

THE ART INSTITUTE  
OF CHICAGO



A BRIEF  
GUIDE TO THE  
COLLECTIONS

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

A BRIEF  
ILLUSTRATED GUIDE  
TO THE  
COLLECTIONS



1935

PUBLISHED BY  
THE ART INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

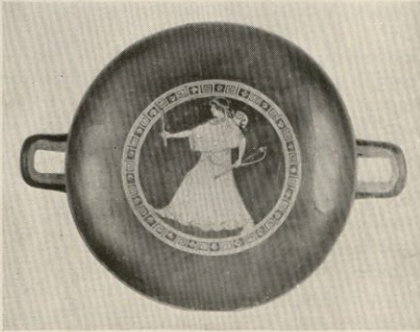
## A BRIEF GUIDE

\* \* \* \*

An asterisk (\*) denotes that the object is illustrated at the side of the page.



GREEK FUNERARY RELIEF (STELE),  
4TH CENTURY B.C. GAL. 5



WINE CUP (KYLIX) ATTRIBUTED TO DOURIS,  
GREEK, C. 480 B.C. GAL. 5



KAPANEUS (?), GREEK RELIEF. GAL. 5

Gallery 5. (First Floor.) CLASSICAL ART. Greek and Italian Vases, 6th–3rd centuries B.C., including black-figure vases, among them a large water jar (*hydria*) showing Herakles and the Old Man of the Sea (6th century B.C.). The group of red-figure vases displays many of the well-known shapes used in the daily life of Athens in the 5th century, B.C. \*Wine cup (*kylix*) with the striding figure of Artemis attributed to Douris (c. 480 B.C.). By “The Chicago Painter” (named from this vase) is the jar (*stamnos*) with both sides decorated in designs of Dionysiac festivals (c. 460 B.C.). Vases on a white ground, used for oil and perfume and frequently as gifts to the dead, include a jug (*lekythos*) inscribed with the words “Euaion is fair,” Euaion being the son of the poet, Aeschylus (c. 450 B.C.). Three examples of the small pitchers (*oinochoë*) originally in the Van Branteghem Collection. It has been suggested that these miniature vases were made for children and carried in one of their festivals. Red-figure specimens of this character date from about 430 B.C. The large and imposing red-figure bell krater, showing a warrior arming, may be associated with a later artist, the Niobid painter, so-called from a key vase, now in the Louvre, showing the slaying of the Niobids. South Italian vases imitating Athenian originals but cruder in potting and decoration show the gradual deterioration of the Attic tradition. \*Greek sculptured funerary relief (*stele*), 4th century B.C., with a scene of farewell. Lintels, pilasters and capitals and other architectural and sculptural fragments from Greece and Rome. \*Greek relief of *Kapaneus* (?), 2nd or 1st century, B.C., discovered in the harbor of Salamis and still bearing traces of shell formed during its long immersion. Terra cotta figurines, Roman glass, Greek and Roman coins (many in gold), and rim of Mesopotamian fountain basin, early Byzantine period. Reproductions of bronze sculpture from Herculaneum and Pompeii, including utensils of every-day life.