

A WELL OF THE "CORINTHIAN" PERIOD FOUND IN CORINTH

(PLATES 52-60)

THIS paper¹ presents the contents of a well found in the excavations at Corinth in 1953. It was located in the southwest of the Corinthian Agora within the area of the later "Tavern of Aphrodite" and just north of the line of the still later South Stoa. No architectural remains were immediately associated with it, but it lay within the walls of an enclosure of the late sixth century B.C. The well was probably dug during the construction of this open precinct and immediately filled in when the well-diggers failed to find water. It was noted in *Hesperia*, XXII, 1953, pp. 135-136; on the plan, *ibid.*, p. 132, it is the well that cuts the grave.²

The pottery which was dumped in to fill the shaft, probably household rubbish collected from the vicinity, covers a period from about 600 to 540 B.C., but the bulk of the material is of the late first and second quarter of the sixth century B.C. Though the sixth-century products of the Corinthian Kerameikos are well known from sites all over the Mediterranean, there is a gap in this period in the published pottery from its home. The Middle and Late Corinthian groups (*ca.* 600 to 550 B.C.) published in *Corinth*, VII, i³ are very incomplete, especially in regard to the cheaper fine ware. One other large published group (M. T. Campbell, "A Well of the Black-Figured Period at Corinth," *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, pp. 557 ff.) dates after the end of the Corinthian period when Attic pottery was in undisputed possession of the market. Other groups are only partially published. The present well group makes a beginning toward filling the gap in the first half of the century.

THE FINE WARE

Little needs to be said of the few pots and scraps of pots which represent the declining Corinthian animal style (1-2, 8, 14, 17-21; Pls. 52, 54), for painter lists and complementary characterizations of which I refer to Payne and Benson.⁴ The fragmentary broad-bottomed oinochoe, 2, of jaunty Middle Corinthian style and the

¹ I am indebted to Professor John L. Caskey for doing all the photography and to Mrs. Richard Stillwell for introducing me to the unpublished pottery from the Potters' Quarter at Corinth. I am grateful to Professor Charles H. Morgan for permission to publish this well group and for several valuable suggestions.

² The well is entered in Corinth notebook no. 205, "well at TU:2." It was 5.15 m. deep; from 0.80 m. it was cut into bedrock and had at that point a diameter of 0.85 m. which narrowed rapidly. Sherds from the top and the bottom of the filling joined.

³ For abbreviations see p. 354, note 15.

⁴ *NC*, p. 66 and Catalogue, pp. 302 ff.; Benson, pp. 38 ff., 66.

"silhouette" style kotyle, **21**, of rather unusual two-zone design are the only pieces of interest. The rest of the ornamented pottery, mostly aryballoi (**10-13**, Pl. 53) is routine.

The "conventionalizing" style, the geometric style in fashion after the mid-century (Late Corinthian II),⁵ is represented by only one pyxis lid (**49**, Pl. 53) with characteristic zigzag decoration, and it is partly for this reason that the well group is here dated somewhat earlier than was suggested in the preliminary publication.

The plain pottery precedes that of the "Black-Figured" well in development, while the earlier pieces fit in with Early and Middle Corinthian material in *Corinth*, VII, i, and the single pots are dated accordingly.

Among the black-glazed ware the kotylai are best represented (**22-30**, Pls. 54, 55). This Middle Corinthian and Late Corinthian type is a degenerate form of Early Corinthian. The rays at the bottom have now become mere shading, sometimes oblique to the base and curved. A tell-tale sign of mass production is the pared disk foot (**24**, Fig. 2) which takes the place of the Early Corinthian ring foot (**22**, Pl. 54).⁶ Misfiring due to stacking is the rule. In some examples the polychrome banding, which is a feature of the Early Corinthian kotyle, is lacking. The type continues through the sixth century, but in the third quarter there appears a variant in which the glaze has receded to half height and the long rays are thinned out.⁷ The older type is taken over into Attic black-glaze where it has a long subsequent life. One kotyle imitates the "Attic" all-glazed type which also occurs in the group (**30** and **87**, Pl. 55); a comparison of the sodden moulding of the Corinthian with the crisp one of the Attic makes clear the details of the newly achieved Attic superiority in pot production; so also a comparison of the Corinthian imitation of an Attic kylix with its Attic model (**34** and **86**, Fig. 2), and of the Corinthian cups, **31-33** with the Attic, **78-79** (Pls. 54 and 60).

Bowls (**37-41**) continue to have metallic features; the wishbone-handled cups or bowls (**35-36**, Pl. 56) are from a metal prototype.

Late Corinthian has an elegant side, signs of which are visible in the minor ware, for example in a finely made black-polychrome oinochoe (**4**, Pl. 52) and in an aryballos (**15**, Pl. 53) of burnished, ivory-colored clay.

The miniatures which come into vogue in the sixth century are mostly faithful copies of the standard shapes, made for use as cheap votives.⁸ They add to the monotony which characterizes the Corinthian pottery of the period. Almost all the

⁵ See Payne, *NC*, p. 331. The animal style does, however, survive. See a Corinthian well group of the third quarter of the sixth century, *Hesperia*, XVI, 1947, pp. 237-238, pl. LV.

⁶ This device has been noticed in other fabrics; see *B.S.A.*, XLV, 1950, p. 291, note 74.

⁷ *Hesperia*, VII, 1935, p. 589.

⁸ A large number of miniatures will be published with the material from the Corinthian Potters' Quarter.

shapes and schemes are routine and standard. Fine black glaze hardly exists, and the fabric is weak. The general impression is one of slipshod facility geared to high speed production.

THE "ARGIVE MONOCHROME" WARE

Some oinochoai (56-57, Pl. 57) of a fine smooth yellowish-buff clay belong to a wide-spread handmade fabric called "Argive Monochrome" because it is most frequent at Argive sites. This well contained a large amount of uncatalogued fragments of similar oinochoai. They copy a current Corinthian black-glaze shape, and two lamps from the fabric are modeled on standard Corinthian types; hence it is clear that Corinth was one of its centers of production.

THE COARSE WARE

Corinth and the Argolis produced a special class of thick and heavy pottery which had no counterpart in Athens and which was desirable enough to be imported by Athens from the eighth century B.C. on. The color of the clay is now buff, now green; light pastel shades are predominant, indicating low firing. The fabric is coarse and rough with large impurities which act as binders, but often there is a smooth surfacing over the outside. The pottery is always handmade, with the aid of a paring knife. The various shapes are simply and solidly composed of geometric figures: spheres and hemispheres, cylinders and ovals. The larger shapes from this well (Pl. 58) are a wine amphora (59), a mixing bowl (60), a tub (61), a mortar (64), and a kalathos (63). There is also a variety of small shapes, mostly bowls, both high and low (68 a-g, Pl. 57) and a lamp (72, Pl. 59); some of these were copied from the fine ware.

The fabric must have had excellent plastic properties, for it is the medium of the stamped reliefs and mouldings which are a Corinthian specialty (67 a-c, Pl. 57). The fragments of moulded rims (66 a-c, Fig. 5; 67 c) probably belonged to wide lustral basins on stands called *perirrhanteria*.

THE IMPORTED POTTERY

Chios is represented by fragments (Pl. 57) of wine amphorae (100-101) and the stem of a cup or bowl (99). East Greek fabrics are further represented by several fragments (Pl. 60) of Ionian cups (98) and skyphos fragments (95-97). There is a Rhodian plastic vase (102, Pl. 60) and, not surely identified, a fragment of a wine amphora (104, Fig. 5).

This evidence of import from the eastern Aegean which seems to be more than merely occasional⁹ is of interest in the light of the sudden decline of Corinthian export

⁹ There is more from the Potters' Quarter, from Perachora (Payne, *Perachora*, p. 249), and also in *Corinth* VII, i, no. 379.

to that region after the early first quarter of the century. This has been explained as the result of a restraint on Corinth's trade by a hostile sea power, namely Samos, and as by no means the result of a decline in the demand for Corinthian products.¹⁰ If, however, Corinth was at this time an importer of wares from within the sea empire of Samos, there is more reason to think that she lost her market peacefully—to Athens, else she would hardly have continued to do business with her enemy.

The largest proportion of the imports is Attic (**78-93**, Pls. 59, 60), some of it quite second-rate,¹¹ largely of the second and early third quarters of the sixth century. There are many fragments of all kinds of Attic cups (**78-86**); of special interest are the Attic adaptations of Ionian cups (**78-79**) of the second quarter which indicate that Athens was the manufacturer of a type which has been considered an East Greek possession.¹² Attic lamps (**89-93**) were in the majority and included all the wheel-made and glazed ones in the group. There is one fragment of an Attic oil jar (**88**).

About one-seventh of the total pottery was Attic, a heavy proportion in a group of cheap goods, paralleled in another, partly published group of this date.¹³ Benson has suggested that the Corinthian pottery trade, at least as far as figured vases were concerned, had already yielded to the Attic in the second quarter of the sixth century.¹⁴ The finds from Corinth show this to be so, even in regard to cheaper pottery and, most conclusively, in regard to home consumption.

The volume and quality of the Corinthian pottery of the first two-thirds of the sixth century are worthy of attention because the turning point of Corinth's fortune falls somewhere in the middle of that span. The corpus of the figured pottery of Corinth has been called upon to answer various historical questions concerning the economic policies of the Kypselid tyranny, the date of its fall, and the associated decline of Corinth as a commercial power. The details noted in the Catalogue serve to make distinct the way of decline of Corinth's pottery industry; almost every one of the pots examined shows its shoddiness to be due to methods of mass production. It seems, then, quite possible that the potters, working at high speed for a well established market, wrought their own ruin.

¹⁰ H. R. W. Smith, "The Hearst Hydria, An Attic Footnote to Corinthian History," *University of California Publications in Classical Archaeology*, I, 1944, pp. 256-257, 265-266.

¹¹ A quantity of nondescript Attic sherds was not catalogued.

¹² Numerous cups of this type, clearly of Attic manufacture, occurred in a well group found in the Athenian Agora and dated in the second quarter of the sixth century. See *Hesperia*, XXV, 1956, p. 59, pl. 18, e.

¹³ *Hesperia*, XX, 1951, p. 294, also from the South Stoa area, eastern end.

¹⁴ See Benson's chapter on "Die korinthische und die attische keramische Industrie," pp. 107-108.

CATALOGUE ¹⁵

CORINTHIAN POTTERY

1. Fragment of krater. Pl. 52.

C-53-175. Max. dim. 0.108 m.

From lower part of panel. Incised paw to left; animal's muzzle and eye to right.

Dull black glaze inside and out. Bands of applied purple below panel outside. Mottled brownish wash over clay ground.

See Payne, *NC*, pp. 328 ff. From an animal frieze like *ibid.*, pl. 36, no. 4.

Late Corinthian.

2. Broad-bottomed oinochoe. Fig. 1, Pl. 52.

C-53-178. P. H. 0.155 m.; diam. at base,

0.19 m. Neck, handle and parts of body base missing.

Low wide neck. From bottom up: Short close rays. Two bands enclosing two narrow lines. Animal zone with goat, lion, eared bird, palmette; solid and fan rosettes in field. Two bands enclosing two-tiered checker band. Another animal zone, with panthers and siren. Neck glazed on to shoulder; white dot rosette on neck and on beginning of sharply offset trefoil mouth.

Purple on wings, chests, bellies. Liberal, careless incision. Dull, brown glaze, much worn in places. Back fragment burned after breakage.

¹⁵ The numbers which appear under the catalogue heading are the Corinth inventory numbers for 1953. Unpublished pottery from the Potters' Quarter is referred to by inventory number. The following abbreviations are used:

diam.: diameter

est. diam.: estimated diameter

H.: height

L.: length

max. dim.: maximum dimension

P. H.: preserved height

Beazley, *Development*: J. D. Beazley, *The Development of Attic Black-Figure*, University of California Press, 1951.

Benson: J. L. Benson, *Die Geschichte der korinthischen Vasen*, Basel, 1953.

Corinth: *Corinth, Results of the Excavations conducted by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens*. Cited by volume number:

IV, ii: O. Broneer, *Terracotta Lamps*, Cambridge, Mass., 1930.

VII, i: S. Weinberg, *The Geometric and Orientalizing Pottery*, Princeton, 1943.

XII: G. R. Davidson, *The Minor Objects*, Princeton, 1952.

XV, ii: A. N. Stillwell, *The Potters' Quarter, The Terracottas*, Princeton, 1952.

C.V.A.: *Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum*.

Délos: *Exploration archéologique de Délos faite par l'École française d'Athènes*. Cited by volume number:

X: C. Dugas, *Les Vases de l'Héraion*, Paris, 1928.

XVIII: W. Deonna, *Le Mobilier Délien*, Paris, 1938.

Howland, *Greek Lamps*: R. H. Howland, *The Athenian Agora, Results of Excavations conducted by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, IV, Greek Lamps and their Survivals*, Princeton (in press).

Payne, *NC*: H. Payne, *Necrocorinthia*, Oxford, 1931.

Payne, *Perachora*: H. Payne and others, *The Sanctuary of Hera Akraia and Limenia*, Oxford, 1940.

Bibliography for this group in *C.V.A.*, Heidelberg 1, pl. 15, nos. 1 and 2 and pp. 28-29; post-Payne lists: *B.S.A.*, XLIV, 1949, pp. 238-239; Benson, pp. 46 ff., *passim*.

3. Fragment of oinochoe: silhouette style. Pl. 52.

C-53-184. Max. dim. 0.112 m. Shoulder piece, preserving part of flat neck ring.



FIG. 1. Middle Corinthian Oinochoe, No. 2. Scale 1:1.

Breezy, low style, must be fairly late. The sphinx with bulbous nose and the eared bird are distinctive.

Middle Corinthian.

Two animal zones, silhouette style, separated by checker zone between bands. Goats, lions; dots and splotches in field.

Worn black glaze.

See Hopper in *B.S.A.*, XLIV, 1949, p. 188, for the silhouette group with "hailstone" filling. Cf. *Délos* X, pl. 25, which "might well be of Middle Corinthian period" (Hopper).

Probably Middle Corinthian.

4. Trefoil oinochoe. Pl. 52.

C-53-196. P. H. 0.20 m.; greatest diam. 0.215 m. Neck and handle missing.

Ring foot, high shoulder.

Short rays at bottom. Upper body glazed. Shortly above rays purple band on clay ground edged with white lines. Midway up purple lines enclose white line. On shoulder, divisions of double incised lines. Tongues painted in these in a pattern of two white, a blank, two purple. Below, two purple lines with two white lines on each side. Black glaze.

Payne (*NC*, pp. 298, 314, 325) lists examples of the Corinthian oinochoe with trefoil mouth and small foot, but only one or two late ones. Compare with ours *Corinth*, VII, i, no. 371, which corresponds to Payne, *NC*, p. 33, fig. 10 H, the Late Corinthian shape. Another was found with a Little-Master cup in Tomb CIX of the North Cemetery at Corinth (*Art and Archaeology*, XXIX, 1930, p. 261, fig. 18). Two other similar fragmentary polychrome oinochoai (C-53-194 and C-53-182) were also found in the present well. The first preserves the narrow neck with the trefoil mouth. Payne's series in which the broad foot and the slender neck stand last is thus confirmed.

Second quarter of the sixth century.

5. Fragmentary closed vase. Pl. 52.

C-53-191. Diam. at base 0.105 m.

Foot fragment and several non-joining upper fragments. Flaring ring foot. Body banded; broad bands of dull black glaze alternating with narrow purple bands.

Broad and narrow banding and purple on clay ground is characteristic of the "conventionalizing" style. Cf. *A.J.A.*, XXXV, 1931, pp. 17-18, fig. 17, for later oinochoe type, so banded.

Here the system is applied to what appears to be the standard earlier narrow-footed shape.

Middle of the sixth century.

6. Trefoil oinochoe. Pl. 58.

C-53-181. P. H. 0.19 m.; greatest diam. 0.155 m. Base missing.

Short, wide neck, trefoil rim rolled inward. Rolled arched handle attached at rim with a semi-circular flange facing inward. Seems to have been covered with glaze, now almost worn away.

This oinochoe type is current in Athens in the sixth century and the closest parallel to it in Corinth is an Attic import: *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 596, no. 153, fig. 21. Early examples occur in Corinth but are "unusual" (*Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, p. 210, C 7, pl. 75; also *Corinth*, VII, i, no. 166).

First half of the sixth century.

7. Round-mouthed olpe. Pl. 52.

C-53-179. H. 0.077 m.

Tall body; concave bevelling above plain base. Flat bands made by paring knife around body. Short handle attached at rim. Covered with black glaze, worn.

Small vases of this type are current in Athens in the sixth century, cf. *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 388, no. 19, fig. 29.

8. Fragment of closed vase. Pl. 52.

C-53-223. Max. dim. 0.047 m. Wall fragment.

Duck and goat facing. Solid rosettes and dots. Purple and incision.

Middle or Late Corinthian.

9. Fragment of closed vase (?). Pl. 54.

C-53-180. Max. dim. 0.102 m. Shoulder fragment of heavy closed pot.

Tongues above. Helmeted warrior wielding a spear "over-thrust" fashion. Sword sheath at bottom; to right, a shield (?).

From a Late Corinthian battle scene, cf. Payne, *NC*, pls. 38-41, *passim*.

10. Fragmentary aryballos. Pl. 53.

C-53-199. Max. dim. 0.06 m. Lower body fragment.

Three marching hoplites covered with large shields with an incised circle and purple centers. Heads missing. Back blank, bottom banded. Black glaze.

For this numerous class see Payne, *NC*, p. 320, B.

This example is careless Late Corinthian.

11. Aryballos. Pl. 53.

C-53-201. P. H. 0.052 m. Neck missing.

"Lotus and palmette" type. Red glaze.

Like Payne, *NC*, p. 151, fig. 57A, but lying on the side with elongated blossoms. Purple added about as there shown, but dots on tendrils, and lotus tips covered.

Middle or Late Corinthian I.

12. Aryballos. Pl. 53.

C-53-200. H. 0.059 m.

"Quatrefoil" type. On mouth, petals. Very worn.

For the pattern see Payne, *NC*, p. 147, fig. 54 E; for the type, *ibid.*, p. 320, E.

Another aryballos with petals was found beside grave CXXXIX in the North Cemetery (*A.J.A.*, XXXIII, 1929, p. 543, fig. 21).

Middle Corinthian.

13. Aryballos. Pl. 53.

C-53-197. Max. dim. 0.095 m. Lower body fragment. Larger "quatrefoil" type. Very worn.

Cf. Payne, *NC*, p. 320 and fig. 161.

Late Corinthian.

14. Fragment of flat-bottomed aryballos. Pl. 52.

C-53-185. P. H. 0.084 m. Ring foot.

Banded above foot. Hind part of feline. Solid rosettes. Incision and purple. Glaze almost worn off.

See Payne, *NC*, p. 304, B.

Middle Corinthian.

15. Aryballos: White Style. Pl. 53.

C-53-198. P. H. 0.051 m. Rim, handle missing.

Globular shape with flattened shoulder and rounded ring foot. Glaze circles above foot, on standing surface, and on underside. Purple band bordered by fine glaze lines just below shoulder. Burnished, cream-colored thin fabric.

A similar aryballos is in the Castellani Collection (Paolino Mingazzini, *Vasi della Collezione Castellani*, Rome, 1930, pl. 23, nos. 5-7 and p. 120, no. 344). It shows that the missing mouth of our example is probably to be restored with a sharp, elegant flare. The Castellani aryballos is highly praised for its technique: "Terra di bellissimo colore giallo . . . la mirabile sobrieta della decorazione . . .", and indeed, the ivory hue of its clay and the delicacy of its fabric make the Corinth aryballos the most successful vase in the group.

Little light pots with a like system of sparse banding occur in Italic and East Greek wares; see F. P. Johnson, *The Farwell Collection*, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1953, figs. 16, 18, 20 et al. and p. 64.

The shape is Middle or Late Corinthian. The style belongs mainly in Late Corinthian (*Corinth*, VII, i, p. 83) but some pieces may be earlier. For a White Style vase in a Middle Corinthian context, cf. *A.J.A.*, XXXIII, 1929, p. 541, fig. 21, from the North Cemetery.

Middle or Late Corinthian.

16. Fragment of kotyle: White Style. Pl. 53.

C-53-146. Max. dim. 0.12 m. Part of body with handle and rim.

Purple band at rim and below handle. Inside glazed black. Burnished, cream-colored clay.

Another White Style kotyle (KP 15) comes from a Middle Corinthian context in the Potters' Quarter. These nearly undecorated pots display the "White Style" as a new technique rather than a style.

Middle Corinthian, but late.

17. Fragment of kotyle. Pl. 54.

C-53-145. Max. dim. 0.114 m. Rim and wall fragment.

In handle zone, vertical wavy lines. Below, elongated panther and blotchy rosettes.

Purple on breast and belly, incision. Black glaze.

From a Middle Corinthian kotyle as described in Payne, *NC*, p. 308, A. Others from Corinth: *A.J.A.*, XXXV, 1931, pp. 12-14, figs. 7-9; Benson, p. 37, no. 57 (Gruppe des polychromen Skyphos).

Middle Corinthian.

18. Fragment of kotyle. Pl. 54.

C-53-189. Max. dim. 0.069 m. Wall piece.

Banding below. Animal zone, silhouette style, enclosed by purple bands. Dots and dotted rings in field.

Compare three similar kotylai found in a well mostly of the second quarter of the sixth century: *Hesperia*, XX, 1951, p. 295, pl. 91 b. Banded bases appear in this quarter (though earlier on small kotylai, cf. 20). Other evidence to this effect comes from the Potter's Quarter.

Second quarter of the sixth century.

19. Rim fragments of kotyle. Pl. 54.

C-53-167. Max. dim. a) 0.027 m.; b) 0.017 m. Non-joining.

a) Wing and back of sphinx's head.

b) Head facing left. Purple on face, head band and wings. Fine incision. Black glaze.

From a kotyle of the Samos group which figures sphinxes, Payne, *NC*, p. 309, pl. 33, no. 1, Middle Corinthian ca. 580 B.C. (dated somewhat later by Benson, p. 86).

Middle Corinthian.

20. Fragmentary kotyle. Pl. 54.

C-53-144. H. 0.05 m. Handles and part of body missing. Disk foot as in 24.

Vertical wavy lines in handle zone. "Running dog" on body; banded above and below.

Compare Payne, *Perachora*, pl. 33, no. 2,

from a deposit containing only a few things later than Early Corinthian (*ibid.*, p. 99). The type is said by Payne (*NC*, p. 279) not to last into the sixth century, but Hopper (*B.S.A.*, XLIV, 1949, p. 186) cites one Middle Corinthian example from Selinus.

21. Kotyle: silhouette style. Pl. 54.

C-53-137. H. 0.114 m.; diam. 0.157 m. *Hesperia*, XXII, 1953, p. 135, pl. 46, a, no. 2.

Foot like 24. Rim drawn in slightly. In handle zone, vertical wavy lines. At base, short rays. Two animal zones, enclosed by two lines above, three below and separated by two. Elongated animals in silhouette barely recognizable: rams, felines, etc. Field full of dots and splotches. On base, banding as on 18.

Inside glazed. Dull black and rusty glaze.

The silhouette style has been treated by Hopper (*B.S.A.*, XLIV, 1949, Appendix, pp. 185 ff.). This kotyle belongs to his "straggling" form which preserves some connection with the animal frieze. The closest parallel is an oinochoe from Rhodes (*C.V.A.*, Rodi 1, 111 c, pl. 1, no. 3), dated to the first quarter of the sixth century. The ordinary Middle Corinthian silhouette style kotylai listed by Payne, *NC*, p. 309, fig. 150, do not have double friezes. The "straggling" style occurs frequently on larger vases and this will account both for the double frieze and the wide rays of our kotyle. The shape is wide, as in Payne's group.

Middle Corinthian.

22. Kotyle. Pl. 54.

C-53-141. H. 0.128 m.; diam. 0.185 m. One half missing.

Ring foot, rim slightly drawn in. Rays at base, glazed above. Groups of alternating red and white lines above rays and below handles. White line inside and outside rim. Glazed and worn inside.

Compare *Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, pp. 222-223, D 6, from an Early Corinthian group, one of many. This one has a wider flare.

Probably of the early sixth century.

23. Kotyle. Pl. 55.

C-53-143. Est. diam. 0.106 m. Part with rim and handle.

Vertical lines at bottom; glazed above and inside. Above lines and below handles, purple lines, edged by white. White line outside and inside rim. Dull glaze.

Compare *C.V.A.*, Louvre 8, pl. 27, nos. 1 and 5, called Middle Corinthian by Hopper (*B.S.A.*, XLIV, 1949, p. 219); *Corinth*, VII, i, no. 342.

Like 22, but shading instead of rays, therefore certainly of the first quarter of the sixth century.

24. Kotyle. Figs. 2, 3, Pl. 55.

C-53-136. H. 0.094 m.; diam. 0.135 m.

Hesperia, XXII, 1953, p. 135, pl. 46, a, no. 1.

Disk foot. The ring of the foot was bevelled underneath in such a way as to reduce the standing surface and produce a central disk, Fig. 2. The sloping surface has a glaze line at the edge and a broad purple band inside. On the disk, a glaze band outside, and thinner concentric circles inside. At bottom, short lines, slightly curved and oblique. Upper part glazed. Two purple lines below handles, above rays, and on foot. Inside glaze very worn.

Left of center a graffito: $\pi\epsilon\epsilon$, drink!

This legend recurs on Little-Master cups, usually in a longer, more gracious form (Kretschmer, p. 195; Beazley, *Development*, p. 54), whence the Corinthian may have taken the idea, except that the Attic form is always $\pi\epsilon\epsilon\iota$, a non-literary form (for the Attic form see Kretschmer, *op. cit.*, p. 196; for the value of the Corinthian closed *epsilon*, Payne, *NC*, p. 158). This is the most heavily worn of all the cups in the well.

See Payne (*NC*, pp. 309-310, fig. 151) where this type, characterized by the loss of white and red polychromy and by the debasement of the rays into shading, is said to begin probably in the first quarter of the sixth century; this is confirmed by Attic imitations found in a group of the early sixth century (with the "Dae-dalus" neck, *Hesperia*, XV, 1946, p. 125, no.

6). The low craftsmanship of the whole lot, however, puts this and the following kotylai into the second quarter of the sixth century. Compare: *Hesperia*, XX, 1951, pl. 91 c, right, and p. 295 (from a well group of the second quarter); *C.V.A.*, Oxford 2, pl. 4, no. 1 and p. 67, probably about the second quarter; *Corinth*, VII, i, nos. 343-353. This group of kotylai regularly has a foot with slanting standing surface and a disk (Fig. 2) which distinguishes them from the earlier ring-footed polychrome kotyle like 22. Their feet also have distinctive markings, illustrated in *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 590, fig. 16, nos. 89, 96. In addition, see *C.V.A.*, Reading 2, pl. 2, nos. 12-13. The type is much copied in Athens, see above and *Hesperia*, XV, 1946, pl. LXIII, nos. 243-245.

Second quarter of the sixth century.

25. Kotyle. Pl. 55.

C-53-135. H. 0.095 m.; diam. 0.135 m.

Like 24, but no purple on underside of foot.

26. Kotyle. Pl. 55.

C-53-139. H. 0.10 m.; diam. 0.135 m. Handle missing.

Like 24, but no purple at all.

27. Kotyle. Pl. 55.

C-53-138. H. 0.12 m.; diam. 0.152 m. Handle missing.

Like 24, but larger. Misfired above handles.

28. Kotyle. Pl. 55.

C-53-140. H. 0.073 m.; diam. 0.10 m. Handle missing.

Like 24, but smaller.

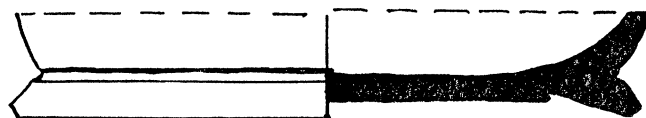
29. Kotyle. Pl. 55.

C-53-142. H. 0.068 m.; diam. 0.114 m.

Decoration like 24, but the shape is lower and broader, probably the latest.

30. Kotyle: black glaze. Pl. 55.

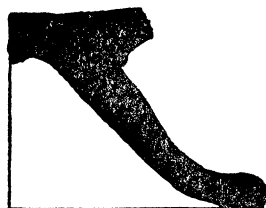
C-53-148. Diam. at base 0.077 m. Torus base and part of straight-sided body.



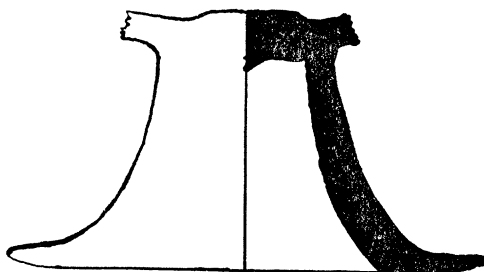
24



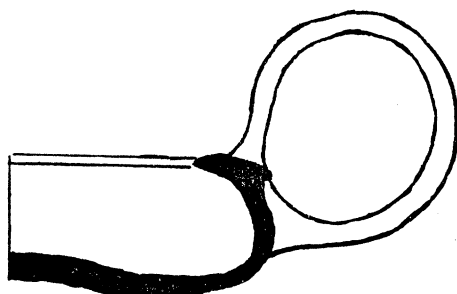
86



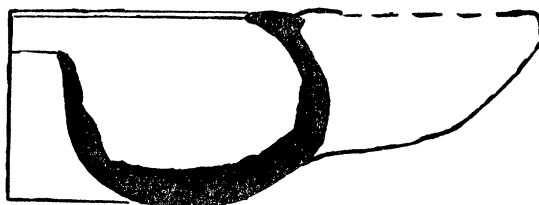
34



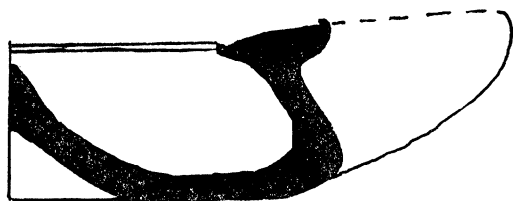
98



70



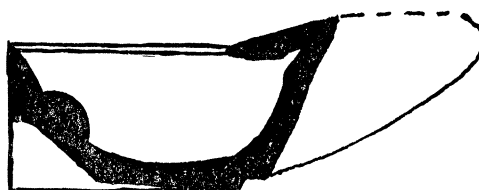
71



90



89



92

FIG. 2. Profiles of Bases of Vases and of Lamps. Scale 1:1.



FIG. 3. Graffiti on Nos. 24 and 38.

Glazed black all over; purple and glaze banding beneath foot.

A Corinthian imitation of the "Attic" kotyle. Compare the Attic import 87. Another all glazed Corinthian example from a well group of the second quarter of the sixth century is *Hesperia*, XX, 1951, pl. 91 d, left, but that one has the older Corinthian flaring ring foot rather than a torus moulding. The same well contained an Attic kotyle of this type.

Second quarter of the sixth century.

31. Skyphos. Pl. 54.

C-53-160. Est. diam. 0.112 m. Handle and rim fragment.

Upright rim, slightly rounded shoulder. Outside glazed to below handle. Glaze line above handles and at rim. Inside glazed; reserved line at rim; broad bands of applied purple. Brown-black glaze.

A Corinthian imitation of the Attic ST cup, see 78. The Corinthian rim is less clearly tooled off. Other Corinthian imitations will appear in the second volume of *Perachora*.

Late first or second quarter of the sixth century.

32. Skyphos. Pl. 54.

C-53-155. Est. diam. 0.10 m. Handle and rim fragment.

Like 31. Glaze all worn off.

33. Skyphos. Pl. 54.

C-53-156. H. 0.056 m.; diam. 0.11 m. Handles broken off.

Upright rim and rounded shoulder. Ring foot. Glazed inside and out; unglazed patch above foot. Black glaze.

The profile is like 31, but the glaze was applied by dipping, a trick later used for cups (*Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 294, nos. 154-162, fig. 24).

Second quarter of the sixth century.

34. Foot of a low-stemmed cup. Fig. 2.

C-53-225. H. 0.035 m.

Thick torus standing base. Glazed all over with black glaze except for standing surface.

Compare the Attic foot, 86.

35. Bowl: wishbone handles. Pl. 56.

C-53-157. H. 0.041 m.; diam. 0.095 m.

Open bowl with ring foot. Flattened rim. Glazed inside and out. Red to black glaze.

The bowl itself is the same type as 37. The flattened rim prevents this vase, though it has handles, from being a drinking cup and also gives it a metallic look. The wishbone handles further prove metallic origin. Numerous bronze handles of the kind are shown or cited by Dunbabin in Payne, *Perachora*, pp. 164-165, pl. 67, nos. 1, 4, 8 and 9; especially dozens in *Ἀρχαιολογικὸν Δελτίον* I, 1915, Parartema, pp. 20-22, figs. 1-7. Some of these may have belonged to shallow bowls. (The wishbone handles are copied by Attic ceramic cups; the first have Corinthianizing decoration. Payne, *Perachora*, p. 165; *Ath. Mitt.*, LIX, 1935, pp. 5 ff. See also E. Vanderpool in *Hesperia*, XV, 1946, p. 308, under no. 184; Beazley, *Development*, pp. 23 and 108, note 53).

A White Style bowl or cup, footless and with wishbone handles comes from the Potters' Quarter (KP 15).

First half of the sixth century.

36. Bowl: wishbone handles. Pl. 56.

C-53-154. H. 0.039 m.; est. diam. 0.10 m. Half missing.

Like 35, but lower and wider with a plain rim. Glaze all worn off.

Perhaps to be thought of as a cup.

First half of the sixth century.

37. Fragment of bowl. Pl. 56.

C-53-212. H. 0.042 m.; diam. 0.105 m. Half preserved.

Shape like 35, but handleless. Glazed inside and out. Black glaze.

Similar small bowls: *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 587, nos. 82-83, fig. 15.

First half of the sixth century.

38. Fragment of bowl: graffito. Fig. 3, Pl. 56.

C-53-211. H. 0.03 m.; est. diam. 0.09 m.

Like **37**, but foot glazed beneath. Warped.

The letter after the *sigma* seems to be a Corinthian *beta* with the two last strokes awry: $\sigma\beta\epsilon$, retrograde.

First half of the sixth century.

handles with pointed return ends, applied at rim. Worn glaze inside and out. Banding of purple lines, edges with white. Bottom solid purple. Foot has concentric circles beneath.

This type of bowl appears in Early Corinthian (Payne, *NC*, p. 297, where fragments from Corinth are mentioned). Ours is crisp and metallic and probably early. Later examples (*Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 595, no. 144, fig. 18) lose the polychrome decoration.

Early Corinthian.

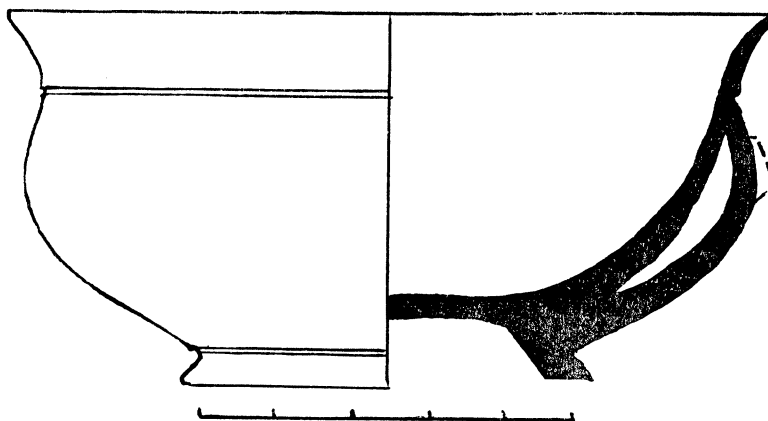


FIG. 4. No. 39. Scale 1:1:

39. Fragment of a bowl or cup. Fig. 4.

C-53-210. H. 0.05 m.; diam. 0.104 m.

Flaring rim, ring foot. A broad band of clay was applied below rim and set off by a groove, to give a shallow bowl contour inside and a cup-like rim on shoulder outside. Beginning of a handle. Broad banding inside and out. Glaze worn.

The shape prefigures a sophisticated fifth-century cup-kotyle (*Hesperia*, XVIII, 1949, pl. 86, no. 35).

First half of sixth century.

40. Bowl. Pl. 56.

C-53-214. H. 0.05 m.; diam. 0.15 m.

Low, open bowl with ring foot and metallic flattened rim, extending inside and out. Rolled

41. Fragment of bowl. Pl. 56.

C-53-213. Max. dim. 0.08 m. Wall fragment preserves handle attachment.

Shape like **40**, but concave band on outside of rim. Glazed inside with reserved circle at bottom. Top and outside rim purple. On outside, two bands below rim and above foot. Dull glaze.

Middle Corinthian.

42. Fragment of kalathos. Fig. 5.

C-53-219. Max. dim. 0.19 m.

Broad rim, turned outward and thickened. Part of vertical wall. Top and outside of rim glazed. Brown glaze, worn.

An earlier large kalathos, from the Potters' Quarter (KR B 346).

First half of the sixth century.

43. Fragment of kalathos. Pl. 53.

C-53-207. H. 0.042 m.

Broad rim, turned out; cylindrical shape; flat base, bevelled at edge. Glazed all over; worn.

Middle Corinthian.

44. Fragment of kothon. Pl. 53.

C-53-131. Max. dim. 0.089 m.

Shoulder fragment. Outside, bands; inside, tongues facing center. Black glaze, worn.

See *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 594, nos. 135-138, fig. 18.

Late Corinthian.

45. Mesomphalos phiale. Pl. 56.

C-53-209. Diam. 0.083 m.

Low open shape. Blunt cone; impression beneath. Three glaze bands outside. Dots at rim inside; carelessly banded. Broad purple bands on clay at bottom. Brown to black glaze.

Two banded phialai, observed by K. F. Johansen (*Les vases sicyoniens*, Copenhagen, 1923, p. 68) to be Corinthian rather than Protocorinthian, were figured in C. Waldstein and others, *The Argive Heraeum*, Boston and New York, 1902, 1905, II, p. 125, figs. 49-50. Another, also banded, from the Potters' Quarter (KP 2595) is of the last quarter of the seventh century.

Sixth century phialai: Payne, *NC*, p. 312, figured Middle Corinthian examples; Payne, *Perachora*, pp. 148 ff., the large deposit of bronze phialai from the Sacred Pool. There exist numerous small undistinguished clay phialai (e.g. *Délos*, XVIII, B 112-113). Our example belongs among the earliest of these.

Early sixth century.

46. Fragment of bowl. Pl. 56.

C-53-205. Est. diam. 0.123 m.

Plain open shape. Two holes punched at rim. Broad bands inside and out. Reddish glaze.

For small banded Protocorinthian bowls see Johansen, *op. cit.* p. 68, fig. 44. The numerous sixth-century examples differ only in their softer glaze and chalkier clay. Round-bottomed ones regularly have one or two holes at the rim, cf. *B.S.A.*, LVIII, 1953, p. 49, probably for suspension as votives.

First half of the sixth century.

47. Fragment of bowl. Pl. 56.

C-53-206. Est. diam. 0.085 m.

Shape like **46**. Reddish glaze inside and out; much worn.

48. Miniature vases. Pls. 53, 56.

a. Krater.

C-53-173. H. 0.042 m.

Upright rim flaring on top. Handles turned up and applied to rim. Ring foot. Glazed inside and out. Red to black glaze.

The likeness is to the Early Corinthian column krater (*Corinth*, VII, i, no. 233) rather than the taller sixth-century forms.

b. Kantharos.

C-53-172. H. 0.049 m. One band handle missing.

Upper part of body concave. Disk foot. Unglazed. Hand made.

The kantharos is foreign to the Corinthian repertory, but plain miniature votives of this shape are common in Athens, see R. S. Young in *Hesperia*, Supplement II, p. 161. The clay of the present example is Corinthian.

c. Bowl pyxis.

C-53-202. P. H. 0.035 m.

Upright rim. Lug handle. Verticals between bands below handle. Glaze worn.

A sixth-century shape, cf. Payne, *NC*, p. 307.

- d. Tripod pyxis.**
C-53-203. Part of bowl and one leg.
Rim fluted on top and glazed. Bands inside and out. Glaze worn.
A miniature of Payne, *Perachora*, pl. 33, no. 17.
- e. Kalathos.**
C-53-208. H. 0.037 m.
False ring base; flaring sides; rim slopes out. Oblique slits, bounded by grooves. Banded inside and out. Glaze worn.
Cf. Payne, *Perachora*, pl. 33, no. 9.
- f. Kotyle.**
C-53-150. P. H. 0.036 m. Foot missing.
Verticle lines in handle zone. Below handle, verticals enclosed by bands. Close rays below. Purple on lowest band. Black glaze.
Full scale: *Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, pl. 81, D 44, subgeometric.
- g. Kotyle.**
C-53-151. P. H. 0.031 m.
Low rounded profile. Disk foot. Vertical lines in handle zone. Below broad band between narrow ones. Glaze much worn.
Another, from the Argive Heraion: *Hesperia*, XXI, 1952, pp. 195-196, no. 197, pl. 53, with references. A similar pot, C-53-147, is not illustrated.
- h. Cover.**
C-53-204. Max. dim. 0.061 m.
Shallow with vertical sides. Glaze bands outside. Bottom dotted. Black glaze. Belongs to a bowl pyxis like **c**.
- 49. Pyxis cover. Pl. 53.**
C-53-98. Est. diam. 0.082 m. Three non-joining pieces.
Flange beneath. Knob handle. Zigzags filled in with triangles, enclosed by bands. Dull black glaze.
Earliest "conventionalizing" style. For the patterns of this style cf. A. Newhall, "The Corinthian Kerameikos," *A.J.A.*, XXXV, 1934, pp. 16 ff.
Third quarter of the sixth century.
- 50. Pyxis cover. Pl. 53.**
C-53-96. Diam. 0.055 m. Knob missing.
Like **49**. Banded on top, with some of verticals. Red to black glaze.
Late Corinthian.
- 51. Pyxis cover. Pl. 53.**
C-53-97. Max. dim. 0.062 m.
Like **49**. Conical knob. Banded decoration. Dull black glaze.
First half of the sixth century.
- 52. Round-mouthed jug. Pl. 58.**
C-53-192. Diam. of mouth 0.102 m. Non-joining foot fragment.
High flaring neck with ridge at base; flattened rim. High band handle attached at rim. Ring foot. Purplish glaze on rim; band on lower body and foot. Spiral end of decoration on shoulder, front. Light green clay.
Compare *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 596, nos. 145-149, fig. 18.
These jugs are the descendants of those of the end of the seventh century shown in *Corinth*, VII, i, no. 231 and *Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, p. 217, D 7, pl. 78.
First quarter of the sixth century.
- 53. Round-mouthed jug. Pl. 58.**
C-53-193. Diam. of mouth 0.108 m.
Shape and decoration like **52**, but no spiral; band below shoulder.
- 54. Round-mouthed jug. Pl. 57.**
C-53-186. H. 0.087 m. Handle missing.
Tall cylindrical body. Flaring, sharply offset rim. Band handle; plain base. Thinned glaze bands. Pinkish buff clay.
A closely similar jug comes from the Early Corinthian Well D (*Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, p. 218, D 12, pl. 79). Compare also *Délos*, XVII,

pl. XLVI, no. 16 "of undetermined origin"; J. Sieveking and R. Hackl, *Die Königliche Vasensammlung zu München*, Munich, 1912, Vol. I, p. 48, no. 476, fig. 62, listed as "Ionian"; J. Boehlau, *Aus ionischen und italischen Nekropolen*, Leipzig, 1898, p. 149, pl. VIII, no. 15. A Fikellura olpe of this, clearly East Greek, shape was found in Corinth, *Corinth*, VII, i, no. 379. This jug is either import or imitation, I cannot tell which.

Base of a larger similar jug, C-53-183, not figured.

Perhaps as early as the late seventh century.

55. Round-mouthed jug (?). Pl. 57.

C-53-217. P. H. 0.116 m. Base and handle missing.

High flaring neck. Round body. Band handle attached at neck. Three thinned glaze bands around body, one at base of neck. Wavy line on neck; neck glazed inside. Soapy pink clay with gray core.

The clay does not look like ordinary Corinthian, but this may be in the firing. Compare, however, an imported pot similar to the "pre-Persian" ware at Olynthos, *Hesperia*, XXII, 1953, p. 212, no. 10.

ARGIVE MONOCHROME WARE

56. Oinochoe. Pl. 57.

C-53-93. P. H. 0.065 m. Parts of rim. Handle missing.

Trefoil rim; deep body; flat base, start of double rolled handle. Handmade.

For a full discussion of this fabric see J. L. Caskey, "Investigations at the Heraion at Argos, 1949," *Hesperia*, XXI, 1952, pp. 202 ff.

This shape is not found among the large number of monochrome oinochoai from the Argive Heraion (*Hesperia*, XXI, 1952, pp. 202 ff.).

This cylindrical shape represents the sixth-century oinochoe of the fabric; a similar shape is current in the glazed ware (*Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 584, nos. 63-68, figs. 11-12). The more

primitive globular shapes also survive into the sixth century. Such a round-mouthed fragment comes from this well (C-55-130) and also *Hesperia*, XX, 1951, p. 89, grave 5, no. 2, pl. 39 a; P. N. Ure, *Aryballoi and Figurines from Rhitsona in Boeotia*, Cambridge, 1934, p. 18.

First half of the sixth century.

57. Oinochoe. Pl. 57.

C-53-128. P. H. 0.064 m.

Trefoil rim and double rolled handle. Goes with a body like 56.

58. Oinochoe. Pl. 57.

C-53-153. P. H. 0.08 m.

Ridge at flat base and neck junction.

CORINTHIAN COARSE WARE

59. Amphora. Pl. 58.

C-53-222. H. 0.65 m.; greatest diam. 0.46 m.

Cylinder neck with overhanging flat rim. Angular handle, sides flattened on top; joining below rim. Balloon body with pointed base. Light green.

Earlier coarse ware amphora of the ninth and eighth centuries are collected in *Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, p. 212, under C 16. The main features of the wine amphora are already present in these, but they are much smaller and rather clumsily cut off at the bottom. *Corinth*, VII, i, no. 171 is a seventh-century example.

The earliest Corinthian wine jars with pointed bottom published heretofore were of the second half of the sixth century (*Hesperia*, VII, 1938, pp. 605-606, nos. 201-203, fig. 27). The present one, by its context of the first half of the sixth century, has a nearly spherical body and a cylindrical neck, while the later examples bulge in various ways and have narrower, somewhat flaring necks. This amphora is best marked as a transition piece by the foot, which here, as in the earlier ones, forms a continuous line with the body, while later amphorae show a break in the profile.

Fifth and fourth century amphorae of this

series are collected in *Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, p. 233, under E 13.

First half of the sixth century.

60. Mixing Bowl. Pl. 58.

C-53-132. H. 0.165 m.; diam. at rim 0.34 m.

Round open bowl with flat rim and small plain base. Handles below rim. Uneven potting.

Similar bowls exist in the Attic household fabric, but they have spouts.

61. Tub. Pl. 58.

C-53-133. H. 0.12 m.; L. 0.39 m.

Oblong shape; flaring sides. Rim slants upward and out; flattened on top and outside.

Compare *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 600, no. 173, fig. 23. Both Corinthian examples are unglazed. Similar tubs of both earlier and later date come from the Athenian Agora, see *Hesperia*, V, 1936, p. 345, fig. 13.

First half of the sixth century.

62. Fragments of an amphora (?). Pl. 57.

C-53-117. H. of handle 0.04 m.

Flat, overhanging, turned down rim fragment seems to go with broad arched handle.

Perhaps from wide-necked amphora with loop-handles, like *Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, pl. 76, C 17.

63. Kalathos. Pl. 58.

C-53-113. H. 0.134 m.; diam. at rim 0.16 m.

Vertical, slightly rounded sides; plain flat base and rim. The shape recalls a flower pot (D. B. Thompson, "The Garden of Hephaistos," *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 405, fig. 7) but there was no hole.

64. Mortar. Pl. 58.

C-53-115. H. 0.05 m.; diam. at rim 0.235 m.

Sides flare above base. Rim flattened on top, slopes away outside. Grit on inside. Signs of burning after breaking.

Compare *Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, p. 228, D 78-79, pl. 84, seventh century; *Hesperia*, VII,

1938, p. 601, no. 176, fig. 26, sixth century; *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 299, nos. 190-192, fig. 32, fifth century. These occur also at Athens (*Hesperia*, XXII, 1953, p. 98, no. 127, pl. 34).

A fragment of a similar mortar is not illustrated (C-53-108).

First half of the sixth century.

65. Foot of bowl or pithos. Pl. 58.

C-53-119. L. 0.10 m.

Hoof-shaped wedge with lengthwise groove on underside and down center front; on top the curved surface of the bottom of a pot.

Three or more of these wedges probably steadied a large, round-bottomed bowl or pithos.

The moulding of a coarse, large pithos rim, flat on top and rounded on the inside (C-53-118) was also found.

66. Fragments of large coarse ware basins. Fig. 5.

a. C-53-116. Max. dim. 0.14 m.

Flat, slightly swelling rim with ridge on inside. Fluting on vertical outside face.

Perhaps from a basin on a stand, a *perirhanterion* like those in *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 602, nos. 184-186, fig. 25.

b. C-53-92. Max. dim. 0.13 m.

Flat overhanging rim; outside turned down: fluting on vertical face.

c. C-53-114. Max. dim. 0.107 m.

Overhanging rim of basin. Parts of a flat base not catalogued.

67. Fragments of stamped and moulded coarse ware. Pl. 57.

a. C-53-127. Max. dim. 0.058 m.

Rim fragment (?). Overhanging upper part with deep groove. Below, stamped tongues with raised dots along inside. Whitish surfacing.

This is one of the most frequent motives in stamped ware. The stamp is individual; in origin, metallic. For a discussion, cf. S. Weinberg, "Corinthian Relief Ware,"

Hesperia, XXIII, 1954, pp. 128 ff. This is among the earlier examples.

c. C-53-109. H. 0.084 m.

Applied moulded rim fragment. Astra-



FIG. 5. Profiles of Large Vases.

b. C-53-111. Max. dim. 0.093 m.

Three astragals, one with oblique three-pronged rouletting.

Compare S. Weinberg, *op. cit.*, pls. 28-29.

galos moulding on top and bottom of vertical surface.

Compare Weinberg, *op. cit.*, pl. 28, c.

68. Fragments of small coarse ware shapes. Pl. 57.

a. C-53-112. Max. dim. 0.075 m.

Low vertical sides with flat rim. From a shallow bowl.

b. C-53-122. Max. dim. 0.085 m.

Upright rim and high shoulder. From a deep, rounded shape like a bowl-pyxis.

c. C-53-120. P. H. 0.053 m.

Cylindrical neck fragment. Overhanging rim with a hawksbeak moulding underneath. From a kalathos.

d. C-53-94. Max. dim. 0.08 m.

Horizontal handle in one piece with rim. From an open deep bowl.

For the whole, cf. *Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, p. 214, C 27, pl. 77, from an eighth-century well.

e. C-53-177. Max. dim. 0.095 m.

Rim has raised band on outside. One end of a return handle. From an open deep bowl. Light green.

For the whole, cf. *Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, p. 228, D 77, pl. 84, from an Early Corinthian well.

f. C-53-123. Max. dim. 0.07 m.

Rounded body, part of return handle attached at flattened rim. From open bowl.

g. C-53-110. Max. dim. 0.09 m. Like **a**, but much coarser and heavier.

69. Cooking pot. Pl. 58.

C-53-134. P. H. 0.15 m.; greatest diam. 0.20 m. Base and handle missing.

Flattened globular body. Upright rim with flange inside for lid. Band handle attached at rim. Burnt at bottom and sides. Red slightly micaceous clay. Wheelmade.

For micaceous ware in general, best known from Attica and Aigina, see R. S. Young, *Hesperia*, Supplement II, p. 199. It is of interest that this Corinthian counterpart of the "household ware" is wheel thrown rather than handmade. It differs from the Attic of the period in its brick-red color, in its very faint micaceousness and in the greater thinness to which it is turned.

The ordinary round-bottomed cooking pot was, in Corinth as in Athens, handmade; there are, however, in the storerooms of the Corinth Museum, some other pots of Corinthian household ware which are totally or in large part made on the wheel.

In shape the pot is a mixture of the simple spherical type with a strap handle (*Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 599, nos. 159-161, fig. 31; some uninventoried fragments in this well) and the squatter casserole with a flanged rim (*Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 304, no. 205, fig. 36). For other cooking ware from Corinth compare the sections in the articles cited.

Mid sixth century.

CORINTHIAN LAMPS

70. Lamp: Howland type 10. Fig. 2, Pl. 59.

CL 4008. Diam. 0.071 m.; H. to rim 0.017 m. Nozzle partly missing.

Shallow saucer with indrawn, flattened rim; ridge on outside. Broad, looping band handle, bridged nozzle.

"Monochrome" fabric; burnt at nozzle.

Broneer type I, cf. *Corinth*, IV, ii, pp. 31 ff.; found in the Potters' Quarter in the second half of the seventh and the first half of the sixth centuries (*Corinth*, XV, ii, p. 244). In Athens this type is recorded in the late seventh and early sixth centuries B.C.; see Howland, *Greek Lamps*.

71. Lamp: Howland type 11. Fig. 2, Pl. 59.

CL 4009. Diam. 0.08 m.; H. 0.021 m. Handle missing.

Body same as **70**; but a socket in center.

Broneer type I, as under **70**. Howland dates this type with type 10 which it closely resembles.

72. Lamp: Howland type 10. Pl. 59.

CL 4010. Diam. 0.081 m.; H. 0.022 m.

Shallow saucer with indrawn, flattened rim. Horizontal handle with return ends. Bridged nozzle.

Coarse ware fabric; burnt at nozzle.

Broneer type I. The employment of coarse ware fabric is remarkable. The return handles are characteristic of that technique.

CORINTHIAN MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS

73. Fragment of plastic vase. Pl. 59.

C-53-216. Max. dim. 0.036 m.

Dotted rump with swellings for legs and tail. Part of flanks. Dull black glaze.

Probably from a hare as M. I. Maximova, *Les vases plastiques dans l'antiquité*, Paris, 1927, p. 109 and Payne, *NC*, p. 177, fig. 80. The clay is chalky and the dotting careless.

Middle or Late Corinthian.

74. Terracotta plaque. Pl. 59.

MF 9676. Max. dim. a) 0.04 m.; b) 0.05 m.; c) 0.025 m. Three non-joining fragments.

a) and b) preserve a plaque with an area enclosed by a raised ridge. In the area, two concave elongated objects with rolls of clay on them; traces of a third. In front of rim, parts of three figures; one upper body with arm preserved. The plaque was cut behind the figures.

c) Cone with sieve-top, broken off at bottom.

Soft buff clay. This appeared to be a bread-kneading scene (*Hesperia*, XXII, 1953, p. 136) of which there are many in terracotta, cf. *Corinth*, XV, ii, pp. 206-207. But Egyptian and Greek models show that here three women are bending over their grain mills, saddle querns and loaf-shaped grinders. The use of fragment c) is explained by a small terracotta group in Cyprus (Myers and Richter, *Catalogue of the Cyprus Museum*, Oxford, 1899, no. 3145, p. 110, pl. III) which shows one person grinding on the quern while another sits by, holding a sieve to sift the meal. In this case, the sieve probably stood on the ground. The enclosure is a cross between tub and table, such as can be seen in other terracottas (*B.C.H.*, XXIV, 1900, pl. 9).

Such casual sausage-and-pill terracottas are numerous in Corinth (*Corinth*, XV, ii, p. 7, pl. 45; see also an animal leg, MF 9677, Pl.

59). The soft chalky clay puts the fragments near the middle of the sixth century (*ibid.*, p. 6).

Mid sixth century.

75. Loomweights. Fig. 6, Pl. 59.

Ten whole ones were catalogued (MF 9736-9745). The four here figured cover the range of variety.

a. MF 9737. H. 0.064 m.; diam. at base 0.038 m.

Conical with bevelled base. Hole punched near apex. Buff, smooth clay.

Corinthian conical loomweights are discussed in *Corinth*, XII, pp. 148 ff. All the present weights, except d approximate profiles IV and V (*ibid.*, p. 149, fig. 23) dated in the late sixth and early fifth centuries respectively. Apparently both may be earlier. Cf. also *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 609, nos. 225-226, fig. 30, sixth century.

b. MF 9745. H. 0.071 m.; diam. at base 0.039 m.

Like a; crisper bevelling. Greenish clay.

c. MF 9742. H. 0.077 m.; diam. at base 0.037 m.

Like a.

d. MF 9736. H. 0.09 m.; diam. at base 0.062 m.

Like a. The biggest and fattest. Its profile resembles IX and X, dated much later, but this is surely fortuitous.

76. Bronze bead. Pl. 59.

MF 9746. L. 0.023 m.

Long oval with hole through the long axis.

Compare *Corinth*, XII, no. 2504, p. 295, pl. 122, whence other parallels.

First half of the sixth century.

77. Bone pins. Pl. 59.

MF 9678. Average L. 0.085 m.

Five long bone splinters. Though unworked, they seem to have been split off for a purpose, perhaps to make pins or needles.

For unfinished bone needles, compare *Corinth*, XII, pp. 173-174, pl. 147 a, though there is no evidence for needles at Corinth before the first century after Christ. Pins: *ibid.*, pp. 276 ff.

ATTIC POTTERY

78. Stemless cup. Pl. 60.

C-53-158. H. 0.069 m.; diam. 0.174 m. Handles broken off. Flaring rim, sharply offset

Attic cups for the coming second volume of *Perachora*. Such cups are usually called Ionian; no doubt this one is Attic, though it shows features of its Ionian model, notably the reserved bands inside (cf. 96).

Shefton distinguishes as largely Attic the later group of ST cups, named after the section of the Athenian Agora wherein a good example was found; a published example and mention of many fragments from the Agora in *Hesperia*,

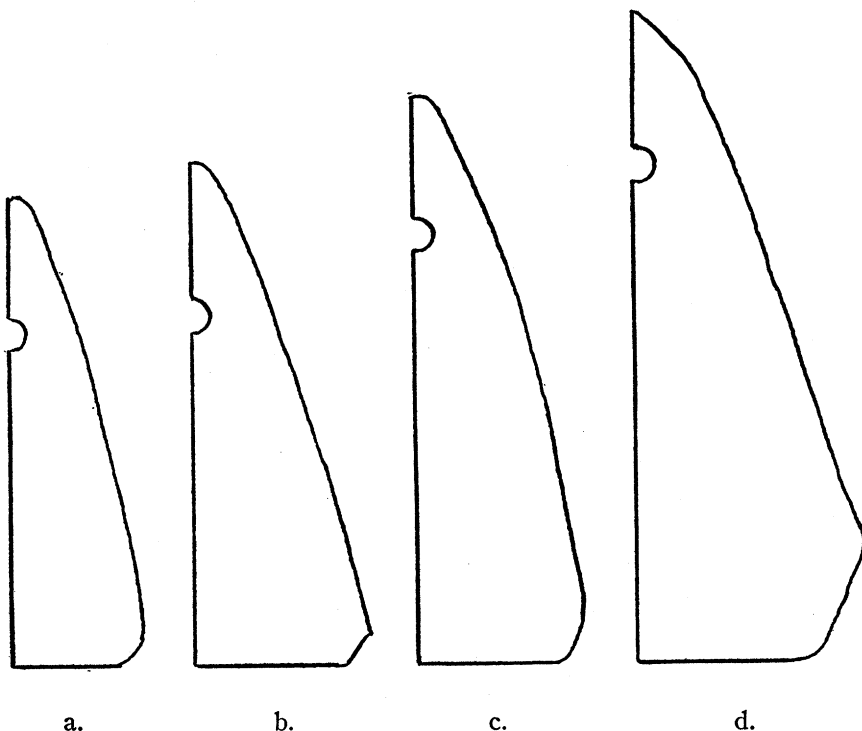


FIG. 6. Profiles of Loomweights, No. 75. Scale slightly under 1:1.

from rounded shoulder. Flaring ring foot. Glazed inside and out. Reserved outside: a narrow line half-way down body, handle zone and rim; inside: line at rim, band in shoulder cavity. Foot has glaze circle on flat surface. Shiny firm black glaze.

Discussions by Payne, *NC*, p. 296; Hopper in *B.S.A.*, XLIV, 1949, pp. 225-226. I have had the use of Mr. Brian Shefton's manuscript on

Supplement IV, p. 13, a, fig. 11; see also *Hesperia*, XXV, 1956, p. 59, pl. 18, e. This group was previously considered Ionian (for a collection of references, see *C.V.A.*, Heidelberg 1, pl. 4, no. 4 and p. 14). The present cup is clearly a very early member, somewhat later than the cups pictured on the Early Corinthian Eurytios krater (Payne, *NC*, pl. 27), and still of the first quarter of the sixth century.

79. Stemless cup. Pl. 60.

C-53-168. Max. dim. of rim piece 0.111 m. Non-joining small fragment.

Crisper contours, higher, more flaring rim, wider shape and more precise glazing than 78. Inside all glazed. Black glaze with areas fired red.

From an ST cup, see 78. Compare also from Corinth, *Hesperia*, XX, 1951, pl. 89 c, left and p. 294, second quarter of the sixth century; this cup has no reserved line below the shoulder.

80. Fragment of a Little-Master cup. Pl. 60.

C-53-164. Max. dim. of larger fragment 0.067 m.

Two non-joining pieces, including part of rim and handle attachment with palmette. Purple on palmette center; petals incised. Shiny black glaze.

From a lip-cup, cf. Beazley, *Development*, p. 53. References to other lip-cups found in Corinth: *A.J.A.*, XXXIV, 1930, p. 423, note 5.

Mid sixth century.

81. Fragment of a Little-Master cup. Pl. 60.

C-53-166. Max. dim. 0.071 m.

Rim piece. Line below rim purple. Reserved band below rim inside. Dull black glaze.

From a lip-cup.

82. Fragment of a Droop cup. Pl. 60.

C-53-116. Max. dim. of larger fragment 0.051 m.

From rim. Shiny black glaze.

Near the handle; cf. Ure, "Droop Cups," *J.H.S.*, LII, 1932, pp. 55 ff. Another Droop cup comes from the "Well of the Black-Figured Period," *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 568, no. 2, fig. 1.

83. Fragment of a Droop cup. Pl. 60.

C-53-171. Preserved radius 0.047 m. Two nearly joining fragments.

Part of body with foot attachment. Rays at center; then glaze bands; running scroll pat-

tern; bands; palmettes and lotuses. Shiny black glaze.

Ure's Class IC, dated *ca.* 540 B.C. (*J.H.S.*, LII, 1932, pp. 59-60).

84. Fragment of a cup. Pl. 60.

C-53-163. Max. dim. 0.036 m. Rim fragment.

High, concave rim, sharp joint with shoulder. Mottled red and black glaze.

From a black-glazed kylix like those found in the "Well of the Black-Figured Period," *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 578, nos. 30, 31, 35, fig. 8.

85. Tondo fragment: Attic black-figure. Pl. 60.

C-53-159. Max. dim. 0.05 m.

Red glaze inside, shiny black outside.

Back of a running warrior with spear and billowing cloak (?).

86. Foot of a low-stemmed cup. Fig. 2.

C-53-226. H. 0.02 m.

Low, narrow and flaring. Unglazed underside. On top, two concentric circles.

87. Kotyle. Pl. 55.

C-53-149. Diam. of base 0.089 m.

Torus foot and part of lower body. Covered all over with firm, shiny black glaze. Purple bands at foot joints, inside and out.

Another entirely glazed Attic kotyle in Corinth comes from a well group mostly of the second quarter of the sixth century (*Hesperia*, XX, 1951, p. 294, pl. 89 c, right). Both the Attic kotyle and Corinthian imitations (cf. 30) evidently appear in Corinth before the date after the mid-sixth century, which Weinberg (*Corinth*, VII, i, p. 87) gave. Numerous later Attic kotylai come from the "Well of the Black-Figured Period," *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 579, nos. 42-45, fig. 9.

The appearance of this typically Attic adaptation of the Corinthian kotyle at so early a date is remarkable. For the Attic variants of the Corinthian kotyle which precede the invention

of the "Attic" type see *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 401, no. 37, fig. 29; *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, p. 251, no. 313, fig. 53. For the esthetic differences between the Attic and Corinthian types, see H. R. W. Smith, *Der Lewis-maler*, Leipzig, 1939, pp. 7-8.

Second quarter of the sixth century.

88. Fragment of rim: Attic storage amphora. Fig. 5.

C-53-218. Max. dim. 0.064 m.

Thin torus neck without neck ring. Black glaze outside.

Attic oil was exported in balloon-shaped amphorae with neck markings of sigmas and circles, see R. S. Young in *Hesperia*, Supplement II, pp. 210-211. An Attic $\Sigma\text{O}\Sigma$ neck was found in the Early Corinthian well D (*Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, p. 227, D 69, pl. 83). This fragment clearly comes from such an amphora. For the later banded Attic storage jar at Corinth, cf. *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 606, nos. 207-209, fig. 29.

ATTIC LAMPS

89. Lamp: Howland type 12 A. Fig. 2, Pl. 59.

CL 4011. Diam. 0.091 m.; H. 0.022 m. Nozzle and part of circumference missing. Shallow saucer.

Sharply drawn-in side where rim springs; bevelled at base. Rim flattened on top with ridge on outside. Beginning of cone inside. Glazed inside to rim. Semi-glaze on outside with dull black glaze. Pinkish buff Attic clay. Wheelmade.

This lamp is Broneer type II, first variety; *Corinth*, IV, ii, pp. 35 ff. and profile 11, p. 32.

90. Lamp: Howland type 12 A. Fig. 2, Pl. 59.

CL 4012. Diam. 0.083 m.; H. 0.02 m. Part of nozzle and circumference missing.

Like **89**. In center, a hollow cone. Nozzle, inside bottom, rim above and beneath glazed with red glaze.

Broneer type II; references as under **89**.

91. Fragment of lamp: Howland type 12 A. Pl. 59.

CL 4013. Max. dim. 0.055 m. Nozzle and part of circumference. Like **89**.

Red glaze on nozzle, inside bottom; lines on top of rim.

Broneer type II; references as under **89**.

Both Corinthian and Athenian evidence (*Corinth*, XV, ii, p. 248, and Howland, *Greek Lamps*) put this type in the second and third quarter of the sixth century, which is consonant with our context.

92. Lamp: Howland type 12 B. Fig. 2, Pl. 59.

CL 4014. Diam. 0.082 m.; H. 0.019 m.

Shallow saucer with flat rim sloping in. Bridged nozzle. In center a hollow cone. Undercut base. Black glaze on inside bottom, nozzle; two lines on rim. Pinkish buff Attic clay.

Broneer type III, cf. *Corinth*, IV, ii, pp. 38 ff. and profile 14, p. 32.

No doubt by accident this Attic type is earlier represented in Corinth than in Athens where it occurs in the late third and the fourth quarters of the sixth century (Howland, *Greek Lamps*). The type was recently found at Corinth together with type 12 A in a well of the first half of the sixth century (*Hesperia*, XX, 1951, p. 296, pl. 93). It would seem to run through the last three quarters of the sixth century, a very slight correction on Mrs. Stillwell's date (*Corinth*, XV, ii, p. 249).

93. Lamp: Howland type 12 B. Pl. 59.

CL 4015. Diam. 0.085 m.; H. 0.02 m.

Like **92**.

NON-ATTIC IMPORTED POTTERY

94. Fragment of foot: wine amphora (?). Fig. 5.

C-53-125. Max. dim. 0.25 m. Narrow bevelled ring foot. Straight flaring sides. Buff micaceous clay, gray inside.

The fragment may perhaps come from an Attic storage jar of the form which succeeds 88. Compare *Hesperia*, XXII, 1953, pp. 101-102 under no. 147. The fabric, however, is puzzling and looks un-Attic.

95. Fragment of a stemless cup: Ionian. Pl. 60.

C-53-161. P. H. 0.065 m.; est. diam. 0.163 m. Rim fragment including handle attachment.

Like 78, but the glaze is mottled light brown and carelessly applied. The clay of this and the following two is buff, duller than Attic and very slightly micaceous. The narrow, low flaring foot is not figured; it is like 98.

The fabric is characteristic of East Greek ware. An East Greek cup comes from the Potters' Quarter: KP 1125. A cup fragment of similar fabric was found in the Athenian Agora (ΣΑ 3110). The date of this and the following cup must be near their Attic counterparts; see 78.

96. Fragment of a cup: Ionian. Pl. 60.

C-53-162. Max. dim. 0.096 m. Rim fragment.

Like 95. Broad reserved zone with line on inner shoulder cavity and below rim.

Compare, from the Samian Heraion, *Ath. Mitt.*, LIX, 1934, pl. VI, no. 10 and p. 90, "early." Reserved zones on the inside of the cup particularly distinguish Ionian cups.

Perhaps still of the first quarter of the sixth century.

97. Skyphos: Ionian. Pl. 60.

C-53-169. P. H. 0.06 m.; est. diam. 0.15 m. Rim and body fragment.

Shorter rim and deeper body than 95. Glazed all over. Glaze and clay as in 95.

98. Foot of a cup: Ionian. Fig. 2, Pl. 60.

C-53-170. H. 0.034 m.

On the upper surface five concentric circles of thinned glaze. In the center, a heavy circle of glaze turned gray. Under the glaze, circles.

The outside of the foot covered with the same gray glaze. Dull buff, very slightly micaceous clay.

Compare, from the Samian Heraion, *Ath. Mitt.*, LIX, 1934, pl. VI, no. 14 and p. 90, and *Ath. Mitt.*, LIV, 1929, p. 36, fig. 28, no. 7. A "green" glaze is frequently reported on Ionian cups (Sieveking-Hackl, *op. cit.*, pp. 49 ff.). The foot has the typical drop-cone underneath inside (cf. K. F. Kinch, *Vroulia*, Berlin, 1914, p. 146, fig. 48 b).

99. Foot fragment: Chiot(?). Pl. 57.

C-53-220. P. H. 0.023 m.

Bottom, stem, and grooved, spreading base. Top surface and foot have dull brownish black glaze over white slip. Unglazed zone above. On stem, a circle with a dot in black glaze. Pinkish gray clay.

Looks like typical Chiot fabric. For dotted circle dipinti on Chian amphorae, cf. *Hesperia*, XXII, 1953, p. 105. R. M. Cook, "Distribution of Chiot Pottery," *B.S.A.*, XLIV, 1949, p. 160 lists a few sherds from Perachora, none from Corinth, but thinks that much may have gone unremarked.

100. Fragments of amphora: Chian. Pl. 57.

C-53-126. Max. dim. of neck fragment 0.115 m.; est. diam. 0.155 m.

One neck, one body fragment.

Rolled rim; white slip. Rim covered with purplish glaze over slip. Gritty dull pink clay with mica. For Chian amphorae, see V. Grace in *Hesperia*, XXII, 1953, pp. 104, 105.

101. Fragment: Chian. Pl. 57.

C-53-124. Max. dim. 0.105 m.

Body fragment. Gritty, ruddy clay with mica.

The fabric is that of later Chian amphorae. Slipping comes to a stop during the sixth century. See the unslipped ones from a well at Corinth of the second half of the sixth century (*Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 608, no. 213, fig. 29).

102. Plastic vase: Rhodian. Pl. 60.

MF 9675. P. H. 0.101 m.; W. at base 0.042 m. Head missing.

Hesperia, XXII, 1953, p. 136, pl. 46, a, no. 3.

Woman seated on high-backed throne without arms. Hands on knees; the thumbs marked off; the fluted ends of the mantle hang below. Feet on a foot-board appear under gown. Hollow inside; closed on bottom. No traces of paint or slip. Buff clay with gray core. Many small particles of silver mica.

Apparently mouldmade, with paring knife marks on all sides but the front. Much worn.

The piece was identified as of Rhodian fabric in the preliminary publication. The mould and paring knife technique resembles so much that of a plastic vase in Munich (*C.V.A.*, Munich 3, pl. 150, nos. 5-6 and p. 48) that our piece is probably a vase rather than a figurine. Figurines, furthermore, have a small opening at the bottom. (Chr. Blinkenberg, *Lindos, Fouilles de l'acropole*, Berlin, 1931, Vol. I, *Les petits objets*, p. 514), while a piece with a closed bottom would need an opening on top lest it crack in firing. The Munich vase is dated in the third quarter of the sixth century; there is, however, nothing against the slightly earlier date which the context makes desirable.

The hollow mould technique appears in Perachora toward the end of the century and is said by Jenkins to derive from the East Greek technique of the mid-sixth century (Payne, *Perachora*, p. 220; Rhodian imports from there: pl. 114, nos. 282-283 and p. 252). Seated goddess types are not current in Corinth until the fifth century (*Corinth*, XV, ii, p. 95; *Corinth*, XII, no. 126). It is probably just such unguent vases, which have more cause for traveling than figurines, that brought both type and technique.

Mid sixth century.

103. Fragment of oinochoe: Gray Ware (?). Pl. 57.

C-53-187. P. H. 0.071 m.

Band handle attached at rim. Gray clay with mica.

Since the clay is evenly gray and contains more mica than ordinary Corinthian clay, I suspect that this is not just a burned piece. Compare the description by W. Lamb of Lesbian Gray Ware (*J.H.S.*, LII, 1932, p. 3) which occurs in the seventh and first half of the sixth centuries B.C.

A nondescript piece of a Gray Ware amphora was also found in the well (see V. Grace in *Hesperia*, XXII, 1953, pp. 102-104 on these eastern amphorae).

104. Amphora neck. Fig. 5.

C-53-224. H. 0.135 m.

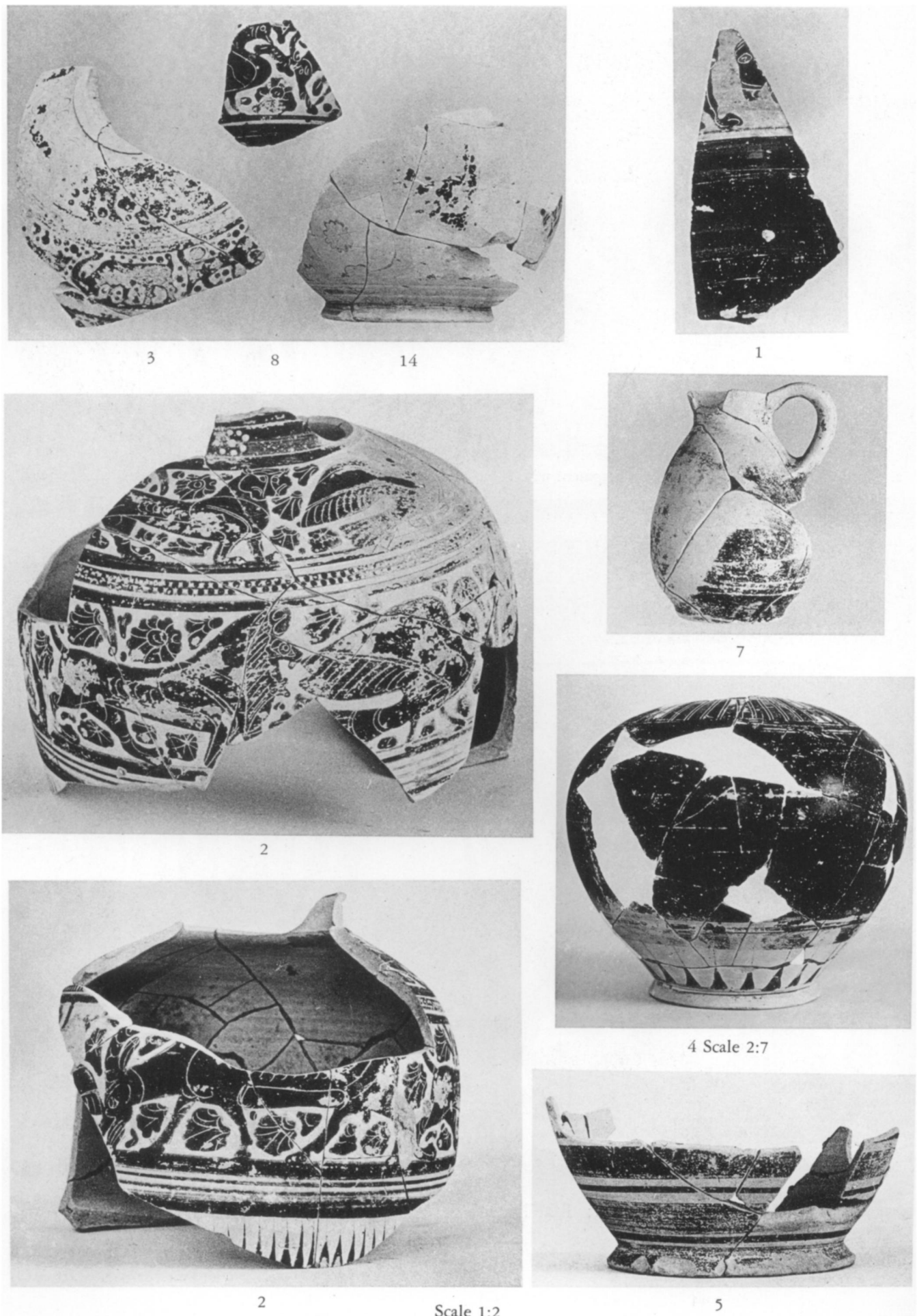
Cylindrical neck with torus lip, under which a careless raised band. Handle under rim. Gritty warm buff clay with much golden mica.

Another such neck was not inventoried.

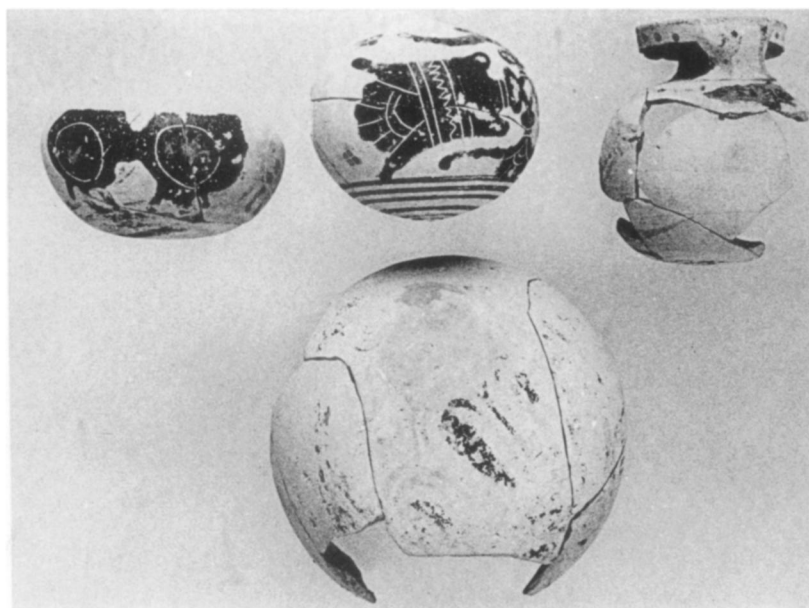
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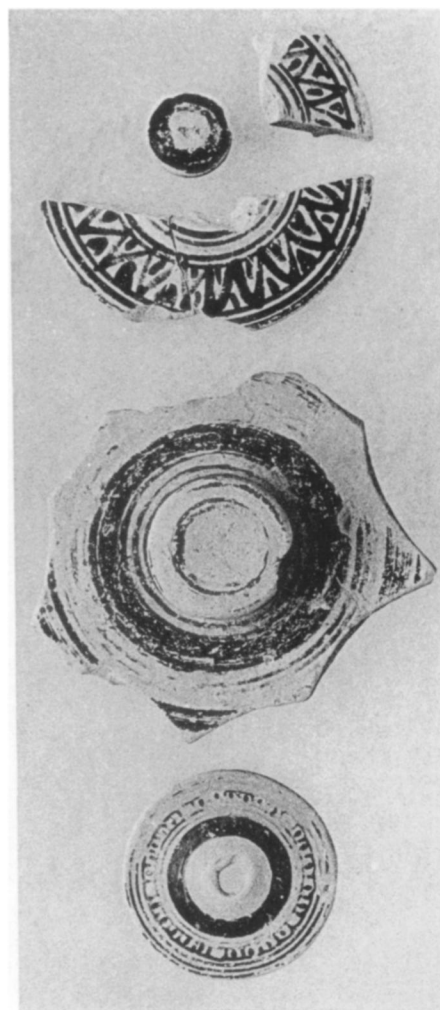
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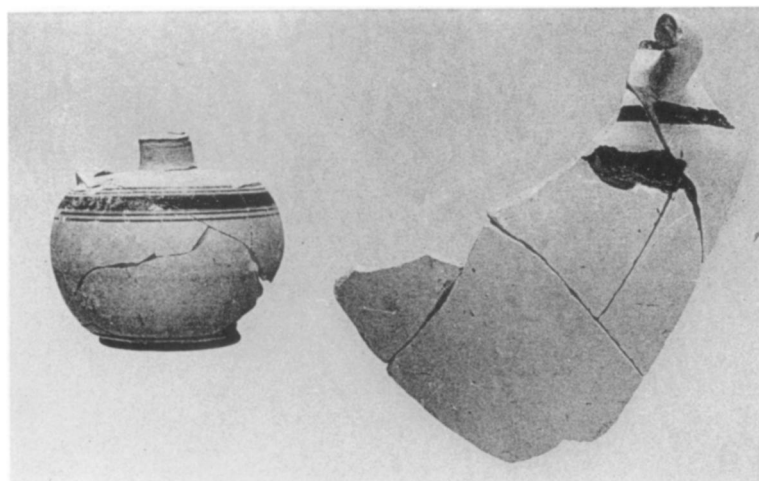
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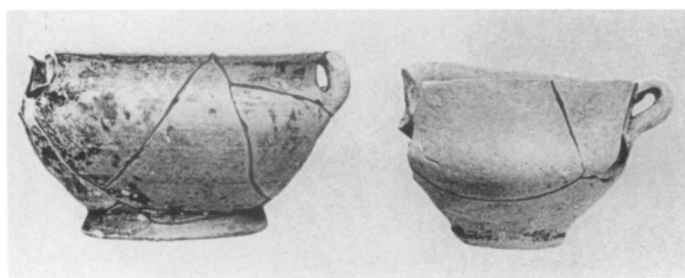
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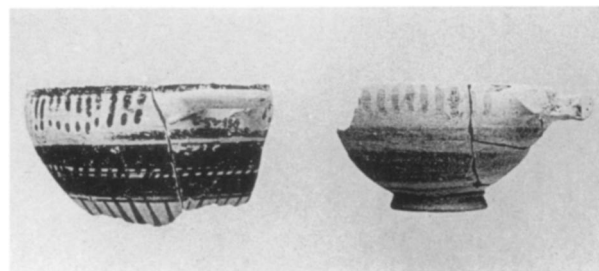
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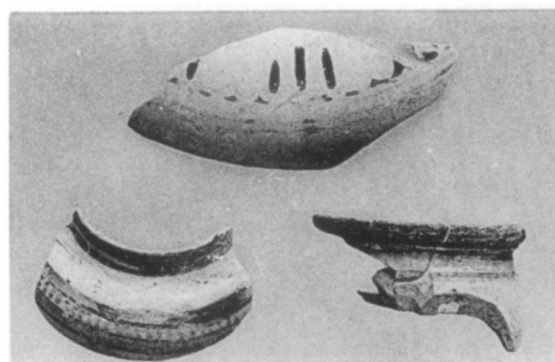
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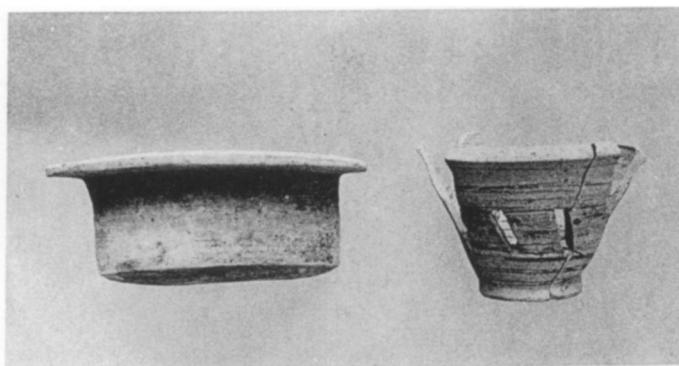


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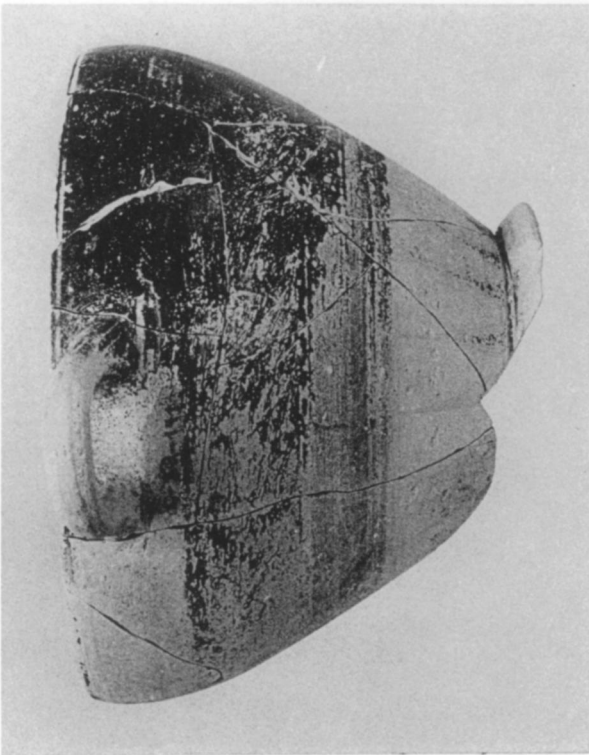


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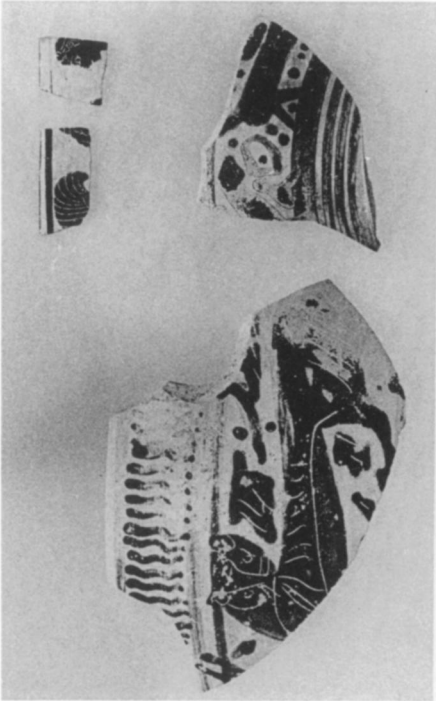
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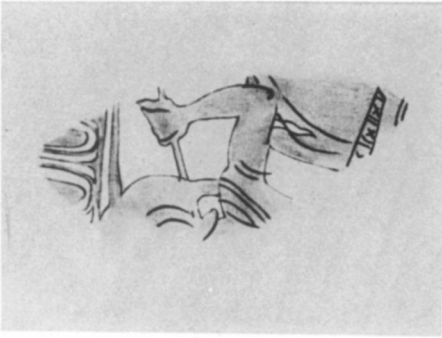
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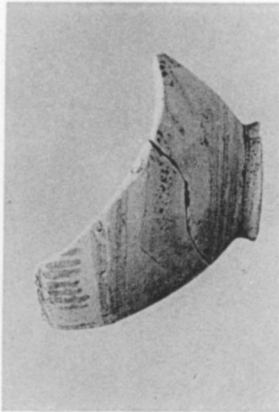
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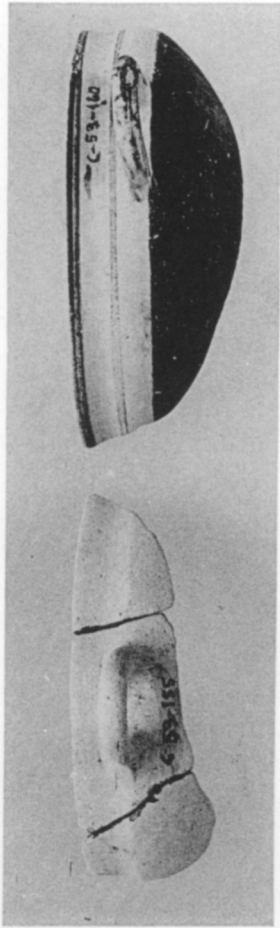
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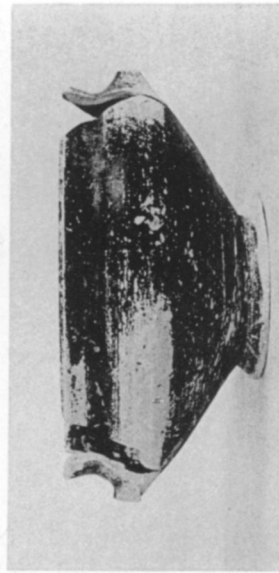


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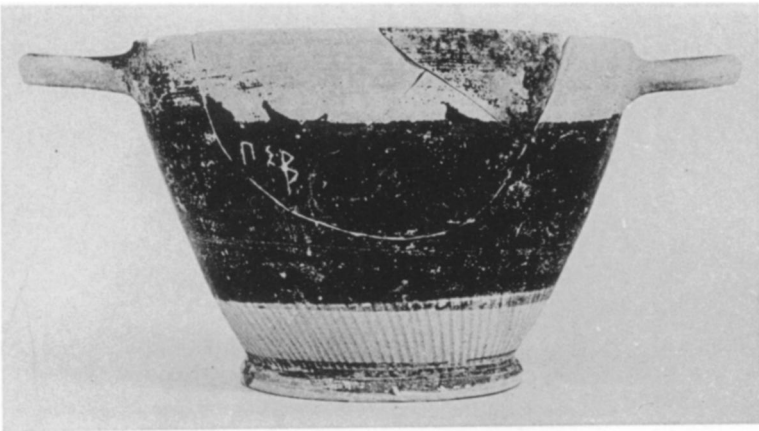
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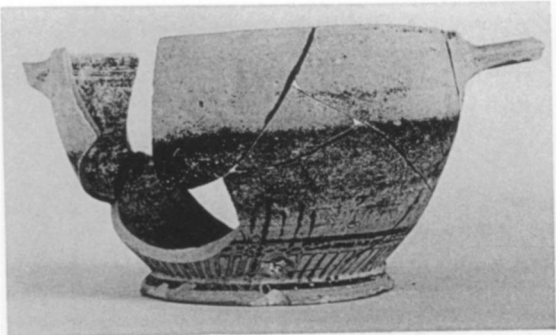
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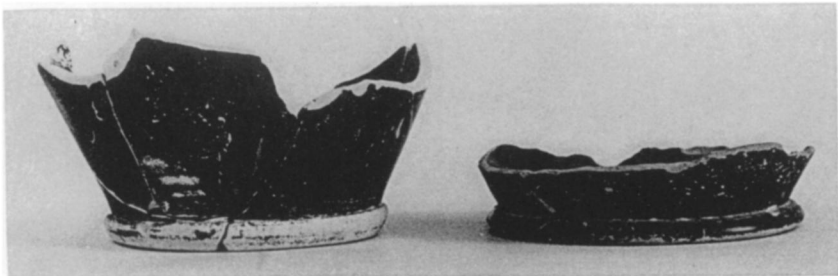
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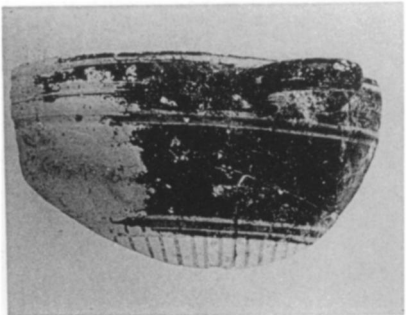


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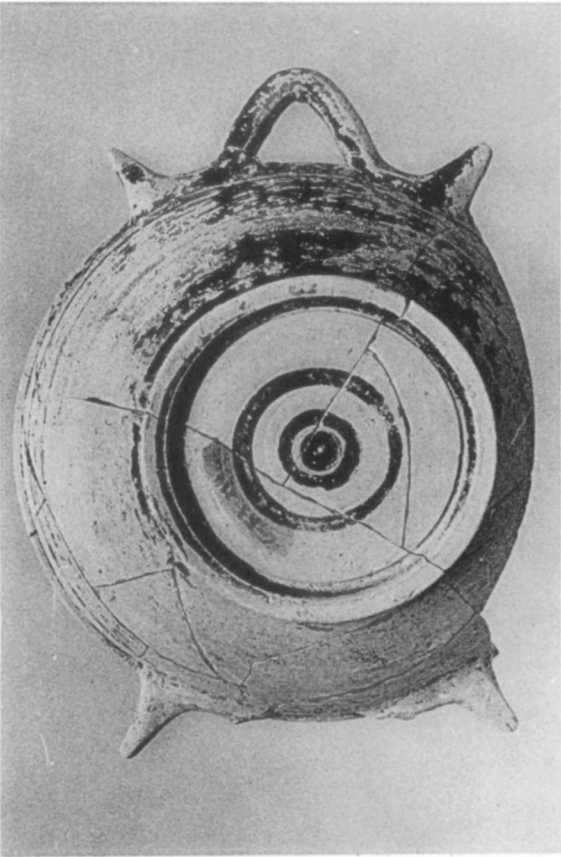


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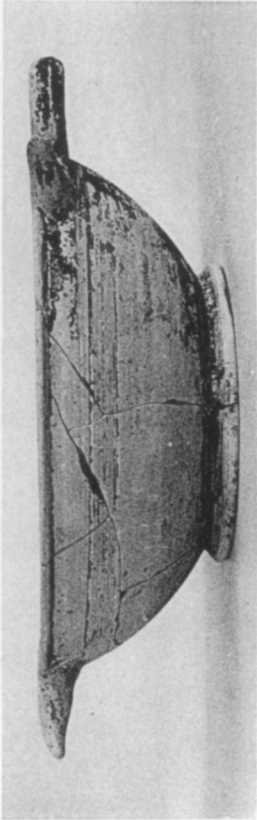
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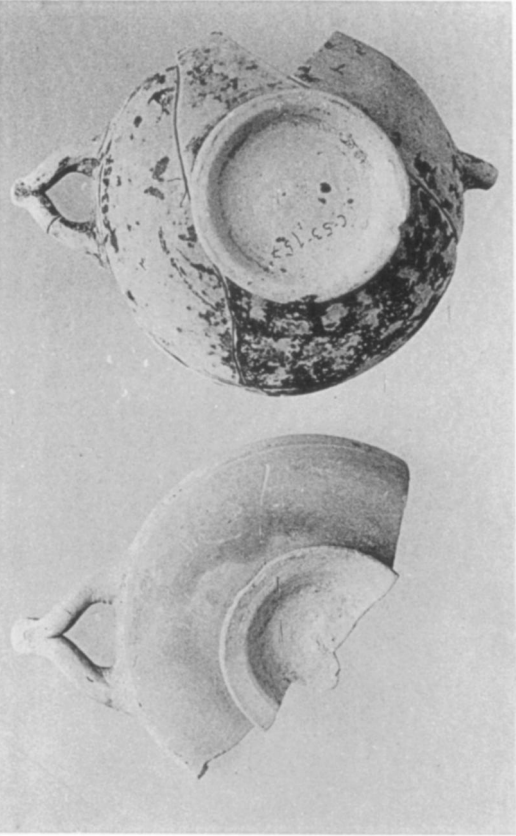
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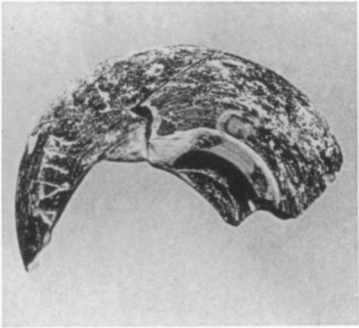
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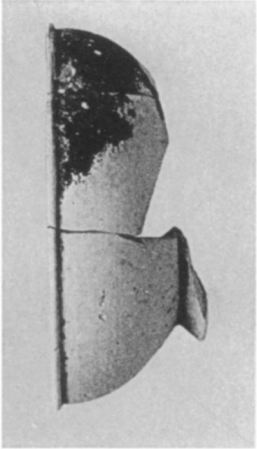
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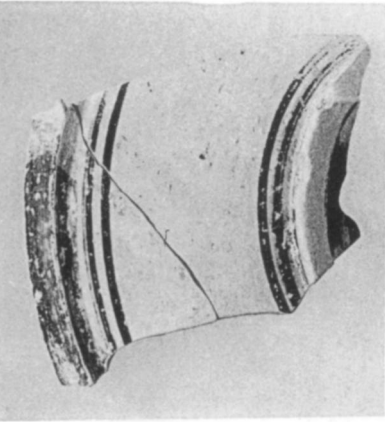
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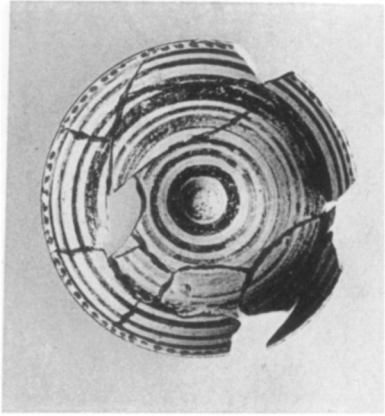
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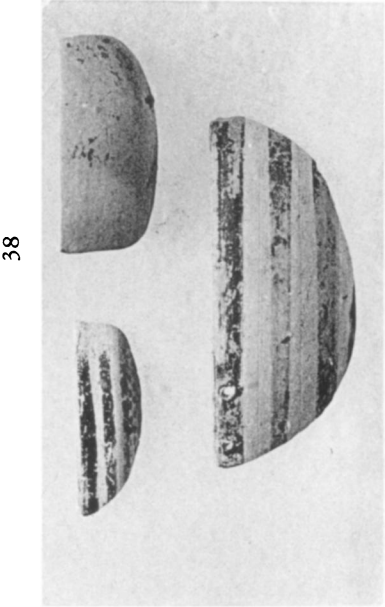
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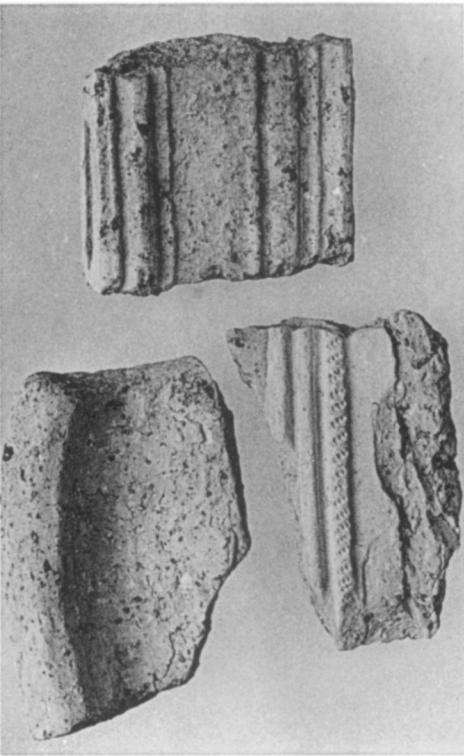
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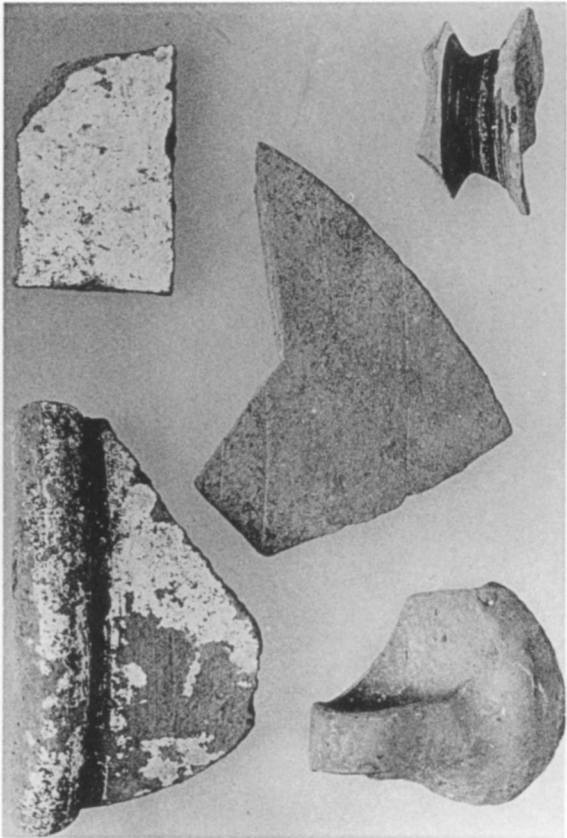
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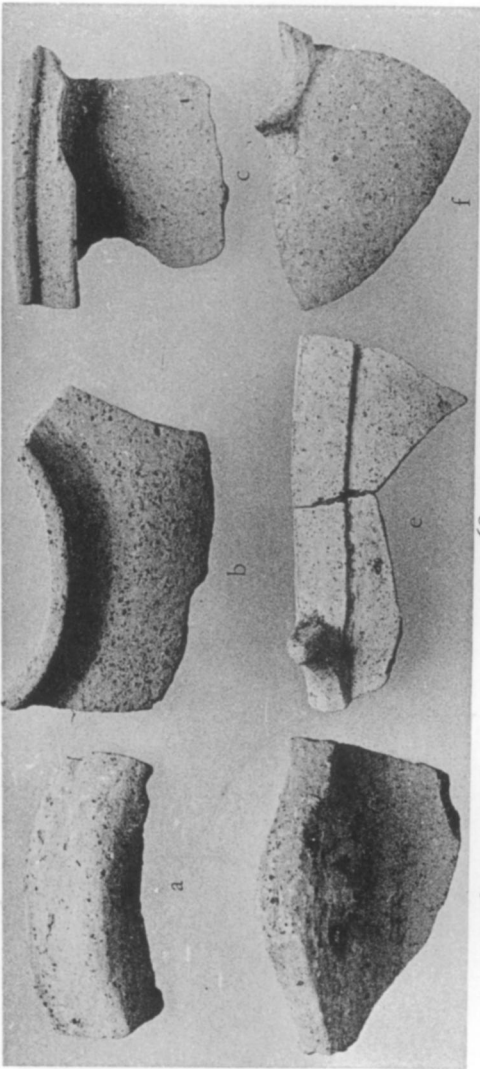


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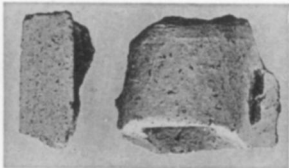


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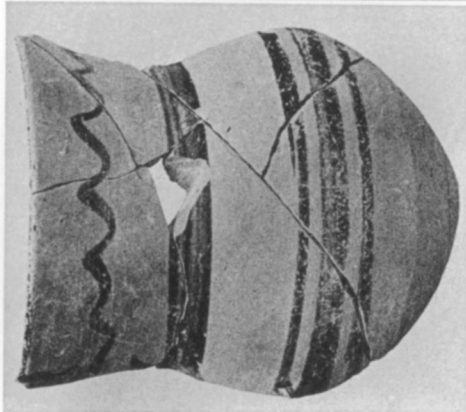
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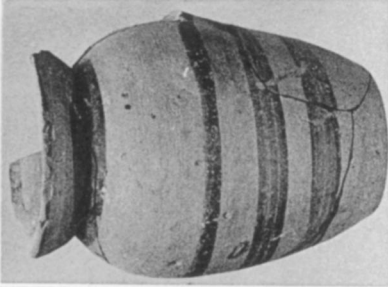
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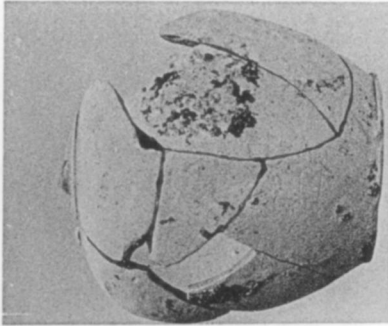
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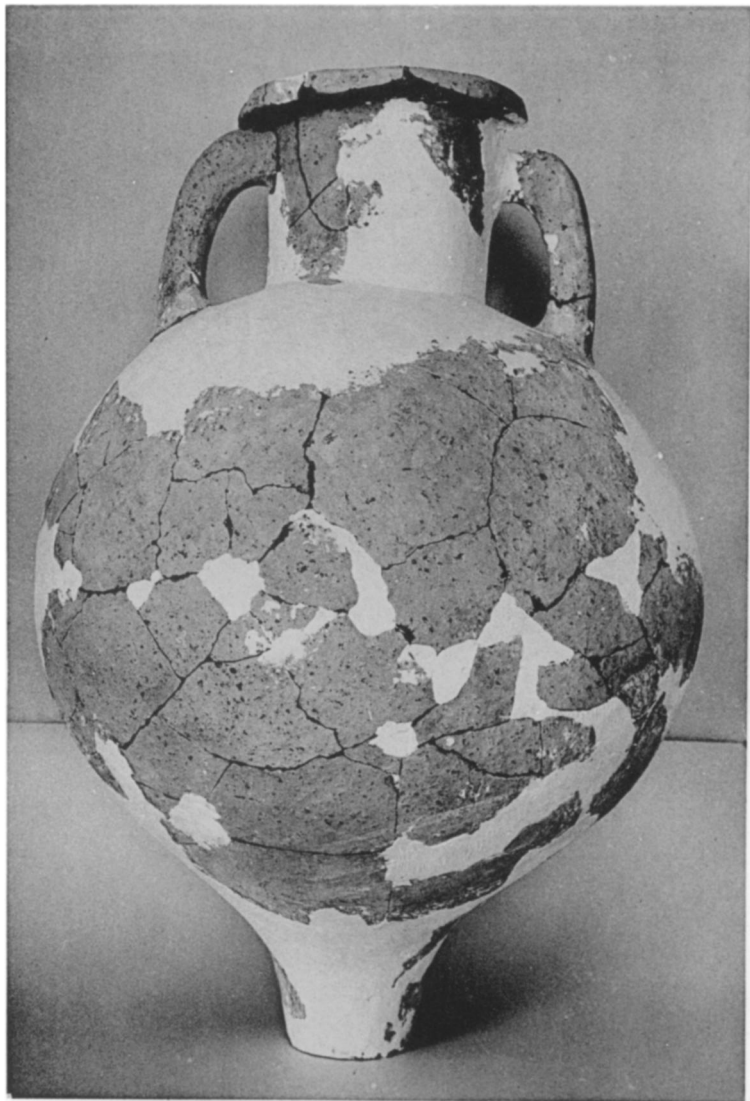
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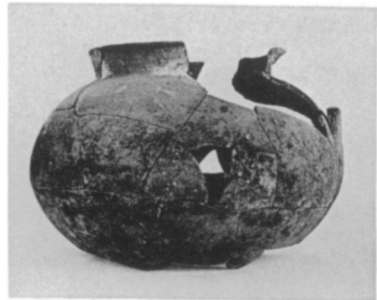
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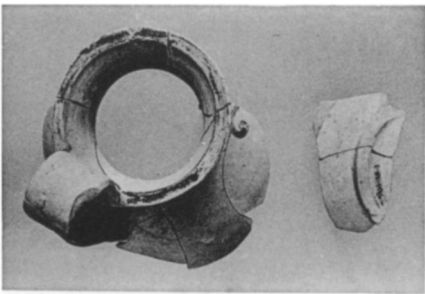
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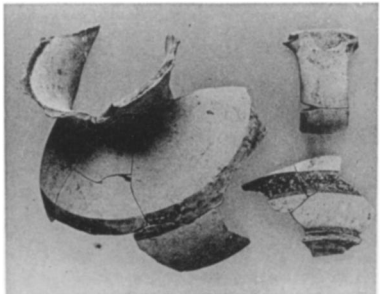
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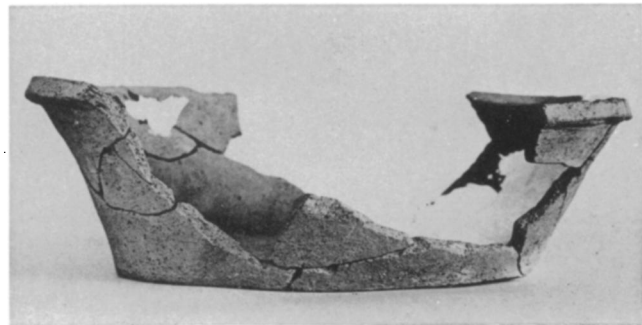
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52



53



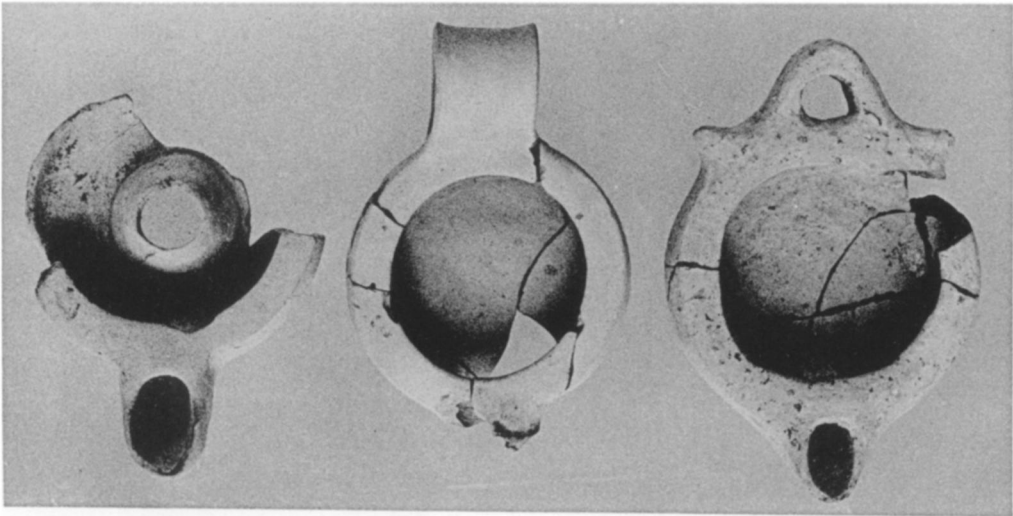
61



60

Scale 1:5

EVA BRANN: A WELL OF THE "CORINTHIAN PERIOD" AT CORINTH



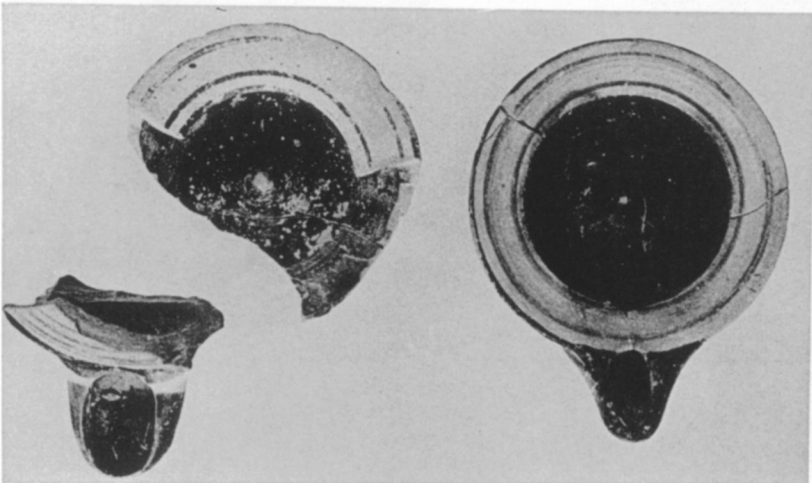
71

70

72



76



91

93

92



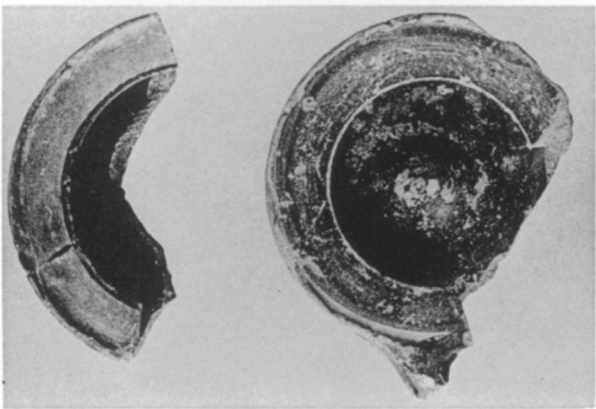
c

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74

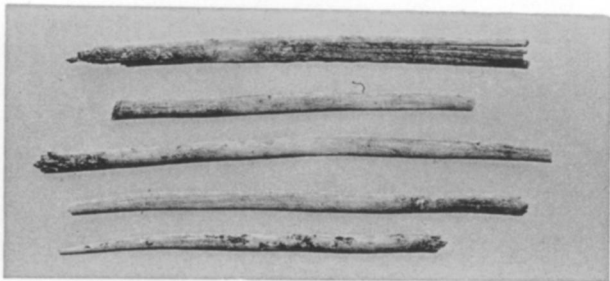
MF 9677

b

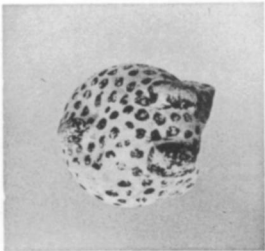


89

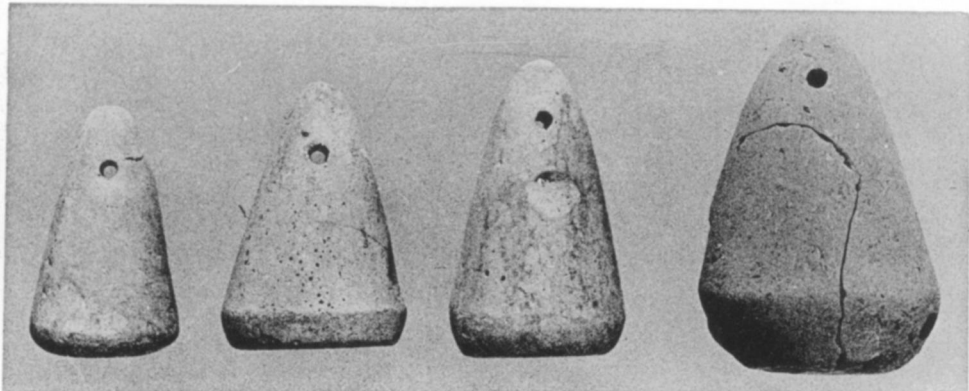
90



77



73



a

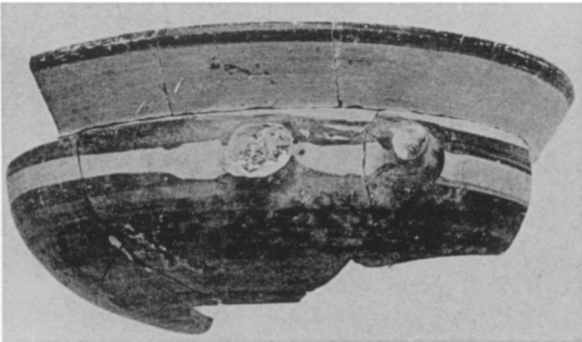
b

75

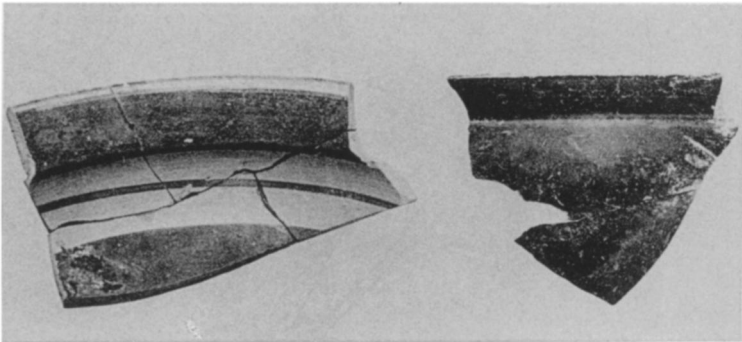
c

d

Scale 1:2

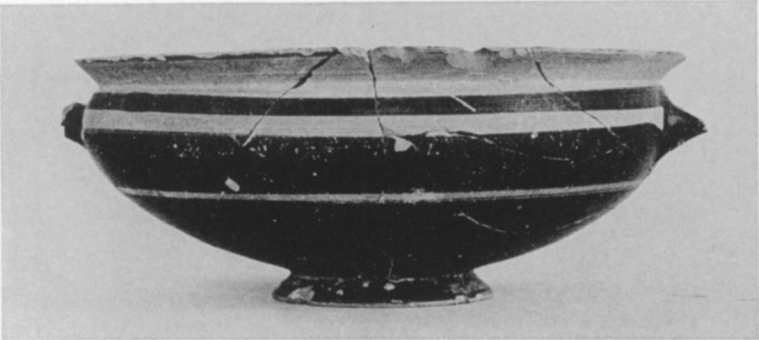


95

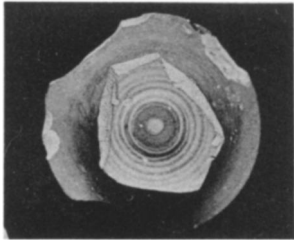


96

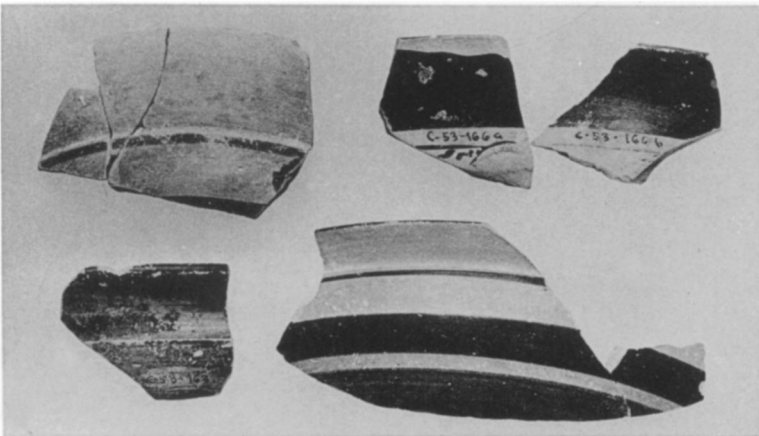
97



78



98

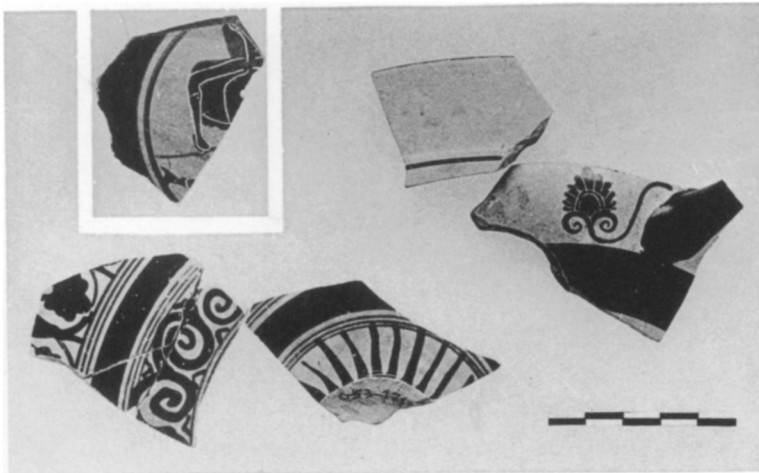


81

82

84

79

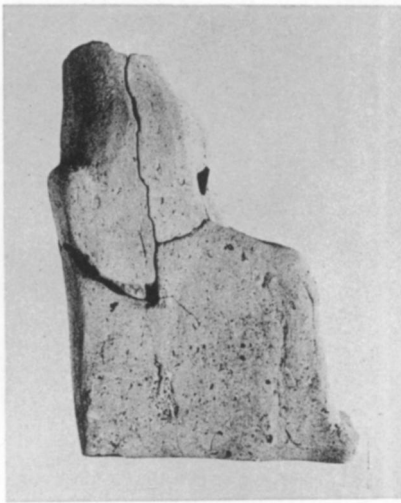


85

83

80

Scale 1:2



102

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