

vAseS

Of the State Hermitage

# Great exposition

We were shocked, when saw this:



# Types of Ancient Greece vAses

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

**Storage**

Amphora type A, c. 520 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

Hydra-black figure type

Hydra-red figure type or Kalpis

Lebes Gamikos, for weddings, c. 340 BC

Pelike

Pithos

Stamnos, c. 480–470 BC.

**Mixing**

Dinos

Bell Krater, c. 330 BC.

Calyx-Krater, c. 510 BC.

Column Krater

Volute Krater

Kyathos

Psyktēr

**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.<sup>[R]</sup>

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.<sup>[R]</sup>

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

File:Women\_bath\_Asteas\_Lebes\_gamikos\_MAN Inv11445\_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 mostly for wine.



## 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.

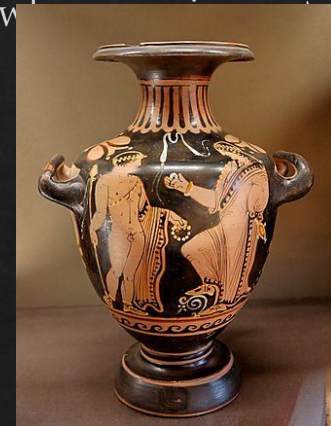
Pelikes are often intricately painted, usually depicting a scene involving people. The shape first appeared at the end of the 6th century BCE and continued to the 4th century BCE.

The pelike's functions are still a mystery and not much about it is known 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 with the thumb and index finger.



# 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





# Bolshaya Kalyvanskaya 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

