ANNVARIO

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SCUOLA ARCHEOLOGICA DI ATENE

E DELLE

MISSIONI ITALIANE IN ORIENTE

SUPPLEMENTO 15

CORINTHIAN POTTERY

FROM THE ARCHAIC CEMETERY OF CAMARINA (RIFRISCOLARO)

P. PELAGATTI'S 1969-1979 EXCAVATIONS AND CONTEXTS GRAVES

CORNELIS W. NEEFT

SCUOLA ARCHEOLOGICA ITALIANA DI ATENE

2025

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(foto Françoise Fouilland, contributo R. Salibra).

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EDITORIALE

Emanuele Papi

Questo volume, il quindicesimo dei *Supplementi* dell'*Annuario della Scuola Archeologica Italiana di Atene*, è il corpus delle ceramiche corinzie rinvenute nella necropoli arcaica di Camarina, sulla costa della Sicilia sudorientale. L'Autore è Cornelis Willem Neeft, uno dei principali specialisti di questa classe ceramica, cui ha dedicato significativi contributi: classificazione tipologica e stilistica, cronologia, iconografia, pittori, diffusione commerciale e utilizzo nei diversi contesti.

Il cimitero di Camarina, a est dell'abitato, fu scoperto da Paolo Orsi in località Dieci Salme, dove nel 1910 scavò alcune tombe assieme al barone Biagio Pace, studente a Palermo con Antonio Salinas, poi primo allievo siciliano della Scuola Archeologica Italiana di Atene nel 1913. Poco dopo le ricerche furono tralasciate per indagare i sepolcri classici ed ellenistici di Passo Marinaro lungo la costa. Nel decennio 1969-1979 Paola Pelagatti riprese i primi scavi di Orsi e portò alla luce 1791 tombe in contrada Rifriscolaro, il nome moderno del torrente *Oanis* che attraversa le campagne di Ragusa, nominato da Pindaro nella V *Olimpica* per la vittoria di Psaumis di Camarina nella corsa delle quadrighe trainate da mule.

Rifriscolaro era il più antico cimitero della colonia fondata da Siracusa nel 599/598 a.C., stando al racconto di un autore non identificato con certezza: Pseudo-Scimno, che tra il II e il I secolo a.C. aveva composto un'opera geografica in trimetri giambici per il re di Bitinia. Mezzo secolo dopo la fondazione (552/551 a.C.) Camarina cercò di rendersi indipendente dalla madrepatria e il tentativo fu represso. I sepolcri, prevalentemente a inumazione, sono un indicatore della demografia attraverso il tempo ma non tutti si possono datare in assenza di corredi, come quelli più antichi. Le tombe più antiche appartengono a Camarinensi che vissero una generazione dopo la fondazione della colonia, seppelliti con ceramiche fabbricate nelle officine di Corinto e classificate come "Medio e Tardo Corinzio I" (circa 575-550 a.C.). I vasi prodotti nel "Tardo Corinzio II" (circa 550-500 a.C.) testimoniano che la sconfitta non comportò la distruzione della città e la scomparsa degli abitanti, che a giudicare del numero dei morti furono numerosi fino alla fine del VI secolo a.C.

A Camarina i vasi corinzi erano un accessorio funebre deposto nella tomba dai congiunti ma erano anche usati frammenti scartati nelle abitazioni cittadine e rinvenuti nei riempimenti delle fosse o nel terreno circostante. Sono meno numerosi rispetto ad altre colonie greche, in ragione delle pratiche funerarie locali o per le limitate risorse degli acquirenti o anche per un commercio non gestito direttamente con Corinto, ma attraverso intermediari siracusani. Per le forme dei manufatti rappresentati viene analizzata la distribuzione nella topografia funeraria, la cronologia e i settori con pratiche funerarie specifiche. Sono stati identificati alcuni pittori i cui vasi giungevano in piccoli lotti, altri artigiani ben attestati nei mercati della Sicilia non sono invece presenti.

La ceramica corinzia è un terminus post quem per la datazione delle tombe. Nel volume sono discusse e aggiornate le tradizionali datazioni di Humphry Payne, *Necrocorinthia* (1931), per periodi, tecniche, forme e decorazioni, considerando i dati successivi, la durata dei repertori vascolari, le trasformazioni e la nascita di nuove caratteristiche.

Quest'opera di Neeft, sistematica e completa, è l'esito di un lavoro collettivo diretto da Paola Pelagatti con la collaborazione di diverse istituzioni: l'École Française de Rome, la Soprintendenza di Siracusa e poi di Ragusa, l'Università di Milano, di Amsterdam e di Torino, e di un gruppo di studiosi che hanno in parte anticipato alcuni risultati: in primis Paola Pelagatti; Françoise Fouilland agli inizi degli anni '80 aveva completato l'inventario dei duemila reperti e iniziato lo studio di tutte le ceramiche non prodotte

a Corinto; a Stéphan Verger sono stati affidati i metalli; Jean-Christophe Sourisseau ha preso in carico le anfore da trasporto che rappresentano un terzo di tutta la ceramica; Maria Teresa Piraino e poi Federica Cordano le iscrizioni; lo studio dei reperti osteologici è stato avviato da Doro Garetto e Melchiorre Masali, poi proseguito da Sylvia Di Marco. Gli scavi della necropoli orientale di Camarina sono poi proseguiti con la direzione di Giovanni Di Stefano.

La Scuola Archeologica Italiana di Atene è grata a Paola Pelagatti e a Cornelis Neeft, insieme a Maria Rosaria Luberto, Marcella Pisani e Simona Pisani che hanno curato l'edizione e a Monica Livadiotti per l'impaginazione e la grafica.

CATALOGUE

The below catalogue describes the Corinthian (and Corinthianizing) fine pottery found in and around graves 1-1787 in the part of the Rifriscolaro necropolis excavated by Paola Pelagatti over the years 1969-1979[1]. Its main aim is to ascertain dates for the graves to which the material belongs. Thus, extensive listings of parallels and discussions of the stylistic intricacies of the material are beyond the scope of this presentation. Some groups of material decorated in linear style are discussed in separate chapters to provide an insight into the arguments underlying the dates in the catalogue.

The fine Corinthian pottery retrieved at the excavations consists of entire specimens – some virtually unscathed, others recomposed from their sherds – as well as fragmentary material. Nearly all items of the former category qualify as grave-gifts, most likely acquired to the purpose. This material is filed with inventory numbers of Museo Ibleo, Ragusa. Much of it is on display in the museums of Camarina, Ragusa, and Syracuse, these locations being mentioned in the relevant entries of the graves. The bulk of it, however, is kept in the storerooms of the Syracuse Museum; its location is not specifically mentioned.

The fragmentary material is secured in the Syracuse storerooms. It generally has not been inventoried; in this catalogue, I have numbered it alphabetically[2]. For convenience' sake, some fragments of other classes of material have been concisely included as well[3].

Clay and paint will be described in cases of special interest only. The same goes for the applied colours, inasmuch as an exhaustive description of these would not only take into account merely what has been preserved, but would also be superfluous owing to its generally standard character.

Dimensions will be given in millimetres. Of fragments, they will generally be measured in flat planes other than relative to the original heights on their pots. Only if fragments contain parts of their pots' horizontal borders, will their heights be measured relative to the borders (PH).

Photographs have been rendered at 50% scales unless stated otherwise. Whenever photographs failed to convey the information of their material, they have been supported or substituted by tracings. These, all provided with scales, have generally been reduced by 50%. The tracings distinguish between features as follows:

10% gray for applied white
15% gray for areas done with diluted paint
25% gray for painted areas
45% gray for direct red
65% gray for destroyed areas
0.15 pt. solid line for sherds border
0.2 pt. solid line for involuntary incision
0.2 pt. dashed line (2 pt) for turning lines, repetition, and spatial adaption
0.2 pt. dashed line (1 pt) for surface deficiences
0.4 pt. solid line for incision and for pot borders
0.4 pt. dashed line (2 pt) for profile changes.

Descriptions use the following abbreviations:

as regards dimensions

max. diam.	maximum diameter of body
PH	preserved height
PW	preserved width
PL	preserved length
(xx)	dimensions which only could be made out by estimate or the cords formula
]	not preserved before the decoration described
[	not preserved beyond decoration described

as regards shapes

b.b.	broad-bottomed
f.b.	flat-bottomed
n.f.	narrow-footed
HP	handle-plate

as regards periods

LPC	Late Protocorinthian
TR	Transitional
EC	Early Corinthian
MC	Middle Corinthian
LC	Late Corinthian

as regards decoration

b	black, i.e. painted
r	red[4]
w	white
y	yellow

with the non-black colours, minuscules are used for lines, majuscules for bands.

[1] For the location of the Rifriscolaro cemetery and its properties, see Pelagatti 2017, 244-245, Figs. 1-2; AA.VV. 2000, 208, fig. 27 [G. Di Stefano].

[2] This fragmentary material is generally referred to as "filling"; so in the tables *Camarina 2600 anni*, 78-89, where it is mentioned whenever it was found "in" graves with Corinthian grave-gifts. For the value of fillings for dating graves and post-depositional activities, see the discussion p. 233-235 here.

[3] Their identifications and descriptions, based on tentative notes I made, should be regarded with due caution owing to lack of time and competence on my part.

[4] When unspecified, red means the colour applied on black paint used

3021

3027

3029

3030a 3030b

Terraces

Prop. Cilia Z 23

Surface finds at terraces I-V in the Rifroscolaro countryside occasioned the first trials in August 1969. These sherds, Ragusa, Museo Ibleo 3021-3045 (stored in Syracuse), then, have led to the subsequent discovery of the archaic necropolis. The lot contained the following pots, the not-Corinthian ones only listed, but not described.

3021 Kotyliskos (photo)
Vth terrace near sarcophagus.
Height 23, rim diam. 51, base diam. 17.5, recomposed from three sherds and complete.
Vertical squiggles, line, broad band, line; band covering lowest part exterior foot and great part of base which shows wire-marks; interior completely painted in a sloppy way.
Comment: type 6 (wire-marks).

3021a *Krater, Laconian.*

3022 *Bowl, small, local/regional.*

3023 *Cup-skyphos, Attic.*

3024 *Lekanis, Attic.*

3025 Kotyle, see below under grave 18.

3026 *Lekythos, local/regional.*

3027 Exaleiptron (photo)
Ist terrace.
Height 54, max. diam. 143, foot diam. 87/67, complete except for greater part of handle.
Band covering lip; alternate-dot pattern flanked by band[5] on shoulder; band below handlezone; exterior and interior foot and tooling between interior foot and underside painted; two lines at centre and single line midway underside; lower part of interior painted except for tondo decorated with thick line at outer edge and blob and thick line at centre.
Comment: second half sixth century B.C.[6]

3028 *Footed bowl, small, with perforations; local/regional.*

3029 Tall closed vessel (photo)
five joining wall fragments, 61 x 74.
Avian to right, band + wRw, ruminant and panther to left.
Comment: probably Late Corinthian I.

3030a Kotyle (photo)
two joining rim/wall fragments with handle, 69 x 72.
Top painted, vertical squiggles, two thin bands, ruminant to left; interior painted except for line just below top.
Comment: Middle Corinthian or Late Corinthian I.

3030b Kotyle (photo)
rim/wall fragment, 59 x 83.

for decoration, direct red referring to red paint applied directly on clay surfaces, guided red to direct red paint with a black line at one or either margin.

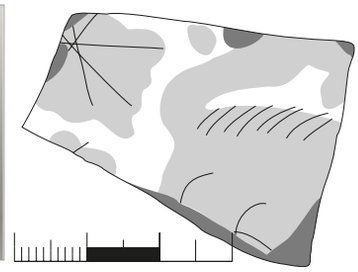
[5] The upper one an applied red one?

[6] The completely black rim and the absence of two lines at the top of the shoulder (for both features, compare Corinth KP-554, *Corinth* XV.3, 296, No. 1620, pl. 65) suggest this type to be a later variant of the more common items with alternate dot-pattern for lower borders of empty shoulders such as *Corinth* XV.3, 296, No. 1619, pl. 65. The context and shape of *Corinth* KP-554 give Stilwell and Benson reason to date it late MC or early LC.

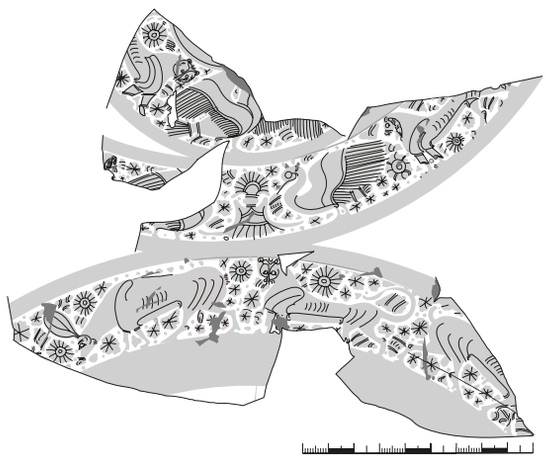
3031

3033a

3035



3035/2



3037

3036

Two lines, vertical squiggles, two thin bands, ruminant to left; interior painted except for broad band at rim containing line.
Comment: probably Late Corinthian I.

3031 Phiale mesomphalos (photo)
rim/wall fragment, 52 x 90.
Interior: avian, probably siren, to right, trace of another one (?) at left edge, three lines, dots on rim; exterior: thin band just below rim and below "handlezone", lower part painted.
Bibl.: Pelagatti 2017, 337, No. 1.
Comment: late Middle Corinthian or Late Corinthian I[7].

3032-3033 Transport Amphorae.

3033a Kotyliskos (photo)
IInd terrace, inside amphora 3033.
Height 28, rim diam. 51 (76 over handles), base diam. 25.
Vertical squiggles, two lines, broad band, band; interior of foot painted; interior painted except for irregular band/line (or nothing) against rim.

Comment: type 3, variant

3035 Convex pyxis with handles (photo)
shoulder/wall fragment with handle, 42 x 61.
Blobs, four lines, closed red and black lotus; handle painted.
Comment: most likely Late Corinthian II.

3035/2 Tall closed vessel (tracing)
wall fragment, 34 x 44.
Quadruped to right.
Comment: Middle Corinthian or Late Corinthian I.

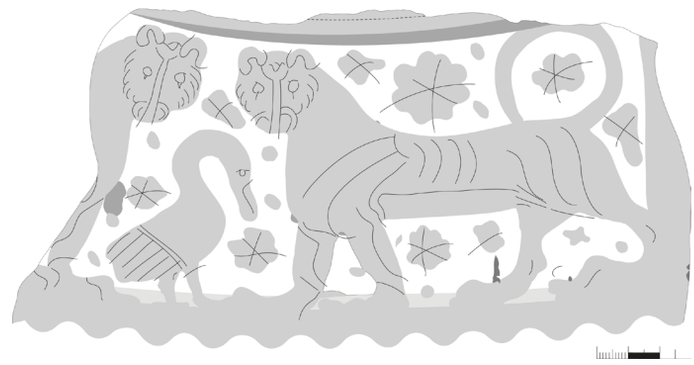
3035/3 Tripod pyxis, fragment
Currently not accessible.

3036 Convex pyxis with handles, and lid (photo)
five joining fragments giving complete height, 77 (83 with handles), height with lid 94, max. diam. 83, mouth diam. (30), foot diam. 52/37; height lid 23, lid diam. 43.
Band and blobs on shoulder; group of red, black, and red band below shoulder, line at max. diam., group of three bands at lower wall; exterior foot partly and sloppily painted. Lid: band, two lines, and band; thin band on side.

3037 N.F. oinochoe (tracing)
24 joining fragments yielding greater part of body, 185 x 210.
Band, I: panther and siren to right, band + Rw - wR; II: palmette-lotus between birds between lions, band

[7] The style, though later, resembles that of *Perachora* II, 267, No. 2566, pl. 108.

3038



3038

16.3044a

16.3044b

18.3025

+ RW - wR; III: doe and panther to left, ruminant to right, broad band + wwRww - wwRww, rays.
Comment: Painter of Mykonos 1539[8]; Middle Corinthian.

3038 Krater (photo, tracing)
from Via Cortone B 47.
two joining wall fragments, 210 x 170.
Bird to right between panthers, very high painted zone, with several applied coloured lines or bands of unidentifiable character.
Comment: vwey late Early Corinthian or first half Middle Corinthian.
Bibl.: PELAGATTI 2017, 334, figs. 1-2.

3039 *Olla, local/regional.*

3040-3043 Amphorae.

unn. Small neck-amphora
21 sherds, 20 of which joining, PH 110, max. diam. 88, mouthplate diam. 59.
Tongues surrounded by line on mouthplate, tongue-like strokes bordered by line on its side; three rows of chequers on handles, their sides painted; groups of six or seven silhouette "swan" in frames on shoulder, their base-lines running around the entire pot, two rows of chequers bordered by thick line, doe facing sphinx, two rows of chequers bordered by thick line, rays; interior of neck painted.
Bibl.: AMIX 1988, 497 n. 212; PELAGATTI 2017, 338, No. 16.
Comment: unusual type; Late Corinthian.

Grave 16
Date: ca 525 B.C.
(*Camarina 2600 anni,* 84 tab. 4a, 89 tab. 5b)

3044a Kotyliskos (photo)
height 24, rim diam. 47, base diam. 20, recomposed from two fragments.
Vertical squiggles, line, broad band, line, exterior foot and greater part of underside painted.
Comment: type 6c (wiremarks as 3021).

3044b Kotyliskos (photo)
Five joining fragments yielding almost complete specimen, height 48, rim diam. 76, foot diam. 50/38.
Horizontal zigzag with triangular blobs in bends, direct red band, two thick lines, band; stand-ring and interior of foot painted; line at centre and two thick lines near outer edge of underside; handles dipped.
Comment: type 10.

3044 *Bowl, small and footed, with perforations; local/regional.*

Grave 18
Date: Late Corinthian I – II.
(*Camarina 2600 anni,* 83 table 3)

3025 Kotyle (photo)
Height 75, rim diam. 108, foot diam. 56/42.
Painted, + R at rim, RR below handle-zone and probably at lower margin of painted zone, penstroke

[8] For the Painter of Mykonos 1539, see NEEFT forth. a, Cat. 1603 [V.F. Fichera].

rays; upper part exterior foot and entire interior foot painted; two thick lines at outer edge and blob surrounded by thin band at centre of underside; interior completely painted.

Grave 19
Date: Late Corinthian I-II.

a. Tripod pyxis (photo)
foot fragment, 26x43.
Line, band, two (or three) lines, vertical lines, three lines, band[9].

19.a

28. 3484

36. 3490

Central area

Prop. Cilia later Mezzasalma (Z 24): Graves 19-175

Grave 20
Date: Late Corinthian I.

a. Kotyle -
A-C. three not joining minute rim and wall fragments.
Line, vertical squiggles, two chequers bordered by two lines, trace of animal.
Comment: Group of the Yale Kotyle Painter[10].

b. Kotyle, handle fragment of black specimen.

c. Oinochoe

A-H. nine (1x2, 7x1) fragments, PH 24, PW 40 (Corinthian?).
Three thin bands just above foot and trace of either a fourth or the beginning of a black zone.

Grave 28
Date: Middle Corinthian.
(*Camarina 2600 anni*, 78 tab. 1a)

3484 Kotyliskos (photo)
height 28, rim diam. 53, foot diam. 21.
Line, vertical squiggles, two silhouette dogs to right bordered by two lines; exterior of foot painted; interior painted except for line against rim.
Comment: type 191B.

Grave 36
Date: Middle Corinthian.
(*Camarina 2600 anni*, 78 tab. 1a)

3490 Kotyliskos (photo)
height 29, rim diam. 48, foot diam. 19, recomposed from five joining sherds.
Line, vertical squiggles, two silhouette dogs to right bordered by two lines; exterior of foot painted; interior painted except for line against rim.
Comment: type 191B.

Grave 40
Date: VIc, probably early.
(*Camarina 2600 anni*, 84 tab. 4a, 88 tab. 5a)

3492a Kotyliskos (photo, p. 6)
height 24, rim diam. 50, foot diam. 17, recomposed from seven joining sherds.
Vertical squiggles, band, broad band; interior painted except for band at rim.
Comment: type 6d var.

a. Kotyle (tracing, p. 6)

A-E. 36x27, 38x35, 25x34, 13x32, 13x13, five wall sherds, probably from one and the same vessel.
Trace of line, animal to right, two lines, rays.

Grave 41
Date: VIc, probably early.

a. Kotyle -

A-B. two joining lower wall fragments, another probably

[9] For the type, cf. *Tocra* II, 12, No. 1863, fig. 5; *CVA* Stockholm 1, pl. 17:6, fig. 77.

[10] For the Yale Kotyle Painter, see Benson 1983, 321.