

AMPHORAS ON AMPHORAS

(PLATES 78 AND 79)

A QUESTION to Virginia Grace twelve years ago about the jar that stands in front of the main entrance of the American School (Pl. 79:20) prompted her to introduce to me the class of amphoras today known as Corinthian Type B.¹ Now it fittingly serves to introduce one of the topics of research with which Miss Grace has helped me in the time since: images of jars that occur not on gems or coins, where they have often been remarked and studied (notably by Miss Grace), but on the amphoras themselves. Jars of the same form and period as that displayed at the School are frequently stamped on Corinthian B handles and are the only group of devices in Type B stamps that can aid the archaeologist in dating the amphoras on which they appear.

Corinthian B² is one of several series of Greek jars that include pointed amphoras in their stamps. Perhaps the most famous instance is on straight-necked Chian amphoras of

¹ This article could not have been written without the use of the files compiled by Virginia Grace over more than 50 years and housed at the excavations of the Athenian Agora, nor without Miss Grace's help in studying the handles of classes other than Corinthian. Several of the Corinthian B stamps appearing here are as yet known to me only through Miss Grace's notes and photographs, and I thank her especially for the illustrations of Nos. 5, 7, and 15 and for allowing me to include here information she gathered on trips to Alexandria and the British Museum. For permission to publish the examples from the excavations and museums indicated, I thank C. K. Williams, II (Corinth); O. Broneer and P. Clement (Isthmia); The Greek Archaeological Service; G. Voza (Syracuse); O. Alexandri-Tzachou (National Museum, Athens); Trustees of the British Museum; H. R. Immerwahr (Collection of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens). Thanks go also to M. B. Wallace for commenting on the draft of this paper and S. Katzev and E. Reisenweber for special help with photographs. Research for this article was carried out with support of a grant from the American Philosophical Society.

² The Corinthian B series begins about 525 and is manufactured at least to the second half of the 3rd century B.C., co-existing for that entire time with the very different series also made in Corinth and called Corinthian Type A. A presentation of Corinthian jars and their stamps is to be found in C. G. Koehler, *Corinthian A and B Transport Amphoras*, diss. Princeton University, 1978, soon to be superseded by the author's monograph in the publications series of the Corinth Excavations. For descriptions and illustrations of Corinthian B amphoras of the late 6th to mid-5th centuries, see Koehler, *Hesperia* 1981, pp. 449–458, pls. 98, 99; a short series of profiles appears in C. G. Koehler, "Evidence Around the Mediterranean for Corinthian Export of Wine and Oil," *Beneath the Waters of Time: The Proceedings of the Ninth Conference on Underwater Archaeology*, J. Barto Arnold, III, ed., Texas Antiquities Committee Publication No. 6, Austin, Texas 1978, fig. 2. The attribution of Type B to Kerkyra has been discussed by V. R. Grace in C. G. Boulter, "Pottery of the Mid-Fifth Century from a Well in the Athenian Agora," *Hesperia* 22, 1953, pp. 108–109, under no. 166; the fabric of the jars, however, and the large number of them excavated at Corinth (especially in 1971 and years following), have suggested the current nomenclature. Recently, analyses of clay using optical emission spectroscopy, Mössbauer spectroscopy, and neutron activation have shown that Type B was manufactured in both Kerkyra and Corinth between the late 6th and early 3rd centuries. Details of these studies and of petrographic analyses in progress appear in Koehler, *Hesperia* 1981, pp. 451–452 with notes 8 and 14.

Works frequently cited are abbreviated as follows:

Délos XXVII = V. R. Grace and M. Savvatianou-Petropoulakou "Les timbres amphoriques grecs," *Exploration archéologique de Délos, XXVII, L'Îlot de la Maison des Comédiens*, Paris 1970, pp. 277–382

Koehler, *Hesperia* 1981 = C. G. Koehler, "Corinthian Developments in the Study of Trade in the Fifth Century," *Hesperia* 50, 1981, pp. 449–458

the third quarter of the 5th century, where the stamp shows the older Chian shape which had the familiar bulge in the neck. Chian coins bore the representation of such an amphora, too. Presumably, this stamp assured the wary customer that the new style of amphora, which had been introduced to indicate a larger capacity than that of Chian jars of the first half of the century, was indeed Chian.³ Generally speaking, the jars illustrated in stamps did not have to convey such a specific meaning to the consumer, yet to archaeologists their different forms can be highly significant. For example, variations in the profiles of stamped images of Thasian amphoras on jars from Thasos of the 4th and 3rd centuries B.C. have suggested groupings to Miss Grace that indicate an approximate time of manufacture.⁴ The only Corinthian Type A stamp bearing an amphora helps in another fashion; it depicts an image not of the class on which it appears but of the sub-series termed Corinthian A', thus affirming a connection (though not specifying its nature) between Type A jars with their spherical bodies and contemporary, ovoid-bodied A' jars.⁵ The shape of the handle fragment on which it occurs dates it to the middle of the 5th century or slightly later, making it one of the earliest stamps with a pointed amphora.

Most amphoras in stamps do reflect the series and period to which they belong, but sometimes the illustration is so cursory that a secure identification cannot be made, and sometimes the jar depicted is of an earlier stage in its series. There is no clear case of stamps representing the amphora of another state. On Knidian amphoras, small representations of ring-footed *Knidia* are often incorporated into the stamps, particularly on jars of the second half of the 2nd and the early 1st centuries. Only occasionally, however, do late Knidian stamps with amphoras in the second quarter of the 1st century B.C. portray a good image of their own class.⁶ Rhodian stamps, in the few examples picturing amphoras, show a tiny and rather un-Rhodian jar with a very pointed body. In stamps of the fabricant Πίστρος, this can

³ V. R. Grace, *Excavations of the Athenian Agora*, Picture Book No. 6, *Amphoras and the Ancient Wine Trade*, rev. ed., Princeton 1979, figs. 44, right, 45, left, 48 and 49, and accompanying text; *Délos XXVII*, pp. 359–360; V. R. Grace, "Exceptional Amphora Stamps," *Studies in Classical Art and Archaeology, A Tribute to Peter Heinrich von Blanckenhagen*, G. Kopcke and M. B. Moore, edd., Locust Valley, N.Y. 1979, pp. 121–122.

⁴ Thasian stamp types with jars are far too numerous to list here; for examples of readings and illustrations of the great variety, see A. M. and A. Bon with V. R. Grace, *Études thasiennes*, IV, *Les timbres amphoriques de Thasos*, Paris 1957, p. 29 (Catalogue) and nos. 156, 159, 273, 381, 536, 556, 858, 880, 914, 1108, 1242, 1380, 1417, 1708. Miss Grace tells me that one of the earliest names accompanied by an amphora is Aristeides and is now probably to be dated to the middle of the 4th century, establishing the use of jars in Thasian stamps at an early period. Amphoras continue to appear sporadically until at least 100 B.C., for instance in stamps bearing the name of Aristophon: *Délos XXVII*, no. E 223, p. 357; note also the general discussion of Thasian stamps, *ibid.*, pp. 354–356. For a discussion of the significance of the names on Thasian jars in the light of new evidence on Thasos from excavations of the French School, see Y. Garlan, "Koukos: Données nouvelles pour une nouvelle interprétation des timbres amphoriques thasiens," *BCH*, Suppl. V, *Thasiaca*, Paris 1979, pp. 213–268.

⁵ Koehler, *Hesperia* 1981, p. 457, pl. 99:i.

⁶ For a Knidian stamp with amphora (eponym Apollonidas, mid-2nd century), see drawing on the title page of Grace, *Amphoras* (footnote 3 above). Amphoras also occur in stamps of fabricants naming, among others, the eponyms Ierokles, Polites, Kallimedes (Aristomedes), Euphragoras, Aristainos, and Agias, all of the last quarter of the 2nd century to 86 B.C. (from Groups D and E in *Délos XXVII*, pp. 320–322; for the last named, see E 97a, p. 334, pl. 57). Types of the fabricant Kleupithes include a number of clear and accurate depictions of late Knidia, although other types of the second quarter of the 1st century do not look particularly Knidian in form.

be identified as a jar shape made on Rhodes three quarters of a century earlier.⁷ A Samian die also illustrates an earlier member of its series, but no commercial reason for the anachronism can be identified as it can for 5th-century Chian jars.⁸

Partly because they depict the contemporary shape of the jar on which they appear, the stamps on transport amphoras of Corinthian Type B form a particularly interesting group for study. All are dated to the late 4th century B.C. and the first half of the 3rd, the period to which most Corinthian B stamps belong. Over a quarter of the more than 500 stamped Type B handles now on file consist of devices, sometimes in combination with a letter or monogram; the rest are nearly all single or double letters, or monograms.⁹ Among the devices commonly found are stars, grape clusters, wheels, crosses, and caducei, but amphoras outnumber by two to twenty times any other pictorial group both in dies and in handles preserved with such impressions; amphoras appear on seven to eight per cent of stamped Type B pieces. Their variety illustrates both the creative range of the diecutter's art and the evolving shapes of Corinthian B amphoras in the early Hellenistic period.

With most of the Corinthian B examples the device occupies the prominent part of the stamp. Most images are instantly recognizable as Corinthian B, and usually the period of the jar can also be determined. In order to show the essential features of Type B conveniently on a curving surface of limited area, diecutters emphasized the most characteristic traits, various craftsmen achieving jars that look different from each other but that all bring to mind the Corinthian B class. Type B amphoras of the 4th and 3rd centuries have several characteristics which make them easy to distinguish from the earlier Classical Type B containers. The round, 5th-century body with its separately attached conical toe gradually developed into an ovoid one with toe continuing the line of the profile and offset from the body only by a shallow groove, as shown by an example from the third quarter of the 4th century (Pl. 79:17). At the same time, the neck and the handles lengthened, following the trend normal for Greek amphoras, and the handles pushed up against the rim and squeezed the mouth into an oval shape (Pl. 79:1). By the end of the 4th century, the toe and body form a continuous curve, the handles rise to the top of the rim, and the mouth takes the form of a figure eight. Most jars of this stage have a piriform shape with an elongated lower body slightly concave in profile (Pl. 79:18) but others have a less constricted lower part (Pl. 79:19).

⁷ V. R. Grace, "Samian Amphoras," *Hesperia* 40, 1971, p. 67, note 41. Pistos is now to be dated after 240.

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 67, nos. 36, 37. A Corinthian A' handle (CP-1846), bearing the only stamp of this sub-series with a jar, may represent the same phenomenon. In its fragmentary condition it is hard to date and may be of either the late 5th or early 3rd century, whereas the amphora in the stamp may be an early 5th-century Type A (though it could instead be an amphoriskos).

⁹ Published examples of Corinthian B stamps include: B. Adamsheck, *Kenchreai: Eastern Port of Corinth*, IV, *The Pottery*, Leiden 1979, nos. Gr 82-96, pp. 26, 32-36, pls. 9, 10; V. R. Grace, *Hesperia*, Suppl. X, *Small Objects from the Pnyx II*, Princeton 1956, p. 167, no. 204; cf. pl. 74, lower left, photo considerably retouched for publication; V. R. Grace in Boulter (footnote 2 above), p. 108, no. 165, pl. 40; S. G. Miller, "Menon's Cistern," *Hesperia* 43, 1974, p. 236, no. 52, pl. 33 (see also p. 207, note 60); H. S. Robinson, "A Sanctuary and Cemetery in Western Corinth," *Hesperia* 38, 1969, p. 13, nos. 10, 11, pl. 2; R. S. Stroud, "An Ancient Fort on Mount Oneion," *Hesperia* 40, 1971, pp. 132, 135, nos. 7, 15 (inv. no. should read C-62-958), pl. 24:c, d.

Although the shoulder curve is rounder and the rim flares more sharply in the early 3rd century, Corinthian B shapes remain essentially the same (cf. Pl. 79:4).¹⁰ By about 275, however, the rim has begun to shrink in height and later appears almost rolled, with a triangular section. The handles arch above the rim, pinching the upper neck as before (Pl. 79:10, 20). The line or band of ridges which has typically encircled the top of the neck since Archaic times now rarely appears. The tendency for the handles to rise higher and for the rim to decrease in diameter seems to continue into the second quarter of the 3rd century, but the evolution of the shape of the body is not yet clear; on some Type B jars, the shoulder drops markedly but on others only a little (Pl. 79:21, 22).¹¹ Stages beyond the middle of the 3rd century have yet to be fixed chronologically.

For all their artistic variation, Corinthian B stamps showing Type B amphoras reproduce the most significant features of the series: the high-arched handles, the swell of the body at the shoulder, and the long, pointed lower body. Thus the stamps as well as the shapes of the whole or fragmentary amphoras on which they occur can be used together to place individual pieces in a chronological sequence. The catalogue of stamped pieces below is arranged chronologically for the most part: Nos. 1–9 illustrate the development of Type B amphoras from the late 4th to mid-3rd(?) century, while Nos. 10A–16 show jars combined with letters and monograms (but cf. No. 2) that belong to the second quarter of the 3rd century. The earliest impressions, Nos. 1 and 2, are dated to the end of the 4th century, in the first case by shape (Pl. 79:1) and context of the amphora itself (since the stamped image was blurred when the die slipped) and on the second by the clearly defined jar in the stamp. The appearance of a letter in No. 2 suggests that these stamps are not merely decorative but conveyed practical information.

No. 3, a delightfully crisp image, should probably be dated to the early 3rd century, slightly later than Nos. 1 and 2, both because of the shape of the rim fragment adhering to the handle and the shape of the jar pictured. Here the diecutter has disproportionately enlarged the upper part of the jar in order to detail the distinctive junction of handles and rim. As a shorthand representation of a Corinthian B amphora it is splendidly effective; only a close analysis reveals that not only is the body relatively small but the handles slant slightly inward, something they never actually do on Type B. The effect is one of subtle foreshortening, which the eye readily comprehends without consciously noticing it. Proportions of the stamped jar No. 4 seem to accord better with the real shape of the contemporary jar displaying the water-worn image of the amphora (Pl. 78), which should belong to the middle of the first quarter of the 3rd century.

Nos. 5 and 6 show amphoras with peaked lids in place, that of No. 5 in outline and that of No. 6 in silhouette. The first handle fragment has attached a trace of rim that suggests a

¹⁰ The reference point for the early 3rd century is a deposit of 19 Corinthian B jars found at Gela, which was probably laid down just before the destruction of the city in 282 B.C.; P. Orlandini, "Gela: Deposito di anfore ellenistiche in Via Polieno," *NSc* 10, 1956, p. 356, fig. 2.

¹¹ Some of these forms may be contemporary; both the high shoulder and the dropped one occur on Type B jars found at Corinth in Well 1981-2, which seems to have been closed about the middle of the 3rd century; C. K. Williams, II and O. H. Zervos, "Corinth, 1981: East of the Theater," *Hesperia* 51, 1982, pp. 120–121.

date still in the first quarter of the 3rd century; the vessel portrayed in the incomplete impression, whose handles arch above the rim and whose shoulder slopes, points to the years toward the end of that period (if it is indeed an amphora for transport rather than a small jar with a foot). The shape of the handle of No. 6 places it in the second quarter of the century, and the long, slanting shoulder of the jar in the stamp echoes that on the sea-find in Patras. Here the die was deeply impressed, sliding in the fine soft clay so that the right-hand edges of the field and of the jar are thickened. The lower body and toe were attenuated on the die, so that they look something like the jar on which No. 7 was modeled. On this stamp from Naukratis, an elegant line is created by the exaggerated curve and counter-curve of the body and enhanced by the leaf-shaped field and the three-dimensional quality of the relief.

Nos. 8 and 9 close the sequence of stamps illustrating the development of Corinthian B to the middle of the 3rd century. No. 8 is the only one of our amphora impressions to reflect the high-swung handles of No. 22 (Pl. 79), which cannot be closely dated by context but which stylistic considerations place no earlier than the middle of the 3rd century. No. 22 had strap handles which may be echoed by the flatness of the handle on which No. 9 appears, although the jar stamped on it does not look precisely like any other amphora impressions published here, nor like known jars; it may belong to one of the less well defined 3rd-century stages of Type B. The handles of the jar itself in its complete condition may have looked in profile much like those pictured on No. 9, as this fragment is broad and probably angular in profile. Its fabric leaves no doubt that it is Corinthian; it is the coarser, orange clay characteristic of the majority of Type B handles in the 3rd century, and to the naked eye at least, it matches the fabric of No. 13.¹²

Two Corinthian B dies incorporate the amphora device with a letter in an unusual fashion. The jar in No. 10A, reduced to a schematic rendering, sits just below the crossbar of an alpha, all in a square field. Jar and letter are similarly positioned in No. 11, but since no crossbar can be discerned behind or above the rim of the amphora, the letter may be read as a lambda instead of an alpha. This jar has arched handles, sloping shoulder, and long, pointed toe, which recall Nos. 6 and 7. We can be in no doubt about the amphora shape to be associated with No. 10A because the same die was impressed on a whole jar which should be dated early in the second quarter of the 3rd century (Pl. 79:10; cf. p. 287 above). These two dies are remarkable not only for their design but for the many stamped examples preserved from them. The stamp illustrated by No. 11 appears on 13 pieces, the largest number of impressions for any Corinthian B die, and that of No. 10 is fourth in rank, with 6 examples preserved. The letters Σ and Ω are combined in No. 12 with a streamlined but recognizable likeness of a Corinthian B jar between them. Other stamps occur with letters CO or

¹² Until the early 3rd century, Type B jars are generally made of the pale, rather fine clay characteristic of Corinthian coarse-ware lekanides, oinochoai, and table amphoras; their fabric is sometimes scarcely coarser than that of Corinthian painted wares. Usually it is beige but can range to warmer pinks and oranges; generally it is classified pink to reddish yellow on the Munsell Soil Color Chart (7.5YR 7/4 to 6/6). By about 275, a coarser, bright orange-tan fabric is introduced for Corinthian B jars and thereafter becomes the more common (Nos. 10–16). Most often the break is reddish yellow (5YR 6/6; the range is 2.5YR 5.5/8 to 7.5YR 7/6, red/light red). The inclusions, though small, are numerous, usually brown, red-orange, and dark gray, and sometimes sparkling; often the exterior of the jar is slipped with very pale brown (10YR 7.5/4).

ΣΩ; the letters in the latter are stylistically very similar to those on No. 12, but none of these stamps includes an amphora.

Nos. 13–16, all dating in the second quarter of the 3rd century, are stamped at the base of the handle and share the same format: a large, high-shouldered Corinthian B jar and one or more letters or monograms in the lower corners. The styles of these four stamps, however, differ considerably. On No. 16, the diecutter has reduced the narrow neck of the amphora to a line no wider than the handles, rather like that of No. 10A. The jar on No. 14, which is preserved on the lower handle attachment of a jar top (Pl. 78), is a clear portrait of the shape on which it appears; it has realistic proportions but lacks characteristic details at the rim. No. 15 gives a somewhat sketchy impression, partly because of the style of cutting and partly because of the manner in which the die was impressed. No. 13, finally, shows the handles arching above the rim, the jar top large in proportion to the body.

Although the amphora is the eye-catching element of these stamps, the presence of letters and monograms within the scheme suggests that they formed some means of identification or accounting. So far no link has been made between the stamps found on some Corinthian B amphoras and any supervisory personnel who might have been responsible for verifying capacity or some other standard. Possibly the stamps were the potters' own marks, pressed on the handle to help with an internal system of records, or they may represent some form of external regulation not otherwise documented.

Virginia Grace is perhaps best known for her work on the epigraphical aspects of stamped amphora handles, but she also encourages us to look beyond the officialdom often represented by names thus recorded to the people who used the jars, the potters who designed and made them, and the diecutters whose craftsmanship now benefits archaeological research. These Corinthian images on Corinthian jars are precise enough to provide aids for dating, and they may in the future offer evidence for the sequence of changes in shape for Corinthian B jars around the middle of the 3rd century. Whatever their practical significance to the ancient potter, these small pictures combined function with graceful design, as did the containers themselves, to make them the most popular and charming device found among the stamps of Corinthian Type B.

CATALOGUE

Inventory numbers belonging to Corinth begin with C- or CP-; to Isthmia, with IP (excavations to 1969) or IPG (excavations after 1969). Uninventoried pieces bear the author's study numbers (CK or CK SAH). Preserved height (P.H.) is taken with the fragment in the position it would have had on the jar; neck height (N.H.) is taken from the base to the highest point on the rim; handle height (H.H.) is measured vertically on a complete handle from the mid-point of the lower attachment to the top of the upper curve; unless otherwise indicated, width and thickness of handle (W. \times Th.) are taken at base. Handles are flattened oval in section and stamped on top of the curve unless described differently. Dates for deposits are given only when significant for the catalogued piece. For description of fabric, see text with footnote 12 (p. 288 above). Measurements are in fractions of a meter.

STAMPS BY TYPE (Pl. 78)

1 (C-71-609; Pl. 79). Amphora in oval field

P.H. 0.13, N.H. 0.121, W. \times Th. 0.038×0.02 .

Neck and rim of amphora with one upper handle curve and the other upper handle attachment. Band of two or three heavy, irregular ridges around top of neck; flaring rim convex in profile, with concave upper surface, rising over handles; oval mouth.

Corinth Well 1971-1, mid- to late 4th century¹³

2 (C-67-93). Amphora with B retrograde at right in circular field

P.H. 0.048, W. \times Th. 0.048×0.023 .

Fragment preserving most of handle curve. Handle flattened oval in section, with pinched edges.

3 (C-47-911). Amphora in circular field

P.H. 0.044, W. \times Th. 0.043×0.027 .

Fragment preserving upper curve of handle with small fragment of outlying rim.

Corinth Well 1933-4

4. Amphora in oval field

Stentinello, Syracuse, uninv. CK SAH 8; Pl. 79.

P.H. 0.029, N.H. 0.148, H.H. 0.207, W. \times Th. 0.046×0.024 (top).

Top of jar worn by water and incrustated with barnacles. Neck concave in profile with flaring rim nearly triangular in section; oval mouth. Handle of irregular thickness; stamped just below top of curve.

Underwater cargo lifted at Stentinello, Syracuse, first quarter of the 3rd century.¹⁴

Three more pieces impressed with a similar stamp were raised with the same cargo (CK SAH 2, 5, and 11), but their worn condition precludes close die comparisons. The first is stamped twice, on top of the curve and just below.

5. Amphora with lid in oval field

National Museum, Athens, KEP EM 7.

P.H. 0.045, W. \times Th. 0.043×0.026 .

Fragment preserving handle curve with small part of neck, trace of rim; broken through center of stamp.

6 (C-63-673). Amphora with lid in oval field

P.H. 0.205, W. \times Th. 0.049×0.033 .

Fragment preserving most of handle from lower attachment to beginning of curve. Stamped on vertical face.

(Anaploga Cistern Area) Corinth Well 1963-6

7. Amphora in leaf-shaped field

British Museum 1955, 9-20, 67

Handle fragment from Naukratis.

8. Amphora in circular field

Corfu 1650

P.H. 0.205, W. \times Th. 0.041×0.025 .

Fragment preserving most of handle from lower attachment to mid-point of curve. Impression incomplete.

Two similar handles, Corfu 1657 and 1687, apparently stamped with same die (stamp incompletely preserved).

¹³ Corinth Excavations, Deposit Index.

¹⁴ G. Kapitän, "Il relitto corinzio di Stentinello nella Baia di S. Panagia (Siracusa)," *Sicilia Archeologica* 9, 1976, pp. 90-91.

9 (C-67-76). Amphora in rectangular field

P.H. 0.035, W. \times Th. 0.049×0.026 .

Fragment preserving most of handle curve. Impression incomplete.

10. Amphora suspended from crossbar of A, in rectangular field

Corfu, uninv. CK 13; Pl. 79.

H. 0.657, D. 0.388, N.H. 0.155, H.H. 0.199, W. \times Th. 0.058×0.03 .

Intact jar with light marine incrustation; stamp water worn. Upper part of neck oval; rim rolled, rising over handle tops; mouth a figure eight in shape. Handles thickened through middle; one stamped at base with same die (apparently) as 10A below.

10A (C-40-7). Amphora suspended from crossbar of A in rectangular field

P.H. 0.041, W. \times Th. 0.049×0.025 .

Fragment preserving lower fourth of handle with attachment. Stamped at base.

Fragments from similar handles stamped at base with same die: CP-1844, C-36-498, C-62-952, C-74-63, IPG 72-10.

11 (IP 724). Amphora suspended between legs of A or Λ in approximately triangular field

P.H. 0.175, W. \times Th. 0.048×0.032 .

Fragment preserving vertical part of curve to beginning of curve; broken at lower corner of stamp. Handle has pinched edges, is very much flattened at base, where it is stamped.

Isthmia, Rachi South Slope Cistern.

Fragmentary handles apparently stamped with same die (impressions all in deep relief and usually incomplete at bottom) include eight stamped at base: C-33-266, C-67-23, IP 223, IP 404, IP 406, IP 408, IP 707, IP 726; two on top of curve: IP 64 and IP 751; and one stamped at base and again below the curve: IP 763. From Rachi South Slope Cistern: IP 406, IP 408, IP 707, IP 726, IP 751.

12 (C-70-111). Amphora between letters $\Sigma\Omega$ in rectangular field

P.H. 0.07, W. \times Th. 0.063×0.033 .

Fragment preserving base of handle with attachment. From large handle with section like that of No. 11 above; stamped at base.

Handle fragments AT/7 and AT/9 in the Benaki Collection in Alexandria probably stamped with same die.

13 (C-71-183). Amphora with letter (I?) at lower left and monogram (?) at lower right, in rectangular field

P.H. 0.197, W. \times Th. 0.054×0.026 .

Fragment preserving handle from lower attachment to beginning of curve; broken across bottom of stamp. Section like that of No. 11 above; stamped at base.

14 (C-64-376; Pl. 79). Amphora with monogram $\mathbf{\Lambda}$ at lower left and illegible letter (?) at lower right, in rectangular field

P.H. 0.198, N.H. 0.142, H.H. 0.167, W. \times Th. 0.047×0.027 .

Most of jar top and small part of shoulder preserved. Upper part of neck oval with groove around top; heavy rolled rim convex in profile with slanting upper surface; oval mouth. Heavy handles slant toward rim; thickened through center; outer face slightly flattened at base, where stamped on one handle. Red dipinto θ on neck.

Corinth Manhole 64-2 (Anaploga Water Tunnel System)

15. Amphora with T at lower left and illegible letter (?) at lower right, in rectangular field

British Museum 66, 4-15, 94.

Fragment preserving handle from lower attachment to beginning of curve. Stamped at base and below curve (latter incomplete at top).

16 (C-66-72). Amphora with T at right, in circular field

P.H. 0.195, H.H. 0.173, W. \times Th. 0.059×0.028 .

Fragment preserving handle with lower attachment. Handle section like that of No. 11; stamped at base.

SHAPES FOR COMPARISON (Pl. 79)

17 (C-71-578).

H. 0.577, D. 0.314, N.H. 0.111, H.H. 0.132, W. \times Th. 0.034×0.022 .

Most of jar preserved, with complete profile; some plaster restoration. Conical toe offset from ovoid body with shoulder concave in profile. Flaring neck with two ridges around top; flaring rim convex in profile with slightly concave, horizontal upper surface; oval mouth. Arched handles touch base of rim; edges slightly pinched.

Corinth Pottery Lot 1972-63, third quarter of the 4th century¹⁵

18 (C-71-1).

H. 0.632, D. 0.373, N.H. 0.137, H.H. 0.166, W. × Th. 0.041 × 0.024.

Most of jar, complete profile preserved; some plaster restoration. Pointed toe with convex bottom; piriform body, sloping shoulder concave in profile. Upper part of neck oval with band of three low ridges around top; flaring rim convex in profile with nearly horizontal upper surface; oval mouth. Handles arch to top of rim, press against it; one stamped on top with cross. Red dipinto ΣΤ on neck in center at top.

From same deposit as No. 1 above.

19 (C-71-577).

H. 0.558, D. 0.348, N.H. 0.119, H.H. 0.145, W. × Th. 0.041 × 0.024.

Most of jar, complete profile preserved; some plaster restoration. Pointed toe with bulge at tip; bi-conical body, sloping shoulder. Upper part of neck oval with two irregular ridges around top; flaring rim convex in profile with broad, flat upper surface rising over handles; mouth a figure eight in shape. Handles pressed against lower half of rim.

Pottery Deposit East of Building II (Corinth Pottery Lot 7079), third quarter into last quarter of the 4th century¹⁶

20.

Collection of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, unnumbered.¹⁷

H. 0.714, D. 0.407, N.H. 0.16, H.H. 0.209, W. × Th. 0.05 × 0.032.

Nearly intact jar. Knob at tip of pointed toe; piriform body with sloping shoulder concave where handles are attached. Upper part of neck oval with two grooves around top; flaring rolled rim approximately triangular in section with sloping upper surface, convex lower surface; mouth a figure eight in shape. Heavy handles oval in section with pinched edges.

21.

Patras, uninv. CK 15.

H. 0.705, D. 0.393, N.H. 0.144, H.H. 0.213, W. × Th. 0.046 × 0.03.

Intact jar. Long, sloping shoulder. Rolled rim; mouth a figure eight in shape. Handles oval in section. Stamped with O on side of one handle.

22 (C-34-472).

H. 0.432, D. 0.261, N.H. 0.082, H.H. 0.118, W. × Th. 0.037 × 0.015.

Most of body, one handle with fragment of neck and rim of small jar preserved; some plaster restoration. Pointed toe with shallow convex cap at tip; high, rounded shoulder. Small rolled rim nearly triangular in section. Strap handle with suggestion of ribs on outer face; slanted toward rim.

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¹⁵ C. K. Williams, II and J. E. Fisher, "Corinth, 1972: The Forum Area," *Hesperia* 42, 1973, pp. 23-27; cf. nos. 27-29.

¹⁶ Associated with a building on whose floor was found a coin of 315-310 B.C.: Williams and Fisher, *op. cit.*, p. 177.

¹⁷ Koehler, *Proceedings of the Ninth Conference on Underwater Archaeology*, footnote 2 above, fig. 3:f.

PLATE 78



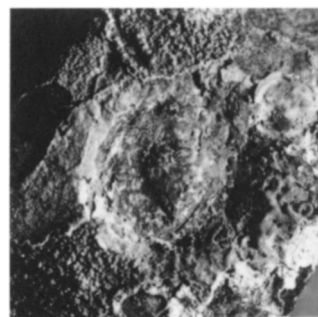
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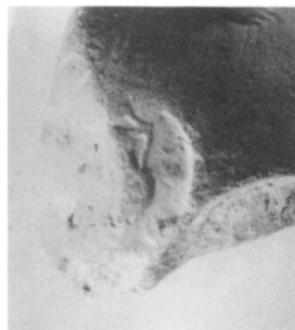
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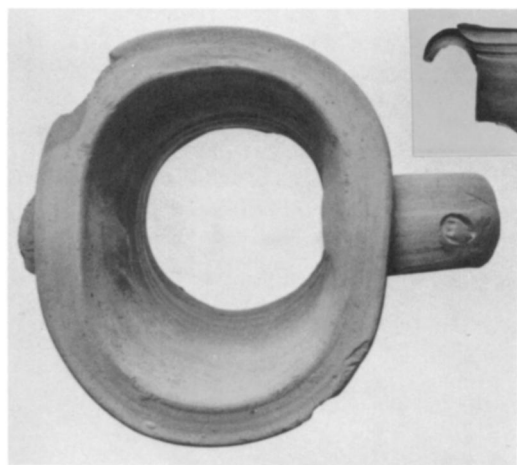


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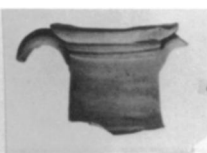


16

Corinthian B Stamps with Amphoras, late 4th and 3rd centuries B.C. (Actual size)



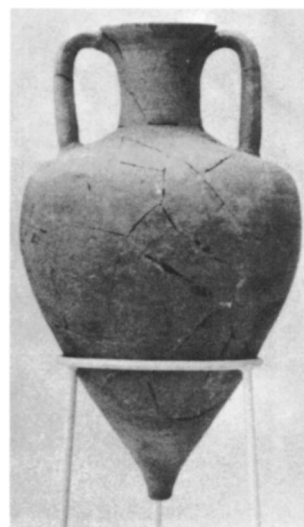
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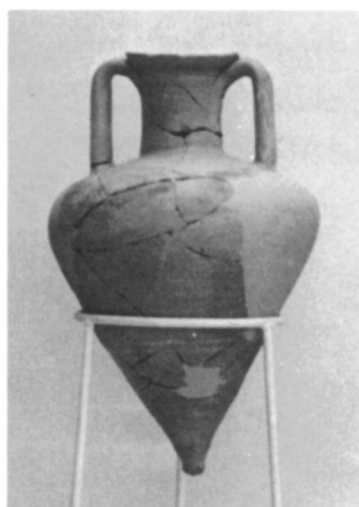
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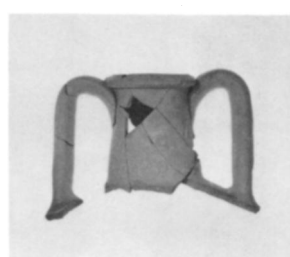
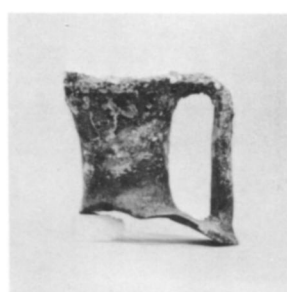
17



18



4



14



22



10



20



21

Corinthian B Amphoras, late 4th and 3rd centuries B.C. (Scale 1:10)

CAROLYN G. KOEHLER: AMPHORAS ON AMPHORAS