

# FALAIIEFF BELL-KRATERS FROM ANCIENT CORINTH

## ABSTRACT

A rare shape in Greek pottery of the 4th century B.C. is the bell-krater of so-called Falaieff type. Red-figure and black-glaze examples made in Athens have long been known, but this article presents fragments from the American excavations in ancient Corinth that represent a contemporary local coarseware version. Catalogues of the Athenian and Corinthian pieces are followed by a discussion of the chronology, based particularly upon deposits at Corinth, and by an examination of the relationship between the two series. Antecedents of the Falaieff krater in Etruscan *Bucchero* and possible functions for the shape are suggested in the final section.

One of the rarer shapes produced by Greek potters in the 4th century B.C. was the bell-krater of so-called Falaieff type.<sup>1</sup> This unusual form of krater was named by J. D. Beazley after the Russian family that once owned the two Attic red-figure examples that are today in the Louvre.<sup>2</sup> Characteristic of the shape are the deep bowl, the tall lip, and especially the inner collar pierced with holes. When Stella Drougou discussed the Attic fineware kraters of Falaieff shape in her important article of 1979,<sup>3</sup> she was able to cite seven examples. In the present article I add some new fragments of Attic red-figure Falaieffs, particularly from Corinth; show that a coarseware version of the shape was produced in Corinth during the 4th century; and discuss the chronology, origins, and function of the shape.

I begin with the Attic fineware kraters of this type. To the seven examples known to Drougou, I add a fragment from ancient Istros, perhaps another from the Athenian Agora, and a further four or five examples that have been found in the American excavations at Corinth.<sup>4</sup>

1. I would like to express my gratitude once again to Charles K. Williams II, former Director of the Corinth Excavations, who kindly gave me permission to publish the fragmentary vases presented in this article. I would also like to thank most warmly Nancy Bookidis, Assistant Director, for her kind and patient help in Ancient Corinth. T. Leslie Shear Jr. and Mary Moore readily gave me permission some years ago to illustrate the unpublished Falaieff krater from the Athenian Agora; and Jan Jordan expedited my study of the vase.

I am also most grateful to Martine Denoyelle in the Louvre, and to Ulf Johnsson and Märten Snickare in the National Museum, Stockholm, for supplying photographs of, and information about, vases in their care; and to John McK. Camp and Elizabeth R. Gebhard for allowing me access to material in the Athenian Agora and at Isthmia, respectively. Elizabeth G. Pemberton and the late A. D. Trendall read early drafts of this article, and I have benefited from their expertise, particularly from Dr. Pemberton's

extensive knowledge of the Classical pottery of Corinth. The photographs of vases in Corinth are the contribution of L. Bartzioti and I. Ioannidou. Claude Perucich and Daniela Lentini of Campus Graphics at La Trobe University prepared the profiles from my drawings.

2. See *ARV*<sup>2</sup> 1469–1470; Talcott and Philippaki 1956, p. 66.

3. Drougou 1979, pp. 268, 270.

4. Assuming that A14 comes from a Falaieff krater, the fragments from Corinth must represent four or five vases.

ATTIC FALAIIEFF KRATERS<sup>5</sup>

A1 St. Petersburg, Hermitage Mus., Ch.1903.55 (inv. 14105), from Chersonesos. Fig. 1

H. 0.445; Diam. rim 0.357; H. lip 0.09; Diam. central opening 0.11 (Below), 0.13 m (Drougou).

ARV<sup>2</sup> 1469, note 1; Below 1945, pls. I–II; Drougou 1979, p. 268, no. 1, pp. 271–273.

Side A: Dionysos seated, with two maenads and a satyr. Side B: two youths pursuing two women (Dioskouroi and the daughters of Leukippos?). Lip: youths, women, and Eros.

A2 Paris, Louvre, CA 229 (G 529), ex Falaieff Coll. Fig. 1

H. 0.435; Diam. rim 0.37; Diam. central opening 0.185 m.

ARV<sup>2</sup> 1470, no. 162 (Group G); *Beazley Addenda*<sup>2</sup>, p. 380; Drougou 1979, pp. 268, 274, 276, no. 2; LIMC VIII.2, 1997, pls. 344–345, Arimaspoi 40.

Side A: Dionysos seated, with maenad and two satyrs. Side B: grypomachy. Lip: grypomachy.

A3 Paris, Louvre, CA 228 (G 530), ex Falaieff Coll. Fig. 1

H. 0.43; Diam. rim 0.38; Diam. central opening 0.175 m.

ARV<sup>2</sup> 1469, no. 161 (Group G); *Beazley Addenda*<sup>2</sup>, p. 380; Drougou 1979, pp. 270, 275, no. 3; Boardman 1989, fig. 414; LIMC VIII.2, 1997, pls. 343–344, Arimaspoi 39.

Side A: Dionysos seated, with maenad, satyr, and Eros. Side B: grypomachy. Lip: grypomachy.

A4 Stockholm, Nat. Mus., G III A V:2 (D 19310), ex Hamilton Coll. Fig. 1

H. 0.43; Diam. rim 0.43; Diam. central opening 0.18–0.19 m.

ARV<sup>2</sup> 1470, no. 163 (Group G); *Paralipomena*, p. 494; *Beazley Addenda*<sup>2</sup>, p. 380; Drougou 1979, pp. 270, 277, 279, no. 4.

Side A: Dionysos reclining, with Ariadne (or a maenad) seated and playing a harp; a satyr; and seated Eros. Side B: grypomachy. Lip: grypomachy.



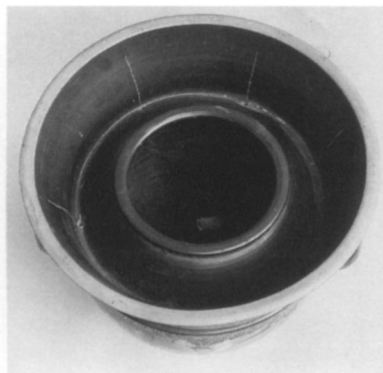
A1



A2



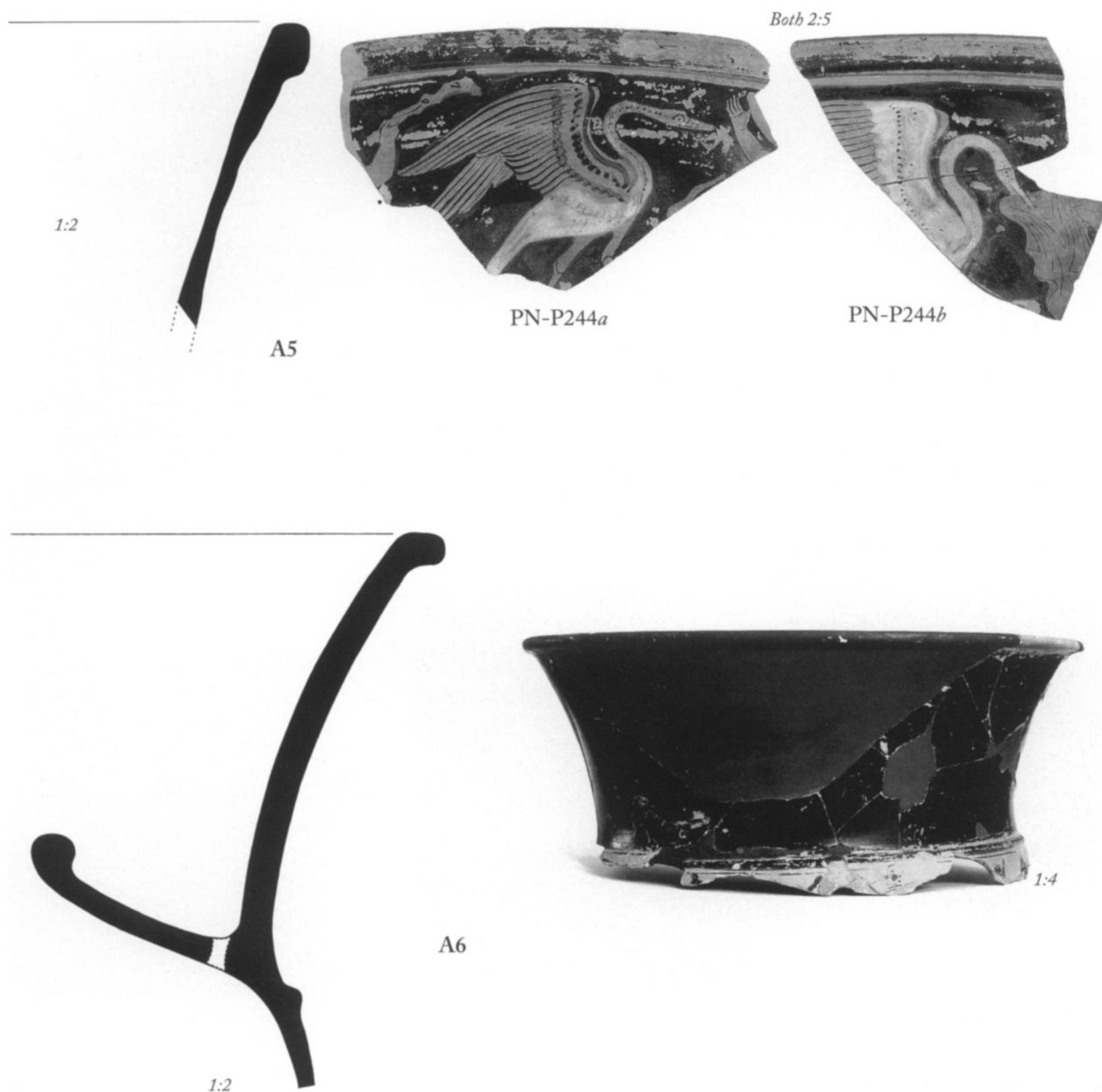
A4



A3

Figure 1. Attic Falaieff kraters (A1–A4).

5. In the catalogue that follows, the term “lip” refers to the whole element that rises from the bowl of the vase; “rim” refers to the edge of the lip. Grid coordinates of the findspots refer to the plan of the central area of Corinth, ca. 400 B.C., given in Williams 1980, p. 112, fig. 2, and in Pemberton 1997, p. 91, fig. 17. C and CP numbers are Corinth inventory numbers.



**Figure 2.** Attic Falaieff kraters: from Athens (A5–A6). Scale as indicated

**A5** Athens, Agora Mus., PN-P 244a–b, from Athens (Pnyx). Fig. 2

Two fragments. Diam. rim 0.44; H. lip at least 0.105 m.

Talcott and Philippaki 1956, pp. 65–66, pl. 9, no. 318; Drougou 1979, p. 270, no. 5.

Lip: battle of pygmies and cranes.

**A6** Athens, Agora Mus., P 23747a–b, from Athens (Agora). Fig. 2

Two fragments. Diam. rim 0.38; H. lip 0.14; W. collar 0.06; Diam. central opening 0.147 m.

Talcott and Philippaki 1956, p. 66; Drougou 1979, p. 270, no. 6.

Black except for a reserved handle-zone decorated with a black ivy-vine.

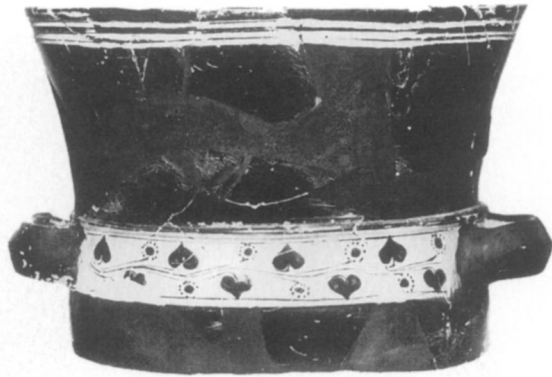
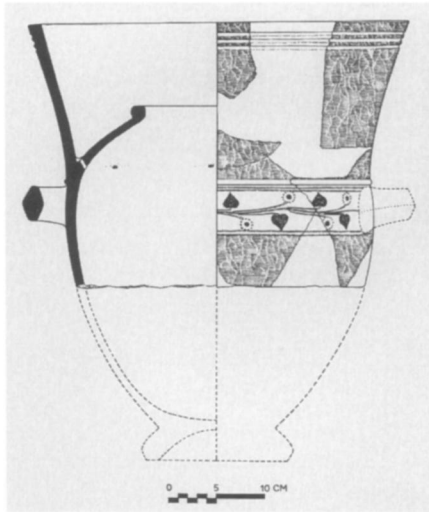


Figure 3. Attic Falaieff krater, from Athens (A7).



Figure 4. Attic Falaieff krater, from Istros (A8).

A7 Athens, Third Ephoreia, from Athens. Fig. 3

Fragmentary. Diam. rim 0.395; Diam. central opening 0.18 m.

Drougou 1979, pp. 266–267, 269, 270, no. 7.

Black except for a reserved handle-zone decorated with a black ivy-vine.

A8 Bucharest, Institute of Archaeology, V 8732, from Istros. Fig. 4

Single fragment. Est. Diam. rim 0.40 m.

Alexandrescu 1978, p. 78, no. 460, pl. 54.

Lip: seated woman (maenad?). Recognized by Alexandrescu as part of a Falaieff krater.

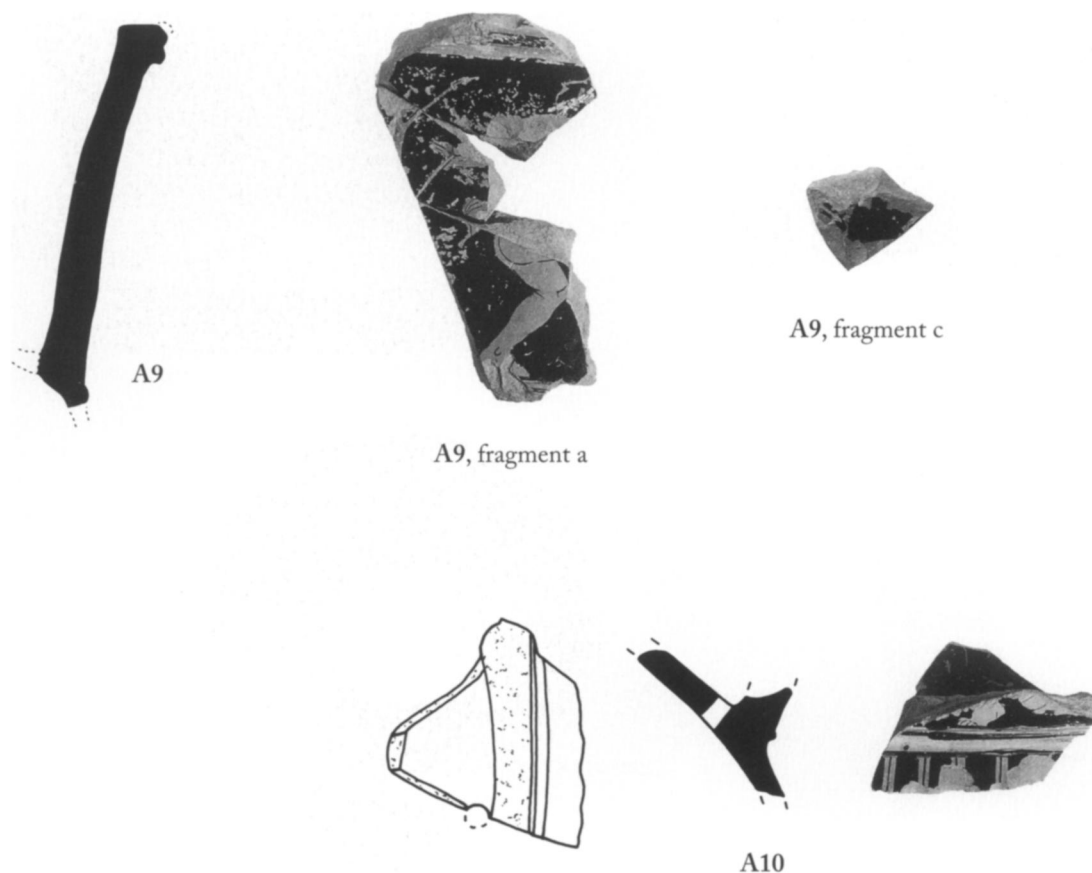


Figure 5. Attic Falaieff kraters, from Corinth (A9-A10). Scale 1:2

A9 C-1980-21a-c, from Corinth. Fig. 5

Three fragments. Fragment *a* (four joining sherds): profile of lip almost complete down to junction with bowl, where there is preserved half of one of the holes pierced through the inner collar; outer edge of rim molded with two black ridges and two reserved grooves; flat top of rim and inner surface of lip glazed black; underside of collar reserved. P.H. 0.10; Th. 0.009–0.012 m. Fragment *b* (single sherd): small section of rim. P.W. 0.036 m. Fragment *c* (single sherd): upper part of lip. P.W. 0.022 m. Findspot: Forum Northeast, grid 38:A–B, fill over starting-line of earlier race-course.

Dionysiac scene. Fragment *a* preserves the top of a small tree at

the lefthand break; at right, a satyr (left leg, right buttock, tail, left hand, crown of head) creeping to right, his right leg forward and raised, his left arm thrown back. Fragment *c* preserves, in profile to right, the face of a second satyr (bearded) and the upper contour of his right(?) arm outstretched and bent up at the elbow. Traces of preliminary sketch on both figures. Relief contour for the branches of the tree, the thighs and the hand of the one satyr, the arm of the other. White scumbled with dilute glaze for the first satyr's wreath. See also the comments under A10, A11, and A12.

A10 CP-3293, from Corinth. Fig. 5

Single fragment from junction of lip, shoulder, and inner collar, preserving about half of a hole pierced through the collar. Narrow ridge, with reserved groove below, at base of lip on outside. Inner surface of lip and upper surface of collar glazed brownish-black. Undersurface of collar and shoulder reserved. Max. dim. 0.061; Th. lip 0.011–0.012; Th. collar (inner break) 0.006 m. Exact findspot uncertain: perhaps one of the wells in the Julian Basilica excavated in 1915.

On the lip, the raised left foot, part of the right foot, and the hem of the garment of a figure moving to left. On the shoulder, a pattern of vertical tongues (not, I think, eggs as on A4). Possibly from the same vase as A9.

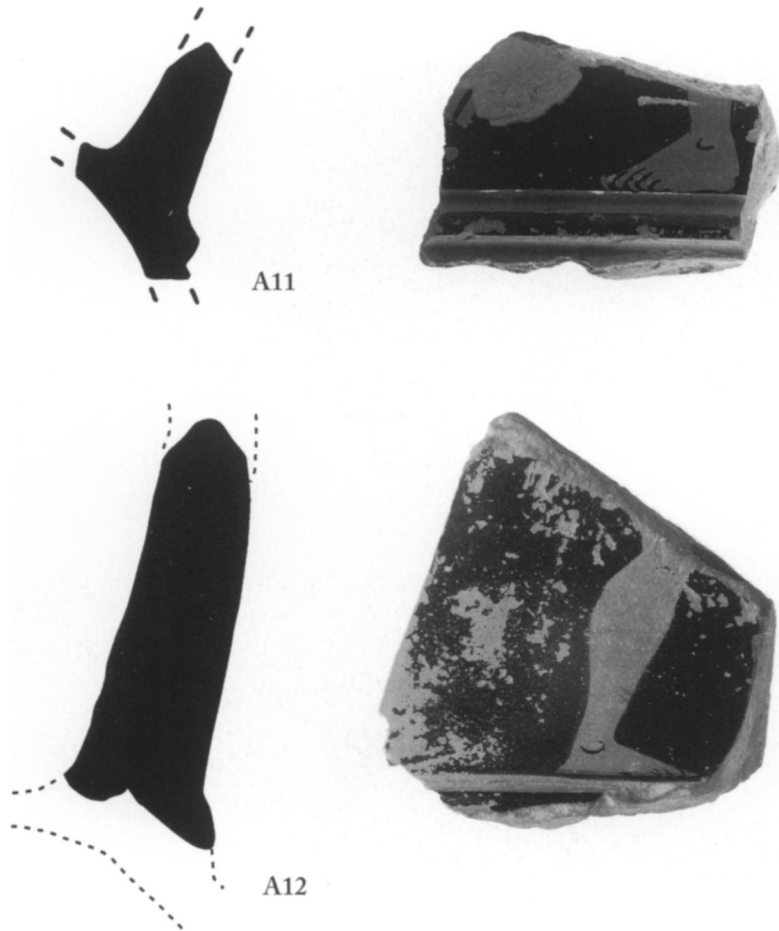


Figure 6. Attic Falaieff kraters, from Corinth (A11–A12). Scale 1:1

A11 C-46-9, from Corinth. Fig. 6

Single fragment from junction of lip with bowl and inner collar, preserving trace of pierced hole on inside and black ridge between two reserved grooves above lower break on outside. Black on inside of lip; streaks of black on inside of bowl. P.H. 0.031; p.W. 0.046; Th. (upper break) 0.007 m. Findspot: Southeast Building, mixed fill.

At the right, the left foot of a figure standing to left. At the lefthand break, two toes of the right foot of a second figure standing to right, and, above, the hem of a garment worn by this figure. Preliminary sketch on the foot. Relief contour for the foot, toe, and drapery. Though both C-46-9 (A11) and C-1980-21 (A9) were found along the eastern side of the Forum of Corinth, the different thickness of the lips shows that they cannot belong to the same vase.

A12 CP-1692, from Corinth. Fig. 6

Single fragment from lower part of lip at junction with bowl; ridge collar on outside at lower break; broken on inside where inner collar joined base of lip. Brownish-black glaze on inside of lip. P.H. 0.056; p.W. 0.051; Th. lip 0.011–0.016 m. Exact findspot unknown.

All that remains of the picture is the right leg (foot to knee) of a male(?) figure, standing to right; and at the upper lefthand break, relief lines defining an object (tree-branch?). Preliminary sketch-lines on the leg. The thickness at the base of the lip, and the different relationship of collar to bowl, indicate that this fragment does not come from the same vase as A9.



Figure 7. Possible Attic Falaieff kraters (A13–A14). Scale 1:1

Possibly also:

**A13** Athens, Agora Mus., P 32276, from Athens (Agora). Fig. 7

Unpublished. Lip with red-figure decoration: chariot-horses galloping to left.<sup>6</sup>

**A14** C-28-75, from Corinth. Fig. 7

Single fragment preserving part of rim and lip. P.H. 0.065; p.W. 0.148; est. Diam. rim 0.42–0.44; Th. lip 0.008–0.012 m.

Upper body of a maenad, facing to right, beating a tympanon. To left and right, the heads of two thyrsos.

McPhee 1976, p. 384, no. 7, pl. 85 (with profile). In the original publication this fragment was said to come from a bell-krater of special

type, which is correct insofar as it goes, but the molded rim has the same form as that of **A9**, which suggests that the piece may come from a Falaieff krater, and the estimated diameter would also be appropriate. However, the fabric and glaze indicate that the fragment must have come from a different vase than **A9–A12**. The date, “ca. 410–400,” given in the original publication is a little early: the fragment should be placed about 400–380 B.C.

6. John McK. Camp, Director of the Agora Excavations, has kindly allowed me to illustrate this recent find.

All the Attic kraters of Falaieff type seem to have been large vases, the height of the better preserved examples (A1–A4) ranging from 43 to 44.5 cm, the diameter of the rim in the case of A1–A8 and A14 ranging from 35.7 to 44 cm. They are characterized by a solid ring-foot in one or two degrees; a deep bowl; two handles placed high on the bowl; and a tall, flaring lip with a rim that is either rounded and articulated by one or more grooves on the outside, or that is flat on top and with a rounded or ridged profile. A narrow, horizontal ridge or fillet marks the junction of lip and bowl; and on the inside, where the lip and bowl join, there is a broad collar, which at the junction with the lip is pierced by four to eight holes (four in the case of A1, five of A2–A4 and A6, eight of A7).<sup>7</sup>

Some distinctions in shape, however, may be established within the series. The two kraters in the Louvre (A2, A3) and that in Stockholm (A4) all display a foot of inverted echinus shape, a bowl that is low and broad, handles set horizontally below the join of bowl and lip, and a lip that is particularly tall and flaring. Whether the three vases are the work of a single potter, as Frel maintains,<sup>8</sup> I cannot confirm, but they seem to have been painted by a single hand, and are probably products of a single workshop. In contrast, the krater in St. Petersburg (A1) clearly represents a different form: the foot consists of two elements, the bowl is taller and more ovoid, the handles are set diagonally, and the lip is shorter. Among the remaining pieces, the fragmentary black krater A7 may perhaps be associated with the Louvre and Stockholm Falaieffs,<sup>9</sup> while the Agora fragment A6, to judge from the profile of the lip and the collar, is perhaps contemporary, though not necessarily by the same potter; and A13 has the same type of rim as A4. Not enough remains of the red-figure sherds A5, A8, A9–A12, and A14 to associate them on the basis of shape with the more complete vases, although A9 and A14 share a similar type of rim.

In all cases these kraters are fineware. Two (A6 and A7), both fragmentary, seem to have been painted black except on the bowl between the handles where a reserved band is ornamented with a horizontal vine of ivy leaves and berries; and the style of the ivy is similar in both, so far as one can tell.<sup>10</sup> The remaining kraters all employ the red-figure technique, on bowl and lip where both elements of the vase are preserved. Three, A2–A4, may be attributed to a single hand, the Griffin Painter, the principal artist within Beazley's Group G.<sup>11</sup> St. Petersburg Ch.1903.55 (A1) and the Pnyx fragment (A5) were painted by two different hands, unrelated to Group G.<sup>12</sup> The style of A8 is unconnected with any of these pieces. Alexandrescu places this fragment near the Black Thyrsus Painter, but though the style does seem to relate generally to the Telos Group (of which the Black Thyrsus Painter is a member), I do not myself believe that it is possible to make a closer attribution from what remains.<sup>13</sup> None of the fragments from Corinth can be definitely assigned to a particular artist, though the style of A14 seems to me to recall most closely the Erbach Painter.<sup>14</sup>

The absolute chronology of these Attic vases depends less upon archaeological context than upon stylistic analysis of the red-figure decoration. The contextual evidence is slight. The precise findspots of the kraters in Paris and Stockholm (A2–A4) are unknown, and the contexts of A7

7. In the case of A6 only four holes are preserved, but their even spacing allows for the restoration of a fifth; in the case of A4, there are traces of four holes, but again probably five originally.

8. Frel 1964, p. 124.

9. The bowl of A7 may be too tall in the restored profile published in Drougou 1979, p. 267, fig. 2 (here Fig. 3).

10. A similar decorative scheme was employed for the contemporary black-glazed deep bowls, such as Athens, Agora Mus. P 26062 and P 8606, *Agora* XII, pp. 56–57, nos. 78 and 79, p. 242, pl. 4.

11. *ARV*<sup>2</sup> 1469–1470, nos. 161–163. Talcott and Philippaki (1956, pp. 65–66), as well as Drougou (1979, p. 275), remark on the unity of the style of these three. The most recent discussions of Group G will be found in Margos 1980 (but I do not always accept her stylistic divisions), Isler-Kerenyi 1982, and Robertson 1992, p. 274.

12. So also Talcott and Philippaki 1956, pp. 65–66; and see Beazley, *ARV*<sup>2</sup> 1469.

13. Alexandrescu 1978, p. 78. Telos Group: *ARV*<sup>2</sup> pp. 1425–1434. Black Thyrsus Painter: *ARV*<sup>2</sup> 1431–1434.

14. Erbach Painter: *ARV*<sup>2</sup> pp. 1418–1419.



and A8 are also unhelpful. The krater in St. Petersburg (A1) was found in 1903 in a tomb at Chersonesos, but the tomb seems to have contained multiple cremations and the contents have not yet, to my knowledge, been fully published, so that it is not possible to establish a close dating. Although the fill which yielded fragment A5 and many other red-figure sherds, brought in during a rebuilding (Period III) of the Pnyx, included Hellenistic and Roman material, the bulk of the pottery favors a date around 340–335 B.C. for the rebuilding. We cannot, however, argue that this provides a *terminus ante quem* of ca. 330 for A5, since the chronology of the deposit depends in part upon the fragments of red-figure—a clear example of circular reasoning.<sup>15</sup> None of the Attic red-figure fragments from Corinth (A9–A12, A14) provides a useful stratigraphic context.<sup>16</sup>

In an effort to obtain a more precise date for the Attic red-figure Falaieffs, we must turn to the subjective evidence of style. In her recent study, Stella Drougou dates all the examples then known (A2–A7) to ca. 370–360 B.C., except for the St. Petersburg krater (A1), which she places about 390. This dating basically follows that suggested by Karl Schefold for the three Falaieffs of Group G (A2–A4).<sup>17</sup> However, the chronology of red-figure pottery in the 4th century has not been determined with great precision,<sup>18</sup> and I think that a date of 370–360 for A2–A4 may be too high by about a decade. On the other hand, the St. Petersburg krater (A1) does seem to belong in the first quarter of the 4th century.<sup>19</sup> And the fragments A9–A12 and A14, from Corinth, may be assigned to the same period.<sup>20</sup> If this subjective stylistic dating were to be correct, it would suggest that the krater of Falaieff shape was first produced in the Athenian potters' quarter at some time during the first quarter of the 4th century, earlier perhaps rather than later, and that its popularity was relatively brief, for there is no clear evidence at present that it was still being manufactured during the third quarter of the century, and indeed none of the Attic examples may be later than 350.

These Attic fineware kraters, to judge from the findspots, were apparently potted not only for the home market (A5–A7, A13), but also, and perhaps mainly, for export: to Corinth (A9–A12, A14), to Chersonesos and Istros on the Black Sea (A1, A8), and, probably, to Campania (A2–

15. See Talcott and Philippaki, pp. 5–6, for the chronology suggested by the red-figure pottery. A date for Pnyx Period III in the third quarter of the 4th century was originally proposed in Thompson and Scranton 1943, pp. 293–301. In *Agora* XIV, pp. 49–50, it is suggested that the reorganization of the Pnyx may have been begun under Lykourgos but have been “broken off” in the late 4th century. The pottery has now been restudied by Susan Rotroff, who supports a date of ca. 340–335: Rotroff 1996; Rotroff and Camp 1996, pp. 275–278; *Agora* XXIX, pp. 20–23.

16. A9, to be sure, came from the fill

(lot 1980-57) dumped over the starting-line of the first racetrack, but that fill contains material dating as late as the first half of the 3rd century B.C.: see Williams 1981, p. 11 with note 12.

17. Drougou 1979, pp. 268, 270; Schefold (1934, pp. 17 and 78) places the three Falaieffs of Group G about 370–360.

18. The problems in the chronology of Attic red-figure in the 4th century have been remarked upon by Robertson (1981, p. 67), and have been highlighted most recently by Panos Valavanis' study (1991) of nine Panathenaic amphorae from Eretria and their

stylistic relations with contemporary red-figure.

19. One of the anonymous readers has suggested that there is a stylistic connection between the St. Petersburg vase and an epinetron in Rhodes (*ARV*<sup>2</sup> 1503, no. 6; Chalki Group), which comes from a grave datable by the associated pottery. I compared the two vases when I first began to work on this article, but could not see any close relationship in style. This is still my opinion.

20. A8, however, probably belongs, as Alexandrescu suggests, to the second quarter of the 4th century.

A4).<sup>21</sup> The St. Petersburg vase (A1) was unearthed, as we have noted, at Chersonesos in a tomb, where it was employed as an urn for the cremated bones of the dead, the interior opening covered with a single black-glazed bowl.<sup>22</sup> Doubtless, A2–A4 also came from tombs. But other pieces were found in settlement contexts, so a funerary use was clearly a secondary function for these vases.

Before, however, we proceed to a consideration of the origins and function of the Falaieff krater, we must first examine some evidence recovered by the American excavations in Corinth indicating that the local potters were producing a coarseware version of the shape. At present I am aware of sixteen fragments that come from such Corinthian Falaieff kraters,<sup>23</sup> representing, at a minimum, thirteen different vases.<sup>24</sup>

## CORINTHIAN FALAIIEFF KRATERS

C1 C-71-524.

Fig. 8

P.H. 0.204; Diam. rim 0.305 (inner); 0.34 (outer); W. inner collar 0.085; Diam. interior opening 0.115; Th. (lower break) 0.005–0.007 m. Hard, coarse fabric; light red (5YR 6/8), but in places fired light gray (7.5YR 6/2) in core; tempered with many small to large grits (0.5–6 mm, averaging 0.5–2 mm), mainly red, gray, and yellow, but also some white; voids. All surfaces smoothed; outer surface of lip and bowl fired a creamish color (7.5YR 8/4–6). Findspot: Forum Southwest, grid 55:M–L, northeast of pottery deposit near walls 7 and 8 (drain 1971-1).

Two sections of the lip, almost half of the interior collar, and small

parts of the body remain, together with one handle and two knobs. Lip, projecting element of molded rim, bowl, handle, knobs, and interior collar all formed separately. Wall curves in sharply below the handle. Point of supposed separation of lip from bowl articulated by a narrow horizontal strip of clay. Preserved handle has circular disks where it joins the wall. Both handles might have been flanked by small knobs, although only two remain (from the same side of the vase). Lip flares out slightly, with a jog in outer profile, and ends in a modeled rim. Horizontal collar attached to inside of vessel at a point between jog and clay strip on outer surface, about 2 cm above the latter. Collar is pierced with three rows of holes,

with an incised guideline for each row, and has a raised rim at its inner edge. Thirteen holes preserved of first row (that nearest the lip of the vessel); nine, of second; and six, of third. Originally, the first row may have had as many as twenty-nine or thirty holes; the second row, about twenty; the third, some fourteen or fifteen. Each hole is about 4 mm in diameter.

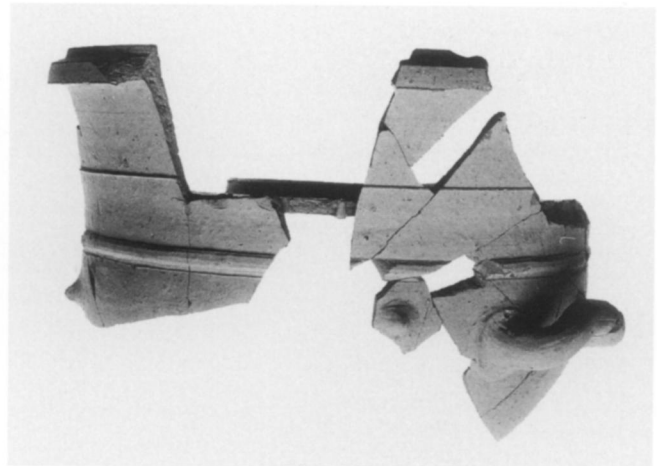
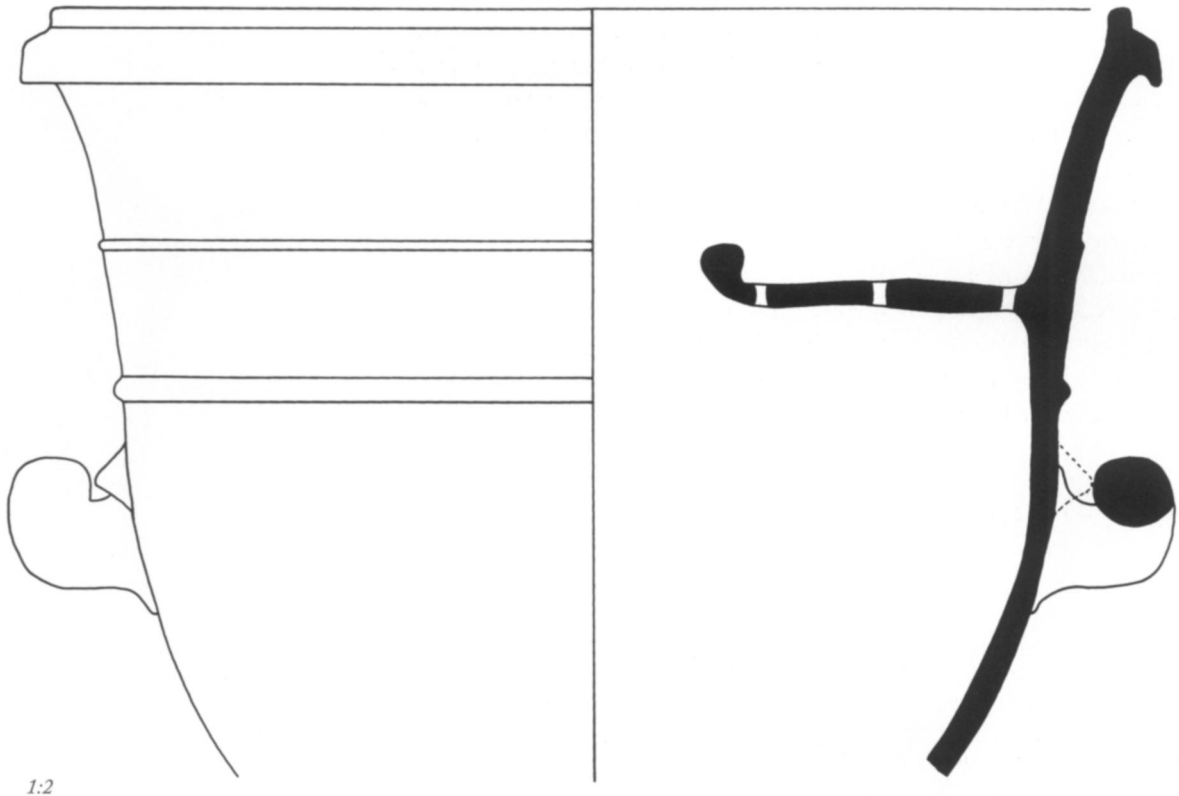
21. The Stockholm krater, A4, was once part of the first collection formed by Sir William Hamilton, and so was probably found in Campania. The two vases today in the Louvre, A2 and A3, were said by their former Russian owners to have been given to their family at the beginning of the 19th century by the King of Naples (Pottier 1922, p. 287). Pottier doubted the Campanian provenience because the style and subject matter of the pictures reminded him of vases from S. Russia. Schefold (1934, p. 17) and Drougou (1979, p. 268, note 12) have

followed Pottier in postulating a Russian provenience for the Louvre vases, and Drougou (*loc. cit.*) suggests a Russian provenience also for the Stockholm krater. There are, however, no substantial grounds for doubting a Campanian origin for all three vases.

22. Belov 1945, p. 142.

23. A seventeenth fragment has come to light in the excavations at Isthmia: IP 8479. It has the same coarse fabric as the pieces from Corinth, and had at least two rows of holes. The piece was first identified by Elizabeth Pemberton.

24. Lot numbers in the following catalogue are numbers given to fragments not inventoried but kept in the pottery lots stored in Ancient Corinth. I ought to say that, although I have looked through all the inventoried pottery and many stored lots containing pottery of the second half of the 5th and the 4th century, especially those excavated since the mid-1960s, I have not examined every preserved lot, and there may be fragments of other Corinthian Falaieffs awaiting discovery.



1:4

**Figure 8. Corinthian Falaieff krater (C1).** Scale as indicated

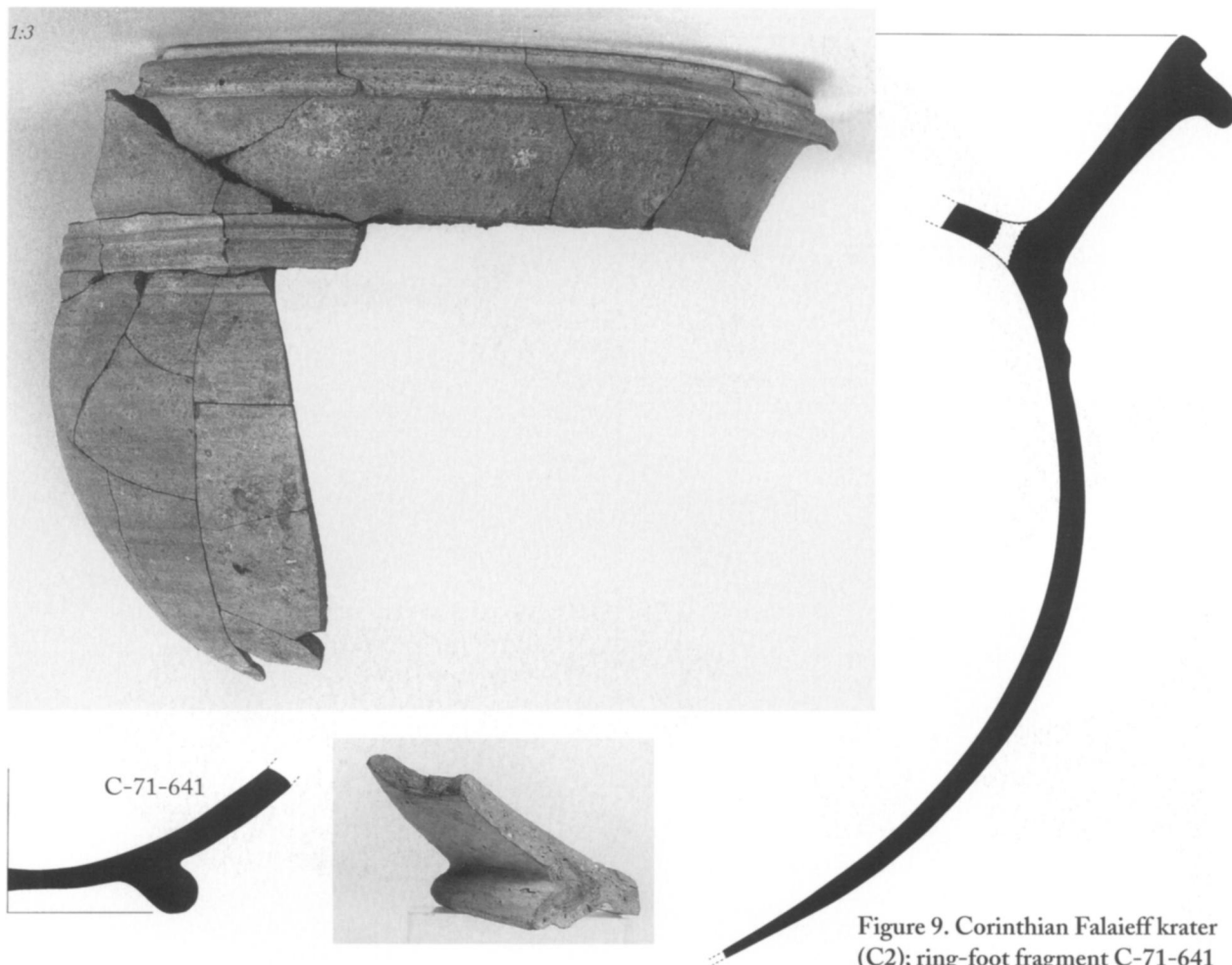


Figure 9. Corinthian Falaieff krater (C2); ring-foot fragment C-71-641 from same findspot as C2. Scale 1:2 except as noted

## C2 C-71-523.

Fig. 9

P.H. 0.244; Diam. rim 0.345 (inner); 0.375 (outer); Th. (lower break) 0.003–0.007 m. Hard, coarse fabric; gray to light gray (2.5YR 5/0, 7.5YR 6/0) in core; tempered with small to medium grits (< 2 mm) and some large grits (< 1 cm), mainly gray and yellow, but some red and white; voids. Inner and outer surfaces smoothed and fired orange (2.5YR 6/8). Findspot: Forum Southwest, grid 54:K, pottery deposit east of Building II (drain 1971-1).

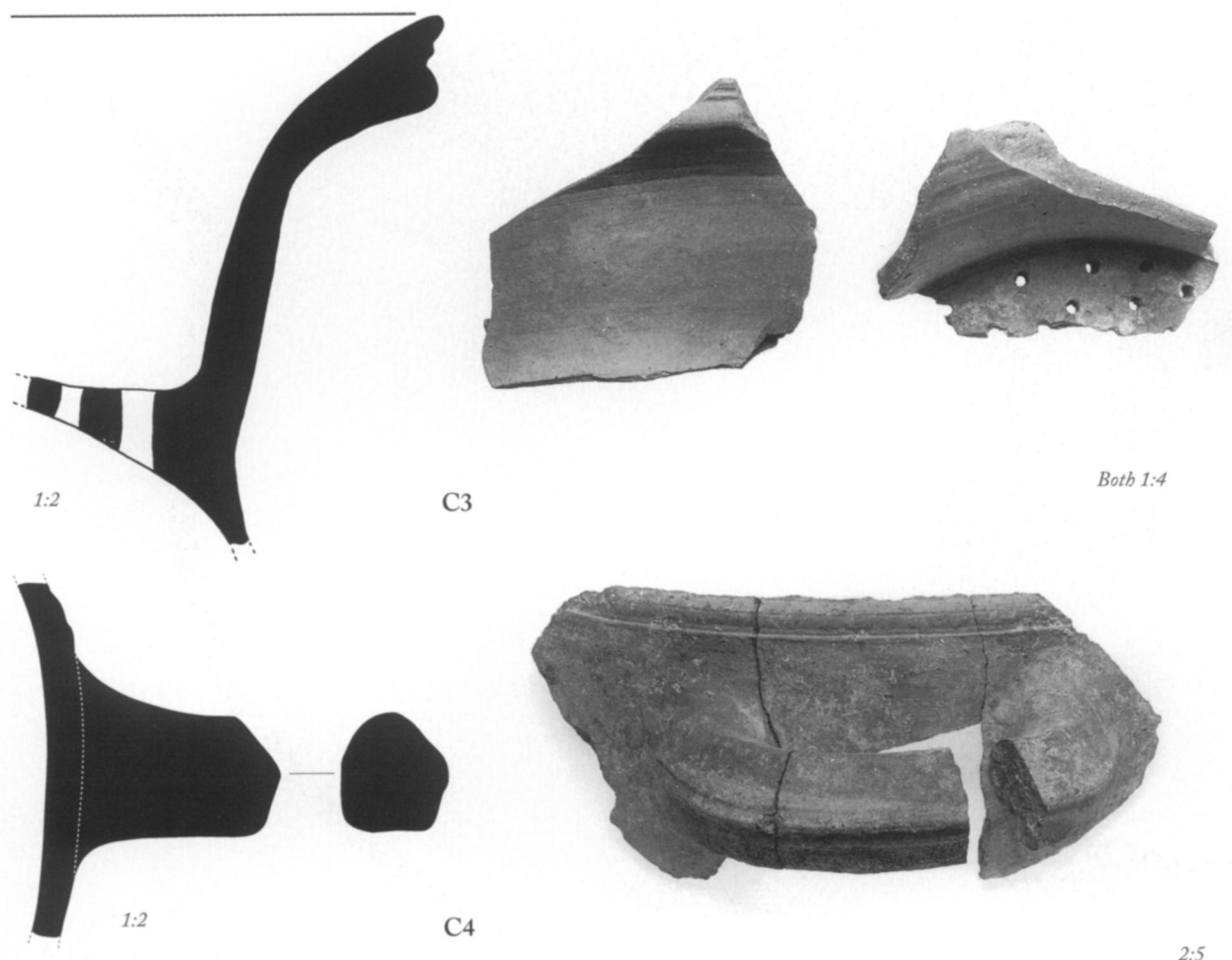
About a third of the lip, and a section of the body remain. Body and interior collar apparently formed together, lip made separately and joined, with junction concealed by a strip of clay horizontally grooved. Lower wall of bowl curves in strongly and is remarkably thin at lower break.

No trace of handles. Lip flares out from wall and ends in an overhanging rim modeled in two elements. Only a narrow section of interior collar remains, but enough to show that it was pierced by at least two rows of holes: traces remain of seven from outer row (i.e., that at junction of collar and lip), three from inner.

Preserved holes of outer row average about 5 mm in diameter. It is possible to estimate that originally there must have been about twenty-three or twenty-four holes in this row.

A fragment (mended from two sherds) from the same findspot, C-71-641 (Fig. 9), which preserves about a third of a ring-foot (est. Diam. 0.10 m), has the same fabric as C-71-523 and may come from the base of this vase (or one like it).<sup>25</sup>

25. This fragment is unlikely to be the foot of a coarseware lekane, for the feet of these lekanai are somewhat different in form, and in any case the fabric is always finer. I cannot, however, rule out the possibility that it could be the ring-foot of a "blisterware" amphora like C-1971-185 (Williams 1972, p. 156, no. 19, pl. 24).



**Figure 10. Corinthian Falaieff kraters (C3–C4).** Scale as indicated

**C3 C-69-352.** Fig. 10

P.W. 0.185; Th. (lower break) 0.005; Th. lip 0.010–0.015; Th. collar (inner break) 0.008 m. Hard, coarse fabric; light red (2.5YR 6/8) in core, shading to 5YR 7/6 and 7.5YR 7/6 near surfaces; tempered with small to large grits (usually < 3 mm, some larger), mainly red, but some white and gray, also some sparkling inclusions; large voids. Smoothed surfaces orange to light brown, 5YR 6/6–8, where not rubbed; lime incrustation on surfaces of collar. Findspot: Sacred Spring Central, trenches 1–4, dumped fills above floor 2 and drain.

Single fragment preserving complete profile of lip, part of inner collar, and beginning of bowl. Tall,

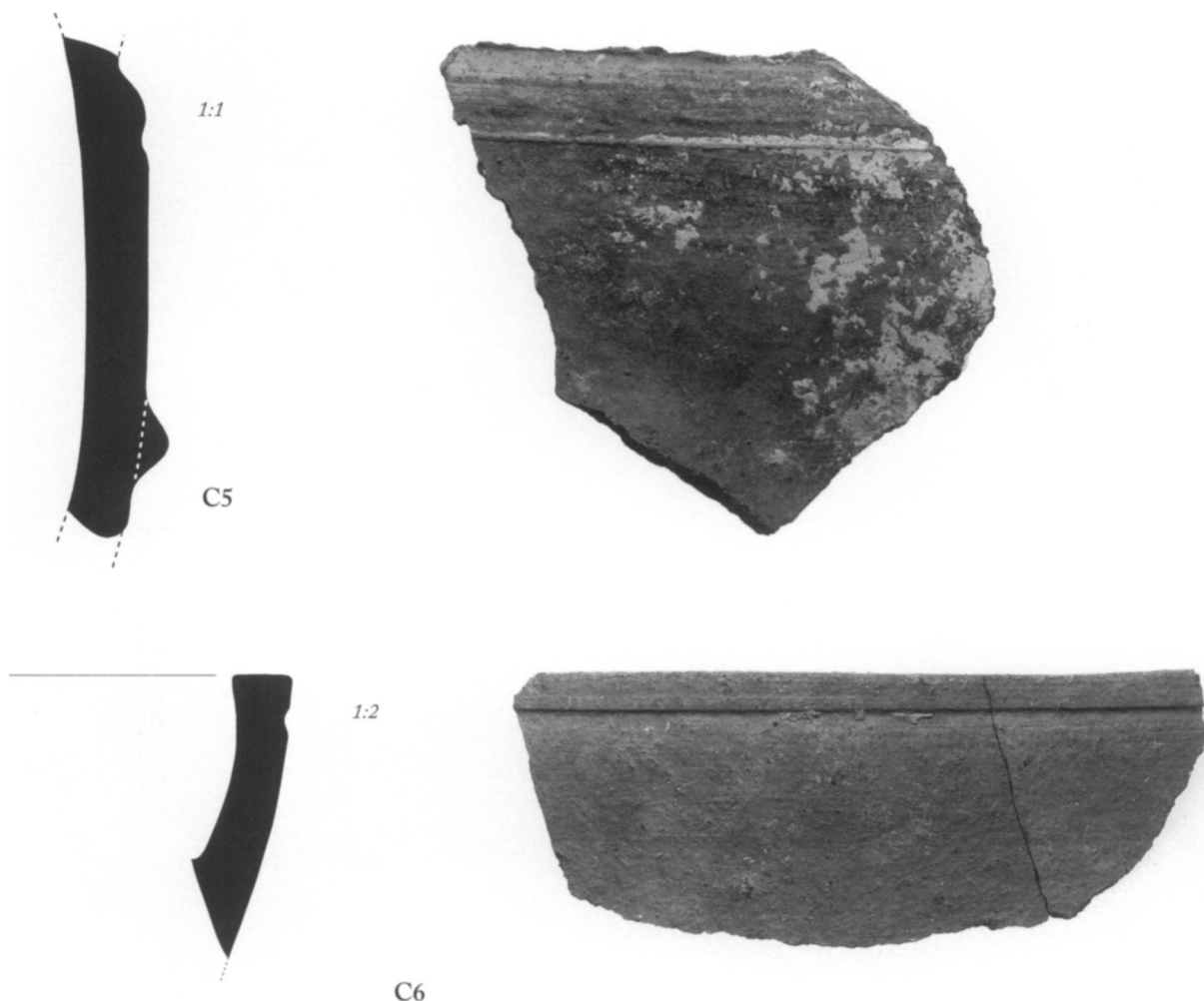
flaring lip with modeled rim. Collar pierced with at least three rows of uneven holes (5 of outer row preserved, perhaps 4 of second row, and 2 of inner). Holes pierced from top, each about 6–8 mm in diameter. Collar and bowl formed in one piece, lip formed separately and attached.

**C4 Lot 72-92-2a, b.** Fig. 10

Fragment *a*: p.W. 0.205; Th. (lower break) 0.007–0.008; est. Diam. (base of band) 0.43; L. of handle 0.15, W. 0.032 m. Fragment *b*: p.W. 0.053; Th. 0.008–0.010 m. Hard, coarse fabric; gray (2.5YR 5/0) in core, shading to light red (10R 6/8) near surfaces; creamish pale red (5YR 7/3–4) on outer surface; interior and probably exterior surface perhaps

given a streaky grayish wash, and smoothed; small to medium (< 3 mm) grits, mainly gray, red, and white, with some yellow. Findspot: Forum Southwest, grid 61:D, southwest corner, pit in wall 3 in area of drain.

Two nonjoining fragments. Fragment *a* (four sherds) preserves a section of bowl with most of one handle (central ridge) and, at the upper break, part of a horizontal band (convex profile). Fragment *b* (single sherd—not illustrated) comes from upper wall of bowl, with part of same horizontal band toward upper break. C4 probably belongs to the same vase as C5, and perhaps to the same vase as C6.



**Figure 11. Corinthian Falaieff kraters (C5–C6). Scale as indicated**

**C5 Lot 72-87-1.**

**Fig. 11**

P.H. 0.064; p.W. 0.075; Th. 0.007–0.008 m. Hard, coarse fabric; light red (10R 6/6–8) in core, but also gray (2.5YR 5/0) sandwiched between two light red layers; pale red outer surface with some streaks of a possible gray wash; light red on inner surface, again with traces of possible gray wash; smoothed surfaces; gray, red, and a few white grits, mainly small to medium (< 3 mm). Findspot: Forum Southwest, grid 61:D, fill for foundation trench of north stylobate of South Stoa.

Single fragment from upper bowl, preserving a horizontal band

(convex profile) at upper break, and at lower lefthand break, part of a knob. This fragment probably belongs to the same vase as C4: both were found in grid 61:D, both share the distinctive wash on the interior, and both have the same type of band. See also C6.

**C6 Lot 72-92-3.**

**Fig. 11**

P.H. 0.071; p.W. 0.178; Diam. rim 0.40 (inner), 0.43 (outer); Th. rim 0.015 m. Hard, coarse fabric; gray (2.5YR 5/0) in core between two light red (10R 6/8) layers; surfaces creamish pale red (5YR 7/3–4), smoothed; traces of gray wash

outside; red, gray, and some white grits, mainly small to medium, averaging 0.5–3 mm, a few larger. Findspot: Forum Southwest, grid 61:D, southwest corner, pit in wall 3 in area of drain.

Single fragment (mended from two sherds) of lip, broken at junction with inner collar. The rim is flat on top, and offset on the outer surface by a horizontal groove. Fabric and surface treatment, as well as findspot, suggest that C6 may be the lip of the same krater as C4 and C5.

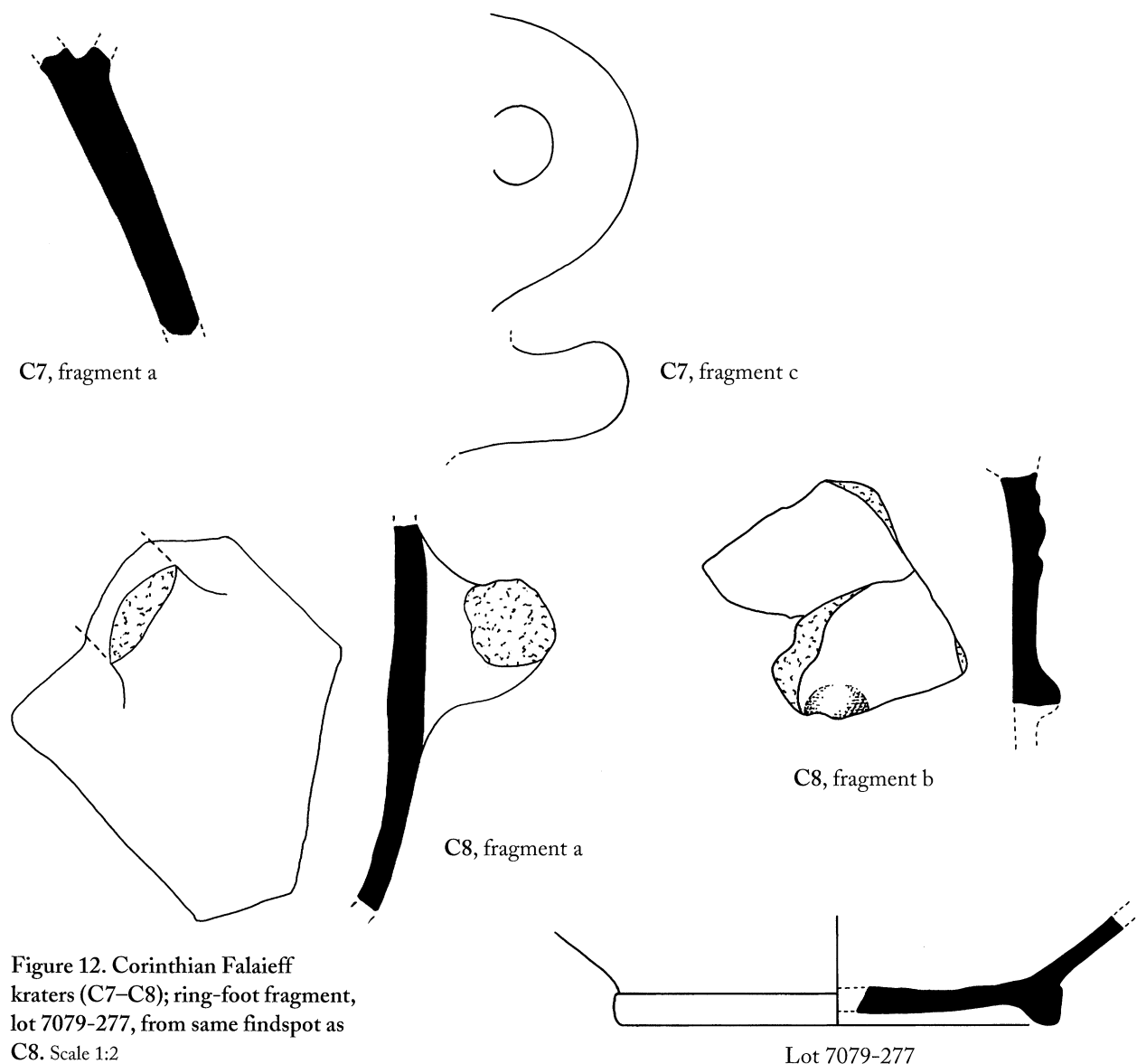


Figure 12. Corinthian Falaieff kraters (C7–C8); ring-foot fragment, lot 7079-277, from same findspot as C8. Scale 1:2

C7 Lot 7079-275*a–c*.

Fig. 12

Fragment *a*: max. dim. 0.102; Th. wall 0.010–0.012; Th. flange 0.009–0.010 m. Fragment *b*: max. dim. 0.064; Th. 0.009–0.011 m. Fragment *c*: Th. 0.026 m. Hard, coarse fabric, light gray core sandwiched between reddish-brown (5YR 6/4) layers; many small to large grits (< 4 mm, some larger), mainly red but some gray and white, and voids; surfaces smoothed and fired a very pale brown (10YR 7/4–6). Findspot: Forum Southwest, grid 55:M, drain between Buildings I and II (drain 1971-1).

Fragment *a* comes from the upper wall of the bowl, and preserves at the top the beginning of the lip and the inner collar; *b* is a wall fragment; *c* is a handle, round in section and slightly upturned.

C8 Lot 7079-276*a, b*.

Fig. 12

Fragment *a*: max. dim. 0.10; Th. wall 0.006–0.007; Th. handle 0.033 m. Fragment *b*: p.H. 0.068; p.W. 0.075; Th. 0.006–0.007 m. Hard, coarse fabric, light red (2.5YR 6/6–8) in core, more orange (5YR 7/6–8) on inner surface; outer surface cream (7.5YR 8/4); small to large grits (< 3

mm), mainly red and gray, some white; voids. Findspot: Forum Southwest, grid 54:K, drain between Buildings I and II (drain 1971-1).

Fragment *a* preserves a section of the wall, with the stump of a handle, round in section and upturned; *b* (two joining sherds) is also a fragment of wall, with three horizontal ridges at the top and half of a knob at the bottom. Possibly part of the base of the same pot are two joining sherds, lot 7079-277 (Fig. 12), that preserve about 40% of a ring-foot (Diam. 0.13 m) and a section of the lower wall.

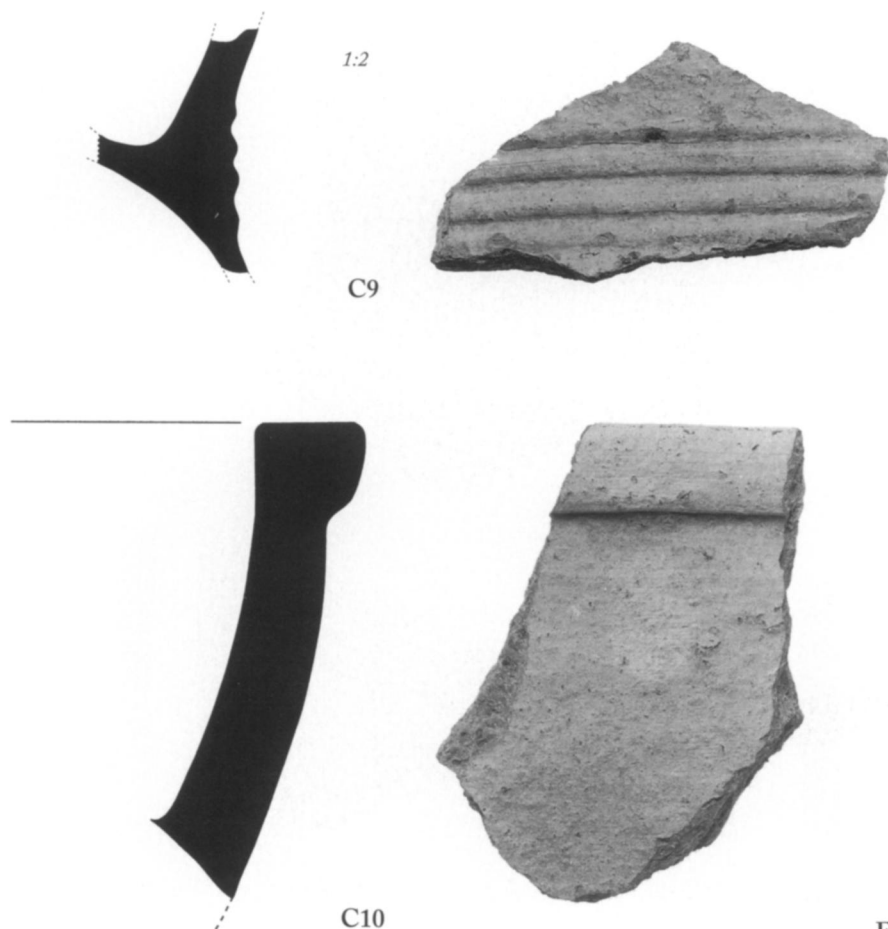


Figure 13. Corinthian Falaieff  
kraters (C9–C10). Scale as indicated

**C9** Lot 72-92-6.

Fig. 13

P.H. 0.060; p.W. 0.122; Th. collar at break 0.008; Th. lip (upper break) 0.011 m. Hard, coarse fabric; light red (10R 6/8–2.5YR 6/8) in core; mainly red and gray grits but some yellow and white, small to medium, averaging 0.5–3 mm, with a few larger; surfaces smoothed; outer surface and underside of the collar, creamish pale red. Findspot: Forum Southwest, grid 61:D, southwest corner, pit in wall 3 in area of drain.

Single fragment from junction of bowl, lip, and inner collar. Junction masked on outside of vase by three horizontal bands, convex in section. At one end of collar, about 1 cm in from junction of collar and lip, is preserved half of a pierced hole. The profile of the inner collar continues that of the bowl.

**C10** Lot 72-92-4.

Fig. 13

P.H. 0.064; p.W. 0.051; Th. rim 0.015 m. Hard, coarse fabric; light red (10R 6/6) in core, but shading to light gray sandwiched between light red layers; gray, red, and some white grits, small to medium, averaging 0.5–3 mm, with a few larger; surfaces smoothed: inner, pale red (5YR 7/3–4), outer and top of rim, creamish (10YR 8/3). Findspot: Forum Southwest, grid 61:D, southwest corner, pit in wall 3 in area of drain.

Single fragment of lip, broken below at the junction with inner collar. Rim flat on top, and offset on outer surface by a horizontal groove. Not, apparently, from same vase as C6: fabric, and form of rim, are both slightly different. It is possible that lot 72-92-5 (not illustrated), a fragment from the bowl of a krater, with a similar fabric, may come from the same vase.



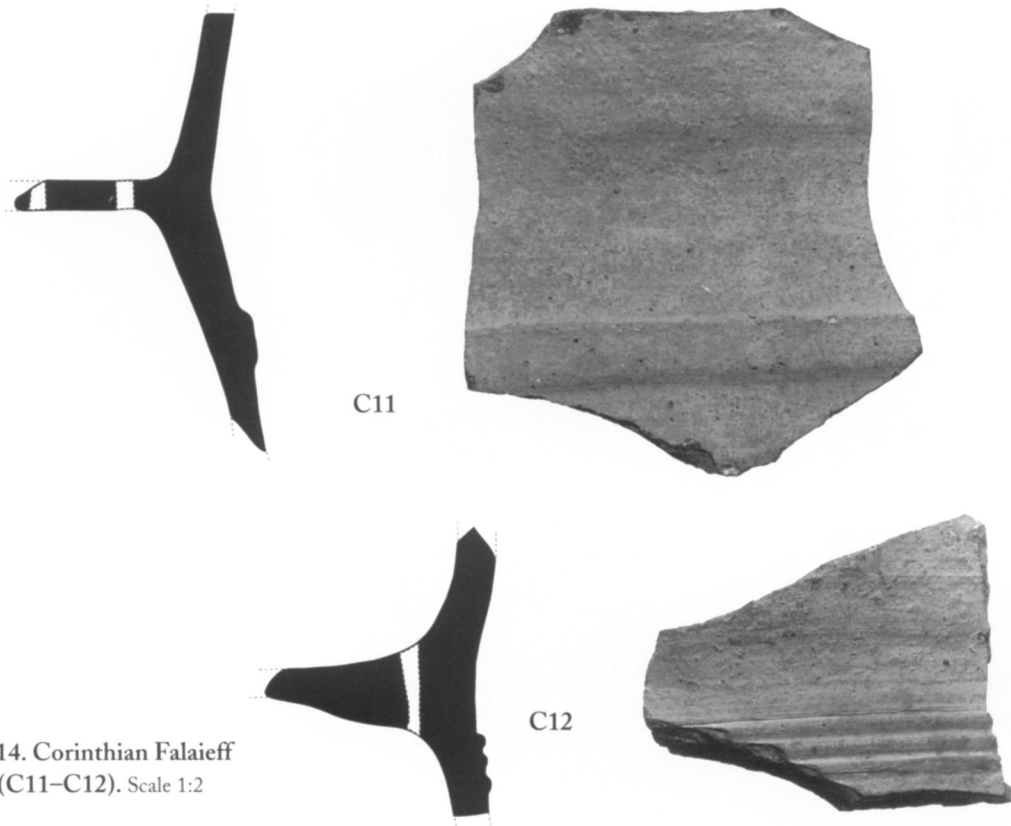


Figure 14. Corinthian Falaieff kraters (C11–C12). Scale 1:2

C11 Lot 1976-100-1.

Fig. 14

P.H. 0.117; p.W. 0.111; p.W. inner collar 0.034; Th. lip (upper break) 0.007; Th. collar (inner break) 0.009 m. Hard, coarse fabric; mainly light red (10R 5–6/8) in core, but gray (5YR 6/1) where collar, lip and bowl join; pale red (10R 6/8) for inside of lip and bowl, and for upper surface of collar; cream to very pale brown (7.5YR 7/4) for outer surface. Traces of possible gray wash on inside of lip and upper surface of collar. Small to medium grits (< 2 mm), a few larger (< 5 mm); mainly yellow, gray, and red. Findspot: Forum Southwest, grids 73:A–ZZ, fill in Basin Room below Roman Cellar Building.

Single fragment with parts of lip, collar, and bowl. Where collar joins wall, five holes from outer row remain, spaced somewhat irregularly, each about 4–5 mm in diameter. Two holes side by side seem to indicate two different attempts to pierce a hole, presumably because the first was felt to be too close to its neighbor. Another hole has a section of bronze preserved around half the

circumference.<sup>26</sup> Traces also of two holes of a second row. Outside of bowl articulated by a horizontal band in relief. Collar made separately, bowl and lip perhaps in one piece.

C12 Lot 7084-1.

Fig. 14

P.H. 0.077; p.W. 0.092; Th. (lower break) 0.009; Th. collar (inner break) 0.008 m. Hard, coarse fabric; gray (5YR 5–6/1) in center of core, but orange to light red (10R 6/8) toward surfaces; outer surface of bowl and lip fired creamish (7.5YR 8/4); small to medium grits (< 3 mm) and some larger (< 8 mm); mainly white and yellow but also gray and red; some voids; all surfaces smoothed. Find-spot: Forum Southeast, well 1971-1.

Single fragment from junction of bowl, lip, and collar. Toward lower break on the outside, three narrow horizontal ridges. Two preserved holes, one at either end of the preserved section of the collar, where it joins the wall, about 6–7 mm in diameter and about 7 cm apart. Lip seems to have been made separately.

26. I owe the identification of the bronze to the conservator of the Corinth Excavations, Miss Stella Bouzaki. Dr. Nancy Bookidis and I have both examined the bronze, but we are uncertain of its explanation. An ancient repair, like that to A7, would normally have been done in lead. There is no sign that any of the other holes were plugged, nor is there any trace of bronze stain anywhere on the surface of the collar.

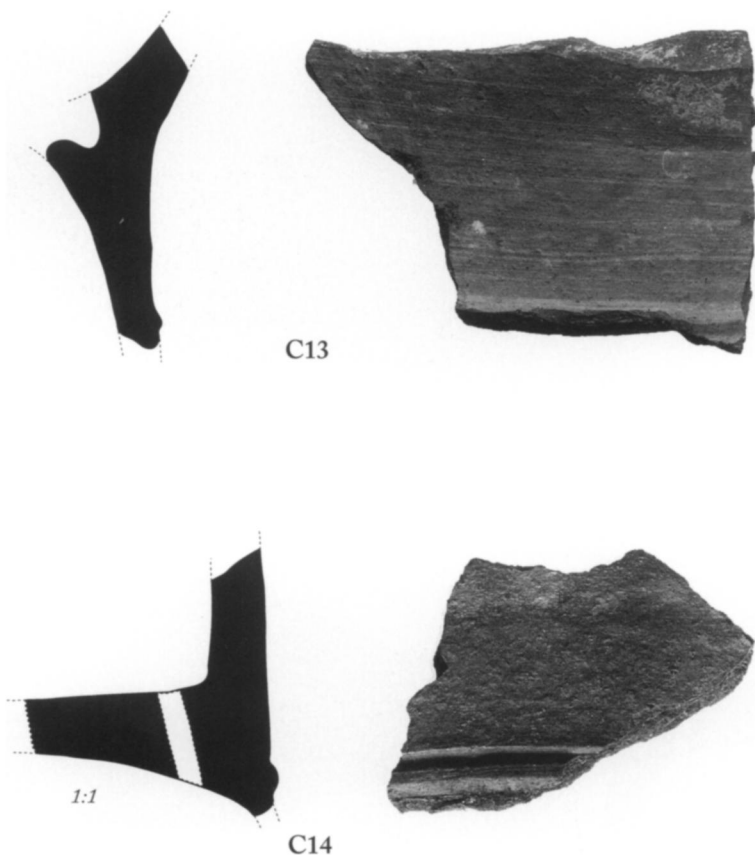


Figure 15. Corinthian Falaieff kraters (C13–C14). Scale 1:2, except as indicated

C13 Lot 1979-64-1.

Fig. 15

P.H. 0.086; p.W. 0.122; Th. (lower break) 0.012 m. Hard, coarse fabric; light red (10R 6/8–2.5YR 6/8) in core, shading to purplish red (2.5YR 6/4), but creamish pale red (5YR 8–7/4) on the surface; white, red, and gray grits, mainly small to medium (< 2 mm), with a few larger. Surfaces smoothed. Findspot: Forum Southwest, grid 63:C, fill over foundation trench II, in northern part of Building IV.

Single fragment broken on all sides, from junction of lip, bowl, and collar. At lower break, on outside, a narrow, horizontal ridge, probably uppermost of three. Little of inner collar remains, but where it joined the wall there is a trace of a pierced hole. Lip probably made separately, inner collar and bowl in one piece.

C14 Lot 1978-40-1.

Fig. 15

P.H. 0.065; p.W. 0.091; Th. collar (inner break) 0.013; Th. lip (upper break) 0.013 m. Hard, coarse fabric; gray (10R 6/1) in core, shading to light red (10R 6/6–8) near surfaces; gray and red but some white and yellow angular grits, mainly small to medium (< 2 mm), with some larger. Surfaces smoothed, and fired a creamish pale red to light orange. Very similar in fabric to C4 and C5. Findspot: Forum Southwest, grid 61:B, fill of foundation trench for north wall of Shop 31 of South Stoa.

Single fragment, broken on all sides, from junction of lip, bowl, and inner collar. At lower break, on outside, a horizontal ridge and beginning of a second below. Remaining section of inner collar preserves two holes from outer row, spaced about 4 cm apart and 1 cm in from junction of lip and collar, and one hole from a second row. Holes are about 7–8 mm in diameter.

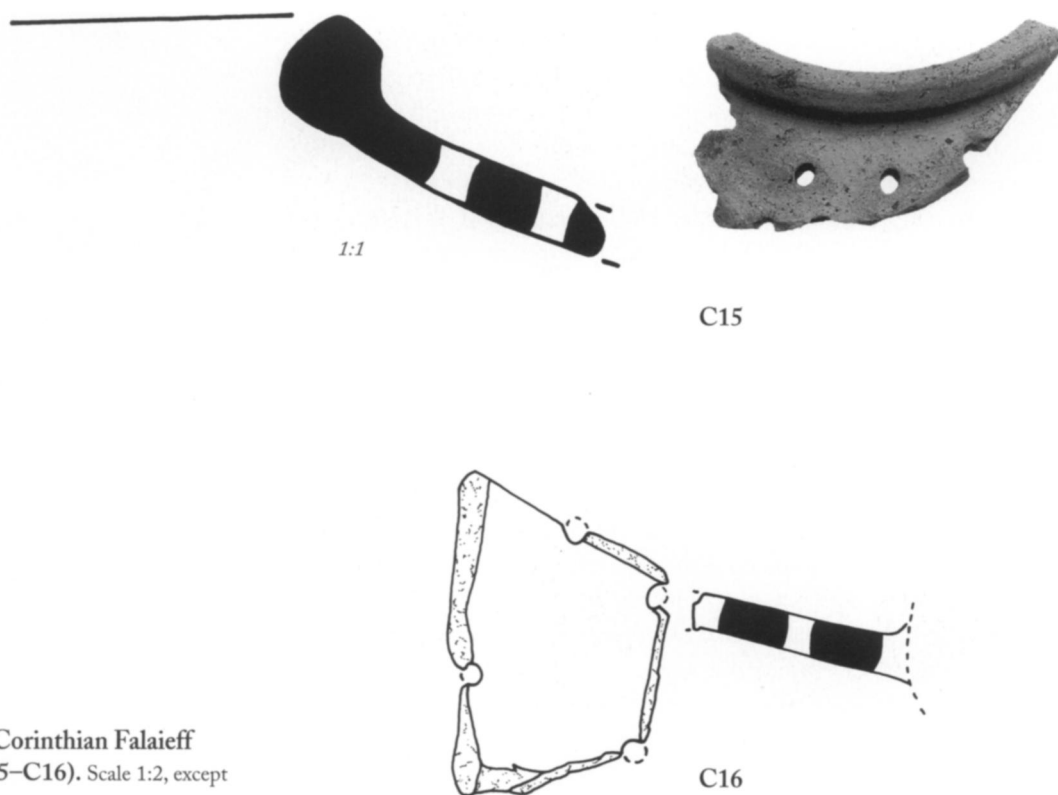


Figure 16. Corinthian Falaieff kraters (C15-C16). Scale 1:2, except as indicated

#### C15 C-64-12.

Fig. 16

Max. dim. 0.105; Diam. inner rim of collar 0.11; Th. collar 0.07 m. Moderately hard, coarse fabric; core light red to pale orange (5YR 7/8), but smoothed surfaces closer to 7.5YR 7/6; numerous small to medium grits (< 2 mm), some larger, mainly red but also white and gray. Surfaces rather abraded but outer may originally have received a thin creamish wash. Findspot: surface find on line of west city wall between the Phliasian Gate and Acrocorinth, June 1964.

Part of collar. Rim is rounded on inside, beveled on outer edge. Four holes remain of inner row, spaced 1.5–2.0 cm apart. Preserved of a second row are two adjacent holes, spaced 1.2 cm apart. There may originally have been a third row at junction of collar and lip of vase. Holes are about 5 mm in diameter.

#### C16 Lot 7079-341.

Fig. 16

Max. dim. 0.085; Th. collar 0.007–0.011; W. collar at least 0.053 m. Hard, coarse fabric, light red in core (2.5YR 5/8–6/6), but more orange (5YR 7/6) underneath; creamish (7.5YR 8/4) on upper surface and in holes; frequent small to very large grits, mainly red and gray, some yellow. Findspot: Forum Southwest, grids 53:J, 53–54:K, drain between Buildings I and II (drain 1971-1).

Part of collar of a Falaieff krater, broken on all sides. There were three rows of holes: only a single hole remains of the row at the junction of collar and lip; two holes (spaced 5.3 cm apart) are preserved of the second row; and a single hole of the third row. Each hole is about 7 mm in diameter.

In contrast to the Attic Falaieffs, the Corinthian examples are all coarseware. No fragments of local fineware versions from Corinth have been identified.

The fabric of fragments C1 to C16 is essentially the same, and the variations in the color of the fired clay are probably due to differing conditions in the kiln. The basic fabric is a red clay, tempered mainly with red and gray grits (mudstone and tuffite), but also with white and yellow inclusions; it fires light red to orange, or gray, or gray in the center of the core and light red near the surfaces. It is hard and impermeable. The surfaces have been smoothed, and often have a creamish orange color: I do not know whether this is due to the addition of a very thin slip of fine yellow clay, or is the result of a self-slip, perhaps caused by the addition of potash to the matrix.<sup>27</sup> In some cases there seem to be traces of a thin wash that has fired a dark gray.<sup>28</sup> The same fabric was employed in the manufacture of Corinthian A transport amphorae during the 4th century,<sup>29</sup> and essentially the same fabric, often termed "blister-ware," was used for certain types of kitchenware and lamps at Corinth during the Classical period.<sup>30</sup> Chemical and petrological analyses support the identification of this fabric as Corinthian.<sup>31</sup> There can be no doubt, therefore, that these fragmentary Falaieff kraters were all made in Corinth, and not imported.

Like their Attic counterparts, the Corinthian Falaieffs were large vases. None is well enough preserved to give a total height, but C2 is over 24 cm high without the lower body and base, while the outer diameter of the rim can be estimated at about 37.5 cm. We can also determine that the rim of C1 was about 34 cm in diameter, and that of C6 even greater, about 43 cm.

It will be apparent that these fragmentary vases display different conceptions of the same basic shape. The variation is especially apparent in the five examples which preserve the profile of the lip. In the case of C1 a tall, straight lip is divided into two unequal parts by a horizontal ridge, and the rim is not only flat on top but the lower element has a straight outer edge. C2 and C3 also have a tall lip, but it is more flaring and not articulated on the outer surface, and the rim is formed differently, with a rounded lower element. C6 and C10 have the same form of lip: short, with slightly convex profile outside, and a squared rim separated off by a horizontal groove. The join of body and lip is masked on C2 by a broad band divided into three ridges by horizontal grooves, and the form seems to have been similar on C4, C5, C8, C9, C12, C13, and C14, though all three ridges are preserved only on C8, C9, and C12; on C1 the three ridges have been reduced to a single one, and on C11 to a simple flat band. Though the ridges on C2 and C9 were clearly practical as well as decorative, intended to mask the junction of body, lip, and collar, the ridge or ridges on most fragments where they are preserved are situated well below the junction, so that their function can only have been decorative. The inner collar on C2 was formed in one piece with the bowl, continuing its curve, and the lip was added separately. This seems also to be the case with C3, C9, and apparently for C12–C14. The horizontal inner collar of C1 was, however, made separately, and this seems also to be true for C11. The full width of this collar is preserved only on C1: it is pierced with three rows of holes (perhaps originally twenty-nine or thirty in the outer row, about twenty in

27. For the possible addition of potash to the clay body of Corinthian A transport amphorae to produce an orange surface, see Vandiver and Koehler 1986, pp. 180, 208–209.

28. A similar iron-rich wash is used on Corinthian A transport amphorae of the second half of the 4th century B.C.: see Vandiver and Koehler 1986, p. 180.

29. For the fabric of Corinthian A transport amphorae, see now Whitbread 1995, pp. 255–293, but also Vandiver and Koehler 1986.

30. Good parallels for the fabric are provided by the contemporary blister-ware table amphorae C-71-185, Williams 1972, p. 156, no. 19, pl. 24; and C-1990-63, Williams 1991, p. 35, no. 37, pl. 12 (the captions of nos. 37 and 38 have been reversed); as well as by the oinochoe C-71-188, Williams 1972, p. 157, no. 23, pl. 25. Blister-ware is described by Pemberton (1970, p. 300) and Edwards (in *Corinth* VII, iii, pp. 144–146). For comments on the fabric of Corinthian kitchenware, see *Corinth* VII, iii, pp. 117–119; and *Corinth* XVIII, i, p. 69.

31. The earlier scientific studies of Corinthian clays are summarized in Jones 1986, pp. 174–189, 713, to which may now be added the important discussion in Whitbread 1995, pp. 255–346.

the second, and fourteen or fifteen in the inner), and has a raised rim. Such a rim also exists on **C15**, though the form is different. Both **C3** and **C16** also preserve evidence of at least three rows of somewhat irregularly spaced holes; **C2** had at least two rows of holes (about twenty-three or twenty-four holes in the outer row); and **C11**, **C14**, and **C15** also had at least two rows. Normally the holes are 4–6 mm in diameter, although in the case of **C16** the diameter is about 7 mm; and they are always pierced from the top. **C1**, **C4**, **C7**, and **C8** preserve handles, and although they were all positioned horizontally, the forms are varied: **C4** is broad, strap-like, with a central ridge;<sup>32</sup> **C1** is round, curves up strongly in the middle, and has distinct disks where it meets the wall of the vase; **C7** is round in section like **C1** but does not curve up and lacks the handle-plates; while **C8** was larger, like **C4**, but did not have a central ridge. In the case of **C1**, **C5**, and **C8** the handles seem to have been flanked by knobs,<sup>33</sup> although one cannot say whether they were a constant feature of these Corinthian kraters. The bowl seems to have been deep, and in some cases quite thick-walled, tapering in toward the base. At present it is not possible to point with certainty to any base from a Corinthian Falaieff, but if the fragments C-71-641 (under **C2**, Fig. 9) and lot 7079-277 (under **C8**, Fig. 12) do belong to kraters of this type, they would indicate that the vase was supported by a low ring-foot 10–13 cm in diameter.

The principal morphological differences between the Corinthian and Attic series lie in the form of the rim; the nature of the inner collar; the variation in the manner of masking the junction of bowl, lip, and inner collar; the form of the handles; and the addition of knobs beside the handles on at least some of the Corinthian versions. Of the five Corinthian Falaieffs that preserve the profile of the lip, **C2** and **C3** seem to be closer in general shape to the Attic vases. **C1** is quite different, not only in the form of the rim, but in the nature and position of the collar, the type of handle, and the presence of at least two knobs. And the low, convex lip with squared rim of both **C6** and **C10** is even further removed. Given the small number of vessels, it is not possible at present to prove any definite typological (or chronological) development. One cannot, of course, assume that the simpler form of lip on **C6** and **C10** is earlier than the more complex forms on **C1–C3**, and all five vases may in fact be contemporary products of different Corinthian potters.

Two odd elements of the shape require further comment: the presence of knobs on at least **C1**, **C5**, and **C8**, and the attachments of the handle on **C1**. The use of knobs has a respectable ancestry in Greek pottery on both small and large shapes.<sup>34</sup> In Corinth the earliest examples after the Bronze Age occur on coarse hydriai of the Middle Geometric II and Late Geometric periods, as well as on the occasional decorated oinochoe of the same time.<sup>35</sup> The practice continued into the 7th century on a few coarseware pots,<sup>36</sup> but is not found, to my knowledge, in Protocorinthian or Corinthian fineware of the Archaic period, nor are there any instances in Corinthian pottery of the 5th century.<sup>37</sup> In the 4th century, however, knobs are employed frequently on Corinthian fineware stemless bell-kraters decorated both in red-figure and black-glaze (with ivy, laurel, or a necklace design in the handle-zone rendered in thin slip or in added white).

32. Similar, then, to the handles on the Athenian fineware Falaieff **A7** (Drougou 1979, pp. 266–267).

33. Terminology varies: in the archaeological literature, they are also referred to as “nipples,” “bosses,” or “warts.”

34. See, for example, the remarks of R. S. Young in *Corinth* XIII, p. 41.

35. Coarse hydriai: *Corinth* XIII, p. 21, no. 14-1, pl. 6; p. 22, no. 15-1; p. 23, no. 16-9, pl. 6; p. 25, no. 17-5; p. 27, no. 18-8, pl. 8; p. 28, no. 20-3, pl. 6; *Corinth* XV, iii, p. 20, no. 30, pl. 3; Williams 1976, p. 102, no. 5, pl. 18. Fineware: *Corinth* XIII, pp. 24–25, no. 17-1, pl. 7.

36. *Corinth* VII, ii, p. 129, An 159, pl. 62; p. 155, An 293, pl. 78. Remarks in *Corinth* XV, iii, p. 345 under no. 2132.

37. There are at times knobs beside the handles of convex pyxides decorated in Conventionalizing Style, but these are vestiges of reflex handles: see the 4th-century example illustrated in Williams 1972, pl. 27, no. 46.

Perhaps the inspiration for the knobs on **C1**, **C5**, and **C8** came from this contemporary type of Corinthian krater.<sup>38</sup> Indeed, it is quite possible, though at present unprovable, that the potters who manufactured the stemless kraters may also have produced the coarseware Falaieff kraters.<sup>39</sup>

The preserved handle on **C1** is remarkable in that its ends do not pass directly into the wall of the vase, but terminate in disks set against the wall. This is not the normal manner of joining a handle to the body of a ceramic krater. It looks to be an imitation of the soldered handle-attachments of a metal vase.<sup>40</sup> Indeed, the whole appearance of **C1**, including the form of the rim and the horizontal, rather than slightly curved, collar, seems to reflect a metal prototype.

These fragmentary Corinthian examples of the Falaieff krater cannot be closely dated on the basis of shape. One can only say that the form of the lip on **C1**–**C3**, and the form of the preserved handles, particularly that of **C1**, suggest a date broadly in the 4th century. Nor do they display any decoration that might be chronologically significant. Fortunately, the archaeological contexts of some of the pieces provide important evidence.

Most significant for the inception of the Corinthian Falaieff krater are the contexts of the five fragments **C4**, **C6**, **C9**, **C10**, and **C14**, all of which came from the Forum Southwest, under the west end of the South Stoa. **C14** was found in the fill of the foundation trench for the north wall of Shop 31.<sup>41</sup> The pottery from this particular deposit, mainly black-glazed drinking-vessels and plainware and coarseware vessels, does not appear to include anything later than the early 4th century B.C. **C4**, **C6**, **C9**, and **C10** came to light under the terrace of the South Stoa, north of the foundations for Ionic columns 32 and 33, and below the original floor of Building IV along its east wall.<sup>42</sup> The associated pottery, which again consists mainly of black-glazed drinking vessels as well as plainware and coarse kitchenware and a little red-figure, seems to extend later than that found with **C14**, but does not include anything certainly datable after the first quarter of the 4th century. On the other hand, other large deposits of the first quarter of the 4th century, such as well 1937-1 and drain 1937-1,<sup>43</sup> have not produced any fragments of Falaieff kraters, nor have any been identified from deposits that cease in the last half of the 5th century, such as wells 1934-10, 1939-1, and 1936-10.<sup>44</sup> From this evidence we may infer that the shape was introduced at Corinth during the first quarter of the 4th century, but that it was not very common.

Let us now consider the contexts of the other fragments of Corinthian Falaieffs. **C5** came from fill used in the foundation trench for the north stylobate of the South Stoa, in the same general area (Building IV) as **C4**, **C6**, **C9**, and **C10**; and **C13** was also found in a deposit on the northern side of Building IV.<sup>45</sup> In both cases the latest pottery seems to run down approximately to the middle of the 4th century. This accords with the suggestion of the excavator that Building IV was “abandoned about 350 or slightly thereafter.”<sup>46</sup> Five fragments, **C1**, **C2**, **C7**, **C8**, and **C16**, formed part of the large deposit associated with drain 1971-1.<sup>47</sup> This drain, which ran approximately north–south between the east wall of Building II and the west wall of Building I, in the southwest corner of the later Roman Forum, went out of use at the time of the destruction of Building I, when

38. For the knobs on stemless bell-kraters, see McPhee 1997, pp. 133–134. Another possible source of inspiration for these knobs is suggested in note 68 below.

39. It is at least probable that the Corinthian Falaieffs were made in the same workshops as the Corinthian A transport amphorae and blister-ware amphorae.

40. For the handle-attachments of bronze hydriai, cf. Diehl 1964, pls. 8–11, 18. Compare also the handle-attachments of a bronze bowl from Derveni: Themelis and Touratsoglou 1997, p. 31, A51, pl. 32.

41. Williams 1979, p. 127.

42. Williams 1973, pp. 17–18, nos. 17–19.

43. For these, see *Corinth* VII, iv, pp. 18–21, Deposits 4–5; and McPhee 1997, p. 124.

44. Well 1934-10: Pease 1937; *Corinth* VII, iv, pp. 17–18, Deposit 3; *Corinth* VII, iii, p. 201, Deposit 10. Well 1939-1: *Corinth* VII, iii, p. 200, Deposit 8. Well 1936-10: *Corinth* VII, iii, p. 201, Deposit 11.

45. For the excavation from which **C13** came, see Williams 1980, pp. 111–115, with p. 113, fig. 3.

46. Williams 1979, pp. 105, 130.

47. Plans of the area are in Williams 1972, p. 150, fig. 3, and p. 166, fig. 5. A selection of the pottery from the drain is presented on pp. 154–163, pls. 24–27. See also McPhee 1997, p. 125. This large and important deposit is currently being studied by Dr. Elizabeth Pemberton and myself.

it was filled with a great quantity of broken pottery and some other objects (terraccottas, broken roof-tiles, coins). The pottery consists mainly of black-glazed vessels (skyphoi, bowls of various types, saucers and plates), plainware (two-handled jugs, bowls), coarse kitchenware (cooking-pots, casseroles), transport amphorae (mainly Corinthian A, A<sup>1</sup>, and B), some lamps, and a few scraps (mainly kraters) of Attic and Corinthian red-figure. This pottery seems to be generally datable to the second and third quarters of the 4th century, the latest pieces belonging to the last quarter and reaching perhaps as late as 320–310.<sup>48</sup> C12 came from the fill in well 1971-1, located toward the east end of the South Stoa and partly cut into by the building's stylobate. The pottery from this fill seems again to be relatively uniform, the latest pieces dating to about 320–310. Well 1971-1 and drain 1971-1 therefore contained contemporary deposits, and both were filled during the same construction program—the levelling of the area in preparation for the building of the South Stoa. Thus, C1, C2, C5, C7, C8, C12, and C13 may all be dated before ca. 300.

At present there is no contextual evidence that kraters of Falaieff type were being produced in Corinth after ca. 300.<sup>49</sup> The shape enjoyed a period of popularity from the first to the last quarter of the 4th century, but particularly during the second and third quarters. It is possible that it outlived its Attic fineware counterpart.

This Corinthian version of the Falaieff krater does not seem ever to have been produced in large numbers, and it is remarkable that, with the exception of C3, C11, and C15,<sup>50</sup> all these fragmentary kraters from Corinth were found in the southwest area of the later Roman Forum, in association with a group of buildings of the Classical period.<sup>51</sup> We have already established that C1, C2, C7, C8, and C16 were part of the large deposit of pottery from drain 1971-1, between Buildings I and II. Now, that deposit consisted mainly of shapes connected either with the preparation and serving of food or with the storage, mixing, and drinking of wine. This essentially homogeneous fill of pottery may have been taken from somewhere in the immediate area of the drain, possibly from Buildings I and II and from the badly preserved structure to the east of Building I.<sup>52</sup> The excavator conjectured that the deposit did not represent domestic debris from an ordinary house but refuse from a building or buildings with some civic and/or cultic function that involved dining.<sup>53</sup> C4–C6, C9, C10, C13, and

48. For this dating, see Williams 1972, p. 153; Williams 1976, pp. 115–116; and Williams 1977, pp. 51–52. The destruction and rebuilding at this time was, as Williams (1976, pp. 115–116) points out, not localized but widespread in Corinth. Williams (1976, p. 116, note 20) even postulates two destructions, one ca. 330–320, the other ca. 310–300. Most recently, Williams (1995, pp. 44–45) has suggested that the South Stoa, the successor of

Buildings I–IV, was constructed with “Sicilian campaign loot sent back to Corinth after 341 B.C.”

49. I have not found any fragments in the deposits associated with the use of the South Stoa.

50. C3 comes from a large dumped fill (lot 5777) in the area of the Sacred Spring; the pottery is mixed, including pieces of the first quarter of the 3rd century, but most pieces belong to the 5th and 4th centuries. The most recent

discussion of the deposits of the Sacred Spring is in Steiner 1992. The contexts of C11 and C15 are not chronologically significant.

51. Even C11 is probably connected through its context with the Classical buildings that predate the South Stoa.

52. Williams 1972, pp. 164–165. See also McPhee 1997, p. 127.

53. Williams 1972, pp. 164–165, 172–173.

C14 were all found in the general area of Building IV.<sup>54</sup> This building, which seems to have gone out of use about 350, earlier than Buildings I–III, was probably not an ordinary house, but a construction of more elaborate form, perhaps again with a public function that included dining (suggested by the pottery) and cultic activity involving small terracotta altars.<sup>55</sup> Given this evidence, it may be proposed that the krater of Falaieff shape was introduced at Corinth in connection with a specific civic or ritual activity involving dining.<sup>56</sup> It is remarkable that the Corinthian stemless bell-krater, which was decorated in red-figure as well as black-glaze, was produced contemporaneously with the Falaieff krater, and that the majority again come from deposits in the Forum Southwest.<sup>57</sup> Were both shapes, the one fineware, the other coarseware, used for public dining in connection perhaps with the cults in the area?

## ORIGINS

As we have seen, the evidence of archaeological context, of shape, and of style suggests that the krater of Falaieff type began to be manufactured in clay in both Athens and Corinth early in the 4th century. In neither center, however, is there any local ceramic precursor from which the form may be derived. However, if we look further afield, we find in the Bucchero pottery of Etruria a shape that is remarkably similar and that must be included in any consideration of the origins of the Greek Falaieff krater. The basic discussions of these Etruscan vases are to be found in Camporeale 1971 and Brommer 1980. Camporeale gives a list of five examples, to which Brommer added the vase in Essen, and Hayes that in Toronto.<sup>58</sup>

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>E1 Florence, Mus. Arch., 2859,<br/>from Orvieto. Fig. 17<br/>H. 0.21 m.<br/>Camporeale 1971, p. 258, no. 1,<br/>pl. LXXII.</p>  | <p>H. 0.183–0.188, with handles<br/>0.25 m.<br/>Hayes 1985, pp. 92–93, 188.</p>   |
| <p>E2 Rome, Villa Giulia.<br/>H. 0.21 m.<br/>Camporeale 1971, p. 258, no. 2;<br/>Mingazzini 1930, p. 56, no. 209, pl.<br/>VI:8–9.</p>  | <p>E5 Rome, Villa Giulia, Gorga Coll.<br/>85.<br/>H. 0.19 m.<br/>Camporeale 1971, p. 258, no. 5.</p>  |
| <p>E3 Essen, Museum Folkwang, A<br/>112, said to have been found at<br/>Chiusi. Fig. 17<br/>H. 0.231 m.<br/>Brommer 1980, pl. 115; Froning<br/>1982, pp. 110–112, no. 43; <i>EAA</i><br/>Suppl. II/1 (1994), p. 766, fig. 851.</p> | <p>E6 Rome, Villa Giulia, TR 31–TR<br/>43, from Trevignano.<br/>H. 0.215 m.<br/>Camporeale 1971, p. 258, no. 3;<br/><i>Arte e civiltà</i>, p. 52, no. 93.</p>                           |
| <p>E4 Toronto, Royal Ontario Mus.,<br/>918.3.165A. Fig. 17</p>   | <p>E7 Orvieto, Museo dell'Opera del<br/>Duomo, 570, from Orvieto.<br/>Fig. 17<br/>H. 0.19 m.<br/>Camporeale 1971, pp. 258–259,<br/>no. 4, fig. 1; Brommer 1980, p. 336,<br/>fig. 2.</p> |

54. For the excavation of Building IV, see Williams 1973, pp. 17–18; Williams 1979, pp. 125–136; Williams 1980, pp. 111–116.

55. The altars are discussed in Williams 1979, pp. 136–140.

56. Certainly there were a number of cults established in this part of the Classical city: for hero cults, see most recently Williams 1978, but also Broneer 1942, and for the hero shrine near Building I, Williams 1972, pp. 149–151; for Dionysos in the area of the Forum, see Williams 1975, pp. 28–29.

57. For a discussion of the function of the stemless bell-krater see McPhee 1997, pp. 126–127.

58. Hayes 1985, pp. 92–93, 188.

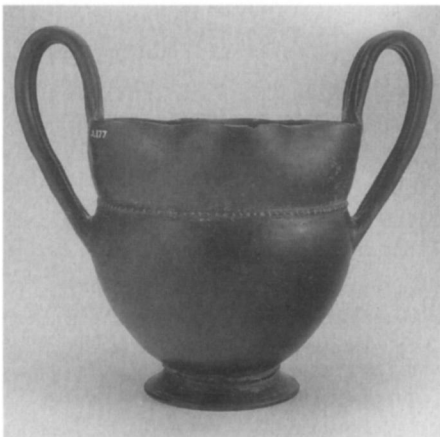




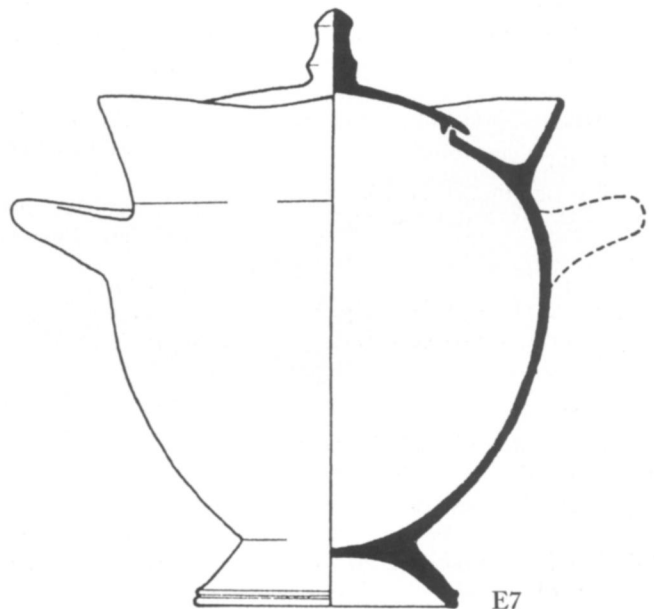
E1



E3



E4



E7

Figure 17. Etruscan Bucchero vases

Although there are variations in shape within this group, all seven vases have certain common elements. They are relatively small, ranging from 18 to 23 cm in height (excluding the handles). They all have a low foot, a spreading bowl, a tall lip, and an internal collar pierced with two groups of holes. There is clearly a general similarity in shape to the Falaieff krater.<sup>59</sup> There are, of course, some differences between the two series: the lip in the Bucchero vases is waved to form two “spouts,” or is at least pinched in two places; the collar is pierced with many holes in two zones adjacent to the spouts; five of the vases (E1–E5) have the handles positioned vertically from the shoulder to the lip; and some at least (E1, E4?, E6, E7) were provided with a lid. But the main difference is one of size: were the Etruscan vases used for mixing or for drinking or for both functions? Certainly, they must have served as strainers in a manner similar to the Corinthian Falaieffs.

The Bucchero vases are not precisely dated, but on the basis of their decoration and of the tomb context of E6 they have been placed between the end of the 7th and the middle of the 6th century.<sup>60</sup> This leaves a gap of at least a century and a half before the appearance of the earliest Greek kraters of Falaieff type.<sup>61</sup> It may be, in this case, that we have to do with two independent creations, perhaps with somewhat different functions; nevertheless, the relationship in shape between the Etruscan vases and the Greek Falaieffs is so striking that it is hard to see the two forms as completely independent, particularly in view of the highly specialized shape. Of course, it may be that the late 6th- and 5th-century Greek ceramic imitations of these Bucchero vases have not yet been recognized, even though this seems rather unlikely.<sup>62</sup> On the other hand, it is possible that the development from the Bucchero shape to the Falaieff krater occurred first in metal versions, even if none has been preserved. In this regard we have already noted that the shape of one Corinthian Falaieff (C1) strongly implies a metal prototype.<sup>63</sup>

At present it is also not possible to be sure whether the Falaieff shape was produced first in Athens or Corinth.<sup>64</sup> However, the evidence may be thought to favor Athens. All the fragments of Attic Falaieffs found at

59. The comparison given in Brommer 1980, p. 336, figs. 1 and 2, is, however, quite misleading since Brommer does not indicate that the scales are entirely different.

60. This is the date given to E3 in Froning 1982, p. 111; Camporeale (1971, p. 261) suggests the end of the 7th and the first decades of the 6th century; Hayes 1985, p. 93, early 6th century for E4. Typologically, E1 and E2 may be earlier, and E6 and E7, which are closer to Greek Falaieffs, may be later. It is not possible to be certain where these vases were made, but Orvieto may have been one center, as Camporeale (1971, p. 260) suggests.

61. Geneva MF 254, a small Etruscan red-figure column-krater,

which has a pierced mouth or inner collar like the Athenian Falaieffs, may be evidence for the influence of the Greek Falaieffs rather than for the continuity into the 4th century of a version of the Etruscan shape: see *EVP*, p. 301; Schauenburg 1980, p. 50, pl. 29; Brommer 1980, p. 339.

62. There is, however, one other curious piece of evidence that may be relevant. Corinth lot 1978-100-1 (Fig. 18) is a fragment (H. 0.051, W. 0.16, est. Diam. rim 0.25 m) from the upper wall of a vessel with a flanged rim (as though to take a lid), traces of the stumps of a handle, and the beginning of an inner collar pierced with holes (some ten remain) about 4 mm in diameter and 7–10 mm apart. The

exact shape is unclear, but may have been similar to the Roman vessels mentioned in note 71. The outer surface is undecorated except for a horizontal band. The fabric is fine but slightly micaceous, hard, pinkish (5YR 6–7/4) in the core but light brown (5YR 7/6) on the surface. It is not Corinthian, but may be Attic. The archaeological context, although disturbed, suggests a date in the mid-5th century or earlier.

63. For the relationship between metal and ceramic vases, see Vickers 1986.

64. Brommer (1980, p. 337), being unaware of the existence of Corinthian Falaieffs, assumed that the shape was taken up at Athens.



Figure 18. Corinth lot 1978-100-1, Attic(?). See note 62. Scale: profile 1:1, photos 1:2

Corinth seem to belong to the first quarter of the 4th century, whereas most of the Corinthian versions probably belong to the second and third quarters. If the shape developed first in Athens, red-figure examples (and the metal version?) very soon reached Corinth, where the shape was imitated, but only in coarseware and perhaps metal.<sup>65</sup> On the other hand, Corinth had developed a brisk commerce with Greek and Etruscan centers in Italy in the Archaic and Classical periods.<sup>66</sup> The city also had an important tradition of metalwork and utilitarian pottery, and during the 5th and early 4th century her potters continued to experiment with new or adapted shapes.<sup>67</sup> It is possible, then, that a ceramic version of the shape was first developed in coarseware at Corinth, inspired by models in metal.<sup>68</sup> The shape would soon have been taken up in Athens where the potters began to produce fineware examples, decorated in red-figure, for export to Corinth and elsewhere: it would not have been the first such venture.<sup>69</sup>

Because of its possible derivation from the Etruscan *Bucchero* shape, Brommer attempted to identify the krater of Falaieff type with the *κρατήρ τυρρηνικός* ("Etruscan krater") that is listed in inscriptions from Delos.<sup>70</sup> It may be objected that these inscriptions belong to the 3rd century, after the Falaieff krater had ceased to be produced in pottery, but metal versions

65. There is no evidence that the shape was imitated in the local red-figure at Corinth.

66. Corinthian commerce with the Western Mediterranean is discussed in Munn 1983. Fragments of Etruscan *Bucchero*, mainly *kantharoi*, reached Corinth in some quantity during the first half of the 6th century, just at the time when the *Bucchero* kraters were being produced: see MacIntosh 1974; further examples have been found in excavations since 1973.

67. For Corinthian metalwork and clay imitations of metal, see Pemberton 1981. Local versions of Athenian white-ground *lekythoi* and of shapes decorated in red-figure or stamped black-glaze are found after 440–430: see Steiner 1992, pp. 391–399 on white-ground *lekythoi*; Pemberton 1997 on stamped black-glaze.

68. It may be noted that one of the *Bucchero* kraters, E5, has additions ("appendici") beside the handles (Camporeale 1971, p. 261, note 9); such

additions may have provided the inspiration for the knobs on the Corinthian Falaieffs.

69. A much earlier instance is the Nikosthenic neck-amphora: see Rasmussen 1979, pp. 74–75, 168. See also the remarks in Miller 1993, pp. 110–112. Compare also the Attic red-figure versions of the Apulian *trozella*: Jentoft-Nilsen 1988.

70. Brommer 1980, pp. 337–339.

of the shape may well have outlasted the ceramic. Still, this ingenious suggestion seems unlikely, for the Delian inscriptions do not give a clear description of the κρατήρ τυρορηνικός, so that an identification with the Falaieff krater is entirely conjectural.

## FUNCTION

The exact function of the krater of Falaieff type has not yet been determined with complete satisfaction, and the following discussion will not resolve this situation.<sup>71</sup> The impermeability of the Etruscan, Corinthian, and Athenian vases indicates that they were intended to hold liquid. That the liquid was wine is a reasonable assumption, based not only upon the shape of these vases but also upon the Dionysiac iconography of the Attic Falaieffs.<sup>72</sup> As we have seen, the Bucchero vessels are small, have two "spouts" at right angles to the handles, and have two groups of holes in the collar adjacent to the spouts: whether or not they served for mixing wine and/or for drinking, they must certainly have functioned as vessels for straining and pouring.<sup>73</sup> Since the central opening was covered in some cases with a lid, Camporeale believed that the Bucchero vases held a heated, perhaps aromatic, liquid.<sup>74</sup>

On the other hand, the Greek Falaieff krater, whether fineware or coarseware, was a large vessel, not intended for pouring, but presumably in some way connected with the general preparation of wine for drinking. Any more specific interpretation must take into account the tall lip and the peculiar inner collar pierced with holes. We can, I think, dismiss any suggestion that a krater of this type served as a wine-cooler (psykter).<sup>75</sup>

In her study of the shape, Stella Drougou tentatively offered two different suggestions for the function of the Falaieff krater.<sup>76</sup> First, she suggested that the krater may have been used for the preparation of a form of mulled wine. We know that the Greeks mixed wine with boiling water, honey, salt, and different spices to produce various kinds of mulled drink.<sup>77</sup> Drougou quotes in particular the following fragment of the comic poet

71. A much earlier, Middle Minoan vessel from Knossos, with a pierced interior collar, may have had a function similar to that of the Falaieff kraters discussed in the present article: Pendlebury and Pendlebury 1932, pp. 66–67, and *PM* IV, pp. 72–73, fig. 45. This may also be the case with a type of Roman cylindrical vessel of the 1st–2nd centuries A.C., examples of which have been unearthed in Corinth: Slane 1986, p. 287, no. 57, pl. 64, and p. 310. These vessels have been thought of as incense-vases, wine-coolers, and pots for scalding milk or for heating wine mixed with water

and spices: Nuber 1969–1970, where earlier literature is cited. See also the vase mentioned in note 62 above.

72. Drougou (1979, pp. 277–278) discusses the iconography of A1–A7, and notes the connection of the grypomachy with Dionysos. In this respect, I may add that the god is sometimes shown riding a griffin on Attic red-figure vases of the 4th century: *ARV*<sup>2</sup> 1453, nos. 8–10; 1694, no. 9bis; perhaps 1523, no. 6.

73. Camporeale (1971, p. 260) and Brommer (1980, p. 337) saw that they

must have been used for pouring. Froning (1982, p. 111) disputes this interpretation on the grounds that the rim is merely pinched, not waved, but the position of the holes and the use of vertical handles support a pouring function.

74. Camporeale 1971, p. 260.

75. Drougou (1979, p. 278) presents a sensible argument against this function.

76. Drougou 1979, pp. 280–282.

77. For additives, see Prickett 1980, pp. 54–56. A more general discussion is in Younger 1966, pp. 130–133.

Alexis, who was active at Athens in the middle and second half of the 4th century B.C.<sup>78</sup>

Φαιδρὸς δὲ κρατὴρ θηρίκλειος ἐν μέσῳ  
ἔστηκε λευκοῦ νέκταρος παλαιγενοῦς  
πλήρης, ἀφρίζων: ὃν λαβὼν ἐγὼ κενὸν  
τρίψας, πότησας λαμπρόν, ἀσφαλῆ βάσιν  
στήσας, συνάψας καρπίμοις κισσοῦ κλάδοις  
ἔστεψα.

On the basis of these lines, Drougou wondered whether the Falaieff krater might have contained “foaming or bubbling” wine, which, if it overflowed the brim of the containing inner collar, would have been retained by the high lip, flowing back into the bowl through the holes. A corollary of this might be the identification of the Falaieff krater with the Therikleian krater mentioned by Alexis.<sup>79</sup>

Drougou’s second suggestion was that the shape was used in the purifying of wine. She considered this less likely than her first conjecture, but the two are not mutually exclusive and perhaps the Falaieff krater performed both functions. Much of ancient wine must have been bad, containing sediment and many impurities, and Corinthian wine was not always much prized.<sup>80</sup> In addition, as we have noted, the wine might be spiced with aromatic herbs or mixed with water heated and spiced. The process of straining the wine (or wine and water) was essential, so that it is not surprising to see a strainer (ἡθμός, ἡθάνιον), along with a ladle and a jug, sometimes represented in scenes of symposia on Attic red-figure vases of the Classical period.<sup>81</sup> The wine might have been strained as it was poured from the jug into the drinker’s cup, but it might also have been strained at an earlier stage, when decanted from the storage vessel into the

78. Athenaeus 11.472a (Edmonds 1959, no. 119): “There stands shining a thericleian mixing-bowl right in our midst, filled with white nectar of ancient vintage, all a-foam; I had taken it empty and polished it up, making it bright; I set it firmly on its base, and wreathed it with berry-laden sprigs of ivy which I had plaited together.” (trans. C. Gulick, Loeb)

79. The latest discussion of Therikles and Therikleian vases seems to be Gill 1986, pp. 9, 19–23, which is useful for bibliography, but which shows more zeal than prudence in the discussion. Our sources (e.g., Athenaeus 11.470f) make it perfectly clear that Therikles, a Corinthian, was a potter, not a metalworker. We are told that he was active (whether at Corinth or Athens cannot be determined with certainty) during the lifetime of

Aristophanes, so probably about the last quarter of the 5th or first quarter of the 4th century. The early references, in the 4th century comic poets (Athenaeus 11.467d, 469b, 470e–472d), imply that his most renowned “invention” was a particular shape of drinking-vessel that was produced in clay, wood, and metal. The clay examples were decorated in a particular manner, possibly lustrous black glaze, sometimes with gilded clay ornament: on this aspect, see Shefton 1971, p. 110. The most revealing new evidence is provided by the inscribed black cup-kantharoi from Kafizin in Cyprus published by Mitford (1980, pp. 29–32, nos. 40–42; the reading of *θηρίκλειον* on the fragmentary lagynos no. 46 on pp. 35–36 is unlikely). The Kafizin cup-kantharoi are really elongated versions of the original standard cup-kantharos

with molded rim that begins about 400–380 B.C.: *Agora* XII, p. 118, nos. 648–670. Curiously, the earliest examples quoted in *Agora* XII, especially no. 649, which have the distinctive molded rim, come from Corinth. For a different identification of the cup-kantharos, see Pfrommer 1986, pp. 3–24.

The “Therikleian” krater described by Alexis seems to have been metal.

80. At least in Athens. Alexis could say (Athenaeus 1.30f; Edmonds 1959, no. 290):

οἶνος ξενικὸς παρῆν: τὰ γὰρ Κο-  
ρίνθια  
βασανισμός ἐστι.

“There was imported wine on hand; for the Corinthian stuff is torture.” (trans. C. Gulick, Loeb)

81. See Hill 1942, pp. 44–45.

krater. Drougou therefore suggested that the inner collar served to support a strainer, the ἡθμὸς ἐπικροητηρίδιος.<sup>82</sup> Such a strainer could have been of terracotta—a simple bowl or jug of suitable dimensions, pierced with holes<sup>83</sup>—or of metal, possibly just a flat perforated sheet.<sup>84</sup> On occasion, however, a more ornate metal strainer might have been employed, as Drougou has suggested. One of the principal Greek types of strainer in the 4th century B.C., made in silver and bronze, has a broad rim, two handles set in the same plane as the rim and ending in duck- or swan-heads, and either a shallow bowl perforated with tiny holes or a molded funnel covered with a pierced metal disk.<sup>85</sup> This form of metal strainer might fit over the central opening of a Falaieff krater, resting upon the raised rim of the projecting collar,<sup>86</sup> but it must be admitted that the arrangement seems rather awkward. In any case, whether the strainer was a ceramic pot or a simple metal sheet, any wine that spilled onto the collar during decanting would have flowed through the holes into the bowl.

One other piece of circumstantial evidence in support of this proposal may be cited. Metal strainer-lids were frequently fitted to metal volute-kraters from the second half of the 6th to the second half of the 4th century, as examples from Vix, Trebenische, and Derveni and in the Ortiz Collection illustrate.<sup>87</sup> If bronze or silver versions of the Falaieff krater were ever manufactured, they may have been supplied with similar strainer-lids supported by a narrow inner flange. In the terracotta Falaieff kraters, however, a broad inner collar was more practical, providing both the opening necessary for ladling the wine, and the support necessary for a separate strainer.

But we must also take into consideration a curious difference in form between the inner collar of the Athenian and Corinthian versions of the

82. Pollux 10.108. See also Amyx 1958, pp. 261–264. On strainers in general, Hill 1942; Crosby 1943; Strong 1966, pp. 92–93, 217; Mertens 1976, pp. 71, 73–74, 78–80; Oliver 1977, pp. 44–45, 47.

83. We have already noted that the St. Petersburg Falaieff, A1, was reportedly found with a bowl covering the central opening, though it is not stated that the bowl was pierced. Sparkes and Talcott (*Agora* XII, p. 106) remark that in the Classical period a pottery strainer was normally made by piercing the bottom of a suitable shape, such as a bowl. There are examples of such pierced bowls and jugs at Corinth.

84. It is worth recalling at this point the piece of bronze that remains in one of the holes of C11, although its correct explanation is unclear.

85. The strainer with perforated bowl and duck- or swan-head handles is type 6 in Hill 1942, p. 54, table 6;

for the variant with funnel instead of bowl, see Oliver et al. 1987, pp. 192–193. Here are a few examples, in silver and bronze: Thessaloniki, from Vergina, Andronikos 1984, p. 148, fig. 108; Thessaloniki, from Vergina, Andronikos 1984, p. 211, fig. 178; Thessaloniki, 5145, from Potidea, Michaud 1970, p. 1069, fig. 392; Thessaloniki, from Derveni A, Themelis and Touratsoglou 1997, p. 37, A14, pl. 43; Thessaloniki, from Derveni B, Themelis and Touratsoglou 1997, p. 69, B4, pls. 11 and 72; Thessaloniki, from Derveni D, Themelis and Touratsoglou 1997, p. 104, D11, pls. 21 and 115; Thessaloniki, M 452, from Nikesiani, Lazarides, Rhomiopoulou, and Touratsoglou 1992, pp. 22–23, pl. 7; Thessaloniki, A 2581, from Nikesiani, Lazarides, Rhomiopoulou, and Touratsoglou 1992, p. 42, pl. 26; Baltimore, Walters Art Gallery, 57.910, from Thessaly(?), Oliver 1977, pp. 44–45; Istanbul, 1415, from Kastamonu,

Erdal 1989, p. 334, figs. 4–5; Sofia, from Duvanlij, Filow 1934, p. 176, fig. 195; Boston, Museum of Fine Arts, 24.874, from Meroe, Smith 1960, p. 186, fig. 124; New York, Fleischman Coll., True and Hamma 1994, pp. 77–78, no. 31d.

86. The diameter of the central opening of A6 is 0.147 m; the inner diameter of the vase at the level of the collar, about 0.27 m. In the case of A4 the central opening was larger, about 0.18 m in diameter. The bowl of these metal strainers seems usually to have a diameter of about 0.09 to 0.12 m, and the total length across the handles seems to be about 0.18 to 0.22 m.

87. Joffroy 1954, pl. 16 (Vix) and pl. 19 (Trebenische); Gioure 1978, pl. 5 (Derveni); Ortiz 1994, no. 149. A similar strainer-lid for a volute-krater has come to light at Olympia: Gauer 1991, pp. 8 and 255, M27, pl. 83 (I am most grateful to Elizabeth Pemberton for this reference).

shape: in the former there is only a single row of four to eight holes, in the latter the norm was probably three rows of closely-spaced holes. In the Attic red-figure Falaieffs, the collar cannot itself have been intended as a strainer: these vases were showpieces, intended to impress the guests at fashionable symposia, where costly metal strainers might have been important accessories. The coarseware Corinthian vases were more humble but more practical pots, in which the inner collar must itself have served as a strainer, whatever was placed over the central opening. Given the size of the holes in the Corinthian Falaieffs, we might conjecture that a heated, spiced wine was poured into the krater, so that the holes helped to catch the added herbs. In this situation it might have been convenient to have a lid for the central opening, as in the case of the earlier Etruscan *Bucchero* vases. In fact, experiment with C1 shows that some at least of the ceramic lids made for Corinthian A transport amphorae could also have been employed in a secondary function to cover the central opening of the Falaieff krater.<sup>88</sup>

## CONCLUSION

Fineware kraters of Falaieff type were made in Athens during the 4th century B.C. This has long been known, but in this article I have shown that Athenian examples of the shape were exported to the important commercial city of Corinth. Moreover, there is now evidence that Corinthian potters occasionally produced a coarseware version of the shape. Whether the Corinthian or Attic Falaieffs are the earlier cannot yet be determined. Nor are the origins of the Falaieff krater certain, though a very similar, if smaller, vessel was made in Etruria in the later 7th and 6th centuries, and the connection may have been provided by examples in metal that have not survived. The Attic kraters, and presumably the Corinthian, were used in the preparation and consumption of wine at the symposion, though the specific function of the shape remains conjectural.

Despite these uncertainties, we have been able to add a new shape to the 4th-century ceramic repertory at Corinth, a shape that once again shows the Corinthian potters experimenting with a plain, utilitarian form. And another connection has been forged between the potters in Corinth and Athens in the Classical period.

88. For these lids see Koehler 1986, pp. 55–56, with figs. 5–6.

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