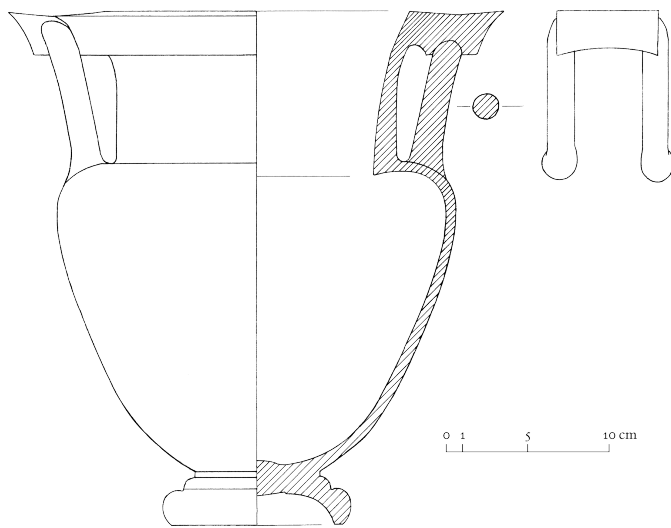


Plates 531–32, 533, 1–3

Accession Number 83.AE.255

PROVENANCE –1983, with Nicolas Koutoulakis (Geneva, Switzerland); 1983, donated to the J. Paul Getty Museum by Vasek Polak (Hermosa Beach, California), together with entry no. 6 (83.AE.252); according to Museum documentation, both vases were formerly in the Schweitzer Collection; this has not been verified.

SHAPE AND ORNAMENT Rim slightly convex on top with a vertical overhang; a flat handle plate extending beyond the rim at each side is supported by two columns; ovoid body; ogee foot. Top of rim black. On neck: A, black chain of hanging lotus buds between two black lines in a reserve panel; B, black. Reserved for ground lines. Outside of foot black, except for bottom. Resting surface and underside of foot reserved. Interior black.



SUBJECT A. A woman walking to right approaches a herm. She is dressed in a chiton, a himation, and a *sakkos*. In her left hand she holds a high-handled horn-like *kanoun* (sacrificial basket). The ithyphallic herm, depicted with long hair and beard in reserve, stands on a base, facing left. A rectangular boss is rendered as a reserved square outlined in black on the shaft.

B. Ithyphallic herm in profile facing right. The herm stands on a base and is shown with long hair and beard in reserve. A rectangular boss is rendered as a reserved square outlined in black outline on the shaft.

ATtribution AND DATE Attributed to the Geras Painter by J. M. Padgett. Circa 480–470 B.C.

DIMENSIONS AND CONDITION Height 31.3 cm; diam. of rim 25.2 cm (outside); diam. of rim 18.5 cm (inside); width with handles 30.1 cm; diam. of body 23.6 cm; diam. of foot 11.6 cm. Capacity to rim is 5.002 liters. Misfired in places, especially on side B. Vase intact with the black gloss surface chipped, scratched and pitted in numerous areas, and considerably abraded. Black flaked away in small areas. Black inside. Incrustation inside.

TECHNICAL FEATURES Preliminary sketch visible on: (A) herm's head, beard and shaft; woman's arm, body and face; *kanoun*; (B) on herm's face, shoulder, shaft, and phallus. Relief contour on both sides. Dilute glaze: woman's hair.

BIBLIOGRAPHY *BAPD* 28888; "Acquisitions/1983," *GettyMusJ* 12 (1984): 243, no. 58; Van Straten, *Hiera Kalá*, p. 249, cat. no. V299; Padgett, "Syleus Sequence", in *Athenian Potters and Painters*, vol. 1, p. 229, note 127.

COMPARANDA For the Geras Painter, see *ARV*² 285–87, 1642; *Paralipomena* 355, 511; *Beazley Addenda*² 209; Becker, *Formen attischer Peliken*, pp. 53–56; Padgett, "The Geras Painter"; Robertson, *Art of Vase-Painting*, p. 145; *Agora* 30, p. 97; Padgett, "Syleus Sequence", in *Athenian Potters and Painters*, vol. 1, pp. 213–30; Gaunt, "Attic Volute Krater", pp. 216–18.

The vase has similar dimensions to entry no. 6 (83.AE.252) by the Pan Painter. The herm occurs on other works by the Geras Painter. Cf. the pelike in Paris, Cab. Méd. 397 (*ARV*² 285.8; *Beazley Addenda*² 209; F. Lissarrague, *Greek Vases: The Athenians and Their Images* [New York, 2001], p. 164, figs. 122–23); pelike in Lausanne, Musée Historique 3250 (*Paralipomena* 355; *Beazley Addenda*² 209; C. Isler-Kerenyi, *Dionysos in Classical Athens: An Understanding through Images* [Leiden and Boston, 2014], p. 53, fig. 25). M. Robertson (Robertson, *Art of Vase-Painting*, p. 145) says that "the Geras Painter was a miserable draughtsman, but the scenes on his little pelikai often have a character not unlike that of the Pan Painters's (both have a thing about herms); and I am sure it

does not violate chronological probability to see him in these as a crude imitator of the Pan Painter.”

For herms, see entry no. 6 (83.AE.252).

The boss on the side of the herm on entry no. 6 is black, while here it is a reserved square outlined in black; cf. also the boss on the herm on entry no. 8 (83.AE.284.201). For a similar herm, cf. a Nolan amphora by the Pan Painter in Laon, Musée de Laon 371023 (*ARV*² 553.23; *CVA Laon* 1 [France 20], pl. I, III, 1, 27). Cf. also a column-krater by the Orchard Painter in Naples, Museo Archeologico Nazionale H 3369 (*ARV*² 523.9; Siebert, “Hermes”, pt. 1, p. 301, no. 100), depicting a procession of females to a herm and an altar; a *kanephoros* (basket bearer) also stands in front of the herm on this vase. Aristophanes in *Lysistrata* (642–47) describes the *kanephoros* as the last religious role of an Athenian girl before marriage. This is mainly related to the religious processions and consequently to

scenes with similar iconography where the *kanephoroi* can be recognized as unmarried, but marriageable, young women. The presence of the herm is suggestive of a public space. The absence of an altar or a sacrificial animal could suggest that a bloodless sacrifice is depicted. For *kanephoroi*, see L. J. Rocco, “The Kanephoros and her Festival Mantle in Greek Art,” *AJA* 99 (1995): 641–66; E. Reeder, in *Pandora*, pp. 185–87, cat. no. 38, pp. 235–36, cat. no. 60; M. Dillon, *Girls and Women in Classical Greek Religion*, (London, 2002), pp. 37–42; *Worshiping Women: Ritual and Reality in Classical Athens*, ed. N. Kaltsas and H. A. Shapiro (New York, 2008), pp. 218–19, cat. no. 95 (S. A. Waite); J. Breton Connelly, “Priestesses— Women in Cult: In Divine Affairs, the Greatest Part: Women and Priesthoods in Classical Athens,” in *ibid.*, pp. 187–241.

For the *kanoun*, see entry no. 6 (83.AE.252).



1



2

83.AE.255



1



2

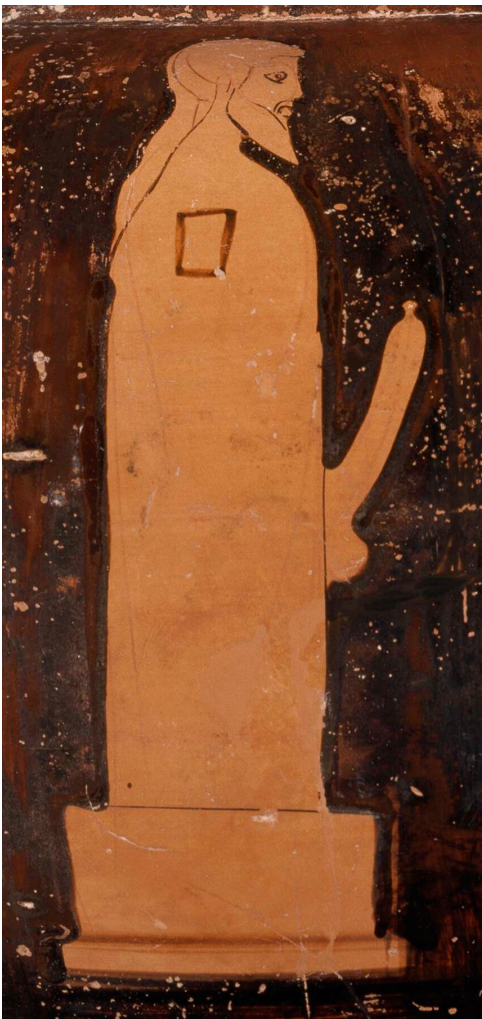


3

83.AE.255



1



3



2



4



5

83.AE.255

83.AE.284.201