

Samples AS 902, 903, 905, 908 all come from Hellenistic water jugs of Form 1 (Rotroff 2006, 73-76). This is a tall jug with an ovoid body, a cylindrical neck clearly distinguished from the body, and an outturned rim below which there is a ridge – the primary distinguishing detail of the form – and a single vertical handle running from neck to shoulder. The rim type is sometimes referred to as a “tie-on rim”, because one could easily tie a piece of leather or cloth over the mouth, with the fastening string or thong nestling in the concavity between the lip and the ridge below the lip. This form of jug first appears in Agora deposits laid down around 320 BCE and continues to occur, in a variety of fabrics, throughout the Hellenistic period.

Because the fabric of many of these jugs is much paler than typical Attic clay, it has been postulated that they are imports to Athens. Homer Thompson, who published several in the 1930’s, conjectured that they might come from Aigina (Thompson, 1934, 165). There were two pieces of supporting evidence for this hypothesis: similar jugs had been found in a 2<sup>nd</sup>-century tomb on Aigina (now republished by Walter-Karydi et al. 1982, 86, nos. 675-677, pls. 53, 54)); and there was a flourishing water-jug industry on the island in the 1930’s.

Closer observation has indicated that several different fabrics were used for these jugs, suggesting a variety of sources. A very distinctive, pale and light-weight fabric is typical of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century, and has been dubbed Hellenistic Water Jug Fabric, of which there are two subgroups: Group 1 and Group 2 (for discussion of this fabric, see Rotroff 2006, 29-32). Samples AS 902, 903, 905, and 908 were all visually classified as Group 1. For published examples of this shape in this fabric, see Rotroff 2006, 247, nos. 18, 19, 21-24, fig. 4, pl. 4).

An Aiginetan origin is no longer maintained for these jugs. The examples in the Aiginetan tomb date to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century. Ironically, they may have been imported from Athens, where this form of jug began to be made in a local fabric in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century (Pink Temper Fabric, see Rotroff 2006, 23-29).

**Samples AS 902** (part of the rim and upper neck) **AS 905** (belly fragment) are from a jug or jugs found in the lower fill of well G 13:4 (“Thompson’s Group A”: for complete publication of the deposit, see Thompson 1934, 316-327). A complete example of the same shape, in the same fabric and from this same context, has been published (Agora inventory number P 2873, Rotroff 2006, 247, no. 19, fig. 4, pl. 4). Both of these samples have been analyzed by INNA at the Missouri Research Reactor (Rotroff 2006, Appendix A, 379-391). Sample AS 902 has also been analyzed by Raman laser microprobe spectroscopy (Wopenka et al. 2002; Rotroff 2006, Appendix C, 401-403).

**Sample AS 903** is the floor and lower body of a jug from deposit R13:09, the fill of a cistern covering the chronological range ca. 300-265 BCE (see Rotroff 2006, 375). There are many fragments of this jug form in the deposit, but none have been inventoried or published. Sample AS 903 has also been analyzed by INNA at the Missouri Research Reactor (Rotroff 2006, Appendix A, 379-391).

**Sample AS 908** is part of the rim and upper neck of a jug from the lower fill of deposit N 21:4, also known as the Satyr Cistern. The deposit covers the chronological span ca. 250-210 BCE (for details about the dating of the deposit, see Rotroff 2006, 369). For partial

publication of the pottery see Rotroff 1994; the terracotta figurines have been published as well (Thompson 1962). Sample AS 908 has also been analyzed by INNA at the Missouri Research Reactor (Rotroff 2006, Appendix A, 379-391).

#### References

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