

## A WELL OF THE BLACK-FIGURED PERIOD AT CORINTH

In the spring of 1937 a well containing large quantities of Attic and Corinthian pottery, both fine and coarse, was found in the Agora at Corinth.<sup>1</sup> Thanks to the presence in its filling of a number of pieces of Attic black figure, the contents of the well may be securely dated; its vases provide a useful addition to our knowledge of Corinth, her pottery, and her relations with the rest of Greece in the second half of the sixth century and the early years of the fifth.

Although the well was filled up all at one time,<sup>2</sup> the pottery covers a rather long period. The earliest datable piece<sup>3</sup> is the hydria, **1** (Fig. 1), which is closely related to the Tyrrhenian and Vourva vases. In shape, its rounded shoulders and stepped lip are midway between a hydria in the Louvre, with an even rounder shoulder, and another in the Vatican. In style, the animal frieze is fairly close to those both on Late Corinthian I vases and on works by Lydos; the figures recall an amphora by the painter of Berlin 1686, but seem a little later. We may safely place our hydria at about the middle of the sixth century. Fifty years, possibly more, separate it from the latest pieces found in the well: a nearly complete skyphos, **8** (Figs. 1 and 6); a fragment of another skyphos, **9** (Fig. 7); and a mesomphalic phiale in Six's technique, **7** (Fig. 1).

The first skyphos is rather unusual in shape; probably the closest parallel for it is a skyphos in the silhouette style, from Rhitsona. This piece, slightly more slender and a little later than ours, has been dated at about 490 B.C., and the beginning of the class to which it belongs has been set at about 500 B.C. Both in shape and in decoration, a

<sup>1</sup> Mentioned in *A.J.A.*, XLI, 1937, p. 547. The present study was undertaken at the suggestion of Professor Charles H. Morgan II, Director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens from 1936 to 1938; I am indebted to Professor Morgan not only for the opportunity provided, but also for help and encouragement. Professor T. Leslie Shear has kindly permitted me to examine, and to cite, parallel material from the excavations of the Athenian Agora; to Mr. T. J. Dunbabin I owe the same privilege with respect to pottery from the excavations of the British School at Perachora, and to Mrs. Richard Stillwell with regard to material from the Potters' Quarter at Corinth. For help in dating the figured pieces, especially the lekythoi, I am much indebted to Miss C. H. E. Haspels. Dr. Oscar Broneer, Miss Gladys Davidson, Miss Lucy Talcott and Mr. Eugene Vanderpool have provided many suggestions. The profiles have been drawn by Dr. Wulf Schäfer; most of the photographs are by Mr. Hermann Wagner.

<sup>2</sup> Fragments of vases from the top layers of the well fitted others from the bottom, and some of the latest of the figured pieces came from the lowest part. There are many wells in this same area, and a little farther to the west several fifth century house floors have been found; it seems likely that there was a residential district here before the Agora was enlarged in the early fourth century, and that most of the pottery thrown into this well came from one of the houses. Possibly the owners of the well had some connection with the nearby sanctuary (*A.J.A.*, XLI, 1937, pp. 545 ff.), a circumstance which might account for the large proportion of figured pieces.

<sup>3</sup> References for the following discussion will be found in the catalogue.

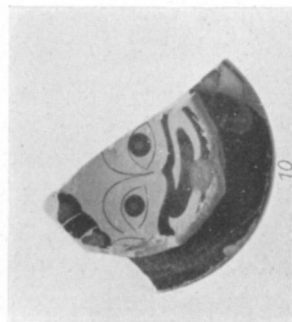
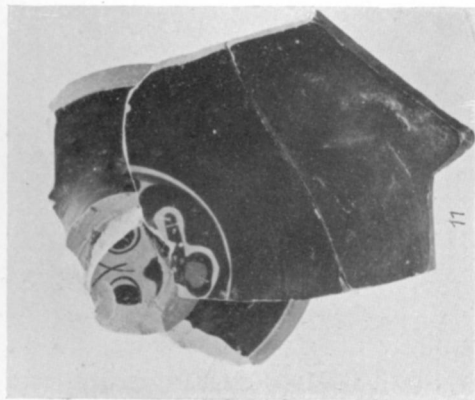
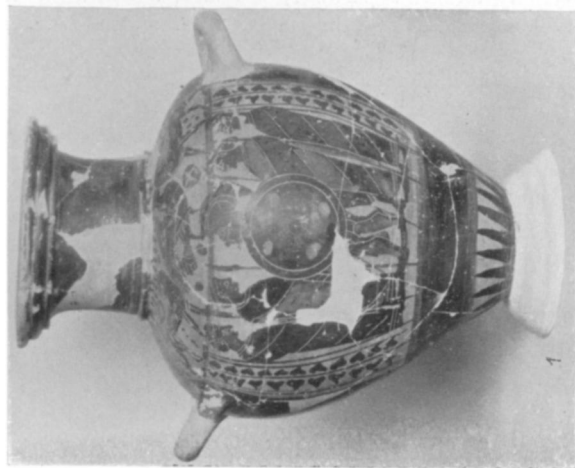
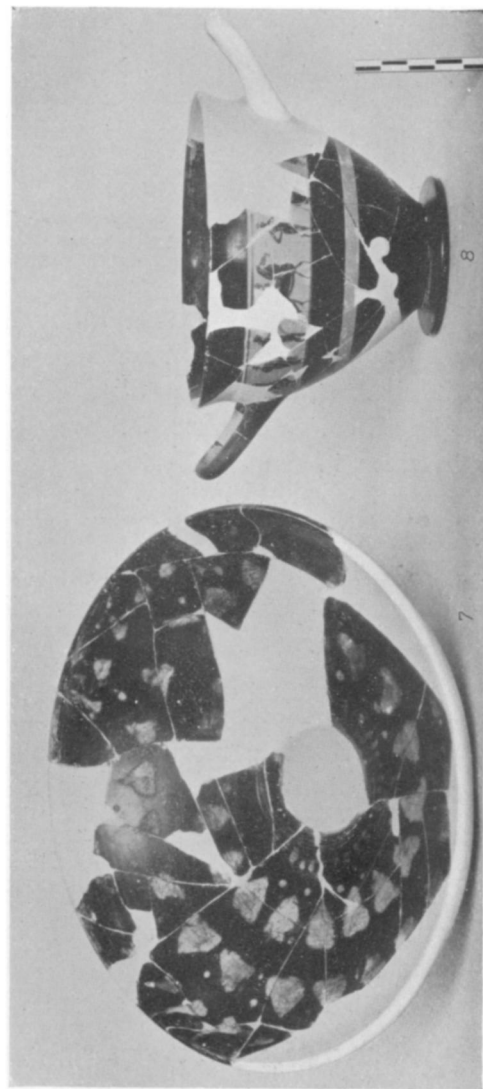


Fig. 1. Attic Black-figured Ware

date in the vicinity of 500 B.C. would seem to fit our example. The skyphos fragment, **9**, shows a bit of the story of Theseus and the Bull; only the rump and tail of the bull, painted white, and a spectator, perhaps a deity, remain. The fragment was painted by an artist of the "White Heron" group, and though not by its principal exponent, the Theseus painter, our piece belongs to the time of his greatest activity, the years around 500 B.C.

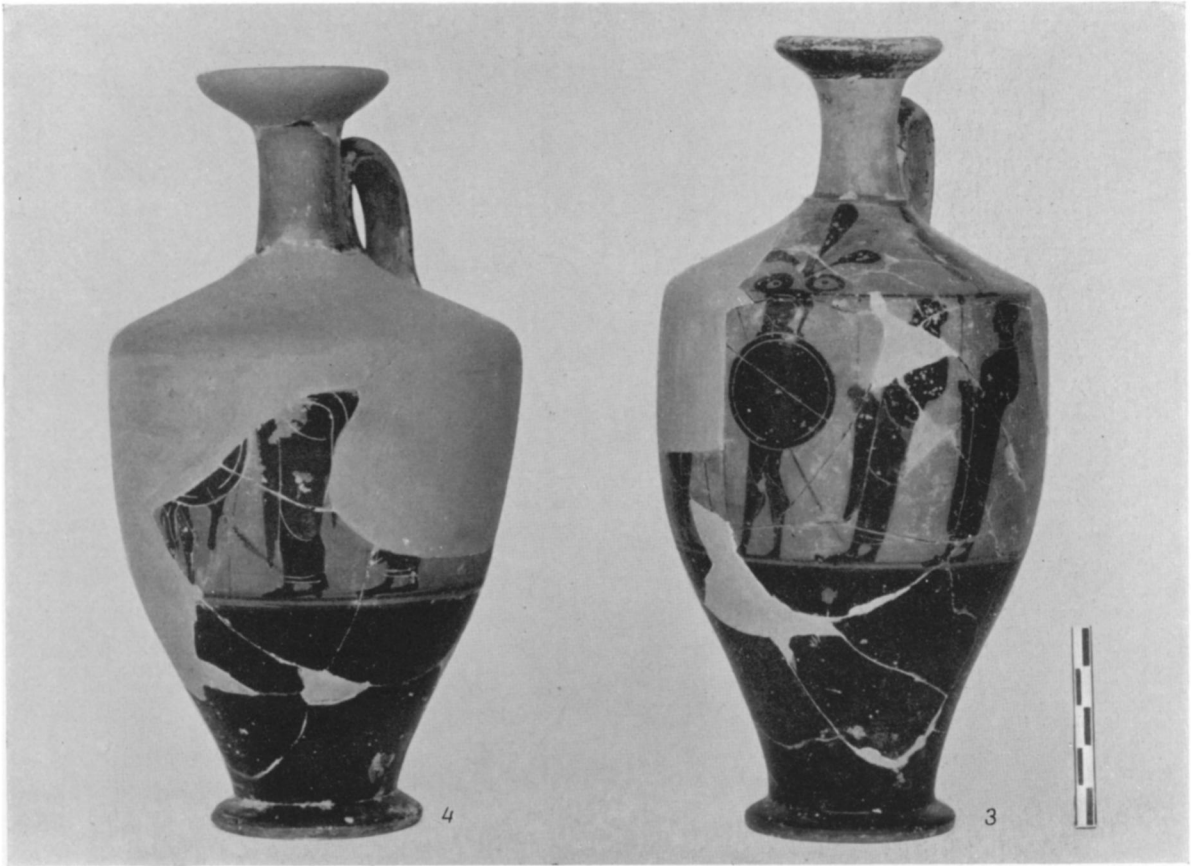


Fig. 2. Attic Black-figured Lekythoi

For the mesomphalic phiale with its bands of white dolphins and ivy leaves, **7** (Fig. 1), no entirely satisfactory parallel has appeared. Most phialai have large figures, usually four, either birds or human heads or both, painted in red and yellow as well as white. A few, however, have single continuous bands, and of these two from the Heraion at Delos with designs similar to ours were found with lekythoi dated as late as 480 B.C. Our example may be as late as that; on the other hand very similar designs appear on many of the amphoras of Nikosthenes, who was also fond of the phiale shape, though the examples known are plain. It is possible that our phiale is not so late as 480 B.C.;

at all events it can hardly be later. A lower limit for the well filling is thus set in the period 500–480 B.C.; an upper limit in the mid-sixth century is established by the hydria, **1**.

The rest of the Attic figured pottery falls easily within these boundaries. Most of it belongs to the last third of the sixth century. Slightly earlier than that, perhaps, is a Droop cup, **2** (Fig. 1), with a lotus bud pattern around the handle zone and conventionalized designs below. The shoulder lekythoi, **3** and **4** (Fig. 2), with two mantle figures and a palmette on the shoulder, and with a warrior and four spectators on the body, may be dated at about 530–520 B.C., and 520 B.C., respectively. Two more lekythoi, **5** and **6** (Fig. 5), each with a running figure between two onlookers, belong before the end of the century. Among the other pieces are two kylix fragments, **10** and **11** (Fig. 1), decorated with gorgoneia of the sort common in the last quarter of the sixth century. The floral band cup, **15** (Fig. 8), which has fired red instead of black, has parallels among those from graves of the late sixth century at Rhitsona and in Rhodes, and also among the finds of the same period at Perachora. In addition we may note fragments of several other skyphoi and of two oinochoai or amphoras. One of the skyphoi, **18** (Fig. 3), with rays at the bottom, is of interest because of an imitation of the type which appears among the Corinthian figured pieces (**28**, Fig. 3). With the exception of two small fragments, **14** and **16** (Fig. 7), the quality of these Attic pieces is hardly inspiring; their importance lies in their datable character.

Of much greater intrinsic interest are the Corinthian imitations of Attic black figure. Two of these vases, an olpe, **21** (Fig. 3), and a trefoil oinochoe, **20** (Fig. 4), were certainly painted by the same hand; a third piece, the amphora, **19** (Fig. 4), probably also belongs. Although many fragments of Corinthian imitations of Attic vase painting, both in the black-figured and in the red-figured techniques, have been found in the past few years,<sup>1</sup> no two vases by the same hand have hitherto been reported. It is not surprising, however, that we should find two or three pieces by the same painter in our well. Its contents belong to the period when Corinth was just beginning to copy Attic black figure; the number of painters engaged in this work can hardly have been large, and the possibility of finding two or more pots by the same hand is proportionally great. Further excavations in Corinth will no doubt produce more pieces which can be assigned to individual masters, and we shall be able to study as personalities those Corinthians who so quickly learned to make excellent imitations of Attic figured wares. It may indeed be that our painter signed one of his vases: on the olpe, **21** (Fig. 3), between the two heroes who sit playing draughts, is the fragmentary inscription  $\kappa\upsilon\omicron$ . Possible names are *Kῤωστόων* and *Kῤῶσος*.

On the oinochoe, **20** (Fig. 4), two warriors fight; at either side stands a draped male figure holding a staff. In technique this piece and the olpe are identical. The black

<sup>1</sup> In addition to the vases from our well, a few black-figured imitations and a number of red-figured examples have been found at Corinth (cf. *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, pp. 307 ff., and p. 316, note). A number of black-figured imitations have come also from Perachora, most of them rather earlier than ours.

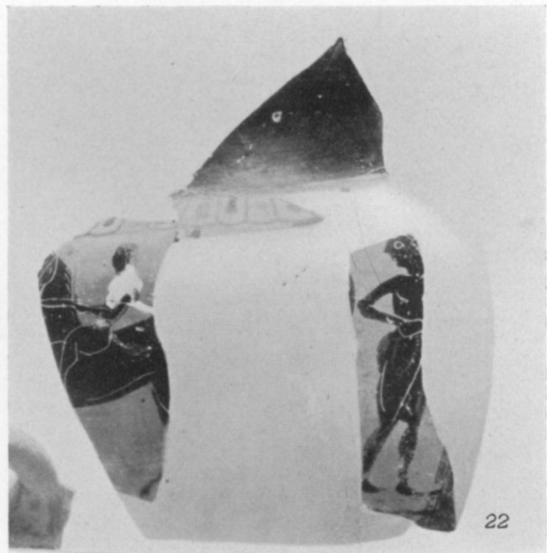


Fig. 3. Three Corinthian Imitations of Attic Black-figure (21, 22, 28); an Attic Fragment (18); and an Imitation of Chalcidian(?) (29)

glaze is applied over a thin reddish wash of the same color as the surface of Attic ware; the reserved panel, also, is covered with this wash. Purplish red and white paint and incision are used for details. The style of the drawing on the two pieces corresponds no less closely; perhaps the most obvious comparison is that between the heads of the two warriors who appear at the right of the scene on either vase, but examination will show that the similarity of style is no less great in the other details both of drawing

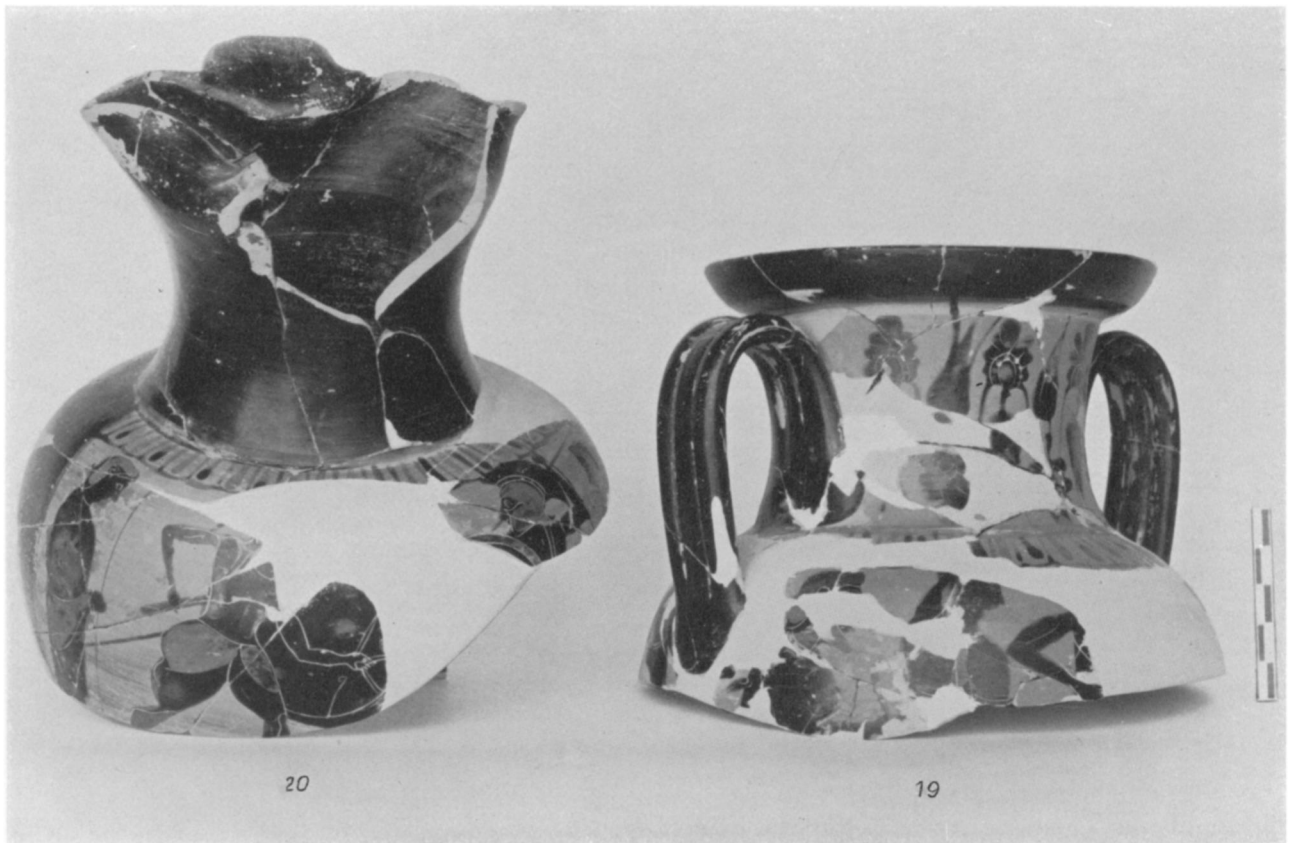


Fig. 4. Corinthian Imitations of Attic Black-figure

and of painting. Note for instance the very thin forearms, the emphasis of the elbow bone, the fondness for long incised lines, and for very thin spears and staves; compare, too, the hand of the warrior and of the draughts player to the left on each vase; the ear, also, of the same draughts player and of the left-hand spectator. The execution is perhaps a little better in **21** than in **20**, but the vases must be closely contemporary; we may date them in the neighborhood of 530 B.C.

The amphora, **19** (Fig. 4), may be an earlier work by the same hand. In many details of drawing it shows renderings identical with those on our painter's olpe and oinochoe; but the technical problems of the imitator are solved less satisfactorily, especially in the

case of the red surfacing, here a thick slip which has flaked off in many places. The figured decoration, painted on this slip, occupies an unbroken band around the body; on either side Theseus is seen, struggling with the Minotaur; the compositions are the same, except for the reversal of the male and female spectators. Around the neck is a double lotus and palmette pattern, reversed on one side and on the other divided by a chain of linked circles. The figures on this vase seem earlier in style than those of **20** and **21**; they suggest the work of a painter who is unfamiliar with the technique he is using and who is in fact experimenting with the painting of imitations.

Among the other Corinthian imitations the most interesting is a fragment from a trefoil oinochoe, **22** (Fig. 3), with a horse and rider, and at the right looking back toward them a nude male figure. This piece belongs in the last third of the sixth century. Similar in style is a small fragment of an oinochoe, **23** (Fig. 14). The design of **25** (Fig. 8) is unusual and **28** (Fig. 3) is interesting because it is the same type of skyphos as the Attic **18** (Fig. 3), but larger and with a foot which flares upward rather than down and has a depressed ring between it and the body.

Perhaps the most important figured vase found in our well is a column krater, **29** (Fig. 3), neither Attic nor Corinthian, but possibly Chalcidian. With the exception of the foot, the shape of the vase<sup>1</sup> conforms to that of Chalcidian kraters; the foot is of a cushion type characteristic rather of Chalcidian oinochoai, amphoras and hydrias. The clay is a dark grayish yellow-brown, fairly soft; so far as can be judged from the available descriptions it corresponds closely to that of Chalcidian vases. The glaze, which had fired red all over, has largely disappeared, but enough remains to enable us to make out the decoration. There were wavy vertical lines on the lip, a tongue pattern on the shoulder, and rays just above the base. On the body there is a figured panel, bordered by vertical bands of ivy leaves on either side; in one panel are three figures wearing himatia with large folds, in the other a dancing figure and the heads of two other figures are preserved. Purple paint was used for details; if white was used there is no longer any trace of it.

Since Chalcidian vases have not hitherto been found in Greece, and since there has been no opportunity for comparing the clay of our krater with that of recognized Chalcidian ware, it would seem hazardous, in spite of the strong superficial resemblances, to describe the new vase as certainly Chalcidian. Another possibility is suggested by the presence in the well of a jug, **155** (Fig. 24), which is likewise clearly an import. Its fabric is the same as that of the krater. The jug is related in shape to some Lydian vases from Sardis, and also resembles certain so-called Ionian vases in Munich. Vases of this type have been found in Naukratis and in Thera as well as in Etruria. The jug indeed may be Chalcidian; but it is no less possible that the krater comes from Ionia, and is a local imitation of Chalcidian ware. The curious circumstance that the foot of the krater, though in fact it does belong to the Chalcidian repertory, here appears on

<sup>1</sup> The handles are incorrectly restored; clearly they are of the same type as those on Chalcidian kraters.

a shape with which it is not ordinarily associated, would be easily explained if the maker were an imitator who had got his models somewhat mixed in his mind.

The rest of the pottery found in this well includes a large quantity of both Attic and Corinthian black-glazed wares. Best represented of the Attic shapes is the kylix (Fig. 8). There are a number of types, all of which have a very short stem, or none at all, and a disk foot. Several have an offset lip, for example **30**, **35**, and **36**. One, **37**, is similar in shape to the eye kylikes. Another, **31**, has a deep bowl forming a continuous curve with the outflaring lip. The interior of the foot is sometimes black-glazed, sometimes reserved, and sometimes decorated with a dot, or a circle and dot, at the centre. The four skyphoi, **42–45** (Fig. 9), three black glazed and one red, are among the earliest vases of this shape yet found. The widest part of the body is still at the handle-zone; **43** in particular, with its unusually wide lip and squat body, shows clearly its relation to earlier Corinthian skyphoi. Two oinochoai of unusual shape, **46** (Fig. 9) and **47** (Fig. 10), are interesting. The one, with its ribbon handle, flat horizontal lip, round body and low false ring foot, presents a very strange appearance. The other, a large pitcher with pinched lip cut away at the back, long neck and rather round body, is very impressive. The hydria, **48** (Fig. 9), is not remarkable, but the two squat amphoras, **49** and **50** (Fig. 9), are, again, of unfamiliar shape. The short handles, round in section, are horizontal across the top; above them the neck is stepped in, to flare again in a lip of unusual type.

Among the Corinthian black-glazed pieces is an amphora, **51** (Fig. 9), which has certain affinities with these two Attic examples as well as with local shapes. It has a squat but oval body, short flat handles and a stepped-in neck shorter than those of the Attic amphoras. Its foot, its banded decoration and its lip are on the other hand more like those of the Corinthian amphoras, **51**, **52** (Fig. 9) and **54** (Fig. 12). In **51** and **52** we may note as unusual the unbroken curve of the body and neck. A single fragment of a hydria, **55** (Fig. 12), remains to show that Corinth was making this shape; column kraters, on the other hand, are well represented. Two types occur, one, **56–58** (Fig. 12), similar to the earlier variety in shape, the other, **59–62** (Fig. 12), more elongated, with handles which extend up above the level of the rim. One kind of oinochoe, **63–68** (Figs. 11, 12), was extremely popular. It has a long body, very slight false ring foot, round shoulder and trefoil lip, and was probably topped by a high ribbon handle. On one of these jugs is incised in archaic Corinthian characters: *Ἀνθέσιλας*, probably a name, running down the length of the body. These oinochoai, and also the column kraters of the second type, continue with only slight changes well down into the fifth century.

There are other round-bodied oinochoai with both plain and trefoil lips, and also cups and bowls among the local black-glazed wares. Three types of oinochoe are interesting because their presence in our well confirms Payne's late dating of these shapes, represented here respectively by **72** and **73** (Figs. 14, 13); by **74** (Fig. 14); and by **75** (Fig. 14). There can be no doubt that these types belong to the Late Corinthian II

period; the shape of **75**, indeed, was still in use toward the end of the fifth century. Miniature trefoil oinochoai (Fig. 14), and many miniature bowls of various shapes (Fig. 15), are much the same as other miniatures of our period; only **80**, a bowl with straight sides and slanting bottom, set on a high flaring foot, is particularly remarkable.

Among the decorated wares from our well the largest single class is naturally that of the late Corinthian conventionalizing vases. Skyphoi in particular occur in large quantities; most of them belong to two types, a small variety with fine rays at the bottom, **89–100** (Figs. 15, 16, 20), and a large sort with larger and more widely spaced rays, **101–114** (Figs. 15, 16). The shape of the two is approximately the same; apparently they were made at the same time and used side by side. The smaller variety was copied in large numbers by the Athenians, and then recopied once more in Corinth; a few copies of the larger type, also, have come to light in the excavations of the Athenian Agora. The decoration of the under side is the same in both varieties, all having the same arrangement of concentric circles, either red or black or both, around a central dot (Fig. 16). Two of the smaller examples, **98** and **99** (Fig. 20), have a pin-wheel design in red and black.

A single skyphos of the animal type, **116** (Fig. 17), reflects the degeneration of the traditional scheme. It is decorated with a sphinx, its wings outspread, flanked on either side by a siren; half-moons and dots are used as filling ornament. The drawing is extremely poor. Two floral skyphoi, **117–118** (Figs. 18, 20), each with a band of lotus buds below the level of the handles, also were found. The many miniature skyphoi, **120–127** (Figs. 15, 20), show a variety of patterns. The cone design on **123** and **127**, which apparently came in fairly late in the sixth century, is interesting; a variation of this decoration occurs also on a larger skyphos, **119** (Fig. 20), in which the cones are separated into two rows by a zigzag line. The pyxis with convex sides and cylindrical handles, **128** (Fig. 16), is similar to a variety cited by Payne; it has a tongue pattern on the shoulder. The other pyxis, **129** (Figs. 18, 19), is of a sort which has been found in the contexts of the sixth century at Pérachora. The plate, **133** (Fig. 20), has a quadruple lotus design descended from an earlier Corinthian pattern. Four kothons, **135–138** (Figs. 18, 20), two of them fairly complete, and also fragments of others uncatalogued, show the popularity of this shape in our period. On the other hand, the aryballos was apparently becoming less popular, for only two small fragments were found; one of them, **139** (Fig. 20), has been catalogued. An interesting vase decorated with conventionalized designs is **140** (Fig. 15), probably a jug. It has an unusually high flaring foot and a round body which curves out sharply from the foot and is beginning to turn in again where it is broken off.

There are several partly glazed oinochoai of Corinthian manufacture. On one, **150** (Fig. 18), there are two handles set on one side; on another, **151** (Fig. 18), the surface is particularly well polished. In addition we may note partly glazed cups or bowls, **142–144** (Fig. 18), and an amphora, **152** (Fig. 21). The trefoil oinochoe, **153** (Fig. 21),

and the askos, **154** (Fig. 22), also partly glazed, are Attic. A similar askos has recently been found in the Athenian Agora in a well in use in the latter part of the sixth and the early years of the fifth century.

The kitchen ware, **159–165** (Figs. 21, 25), is of the sort widely used in classical times; the shapes include cooking pots, casseroles, and a shallow dish. The local coarse ware, **166–206** (Figs. 23–29), a very characteristic fabric, appears in a great variety of shapes. There are oinochoai, a hydria, basins, storage jars, lekanai, mortars, a lid, a small bowl, a plate, and a great many wine amphoras, the latter mainly of two types. The deep basin, **172** (Fig. 23), the larnax, **173** (Fig. 23), the mortar with a relief, **177** (Fig. 24), the amphora handle with a frog stamp, **200** (Fig. 28), and the inscribed wine amphoras, **190–199** (Figs. 25, 27, 29) are particularly interesting.

The imported coarse pots come from various places. Three painted amphoras, **207–209** (Fig. 29), and a painted jug, **210** (Fig. 29), are Attic. Six very elongated wine amphoras, **211–216** (Fig. 29), are of a type found both in South Russia and in Athens, but their place of origin is unknown. The fabric of **217** and **218** (Figs. 29 and 25) is apparently the same. The clay of **219** (Fig. 29) resembles that of Chian stamped amphoras, and the clay of **220** (Fig. 29) is much like Thasian; but in each case the shape is quite different from that of any known amphoras from these places.

The miscellaneous objects include an archaic head from a terracotta figurine, **221**; several loomweights, **222–226** (Fig. 30); a number of lamps, **229–242** (Fig. 30), both Attic and Corinthian, all belonging to the second half of the sixth century; a tool made of sandy poros stone, **242** (Fig. 30); and several cover and pan tiles (Fig. 32).

Corinth's continued importance and individuality are clearly reflected in the pottery from our well. The traditional supremacy of Corinthian vase-painters had certainly vanished, and the most skillful artists of the day were the copyists. But the loss of the export trade apparently did not affect the output of pottery. Its place was taken by an increased local demand, if not for fine decorated wares at least for simpler products of every description. The amazing range and variety of pots intended for daily use and, in particular, the excellently made and carefully diversified examples of local coarse ware indicate a considerable prosperity. At the same time, Corinth was importing from Athens a variety of finer wares both plain glazed and decorated, and her potters were beginning successfully to imitate these current fashions. We note evidence, too, for importations from Ionia, possibly also from Etruria, and the stocks of the Corinthian wine-merchants seem to have come from all parts of the Aegean. Corinth in the later sixth century was no longer exporting as many vases as before, but her own pottery manufacture continued undiminished, encouraged, it would seem, rather than interrupted by the new problems of copying and adaptation.

CATALOGUE<sup>1</sup>

## ATTIC BLACK-FIGURE

## 1. (2472) Hydria. Fig. 1

PH. 0.30 m.; D. of lip 0.142 m.; D. of body 0.69 m.

Handles, foot and a few pieces of the body missing.

The vase has a flaring stepped lip flat on top, a long neck with a raised ring at the bottom, a rounded shoulder and an ovoid body. The interior and the upper edge of the exterior of the lip are painted purplish red, the top is reserved. The rest of the vase is glazed black with the exception of figured panels on the shoulder and body in front and a reserved band, just above the foot, decorated with black rays. Purple and white paint and incision are used for the details.

On the shoulder is a siren flanked on either side by a lion. In the free spaces are rosettes of two types, either simple dots or large black dots cut into four parts by incised lines. The scene on the body shows a warrior, with a round shield, and two draped figures, carrying spears, facing him on either side. The headbands and the warrior's greaves are painted purple. The wide folds of the garments of the two inner figures are alternately purple and plain except for white dots. Those of the outer ones are plain with the exception of white dots on every other fold. The dots on the shield are alternately purple and white, and the streaks on the helmet white. Only the foundation of the white paint is now left but the purple is fairly well preserved. The other details are incised. On the sides bordering this scene are vertical bands of ivy leaves.

This hydria is related to the Vourva and Tyrrhenian vases. The execution is very poor and careless. Approximately the same quality of workmanship and a similar scene appear on a vase found at Gela (*Mon. Ant.*, XVII, col. 319–320, fig. 238). A hydria in the Louvre (*C.V.A.*, Louvre, III Hd, pl. 12, 1 and 3, and pl. 13) is similar in shape, with the same type of scene and the same division of decoration, but the stepped lip is straight, the drawing better and the shoulder even rounder. For another, somewhat later in date, with the same type of scenes but with three warriors and two spectators, and a flatter shoulder, wider body and plain lip, see Albizzati, *Vasi Antichi Dipinti del Vaticano*, pp. 109–110, fig. 51, and pl. 37, no. 315. Compare, also, *C.V.A.*, Oxford, III H, pl. V by the painter of Berlin 1686, which Beazley dates 560–550. The drapery is of the same sort but the figures are earlier.

Middle of the sixth century B.C.

<sup>1</sup> The number following the catalogue number in parenthesis is the Corinth inventory number; in each case the designation of the year, C-37, which in the excavation records precedes this number, has been omitted. These abbreviations are used: H. = height; PH. = preserved height; D. = diameter; W. = width; GD. = greatest dimension; T. = thickness; and PL. = preserved length. Plaster reconstructions can be seen in the photographs.

The following books, frequently cited, are referred to below only by the author's name:

- Brants, J. P. J., *Beschrijving van de Klassieke Verzameling in het Rijksmuseum van Oudheden te Leiden*, II, 's-Gravenhage, 1930.  
 Haspels, C. H. E., *Attic Black-figured Lekythoi*, Paris, 1936.  
 Hoppin, J. C., *A Handbook of Greek Black-figured Vases*, Paris, 1924.  
 Mingazzini, P., *Vasi della Collezione Castelloni*, Rome, 1930.  
 Payne, H., *Necrocorinthia*, Oxford, 1931.  
 Pfuhl, E., *Malerei und Zeichnung der Griechen*, Munich, 1923.  
 Ure, P. N., *Sixth and Fifth Century Pottery from Rhitsona*, London, 1927.

## 2. (941) Droop cup. Fig. 1

PH. 0.046 m.; D. of lip 0.184 m.

Foot, most of the handles and pieces of the lip missing.

All of the interior of the cup, except for a reserved band at the bottom of the lip and the exterior of the lip, are glazed black. The handle zone is decorated with a band of alternating lotus buds and degenerate lotus flowers joined by thin tendrils. Beneath this are three bands of black, alternately narrow and wide, a double row of black dots, divided by a black line, and the three bands of black repeated once more. Just above the stem are black rays.

This cup belongs to a group which Ure (*J.H.S.*, LII, 1932, pp. 55 ff.) has named IE and which is closely related to his class IC. The latter he puts at about 540 B.C. with the exception of three cups which are very carelessly painted and date probably about 530 B.C. For the decoration on the handle zone of ours compare Ure's no. 28 (p. 60 and Droop, *J.H.S.*, XXX, 1910, p. 26, fig. 12 a) which he places ca. 540 B.C. and another in the National Museum at Athens, no. 12847 (Ure, p. 57, no. 7) which belongs to class IB and is earlier. Ours is of more careless workmanship than these. For Droop cups, see, besides the articles mentioned above, *Eph. Arch.*, 1915, pp. 123 ff. and *Clara Rhodos*, III, figs. 227 and 229.

Ca. 540–530 B.C.

## 3. (1069) Shoulder lekythos. Fig. 2

H. 0.20 m.; D. of lip 0.042 m.; D. of foot 0.05 m.

Large piece of shoulder and upper part of body and a few other pieces missing.

At the juncture of the neck and shoulder is a narrow raised ring, painted black, and at the angle made by the shoulder and body a black band. The neck, shoulder and upper part of the body are reserved, the rest glazed shiny black, worn away in spots.

On the front of the shoulder is a palmette with three black and two purple leaves standing upon two circles with a black dot inside of each. On either side of this palmette and facing toward it was a draped figure, one of which is preserved. The scene on the front of the body shows a departing warrior with a round shield, turned left, and, facing him on either side, two draped figures holding long staves or spears. The helmet, greaves and folds of drapery show traces of purple paint. The emblem  $\ddagger$  on the shield was painted white.

This type of lekythos, not particularly well painted, is common, especially at Rhitsona, where Ure (pp. 39–44) lists it as class F, which begins about 530 B.C. and has only a short life. Miss Haspels (p. 67), who finds it related to the "Phanyllis" shaped lekythoi, also puts its beginning about 530 B.C. Ours is one of the early examples.<sup>1</sup>

For other examples of this class see *C.V.A.*, Denmark, Copenhagen, III He, pl. 109, 8; Mingazzini, no. 561, pl. 84, 10 and 11 and pl. 87, 4; Haspels, p. 205; and nos. 376 and 378 in the National Museum at Athens. A variation of this type occurs on a lekythos in Brussels (cf. *C.V.A.*, Bruxelles, III He, pl. 21, 14) in which the two figures next to the warrior are women whose faces are painted white, and who have more elaborate drapery and no spears.

Ca. 530–520 B.C.

## 4. (1067) Shoulder lekythos. Fig. 2

H. 0.19 m.; D. of lip 0.048 m.; D. of foot 0.053 m.

Most of the body and shoulder and half of the lip missing.

The proportions are more squat than those of 3 but the type of decoration is the same. Although only one figure of the shoulder scene is preserved, this lekythos clearly belongs to the same class as 3, for the scene on the body is also the same except for the figure to the right of the warrior who has a more elaborate himation thrown back over his shoulder. The figures are also more

<sup>1</sup> I am indebted to Miss Haspels for information as to the date of this vase and of 4.

squat and the heads (not shown on the photograph) larger than in 3. Cf. *C.V.A.*, Denmark, Copenhagen, III He, pl. 109, 7 for this squatter type of lekythos. For the figure to the right of the warrior see Collignon-Couve, *Catalogue des Vases Peints du Musée National d'Athènes*, pl. XXXVIII, 1112, in which the drapery is slightly stiffer; also Robinson and Harcum, *Greek Vases at Toronto*, I, pp. 129-130 and II, pl. 42, 307, where it is a little more elaborate. The drawing of 4 is not so stiff as that of 3 and more purple paint is used.

A little later than the preceding, ca. 520 B.C.

**5-6.** (1080, 1003) Shoulder lekythoi. Fig. 5

**5:** PH. 0.083 m.; D. of foot 0.04 m.

**6:** PH. 0.075 m.; D. of foot 0.037 m.

Lower part of body and foot preserved in each case.

In these two vases the body curves in to the foot gradually, not abruptly as in 3 and 4. The glaze is rather dull black and on 5 it is very worn. The foot of 6 is flatter and more projecting than that of 5.

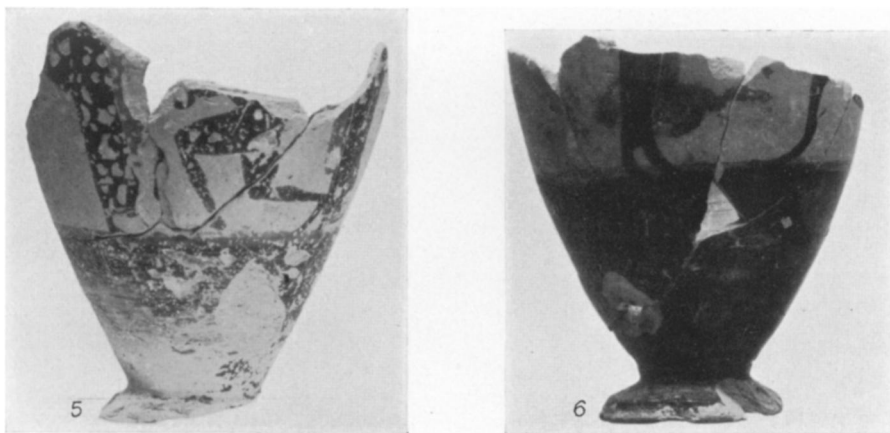


Fig. 5. Attic Black-figured Lekythoi

Very little of the figured scene is left on either, but there is enough to make it clear, after comparison with other lekythoi, that we have here the lower part of the bodies of two draped spectators facing a nude male figure placed between them in a running position. Although the drawing of 6 is extremely poor, comparison with no. 9699 in the National Museum at Athens, which is of similar quality, shows that it is the same scene. There are several examples of this class in the National Museum at Athens (nos. 9699-9701). For others see Haspels, pp. 16-17. Miss Haspels makes this class a late offshoot of the Dolphin class, which probably continued for some decades. Most of the vases of this type have rounder bodies than ours.

**7.** (937) Mesomphalic phiale. Fig. 1

D. 0.222 m.; H. 0.057 m.

Several pieces of body and rim and all of raised disk in the centre missing.

The exterior of this vase is reserved except for a wide band of black glaze around the edge. The interior is glazed black. Over the glaze the decoration is painted in white. Around the rim is a band of small white dolphins and below this, between two rows of white dots, are two bands of ivy leaves joined by tendrils. Around the disk in the centre are white rays.

Most of the phialai in the Six technique are painted with yellow and purple or red as well as white, and the figures are usually very large. Cf. *Clara Rhodos*, IV, figs. 68 and 73, 198–199 and pl. III, 323 and 325–326. All of these come from graves with late sixth or early fifth century pottery. Somewhat more like ours in style are those from the Heraion at Delos (*Délos*, X, pl. LII, 640–642 and 644 and pl. LXX, 641–642). Of these 640 is painted in the regular black-figured technique, with a lotus pattern all around the bowl. 641 has a dolphin pattern mainly in white and is more like ours than any of the others. The rest of those from Delos are more like the type found in Rhodes. According to Miss Haspels (p. 164) some of the Attic vases in the Heraion date as late as 480 B.C. Also similar to ours in type is a phiale in Leyden (Brants, pl. XIV, 87 and 88) with a leaf pattern. Dolphins similar to ours and ivy leaves of the same sort also appear on several vases by Nikosthenes. Cf. Hoppin, pp. 179, 191, 194 and 195. He made several mesomphalic phialai, but they are all plain except for the centre, and the sides are more rounded (Hoppin, pp. 208, 219, 288).

Since the closest parallels to our phiale are of the type found at Delos, which are not later than 480 B.C. and the patterns used by Nikosthenes are so close to those on our vase, it certainly is not later than 480 B.C. and possibly not much later than Nikosthenes.

For other bibliography on phialai and the Six technique see Picard, *Rev. Arch.*, XXII, 1913, II, p. 185 ff., Pfuhl, pp. 334–335, and *Gaz. Arch.*, 1888, p. 281 ff.

Not later than 480 B.C.

## 8. (945) Skyphos. Figs. 1 and 6

H. 0.098 m.; D. of lip 0.124 m.;  
D. of foot 0.063 m.

One handle and several pieces of the lip and body missing.

The foot is nearly flat. The body forms an unbroken curve with the lip, which flares at the top; the handles are attached below the lip and slant upward. The cup is glazed a shiny black all over, with the exception of a reserved band with figures at the level of the handles and a plain reserved band a short distance below.

A. Dionysos stands in the centre facing right with a drinking horn in his hand. A dancing maenad and a satyr face him in three-quarter view on either side. Next to the handle on each side is a palmette. The details are indicated by incised lines of a careless nature and a little red and white paint which has almost entirely disappeared.

B. In the centre is a horse and rider turned to the right. On either side are a nude male figure and a draped figure of whom the two on the left and the one on the extreme right are facing the central group. The other, in three-quarter view, looks back at the horse and rider. Next to the handles are palmettes as on the other side. Incision and red and white paint are used for details.

Dionysiac scenes such as this are very common in the late sixth century. Cf. *C.V.A.*, Villa Giulia, III He, pl. 22, 1–5, 23, 5, 24, 1–2, an amphora signed by Nikosthenes, 34, 2–3 and 8; Mingazzini, no. 445, pl. L, 2 and 4–6; and *C.V.A.*, Rodi, III He, pl. 18, 3 and 5; also *C.V.A.*, La Haye, III He, pl. 4, 1. These are all a little earlier than our cup and most of them use more red and white paint. Scenes with horsemen are also fairly common.

Although this is not a very usual shape of skyphos there are several similar to it. Most of them are earlier, with wider and shallower bodies and more nearly horizontal handles. Cf. a cup in Wurzburg signed by Hermogenes (E. Langlotz, *Griechische Vasen*, no. 406, pl. 113) and another



Fig. 6. Attic Black-figured Skyphos

which is perhaps signed by Klitomenes (*A.J.A.*, XXX, 1926, pp. 432 ff.). The only decoration on these is the signature and palmettes next to the handle. They are definitely earlier in shape than ours. Also earlier is one in the Vatican (Albizzati, pl. 35, no. 337) and another from Cumae (*Mon. Ant.*, XXII, pl. LXIII, and col. 508). Very similar but slightly earlier is one from Syracuse (*Mon. Ant.*, XVII, col. 286, figs. 209–210) which has practically the same shape and division of glazed, reserved and decorated areas, as well as figures and palmettes of the same sort. For still other cups of this shape see Beazley, *Greek Vases in Poland*, p. 3, note 6. A little later but still very much like ours is a cup of the silhouette style from Rhitsona (Ure, pl. XXII, 18.75). It is a little more slender and the figures are painted black without any added colors or incision. Miss Haspels (p. 109) dates this vase about 490 B.C.

Ca. 500 B.C.

## 9. (1068) Skyphos of the "White Heron" group. Fig. 7

PH. 0.078 m.; D. ca. 0.14 m.

Fragment of rim and upper part of body preserved.

The rim is set off slightly from the body; there is a reserved band inside near the edge of the rim. On the exterior a band of black ivy leaves runs around the top. Below, at the left, is the rump and tail of an animal painted white, presumably the Cretan Bull. Above the bull are sprays of leaves and to the right a spectator, perhaps a deity. This type of scene, with Theseus and the Bull in the centre and a figure on either side, occurs on several vases. On a lekythos from Athens the extra figures are simply spectators (Athens, 1124, C.C., 965, pl. 37 and Haspels, pl. 29, 4 and 27, 6) and similarly on another from Rhitsona (Ure, pl. XIV, 80.233). That in Tübingen (Watzinger, *Griechische Vasen in Tübingen*, pl. 22, no. E 56) has two warriors. Athena and Hermes are represented on still another lekythos from Syracuse (Syracuse, 21127, *Mon. Ant.*, XVII, p. 382, fig. 283) and possibly Aegeus on a red-figured vase (Gerhard, *Auserlesene griechische Vasenbilder*, pl. CLXII, 1). Our spectator wears a short cloak painted with purple to indicate some of the folds. He leans on a crooked staff. Around his head is a wreath of purple leaves and his beard also is painted purple.

This skyphos was painted by a member of the "White Heron" group though not by the Theseus Painter himself. The majority of vases by the Theseus Painter, which date about 500 B.C. (Haspels, p. 163), seem to be of about the same time as our fragment. For other vases of this group see Haspels, pp. 142–144 and 249 ff., and Mingazzini, pp. 314–316.

Ca. 500 B.C.

## 10–11. (1029, 1055) Kylikes. Fig. 1

10: PH. 0.023 m.; D. of foot 0.064 m.

11: PH. 0.058 m.; D. of foot 0.088 m.

Part of foot and floor of each preserved.

10 has a disk foot from which the bowl starts without any stem between. The foot is glazed black except for the reserved edge, the resting surface, and the bottom of the body inside the foot, which is decorated with a black circle and central dot. In the centre of the bowl is a gorgoneion with the tongue, pupils of the eyes and alternate curls of the hair painted reddish purple.

11 has a wider foot which is separated from the body by a short stem with an unglazed raised ring. The foot is decorated in the same way as that of 10 except for the under side of the bowl which is reserved without any added decoration. On the interior of the bowl is a gorgoneion with white teeth and a reddish purple tongue. On the exterior is part of an eye.

Many gorgoneia of this type occur on cups from the last quarter of the sixth century. Compare, for instance, *C.V.A.*, British Museum, III He, pl. 19, 1a, 20, 1a, 22, 1a and 6a; *C.V.A.*, Compiègne, III He, pl. 11, 1–18; *C.V.A.*, Villa Giulia, III He, pl. 37, 4–5; *C.V.A.*, La Haye, III He, pl. 39, 2–3; and *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, p. 270, fig. 25, 112; also Hoppin, p. 217, by Nikosthenes; and pp. 303 and 306, by Pamphaios.

Last quarter of the sixth century.

## 12. (1077 a) Skyphos. Fig. 7

PH. 0.075 m.; D. 0.18 m.

Small piece of the body and lip preserved.

The lip is set off from the body. The lip and the interior except a narrow reserved band near the edge of the rim are glazed black. On the body is a sphinx with a white face, neck and breast, a little white on the wing, and a red band around the head and on the inner part of the wing. She faces right toward a palmette with the top leaf and the central dot painted red. At the extreme right is the edge of the handle.

This scene is common on skyphoi and kylikes of the last third of the sixth century. Cf. Ure, pp. 40 and 63-66 and pls. XIX-XX; also *Clara Rhodos*, IV, pp. 181-182, fig. 195-196; *C.V.A.*, Paris, Bibl. Nat., pl. 70, 3 and 5. Many sphinxes of this type also appear on vases signed by Nikosthenes (*C.V.A.*, Louvre, III, He, pl. 36, 2, 6, 11, and 16; pl. 37, 2 and 6 and pl. 38, 2).

Last third of the sixth century.

## 13. (1077 b) Skyphos. Fig. 7

PH. 0.07 m.

Small fragment of body.

This piece is very much like **12** and, except for the black line under the figures, might be from the same vase. Only the lower part of the scene is preserved. It consists of a seated figure on the left, who may well be Dionysos, wearing a himation with folds indicated by red and white paint and incised lines, and, on the right, the back and wings of a sphinx. In front of the former, but facing away from him, is part of another figure.

For figures and scenes of this type cf. Mingazzini, no. 444, pl. L, 3; *Clara Rhodos*, III, p. 235, fig. 233; and *C.V.A.*, Bruxelles, III, He, pl. 19, 1 and 2.

Last third of the sixth century.

## 14. (1065) Skyphos. Fig. 7

PH. 0.05 m.; D. 0.20 m.

Small piece of the body and lip and edge of handle preserved.

There is an ancient hole in the rim. The lip forms a continuous curve with the body. Part of a very neatly painted palmette next to the handle is all the decoration which is now left. The glaze and workmanship are very good.

## 15. (1032) Floral band cup. Fig. 8

PH. to top of lip 0.047 m.; to top of handle 0.051 m.; D. 0.14 m.

About a third of bowl and lip and one handle preserved.

The lip is off-set; the handles, attached just below the lip, curve up above its edge. The glaze inside and out is red; there is a reserved band below the handle zone. In the handle zone is a band of palmettes standing upon a chain of linked circles and divided by a single leaf similar to an exclamation point. The leaves are much wider at the edge than at the centre and narrow rather abruptly.

Very similar is a cup from Perachora and another from Rhitsona, grave 82. For others see *C.V.A.*, Pologne, Cracovie, Musée Technique et Industriel, pl. I, 13; *Clara Rhodos*, III, p. 235, fig. 233; IV, p. 215 ff., fig. 244; VIII, p. 99, 8 and 9, fig. 83, and p. 95, fig. 81. For this shape of palmette leaf cf. also Haspels, pl. 20, 5, pp. 65-66, no. 549 from Delos, by the Chariot Painter, and *C.V.A.*, Villa Giulia, pl. 18, 1-2, and pls. 5-8.

Last quarter of the sixth century.

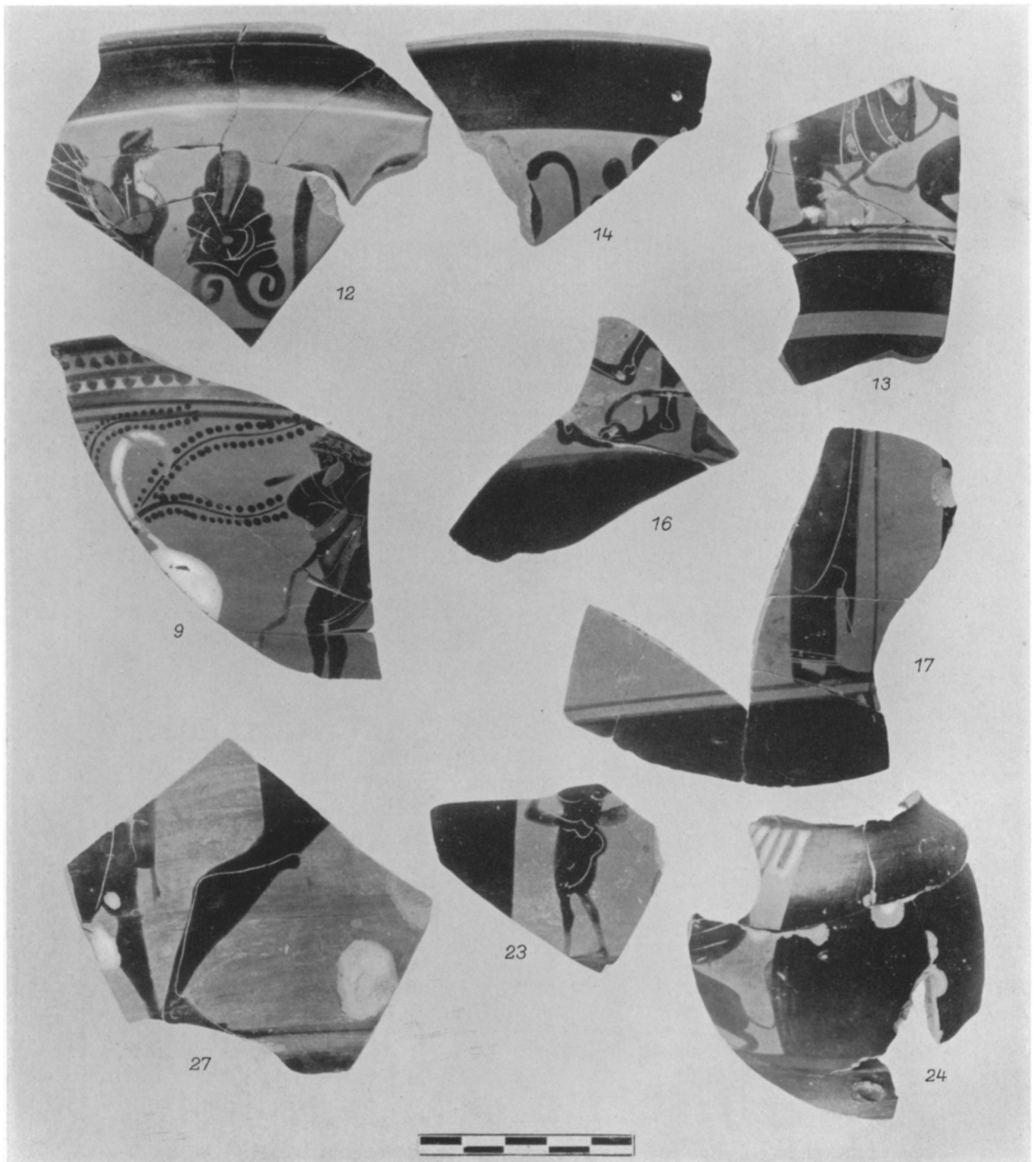


Fig. 7. Above: Attic Black-figure. Below (bottom row): Corinthian Imitations

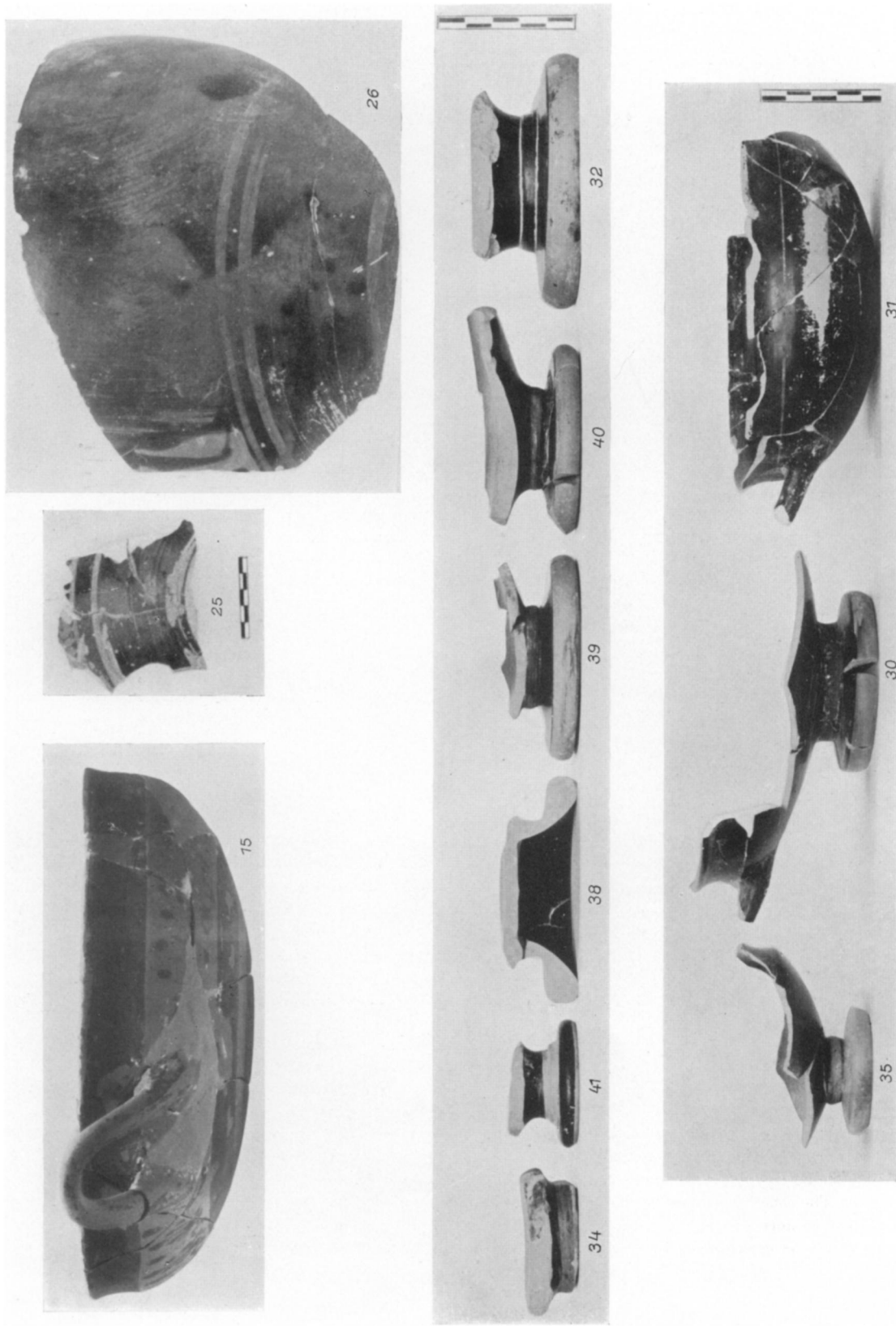


Fig. 8. Above: Attic Black-figure (15), Corinthian Imitations (25–26). Below: Attic Black-glazed Kylikes

## 16. (1078) Fragment of amphora or oinochoe. Fig. 7

PH. 0.06 m.

The fragment is from the figured part of some vase unglazed on the interior. Only a pair of feet facing left and a foot on each side of them facing right are preserved. The foot on the extreme right is painted white. The glaze and workmanship are both fairly good.

## 17. (1076) Fragment of oinochoe or amphora. Fig. 7

PH. 0.085 m.

This piece, also, is from a figured panel; the interior is unglazed. A draped figure with a staff faces right. Farther to the right is part of another figure. The himation shows traces of red paint all over, but the under-garment is plain. For the drapery compare an amphora in Toronto (Robinson and Harcum, *Greek Vases at Toronto*, I, pp. 129–130, and II, pl. 42, no. 307).

*Ca.* 520 B.C.?

## 18. (2476) Skyphos. Fig. 3

PH. 0.039 m.; D. of foot 0.103 m.

Foot and bottom of body preserved.

The foot is glazed black except for the resting surface and the under side of the body. Between the foot and the body is a raised ring. Just above on the body is a band of black rays and above this, black glaze. This type of skyphos is very common at the end of the sixth and the beginning of the fifth centuries. Cf. *Arch. Anz.*, 1925, col. 114 and fig. 13; *C.V.A.*, Paris, *Bibl. Nat.*, pls. 69–70; and Ure, pls. XVIII–XIX.

Late sixth or early fifth century.

## CORINTHIAN IMITATIONS OF ATTIC BLACK-FIGURE

## 19. (1028) Amphora. Fig. 4

PH. 0.121 m.; D. of lip 0.119 m.

Most of upper part to a short distance below handles preserved.

The flaring lip is set off from the long neck by a narrow groove and the neck is divided from the rounded shoulder by a thin raised ring. The ribbon handles are divided into three parts, the central part depressed, the outer parts raised. Handles and lip are glazed black.

On one side of the neck is a double band of alternating and reversed palmettes and lotus buds, and on the other alternating but not reversed palmettes and lotus buds divided into an upper and lower band by a chain of linked circles. Just below the neck on the shoulder is a band of alternating red and black tongues. On the body is represented Theseus slaying the Minotaur. The scene extends all around without a definite break at the handles, and is the same on both sides except for the reversal of the positions of the spectators. On one side, which preserves only a small part of Theseus and none of the Minotaur, a woman stands on either side of the central group, and beside each handle a man. On the other side, where the spectators are reversed, none of the central scene is left. Red is used for the hair and beards of the men and on the drapery and palmettes. The dots on the garments and on the palmettes and lotus buds are white.

The scene is painted on a thick clay slip exactly the color of the surface of Attic pots. Much of it has flaked off. The drawing and painting, particularly the latter, are very poor. The outlines of the figures are rather uncertain and the paint often does not fill the space for which it is intended.

The poor quality of the painting makes parallels difficult to find, but for the palmette and lotus pattern on the neck may be compared a vase of the time of Amasis and Exekias (Jacobssthal, *Ornamente griechischer Vasen*, pl. 26, p. 50). See also some amphoras by Nikosthenes (Hoppin, p. 251,

249 and 269) and one in Compiègne (*C.V.A.*, pl. 3, 1–2). For the type of garment and features cf. Haspels, pl. 11, 3 and 12, 4 and 11, 1–2 and 12, 3, both of which date about 540–530, the latter by the Wraith Painter.

This vase very probably was painted by the same artist as **20** and **21**, though the resemblance is less obvious because of the experimental character of the work. Compare, for instance, the head of the spectator on the extreme left with those of the spectators on **20**, and the sharp elbow and narrow wrist of Theseus with those of the figures on both **20** and **21**. The ear of the woman behind Theseus, visible only when the vase is held in a certain light, and the profile of the woman on the other side, are practically identical with those of the lefthand spectator on **20**. The ray pattern on the shoulder, likewise, is the same.

*Ca.* 540–530 B.C.

**20.** (1019) Trefoil oinochoe. Fig. 4

PH. 0.157 m.; W. across lip 0.11 m.

Most of upper half except for front of lip preserved.

The glaze is black except for one side which has fired red. The lip is trefoil and the handle has a metallic appearance. The figured panel on the front of the shoulder and body has as a background a thin slip of the same color as the surface of Attic black-figured ware. The scene consists of two warriors with round shields, fighting, while on either side and facing toward the centre is a spectator in an himation, holding a staff. The helmet of the warrior on the right, the edge of his shield and the dots on the other shield, the greaves, the hair of the onlookers and some of the folds of the drapery are painted red. White is used for the maeander pattern on the edge of the outer garment of the left spectator and for dots on the helmet. Above this scene is a band of alternating red and black tongues very similar to those on **19**.

For features and drapery similar to those on this pitcher see Haspels, pl. 7, 4 and 11, 3 and 12, 4 and pl. 11, 1–2 and 12, 3.

*Ca.* 530 B.C.

**21.** (944) Olpe. Fig. 3

PH. 0.207 m.; D. of foot 0.092 m.

Pieces of body, the handle, upper part of neck and all of lip missing.

The glaze has fired red in places. In front is a reserved panel with the same type of slip as **20**. On this two seated heroes, probably Ajax and Achilles, are playing a game. The figure on the right carries a round shield while behind the other stands an oval shield with the sides cut out, a type common for Achilles (Cf. *Mon. Ant.*, XVII, fig. 219, col. 297–298, and *Mon. Ant.*, XXVIII, col. 259 ff., fig. 2) and also for Ajax (*J.H.S.*, XIII, 1892–1893, p. 213 ff.). The helmets, hair and drapery are painted red. The emblems on the shields, V's on the round one and vertical, parallel lines on the other, were probably white. Below the figured scene are two red bands, and another on the foot. Running down between the two figures are the letters ΚΝΟ, perhaps the beginning of the artist's name. The only possibilities I have been able to find are *Κνωστόων* and *Κνώστος*.

This vase was clearly painted by the same hand as **20**.

*Ca.* 530 B.C.

**22.** (1082) Trefoil oinochoe. Fig. 3

PH. of figured piece 0.176 m.

Three pieces of this vase are preserved. One is the lower part of the body with part of an inverted echinus foot, another a piece of the back with the bottom of the handle, and the third part of the figured panel and a piece of the neck. As in the case of **19–21** the figures are painted on a background of thin reddish slip. Below the neck is a band of alternating red and black tongues similar to those on **19** and **20**. On the body are a horse and rider moving to the left, and,

on the right, a nude male figure, standing in three-quarters view, looking back at the rider. A little remains of a figure between the other two. The short jacket of the rider is painted white, the hair of the men and the mane of the horse red. The drawing and painting is rather careless.

These figures are a little later than the horse and rider on the amphora from the Athenian Agora (*Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 377, fig. 12), more like one on a vase signed by Nikosthenes (*C.V.A.*, Louvre, III He, pl. 35, 10-13).

Ca. 530-520 B.C.

**23.** (1079) Oinochoe. Fig. 7

PH. 0.047 m.

Small piece of the body preserved.

Over a slip is painted a nude figure in three-quarters view, facing left. It is similar in type to that of **22**. For figures of the same sort see Graef-Langlotz, I, pl. 77, 1324 a, and *C.V.A.*, Villa Giulia, He, pl. 28.

Ca. 530-520 B.C.

**24.** (1020) Oinochoe. Fig. 7

PH. 0.067 m.

Part of one side of the body including a small piece of the figured panel and the lower edge of the neck preserved.

At the top of the panel is a band of tongues and below this the hind quarters and part of the wing of a sphinx facing left. The very careless drawing is put on over a thin reddish slip. The wing of the sphinx is decorated with white paint. For similar animals compare *C.V.A.*, Villa Giulia, III He, pls. 21, 1-2, 47, 3-5, and 48, 3-4. They are also very common on skyphoi of the type of **18** and **28**.

Last quarter of the sixth century.

**25.** (1061) Fragment of a skyphos. Fig. 8

PH. 0.052 m.

Small piece of lower part of body and beginning of base preserved.

On the body is a narrow reserved band and above that a wider one with a design of an unusual type (see fig.). Some of the glaze on the exterior has fired red; the interior is black.

**26.** (1074) Fragment of an oinochoe. Fig. 8

PH. 0.109 m.

Piece of lower part of body with a small corner of figured panel preserved.

On the panel is the lower half of a male figure wearing a short chiton and facing right. Below this panel are two bands of red running around the body. The painting is rather sketchy.

**27.** (1075) Fragment of an amphora(?). Fig. 7

PH. 0.086 m.

Over a thin reddish slip are painted the lower parts of the bodies of two male figures striding to the right. The one on the left wears a short garment and the other, of whom only the right leg remains, wears a greave.

**28.** (1015) Skyphos. Fig. 3

PH. 0.098 m.; D. of foot 0.111 m.

Foot and lower part of body preserved.

This cup is very similar to **18** but the ring at the juncture of the foot and body is depressed instead of raised and is painted purplish red. The top of the foot also is depressed. See references under **18**.

## CHALCIDIAN WARE(?)

**29.** (1018) Krater. Fig. 3

H. 0.314 m.; D. of foot 0.123 m.; D. of lip 0.285 m.

Handles, most of neck and lip and large part of body missing.

The handles have been improperly restored.

The clay is a grayish yellow-brown, and certainly not Corinthian. The glaze, which is fired red, has nearly all worn off. The foot, of Chalcidian cushion type, is, according to Payne (p. 330, note 1), never found on Corinthian kraters. The foot, however, is not the same as that on recognized Chalcidian kraters (Rumpf, *Chalkidische Vasen*, pls. XXVII–XXXIII, CXXVI–CXXVII and CXXIX–CXXX) but instead is like those of several oinochoai (pls. CLX, CLXIII–CLXV), of a hydria (pl. CXXXIX), and of some amphoras (pls. LXVII–LXIX), being cut out on top and having a depressed rather than a raised ring between it and the body. The long body, straight neck and slightly offset lip are similar to those of the kraters.

Most of the figured scene is gone, but on one side may be seen traces of three draped figures wearing himatia with wide folds and on the other a dancing figure and the heads of two others. There are also traces of purple paint. On the shoulder was a tongue pattern and just above the base a band of rays. The figured scenes were bordered on the sides by vertical bands of ivy leaves.

On Chalcidian vases see also H. R. W. Smith, *University of California Publications in Classical Archaeology*, Vol. I, pp. 85 ff., "The Origin of Chalcidian Ware."

## ATTIC BLACK-GLAZED WARE

**30–41.** (974, 986, 1000, 1004, 1012, 1021–1022, 1024, 1046–1048, 1054) Kylikes. Fig. 8

**30:** H. 0.073 m.; D. 0.18 m.; D. of foot 0.077 m.

**31:** PH. 0.057 m.; D. 0.158 m.

**32:** PH. 0.04 m.; D. of foot 0.092 m.

**33:** PH. 0.051 m.

**34:** PH. 0.02 m.

**35:** H. 0.054 m.; D. 0.12 m.; D. of foot 0.053 m.

**36:** PH. 0.063 m.; D. 0.18 m.

**37:** PH. 0.035 m.; D. 0.162 m.

**38:** PH. 0.027 m.; D. of foot 0.08 m.

**39:** PH. 0.031 m.; D. of foot 0.074 m.

**40:** PH. 0.039 m.; D. of foot 0.069 m.

**41:** PH. 0.025 m.; D. of foot 0.044 m.

**32** and **39–41** preserve the foot and centre of the bowl and **38** half of the foot; **34**, the ringed stem and centre of the bowl; **30** and **35** the foot and part of the body and lip; **31** most of the bowl and lip and part of a handle; **36**, a piece of the bowl and lip; **33** part of the bowl and stem; and **37** about a third of the bowl and lip and all of one handle.

Several forms of kylix are represented here. The commonest and best preserved is that of **30**, **35** and **36** with a metallic offset lip and a disk foot separated from the bowl by a raised ring which is painted reddish purple. The stem of **35** is narrower, the ring more pronounced and the bowl less shallow than in **30**. The side and resting surface of the foot, and the under side of the bowl are reserved. Many others like this were found in the well. A few had the under side of the bowl glazed black. For similar cups see *Clara Rhodos*, IV, figs. 181, 273 and 277.

**31**, with its deep bowl forming a continuous curve with the lip, is earlier. For decoration there is a narrow red line just above the handles. A kylix in the Robinson Collection (*C.V.A.*, III He, pl. XX) and the Little Master cups by Anakles and Nikosthenes and Glaukytes and Tleson (Pfuhl, III, figs. 250–251 and 253) are similar in shape.

**32**, **33** and **38** are later. In the centre of the bottom of the bowl of each is a large black dot. **32** and **33** have a longer stem and **32** a raised ring on the stem, which is emphasized by incised lines. The foot of **38** flares out more abruptly on the under side than that of **32**. Similar to **32** is a kylix in the Castellani Collection (Mingazzini, pl. XCII, 2, no. 612).

Probably even later are **34** and **39–40**. Each of these has a raised ring between the body and foot painted purplish red and a circle within a dot on the bottom of the body. The inner side of the foot of **40** flares out more gradually than in the others. Kylikes with this sort of foot have been found in the Athenian Agora in similar contexts. For another see *Clara Rhodos*, IV, figs. 45 and 244. Slightly later than ours are those from the North Slope (*Hesperia*, VII, 1938, pp. 228 ff.) which were used as ostraka and figs. 63, A.O. 42 and A.O. 147, 64, A.O. 103 and 66, A.O. 22, date before 483 B.C.

**37** is similar in shape to the eye kylikes of the last quarter of the sixth century. It is thinner and finer than any of the others. **41**, with its stepped and unglazed ring at the top of the foot, longer stem and black glaze all over, except for the resting surface, is quite different. In the centre of the bowl are two reserved concentric circles.

#### 42–45. (940, 965, 1041, 1052) Skyphoi. Fig. 9

**42**: H. 0.092 m.; D. 0.125 m.; D. of foot 0.075 m.

**43**: H. 0.095 m.; D. 0.123 m.; D. of foot 0.077 m.

**44**: PH. 0.079 m.; D. 0.122 m.

**45**: PH. 0.066 m.; D. of foot 0.073 m.

**42** and **43** are nearly complete; **45** is the base and lower part of the body; **44**, part of the body and rim.

**42–43** and **45** are practically identical. All have a torus foot, horizontal handles slanting upward a little and bodies which curve in very slightly at the rim. **43**, whose proportions are somewhat heavier and squatter, is a little earlier than the others. **42** and **45** are glazed black all over except for two thin reddish purple lines under the handles of the former. On **43** there is only one such line and on the reserved under side of the body are two concentric circles and a dot in black.

These skyphoi are earlier than those in the Athenian Agora (*Hesperia*, V, 1936, p. 340, fig. 8, P 2732) dating "before 480." In the graves at Rhitsona, Ure (pp. 23 and 24, Class II C<sub>11</sub>) found many black glazed skyphoi, some of which are nearly identical with ours in shape and decoration, and others wider and shallower. All of these, however, are of buff clay, with the exception of one which has fired dark gray, while ours most certainly are Attic.

**44**, which is very thin and fine, is fired an even, bright orange-red all over. This was probably intentional. The wall thickens a little at the top and just below the handles are two fine reddish purple lines.

#### 46. (978) Oinochoe with high ribbon handle. Fig. 9

H. to top of handle 0.22 m.; to top of lip 0.195 m.; D. of foot 0.102 m.

Most of false ring foot, lip and few pieces of body missing.

Since the neck was preserved all around to the level of the lip, the only possible restoration was a flat lip. Black glaze rather worn, all over.

The narrow neck and round body are joined by a thin raised ring. The foot is broad and low. Below the handle are a white, a purplish red and two more white bands and around the middle of the body another of white.

For a similar vase see *Clara Rhodos*, IV, p. 81, fig. 60. Another from Rhodes (p. 76, fig. 53) has a smaller base, trefoil lip and shorter handle.

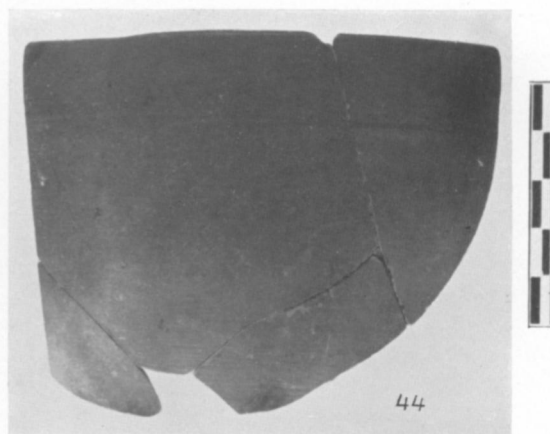


Fig. 9. Attic and Corinthian (51, 53) Black-glazed Ware

**47.** (983) Oinochoe. Fig. 10

H. 0.361 m.; D. across lip 0.10 m.; of base 0.137 m.

Nearly complete. Dull black, somewhat worn, glaze.

This vase is of an unusual shape. It has a very slight foot, a wide, rather round body, long neck, pinched lip cut away at the back, and ribbon handle. I know of no parallel.

**48.** (981) Hydria. Fig. 9

H. 0.262 m.; D. of lip 0.151 m.; of foot 0.085 m.

Half of lip, one horizontal handle and a few small pieces of body and foot missing. Black glaze all over, except at back, where it has fired red.

The foot flares out, the body is long and the shoulder flat, with a narrow raised ring between it and the neck. The edge of the horizontal rim projects both upwards and downwards. The broad horizontal handles are set just below the shoulder. The vertical, double ribbon handle has a depression at the base and a projection above it on the rim.

The hydria of the last quarter of the sixth century in the Metropolitan Museum (Richter and Milne, *Shapes and Names of Athenian Vases*, figs. 78 and 79) is a little later. Also later, but similar in the general shape of the body are three in the Louvre (Pottier, *Vases Antiques du Louvre*, II, pl. 82, F 285–286, and pl. 83, F 296).



Fig. 10. Attic Black-glazed Oinochoe

**49–50.** (979–980) Amphoras

**49:** PH. 0.101 m.; D. of lip 0.153 m.

**50:** H. 0.268 m.; D. of lip 0.144 m.; of foot 0.104 m. Fig. 9.

Upper part of **49** preserved; **50** nearly complete.

These vases, which are very squat, have an unusual combination of neck, lip and handle. The foot flares out a little and the body is round. At the juncture of the neck and shoulder is a raised ring. The squat handles, nearly horizontal across the top, are attached to the lower part of the neck. Above that point the neck steps in, to flare out again at the lip.

Somewhat similar in shape are some amphoras in the Castellani Collection (Mingazzini, pl. LXII, 2 and 3, and pl. LXIII, 2, 3 and 4). None, however, has the same lip or neck as ours. For the same lip on an amphora see *Hesperia*, V, 1936, p. 336, fig. 3, dated ca. 470 B.C.

## CORINTHIAN BLACK-GLAZED WARE

**51–52.** (982, 998) Amphoras

**51:** H. 0.277 m.; D. of lip 0.118 m.; of foot 0.114 m. Fig. 9.

**52:** D. of lip 0.115 m.; of foot 0.114 m.

**51** nearly complete; middle of body of **52** missing; black glaze partly fired red.

These amphoras have an inverted echinus foot and flanged handles. The round body and the neck form an unbroken curve. The lip projects slightly inward and outward. Below the handles of **51** are four narrow stripes of red with two narrower stripes of white above and below, and around the middle of the body a wider red stripe. **52** has only two red lines between the white ones. Somewhat similar but later in date is one from the Athenian Agora (*Hesperia*, V, 1936, p. 336, fig. 3) in which a raised ring separates the neck and body and the lip is like **50**, and another from Corinth (*Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 291, no. 147, fig. 25).

**53.** (953) Amphora. Fig. 9

H. 0.211 m.; D. of lip 0.114 m.; of foot 0.097 m.

One handle, most of neck and lip and some pieces of body missing; black glaze all over.

The shape is very unusual. The flaring foot is midway between **50** and **52**. The squat, wide body narrows rather abruptly to a fairly flat shoulder. At the juncture of the neck and shoulder is a raised ring. The neck is stepped in as in **50** but the lip flares out more as in **52**. The handles resemble those of **50** but are attached nearer to the rim. On the interior of the rim is a narrow red line. On the body below the handles are two more, as in **54**. An amphora in the Castellani Collection (Mingazzini, pl. LXXVIII, 1, no. 498) is similar in some respects, though the rim and foot are different and ours is more squat.

**54.** (999) Amphora. Fig. 12

PH. 0.155 m.; D. of lip 0.129 m.

One handle, lip, most of neck and upper part of body preserved; glazed black all over.

This vase has an echinus-shaped lip, a long neck with narrow raised bands at the top and bottom, a rounded shoulder and double loop handles. At the top of the neck on the interior is a narrow band of red, and on the body just below the handles two more. It is very like **19** in shape and similar also to another slightly later figured vase of the late sixth century (*C.V.A., Cambridge*, III H, pl. XI, 2).



Fig. 11. Corinthian Black-glazed Oinochoe

**55.** (1059) Hydria fragment. Fig. 12

PH. 0.082 m.; D. of lip 0.14 m.

A piece of neck and lip preserved.

The hydria has a horizontal, out-flaring rim, projecting both upward and downward and making a ridge around the edge. At the side of the handle is a projection. For this type of hydria cf. Richter and Milne, *Shapes and Names of Athenian Vases*, figs. 78–79.

**56–58.** (1025, 1026, 1057) Column kraters

**56:** PH. 0.229 m.; D. of rim 0.31 m.; across handles 0.398 m. Fig. 12.

**57:** PH. 0.262 m.; D. of rim 0.318 m.; D. of foot 0.18 m.

**58:** PH. 0.104 m.; D. of rim 0.26 m.

Most of the upper part of **56** and **57**, the foot of **57**, and a piece of the neck and rim of **58** are preserved.

These kraters are of the typical Corinthian shape with a straight neck and flat projecting overhanging rim. The double handles support flat pieces coming out from the rim. These examples are midway between two given by Richter and Milne (*op. cit.*, figs. 43–44 and 45). Also similar but earlier is one in Oxford (*C.V.A.*, III H, pl. XII, 1–4 and 8).

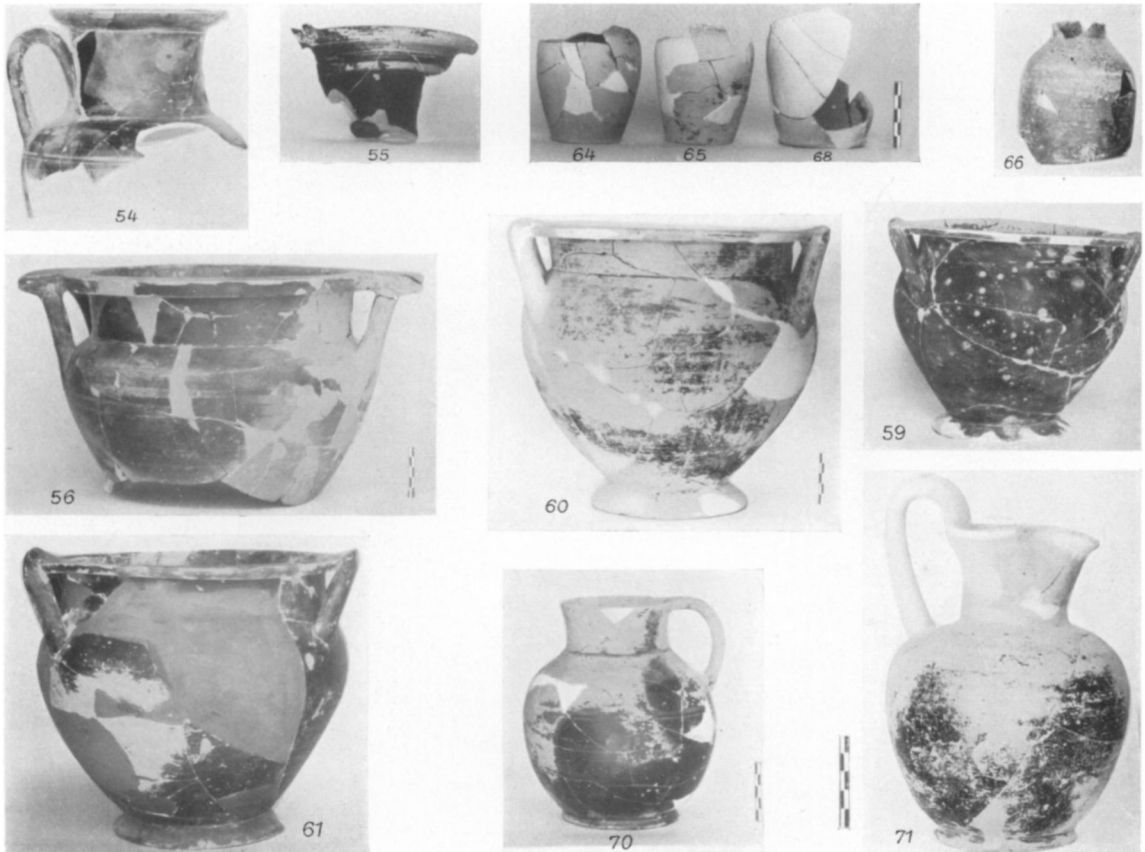


Fig. 12. Corinthian Black-glazed Ware

**59–62.** (942, 984–985, 1066) Column kraters. Fig. 12

**59:** H. 0.226 m.; D. of rim 0.258 m.; across handles 0.263 m.; of foot 0.144 m.

**60:** H. 0.261 m.; D. of rim 0.271 m.; of foot 0.145 m.

**61:** H. 0.233 m.; D. of rim 0.256 m.; of foot 0.135 m.

**62:** PH. 0.145 m.; D. of rim 0.259 m.

**59** and **60** nearly complete, **61** less so; part of the upper portion of **62** preserved.

Unlike **56–58** these kraters have a longer body and handles set closer to the neck and rising above the level of the rim. They are not covered by rectangular pieces, and the flat rim does not project downward. This seems to be a later type of krater than the preceding, continuing well down into the fifth century, when it becomes much more elongated, with a wider neck and handles placed even closer. (See *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 291, no. 146 and fig. 24.)

**63-68.** (949, 972-973, 975, 1051, 1081) Oinochoai. Figs. 11, 12**63:** H. 0.158 m.; D. of foot 0.061 m.**66:** PH. 0.105 m.**64:** PH. 0.085 m.; D. of foot 0.051 m.**67:** PH. 0.065 m.; D. of foot 0.059 m.**65:** PH. 0.091 m.; D. of foot 0.05 m.**68:** PH. 0.103 m.; D. of foot 0.062 m.

All but handle and part of lip of **63** preserved; upper part of **66** except for handle and part of lip; lower half of **64-65** and **67-68**. All of the glaze on **67** and most of that on **64-65** and **68** gone.

This type of jug has a very slight ring foot, almost non-existent in **65**, and a long body which curves out a little from the foot and then in, to form a rounded shoulder. The neck is fairly long and the trefoil lip small. Probably there was a high ribbon handle from the shoulder. Running practically the length of the body of **63** is an inscription in the archaic Corinthian alphabet reading *Ἀνθέρσιλας*, probably a proper name.

This shape with a flatter shoulder and narrower body continued well down into the fifth century (cf. *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 287, no. 124, fig. 23). Many similar to ours have been found in contemporary deposits at Corinth.

**69.** (1064) Trefoil oinochoe. Fig. 14

PH. 0.084 m.

Most of neck, part of lip and upper part of body preserved; black glaze on all exposed surfaces.

The shoulder and body form a sharp angle. The handle is cylindrical. For a similar vase see *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 196, fig. 31, A.P. 1030.



Fig. 13. Corinthian Black-glazed Oinochoe

**70.** (996) Round-mouthed oinochoe. Fig. 12

H. 0.175 m.; D. of rim 0.091 m.; of foot 0.095 m.

Complete except for a few small pieces; black glaze, much worn, all over.

This vase has a broad false ring foot and round body and shoulder. The straight neck, with a raised ring at the bottom, flares out a little at the top. The handle is round in section. Two red lines run around the body below the handle.

**71.** (967) Trefoil oinochoe. Fig. 12

H. 0.162 m.; D. of foot 0.074 m.

Handle, a few small pieces of body, back of neck and lip missing; traces of black glaze all over exterior, on interior of lip and on under side of foot.

The jug is more slender than **70**, and has a flatter shoulder and a trefoil lip. The restoration of the handle as shown in the figure seems probable.

An earlier, rounder vase of this type with a less pronounced foot was found in the North Cemetery at Corinth (*A.J.A.*, XXXIII, 1929, p. 541, fig. 21).

**72-73.** (1005, 1011) Squat oinochoai with trefoil lips**72:** H. to top of handle 0.14 m.; D. of foot 0.088 m.; D. across lip 0.059 m. Fig. 14.**73:** PH. 0.116 m.; H. to top of lip 0.092 m.; D. across lip 0.096 m. Fig. 13.

Part of lip and good deal of body and foot of **72** missing; upper part of **73** preserved.

Both of these jugs have a high ribbon handle, trefoil lip, and extremely short neck set off from the shoulder. **72** has a very squat body with almost vertical sides and a false ring foot. It is

glazed plain black, most of which has worn off. 73 has a band of incised verticals on the shoulder painted alternately white and red with a plain one between, and below them five bands of purplish red between double bands of white.

These vases are the same shape as Payne's 1552 A (p. 337, figs. 193–194), confirming his conviction that they belong under Late Corinthian II. Besides the examples given by Payne see *C.V.A.*,

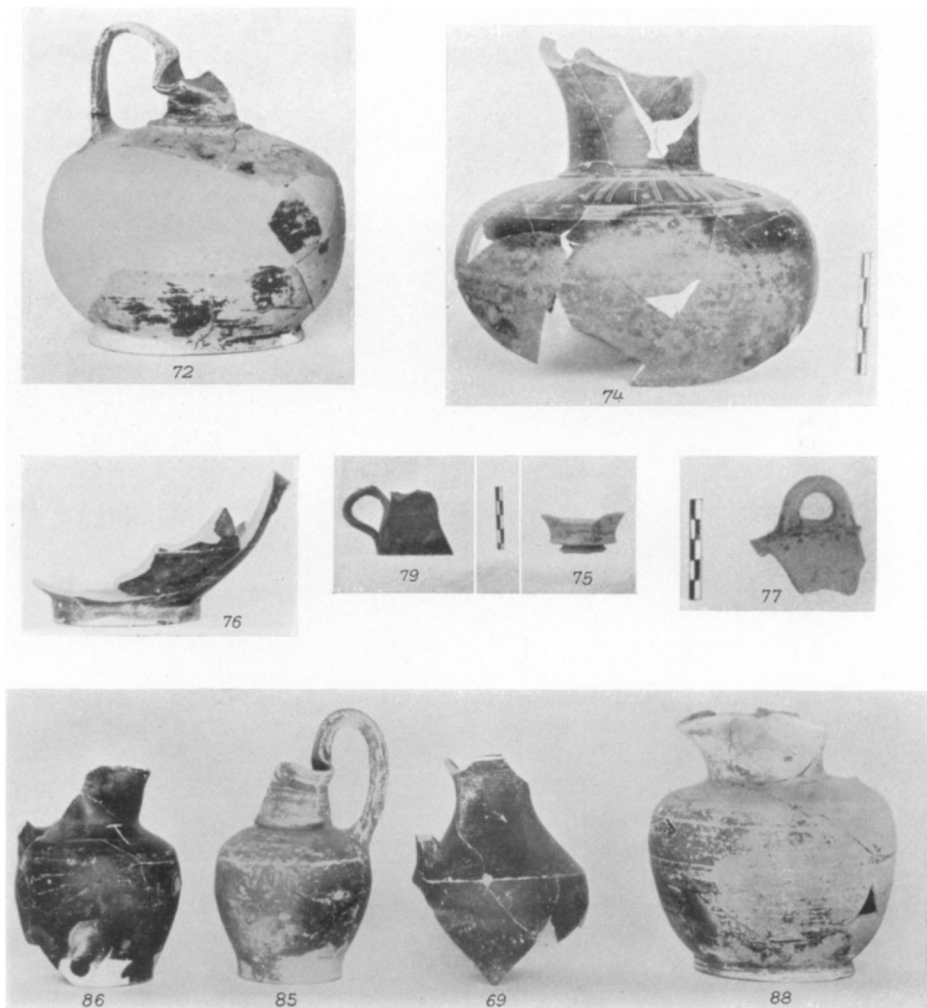


Fig. 14. Corinthian Black-glazed Ware

Copenhagen, III c, pl. 83, 8 which is plain, and 9 and 11 with incised verticals; *C.V.A.*, Madrid, III, C, pl. 2, 7 with incised lines on the shoulder, and 8 which is an intermediate type; Fairbanks, *Catalogue of Greek and Etruscan Vases in the Museum of Fine Arts*, Boston, II, pl. 43, 430, and Brants, pl. XIV, 78. There is slight variation among these, some being a little more or less squat or rounder bodied, but all are essentially the same in shape. This type of vase was also found in the Potters' Quarter at Corinth.

**74.** (939) Oinochoe. Fig. 14

PH. 0.15 m.; D. across lip 0.058 m.

Upper part of body and most of neck and lip preserved; clay very reddish but Corinthian.

The body is round, the shoulder nearly flat, and the neck long, with a lip pinched out in front and cut down at the back. There is a raised ring at the base of the neck. On the shoulder are incised verticals with the space between painted alternately reddish purple, plain, and white.

This oinochoe, except for the lip, which is not trefoil, resembles two vases (*C.V.A.*, Copenhagen, III, C, pl. 83, 13, and *C.V.A.*, Madrid, III, C, pl. 2, 8) which Payne calls "intermediate" in his discussion of 1552 A—B (p. 337). It is a development of an earlier form of Corinthian vase. For an example see one from a well of the early Corinthian period at Corinth (*A.J.A.*, XLI, 1937, p. 232, fig. 30, no. 43) which has a rounder shoulder, shorter neck and more curved body. There are also two plain spaces to each painted one.

**75.** (2473) Neck and lip of oinochoe. Fig. 14

PH. 0.034 m.; D. of lip 0.059 m.

Fragment of neck and lip and part of handle; glazed black.

This vase is like Payne's 1552 B (p. 337). A later one with an almost identical neck and lip was found in a fifth century well at Corinth (*Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 287, nos. 125—127, fig. 23). Others have been found in the Potters' Quarter at Corinth and at Perachora.

**76.** (1023) Cup. Fig. 14

H. 0.05 m.; D. 0.102 m.; of foot 0.051 m.

Most of upper part of body missing; all but bottom of foot glazed black by dipping.

The foot of this cup is nearly straight and the top edge very thin. In the centre is a raised disk. It may have had either one or two handles.

Cups of this shape are very common in the fifth century at Corinth (*Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 294, nos. 154—162, fig. 24). There is very little change in shape, perhaps a slight flattening of the sides, a greater curve to the rim, and a wider mouth and foot.

**77.** (1034) Bowl. Fig. 14

PH. 0.036 m.; D. 0.098 m.

Piece of body and one horizontal loop handle attached just below top of body; traces of red glaze all over interior and exterior.

This vase has a rounded body which widens to a flat-edged top.

**78.** (1058) Fragment of large bowl

PH. 0.041 m.; D. 0.199 m.

Piece of body and rim preserved; black glaze all over.

This bowl was apparently large, with a flat horizontal rim projecting slightly on the exterior.

**79.** (2474) Fragment of wide-mouthed jug. Fig. 14

PH. 0.065 m.

Handle and piece of body preserved; black glaze on interior and exterior.

The vase has a wide mouth and body with a broad ribbon handle from the lip to the shoulder. For a later example see *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 310, nos. 228—229, fig. 37.

**80.** (959) Miniature bowl. Fig. 15

H. 0.026 m.; D. 0.041 m.; of foot 0.03 m.

Half of upper part of body missing; all the exposed surfaces glazed black by dipping.

This unusual shape consists of a high flaring foot on which is set a bowl with slanting bottom and straight sides.

**81.** (961) Miniature bowl. Fig. 15

H. 0.018 m.; D. 0.047 m.; of bottom 0.028 m.

Complete except for small piece of side and rim; traces of black glaze all over outside and inside.

The base of the vase is very slight. The sides slant out at a sharp angle and then in again abruptly to form a rim with a sharp edge. A similar, but later, bowl comes from a grave in Rhodes (*Clara Rhodos*, IV, p. 166, fig. 166).

**82-83.** (960, 1044) Miniature bowls. Fig. 15

**82:** H. 0.02 m.; D. 0.052 m.; of foot 0.033 m.

**83:** H. 0.031 m.; D. 0.072 m.; of foot 0.035 m.

About half the body of each preserved; both glazed black by dipping.

Each of these has a nearly straight foot from which the body flares out, and a rim which projects slightly on the exterior and is flat on top. The body of **83** turns out at the rim; that of **82** is straight. For bowls of the same type but later in date cf. *Hesperia*, V, 1936, pp. 341-342, fig. 9, P 5147.

**84.** (1031) Miniature plate. Fig. 15

H. 0.01 m.; D. 0.067 m.; of base 0.039 m.

Piece of one side missing; very soft clay fired reddish; traces of red glaze on interior.

The sides of this plate form a slight angle with the very low base and then flatten out into a horizontal rim.

**85-87.** (951, 1002, 1040) Miniature trefoil oinochoai

**85:** H. to top of handle 0.11 m.; to top of lip 0.088 m.; D. of base 0.042 m. Fig. 14.

**86:** H. to top of lip 0.086 m.; D. of base 0.045 m. Fig. 14.

**87:** PH. 0.073 m.; D. of base 0.039 m.

**85** complete except for front of lip; most of body and front of lip of **86** preserved; handle, neck and lip of **87** missing; all dipped in black glaze which does not cover entire bottom of **85** and **86**.

All three have very slight flat bases, curved bodies, rounded shoulders, long necks, trefoil lips and high loop handles. On the shoulder of **86** is an incised T and on the front of the body a large dot within a circle. The same shape, but squatter, is found in the fifth century at Corinth (*Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 299, no. 183 and fig. 30).

**88.** (1006) Miniature trefoil oinochoe. Fig. 14

H. to top of lip 0.105 m.; D. of foot 0.063 m.; across lip 0.065 m.

Handle and few small pieces of body missing; glazed black by dipping.

This jug has a low false ring foot, a slightly rounded body, flat shoulder and trefoil lip. Probably it had a high handle.

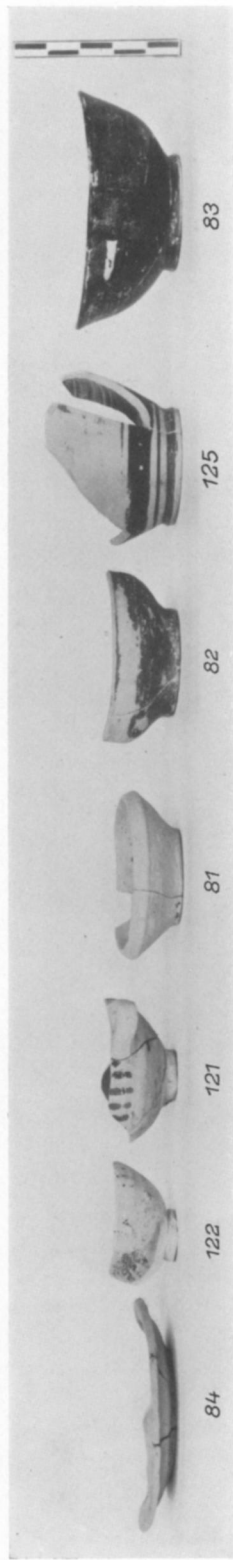
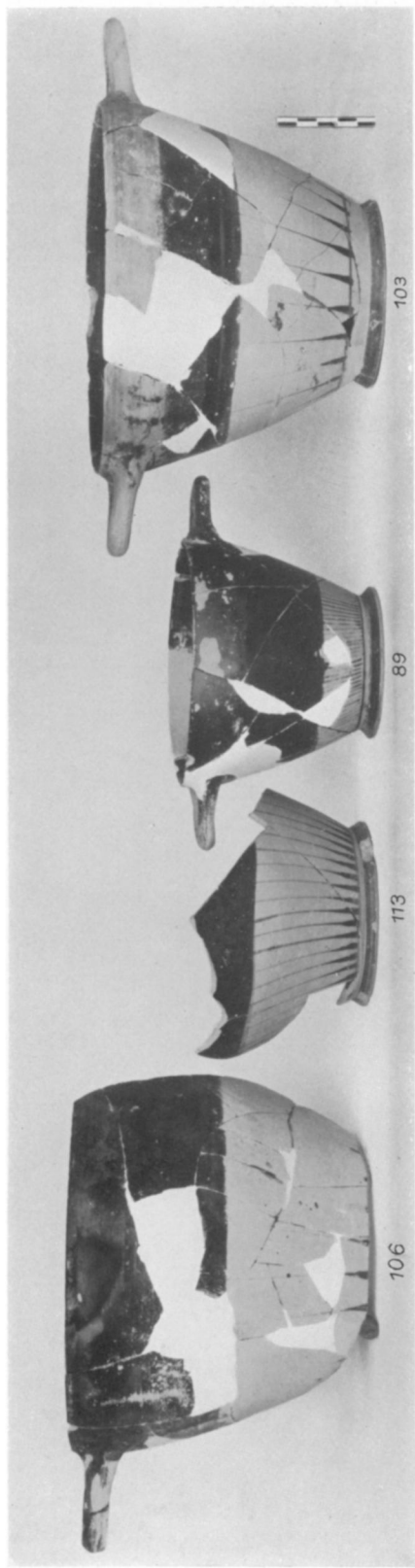


Fig. 15. Late Corinthian Conventionalizing Skyphoi and Miniatures

## LATE CORINTHIAN "CONVENTIONALIZING" WARE

- 89-100.** (938, 947-948, 957, 963, 977, 989, 994-995, 1009, 1037, 1042) Skyphoi with fine rays. Figs. 15, 16 and 20

H. where preserved 0.10 m. to 0.089 m.; D. 0.126 m. to 0.116 m.

These skyphoi are glazed on the interior and on the upper part of the exterior and all have closely spaced rays on the reserved, lower part of the body. In addition, most of them have narrow bands of purplish red paint at the top and bottom and sometimes half way up the inside of the body, usually one just below the rim, two below the handles and one at the bottom edge of the glaze on the outside. The exterior of the foot also is glazed. The decoration on the under side of the foot varies (see figure 16), some, such as **89** and **94**, having black concentric circles and a central dot, others, as **96** and **91**, having the inner circles red and the dot black. The circles are all divided as on one from the Louvre (*C.V.A.*, III, Ca, pl. 27, 16). Others, such as **98** and **99** (Fig. 20), have a pinwheel design. The proportions of all, however, are very much alike and there does not seem to be any difference in date.

For skyphoi of this type dating in the second half of the sixth and in the early fifth century see *C.V.A.*, Louvre, III, Ca, pl. 27, 10 and 16; Payne, pp. 334 and 324; and Ure, p. 24, Class II C, i. The latest grave in which Ure finds them is 46, which he dates *ca.* 490 B.C. (p. 39), and which Miss Haspels (p. 141) puts a little later, *ca.* 480 B.C. He does not illustrate these late ones, but that given in *Hesperia* (V, 1936, p. 340, fig. 8) as before 480 B.C. is later than ours. In it the widest part of the body is already moving downward, while in ours it is still at the level of the handles. Many others similar to ours were found in a deposit of the same period in the Potters' Quarter at Corinth. There were far more in our well than have been catalogued. This is the type which was copied by the Athenians and later recopied by the Corinthians. It is a direct descendant of those of the Middle Corinthian period (see Payne, p. 309, fig. 151, no. 973).

- 101-114.** (966, 968-971, 988, 990-993, 1033, 1038-1039, 1056) Skyphoi with widely spaced rays. Figs. 15, 16

H. where preserved 0.138 m. to 0.114 m.; D. 0.177 m. to 0.148 m.

These cups are similar in shape to the preceding group but are larger. A greater proportion of the body, almost half, is reserved. The rays at the bottom are spaced much farther apart than in the smaller type. The decoration of the underside of the foot varies from black or red concentric circles with a dot to both black and red. The pinwheel design does not occur on any of them. Although the proportions differ slightly from cup to cup, in all of them the widest part of the body is still at the level of the rim and handle.

These larger skyphoi were found in the same graves as the others at Rhitsona and in the contemporary deposit in the Potters' Quarter at Corinth. The larger type continued in use well down in the fifth century (cf. *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 283, nos. 65-67, Fig. 20) but became more elongated, with more carelessly drawn rays. This kind was not generally copied by the Athenians, although there are some, made of Attic fabric, in the Athenian Agora.

- 115.** (1001) Skyphos

H. 0.071 m.; D. 0.102 m.; of foot 0.057.

Part of body, one handle and half of foot preserved.

The shape is the same, but the glaze is red and there are no rays on the lower part of the body, only two or three incised lines running around the vase. Around the rim is a band of purplish red, and below the handles are two more. The exterior of the foot is glazed red and there are concentric circles of red on the under side of the foot. Similar skyphoi were found in the Potters' Quarter at Corinth.

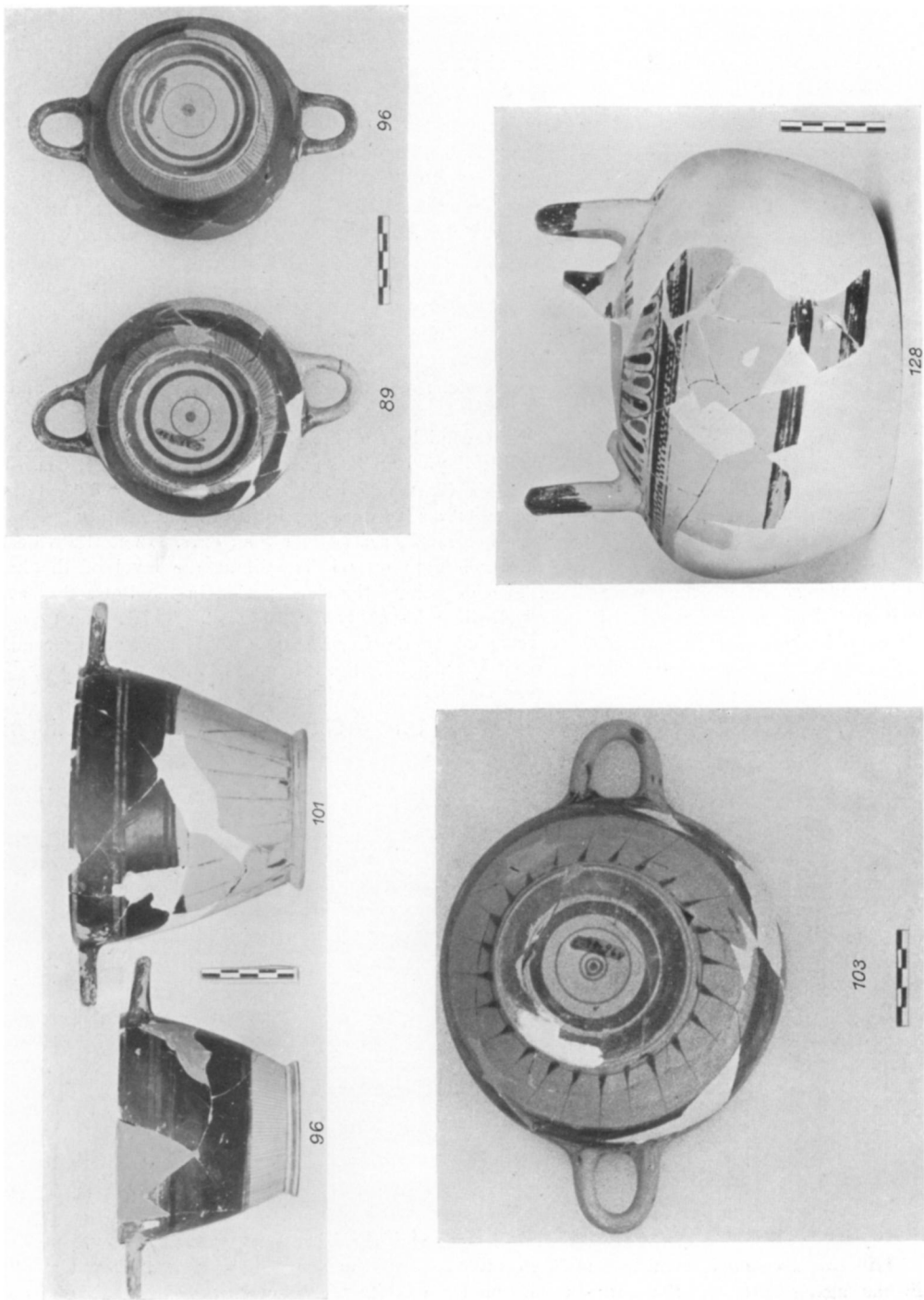


Fig. 16. Late Corinthian Conventionalizing Ware

**116–118.** (946, 943, 1062) Skyphoi with animal or floral decoration

**116:** H. 0.10 m.; D. 0.13 m.; of foot 0.068 m.; across handles 0.188 m. Fig. 17.

**117:** H. 0.158 m.; D. 0.214 m.; of foot 0.122 m.; across handles 0.322 m. Fig. 18.

**118:** PH. 0.075 m.; D. 0.218 m. Fig. 20.

These skyphoi resemble the larger type described above (101–114), but are distinguished by a band of animals or a floral pattern on the upper part of the body. **116** has a sphinx with outspread wings, flanked on either side by another sphinx. Half-moons and dots are used as filling. The two sides are identical. Below the main band and running through the upper part of the rays is a wide band of black glaze. The details are incised. On the under side of the foot are black circles like those on 89–100. The drawing is extremely poor and this particular cup must certainly belong to the very end of the animal series. This is Ure's Class II B (p. 23; *J.H.S.*, XXX, 1910, p. 337, fig. 2, Grave 51.33; and *B.S.A.*, XIV, 1907–1908, p. 266, 51.34 and 51.35).

**117** and **118** belong to the same class but have a band of interlaced lotus buds, alternately purplish red and black on the upper part of the body. Above them is a zone of wavy vertical lines and below, three narrow bands of black and red. The decoration on the under side of the foot is like that on 101–114. Ure (p. 23) thinks that the floral type continued later than the animal style, and this conclusion is supported by the presence of one floral example in grave 126 (see *J.H.S.*, LII, 1932, p. 57, and Payne, p. 334) and by the fact that the lotus bud type is found in the late fifth century (*Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 283, no. 76, fig. 21: the buds are much thinner in this vase). **117** and **118** are later than the example found in grave 126 at Rhitsona but earlier than the fragment found on the North Slope of the Acropolis in Athens (*Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 212, fig. 47, A.P. 1109). For others of this class see *B.S.A.*, XIV, 1907–1908, p. 266, 51.28 and 51.29; and Ure, p. 23 and pl. VIII, 126.87.



Fig. 17. Late Corinthian Conventionalizing Skyphos

**119.** (1063) Skyphos. Fig. 20

PH. 0.06 m.; D. 0.10 m.

Two pieces of upper part of body and part of one handle preserved; interior and lower part of exterior glazed black.

On the handle zone is a band of black triangles or cones separated into two rows by a zigzag line. Below this is a double row of black dots within black lines and underneath two more black lines. This vase resembles **123** in pattern. For the cone pattern see Payne, p. 334.

**120–127.** (950, 958, 962, 952, 1027, 1043, 2465–2466) Miniature skyphoi. Figs. 15, 20

H. 0.02 m. to 0.05 m.; D. 0.032 m. to 0.071 m.; of foot 0.015 m. to 0.043 m.

**120–122** are much smaller than the others. All three have black glaze on the interior. **120** has zigzags and **121–122** straight lines on the exterior at the level of the handles, with bands of black glaze in varying widths below. **120** is taller for its diameter than the other two and has a flaring foot, while their feet are nearly straight.

The others, 123–127, have a greater variety of designs, as a double row of leaves or cones on 123, a band of wavy lines on 124, plain horizontal bands on 125, and zigzags on 126, all on the handle zone, and a double row of cones on 127 just above the base. On the bottom of the larger ones are circles. These miniature skyphoi, both large and small, are common all through the sixth and early fifth centuries and occur even well down in the fifth century (*Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 284,

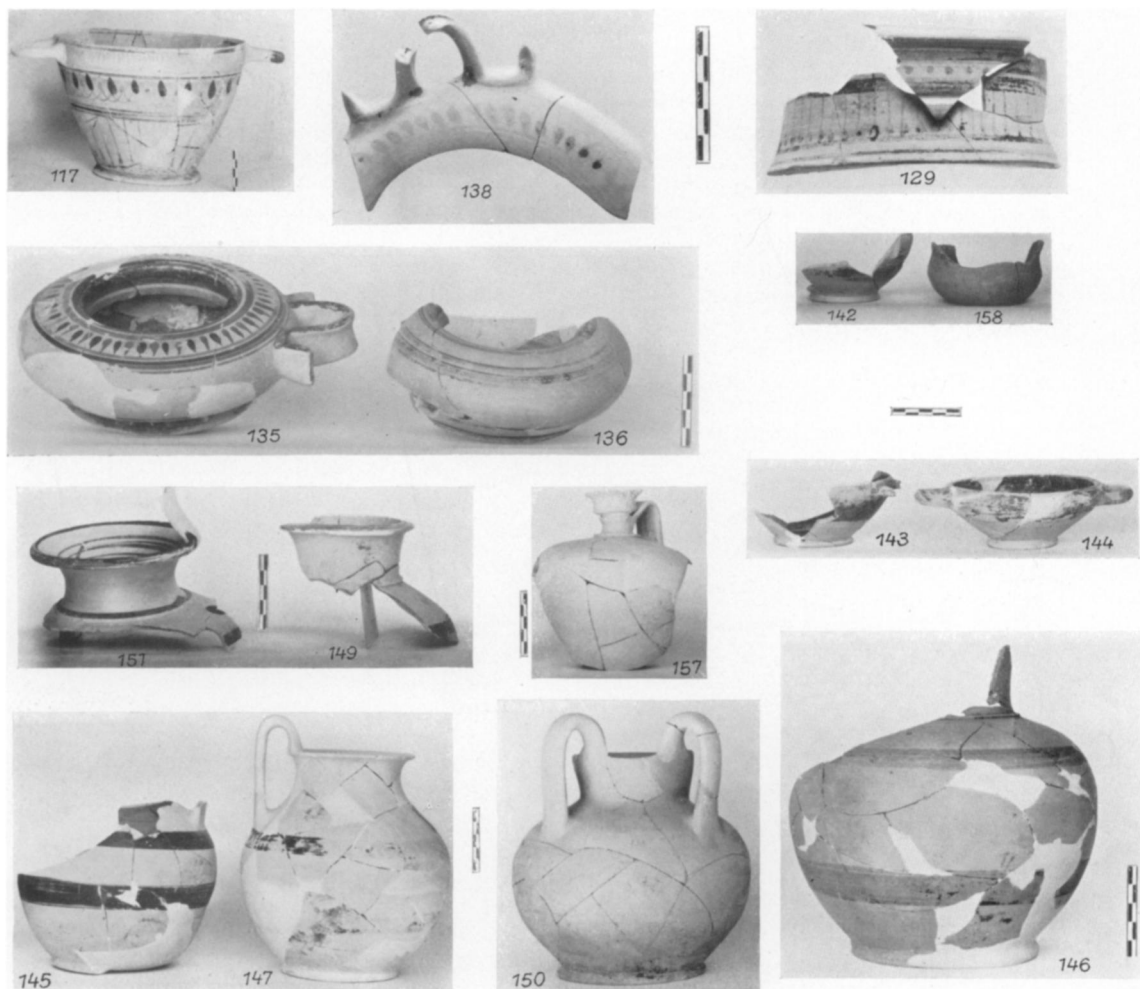


Fig. 18. Late Corinthian Conventionalizing and Partly Glazed Wares

nos. 79–81, fig. 20) without any very noticeable change in shape. The zigzag pattern seems to be later than the plain vertical lines (Ure, p. 23), and the cone pattern is also fairly late (Payne, p. 334). The smaller skyphoi belong to Ure's Class IA1 and the larger ones to IA11 (Ure, p. 23). For other examples see, besides Ure, Payne, pp. 334–335; *C.V.A.*, Hoppin and Gallatin Collection, Gallatin Collection, pl. 2, 1; *Mon. Ant.*, I, 897, for grave CCLXXXII at Megara Hyblaea which contained thirty-six of these skyphoi with lines, zigzags, triangles or cones; *Mon. Ant.*, XX, 762, fig. 22, for an archaic grave at Gela with one decorated with the cone pattern; *C.V.A.*, La Haye, III, C, pl. 1, 11; Johansen, p. 79, fig. 50; Kinch, *Vroulia*, pl. 28, 7; *C.V.A.*, Copenhagen, pl. 85, 10–13

and 15–16; *Mon. Ant.*, XXII, pl. 68, 1 and pl. 69, 1; *Tiryns*, I, p. 103, fig. 40; Dugas, *Délos*, X, pls. XXXV, E and XXXVI, E; *C.V.A.*, U. of Michigan, III, C, pl. XI, 4 and *C.V.A.*, Robinson Coll., pl. XV, 4.

**128.** (1073) Pyxis with convex sides and cylindrical handles. Fig. 16

PH. 0.165 m.

Lower half missing.

This vase has a round body, two vertical handles, round in section, set on the shoulder, and a straight neck with a slight ridge at the juncture of neck and shoulder. Around the lower part of the body run two wide black bands. On the shoulder is a zone of alternating red and black tongues, below which is a double row of black dots. The neck and handle tops are glazed black and below the black on the neck is a thin red line. Payne (p. 331) puts this type of pyxis in the second half of the sixth century, giving examples from graves of the late sixth century at Megara Hyblaea and Rhitsona. Other examples are: *Mon. Ant.*, XXII, pl. 70, 3 and 5; XVII, 138, fig. 101; *Clara Rhodos*, III, p. 166, fig. 158 and pp. 185–186, fig. 180; *C.V.A.*, U. of Michigan, pl. 32, 8 and 9; *C.V.A.*, Rodi, III, C, pl. 8, 5; and *C.V.A.*, Pologne, Cracovie, Coll. de l'Université, pl. 5, 3.

**129.** (2468) Pyxis with concave sides and cover. Fig. 18

PH. with cover 0.053 m.; D. of base 0.115 m.

Small portion of lower half of box and piece of cover.

The box is decorated with a band of vertical lines, above which are thick black horizontal bands. On the side of the cover are two thick black bands with a row of dots between and on top more bands of black. For the profile see Fig. 19. Pyxides of this type have been found in similar contexts at Perachora. For the design see Ure, p. 96, where he describes a pyxis lid from grave 127, no. 25. This cover is stepped, while ours certainly is not, but the patterns are the same, although arranged differently. Grave 127 is dated by Ure in the late sixth century.

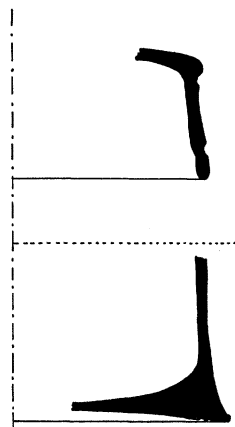


Fig. 19. Profile of Pyxis and Cover

**130–132.** (1070, 2463, 2464) Lids. Fig. 20

**130:** PH. 0.033 m.; D. 0.16 m.

**131:** PH. 0.024 m.

**132:** PH. 0.015 m.; D. 0.147 m.

Small part of each preserved.

**130** and **131** are decorated with bands of black and **132** with bands of red and black. **130** and **132** have vertical sides and **131** a knob handle. These simple glazed bands are very common in the second half of the sixth century. Cf. *C.V.A.*, Pologne, Cracovie, Coll. de l'Université, pl. 5, 3 and *C.V.A.*, Rodi, III, C, pl. 8, 5.

**133.** (1035) Fragment of plate. Fig. 20

GD. 0.077 m.

Small piece of centre preserved.

On the polished bottom is a narrow band of yellowish glaze and on the top, over a thin wash, a lotus design of Corinthian type in red glaze with purple details. For the origin of this quadruple lotus see Payne, p. 146, fig. 53 A and B. Ours is related to one on an Attic kotyle of the "Comast" group (Payne, p. 196, no. 29, pl. 52, 2–3) and to another on a Boeotian alabastron (Payne, p. 202, no. 2, pl. 53, 8). Very similar is one on an aryballos in Munich (Sieveking-Hackl, *Die königliche Vasensammlung zu München*, Munich, 1912, pl. 10, 318; Payne, no. 1286, p. 321).

**134.** (1008) Miniature Iekanis. Fig. 15

H. 0.043 m.; D. 0.059 m.; of foot 0.038 m.

Complete except for small piece of upper part of body and rim.

The small deep bowl has an inset vertical flange at the lip, to take the lid. It has an inverted echinus foot and horizontal loop handles with projections at the sides. There is black glaze on the interior and exterior with the exception of a band of dots and zigzags in black at the level of the handles. The underside of the foot is decorated with two concentric circles in black. The same pattern appears in a neater and earlier form on a vase given by Payne in his catalogue of Middle Corinthian (p. 308, fig. 148) which he says, however, may be Late Corinthian. Ours seems, in view of the more careless workmanship, greater heaviness of the design and rounder profile, to be later.

**135–138.** (987, 1049, 2460–2461) Kothons

**135:** H. 0.06 m.; D. 0.16 m.; of foot 0.113 m. Fig. 18.

**136:** H. 0.052 m.; D. of foot 0.103 m. Fig. 18.

**137:** PH. 0.027 m. Fig. 20.

**138:** PH. 0.03 m. Fig. 18.

**135** nearly complete; handle and part of body of **136** missing; **137** and **138**, fragments of top of body.

**135** has a wide, slightly flaring foot, broad ribbon handle with projections on either side, squat, convex sides and a lip which projects vertically downward inside. The bottom of the interior is glazed black with a reserved space in the centre, decorated with two concentric circles in red, one at the edge of the black and the other in the middle. On the lip at the bottom is a band of red, and higher up one of black which extends over the top to the exterior, where, between two bands of red, is a row of degenerate leaves or tongues, alternating red and black. Below this are one black and two red bands. All this decoration is above the level of the handle. Below it is a narrow black band. The juncture of the body and foot and the outside and inside of the foot are glazed black. The underside of the vase is reserved except for concentric circles in red and a central black dot. **136** is similar in shape but has a shorter foot without any flare and a more angular body. The interior decoration is also much the same, but on the lip are three bands, alternately black and red, and on the top are narrow black bands and a double row of black dots. On the underside are black circles without a central dot. **137** has a band of alternating red and black tongues on top and **138** a lotus bud pattern. The handle of the latter is less metallic in appearance and rounder than that of **135**.

All these kothons belong to Burrows' and Ure's Class A II (*J.H.S.*, XXXI, 1911, pp. 72 f.). They are found at Rhitsona all through the black-figured period and in the early red-figured period (*ibid.*, p. 79), becoming commoner towards the end of the black-figured period. Payne (p. 335) lists quite a number of examples as "White style" kothons. For others see Sieveking-Hackl, pl. 12, no. 339, which is very neat and seems earlier than ours; *J.H.S.*, XXXI, 1911, p. 75, fig. 4, nos. 16 and 17; *J.H.S.*, XXIX, 1909, p. 318, 12.26–34, p. 323, 46.45–55, p. 330, 36.3; *B.S.A.*, XIV, 1907–1908, pp. 252 f. from graves 49, 50, 51, 31, 26, 18, 22 and Ure, pp. 82 f. from graves 80, 82, 102, 112, 113, 115, 120, 127, 130, 133 and 135, all from Rhitsona. Also Dugas, *Délos*, X, pl. XXXVI, 512–523, particularly 517–523 which are type A II. In practically every collection there is at least one. The tongue and dot patterns are by far the most popular. For later examples see *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 284, figs. 20 and 22.

**139.** (2462) Fragment of aryballos. Fig. 20

PH. 0.027 m.; D. of lip 0.034 m.

Small piece of body, neck, handle and most of rim preserved.

The rim is flat and overhanging. On it and on the handle are bands of red paint, and on the body traces of red. Not enough remains of this vase to assign it to any one of Payne's classes,

but its general appearance is late. The fact that only one other fragment of an aryballos was found in this well bears out Payne's statement (p. 331) that the output diminishes after the third quarter of the sixth century.

**140.** (1010) Jug? Fig. 15

PH. 0.064 m.; D. of foot 0.054 m.  
Lower half preserved.

This vase has a high, flaring foot and deep rounded body, broken off above. On the foot is a zone of dots within diamonds, with a band of black above and below. On the body are traces of black bands. The design seems late.

**141.** (2459) Bowl fragment. Fig. 20

PH. 0.054 m.; D. of rim 0.092 m.  
A piece of the body and rim.

The body is round; the flat rim projects outward. There is a band of red on the interior a little below the rim and another of black farther down on the exterior. Another fragment of this type but of a much larger bowl has not been catalogued.



Fig. 20. Late Corinthian Conventionalizing Ware

### CORINTHIAN PARTLY GLAZED WARE

**142-143.** (954-955) Cups. Fig. 18

**142:** H. 0.052 m.; D. 0.102 m.; of foot 0.053 m.  
**143:** H. 0.049 m.; D. 0.112 m.; of foot 0.056 m.

Foot and piece of body and rim of each preserved; interior and upper two-thirds of exterior dipped in black glaze.

These cups are similar in shape to **76** except for the more flaring foot, which is more like some of those of the fifth century. See *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 294, nos. 154-162, fig. 24 for fifth century examples. Others have also been found at Corinth in fifth century context.

**144.** (956) Two-handled bowl. Fig. 18

H. 0.045 m.; D. 0.11 m.; of foot 0.049 m.

Complete except for a few pieces of body and rim; inside and upper half of exterior dipped in black glaze.

The inverted echinus foot of this vase is higher but less wide than those of **142** and **143**, and the sides are straighter and more flaring. The rim is flat and projects slightly. On either side of the horizontal handles are projections. Bowls of this type, sometimes without the projections on the handles and occasionally with a pattern, occur from the Early Corinthian period on. (Cf. Payne, nos. 713-715, p. 297 and fig. 148, p. 308, and *Clara Rhodos*, VIII, p. 137, fig. 123, which has a smaller foot than ours.) From about 500 B.C., well on into the fifth century, an unglazed type with a stepped lid (Payne, p. 336, fig. 186) is very popular.

**145–149.** (976, 997, 1017, 1060, 2470) Oinochoai. Fig. 18

**145:** PH. 0.133 m.; D. of foot 0.098 m.

**146:** PH. 0.17 m.; D. of foot 0.097 m.

**147:** H. 0.176 m.; D. of lip 0.102 m.; of foot 0.094 m.

**148:** PH. 0.127 m.

**149:** PH. 0.087 m.; D. of lip 0.098 m.

Piece of upper part of body and neck of **145** and **146** and most of foot of **146** missing; **147** nearly complete except for upper part of handle; **148** is piece of lower part of body and **149** lip, neck and part of body.

All of these oinochoai have a small broad ring foot and round body decorated with two broad bands of black glaze. Part of a broad ribbon handle is preserved on **145**. Probably the handle came up high above the lip. **146** has a raised ring, glazed black, at the top of the shoulder and a neck which is beginning to flare out at the top where it is broken off. **149** has the same raised ring, but unglazed, and a flat horizontal lip painted red on top. There is also a band of red glaze around the bottom of the shoulder. Cf. *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 294, fig. 25, nos. 148–149 and 151–153 for a similar vase of the fifth century. In **147**, the neck is not set off from the shoulder, but is carried in an unbroken reverse curve to the flaring lip, flat on top. The flat ribbon handle seems to have been high. Somewhat like these is an oinochoe of the fifth century from the Agora (*Hesperia*, V, 1936, p. 342, fig. 10, P 5154), which however is less squat and has a more pronounced base.

**150.** (2056) Two-handled oinochoe. Fig. 18

H. to top of neck 0.167 m.; to top of handles 0.20 m.; D. of foot 0.111 m.

Most of neck and pieces of body and foot missing.

The foot and body are similar to those of **145–149**. The neck is straight and makes an angle with the shoulder but there is no raised ring. On one side are two high flat loop handles. Two narrow bands of black glaze run around the body and on the shoulder a short irregular wavy line is painted vertically in reddish black glaze.

**151.** (2469) Fragment of oinochoe. Fig. 18

PH. to top of lip 0.07 m.; D. of lip 0.114 m.

Neck, part of handle and shoulder preserved.

The shoulder is rather flat with a red glazed ridge at the top where it joins the neck. The flaring lip, with a pointed edge on top, the dot on the shoulder and the band around the top of the body are glazed black. Attached to, and curving in over, the lip is a high ribbon handle. On the interior of the neck are bands of red. The surface of this vase has been polished very smooth.

**152.** (2067) Amphora. Fig. 21

H. 0.266 m.; D. of lip 0.121 m.; of foot 0.087 m.

Most of body, part of one handle and some small pieces of the rim and base are missing.

The slightly flaring foot is flat on the bottom. The body, which is ovoid, narrows to a straight neck with a raised band at the base and an offset lip. The loop handles are very angular and squat. The interior and exterior of the lip and the upper part of the neck are glazed black. In addition there are bands of black glaze at the bottom of the neck and below the handles, and black glaze on most, if not all, of the body and foot. For this shape see under **49–50**.

## IMPORTED PARTLY GLAZED WARE

**153.** (2055) Trefoil oinochoe (Attic). Fig. 21

H. 0.32 m.; D. of foot 0.118 m.

Most of lip and pieces of body and foot missing.

This large jug has a low flaring foot, flat loop handle and trefoil lip. The clay, which has fired a reddish buff, seems to be Attic. It is covered with a cream slip, over which bands of red are painted on the body, at the bottom of the neck, and on the foot.

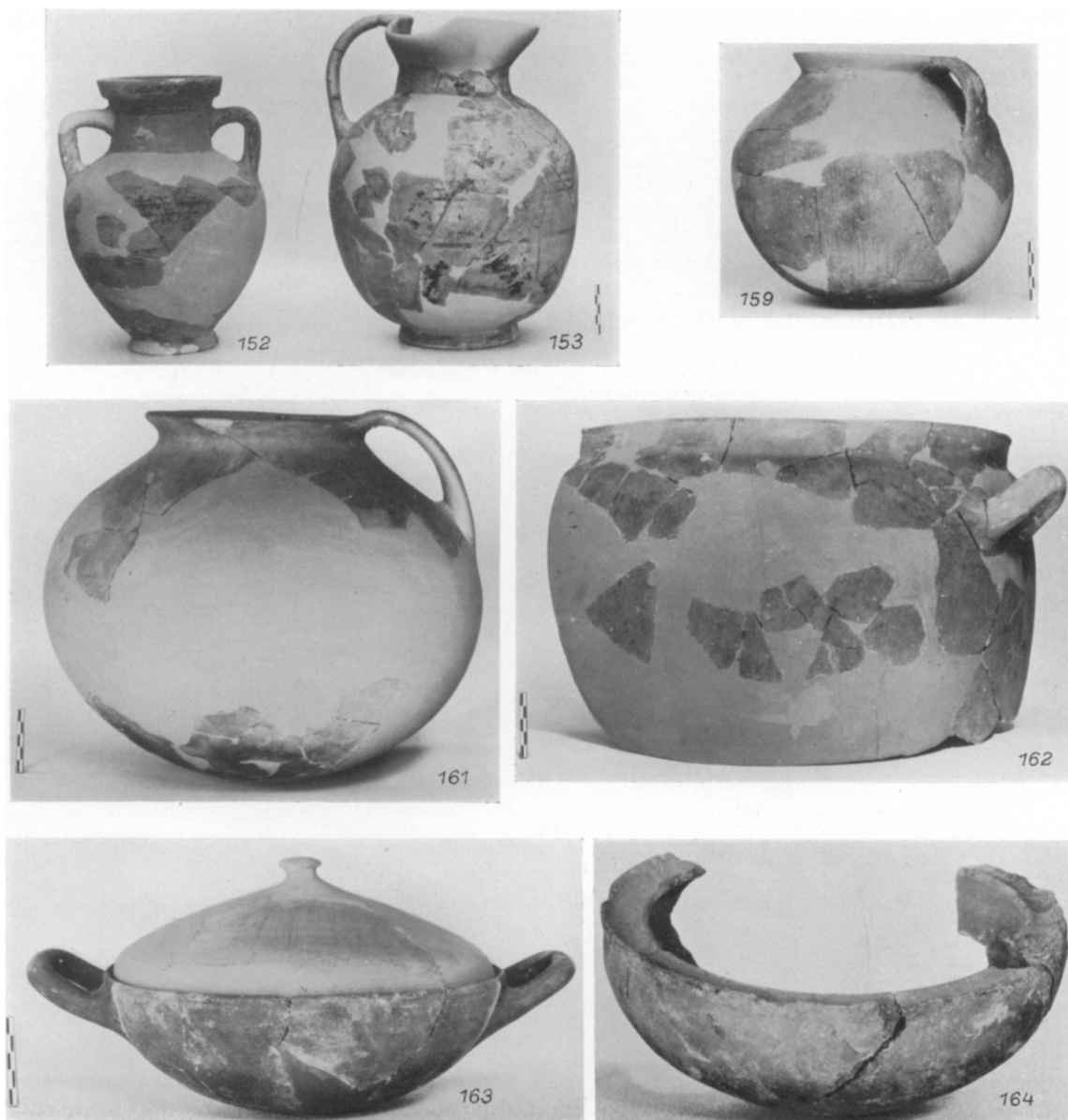


Fig. 21. Partly Glazed and Kitchen Wares

**154.** (2046) Askos (Attic). Fig. 22

H. to top of lip 0.20 m.; D. of foot 0.176 m.

Some small pieces of base, neck and lip and several large pieces of body missing.

The base of this vase is low and nearly straight, and the body round. The nearly horizontal grooved handle extends from the back of the body to the neck. The long neck which has depressed bands around it and a rounded lip is set at a decided angle to the body. On the neck, lip and body are bands of black or reddish black glaze, and, along the top of the handle, black.

The archaic type of askos varies somewhat in shape. Some have the handle attached to the spout instead of to the body, as one of bronze from Marmaro in Rhodes (*Clara Rhodos*, VIII, fig. 189, p. 195). Similar to ours is one from Ialysos in *Annuario*, 6-7, p. 284, and p. 287, fig. 184. Earlier is another from there (*Annuario*, 6-7, p. 302, fig. 199). Cf. also *Arch. Anz.*, 1912, 27, col. 357, fig. 47 from Olbia, with shorter spout and very pronounced lip. For others see *Arch. Anz.*, 1929, p. 235 ff. Very similar to ours but with the lower wall slightly straighter, steeper, and longer is one found recently in the Athenian Agora (Agora P. 12785), in a well in use during the latter part of the sixth and the early years of the fifth century. The clay is similar to that of ours, which has fired a dark grayish red on the interior and reddish buff on the exterior.



**155. (2467) Jug. Fig. 24**

PH. 0.08 m.

Most of rim and base missing; the clay is the same as that of the krater 29 (Fig. 3).

This vase has a long neck, flaring out at the lip, a flat shoulder and a body which tapers sharply and steadily to the base. The neck is glazed red and traces of glaze are also left on the shoulder.

The shape is similar to a type of Lydian vase from Sardis which has been found at Corinth (*A.J.A.*, XXXIV, 1930, p. 422, fig. 15) but ours has a longer body and different clay. It is more like some so-called Ionian vases in Munich (Sieveking-Hackl, pl. 19, particularly 544-545, and pp. 44 and 53-54), which vary from reddish and orange-yellow to brownish and grayish yellow clay. There is a large group of such vases from various places. See Sieveking-Hackl for bibliography.

Fig. 22. Corinthian Oinochoe and Attic Askos

### CORINTHIAN UNGLAZED WARE

**156. (2057) Round-mouthed oinochoe. Fig. 22**

H. 0.163 m.; D. of base 0.089 m.

Handle and several pieces of neck and body missing.

This vase has a flat base, a round body, and a slightly flaring neck. Probably it had a high loop handle of the sort which has been restored.

**157. (1036) Oinochoe with bell lip. Fig. 18**

PH. 0.14 m.; D. of lip 0.045 m.

Lower part missing.

The round body of the jug curves in sharply to the neck which has raised rings at the top and bottom and a bell-shaped lip. A ribbon handle extends from the shoulder to the top of the lip. Almost identical is a vase found in a fifth century well at Corinth (*Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 298, no. 180, fig. 31). Except for the handle it is very like Payne's 1552 B (p. 337).

**158. (1007) Miniature bowl. Fig. 18**

H. 0.047 m.; D. of rim 0.084 m.; of base 0.053 m.

Most of rim missing.

This bowl has a flat base, rounded body, and slightly flaring rim. Around the body near the base are three incised lines.

## KITCHEN WARE

**159--161.** (2058--2060) Cooking pots

**159:** H. 0.21 m.; D. of rim 0.133 m. Fig. 21.

**160:** PH. 0.092 m.; D. of rim 0.175 m.

**161:** H. 0.29 m.; D. of rim 0.182 m. Fig. 21.

**159** nearly complete; upper part of **160** preserved; most of body of **161** missing.

These pots have round bodies, showing traces of burning on the bottom, and outflaring rims. They show the vertical marks of the paring knife all over the body. The clay is hard and reddish brown, sometimes rather light gray in the centre, with small particles of sand, gravel and mica. Similar vases are found in Athens and in many other places. For this ware in Corinth cf. *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 304; see *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 401, no. 39 and fig. 23, of the second half of the sixth century, and, for the shape, *Hesperia*, V, 1936, p. 343, fig. 10, of the first half of the fifth century.

**162.** (2061) Two-handled casserole. Fig. 21

PH. 0.259 m.; D. of rim 0.398 m.

About two-thirds of upper part preserved.

The body contracts at the shoulder to a vertical rim which projects slightly at the top both inward and outward. There are two vertical loop handles attached at the shoulder and slanting upward. On the exterior are marks of paring. Fragments of the lower part of another, which is uninventoried, show us that this type of pot had a flat bottom. The clay is the same as that of **159--161** but fired a little redder on the exterior and a yellowish gray in the centre. There are no traces of burning except on one side.

**163--164.** (2062--2063) Covered casseroles. Fig. 21

**163:** H. without cover 0.073 m.; H. of cover 0.045 m.; D. of cover 0.22 m.

**164:** H. 0.084 m.; D. of rim 0.186 m.

Part of bottom, handles and most of cover of **163** missing; half of body and rim of **164** preserved.

The body is rounded below. The rim projects slightly both outside and inside to form a shallow groove for the cover. The clay is like that of the other kitchen pots and shows the same signs of paring and burning on the bottom.

For the shape see *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 305, no. 206, fig. 36, which is, however, shallower and has a more pronounced ledge.

**165.** (2475) Shallow kitchen dish. Fig. 25

PH. to top of handle 0.05 m.; D. 0.28 m.

Small piece with handle preserved; same type of clay, white in centre.

This dish has a very shallow bowl, above the top of which extends a ribbon handle. It probably had two handles. There are traces of paring and burning on the exterior.

## CORINTHIAN COARSE WARE

**166--169.** (2052--2054, 2087) Oinochoai with trefoil lip. Fig. 23

**166:** H. 0.255 m.; D. of base 0.095 m.; W. across lip 0.14 m.

**167:** H. 0.271 m.; D. of base 0.082 m.; W. across lip 0.121 m.

**168:** H. 0.32 m.; D. of base 0.09 m.; W. across lip 0.131 m.

**169:** PH. 0.123 m.; W. across lip 0.124 m.

**166--168** complete except for few pieces of lip and body; neck, lip and handle of **169** preserved.

These oinochoai all have a round handle, trefoil lip, vertical neck and bulging sides curving in to a flat bottom. The width of the base, neck and lip varies. The clay also differs, being much finer in 169 than in the others and greenish in 167, while it has fired reddish buff in the others.

Similar in shape, but later, with a false ring foot and plain echinus lip, is another from Corinth (*Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 303, no. 203, fig. 32). This type of jug is common at Corinth both earlier and later. Fragments of many more were found in this well.

**170.** (2089) Oinochoe. Fig. 23

PH. 0.108 m.; to top of handle 0.129 m.; D. of neck 0.087 m.

Neck, handle and small piece of body preserved.

The neck of this vase is straight, with a plain round mouth. A high loop handle extends from the mouth to the bulging shoulder. The light reddish buff clay is coarse but has been smoothed on the exterior.

**171.** (2069) Hydria. Fig. 23

H. 0.40 m.; D. of base 0.112 m.

Many pieces of neck, lip and body missing.

This hydria has a small flat base, very round body, straight neck and simple echinus mouth. The proportions are very squat. The clay is coarse and reddish buff. Fragments of others were found but have not been catalogued.

**172.** (2048) Deep basin. Fig. 23

H. 0.23 m.; D. of rim 0.305 m.; of base 0.17 m.

Complete except for a few small pieces.

The base is wide and flat and the sides vertical except near the bottom. On the sides near the top are two lug handles, above which the body flares out to a horizontal rim. It is very thick and heavy. The interior, which is much worn, indicates hard usage.

**173.** (2049) Fragment of basin or larnax. Fig. 23

H. 0.155 m.; W. 0.33 m.

One end preserved.

The base is flat and the sides slightly curved. The horizontal rim projects outward.

Although slightly higher and wider than the fifth century larnax found in the Athenian Agora (*Hesperia*, V, 1936, pp. 345-346, fig. 13, P 5191), and unglazed inside, it is similar in shape and may be its predecessor.

**174.** (2065) Large storage jar. Fig. 23

PH. 0.46 m.; D. of lip 0.215 m.

Base and most of body missing.

The jar has a short straight neck, two flat horizontal handles on the shoulders and a very round body with three raised bands around the middle. Fragments of another were found. The base was probably similar to that of a storage jar of the fifth century at Corinth (*Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 303, no. 196, fig. 34), for the walls of the body are becoming thicker at the point where they are broken off, as if for attachment to such a base.

**175.** (2051) Large lekane. Fig. 26

H. 0.175 m.; D. of rim 0.465 m.; of base 0.145 m.

Several pieces of body missing.

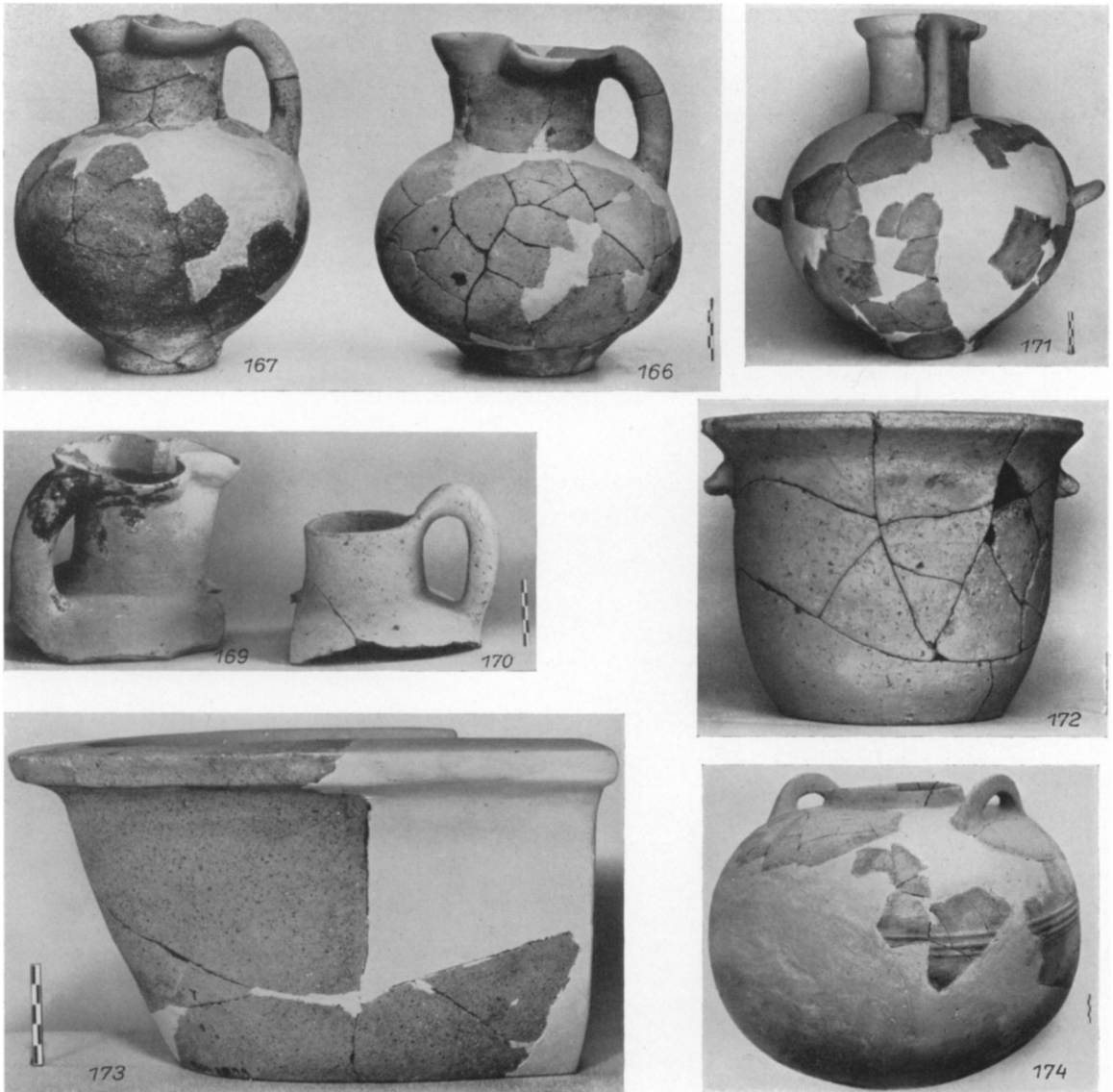


Fig. 23. Corinthian Coarse Ware

The horizontal projecting rim is sharply undercut. The body flares out from the flat base. Interior and exterior are smoothed or slipped.

**176.** (2050) Mortar. Fig. 26

H. 0.09 m.; D. of rim 0.37 m.; of foot 0.239 m.

One side and centre of base missing.

This has a false ring foot, raised underneath in the centre, convex side and flat rim projecting out from the body. It is coated or smoothed on both interior and exterior.

**177.** (2079) Fragment of mortar with relief decoration. Fig. 24

PH. 0.056 m.; D. 0.44 m.

Piece of rim and body preserved.

On the horizontal rim, which projects outward, is a double band of leaves made by fingering and, in the centre of it, a lug made of five raised beads. Interior and exterior are covered with a fine coating.

For designs on the rims of lekanai see *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, pp. 296–297, figs. 25 and 28, nos. 174–175.

**178.** (2080) Fragment of mortar with handle. Fig. 25

PH. 0.046 m.

Small piece of rim and body with one handle.

This fragment has a horizontal rim which is widened out and pierced to form a handle. It is smoothed on the interior and exterior.

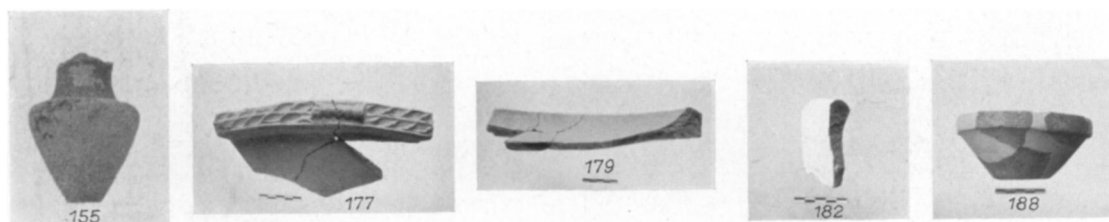


Fig. 24. Corinthian Coarse Ware and an Ionian(?) Import (155)

**179–183.** (2081–2085) Fragments of mortars

**179:** PH. 0.075 m. Fig. 24.

**180:** PH. 0.65 m.

**181:** PH. 0.074 m. Fig. 25.

**182:** PH. 0.048 m. Fig. 24.

**183:** PH. 0.06 m. Fig. 25.

In each case a piece of the body and rim is preserved.

The rim of **179** is similar to that of **175** but the body is much shallower. **180** resembles **178** in shape but has a narrower lip. The rim of **181** steps out a little from the body and is rounded on top. That of **182** is simply a thickening of the body, while **183** has a groove added on the exterior. All are coated or smoothed on both the interior and exterior and **180**, **181** and **183** are worn on the inside.

Many other fragments of mortars were found in this well.

**184–186.** (2076–2078) Fragments of lekane stands

**184:** PH. 0.11 m.; D. of base 0.203 m. Fig. 26.

**185:** PH. 0.124 m. Fig. 25.

**186:** PH. 0.15 m. Fig. 25.

Lower half of **184**, piece of lower part and small piece of bowl of **185**, and piece of upper part and centre of bowl of **186** preserved.

The base of **184** has vertical sides which contract at a sharp angle to meet the straight stem. On the outer edge of the shoulder are two grooves, and at the bottom of the stem three raised rings. **185** has a vertical projecting band around the bottom decorated with six grooves. On the stem is a raised wavy band. Below the bowl of **186** is a band of six grooves. All are smoothed on the exterior. The bowl of **186** is worn.

For lekane stands cf. *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, pp. 296–297, nos. 174–175, figs. 25 and 28.

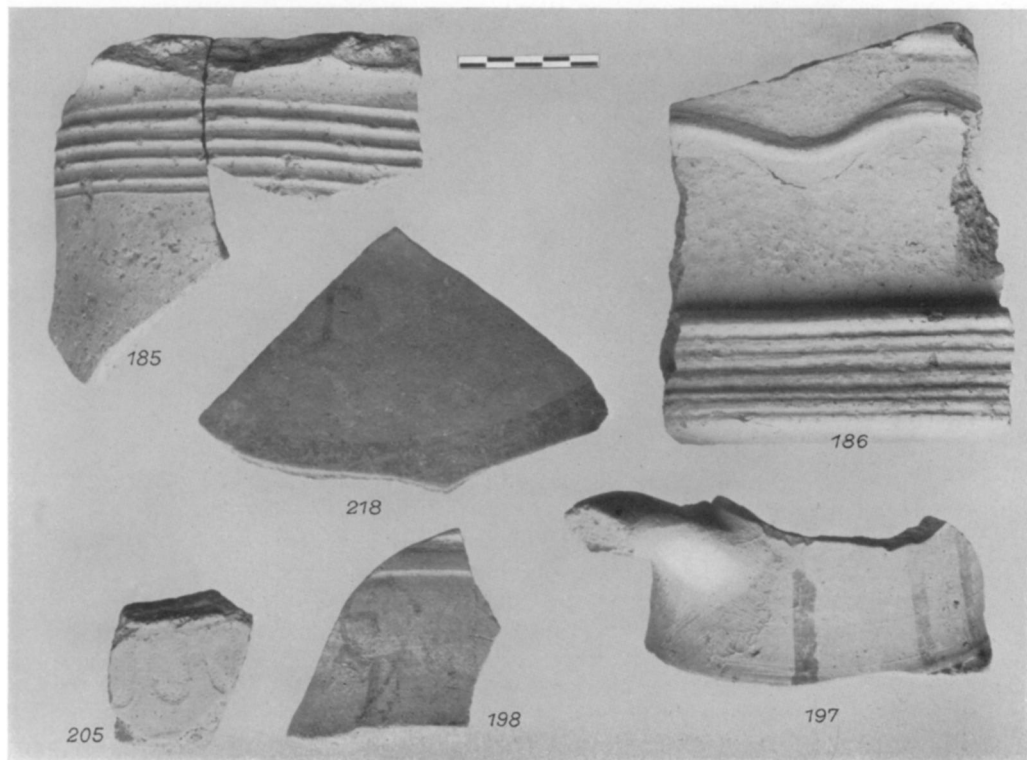
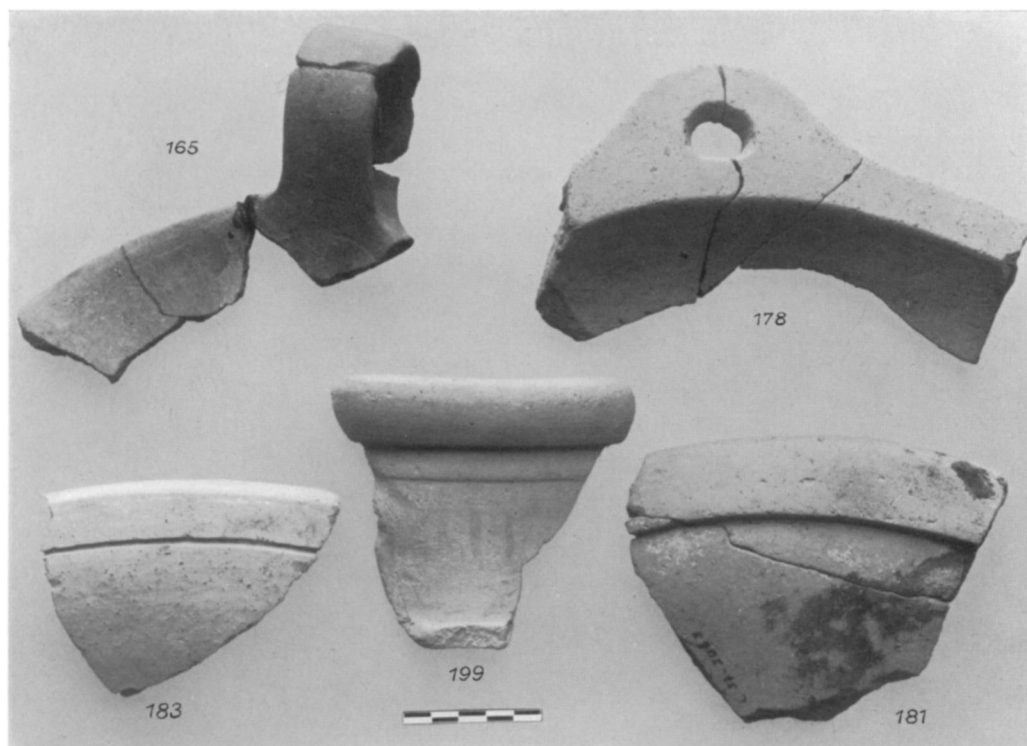


Fig. 25. Fragments of Coarse Ware

**187.** (2047) Lid. Fig. 26

H. 0.033 m.; D. 0.168 m.

Nearly complete except for handle which has been restored.

The sides are straight and the nearly flat top rises slightly toward the centre.

For a similar lid see *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 303, no. 197, fig. 34.

**188.** (2066) Small bowl. Fig. 24

H. 0.06 m.; D. of lip 0.116 m.; of base 0.049 m.

Many pieces of sides and lip and half of base missing.

This small bowl has a flat base and slanting sides. The offset lip is drawn in toward the top and forms a thin edge which does not project on the interior.

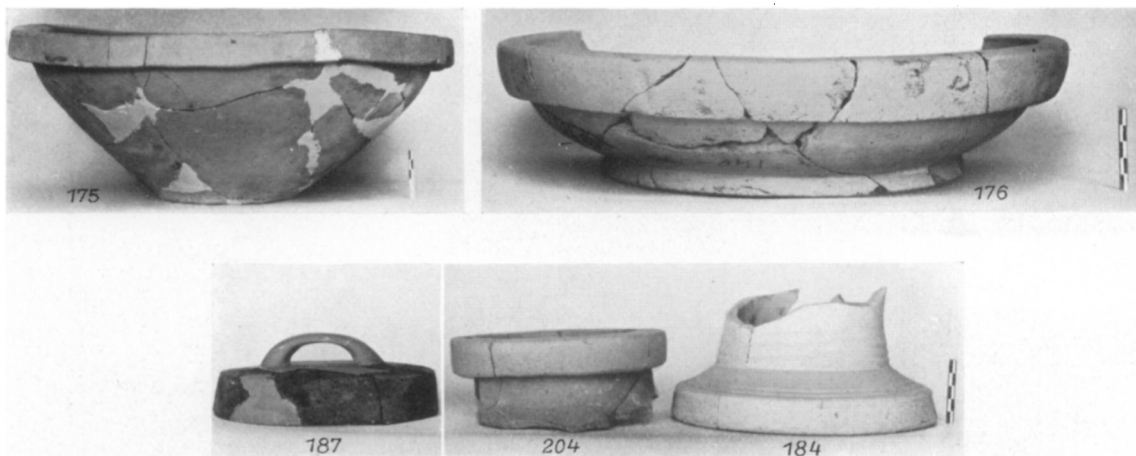


Fig. 26. Corinthian Coarse Ware

**189.** (2086) Fragment of plate

PL. 0.27 m.; PW. 0.23 m.; T. 0.25 m.

Piece of one side preserved.

This fragment seems to be part of a very coarse flat rectangular plate. The long side, top and bottom are finished.

**190–199.** (2040–2042, 2044–2045, 2070, 2073, 2074 a, b, 2471) Amphoras

**190:** PH. 0.45 m.; D. of body 0.42 m.

**194:** PH. 0.35 m. Fig. 27.

**191:** H. 0.465 m.; D. of lip 0.15 m.; of body 0.39 m.

**195:** GD. 0.11 m. Fig. 28.

**192:** H. 0.485 m.; D. of lip 0.145 m. Fig. 27.

**196:** PH. 0.1335 m.; D. of lip 0.16 m. Fig. 29.

**193:** PH. 0.46 m.; D. of body 0.395 m.

**197:** PH. 0.065 m. Fig. 25.

**198:** PH. 0.08 m. Fig. 25.

Fig. 27.

**199:** PH. 0.097 m. Fig. 25.

Upper part of **190** missing; **191–192** fairly complete; part of body, most of neck and lip and one handle of **193** missing; part of body of **194–195**; one handle and half of neck and lip of **196**, part of neck of **197–198** and piece of neck and lip of **199** preserved.

These amphoras are all of the same type, with a round flaring lip, vertical neck, bulging body tapering toward the bottom, round, short, vertical handles and a small straight base. In **192** the base slants in at the bottom and in **193** the lip has been pared around and is angular.

**194** has the letters OM scratched on the shoulder, and **195**, a small piece of the body, has an illegible inscription (‘//ΔΑΛΚΑΜ) scratched on it. Incised on the handle of **196** are the letters ΑΚ. **197** has a dipinto in red glaze: ΙΠ, **198** another, Ξ, and scratched to the right at the edge of the piece and broken off, τ. On **199** is still another dipinto: ΜΙΙ. These last three may stand in each case for the value of the contents of the amphora. ΙΠ might be one drachma, five obols. For other inscriptions of this type see *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, pp. 515–516.

Fragments of over thirty-five amphoras of this type were found.

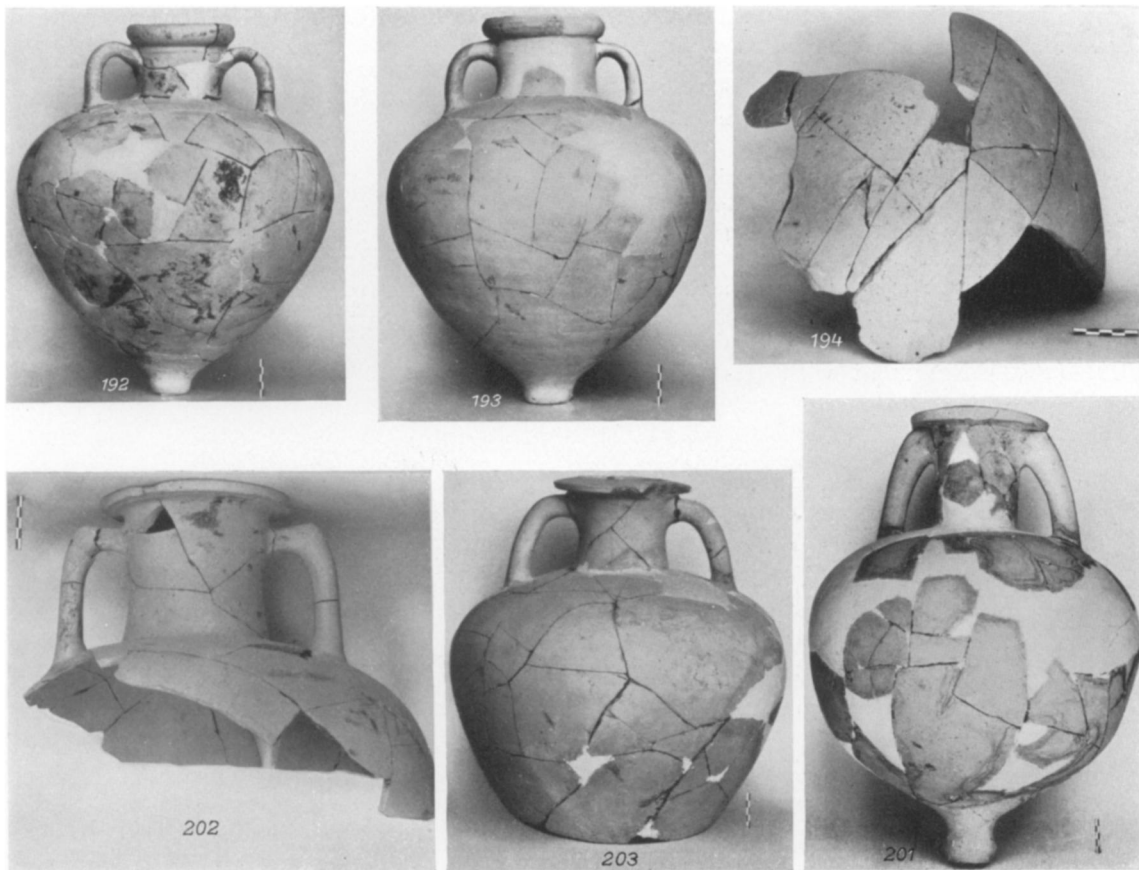


Fig. 27. Corinthian Amphoras of Coarse Ware

**200.** (1030) Stamped amphora handle. Fig. 28

GD. 0.107 m.

This handle is from an amphora of the same type as **190–199**. On the upper part is stamped a frog. It is apparently a gem stamp, one of the earliest known on an amphora handle.

**201–203.** (2037–2038, 2043) Wine amphoras. Fig. 27

**201:** H. 0.635 m.; D. of lip 0.195 m.; of body 0.445 m.; of base 0.06 m.

**202:** PH. 0.305 m.; D. of lip 0.172 m.

**203:** PH. 0.465 m.; D. of lip 0.183 m.

Nearly all of **201** and the upper part of **202–203** preserved.

These amphoras have a small base which slants in toward the bottom, a very bulging body, vertical neck, angular handles and a flat horizontal lip. The length of neck and type of handle varies. Some handles touch the lip as in **201**, others are less angular (**203**), and still others very straight on top (**202**). The lip of **202** is very flat on top. Nearly thirty of these were found in the well.

Similar to **201** is an amphora from a grave with late black-figured pottery at Megara Hyblaea (*Mon. Ant.*, I, col. 841, grave XCIV). This type of wine amphora appears fairly early at Corinth and continues quite late. For fifth century examples see *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 303, n. 200, fig. 34.

**204.** (2088) Amphora. Fig. 26

PH. 0.07 m.; D. of lip 0.163 m.

Neck, lip and small piece of shoulder.

The amphora has a very short neck and a horizontal overhanging lip which is entirely separate from the neck except at the top. The handles were attached to the neck just below the lip.

**205.** (2071) Fragment with impressed design. Fig. 25

GD. 0.053 m.

This small fragment is decorated with a band of tongues made of a depressed line within which are raised dots.

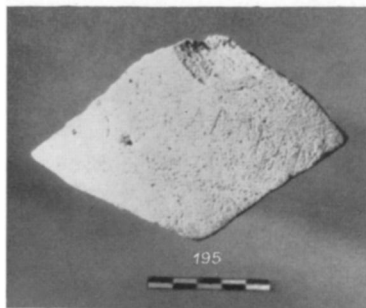


Fig. 28. Fragments of Amphoras

**206.** (2072) Amphora with incised handles. Fig. 29

PH. 0.115 m.; D. of lip 0.129 m.

Neck, lip, handles and piece of shoulder preserved.

This amphora has a straight neck, simple echinus lip and vertical handles. On the handles are incised bands of dotted lines, crosses and zigzag lines. The decoration is not identical on the two. At the top and bottom of the neck is a row of incised dots. The outer surface is slipped or smoothed.

### IMPORTED COARSE WARE

**207–209.** (2032–2034) Painted amphoras (Attic)

**207:** H. 0.552 m.; D. of lip 0.147–0.157 m.; of body 0.413 m. Fig. 29.

**208:** H. 0.535 m.; D. of lip 0.145 m.; of body 0.415 m.

**209:** H. 0.57 m.; D. of lip 0.15 m.; of body 0.385 m. Fig. 29.

All three nearly complete. **207** is reddish clay fired dark gray; **208–209** are reddish buff.

These amphoras have a small ring foot, ovoid body, straight neck, round lip and short vertical handles. The body is covered with thick bands of black glaze on **208–209** and thin bands on **207**. On the shoulder of **208** was incised an inscription of which only IN(?) remains. On **209** are the letters APXI(?). Fragments of three others were found.

Similar vases have been found in Athens on the North Slope (*Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 183, fig. 21) and in the Agora (*Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 379, fig. 14).

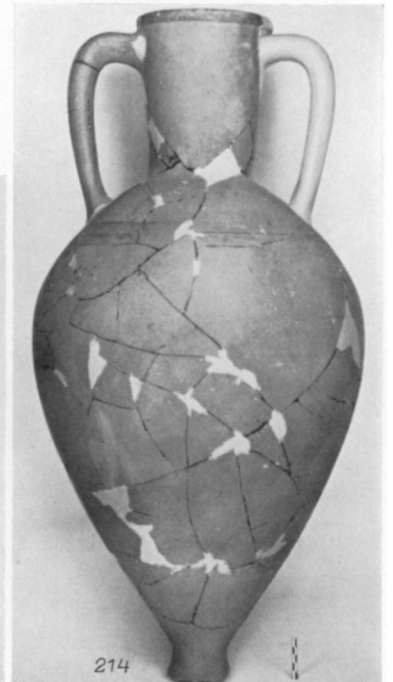
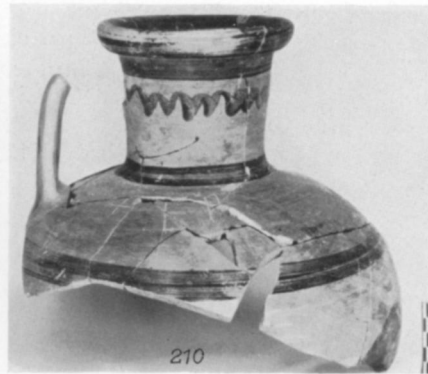
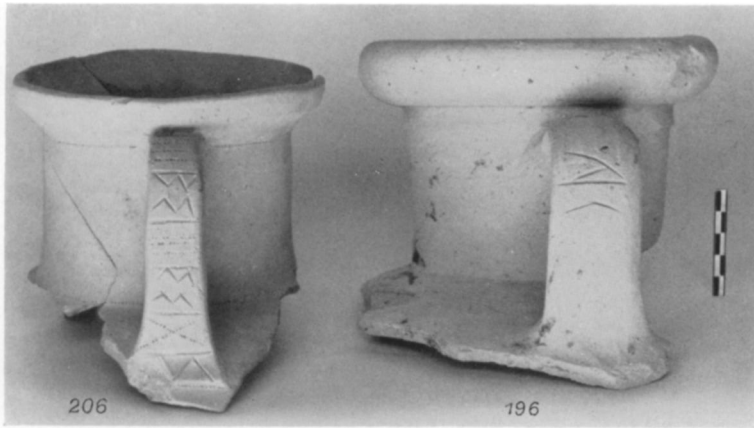


Fig. 29. Corinthian Amphoras and Two Imports (206, 196)

**210.** (2068) Painted jug (Attic). Fig. 29

PH. 0.23 m.; D. of lip 0.145 m.

Upper part except for piece of handle preserved; dark reddish clay, fired dark gray.

The jug has a round lip, straight neck, and round handle and body. Around the upper part of the body, the top and bottom of the neck and the lip run bands of black glaze. The top of the handle also is glazed black, and on the neck a wavy black band is painted. On the shoulder are incised the letters +EP.

**211–216.** (2026–2031) Wine amphoras

**211:** H. 0.69 m.; D. of lip 0.137 m.; of body 0.38 m.

**212:** H. 0.74 m.; D. of lip 0.128 m.; of body 0.33 m.

**213:** H. 0.765 m.; D. of lip 0.136 m.; of body 0.31 m. Fig. 29.

**214:** H. 0.74 m.; D. of lip 0.165 m.; of body 0.38 m. Fig. 29.

**215:** H. 0.74 m.; D. of lip 0.125 m.; of body 0.37 m.

**216:** H. 0.74 m.; D. of lip 0.142 m.; of body 0.35 m.

All fairly complete; clay reddish buff and sandy with particles of mica.

These vases have very elongated bodies with hollow pointed bases, sloping shoulders, long necks, slight rounded lips and angular handles. There are slight variations in the length and width of the body, and the neck of **214** widens toward the top.

**215** is plain; **211** has a reversed E painted on the body; **212** has a band of black around the exterior under the lip and a black dot within a circle on the shoulder. **213**, which is more elaborate, has a red lip and narrow bands of red down the handles, below the shoulder and on the lower part of the body. On the neck and shoulder are black dots within circles. On **214** there are wide bands of red on the lip, down the handles and around the shoulders. There are traces of red on the lip of **216**.

Almost identical with **213** in shape and decoration is an amphora from an archaic grave at Olbia (*Arch. Anz.*, 1914, col. 231 ff., figs. 44 and 53, no. 30). Another similar to this has recently been found in the Athenian Agora.

**217–218.** (2035, 2075) Wine amphoras

**217:** PH. 0.565 m.; D. of lip 0.143 m.; of body 0.32 m. Fig. 29.

**218:** GD. 0.155 m. Fig. 25.

Pieces of body and foot of **217** missing; **218** is fragment of shoulder; clay very similar to that of **211–216**.

**217** has a rounded lip, angular handles, a vertical neck, sloping shoulders and ovoid body. Around the shoulder below the handles is a thick band of black glaze. **218** belongs to the shoulder of a similar amphora. On it is part of a thick red band and above it an apparently meaningless sign, in red.

**219.** (2039) Amphora. Fig. 29

PH. 0.37 m.; D. of body 0.32 m.; of base 0.059 m.

Preserved from shoulder down; pinkish clay similar to that of later, stamped, Chian amphoras.

This amphora has an ovoid body and a small base, slanting in slightly at the bottom and hollowed out inside with a projecting disk in the centre. Although the clay is similar to the Chian clay, the shape is entirely different.

**220.** (2036) Amphora. Fig. 29

H. 0.687 m.; D. of lip 0.128 m.; of body 0.41 m.

Pieces of handles and body missing; dark red clay very similar to that of later Thasian stamped amphoras.

The small and nearly straight foot is hollowed out inside. The body is ovoid, and the shoulders slanting. The neck steps in at the top to form a plain lip and the handles have a ridge running down the centre. The clay is very much like Thasian clay but the shape is quite different.

## MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS

**221.** (MF 8314) Terracotta head

H. 0.028 m.; W. 0.02 m.

The left ear and some of the hair on the left side are broken off. The back is flat. There is no trace of added color. The features and hair are of the usual archaic type.

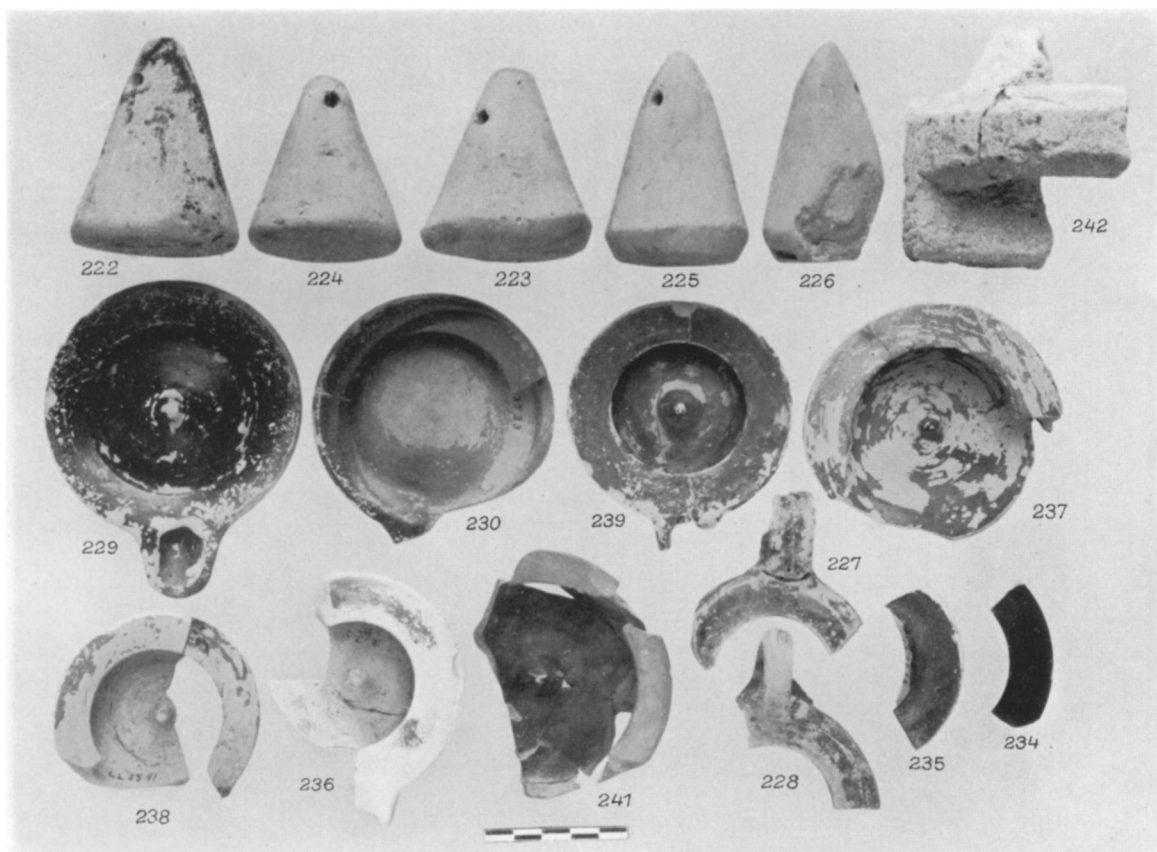


Fig. 30. Miscellaneous Objects

**222-226.** (MF 6592 A-C, 7431, 8110) Conical loomweights. Fig. 30

**222:** H. 0.076 m.; D. of base 0.055 m.

**223:** H. 0.068 m.; D. of base 0.055 m.

**224:** H. 0.062 m.; D. of base 0.053 m.

**225:** H. 0.077 m.; D. of base 0.077 m.

**226:** H. 0.082 m.

Most of the base of **226** is missing. **223-224** are rather worn on top. The profiles vary. The sides of **222** and **224** are bevelled only slightly at the bottom, those of **223** more so and those of **225-226** pronouncedly.

**227–228.** (CL 3545–3546) Fragments of terracotta lamps. Fig. 30

**227:** H. to top of handle 0.038 m.

**228:** H. to top of handle 0.038 m.

A piece of the rim and the handle of each is preserved. The clay is Corinthian. The rounded sides, which have been pared down, turn into a flat rim in **227** and a slightly convex rim in **228**. Both have vertical ribbed loop handles. **227** was glazed dull black and **228** brownish red. These seem to be midway between types I and II (Broneer, *Corinth*, IV, Part II, *Terracotta Lamps*, p. 32). See profiles, Fig. 31.

**229–234.** (CL 3486, 3533–3537) Terracotta lamps. Fig. 30

**229:** L. 0.112 m.; W. 0.094 m.; H. 0.023 m.

**230:** W. 0.085 m.; H. 0.021 m.

**231:** W. 0.094 m.

**232:** W. 0.082 m.; PH. 0.016 m.

**233:** GD. 0.065 m.

**234:** GD. 0.05 m.

**229** is complete and **230** nearly so. The others are fragments of the bottom or side or both. All are of Attic manufacture, and belong to the second variety of Type II (*Corinth*, IV, Part II, *Terracotta Lamps*, pp. 36 and 38). The centre of the bottom in **231** and **233** rises a little but not as much as in Type III. See the profiles, Fig. 31.

**235.** (CL 3538) Terracotta lamp fragment. Fig. 30

H. 0.022 m.

This fragment is part of the rim and side. It is Type II but is made of Corinthian clay and has thicker walls and a more projecting rim.

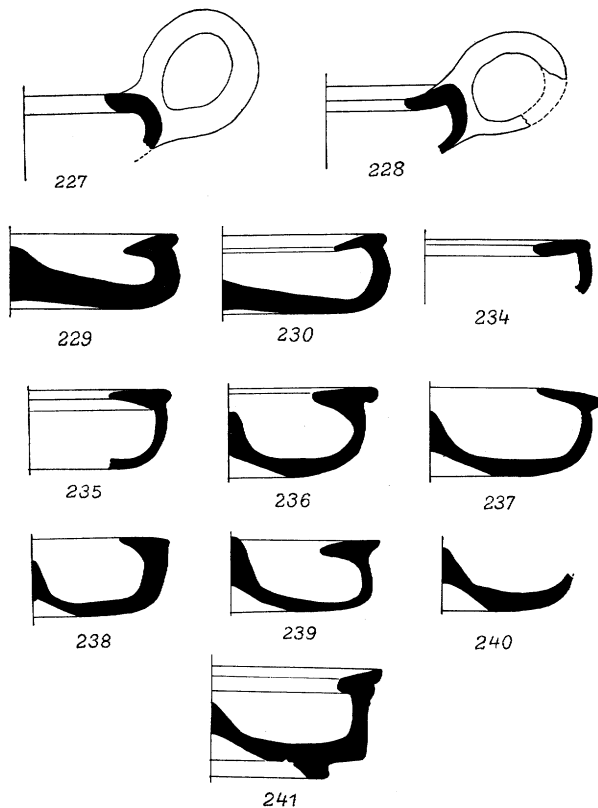


Fig. 31. Profiles of Lamps ( $\frac{1}{2}$ )

**236–240.** (CL 3539–3543) Terracotta lamps. Fig. 30

**236:** H. 0.023 m.; W. 0.075 m.; PL. 0.09 m.

**237:** W. 0.092 m.; H. 0.021 m.

**238:** W. 0.072 m.; H. 0.018 m.

**239:** PL. 0.088 m.; W. 0.079 m.; H. 0.021 m.

**240:** GD. 0.068 m.

**239** is complete except for most of the nozzle; **237** and **238** lack part of the front and the nozzle and **236** one side and most of the nozzle; **240** is a base. These are of Corinthian manufacture. They are similar to the lamps of Type III except for the rim which projects outward (see profiles, Fig. 31). The conical projection in the centre varies in size.

**241.** (CL 3544) Terracotta lamp. Fig. 30

W. 0.092 m.; H. 0.029 m.

This lamp, which is of Attic clay, fits none of the types previously found at Corinth. It has a high base ring, comparatively deep body, conical projection in the centre and straight sides which end in two projecting bands around the top. The rim, which slants upward toward the outside, forms the top band. The bottom of the interior is glazed black. The rest is reserved.

**242.** (MF 8111) Tool. Fig. 30

H. 0.026 m.; to top of handle 0.068 m.; W. 0.09 m.

This tool, of which only one end is preserved, is made of very porous sandy stone. It has a handle and must have been used for polishing or powdering.

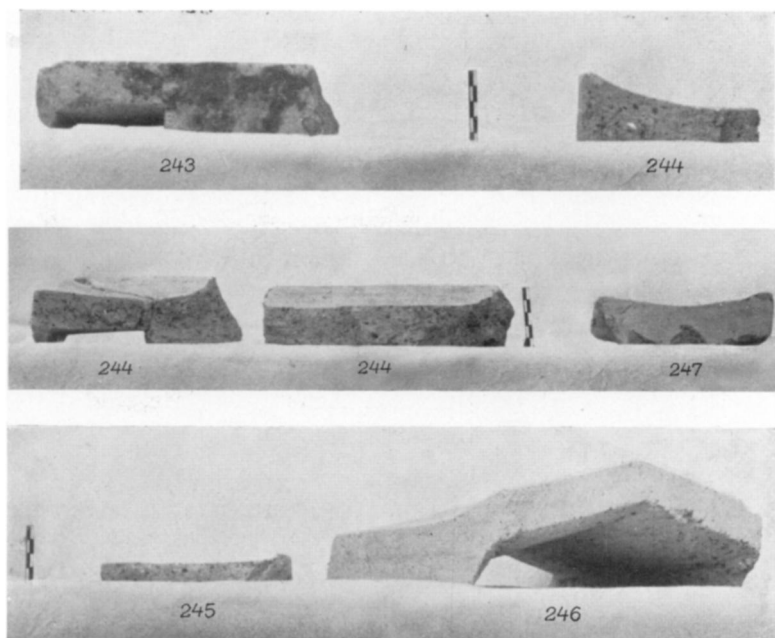


Fig. 32. Roof Tiles

**243-245.** (FP 19-20, 30) Fragments of pan tiles. Fig. 32

**243:** PL. 0.155 m.; T. 0.028-0.05 m.

**244:** T. 0.038-0.06 m.

**245:** PL. 0.173 m.; T. at end 0.024-0.028 m.

These tiles are made of the typical Corinthian clay strengthened by the addition of particles of grit and gravel. They are cut out at one end to fit over the next tile.

**246-247.** (FC 19-20) Fragments of cover tiles. Fig. 32

**246:** PL. 0.22 m.; W. to ridge 0.125-0.03 m.; T. at ridge 0.03 m.; T. at side 0.03 m.

**247:** PL. 0.125 m.; W. to ridge 0.135 m.; T. 0.035-0.04 m.

These tiles are of the same type of clay as the preceding. The ridge curves up toward the ends.

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