A WELL OF THE LATE FIFTH CENTURY AT CORINTH

The objects described in this catalogue were found in a well\(^1\) excavated in the southwestern part of the Agora at Corinth in the autumn of 1934: a closed deposit which included Attic pottery and which therefore could be placed with some exactness in the years 460–420 B.C.\(^2\) Thrown in at one time,\(^3\) the filling contained, besides certain curiosities and chance finds, a quantity of Attic and Corinthian pottery interesting and homogeneous enough to warrant the publication of the whole collection.\(^4\)


\(^2\) One vase, 64, found its only counterpart in a grave which must postdate the filling of the well by some ten or twenty years (*Clara Rhodos*, IV, p. 166, fig. 166). The shapes of the two mugs are unmistakably the same even to the groove at the rim, and two such oddities are not likely to have been made twenty years apart. The stamped amphoriskos with the Rhodian vase could at a pinch be ten years later than the latest vase in the well, but the felines of the askos have the look of the end of the century. Of course, the life of a good Attic pot might well have been twenty years, but in juggling with facts afforded by graves one undermines their value. In this case, however, I can suggest only that the mug is an heirloom. Nothing else in the well points to the time of Meidias, and late fifth century deposits in Corinth produce many native Corinthian shapes absent from the well, as well as more developed forms of shapes that do appear there.

\(^3\) No water pitchers were found at the bottom. As fragments of the same vases were found at different depths, the filling must have been thrown in at one time. Three wells in the southern part of the Agora (this well and S : 11 and K : 14 in the South Basilica) were filled in contemporaneously, perhaps as the result of some sudden catastrophe, as one of the earthquakes familiar at Corinth. In the Basilica wells the pottery was thrown in by kinds, as though swept in series off the shelves of a pottery shop. (A tavern origin would not account for the presence in respectable numbers in the present well of such late Corinthian shapes as “kothons,” pyxides, squat aryballoi and lekanides.) The “Fehlbrand” 236 would be rare, however, as furniture of the exhibition rooms. The activity in Corinth of pottery establishments other than that at the west of the city has been suspected for some time. That a pottery could border the market-place is shown by the existence of the shop destroyed by the building of the Stoa of Zeus at Athens (see *Hesp.*, VI, 1937, p. 48 ff.).

\(^4\) Comparison with the pottery from the excavations of the Athenian Agora has been especially profitable. I owe my thanks to Mr. T. L. Shear for permission to mention the numbers of certain unpublished vases and to Miss Lucy Talcott of the Agora staff for many valuable suggestions. My indebtedness to her article on a fifth century well in the Agora (*Hesp.*, IV, 1935, p. 476 ff.) is obvious. The profiles are by Herr W. Schaefer of the German Archaeological Institute at Athens.
A few remarks may simplify the reading of the list. Of black-figure there was very little: the presence of two low-stemmed band cups of the palmette variety (1–2) only emphasized an already well-known fact: that black-figure lasted late in the fifth century. The Attic red-figure and black-glaze, as might have been expected, was mostly earlier than 430, and while the later pieces might have been imported in the first decade of the war, they could equally well have come in immediately after the Peace. The late Corinthian pottery, on the other hand, fits admirably into the years before 420.¹

With the establishment of the date of the well, the kitchen and coarser pottery, interesting in itself, becomes further worthy of note through its context. It has a certain kinship with Attic ware of the time and certain idiosyncrasies of its own, and makes a good group. For the history of Corinthian imitation of Attic pottery, the few examples are of value both for their scarcity in the well as compared with the vastness of the numbers of imitations in later fillings of the Agora and for their greater fidelity to Attic prototypes than was often later the case. Corinth had imitated Attic pottery before, but the practice had lapsed, to revive now in the late red-figured period under the stimulus of the war, though it was only in the second part of the war that this impetus found its full effect: in the deposits of the earlier part imitations are comparatively rare.

The apparent quantities of the pots as they stand in the catalogue do not represent their true numbers. Actually most of the pottery is coarse (wine amphorae, kitchen and storage vases), but in the types where only one example has been preserved well enough for complete restoration, that example alone has been given. Another arbitrary distinction has been necessary in the use of the term “partly glazed.” The class so-called falls in reality into two divisions: one a continuation of the “conventionalizing”² class but with decoration consisting merely of bands and stripes of red and black; the other including the black vases not found in completely glazed form in the well. Both in complete and part glazing the application of the paint is usually done by dipping, so that the bottom and lower sides of the pot are reserved and the inside and the upper part of the exterior of the open vases covered with the glaze. For the sake of simplicity the principle followed in this classification has been to include under “black-glazed” any form painted as far as the foot. Thus if a second vase of

¹ By the kindness of Mrs. R. Stillwell and Dr. S. B. Luce I have been allowed to look through the vases from the Potters’ Quarter and the graves excavated in the North Cemetery at Corinth in 1915 and 1916. Both these areas are in the process of publication in the official Corinth series. The shapes and patterns of the vases of one of the deposits of the Potters’ Quarter were especially like those of the present well.

the shape happens to have been less thoroughly glazed, it nevertheless is assigned to the black-glazed category.

To describe the clay of the finer Corinthian and Attic pots serves little purpose: the variations in colour are too many and too meaningless to reward individual detail. Payne, however, was discussing the clay of Corinth only in its best condition when he said that it was always clear in colour and that red pigment was never mixed with it. The original clay was clear, but the admixture of sand, red loam, or grits of white lime to its green-white or light buff in the pottery with thicker walls essentially changed the hue of the finished pot. For the thick-walled variety, see 174 ff.; for the kitchen pots, 205 ff. The clay of the "blister" ware is commonly different in appearance: its biscuit has fired completely grey, red with a grey core, or grey with a red centre, but this may be due to the manner of its baking. Like the preceding class, "blister" ware is found in the Potters' Quarter and frequently in the main excavations at Corinth: two of its three main shapes (squat, ribbed aryballos, 138, and ribbed jug, 139–140) appear also in unmistakable Corinthian form, and though these vases may be merely imitations I think I am not wrong in believing the ware itself to be of Corinthian origin.

One last word as to the objects 240–241: not knowing what they were, altars, or house or temple models, I have had to be content with adding a brief note of bibliography, hoping that someone will be more successful in realizing their use.

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1 An admirable discussion of the question in Broneer, Corinth, IV, 2, Terracotta Lamps, p. 58.
2 Necrocorinthia, p. 265.
3 See Richter, The Craft of Athenian Pottery, pp. 1 and 55.
4 House and temple models: Ath. Mitt., 55, 1930, p. 16, Beilage IV and fig. 6 (Samos); ibid., 48, 1923, 5 ff.; Arch. Eph., 1931, p. 1 ff., fig. 3 (Argive Heraion); Anz., 1933, p. 226 f.; 1934, p. 154, figs. 11–12; J. H. S., 53, 1933, pp. 278–9; 54, 1934, p. 190, figs. 3–4 (Perachora). Illustrations of altars: "Ara," Darenberg et Saglio, p. 351, fig. 422 (gable with volutes, a palmette above). For plain, straight frontons, ibid., fig. 421.
CATALOGUE ¹

BLACK-FIGURED

ATTIC

1–2. (1076, 1561) Fragments of band cups. Fig. 1

1: PH. 0.078 m.; D. of ft. 0.065 m.
2: PH. 0.048 m.; D. of ft. 0.038 m.

The handles, and much of the sides and rim of both vases are missing. 1 has a slightly offset lip, and a narrower stem and more widely curved bowl than 2. The foot of 2 is flat and reserved; that of 1 is hollow and black except at the centre.

A parallel for these cups may be found in a somewhat later grave at Corinth, where a similar vase appeared in association with a small, partly glazed oinochoe with trefoil lip like 172 and a local imitation of an Attic white-ground lekythos.

RED-FIGURED

3. (389) Fragment of pelike. Fig. 2

Gtest. dim. 0.107 m.; T. ca. 0.008 m.

Part of the upper side; the start of the handle at the right. Unglazed on the lower part of the interior. Relief contour for the spirals, stems, and central leaf of the palmettes. White: fillet.

The head of a filleted youth to left.

By the Villa Giulia painter. Heads of youths of this type on the calyx-krater in Berlin (inv. 4497: von Lücke, pl. 54) and a calyx-krater in Corinth (fragmentary: C. 32.74): A, Theseus and Aithra; B, Youths. For the same subject see the pelike by the Villa Giulia painter in Syracuse (22.177: Mon. Linc., 17, pl. 32, pp. 443–446: A, Theseus between Aithra and Ariadne; B, King and woman).

4. (364) Fragment of pelike. Figs. 3 and 11

PH. 0.15 m.; D. of rim 0.157 m.; across handles 0.22 m.

The top of the vase remains, together with a small part of the side panels. Tongues at the handles. Brown: hair of silens on B, of 2 and 3 on A; markings of sphendonai and folds of the women's dress; beards of silens, thyrsos of woman on B. Relief contour: the faces on A and B, the branch on A; B, the outlines of the arm of 1, the chiton, cloak, and the stem of the thyrsos of 2, the pipes of 3; on the ornament, the spirals, heart, and central leaf of the palmettes.

A. Apollo and a woman. He is wreathed, with head to left. She wears chiton, himation and a sphendon. Between them is the tip of the branch of laurel in her hand.

¹ For the sake of economy of space, the inventory numbers of the catalogue have been shorn of an unessential element. 1 is written in the inventory "C. 34.1076" ("Corinth 1934.1076"), but as all the vases in the well were of 1934, the "C. 34" has been omitted.

Abbreviations: H. = Height, D. = Diameter, T. = Thickness, W. = Width, L. = Length, Gtest. D. = Greatest Diameter, Gtest. dim. = Greatest dimension, PH. = Preserved Height, PW., PL., PT., as above.
B. Silens and a maenad. At the left is a thyrsos with sprouting branches. 1 is a silen with right hand raised; 2, a woman (chiton, cloak, sphendone) facing front with her head to right, a thyrsos in her right hand; 3, a silen with pipes, to left.

Ca. 450 B.C.

5. (1123, 1117) Fragment of bell-krater. Fig. 2

Gtest. dim.: a 0.088 m.; b 0.058 m.; T. 0.006 m.

Two fragments, one of the rim. Relief contour: a, outlines of the sphendone; b, everything but the top of the "lyre."

a: the head of a woman (sphendone) to left. b: the chiton, shoulder of a figure to left, with the shaft of a staff or thyrsos in its right hand. At the left, the tip of the frame of a lyre (?).

Ca. 450-440 B.C. Compare Beazley, VA., p. 156, fig. 95.

6. (365) Bell-krater. Figs. 4 and 8

H. 0.225 m.; D. of lip 0.298 m.; across handles 0.313 m.

The foot, most of B, and part of A missing. The glaze is much worn. Very red wash. Ovules at the handles. Brown: A, 1 and 3, markings of caps, bands on cloaks; 2, sounding-piece of lyre, hair, skin of animal, anatomical markings. Relief contour: staves, lyre, front line of cloaks of 1 and 3. Red (over white): fruits and stems of laurel; the punctuating loops on the laurel border.

A. Orpheus and the Thracians. Orpheus sits in the centre, on a rock covered with the skin of an animal. He wears a chlamys and holds a lyre on his lap and a plectron in his right hand. Two figures wrapped to the eyes in Thracian cloaks lean on their sticks in listening attitudes. The heads of the figures are punctuated by loops in the laurel border above them.

B. The lower part of a draped figure to right.

Thracian cloaks or ἐπίκλαι appear as early as 500 B.C. (cf. the Euphronios cup, Munich 2620, FR., pl. 22) and continue at least through the next three quarters of the century. Cf. among others, Madrid 161, by the Berlin painter; Gerhard, A.V., pl. 156, late period of the Berlin painter; Berlin inv. 3309, by the Dutuit painter; Kraiker, Heidelberg, pl. 14, no. 68, by a painter related to the Triptolemos painter; Beazley, Campana Fragments, p. 22, pl. 15, 21, by the Brygos painter; CV. Great Britain, 7, pl. 105, by Douris; CV. Poland, 2, pl. 12, 1 a (Cracow), by the Nausikaa painter; and three by the Pistoia painter (Pottier, III, pl. 106, no. 108; Mons. Grecs, 1885-1888, pl. 6; Florence 75, 730); Webster, Der Niobidenmaler, pl. 18 b; Diepolder, Der Penthesilea-Maler, pl. 7-8; Pfuhl, fig. 511, by the painter of the Boston Phiale; Altenburg 281, by the same; Mon., 8, pl. 43, 2, in the manner of the Phiale painter; London E 481, Att. Vas., p. 406, no. 13, by the painter of the Louvre Centauromachy; CV. Bologna, 1, pl. 40, 4, probably by the painter of the Louvre Centauromachy; the Orpheus krater from Gela, in Berlin (FR., iii, fig. 52), by the Orpheus painter; A.Z., 1868, pl. 3, by the Nausikaa painter. For Thracian helmets and caps, see Schröder, Jahrb., 27, 1912, p. 317 ff.

For the scene, Orpheus charming the Thracians, the Orpheus krater from Gela (see above) of course comes to mind; for other illustrations see Jahrb., 29, 1914, p. 28, fig. 2, and A.Z., 1868, pl. 3. See Orpheus among the Thracians: Palermo 2562 (Att. Vas., p. 408, no. 6). For another stage in the life of Orpheus, see 7. A note on confusions in the illustrations of the subject in Roscher's Lexicon in Guthrie, Orpheus and Greek Religion, p. 64, note 8.

Ca. 420 B.C. Compare CV. Denmark, 4, pls. 154, 3 and 155, 2, by the painter of the Boston Phiale, for the leaf design. The Phiale painter is also fond of Thracians, but while this vase is in his tradition in subject as well as style, it is nevertheless considerably later.
7. (380) Fragment of bell-krater. Fig. 5

Gtest. dim. 0.25 m.; T. above 0.007 m.; below 0.01 m.

Fragment of the side. Brown: anatomical markings of 1; border of cloak of 2; beard, embroidery of cloak of 3. The preliminary drawing in brown. White: markings of ground levels; the inscription. No relief contour, except at the edge of 3's cloak.

A. Orpheus, a Thracian and a silen. 1: the tail, part of the left side of the torso, and the left arm of a silen seated on the ground. 2: the draped knees and lower part of the legs of a figure seated to right on a hummock. 3: the lower part of the head, part of the staff, and the figured cloak of a man leaning on a staff to left. At the left of the third figure, . . . ]Ο.$

Many vases represent the death of Orpheus. For a list, see Guthrie, loc. cit.; add London E 301, Att. Vas., p. 137, no. 6, by the Dionokles painter; Graef-Langlotz, pl. 15, no. 297, in the manner of the Brygos painter; Louvre G 436 (Mon., 1, pl. 5, 2), and Munich 2390, Att. Vas., p. 382, no. 2, by the Phiale painter; Boston 10224, fr. by the Pantoxena painter (references in Beazley, Att. Vas.). Here we find the attendant Thracian, the listening silen, and Orpheus playing, and may perhaps restore at the left a Thracian woman with an axe or weapon of some sort (cf. especially A. Z., 1868, pl. 3). For the inscription, cf. Pfuhl, fig. 554, Orpheus krater: ΚΑΥ]Ο. A vase in New York, newly published in Richter, pl. 30, no. 131, shows a Thracian debating with a Thracian woman advancing to the attack with a sickle or a pruning-hook in her hand. Miss Talcott gives me a reference to another scene of the kind: Jena 813a, the exterior of one of the cups of the Jena group.

8. (367) Bell-krater. Figs. 6–7

H. 0.357 m.; D. of rim 0.378 m.; of ft. 0.172 m.

One handle, most of A, part of the foot missing; the rim is preserved entire. The vase has fired red, and part of the outside and most of the inside glaze has flaked off. No relief contour or red.
A. A draped figure with a striped staff stands right, dressed in a cloak with a dark border. Part of the sleeve of his chiton shows above.

B. Three mantled figures, the second leaning on a stick to left and the others facing him.

By the painter of the Louvre Centauromachy, now considered probably the same as the Lamb painter (Beazley, *Greek Vases in Poland*, p. 57, note 2 and p. 58, note 1).

Compare *J. H. S.*, 38, 1918, p. 34, fig. 6, for the same feet that are not feet. For the typical head and the ankle, see *ibid.*, fig. 5, p. 33. Compare also *CV*. Louvre, III I d, pl. 28, 9 and pl. 29, 2 and 5; *ibid.*, pl. 27, 3; *ibid.*, pl. 29, 6, for the head and drapery; Tillyard, pl. 21, no. 132. Also of the type, *CV*. Bologna, 1, III I c, pl. 39.

9. (378) Fragment of bell-krater. Fig. 8

Gtest. dim. 0.212 m.; T. above 0.004 m.; below 0.006 m.

Fragment of the side; above, the start of the top border. Brown: the anatomical markings of 1; the stripes on the boots of 2. Very fine relief contour, including the serpent, and the shaft of the youth's spear.

A. At the left is part of the figure of a naked warrior to right. He wears a decorated Attic helmet and carries a spear. On his shield, a serpent and an exergue; an eye on the apron. At the right, facing left, are the fore legs and hind feet of a horse, and the striped feet of the rider, probably an Amazon. The tip of her spear appears above the warrior's shield.

On the apron, see Tillyard, p. 75, no. 126. The eye on the apron is not unusual: see Schaal, pl. 45 a, *CV*. Oxford, pl. 23, 4; Aurigemma, *Museo di Spina di Ferrara*, p. 203, pl. 96 and p. 205, pl. 97; *CV*. Great Britain, 7, pl. 50, 1 b; *ibid.*, pl. 79, 1 and pl. 79, 2; de Ridder, no. 388, and p. 282; yet I have found no example with the eye at its present angle.
10. (379) Fragment of bell-krater. Fig. 5

Gtest. dim. 0.167 m.; T. above 0.006 m.; below 0.007 m.

Fragment of side. Brown: inner markings of 1; the lower edge of chiton and chlamys, markings and hoof of fawnskin, lacings of boots of 2. No relief.

Dionysos supported by a silen. 1: the torso, thighs, and right arm of a silen to right. 2: the right hand and the lower part of the arm of Dionysos dressed in exomis, ἐμφαδις and fawnskin, with a chlamys over his left arm. At the right, the stem of his thyrsos. On the boots, see Pollux, Ὄνομ., IV, 115; Lucian, Βάκχος, 2; Athenaeus, V, p. 200 D.

For the group, see the return of Hephaistos on the pelike by the Kleophon painter in Munich, FR., pl. 29; Dionysos and a satyr on the oinochoe in Athens, Deubner, Ἀττισκή Φεστή, pl. 3; and plastic vases from the Pnyx and the North Slope of the Acropolis, Ἑσπ., 1935, fig. 49, pp. 300-302; also a vase in New York: Richter, pl. 109, no. 109.

Many details of drawing remind one of the painter of the Boston Phiale, especially the rippled, brown edge of the hanging folds. Cf. de Ridder, p. 275, no. 375, for the silen; the hands are not too unlike; also the Czartoryski kamnos (Beazley, Poland, pl. 23). FR., pl. 66, 1 is good for the dilute edges of the drapery, and the hands are not impossible. Mon. Linc., 17, pl. 31, 2 is good for the dilute edge. The boots with their flaps are like those of Thamyris, Pfuhl, fig. 511. (For the tail, see of course the Aktaion krater of the Pan painter.) The vase is like the work of the Phiale painter, but I can find no direct parallel among his published vases. The shape of the hands is not right.

11. (377) Fragment of bell-krater. Fig. 5

Gtest. dim. 0.076 m.; T. above 0.005 m.; below 0.006 m.

From the side. Preliminary sketch. Brown: a wash over the inside of the shield; the fringes of one of its minor straps.

Part of a shield seen in three-quarter view, with the shield arm and a bit of the torso of its owner. The tip of his spear shows at the left.

Three-quarter views of the insides of shields, although they begin long before, even in black-figure, are popular from 460 on. Examples from the third quarter of the century: Gerhard, A. V., pl. 165, 3-4, by Polygnotos; ibid., pl. 329-330; Aurigemma, p. 205, pl. 97 and p. 261, pl. 127; Arch. Eph., 1907, 132 and 139, by the Klügmann painter; de Ridder, p. 294, fig. 64, no. 400, by the Washing painter.

12. (368) Fragment of bell-krater. Fig. 9

Gtest. dim. 0.32 m.; T. 0.007 m.

Fragment from the rim and side of B. Ovules at the handles. Brown: the lower edge of the overfall of the cloak, the fringe of the hair. Relief contour only at the handle. Red: fillet of 1. The handle ornament is at the left.

Two youths. One, draped, stands to right with his right arm free. Of a second youth the middle part is preserved.

Related to the Christie painter? Cf. Würzburg, pl. 190, no. 521; and the pelike Brussels A 133 (CV., III 1 d, pl. 1, 1): the type of the head is not quite the same.

13. (375) Fragment of bell-krater. Fig. 9

Gtest dim. 0.138 m.; T. above 0.009 m.; below 0.006 m.

Fragment of the side and top border. Ovules at the top; the start of a handle at the side.
Fig. 9

A. The Obverse

Fig. 10

B. The Reverse
The head and shoulders of a woman in chiton and himation to right.
Related to the Christie painter? CV. Brussels, III I d, pl. 1, 1 is not unlike, although the
drawing of the head is not quite the same. 12 and 13 look like the same hand.

14. (381) Fragment of bell-krater. Fig. 8
Gtest. dim. 0.157 m.; T. above 0.009 m.; below 0.005 m.
From the side. White: fillet of 1. The space between the feet of 1 is not glazed. No relief
contour.
At the left, a Doric column indicates a house. Outside it stands a youth in a cloak with
a staff in his right hand. On the other side of a pillar is a similar youth with right arm extended.

15. (366) Bell-krater. Fig. 10
H. 0.245 m.; D. of ft. 0.117 m.
One handle, much of sides and rim, bits of foot gone. The foot has a slight lip, and a groove
is incised at its junction with the sides. Very red wash. Brown: preliminary drawing on A
and B; the inner details of the cloaks on B. Red: B, fillets. No relief contour.
A. A youth wrapped in a cloak is fleeing to left with his head turned backwards. A second
figure, a youth with a chlamys over his left shoulder, stands right, with his arms raised.
B. Three draped youths, very poorly drawn. Two face right; a third, who has a stick, left.

16. (374) Fragment of bell-krater. Fig. 9
Gtest. dim. 0.16 m.; T. above 0.006 m.; below 0.008 m.
The start of the top moulding: ovules (probably under a laurel wreath); the place of the
handle at the right. Brown: folds, eye. Relief only on the ovules.
The figure of a draped youth to left. His feet and the hem of his cloak are missing.
Compare for the type of head CV. Poland, Goluchow, pl. 32, 16, by the painter of the Louvre
symposion stamnos.

17. (385) Fragments of calyx-krater. Fig. 11
Gtest. dim.: _a_ 0.25 m.; _b_ 0.208 m.; T. of cul 0.013 m.; of side 0.008 m.
_a_, over half the cul, part of one handle, a small part of the sides preserved; _b_, another
fragment of the cul and side. Brown: A, bands on cloak; B, folds and edge of cloak. Relief
contour on A.
A. The lower part of a draped figure in chiton and himation to right. Part of a plinth
or pillar at the right.
B. The feet and the lower part of the drapery of a figure to left.
_Ca. 430?_ After the time of the Phiale painter; cf. Beazley, _Poland_, pl. 23.

18. (386) Fragments of calyx-krater. Figs. 11–12
Gtest. dim.: _a_ 0.165 m.; _b_ 0.096 m.; _T. ca._ 0.006 m.
Two fragments: _a_ of the side, _b_ of the side and cul. Brown: _a_, markings of cloak on A;
hair of 1, bars on skin, the lower hem of the cloak of 2 on B. Very fine lines on A of _a_. Red:
_B_, fillet of 1. Relief contour: B, upper side of right arm of 1, part of the skin at the left.
A. _a_, part of the figure on the extreme right of the scene: the upper part of a woman seated
to left with a dark bordered cloak around her. Her bare left arm (the hand missing) is bent at
the elbow.
B. The upper part of a cloaked youth holding an object that resembles the skin case of
a flute. Under the handle is an enclosed palmette with a leaf at the side. _b_ gives the lower part
of the flute case, the lower part of the first figure and the bottom of the drapery and the feet of a second male figure to left.

The straight hem line across the feet on B appears in a pelike of the Washing painter's in Berlin (2357: A. Z., 1878, pl. 22; Beazley, no. 39). Ca. 420 B.C.: time of the Dinos painter, middle period (Talcott).

19. (372, 373) Fragments of column-krater. Fig. 4

Gtest. dim.: a 0.165 m.; b 0.074 m.; c 0.112 m.; T. above 0.006 m.; below 0.005 m.

Fragments of the neck and sides; the start of a handle at the left. Other fragments which do not join but which seem to have come from the same pot have been kept but not inventoried. Brown: a, lines between the tongues at the top; bars on the back flap of the cap; dots on the sakkos, the hair over the ears, the lines at the neck of the rider; b, earring, line at neck; c, dots on the reins. Relief contour: a, everything but the lower side of the nose, the lower lip, and the insides of the fingers of the right hand; b, everything but the neck-line of the sakkos; c, everything.

a: the head and right hand of a rider wearing a Thracian cap, with the head of his horse, to right; c: his knee and calf, the skirt of his chiton, the end of his cloak, and the body of his horse. At the left, the edge of the panel. b: the head and shoulders of a draped woman in a sakkos to right. This figure may come from the right side of the same panel.

Ca. 460 B.C., by the painter of the Girgenti calyx-krater.

For the necklace and the arrangement of the cloak, cf. Pellegrini, VF., p. 103, Beazley's no. 13; for the eye, hand, and profile, and for the position of the mule, cf. ibid., p. 73. Compare for the eye and head, Zannoni, pl. 60 (not 59), 2, Beazley, no. 5; for the hand, sakkos, and necklace, Jahrh., 18, 1903, p. 43, no. 39; for the sakkos and the arrangement of the cloak, El. Cér., pl. 91, Beazley, no. 6; for the double hem of the chiton and for the general shape and decoration of the vase, see Mon. Linc., 17, pl. 41, Beazley, no. 25; for the broken contour at the calf, ibid., 24, pl. 10, 28, Beazley, no. 14.

Fragments of at least one other column-krater kept, likewise those of a black one, though not well enough preserved to merit illustration.

20. (1081) Fragment of squat lekythos. Fig. 13

PH. 0.021 m.; Gtest. dim. 0.053 m.

Fragment of the side and ring foot reserved and red-washed on the under side; unglazed on the interior. No relief contour.

Above a reserved line are the toes of the left foot and the heel of the right of a draped figure striding to left.
21. (1077) Fragment of stemless cup. Fig. 13

PH. 0.033 m.; D. of ft. ca. 0.078 m.

Part of the heavy foot and stout stem (a groove incised above the foot). The resting surface and outer edge of the foot are reserved, the under side black except for the centre.

On the interior are the eye, the ear, and part of the hair and dotted sakkos of the head of a woman to right.

Fig. 13

22. (1079) Fragment of kotyle. Fig. 13

PH. 0.038 m.; Gtest. dim. 0.104 m.

Nearly half the ring foot and part of the lower side. The under side and resting surface reserved. A brown band on the pillar and one under the scene.

At the left of an altar or pillar are the feet of a cloaked man to right.

BLACK-GLAZED


23: H. 0.082 m.; D. 0.10 m.; of ft. 0.068 m.; across handles 0.17 m. Fig. 14.
24: H. 0.088 m.; D. 0.102 m.; of ft. 0.077 m.; across handles 0.163 m.
25: H. 0.091 m.; D. 0.107 m.; of ft. 0.076 m.; across handles 0.163 m.
26: H. 0.088 m.; D. 0.109 m.; of ft. 0.07 m.
27: H. 0.088 m.; D. of ft. 0.075 m.
28: H. 0.134 m.; D. 0.153 m.; of ft. 0.10 m.; across handles 0.235 m. Fig. 14.
Many other fragments of the type have been preserved, uninvetoried. One can see the missing dimensions from the table of measurements. 23 and 28 are nearly complete: part of one handle and bits of the rim have been restored; in the case of 25, part of the substantial ring foot as well. Excellent glaze over all except the resting surface and under side, which are red-washed. On the bottom, one or more concentric rings and a central dot.

The vases are of varying proportions, with one, the tallest (28), relatively taller and thinner than the kotylai of the third quarter of the century (Talcott, Hesp., IV, fig. 1, and p. 505, no. 21). While certain of the cups have approximately the same relation of height to diameter as the earlier cups, the diameter of the foot is in general smaller in proportion to the other measurements. The difference is not immediately perceptible to the eye: the disastrous “double curve” of the sides characteristic of the end of the century has not yet destroyed their line.

It is this type of pot which develops into the form found at Olynthos (Robinson, Excavations at Olynthus, vol. V, pl. 97, no. 152; pl. 98, no. 153; pl. 99, no. 154), dated in the early fourth and fourth century. It has a long history in Magna Graecia throughout the fourth century. The related shape with narrower base (as Hesp., III, p. 319, no. A 26) I hope to discuss in a forth-

![Fig. 14](image)

coming number of this journal. No vases of the shape were found in the well, but fragments of them have appeared in somewhat later deposits at Corinth (both in the Potters’ Quarter and the main excavations).

Like the painted kantharoi of the type of 49 ft., black-glazed kotylai are sometimes decorated with laurel and feather pattern (cf. CV. British Museum, III I c, pl. 32, 13, and Athens 2312, decorated in the same way as painted stemless kantharoi from Tanagra (Athens 2243) and a black-glazed kotyle of Corinthian type (Athens 2313).

29–39. (1032, 1036–1045) Kotylai, Corinthian type

29: H. 0.101 m.; D. of ft. 0.064 m.
30: H. 0.098 m.; D. of ft. 0.067 m.
31: H. 0.092 m.; D. of ft. 0.061 m.
32: H. 0.09 m.; D. ca. 0.11 m.
33: H. 0.096 m.; D. of ft. 0.065 m.
34: PH. 0.091 m.; D. 0.106 m.
35: PH. 0.049 m.; D. of ft. 0.058 m.
36: H. 0.054 m.; D. of ft. 0.04 m. Fig. 14.
37: H. 0.156 m.; D. 0.187 m.; of ft. 0.106 m.; across handles 0.287 m. Fig. 14.
38: H. 0.096 m.; D. of ft. 0.068 m. Fig. 14.
39: PH. 0.031 m.; D. of ft. 0.07 m.

Of all these cups only 36, which is tiny, and 37, which is huge, are tolerably preserved. 30–37 are of the most common type, with narrow rays on a reserved band over the foot, concentric
rings on the reserved under side and two red horizontal rings under the handles. 29 is black all over. 38 has two horizontal black bands at the top of the reserved foot zone, 39 two reserved lines on the black sides in the same relation to the foot. This last possibly was red-figured; both have a reserved bottom decorated with concentric rings and dot. 38 has three red lines applied under the handle.

For a useful discussion of the decoration and shape, see Talcott, Hesp., in the article so often quoted, pp. 505–6, also CV. Oxford, 2, pl. 65, text to no. 24. The proportions of these vases compare favourably with those of the third quarter of the century: the height is approximately half as high again as the diameter of the foot. 29 is the tallest in comparison with its foot. The diameter of the lip in the one vase, 37, in which it is preserved, if anything is wider in proportion to its height than that of the vases from the Agora.

There are no cups in the well with plain reserved zone over the foot although, curiously enough, many Corinthian imitations of the kind. Nor are there any cups with diagonally crossing rays. The foot is never flat, but splays.

With 37 compare Hesp., loc. cit., no. 23, fig. 1, and fig. 23, especially no. 26. For painted cups of this type see under nos. 23 ff.

40–44. (1058–1059, 1061–1063) Cup-kotylai, stamped

40: H. 0.054 m.; D. 0.12 m.; D. of ft. 0.075 m.; across handles 0.19. Figs. 15, 16.
41: H. 0.051 m.; D. 0.123 m.; D. of ft. 0.068 m. Figs. 15, 16.
42: PH. 0.087 m.; D. of ft. 0.067 m. Fig. 16.
43: PH. 0.056 m. Fig. 16.
44: PH. 0.018 m.; D. of ft. 0.068 m. Fig. 16.

The restorations show in the photograph; all the cups are fragmentary. The vases have a spreading ring foot, convex sides with straight rim, two horizontal handles and, on the reserved, red-washed under side of the foot, two or more wide and narrow concentric rings and a central dot. On the lower part of the sides on the exterior are one or more wheel-run grooves. The stamped arrangements on the floor of the interior of the cups are simple (all of linked palmettes around a central circle), 40 with a pattern of eight, the rest probably with five. The glaze of the vases is excellent.

Compare these with the vases from a deposit in the Athenian Agora dated to the third quarter of the fifth century (Hesp., loc. cit., p. 520, figs. 7 and 22, nos. 104 and 105, especially no. 105, “ca. 430.” A particularly good parallel is a cup-kotyle with simple stamping from the Stoa Potter’s Shop at the Agora (P 4850). One finds imitations of this type of cup in a contemporary deposit of the Potters’ Quarter at Corinth.

45. (1562) Stemless kylix. Fig. 15

PH. 0.047 m.

Preserved: the low ring foot, part of the convex sides and slightly offset rim; three rings and a dot on the reserved under side. Also reserved: the resting surface and a line over the foot.

The shape is shallower than that of the cup in CV. Oxford, 2, pl. 65, 19, but not so shallow as the silver cup from Baschova-Mogila (Filow, Die Grabbhügelnekropole bei Duvantlj in Südbulgarien (in Bulgarian), fig. 82.

46–47. (1207–1208) Stemmed kylikes

46: PH. ca. 0.055 m.; D. of rim 0.135 m. Fig. 15.
47: PH. ca. 0.06 m.

Most of the rim and handles, parts of the centre and stem of 46 missing; part of the sides and ringed stem of 47 remain. Both are glazed all over. The ring is defined by an incised line above and below.
48. (1046) Low bowl. Fig. 15

H. 0.031 m.; D. of ft. 0.059 m.

Over half the rim and sides missing. The ring foot has a concave black moulding on its under side. The resting surface is reserved; on the reserved centre of the bottom are two concentric rings and a dot.

Compare with this, Hesp., IV, p. 508, fig. 1, no. 46 ("third quarter of the fifth century") and Mon. Linc., 20, pp. 45-46, fig. 26, ca. 440? Imitations of this shape are found in a contemporary deposit of the Potters' Quarter.

49-51. (1066-1068) Stemless kantharoi, stamped

49: H. 0.096 m.; D. 0.112 m.; of ft. 0.065 m. Figs. 17, 18.
50: PH. 0.08 m.; D. of ft. 0.072 m. Figs. 17, 18.
51: Gtst. dim. 0.084 m. Fig. 18.

Most of both handles, almost all the rim, and much of the sides of 49 restored. Preserved of 50, most of the foot and part of the sides; 51, a fragment of the side, rim and one handle.

A ring foot with three or four horizontal ridges on its outer edge, with a concave moulding on its under side. The centre of the bottom has three mouldings. Above the foot are: a cul (the angle marked most definitely in 50 and 51) and nearly vertical sides with slight outward flare. The handles reach from the cul to the rim. Stamped in horizontal arrangement on the centre of the side: on 49, two rows of ovules with downward palmettes between; on 50, palmettes upwards in the first row, boxed triangles downwards below; 51, under two wheel-run grooves, a row of palmettes upwards; below, a row of ovules.

Other stamped examples: B. M. 64.10-7.1666, from Kameiros, in context of the early fifth century; Schaal, pl. 58 h, listed as South Italian; Würzburg, pl. 222, no. 706; Athens 10483, from the Kabeirion (mentioned in Ath. Mitt., XIII, 1888, p. 414); CV. Cambridge, pl. 41, 40, from P oli, "Attic. Later fifth century B.C."; Notizie, 1904, p. 134, fig. 59, from Caltagirone, assigned to the end of the fifth or the early fourth century B.C.; Mon. Linc., XIV, p. 836, fig. 48, and note 2: "fourth century"; Anz., 1902, pp. 156-7, fig. 3; Furtwängler, Antiquarium, form 278, nos. 2777-2778. Another one is listed as Campanian (CV. Sèvres, IV E b, pl. 51, 2). Four stamped cups in the collection of Mr. M. P. Vlasto in Athens, one in the Empedokles Collection, one in the possession of Miss Talcott and one in my own, a fragment from Lindos, Blinkenberg, Lindos, pl. 131, no. 2769 (from the period before the destruction of 407 B.C.), a fragment from the Acropolis (Graef-Langlotz, pl. 91, no. 1285, upside down on the plate, right in the text), and fragments of two of the vases from the Potters' Quarter at Corinth complete a list which can by no means be full. A Corinthian imitation of the type was found with a native red-figured stemless cup of ca. 420 B.C. in a grave at Corinth: no. C. 32.228.

The origin of this type is not easy to decide. It has stemmed red-figured prototypes in Attica (Beazley, Poland, p. 32, note 1. The two cups in the British Museum are now published in the CV., III c, pl. 34, 3 a and b, and pl. 31, 8. Since then he has added two fragments in Florence, Campana Fragments, pl. 19, 8 [p. 26] and pl. 18, 53. He dates the red-figured cups of the kind ca. 460-425. Add Mons. Inédits, I, pl. XXVII, 44. Cf. the vase in "Six's technique," Pellegrini, VM., fig. 138), but the stemless black-glazed ones with the same kind of handle are from Boeotia (Ure, Black Glaze Pottery from Rhitsona in Boeotia, pl. IX, grave 76, nos. 21-24, especially 23 and 24, and p. 41, note 2. On p. 37, note 3, he gives other parallels). The early date in the century may well be moved down with our fuller knowledge of the chronology of late black-figure (ibid., p. 37, about the kantharoi 7 and 8 in grave 76, whose first dated appearance is in the Polyandrion of 424 B.C.), but as it now stands it may precede that of the Attic stemmed shape. Only one fragment (from the Acropolis: see above) has been published from Attica. One certainly (from the Kabeirion), and six probably (Mr. Vlasto's four, Miss Talcott's and my own), were found in Boeotia. The glaze of many of these cups, while good, looks dull when compared to varnish unmistakably Attic and, as Miss Talcott points out, the pattern of boxed triangles
common on the vases is practically unknown on Attic stamped ware. A red-figured stemless kantharos, Athens 1436, said to come from Hermione but almost surely Boeotian, may be dated ca. 430–420 B.C. from its likeness to Attic work of the time (A, Maenad and woman; B, Woman and silen). As on a certain class of Boeotian red-figure (bell-kraters, kotylai, cup-kotylai, etc.) the lines of the eye, the anatomical markings, and the drapery are scratchy and angular, and miss each other at their supposed places of meeting. In the same way the torso of the silen on 1436 is disproportionately heavy and the face of the woman on B, seen nearly in front view, resembles that on A of a Boeotian kotyle of Attic shape in Athens (12266: A, Youth and Apollo). The outer edge of the foot of Athens 1436 is ridged like that of the stamped kantharoi, and the under side has two moulded black rings on its reserved surface. The glaze is dull, the clay the dull smooth pink of a certain kind of Boeotian clay not like the fine glaze of the present vases.

On the other hand, the stamped fragment from the Acropolis and fragments of cups of the same shape but decorated with geometric designs as feather or scale pattern, diamonds, and tongues, etc., are known to be of Attic provenience; bits at the Agora, pieces found on the Acropolis (Graef-Langlotz, pl. 41, nos. 547–550 and bibliography under no. 547). A cup from Rhodes (Clara Rhodos, IV, fig. 37, now CV., 2, III I c, pl. 8, 4, from its context of ca. the middle of the century) from comparison with the Athenian pieces must be considered Attic, while others with white paint superimposed on the glaze have been found in Boeotia: Athens 10484, from the Kabeirion, and Athens 2243, from Tanagra. For references to the painted variety, cf. Würzburg, pl. 216, nos. 619–620; Bull. dell' Inst., 1882, p. 79. Other examples of the shape classified by Furtwängler as Attic: Antiquarium, form 278, nos. 2622, 2741. It was popular and much imitated in Italy.

One must conclude that while the stamped kantharoi may have originated in Boeotia, the shape was known in Attica as well and many of the vases may have been made there. The fact that cups of the type have travelled to Rhodes, Cyprus, Sicily, and Italy would indicate that they were at least exported through Athens. As for the cups in the well at Corinth, their glaze looks of the same consistency as that of the other black-glazed ware with them. Nothing else from the well is Boeotian: the kantharoi must have come from Athens with the rest of the Attic pottery.

52. (1047) Stemless kantharos, high handles. Fig. 17

PH.: a 0.043 m.; b 0.055 m.

The ring foot is gone, but the lower part of one of the handles with its outer spur, and part of the vertical side wall are preserved. b gives the cross strut and the top of one of the handles. The under side of the foot is red, with two concentric rings and a dot.

For the probable shape, see P 4859 at the Agora (Hesp., VI, 1937, p. 49, fig. 31 d), from the Stoa Potter's Shop, and a red-figured kantharos of somewhat the same type (P 4843: ibid., p. 49, fig. 30) which in turn is to be compared to a red-figured vase in the National Museum, Athens 12936, of the time of the Eretria painter: A, Rider and youth; B, Warrior and rider. This last is more squat in shape. Remarks on this vase are to be found in CV. Oxford, 1, text to pl. 48, 34.

53. (1052) Oinochoe with trefoil lip. Fig. 17

PH. 0.181 m.; D. of base 0.077 m.; Gtest. D. 0.13 m.

The handle, one lobe of the trefoil lip, and parts of the sides are gone; all but the handle has been restored.

The vase has a false ring foot nearly flat on the underside, with a groove above, on the side. The bottom is red-washed.

For the shape, compare: Clara Rhodos, III, p. 246, fig. 243, found with a stamped amphoriskos and a cup-kotyle of ca. 420; CV. Denmark, 4, pl. 157, 3 (red-figured, Youth, ca. 420–410). Baur, Stoddard Collection, fig. 100, no. 384 (or Hambidge, fig. 6, and plate opposite p. 128) is exactly the shape. Contrary to the usual development, the earlier vases of the type seem slightly taller: Hahland, pl. 20, a–b (the Bari oinochoe).
54. (1051) Oinochoe. Fig. 17

PH. 0.109 m.; D. of ft. 0.053 m.

The neck, handle, and most of the shoulder are missing.

The foot is in two degrees, with a ring above outlined by incised grooves. Its edge and under side are reserved. As far as it is preserved, the jug might be either a trefoil oinochoe with high handle as Clara Rhodos, III, p. 247, fig. 244, or a prochoous as ibid., IV, p. 107, fig. 93 and p. 102, fig. 89, now CV., 2, III H e, pl. 20, 5. Again the earlier examples are taller for their diameter. Cf. Würzburg, pl. 222, no. 684. Unfortunately it is impossible to be sure of the foot in the photograph of the red-figured oinochoe with trefoil lip in Clara Rhodos, I, p. 70, fig. 54, but it looks of the right shape: ca. 490 B.C.

55–60. (335, 1054–1057, 1210) Wide-mouthed ribbed jugs

55: H. 0.09 m.; D. of ft. 0.061 m.; of neck 0.069 m.; Gtest. D. 0.095 m. Fig. 17.
56: H. 0.088 m.; D. 0.086 m.; of ft. 0.061 m.; of neck 0.068 m.; Gtest. D. 0.09 m. Figs. 17, 18.
57: H. 0.068 m.; D. 0.091 m.; of ft. 0.085 m.; of neck 0.089 m.; Gtest. D. 0.099 m. Figs. 17, 18.
58: H. 0.118 m.; D. 0.112 m.; of ft. 0.081 m.; of neck 0.089 m. Figs. 17, 18.
59: PH. 0.033 m.; Gtest. D. 0.074 m.
60: Gtest. dim. 0.064 m. Fig. 19.

The rim and handle of 55, the handle and much of the rim of 56 are gone, and parts of the side restored. The restorations of 57 and 58 show in the photograph. 59 and 60 are only fragments. 56–58 are stamped, and these have a foot with a black concave moulding on the inner edge and a reserved bottom with concentric rings; over the foot, a row of small stamped circles. 55 has a tiny ring foot and is black all over. They all have a double handle, and a rope-moulding at the junction of neck and shoulder. 55 and 56–58 are lightly ribbed. 59 has very wide ribbing and a false ring foot reserved on the bottom. 60's ribs are less wide, but end at the top of the side in half circles. Of the three cups stamped below the handle, 56 has two rows of ovules with two palmettes upwards and downwards from the lower row, 57 a band of ovules and a palmette downwards. Only the right end of the stamping of 58 is preserved. Other, uninventoried, fragments were found in the well.

Compare with these the jugs of the third quarter of the century from the Agora (Hesp., IV, pp. 508–9, nos. 50–52). The silver and pottery jugs from South Bulgaria are now published in Filow, loc. cit., figs. 84 and 100. Clara Rhodos, IV, p. 94, fig. 77, found with a stamped cup-kotyle of the third quarter, seems of the same type. See too, Mon. Linc., 20, pp. 45–46, fig. 26, for context of the third quarter. From the Stoa Potter's Shop in the Agora comes a similar cup (P 4857), with the same shoulder outline and with ribbing also like, but with no ring foot: merely a slightly concave, reserved bottom decorated with concentric rings. This also is of the time of our jugs. Another of the type: CV. Denmark, 4, II–III, pl. 178, 6. For parallels for the lower form of the same jug, see Hesp., loc. cit., p. 476, fig. 1, no. 49, although 56 has a taller lip; Robinson-Harcum-Illiffe, Greek Vases in Toronto, pl. 92, no. 567, of “the fourth or third century B.C.” For the very widely ribbed jug 59 I can find no parallel, but there are vases like 60 of the type with definitely modelled ribs in contemporary context at Corinth (i.e. the well at S:11, South Basilica).

What the shape of the wide-ribbed variety becomes shows in Clara Rhodos, III, pl. 153, fig. 146, found with a red-figured lekythos of nearer the end of the century. The shoulder is
more accented, the neck narrower. See too, Hesp., I, p. 132, fig. 19, 1, a fragment from the Pnyx in context of the end of the century. A similar vase has been found in early fourth century context in the Athenian Agora (P 8618). It is not hard to find other parallels.

Corinthian imitations of these vases are found at Corinth (in contemporary deposits of the Potters' Quarter and the main excavations) in contexts of 430-20 B.C. and later, and in the Corinthia (Perachora; and cf. the "Box of Antiquities from Corinth," Hesp., I, p. 56, list). The shape occurs also in local miniature form at Corinth (Newhall, A.J.A., 1931, p. 20, fig. 18). The (later) petal-ribbed type such as Würzburg, pl. 222, no. 720, is also common enough in Corinth in imitative form. The vertically ribbed jug becomes a horrible object in its Campanian version.

61. (1053) Low ribbed cup. Fig. 17

H. 0.051 m.; D. 0.089 m.; of ft. 0.071 m.; of neck 0.08 m.; Gtest. D. 0.092 m.

Most of both handles, part of the rim and sides restored.

A ring foot, a raised ring at the junction of neck and side; two sunken grooves below a narrow reeded band on the upper part of the sides.

For the shape, compare Hesp., IV, p. 476, fig. 1, no. 49, and the reference under ibid., no. 102, to another cup of the same kind from the Stoa Potter's Shop (now published in ibid., VI, fig. 31 f, p. 50: P 4858). The date must be ca. 430. Other fragments of the same sort of pot were found in the well.

62–63. (1049, 1065) Two-handled mugs

62: PH. 0.046 m.; D. 0.098 m.

63: H. 0.084 m.; D. 0.099 m.; of ft. 0.061 m.; Gtest. D. 0.099 m. Fig. 17.

Of 63 both handles, and part of the lip and foot have been restored. Of 62 one handle and part of the rim are preserved, strengthened in plaster.

The neck and lip as in nos. 55, 56–58, with two ring handles at the rim. A ring foot, smooth sides. The under side and the resting surface of the foot are reserved and red-washed.

64. (1064) Mug with straight sides. Fig. 17

H. 0.079 m.; D. 0.086 m.; of base as restored 0.091 m.

The handle and much of the sides and bottom restored.

Nearly straight sides, a flat bottom. A single groove at the rim and above the foot; a double one at the centre of the under side. Excellent black glaze over the entire vase.

This is the vase whose double was found in late fifth century context in Rhodes (Clara Rhodos, IV, p. 166, fig. 166). The pots must come from the same workshop, as the shape is an unusual one. Other mugs of approximately the same time are two from the Stoa Potter's Shop (P 4876: ribbed, Hesp., VI, p. 50, fig. 31 h; and P 4860: with smooth, ogival sides, ibid., loc. cit., fig. 31, no. 31 e). See also Notizie, 1913, suppl., p. 32, fig. 32, ca. 430. Another mug, P 6523, from a well of ca. 450–30 B.C. in the Agora has two handles.

While the well at Corinth has no Attic parallel for the mugs from the Agora, the ogival mug is found in it in local Corinthian form (see 228–29). A tall black-glazed mug with nearly straight sides and two handles is in the National Museum, Athens 14945. Mugs with straight sides but horizontal ribbing are: Schaal, pl. 58 e; three in Berlin (Furtwängler, nos. 2848–2850, pl. VII, form 279, classified as Attic, fine style, later period); Athens 10503 (from the Kabeiron: a fragment with wide ribbing, and palmettes stamped in the concavities). Cf. an Italian version from a grave of the fourth century (Notizie, 1930, p. 242, fig. 17). See as well: Schaal, p. 154, no. 110; a two-handled mug with flaring sides, Burrows and Ure, J.H.S., 29, 1909, p. 319, fig. 7, grave 12, no. 49, and B.S.A., XIV, p. 255, no. 280, grave 49, earlier (Group A).
"CONVENTIONALIZING"

65–75. (980–990) Kotylai

65: H. 0.119 m.; D. 0.138 m.; of ft. 0.078 m.
66: H. 0.109 m.; D. 0.13 m.; of ft. 0.07 m.; Fig. 20.
67: H. 0.117 m.; D. 0.144 m.; of ft. 0.072 m.; across handles 0.223 m. Fig. 20.
68: H. 0.111 m.; D. 0.127 m.; of ft. 0.079 m.
69: H. 0.122 m.; D. 0.139 m.; of ft. 0.075 m.
70: H. 0.119 m.; D. 0.141 m.; of ft. 0.077 m.
71: H. 0.111 m.; D. 0.132 m.; of ft. 0.075 m.; across handles 0.211 m.
72: H. 0.079 m.; D. 0.105 m.; of ft. 0.057 m.
73: H. 0.095 m.; D. 0.107 m.; of ft. 0.061 m.
74: H. 0.087 m.; D. 0.107 m.; of ft. 0.056 m.
75: H. 0.064 m.

These are of two kinds: one kind with rays over the foot, the other without. All are glazed on the interior and on the upper part of the outside. Most have the familiar flaring foot of the Corinthian cup, but three (68–70) show the influence of the Attic ring foot (see Payne, NC., fig. 182, no. 1518; another cup of the sort was found with a late black-figured lekythos in tomb 309 in Syracuse). The rays are much longer and thinner and more carelessly spaced than on the earlier cups. The shape continues in the fourth century. Many other fragments of the sort from the well have been kept, uninventoried.

76–78. (1158–1161) Cups of different sorts. Fig. 21

76: Gtest. dim.: a 0.059 m.; b 0.057 m.; c 0.043 m.; T. 0.003–0.004 m.
77: Gtest. dim.: 0.059 m.; T. 0.003 m.; of rim 0.007 m.
78: Gtest. dim.: 0.091 m.; T. 0.004 m.; of rim 0.002 m.

Fig. 21
76 a–c are three fragments of the rim of a kotyle with zigzags at the lip and buds below, as illustrated in NC., fig. 180, but later. Red bands above and below the zigzags. 77 is a bit of a rim of a low bowl with thickened rim, the flat upper side of which is reserved. Black on the inside, and a wide band below the lip on the exterior. 78 is a fragment of the curved side and offset rim of a kantharos with ribbon handles from rim to cul, one of which is preserved. Three red bands on the outside, two on the inside.

79–81. (1008–1010) Miniature kotylai. Fig. 20

79: H. 0.044 m.; D. of ft. 0.031 m.
80: H. 0.014 m.; D. 0.035 m.; of ft. 0.017 m.; across handles 0.048 m.
81: H. 0.029 m.; D. 0.035 m.; of ft. 0.015 m.; across handles 0.059 m.

Of the same type as 76, decorated with zigzags on the rim and red and black bands below. Compare NC., fig. 181 B. The vases from the well are taller and thinner and the zigzags at the rim do not fill out the zone to the end.

82–85. (991–994) “Kothons”

82: H. 0.052 m.; D. of ft. 0.099 m.; Gtest. D. 0.142 m.
83: H. 0.047 m.; D. of ft. 0.10 m.; Gtest. D. 0.145 m. Fig. 22.
84: H. 0.05 m.; D. of ft. 0.098 m.; Gtest. D. 0.145 m.
85: H. 0.054 m.; D. of ft. 0.10 m.; Gtest. D. 0.138 m. Fig. 20.

82–85 are nearly complete, with minor restorations of the sides. Fragments of many more of similar pattern were found but not inventoried.

Shape: broad, flat ring foot, squat convex sides ending at the mouth in a lip projecting vertically down into the interior; two handles with double curve, applied at the widest point of the sides. Decoration: the interior thinly glazed, the upper surface of the handles and the lower side near the vase, black. At the centre of the interior, a reserved circle in which is a red ring. The inside edge of the foot black; concentric rings and a central ring or dot on the bottom. Two wide bands, red and black, on the inside of the lip, two black rings around the middle of the side, three or four rings above the pattern on the top and four below (the top four: two red and two black; the bottom: red, black, black, red). 82 and 85 have a zone of broken maedanders around the upper edge, 83 a cone pattern, 84 alternating cone and dot.

These are still clearly cut in shape and decoration: the feet neatly separated from the sides, the outlines of the sides and handle definite; the patterns fairly distinct. The vases are later, however, than any mentioned in NC., p. 335. The type most like this comes from a contemporary deposit in the Kerameikos at Corinth, where the shape lasts almost to the end of the fourth century.


86: PH. 0.075 m.; D. of ft. 0.079 m.; D. at shoulder 0.073 m. Fig. 20.
87: PH. 0.062 m.; D. of base 0.071 m. Fig. 20.
88: PH. 0.08 m.; D. of ft. 0.08 m. Fig. 20.
89: PH. 0.054 m.; Gtest. D. 0.093 m. Fig. 20.
90: PH. 0.052 m.; D. of ft. 0.049 m.; Gtest. D. 0.061 m. Fig. 20.
91: PH. 0.058 m.; D. of ft. 0.066 m. Fig. 20.
92: PH. 0.05 m.; D. of ft. 0.076 m.; Gtest. D. 0.09 m. Fig. 20.
93: PH. 0.077 m.; D. of ft. 0.069 m.; Gtest. D. 0.078 m. Fig. 20.
94: Gtest. dim. 0.04 m.; T. 0.002 m.
95: Gtest. dim. 0.032 m.; T. 0.002 m. Fig. 20.
96: Gtest. dim. 0.06 m.; T. 0.003 m. Fig. 20.
97: Gtest. dim.: a 0.095 m.; b 0.088 m.; c 0.028 m.; T. ca. 0.005 m. Fig. 20.
98: PH. 0.081 m. Fig. 20.
99: Gtest. dim. 0.085 m.; T. ca. 0.004 m. Fig. 20.

The jugs are of two kinds: one (86–88, 94–99) with vertical sides, flat bottom, nearly horizontal shoulder, high handle and small trefoil lip (see Payne, NC., fig. 190); the other (89–93), the same, but with low, rounded sides as in ibid., fig. 192, save that the lip is immediately over the shoulder.

86–88 are complete except for the mouth and handle; 94 still has its spout. 95–99 are fragments. Of 89–93 the top is missing; parts of the sides are restored. Decoration: 86, degenerate lotus buds pointing upwards on the sides, four sphinxes on the shoulder, red and black bands above and below the design on the side; 87, broken maeanders; 88, a cone pattern contained in triangles, on the shoulder two rows of broken maeanders and a dark line between two red; 94, a running maeander; 97–99 are from bigger pots than the other fragments. 97, cone pointing downwards and boxed triangles upwards, below, traces of stopped maeanders; 98, two rows of degenerate buds; 99, an inferior lotus and palmette design. Red and black tongues on the shoulder of 98–99, with two rows of white dots at the outer edge. On the side of 96 is a representation of some kind: the capital of a column (?) at the left, and a cross ornament; above, stopped maeanders. 97, cone pattern pointing alternately upwards and downwards, a red ring above, two below.

Of the second type of oinochoe, 89, 91, and 92 have tongues bounded by red lines, on the shoulder. 89 has black sides, with one black and two red lines above, 91 bands alternately red and black, 92 white dots with two black lines and a red on the angles of the shoulder and broken maeanders below, with black on the lower side, 95 broken maeanders both on shoulders and sides, with red and black bands. 90 has two black and one red line around the outside of the shoulder.

Type A is paralleled in a contemporary deposit in the Potters’ Quarter at Corin; see also CV. Scheurleer, 1, III C, pl. 3, 5. For the floral variety, cf. NC., fig. 189. Type B also finds a counterpart in a contemporary deposit at Corinth (Well at S:11, South Basilica). The similar shape from a deposit of the time from the Potters’ Quarter (see Newhall, A. J. A., XXXV, 1931, p. 19, fig. 17, for the type) seems rather to proceed from the shape NC., fig. 191, but there is at least one pot of the exact kind from the Potters’ Quarter.

100–109. (1167, 1189–1191, 1173, 1165, 1007) Pyxides and lids

100: Gtest. dim. 0.07 m.; PH. 0.032 m. Fig. 20.
101: H. 0.032 m.; Gtest. dim. 0.098 m. Fig. 20.
102: PH. 0.032 m.; Gtest. dim. 0.078 m. Fig. 20.
103: H. 0.033 m.; Gtest. dim. 0.057 m. Fig. 20.
104: Gtest. dim. 0.052 m.; T. 0.0015 m. Fig. 20.
105: Gtest. dim. 0.046 m.; T. 0.003 m. Fig. 20.
106: PH. 0.028 m.; D. 0.085 m. Fig. 20.
107: H. 0.056 m.; D. of base 0.05 m. Fig. 20.
108: H. 0.018 m.; D. 0.034 m. Fig. 21.
109: PH. 0.01 m.; Gtest. dim. 0.045 m. Fig. 20.
100 is a fragment of the foot of a tripod pyxis, with a black line down the outer edge of the leg and a double row of bars at the bottom. 101–105 are from kalathia such as Clara Rhodos, IV, pp. 120–1, figs. 110–112: 101 and 105 with plain red and black bands, 102 with vertical zigzags. 104 and 105 are from the wall of a concave-sided pyxis with thickened rim; the inside of the lip glazed; on the outside of the vase, wide red and black bands with narrow lines of black between. 106 is the top of the lid of a pyxis of the shape of NC., fig. 179, with the attachment hole for a bronze handle at the centre; black and red rings with a degenerate running maeander and dots on the main zone. 107 is a miniature pyxis nearly complete, of the type in A.J.A., 1931, fig. 18 (there with a basket handle). Many of this kind of pot were found in context of 430–20 B.C. in the Corinthian Potters' Quarter, both with basket handle and without. Their size varies, but for the most part they are small, with lugs on opposite sides of the vase at about the central point. The zigzag pattern on the side is very common. 106 is on the model of NC., fig. 179, no. 1514, of “about the middle of the century," but is sloppier and later. 108 and 109 are lids of pyxides: on the upper surface, bands and broken maeanders.

110–114. (1003, 1005, 1168, 1177, 1004, 1006, 1181) Lids of lekanides

110: H. 0.05 m.; D. 0.142 m. Fig. 21.
111: H. 0.059 m.; D. 0.153 m. Fig. 21.
112: PH. 0.03 m.; Gtest. dim. 0.099 m. Fig. 20.
113: Gtest. dim. 0.056 m. Fig. 20.
114: H. 0.033 m.; D. 0.077 m. Fig. 21.

110–114 had a knob on top (the different shapes show in the photograph; 111's is indented almost to the bottom), shallow sides, and a curved edge which fitted over the upright rim of the lekanis. 110 and 111 are the largest and most elaborate, 110 with an ivy wreath, 111 with a chain of oblique palmettes such as are found on red-figured pelikai and calyx-kraters of the middle quarters of the fifth century; red and black rings on either side of the pattern. 111 has a broken maeander and red black bands, 112 plain red and black bands, 113 a degenerate running maeander, wide and narrow red bands and a dark band on the outer edge. On the handles: 111, black rings, red ivy leaves; 114, rings.

For the shape of 112 and 113, cf. NC., fig. 187. For the ivy wreath of 110, compare Athens 2297. For the pattern of 114, see Clara Rhodos, IV, 7, pp. 120–1, figs. 110–112.

115–119. (1171, 1171 A, 1174, 1014) Thymiateria

115: Gtest. dim. 0.072 m.; T. above 0.002 m.; below 0.005 m.
116: Gtest. dim. 0.029 m.; T. 0.002 m. Fig. 20.
117: Gtest. dim. 0.029 m.; T. 0.002 m.
118: Gtest. dim. 0.048 m.; T. above 0.005 m.; below 0.002 m.
119: PH. 0.052 m.

No complete examples have been preserved. 115–117, though much alike, are not from the same pot. All three were parts of lids with pierced triangles on the side outlined above and below by grooves. All are unglazed on the interior. 118 is from the main part of the vase; 119 part of the spreading base and the stem, with the centre of the bowl.

Decoration: 115, from rim downwards, three red bands, stopped maeanders to left above the upper incised groove, a red band over the triangles, one below the lower groove, and a glazed band at the rim. 116, the same in other respects, has a running maeander. The third fragment, 117, has two incised grooves over the pierced band. 118 is glazed on the inside; on the exterior, two wide dark bands flanking a wide red one. Red bands on the upper side of the foot of 119, and a ring at the centre of the stem.
120–121. (1159, 1162) Phialai mesomphaloi

120: Gtest. dim.: a 0.091 m.; b 0.085 m.; c 0.047 m.; T. 0.003 m.; of rim 0.005 m. Fig. 21.
121: Gtest. dim. 0.033 m.; PH. 0.011 m. Fig. 20.

120 a–c are three pieces of the side and offset rim, 121 a fragment of the bottom and upturned edge. The edge of the rim of 120 is black, with a red line between two black on the inside and another red one outside. On the upper edge of 121 are parallel strokes; on the interior, between bands, a chain of palmettes; on the outside, a chain of lotus buds with rays below.

Parallels for the shape and type in a contemporary deposit of the Potters’ Quarter. See NC, fig. 197, no. 1555.

BLACK-GLAZED

122–123. (1016, 1019) Oinochoai with trefoil lip. Fig. 23

122: H. 0.156 m.; D. of ft. 0.072 m.; Gtest. D. 0.115 m.
123: PH. 0.12 m.; D. of ft. 0.062 m.; Gtest. D. 0.111 m.

Part of the handle, bottom, sides and lip of 122 restored; the handle, part of the lip and sides of 123 missing.

The vases have false ring foot, trefoil lip, neck sloping in at the base, high handle. The glaze is dull, applied by dipping, so that the lower part of the side of 123 is reserved.

Similar vases were found in a slightly later grave of the North Cemetery, with a white funeral lekythos of local manufacture and a late Corinthian kotyle without rays.

124. (1020) Olpe with trefoil lip. Fig. 23

H. 0.153 m.; D. of ft. 0.045 m.; Gtest. D. 0.057 m.

A bit of the front lobe of the trefoil lip, part of the sides, gone.
Flat bottom, tall sides, convex neck, small trefoil lip, high handle. Dipped.

Many such vases from contemporary deposits, both in the Potters’ Quarter and the main excavations. The shape lasts through most of the fourth century.

125–127. (1017, 1018, 1021) Oinochoai with plain lip

125: H. 0.148 m.; D. of ft. 0.068 m.; Gtest. D. 0.116 m. Fig. 23.
126: H. 0.148 m.; D. 0.05 m.; of ft. 0.081 m.; Gtest. D. 0.218 m. Fig. 23.
127: PH. 0.111 m.; D. of lip 0.045 m.

The neck and mouth, part of the shoulder, side and foot of 125 missing. Half the lip, parts of the sides and bottom of 126 restored. Preserved of 127: the mouth, handle and part of the sides.

A false ring foot, a high ribbon handle and simple echinus mouth. 125 has an applied red band around the shoulder; above and below, a narrow white line; a band on the lower part of the side. Dull black glaze except on the bottom.

Cf. NC, fig. 194, p. 337, no. 1552 B, where Payne says, “I believe ... these types to be very late, though I cannot quote evidence in support of this view.” For a version nearer the end of the century, see Platner, Art and Archaeology, 1930, p. 265, fig. 26. Another jug of this sort, slightly squatter for its height, was found with Corinthian imitations of Attic kotylai of “Corinthian” type, a small oinochoe of the type of 125, local white-ground lekythoi and a late Corinthian cup like 65 f. This must date from a time not much later than our well.
Fig. 23
128. (1025) Ribbed oinochoe. Fig. 23

PH. 0.103 m.; D. of base 0.085 m.

The handle, neck, much of the shoulder and sides missing.

A flat bottom, bulging sides with wide ribs. The bottom has been left reserved, in the dipping. From analogy with other vases, the mouth must have been simple, with the lip flatter than that of 139 ff.

Slightly later the shape acquires a ring base. Vases of the sort are found in a contemporary deposit of the Corinthian Kerameikos, the later form in a grave of the North Cemetery with an Attic kotyle of the type of 28, a small, partly glazed jug like 172 and a late Attic black-figured palmette lekythos.

129. (1015) Amphora. Fig. 23

PH. 0.122 m.; D. of lip 0.135 m.

The upper part of the vase preserved: two convex handles, vertical neck, bulging shoulder, mouth with double moulding on its outer edge, the whole strengthened in plaster.

Dull black glaze on the exterior and inside the mouth. Red applied to the top and the outside of the lip; three rings round the shoulder and under the handles.

130—132. (973, 1094, 1095) Low bowls. Fig. 23

130: H. 0.022 m.; D. 0.058 m.; D. of base 0.032 m.
131: H. 0.031 m.; D. 0.082 m.; of ft. 0.055 m.
132: H. 0.028 m.; D. of base 0.041 m.

Two fragments of the rim of 130 missing; nearly half of the rim and sides of 131, and half the foot and most of the sides of 132 gone.

130 was flat-bottomed and its sides curved slightly inward: a sort of salt-cellar, black-glazed over its whole surface. The rim of 131 was moulded at its outer edge, the inner edge of its ring foot was outlined by a raised ring. On the reserved under side, two concentric circles and a dot. 132 had a false ring foot and incurving sides; the whole vase originally was black-glazed. Parallels for all three forms of vase occur in a contemporary deposit of the Potters' Quarter. The shapes of 130 and 132 are so usual outside of Athens that to call the vases merely "black-glazed Corinthian" seems safer than "imitations of Attic."

Miniature Vases

133—135. (1011—1013) Column-kraters

133: H. 0.022 m.; D. 0.039 m.; D. of base 0.019 m.
134: H. 0.019 m.; D. 0.028 m.; D. of base 0.016 m.; across handles 0.036 m.
135: H. 0.017 m.; D. 0.029 m.; D. of base 0.016 m.; across handles 0.033 m. Fig. 23.

The vases have flat foot, offset rim, and applied handles, with poor black glaze over the whole vase. Many others were found in the well, as indeed, they are found in considerable quantities in nearly all contemporaneous deposits of pottery in Corinth, including the Potters' Quarter.

136. (976) Plate. Fig. 23

H. 0.008 m.; D. 0.039 m.; D. of base 0.028 m.

A bit of the rim missing. The vase has a flat bottom, a slightly convex centre and a flaring rim. The glaze on the inside and the upper part of the outside is poor and flaky.

Vases of the type are found in a contemporary deposit of the Potters' Quarter.
137. (1163) Phiale mesomphalos. Fig. 20

H. 0.011 m.; Gtest. dim. 0.03 m.

A flat knob in the centre, a flat bottom and upturned edge. Poor black glaze over all. These too are found in contemporary deposits in the Potters' Quarter.

"BLISTER " WARE

138. (1028) Squat aryballos with ribbed sides. Fig. 23

H. 0.076 m.; D. of base 0.057 m.; Gtest. D. 0.075 m.

The handle, most of the rim, parts of the sides restored.

The shape consists of a simple horizontal mouth, a ribbon handle, and squat sides with wide, diagonal ribs. The bottom is slightly concave. Coarse grey clay with dark grey glaze over all.

These are often found in Corinth, both in clay obviously Corinthian with inferior black glaze, and in true "blister" form, and always in context of this period, both in the Potters' Quarter and in the Corinthian excavations themselves. A specimen Corinthian without doubt was found in a grave of the North Cemetery with a black reeded mug and an Attic black-figured palmette lekythos. See also Arch. Eph., 1932, Ἀρχαιολογικά Χρόνια, p. 7, fig. 1, an aryballos of the type, found with a low black bowl in a grave near Haghia Paraskevi and dated to the end of the fourth or the beginning of the third century.

The shape is perhaps related to the red-figured lekythos such as London E 650 (Smith, Catal. British Museum, III, p. 338, fig. 25) where, however, the spout is the usual lekythos mouth, and the vase has a ring foot. A black-glazed example in CV. Denmark, 4, II–III, pl. 78, 7. A Campanian example from Teano, ribbed, Mon. Linc., 20, pp. 47–48, fig. 27 b. A lekythos in Mon. Linc., 23, p. 927, fig. 167, from Caulonia, with a white-ground lekythos decorated with black-figured ivy.

139–141. (1022–1024) Ribbed or striated oinochoai. Fig. 23

139: PH. 0.203 m.
140: PH. 0.154 m.; Gtest. D. 0.139 m.
141: PH. 0.18 m.

Of 139 part of the handle, neck, sides and bottom is preserved; of 140, the mouth, neck, stump of the handle, part of the sides and bottom; of 141, the handle, part of the neck, lip and sides. Many other pieces kept.

The jugs have an echinus lip, straight neck, ribbon handle, bulging sides and slightly rounded bottom. 139 has vertical striations on the shoulder, 140 "barbotine" decoration, 141 wide ribbing on the upper sides. In all three the clay is grey and porous, and all three are glazed with dull grey-black. On occasion the colour of the core and the outer sides of the biscuit of this type of ware varies, with the core grey or red and the outsides red or grey. The clay sometimes has white grits of lime as well. After it has baked, it often splits, leaving air spaces between core and inner and outer layers.

These too are found in contemporary deposits and wells at Corinth, notably in a well in the southeastern part of the Agora (S: 11, South Basilica). Their presence in the Potters' Quarter is another argument for their Corinthian origin. Sometimes they are in clay obviously Corinthian.

142–143. (1026, 1027) Wide-mouthed jugs, "barbotine" decoration. Fig. 23

142: H. 0.086 m.; D. of lip 0.085 m.; of base 0.066 m.; Gtest. D. 0.10 m.
143: H. 0.088 m.; D. of base 0.06 m.; Gtest. D. 0.098 m.
The handle of 142 and parts of the sides and bottom of both vases are restored. The handle and most of the rim of 145 is missing.

The shape is the so-called "oinochoe type VIII," as 55–61, but the sides have indentations instead of ribs; those of 142 are more regular than 143's. The bottom of both vases is slightly rounded, and in both cases the glaze has turned red in the firing. They are not "blister" ware proper, but as their decoration and technique are so like that of the "blister" vases and as they occur elsewhere in Corinth in "blister" form, they may be classified here in the same category. The type has a black-glazed fellow in CV. Sèvres, pl. 23, 29: jug with narrower mouth, more decided protuberances and a ring foot, imitated in Corinth in the early fourth century.

PARTLY GLAZED

144–145. (955, 956) Bell-kraters. Fig. 24

144: H. 0.233 m.; D. 0.34 m.; of ft. 0.14 m.
145: H. 0.266 m.; D. 0.365 m.; of ft. 0.152 m.

Restored: one lug, part of the lip, and much of the sides of both 144 and 145; part of the second lug of 144 and a small bit of the foot of 145.

The shape consists of a false ring foot flat on the bottom, convex sides, and a horizontal rim with two lugs immediately below. On the upper surface of the rim are triangles in dark glaze with red rings on either side. On the sides: a dark ring at the level of the lugs, a red one below that and a dark one on the outer edge of the foot. On the lugs, vertical tongues: a dark one between two red.

The kraters of the (slightly earlier) well at the Agora (Hesp., IV, pp. 510–512, nos. 69, 71 on fig. 16; no. 70 on fig. 25) have handles, not lugs. Hesp., V, p. 344, fig. 11 (P 5189), gives the ancestor of the Corinthian type. The Athenian potter and public apparently preferred handles (see an unpublished krater from the Stoa Potter's Shop in the Agora at Athens: P 4866). Contemporary deposits in Corinth (the Potters' Quarter and the well at S:11, South Basilica, for instance) have produced fragments of the same type of vase as ours.

146. (979) Column-krater. Fig. 24

PH. 0.261 m.; D. 0.254 m.; across handles 0.268 m.

The foot is wrongly restored. Also restored: the "columns" of one handle, part of those of the other, parts of the side and nearly half the lip.

The shape is the usual Corinthian one of the time, tall for its height, with an applied "bow" support for the handle plate. Dull brown glaze, much worn, over the upper part of the vase.

An even taller, slimmer shape comes from a deposit of the late fifth century in the Potters' Quarter at Corinth.

147. (953) Amphora. Fig. 25

PH. 0.181 m.; D. 0.104 m.; across handles 0.156 m.; Gtest. D. 0.182 m.

The foot, the lower part of the sides, half the rim and parts of the shoulder missing, filled in with plaster.

The vase had two ribbon handles, a flaring lip and sloping shoulder, and squat, bulging sides. Dark brown glaze on the interior.

For the shape of the neck and sides, see 235.
Fig. 25
148–149. (949, 951) Oinochoai with single handle

148: H. 0.171 m.; D. of lip 0.106 m.; of ft. 0.10 m.; Gtest. D. 0.162 m.  Fig. 25.
149: PH. 0.124 m.; D. of lip 0.095 m.

Of 148, the handle, a small part of the rim, parts of the shoulder, sides, and foot restored. Of 149, the handle, most of the neck, and the upper part of the shoulder remain.

The shape consisted of a false ring foot with ring indented on the bottom to imitate the usual ring form, a neck sloping inward at the base, a horizontal lip, and a high handle. Stripes of dark glaze inside the rim, on the upper surface and outer edge of the lip, a ring below the handle, one on the lower part of the sides, and one on the outer edge of the foot.

150. (954) Oinochoe with single handle.  Fig. 26

PH. 0.104 m.; D. of lip 0.108 m.

Most of the flaring lip and high, round handle, and part of the sloping shoulder and round side remain, filled in with plaster. Dark brown glaze (mottled) on the inside of the mouth and the upper part of the sides.

151–153. (946–948) Oinochoai with two handles

151: H. 0.161 m.; D. of lip 0.088 m.; of base 0.104 m.; Gtest. D. 0.162 m.  Fig. 25.
152: H. 0.163 m.; D. of lip 0.096 m.; of ft. 0.116 m.
153: PH. ca. 0.15 m.; Gtest. D. ca. 0.17 m.

Parts of one handle, of the rim, sides and bottom of 151 restored. One handle of 152 missing, and the lower part of 153; the missing parts restored.

The vases have a false ring foot with a groove on the under side to simulate the inside of the foot (cf. 148 and 149), sloping neck and shoulder with a slight angle to the lower, convex part of the side, a flaring lip and two handles with central ridge, placed on the same side of the vase.

Parallels from the Corinthian excavations: C. 31.238; several vases from under the Agora floor: more bulbous in shape. From the afore-mentioned well at S: 11, South Basilica, came two vases with two handles on the same side of the vase. They are squatting; one is unglazed, the others glazed in the “conventionalizing” style.

154–162. (957–959, 961–967) Stemless cups

154: H. 0.058 m.; D. 0.168 m.; of ft. 0.114 m.  Fig. 24.
155: H. 0.071 m.; D. 0.164 m.; of ft. 0.095 m.; across handles 0.233 m.
156: H. 0.072 m.; D. 0.174 m.; of ft. 0.102 m.; across handles 0.244 m.
157: H. 0.088 m.; D. 0.168 m.; of ft. 0.09 m.
158: H. 0.06 m.; D. 0.157 m.; of ft. 0.113 m.
159: H. 0.075 m.; D. 0.177 m.; of ft. 0.10 m.
160: H. 0.072 m.; D. 0.167 m.; of ft. 0.086 m.
161: H. 0.075 m.; D. 0.162 m.; of ft. 0.091 m.
162: H. 0.067 m.; D. 0.16 m.; of ft. 0.101 m.; across handles 0.24 m.

These are vases with low spreading foot, sides with a turn inward at the lip, two horizontal handles immediately below the rim. The glaze is applied by dipping, so that the lower part of the vase is reserved. Considerable restoration in plaster.
163–164. (960, 965) Stemless cups with spout. Fig. 24

163: H. 0.053 m.; Gtest. dim. 0.188 m.
164: H. 0.053 m.; Gtest. dim. 0.172 m.

Of 163 is preserved one handle, a third of the ring foot, side and offset rim; of 164, one handle, the spout (the tip chipped off), a bit of the ring foot, a third of the side and rim.

The shape of the vase is much the same as the last, except that the rim turns outwards, and its edge is thickened. On the centre of the interior are two red rings and a dot. A spout on one side, between the handles.

Vases of the type were found in the Kerameikos at Corinth in contemporary context and in miniature form as well. A complete cup comes from the well at S:11, South Basilica.

165–171. (968–972, 974–975) One-handlers

165: H. 0.048 m.; D. of ft. 0.04 m.
166: H. 0.043 m.; D. 0.095 m.; of ft. 0.048 m. Fig. 24.
167: H. 0.039 m.; D. 0.095 m.; of ft. 0.046 m.
168: H. 0.035 m.; D. of ft. 0.041 m.
169: H. 0.041 m.; D. of ft. 0.043 m.
170: H. 0.03 m.; D. 0.07 m.; of ft. 0.032 m.
171: H. 0.03 m.; D. 0.055 m.; of ft. 0.024 m.

The handle of most of the vases is missing.

A false ring foot with grooves on the bottom and outer edge; a small handle at the inwardly curving rim. The mottled red glaze applied by dipping.

Duplicates are found in contemporary deposits at Corinth, the well at S:11, South Basilica, and the Potters’ Quarter, although the shape continues through much of the fourth century.

172. (977) Miniature oinochoe, trefoil lip. Fig. 24

PH. 0.073 m.; D. of base 0.039 m.; Gtest. D. 0.062 m.

The handle, most of the lip, part of the side gone.

False ring foot; trefoil mouth. The glaze into which the vase was dipped has turned red on the inside of the mouth and the upper part of the sides.

Similar pots have been found in contemporary deposits at Corinth: the Potters’ Quarter and the well at S:11 (see the preceding). One was found in association with a reeded mug, an Attic kotyle, an Attic black-figured lekythos with palmettes, in a grave in the North Cemetery; another with a white-ground lekythos of local manufacture and a late band cup with palmettes; still another with a similar lekythos and a partly glazed kotyle.

173. (339) Miniature oinochoe. Fig. 27

PH. 0.065 m.; Gtest. D. 0.04 m.; of ft. 0.025 m.

The mouth and handle are gone. On the sides, two red lines.

Similar vases found in contemporary deposits in the Potters’ Quarter and the excavations at Corinth (well at S:11, South Basilica).
174–175. (931–931 a) Lekane on stand

174: a: PH. 0.032 m.; D. of base 0.475 m.; D. of column at base 0.20 m.
b: PH. 0.335 m.; D. of column at top 0.19 m.
c: D. 0.765 m.; T. of rim 0.039 m.; W. of rim 0.042 m. Figs. 25, 28.

175: PH. 0.25 m.; D. 0.173 m.; T. 0.007–0.01 m. Fig. 25.

Many other fragments of similar vases were found, none whole. The entire profile of 174, save for the height of the stem, may be restored (Fig. 28). a: most of the sloping, angled base,
grooved on the shoulder; part of the cylindrical stem. b: a considerable fragment of the stem; a small part of the centre of the basin on top. c: half the bowl and rim of the basin. The inside of the bowl is rough; near the rim the slip is still unworn. 175 is a fragment of the supporting stem of another similar vase: horizontal rings, black, red, red, black.

The base had three rings alternately black and red on its shoulder, with a black one at the base of the stem. The stem itself has vertical dark stripes and a band at the top below the rim. The bowl has a dark band on the upper surface of the rim and rings of red and black alternating on two sets of triple ridges on the outer edge itself. There must once have been four
knobs or lugs (Fig. 25) of astragal on this outer edge, with the various component parts of it red and black.

The signs of wear on the inside of the bowl would seem to indicate that the vase had been used for mixing or rubbing some substance which wore away the slipped surface of the interior. Two vases from the Stoa Potter’s Shop in the Agora, P 4869 and P 4870, were found with traces of clay in them. A fair conclusion would seem to be that they had been bowls for the mixing and kneading of clay. Although in shape similar to the brazier on stand (213) without the supports for cooking pots, the vases from the Agora may indicate the use to which the Corinthian vases had been put. The outward extension of the sides would seem to make any use which involved pounding, impracticable.

With minor variations, the rims of these pots are usually like that of 174. Occasionally they have some other design such as a stamped rosette. The stand, on the other hand, offered a tempting surface for freehand drawing: lotus and palmette or even human figures. Many fragments come from the Corinthian Kerameikos and the Corinthian excavations and, although no specimen has been preserved entire, the bowl of one at Corinth can be completely restored. The vases are undoubtedly Corinthian in origin. As almost always when Corinthian clay is used in any degree of thickness (i.e., in architectural terracottas and sculpture like the Amazon pediment now published in Classical Studies presented to Edward Capps, p. 318 ff.) the original clay has been mixed with sand or even tiny pebbles to strengthen it.

An example from the Agora, P 6533, is nearly whole, except for the base. Others have been found at Olympia (Olympia, IV, p. 201, no. 1301, pl. LXIX, with a reference on p. 135 to metal prototypes) and Naukratis (Naukr., I, pl. 4, 7). Nothing is more likely than that a centre of pottery commercially so well-connected as Corinth should have exported implements for the pottery trade.

UNGLAZED

176–177. (1203, 1197) Lidded lekanides. Fig. 29

176: H. 0.044 m.; D. 0.12 m.
177: Gtest. dim. 0.054 m.; T. 0.003 m.

No whole vases of the kind were found in the well. These fragments illustrate to some extent the shape of cover and lid. The knob and part of the rim and side of 176 are preserved, four times stepped, with two grooves on the outer edge of the rim and one on the outer edge of the upper surface of the knob. 177 gives an idea of the upper part of the pyxis: the bowls were all much alike, none with the foot preserved. None of the fragments were complete enough to be photographed. Many other fragments of lids with minor variations in the shape of the knob (the depth of the cavity in the knob and the shape of the knob itself) were kept, un-inventoried.

178–179. (1073, 1071) Low bowl

178: H. 0.029 m.; D. 0.083 m.; of ft. 0.04 m.
179: H. 0.027 m.; D. 0.085 m.; of ft. 0.043 m. Fig. 30.

A fragment of the rim and side of 178. Part of rim, foot, side and bottom of 179 gone.
Convex sides with a groove at the outside of the lip; spreading ring foot, with a groove above it. Similar bowls from the Potters' Quarter and S:11, South Basilica.

Fig. 30

180. (952) Oinochoe, simple mouth. Fig. 31

PH. 0.181 m.; D. of lip 0.082 m.

Preserved: the top of an oinochoe with bell mouth, a ribbon handle, bulging sides, a raised ring at the top and the base of the neck. Rouletting at the top of the shoulder, under the handle. Filled in with plaster.

181. (937) Amphora. Fig. 31

H. 0.253 m.; D. of lip 0.121 m.; of ft. 0.105 m.; Gtest. D. 0.205 m.

Small fragments of the rim and side missing.

A false ring foot, concave in the centre, a flaring lip, two nearly round handles, a straight neck, bulging sides.

Fig. 31

MINIATURE VASES

182. (1069) Oinochoe. Fig. 30

H. 0.072 m.; D. of lip 0.029 m.; of ft. 0.043 m.; Gtest. D. 0.07 m.

Parts of the sides restored.

Bell mouth, false ring foot, ribbon handle. The shape finds a black-glazed parallel in S:11, South Basilica.
183. (1072) Oinochoe with trefoil lip. Fig. 30

PH. 0.05 m.; D. of base 0.033 m.; Gtest. D. 0.054 m.
Most of the neck and handle gone.
A flat bottom, angled sides, and straight neck. Like 175, unglazed.

184. (1070) Column-krater. Fig. 30

H. 0.059 m.; D. 0.077 m.; of ft. 0.048 m.
Part of the rim, sides and foot restored in plaster; part of one handle gone.
A spreading ring foot with a groove at the base on the under side; applied handles. Cf. S:11, South Basilica.

185–186. (1074, 1075) Stands

185: H. 0.048 m.; D. of top 0.06 m.; of bottom as restored 0.072 m. Fig. 30.
186: H. 0.048 m.
Over a third of the top and half the base of 185 restored. Of 186 less than half is preserved.
A cylinder with thickened top, concave sides and flaring foot.

KITCHEN WARE

187–189. (924, 925, 928) Large lekanai. Fig. 32

187: H. 0.099 m.; D. 0.308 m.
188: H. 0.097 m.; D. 0.317 m.
189: Gtest. dim. 0.338 m.
Part of the rim and much of the side and bottom of 187, bits of the rim, parts of the sides of 188 restored. 189 is a fragment of the side and one handle.
A false ring foot, convex sides, horizontal rim. 189 has two pierced lugs, mere projections of the rim. Incised on the upper surface, chevrons; on the outer edge, zigzags.

190–192. (926, 1584, 1585) Mortars. Fig. 32

190: H. 0.052 m.; across handles 0.375 m.
191: Gtest. dim. 0.19 m.
192: Gtest. dim. 0.158 m.
Over half of 190 preserved, a fragment of the side and one lug of 191–192.
190: overhanging lip, convex sides, false ring foot. 191 and 192: the rim does not overhang, the shape of the lugs is different. The inside of all the fragments is rough, with the slip still preserved near the outer edge.
Fragments of other mortars from S:11, South Basilica.

193–194. (927, 929) Mortars with spout

193: H. 0.065 m.; Gtest. dim. 0.39 m.
194: H. 0.083 m.; D. 0.345 m.; with spout 0.39 m.; of ft. 0.238 m. Fig. 32.
Part of the centre and foot of 194 restored; the handles, spout, and two thirds of the rim and sides of 195 are gone, although the hole for the spout remains.
A false ring foot, convex side, a semi-circular spout on one side. On 194 the lip overhangs in a heavy vertical wall on the outside; the edge of 193 is merely thickened at its outer edge.
Another form can have three facets. While the foot is usually flat, it can also be moulded below, with the centre slightly sunken to imitate a ring foot.

For parallels at the Agora, see Hesp., IV, p. 513, no. 81, and fig. 26, from the third quarter of the century; P 6530, from a well dated to 450–30 B.C.; P 4865, from the Stoa Potter’s Shop, and others. Examples from elsewhere: Mon. Linc., XIV, p. 803, fig. 23, from Camarina; CV. Sèvres, IV, IV D and IV E, pl. 45, 28. Fragments of yet others in the Potters’ Quarter at Corinth, sometimes with astragal lugs as in the case of the large lekanai on stands (see 174 ff.).

![Fig. 33](image-url)

**195.** (1587) Deep lekane with handles. Fig. 33

Gtest. dim. 0.257 m.; T. 0.01 m.

One handle, part of the rim and side. Fragments of several of these pots were found, none entire.

They have deeper sides than 187 ff.; on the horizontal rim are superimposed two loop handles. Fig. 33 gives the shape: it is that of C. 35.393, from a contemporary deposit at Corinth.

Other examples, although not exact comparisons, are a lekane from South Bulgaria (Filow, loc. cit., fig. 177), from grave 17, with a tall column-krater of the end of the century; the lekane, too, is taller; CV. Sèvres, IV, IV D and IV E, pl. 45, 29.
196–198. (936, 936a, 930) Large storage jars

196: H. 0.442 m.; D. of lip 0.249 m.; Gtest. D. 0.48 m. Fig. 34.
197: H. 0.53 m.; D. of lip 0.38 m.; Gtest. D. 0.57 m. Fig. 34.
198: PH. 0.18 m.; D. of rim 0.33 m. Fig. 33.

Half the lip, part of the sides and most of the handles of 196 restored; of 97, one handle, parts of the rim, most of the spout and sides. Restored of 197: part of the handle, sides and rim of the lid; part of the rim, neck, and sides of the vase.

196 has a raised flange for the lid, two round horizontal handles on the shoulders, a false ring foot and bulging sides, with a double and a single groove around the shoulder. 197 has a low, raised rim, two tripartite handles on the shoulder, a spout on one side midway between, bounded by vertical ridges at the sides. The spout has been wrongly restored; it was found after the restoration had been made according to the idea of the mender. The actual spout is like those of the mortars: long, and semi-circular in section. 197 has false ring foot, round sides, vertical neck, horizontal rim, two horizontal handles. The lid has a loop handle.

Part of a jar similar to 197 comes from the Potters' Quarter; its rim, thrice-ridged, projects outwards on the shoulder, with the ridges painted alternately red and black.


199: H. 0.68 m.; Gtest. D. 0.42 m. Fig. 33.
200: H. 0.62 m.; D. of lip 0.20 m.; Gtest. D. 0.48 m. Fig. 34.
201: H. 0.423 m.; D. of lip 0.144 m.; Gtest. D. 0.27 m. Fig. 35.
202: PH. 0.76 m.; Gtest. D. 0.295 m. Fig. 33.

The restorations of 199–201 show in the photograph as do the missing parts of 202.

There are four types of amphorae, all with pointed bottom. In three the sides are very bulging, in the fourth the lower part of the sides slants abruptly to a slim base. The necks, lips, and handles vary: of the first type (199) the neck flares slightly outward, the lip has a simple rounded moulding and the handles slope inwards at the base. Of the second variety (200) the neck is nearly vertical, the lip an echinus with the handles clinging close to it at the top and sloping outwards toward the bottom. In the third type (201) the echinus is clear of the handles, which form an approximate right angle. In the fourth (202), the neck slopes upwards from the sides without a break and ends above in a thickened moulding from which the handles spring slightly upwards and then vertically down. Above is a ring mouth, longest from front to back.

For a parallel to 202 see Hesp., IV, pp. 514–516, fig. 17, nos. 85–88. Parallels for all the shapes are found in contemporary deposits of the Corinthian excavations.

203. (935) Oinochoe. Fig. 32

H. 0.322 m.; D. of lip 0.162 m.; of ft. 0.123 m.; Gtest. D. 0.265 m.

Fragments of the mouth, handle, and sides restored.

A round handle, simple echinus mouth, vertical neck, bulging sides, false ring foot. Gritty greenish clay.

Other vases of the same kind from contemporary deposits in the Corinthian excavations: i.e. the wells at S:11 and K:14, South Basilica.
204. (923) Funnel. Fig. 32

PH. 0.135 m.; Gtest. dim. of rim 0.235 m.

The spout of the vase restored; about half the rim and sides remain, filled in with plaster. Pale greenish clay, slipped.

An incurring rim and convex side; the length of the spout is of course only conjectural. On the inside are traces of a deposit that looks like resin.

COARSE WARE

205–209. (939, 942–945) Casseroles

205: H. 0.157 m.; D. of lip 0.167 m.; Gtest. D. 0.243 m. Fig. 36.
206: H. 0.067 m.; D. of inner rim 0.098 m. Fig. 36.
207: H. 0.04 m.; D. 0.126 m.; D. of inner rim 0.01 m. Fig. 36.
208: PH. 0.042 m.; D. of inner rim 0.147 m.
209: H. of lid 0.045 m.; D. 0.141 m.; PH. of casserole 0.06 m.; D. with handles 0.213 m. Fig. 36.

Of 205, half the rim and most of the sides have been restored, of 206 one handle and more than half the rim, of 207 most of the rim and part of the bottom, of 208 most of the rim. Of the lid of 209, part of the side and rim is preserved; of the casserole itself, part of one double handle, over half the rim and a small part of the shoulder and side.

From analogy with other fragments in the well it has been possible to restore the shape of 205: a nearly vertical rim with a ledge inside to support the lid; deep, rounded sides with two handles on the sharp curve of the shoulder; a closed spout half way between the handles. 207–209 are similar but shallower, except that 209 has double handles. The outer edge of the rim of 206 was convex, with an inner ledge for the lid and high, loop handles rising from the rim itself. 209’s lid was knobbed, with its edge slightly curved to fit over the rim of its pot.

All this ware is made of coarse greyish brown clay; 209 is red in parts from firing. Traces of burning on the bottoms. In the Potters’ Quarter at Corinth was found a fragment of casserole the clay of which was better washed or at least purer than most of the kind, and clearly Corinthian in origin. This forms a bridge between the vases of fine, unmixed clay universally recognized as Corinthian and those of clay containing an admixture of sand and grits, tiny particles of lime and even a fine powdering of mica. The foundation is the same: the soft green-white or green-buff clay of the district, but for the sake of strength the stiffening materials have been added.

The fact that one finds so much of this coarse and semi-coarse pottery in the excavations of the Corinthian Kerameikos, as well as in great quantities everywhere in Corinth, again argues that the bulk of it is Corinthian, as, except for Attic, comparatively little foreign ware of the time has been brought in from outside.

For the shapes, compare Hesp., IV, p. 494, nos 78 and 79, fig. 16, and Blinkenberg, Lindos, 1, pp. 622–3, no. 2592, from the votive deposit before 407 B.C. A lid like that of 209 comes from the Stoa Potter’s Shop at the Agora (P 4887). Fragments of similar shapes from the Corinthian excavation (S:11, South Basilica) and the Potters’ Quarter.

210. (1133) Fragment of cooking pot. Fig. 36

Gtest. dim. 0.152 m.; T. of rim 0.07 m.; of side 0.003 m.

A small part of the rim, side, and handle preserved. The pot must have been quite deep, from the slant of the upper sides. Its mouth was wide, with a thickened rim. The single handle, oval in section, rose only to the mouth.

A whole pot of the sort was found in the Stoa Potter’s Shop in the Agora (P 4872).
Fig. 36
211. (1129) Fragments of krater. Fig. 36

Gtes. dim. of a 0.20 m.; T. of rim 0.02 m.; of wall 0.005 m.

Two fragments of the overhanging rim and side. The lip was triple-grooved, with one groove on the outer edge and two on the wall below, with a design of connected loops incised on the wall in the wet clay.

212. (941) Shallow brazier on stand. Fig. 36

H. 0.163 m.; D. 0.374 m.; of ft. 0.192 m.; across handles 0.468 m.

Part of both handles, one support and part of another, large parts of the stand and parts of the rim and sides restored.

The vase consists of a flaring hollow foot pierced by four rectangular holes; flaring, shallow sides with a rim projecting on its inner surface and flat on top; two horizontal handles projecting from the rim; and two horizontal supports on the rim at right angles to the handles. Traces of burning on the interior. Fragments of many other vases of the same type are preserved.

For the shape, cf. Hesp., IV, p. 515, fig. 27, no. 82.

213. (938) Deep brazier. Fig. 36

H. 0.195 m.; D. of lip 0.195 m.; of ft. 0.202 m.; across handles as restored 0.032 m.

The shape consisted of a flat bottom, slightly convex vertical walls, two handles, and a rim projecting inwards with three supports on its upper surface. On one side is a large, square hole; on the rear wall, two rows of three holes for the draught.

For the shape, see Hesp., loc. cit., p. 515, fig. 27, no. 106.

214. (940) Frying pan. Fig. 36

H. 0.072 m.; D. 0.416 m.; of ft. as restored 0.397 m.

Half the rim, one handle and part of the other, and fragments of the bottom and sides preserved; the rest restored in plaster.

The vase had a flat bottom, nearly vertical sides, and two pierced handles rising on opposite sides straight from the rim. Traces of burning on both the inside and the exterior. Another fragment of the same type of vase preserved. It is a common enough shape in deposits of the time at Corinth.

215. (1130a–c) Fragments of amphora. Fig. 36

PH. of a 0.085 m.; H. of neck and lip 0.075 m.

Three fragments of the neck and lip.

An offset lip with grooves on the outer edge, a vertical neck. Coarse red clay with white grits; dark vertical stripes on the neck.

216. (1132a–b) Fragments of oinochoe. Fig. 36

H. of neck and lip 0.08 m.

A fragment of the round handles and trefoil lip (part of one lobe missing). Coarse grey clay with a red core and grits.
CORINTHIAN IMITATIONS OF ATTIC

217. (1107 a–d) Fragments of red-figured krater. Fig. 37

Gtest. dim. of a 0.033 m.; T. 0.004–0.005 m.

Four fragments of the side, with good glaze on the interior. Red-brown wash on the reserved parts. Dilute glaze: part of the object in the hand on a. Relief contour on a and c.

Fig. 37
a, a figure seated to right with something in its hand (?). b and d, the folds of a cloak.
c, part of the drapery of a standing figure; the nape of the neck of a figure seated right (?).

The style of the drapery with its orderly folds agrees well with a date of ca. 430 or the early twenties.

218–221. (390, 1089–1091) Black-glazed kotylai, Corinthian type

218: H. 0.095 m.; D. 0.115 m.; of ft. 0.069 m. Fig. 38, profile.
219: H. 0.083 m.; D. 0.093 m.; of ft. 0.045 m. Fig. 37.
220: H. 0.102 m.; D. of ft. 0.059 m. Fig. 37.
221: PH. 0.126 m.; D. of ft. 0.071 m. Fig. 37.

These are all fragmentary; only in 218 and 219 is one handle preserved. The cups are of two types: one (221) with and one (218–220) without rays on the reserved zone above the foot.

For the shape, cf. 29 ff. It is interesting to note that whereas the Attic cups of this sort in the well are almost entirely rayed, only one of the imitations has rays; the rest are plain. The upper surface of the Corinthian version of the foot is almost always convex, without the upward tilt at the flan characteristic of the good Attic feet of the period.

The shape is one of the most common in deposits of the time at Corinth. A grave outside the north wall of the city contained three of the cups and, among other vases, a stemless red-figured cup of local manufacture of ca. 420 B.C., and a Corinthian imitation of a stamped black-glazed kantharos like 49 ff.

222–223. (1092, 1093) Black-glazed kotylai, Attic type

222: Gtest. dim. 0.112 m.; T. 0.003 m.
223: Gtest. dim. 0.078 m.; T. above 0.002 m.; below 0.003 m.

One handle, and a fragment of the rim and side of both cups remain. The black glaze is flaky, the bottom and resting surface of the vase reserved and red washed.

A solid ring foot, nearly vertical walls. Fragments of this sort are not uncommon in deposits of the time in Corinth, both from the excavations and from the Potters’ Quarter. A nearly whole specimen of the kind, from S:11, South Basilica.

224. (1097) Black-glazed stemless cup. Fig. 37

H. 0.026 m.; D. 0.114 m.; of ft. 0.032 m.; across handles 0.176 m.

Much of the rim, part of one handle, bits of the sides and bottom restored.

A small ring foot; a very shallow bowl with incurving rim. Quite good glaze over the entire foot except the centre of the under side, which is violently red-washed.

The shape may be dated to ca. 420 B.C. from its likeness to a cup found in a grave in Corinth (under 218–221). If anything, the cup from the well is earlier, its bowl deeper and its ring wider in proportion to the span of its sides.

225–226. (1048 a, 1096) Stemless kylkikes

225: H. 0.034 m.; Gtest. D. 0.11 m. Fig. 39, profile.
226: PH. 0.041 m.; D. of ft. 0.043 m. Figs. 37 and 39, profile.

Of 226 half the ring foot, part of the shallow bowl and offset rim are preserved. The glaze, now much flaked, originally covered the whole vase. Of 225, part of one handle, ca. a quarter of the rim, sides and very low foot preserved, black all over, but with very poor glaze.
227. (1106) Low bowl. Fig. 37

Greatest dim. of a 0.047 m.; T. of rim 0.009 m.; of side 0.004 m.

Three fragments preserved: a, a bit of the ring foot, bottom and side; b and c, of sides and rim.

Fig. 39
A concave moulding on the inside of the foot; the centre of the under side red-washed. Parallels for this also in context of the time in the Potters' Quarter.

228–229. (1103, 1105) Wide-mouthed jugs

228: Gtest. dim. 0.092 m.; T. 0.003 m. Fig. 37.
229: PH. 0.041 m.; D. of base 0.027 m. Fig. 37.

Fig. 40

Fragments of the ogival rim and side of 228. The handle of 229 is preserved, also the bottom. In both cases, the glaze is rather poor.

For the shape in Attica, see under 64.

230. (1100) Wide-mouthed jug. Figs. 37, 39

PH. 0.068 m.; D. of ft. 0.071 m.

The stub of the handle, part of the lip, sides and foot, filled in with plaster. Dull glaze over the whole vase, including the inside.

A ring handle, offset lip, plain convex sides, ring foot.
This vase is a rude copy of the civilized ribbed mugs, 55 ff. It lacks all the refinements of stamping and the rope-moulding at the base of the neck. The divisions of the double handle are only roughly indicated.

231. (1102) Black-glazed jug? Figs. 37, 39

PH. 0.053 m.; D. of base 0.061 m.

Preserved: the bottom and sides of a vase thinly glazed on the interior; the glaze very much flaked on the outside.

The point of greatest diameter is well down in the vase: the lower part of the sides bulges, the centre of the bottom is indented, red-washed, and decorated with a ring and dot on its reserved surface. For this shape I can find no parallel. For the profile, see Fig. 39.

232. (1101) Black-glazed jug? Fig. 37

PH. 0.033 m.; D. of base 0.018 m.

The top and handle gone. A flat bottom, very curved sides. Black glaze over the whole vase, thinly glazed on the interior.

233–234. (1098, 1099) White-ground lekythoi with black-figured decoration. Fig. 37

On both vases the spouts are preserved to a point on the shoulder, with the handles broken away. The neck and the upper, reserved surface of the mouth are red-washed.

The fragments undoubtedly come from white-ground lekythoi with lattice or laurel or ivy-wreath in black on the white sides. Examples have been found in a Corinthian grave of ca. 420 B.C. (see under 218 ff. and 224).

235. (362) Oinochoe in outline technique. Fig. 40

PH. 0.217 m.; Gtest. D. 0.194 m.; D. of ft. as restored 0.094 m.

Much of the mouth, handle, back, and foot is gone. The lower end of the handle and six fragments of the side are preserved, but of these none can be placed with certainty. Light buff clay, red glaze on the inside. Red for the fillets, the hems of the cloaks, the ivy on the kantharos, the flame of the torch.

A false ring foot slightly concave underneath, round sides, sloping neck (the dent on one side is not part of a lobe of a trefoil lip), a single handle at the back.

Two men, a youth and a man, running to right. For the description, see Stillwell, A. J. A., XL, 1936, pp. 41–42 (illustrated on p. 42, fig. 20). The first figure is young: note his cheek whiskers. Naked but for the cloak of the second figure, part of which falls over his left arm, he carries in his right hand an oinochoe such as 54, with high handle and accented shoulder. Around his head is a fillet tied in an unusual way: its wide ends hide the outline of the nape of his neck, and fray out into narrow streamers. The older man, bearded and filleted, extends an ivied kantharos in his left hand. The arrangement of his hands is not clear: if his right hand grasps the right shoulder of his companion instead of holding the torch, as at first sight it seems to do, then the cloak is in an awkward position. As Mr. Stillwell says (loc. cit., p. 42), it must somehow have caught in the elder man’s fillet.

Payne’s suggestion, that this was the ancient equivalent of our egg and spoon race, seems an excellent one. The lighted torch, the oinochoe and kantharos, both presumably full, the disarranged cloak and the connecting arm combine to make progress a difficult matter. Anyone who has tried three-legged co-operation will recognize the obstacles to be overcome. For the subject, the evidence of literature is of no assistance. The race in armour is the nearest approximation of the modern obstacle race (Gardiner, Athletics of the Ancient World, p. 140).
The outline technique, though rare, is not completely without parallel. Two similar fragments were found in the Agora at Corinth this year (C.36.836) (Fig. 41). They had formed part of a large closed vase of Corinthian clay. On one piece in dark brown outline is the left hand of a figure, resting on a stick of the type illustrated in Reichhold, Skizzenbuch, pl. 16. On fragment b is the right end of a band of stopped maeander like that under the picture in Attic red-figured vases. At the end, however, the truncation of a saltire square shows that the copyist has been copying without thinking. Probably in the original the glaze had run over the final square of the border.

These last fragments have no trace of colour. The purple-red details of 235 either are survivals of an earlier day or a special concession to the materials in which the artist was working, a compromise with the "conventionalizing" technique.

For an "outlined" head on a vase of the latest Corinthian period, see the pyxis in NC, fig. 174 bis. The clay of the "Boeotian" cups decorated in outline technique in the National Museum (Athens 1119 and 1120) looks very Corinthian. See for these vases and three others: Wide, Ath. Mitt., 26, 1901, p. 143 ff. These, and a fragment of still another stemless cup found at Corinth (on the interior, an archer) are similar in style. The Corinthian fragment is certainly of Corinthian origin.

**MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS**

236. (1577) "Fehlbrand." Fig. 42

Gtest. dim. 0.127 m.

Fragment of the side of an oinochoe, spoiled in the firing and burnt grey. The shoulder of the vase has crumpled into a completely distorted shape. The side is porous and full of air holes. Other fragments resembled this one, but this was the most unmistakably misfired.

237. (MF. 6462) Fragment of antefix. Fig. 43

PH. 0.074 m.; PL. 0.112 m.; PT. 0.09 m.

Part of the left side of the base, with a stub of the tile preserved at the back; the top and bottom surfaces preserved in large part. Red for the tendril. Black for the palmettes, circles, the band at the base of the petals. Corinthian clay.

From a terracotta antefix of triangular shape.

On the front surface is a spiral or tendril ending in an upturned volute and framed by a narrow band. In the angles of the spiral are raised circles. Above is the left petal of a three-leaved palmette over a central petal.
A WELL OF THE LATE FIFTH CENTURY AT CORINTH

For a near approximation of the type, see Thallon-Hill and King, *Corinth*, IV, 1, *Decorated Architectural Terracottas*, p. 11, fig. 11, of the seventh or early sixth century (?) B.C. Since both upper and lower surfaces of the new fragment are finished, and the design must have continued on the triangular space of the tile below, this is a slightly new form of antefix for Corinth.

238. (MF. 6461) Fragment of eaves tile. Fig. 43

PL. 0.099 m.; PW. 0.102 m.; T. 0.02–0.25 m.

One corner preserved; the back is roughly smoothed. Red: the centre and heart of the lotus, two petals of the palmette, the band at the edge of the tile; the remainder in dark glaze. Buff clay with grits.

On one side is painted a design of lotus and palmette. The central petal and the right side of the calyx of the lotus are preserved, with the tips of four petals of the palmette at the right.

239. (MF. 6464) Fragment of revetment. Figs. 43, 44

PH. 0.06 m.; PW. 0.093 m.; PT. 0.05 m.

All sides broken away; only a small part of the front surface and top remain. reddish clay with grits; slipped with greenish buff.

From the top down: a flat, vertical geison, decorated with red at the edge of the top surface; a cyma recta painted with egg and dart (the dart red, the rest black) and a dark band above and below the design. Traces of red below the lowest moulding. Compare *Olynthus*, II, pl. III, middle.
240. (MF. 4418) Fragments of terracotta altar(?). Fig. 45

a, PH. as restored 0.157 m.; PL. 0.177 m.; PW. 0.16 m.
b, PH. 0.077 m.; PL. 0.143 m.; PW. 0.047 m.; T. above 0.022 m.; below 0.031 m.; T. of tympanon 0.12 m.

Three fragments have been preserved: a, a corner with two steps and part of the upright wall; b, part of the crowning member on the side and of the front gable, with the lower part of an antefix at its left corner; c, another fragment of the wall (now restored above a, but not necessarily in its original position). The tympanon has a raised border.

On the sides are painted dark vertical stripes. Also black: the back wall of the tympanon, the upper edge of the raking cornice, a dark horizontal band under the epistyle, a narrow band outlining the junction of the steps. A red palmette occupies a diagonal position on the corner of the top step; a similar one forms the antefix. Also red: the frame of the tympanon, the under side of the raking cornice, the upper and lower edges of the cornice, the upper edge of the frieze, the rear edge of the antefix and the line dividing its supporting member from the cornice.

241. (MF. 4419) Fragment of similar altar. Fig: 46

PH. 0.10 m.; PW. 0.137 m.; PL. 0.107 m.; T. of wall 0.03-0.026 m.; H. to top step 0.045 m.; to second step 0.025 m.

A corner preserved: part of the wall and solid base with two steps. The sides are slipped, the flat bottom rough. Gritty buff clay; no traces of color.

242. (MF. 6463) Fragment of altar(?). Fig. 46

PH. 0.073 m.; PL. 0.113 m.; PW. 0.093 m.; T. of missing fronton 0.017 m.

Again a corner remains, with slightly curved sides and a solid roof, flat on top. The base is hollow. One raised end (a gable?) is broken off. The straighter side of the two has been
Fig. 46

Fig. 47
striated vertically with a stick; the other, more curved side is smooth. A raised ledge or border runs around the corner, the bottom and the top. Gritty light reddish buff clay.

243. (MF. 4159) Bone flute. Fig. 47

PL. 0.085 m.; D. 0.015 m.

A section of hollow bone the ends of which are carefully finished and ridged. At one end a small stopper fits the ridge. Presumably the ridge at the other end was intended to fit the next section of the instrument.

244. (MF. 5719) Bone handle

Gtest. dim. 0.06 m.

A fragment of the handle (of a knife?) with the iron pin of a bronze blade still in place. The shape of the bone curved naturally to fit the hand.

245. (MF. 4158) Terracotta figurine. Fig. 47

PH. 0.065 m.; T. of base 0.027 m.; W. 0.027 m.

The head, most of the right foot, and one corner of the base are missing. The modelling is much worn. Traces of red on the base. Light reddish buff clay with a reddish core.

Nearly flat at the back, the figure stands on a rectangular base with a vent (?) hole below. It is draped and frontal, with its hands by its sides, a little before the hips: the usual standing type of Corinthian kore.

246. (MF. 4157) Pyramidal loomweight. Fig. 47

H. 0.072 m.; W. of base 0.048 m.; T. 0.037 m.

 Buff clay, slipped. The loomweight is four-sided, with the sides slightly curved and narrowing toward the top. Through its widest faces are pierced three holes, two near the top, one between, below.

247. (MF. 6460) Conical loomweight. Fig. 47

H. 0.087 m.; of lower moulding 0.008 m.; D. of base 0.045 m.; Gtest. D. 0.067 m.

Clay as above. The base is nearly flat, with the lower part of the sides angled in. The upper sides form a cone smoothly narrowing upwards. Near the top is a hole for suspension.

Generally speaking the pyramidal form of the loomweight is the earlier of the two. The presence of the conical shape in the well shows that it must appear at Corinth before the Athenian variety (see Thompson, Hesp., III, pp. 474 ff. See bibliography, ibid., p. 474, note 4).

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This catalogue was written during a tenure of the Alice Freeman Palmer Memorial Fellowship of the American Association of University Women and of grants of the American Council of Learned Societies, as the first part of a description of Corinthian imitations of Attic pottery. The second part will appear in an early number of this Journal.