

vAseS

Of the State Hermitage













Great exposition

We were shocked, when saw this:



Types of Ancient Greece vAses

Storage

Amphora type A, c. 620 BC.

Amphora type B.

Amphora type C.

Neck Amphora, c. 520 BC.

Belly amphora, with hardly a distinct neck.

Ovoid neck amphora.

Nikosthenic amphora, c. 530 BC.

Nolan amphora.







Panathenaic amphora, always large.

Pseudo-panathenaic amphora, c. 500 BC.

Pointed amphora.

Transport amphorae.

Mixing

Hydra-black figure type.

Hydra-red figure type or Kalpis.















Lebes Gamikos, for weddings, c. 340 BC.

Pelike.

Pithos.

Stamnos, c. 480-470 BC.

Cups

Kantharos type A.

Kantharos type B.

Kylix type A.

Kylix type B.

Band cup, with the main painting in a band low on the body. All these "cups" are covered by kylix.

Droop cup.

Eye-cup, painted with eyes.

Kassel cup.

Komast cup, Athenian black-figure, with short stem, angled "offset" lip.^[R]







Lakonian cup.

Lip-cup, with the main painting just below the lip; the stem and foot are lost in this example.

Siana cup. Similar to Komast, with slightly longer stem, and painted on the inside.^[R]

Merrythought cup, with distinctive "wishbone" handles.

Mastos, breast-shaped cup with pointed nipple base; handles optional.

Mastoid cup, like a mastos but with flat base.

Phiale.

Rhyton, c. 430 BCE.

Skyphos, c. 740 BC.

Glauk skyphos.

Hermogenes skyphos.

Diagram of the parts of a typical Athenian vase. In this case a volute krater.

/File/Women_bath_Asteas_Lebes_gamikos_MAN_Invt1445_n1.jpg

Types of Ancient Greece vAses

Amphora

An amphora is a type of container of a characteristic shape and size, descending from at least as early as the Neolithic Period. Amphorae were used in vast numbers for the transport and storage of various products, both liquid and dry, but



ペリカ



A pelike is a one-piece ceramic container similar to an amphora.

Unlike the often-pointed bottom of many amphorae, the pelike's bottom is always flanged so it will stand on its own.

Pelikes are often intricately painted, usually depicting a scene involving people. The shape first appeared at the end of the 6th century BCE and continued to the 4th century BCE.

The pelike's functions are still a d not much about it is wn to this day.



Hydria

A hydria is a type of water-carrying vessel in the metalwork and pottery of Ancient Greece. The hydria has three handles. Two horizontal handles on either side of the body of the pot were used for lifting and carrying the pot. The third handle, a vertical one, located in the center of the other two handles, was used



Types of Ancient Greece vAses

Kylix

In the pottery of ancient Greece, a kylix is the most common type of wine-drinking cup. It has a broad, relatively shallow, body raised on a stem from a foot and usually two horizontal handles disposed



Krater

A krater or crater was a large vase in Ancient Greece, particularly used for watering down wine.



Psykter

Sorry, no information on Wikipedia



18:48 В Уфе горожане просят закрыть люки, откуда периодически вылезает КАЛЫВАН

Bolshaya Kalyvanska ya vAse

It is made of green-wavy jasper found in 1815, in the Revnevsky quarry of the Altai.

Weight of the vAse is more than 19 tons.

Diameter of this thing is more than 5 m.

It is the biggest vAse in the world.



Look at this happy faces

