

# TEN HELLENISTIC GRAVES IN ANCIENT CORINTH

(PLATES 77–85)

For G. Roger Edwards

THE TEN GRAVES discussed here were uncovered in three different excavations in two separate areas.<sup>1</sup> Eight of the graves were found in 1963 and 1976, grouped in what must have been a small Hellenistic cemetery just northeast of the modern *plateia* of the church at Anaploga. In 1969, a large cemetery was discovered further northeast of Anaploga, near the road between Anaploga and Vrysoula. Many of these graves had been disturbed, but two of those having contents were Hellenistic (the earliest burial is Geometric). For many reasons, it is important to examine these ten burials, together with other graves of the Hellenistic period at Corinth, at least partially discussed in various publications (see list, pp. 305–306). First, the pottery invites reconsideration of the chronology of Hellenistic pottery; second, the metal objects assist evaluation of Corinthian metalworking. Also,

<sup>1</sup> This study is dedicated with respect and affection to G. Roger Edwards. Some of the absolute dates proposed in *Corinth* VII, iii have had to be lowered, on the basis of recently excavated material. But Roger Edwards' labors in recreating the Hellenistic deposits of Ancient Corinth and, from them, developing the relative chronology of the pottery shapes, have put all who work on Hellenistic pottery in his debt.

Anaploga graves: Corinth survey grid G-19/h6. The graves were uncovered in two separate excavations. The 1963 graves were excavated Oct. 10–11 (*Corinth* Notebook 269, pp. 152–162), the 1976 ones Nov. 15, 24 (*Corinth* Notebook 576, pp. 71–91). 1969 cemetery: Corinth survey grid E-18/k8 for Grave 1969-9 and F-19/c1 for Grave 1969-15, excavated Jan. 28–Feb. 2 (*Corinth* Notebook 435, pp. 85, 118). All work was carried out at the request of the Greek Archaeological Service. See H. S. Robinson, "A Sanctuary and Cemetery in Western Corinth," *Hesperia* 38, 1969 (pp. 1–35), p. 7, note 16 and p. 35, addendum. References to publication of the specific objects are given in the catalogue.

I am indebted to C. K. Williams, II, Director of the Corinth Excavations, not only for permission to study and publish these graves and their contents but also for valuable suggestions and criticisms during the study and writing. I am also thankful for expert assistance at every stage from Nancy Bookidis, Secretary of the Corinth Excavations. For understanding of some of the objects, I am grateful to J. K. Anderson (21), Gladys Weinberg (6), and Joan Fisher (22, 28, 46, 68). Brian Cook and his staff at the British Museum were very kind in allowing me to study the bronze mirrors in that collection. P. Kalligas made it possible for me to see the mirrors in the National Museum in Athens. The author takes full responsibility for any errors and lapses.

The numbers given to the graves and other deposits noted in this study are those of the Corinth deposit and grave indices; all deposits (wells, pits, drains, and the like) and all graves are numbered sequentially in the year of excavation. These deposit numbers have been retained here as identifying numbers in order to simplify references. The ten chosen here for special consideration are designated here as "Grave" rather than "grave".

Works frequently cited are abbreviated as follows:

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|-------------------------|--|
| <i>Corinth</i> IV, ii   | = O. Broneer, <i>Corinth</i> , IV, ii, <i>Terracotta Lamps</i> , Cambridge 1930  |
| <i>Corinth</i> VII, iii | = G. R. Edwards, <i>Corinth</i> , VII, iii, <i>Corinthian Hellenistic Pottery</i> , Princeton 1975   |
| <i>Corinth</i> XIII     | = C. W. Blegen, H. Palmer, and R. S. Young, <i>Corinth</i> , XIII, <i>The North Cemetery</i> , Princeton 1964  |
| <i>Olynthus</i> XI      | = D. M. Robinson, <i>Olynthus</i> , XI, <i>Necrolynthia</i> , Baltimore 1942   |
| Robinson, 1962          | = H. S. Robinson, "Excavations in Ancient Corinth, 1960," <i>Hesperia</i> 31, 1962 (pp. 95–133), pp. 118–120 (for the 1960 graves found above Hadji Mustafa, see list, p. 306) |
| Züchner                 | = W. Züchner, <i>Griechische Klappspiegel</i> , Berlin 1942  |

comparison of these graves with those of the North Cemetery, which contained few from the Hellenistic period, helps to assess the tradition of burial customs; and finally, location of these burials may contribute to our understanding of patterns of settlement in the larger territory of the ancient city of Corinth.<sup>2</sup>

All ten graves were cut into bedrock or hard soil; nine were covered with poros slabs, and only one of them, 1969-6, was lined. These same nine graves were also all oriented generally north-south, with the head at the south end. Seven of the eight Anaploga graves were roughly lined up with each other, suggestive of a planned cemetery (a burial plot for a single family?), possibly oriented along a road. The 1969 cemetery, further north of the village, was far more extensive and long-lived, with a less orderly arrangement.<sup>3</sup> One Anaploga grave, 1963-9, had different characteristics: it was a tile grave, oriented east-west; the head ought to have been at the east, but no skeleton was preserved to verify the direction. Grave 1963-9 was apparently cut into by Grave 1963-8 at its east end but was probably not much earlier than that later burial. The chronological order of the Anaploga graves is not the topographical order. From west to east the graves were 1963-10, 1963-8, with 1963-9 below it at the south, 1976-5, 1976-2, 1976-3, 1976-4, 1976-6. The chronological order of the graves is given below, p. 275. Between 25 and 75 centimeters separated each grave in the 1976 group; 1.35 m. separated 1963-8 and 1963-10.

The graves differ somewhat in size and shape; these variants are fully described in the catalogue (pp. 296-304 below). Those graves with extant skeletons (or more correctly, parts of skeletons) show the extended form of burial, with the corpse on its back. The grave goods are normally at the foot of the grave or by the legs, with the important exception of the coins. Four of the graves, 1963-8 upper burial, 1963-10, 1976-2, and 1976-5, contained coins found either by the extant skull or at the south (head end) of the grave, suggesting that the coin was in the deceased's mouth.<sup>4</sup> As might be expected, the strigils in Graves 1969-6, 1976-2, and 1976-3 were found in the area of the right leg (as if originally in the right hand); the fragments of a funerary necklace in 1963-9 were in the area of the chest (had the skeleton been preserved). Curiously, the objects in Grave 1969-6 were found at the south end, usually the head end; the unguentarium of 1969-15 was found by the head. Specific arrangement of the grave goods is noted for each burial.

The predominance of poros slabs, not tiles, for covering the graves is somewhat surprising, given the greater use of tiles in the late graves of the North Cemetery: four poros as

<sup>2</sup> See the remarks by R. S. Stroud concerning the cemetery in the northeast area of the city, possibly that of Kraneion: "Greek Inscriptions at Corinth," *Hesperia* 41, 1972 (pp. 198-217), pp. 214-216. See also C. K. Williams, II, "The Early Urbanization of Corinth," *ASAtene* 60, 1982 (Atti del Convegno Internazionale 2, 1984), pp. 9-20; the graves under discussion are noted p. 12, note 16.

<sup>3</sup> Compare the graves in the North Cemetery where, however, a few areas showed some order and careful orientation between graves, probably indicative of family burials. See also the graves excavated in 1960 (Robinson, 1962); although the graves do not extend over a long period, they yet show no discernible relationships. Hence, the Anaploga cemetery may have been a family plot.

<sup>4</sup> See J. E. Fisher, "Coins, Corinth Excavations, 1976," *Hesperia* 49, 1980 (pp. 1-29), p. 3; the coins of Graves 1976-2 and 1976-5 (22, 68) are published there.

Compare the placement of objects at Olynthos; coin and strigil were in similar position, but there was more variety in the placement of other objects: *Olynthus* XI, esp. p. 178.

against twelve tile graves.<sup>5</sup> One may compare also the Hellenistic graves found in 1960 between Anaploga and Hadji Mustafa: six had poros coverings, two tile, one with field-stones; two did not have preserved coverings.<sup>6</sup> Tile graves are often thought to be poorer than graves with poros cover slabs, but certainly not all poros graves show an excess of contents: compare Grave 1963-10 with 1976-3. Both forms of graves, essentially cists in bedrock with alternative types of coverings, are far less attractive than the Classical sarcophagi with fine stucco, which also better preserve the contents of the graves, both skeletons and offerings.

The pottery in most of the ten graves is characteristic of later Corinthian burials as noted in the latest North Cemetery graves. The cup and pitcher combination of those graves persists, although the pitchers in our graves are very small, often miniature. The lessening of size seems not, however, to be a criterion for the chronological arrangement of the graves. The cup may be a plain kotyle, a skyphos, or a Hexamilia kantharos. Three graves, 1963-9, 1969-6, and to a lesser extent 1976-6, do not have the usual combination; the lack of a drinking vessel in 1963-9 suggests that when damaged by the digging of 1963-8 some contents may have been lost.<sup>7</sup> Moreover, 1963-9 contains an echinus bowl, rarely found in graves and not a substitute for other necessary shapes. Grave 1969-6 has no drinking cup; and 1976-6 with only a kotyle and miniature oinochoe has the bare necessities.<sup>8</sup> These same three burials are also without lamps.<sup>9</sup> It was noted in the North Cemetery that the pitcher and lamp were normally at the foot of the grave, the skyphos between the legs. In most of our graves the contents usually were found together, normally at the foot of the grave but sometimes in the leg area.

No bones were sufficiently preserved to determine age or sex, since decomposition had badly rotted skeletal material. The smaller size of Grave 1963-9 suggests either a child or a contracted burial. Grave goods suggest that 1963-9 (female terracotta figurines), 1963-10 (mirror), and 1976-6 (pin) contained women; the strigils of Graves 1976-2, 1976-3, and 1969-6 suggest men.<sup>10</sup> The double burial of 1963-8 was not for mother and child: the fragmentary skulls were of the same size. Pottery types do not clearly differentiate male and female burials.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>5</sup> North Cemetery burials of the fourth quarter of the 4th century on: Poros, 478, 481, 484, 491; tile, 464, 473, 475, 477, 479, 485, 488, 490, 492, 494, 495, 496; 472 and 476 showed a combination of tile and slab. Those graves without sufficient contents for close dating have been omitted, although the location of the grave may suggest a late 4th-century date. Some of the late burials were either unprotected, and hence destroyed, or else were secondary burials in older sarcophagi. One might argue from these statistics and from the contents of at least some of our graves that the Anaploga burials are marginally wealthier.

<sup>6</sup> See Robinson, 1962; three of these graves are in the grave list, pp. 305–306.

<sup>7</sup> An unguentarium (2) was found under a stone by the disturbed east end of this grave; on that stone rested a cover slab for Grave 1963-8. The unguentarium may have come originally from the earlier grave; it might also be an external offering. I have included it in the catalogue of the later grave's contents.

<sup>8</sup> If the pottery of the two burials in Grave 1963-8 is taken as a whole, the grave has the requisite material; separately, the lower burial is lacking a drinking vessel, the upper one a pitcher.

<sup>9</sup> *Corinth* XIII, p. 80. The inclusion of a lamp becomes characteristic in the 4th century.

<sup>10</sup> The necklace (7) of 1963-9 might be for a man or woman. Two graves excavated in 1960 (Robinson, 1962) contained funerary necklaces; the bones in the two graves were sufficiently preserved to identify one skeleton as male, the other female (grave no. 6, 1960-6 and grave no. 10, 1960-7).

<sup>11</sup> Compare North Cemetery grave 495 containing a strigil, chytra, powder pyxis, and unguentarium

### DATING OF THE GRAVES BY THEIR CONTENTS

The relative sequence of the ten graves has been worked out by studying each shape independently. In particular, three shapes, at least one of which was found in all but two of the graves, were useful: skyphos, Hexamilia kantharos, and unguentarium. When the graves were arranged sequentially and independently by each of those three shapes, it was discovered that not only were there no major conflicts but also the less represented or less sensitive shapes (small oinochoai, miniature lamps) did not seem to upset the sequence. None of the graves can, by its contents, be as early as the late third quarter of the 4th century,<sup>12</sup> and none is as late as 146 B.C. The coins in the four graves are considerably earlier than the other contents.

The arguments for the sequence of the ten graves are set forth in detail in the specific shape studies (pp. 275–286). All the contents from the Hellenistic graves excavated in ancient Corinth (see Index, pp. 305–306 below) have been examined in order to date the examples in the ten graves, catalogued below (pp. 296–304). As closed deposits without expensive or imported vessels, it is probable that each of the graves of this period would contain vases of the same approximate date. One may note the similarities of the vessels in both shape and quality from all these graves.<sup>13</sup> The contents of other deposits were studied but were not so relied upon for the sequence, with the exception of the Hexamilia kantharoi and the plain kotylai. These two types have few examples from dated contexts; for maximum information it was necessary that all known examples should be studied.

The list on p. 275 gives the sequence of all the Hellenistic graves. The earliest of the ten graves is 1963-9, cut into by 1963-8; it was a burial of the fourth quarter, probably late, of the 4th century. The grave with the earliest skyphos under discussion, North Cemetery 492, must date to the early fourth quarter of the 4th century, and the earliest skyphos in the ten graves, **11**, in Grave 1976-4, is later. The latest of the ten burials is 1976-2, perhaps in the late third quarter of the 3rd century, followed by 1927-5 and the Cheliotomylos tomb, at the end of the 3rd or beginning of the 2nd century.

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(*Corinth* XIII, p. 292). Consequently, the two miniature cooking pots in Grave 1969-15 (**51**, **52**) do not necessarily indicate a female occupant of that grave.

<sup>12</sup> See the various deposits of this period: drain 1971-1, C. K. Williams, II, "Corinth, 1971: Forum Area," *Hesperia* 41, 1972 (pp. 143–184), pp. 155–163, especially skyphoi nos. 27 and 28 (C-71-105, C-71-194); well 1975-4 (votive pit), C. K. Williams, II, "Corinth, 1975: Forum Southwest," *Hesperia* 45, 1976 (pp. 99–162), pp. 117–124, skyphoi nos. 37 and 38 (C-75-165, C-75-167).

These examples from the Forum suggest that dating of skyphoi (and other shapes) in *Corinth* VII, iii, and other earlier publications, ought to be lowered by about 25 years. The high dating in the Corinth publication is paralleled by high dating in earlier Agora work, such as L. Talcott and B. Sparkes, *The Athenian Agora*, XII, *Black and Plain Pottery*, Princeton 1970 (for skyphoi see examples nos. 352–354, pl. 17, all placed in the later 4th century but surely later; no. 354 must be well into the 3rd century) and H. A. Thompson, "Two Centuries of Hellenistic Pottery," *Hesperia* 3, 1934 (pp. 311–480), Groups A and B, pp. 313–345. The high Agora dating has been corrected in several publications, especially Stella G. Miller, "Menon's Cistern," *Hesperia* 43, 1974, pp. 194–245, esp. pp. 198–199, and S. I. Rotroff, "Three Cistern Systems on the Kolonos Agoraia," *Hesperia* 52, 1983, pp. 257–297, esp. pp. 261–263.

<sup>13</sup> Indeed, some of the vessels seem to have been made chiefly as burial offerings: the miniature lamps, some of the small or miniature oinochoai, and possibly the Hexamilia kantharoi; they are not common in non-funerary contexts.

	<i>Ten Hellenistic Graves</i>	<i>Other Hellenistic Graves at Corinth</i>
<i>ca.</i> 325 B.C.		North Cemetery 492
	1963-9	
		1960-7
	1976-4	
<i>ca.</i> 300		
	1976-5	North Cemetery 496
		1930-17
	1963-8, lower burial	
		North Cemetery 491
	1963-8, upper burial	North Cemetery 495
<i>ca.</i> 275	1976-6, close to 1963-8	
	1969-6	1969-44
		1960-10
<i>ca.</i> 250	1963-10	1960-5
		1927-4
		1961-7
	1969-15	
		North Cemetery 498
	1976-3	
		1961-9
<i>ca.</i> 225	1976-2	
		1927-5
<i>ca.</i> 200	Cheliotomylos tomb	

## POTTERY: SHAPE STUDIES

### SMALL OINOCHOAI, ROUND-MOUTHED, TYPE A

**16**, Grave 1976-5 (Pl. 77)

**23**, Grave 1963-8, lower burial (Pl. 77)

T2719, North Cemetery 496-11 (*Corinth* XIII, pl. 77)

All the examples belong to Palmer's group iv.<sup>14</sup> They are small, with a false foot and flat resting surface, and show a globular wall, except T2719 which has a high ovoid profile. The wall curves into the shoulder, except on **16**, where there is a slight offset, probably accidental. The mouth flares out from the rim but is no longer molded; the lip is flat and horizontal. The handle rises from the upper wall, reaching above the mouth, and is attached

<sup>14</sup> The terminology for the oinochoe is taken from *Corinth* XIII, p. 134.

to the lip, except T2719 where it hits the lip and then is attached to the neck. The rise of the handle on **16** is less than on the other two. All are painted by dipping. Probably all are contemporary: there is an early unguentarium in the North Cemetery grave and an early skyphos in Grave 1976-5 (**18**). Deposit 39 of the North Cemetery<sup>15</sup> contained an oinochoe of this type even smaller than the above; with it was found a fragmentary unguentarium, an early example of the shape, whose fabric resembles blisterware.

#### SMALL OINOCHOAI, ROUND-MOUTHED, TYPE D

T2304, North Cemetery 492-3 (*Corinth* XIII, pl. 92); large example

T1163, North Cemetery 491-7 (*Corinth* XIII, pl. 76)

C-30-02, grave 1930-17

C-60-231, grave 1960-10 (Robinson, 1962, pl. 46:d)

T2319, North Cemetery 498-6 (*Corinth* XIII, pl. 78)

Unlike the Type A examples discussed above, these show interesting differences.<sup>16</sup> T1163 is a small version of T2304, with the standard later 4th-century profile: flaring false foot, globular body retaining the maximum diameter for some distance, passing with a slight offset into a short, slightly concave neck, then flaring to a peaked lip. The interior of the mouth slopes diagonally from the lip. The single handle is attached from the shoulder to the top of the lip and on to the neck, rising to the height of the lip. The upper half of the vase is painted by dipping.

The smaller C-60-231 does not have such a flaring false foot; the wall rises almost immediately to a high ovoid profile, then to a sloping shoulder with continuous turn into the proportionately wider neck. The handle, mouth, and flaring lip are the same.

C-30-02 is very different. There is a strongly offset false foot; the short, squat globular body turns continuously into the shoulder; the concave neck is taller. The mouth and handle are the same.

T2319 is the most interesting; here the low ovoid body turns gradually into a steeply sloping shoulder, then to a concave neck and virtually horizontally flaring lip. The handle is the same as the above examples. The profile of this latest small Type D oinochoe (latest by the other material in the grave) forms a link with a series of pitchers (oinochoai) found in other Hellenistic graves but not represented in the North Cemetery except by T2315, from the same grave as T2319 with, however, a trefoil mouth (see below, p. 277).

#### SMALL OINOCHOAI, TALL-NECKED (ROUND-MOUTHED, TYPE D, LATE?)

C-61-35, grave 1961-7 (Pl. 77)

C-61-38, grave 1961-7

**47**, Grave 1969-15 (Pl. 77)

**48**, Grave 1969-15 (Pl. 77)

T2021, Cheliotomylos tomb (Pl. 77)

These small pitchers have false feet, usually with a slight flare, maximum diameters

<sup>15</sup> *Corinth* XIII, T2663 and T2665 (deposit 39-b and -c, p. 309, pl. 92 for the oinochoe).

<sup>16</sup> The terminology for the oinochoe is taken from *Corinth* XIII, pp. 138–139.

low on the wall, turning continuously into sloping shoulders; necks are tall, narrow, and concave; lips are relatively wide and flaring. This profile is anticipated by T2319 in North Cemetery grave 498. On the first three examples, the handle rises from the shoulder and is attached inside the mouth. On **48**, the upper attachment is at the lip; on T2021 it is below the lip on the neck. The maximum diameter of C-61-35 is held for some distance, giving a more globular profile; on the next two the maximum diameter is higher, producing a high ovoid profile; on **48**, the wall is angular with sudden turns above and below the maximum diameter. T2021 is similar but slightly less angular. All are unglazed. There are few differences in the five examples; the elongation of the neck resembles the profile in small late hydriai.

#### SMALL OINOCHOAI, TREFOIL

T2718, North Cemetery 496-10 (*Corinth* XIII, pl. 77)

C-69-171, grave 1969-44

T1164, North Cemetery 491-6 (*Corinth* XIII, pl. 76)

T2315, North Cemetery 498-5 (*Corinth* XIII, pl. 78)

T2024, Cheliotomylos tomb (Pl. 77)

The changes in this shape are outlined by Palmer in *Corinth* XIII:<sup>17</sup> from high ovoid profile with defined shoulder and neck to a more continuous profile, with maximum diameter dropping farther down the wall until a very dumpy, bottom-heavy profile is formed.<sup>18</sup> T2718 is the earliest of the three glazed examples; C-69-171 and T1164 show a more extreme profile. In particular, T1164 shows an increase in the maximum diameter without a gain in height. It also has a narrower mouth. The last two examples are smaller, unglazed, and with a profile resembling the tall-necked oinochoai discussed above. The mouth also flares more horizontally on the latter than on the first three. The sequence of these oinochoai generally conforms to the other vessels in their respective graves (but the skyphos in grave 1969-44 seems to be just slightly later than that in North Cemetery grave 491).

#### SMALL OINOCHOAI, TREFOIL, SQUAT

**17**, Grave 1976-5 (Pl. 77)

C-60-223, grave 1960-5 (Robinson, 1962, pl. 45:d)

C-27-14, grave 1927-4 (Pl. 77)

These examples belong to the last of Palmer's groups of trefoil oinochoai.<sup>19</sup> None was found in a North Cemetery grave, only in offering deposits and as stray finds; but elsewhere in Corinth they were burial goods.<sup>20</sup> They do not supersede type iii, discussed above, but rather run parallel with that taller form: Grave 1976-5, containing **17** is contemporary with North Cemetery 496; and grave 1960-5, containing C-60-223, is later than North Cemetery 496.

<sup>17</sup> Group iii, pp. 132–133.

<sup>18</sup> The last phases of the shape are discussed in *Corinth* VII, iii, pp. 53–54.

<sup>19</sup> *Corinth* XIII, group iv, pp. 132–133.

<sup>20</sup> This type also appears in non-funerary contexts: C-60-257, from the Baths of Aphrodite (cistern 1960-1, *Corinth* VII, iii, deposit 22); profile closest to C-60-223.

The major change among the three examples is the loss of a vestigial foot on C-27-14, present on the first two, and, as on the taller type iii, a constricting of the mouth. C-27-14 also has a more angular profile with a faster swell to and constriction above the maximum diameter. Two are glazed; C-60-223 is not.

#### SMALL OINOCHOE, TYPE ?

33, Grave 1969-6 (Pl. 77)

This is a footless vessel, with a high handle, slightly expanding wall, more cylindrical in profile than the above types. It is badly wheel ridged and undecorated. The mouth shows slight pinching: whether this was meant to form a trefoil mouth, or was accidental, is not clear. The vessel appears to have no parallels and can be dated only by the other contents in the grave.

The inclusion of more than one type of small pitcher in a single grave helps to link the types. Grave 1976-5 contains both a round-mouthed Type A and a squat trefoil (**16** and **17**); North Cemetery 496 a Type A and a taller trefoil; North Cemetery 491 and 498 a taller trefoil and a round-mouthed Type D; the Cheliotomylos tomb a tall-necked (late Type D?) and a taller trefoil.

#### MINIATURE OINOCHOAI

##### *Trefoil*

**10**, Grave 1976-4 (Pl. 77)

**37**, Grave 1963-10 (Pl. 77)

##### *Round-mouthed, squat*

**9**, Grave 1976-4 (Pl. 77)

C-69-172, grave 1969-44

C-27-15, grave 1927-4

**55**, Grave 1976-3 (Pl. 77)

**61**, Grave 1976-2 (Pl. 77)

##### *Round-mouthed, higher profile*

**29**, Grave 1976-6 (Pl. 77)

**38**, Grave 1963-10 (Pl. 77)

C-61-15, -16, grave 1961-9

**56**, Grave 1976-3 (Pl. 77)

C-27-20, -21, grave 1927-5

Unlike the latest graves in the North Cemetery and those excavated above Hadji Mustafa in 1960, several of the graves under discussion had miniature oinochoai, 2.5–4.5 cm. high, in place of the slightly taller forms discussed above.<sup>21</sup>

The two trefoil forms are both unglazed. The first is squat, the second rather tall-necked, as is the round-mouthed version (**38**) in the same grave, perhaps reflecting the later Hellenistic interest in the elongated profile. One may note that Grave 1963-10 has the more advanced profiles of skyphos (**39**) and unguentarium (**42**).

<sup>21</sup> Graves 1927-4 and 1969-44 have both a small and a miniature oinochoe.



Of the squat, round-mouthed variety, all are glazed except **55**; this and **9** have the lowest profiles. The others have the maximum diameter rising higher on the wall. C-69-172 has a false foot and a handle rising above the level of the lip.

The seven round-mouthed miniatures with higher profiles have longer necks and a lower ratio of maximum diameter to height. All are poorly thrown and badly finished. Two were glazed by dipping: **29** and **38**.

These oinochoai, a necessary part of the grave furnishings, do not become progressively smaller. Some of the earlier Hellenistic graves contain miniatures (Grave 1976-4); some of the later graves have the small oinochoai (North Cemetery 498).

#### KOTYLAI

T2702, North Cemetery 495-3 (*Corinth* XIII, pl. 78)

**25**, Grave 1963-8, upper burial (Pl. 78)

**30**, Grave 1976-6, an incomplete example (Pl. 78)

C-27-13, grave 1927-4 (Pl. 78)

The form at the end of the third quarter of the 4th century is shown in two examples from a votive pit excavated in 1975: C-75-163 and C-75-164.<sup>22</sup> The profile of both shows an articulated ring foot, flaring convex wall to rounded lip which is also the point of maximum diameter, round horizontal handles of typical kotyle form. The lip diameter is about 1/4 greater than the height; the foot diameter is more than half the height.

C-61-427, from a deposit in the Demeter Sanctuary, filled in during the earlier 3rd century (but with earlier material), shows retention of a foot but not so clearly articulated on the inner face; the handles are still of good kotyle form, but the foot is now only half the height; the height is now 6/7 of the lip diameter, producing a taller profile.

By the end of the 3rd century, the profile seems to have changed again, to a more open form. C-65-628, also from the Demeter Sanctuary, found in a deposit laid down at the end of the century, shows that the foot diameter is again more than half the height, the lip diameter has increased to be about 1/4 greater than the height. But unlike the first examples from the 1975 votive pit, the foot is now a false one, the handles are pinched on, and the kotyle is very poorly made, uneven, and wheel ridged.

This profile appears to continue to 146 B.C.: C-75-285 and C-75-286, from well 1975-5,<sup>23</sup> demonstrate this continuity. The lip diameter has now become almost 1/3 greater than the height.

The four examples<sup>24</sup> from the graves appear to fall between the two kotylai from the Demeter Sanctuary. The profiles of the three complete vases are high, not open; the feet are false and the handles pinched on. Only one, T2702, has a foot diameter more than half the

<sup>22</sup> Williams, *op. cit.* (footnote 12 above), p. 119, no. 35 for the latter example; the former is not published. The pit is called well 1975-4.

<sup>23</sup> C. K. Williams, II, "Corinth, 1976: Forum Southwest," *Hesperia* 46, 1977 (pp. 40-81), p. 68, nos. 5 and 6, pl. 24.

<sup>24</sup> There was also an example from grave 498 (*Corinth* XIII, pp. 293-294, T2325), missing at the time of publication and still lost. The photograph suggests that it had a flat resting surface, without a foot, and a more open profile. It may have been close to C-65-628 and the two examples from the late well 1975-5.

height, but that may result from its small size. **25** has a foot diameter less than half the height, but a lip diameter proportionately less than T2702. The example from grave 1927-4 is semiglazed, perhaps the last representative of that method of painting on the kotyle. Unlike the last semiglazed example in the North Cemetery,<sup>25</sup> the pinched handles and false foot show the characteristics of the unglazed examples. **30** is too fragmentary for analysis.

#### SKYPHOI

T2303, North Cemetery 492-2 (Pl. 78)

**11**, Grave 1976-4 (Pl. 78)

C-30-01, grave 1930-17 (Pl. 78)

**18**, Grave 1976-5 (Pl. 78)

T1158, North Cemetery 491-5 (*Corinth* XIII, pl. 76)

C-69-170, grave 1969-44

C-60-229, grave 1960-10 (Robinson, 1962, pl. 46:d)

C-60-221, grave 1960-5 (Robinson, 1962, pl. 45:c)

**39**, Grave 1963-10 (Pl. 79)

**57**, Grave 1976-3 (Pl. 79)

C-61-14, grave 1961-9 (*Corinth* VII, iii, no. 365, pl. 50)

**62**, Grave 1976-2 (Pl. 79)

The criteria for sequential arrangement have been clearly outlined by G. Roger Edwards;<sup>26</sup> I repeat them briefly here.

The foot decreases in size, becoming in diameter less than half the height of the vase. The foot changes from a neat torus bracelet with the stem clearly offset and with a slight nipple in the center of the undersurface in skyphoi of the late third and early fourth quarter of the 4th century.<sup>27</sup> The profile becomes more scooped out, almost conical in later examples; the last skyphoi show a "lazy" foot, not well articulated inside. The thick bottoms of many examples may be a means of weighting or stabilizing the narrow foot. On the interior, the bottom constricts, becoming only a small lower-body hole in the latest examples.

As the foot constricts, the stem becomes increasingly narrow, tall, more noticeable. The divisions between the parts of the wall (above and below the maximum diameter) become sharper; the lip flares out with a more angular profile, almost offset from the wall. The flowing curve of the later 4th-century examples is lost. In almost all skyphoi later than the mid-third quarter of the 4th century, the lip diameter is less than the maximum diameter; in earlier Hellenistic skyphoi it is 2–3 mm. less; in the latest examples 5+ mm.<sup>28</sup> Note that in skyphoi earlier than the middle or later 4th century, the lip diameter is the same as or greater than the maximum diameter.

<sup>25</sup> See T1192, *Corinth* XIII, grave 488-1, p. 290 and pl. 76, with good handles and a firm foot but the taller profile as against the examples from well 1975-4; it is closer therefore to C-61-427.

<sup>26</sup> *Corinth* VII, iii, pp. 66–71.

<sup>27</sup> See the examples of the third quarter of the 4th century, with other dated skyphoi cited, published by C. K. Williams, II, "Corinth, 1978: Forum Southwest," *Hesperia* 48, 1979 (pp. 105–144), p. 124, no. 35, pl. 44 and p. 132, no. 38, pl. 49.

<sup>28</sup> Most of the skyphoi are between 8 and 9 cm. in height, with the exception of C-60-221 and C-69-170 which reach 9.4 cm. and **62** at about 10 cm. (uneven).

As Edwards noted, the handles become increasingly triangular, tilted up with almost a 90° turn up to or above the lip (39); the last examples seem to lose this articulation and have very sloppy rounder handles. One notes also that the canting of the handles is reduced and the symmetry is often lost (57, 62).

There is no use of Attic-imitating pink or red wash on any of the grave skyphoi discussed here. The dipping technique seems to have been used on all, although most appear to have been fully painted. Three skyphoi, C-69-170, C-61-14, and 62, have traces of double-dipping streaks.<sup>29</sup>

The quality of these grave skyphoi seems to be appreciably lower than non-grave examples. Sloppy manufacture may affect the profile and hence the sequence.

The earliest skyphos is that from North Cemetery grave 492, with a neat foot, slight nipple, gradual compound curve, and slight flare of the lip; all these traits suggest a date just at the beginning of the fourth quarter of the 4th century. 11 is difficult to place because of its dropped profile; the maximum diameter is unusually low on the wall. The foot, however, retains qualities of the bracelet torus. It is probably of about the same date.

C-30-01 and 18 are close in profile: an articulated foot, nipple, triangular handles, the bottom of the interior still respectable. The foot diameter is now well under half the height. By its slightly more angular profile, T1158 is just slightly later than the former two examples.

C-69-170 shows more stemming, that is, increased constriction of the bottom of the interior; there is a strong nipple on the undersurface. C-60-229 is very similar; the foot is not as narrow proportionately, but the lip diameter has narrowed considerably in relation to the maximum diameter.

C-60-221 has very triangular handles, a foot beginning to move to the more conical form, and a strong stem. 39 has similar handles, a conical foot with less exterior articulation, and an angular flare of the lip. It is probably slightly later than C-60-221 by comparison of the foot profile.

Also with a very conical foot<sup>30</sup> is 57, with no careful articulation of the exterior face of the foot. The bottom of the interior of the body is only 1 cm. in diameter. The stem is narrow, strong, but low, so as to make the proportions appear extremely top heavy and unstable.

C-61-14 has an articulated foot on the exterior, with a vertical face; it is semiconical inside, far from the torus bracelet of the 4th century. The narrow stem, swollen and heavy upper wall, and the sharp lip all suggest that it is later than 57. Its handles are losing their triangularity.

62 is probably the last in the series from the Hellenistic graves. The foot is very sloppy, the stem tall, the lip diameter greatly constricted and very angular in the flare of the lip. The small, poorly made handles have become round in form and are set at different angles on the wall. The body is badly wheel ridged; the ledge above the foot, a means to set off the stem, is in fact a wheel groove.

<sup>29</sup> See C. Edwards, "Corinth 1980: Molded Relief Bowls," *Hesperia* 50, 1981 (pp. 189–210), p. 191.

<sup>30</sup> The almost conical profile of the foot of some of the latest skyphoi is found also in contemporary saucers.

The skyphos is the most popular form of drinking vessel in the Hellenistic graves; it does not, however, continue in these contexts to the end of the 3rd century. Grave 1976-2, containing **62**, probably belongs to the third quarter of that century. The last graves have Hexamilia kantharoi in place of skyphoi. It should be noted that in the graves the first kantharoi appear contemporary with the later skyphoi; the former do not immediately replace the latter.

#### HEXAMILIA KANTHAROI

C-64-375, Anaploga Water System, manhole 1964-2 (*Corinth* VII, iii, no. 515, pls. 16, 54)

C-67-70, Peribolos of Apollo<sup>31</sup>

C-61-37, grave 1961-7 (Pl. 79)

T2312, North Cemetery 498-4 (*Corinth* XIII, pl. 78)

C-27-18, grave 1927-5 (*Corinth* VII, iii, no. 519, pls. 16, 54)

T2018, Cheliotomylos tomb (Pl. 79)

All the above, except for the example from the Peribolos of Apollo, are discussed by Edwards,<sup>32</sup> who outlines the criteria for sequential arrangement. It must be noted that there are as yet few examples of the shape.

The kantharos from the Anaploga manhole still appears to be the earliest example of the form. It has the lowest, simplest foot, and the undersurface has a slight nipple; there is a strong bulge at the offset of the rim, clearly separating the two elements of the body. C-67-70 is the next example, retaining a strong bulge. The foot has grown in height, however; the nipple is very pronounced. In these first two examples, the height of the rim is only slightly greater than 1/3 of the total height.

C-61-37 shows an increase in the rim height. The nipple is very strong, the articulation of the foot good, with a wide resting surface, and the bulge is pronounced. On T2312, the bulge is noticeably reduced, although the rim height is not as great proportionately as in C-61-37. The top of the inside of the foot has risen higher than the top of the outside.

The example from grave 1927-5, which gives the name to the type, is as tall as T2312, but the rim is 6 mm. taller. The bulge is disappearing. The foot is quite thick and the nipple very pronounced. As in the North Cemetery kantharos, the inside of the foot rises higher than the outside.

T2018 is the latest example. The foot is narrower, weaker; the nipple has straightened out. The handle is attached well below the lip, and instead of rising to the level of the lip or

<sup>31</sup> From lot 4230, with consistent Hellenistic material of the later 3rd and 2nd centuries, including many fragments of relief bowls, flat-rim and offset-rim plates (for the latter, see *Corinth* VII, iii, pp. 37–40). The kantharos need not be at the lower end of the context date but should belong to the second half of the 3rd century, probably the third quarter. Nothing in that lot appears to be early Hellenistic. For the date of the introduction of relief bowls in Corinth, see S. I. Rotroff, *Athenian Agora*, XXII, *Athenian and Imported Moldmade Bowls*, Princeton 1982, p. 10.

<sup>32</sup> *Corinth* VII, iii, pp. 86–87. Of Edwards' examples, I have omitted no. 517 (CP-2245) as it has no defined context. No. 523 (C-47-431), listed as a Hexamilia mug, could also be a kantharos: it is only partially preserved and might have had a second handle. C-66-179, a Hexamilia mug found in well 1965-1, unpublished, is a non-Corinthian example of the shape: the clay is very coarse, extremely micaceous, with much lime.

above it, it goes straight out and then curves down; the rounded outline of the ring handle of the previous examples has become angular. This may not be a chronological criterion, however: the handle of C-67-70 also has almost no rise (but it is well curved, not angular).

Not included in this list is **49**, from Grave 1969-15 (Pl. 79), for it is not a true Hexamilia kantharos. The body and rim are similar, but it has a pedestal foot and a flaring lip; both features appear to be taken from the cyma kantharos. Like the cyma kantharos, it is totally glazed, not partially glazed like the Hexamilia. But were one to apply the criteria of body and rim of the Hexamilia, **49** would appear to be earlier than T2312, about the same date as C-61-37. The bulge is very strong; the rim height is not so high proportionately. But as a "hybrid", the development as outlined by Edwards and worked out independently here may not be applicable to this curious example.

There are, of course, other locally made kantharos shapes.<sup>33</sup> But at present, the Hexamilia form appears to be the only one found in graves. Grave 1960-7 contained a kantharos, C-60-227, but it is an import.<sup>34</sup> A very small cyma kantharos, C-63-38, was found in a rock cutting, together with a lamp and a coin, typical of grave offerings; but this was not clearly from a disturbed burial.<sup>35</sup>

#### BOWLS

**1**, Grave 1963-9, echinus bowl (Pl. 80)

**40, 41**, Grave 1963-10, miniatures (Pl. 80)

The bowl is not a popular offering in the later graves. There are only the three examples from two of the ten graves under discussion; of the contemporary graves, there were two in North Cemetery 496,<sup>36</sup> two in North Cemetery 498,<sup>37</sup> and one in grave 1961-7.<sup>38</sup> North Cemetery 487 and 490 contained miniature bowls.

The bowl from Grave 1963-9 is difficult to classify. The rim does not have so pronounced a thickening or beveling as the bowls with beveled rim, but the proportions are closer to the latter form than to the saucer group of echinus bowls.<sup>39</sup> Our bowl has a more horizontal profile. There is a virtual duplicate of **1** from the upper fill of well 1981-2, which appears to have been deposited in the middle of the 3rd century.<sup>40</sup> Both examples are fully glazed, with ring feet, slightly concave inside, and a flat undersurface; the wall is wide,

<sup>33</sup> *Corinth* VII, iii, pp. 73-88: calyx, one-piece, cyma, Acrocorinth, articulated, thorn.

<sup>34</sup> Robinson, 1962, pl. 46:b; *Corinth* VII, iii, no. 451, pls. 15, 53. The clay is quite red, micaceous, with much lime.

<sup>35</sup> *Corinth* VII, iii, deposit 75.

<sup>36</sup> A larger covered bowl of peculiar shape and an early small example of a semiglazed bowl; *Corinth* XIII, pp. 292-293.

<sup>37</sup> A bowl with outturned rim and a large echinus bowl; the latter is described in *Corinth* VII, iii as an import (p. 29, note 14; T2313); there is a certain amount of lime and blowout, but it appears to be Corinthian. The steep wall and contracted foot suggest a date late in the series. *Corinth* XIII, pp. 293-294.

<sup>38</sup> *Corinth* VII, iii, p. 33, note 17, a miniature example of a bowl with outturned rim.

<sup>39</sup> For these shapes see *Corinth* VII, iii, pp. 29-33 (echinus bowls) and pp. 34-35 (beveled-rim bowls). Compare especially no. 35 of the saucer group of echinus bowl and no. 95 of the beveled-rim bowl.

<sup>40</sup> C. K. Williams, II, "Corinth, 1981: East of the Theater," *Hesperia* 51, 1982 (pp. 115-163), p. 123, no. 18, pl. 39.

rising gently, and rounding up to a thickened, slightly inward-turning lip. If Grave 1963-9 is the earliest of the ten graves under discussion here, datable by its relationship to 1963-8 which cut into it (see above, p. 272), then the bowl ought to belong to the fourth quarter of the 4th century.

The echinus bowl of saucer size and the beveled-rim bowl may be two variants of a common prototype; they seem to continue into the 3rd century, on present evidence.

The two miniature bowls from Grave 1963-10 are footless, larger, and heavier than the shallow bowls found in North Cemetery graves 487 and 490.<sup>41</sup> The profiles of our bowls show a slightly reversing curve, from convex to concave, with a flattened, slightly everted lip. I have no parallels for them.

#### UNGUENTARIA

*In fine Corinthian clay*

2, Grave 1963-9<sup>42</sup> (Pl. 80)

26, Grave 1963-8, upper burial (Pl. 80)

50, Grave 1969-15 (Pl. 80)

*In Corinthian (?) fabric, related to imitation Cypriot*

C-60-228, grave 1960-7 (Robinson, 1962, pl. 46:b)

T2716, North Cemetery 496-16 (*Corinth XIII*, pl. 77)

C-30-03, grave 1930-17 (Pl. 80)

*In blisterware fabric*

T2701, North Cemetery 495-7 (*Corinth XIII*, pl. 78)

T1161, North Cemetery 491-10 (*Corinth XIII*, pl. 76)

*In "unguentarium" fabric*

T1165, North Cemetery 491-11 (*Corinth XIII*, pl. 76)

34, Grave 1969-6 (Pl. 80)

C-27-16, grave 1927-4 (Pl. 80)

42, Grave 1963-10 (Pl. 80)

C-60-222, grave 1960-5 (Robinson, 1962, pl. 45:c)

T2013-2017, Cheliotomylos tomb (Pl. 80)

It appears that the unguentarium shape was not introduced into the Corinthian repertoire before the fourth quarter of the 4th century, for it is absent from the deposits of the third quarter. It appears in different types of fabrics, some of which are local; even the so-called unguentarium fabric has variations and may represent different centers of manufacture. The gray unguentarium fabric does not appear in the earliest examples, at least in these graves, but that is perhaps fortuitous. The locally potted versions probably were made in imitation of and in competition with imported examples.

The vessel does not appear to have been a necessary offering in every Hellenistic grave, but, like the lamp, achieved a significant popularity. Its appearance may be an indication of a revival of the earlier practice of depositing small containers of perfume or oil, attested to by the small banded lekythoi in some 5th- and earlier 4th-century burials, themselves in

<sup>41</sup> *Corinth XIII*, T2345 (487-7), p. 290 and T1174 (490-3), p. 290.

<sup>42</sup> For the findspot of this vessel, see footnote 7 above.

turn succeeding (at least in function) the 6th-century aryballoi.<sup>43</sup> Most of the earlier grave unguentaria are under 10 cm.; they gain height as they become slimmer.

The changes in the shape can be followed in the listed examples.<sup>44</sup> The foot appears to begin as a simple, false flaring type, often concave on the undersurface. The lower body develops into a stem; the foot becomes more articulated, with a ledge setting off that stem. In the last unguentaria, not represented in our graves, the stem lengthens and the ledge disappears. In the earlier bulbous profile, there is an immediate expansion above the foot to the maximum diameter; slightly later in date a stem appears. The neck is always fairly long but longer in the later examples, narrow and slightly flaring; that flare disappears in the latest examples. The rim is everted and downturned; it becomes undercut in later examples. The maximum diameter in the plumper, earlier unguentaria is more than half the height; in later vessels it is less than half. There is a variety in banding, using both white and red (or red brown); the latest examples, not represented in the graves, have no bands.

The first two examples in fine Corinthian clay show strong connections with the lekythos profile, especially 2, which has a distinct shoulder and a simple, flaring rounded rim, not downturned. These two show a fairly slim profile, not the very bulbous form of other contemporary unguentaria; yet in both the maximum diameter is more than half the height. Edwards rightly suggested that these are experimental, most likely belonging to the period of first production of the shape.<sup>45</sup>

50 is also made of fine Corinthian clay, covered with a thin, brown wash, but, unlike the first two, shows a later profile with strong stem and undercut rim; the foot, however, is not well articulated. It would appear, therefore, that local "imitations" continued, at least sporadically.

Three examples, all very similar, from graves 1960-7, 1930-17, and North Cemetery 496, are made of a light-colored clay (pink yellow), resembling in texture and core imitation-Cypriot fabric.<sup>46</sup> All three have dull gray bands on the shoulder and neck and one band on the wall. The paint also resembles the paint on the imitation-Cypriot vessels. The profile shows a simple flaring foot, no stem, full bulbous profile and no undercutting of the

<sup>43</sup> *Corinth* XIII, pp. 140–141 for the banded lekythoi (as distinct from the larger Attic white-ground lekythoi and Corinthian versions of them) and pp. 113–114 for the aryballoi. The last small lekythoi and the first unguentaria are not sequential; there is a gap of perhaps 50 years, at least in the North Cemetery graves.

<sup>44</sup> See the discussion in Thompson, *op. cit.* (footnote 12 above), pp. 472–474. The earliest example in that publication appears to be in Group B, B7 (B6 is slightly later?); then A64, C76 (with strong stemming). The examples from Groups D and E are very late, without good foot articulation but still with white bands (D78, E138). For revision of the dating of these groups, see most recently Rotroff, *op. cit.* (footnote 12 above). Her discussion of the development of unguentaria, based on the Agora finds, is forthcoming (abstract of A.I.A. paper: *AJA* 88, 1984, p. 258). See also U. Knigge, *Kerameikos*, IX, *Süd Hügel*, Berlin 1976, pp. 59–60, for similar development and change in late 4th–2nd-century graves.

<sup>45</sup> *Corinth* VII, iii, pp. 98–99. There is also among the earliest unguentaria a form with vestigial handles pressed against the upper body. This type is not represented in the graves but is found in other deposits in Ancient Corinth. See C-69-171, from the Sacred Spring: C. K. Williams, II, "Excavations at Corinth, 1968," *Hesperia* 38, 1969 (pp. 36–63), pl. 18.

<sup>46</sup> See the discussion in C. K. Williams, II, *Pre-Roman Cults in the Forum of Ancient Corinth*, Ann Arbor 1980, pp. 123–124. T2716: Munsell reading 2.5YR 6–5/6 (light red–red). It is likely that both imitation Cypriot and this related unguentarium fabric were Corinthian products.

triangular rim. In all, the maximum diameter is more than half the height.<sup>47</sup> The graves containing these vessels are closely contemporary.

T2701 is made of very thin (0.002 m.) blisterware fabric, very similar to the very fine blisterware aryballoi. It is without stem and has a fine narrow rim with little undercutting. There are no bands of added color. T1161 is of heavier blisterware fabric, as found in the blisterware lamps. There are red and white bands on the body and the shoulder. The foot shows articulation, but there is as yet no stem; the rim is without undercutting, but the maximum diameter is slightly reduced in relation to the height. These two are surely of local manufacture.

T1165, from the same North Cemetery grave 491, is a well-made and finished vase with a clean, even surface. The fabric is light red<sup>48</sup> and very micaceous; a pink wash covers the upper wall and neck, over which are bands of brown red and white. The foot is now carefully made with the beginning of a ledge; there is an incipient stem, but the rim is not very undercut. The maximum diameter is still slightly more than half the height.<sup>49</sup> As with all the unguentaria of this last fabric group, we do not know as yet its place of manufacture.

34 continues the development, with an articulated foot, pronounced stem, and undercut rim. The maximum diameter is now less than half the height. The fabric is brick red, with a slight amount of mica, fired grayish brown on the surface; red and white bands decorate the shoulder and neck. C-27-16 is slightly later, with a slimmer profile.

42 has a gray core and slight traces of mica. The maximum diameter is considerably reduced. Similar to this example, but much taller, is C-60-222, from grave 1960-5. Its height is 2½ times the maximum diameter. The long neck is now matched by the long stem. The fabric is red, with some mica; two bands decorate the shoulder.

The latest grave unguentaria (not the latest profiles of the shape in Corinth, however) are the five found in the Cheliotomylos tomb. They are poorly made, with string marks on the flat resting surface; the dimensions are uneven; the profile has become very elongated. On one, the ledge is barely perceptible.<sup>50</sup>

#### MISCELLANEOUS POTTERY

51, 52, miniature stewpots, Grave 1969-15 (Pl. 81)

35, piriform unguent pot, Grave 1969-6 (Pl. 81)

The two fine clay, miniature stewpots are exceptionally interesting, as they verify the existence of this type of cooking pot before the 2nd century.<sup>51</sup> With the exception of the flat resting surface, all the other characteristics of the one well-preserved example in Edwards' study are demonstrated: convex profile with the maximum diameter low on the wall, gentle

<sup>47</sup> C-60-228 does not have the rim preserved, but the estimated full height would give this ratio. C-60-230, from grave 1960-10, is incomplete and therefore not included in the discussion.

<sup>48</sup> A chip in the foot shows the fabric but is not large enough to obtain a Munsell reading.

<sup>49</sup> For the profile, compare the example found at Koroni: E. Vanderpool, J. R. McCredie, and A. Steinberg, "Koroni," *Hesperia* 31, 1962 (pp. 26-61), p. 38, no. 42.

<sup>50</sup> Compare the examples from Kerameikos grave 386 in Knigge, *op. cit.* (footnote 44 above), p. 164, pl. 70:1.

<sup>51</sup> See *Corinth* VII, iii, pp. 122-123. There are also fragmentary examples, as yet unpublished, from 3rd-century contexts in the Demeter Sanctuary of Ancient Corinth.



constriction to a rim flaring diagonally, a horizontal flange inside the mouth, two handles pressed against the rim and rising above the level of the lip. **52** even has a groove separating the rim from the wall (scratched in with a fingernail). Edwards' belief that the form in fact had a longer history of production than suggested by the one example then known to him is therefore supported.

There was only one ointment pot found in the ten graves, an example of the piriform shape.<sup>52</sup> Unfortunately, this grave was not rich in the popular shapes found in other graves; it is difficult, therefore, to date this jar closely. It cannot help to anchor the chronology outlined by Edwards.

#### LAMPS

##### *Glazed miniatures, with handles*

**24**, Grave 1963-8, lower burial (Pl. 81)

L3970, grave 1930-17

**43**, Grave 1963-10 (Pl. 81)

L1137, grave 1927-4 (*Corinth* IV, ii, no. 90, p. 137)

**63**, Grave 1976-2 (Pl. 81)

L4122, grave 1960-10 (Robinson, 1962, pl. 46:d)

##### *Unglazed miniatures, without handles*

**12**, Grave 1976-4 (Pl. 81)

L4121, grave 1960-5 (Robinson, 1962, pl. 45:d)

L4137, grave 1961-9 (Pl. 81)

**58**, Grave 1976-3 (Pl. 81)

**53**, Grave 1969-15 (Pl. 81)

##### *Larger-size lamps*

T2306, North Cemetery 492-4

**19**, Grave 1976-5 (Pl. 81)

**27**, Grave 1963-8, upper burial (Pl. 81)

T2318, North Cemetery 498-11 (*Corinth* XIII, pl. 78)

T1162, North Cemetery 491-9 (*Corinth* XIII, pl. 76)

It was not so possible to develop an independent sequence for the lamps as for the other popular vessels in the burials. Most of our lamps are too small and too poorly made to show sensitive changes. The alterations in the profile of Type IV,<sup>53</sup> in which group most of our examples belong, are noted in the North Cemetery publication.<sup>54</sup> Contemporary changes in Types VI, VII, and even Type X affect our miniatures.<sup>55</sup> Hence, the development evolves from a lower profile with incurving rim, typical of earlier Type IV lamps, to a higher, thicker wall with a flat rim, to an angular or squashed profile with narrower filling hole and, perhaps, finally to one with a large filling hole and wick hole impinging on the rim. But

<sup>52</sup> See the discussion in *Corinth* VII, iii, pp. 99-102. It is conceivable that the miniature oinochoai found in several graves (above, pp. 278-279) could have been ointment pots; but their primary function in the graves ought to be that of pitcher, necessary for burials. For an ointment pot with a pitcherlike shape, see E. Sjöqvist, "Morgantina: Hellenistic Medicine Bottles," *AJA* 64, 1960 (pp. 78-83), pl. 20, fig. 14 and p. 82.

<sup>53</sup> *Corinth* IV, ii, pp. 39-42.

<sup>54</sup> *Corinth* XIII, p. 150.

<sup>55</sup> P. Russell, appendix to "Corinth: Excavations of 1980," *Hesperia* 50, 1981 (pp. 34-44), pp. 37-44.

this sequence depends upon the placement of the lamps by the relative dating of the pottery shapes, especially the kantharoi, skyphoi, and unguentaria. Where there are some similarities of shape between individual lamps, there appear also to be contemporaneous vessels in the same graves. One notes especially similarities between **24**, L3970, and **12**; between **43**, L4121, and **27**; and **63** and **58**. The chronological interrelationships seem to confirm the changes outlined in the discussion of lamps in *Corinth XIII*.

Few of these small lamps have been found in contexts other than graves;<sup>56</sup> hence there is little confirming stratigraphic evidence for a sequence. It is likely that poorly made lamps, descended from Type IV, were manufactured especially for graves throughout most of the Hellenistic period. One can see clearly in the North Cemetery the decreasing size and quality of the lamps placed in the latest of the Greek graves. As with the change in the size of the pitcher, from serviceable to miniature, so, too, the lamps become token. No one of the ten graves under discussion had a pitcher over seven centimeters tall and most were about four. Similarly, of the eight lamps from the ten graves, only two could be called functional.<sup>57</sup> No lamp shows any trace of use.

#### *Glazed miniatures with handles*

The two earliest seem to be **24** and L3970. The wall has become higher and heavier than in earlier Type IV lamps. The changes can be seen in North Cemetery lamps such as T2508 (North Cemetery 481) and T2497 (North Cemetery 478);<sup>58</sup> the latter is a true miniature, but both these examples have rims that come in horizontally to the filling hole. **24** and L3970 have higher walls without the flat top. This latter feature suggests Type VI; but the higher swollen profile of **24** and L3970 could come from Type VII. The two lamps have fairly wide filling holes, more than half the diameter of the body.

**43** has a more angular, "watch-shaped" profile. The filling hole is narrower in relationship to the maximum diameter. The changes reflect the influence of later Type VII or even Type X.

L1137, published by Broneer as the last example of Type IV,<sup>59</sup> is not so angular as **43**, having a higher, more rounded profile. The filling hole has increased in size; the wick hole begins to intrude on the rim. These changes are even more apparent in **63**, which must be among the later Hellenistic graves by virtue of its skyphos (**62**). The lamp has an interesting resemblance to one found in the Athenian Agora.<sup>60</sup>

<sup>56</sup> Lamps of this period found in non-funerary contexts appear to be from Types VII, IX, and X; the absence of blisterware lamps in the graves is particularly striking.

<sup>57</sup> The graves normally contain one lamp each, but they may not have been an essential offering. Three of our graves had none: 1963-9, 1976-6, 1969-6; Grave 1963-8 with two burials had two lamps. Of the other Hellenistic graves, 1960-7, 1961-7, 1969-44, and North Cemetery 495 also had no lamps. The lamps in the Cheliotomylos tomb, North Cemetery 496, and grave 1927-5 are not discussed because they could not be located.

<sup>58</sup> *Corinth XIII*, pp. 288, 289.

<sup>59</sup> *Corinth IV*, ii, p. 137, no. 90.

<sup>60</sup> R. H. Howland, *The Athenian Agora*, IV, *Greek Lamps and their Survivals*, Princeton 1958, pp. 98-99, no. 423, at least second half of the 3rd century.

L4122 is very difficult to categorize because it is so uneven in profile and so poorly finished; it may be a miniature of Type VII with a raised rim, although the rim does not curve in to the filling hole. The grave contains a skyphos midway in the Hellenistic series.

*Unglazed miniatures without handles*

Some of the lamps in this group may be linked with those discussed above. **12** resembles L3970; it may be noted that the two skyphoi in these graves are also close in date. L4121, with an angular profile, resembles **43** quite strongly; compare both the unguentaria and the skyphoi from these graves.

L4137, with a high globular wall and vestigial offset base, shows a narrowing of the filling hole; it ought not to be among the earliest of the lamps. **58**, with its wider filling hole and wick hole intruding on the rim, seems close to **63**, although without so low a wall. The grave containing **63** has the last of the skyphoi in the ten graves, but it is not much later than that from the grave of **58**.

**53** appears to be an unglazed miniature of Type X: low maximum diameter, narrow ridge around the contracted filling hole, short blunted nozzle. The grave cannot be too early as it contains an unguentarium of later shape (**50**) and a variant of the Hexamilia kantharos (**49**); the lamp, however, is difficult to place within the unglazed series.

*Larger size lamps*

T2306 from the North Cemetery is a well-made Type IV lamp, the earliest in all the graves. T2318, from a later North Cemetery burial, is a Type X lamp,<sup>61</sup> like **53** (above), an unglazed example but with greater substance than **53**. The maximum diameter is lower on the wall on **53** than T2318, giving it a more angular profile; it may be later than T2318.

**27**, from the upper burial of Grave 1963-8, is a larger version of **43** and L4121. The burial contains an unguentarium in Corinthian clay (**26**), probably earlier in the series than the slimmer unguentaria from the graves of the other two similar lamps. Similar to but earlier than **27** is **19**; the filling hole is wider, the body less angular, the nozzle not so long. The grave containing it, 1976-5, ought to be among the earlier ones to judge from the skyphos found in it (**18**), contemporary with the skyphos in grave 1930-17 (also with an earlier lamp).<sup>62</sup> T1162 is difficult to place, for it is poorly made and has a very uneven profile. The grave does not appear to be very late in the series if judged on the basis of its skyphos.

<sup>61</sup> See *Corinth* XIII, p. 294.

<sup>62</sup> A similar lamp, L4130, was found in the abandonment fill of well 1960-6 (*Corinth* VII, iii, deposit 34). That this lamp type is essentially a simplified version of Type VII, not an extension of Type IV, can be seen in L69-11 (from the Sacred Spring), which has a ridge around the narrow filling hole. The latter example is extremely close in fabric, heaviness, low offset base, and rounded wall profile, with the maximum diameter low on the wall but not yet with the sharp angular profile of **27**. L69-11 resembles closely (although the long nozzle is not fully preserved on it or on L4130) an example from Athens (*Agora* IV [footnote 60 above], p. 71, no. 290). The contexts of L4130 and L69-11 suggest dates in the mid-3rd century or slightly earlier. L4130 came from the abandonment fill of well 1960-6; a skyphos, C-60-280 (*Corinth* VII, iii, no. 320), came from the use fill. The profile of that skyphos is extremely close to C-60-229 (grave 1960-10, *Corinth* VII, iii, no. 348); in that grave was L4122 discussed above as a possible Type VII miniature.

This sequence must be seen as very tentative; it could indeed be fortuitous. At least, the lamps which appear to resemble each other come from graves which have other vessels whose profiles suggest close dating. But as yet, the lamps cannot help in the relative chronology of the burials.

## IRON

### STRIGILS

- T2699, North Cemetery 495-2
- MF-69-72 and -73, grave 1969-44
- 36, Grave 1969-6 (Pl. 82)
- 59, Grave 1976-3 (Pl. 82)
- 64, Grave 1976-2 (Pl. 82)

In the 4th century, the bronze strigil gives way to the iron one;<sup>63</sup> all the strigils found in Hellenistic tombs in Corinth are iron.<sup>64</sup> Details of manufacture cannot be seen on any example: corrosion hides the surfaces, rivets in the handle terminations are concealed, etc.

Unlike the bronze strigils, the amount of internal curvature of the blades of these iron examples is not great. I suspect that the relatively shallow convexity of the blades may not be chronological but technical. The blade has a gradual taper to the beginning of the handle and the convexity diminishes gradually. In all but T2699 the lower part of the handle retains the same width; on T2699 the handle expands slightly just before the turn to the upper element. In all the strigils, that turn of the handle is at a fairly sharp right angle. The termination of the handle, normally in the shape of an elongated heart- or leaf-shaped element, is fastened to the upper surface of the blade, but the rivet is hidden.

All examples have very narrow upper handles. 59 and 36 also have quite narrow blades. The latter has a blade of 0.021 m.; the lower handle is 0.019 m. wide, the upper is 0.008 m. 59 has a blade 0.027 m. wide; the bottom handle element is 0.023 m., the upper 0.01 m. wide. In the other examples there is at least 1.5 cm. difference between the blade width and the width of the bottom part of the handle.

### OTHER IRON OBJECTS

#### *Nails or tacks*

- 13, Grave 1976-4, one large nail (Pl. 83)
- 54, Grave 1969-15, five small tacks

<sup>63</sup> Two incomplete iron examples from graves 1960-10 (Robinson, 1962, pl. 46:c) and North Cemetery grave 492-1 were not studied.

Note also that at Olynthos there appear to be slightly more bronze than iron strigils; strigils appear commonly in the late 5th century in the tombs, in bronze. The iron ones may belong only to the 4th century: *Olynthus* XI. Few strigils were found in the Rhitsona graves, dating only from the late 5th century on, in both iron and bronze: graves 123, 139, 144, 59, 60, 34, and 33; see B. Sparkes, "The Taste of a Boeotian Pig," *JHS* 87, 1967 (pp. 116-130), p. 130, with full references to the earlier publications by Ure.

<sup>64</sup> The first iron strigils in the North Cemetery appear in the early 5th century; there is a gap until the late 5th century when the series recommences. Palmer suggests an improvement in the working of iron at the turn of the century. See *Corinth* XIII, pp. 91-95. For an earlier discussion see G. R. Davidson, *Corinth*, XII, *The Minor Objects*, Princeton 1952, pp. 180-181.

**60**, Grave 1976-3, five small nails (Pl. 83)

**65**, Grave 1976-2, four small nails (Pl. 83)

*Pins*

**32**, Grave 1976-6 (Pl. 83)

**66**, Grave 1976-2 (Pl. 83)

*Miscellaneous iron objects*

**21**, Grave 1976-5, horse trapping (Pl. 84)

**67**, Grave 1976-2, unidentified (Pl. 83)

The nails or tacks are mostly small, with four-sided shafts as against the pins with cylindrical shafts; the heads of the latter have not survived.<sup>65</sup> The very large nail in Grave 1976-4 differs from the small examples in the other graves.<sup>66</sup> Of the smaller nails, **60** and **65** are quite similar, **54** slightly larger. No grave contained traces of objects held together by these nails.

**67** is a fragmentary small round bar, with one end bent back; its function cannot be determined.

**21** is the most interesting of all the iron objects in the graves. It is a U-shaped band, *ca.* 19.5 cm. high, with one arm projecting farther than the other. Each arm terminates in a broad, flattened circular plate, of different sizes; the arms turn into the plates on one side, not symmetrically on the axes. These terminal plates also project in opposite directions. On the outer face of each plate is an iron loop, which in turn holds a bronze ring.

There is on exhibiton in the museum in Thessaloniki (1983) an identical iron band. It is said to be from a grave in Verghina.<sup>67</sup> Apparently from the same grave, and displayed with it, are spears and a complete horse bit. The band seems to be of the same size, with the plates also turning in opposite directions; unlike **21**, there is an additional iron loop on the band, not at the top but where it begins to turn down to the larger plate.

The association of the Thessaloniki example with a bit suggests that the band is a horse trapping. One possible interpretation is that it was a forehead band; the reins passed through the bronze rings. It appears to be too large to have served as a bitless bridle.<sup>68</sup>

## BRONZE

**20**, Grave 1976-5, needle (Pl. 83)

**31**, Grave 1976-6, small bronze rings (Pl. 83)

**44**, Grave 1963-10, tweezers (Pl. 84)

**45**, Grave 1963-10, mirror (Pl. 85)

**15**, Grave 1976-4, unidentified object

**15** is comprised of a number of objects: a loop, a small cone, and part of a bronze nail. Although found together, it is not certain that they were all part of a single object. The loop

<sup>65</sup> Fragments of nails or tacks were also found in North Cemetery grave 496-4 and in grave 1960-10, the latter close to **54**. See also the 5th-century tacks (hobnails?) from "Simon's House", H. A. Thompson and R. E. Wycherley, *The Athenian Agora*, XIV, *The Agora of Athens*, Princeton 1972, p. 174 and pl. 88:b, c.

<sup>66</sup> Compare the iron nail found with a boss: MF 4372 b, *Corinth* XII, no. 1025, p. 141.

<sup>67</sup> Nancy Bookidis noticed the Verghina example and brought it to my attention. I have been unable to find any reference to the grave in publications; inquiries in the museum were also not fruitful.

<sup>68</sup> I am indebted to J. K. Anderson for assistance with this piece.

resembles the four bronze rings found in Grave 1976-6; none is more than 0.011 m. in diameter (too small for actual use?). **20** is identified as a needle, but tentatively, by the tapering round stem and what appears to be the beginning of a hole (the eye) at the wider end.

Grave 1963-10 contained the most interesting of the bronze objects, the tweezers and the mirror. The former are in excellent condition, retaining tensile strength in the arms. Each arm is made of a single strip of bronze, with a hinge at the top, of cylindrical form and pierced. The arms bend out, turning in to each other at the tapered tips. These tweezers are very different from the approximately contemporary example found at the bottom of well 1960-6,<sup>69</sup> in association with lamps, and possibly used for dressing the wick.

The mirror is also well preserved; the mirror proper is in excellent condition, almost without damage; the mirror cover, because it is thinner (hammered, not cast), has suffered some corrosion. The reliefs on the cover were found detached but have now been replaced.

The scene shows three women in different dress and attitudes. The figure on the left, in chiton and himation, braids the hair of the middle figure, whose torso is bare; only a cloak covers her legs. At the right, a figure tightly wrapped in chiton and himation leans against a pillar or column, or possibly a tree. The former is the more likely identification, as the object is without the projections seen in other trees depicted on mirrors.<sup>70</sup> The diagonal projection at the left could be the beginning of the capital; the diagonal rise is concealed at the right by the leaning figure. As the two left-hand figures sit on rocks, indicated by stippling and modeling of the surfaces, the scene is an outdoor one, probably at a shrine.

The motif of braiding hair does not appear on any other mirrors, nor on red-figured vases (Attic, South Italian), known to me. Hair washing is a common theme on 4th-century Attic vases to indicate preparation for marriage; one can also find the adjustment of stephane or wreath; the actual braiding of tresses is not represented. Our scene is not bridal, as other elements, at least common in Attic iconography, are not present: Eros, gifts, bathing accouterments, and the like. And in fact, explicit reference to weddings is not at all common on mirrors.<sup>71</sup>

It is more likely that our scene depicts nymphs at a shrine; in fact, the right-hand figure is a frontal version of the right-hand nymph on the double relief in the Athens National Museum (N.M. 1783). Given the three different types of dress, we may perhaps be more specific and suggest that our nymphs are the Horai.

The figures are substantial, with relatively large heads, short, wide, and large-breasted torsos, and thick thighs. Much of each figure is without modeling or detail; the fine engraved work so often found on mirrors is limited to the strands of hair and stippling of the rocks. The garments have only a few broad folds; small folds are found only on the

<sup>69</sup> Robinson, 1962, p. 126, pl. 47:c, d.

<sup>70</sup> For trees on mirrors, see Züchner, KS 52, Athens, N.M. 14480, fig. 18; KS 75, Leningrad Hermitage B956, fig. 24; KS 150, New York Metropolitan Museum, fig. 104, etc.

<sup>71</sup> The subjects of the mirror cover reliefs need more discussion: the representation of Aphrodite, Eros, Dionysos, and Ariadne, various nymph and satyr scenes, Herakles with a female figure, and the many single female faces seem appropriate; but the fight scenes are less intelligible and may point to the use of figure groupings on different metal objects such as armor decoration, handle attachments on vases, and so forth.

chiton of the left-hand figure (sleeve). The most distinctive feature is the eye: both lids are fully shown, the eye is long but narrow; the closest parallel is to be found on an example in London.<sup>72</sup>

The artist shows a preference for softness and a contrast between these soft boneless bodies and very fine detail in the hair. He has worked in a distinctive style, one that is not readily recognizable in other mirrors.

Our example is one of the few documented mirrors from Ancient Corinth, with pottery which can give it a *terminus ante quem*. But the difficulty of using 45 as a guide to the style of Corinthian bronzes in the early Hellenistic period is clear when we compare our figures with the Eros (or Ganymede) on a terracotta reproduction of a mirror cover, in Corinthian clay, and also from Corinth.<sup>73</sup> Although the proportions are somewhat similar, particularly noticeable in the legs, the attitudes toward the rendering of the figures are entirely different. The creator of 45 prefers, as we have seen, a minimum of detail and that only in fine engraved lines for hair and a few garment folds; modeling is also held to a minimum. One senses fleshy figures, heavy but unmuscled. This elimination of detail helps to focus on the interrelationships of the figures: the composition is in fact very good and well suited to the circular field. The modeler of the terracotta mirror cover, in contrast, likes detail: the swirling repeated patterns of folds, almost archaistic in their overlapping terminations, the fine detail originally in the wing, the careful modeling of the body, all suggest very different artistic interests. The missing figure of Aphrodite (or the embracing eagle) makes it difficult to visualize the total composition, but the proximity of the wing and the strip of ground (or cloud) to the outer border pattern suggests a crowded composition.

Although the style of 45 is difficult to find in other mirrors, the style of the Eros figure on the terracotta example is certainly found elsewhere. Compare especially the figures on the Boston mirror of the Calydonian boar hunt.<sup>74</sup> Note the gratuitous movement of the drapery to intensify the action and give decorative interest to the figures; the folds are not arranged in precise duplicating patterns as on the Corinth terracotta, but the general relationships are similar. Such swirling drapery is not necessarily found on scenes of fight and flight: compare the Nereid with Achilles' greave on a mirror found in Corinth and now in

<sup>72</sup> London 292; Züchner, KS 14, pl. 24. This relief shows more detail in the drapery and hair, but there is a similar softness in the treatment of the bodies and a preference for contrasting surfaces. The most recent discussion of the London mirror is in A. Stewart, "A Fourth Century Bronze Mirror Case in Dunedin," *AntK* 23, 1980, pp. 24–34.

<sup>73</sup> MF 8612, from cistern 1940-1. S. S. Weinberg, "A Cross Section of Corinthian Antiquities," *Hesperia* 17, 1948 (pp. 197–241), F1, pp. 236–238, pl. 87. The cistern is deposit 37 in *Corinth* VII, iii. The latest date for the material in the cistern is probably about 250 B.C.

There are a number of mirrors (and other bronzes) said to be from Corinth: see the list in Züchner, pp. 157–158. Some of these may have been found in graves in the Corinthia; see the remarks by H. Payne in T. J. Dunbabin *et al.*, *Perachora* II, Oxford 1940, p. 5, note 2, concerning graves in the Perachora district, in which several caryatid mirrors were found. But modern dealers may also give a work a Corinthian oeuvre in order to increase its sale value.

<sup>74</sup> M. Comstock and C. Vermeule, *Greek, Etruscan, and Roman Bronzes in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston*, Boston 1971, no. 367; Züchner, KS 84, fig. 29. The relief may not have been originally made for a mirror; see Comstock and Vermeule.

Athens<sup>75</sup> and also the interior design of that mirror with a Nike in a galloping chariot; the drapery of each figure does not swirl or flutter.

The Athens mirror is in poor condition, but what can be discerned of the fragmentary figure shows heavier proportions than the other figures discussed above. Although apparently also from Corinth, its treatment of drapery differs entirely from **45** and the terracotta work. In addition, one can see the great differences that exist in the handling of the same subject: compare the Boston mirror that shows a Nereid holding a cuirass.<sup>76</sup>

Stewart suggests that such decorative objects may retain old-fashioned traits.<sup>77</sup> But the "old-fashioned" qualities of the drapery on the Eros may come from the retention of molds and bronze impressions with their origins in different workshops in different cities. This may help to account for the different styles found in objects from the same site of approximately the same period, as we see in **45** and the terracotta mirror cover. I would reiterate what I have suggested elsewhere, that a unique Corinthian style in metalwork may be illusory.<sup>78</sup>

Grave 1963-10 should date to the middle of the 3rd century. There is no way to arrive at a precise date for the mirror. If one supposes that the mirror was a possession of the deceased, it ought to be somewhat earlier than the grave itself, although of course we do not know the age of the corpse. I suspect that **45** is not much earlier than the grave and should date to the first or early second quarter of the 3rd century.

## JEWELRY AND OTHER OBJECTS

- 7, Grave 1963-9, funerary necklace
- 8, Grave 1963-9, faïence beads
- 5, Grave 1963-9, rock-crystal bead (Pl. 83)
- 6, Grave 1963-9, glass eye bead (Pl. 83)
- 3 and 4, Grave 1963-9, terracotta figurines (Pl. 83)
- 14, Grave 1976-4, fragments of yellow glass

7 and 8 may come from the same necklace. 7 is comprised of fragments of lead strips, encasing bronze wires which run through holes in the lead, attached to which were terracotta beads. The beads are in two forms, spherical and conical, the latter with rosettes on the outer faces; fragments of gold relief gilded them. The necklace is too fragmentary to attempt

<sup>75</sup> Athens, N.M. 7675; Züchner, KS 148, figs. 44 and 45.

<sup>76</sup> Comstock and Vermeule, *op. cit.* (footnote 74 above), no. 366; Züchner, KS 147, fig. 79. Compare also the two scenes of a satyr (Pan) chasing a maenad: Züchner, KS 57, Berlin, fig. 116 and G. Daux, "Chronique des Fouilles," *BCH* 1963, p. 794, fig. 11, found in Elis. The Berlin example appears to be a "copy" of something like the Elis mirror; the function of the drapery to amplify the movement and set off the figure, coming down from works such as the Nike of Paionios, is misunderstood on the Berlin mirror: the folds obscure rather than clarify the line of the right leg.

<sup>77</sup> Stewart, *op. cit.* (footnote 72 above), in his discussion of the drapery on the Otago mirror case. The Leipzig mirror (Züchner, KS 15), discussed by Stewart, was lost during World War II (information from Dr. E. Paul of the Karl-Marx-Universität), but something of its composition (although not necessarily its style) can be gleaned from the mirror recently sold at Sotheby's (Sale Catalogue, 12 December, 1983), which appears to be a reverse of the Leipzig mirror relief, at least as described by Züchner.

<sup>78</sup> E. G. Pemberton, "The Attribution of Corinthian Bronzes," *Hesperia* 50, 1981, pp. 101-111.



a reconstruction, but the elements are the same as the necklace found in grave 1960-6.<sup>79</sup> The faïence beads, also very fragmentary, show traces of blue and turquoise glaze. The rock-crystal bead, **5**, appears to have an exact parallel found at Perachora.<sup>80</sup>

**6** is particularly interesting, but comparable eye beads have not turned up, as yet, in the literature. It is much larger and more complex than any eye beads found hitherto in Ancient Corinth.<sup>81</sup> One assumes that it is an import (Phoenician?). **14** is comprised of such small fragments that they cannot be photographed; they appear to be made of yellow glass.

The scarcity of terracotta figurines in the graves is not surprising; the grave index (pp. 305–306) indicates that this was never a popular offering in Corinthian graves in the Hellenistic period, or indeed in earlier periods. The two figurines found in the ten graves were made from two-piece molds; both are standing female figures. **3** has no discernible parallel in Corinth, although it was surely made locally. The use of folds to frame the legs, the long diagonal folds between the legs, the high girding, all suggest a later 4th-century date for the type. Only the head of **4** is sufficiently preserved for study; it shows a small head, very worn, but revealing a melon coiffure, possibly slightly later than **3**.

Grave 1963-9, which contained all the jewelry, is one of the two richest burials (with 1963-10, having the mirror); yet the pottery contents are not canonical.

#### COINS

**22**, Grave 1976-5, silver obol, Corinth (Pl. 83)

**28**, Grave 1963-8, upper burial, silver obol, Boiotia (Pl. 83)

**46**, Grave 1963-10, silver hemiobol, Corinth (Pl. 83)

**68**, Grave 1976-2, silver diobol, Leukas (Pl. 83)

One notes the relative paucity of coins both here and in the North Cemetery graves.<sup>82</sup> Three of the four coins can be given relatively limited dates (**22** cannot); all are clearly earlier than the pottery in the grave. **68** antedates the grave by over 150 years and is well underweight.

<sup>79</sup> MF 10139, grave 1960-6, Robinson, 1962, pl. 46:a. Fragments from a similar necklace are exhibited in the museum at Komotini, from a grave excavated in Mesembria. The type can be found in the Hellenistic west, also. See the example excavated in a grave in Taranto in 1983: *Gli Ori di Taranto in Età Ellenistica*, E. de Juliis, ed., Milan 1984, p. 91, cat. no. 20; the tomb with all its contents is published pp. 435–436 and dated to the early 3rd century by the Gnathian oinochoe contained in it. This example, identified as a crown, is more elaborate than our fragmentary work, **7**, but the method of making the necklace and the materials used are the same. Other similar necklaces are discussed in the above catalogue.

<sup>80</sup> Dunbabin *et al.*, *op. cit.* (footnote 73), F 34, p. 519, pl. 194; diameter 0.022 m.

<sup>81</sup> Davidson, *Corinth XII* (footnote 64 above), nos. 2426, 2427, pl. 121.

<sup>82</sup> *Corinth XIII*, pp. 88–89.

## CATALOGUE OF THE GRAVES

All measurements are in meters.

## GRAVE 1963-9

Tile-covered grave, oriented east-west,  $0.95 \times 0.32$  m. East end cut into by Grave 1963-8. One well-preserved cover tile:  $0.985 \times 0.50 \times 0.018$ , Lakonian type, clay cream covered with red and black grit, edges not thickened. Skeleton not preserved. Remains of the necklace and faïence beads (7, 8) found toward east end (probably the head end); rock-crystal and glass beads (5, 6) found in central area of grave together with the echinus bowl and figurines (1, 3, 4). Unguentarium (2) found under a rock at east end; cover slab of Grave 1963-8 rested on that rock. Fourth quarter 4th century.

## 1 Echinus bowl, saucer size Pl. 80

C-63-653. H. 0.025, D. foot 0.051, max. D. 0.095. Intact. 10YR 7/3 (very pale brown).

Slightly flaring ring foot, concave inner face, flat undersurface; wide low body, slightly convex in flare, thickening to inturn of vertical lip. Originally glazed over all, now peeling.

## 2 Unguentarium Pl. 80

C-63-654. H. 0.085, D. foot 0.025, max. D. 0.047, D. rim 0.03. Intact. 5Y 8-7/3 (pale yellow); some lime blowout.

Published: *Corinth* VII, iii, p. 99, no. 586, pl. 58.

Flat resting surface, false foot; high ovoid body with defined shoulder; tall, narrow, slightly concave neck flaring to triangular lip. Originally glazed over all, now mostly peeled.

## 3 Moldmade female figurine Pl. 83

MF 11558. H. 0.141, W. at base 0.049. Complete but for two chips. 7.5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow). Moldmade, hollow; rectangular vent hole in back; very worn.

Standing female figurine in two-piece mold with oval base, tapering slightly in to top. Figure with right hand at thigh, left at stomach; objects in hands unintelligible. Head inclined to proper right. She wears a high-girded chiton; the left leg bears the weight, the lower right leg is placed slightly back and to the side. Her hair is in a knot, with a fillet or stephane on crown of head. Details of the face are very worn; the back of the figure is without detail. Originally covered with a white slip, partly preserved.

## 4 Moldmade female figurine

MF 11559. P.H. of head 0.032 m. Many fragments preserved; only the face is still discernible. 10YR 7/3 (very pale brown).

Head is solid; inclined slightly to proper left. Round face with full chin, small eyes and mouth, sharp nose, high forehead; hair in melon coiffure, rising to pointed knot at crown. Traces of white slip on face, red on hair. Remains of base show a rectangular form with molding at upper edge.

## 5 Rock-crystal bead Pl. 83

MF 11560. D. 0.023; L. of string hole 0.0175. Complete; surface slightly chipped.

Rock-crystal bead in almost spherical form; top and bottom flattened. Hole drilled through. Translucent and undecorated surface.

## 6 Glass eye bead Pl. 83

MF 11561. Max. D. 0.027, L. 0.025. Intact.

Core-formed glass bead, cylindrical shape, wide boring. Yellow ground; around the center are five blue eyes (blue surrounded by white, with outer blue line), with smaller, lighter blue globules encircling the bead on the outside; the eyes are attached by layering.

## 7 Funerary necklace

MF 11564. L. of longest lead fragment 0.046. Unattached fragments: 9 of lead, 38 of bronze wire, 16 terracotta beads, gilding.

Lead strip in double layer, encasing bronze wires which run through four preserved holes. Bronze

wires in clusters of four or five once capped with terracotta beads of two forms, spherical and conical, the latter decorated on outer face with relief rosettes, one gilded.

For a reconstruction of the necklace, see the drawing in Robinson, 1962, pl. 46:a, MF 10139.

### 8 Faïence beads

MF 11565. Five beads, two in fragmentary condition; lengths range from 0.005 to 0.007.

Completely pierced lengthwise. Soft yellowish to cream-colored beads, with traces of blue and turquoise glaze. Found with fragments of 7, once part of it?

## GRAVE 1976-4

Oval cist, cut in bedrock, oriented north-south,  $2.00 \times 0.45\text{--}0.60$  m. Three large limestone slabs for covering; two large conglomerate blocks had fallen over the cover slabs. No skeleton preserved; impression of head only at the south. Iron nail, 13, on right side of body about middle of grave; rest of objects found lower down on right side. Fourth quarter 4th century.

### 9 Miniature oinochoe

Pl. 77

C-1976-376. H. 0.024–0.025, D. resting surface 0.027, max. D. 0.033, D. lip 0.022. Intact but for chip in lip. 7.5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow).

Broad flat resting surface; squat, high ovoid body to steep shoulder; short neck; flaring lip; vertical loop handle. Exterior glazed.

### 10 Miniature oinochoe

Pl. 77

C-1976-377. H. 0.038, D. resting surface 0.021, max. D. 0.030. Complete; handle mended. 10YR 8/3 (very pale brown).

Flat resting surface, vertical rise to squat body, sloping shoulder, cylindrical neck, trefoil lip; vertical handle. Unglazed.

### 11 Skyphos

Pl. 78

C-1976-375. H. 0.082, D. foot 0.039, max. D. 0.073, D. lip 0.071–0.072. Intact but for chip in foot. 7.5YR 7–6/4 (pink-light brown).

Flaring ring foot, slight nipple; narrow stem with straight profile; abrupt flare to maximum diameter; gentle contracting to flaring lip. Two handles set below lip, triangular in plan, canted to rise level with lip. Carelessly glazed over all, poorly finished.

### 12 Lamp

Pl. 81

L-1976-30. H. 0.027, D. resting surface *ca.* 0.034,

max. D. 0.045, L. 0.055. Intact. 2.5Y 8/7.4 (pale yellow).

Flat resting surface; deep rounded body, curving into narrow horizontal rim; wide filling hole; narrow shallow nozzle. Body wheelmade, nozzle hand-made; large uneven wick hole. Undecorated.

### 13 Iron nail

Pl. 83

MF-1976-106. P.L. 0.070, D. head 0.026, D. shaft 0.010. Two joining fragments; part of head, end of shaft gone; badly corroded.

Large heavy nail with flat head, tapering four-sided shaft.

### 14 Yellow glass

MF-1976-107. a) max. dim. 0.014; b) max. dim. 0.010. Two non-joining fragments, each preserving an edge.

Yellow translucent glass(?), from a small rounded object with shallow convex profile, slightly thickened rounded lip.

### 15 Bronze objects

MF-1976-108. a) diam. 0.010. Three joining fragments, forming a loop. b) p.L. 0.012. Single fragment. c) max. dim. 0.007. Single fragment.

a) see 31. b) appears to be a bronze cone, made by folding two ends together. c) part of a small bronze nail or tack head. Three additional fragments of one or more loops, not inventoried.

## GRAVE 1976-5

Oval cist, cut in bedrock, oriented north-south,  $1.80 \times 0.43$ – $0.60$  m. Two large limestone slabs for covering. Head to south; of skeleton, only fragmentary skull and one upper right-arm bone preserved. Coin and needle (**20**, **22**) found by head, skyphos (**18**) by upper left-leg area; other vessels by lower legs. Iron band (**21**) by feet. *Ca.* 300 B.C.

**16** Small round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A Pl. 77

C-1976-379. H. 0.065–0.066, D. resting surface 0.032, max. D. 0.053, D. lip 0.025. Complete; handle mended. 5Y 8/3 (pale yellow).

Slightly flaring false foot; globular body; narrow neck, straight flaring rim with flattened lip; vertical strap handle. Fugitive black glaze on upper exterior, interior of mouth.

**17** Small trefoil-mouth oinochoe Pl. 77

C-1976-380. H. 0.044, D. resting surface 0.034–0.035, max. D. 0.055. Originally intact; broken in 1981 earthquake; mended. 10YR 8/4 (very pale brown).

Low ovoid body tapering to flaring trefoil lip; high-swung strap handle. Upper body, handle, interior of mouth glazed by dipping; now peeled.

**18** Skyphos Pl. 78

C-1976-378. H. 0.083, D. foot 0.038, max. D. foot 0.072, D. lip 0.07. Intact but for chip in foot. 2.5Y 8/2 (white).

Torus ring foot; nipped undersurface; ledge at top of foot, inset stem; narrow stem, flaring to maximum diameter above the median; gentle contraction to flaring lip. Two loop handles, triangular in plan, set well below lip, tilted up but not reaching level of lip. Completely glazed.

**19** Lamp Pl. 81

L-1976-31. H. 0.033, D. resting surface 0.044,

max. D. 0.057, L. 0.0825. Intact but for slight chipping. 2.5Y 8/4 (pale yellow).

False foot offset by groove above; deep, low ovoid body, with maximum diameter below the median, tapering to heavy rounded lip surrounding large filling hole; long nozzle with small wick hole; no handle. Glazed over all, now peeled.

**20** Bronze needle Pl. 83

MF-1976-110. P.L. 0.0715, max. Th. 0.002. Three joining fragments, broken at blunt end.

Tapering stem, round in section, possible start of pierced hole at narrow end.

**21** Iron U-shaped band with bronze rings; Pl. 84  
horse head band (?)

MF-1976-109. H. *ca.* 0.196, max. W. between ends 0.265. Two joining fragments; corroded.

Iron band, *ca.* 0.015–0.02 wide, curved in broad semicircle, with one side opening farther; terminations in broad circular plates, one 0.065, other 0.052 in diameter. The band comes into the plate on one side; one plate turns up, the other turns down. On the outer face of each plate is an iron loop holding in place a bronze ring 0.015 and 0.017 in diameter.

**22** Silver obol Pl. 83

76-654. Corinth.

Published: Fisher, *op. cit.* (footnote 4 above), p. 3 and no. 3, p. 13.

Pegasos trotting left. Trident. 0.83 gr. ↓

## GRAVE 1963-8

Rectangular pit in hard soil, oriented north-south,  $2.00 \times 0.45$  m. Single poros cover slab  $1.96 \times 0.55$  m. Two skeletons, bodies not preserved, heads disintegrating; heads to south. The two objects in the lower burial were found together in the upper leg area; the vessels of the upper burial were found farther down in the grave, in the lower leg area. The coin was by the head. First quarter 3rd century.

Published: *Corinth* VII, iii, deposit 65 A (lower burial), B (upper burial).

*Lower burial*

- 23** Small round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A Pl. 77  
C-63-664. H. 0.066, max. D. 0.054, D. resting surface 0.032, D. rim 0.027. Complete; mended. 10YR 8/3 (very pale brown).

False foot; high ovoid body, turning into convex shoulder, low concave neck; flaring rim with peaked lip; rectangular handle. Traces of black glaze.

- 24** Lamp Pl. 81

L4323. H. 0.022, D. resting surface 0.028, max. D. 0.038, L. 0.060. Intact. 2.5Y 7/4 (pale yellow).

Flat resting surface; convex wall turning in slightly to rounded lip; large filling hole; short stubby nozzle; strap handle. Traces of brown glaze over all.

*Upper burial*

- 25** Plain kotyle Pl. 78

C-63-663. H. 0.072, D. resting surface 0.036, D. lip 0.09. Mended of many fragments; plaster restoration. 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow).

False foot with slight flare; flaring wall with slight upturn to plain lip. Two horizontal handles attached to lip, pinched. Ridging on wall gives an uneven profile. String marks. Unglazed.

- 26** Unguentarium Pl. 80

C-63-662. H. 0.077, D. foot 0.023, max. D. 0.04, D. lip 0.028. Complete except for chip at lip. 2.5Y 8/2 (white).

Published: *Corinth* VII, iii, p. 99, no. 585, pl. 58.

False foot; high ovoid body turning continuously into concave neck; flaring downturned rim. Glazed over all except resting surface; possibly glazed by dipping.

- 27** Lamp Pl. 81

L4322. H. 0.033, D. foot 0.043, max. D. 0.058, L. 0.083. Intact. 2.5Y 7/4 (pale yellow).

Slight ring foot, offset by groove on exterior; low ovoid wall profile with maximum diameter close to foot; wall turns in diagonally to simple lip; small filling hole; fairly long, blunt nozzle with small wick hole. Originally glazed, now peeled. No handle.

- 28** Silver obol Pl. 83

63-860. Boiotia, Mykalessos, ca. 387–324 B.C.

Boiotian Shield. MY Thunderbolt. 0.31 gr. ↔  
Much damaged. Flan size of obol, but weight closer to hemiobol. Overcleaned?

## GRAVE 1976-6

Oval to rectangular cist, cut in bedrock, oriented roughly north–south, ca. 1.70 × 0.50 m. Two large poros slabs as covering. Teeth only preserved at south end. Gifts on bedrock at foot end of grave. First quarter 3rd century.

- 29** Miniature oinochoe Pl. 77

C-1976-381. H. 0.040, D. resting surface 0.02, max. D. 0.026, D. lip 0.025. Intact. 2.5Y 8/4 (pale yellow).

False foot with slight flare; round body with concave “band” around maximum diameter; short wide neck, flaring rounded lip; vertical strap handle. Upper wall, interior of mouth, handle glazed by dipping. Poorly finished.

- 30** Plain kotyle Pl. 78

C-1976-382. a) p.H. 0.032, est. D. resting surface 0.034. Many joining fragments from resting

surface and lower wall. b) p.H. 0.045, est. D. lip 0.08. Many joining fragments from upper wall, lip, one handle. 5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow).

For the shape see **25**.

- 31** Four bronze rings Pl. 83

MF-1976-111. Diameters are 0.010 and 0.011. All intact.

- 32** Iron pin Pl. 83

MF-1976-112. P.L. 0.0535, max. p.D. 0.0045. Broken at either end, badly corroded.

Long cylindrical shaft, probably from a pin.

## GRAVE 1969-6

Built grave, cut into earth, oriented north-south, 1.75 × 0.48 m. Rough stone wall above two courses of square, built side walls; stone wall stops 0.325 m. above the bottom of the grave, below which is soft stone. No slabs or built wall at south end. One "orthostate" block at north end closes grave, going to the same depth as side walls; head end (south) with curved pillow area. Strigil (36) found in area of lower right arm; other objects found more to south end. Only teeth survived. Second quarter 3rd century.

## 33 Wide-mouthed oinochoe Pl. 77

C-69-6. H. 0.065 (with handle 0.091), D. resting surface 0.036, max. D. 0.051, D. lip 0.039. Intact. 5Y 8/3 (pale yellow).

Flat resting surface; globular body; slight contraction below flaring simple lip; mouth slightly pinched but not true trefoil. Wide handle rising in shape of an ear. Unglazed; wheel ridged.

## 34 Unguentarium Pl. 80

C-69-4. H. 0.082, D. foot 0.022, max. D. 0.04, D. rim 0.024. Intact except for chip in foot. Fabric: 10R 5/6 (red); surface 10YR 5/2 (grayish brown).

Molded foot profile with ledge; stem inset, flaring into globular body; slightly flaring neck; downturned undercut rim. One white line at maximum

diameter; on shoulder four lines, purple-white-purple-white. One white line on neck.

## 35 Small piriform unguent jar Pl. 81

C-69-5. H. 0.033, D. resting surface 0.02, max. D. 0.03, D. lip 0.026. Intact. 7.5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow).

Flat resting surface; body almost carinated with sharp angle at maximum diameter; slightly flaring simple lip. Glazed inside and out, fired red, peeling. String marks on resting surface.

## 36 Iron strigil Pl. 82

MF-69-6. Max. p.dim. 0.23, W. of handle 0.019, W. of blade 0.021. End of handle, tip of blade missing. Badly corroded.

Very narrow blade, turning into flat handle; 90° turn to narrow top element attached to blade; shape of termination of handle indiscernible.

## GRAVE 1963-10

Keyhole shape in plan, opening up at south (head end); cut into hard, semirock soil, 2.04 × 0.45 m. Grave covered by poros slabs. Skeleton mostly disintegrated. Mirror and tweezers (44, 45) found in torso area; the unguentarium (42) was at the foot. All the other objects found in the center of the grave between the legs. Mid-3rd century.

Published: *Corinth VII*, iii, deposit 66.

## 37 Miniature oinochoe Pl. 77

C-63-656. H. 0.043, D. resting surface 0.017, max. D. 0.031. Intact. 10YR 8/4 (very pale brown).

Globular body; tall neck; trefoil mouth; round handle. Unglazed.

## 38 Miniature oinochoe Pl. 77

C-63-657. H. 0.045, D. foot 0.022, max. D. 0.028. Intact. 10YR 8/3 (very pale brown).

False foot set off from low ovoid wall, maximum diameter very low on wall; tall concave neck; flaring rounded lip; curving round handle. Upper vase glazed by dipping.

## 39 Skyphos Pl. 79

C-63-658. H. 0.089, D. foot 0.038, max. D. 0.077, D. lip 0.07. Complete except for chip in foot. 10YR 8/3 (very pale brown).

Published: *Corinth VII*, iii, p. 71, no. 364, pls. 14, 50.

Torus foot; slight nipple; thick bottom; contracted concave stem flaring to maximum diameter; rising to sharply flaring, simple lip. Round handle, attached below lip, triangular in plan, turned up to rise above level of lip. Originally glazed over all, mostly peeled; poorly finished.

**40 Small bowl** Pl. 80

C-63-659. H. 0.022, D. resting surface 0.032, max. D. 0.053. Complete; mended. 7.5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow).

Flaring wall turning vertical to flattened lip. Probably originally glazed, now peeled.

**41 Small bowl** Pl. 80

C-63-660. H. 0.021, D. resting surface 0.032, max. D. 0.055. Part of lip and wall missing. 7.5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow).

As 40, with slightly convex wall. Unglazed.

**42 Unguentarium** Pl. 80

C-63-655. H. 0.097, D. foot 0.018, max. D. 0.036, D. rim 0.021. Mended; part of lip, most of neck missing, restored in plaster. 5Y 6-5/1 (gray); lightly micaceous.

False foot, set off from body by ridge; concave stem; high ovoid body; tall concave neck flaring slightly; downturned, well-undercut rim. No trace of added-color bands.

**43 Lamp** Pl. 81

L4321. H. 0.028, D. resting surface 0.032, max. D. 0.048, L. 0.062. Intact. 10YR 8/3 (very pale brown).

False foot; convex body turning in to simple lip; narrow filling hole; short blunt nozzle. Strap handle rising above rim. Glazed over all, peeling.

**44 Bronze tweezers** Pl. 84

MF 11563. L. 0.106, W. at top 0.014, W. of arms 0.006, Th. 0.002. Intact; surface shows blisters.

Each arm is made of a single strip of bronze with a hinge at the top, wider than the arms, pierced through in cylindrical form. The arms bend out, then turn in at the tips. Inner face of each arm is flat, outer face rounded; tips are tapered.

**45 Bronze mirror and mirror cover** Pl. 85

MF 11562

Published: H. S. Robinson, "Excavations at Ancient Corinth," *Klio* 46, 1965 (pp. 289-305), p. 292, fig. 14; *idem*, "American Excavations at Corinth," *Δελτ* 1964, *Χρονικά* (pp. 100-102), p. 101, pl. 108; G. Daux, "Chronique des Fouilles," *BCH* 90, 1966, p. 765, fig. 24; A. H. S. Megaw, "Archaeology in Greece," *JHS-AR* 12, 1965/66 (pp. 3-24), p. 7, fig. 6. Cited by Stewart, *op. cit.* (footnote 72 above), p. 31, note 43.

*Mirror*: D. 0.177, H. of lip 0.015, Th. 0.003. Weight 650 gr. Intact, several hairline cracks, slight corrosion.

The reflecting surface is very slightly convex; on the exterior of the lip is a narrow ridge near the upper (reflecting) surface, acting as a flange to receive the mirror cover. On the undersurface are pairs of two fine raised ridges, formed by engraving three circles. The central point for the compass is very noticeable. There is first a single circle D. 0.03, then the pairs: D. 0.048 and 0.058; 0.088 and 0.102; 0.144 and 0.156. There is a groove on the exterior face of the lip below the ridge and on the interior of the lip, also. Where the lip meets the mirror on the interior there is a fine groove; examination under the microscope did not clarify this groove as coinciding with a seam joining two separately cast elements.

*Mirror cover*: D. 0.18, H. of lip 0.011, Th. 0.001. Weight 400 gr. (with reliefs). Small portions of lip and disk missing; corrosion has weakened the fabric.

The mirror cover was hammered, not cast. The top of the cover has two pairs of very fine concentric grooves near the edge. The undersurface has pairs of similar grooves with the following diameters: 0.052 and 0.076; 0.098 and 0.108; single groove 0.158. The attachment for the handle is preserved; the handle is missing.

*Reliefs*: The reliefs were found in ten fragments, now joined to the cover; corrosion marks were indicative of original positioning. The reliefs were made by repoussé and attached, with lead backing to maintain relief height (visible in right shoulder and arm of left-hand figure and shoulder of right-hand figure). The reliefs are in poor condition: the fabric varies from solid to thin and brittle, there are several

areas of bronze disease, and the lead packing is in places powdery and crumbling.

At the left a woman, seated on a rock, faces right, wearing chiton and himation (buttons of chiton are visible on her right shoulder). The himation is wrapped around her waist, covers the legs; a small part of the chiton hem is visible behind the right foot. Her torso is in three-quarter view, legs and face in profile; only right arm and leg visible. She braids the hair of the woman leaning against her; a few engraved lines under her right hand indicate the loose hair. There is fine engraving for the coil of her hair, the locks on her crown, and also for folds of her chiton below the girding.

The central figure sits on a rock facing right, leaning against the legs of the first woman. She is nude but for a cloak under her on the rock, which comes from behind, is held in her left hand, and falls over the lower thigh and calf. Her torso is in three-quarter view, her head and legs in profile. Her right arm rests on the first woman's thighs, her lower arm is raised, and her hand rests on her shoulder. The hair is finely worked into a braid framing the face; there are fine engraved lines on the crown of the head.

Between her and the third woman is a vertical structure, more likely to be a pillar than a tree trunk.

The third woman stands frontally, left arm behind body, right hand by cheek; the weight is on the right leg, the left passes over it. She appears to lean against the pillar. The himation is wrapped very tightly around her body, passing diagonally below the right breast and over the left shoulder, with loose folds falling down her left side. There are no visible chiton folds over the right breast, but there is a second hemline below the cloak hem above the feet. Her hair is loose, framing the face, with fine engraved lines for individual strands. There is a slight ridge at the back, around the head at the area of attachment; it might indicate the cloak covering the head, but this is unlikely, given the arrangement of the cloak. The hair also covers the edge of the cloak on her left shoulder. The face is damaged: sunken left cheek, vertical crack in the center through the nose.

#### 46 Silver hemiobol

Pl. 83

63-859. Corinth, *ca.* 350-315 B.C.

Pegasos. Trident. 0.19 gr. '→

### GRAVE 1969-15

Rectangular grave, cut into rock, oriented northeast-southwest (62° east of north), 2.05 × 0.54 m. Cover slab of poros, broken in middle from weight of earth above, running the length of the grave. Skeleton mostly disintegrated; head at southwest. Unguentarium (50) found by head, tacks (54) by right leg, rest of objects between the legs. Third quarter 3rd century.

#### 47 Small tall-necked oinochoe

Pl. 77

C-69-22. H. 0.064, D. resting surface 0.029, max. D. 0.047, D. lip 0.033. Complete; handle broken and mended. 10YR 8-7/4 (very pale brown).

Globular body, turning without offset to concave neck, horizontal rounded lip; round handle attached inside mouth. Unglazed. Wads of clay on bottom; not well finished.

#### 48 Small tall-necked oinochoe

Pl. 77

C-69-23. H. 0.056, D. resting surface 0.024, max. D. 0.039, D. lip 0.031. Intact. 7.5YR 8-7/6 (reddish yellow).

As 47, with more biconical profile of wall; handle attached to lip. Unglazed.

#### 49 Kantharos

Pl. 79

C-69-21. H. 0.110, D. foot 0.049, max. D. 0.082, D. lip 0.07 m. Complete; one handle broken and mended. 10YR 8/3 (very pale brown).

Foot almost in two degrees, conical inner profile; flaring, high ovoid wall to sharp inturning shoulder; concave rim inset from wall, slightly flaring lip. Two narrow strap handles from shoulder to upper rim, not rising to level of lip. Totally glazed including interior of foot; flaking.



**50 Unguentarium** Pl. 80

C-69-26. H. 0.087, D. resting surface 0.021, max. D. 0.035, D. lip 0.024. Intact. 7.5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow).

Pronounced stem, globular wall, contracting to tall, slightly flaring neck, downturned, slightly undercut rim. Originally glazed over all (brown), peeling.

**51 Miniature fine-ware cooking pot** Pl. 81

C-69-24. H. 0.041, D. resting surface 0.037, max. D. 0.054, D. lip 0.040. Intact. 7.5YR 8/6 (reddish yellow).

Flat bottom; globular body; flaring rim with horizontal interior flange, simple lip. Two vestigial handles pressed against rim, rising above lip. Unglazed.

**52 Miniature fine-ware cooking pot** Pl. 81

C-69-25. H. 0.043, D. resting surface 0.038, max.

D. 0.053, D. lip 0.040. Intact. 7.5YR 8/6 (reddish yellow).

As **51**, but with false foot; groove on exterior rim; less defined flange. Unglazed.

**53 Lamp** Pl. 81

L-69-1. H. 0.025, D. resting surface 0.028, max. D. 0.045, L. 0.059. Intact. 10YR 8/3 (very pale brown).

Flat resting surface; almost biconical body; raised ridge around narrow filling hole; long nozzle; small wick hole; no handle. Unglazed. Nozzle appears to be stained with iron oxide.

**54 Five iron tacks**

MF-69-8. D. of heads 0.018–0.02, max. L. 0.015. Two complete; two almost complete; one shaft. In poor condition.

Circular heads; four-sided shafts.

**GRAVE 1976-3**

Rectangular grave, cut in bedrock, oriented north–south,  $2.20 \times 0.60$ – $0.63$  m. Covered by four small slabs, two of which are re-used architectural blocks; fifth slab on narrow edge at foot of grave. Slabs disturbed when found. Only thigh bone survived. Strigil (**59**) by right leg; other objects between lower legs. Third quarter 3rd century.

**55 Miniature oinochoe** Pl. 77

C-1976-372. H. 0.034, D. resting surface 0.026, max. D. 0.038, D. lip 0.021. Intact. 2.5Y 8/2 (white).

High ovoid body, unevenly thrown; sloping shoulder, narrow neck, rounded lip; vertical band handle. Unglazed; poorly finished.

**56 Miniature oinochoe** Pl. 77

C-1976-373. H. 0.039, D. resting surface 0.022, max. D. 0.027, D. lip 0.021. Intact. 5Y 8/2 (white).

Taller profile than **55**, with offset below wall creating false foot. String marks on resting surface. Unglazed.

**57 Skyphos** Pl. 79

C-1976-374. H. 0.088, D. foot 0.036, max. D. 0.086, D. lip 0.080. Complete; mended; slight chip in lip. 2.5Y 8/2 (white).

Flaring molded foot, conical inside; narrow stem, flare to maximum diameter, contracting to flaring lip. Two horizontal loop handles, set below lip, triangular, tilted up but not rising to level of lip. Completely glazed, peeling.

**58 Lamp** Pl. 81

L-1976-29. H. 0.026, D. resting surface 0.029, max. D. 0.043, L. 0.052. Intact. 5Y 8/2 (white).

Flat resting surface, with slight offset for false foot; deep rounded body; narrow rim; large filling hole. Short rounded nozzle with large wick hole. No handle, no glaze. Poorly finished.

**59 Iron strigil** Pl. 82

MF-1976-100. a) p.L. ca. 0.31, W. blade 0.025, W. handle ca. 0.02. Mended of several fragments, from part of blade and handle. b) p.L. 0.114, W. 0.01. Single fragment from top element of handle. Badly corroded.

Very narrow blade, with rounded tip, tapering gradually to narrow flat handle; top element of handle extremely narrow. Broken at attachment to upper surface of blade.

**60** Five iron nails or tacks Pl. 83

MF-1976-105. Diameters vary from 0.012 to 0.018. All fragmentary, badly spalled and corroded, missing all or most of shafts.

Circular flat heads, vertical four-sided shafts.

**GRAVE 1976-2**

Rectangular grave, cut in bedrock, oriented southwest–northeast,  $1.65-0.75 \times 0.50$  m. Covered with two large limestone slabs, one slightly pitched. Skeleton poorly preserved. Coin (68) found by head, iron strigil (64) and three of four tacks (65) found by right thigh, fourth tack under left leg; other objects placed between lower legs. Third quarter 3rd century.

**61** Miniature oinochoe Pl. 77

C-1976-371. H. 0.037, D. resting surface 0.026, max. D. 0.032, D. lip 0.024. Intact. 10YR 7/3 (very pale brown).

Rounded squat body; short wide neck; rounded lip; oval vertical handle. Dip glazed on upper half, drip marks below. String marks on resting surface.

**62** Skyphos Pl. 79

C-1976-370. H. 0.099–0.102, D. foot 0.034, max. D. 0.079, D. lip 0.067. Complete; handle mended. 10YR 8–7/4 (very pale brown).

Ring foot, not well defined inside; slight nipple; thick bottom; almost vertical stem, set off by groove from foot; maximum diameter high on wall, contracting to rounded lip. Two small handles, placed on upper wall, slightly turned up, not rising to level of lip. Originally glazed over all by dipping, peeling; badly wheel ridged.

**63** Lamp Pl. 81

L-1976-28. H. 0.026, D. resting surface 0.028, max. D. 0.045, L. 0.055. Intact. 10YR 8–7/4 (very pale brown).

Flat resting surface; shallow body; horizontal rim; large filling hole. Short nozzle with large wick hole impinging on rim. Horizontal band handle rising slightly above rim. Upper half dip glazed; poorly finished.

**64** Iron strigil Pl. 82

MF-1976-99. L. ca. 0.315, W. blade 0.04, W.

handle 0.02. Badly corroded, disintegrating; part of top element missing.

Wide curving blade, rounded tip, gradual taper to flat handle; leaf termination of handle attached to top of blade.

**65** Four iron nails or tacks Pl. 83

MF-1976-102. Maximum diameters vary from 0.012 to 0.016. All fragmentary, badly corroded.

Round flat heads, four-sided shafts.

**66** Five iron pins or nails Pl. 83

MF-1976-104. Preserved lengths vary from 0.012 to 0.030. All fragmentary, badly corroded.

Five fragments, round shafts, of varying thicknesses; no heads preserved.

**67** Iron object Pl. 83

MF-1976-103. P.L. 0.056. No preserved end, badly corroded.

Iron bar, round in section, curved back at one end, possibly at other.

**68** Silver diobol Pl. 83

76-653. Leukas. 430–400 B.C.

Published: Fisher, *op. cit.* (footnote 4 above), p. 3 and no. 100, p. 19.

Pegasos flying left. Pegasos walking left. 0.197 gr.  
→ Coin much worn and underweight.

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2700      feeding cup	-16      unguentarium	
2703      powder pyxis (582, 572)	L 1137      lamp ( <i>Corinth IV</i> , ii, no. 90)	
2701      unguentarium	Grave 1927-5, road to Hexamilia, poros burial	
2698      unflanged cooking pot, lid (690)	<i>Corinth VII</i> , iii, deposit 72.	
2699      iron strigil	C-27-20    miniature oinochoe	
North Cemetery grave 496, tile burial	C-27-21    miniature oinochoe	
<i>Corinth XIII</i> , pp. 292–293.	-18      Hexamilia kantharos (519)	
<i>Corinth VII</i> , iii, deposit 60.	-19      ointment pot (588)	
T 2719      small round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A	-22      ointment pot (587)	
	L 1136      lamp ( <i>Corinth IV</i> , ii, no. 170), missing	

## Grave 1930-17, near "Justinian's Wall", tile burial

*Corinth VII*, iii, deposit 59.

- C-30-02 small round-mouthed  
oinochoe, Type D  
-01 skyphos (360)  
-03 unguentarium  
L 3970 lamp  
coin of 6th–5th century B.C.

## Grave 1960-5, between Anaploga and Hadji Mustafa, fieldstones burial

*Hesperia* 31, 1962, p. 119, no. 4.*Corinth VII*, iii, deposit 67.

- C-60-223 small trefoil oinochoe  
-216 amphoriskos  
-221 skyphos (347)  
-224 miniature plain pyxis  
-222 unguentarium  
L 4121 lamp  
MF 10137, gold lion-head earrings  
10138

## Grave 1960-7, between Anaploga and Hadji Mustafa, damaged

*Hesperia* 31, 1962, p. 120, no. 10*Corinth VII*, iii, deposit 58.

- C-60-227 imported Acrocorinth  
kantharos (541)  
-228 unguentarium  
MF 10140 funerary necklace  
coin of ca. 338 B.C.

## Grave 1960-10, between Anaploga and Hadji Mustafa, poros burial

*Hesperia* 31, 1962, p. 120, no. 11.*Corinth VII*, iii, deposit 68.

- C-60-231 small round-mouthed  
oinochoe, Type D  
-229 skyphos (348)  
-230 unguentarium  
L 4122 lamp  
MF 10141 iron strigil  
coin ca. 400–338 B.C.

## Grave 1961-7, area of "Roman tomb", poros burial

*Corinth VII*, iii, deposit 71.

- C-61-35 small oinochoe  
-38 small oinochoe  
-37 Hexamilia kantharos (518)  
-39 miniature bowl with out-  
turned rim (p. 33, note 17)  
-36 ointment pot (591)

## Grave 1961-9, area of "Roman tomb", tile burial

*Corinth VII*, iii, deposit 69.

- C-61-15 miniature oinochoe  
-16 miniature oinochoe  
-14 skyphos (365)  
L 4137 lamp

## Grave 1969-44, Anaploga water system, poros burial

- C-69-171 small trefoil oinochoe  
-172 miniature oinochoe  
-170 skyphos  
MF-69-72 iron strigil  
MF-69-73 iron strigil

Deposits in *Corinth VIII*, iii omitted:

deposit 61, not excavated as a grave

deposit 57, grave 1960-4 (*Hesperia* 31, 1962, p. 119, no. 5): only two fragmentary unguentaria found

deposit 75, not definitely a grave

deposit 74, grave 1961-20, only two ointment pots found

deposit 76, grave 1962-4, only a stamnos and an echinus bowl found

deposit 77, Roman grave

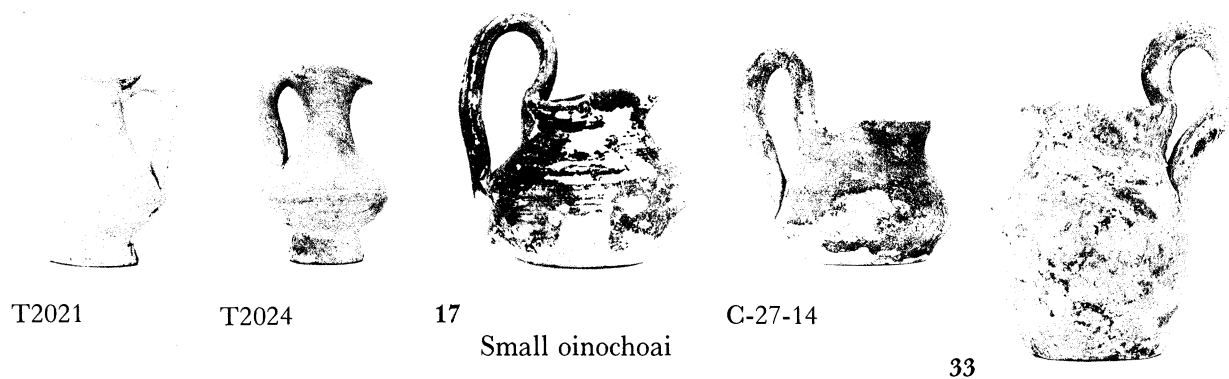
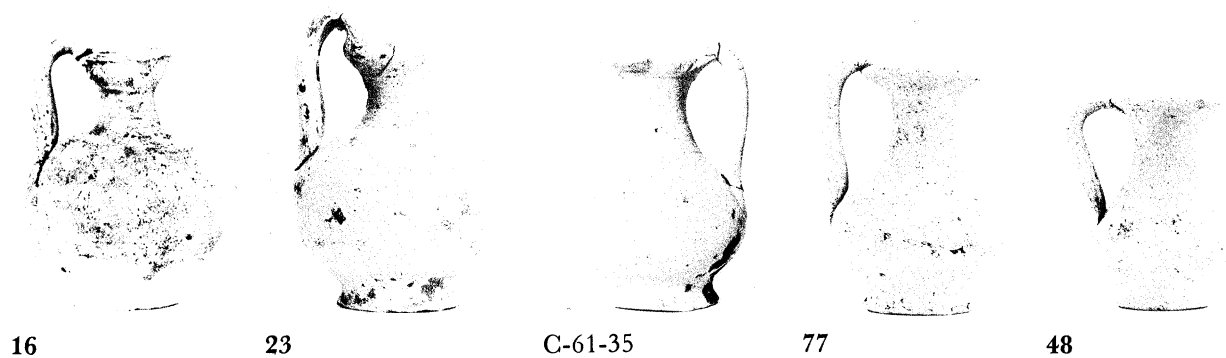
deposit 78, Roman grave

## CONCORDANCE

C-63-653	1	-373	56	-103	67
-654	2	-374	57	-104	66
-655	42	-375	11	-105	60
-656	37	-376	9	-106	13
-657	38	-377	10	-107	14
-658	39	-378	18	-108	15
-659	40	-379	16	-109	21
-660	41	-380	17	-110	20
-662	26	-381	29	-111	31
-663	25	-382	30	-112	32
-664	23	MF 11558	3	L 4321	43
C-69-4	34	11559	4	4322	27
-5	35	11560	5	4323	24
-6	33	11561	6	L-69-1	53
-21	49	11562	45	L-1976-28	63
-22	47	11563	44	-29	58
-23	48	11564	7	-30	12
-24	51	11565	8	-31	19
-25	52	MF-6-6	36	Coin 63-859	46
-26	50	-69-8	54	-860	28
C-1976-370	62	MF-1976-99	64	76-653	68
-371	61	-100	59	-654	22
-372	55	-102	65		

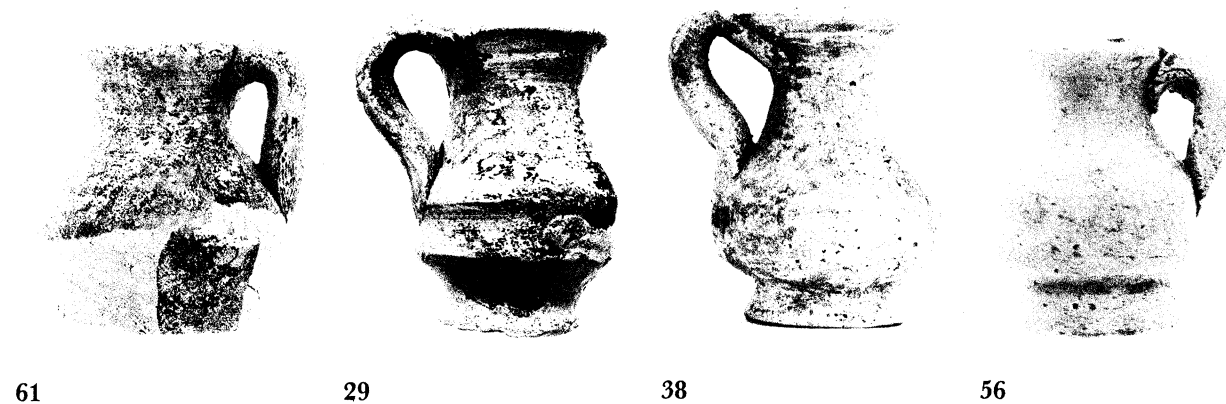
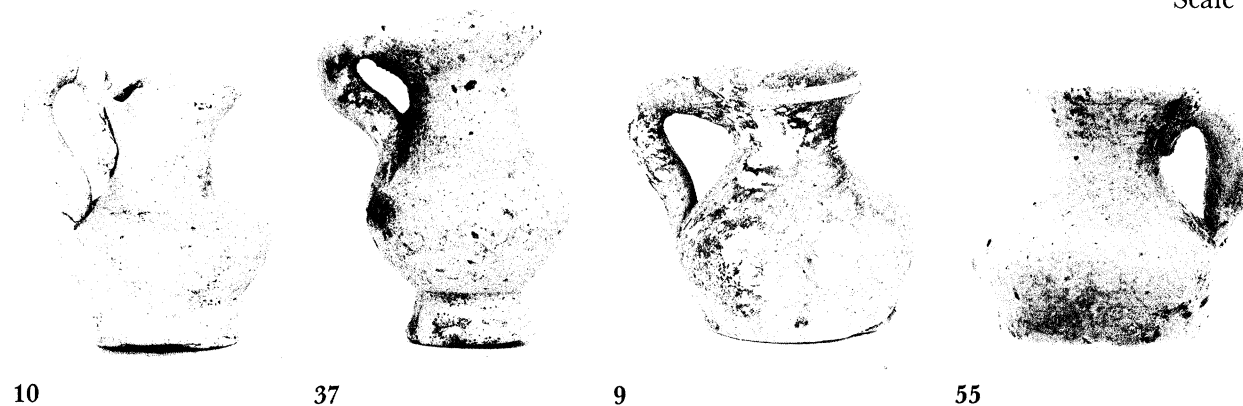
E. G. PEMBERTON

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 Department of Fine Arts  
 Parkville, Victoria 3052  
 Australia



Small oinochoai

Scale 1:2



Miniature Oinochoai

Scale 1:1



25



C-27-13

30 a, b

Kotylai



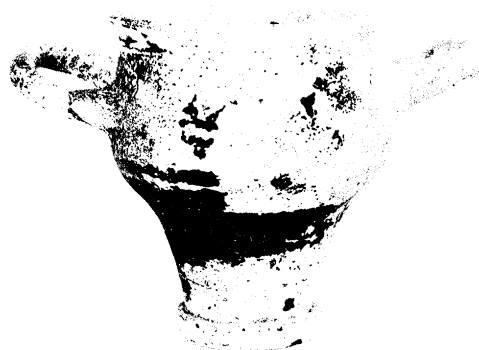
T2303



11



C-30-01



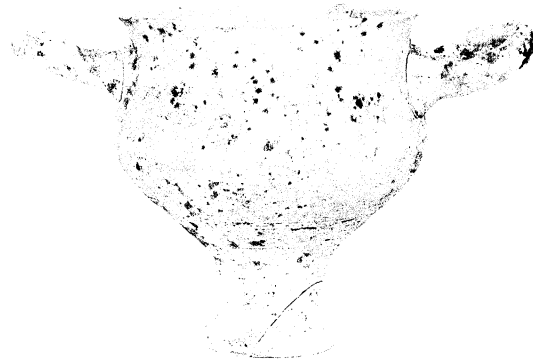
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Skyphoi

Scale 1:2



39



57



62



C-61-37



T2018

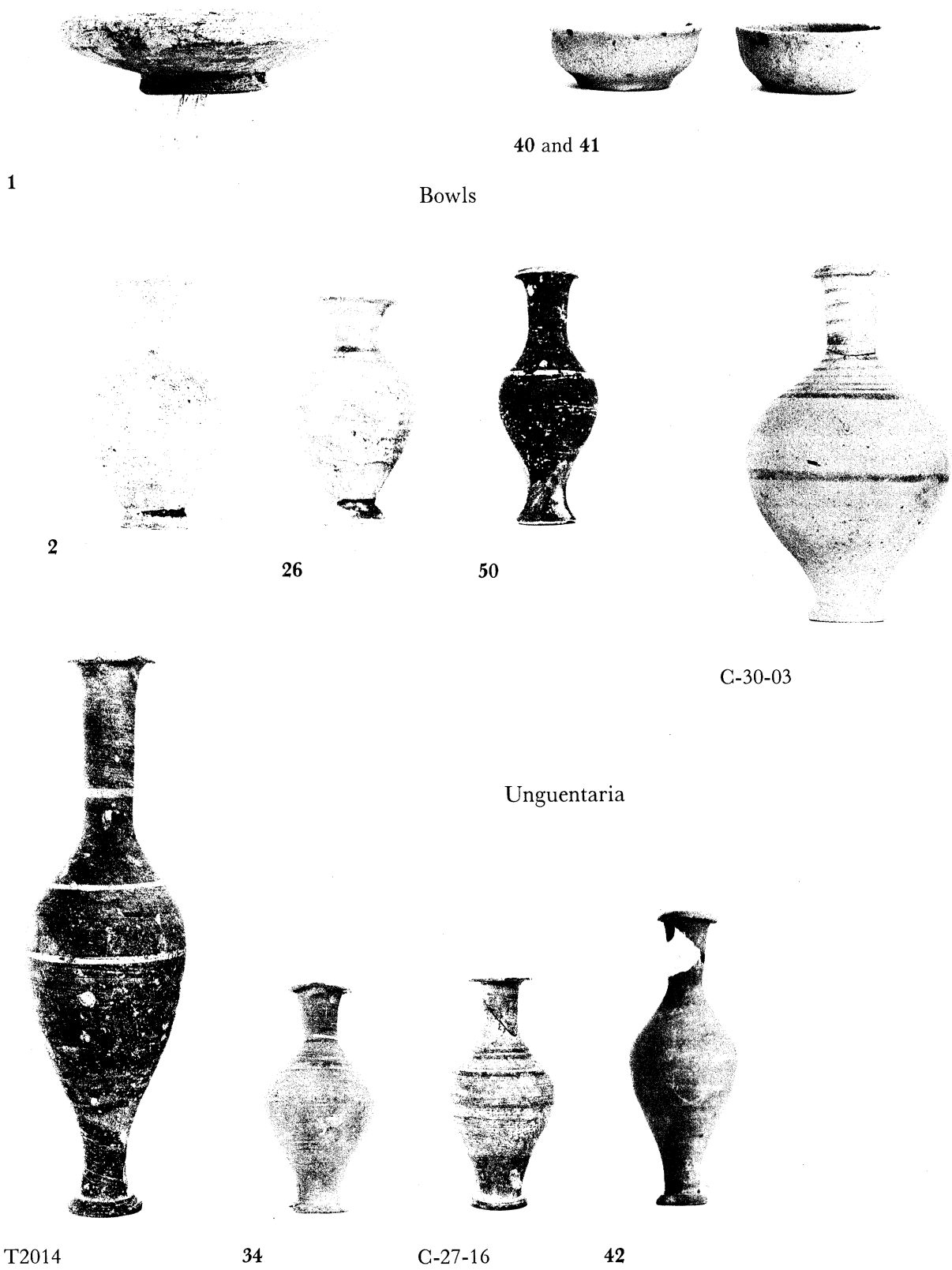


49

Skyphoi and Kantharoi

Scale 1:2





Scale 1:2



51



52



35

Stew and Unguent Pots

Scale 1:1



24



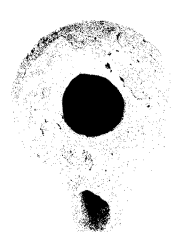
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63



12



L4137



58



53



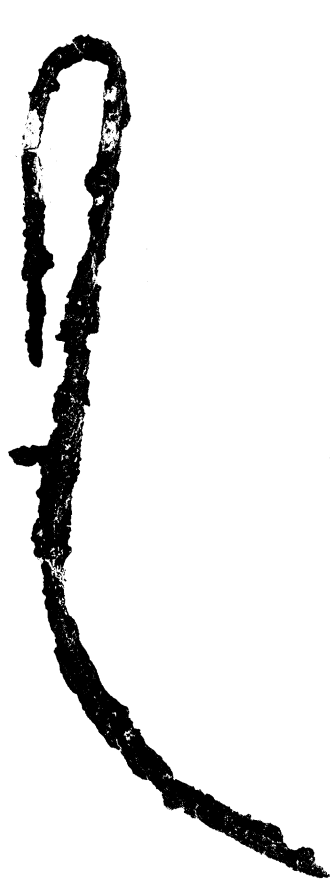
19



27

Lamps

Scale 1:2



36

Iron Strigils



59



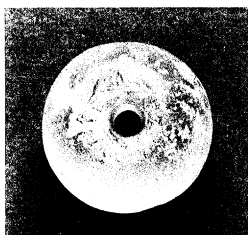
64

Scale 1:2



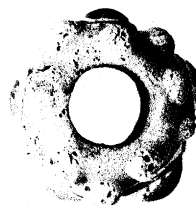
3

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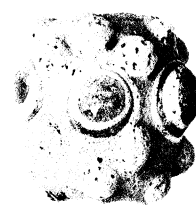


5

1:1



6, top



6, side

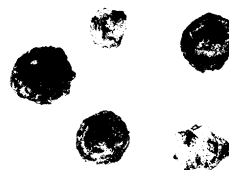
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Beads



13

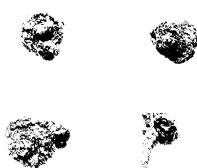
1:2



60

1:2

Terracotta



65

1:2



32

1:1



66

1:1



20

1:2



Iron and Bronze

67

1:1



obverse

1:1



reverse



31

1:1

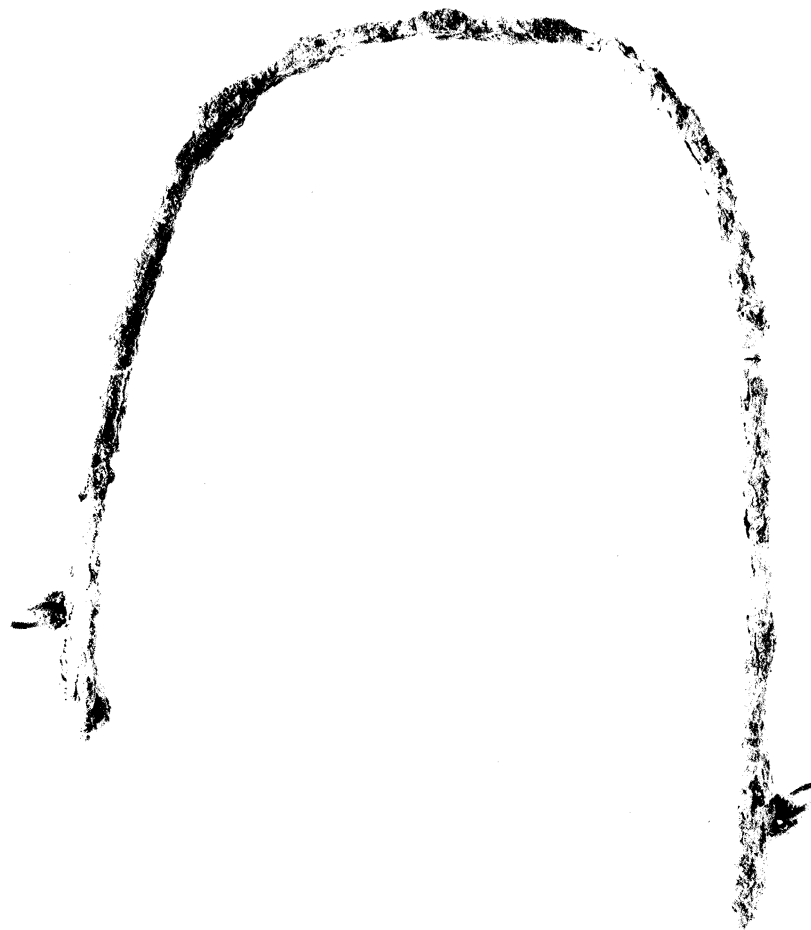
Silver Coins

22

28

46

68



21

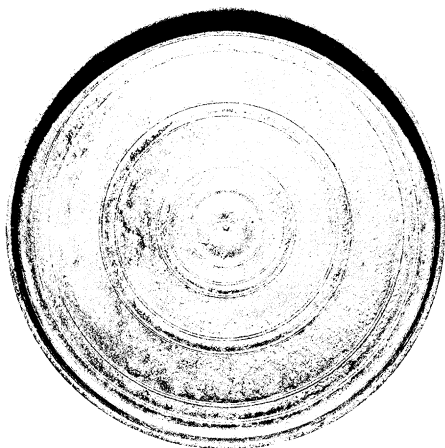
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44

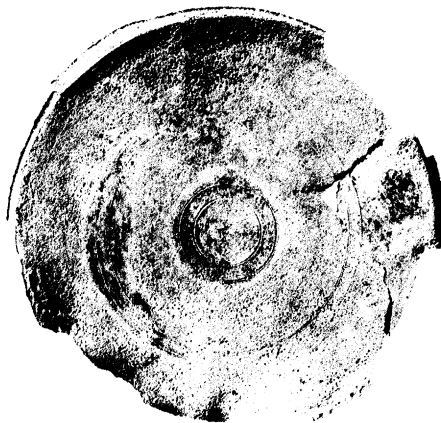
1:1

Iron and Bronze



45a

1:3



45b

1:3



45b, detail

Bronze Mirror