

GALERIE GOLCONDA

ARCHÉOLOGIE MUSÉALE
FOSSILES – BIJOUX RARES ET ANCIENS
CABINET DE CURIOSITÉ DES GRANDES CIVILISATIONS

CERTIFICATE

GNATHIAN STYLE OINOCHOE APULIA – MAGNA GRAECIA (4 th. Cent. BC)

MATERIAL AND METHOD: beige clay modeled in the round with black varnish and highlights of white and yellow paint.

This piece has a trilobate spout and ovoid body supported by a piedouche and narrowing at the shoulders. The flat handle mildly surmounts the shoulder to join it to the hem and the ornamentation depicts a small lion in stucco. The whole piece is covered in black glaze with the exception of the foot which is red in color.

The top of the neck is adorned with a delicate foliage of flowers and ivy, and the lower section depicts isolated floral motifs. There is significant relief work done on the body of this piece. After having turned the piece, the artisan specialized in engravings created two rows of parallel grooves through gouges of different sizes. Between these two rows is the presence of a painted frieze of pearls and pirouettes.

Very good condition, possible old restorations. Small fragments are missing.

ORIGIN: Apulia – Magna Graecia. The birth of Apulian pottery dates back to the last decade of the 5th century B.C. If Apulia remains true to its attic heritage, it will soon develop its own iconographic language whose quality would not envy that of Athens. The pictorial technique, called *Gnatia*, of applying color directly onto black laquer was invented in Taranto in the studio of the painter Egnatius between 370-360 B.C. and was then exported throughout Apulia. This style of dish was found in abundance in Gnatia (modern day Egnatia).

MEASUREMENTS: Height: 22.6 cm (8.8")

THERMOLUMINESCENCE TEST performed by Ralf Kotalla Laboratory which confirms the dating of this piece. Test n°08270306

Police book registration N° : 115