building sealed under the foundations of the archaic complex in Rectangles 7 and 8. Hayes originally dated the pieces to between 620 and 600 B.C.,<sup>17</sup> and I recently asked him if he still held that view. He informed me that he did. We wait his, or another expert's, opinion as to the



Fig. 4. Early Corinthian Amphora. Inv. 72-430. View from side, showing both handles.



Fig. 6. Early Corinthian Amphora. Inv. 72-430. View showing one handle.



origin of these pieces – are they from Rhodes or from Samos? The actual number of Ionic bowls of this type at Murlo has yet to be established; the number could reach twenty or more. Perhaps we are dealing with a fine banqueting set.<sup>18</sup>

To these East Greek wares may be added two pieces from Samos. The first, identified by Carl-Eric Östenberg, is a lekythos (Inv. 68-10, fig. 13)<sup>19</sup> which was found in the ancient dump to the west of the archaic complex. The context gives no date, and we do not know to which occupation the piece may have been attached. It probably arrived at the site filled with perfumed oil. The second is an amphora, identified by Virginia Grace, found in the red stratum in the north extension of Trench 18 (Inv. 73-202, figs. 14-18)<sup>20</sup> in the same stratum which contained the Early Corinthian amphora (Inv. 72-430, figs. 4-6). Miss Grace's letter of 17 August 1983 is particularly informative, and I quote one paragraph.

"As Mrs. Petropoulakou wrote you for me in July 1977, your small amphora (*AJA* 81, 1977, p. 93, figs. 21-22) is Samian and "seems to be dated in the early 6th century B.C." She referred you to my article on Samian amphoras (*V. R. Grace, Samian Amphoras, Hesperia* 40, 1971, pp. 52-95); on pp. 79-80 of this article, is given the evidence showing that these jars carried oil, not wine. On pl. 15, no. 2, is a little jar in Samos which may be compared with yours, see its description on p. 93. By now there are a number more found by Samian fishermen that have a body shape more closely resembling yours. The variations in body shape seem intended to produce various capacities. Oil was expensive, so it was natural to carry it in small containers. The little dipper found with yours (your figs. 24-25), as you say, suggests oil rather than wine as contents. Not mentioned, I think, in that article, is the "Samian lekythos" you speak of in your recent letter (22.VII.83) but perhaps that also would point to oil. I have some texts on Samian amphoras in the *Blanckenhagen festschrift* (*V. R. Grace, Exceptional Amphora Stamps, in Studies in Classical Art and Archaeology: A Tribute to Peter Heinrich von Blanckenhagen*, edited by Günter Kopcke and Mary B. Moore, New York 1979, pp. 116-127), see pp. 118-120 of that volume; a Soviet scholar has also identified the Samian shape."

A scrap of pottery takes us even farther "East" in

the Greek world. It is the rim of a Chalice of Chiot style (Inv. 71-47, figs. 19-20)<sup>21</sup> found in the debris to the north of the archaic complex. The small fragment has all of the characteristics of Chiot pottery, and if from Chios itself, it is certainly from that area of East Greece.<sup>22</sup> The fabric is unique at Murlo and is not common in Etruria,<sup>23</sup> yet it readily fits into the pattern already established for imports to Poggio Civitate.

One final object slips into this well-defined group of luxury items, and that is the small alabaster alabastron (Inv. 66-279)<sup>24</sup> found in the ancient dump to the west of the archaic complex. That piece is difficult to date, and its place of origin cannot be established. It probably contained perfumed oil when it first arrived at Poggio Civitate.

These East Greek pieces, pottery from Rhodes, Samos, and Chios, and oils and perfumes from Samos are all part of the same luxury trade. One wonders if the items came directly from those Eastern cities, or were they passed through other Greek cities before they reached their Etruscan market? Before we attempt to answer this question, other imports should be discussed.

A third Greek area is represented by a series of fragmentary cups. John Hayes, at a visit to Murlo during the summer of 1974, identified a number of pieces of Laconian II pottery and dated them slightly before 600 B.C.<sup>25</sup> Because of the rarity of this fabric in Northern Etruria, three more fragments are illustrated here. One is a body fragment (Inv. 74-33, figs. 21-22),<sup>26</sup> and the other two are fragments of rims (Inv. 71-767, figs. 23-24)<sup>27</sup> and (Inv. 71-768, figs. 25-26).<sup>28</sup> All three are from the debris layers of the Orientalizing structure sealed under the floor level of the archaic complex in context with the Corinthian skyphos and the Ionic bowls discussed above. Other sherds from Sparta are two fragments of Laconian III (Inv. 79-88, figs. 27-28)<sup>29</sup> and (Inv. 79-173, figs. 29-30).<sup>30</sup> Both are from Piano del Tesoro, Tr. 21 in an area which may be associated with the life of the archaic complex. Conrad Stibbe, who has seen the pieces, dates them to the period 550-530 B.C. and informs us that they are "probably by the Hunt Painter" and most likely came from the same cup.<sup>31</sup>

These fragments of a Laconian III cup and the sherd from a Middle Corinthian amphoriskos (Inv. 70-53, fig. 3) prove that products of Sparta





Fig. 7. Rhodian Alabastron, dead hare, fr. of leg. Inv. 72-156. Side view.

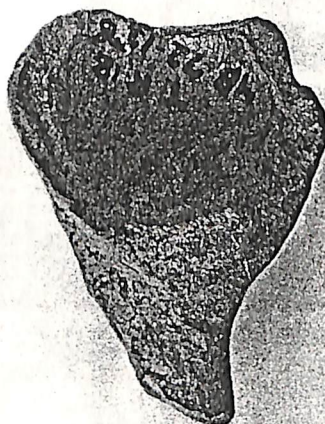


Fig. 8. Rhodian Alabastron, dead hare, fr. of leg. Inv. 72-156. Side view, showing interior.



Fig. 9. Rhodian Alabastron, dead hare, fr. of leg. Inv. 72-156. Top View, showing scar where leg was pressed to body.



Fig. 10. Rhodian Alabastron, dead hare, fr. of leg. Inv. 72-156. View onto break at knee.



Fig. 11. Ionic bowl, fr. of body. Inv. 71-748. Interior.



Fig. 12. Ionic bowl, fr. of body. Inv. 71-748. Exterior.



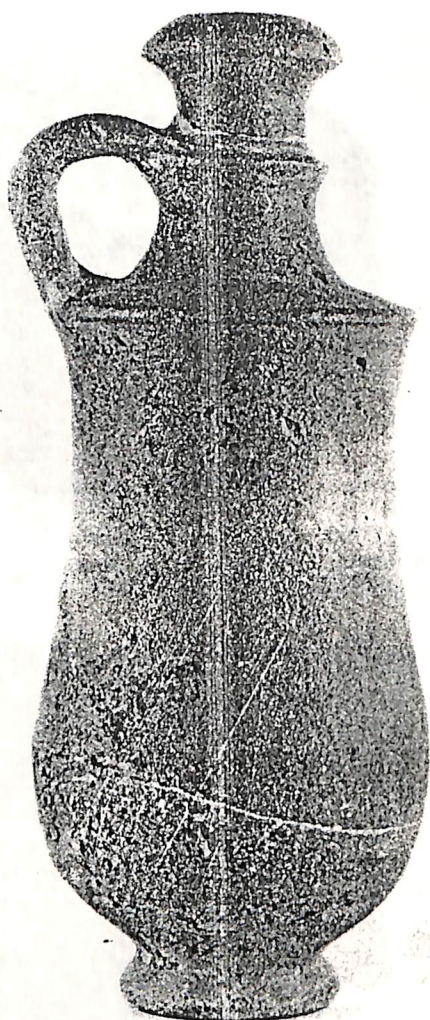


Fig. 13. Samian Lekythos. Inv. 68-10. Side view.

and Corin<sup>31</sup> continued to reach Poggio Civitate during the entire Archaic occupation. These may be associated with other imported fabrics of the sixth century B.C. A large series of "Ionic" bowls is represented by bits and pieces found in the general debris of the archaic complex during the first years of excavation. These were displayed in the exhibition given on Poggio Civitate in 1970.<sup>32</sup> Since that time one fragment of this type of "Ionic" bowl has come from the floor level of the archaic building,<sup>33</sup> and one from the foundation wall itself of that building.<sup>34</sup> The former, Type A2, has been dated to around 600 B.C. and the latter, Type B2, very slightly later. A third fragment is added here (Inv. 77-182, figs. 31-34).<sup>35</sup> These fragmentary "Ionic

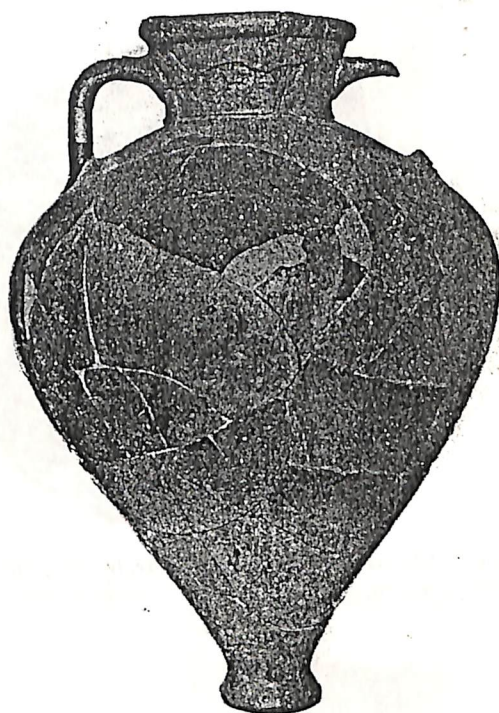


Fig. 14. Samian Amphora. Inv. 73-202. View from side, showing both handles.

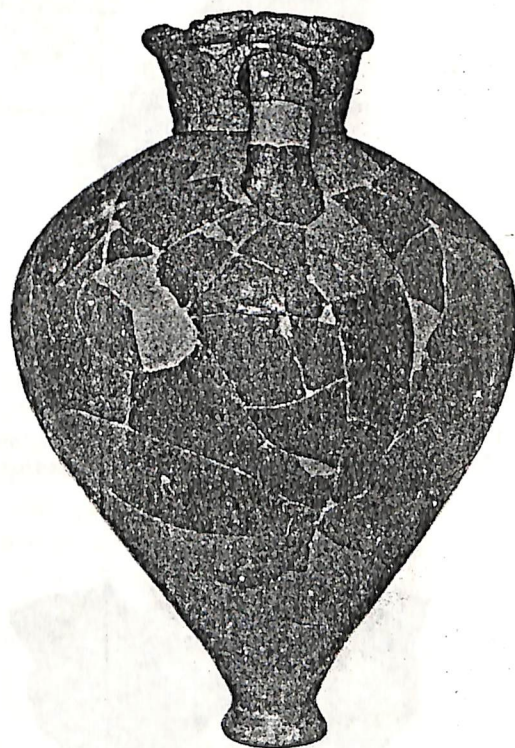


Fig. 15. Samian Amphora. Inv. 73-202. View showing one handle.

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Fig. 16. Samian Amphora. Inv. 73-202. Top view, showing neck and handles.

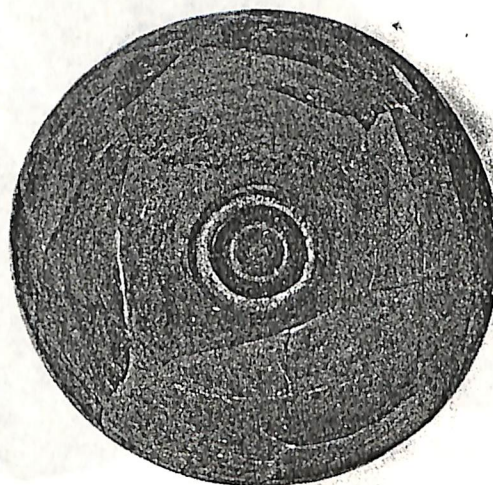


Fig. 17. Samian Amphora. Inv. 73-202. Bottom view, showing foot.



Fig. 18. Samian Amphora. Inv. 73-202. Detail of mark on shoulder.

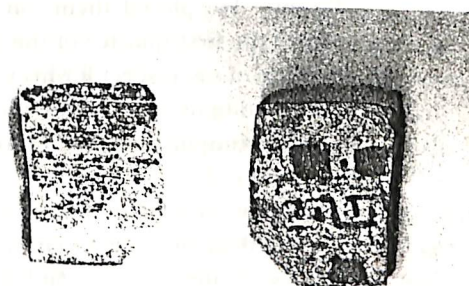


Fig. 19. Chiot Chalice, fr. of rim. Inv. 71-47. Interior.

Fig. 20. Chiot Chalice, fr. of rim. Inv. 71-47. Exterior.

bowls" are not of the same quality as those found within the debris of the Orientalizing building sealed under the floor levels of the archaic complex. Their walls are slightly thicker, the clay is less fine and more orange, and the glaze is less glossy and more coarse. They seem to me not to be actually East Greek but imitations of the type which one finds in Magna Grecia, especially in the area of Taranto. The Sicilian variety known to me from Siracusa and Morgantina seems even more crude than these. I consider these bowls, primarily associated with the life of the archaic complex, good Western Greek imitations of a finer East Greek product.

The last two objects which may be added to our

list of imports from the Greek world are the two bronze statuettes found in the debris layers of the Orientalizing building under the floor levels of the archaic complex. They are figures from an athletic contest (Inv. nos. 71-105 and 106, figs. 35-36). I originally published them as Etruscan and still favor that identification.<sup>36</sup> Martelli considers them products of Chiusi,<sup>37</sup> and dates them to the beginning of the sixth century B.C., and Warden accepts them as products of Murlo.<sup>38</sup> Recently Thuillier used them to document early Etruscan games.<sup>39</sup> This Fall I had the opportunity to show the pieces to Professor Enrico Paribeni who immediately said that they reminded him of Greek work, probably from Magna Grecia and perhaps



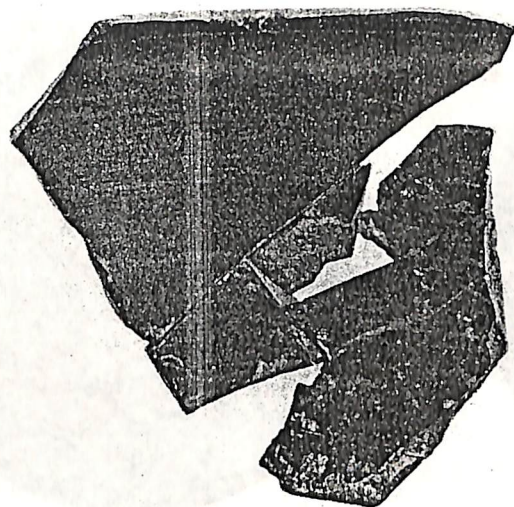


Fig. 21. Laconian II Cup, fr. of body. Inv. 74-33. Interior.

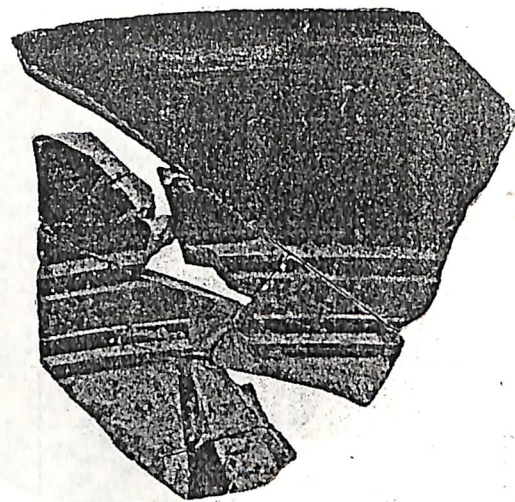


Fig. 22. Laconian II Cup, fr. of body. Inv. 74-33. Exterior.

Taranto. He placed them, on stylistic grounds, within the first quarter of the sixth century B.C. Because of my respect for his views the pieces are presented here. Are they Etruscan from Murlo or were they imported from the Greek world, perhaps Taranto?

We may now pause and consider distribution. During the late seventh century pieces from East Greece (Chios, Samos, and Rhodes), the Pelo-

ponnesus (Corinth and Sparta) and Magna Grecia (Taranto?) reached Murlo. Did these pieces come independently from their individual spots of manufacture or did they pass through a series of intermediate cities during their travels? I postulate the latter and wonder if the Greek objects at Poggio Civitate were not moved through Taranto or one of its colonies. I do not find it chance that the same distribution of pottery that we see at Murlo (Rho-

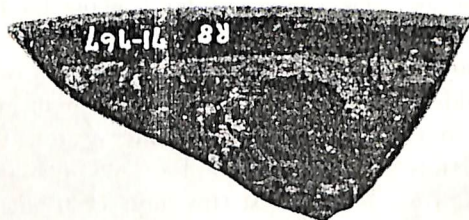


Fig. 23. Laconian II Cup, fr. of rim. Inv. 71-767. Interior.

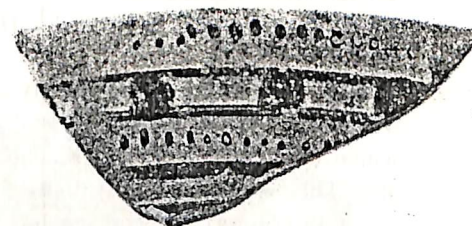


Fig. 24. Laconian II Cup, fr. of rim. Inv. 71-767. Exterior.



Fig. 25. Laconian II Cup, fr. of rim. Inv. 71-768. Interior.



Fig. 26. Laconian II Cup, fr. of rim. Inv. 71-768. Exterior.



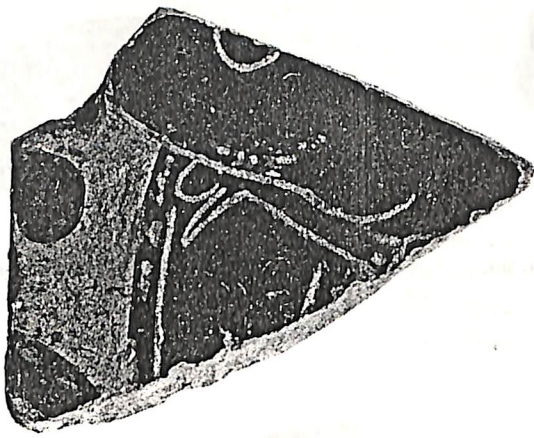


Fig. 27. Laconian III Cup, fr. of body. Inv. 79-88. Interior. Probably by the Hunt Painter.

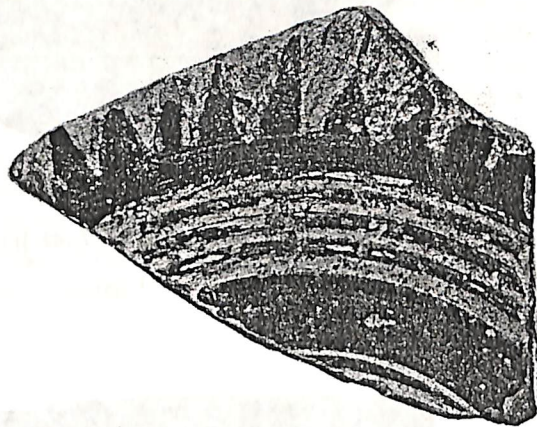


Fig. 28. Laconian III Cup, fr. of body. Inv. 79-88. Exterior.

dian, East Greek, Corinthian, and Western imitations of East Greek) is found in abundance in the tombs at Taranto.<sup>40</sup> From the mouth of the Adriatic these imports would have been carried to one of the *emporìa* situated in the upper Adriatic which served both Etruscans and Veneti. We should keep in mind that the Venetic horse was a prized animal, known to the Spartans as early as the seventh century B.C.,<sup>41</sup> and that trade with the Veneti was

normal from the time of Homer.<sup>42</sup> From such an Adriatic *emporium* the Greek items could have passed along routes leading into Northern Etruria over the Mugello, through cities such as the one under exploration at Artimino, past smaller centers like Castelnuovo Berardenga, and on to Poggio Civitate. The objects need not have been distributed from Chiusi. In no way are the trade routes starting from the coastal cities, such as

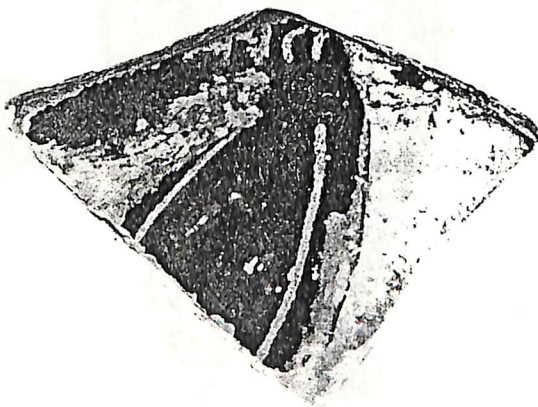


Fig. 29. Laconian III Cup, fr. of body. Inv. 79-173. Interior. Probably by the Hunt Painter.

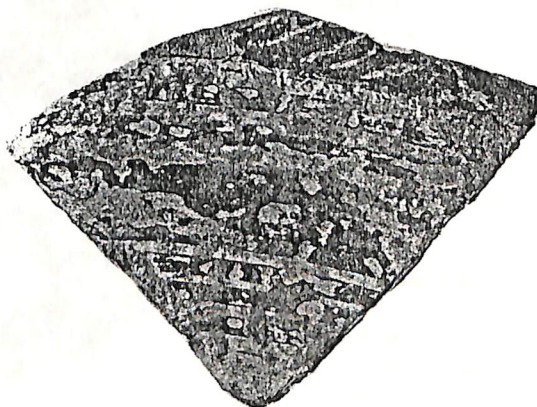


Fig. 30. Laconian III Cup, fr. of body. Inv. 79-173. Exterior.



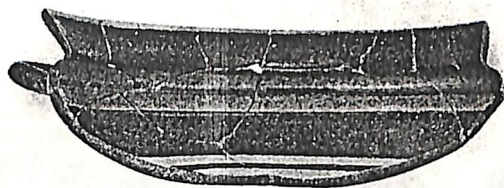


Fig. 31. "Ionic" bowl, fr. of body. Inv. 77-182. Interior, side view.

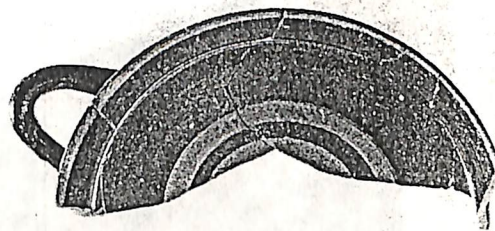


Fig. 33. "Ionic" bowl, fr. of body. Inv. 77-182. Interior, top view.



Fig. 32. "Ionic" bowl, fr. of body. Inv. 77-182. Exterior.

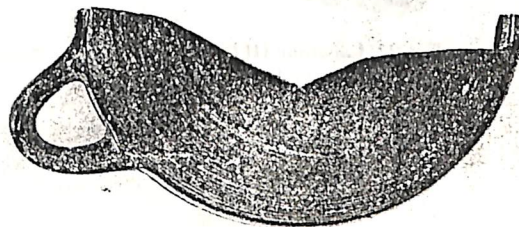


Fig. 34. "Ionic" bowl, fr. of body. Inv. 77-182. Exterior, bottom view.



Fig. 35. Bronze wrestlers, fragmentary. Inv. 71-105.

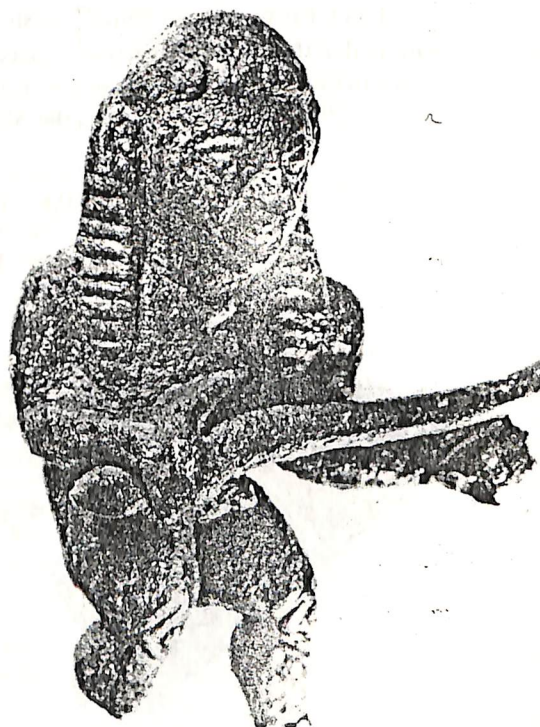


Fig. 36. Bronze umpire. Inv. 71-106.



Vulci, less important or negated. This postulated route, however, might explain the curious distribution of Greek objects at Poggio Civitate and the odd fact that not one piece of Attic pottery has been found at the site in seventeen years of excavation even though Attic pottery does appear in areas under control of Chiusi. Could it be that Poggio Civitate is not directly on the routes from Vulci or Populonia to Chiusi, routes which would produce trade in Attic pottery? Could traders from these centers keep rivals from the Adriatic from entering

North Central Etruria? I think not and postulate that Poggio Civitate had access to such trade routes from the North, over the Mugello, and that the Greek luxury items came to the site over those routes and not those from Vulci. Perhaps for this reason no Attic pottery reached the site, even though pottery made at Vulci itself was shipped up from the coast,<sup>43</sup> and the metal technology of Populonia and Poggio Civitate seems closely related.<sup>44</sup>

## NOTES

\* This short note was prepared for an *Incontro di studio* held in Rome on December 5-7, 1983. I thank Dr. Paola Pelagatti for inviting me to take part in the conference on *Il commercio etrusco arcaico* which was organized by the Consiglio nazionale delle ricerche: Centro di studio per l'archeologia etrusco-italica. Special thanks are offered to Dr. Francesco Nicosia who provided space in the Archaeological Museum at Florence for us to lay out and study the many pieces from Poggio Civitate. Mary Woodley and Chelle Tutt are thanked for reading the text and references. Standard abbreviations used in the *American Journal of Archaeology* are followed. In addition PC stands for Soprintendenza alle Antichità d'Etruria, *Poggio Civitate* (Murlo, Siena): *The Archaic Sanctuary. Catalogue of the Exhibition, Florence-Siena 1970*, Florence 1970, and FiGF refers to the Gabinetto Fotografico of the Archaeological Museum in Florence. Florence, November 25, 1983.

This note on the Greek Objects at Poggio Civitate was originally given to Francesco Nicosia for publication in *Studi e Materiali*, the journal of the Florence Archaeological Museum. Many of the pieces were discussed in Regione Toscana, *Case e palazzi d'Etruria* (Ed. by S. Stopponi, Electa, Milan, 1985), Nos. 30-53 and 145-146, with reference to *Studi e Materiali*. Because of the delay in publication of that journal, I decided to withdraw the note because of its importance for the dating of Northern Etruscan materials and to find another place for its publication. I thank the editorial board of *Analecta Romana* for accepting it.

The University Museum, The University of Pennsylvania, November 11, 1987.

1. Inv. 69-100. PC, no. 151 (not illustrated). *StEtr* 39,

1971, p. 414 no. 6 and fig. 3, pl. 84d. The catalogue description stands, although the small fragment could be from a closed shape other than an oinochoe. Photo: FiGF 21651/2.

2. The very poor condition of the sherd suggests caution, and I retain the date of 600 B.C. The scales are precisely incised, and that might indicate an earlier date within the period of transition from Protocorinthian to Early Corinthian. For the problems of dating scales, see H. Payne, *Necrocorinthia*, Oxford 1931, pp. 19-20 and 63.

3. Inv. 71-393. Mentioned as Middle Corinthian (without photograph) in *AJA* 76, 1972, p. 252 and *AJA* 78, 1974, p. 271 note 23. A full description, with comments by D. Amyx, is given in *AJA* 81, 1977, p. 98, Ill. 17 (drawing by R. De Puma) and figs. 35-37. Discussed in *ParPass* 192, 1980, p. 204. Photo: K. M. Phillips, III.

4. C. Boulter and J. Hayes saw the piece and C. K. Williams, II and D. Amyx studied it through photographs. All agree as to its date and it should be classed as Early Corinthian by comparison with examples from Corinth now published by Amyx and Lawrence: D. A. Amyx - P. Lawrence, *Corinth VII, 2: Archaic Corinthian Pottery and the Anaploga Well*, Princeton 1975, nos. 50-58, pls. 8-9. (Amyx drew attention to these pieces in his letter published in *AJA* 81, 1977, p. 98, and it is because of this that the skyphos is now classed as Early Corinthian.)

5. The exact find spot is in Rectangle 8 at Grid C-3, resting on the earthen floor level in an accumulation of burned debris: *AJA* 78, 1974, Ill. 2 on p. 268.

6. Inv. 70-53. Middle Corinthian amphora, body fr. *Find Spot* From the earthen fill of the agger overlaying the western flank of the archaic complex. *Dimensions and*



- Condition Max. pres. dim. m. 0,066; Th. m. 0,009. Broken on all sides. *Fabric and Glaze* Fine textured buff clay, fired yellowish buff with a very slight greenish tinge. Traces of black paint. *Decoration* Incised rosettes covered by black paint. Below a band of dark paint now faded. *Date* Middle Corinthian, 600-575 B.C. *Photo*: K. M. Phillips, III.
7. See a tomb group from Taranto: F. G. Lo Porto, *L'attività archeologica in Puglia*, in *La Magna Grecia e Roma nell'Età arcaica*, *Atti dell'ottavo convegno di studi sulla Magna Grecia, Taranto 6-11 Ottobre 1968*, Naples 1969, pl. 19 fig. 1 and pp. 183-184. The tomb, from "Contrada Vaccarella", also contains a bucchero kantharos, a Laconian II cup, fragments of a Middle Corinthian cup, an Ionic kylix, and a fragmentary rhyton in the form of a Siren.
  8. For Middle Corinthian amphoriskoi see *Payne* (supra note 2), p. 314.
  9. Inv. 72-430. Early Corinthian Amphora. *Find Spot* Piano del Tesoro, Tr. 18, North extension, within the red stratum. *Dimensions and Condition* H. m. 0,465; D. of rim m. 0,186; D. of mouth m. 0,112; D. of body m. 0,285; D. of base m. 0,094. Broken and mended. Many pieces were burned black in a secondary firing. *Date* From context at Murlo, slightly before 600 B.C. *Observations* The top side of the thick rim slopes slightly into the neck. A small finger-made groove circles the juncture of neck and shoulder. The bottom is capped and the cap has been bevelled. A good parallel from Corinth is published by *Amyx - Lawrence* (supra note 4), and its context is Early Corinthian: Amphora no. An 287, from the *Anaploga Will*, p. 154 and pl. 79. *Photos*: C. Williams.
  10. This building is described and its plan illustrated in *AJA* 81, 1977, p. 86 and Ill. 1. A number of vases from this burned stratum are published in the same *AJA*. The two handles with female figures, Ill. 13 and figs. 14-20, are similar to pieces from Rectangles 6, 7, and 8 which were sealed under the floor levels of the archaic building complex: See *AJA* 78, 1974, p. 268, Ill. 2 for a plan showing the rectangles and the foundations of the two different structures.
  11. K. M. Phillips, Jr., *The Date of the Archaic Terracottas from Poggio Civitate*, in *ParPass* 192, 1980, pp. 202-208.
  12. Inv. 72-156. Rhodian alabastron in the form of a dead hare, fr. of leg. *Find Spot* Piano del Tesoro, Rectangle 18, Grid B-4. Under the level of the earthen floors of the archaic complex. This fill need not be contemporary with debris lying under the archaic complex in rectangles 6 through 8 (*AJA* 78, 1974, p. 268, Ill. 2). Both are earlier than the archaic complex; however, the fill in Rectangle 18 could be earlier than the destruction layers of Rectangles 6-8. *Dimensions and Condition* Max. pres. dim. m. 0,047. Broken through upper thigh, above knee, and along the line where the leg touched the torso of the dead beast. *Fabric and Paint* A fine buff clay, a bit redder than one would expect for Corinth and not as red as Etrusco-Corinthian. A yellowish paint covers the exterior. This is rather thick and smooth, almost shiny. Tiny brown dots cover the yellow-white slip. *Date* The context at Murlo suggests that the piece should be dated to slightly before 600 B.C. *Photos*: C. Williams.
  13. A recent study on this class of objects is J. Ducat, *Les vases plastiques rhodiens archaïques en terre cuite: Bibliothèque des Écoles Françaises d'Athènes et de Rome*, Paris 1966, pp. 128-129 s.v. *lièvres morts*. Early scholarship is full. M. I. Maximova, *Les vases plastiques dans l'antiquité*, Paris 1927, illustrates an especially fine example in the Museo Gregoriano from Cerveteri, pl. 22 no. 88, lists a series of other Ionian examples in note 1 on p. 110, and notes a series of Corinthian or Etrusco-Corinthian examples from Vetulonia excavated by I. Falchi in Tomb II, Scavi delle Migliarine (*NSc* 1894, pp. 345-346, figs. 10-11). *Payne* (supra note 2), p. 177 observes that the dead hare is a regular Ionian type. C. M. Robertson, *A Group of Plastic Vases*, in *JHS* 58, 1938, pp. 43 ff. discusses dead hares. His no. 11 is the fine piece from Cerveteri, now in the Vatican, and no. 13, an example from Vulci, is now Berlin 1339. Both hares are good parallels for the Murlo fragment. Ducat attributes the class to Rhodes, and on the evidence of imitations found at Vetulonia in tombs, dates the series to 600-580 B.C., Ducat p. 160.
  14. M. Martelli, in her lengthy article on *La ceramica greco-orientale in Etruria*, published in *Colloques Internationaux du Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique*, N. 569 *Sciences Humaines*, Centre Jean Bérard, Institut Français de Naples 6-9 juillet 1976, *Les céramiques de la Grèce de l'est et leur diffusion en occident (Bibliothèque de L'Institut Français de Naples, Deuxième série - Vol. IV)*, Paris-Naples 1978, pp. 150-212, lists a number of examples of plastic alabastra found in Etruria. They are in Appendix II, *Balsamari Plastici* (G), on pp. 205-212.
  15. Inv. 71-748. Ionic bowl, fr. of body, rim, and one handle. *Find Spot* Piano del Tesoro, Rectangle 7. Joining pieces come from Grids D-1, D-3, A-C 7 along the western wall of the upper building, M-3 and M-4 (*AJA* 78, 1974, Ill. 2 on p. 268). Most pieces were near the floor level of the Orientalizing building. This distribution demonstrates how thoroughly the debris of that early building was moved about when the foundations of the archaic complex were built. All pieces were then sealed under the floor levels of that complex. *Dimensions and Condition* Est. diam. of rim m. 0,14; Th. of handle m. 0,0085; Th. of body of bowl at lowest point m. 0,002. Broken into many pieces, mended. Preserves part of rim, handle, and lower wall of body. *Decoration* The exterior of the rim and the handle-band are reserved as is the interior of the handle. A thin glazed band accents the top of the rim-edge. The remainder of the bowl, inside and out, is glazed black, now turned gray by secondary burning. *Date* 620-600 B.C. (Hayes). *Photos*: C. Williams.
  16. The pieces published are Inv. nos. 71-742, 71-743, 71-744 and 71-745. All are from Rectangles 7 and 8, just as is the piece under discussion, sealed under the floor level of the archaic complex. They also were discolored by burning. These bowls are discussed by E. Nielsen - K. M. Phillips, Jr., in *AJA* 78, 1974, pp. 268-271, with



- illustrations and photographs. *Martelli* (supra note 14), accepts the excavators' identification as bowls of Type A2 (*F. Villard - G. Vallet, Megara Hyblaea V: Lampes du VII<sup>e</sup> siècle et chronologie des coupes ioniennes, MèlRome* 67, 1955, pp. 18-19, fig. 3) and lists them as her nos. 128-130 on p. 198. See also *Phillips* (supra note 11), note 13 on p. 204.
17. His parallels are from Tocra and fall within Boardman-Hayes Type IX: *J. Boardman - J. Hayes, Excavations at Tocra 1963-1965: The Archaic Deposit I, The British School of Archaeology at Athens. Supplementary Vol. 4; 1966, no. 1218, p. 120 and fig. 55 on p. 121. The parallel at Tocra is Rhodian.*
  18. Banquets and services for such social events are described by *A. Rathje, A Banquet Service from the Latin City of Ficana, in ARID* 12, 1983, pp. 7-29.
  19. Inv. 68-10. Lekythos from Samos (Östenberg). *Find Spot* Civitate A, Tr. 2G, Grid A-7, Stratum C in the ancient dump to the west of the archaic complex. *Dimensions and Condition* H. m. 0,161; Max. Diam. m. 0,062; Diam. of shoulder m. 0,057; D. of mouth m. 0,032; D. of foot m. 0,035. Broken and mended. *Fabric* A reddish-brown clay with inclusions of mica. Unglazed. *Bibliography* *PC* no. 170 (without photographs); *M. Martelli* under G130 in *CVA Gela 2 (Italy)* 53, p. 10; *Martelli* (supra note 14), no. 21 on p. 173. I thank Carl-Eric Östenberg for informing me that the piece was Samian at the opening of the show on Poggio Civitate in Florence in 1970. *Photo*: FIGF 22056/5.
  20. Inv. 73-202. Samian amphora (Grace). *AJA* 81, 1977, pp. 93-94, figs. 21-23. The description need not be repeated. *Date* Around 600 B.C. from context at Murlo. *Photos*: C. Williams.
  21. Inv. 71-47. Chiot chalice, fr. of rim. *Find Spot* Piano del Tesoro, Tr. 17, Grid J-8. In the debris to the north of the archaic complex. The piece may not be associated securely with any particular occupation on Piano del Tesoro. *Dimensions* Pres. H. m. 0,028; Th. m. 0,002. The piece is from the large open bowl of the chalice. *Condition* Preserves one small bit of the rim. Badly worn and abraded. *Fabric* A fine, slightly gritty, yellowish-brown clay. I cannot observe traces of mica or any other inclusion. *Paint* A thick yellowish-white slip on the interior and exterior. That on the exterior is flaking from the body of the pot. That on the interior is under a streaked dark brown paint. Black paint: Dots on the exterior. Brown paint: Covering the interior of the pot and four lines on the exterior. *Decoration* Exterior. Geometric pattern below rim: frieze of black squares and dots between two brown lines; interlocking key; and again a frieze of black squares and dots. *Date* The absolute date is difficult to establish; this piece may come from the first years of the sixth century B.C. *Photos*: K. M. Phillips, III.
  22. The standard description of Chiot remains *E. R. Price, The Pottery from Naucratis, in JHS* 1924, pp. 205-222. Border patterns nearly identical to that of the Murlo fragment are presented on Price's pl. 11. His description of fabric, glaze, white slip, and paint fits those of the Murlo sherd, pp. 205-206. The border pattern also resembles certain examples from Tocra (supra note 17) published by Boardman and Hayes, nos. 773-774 pl. 40. More elaborate pieces, some providing general parallels, are published by *E. Walter-Karydi, Landschafts-stile ostgriechischer Gefässe: Samos, VI, 1, Bonn* 1973. One example is a chalice found at Catania, pl. 94, no. 744.
  23. *Martelli* (supra note 14), pp. 160-163 lists seven examples from Etruria. Michel Gras drew my attention to fragments found in Southern France and referred me to *A. Nickels - P. Y. Genty, Une fosse à offrandes du VI<sup>e</sup> s. avant notre ère à La Monédière, Gessan (Hérault), in Revue archéologique de Narbonnaise* 7, 1974, pp. 25-57. The sherd from the Chiot chalice is no. 12 p. 32 and fig. 5 on p. 34. Nickels and Genty refer to others in Southern France published by *F. Villard, La céramique grecque de Marseille, Paris* 1960, pp. 37-38 and *F. Benoit, Recherches sur l'hellénisation du Midi et la Gaule, Aix-en-Provence* 1965, pp. 145-146.
  24. Inv. 66-279. Alabaster alabastron. *AJA* 71, 1967, p. 138, pl. 46 and fig. 40; *PC*, no. 214, pl. 44 h.
  25. One example was published as Etrusco-Corinthian: Inv. 70-236, *AJA* 75, 1971, p. 261 pl. 62, fig. 40. Hayes identified that piece and Inv. nos. 74-30, 74-31, and 71-769 as Laconian II and dated them to about 600 B.C. For these pieces see *AJA* 81, 1977, pp. 97-98 and figs. 31-34; *Phillips* (supra note 11), p. 204 note 12.
  26. Inv. 74-33. Laconian II cup, fr. of body (Hayes). *Find Spot* Piano del Tesoro, Rectangles 6 and 7. Sealed under the floor levels of the archaic complex in context with the Corinthian skyphos and Ionic bowls discussed earlier. *Dimensions and Condition* Max. pres. dim. m. 0,058; Max. Th. m. 0,003. Broken on all sides. *Fabric, Glaze, and Paint* Slightly granular pinkish clay. White slip, red paint. Black glaze shades from dark brown to black. The glaze was applied with a brush while the cup was on the wheel. *Ext* Upper body of cup, black. The lower body has been slipped white. Over the white is a ray rising from the base of the cup. Above the ray a red band circles the body; above this red band is a black band and below it are two black bands. *Date* 600 B.C. (Hayes). *Photos*: C. Williams.
  27. Inv. 71-767. Laconian II cup, fr. of rim (Hayes). *Find Spot* Piano del Tesoro, Rectangle 8. In the debris layer of the destroyed earlier building. *Dimensions and Condition* Pres. L. m. 0,0525; Th. m. 0,003. Preserves part of the rim and a bit of the shoulder. *Fabric, Glaze, and Paint* Fine grained pinkish clay, thin white slip, and black paint. *Decoration Int* Glazed. *Ext* Two rows of small dots separated by a dotted band decorate the lip. The edge of the rim is slipped. Note that a band of white paint circles the rim part way down inside the cup. *Date* 600 B.C. (Hayes). *Photos*: C. Williams.
  28. Inv. 71-768. Laconian II cup, fr. of rim (Hayes). *Find Spot* Piano del Tesoro, Rectangle 8, Grids A-1 and A-3, Stratum 3, near the floor level of the earlier building. *Dimensions and Condition* Two pieces from the same rim. Badly burned. *Fabric, Slip, and Paint*. Same as Inv. 74-33 and 71-767 (supra notes 26 and 27). *Int* The interior



- and top of the rim are glazed black; the band circling the rim, below the edge, has fired red. *Ext* Dark bands and rows of dots reserved against white slip. *Date* 600 B.C. (Hayes). *Photos*: C. Williams.
29. Inv. 79-88. Laconian III cup, fr. of body. *Find Spot* Piano del Tesoro, Tr. 21, Grid E-37. *Dimensions and Condition* Max. pres. dim. m. 0,036; Th. m. 0,003. Broken on all sides, preserves part of the body. *Clay and Paint* Fine grained pinkish clay; dilute-brown, black, purple, and white paint. *Decoration Int* A nude male rushes r. Preserved are part of his r. leg, lower l. thigh, and calf of l. leg. The figure, in black against a white ground, is defined by incision. Below, on the white ground, is a purple blob. On the r. thigh is an arc. The incision is particularly precise. *Ext* Pattern circling the stem: Rays, four thin brown bands, wide purple band, and thin brown band. *Date* 550-525 B.C. (Stibbe). *Painter* Probably by the Hunt Painter (Stibbe). *Photos*: C. Williams.
  30. Inv. 79-173. Laconian III cup, fr. of body. *Find Spot* Piano del Tesoro, Tr. 21, Grid D-37/38. *Dimensions and Condition* Max. pres. dim. m. 0,023; Th. m. 0,002. Broken on all sides, badly worn. *Fabric and Paint* Same as Inv. 79-88 (supra note 29). *Decoration Int* Bent leg of male against white ground, incision for knee cap and to define the thighs. *Ext* Fr. of palmette, below purple band, above two and below four thin bands, all over white slip. *Date* 550-525 B.C. (Stibbe). *Painter* Probably the Hunt Painter (Stibbe). *Photos*: C. Williams.
  31. Stibbe's attribution, given to Erik Nielsen in a letter of Summer 1983, will be discussed more thoroughly in Nielsen's field report covering the area in which the sherds were found. We thank Stibbe for his comments and for his scholarly opinion.
  32. Fragments of Ionic bowls, Type B2. *PC* nos. 155-159; *StEtr* 39, 1971, nos. 9-13 on pp. 415-418; *Martelli* (supra note 14), nos. 189-193 on p. 201 accepts the classification as Type B2.
  33. Inv. 70-126; *AJA* 75, 1971, pl. 58, figs. 1-3; *Martelli* (supra note 14), p. 198 no. 127.
  34. Inv. 70-17; *AJA* 75, 1971, pl. 58, fig. 5; *Martelli* (supra note 14), p. 201 no. 194. I originally typed this piece as B2 but now wonder if it is not more properly A2. A date of around 600 B.C. may be correct for the sherd.
  35. Inv. no. 77-182. "Ionic" bowl, fr. of body, rim, and handle. *Find Spot* Piano del Tesoro, Tr. 17, Grid K-18. To the North of the archaic complex, in debris associated with the archaic phase. *Dimensions and Condition* Pres. H. m. 0,055; D. at rim m. 0,134; Max. D. of body m. 0,132. Preserves one handle, part of rim and body. *Fabric and Glaze* Fine orange buff clay, inclusions of mica, slightly sandy to the touch. The black glaze has fired streaked in areas. The glaze is slightly rough to the touch, yet glossy. *Type* This cup fr. falls between Type A2 and B2. I am inclined to place it within the series A2. *Date* Around 600 B.C. *Photos*: C. Williams.
  36. K. M. Phillips, Jr., in *AJA* 76, 1972, p. 254 and pl. 54, figs. 23-24 (before cleaning by Renzo Giachetti), and Two Archaic Bronzes from Poggio Civitate, in *Opus-Rom* 9, 1973, pp. 177-182 and figs. 1-15; mentioned in *ParPass* 192, 1980, p. 205. *Find Spot* Piano del Tesoro, Rectangle 7, Grid D-4. The pieces were found side by side in association with the Corinthian Skyphos, Ionic Bowls, and Laconian II Cups discussed above. *Photos*: FIGF Inv. 71-105, fot. 25706; Inv. 71-106, fot. 25712/6.
  37. Inv. no. 71-105. *M. Martelli*, in *RA* 1979, 1, fig. 18 on p. 84 and note 36 on p. 85 following *M. Cristofani*, *Città e campagna nell'Etruria settentrionale*, Arezzo 1976, p. 85 fig. 106.
  38. Inv. nos. 71-105 and 71-106. *P. G. Warden*, *An Etruscan Bronze Group*, in *AJA* 86, 1982, pp. 232-238 and pls. 33-35. Inv. 71-105. *P. G. Warden et al.*, *Copper and Iron Production at Poggio Civitate (Murlo)*, in *Expedition* 25, 1, 1982, p. 32, fig. 12.
  39. *J.-P. Thuillier*, *Les sports dans la civilisation étrusque*, in *Stadion: Journal of the History of Sport and Physical Education*, 7, 2, 1981, pp. 173-202. Thuillier refers not only to the bronze wrestlers from Murlo but also to the horse race frieze plaques.
  40. *Lo Porto* (supra note 7) and *Le importazioni della Grecia dell'Est in Puglia*, in *Centre Jean Bérard*, 1976 (supra note 14), pp. 131-136 and pls. 63-70.
  41. A. Azzaroli, Venetic Horses from Iron Age Burials at Padova, in *Rivista di scienze preistoriche* 35, 1-2, 1980, pp. 281-308. Alkman of Melos, a Spartan poet of the seventh century B.C., refers to a Venetic colt in his *Partheneion*: *D. Page*, *Alkman, The Partheneion*, Oxford 1951, Fr. 1, vv. 50-51, p. 19. *G. Devereux*, *The Eneitan Horse of Alkman's Partheneion*, in *Hermes* 94, 1966, pp. 129-134 states "Alkman's Eneitan racer is Paphlagonian, and not the Venetic Eneitan Horse." However, *R. L. Beaumont*, *Greek Influence in the Adriatic Sea before the fourth century B.C.*, in *JHS* 56, 1936, pp. 159-204 prefers that these horses be from the upper Adriatic; Azzaroli's study seems to me to settle the question. The Veneti were breeders of prized horses, horses early known to the Greeks. (I thank Rebecca Hague for the references to Page, Devereux, and Beaumont.)
  42. *G. Fogolari*, *La protostoria delle Venezie*, in *Popoli e civiltà dell'Italia antica* 4, Rome 1975, pp. 61-222. Literary sources are discussed on pp. 69 ff.
  43. Inv. nos. 71-726 and 727. Etrusco-Corinthian plates by the Painter of the American Academy (Szlágyi). *AJA* 77, 1973, pp. 323-324, Ills. 1-2, pl. 57, figs. 10-11; *AJA* 78, 1974, p. 271; *ParPass* 192, 1980, pp. 204-205.
  44. The bronze clasps with iron inlay from Murlo have close parallels with pieces from Populonia: Judith Swaddling, *Etruscan Bronze Belt Clasps with Iron Inlay*, in *StEtr* 46, 1978, pp. 47-53 and *Warden* (supra note 38), pp. 26-34. *M. Martelli*, *Populonia: Cultura locale e contatti con il mondo greco*, in *L'Etruria mineraria: Atti del XII Convegno di Studi Etruschi e Italici*, 1979, Florence 1981, pp. 399-427 discusses imports from East Greece including a selection from Samos and Rhodes.





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15 February 1990

Virginia Grace  
American School of Classical Studies  
54 Souidias Street  
Athens 106 76  
Greece

Dear Miss Grace,

Thank you for your kind donation of \$40 to the Phillips  
Publication Fund. Since this is under \$50 your name will not be  
included in the list of Subscribers included in Murlo and the  
Etruscans, although I will include it in a list of donors that  
will be circulated to the editors (and possibly other interested  
parties) unless I hear otherwise by March 1, 1990. I am very  
pleased that you have chosen to honor Kyle's memory in this  
fashion and extend my personal thanks for your support along with  
those of Richard DePuma, Penny Small, and the various authors  
included in the volume.

I trust you are well. Did you receive some impressions &  
rubblings of stamped amphora handles from the Nemea survey I left  
in your mailbox in August? If so, can you supply any  
information? With best wishes from both me and Susan,

Sincerely,

Bob Sutton

Robert F. Sutton, Jr.  
Associate Professor

7.11.90  
if you find these,  
would to  
Sutton  
(2 was in  
U.S.)





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November 1989

Dear Friends and Colleagues,

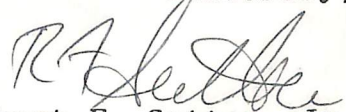
Most of you are probably aware that Kyle Phillips tragically passed away a year ago last August. His professional achievements are outlined in the obituary in American Journal of Archaeology 93 (1989) 239-40. While Kyle's name will long be associated with the Etruscans and the excavations at Murlo, one cannot overlook his interest in painting, vases, and iconography. His impact is even greater than his bibliography, for he lives on in many of us whom he taught to look, think, and write. As a former student I fondly recall Kyle's personal engagement with all, his gentle, yet penetrating, scepticism, and the inevitable "Quite frankly...." with which he seemed to initiate all discourse.

As noted in the AJA obituary, Richard De Puma and Penny Small are editing a volume in Kyle's memory entitled Murlo and the Etruscans. This book, devoted to a single focus of Kyle's research, will contain 20 articles by colleagues in this country and abroad, including one by Kyle himself (who was actively involved in planning the book), together with his bibliography. Since so many of Kyle's students, friends, and colleagues will not be contributing as authors, the editors have welcomed my suggestion that many of us might like to make financial contributions to ensure that the volume appears promptly, in a suitably handsome form. This seems like an especially appropriate way to acknowledge our gratitude to Kyle, for the list of such backers included in the volume will provide eloquent testimony to his far-reaching influence.

To contribute, please send a check or money order made out in US dollars to the order of the Phillips Publication Fund to me here at my new position. All who contribute at least \$50 by 1 March 1990 will be listed in the volume as Subscribers, and (if desired) those fortunate souls contributing \$500 or more can be further distinguished as Sponsors. Since punitive exchange fees assessed by our banks make it impossible to accept contributions in anything but US dollars, those living abroad may wish to combine contributions in a single check or postal money order.

I hope that you can join Richard, Penny, and me in honoring Kyle's memory through your financial support of this volume.

Sincerely,

  
Robert F. Sutton, Jr.  
Associate Professor

check #46  
of Jan. 30, 1990  
for \$40



ITALY MURLO

Via San Giovanni, 8  
50124 Firenze  
August 31, 1983

Virginia Grace  
The American School of Classical Studies  
64 Souidias Street, Athens 140

Dear Miss Grace,

Thank you for your letter and the information contained in your lost letter of July 1977. I shall start checking references soon but am very pleased to have the piece tied down and to have your opinion that it was for oil.

(in context)  
The other amphora (Inv. 72-430) is also now firmly in place thanks to you. That piece seems a bit more normal for Murlo even though we are a long way from its home. I look forward to hearing from Carolyn Koehler about it.

As for your photographs, I shall start working on it at once. Naturally you may use that photo, and the others which I sent you, if you wish. I only wish we had more material of this type. One fine amphora from Samos does, however, indicate trade even if in costly oil.

Sincerely,

Kyle



ITALY: MURLO (TUSCANY)

8

American School of Classical Studies  
54 Swedias Street; Athens 140 Greece

August 17, 1983

Kyle M. Phillips, Jr.  
Via San Giovanni, 8  
50124 Firenze  
Italia

Dear Kyle:

As Mrs. Petropoulakou wrote you for me in July 1977, your small amphora, AJA 81, 1977, p.93, figs. 21, 22 is Samian "and seems to be datable in the early 6th century B.C." She referred you to my article Hesperia 40, 1971, pp. 52-95 on Samian amphoras; on pp. 79-80 of this article, is given the evidence showing that these jars carried oil, not wine. On pl. 15, no. 2, is a little jar in Samos which may be compared with yours, see its description p.93. But now there are a number more found by Samian fishermen that have a body shape more of yours. The variations in body shape seem intended to provide different capacities. Oil was expensive, so it was natural to carry it in different containers. The little dipper found with it (your figs. 21, 22, say, suggests oil rather than wine as contents. Not mentioned in that article, is the "Samian lekythos" you speak of in your letter (22.VII.83) but perhaps that also would point to the text on Samian amphoras in the Blankenhagen festschrift 118-120 of that volume; a Soviet scholar had also identified the shape.

For your other amphora, I had barely time to see it before ~~it was snatched~~ the photos were snatched from me by Carolyn Koehler, the expert on that class. She was in the midst of preparations to go back to the US after a year in Greece. She will write to you, but I believe the date you suggested is right for her views. She is to be at the Congress herself.



As a consultation fee, send me a print of your Samian at scale 1:10, that is, in the picture the jar should be exactly 0.04 high, since you say its height is 0.40. Then we can compare it nicely with my published little Samian, of which the height is 0.434; I enclose a print. (A visible scale does not help. You have to measure the jar on the ground glass of the enlarger.) This will be your publication photo, and you will agree to let me use it later, with some supplementary information on Samian, if I get around to it.

Yours sincerely,

I liked your published description of the clay, and of the time of the jar.







90-4, 26 or 27  
Greek object at  
Poggio Civitate  
p. 31, fig 4

7-6



ITALY : MURLO (TUSCANY)

8

American School of Classical Studies  
64 Swedias Street; Athens 140 Greece

August 17, 1983

Kyle M. Phillips, Jr.  
Via San Giovanni, 8  
50124 Firenze  
Italia

Dear Kyle:

As Mrs. Petropoulakou wrote you for me in July 1977, your small amphora, AJA 81, 1977, p.93, figs. 21, 22 is Samian "and seems to be datable in the early 6th century B.C." She referred you to my article Hesperia 40, 1971, pp. 52-95 on Samian amphoras; on pp. 79-80 of this article, is given the evidence showing that these jars carried oil, not wine. On pl. 15, no. 2, is a little jar in Samos which may be compared with yours, see its description p.93. But now there are a number more found by Samian fishermen that have a body shape more closely resembling yours. The variations in body shape seem intended to produce various capacities. Oil was expensive, so it was natural to carry it in small containers. The little dipper found with ~~it~~ <sup>yours</sup> (your figs. 24, 25), as you say, suggests oil rather than wine as contents. Not mentioned, I think, in that article, is the "Samian lekythos" you speak of in your recent letter (22.VII.83) but perhaps that also would point to oil. I have some text on Samian amphoras in the Blankenhagen festschrift (1979), see pp. 118-120 of that volume; a Soviet scholar had also identified the Samian shape.

For your other amphora, I had barely time to see that it is Corinthian before ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ the photos were snatched from me by Carolyn Koehler, the expert on that class. She was in the midst of preparations to go back to the US after a year in Greece. She will write to you, but I believe the date you suggested is right for her views. She is to be at the Congress herself.

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Yours sincerely,

I let you  
publish description  
of the clay, and  
of the time of the jar -



On small Samian, various excavations, ITALY - MURLO  
see Hosp. 1971, p. 70, with note 47  
- note ref. to jar in Tomen, only 38 hgt.

Via San Giovanni, 8  
50124 Firenze  
July 22, 1983

Miss Virginia Grace  
Agora Excavations  
The American School of Classical Studies

11-a



Dr. Virginia Grace  
American School of Classical Studies  
Souidias Street, 54  
Athens 140  
GRECIA

POST OFFICE

**THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM**  
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA  
THIRTY-THIRD AND SPRUCE STREETS  
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19104

WILE MEREDITH PHILLIPS Jr.  
Via S. Giovanni n. 8  
50124 - FIRENZE

Ricerche, Centro di  
a three day conference  
ico8. Paola  
ontribution on the  
ry, Laconian Pottery,  
kindly identified one  
both, which you may  
ing to write a sentence  
ke your idea of their  
onsider them likely  
ned some other material,  
Murlo.

diam of body, 0.27 m.;  
clay burned brown and  
3. black.  
n" on the shoulder?

diam of body, 0.112 m.;  
d light (whitish) clay,

from the same stratum.  
B.C. because of pottery  
of the floors in the  
sted in your opinion

is Fall. I need very much  
red pottery in the

His descr. of  
the clay and  
of the loc



On small Samian, various captions, ITALY - MURLO  
see Hep. 1971, p. 70, with note 47

- note ref. to jar in Tonn, only .38 high

Via San Giovanni, 8  
50124 Firenze  
July 22, 1983

Miss Virginia Grace  
Agora Excavations  
The American School of Classical Studies  
Athens, 1140 Greece

Dear Miss Grace,

Early in December the Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, Centro di Studio per l'archeologia etrusco-italica, will hold a three day conference (December 5-7th, 1983) on "Il commercio etrusco arcaico". Paola Pelagatti has kindly allowed me to prepare a short contribution on the material from Murlo. We have Early Corinthian pottery, Laconian Pottery, a Samian lekythos, and two imported amphorae. You kindly identified one a number of years ago. I am sending photographs of both, which you may keep for your files, and wonder if you would be willing to write a sentence or two which I could quote in my report. I would like your idea of their place of manufacture and of their date. Would you consider them likely holders of wine or do you think they may have contained some other material, perhaps oil, which could explain their appearance at Murlo.

1. Murlo, Inv. no. 73-202. H., 40 cm.; Max. diam of body, 0.27 m.;  
Diam. at rim, 0.118 m. Fine orange clay burned brown and  
Bib. AJA 81 (1977) pp. 93-94, figs. 21-23. black.  
Do you have an explanation for the "letter" on the shoulder?

2. Murlo, Inv. no. 72-430. H., 48 cm.; Max. diam of body, 0.112 m.;  
Diam at rim, 0.186 m. Fine grained light (whitish) clay,  
burned black in secondary firing.  
Unpublished.

Both amphora come from the same area and from the same stratum. That stratum we think dates to before 590 B.C. because of pottery which is like that from a level under one of the floors in the archaic sanctuary. I, however, am interested in your opinion about the date of both.

With best wishes and I hope to be in Athens this Fall. I need very much to look at Corinthian things and to see the red-figured pottery in the National Museum.

Sincerely,

Kyle

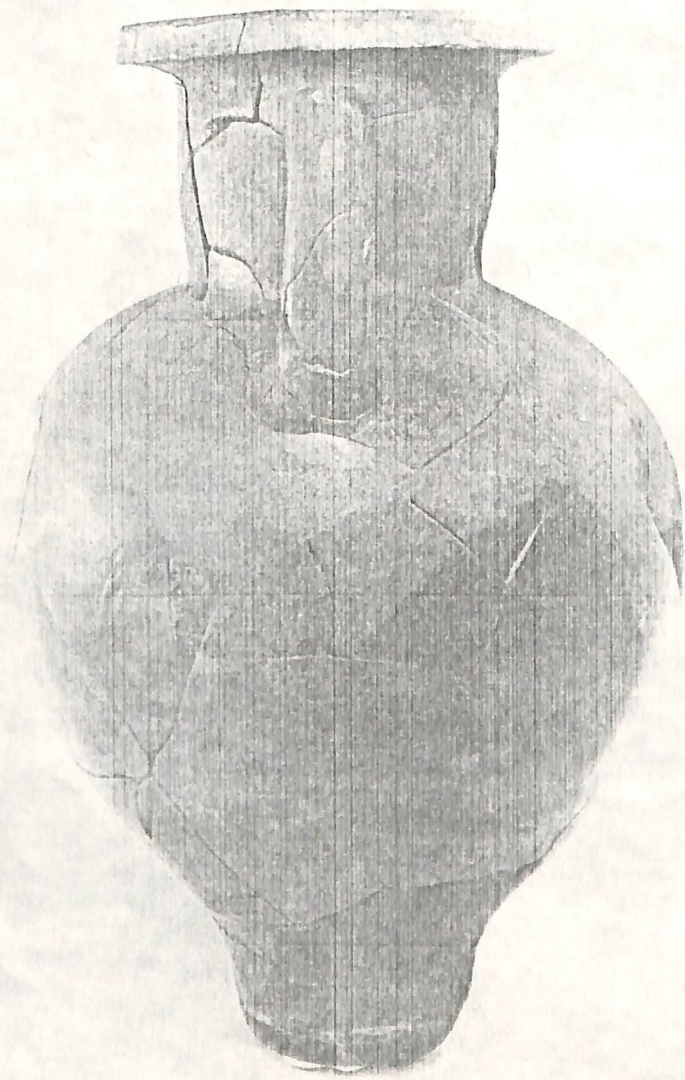
Kyle M. Phillips, Jr.

12. VII. 83

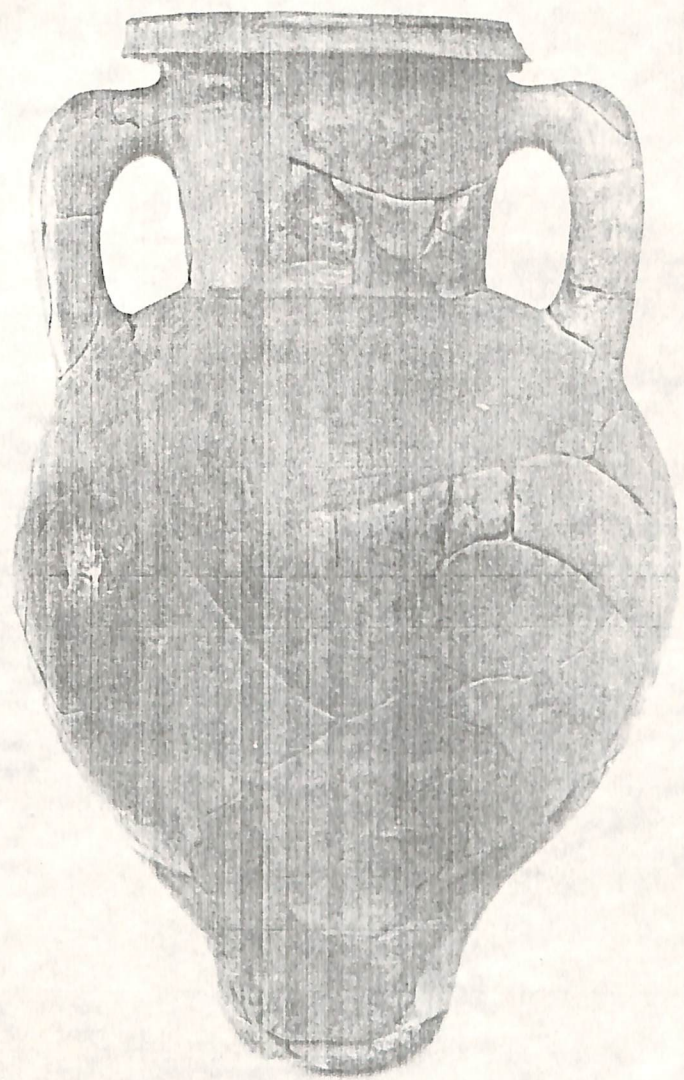
as compensation,  
→ want permission to include  
the Samian in a publ.

His descr. of  
the clay and  
of the tree





HH  
 84.  
 (more than 100)





Corinthian jar

from Murlo,  
Tuscany

inv. no. 72-430

(photos given to

C. G. Kochler)

(from letter of

22. VII. 83

from Kyle Phillips)

(80 made up three  
photostatics)



*A. Ashmead*  
**THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM**  
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA  
THIRTY-THIRD AND SPRUCE STREETS  
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19104

**MR. MEREDITH PHILLIPS Jr.**

Via S. Giovanni n. 8

50124 - FIRENZE



**FIRST CLASS**

Dr. Virginia Grace  
American School of Classical Studies<sup>+</sup>  
Souidias Street, 54  
Athens 140  
GRECIA

11-a



WILEY EDITH PHILIP

Via S. Giovanni n. 8

50124 - FIRENZE

12. Nov. 8

See below

ITALY

MISC.

To

alphabetically  
under

MURLO

and ASA

1977, 10, 93

Virginia Grace  
American School of  
Classical Studies  
Solidias Street  
Athens 140  
GRECIA







Murlo Inv 72-202

73?

12-6







18. VII. 83

There was also a full-front  
of the same  
photo, also covering the same. I  
think I may have got in with  
Carolyn's papers, but she  
could not find it (in person  
of departure). Probably it  
was the one published in ASA  
1977.



14  
ITALY - MURLO (TUSCANY)

MASSENZIA  
VIA APPIA PIGNATELLI 62  
ROMA

(Samian jar)

July 29, 1977

Maria Petropoulakou  
Stoa of Attalos Museum  
Athens, Greece

Dear Miss Petropoulakou:

Thank you for your letter of July 4th and I am very pleased that the Amphora from Poggio Civitate has been identified by Miss Grace. Its context dates it between 650 and 575 B.C. and we wonder if it is not to be placed around 600 B.C. Amphorae, especially imported examples, are extremely rare at Poggio Civitate and we think that this one, especially now that Miss Grace has identified it as Samian, must have been part of the luxury imports to the site. We have East Greek Bowls, Laconian bowls, Corinthian plates, and raw ivory.

I am sending a copy of your letter to Professor Erik Nielsen, Department of Classics, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, who is directing this year's work at Murlo and I am requesting him to send Miss Grace photographs for her archives. Thank you ever so much for drawing her attribution to our attention and for sending reference to her article on these amphorae.

Sincerely,

Kyle M. Phillips, Jr.

Kyle M. Phillips, Jr.

cc:Erik Nielsen

⊗ 13.I.79 Now have been  
received, HPT



ITALY: MURO, TUSCANY

Prof. Kyle Phillips  
Bryn Mawr College  
Bryn Mawr, Pa. 19010  
USA

Athens 4.VII.77

Dear Prof. Phillips,

Miss Grace read your report in AJA 81(1977)pp.85 - 100 about your excavations of 1975 in Tuscany and she was pleased to see on p. 93 photos of an amphora found there.

The amphora is Samian and seems to be datable in the early 6th c.B.C. About Samian jars an article has been written by V. Grace in Hesperia XL(1971) pp. 52 -95.

The small cup, found with your jar strengthens the argument that in the Samian jars oil was exported(see in the above article pp. 79 - 80).

Miss Grace would be glad to have photographs of your amphora for her archives. Many more Samian jars are now known than appear in the article of 1971.

Sincerely yours

Maria Petropoulakou





FIG. 18. Impasto bowl, fragment of molded handle. 71-562. Front view



FIG. 19. Impasto bowl, fragment of molded handle. 71-562. Back view



FIG. 20. Impasto bowl, fragment of molded handle. 71-562. Detail

tail. The vegetal motive, however, is the same on both handles, though that of 73-239 has been distorted at the edges by the narrower sides of the strut, indicating that the design was stamped out and not mold-made.

Apart from the quantity of bowls and cups found within this room, several larger utility vessels were also uncovered. Among these is a pointed amphora inside of which was found a small ladle-like cup (figs. 24-25).

### 73-202. Pointed amphora; figs. 21-23.

**DIMENSIONS AND CONDITION:** H., 0.40 m.; Max. D., 0.27 m. Restored from one hundred and twenty-one fragments. Almost complete, preserving part of one handle. **SHAPE:** The lip is accented by a rounded moulding and the neck is set off from the shoulder by a ridge. On the underside, within the foot ring, is the pointed tip of the amphora. **TECHNIQUE:** A very fine-grained buff clay. Individual pieces are burned gray through black. The



FIG. 21. Pointed amphora. 73-202. Front view showing sign or mark



FIG. 22. Pointed amphora. 73-202. Side view



FIG. 23. Pointed amphora. 73-202.  
Detail of sign, or mark

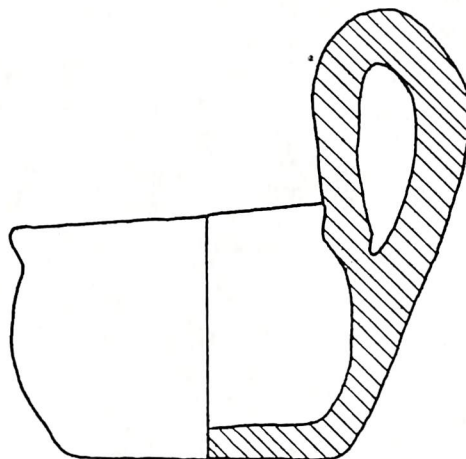
clay, though micaceous, is much finer, less gritty, than that encountered in the majority of utility vessels from the site. The general impression is that this clay is less porous, the particles being more tightly compacted, and that initially it was fired at a higher temperature than the utility vessels of local fabric. This suggests that the amphora was imported. COMMENTS: The surface was undecorated save for the shoulder area between the handles where one finds a carefully incised letter, or sign (fig. 23). It should be noted that the top bar extends *beyond* the two outside vertical strokes. Mabel Lang informs us that the horizontal bar touching the three vertical strokes makes it unlikely that this is a mark indicating the amphora's capacity. She further observes that it is not the standard archaic Greek *epsilon* with vertical bar and three slanting strokes. It seems best to consider our example a mark, perhaps of the non-Etruscan potter who made this amphora.

**73-209.** Impasto cup. Ill. 14; figs. 24-25.

DIMENSIONS AND CONDITION: Max. H., 0.062 m.; Max. D., 0.053 m. Entire. TECHNIQUE: Fine-grained impasto discolored orange through burning. COMMENTS: This small high-handled cup perhaps served as a ladle for the pointed amphora in which it was found. Its rather minimal capacity would make it more convenient as a dispenser of olive oil than wine.

After further exposure of the S wall of the small room a large utility vessel was found outside the wall. Its relationship to the material from the burned stratum within the room is uncertain, but it is presented here as another example of the variety of shapes in the local utility ware from the site.<sup>17</sup>

<sup>17</sup> For other examples from the site, B. Bouloumié, *MEFRA* 84 (1972) 61-110.



ILL. 14. Impasto cup. 73-209. Profile. Drawing by N. Norman



FIG. 24. Impasto cup. 73-209.  
Side view



FIG. 25. Impasto cup. 73-209.  
Back view