

A CROSS-SECTION OF CORINTHIAN ANTIQUITIES (EXCAVATIONS OF 1940)

(PLATES 70-88)

IF THE excavators of ancient Corinth had sought for a small area which would afford a relatively complete sampling of the material remains from the site, they would probably not have been able to find a better one than that which was excavated in 1940 along the east side of the Museum.¹ Only about twenty by thirty-four meters in extent (Fig. 1) and much disturbed in Classical, Byzantine, and Turkish times, the finds from here yet include well-dated groups of many periods. There were several pockets of Neolithic and Early Helladic pottery and a fine well-group of the latter period, an Early Geometric grave with several vases, an important group of Late Geometric and Early Protocorinthian pottery from a well, a great mass of Early Corinthian vases from which many fine examples have been added to the rich collections of the Museum, a well containing late fifth-century and fourth-century pottery, terracottas, and lamps, other late fourth-century remains of similar type from a cistern, and many objects of Roman, Byzantine, and Turkish date.

When, in 1940, war interrupted for the third time the excavations at Corinth, these important finds from the area east of the Museum, as well as the equally rich remains from a Greek kiln of the fifth century B.C. which was excavated that spring,² remained unstudied; in fact, there had not even been time to complete the cleaning, mending, and inventorying of the large quantity of objects from these two areas before the staff had to leave Corinth. When investigations were resumed in the fall of 1946, the unfinished work of 1940 was completed. The results of the excavations in the area east of the Museum are reported herewith; the excavations at the kiln or "Tile Factory," will be the subject of a separate report.

The section dug in 1940 (Fig. 1), an area averaging twenty meters in width and 34 meters in length, was bordered on the east by the West Shops and on the

¹ When plans were made for the building of a new museum at Corinth in 1931, the area within the limits of the proposed museum was excavated. The general area between the West Shops and Temple E had been tested in 1901 and 1905 by trenches XXXIII and XXXIIIa, the former running northwest from the northeast corner of the podium of Temple E and the latter extending westward from the second West Shop (from the north end) and extending well into the area of the present museum. In 1931, a trench was dug parallel to the back wall of the West Shops and ten meters to the west of it; it was two meters wide and thirty-four meters long. These trenches had all been filled in before the areas to the west and east of the museum were investigated further. In 1938 and 1939 the author cleared an area to the west of the Museum in order to prepare it for landscaping (*A.J.A.*, XLIII, 1939, pp. 592-600). The area to the east of the Museum (Fig. 1) was excavated the following year to prepare for a proposed addition to the Museum.

² *A.A.*, 1940, cols. 205-206.

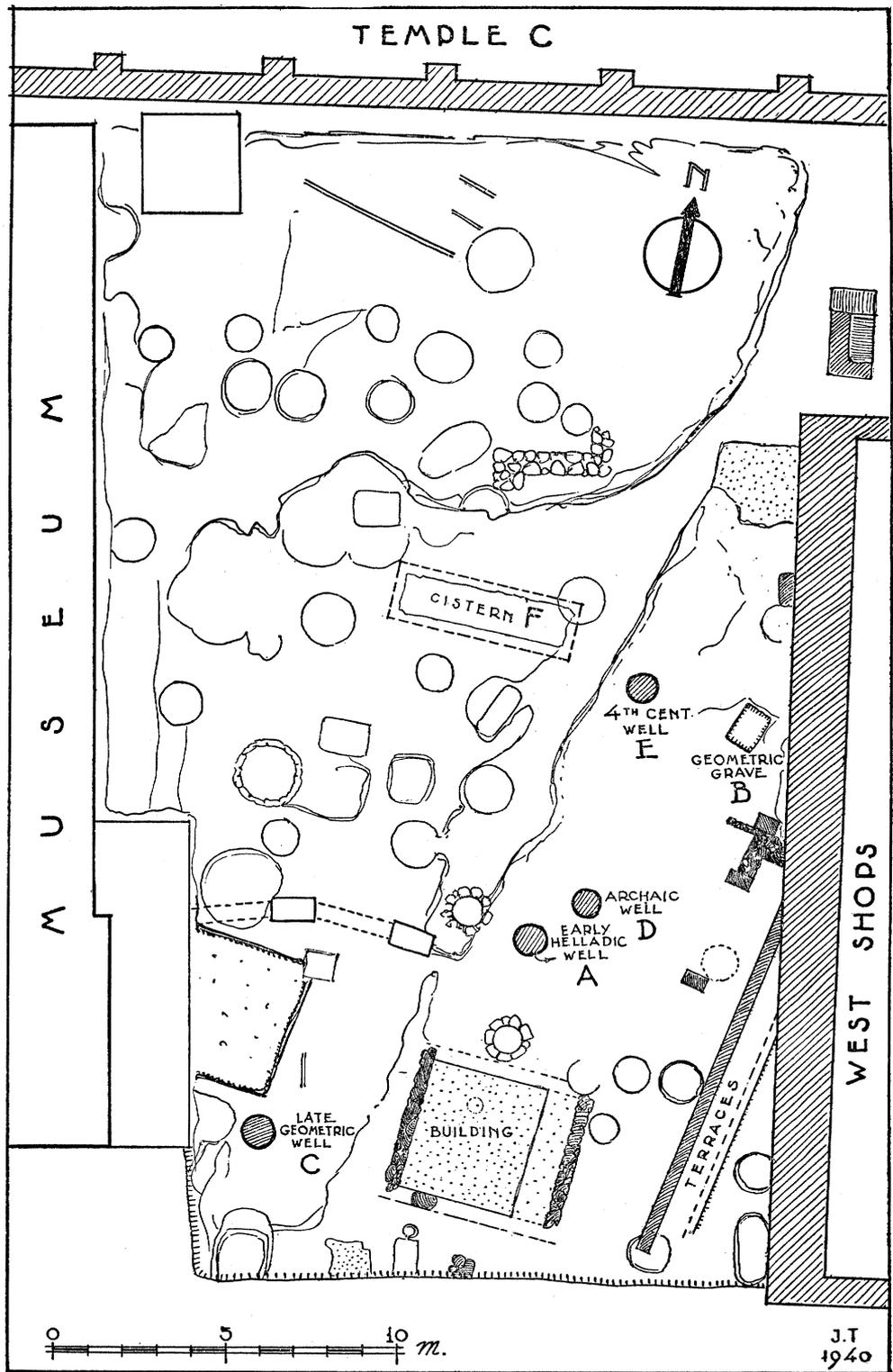


Fig. 1. Plan of the Area East of the Museum, Corinth

west by the Museum; at the north it ended in a scarp which continued roughly the line of the north side of the Museum and to the south it was extended to the line of the north side of the central stairway of the West Shops. The excavations were begun on March 20 and continued until May 30, with several short interruptions caused by the unsettled political conditions. The excavations were supervised by John H. Kent, with the assistance at various times of Arthur W. Parsons, Carl A. Roebuck, and Miss Margaret E. MacVeagh (now Mrs. Samuel Thorne).³

In his good report written at the close of the excavations, Kent remarks: "In this area the bed-rock seems to be level, but before the site was first inhabited there had formed a low hill of pebbly red earth, rising from two to ten meters above bed-rock level. The excavated area lies on the east and north slopes of this hill." The first human occupation of the site is to be dated to the Neolithic period, for along the eastern side of the excavated area, in many small pockets that remained undisturbed as well as in much disturbed fill, were found quantities of Neolithic pottery of all the kinds already well known from the Temple Hill and the area west of the Museum.⁴ A few small stretches of prehistoric fill still remain undug for future study, but in general the area was too disturbed to offer any good stratification. Many of the sherds are valuable additions to the already large collection from Corinth, but the only Neolithic object of note discovered in this area is a fragment of a figurine which was found in one of the small deposits of Neolithic pottery, composed largely of Neolithic Urfirnis ware, but including as well some Early Neolithic pottery. The description of the figurine follows:⁵

1 (MF 8797). Middle Neolithic Terracotta Figurine. Plate 70. Preserved height, 0.046 m. Preserved width, 0.06 m.

Upper part of body preserved. Clay reddish-buff, slight impurities. The figurine had a tall cylindrical neck, which is broken off near the base, sharply slanting shoulders, at the ends of

which are the beginning of arm stubs, and a thin slab-like body. At the bottom of the neck is a thick clay fillet which knots in back and hangs down between the shoulders. Surface smoothed and decorated with stripes in Neolithic Urfirnis glaze on front and back, forming rough zigzags; the fillet about the neck is glazed.

Such flat, glaze-painted figurines, which resemble remarkably the typical Mycenaean figurines, have only recently been identified in Neolithic context and the

³ I am indebted to Professor Oscar Broneer, in charge of the excavations at Corinth, for permission to publish this report. For all of the information concerning the excavation, I have been completely dependent on the excellent diaries kept by Dr. John H. Kent, on his report written at the end of the excavations, and on his excavation photographs. Both he and Professor Arthur W. Parsons spent much time in sorting the finds; some inventorying was done by Miss Margaret MacVeagh and it was finished this year by Dr. G. Roger Edwards. The plan of the area (Fig. 1) is the work of John Travlos; the other drawings are by Dr. Marian Welker.

⁴ Weinberg, *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, pp. 487-524; *A.J.A.*, XLIII, 1939, pp. 599-600.

⁵ The groups of objects found in this area have been lettered A to F and the objects themselves numbered consecutively within each group. Isolated finds have not been given letters and have been numbered consecutively through the report.

only ones published are from Asea (Holmberg, *Asea*, p. 115, fig. 111, 7-9 and pl. II, j-k). Holmberg cites other Neolithic figurines of similar shape from Thessaly and Macedonia, some painted but not in Urfirnis technique, and he mentions also another example from Corinth, which was found in the St. John's area in 1938 in a deposit which contained only Neolithic Urfirnis pottery (*ibid.*, p. 116, note 1). This figurine, hitherto unpublished, is the following:

2 (MF 8065). Middle Neolithic Terracotta Figurine. Plate 70. Preserved height, 0.038 m. Preserved width, 0.052 m.

Upper part of body preserved. Clay buff on exterior and orange-buff at core; slight impurities. The figurine had a tall cylindrical neck and wide sloping shoulders ending in arm stumps. Just below the armpits is an incision

marking the waist; above it are two pellet breasts. The thin body is decorated with lines in dark or dilute Urfirnis glaze; there are crossed lines between the breasts, parallel lines below the breasts, chevrons on the arms, dilute wavy vertical lines down the front, back, and sides of the neck, diagonal lines over the back of either shoulder and a stripe about the waist.

That the area continued to be inhabited in the Early Helladic period, is shown by the many fragments of the typical pottery of the period which appeared, often mixed with Neolithic pottery. But besides these broken bits, there is a fine group of vases from one of the many wells in the area—Well A, which was clearly in use in the third millenium B.C. The shaft was cut through hardpan for a depth of 9.60 m.; its section was oval at the top, *ca.* 1.10 m. \times 1.20 m., and its diameter at the bottom was *ca.* 1.00 m. At about 8.50 m. from the top the sides belled out sharply to form a small cistern which extended to a depth of 9.30 m.; the main shaft went below this some 0.30 m. to form a settling basin. From about 6.00 m. from the top the shaft and cistern were lined with a hard water deposit; all down the east and west sides of the shaft were cut shallow toe-holds, set only *ca.* 0.30 m. apart. Except for the bottom 0.50 m., the shaft was filled with large field stones and loose brown earth containing only a minimum of pottery. The silt at the bottom, however, produced a considerable quantity of Early Helladic pottery, consisting mostly of various types of water jars and jugs which were certainly from the period of use of the well.

Besides the eight vases catalogued below, which are typical of Group A, there were fragments of many other similar jars. There was at least one jar like A1, four like A2, two rather complete jugs like A3 to A5, and the fragments of at least a dozen similar jugs, one of which had been covered with black glaze. Larger jars, or pithoi, are represented by small fragments belonging to at least three vessels. There are small fragments of other common Early Helladic vases, both glazed and unglazed, which would not have been used for drawing water.

The shapes of the vases catalogued below occur elsewhere in Early Helladic II and Early Helladic III context and it is likely that the well belongs to the latter part of the Early Helladic period, that is, the latter part of the third millenium B.C. At such an early period deep wells are uncommon but there are a few other examples,

notably one found at the northern base of the Cheliotomylos hill at Corinth.⁶ Here the well shaft was cut through solid rock for a depth of 16.50 m.; it had a diameter of 1.00 m. and there were toe-holds on either side. It was full of Early Helladic pottery, much of it similar to that found in the well reported here. The excavators of the Athenian Agora have found a large series of wells on the slopes of the Akropolis near the Klepsydra, and seventeen of these belong to the Late Neolithic Period.⁷ Most of them are very shallow, but there is one neatly cut shaft which has a depth of 7.70 m. Two other wells of the third millenium B.C. were found at Poliochni on Lemnos, one with a rectangular, well-built shaft that was about 8.00 m. deep and the other with a pentagonal mouth and a cylindrical shaft which was reported preliminarily as having been dug for 6.00 m., but apparently was not yet finished.⁸

The digging of such wells in the third millenium B.C., if not even earlier in the case of the wells in Athens, is a remarkable achievement and illustrates the degree of technical accomplishment of these early peoples. Well A, dug vertically through hardpan, is not as neatly cut as wells of the first millenium. Cutting the shaft of the other Corinthian well (at Cheliotomylos) through rock for 16.50 m. is a much greater feat and must have called for long-sustained effort on the part of a group of people in possession of a large supply of good cutting tools. The Poliochni wells are both lined with squared blocks of stone for their entire depth, and in the case of these two wells it is indicated in the very brief preliminary reports that both of them occupied the centers of small open squares and so must have been community watering places. This is probably to be assumed also for the other wells because of the effort involved in making them. They thus confirm what we already know concerning the well-established community life of the Early Helladic inhabitants of Greece.⁹

CATALOGUE OF GROUP A

A1 (C-40-351). Large Jar. Plate 70. Height, 0.315 m. Greatest diameter, 0.335 m.

Fragments of lip, body, and one handle restored. Clay greenish-buff at surface and reddish at core, very impure. Slightly convex bottom, globular body, small mouth with wide-flaring rim, wide band handles set vertically at belly. Surface roughly smoothed, unglazed; plastic band at belly between upper part of handles.

Large jars of this type are fairly common in the latter part of the Early Helladic period;

in fact, most of the jars of similar shape from Asine, Tiryns, and Chaeronea that are cited below are much larger than our example, but two from Chaeronea (Kunze, *Orchomenos* III, pls. II, 1 and III, 1) are about the same size as this vase. The Peloponnesian examples from Asine (Frödin-Persson, *Asine*, p. 215, fig. 159, 1 and 4; p. 218, fig. 160, 1; p. 222, fig. 162, 1) and Tiryns (Müller, *Tiryns* IV, pl. XI), while much larger, all have the same kind of handles with plastic band between them. They are generally unglazed, but the largest have big

⁶ Shear, *A.J.A.*, XXXIV, 1930, pp. 404-406, fig. 1; *Art and Archaeology*, XXXI, 1931, p. 155.

⁷ Shear, *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 335; VIII, 1939, p. 221; IX, 1940, p. 297.

⁸ *A.A.*, 1932, p. 168; 1933, p. 245; 1934, p. 185.

⁹ See Goldman, *Eutresis*, p. 229.

swirls of thin glaze over their surface. Except for one jar from Asine, which has a low collar for a lid, they have mouths similar to our example. The vases from Chaeronea are completely glazed and while they have similar mouth and handles, they do not have the plastic band between the handles. The only examples of this shape for which there is good context are those from Asine, which are dated Early Helladic III.

A2 (C-40-352). Large Jar. Plate 70. Height, 0.274 m. Greatest diameter, 0.314 m.

Large fragments of lip and body and one handle restored. Clay dark reddish-buff, with many impurities. Bottom lightly convex, body slightly biconical with flaring lower part and rounded upper section; low, widely-splayed lip; horizontal cylindrical handles at belly. Surface roughly smoothed, unglazed.

This jar differs from A1 in the form of the handles and the shape of the rim. This shape too has many parallels among vases from the Peloponnesos and Central Greece; most closely resembling our jar is one from Eutresis (Goldman, *Eutresis*, p. 118, fig. 159), which is also unglazed. From Eutresis there are a few somewhat larger jars of similar shape which are partially glazed (*ibid.*, p. 115, fig. 153, 3; p. 118, fig. 157); an example from Chaeronea is also similar (Kunze, *Orchomenos* III, p. 21, pl. III, 2). One large jar from nearby Korakou resembles our jar except for its neck, which has been completely restored (Blegen, *Korakou*, p. 8, fig. 8); the Korakou jar was apparently completely glazed. Three jars from Asine are very similar to ours (*Asine*, p. 213, fig. 158, 1; p. 215, fig. 159, 3; p. 222, fig. 162, 2), and one also has a biconical body; they are entirely or partially glazed and all have plastic bands about the belly, as did A1. Of two similar jars from Tiryns (*Tiryns*, IV, pl. X, 1-2), one is glazed and the other unglazed; both have plastic bands at handle level. The three jars from Asine and the three from Eutresis were all found in Early Helladic III context; so the date of such large jars as A1 and A2 would seem to be well established in the last phase of the Early Helladic period.

A3 (C-40-355). Beak-spouted Jug. Plate 70. Height, 0.23 m. Greatest diameter, 0.216 m.

Lip and body fragments restored. Clay buff, shading to green and red, somewhat impure. Slightly convex bottom, globular body contracting to short neck, beaked lip; cylindrical handle from lip to shoulder with wide, flat flange at shoulder attachment. Surface roughly smoothed, unglazed.

There is a beak-spouted jug from Ithaka, of greenish-white clay and unglazed, which Heurtley says may possibly be Corinthian (*B.S.A.*, XXXV, 1934-35, p. 19, pl. 6, no. 43); another unglazed jug comes from Asine (*Asine*, p. 208, fig. 156, 1). Such jugs occur at Zygouries among the partially glazed wares (Blegen, *Zygouries*, p. 82, fig. 70; p. 84, fig. 72). From Eutresis there is a very crude, unglazed, beaked jug (*Eutresis*, p. 105, fig. 136), but from the same site comes one of the finest beak-spouted jugs, which is not glazed but has its surface coated with a fine slip in the color of the clay (*ibid.*, p. 105, fig. 137). Its broad ribbon handle widens at the bottom to form a flange very similar to that on the Corinthian jugs. Farther north the beaked jug appears in Macedonia in Early Bronze Age context (Heurtley, *Prehistoric Macedonia*, p. 182, No. 248; p. 186, No. 273; p. 187, No. 275), but nowhere in Greece does it seem to be as common as in the Troad. Examples from this region have been discussed most recently in the publication of many found at Thermi in Lesbos (Lamb, *Thermi*, p. 76, fig. 26). The dated examples of such jugs from Greece, found at Asine and Eutresis, are from Early Helladic II context.

A4 (C-40-354). Beak-spouted Jug. Plate 70. Height, 0.25 m. Greatest diameter, 0.233 m.

Lip and body fragments restored. Clay greenish-buff, gritty. Shape and surface treatment same as preceding, except for short deep incision along handle at lip end.

A5 (C-40-357). Beak-spouted Jug. Plate 70. Height, 0.212 m. Greatest diameter, 0.191 m.

Small lip and body fragments restored. Clay dark buff with small red spots, poorly levigated. Shape and surface treatment same as A3, but the fabric is heavier.

A6 (C-40-359). Beak-spouted Jug. Plate 71. Height, 0.159 m. Greatest diameter, 0.142 m.

Lip and body fragments and handle restored. Clay buff, well levigated. Small bottom very slightly convex, body slightly biconical with wide, rounded shoulders; cylindrical handle with flat lower end. Whole exterior and interior of neck covered with light red to brown glaze, much chipped.

This jug is a smaller and finer version of the unglazed jugs catalogued above and was probably for "table" use rather than "kitchen" use.

A7 (C-40-353). Beak-spouted Jug. Plate 71. Height, 0.212 m. Greatest diameter, 0.151 m.

Body fragments and handle restored. Clay buff, not well levigated. Bottom slightly convex, body slightly biconical with wide shoulders; high neck and cutaway beak; band handle with a ridge along the top. The whole of the exterior and the interior of the neck covered with a matt black glaze which is somewhat chipped.

The essential difference between this jug and the preceding ones is that the spout is not drawn out to a pointed beak, but is truncated. The jug has a higher neck, more sharply separated from the body of the vase than in the preceding examples. The spout rises very high and its underside is almost straight, while the lip has a strong curve to the point where it is cut off. These features, together with the ridge on the band handle, suggest that the vase might have been made in imitation of metal work.

There are numerous parallels for this jug with a cutaway beak. Some of the first ever found were discovered in 1896 in rock-cut tombs at Corinth (Heermance and Lord, *A.J.A.*, I, 1897, pp. 318-322). All but one of these (no. II, 5) is unglazed; a few have the ridge across the top of the handle, including no. II, 5, which is very similar to our jug. One partially glazed jug from Zygouries has a shape much more like the preceding jugs than like this one, except for its long, cutaway beak (*Zygouries*, p. 84, fig. 71). Two such jugs occurred in an Early Helladic III deposit at Asine, one slipped, the other glazed, and both with imitation rivets

on the handles (*Asine*, p. 214, fig. 158, 6-7). The several examples from Tiryns (*Tiryns*, IV, p. 21, pls. VI, 3; VIII; IX, 4) comprise slipped, partially glazed and glazed wares, and again almost all of them have either pellets or bands at the upper end of the handle. In connection with these Peloponnesian examples, it is interesting to note that the same kind of cutaway beaked spout and broad band handle are sometimes set on a large jar of the type of A2, producing a sort of hydria (*Asine*, p. 215, fig. 159, 6; *Tiryns*, IV, pl. X, 3; *Orchomenos*, III, pl. IV, 2-3). The jug type itself occurs in Macedonia (Heurtley, *Prehistoric Macedonia*, p. 176, no. 211, and probably also p. 168, nos. 174 and 175) and, like the preceding jugs, is a common shape in the Troad (*Thermi*, p. 75, fig. 26, Jugs 3 and 4). Dated examples belong again to the Early Helladic III period.

A8 (C-40-360). Bowl on high foot. Plate 71. Height, 0.171 m. Greatest diameter, 0.185 m.

Fragments of body and base restored. Clay buff to reddish-buff, some impurities. Widely splayed foot with curved transition to high-flaring body, contracting slightly to simple, rounded lip; four wavy plastic bands set just below and along lip. Surface roughly smoothed, unglazed.

Very similar bowls have been found in the well at Cheliotomylos mentioned above (Shear, *A.J.A.*, XXXIV, 1930, p. 405) and the shape also occurs in two bowls from Ithaka, both of which were glazed and one of which had plastic knobs below the rim (Heurtley, *B.S.A.*, XXXV, 1934-35, p. 18, nos. 18-19, pl. 4). Two unglazed bowls on high feet were found in Early Helladic II context at Eutresis, but their bases are not as high as in the Corinthian examples (*Eutresis*, p. 103, fig. 131). A much larger bowl on a stand of very similar shape was found at Corinth (Weinberg, *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 520, fig. 40) and from Zygouries there is a small goblet with a very high foot (*Zygouries*, p. 125, fig. 117). Only the bowls from Eutresis come from datable context and this is Early Helladic II.

After the Early Helladic habitation of the area, there are no remains of settlement until the beginning of the Geometric period, early in the ninth century B.C. The area produced the remains of two, or perhaps three, graves of the Geometric Period, only one of which was well preserved and contained notable objects. This grave had been partially disturbed when its northeast corner was cut off by the back wall of the West Shops, but the rest of it remained intact. The grave consisted of a large rectangular cutting in hardpan, 2.50 m. \times 1.80 m., oriented roughly north-south and within it a smaller rectangular cutting 1.15 m. \times 0.80 m. and 0.60 m. deep, in which was the burial. This smaller rectangle was covered by a large stone slab, 1.20 m. \times 0.80 m. and 0.10 m. to 0.20 m. thick. The corpse, apparently of a man, had been laid in the grave on its back with its head to the south. The legs were probably drawn up, but they had collapsed and lay on their sides. On one finger was found a large bronze ring (B8); an iron knife blade (B9) was beside the right shoulder and close to it was found what seems to be an iron arrowhead (B10).

The four oinochoai (B1-4) and the skyphos (B7) were all found on the shelf about the inner covered rectangle, on which, along the west side of the grave, was also found an iron spearhead that had almost completely disintegrated. At the south end of the larger rectangle, an oval pit, *ca.* 1.00 \times 0.45 m., had been dug and in it were found the lekythos (B5) and the coarse aryballos (B6). The earth in the pit contained a few fragments of small bones, which may have been from a separate burial of a child. Such a child burial is paralleled at Corinth among the Geometric graves found in 1937, at the end of one of which, Grave D, there was a niche, separated from the grave proper by a stone slab, in which were the bones of an infant and an oinochoe.¹⁰

The five decorated vases from the grave are among the simplest in the Corinthian Geometric series, employing only those decorative motives which were in use very early in the ninth century B.C. The shapes, too, are of the early globular type rather than the later ovoid form; in fact the lekythos B5 has a shape which elsewhere is known only in the Protogeometric Period. The combination of shapes and decoration suggests that this group must date early in the ninth century B.C.

CATALOGUE OF GROUP B

B1 (C-40-343). Oinochoe. Plate 71. Height, 0.234 m. Greatest diameter, 0.162 m.

Whole. Clay buff; fabric hard. Low ring base; high bulbous body with wide shoulders curving into high cylindrical neck; trefoil lip; band handle lip to shoulder. Glaze light red to dark brown, somewhat chipped. Wide reserved zone on front of neck decorated with one stripe

above, two stripes below and three parallel zigzag lines between upper and lower stripes. Handle decorated at the top with a panel containing a large X; below this are eight horizontal stripes.

The shape of this oinochoe is very similar to that of another early Geometric oinochoe found at Corinth (Weinberg, *Corinth*, VII, 1, p. 10.

¹⁰ Morgan, *A.J.A.*, XLI, 1937, p. 543, pl. XII, 2.

no. 25, pl. 3), but while the neck of the latter is undecorated, several other examples found with it have the same zone filled with zigzags, as on our vase. The motive was common in Corinth during the ninth century (*ibid.*, pls. 4-6, 9-11; see bibliography p. 11, no. 28).

B2 (C-40-342). Oinochoe. Plate 71. Height, 0.231 m. Greatest diameter, 0.167 m.

Lip partly broken, one chip missing. Clay reddish-buff, sandy; fabric hard. Wide, low ring base; globular body with high, sloping shoulders curving into high, cylindrical neck; trefoil lip; band handle lip to shoulder. Fine red-brown to black glaze; reserved zone on front of neck with two stripes above and below and four parallel zigzag lines between; three reserved bands on body of vase with two stripes in each; seventeen horizontal stripes on handle.

Several other oinochoai found at Corinth are similar to this in both shape and decoration (*Corinth*, VII, 1, pls. 4, no. 30; 5, no. 31; 9, no. 57; 11, no. 71). The system of decoration differs from that of B1 in the multiplication of the reserved and striped bands about the body of the vase, a tendency which grows steadily throughout the Geometric Period. The number of separate bands on the body is never more than four, for later, wide sections of the body of the vase, a half or more, are reserved and striped. The decoration and shape of this particular vase would place it among the pottery of the ninth century.

B3 (C-40-341). Oinochoe. Plate 71. Height, 0.265 m. Greatest diameter, 0.182 m.

Badly broken; several body fragments restored. Clay grayish-buff, sandy; fabric hard. Low ring base, high ovoid body with wide shoulder curving to high, concave neck; trefoil lip; band handle lip to shoulder. Black glaze, mostly chipped off; reserved band about belly filled with two stripes and zigzag in pale glaze between them; fifteen horizontal stripes on handle.

The jug is almost identical with another found earlier at Corinth (*Corinth*, VII, 1, p.

10, no. 23, pl. 3), which belongs to a group of pottery of the early ninth century. The extremely simple decoration occurred at Corinth already in the early Protogeometric Period (*ibid.*, pl. 1, no. 4) but it does not seem to have lasted far into the early Geometric Period of the ninth century.

B4 (C-40-344). Unglazed Oinochoe. Plate 72. Height, 0.291 m. Greatest diameter, 0.25 m.

Piece of lip and small body fragments missing. Clay buff on surface and gray at core, somewhat impure. Very low base with flat bottom; globular body with wide shoulder, low cylindrical neck, trefoil lip; band handle lip to shoulder. Surface roughly smoothed and coated with fine, light buff clay. On handle and running a little below it are very irregular, roughly vertical, incised lines.

The shape of this oinochoe can be paralleled in Corinthian glazed ware of the ninth century (*Corinth*, VII, 1, pl. 10, no. 67; pl. 11, Oinochoe from Megara). While there are several coarse hydriai from this period, this is the only large unglazed Corinthian oinochoe of Geometric date that I know of.

B5 (C-40-346). Lekythos. Plate 71. Height, 0.102 m. Greatest diameter, 0.076 m.

Small fragments of lip and body missing. Clay light buff, well levigated. Low ring base, ovoid body, small high cylindrical neck, widely flaring round lip, band handle lip to shoulder. Fine reddish-brown glaze, somewhat chipped; reserved band about belly filled with two stripes; nine horizontal stripes on handle.

This lekythos is, as far as I know, unique in Geometric context, for its shape is that of a common Protogeometric type especially well known in Attica. From the Athenian Kerameikos come numerous sub-Mycenaean and Protogeometric examples (Kraiker and Kübler, *Kerameikos*, I, pls. 12-15, 30, 36-37, 62, 65, 67; *Kerameikos*, IV, pls. 16-19) which illustrate the development of the shape through the tenth century B.C. Many more Protogeometric examples come from the Athenian Agora (*Hesperia*, V, 1936, p. 24, fig. 22; VI, 1937, p. 367,

fig. 30). Most of these differ from our example in the decoration of the shoulder, which in the Protogeometric lekythoi is reserved and filled with geometric ornament, except for four examples from a grave in the Kerameikos (*Kerameikos*, IV, pl. 19) which is dated to the end of the Protogeometric period (*ibid.*, p. 23), and in the shape of the foot, which is rather high and splayed in the earlier vases. However, there is one Protogeometric lekythos from the Athenian Agora (Inv. No. P6850) which has a low ring foot similar to that on our jug, while two of the lekythoi from the Kerameikos have a foot which approaches the Geometric form. Our lekythos would seem, then, to be an adaptation of a Protogeometric type with the foot and manner of decoration changed to suit the new style. As such, it must belong to the very beginning of the Geometric Period.

B6 (C-40-347). Coarse Aryballos. Plate 71. Height, 0.072 m. Greatest diameter, 0.066 m.

Small chip missing from lip. Clay greenish-buff, very impure; fabric hard. Irregular globular body without base; low, small cylindrical neck; wide-flaring, round mouth; band handle lip to shoulder. Body only roughly smoothed. Unglazed.

Such small, coarse aryballoi occur in Proto-geometric groups at Corinth (*Corinth*, VII, 1, pl. 2, nos. 16-18) and they continued to be made throughout the Geometric Period (*ibid.*, pls. 9, no. 51; 10, no. 66; 14, nos. 89-96).

B7 (C-40-345). Skyphos. Plate 71. Height, 0.067 m. Diameter of lip, 0.113 m.

Whole. Clay buff, fabric hard. Low ring base, high flaring body with slight contraction to low, splayed lip; horizontal cylindrical han-

dles. Glaze red-brown to black on interior and exterior except for reserved zone between handles with two stripes in each zone.

The shape of the skyphos is similar to those reported in *Corinth*, VII, 1, p. 17, nos. 59-60, pl. 10; the very simple decoration occurs on the earliest Geometric skyphoi (*ibid.*, pl. 7, no. 39; pl. 8, no. 43).

B8 (MF 8812). Bronze Finger-ring. Plate 72. Width, 0.017 m. Greatest diameter, 0.028 m.

Ring badly corroded, not cleaned. Wide, thick band, still on finger bone.

Such heavy bronze rings are rather common in the Geometric Period, many of them coming from the Argive Heraeum (Waldstein, *Argive Heraeum*, II, pl. XCI).

B9 (MF 8813). Iron Knife-blade. Plate 72. Preserved length, 0.115 m.

End of blade missing, preserved part broken into two pieces; badly corroded and not cleaned. Blade curved; at one end a section 0.023 m. long for attachment of handle with single iron rivet; bits of wooden handle still adhering to blade. Thick corrosion beyond handle may be due to sheath.

Curved iron knives were found in Schiff's grave on Thera (Dragendorff, *Thera*, II, p. 304, fig. 491g), in two graves in the Athenian Agora (Young, *Hesperia*, Suppl. II, p. 49, no. XI; p. 94, no. XIX; p. 104, fig. 73), and at Eleusis ('Εφ. 'Αρχ., 1889, col. 181-2, fig.); all of these are of late Geometric date.

B10 (MF 8814). Iron Arrowhead(?). Plate 72. Preserved length, 0.045 m. Badly corroded, not cleaned. Form originally triangular.

Another grave, probably of Geometric date, was found a short distance to the west of the first one. It consisted of a roughly rectangular cutting dug into hardpan for a depth of 0.60 m. and measuring *ca.* 1.60 m × 0.80 m. Its west side was formed by a loosely built wall of rough stones *ca.* 0.60 m. thick. The grave was oriented almost exactly north-south and the skeleton lay on its side in a crouching position. Besides the skeleton, the grave contained at the north end a large coarse aryballos very similar to, and even slightly larger than, the one shown in *Corinth*, VII, 1, pl. 14, no. 89

and, at the south end, two small coarse aryballoi like those found together with no. 89. Such aryballoi are not closely datable, but the fill above the grave contained a few fragments of late Geometric pottery and hence the grave is probably to be dated in the eighth century B.C.

It is possible that there was another grave to the south of this one which also had a stone wall on one side, but a pit had later been dug into it and the area is too much disturbed to make the existence of the burial certain.

A well to the north of the building at the south end of the area, probably filled as late as the sixth, or even fifth, century B.C., contained a small, mixed lot of fine pottery and much badly shattered coarse ware. Among them were the following interesting fragments:

3 (C-40-453). Amphora Fragment. Plate 72. Preserved width, 0.223 m. Preserved height, 0.175 m.

Section at handle-level preserved, badly broken. Clay buff, well levigated. Handle zone divided into large square panels, separated by vertical band filled with horizontal zigzags; each panel filled with four concentric, compass-drawn circles, inner circle containing large cross with corners filled by chevrons. In corners of panel are stars; row of dots across panel above circles. Horizontal stripes above panel, number unknown; four stripes below panel and above wide band containing row of pointed leaves with hatched centers; more stripes below.

I have not been able to find any parallel for the combination of motives represented on this fragment, although the separate motives appear in both Attic and Cycladic Geometric fabrics. One large amphora from Thera, said to be Attic (Dragendorff, *Thera*, II, p. 187, fig. 379a), has a handle zone very similar to that of our fragment, but the minor zone is simply hatched. Another Attic amphora from Thera (Pfuhl, *A.M.*, XXVIII, 1903, p. 179, Beil. XXIV, 3) is very similar except for the central panel, which contains a maeander; the minor zone contains a flame pattern. An Attic amphora found at the Dipylon (Kahane, *A.J.A.*, XLIV, 1940, pl. XXIII, 3) also combines maeanders and circles in the handle zone and has a flame pattern in the minor zone. None of these amphoras carries the leaf pattern, but it does occur on the great Attic amphoras and craters (*ibid.*, pls. XXIV-XXV) and it is

common on small Attic vases of the Late Geometric period (Young, *Hesperia*, Suppl. II, p. 31, fig. 18; p. 83, fig. 55; p. 84, fig. 56). The panelled handle zone with circular filling in the panels is common on Cycladic geometric vases (*Délos*, XV, pls. XV-XVI, XVIII, XXX, XXXVIII; *Thera*, II, p. 17, figs. 11-12; p. 30, fig. 81; p. 39, fig. 122a; p. 41, fig. 132; p. 44, figs. 141-142; p. 47, fig. 152; p. 54, fig. 178; p. 58, fig. 199; p. 62, fig. 213; *A.M.*, XXVIII, 1903, Beil. II, X), but on none is the pattern as similar to ours as are those on the Attic examples cited above. Again, the leaf pattern does not occur with the circles, but it is found on small Cycladic vases (*Délos*, XV, pl. XXXIII; *Thera*, II, p. 47, fig. 153). The evidence of design would suggest that the fragment may be Attic, but the fabric favors rather a Cycladic provenience.

4 (MF 9038). Terracotta conical loomweight. Plate 72. Height, 0.048 m. Greatest diameter, 0.059 m.

Top gone. Clay light buff, grayish at core; well levigated. Flat bottom, lightly convex sides; trace of beginning of suspension hole along break. Surface well smoothed, decorated with horizontal stripes in brown to black glaze; seven stripes on preserved part.

From its provenience, the loomweight could date anywhere from the Late Geometric Period to the sixth century, but the technique is exactly that of the late linear geometric pottery of the eighth century B.C. and it is probably to that period that this loomweight should be assigned.

To the end of the Geometric Period belongs the pottery from Well C, a circular shaft with a diameter of 1.05 m. which remains unusually constant throughout its depth of 10.10 m. The shaft was cut in hardpan for 9.20 m. and below this in the underlying conglomerate; very shallow toe-holds were cut into the east and west sides of the shaft at intervals of about 0.60 m. The shaft was lined with a water deposit for about six meters from the bottom, but the well is now dry.

Throughout the depth of the well the fill produced quantities of potsherds, always with a great preponderance of coarse pottery. Most of the vases which mended fairly well have been catalogued below, forming a representative group. Some of them are duplicated many times among the more fragmentary remains and the number of such duplicates will be listed for each item in the catalogue. The pottery from this well resembles strongly that in two groups which have already been published in *Corinth*, VII, i, nos. 103-115, from a pithos discovered in excavating for the museum, only a short distance to the west of our well, and nos. 116-134 from a well in the Agora South-Central area. In the latter group occur already the zone of rays on the shoulder or at the base, a motive unknown in our present group. In fact, the only sign of orientalizing influence in our group is the fine decorative motive on the oinochoe C3, which is still so angular in character and is accompanied by such simple geometric patterns on the rest of the vase that the oinochoe itself, and consequently the group as a whole, need not be dated much later than 725 B.C. and belongs in general to the third quarter and early fourth quarter of the eighth century B.C.

CATALOGUE OF GROUP C

C1 (C-40-452). Krater Fragment. Plate 72. Preserved height, 0.206 m. Greatest diameter, 0.27 m.

About one-third of body preserved, badly broken. Clay buff, well levigated. High-flaring body with slight shoulder contraction, offset low concave rim, horizontal rolled handle rising at an angle from the shoulder, joined with rim by broad band handle. Rim zone decorated with groups of eight vertical zigzags, below this four stripes and then handle zone divided into triglyphs and metopes. Five triglyphs, each formed of seven vertical stripes; metopes beside handles filled with seven concentric arcs bending towards handles; next pair toward center filled with six horizontal zigzag lines; left one of center metopes has large X with small zigzag above and below; right one seems to have a head of a ram facing right, but this is very indefinite as only a faint impression is left.

Upper two-thirds of body striped, lower third glazed except for narrow reserved stripe at center of zone.

This fragment is part of a krater of a shape which is particularly well represented among the Late Geometric pottery from the North Cemetery at Corinth (Shear, *A.J.A.*, XXXIV, 1930, p. 413, fig. 7; Platner, *Art and Archaeology*, XXXI, 1931, pp. 156-157, figs.) and in one fine example from Delphi (Weinberg, *A.J.A.*, XLV, 1941, p. 33, fig. 5). One of the kraters from the North Cemetery (*Art and Archaeology*, XXXI, 1931, p. 156, fig.) has the same decoration on the rim, the same arrangement of the decoration of the handle zone, including the filling of horizontal zigzags in some of the metopes, and the same treatment of the body. Such vases are among the finest products of the linear Geometric style, which began in the mid-eighth century B.C.

C2 (C-40-361). Krater. Plate 72. Height, 0.257 m. Greatest diameter, 0.271 m.

Large lip and body fragments restored. Clay buff, well levigated. Low ring foot, high-flaring body with slight shoulder contraction, offset rim flaring slightly, horizontal band handles. Reddish-brown to black glaze on interior and on exterior except for reserved hour-glass at center of each handle zone. Horizontal stripes in white paint around body above and below handles, vertical lines between them alongside handles; and between vertical lines, about one-third way down the handle zone, another horizontal stripe. Another single horizontal white stripe about at mid-body, one near base and one on interior at bottom of rim.

I know of no other krater of the same shape and decoration. The shape is apparently derived from that of late Geometric kraters such as those shown in *A.J.A.*, XLV, 1941, p. 31, fig. 1b and p. 33, fig. 4, but our example is more elongated and less rotund, following the tendency of the late eighth century that saw a similar development from skyphos to kotyle. The further development of the shape can be seen in kraters nos. 116 and 135 in *Corinth*, VII, i. The system of decoration is the same as that common on the earliest kotylai from Corinth (cf. especially *Corinth*, VII, i, pl. 16, no. 113; pl. 17, no. 128); the use of white paint for the simplest linear decoration must have begun early in the last quarter of the eighth century.

C3 (C-40-362). Oinochoe. Plates 72, 73, and 74. Height, 0.315 m. Greatest diameter, 0.187 m.

Body and small lip fragments restored. Clay buff, well levigated. Low ring foot, ovoid body with rather flat shoulders; high, concave neck, flaring slightly towards top, trefoil lip, band handle lip to shoulder. Covered with reddish-brown to black glaze, somewhat chipped, and decorated with the following designs in white paint: horizontal stripe at top and bottom of neck, stopping at handle in back and joined by vertical white stripe at either side of handle; on front of neck two vertical stripes joining

horizontal stripes and between them a simple meander running vertically; another horizontal stripe on both sides between vertical stripes and *ca.* 0.02 m. below stripe at top of neck, connected with the latter by three short vertical lines; two horizontal lines on handle. On body, single horizontal stripe at bottom of handle, at mid-body and *ca.* 0.03 m. above base. Between the two upper lines is a large white floral design on the front of the vase and a large triangle on the back below the handle, with its base on the line about mid-body. The floral design consists of two trefoil arrangements made of triangular leaves, above and below, and on the sides two spirals contiguous at the point where the trefoils meet and then curving down to meet the base line away from the bottom trefoil. While much of the white paint is gone, the impression on the glaze is clear and the design unmistakable.

This oinochoe is most interesting for the unusually bold use of white paint at so early a period, for it was commonly employed for only the simplest geometric designs. The designs themselves are not common and even the simple meander on the neck is not often to be found, though it does occur on a ring-vase from Cumae (*Mon. Ant.*, XXII, 1913, pl. XXXIX, 2). Strangely enough, the other designs are also paralleled only at Cumae on vases decorated in black on white. The large floral design on the front of our oinochoe is almost identical with that on an oinochoe from Cumae (Plate 73; *ibid.*, pl. XXXI, 1a), the only difference being that on the Cumae jug the spirals curve in to meet the bottom trefoil, while on ours they end on the base line some distance apart from the trefoil. Again, the large triangle on the back of our vase is like that on another oinochoe from Cumae (*ibid.*, pl. XXX). The Cumae oinochoai have often been republished, most recently by Payne in *Protokorinthische Vasenmalerei*, where they are dated in the second half of the eighth century. The development of the floral design on the Cumae vase and on our oinochoe can be seen on a jug from Arkades in Crete (*Annuario*, X-XII, 1927-29, p. 369, fig. 485) and on a fragment from

Corinth (*Corinth*, VII, i, pl. 17, no. 129), which date from the end of the eighth century. This early use of white paint for large designs is paralleled, as far as I know, only on another Corinthian vase, the fine krater from the North Cemetery which is decorated with large white snakes (*A.J.A.*, XXXIV, 1930, p. 411, fig. 5). Young dates this krater to the end of the eighth century (*Hesperia*, Suppl. II, p. 217, note 2). From this well there are fragments of another black-glazed trefoil oinochoe decorated with white paint.

C4 (C-40-363). Oinochoe. Plate 75. Height, 0.25 m. Greatest diameter, 0.168 m.

Small body fragments, much of lip and all of handle restored. Clay greenish-buff, well levigated. Low ring foot, squat ovoid body; tall, thick cylindrical neck, trefoil lip, band handle lip to shoulder. Black glaze on lip and wide band on lower part of body; rest covered with horizontal stripes except for zone on upper part of neck with horizontal zigzag and other zone just below handle on shoulder filled with alternating groups of five vertical lines or five vertical zigzags.

The neck of this oinochoe is unusually thick. Its decoration consists of the simplest geometric motives and the vase need not date later than the third quarter of the eighth century. (Cf. Johansen, *Les vases sicyoniens*, pl. VII, 1-2).

C5 (C-40-447). Oinochoe. Plate 75. Preserved height, 0.112 m. Greatest diameter, 0.148 m.

Lip, neck, and handle missing; large body fragments restored. Clay buff, well levigated. Low ring foot, ovoid body. Lower part of body glazed, upper part striped horizontally except for reserved band on shoulder filled with groups of vertical zigzags or straight lines.

Very similar to C4, except that the glazed band on the lower body is wider. From the well there are fragments of two more similar oinochoai.

C6 (C-40-448). Oinochoe. Plate 75. Preserved height, 0.175 m. Greatest diameter, 0.129 m.

Lip, handle and fragments of neck missing; large body fragments restored. Low ring foot, tall ovoid body, high cylindrical neck. Exterior covered with reddish-brown glaze except for wide reserved zone about mid-body in which are three horizontal stripes.

The system of decoration is extremely simple for this period and harks back to that on the earliest Geometric oinochoai such as B1.

C7 (C-40-364). Oinochoe. Plate 75. Height with handle, 0.21 m. Greatest diameter, 0.166 m.

Lip and body fragments restored. Clay buff, well levigated. Low foot with flat bottom, squat ovoid body, low wide cylindrical neck, trefoil lip, band handle rising above lip and curving down to shoulder. Covered with red to black glaze, much chipped; horizontal single white lines about top and bottom of neck, around body of vase at base of handle, mid-body, and near base; swastika in white paint on front of shoulder.

The rather unusual shape of this oinochoe has already been discussed in connection with a very similar jug published in *Corinth*, VII, i, p. 41, no. 130, pl. 17; the latter is decorated in a manner resembling that of C6 instead of with white paint. A Corinthian fragment very much like our jug in shape and decoration came from an early deposit in the Athenian Agora (Burr, *Hesperia*, II, 1933, p. 557, fig. 15, no. 100); it is dated about a half-century too late. The swastika in white paint occurs on Cretan (*Délos*, XV, pl. XLIX, 4) and Proto-Attic vases (*Hesperia*, II, 1933, p. 588, fig. 50, no. 195; p. 592, no. 211), but I know of no other examples on early Corinthian pottery; it does occur in black on white on one of the earliest Protocorinthian conical oinochoai from Cumae (*Mon. Ant.*, XXII, pl. XXXVII).

C8 (C-40-449). Broad-bottomed Oinochoe. Plate 75. Preserved height, 0.066 m. Greatest diameter, 0.09 m.

Lip and part of neck and handle missing; body fragments restored. Fine buff clay. Broad, flat bottom; squat body, flaring a little from base and then contracting in a broad, sloping shoulder; low, wide neck, probably tre-

foil lip, band handle lip to shoulder. Covered with reddish-brown glaze, somewhat chipped; double stripe in white paint around body below handle, single one above near neck and below near base; on front four vertical lines between double line and one above and large white X between middle two lines.

The occurrence of the broad-bottomed oinochoe at such an early date was already suspected on the basis of the fragment no. 131 published in *Corinth*, VII, i, pl. 17; it is confirmed by this more complete example, which may be even slightly earlier in date. The shape may ultimately derive from such early Geometric oinochoai as no. 32 in *Corinth*, VII, i, pl. 5, but the intermediate stages are not preserved, if they existed. The decorative device of the X between vertical lines is common on early kotylai decorated with white paint, such as *Corinth*, VII, i, pl. 17, no. 126, but is not usual on other types of vases.

C9 (C-40-450). Pyxis. Plate 75. Height, 0.06 m. Greatest diameter, 0.14 m.

Handles missing, large body fragments restored. Fine buff clay. Small ring foot, wide-flaring body, inset rim for cover. Interior and lower half of exterior covered with black glaze; upper half of body striped except for handle zone which has group of vertical lines on either side of handles and short vertical zigzags at center.

In both shape and general system of decoration this pyxis is very similar to no. 120 in *Corinth*, VII, i, p. 38, pl. 17, where the shape is discussed. Our example has the simple zigzags in the center of the handle zone rather than the cross-hatched lozenges, thus resembling more an Attic example from Phaleron (Young, *A.J.A.*, XLVI, 1942, p. 28, fig. 5, no. 56, 2) which imitates the Corinthian style.

C10 (C-40-451). Skyphos. Plate 75. Height, 0.034 m. Greatest diameter, 0.12 m.

Handles missing, large body fragments restored. Fine buff clay. Low ring foot, wide-flaring body, sharply offset, low concave rim. Broad wavy line on rim, rest of exterior striped

horizontally; interior glazed except for broad band around middle in which is a stripe.

C11 (C-40-367). Skyphos. Plate 75. Height, 0.12 m. Greatest diameter, 0.144 m.

Body fragments restored. Fine buff clay. Low ring foot, high-flaring body with sharp shoulder contraction, low vertical lip, horizontal rolled handles. All covered with reddish-brown to black glaze except lip, which is reserved and has band painted about it.

This would seem to be an early version of the skyphos with vertical, banded rim which remained popular throughout the seventh century, becoming lower and wider. The next stage after ours is probably to be seen in a skyphos from Grave 83 at Phaleron (Young, *A.J.A.*, XLVI, 1942, p. 26, fig. 3, no. 83, 6), which is dated around 700. The shape of the body is the same as that of the kotylai C12 and C13; only the lip differs. There are fragments of another similar skyphos from this well.

C12 (C-40-366). Kotyle. Plate 75. Height, 0.118 m. Greatest diameter, 0.146 m.

Small body fragments restored. Fine light buff clay. Low ring foot, high-flaring body with slight contraction to lip, horizontal rolled handles. Interior and lower half of exterior covered with reddish-brown glaze, except for a narrow reserved band at middle of exterior zone; upper half of body covered with horizontal stripes except for the handle zone which is decorated with group of vertical lines on either side of handles and a central group of stylized birds facing left; horizontal line along handles.

This kotyle is a good example of a type which is common in the latter part of the eighth century B.C. For both shape and decoration see the discussion of the very similar kotyle from Corinth, no. 123 in *Corinth*, VII, i, p. 39, pl. 17. From this well there are fragments of at least ten more similar kotylai, though the majority of these have a group of zigzags at the center of the handle zone rather than the birds, which occur on only three other examples. The quality of the fabric, glaze, and decoration of all of these kotylai is exceptionally good.

C13 (C-40-368). Kotyle. Plate 75. Height, 0.09 m. Greatest diameter, 0.108 m.

About one-third of body and both handles restored. Fine buff clay. Low ring foot, high-flaring body with slight contraction to lip. All covered with reddish-brown glaze; horizontal stripe in white paint around body near foot.

The shape is similar to that of C12, but the decoration probably consisted of a few white lines about the body, possibly delineating a handle zone, but only the line at the base is still visible. There are fragments of about a dozen more such kotylai with black glaze and sparse decoration in white paint.

C14 (C-40-369). Pyxis. Plate 75. Height, 0.04 m. Diameter of lip, 0.087 m.

Large body fragments restored. Fine buff clay. Flat bottom, high sides slightly concave, reflex handles at lip. All covered with fine red glaze except narrow reserved line on interior at lip and wider band below handles in which are two stripes; double vertical line on either side of handles.

In this pyxis is already visible the slight concavity of the sides which develops into the typical Protocorinthian pyxis of the seventh century. The shape is like that of the pyxis from Phaleron shown in Johansen, pl. XII, 3, but the decoration of our example is much simpler.

C15 (C-40-365). Oinochoe cover. Plate 75. Height, 0.045 m. Greatest width, 0.09 m.

Handle and few small fragments restored. Fine buff clay. Deep cover with trefoil lip, basket handle. Interior covered with brownish-black glaze, exterior unglazed.

C16 (C-40-370). Coarse Amphora. Plate 76. Restored height, 0.367 m. Greatest diameter, 0.267 m.

Base and body fragments restored. Clay buff, slightly gritty. Bulbous body, high cylindrical neck, wide flat lip, rolled handles from top of neck to shoulder. Unglazed, surface roughly smoothed; three vertical incisions at top of one handle.

Among the previous finds of ninth and eighth century pottery from Corinth the amphora has been a rare shape. There are two glazed amphoras of the ninth century (*Corinth*, VII, i, nos. 35 and 58), and to the following century belongs a fine amphora found in the North Cemetery (*Art and Archaeology*, XXXI, 1931, p. 159, fig.) and a handle of a large coarse amphora (*Corinth*, VII, i, p. 41, no. 134, pl. 18). Now from this well group there are the three amphoras catalogued here, the necks of three others of the same type as C16, one much larger than C16, and the handles from two amphoras like no. 134, thus tripling the number of examples in the Corinth collection. The very globular form of these amphoras seems characteristic of this period, for shortly afterward the shape became more elongated (cf. *A.J.A.*, XLVI, 1942, p. 29, fig. 7 and *Corinth*, VII, i, pl. 24, no. 171).

C17 (C-40-371). Coarse Amphora. Plate 76. Height, 0.327 m. Greatest diameter, 0.273 m.

One handle and large lip and body fragments restored. Gritty, buff clay. Small flat bottom, swelling rapidly to high, bulbous body; low, wide cylindrical neck, wide flat lip, vertical loop handles on shoulder. Unglazed, surface roughly smoothed.

This shape, with its very wide neck and loop handles, is unique. It does not seem well designed as a water jar, but its presence in the well among numerous other types of water jars suggests that it was meant as such.

C18 (C-40-372). Coarse Amphora. Plate 76. Height, 0.185 m. Greatest diameter, 0.143 m.

Much of lip and large body fragments restored. Light buff clay, very gritty. Flat bottom, bulbous body, high cylindrical neck, flat lip, vertical rolled handles from top of neck to shoulder. Unglazed, surface roughly smoothed.

C19 (C-40-379). Coarse Hydria. Plate 76. Height, 0.285 m. Greatest diameter, 0.199 m.

Small lip fragments restored. Buff, gritty clay. Small flat bottom, bulbous body, high cylindrical neck, flat wide lip, horizontal rolled

handles on sides at mid-body and one vertical rolled handle from top of neck to shoulder at back. Unglazed, surface roughly smoothed; two mammiform pellets on front of shoulder.

Coarse hydriai with pellets on the shoulder are found commonly in graves of the Geometric Period, such as *Corinth*, VII, i, pl. 9, no. 53 of the Early Geometric period and nos. 77, 82 (pl. 13) and 86 of the Late Geometric period. The series is brought down to the latter part of the eighth century by this example, but thereafter the place of the hydria seems to have been taken by the large coarse amphora, which is seen to be coming into prominence in this very group. From this well there is the neck of another round-mouthed, coarse jug with only one handle, which is probably from another similar hydria.

C20 (C-40-375). Coarse Oinochoe. Plate 76. Height, 0.217 m. Greatest diameter, 0.188 m.

Small lip chip missing, rest whole. Buff, gritty clay. Flat bottom, bulbous body, cylindrical neck, trefoil lip, thick band handle lip to shoulder. Unglazed, surface roughly smoothed; two mammiform pellets on front of shoulder.

The oinochoai C20-C22 have been chosen to represent a group of at least twenty-six similar large coarse oinochoai that were found in this well, most of them in a more fragmentary state than the catalogued examples. Of these, at least five have the pellets on the shoulder like C20; the others do not. These, then, were the standard water jars of the period, the ones that were brought to the well to draw water and often stayed at the bottom by mishap. The shape is only a coarse version of the trefoil oinochoe that was standard even in Protogeometric times. The solid base with flat bottom is typical of all the large coarse jugs and the squat, fat bodies are more usual in the coarse wares than in glazed examples.

C21 (C-40-380). Coarse Oinochoe. Plate 76. Height, 0.27 m. Greatest diameter, 0.217 m.

Most of lip missing. Buff, gritty clay. Flat bottom, bulbous body, high cylindrical neck, heavy rolled vertical handle lip to shoulder. Unglazed, surface roughly smoothed.

C22 (C-40-373). Coarse Oinochoe. Plate 76. Height, 0.338 m. Greatest diameter, 0.257 m.

Body fragments restored. Buff, gritty clay. Shape similar to C21. Unglazed, surface roughly smoothed.

C23 (C-40-378). Unglazed Oinochoe. Plate 76. Height with handle, 0.175 m. Greatest diameter, 0.145 m.

Small lip and body fragments restored. Fine buff clay. Bulbous body with slightly flattened bottom, high cylindrical neck, trefoil lip, high band handle from lip to shoulder. Unglazed, surface pared smooth.

This seems to be the earliest example of a type of vase which remained common throughout the seventh century and well into the sixth century. Two early seventh century examples, probably Corinthian, were found in the Phaleron graves (*A.J.A.*, XLVI, 1942, p. 29, fig. 6, no. 27.6; fig. 8, no. 70.1). From Corinth there are examples of the Early Corinthian period (*Corinth*, VII, i, p. 70, no. 301; *A.J.A.*, XXXIII, 1929, p. 541, fig. 21) and from the Middle Corinthian period (*Corinth*, VII, i, p. 79, nos. 356-357). They differ from the average unglazed vase in that the surface is very well smoothed, usually after close vertical paring.

C24 (C-40-381). Coarse Oinochoe. Plate 76. Height, 0.16 m. Greatest diameter, 0.122 m.

Whole. Light buff clay, very gritty. Wide flat bottom, irregular bulbous body, cylindrical neck, trefoil lip, vertical rolled handle lip to shoulder. Unglazed, surface very coarsely pared vertically.

C25 (C-40-387). Coarse Bowl on Stand. Plate 77. Height with handles, 0.251 m. Diameter of lip, *ca.* 0.335 m.

About one-half of bowl and fragments of base restored. Buff, gritty clay. High stand with wide-flaring convex foot and high sides sloping slightly inwards; wide-flaring open bowl with convex sides, simple rounded lip, loop handles rising above lip. Unglazed, surface roughly smoothed. Three narrow vertical

slits cut into stand, evenly spaced, and between them vertical rows of impressed wedges.

Three more similar, sturdy stands were found in the well, but they do not have the rows of wedges between the slits. The bowls, being more fragile, were much less well preserved and only this one could be restored with certainty. The stand with both slits and decoration of wedges has occurred before at Corinth (*Corinth*, VII, i, pl. 25, no. 182), but in a much larger bowl of the mid-seventh century.

C26 (C-40-384). Coarse Bowl. Plate 77. Height with handles, 0.078 m. Width across sides, 0.172 m.

Small chips restored. Clay buff, gritty. Flat bottom, high-flaring sides forming oval bowl, loop handles rising from lip. Unglazed, surface roughly smoothed.

Fragments of two other similar bowls were found in this well.

C27 (C-40-385). Coarse Bowl. Plate 77. Height, 0.051 m. Diameter of lip, 0.035 m.

Body fragments and one handle restored. Gritty, buff clay. Flat bottom, oval bowl having wide-flaring sides with offset rim, flat lip with handles extending out from rim level with lip. Unglazed, surface roughly smoothed.

Just as the earlier centuries are represented in this area largely by deep deposits, such as wells and graves, which escaped later levelling operations, so the seventh century B.C. is represented almost entirely by a group of Early Corinthian pottery found in Well D. Much the largest of any of the pottery groups found in this area, this is one of the finest groups thus far found in Corinth. The pottery resembles very strongly that from another well on the same terrace, at a considerable distance to the west; this is the well excavated in 1932 to the north of Temple E and published first by Boulter in *A.J.A.*, XLI, 1937, pp. 217-236 and later by the author in *Corinth*, VII, i, pp. 60-71. The pottery from the new well is probably a little earlier in date than that found in 1932, for there seem to be no vases as late as nos. 260 and 277 of the 1932 well. Our well contains several shapes which are not included in the 1932 group; the latter, on the other hand, yielded other shapes not found in this well. On the whole, however, the pottery from the two wells is remarkably similar and together they must give a rather complete picture of the average production of the Corinthian Kerameikos in the last quarter of the seventh century B.C.

Well D has a circular shaft cut in hardpan with a constant diameter of 0.90 m.

C28 (C-40-389). Coarse Basin. Plate 77. Height, 0.28 m. Diameter of lip, 0.44 m.

Large body fragments and one lug restored. Clay buff, gritty. Flat bottom, high convex sides, flaring slightly; wide vertical rim and bevelled lip; large lug handles below rim. Unglazed, surface roughly smoothed.

C29 (MF 8698). Conical Loomweight. Plate 77. Height, 0.061 m. Diameter of base, 0.048 m.

Whole. Irregular, truncated cone, flaring more sharply near base and rounding off to flat bottom; suspension hole near top. Unglazed, surface roughly smoothed.

C30 (MF 9037). Conical Loomweight. Plate 77. Height, 0.085 m.

Large fragment of bottom missing, edges chipped. Irregular truncated cone splaying at bottom; suspension hole near top. Unglazed, surface roughly smoothed.

These two loomweights belong to the beginning of the series of Corinthian conical loomweights. Many similar weights have been found at Corinth, some in context which indicates that they came into use in the late eighth century B.C., to which time our examples belong.

from top to bottom, which was found at 9.10 m. Toe-holds were cut in the east and west sides of the shaft, *ca.* 0.40 to 0.50 m. apart. The well was completely filled with loose dark earth, thick with potsherds. In the bottom few meters of the fill the proportion of coarse pottery to fine wares became larger. After mending, some 250 pieces were inventoried and of these eighty vases and one lamp are catalogued below. The rest are duplicates of the catalogued items and will be mentioned in the catalogue.

Among the vases decorated in the animal frieze style there are oinochoai and alabastra of very good quality, but the workmanship of the numerous kotylai is bad, on the whole. Many vases are decorated in a simple Subgeometric manner and others are glazed and decorated with bands of red and white paint. The imported pieces include the Rhodian oinochoe D5, Rhodian bowls D53 and D54 and one other similar to the latter, Attic cups D58 and D59 and the Attic amphora D69, the Etruscan bucchero kantharos D68 and fragments of another like it.

CATALOGUE OF WELL GROUP D

D1 (C-40-96). Oinochoe. Plate 77. Preserved height, 0.142 m. Greatest diameter, 0.168 m.

Neck, handle, and part of shoulder missing. Fine buff clay. Small splayed foot, wide-flaring body with very full belly and sharply contracting shoulder. Incised tongues on shoulder with red paint in some; double red line with white border below tongues, above and below animal frieze, and above a band of rays at base; animal frieze with double-lotus pattern at center, flanked by lions facing center; on left side beyond lion water bird facing right and lion facing left (other animals not recognizable); scattered dot rosettes and a few crosses in animal frieze; band of rays at base.

The shape of this oinochoe, with its narrow base and wide-bellied body, is more like Payne's Shape C of the Transitional period (*Necrocorinthia*, p. 33, fig. 10) than like the more slender Early Corinthian shapes. The use of dot rosettes, beginning to merge in part, the rather scant use of incision to show anatomical details, the careful drawing of the eye and the rounding of the ends of the tongues on the shoulder all point as well to a date in the Transitional period. On the other hand, Payne says that the double-lotus motive, often used as the central member of a heraldic group, is an invention of the Early Corinthian period (*ibid.*,

p. 145). However, the lotus flowers on this vase are very different from the earliest ones shown by Payne in fig. 52 and they resemble much more the lotuses on Late Protocorinthian pottery (cf. especially those painted in white on the neck of the Chigi vase, Johansen, *Les vases sicyoniens*, pl. XXXIX). Thus it would seem that rather than precluding an earlier date because of the double-lotus pattern, it is necessary to revise Payne's observation and say that the motive came into use as early as the Transitional period, making this the earliest instance of its use thus far known. This oinochoe seems to be the earliest piece in Group D and the only piece that can be dated with assurance before the last quarter of the seventh century.

Besides the oinochoai catalogued below, there are seven more oinochoai found in this well; two of them are decorated with animal friezes, but too little remains to make much of them, and the rest, glazed and decorated with incised tongues on the shoulder and rays at the base, are of the type exemplified by no. 227 in *Corinth*, VII, i, pl. 31.

D2 (C-40-97). Oinochoe. Plate 77. Height to lip, 0.203 m. Greatest diameter, 0.167 m.

Handle and small body fragments restored. Fine buff clay. Low splayed foot, full ovoid

body, high neck slightly concave, trefoil lip, double rolled handle rising high from lip. Neck and lip glazed, double animal frieze on shoulder and belly with double red line between friezes; broad glazed band on mid-body and band of rays at base; on glazed band is a red stripe bordered by white stripes both below lower animal frieze and above band of rays at base. Upper animal frieze contains a goat, lion, bull, and water bird; lower frieze has a water bird, goat, lion, bull, lion, and goat; red overpaint on animals, incised rosettes and blobs as fill ornament.

The shape is typical of Early Corinthian oinochoai; it has a wider foot and slightly taller body than the oinochoe D1; the neck is somewhat concave. The animal drawing is average work of the Early Corinthian period, the incised details rather carelessly drawn, and the fill ornament messy.

D3 (C-40-94). Oinochoe. Plate 78. Restored height with handle, 0.225 m. Greatest diameter, 0.163 m.

Base and much of lower body restored. Fine buff clay. Very wide ovoid body, low wide, slightly concave neck, trefoil lip, double rolled handle rising high from lip. Black glaze on lip, neck and handle; wide animal friezes on shoulder and belly, narrow black band with two double purple lines painted on it below each animal frieze; band of rays at base. Upper frieze contains a boar, lion, and goat in preserved part, and lower frieze has a boar, goat, and panther; large incised rosettes and a few blobs.

The shape is similar to that of D2. The frieze on the body is unusually wide, leaving no room for the usual glazed zone or another animal frieze above the band of rays. The quality of the drawing is better than that on D2, but unfortunately the state of preservation is much worse.

D4 (C-40-91). Oinochoe. Plate 78. Height with handle, 0.268 m. Greatest diameter, 0.198 m.

Fragments of body, neck, lip, and handle

restored. Fine buff clay. Small splayed foot, wide ovoid body, slightly concave neck, trefoil lip, double rolled handle rising high above lip. Neck, lip, and handle glazed; wide glazed band around body just below handle; shoulder and lower part of body unglazed, but five large dot rosettes in shoulder zone and double stripe about middle of lower body zone.

The shape of this oinochoe is similar to that of D2. The very simple decoration with dot rosettes is unique as far as I know. The carefully made rosettes suggest a date early in the Early Corinthian period, which the shape would allow.

D5 (C-40-95). Rhodian Oinochoe. Plate 78. Preserved height, 0.18 m. Greatest diameter, 0.188 m.

Lip and handle missing; body fragments restored. Clay reddish-brown, well levigated. Low, wide-splayed foot; high-flaring body bending sharply to wide shoulder; low cylindrical neck, probably trefoil lip, double rolled handle. Vase covered with buff slip on which the following designs are painted in black: three bands around neck, three wide bands about mid-body, one band about lower body and band on foot; wide shoulder zone decorated with five long rays pendant from neck on either side and geometric designs in central panel.

This is an example of a relatively common type of Rhodian oinochoe, some of the best examples of which have been found on Rhodes itself. They usually have a bird or animal figure, often the head of an animal, in the center of the shoulder panel, where our oinochoe has a large geometric pattern (*Clara Rhodos*, VI-VII, p. 86, fig. 96; p. 350, fig. 97; VIII, p. 33, fig. 14). The oinochoe shown in *Clara Rhodos*, VI-VII, p. 86, fig. 96, which is closest to ours in shape and general scheme of decoration, was found in a tomb with several Early Corinthian vases quite similar to those from Well Group D (*ibid.*, p. 81, fig. 91). While several other Rhodian vases have been found at Corinth, this is the first oinochoe of this type to be added to the Corinthian collection.

D6 (C-40-86). Beak-spouted Oinochoe. Plate 78. Restored height, 0.325 m. Greatest diameter, 0.216 m.

Lower part of body and base restored. Fine buff clay. Tall ovoid body, sharp angle to high cylindrical neck, which flows into pinched beak cut away at the back; thick band handle lip to shoulder. Exterior covered with fine reddish-brown glaze, somewhat chipped.

The only other vase of similar shape which I know is the large Attic black-glazed oinochoe that was found in a Corinthian well of the second half of the sixth century (Campbell, *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 581, fig. 10). Our vase, which is certainly Corinthian, is thus about a century older than the Attic example. It is taller and more slender than the wide-bellied Attic form, but in all essential features the two are the same. Miss Campbell knew of no parallel for the Attic oinochoe, and I find none published in recent years.

D7 (C-40-87). Round-mouthed Oinochoe. Plate 78. Height to lip, 0.162 m. Greatest diameter, 0.169 m.

Handle and large body fragments restored. Greenish-buff clay, well levigated. Wide low ring foot, globular body, splayed round lip, high band handle lip to shoulder. Unglazed, wide frieze on body with broad black band below and then narrow band of rays at base, foot unglazed; in frieze figures of three (?) padded dancers moving to right, the one best preserved looks back over his shoulder.

This oinochoe is similar in both shape and decoration to no. 231 in *Corinth*, VII, i, p. 62, pl. 32, which came from the other Early Corinthian well on the museum terrace. The development of the shape after the Early Corinthian period has been discussed in connection with no. 231, which until now was the only example from this period. The figures of the dancers are well drawn, the action very spirited.

D8 (C-40-99). Broad-bottomed Oinochoe. Plate 78. Preserved height with handle, 0.185 m. Greatest diameter, 0.202 m.

Lip, most of neck and one-half of handle missing; body fragments restored. Gray clay, well levigated. Very wide low splayed foot; body with high convex sides and rather sharp bend to wide sloping shoulders; high cylindrical neck, double rolled handle lip to shoulder. All covered with black glaze, much chipped.

The fabric of this jug is not Corinthian. I have not been able to find any parallel for the shape, though it is not far different from the Rhodian oinochoe D5.

D9 (C-40-101). Conical Oinochoe. Plate 78. Height, 0.227 m. Diameter of base, 0.146 m.

Small body fragments restored. Fine buff clay. Flat bottom, slightly convex body contracting to very narrow, very high neck; trefoil lip, band handle lip to shoulder. All black glaze except narrow reserved band with rays at base; incised tongues on shoulder, every fourth one filled with red paint; double red stripe with borders below tongues, triple red stripe with white borders above rays.

The black-polychrome style of the Early Corinthian period is well exemplified in this fine vase. It is unusually tall and very well made, as is shown by the careful rounding of the tongues. An almost identical oinochoe was found in a grave at Ialysos on Rhodes, together with a large group of Corinthian alabastra and aryballoi which seem to belong to both the Early and Middle Corinthian periods (*Clara Rhodos*, III, p. 58, fig. 49). Another very similar example was in Würzburg (Langlotz, *Griechische Vasen in Würzburg*, pl. 9, no. 111).

D10 (C-40-109). Olpe. Plate 78. Preserved height, 0.167 m.

Large fragment of body preserved. Fine buff clay. Tall ovoid body. Two wide animal friezes partly preserved with wide glazed band between, white bordered red bands above and below animal friezes; upper frieze has panther, lower band shows a stag and a panther; red paint on animals, incised rosettes and blobs.

The fragment seems to be from an olpe of the shape of *Corinth*, VII, i, pl. 30, no. 219, from an Early Corinthian well. The drawing is mediocre.

D11 (C-40-104). Olpe. Plate 78. Height with handle, 0.238 m. Greatest diameter, 0.128 m.

Most of lip and neck missing; large body fragments restored. Fine buff clay. Wide ring base with concave bottom, high ovoid body, high neck and high band handle lip to shoulder. Exterior all covered with black glaze except neck.

An olpe of somewhat similar shape was found in Corinth in a group of the third quarter of the seventh century (*Corinth*, VII, i, p. 48, no. 167, pl. 23); the present example should date from the following quarter-century. These black-glazed olpai differ considerably in shape from those decorated in the animal style, which have their greatest diameter near the base and have a very sharp separation between body and neck (cf. *Corinth*, VII, i, pl. 20, no. 142; pl. 30, no. 219).

D12 (C-40-108). Jug. Plate 79. Height to lip, 0.111 m. Greatest diameter, 0.08 m.

Handle and body fragments restored. Fine buff clay. Flat bottom, tall ovoid body, splaying neck, high band handle lip to shoulder. Unglazed; four red bands around body on outside and one on interior at lip. Fragments of another similar jug were found in this well.

D13 (C-40-308). Krater. Plate 79. Height, 0.193 m. Greatest diameter, 0.265 m.

One handle and half of rim and neck restored. Light buff clay, well levigated. High splayed foot, squat bulbous body, wide mouth with low vertical neck and wide horizontal lip, horizontal rolled square handles rising almost vertically from mid-body and connected to lip by short flanges extending out from it. All black glaze interior and exterior; red band with white borders around mid-body just below handles.

The shape is very similar to that of no. 233 in *Corinth*, VII, i, p. 63, pl. 32, which also comes from an Early Corinthian well. In the present example the body is somewhat squatter and the handles do not rise quite so high above the lip. The base of no. 233 is probably incorrectly restored and should be like that of our krater. For the discussion of the shape see no. 233.

D14 (C-40-260). Alabastron. Plate 79. Height, 0.171 m. Greatest diameter, 0.093 m.

Small body chips restored. Fine light buff clay. Long ovoid body with very slightly flattened bottom, at the center of which is a small depression; wide flat lip, small handle under lip. Tongues around mouth alternately red and black, dots on edge of lip, pendant tongues on neck and radiating tongues on bottom, two black bands above and below animal frieze; single animal frieze whole height of body contains large figure of a griffin facing left, seated on haunches, wings spread, and behind it a lioness facing left, also seated on haunches; red overpaint on animals, red dots on right wing of griffin, incised rosettes and blobs.

The discussion of this fine alabastron will be given below, together with that of its mate, D15.

D15 (C-40-259). Alabastron. Plate 79. Height, 0.165 m. Greatest diameter, 0.091 m.

Small body chips restored. Fine buff clay. Shape same as D14. Decoration same as D14, except for the animal frieze, which here contains an owl at the center facing left, flanked by lions facing center; red overpaint on the animals, red dots on the wing of the owl, inscribed rosettes and blobs.

The alabastra D14 and D15 are almost identical in shape and general scheme of decoration; D15 is slightly smaller. The drawing of the animals and of the fill ornament on the two vases is so similar that they must be the products of the same vase painter, who is characterized especially by the use of red dots, which occur on both vases on the wings. The workmanship is among the best of the Early Corinthian period, the drawing very clean and precise, the composition well arranged, and the fill ornament placed with thought for its decorative effect, especially in framing the owl in D15 and in making a pattern about the tail of the lioness in D14.

In size and general scheme of decoration, these alabastra are closely related to the group of the "White-dot Style" (Payne, *Necrocorinthia*, pp. 284-285) and the use of dots would also suggest such an affiliation. The style

of the artist is easy to distinguish, particularly in the drawing of the legs of the lions and the griffin and the carefully cross-hatched manes of the animals. These characteristics may be the traits of a new artist, who may be named the "Red-dot Painter."

D16 (C-40-269). Alabastron. Plate 79. Height, 0.086 m. Greatest diameter, 0.044 m.

Large body fragments restored. Fine buff clay. Shape same as D14, but smaller. Radiating tongues on mouth, neck, and bottom, dots on edge of lip; on front of body a winged Boread running to right, wings spread and upturned, on back a water bird; incised rosettes and crosses.

The Boread is of the type common on Early Corinthian vases and discussed by Payne in *Necrocorinthia*, p. 78. Besides the ten alabastra in the catalogue, D16-D25, nine other similar alabastra were found in this well.

D17 (C-40-264). Alabastron. Plate 79. Height, 0.086 m. Greatest diameter, 0.044 m.

Small body fragments restored. Fine buff clay. Shape as above. Radiating tongues on lip and neck, circle of dots on bottom, dots on edge of lip; animal frieze with large lion on front facing right, inscribed rosettes and blobs.

D18 (C-40-267). Alabastron. Plate 79. Height, 0.085 m. Greatest diameter, 0.05 m.

Body fragments restored. Fine buff clay. Shape as above. Radiating tongues on lip, neck and bottom, dots on edge of lip; animal frieze with eagle flying to right, wings spread above and below; incised rosettes at back and around eagle.

D19 (C-40-270). Alabastron. Plate 79. Height, 0.092 m. Greatest diameter, 0.049 m.

Body fragments restored. Fine buff clay. Shape as above. Radiating tongues on lip, neck and bottom, dots on edge of lip; animal frieze with lion and panther facing center, incised rosettes.

D20 (C-40-273). Alabastron. Plate 79. Height, 0.076 m. Greatest diameter, 0.044 m.

Large lip fragment missing. Fine buff clay.

Shape as above. Radiating tongues on lip, neck and bottom, dots on edge of lip; animal frieze with goat on front, water bird under handle, incised rosettes.

D21 (C-40-262). Alabastron. Plate 80. Preserved height, 0.09 m. Greatest diameter, 0.054 m.

Lip, neck, and handle missing. Fine buff clay. Shape as above. Radiating tongues on bottom; animal frieze has two cocks facing snake at center, incised rosettes.

D22 (C-40-263). Alabastron. Plate 80. Height, 0.094 m. Greatest diameter, 0.047 m.

Lip and body fragments restored. Fine buff clay. Shape as above. Radiating tongues on lip, neck, and bottom, dots on edge of lip; animal frieze has two owls facing center, incised rosettes.

D23 (C-40-265). Alabastron. Plate 80. Height, 0.087 m. Greatest diameter, 0.044 m.

Small body fragments restored. Fine buff clay. Shape as above. Radiating tongues on lip, neck, and bottom, dots on edge of lip; animal frieze has large griffin facing left, wings outspread and upturned, incised rosettes.

The griffin is similar to that on the large alabastron D14; a comparison of the workmanship on the two vases illustrates well the great difference in quality among contemporary products of the Corinthian workshops.

D24 (C-40-231). Alabastron. Plate 80. Preserved height, 0.065 m. Greatest diameter, 0.047 m.

Lip, handle, part of neck and lower part of body missing. Fine buff clay. Tongues on neck; animal frieze has large siren facing right, wings outspread and upturned, wearing polos; incised rosettes.

D25 (C-40-261). Alabastron. Plate 80. Preserved height, 0.084 m. Greatest diameter, 0.097 m.

Only lower part of body preserved. Greenish-buff clay, well levigated. Radiating tongues on bottom, two stripes above tongues, then animal frieze with large quadruped facing left and flying eagle in front of it, incised rosettes.

To judge from the preserved portion, this alabastron would have been even larger than D14 and D15. The workmanship is fairly good, though not so fine as that of the other two large alabastra.

D26 (C-40-237). Aryballos. Plate 80. Height, 0.069 m. Greatest diameter, 0.067 m.

Complete, but broken. Fine buff clay. Globular body with slight depression at bottom, small cylindrical neck, wide flat lip, wide band handle lip to shoulder. All black glaze; incisions dividing lip into segments, a few filled with white paint; body divided by incised lines into melon sections, every second one filled with white and red paint in upper and lower half alternately.

Payne has called these "football aryballoi" (*Necrocorinthia*, p. 291) and suggests they may be imitations of leather aryballoi. There are several similar aryballoi from Delos (*Délos*, X, pl. XXII, nos. 172-176) and some from Rhodes (*Clara Rhodos*, III, p. 81, fig. 71; VI-VII, p. 81, fig. 91), one of which was found in the same grave as was the oinochoe similar to D5. None of these examples has the sections filled half with white paint and half with red, as does our example. There are fragments of two more similar aryballoi from this well, but they too seem to have only white filling.

D27 (C-40-247). Aryballos. Plate 80. Height, 0.075 m. Greatest diameter, 0.075 m.

Half of lip and handle and small body fragments restored. Fine dark-buff clay. Shape as above. Radiating tongues on lip, shoulder and bottom, dots on edge of lip; animal frieze has lioness on left facing water bird on right, red overpaint, incised rosettes and blobs.

Besides the four figured aryballoi catalogued here, fragments of seven more were found in the well; together with the three melon aryballoi there was thus a total of fourteen aryballoi in the well.

D28 (C-40-248). Aryballos. Plate 80. Height, 0.061 m. Greatest diameter, 0.067 m.

Much of lip and small body fragments restored. Fine buff clay. Shape as above, but body more squat. Radiating tongues on lip,

shoulder and bottom, dots on edge of lip, vertical zigzag on handle; animal frieze has water bird on left facing lion on right, incised rosettes and blobs.

D29 (C-40-244). Aryballos. Plate 80. Height, 0.071 m. Greatest diameter, 0.061 m.

Fragments of lip and body missing. Fine buff clay. Shape as above. Radiating tongues on lip, shoulder and bottom; large incised rosette on front, small incised rosette on back, alternate sections of large rosette filled with red paint.

D30 (C-40-249). Aryballos. Plate 80. Height, 0.066 m. Greatest diameter, 0.056 m.

Small body chips missing. Fine buff clay. Shape as above; body slightly pointed to bottom. Radiating tongues on lip and shoulder, circle of dots on base, dots on edge of lip; animal frieze with water birds facing central floral motive, red dots on birds, incised rosettes and blobs.

D31 (C-40-200). Skyphos. Plate 80. Height, 0.105 m. Diameter of base, 0.061 m.

About one-third of body and one handle preserved. Fine buff clay. Low ring foot, high-flaring body with slight shoulder contraction, vertical lip, horizontal rolled handles. Interior covered with brown glaze, exterior with red to brown glaze except lip, which is reserved and has three horizontal stripes around it, and reserved handle zone with two stripes.

This shape is common throughout the seventh century and the present example is more like those from the beginning of the century, resembling most closely the skyphos from grave 83 at Phaleron (Young, *A.J.A.*, XLVI, 1942, p. 26, fig. 3, no. 83, 6), which is dated about 700 B.C. The wide foot is characteristic of the earlier forms. For a discussion of the shape see no. 157 in *Corinth*, VII, i, p. 46. The lack of the usual decoration in the handle zone also suggests an early date for this skyphos; the Phaleron example likewise has no shoulder decoration.

D32 (C-40-187). Skyphos. Plate 80. Height, 0.074 m. Greatest diameter, 0.121 m.

Small lip and body fragments restored. Fine

buff clay. Small ring foot, wide-flaring body with slight shoulder contraction, low lip splaying slightly, horizontal rolled handles. All covered with red to black glaze except lip and handle zone which are reserved; neck decorated with horizontal stripes, handle zone divided into three sections, side ones filled with vertical lines and center with short vertical zigzags.

This skyphos is taller than is usual in this period, but the base is as narrow as in most late examples; the Subgeometric decoration is that common on such late skyphoi.

D33 (C-40-189). Skyphos. Plate 80. Height, 0.062 m. Greatest diameter, 0.116 m.

Body fragments restored. Fine, light-buff clay. Shape as above; body lower. Decoration as above; zigzags in center of handle zone longer and more carefully made.

This is the standard Subgeometric skyphos of the Early Corinthian period and from this well there are eight more examples of the same type. Other examples of the same date are nos. 212 and 213 in *Corinth*, VII, i, pl. 29.

D34 (C-40-183). Skyphos. Plate 80. Height, 0.065 m. Greatest diameter, 0.118 m.

Lip and body fragments restored. Fine buff clay. Shape as above. All covered with reddish-brown to black glaze except handle zone, which is reserved, and narrow reserved line at lip.

These skyphoi, of which there are ten from this well including the two catalogued here, have the same shape as the skyphoi of the type of D33, but differ in decoration. There is a similar skyphos from the Early Corinthian well found in 1932 (*Corinth*, VII, i, pl. 36, no. 278).

D35 (C-40-181). Skyphos. Plate 80. Height, 0.062 m. Greatest diameter, 0.121 m.

Small body and lip chips restored. Fine buff clay. Shape and decoration as above; foot extremely small.

D36 (C-40-206). Skyphos. Plate 80. Height, 0.048 m. Greatest diameter, 0.132 m.

One handle and body and rim fragments restored. Fine buff clay. Very low base, almost flat; very wide-flaring body with sharply contracting shoulder, high splayed rim, horizontal

rolled handles. All covered with brown to black glaze except exterior of rim, which is reserved.

I know of no similar vase, but this skyphos seems to be merely an exaggeratedly low and footless variation of skyphoi such as D39, the type Payne has called the "cup with offset rim" (*Necrocorinthia*, p. 296).

D37 (C-40-203). Skyphos. Plate 80. Height, 0.063 m. Greatest diameter, 0.132 m.

Handles and body fragments restored. Fine buff clay. Low wide ring foot, wide-flaring bowl with full convex sides, slight shoulder contraction, low splayed lip, horizontal rolled handles. Exterior has red glaze on upper shoulder and rim and on lower body and base; interior all covered with red glaze.

This skyphos, another one like it of which there are fragments from this well, and Nos. D38 and D39, differ from the other skyphoi in the fullness of their body as compared with the rather straight-sided forms of D31-D36. This form, with its large unglazed areas, is not very common, but there was part of such a skyphos in the 1932 well (*Corinth*, VII, i, p. 69, no. 287).

D38 (C-40-204). Skyphos. Plate 80. Height, 0.062 m. Greatest diameter, 0.14 m.

One handle and large body fragments restored. Fine buff clay. Shape as above. Decoration similar to above, but wider glazed zone on shoulder and lower body and narrow reserved stripe on interior near lip.

D39 (C-40-202). Skyphos. Plates 80 and 81. Height, 0.065 m. Greatest diameter, 0.129 m.

Lip and body fragments restored. Fine buff clay. Low splayed foot, wide-flaring bowl with full rounded shoulders, offset splayed rim, horizontal rolled handles. Exterior covered with black glaze except for lower half of body and narrow reserved band between handles; interior glazed black except for narrow stripe at lip; on exterior two red stripes on rim, on interior two red stripes on rim, three stripes about middle of bowl and two small red circles on bottom.

D40 (C-40-174). Kotyle. Plate 81. Height, 0.087 m. Greatest diameter, 0.116 m.

One handle and large body fragments restored. Fine buff clay. Low ring foot, high-flaring sides, slight lip contraction, horizontal rolled handles. Interior glazed black; on exterior handle zone delimited above and below by broad black band and filled with vertical zigzags; on body wide animal frieze with lion, water bird and bull, red overpaint on animals; fill ornament of dot rosettes, largely merging into circles, and incised rosettes; band of rays at base.

Well D yielded a total of forty-four figured kotylai, of which only six representative examples will be catalogued here. Of these, the kotyle D40 is much the best in quality of workmanship, and even it is not first rate. The drawing is relatively careful, however, and the use of dot rosettes, or circles as most of them have become, suggests a date near the beginning of the Early Corinthian period for this vase.

D41 (C-40-162). Kotyle. Plate 81. Height, 0.085 m. Greatest diameter, 0.123 m.

One handle and body fragments restored. Fine buff clay. Shape as above, but slightly lower and wider. General decoration as above, except that two stripes between animal frieze, band of rays at base, and stripes above and below handle zone are narrower; animal frieze has goat, lion and goat, incised rosettes and blobs.

The animal figures are very elongated, the quality of the drawing rather poor. This cup would seem to be an average example of the mass-produced kotylai of the Early Corinthian period.

D42 (C-40-163). Kotyle. Plate 81. Height, 0.089 m. Greatest diameter, 0.123 m.

Body fragments restored. Fine buff clay. Shape and general decoration as above; animal frieze has goat, panther and goat.

D43 (C-40-161). Kotyle. Plate 81. Height, 0.095 m. Greatest diameter, 0.127 m.

Body and handle fragments restored. Fine buff clay. Shape and general decoration as above; animal frieze has lion, front part of a

lion, lion and panther, blobs and crosses as fill ornament.

The workmanship on this vase has reached an extreme degree of carelessness in which the painter resorted to using only part of one animal figure because he apparently had not spaced them out properly and so was short of room for one figure. He has simply dropped the hind part of one lion. The fill ornament, too, has here reached the ultimate in carelessness.

D44 (C-40-142). Kotyle. Plate 81. Height, 0.065 m. Greatest diameter, 0.093 m.

Body fragments restored. Fine buff clay. Shape as above, size much smaller. Handle zone divided into triglyphs and metopes, former made of five vertical zigzags, latter decorated with two birds in each metope; around body two broad red bands with checkered band between; band of rays at base.

Small kotylai with Subgeometric decoration are common in the last half of the seventh century, but most of them are similar to D45 rather than to the more carefully made type of this vase. A similar vase, which has been dated in the Transitional period, is no. 183 in *Corinth*, VII, i, pl. 25.

D45 (C-40-139). Kotyle. Plate 81. Height, 0.068 m. Diameter of lip, 0.089 m.

Both handles and almost one-half of body gone. Fine buff clay. Shape as above. Handle zone with three triglyphs made of four zigzags each and two plain metopes; below handles purple band with double glazed stripe above and below it, animal frieze with very crudely drawn figures, no fill ornament; three stripes and then band of rays at base.

Several examples of similar small kotylai of both Transitional and Early Corinthian date have been found at Corinth (*Corinth*, VII, i, p. 47, no. 160, where the type is discussed and the numbers of the other examples given). For others see *Necrocorinthia*, p. 279, no. 191.

D46 (C-40-123). Kotyle. Plate 81. Height, 0.145 m. Greatest diameter, 0.179 m.

One handle and body fragments restored. Fine grayish-buff clay. Low ring foot, high-flaring body, very slight lip contraction, hori-

zontal rolled handles. All black glaze, much chipped, except reserved zone at base with rays; double white painted lines about vase below handles, above rays and on interior at lip.

Such black-glazed kotylai were apparently the common cups of the Early Corinthian period and have been found in large quantities. There are fragments of nineteen such kotylai from this well, of which seven are catalogued. They vary considerably in size and the present example is one of the largest. The Early Corinthian well found in 1932 also contained a large number (*Corinth*, VII, i, p. 67, nos. 261-277) and there have been scattered examples in the other groups of this date from Corinth. This type of kotyle, glazed except for the band of rays at the base, was already in use in the Late Protocorinthian period (*ibid.*, p. 43, no. 140, pl. 18). With some change in shape and in the number of rays in the band at the base, the type continued to be popular through the rest of the Corinthian period.

D47 (C-40-122). Kotyle. Plate 81. Height, 0.123 m. Greatest diameter, 0.158 m.

Body fragments restored. Fine buff clay. Shape as above. Reddish-brown to black glaze except for band of rays at base; double red stripe with white stripes above and below occurs below handles and above rays, single white line on interior at lip.

The use of red stripes, either broad single ones or multiple narrow ones, with white borders is common on black-glazed areas of vessels of the Early Corinthian period and has already been seen on oinochoai; it is particularly common on all kinds of cups.

D48 (C-40-124). Kotyle. Plate 81. Height, 0.107 m. Greatest diameter, 0.153 m.

One handle and body fragments restored. Fine buff clay. Shape as above, but base much wider in proportion to body and body rather squat. Black glaze except for rather narrow band at base with larger number of short rays; thin red band with white borders below handle, triple red line with white borders above rays, single white line on interior at lip.

The squat shape with wide base approaches that of the Middle Corinthian period, but the rays, though greater in number, are still full triangular rays rather than the degenerate, almost linear, ones of the later period, such as are shown in *Corinth*, VII, i, pl. 36, no. 277.

D49 (C-40-137). Kotyle. Plate 81. Height, 0.065 m. Greatest diameter, 0.086 m.

Handles and body fragments restored. Fine buff clay. Red to black glaze, except for band of rays at base, white stripe below handle, triple red line with white line above over rays, white line on interior at lip.

D50 (C-40-136). Kotyle. Plate 81. Height, 0.066 m. Greatest diameter, 0.088 m.

One handle and body fragments restored. Fine buff clay. Shape as above. Reddish-brown to black glaze, except for band with rays at base; broad red band with white borders below handles, white line above rays and one on interior at lip.

D51 (C-40-135). Kotyle. Plate 81. Height, 0.066 m. Greatest diameter, 0.093 m.

Part of one handle and body fragments restored. Fine buff clay. Shape as above. Black glaze, much chipped, except for band of rays at base; graffito M on one side.

D52 (C-40-152). Kotyle. Plate 81. Height, 0.061 m. Greatest diameter, 0.083 m.

Large body fragments restored. Fine buff clay. Shape as above. Brown to black glaze, except for band of rays at base; below handles double red stripe with white stripe above, above rays triple red stripe with white lines above and below, white line on interior at lip.

D53 (C-40-115). Two-handled Bowl. Plate 82. Height, 0.079 m. Greatest diameter, 0.178 m.

Only about one-third of bowl preserved. Dark red clay, well levigated. Small ring foot, wide-flaring bowl with convex sides, slight contraction at lip, horizontal rolled handles. Interior covered with reddish-brown glaze, red circular band about bottom and another higher up; exterior unglazed, separated into handle

and body zones by double red-glazed band, unfilled rays in lower zone, upper zone divided into panels by vertical lines, bird in central panel, geometric design in side panels.

This is a common type of Rhodian bowl. Many good examples have been found in graves on Rhodes which seem to date largely from the Late Protocorinthian or Transitional periods (*Clara Rhodos*, III, p. 48, fig. 37; p. 64, fig. 54; VI-VII, p. 65, fig. 66; p. 67, fig. 70), and they sometimes occur with Early Corinthian vases as well (*ibid.*, IV, p. 58, fig. 30; VI-VII, p. 61, fig. 61). Another large group of such Rhodian bowls comes from Delos (*Délos*, XV, pl. XLVIII, nos. 30-35). Their date is, in general, the second half of the seventh century B.C.

D54 (C-40-92). Two-handled Bowl. Plate 82. Height, 0.095 m. Greatest diameter, 0.212 m.

Small chips missing. Fine reddish-buff clay. Small splayed foot, wide-flaring bowl with slightly incurved lip, horizontal rolled handles. Interior black glazed except for small reserved circle on bottom; exterior unglazed and decorated with five narrow bands about body and one broad one on foot.

There are fragments of another similar bowl from this well. The type is also Rhodian; similar vases have been found on Delos (*Délos*, XV, pl. XLVIII, nos. 36-37).

D55 (C-40-110). Two-handled Bowl. Plates 81 and 82 and Fig. 2. Height, 0.053 m. Greatest diameter, 0.158 m.

Handles and small body fragments restored. Greenish-buff clay, well levigated. Small ring foot, low wide-flaring body with slight contraction to lip, horizontal rolled handles. Exterior has reserved handle zones, wide glazed band on body and band of rays at base. Interior has glazed band at lip, rest of bowl filled by large figure of Typhon, a winged monster with human head and torso, and a snake's body. The wings are curved upward; reptilian body forms S-curve to fill lower part of bowl; incised rosettes and crosses; glaze almost entirely gone.



Fig. 2. Drawing of Interior of D55 (by Marian Welker)

Cups of this shape have been found in other Early Corinthian groups from Corinth (*Corinth*, VII, i, p. 59, pl. 29, no. 211; p. 69, nos. 288-289, pl. 37), but none is decorated on the interior. The large figure of Typhon is well adapted to fill the whole interior of the bowl; the drawing is good and the effect must have been very fine when the glaze and paint were intact. Typhon first appears on Transitional pottery at Corinth and was used largely during the last quarter of the seventh century B.C., most often on alabastra (*Necrocorinthia*, pp. 76-77), where the figures are much smaller.

D56 (C-40-211). Two-handled cup. Plates 81 and 82. Height, 0.05 m. Greatest diameter, 0.141 m.

One handle and body fragments restored. Fine buff clay. Shape as above; foot even lower. Black glaze on interior and exterior except for reserved band at base filled with rays; below handles and above rays are double red stripes with white stripe above, on interior white stripe at lip and at bottom broad red circle with double white stripes around inside and outside of circle.

This cup, and the two other similar ones from the same well, are like the vase shown in *Corinth*, VII, i, pl. 37, no. 289, in both shape and decoration.

D57 (C-40-215). Two-handled Cup. Plate 82. Height, 0.035 m. Diameter of lip, 0.079 m.

One handle and body fragments restored. Fine buff clay. Shape as above, but smaller. Handle zones reserved, with vertical lines at sides; horizontal stripes on body, two wider ones in red paint instead of glaze; interior covered with red glaze.

D58 (C-40-89). Attic One-handled Cup. Plate 82. Restored height, 0.06 m. Greatest diameter, 0.087 m.

Large body fragments and base restored. Dark buff clay, well levigated. Full rounded body curving into high flaring lip, vertical band handle lip to mid-body. All red to black glaze except reserved band on interior at lip and small section at top of handle.

The cups D58 and D59 and the amphora D69 are the only Attic imports from this well. The presence of the two Attic cups is especially interesting as an explanation of the unique Corinthian cup, D60. The Attic cup D58, with its very gentle transition from body to lip is not so common as the more sharply offset type, as exemplified in D59, but there are similar cups from Attic groups of the third quarter of the seventh century (Young, *A.J.A.*, XLVI, 1942, p. 37, fig. 22, no. 71, 1B; *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 413, fig. 1, D6).

D59 (C-40-116). Attic One-handled Cup. Plate 82. Preserved height, 0.046 m. Greatest diameter, 0.10 m.

Handle, one-half of rim and about one-fourth of body preserved. Fine reddish-buff clay. Full rounded body, sharply offset splayed rim, vertical band handle from lip to mid-body. All reddish-brown to black glaze, except handle which has wide vertical band running down it.

This type of cup is common in Attica in the last half of the seventh century (*A.J.A.*, XLVI, 1942, p. 40, fig. 23, no. 74, 1B; fig. 25, no. 50,

1A; *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 415, fig. 1, nos. D7-D8).

D60 (C-40-88). One-handled Cup. Plate 82 and Fig. 3. Height, 0.064 m. Greatest diameter, 0.083 m.

Small body fragments and part of handle restored. Fine buff clay. Low ring foot; body flares widely at bottom and then rises almost vertically with only slightly convex sides and a minute contraction to the lip; vertical band handle lip to mid-body. All black glaze on interior and exterior; red band with white borders just below handle and just below lip on interior.

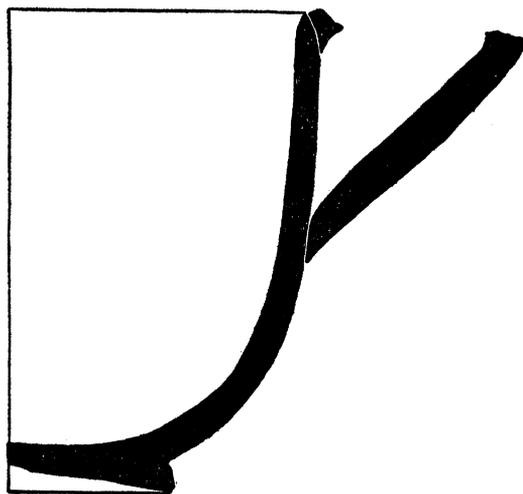


Fig. 3. Profile of D60

This Corinthian cup is unique, as far as I know. It can probably be explained as an adaptation of the popular Attic cups of the type shown in D58 and D59, for the handle is especially close to the Attic type. The almost straight-sided form is not particularly Attic, though at times the Attic cups do have fairly straight sides (see Young, *Hesperia*, Suppl. II, p. 157, fig. 111, no. C56). The decoration is that typical of the black-polychrome Early Corinthian ware.

D61 (C-40-228). Shallow Bowl. Plate 82. Preserved height, 0.042 m. Diameter of lip, 0.252 m.

Base missing, about one-half of body restored. Fine buff clay. Very wide open bowl with only slight curve; it probably had a low ring foot. Interior all black glaze with wide red band bordered in white around middle of bowl, series of white dot rosettes near edge of plate; exterior has black glaze on upper half, lower half reserved and has rays about base.

There seems to be no parallel for this shape, which has no handles and is almost flat enough to be termed a plate. The decoration is in the standard Early Corinthian black-polychrome tradition, the white dot rosettes perhaps pointing to the early part of that period.

D62 (C-40-225). Mesomphalic Phiale. Plate 82. Height, 0.045 m. Diameter of lip, 0.215 m.

Omphalos missing, body fragments restored. Wide shallow bowl with opening for omphalos at center. All black glaze interior and exterior; on interior wide red band with white borders forming circle about omphalos and farther up the bowl triple red line with white borders; on exterior triple red line with white borders near lip.

The earliest examples of this shape in Corinthian ware known to Payne belonged to the first quarter of the sixth century, the Middle Corinthian period (*Necrocorinthia*, p. 312). However, from both its technique and provenience there seems no doubt that this example belongs to the previous quarter-century and is indeed Early Corinthian.

D63 (C-40-223, pyxis; C-40-220, cover). Pyxis and Cover. Plate 83. Height of pyxis, 0.09 m. Diameter of lip, 0.138 m.

Knob and fragments of cover and pyxis restored. Greenish-buff clay, well levigated. Flat bottom, concave sides, horizontal reflex handles, flat cover with knob. Pyxis has wide animal frieze on body with broad glazed band above and below it, narrow band of rays at bottom; in frieze several poorly drawn animals, circle rosettes with dot at center. Cover has wide animal frieze with similar poorly drawn animals and circle rosettes, bordered by checkered band at outer edge and at base of knob.

The concave-sided pyxis is the standard form of the last half of the seventh century and only a few examples belong to the Middle Corinthian period (*Necrocorinthia*, p. 292). From this well there are seven examples of the shape, four of which are catalogued here. The figure drawing on D63 is bad and the use of incision for details very careless. The ring rosettes with center dots as fill ornament are found on several Early Corinthian pyxides and are reminiscent of dot rosettes (cf. *C.V.A.*, Musée Scheurleer, IIC, pl. 2, 8; Sieveking-Hackl, *Vasensammlung zu München*, pl. 10, 329; Johansen, *Les vases sicyoniens*, pl. XLII, 6—cover only; Dragendorff, *Thera*, II, p. 73, fig. 258; *Délos*, XVII, pl. LVIII, 117; pl. LXIII, 120).

D64 (C-40-222). Pyxis. Plate 83. Height, 0.077 m. Diameter of lip, 0.14 m.

Part of handle and large body fragments restored. Fine light buff clay. Shape as above, but sides lower. Black glaze on interior and on exterior except for reserved handle zone and band of rays at base; vertical squiggles in handle zone; on black-glazed zone of body at top and bottom are triple red stripes with white borders, about middle of zone a row of white dot rosettes with center dot connected to outer ones by incised lines.

This is an especially handsome example of the black-polychrome technique. The carefully made dot rosettes hark back to the Proto-corinthian period and, together with the shallow form, suggest for this vase a date at the beginning of the Early Corinthian period, if not even a little earlier.

D65 (C-40-217). Pyxis. Plate 83. Height, 0.08 m.

About one-third of body preserved. Fine buff clay. Shape as D63. Reserved handle zone and band of rays at base, rest glazed then incised in tongues, some of which are filled with red or white paint, double red bands above and below tongues.

The carefully rounded lower ends of the incised tongues are a sign of careful workman-

ship in the best Early Corinthian tradition, as contrasted with the more common workmanship shown in such vases as *Délos*, XVII, pl. LVIII, 116.

D66 (C-40-218). Pyxis. Plate 83. Height, 0.058 m.

About one-fourth of body preserved. Fine buff clay. Shape as above. Handle zone with horizontal zigzag, two narrow stripes below and then wide red band, two more stripes, checkered band, another wide red stripe, then two stripes at base.

D67 (C-40-90). Kothon. Plate 83. Height, 0.056 m. Greatest diameter, 0.17 m.

Few small chips missing. Fine buff clay. Heavy splayed foot, wide-flaring body to handle, then contracting in wide shoulder and curling way under at mouth; horizontal band handle on shoulder. All red to black glaze; on either side of shoulder double wide red band with white borders; similar band below handle and one near base; on bottom of interior another similar band; between bands on shoulder are eleven dot rosettes in heavy white paint, with the dots largely merged to form a ring.

For a discussion of the shape see *Corinth*, VII, i, p. 60, no. 217. The simple band handle on this kothon is paralleled on the three examples from the 1932 Early Corinthian well (*ibid.*, p. 70, nos. 296-298). The fine black-polychrome decoration is typical of the period; the dot rosettes becoming rings appear on most of the kothons of this period.

D68 (C-40-84). Bucchero Kantharos. Plate 83. Height to lip, 0.088 m. Diameter of lip, 0.15 m. (slightly warped).

Fragments of one handle and body restored. Fine dark gray clay. Sharply splayed foot, sharp carination between wide-flaring lower body and high-flaring sides, high band handles from lip to carination. Surface polished and black; three very shallow grooves below lip; nicks on carination between handles.

The two Etruscan bucchero kantharoi from this well (for there are fragments of another besides this one) are just like the two found

in the 1932 Early Corinthian well (Boulter, *A.J.A.*, XLI, 1937, p. 235, nos. 54-55). Their appearance at least as early as the last quarter of the seventh century is thus well established.

D69 (C-40-321). Attic Amphora. Plate 83. Preserved height, 0.455 m. Greatest diameter, 0.49 m.

Much of upper part preserved. Clay buff to reddish, gritty. Full body with wide flat shoulder, high concave neck, heavy flaring rim offset from neck, vertical rolled handles from mid-neck to shoulder. Body glazed except for reserved band below handle with stripes in it and neck, which is decorated on both sides with a double circle at the center and a double zigzag on either side.

This common type of Attic amphora has recently been discussed in detail by Mrs. Dohan in *Italic Tomb Groups*, p. 101, where a full bibliography is given. The two examples she describes from Vulci also were found together with a good group of Early Corinthian pottery.

D70 (C-40-322). Coarse Hydria. Plate 83. Preserved height, 0.335 m. Greatest diameter, 0.32 m.

Much of upper part preserved. Buff clay, somewhat gritty. Ovoid body, high cylindrical neck, wide flat lip, horizontal rolled handles at sides and vertical rolled handle from top of neck to shoulder at back. Unglazed, surface rather well smoothed.

The vase is very similar to C19 of the late eighth century; the body is somewhat taller and the finish is more careful.

D71 (C-40-332). Coarse Oinochoe. Plate 83. Height, 0.195 m. Greatest diameter, 0.195 m.

Large body fragments restored. Buff gritty clay. Globular body with flattened bottom, high cylindrical neck, trefoil lip thickened and offset from neck, vertical rolled handle lip to shoulder. Unglazed, surface roughly smoothed.

The globular shape without a base occurred in only one unglazed oinochoe, C23, of the late eighth century, but it seems to be more common in this group and will be seen again in D73-D75.

D72 (C-40-324). Coarse Oinochoe. Plate 83. Height, 0.268 m. Greatest diameter, 0.188 m.

Most of lip missing; large body fragments restored. Buff gritty clay. Flat base, tall ovoid body, high cylindrical neck, trefoil lip, vertical rolled handle lip to shoulder. Unglazed, surface roughly smoothed.

D73 (C-40-310). Unglazed Oinochoe. Plate 84. Height to lip, 0.155 m. Greatest diameter, 0.156 m.

Large body fragments restored. Fine buff clay. Globular body with slightly flattened bottom, cylindrical neck, flaring lip, high band handle lip to shoulder. Unglazed, surface smoothed, vertical paring on neck.

The round lip, rather than the trefoil form, distinguishes this jug from earlier ones such as C23. So little unglazed or coarse pottery is published that it is impossible to generalize, but the round mouth does seem to make its first appearance at this time, not only on unglazed jugs but on such vases as D7 and D12 as well.

D74 (C-40-309). Coarse Jug. Plate 84. Height, 0.196 m. Greatest diameter, 0.20 m.

Body and lip fragments restored. Gritty red clay. Globular body, very low neck, splayed lip, vertical band handle lip to shoulder. Unglazed, surface roughly smoothed.

The fabric is not Corinthian and may be Attic, but it is difficult to say in such coarse fabrics.

D75 (C-40-311). Coarse Jug. Plate 84. Height with handle, 0.123 m. Greatest diameter, 0.114 m.

About one-half of body restored. Red clay, rather gritty. Globular body curving to splayed lip, high band handle lip to mid-body. Unglazed, surface pared smooth.

The fabric of this jug is similar to that of D74 and they probably had the same origin, just as they had the same end.

D76 (C-40-333). Coarse Bowl. Plate 84. Preserved Height, 0.14 m. Greatest diameter, 0.275 m.

Much of upper part preserved. Buff gritty

clay. Rounded shoulder, wide mouth with offset bevelled rim, vertical band handles with raised edges on shoulder. Unglazed, surface roughly smoothed.

D77 (C-40-315). Coarse Bowl. Plate 84. Height, 0.095 m. Diameter of lip, 0.272 m.

About one-third of body missing. Buff clay, gritty. Small flat bottom, wide-flaring rounded bowl, low vertical rim and flat lip, horizontal reflex handles on rim. Unglazed surface roughly smoothed.

D78 (C-40-317). Coarse Bowl. Plate 84. Height, 0.082 m. Greatest diameter, 0.30 m.

About one-half of bowl missing. Low flat base, three ridges above base and then sides flare in S-curve to high rim sloping inwards, lip offset by groove. Unglazed, surface roughly smoothed.

D79 (C-40-312). Coarse Bowl. Plate 84. Height, 0.103 m. Diameter of lip, 0.336 m.

Small chips missing. Light buff clay, gritty. Flat bottom, wide-flaring concave sides, wide rim offset and flaring slightly. Unglazed, sides ridged horizontally.

D80 (C-40-318). Hollow Stand. Plate 84. Height, 0.19 m. Diameter of rim, 0.28 m.

About one-half restored. Buff gritty clay. Hollow cylinder with flaring top and bottom ending in narrow vertical rim and horizontal lip. Unglazed, surface roughly smoothed.

D81 (CL 3873). Terracotta Lamp. Plate 84. Height, 0.029 m. Greatest diameter, 0.107 m.

Small fragment of socket restored. Coarse clay dark brown on surface, reddish-brown at core. Full rounded sides curving into bottom and then up to socket; wide offset rim; nozzle emerges from shoulder, starting at outer edge of rim; socket height only slightly less than that of rim. Wheel-made, surface smoothed, unglazed.

This lamp belongs to Broneer's Type I (*Corinth*, IV, ii, pp. 31-35) and is very similar in shape and fabric to his cat. no. 7 (*ibid.*, p. 129, pl. I, 7), except that the inner diameter of the rim is smaller in proportion to the diame-

ter of the lamp. Like no. 7, this lamp would seem to be an import in Corinth (*ibid.*, p. 35). It is very important to have such a well-preserved lamp of Type I from a deposit that

can be dated so well to the last quarter of the seventh century, for it establishes definitely that the lamp had reached this stage of development not later than 600 B.C.

Along the east side of the original hill in this area, the deeper fill of the early periods in small pockets escaped the first great levelling operation at the end of the fourth century B.C. The sixth-century fill, however, seems to have been almost completely cut away and there is also very little left from the fifth century. From the latter period there was found one silver coin of Corinth, a drachma dated to the years 500-431 B.C. In one small pocket of fill, discovered beneath the stratum of the first levelling operation, was found the following vase:

5 (C-40-454). Red-figured Askos. Plate 84. Height, 0.028 m. Greatest diameter, 0.104 m.

Mouth and handle missing. Clay buff, well levigated. Wide, low foot with concave bottom; low, convex, splaying sides, sharp angular transition to shallow convex top. Vase first covered with reddish slip, then glazed except for bottom and reserved figures; glaze fairly lustrous and not badly chipped. On one side of top a large male head, wearing a cap, facing right and shown in profile; on other side a hare bounding to right. No relief contour; inner markings black, some in relief line.

This askos is a Corinthian imitation of Attic red-figured pottery of the late fifth century B.C. The shape began in the early fifth century and continued in use into the following century

(Richter, *Shapes and Names of Athenian Vases*, p. 18). Almost all of the examples are decorated with a figure on either side, usually animals or birds, among which the hare is rather common (*Hesperia*, IV, 1935, p. 478; *C.V.A.*, Oxford, III I, pl. XLV, 2; *C.V.A.*, Cambridge, III I, pl. XXXIX, 3; *B.M.C.*, III, p. 359, E743; *C.V.A.*, München, pl. 101, 5). Large human heads, such as the one on this vase, are not usual, but there is one askos in Oxford with two large female heads (*C.V.A.*, Oxford, III I, pl. XLV, 7) and a similar one in the British Museum (*B.M.C.*, III, p. 361, E760). The head is most likely that of an ephebe, wearing the usual *petasos* or *pilos* (cf. *C.V.A.*, Greece, III Jd, pl. 6, 7; *C.V.A.*, Wien, Universität, pls. 24, 9; 25, 2). For another type of cap, see E1 below.

It is probable that the earliest architectural remains from the area, the large cement floor and the walls around it (Fig. 1; Pl. 88, *a*) occupying much of its southern end, are to be dated to the latter part of the fifth century or the early fourth century; certainly it antedates the general levelling of the end of the fourth century, during which the floor was covered over. The floor is rectangular, 3.70 × 3.45 m., and is made of a packing covered over by hard white cement. In the northeastern part of the floor is a shallow circular hole which probably held a pillar, perhaps for a table or basin. The surrounding walls, or trenches for them, are clearly traceable, but it is not clear if there is any connection with the finely constructed well just to the north of this room. The building is oriented with the cardinal points.

The major change of about 300 B.C. seems also to have put out of use Well E and Cistern F, which lie only about two meters apart. The contemporaneity of the closing of cistern and well is proved by the nature of their filling. That of the cistern, for the top 1.20 to 1.30 m., consisted of reddish-brown earth; below this level it

changed to light reddish-brown earth containing flakes of carbon. In the well, the upper 6.60 m. of fill was of the reddish-brown earth, while below this level it changed to the lighter earth flecked with carbon. That the two types of fill were contemporaneous is shown by the fact that in both cistern and well both types of fill contained chunks of cement flooring of the same sort as the bit still *in situ* above one corner of the cistern, presumably the remains of the destroyed floor. While the numismatic evidence for the date of the filling of the well is inconclusive, since all the identifiable coins are of the Corinth Pegasos-Trident issue, datable only to the period 400-146 B.C., the coins from the cistern are more helpful. There, among thirty-six identifiable coins, seven date after the middle of the fourth century and the latest is a coin of Argos, dated 322-229 B.C., the earlier date thus giving the *terminus post quem* for the filling of both cistern and well. Another Argos coin of the same issue was the latest datable object from the fill of the terracing which put well and cistern out of use, thus connecting the two fills closely. It is clear, therefore, that the change in the area took place in the last quarter of the fourth century B.C., and the study of the latest pottery from the well, and a Type IX lamp from the cistern, would indicate a date at the very end of that century.

Well E, however, must have been in use a century earlier than the date of its final filling, for at the very bottom, in soft mud which would seem to be from the period of use, were found the red-figured fragments E1 and other pieces of similar nature. There was much early fourth-century pottery in the fill and only a few pieces from the end of the fourth century. The well also contained four fragmentary lamps, three of them of Broneer's Type IV, the popular type of the fifth century which also lasted into the following century,¹¹ and one of Type VII, which appeared first in the late fifth century and continued in use throughout the fourth century.¹² Besides the pottery, representative pieces of which are catalogued below, the well also yielded several terracotta figurines, examples of which are Nos. E19-E24. The well itself, cut in hardpan throughout its depth of 10.10 m., had a constant diameter of 1.00 m. Toe-holds were cut in the north and south sides of the shaft for its entire depth, at intervals of 0.50 m.

CATALOGUE OF GROUP E

E1 (C-40-417). Red-figured Krater Fragment. Plate 85. Preserved height, 0.125 m.

Large section of upper body preserved, also a few other rim fragments. Fine buff clay. Krater with high body and wide-flaring rim. Leaf border on rim; on body at left the top of a wing, to the right of this the head of a youth facing left and wearing a pointed cap, behind which are two points, perhaps the tips of spears;

then a female figure facing right and a youth facing right; fillets in white paint on heads of last two figures. The female figure has left hand raised and grasps something, probably a sceptre from which paint has now disappeared. Wide contour stripe; black inner markings with relief line.

The youth at the left wears a different kind of cap from that shown on No. 5 (Pl. 84); it

¹¹ *Corinth*, IV, ii, pp. 39-42.

¹² *Ibid.*, pp. 45-46.

is higher and more pointed and has a narrow rim, but both caps have indications of holes in the sides. Perhaps the cap shown here might more properly be termed a *pilos* (cf. *C.V.A.*, München, pl. 93, 3). The fragment is to be dated in the last quarter of the fifth century B.C.

E2 (C-40-393). Bell Krater. Plate 85. Height, 0.217 m. Diameter of lip, 0.258 m.

Large body fragments restored. Fine light-buff clay. Wide foot in two degrees, upper one sharply offset from lower part; high full body sharply separated from foot, opening into wide bell lip; horizontal rolled handles curving upwards, pointed knobs on either side of handles. All black glaze; incised lines filled with red paint on lip, in angle between body and base and between members of foot; garland between handles with incised tendrils filled with red paint, leaves painted with thick pink paint, white dot rosettes between leaves.

This is a Corinthian example of "West Slope Ware," a fabric most recently discussed by Thompson in *Hesperia*, III, 1934, pp. 438-447. The shape of the bell krater is unusual, for the body is not separated from the foot by the low, narrow necking which is common (see Richter, *Shapes and Names*, figs. 60-63). The garland with rosettes, one of the most common decorative motives of "West Slope Ware," is here carefully drawn; the use of incision for the tendrils would indicate a date not earlier than the end of the fourth century.

E3 (C-40-407). Kotyle. Plate 85. Height, 0.124 m. Diameter of lip, 0.145 m.

Small body fragments restored. Fine light buff clay. Wide ring base; high sides with slight S-curve; horizontal rolled handles. All dull black glaze, much chipped.

The S-curve of the body of this cup is only very slight, suggesting a date in the second half of the fifth century. It is an imitation of Attic ware, but the glaze is a very poor substitute for the Attic product.

E4 (C-40-439). Kotyle. Plate 85. Height, 0.084 m. Diameter of lip, 0.077 m.

Handle and body fragments restored. Fine buff clay. Small ring foot, high sides with pronounced S-curve, flaring lip, horizontal rolled handles. All black glaze, somewhat chipped.

The shape is similar to that of the latest kotylai from Olynthos (*Olynthus* V, pls. 184-185), which would not be later than 348 B.C. However, there is a similar kotyle from a well group in Athens dated to about 300 B.C. (Thompson, *Hesperia*, III, 1934, p. 320, fig. 5, no. A26). The cup is Corinthian, but the glaze is of better quality than on the one above.

E5 (C-40-440). Kantharos. Plate 85 and Fig. 4. Restored height, 0.108 m. Greatest diameter, 0.094 m.

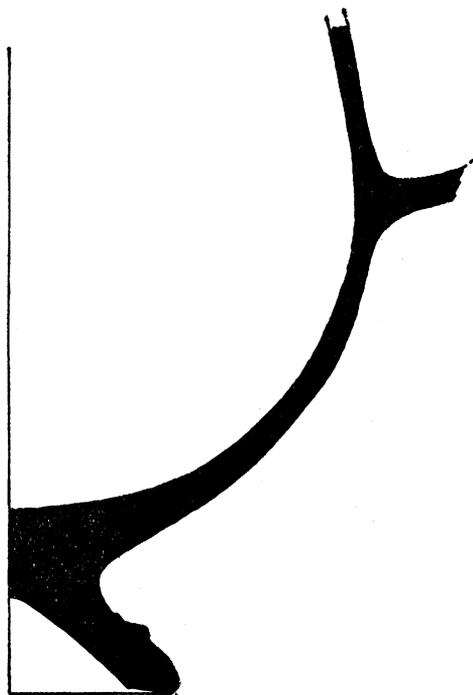


Fig. 4. Profile of E5

Upper body and lip restored on analogy of E6; handles missing. Fine buff clay. High moulded foot, tall full body, vertical band handles. All black glaze except stem of foot, which is reserved and covered with pinkish paint; body covered with shallow vertical grooves below handle zone, except for two

small vertical panels on either side, separated by several grooves, in each of which is a shallow incised vertical wavy line; in handle zone are incised lines, apparently from garlands.

While this cup and the following one seem to be closely connected with the "West Slope" pottery, the shape is unlike that of the usual kantharoi in that it has a single full curve of the body passing directly into the flaring lip, which exists in E6 and is assumed for E5. More commonly the kantharoi have a high concave rim clearly separated from the convex body (see No. 6 below), probably showing the influence of metalwork. The foot is like that of kantharoi dated to the end of the fourth century (Thompson, *Hesperia*, III, 1934, p. 320, fig. 5). The shallow grooving of the body seems to be a Corinthian version of the more difficult reeding common on "West Slope" vases (*ibid.*, p. 338, fig. 18, B20; p. 438). From Corinth there are several cups of this type, but apparently of somewhat later date, and many of them bear graffiti (*A.J.A.*, XXXIX, 1935, p. 72, fig. 15a).

E6 (C-40-444). Kantharos. Plate 85 and Fig. 5. Height, 0.085 m.

About one-fourth preserved. Fine buff clay. Shape as above, flaring lip. All dull black glaze; incised garlands in handle zone.

E7 (C-40-441). One-handed Cup. Plate 85. Height, 0.065 m. Diameter of lip, 0.09 m.

Fragments of body and handle missing. Dark red, gritty clay. Splayed foot, only slightly hollow below, cup with high sides, lip not cut horizontally; one horizontal rolled handle rising about forty-five degrees from lip. All covered with metallic dark gray glaze.

The dark fabric is neither Corinthian nor Attic, but rather resembles certain island wares.

E8 (C-40-421). Wide-mouthed Jug. Plate 85. Height, 0.091 m. Greatest diameter, 0.09 m.

Small body chips missing. Fine reddish-buff clay. Wide flat bottom, convex sides, wide-splaying lip, band handle lip to shoulder. All black glaze except bottom, which has wide black band near edge and small circle about center.

Such jugs, usually ribbed, are common among Attic black-glazed vases of the second half of the fifth century (Talcott, *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, p. 508, nos. 50-52) and several Attic examples came from a late fifth-century well at Corinth (Pease, *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 280, nos. 55-60). Jugs of this type without ribbed sides are less common, but there is one very similar vase from a fifth-century tomb at Ialysos (*Clara Rhodos*, VIII, p. 182; fig. 171). Our jug, also of Attic origin, must also date from the latter part of the fifth century B.C.

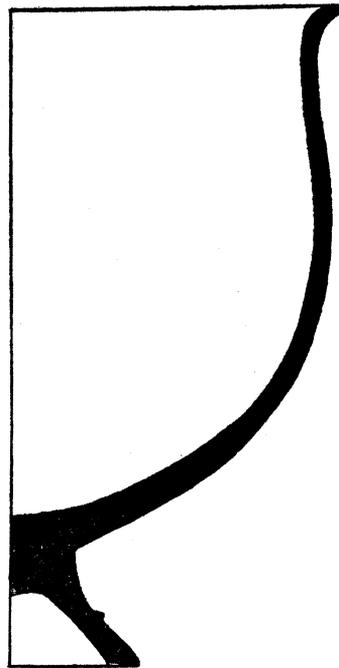


Fig. 5. Profile of E6

E9 (C-40-427). Lagynos. Plate 85. Preserved height, 0.065 m. Greatest diameter, 0.084 m.

Lip missing, most of handle restored. Clay red to gray. Wide low ring foot, squat bulbous body, ridge separating body from shoulder, which contracts to small neck; vertical ring handle on upper body. All black glaze.

This Attic lagynos is a well-known type, which at Olynthos is dated to the early fourth

century (Robinson, *Olynthus*, V, p. 225, pl. 172, nos. 820-823). A similar date is suggested by the contents of two graves on Rhodes in which such lagynoi were found (*Clara Rhodos*, VI-VII, p. 447, fig. 1; p. 457, fig. 12).

E10 (C-40-390). Oinochoe. Plate 85. Height, 0.151 m. Greatest diameter, 0.151 m.

Handle and large fragments of body restored. Clay red, changing to gray at core. Flat bottom, bulbous body with wide, rather flat, shoulder, small cylindrical neck, wide flaring lip, band handle lip to shoulder. Covered with metallic gray glaze with red showing through in many places, giving mottled effect; shoulder all covered with large blisters.

This example of "blister" ware is typical of a class of pottery which Miss Pease has shown to be Corinthian (*Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 259), in connection with the publication of some similar oinochoai from a late fifth-century well (*ibid.*, p. 288, fig. 23, nos. 140-141).

E11 (C-40-424). Squat Aryballos. Plate 85. Restored height, 0.067 m. Greatest diameter, 0.085 m.

Lip and handle restored. Clay red on exterior, gray at core. Wide flat bottom, squat bulbous body contracting sharply to small cylindrical neck, wide flaring lip, band handle lip to shoulder. Body all covered with vertical incisions from neck to bottom; all dark gray metallic glaze, which is thin in places and shows the red surface, giving a mottled effect.

While this aryballos is not blistered, the fabric and the mottled effect of the surface are identical with those of E10 and the shape is known in "blister" ware (*Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 288, fig. 23, no. 138), to which this vase would thus seem to be closely related. An identical vase was found in a grave at Haghia Paraskevi in Attica ('Εφ. Ἀρχ., 1932, Ἀρχαιολογικὰ Χρόνικα, p. 7, fig. 1), which is dated to the end of the fourth century or the beginning of the third century B.C.

E12 (C-40-406). Unguentarium. Plate 85. Preserved height, 0.113 m. Greatest diameter, 0.064 m.

Lip and fragments of neck missing. Fine dark gray clay. Small flat bottom, ovoid body, contracted at top and bottom; small high neck. Surface smoothed and unglazed, decorated with white line bordered by red lines at mid-body, on shoulder, and at base of neck, two more red lines between latter two.

A similar unguentarium was found in a grave at Kameiros, the rest of the contents of which seem to belong to the early fifth century or earlier (*Clara Rhodos*, IV, p. 66, fig. 41), a date which is much too early for this shape. Other examples came from Rhodian graves of the late fourth century (*Clara Rhodos*, II, p. 147, fig. 27; p. 157, fig. 40). However, by about 300 B.C. the form of the unguentarium seems to have become much more slender than our example (see *Hesperia*, III, 1934, p. 326, fig. 9, no. A64), suggesting that ours should be dated in the latter part of the fourth century B.C.

E13 (C-40-404). Coarse Amphora. Plate 85. Height, 0.625 m. Greatest diameter, 0.427 m.

Body fragments restored. Reddish-buff clay, somewhat gritty. Blunt knob at bottom, bulbous body with flattened shoulders, high cylindrical neck, wide bevelled lip; heavy handles, brought to ridge on outside, running from just under lip to shoulder. Surface well smoothed and thin whitish wash brushed on in broad wavy strokes; palmette stamp at base of one handle.

Large wine jars with pointed bottoms appeared at Corinth at least as early as the latter part of the sixth century B.C. (Campbell, *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, pp. 604-607, figs. 27 and 29). The next large group of such jars reported from Corinth is of late fifth-century date (Pease, *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 303, nos. 199-202). The present examples differ from these mainly in the wide bevelled lip, which does not appear on the earlier examples. Two other similar amphoras were found in this well.

E14 (C-40-415). Unglazed Oinochoe. Plate 86. Height, 0.355 m. Greatest diameter, 0.268 m.

Most of handle and large body fragments restored. Fine light buff clay. Low ring foot,

tall ovoid body with flattened shoulders, high cylindrical neck, splaying round lip; vertical band handle lip to shoulder. Unglazed, surface well smoothed.

E15 (C-40-391). Unglazed Hydria. Plate 86. Height, 0.43 m. Greatest diameter, 0.337 m.

Several body fragments restored. Fine light buff clay. Low ring foot, ovoid body, high cylindrical neck, wide splaying round lip; horizontal rolled handles at sides and thick vertical band handle at back from lip to shoulder. Unglazed, surface well smoothed.

E16 (C-40-413). Unglazed Oinochoe. Plate 86. Height, 0.208 m. Greatest diameter, 0.209 m.

Body fragments restored. Fine buff clay. Low ring foot, squat bulbous body, high cylindrical neck, flaring round lip, two vertical band handles, rather close together, from lip to shoulder. Several stripes of very thin glaze around body below handles, one on exterior and one on interior of lip.

The two-handled oinochoe existed at Corinth as early as the end of the sixth century in a very globular form with handles rising high above the lip (Campbell, *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 596, no. 150, fig. 18). Examples from a late fifth-century well have handles below the rim and the body is less globular (Pease, *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 293, fig. 25, no. 151). The shape was common in both the fifth and fourth centuries and many examples exist in the collections at Corinth and in the Athenian Agora; one from the latter excavation comes from an early third-century group (Thompson, *Hesperia*, III, 1934, p. 341, no. B33, fig. 21).

E17 (C-40-420). Part of Lekane Stand. Plate 86. Preserved height, 0.38 m. Preserved lower diameter, 0.20 m.

Most of stem of stand and bottom of bowl immediately above stand preserved. Clay greenish-buff, very gritty. Tall cylindrical stem, diminishing slightly as it rises, then flaring at junction with body of vase, which was probably a large open bowl; interior of bowl at bottom very gritty and rough, as for a rubbing surface. Surface of stand somewhat smoothed;

horizontal black stripe at junction with bowl and eight vertical black stripes running down stem.

The profile of the vessel from which this fragment comes is probably to be restored like that of a lekane from a late fifth-century well at Corinth (Pease, *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 296, no. 174, fig. 28). The interior surface of the fifth-century example is rough, like ours, and Miss Pease suggested that such bowls were used for the mixing and kneading of clay in potters' establishments.

E18 (C-40-400). Unglazed Lekane. Plate 85. Height, 0.166 m. Diameter of lip, 0.432 m.

One large body fragment restored. Fine light buff clay. Low splayed foot, wide flaring bowl with wide horizontal lip. Unglazed, surface smoothed.

This bowl is the largest and best preserved of three similar bowls found in this well.

E19 (MF 8662). Terracotta Female Figure, standing. Plate 86. Preserved height, 0.225 m.

Head, neck, most of left side and feet gone. Fine reddish-buff clay. Fragment of a large, standing female figure dressed in a himation wrapped closely about the body; the right arm is along the side and the right hand gathers the garment at the side of the thigh; the left arm is bent with hand at hip and garment gathered over arm; right leg bent; over the lower part are traces of a chiton. Much white color on garment; slight traces of pink paint on right shoulder.

This large figure, which must have been about 0.30 m. in height, is of the Tanagra type; the careful workmanship in the delineation of the drapery is like that on the early Tanagra figurines (Kleiner, *Tanagrafiguren*, pl. 5). A figurine of the same type from Olynthos is assigned to the early fourth century (Robinson, *Olynthus*, VII, p. 52, no. 184, pl. 22), a date which seems proper for our figurine as well.

E20 (MF 8666). Terracotta Female Figure, seated. Plate 86. Preserved height, 0.088 m.

Head and fragment of back missing. Clay reddish-buff to gray at core. Female seated,

with arms along sides and apparently resting on arms of chair; himation wrapped closely about body, chiton showing below it at feet. Some white paint preserved on garments.

The drapery of this figure is similar in style to that of E19, but the workmanship on the smaller figure is not so careful. A somewhat similar figure from Olynthos is dated in the fifth century (*Olynthus*, VII, p. 65, no. 246, pl. 30) and one in the Danish National Museum (Breitenstein, *Catalogue of Terracottas*, p. 47, no. 429, pl. 53) is dated stylistically to the end of that century.

E21 (MF 8664). Terracotta Female Figure, seated. Plate 86. Height, 0.061 m.

Both lower arms missing. Fine gray clay. Seated female with arms along sides, forearms apparently extended forward; body sketchily modelled and garments not delineated; head modelled more carefully with hair closely gathered as in a net; reddish-brown paint on top of head.

Several figurines of this simple seated type have been found at Corinth and others come from Perachora (*Perachora*, p. 220, no. 106; p. 222, no. 120, pl. 96), where they are dated to the first half of the fifth century B.C.

E22 (MF 8667). Terracotta Head. Plate 86. Preserved height, 0.04 m.

Cistern F, which was located to the north of Well E and was evidently filled at the same time, consisted of a single large rectangular reservoir measuring 4.60 m. by 1.25 m. at the top and increasing to 5.50 m. by 1.75 m. at the bottom (Fig. 1; Pl. 88, *b-d*). The side walls descend vertically for about 0.60 m. and then slant outward, but the end walls curve outward in a convex arc from near the top. The bottom of the cistern is concave in both directions, giving it a depth of 2.30 m. at the center and 2.00 m. at the corners; at the center of the floor there was also an oval settling-basin, 1.35 m. by 0.80 m. and 0.40 m. deep (Pl. 88, *d*). The walls of the cistern were preserved almost to their original height, except at the northeast corner where they were partly destroyed. On the north side the curve of the wall into the ceiling is preserved in part, while in the southeast corner a bit of the floor above the cistern was still in place (Pl. 88, *b*). The walls, floor, and ceiling of the cistern had been lined with cement, 0.022 m. thick, much of which is still in place; the floor above the cistern consisted of a thick layer of very hard yellowish mortar containing small stones, on

Only head preserved. Fine buff clay. Figure wears a high conical cap, the rim of which is an added fillet of clay.

E23 (MF 8655). Terracotta Ram. Plate 86. Height, 0.061 m.

Parts of three legs and tail missing. Fine buff clay. Quadruped with clay fillet added on head, ends twisted to represent horns.

E24 (MF 8668). Terracotta Dolphin. Plate 86. Preserved length, 0.082 m.

Tail and small body chips missing. Fine buff clay. Figure of dolphin with eye, mouth and fins carefully indicated; some white paint preserved, a slight bit of red paint in the mouth.

E25 (MF 8696). Terracotta Loomweight. Plate 86. Height, 0.085 m. Greatest diameter, 0.061 m.

Whole. Clay light buff, gritty; surface smooth. Conical weight with rather high bevelled bottom edge, worn from use; suspension hole. Just above bevel is stamp of eagle to right with head turned back.

The study of the large series of Corinthian loomweights now being completed by Gladys Davidson Weinberg shows that such weights as this belong to the period about 400 B.C.

which was a layer of pebbles set in cement, forming a mosaic floor for what was probably the court of a house. It was fragments of this pavement which were found in the fill of Well E. Set into the floor of the cistern was a cement boss, 0.58 m. by 0.13 m. and 0.11 m. high, which ran parallel to the east side and was 1.22 m. from it; its northern end was 0.37 m. from the north side of the cistern (Pl. 88, *c*). Lying about the boss were found three cut poros blocks; a fourth cut poros block was found at the western end of the cistern.

It has already been mentioned that the fill of the cistern, like that of Well E, consisted of reddish-brown earth for the top 1.20 m. and light reddish-brown earth flaked with carbon down to the bottom; at the very bottom was a deposit of fine greenish-brown clay, its depth varying from 0 at the corners to 0.30 m. at the center, which seemed clearly to be from the period of use of the cistern. Since five bronze coins of the Corinth Pegasos-Trident issue of 400-146 B.C. were found in this deposit, the cistern probably was first used in the fourth century. While the fill of the reservoir yielded much pottery, most of it was coarse and very little could be mended sufficiently to be worth inventorying; however, there were enough joins of pottery from the two types of fill to show that they were deposited at the same time. The terracotta relief (F1) is the most important object from this fill; many other fragmentary terracotta figurines were not noteworthy. The lamps range in type from IV to IX.¹³ The thirty-six identifiable coins found in the cistern are as follows:

Corinth, 400-146 B.C.	29
Corinth, 350-338 (silver drachma)	1
Philip of Macedon, 359-336	2
Alexander, post-330	3
Argos, 322-229	1

While the last coin gives a *terminus post quem* of 322 B.C. for the fill, the Type IX lamp necessitates a date not earlier than *ca.* 300 B.C., the same date as was indicated by the latest pottery from Well E.

CATALOGUE OF GROUP F

F1 (MF 8612). Terracotta Relief. Plate 87. Preserved height, 0.12 m. Preserved width, 0.075 m.

About one-third of relief preserved. Fine light-buff clay. Fragment from a circle with a diameter of about 0.21 m. Plain band about the

edge, guilloche border within this. The preserved figure in rather high relief, from the right side of the scene, is a winged nude male figure flying to the right and shown in about three-quarter view. His right foot rests on a cloud, his left leg is bent back at the knee and

¹³ The assortment of lamps from the cistern, and especially the Attic lamps, are very similar to those found in many groups from the Athenian Agora which are dated to the end of the fourth century and the turn to the third century B.C.

held up behind the right one; his left arm is bent, with a cock held on the forearm and under the armpit; his wings are outspread with the point turned down. Drapery flies out behind the figure and is caught over the left arm back of the cock, indicating the swift motion of flight.

The most important object from the cistern, and perhaps from the entire area, is this piece of a terracotta relief. The full modelling and the sharp detail in the figure and the drapery suggest at once metal work rather than the usual terracotta reliefs, and the closest parallels come from the mirror covers with relief decoration. In fact, it is evident that we have to do here with a terracotta reproduction of such a mirror case. It would have been made from a mould that was an impression of a completed mirror cover. Such impressions are now believed to be part of the metalworker's equipment (Thompson, *Hesperia*, VIII, 1939, p. 313; Hill, *Hesperia*, XII, 1943, pp. 110-113), and it would seem that our relief, which is of Corinthian clay, is most probably from a Corinthian mould made in a local shop; the mirror itself was probably also of local manufacture. Our relief is one of a small group of terracotta "mirrors," thirteen of which are catalogued by Züchner in his study of covered mirrors (*Griechische Klappspiegel*, pp. 105-109); two of these, besides ours, are said to have come from Corinth and one from the Gulf of Corinth, while the workmanship of seven of them is said by Züchner to be Corinthian, that of three others possibly Corinthian. Thus our relief is a document of first importance for our knowledge of the famous Corinthian metalworking industry of the fourth century B.C.

In his full discussion of such mirrors and of the centers of their manufacture, Züchner has emphasized the fact that Corinth was the chief place of their production and he has assigned many examples to the Corinthian metalworkers, but he has had to admit that the basis for his grouping is weak since only five of the mirrors were actually found at Corinth (*ibid.*, pp. 88-89). Even provenience is not necessarily

synonymous with place of production in small bronzes that were traded over wide areas, but stylistically these mirrors form a sufficiently close group to suggest that they were the products of one center, most probably the one at which they were found. Belonging with them stylistically are many other mirrors, and all together they give a good idea of the Corinthian manufactory. Now with the terracotta impression, which is more certainly Corinthian than even the mirrors found there, we have a sound basis for checking Züchner's Corinthian group, at least of the second half of the fourth century B.C. Of the features exhibited by the terracotta reproduction, the cable border is typical of Corinthian mirrors and the clouds with soft, billowy outlines as a base line are also characteristic. The flowing drapery, beautifully delineated and curved to give the impression of motion, is a further characteristic of the Corinthian school. Another excellent example of this type of drapery was found in the excavation of 1939 on the west side of the Museum at Corinth, where an impression, taken from a metal relief of the mid-fourth century, shows the same emphasis of motion by wide-flowing drapery (Weinberg, *A.J.A.*, XLIII, 1939, p. 593, fig. 5).

It is very probable that the figure partly preserved in the terracotta relief is an Eros and that the missing figure on the left side of the scene was a seated Aphrodite. Scenes with Aphrodite and Eros are among the most common representations on mirrors and one well-preserved mirror assigned to the Corinthian school, but belonging to the beginning of the fourth century B.C., seems to have a very similar scene (Züchner, p. 13, no. KS13; Burlington Fine Arts Club, *Exhibition of Ancient Greek Art*, London, 1904, p. 37, no. 5, pl. XLIII; Licht, *Sittengeschichte Griechenlands*, I, p. 251, fig.). In this earlier example, however, Eros stands quietly before Aphrodite and he seems to grasp the cock less firmly than does the fast-moving figure of our relief. Between this mirror and our relief comes the ball-throwing Eros in very high relief that was

applied at the base of the handle of a bronze hydria in Berlin (Rubensohn, *Hellenistisches Silbergerät in antiken Gipsabgüssen*, Berlin, 1911, p. 58, fig. 7), which is also said to be a product of the Corinthian school of the first half of the fourth century B.C.

F2 (MF 8601). Terracotta Loomweight. Plate 87. Height, 0.08 m. Greatest diameter, 0.06 m.

Top missing. Light buff clay. Conical weight with high bevelled bottom edge; suspension hole. Rectangular stamp on bevel with inscription ΜΕΑΙΣ; above bevel stamp with loomweight.

The ΜΕΑΙΣ weights at Corinth are dated, by a study of the large series from the site, to the second half of the fourth century B.C. and they do not seem to have continued in use much after 300 B.C.

F3 (MF 8602). Terracotta Loomweight. Plate 87. Height, 0.073 m. Greatest diameter, 0.054 m.

Whole. Buff clay. Shape as above. Rectangular stamp in bevel with inscription ΑΓΑ.

Weights of this shape and with this stamp are dated at Corinth to the first half of the third century B.C., beginning not much earlier than 300 B.C.

F4 (MF 8604). Terracotta Loomweight. Plate 87. Height, 0.085 m. Greatest diameter, 0.06 m.

Large fragment of bottom missing. Buff clay. Shape as above. Stamp on bevel has inscription ΓΑΥΚ; loomweight in stamp above.

The weights with this inscription are dated the same as those with the ΑΓΑ inscription.

F5 (CL 3584). Terracotta Lamp, Type IV. Plate 87. Height, 0.034 m. Greatest diameter, 0.059 m.

Large fragment of body missing. Buff clay, gritty and highly micaceous. The shape is like that shown by profile 18 in Broneer, *Corinth*, IV, ii, p. 32. Unglazed, surface somewhat smoothed.

Corinthian lamps of this type are dated by Broneer largely to the fifth century, but some must be as late as the end of the fourth century (*op. cit.*, p. 41) and this late dating for the end

of this type has been confirmed by the finds at the Athenian Agora (Thompson, *Hesperia*, II, 1933, p. 197). Broneer does not mention micaceous clay among the fabrics of Type IV lamps at Corinth, but it does occur in many other types, both earlier and later, and is considered as imported. Another Type IV lamp from the cistern is made of the typical light-buff Corinthian clay and had been glazed.

F6 (CL 3590). Terracotta Lamp. Type VI. Plate 87. Height, 0.034 m. Greatest diameter, 0.058 m.

Handle and nozzle missing. Fine reddish-buff clay. Broneer's profile 28 (*op. cit.*, p. 32). All black glaze, somewhat chipped.

This is an Attic lamp of a type which first appeared early in the fifth century, but continued in use down to the end of the fourth, and perhaps even into the third century B.C. (Davidson, *Hesperia*, Suppl. VII, p. 42). There are fragments of another Attic lamp and also a Corinthian lamp of this shape from the cistern.

F7 (CL 3586). Terracotta Lamp, Type VI. Plate 87. Height, 0.032 m. Greatest diameter, 0.058 m.

End of nozzle missing. Light buff clay. Broneer's profile 30 (*op. cit.*, p. 32). All black glaze, mostly chipped off. Another lamp like this one was also found in the cistern.

F8 (CL 3592). Terracotta Lamp, Type VII. Plate 87. Height, 0.039 m. Greatest diameter, 0.065 m.

End of nozzle missing. Fine light-buff clay. Broneer's profile 35 (*op. cit.*, p. 32). Black glaze, almost entirely chipped off.

Type VII lamps began to be used in Corinth towards the end of the fifth century and continued in use throughout the following century, according to Broneer (*op. cit.*, p. 46). This profile is late in the Corinthian series and the lamp should belong to the late fourth century B.C.

F9 (CL 3603). Terracotta Lamp, Type VII. Plate 87. Preserved height, 0.02 m. Greatest diameter, 0.058 m.

All of base, part of body and nozzle missing. Fine reddish-buff clay. Lower part of interior glazed, rest unglazed.

Such Attic lamps have been classed as Type VIIb (Thompson, *Hesperia*, III, 1934, p. 322, no. A43, fig. 7; Davidson, *op. cit.*, p. 57, no. 75, fig. 24), which apparently came into use about the middle of the fourth century and lasted down at least to the end of that century (Thompson, *Hesperia*, II, 1933, p. 200).

F10 (CL 3594). Terracotta Lamp, Type VII. Plate 87. Height, 0.03 m. Greatest diameter, 0.07 m.

End of nozzle missing. Dark gray clay. Broneer's profile 34 (*op. cit.*, p. 32). Unglazed, surface mottled orange and gray.

In fabric and surface treatment this lamp and F11 are similar to the vases E10 and E11, which are believed to be of Corinthian origin. The fabric is common among Hellenistic lamps and does not seem to come into use before the latter part of the fourth century.

F11 (CL 3593). Terracotta Lamp, Type VII.

One other object of importance which antedates the levelling of the area around 300 B.C., and which comes from a pit that was probably filled at the same time as Well E and Cistern F, is the kantharos No. 6. The pit was rectangular and measured 1.10 m. by 0.55 m., and as preserved was 1.00 m. deep. Besides the kantharos, which is catalogued below, the pit contained much coarse pottery, a little fine pottery of fourth century date, and a loomweight like F2 with the ΜΕΑΙΣ stamp.

6 (C-40-340). Kantharos. Plate 88. Height, 0.088 m. Diameter of lip, 0.087 m.

Fragments of lip, handle, and base missing. Fine reddish-buff clay. High moulded foot in two degrees with stem above, full low body sharply offset from high flaring rim, vertical band handles from lip to shoulder with horizontal spurs at top of handles. All black glaze, somewhat chipped. Between handles on both sides, divided as shown, is scratched the following inscription:

ΑΦΡΟΔΙΤΑΣΕ ΛΑΧΕΚΑΙΓΛΥΚ
ΥΣΤΠΟΡΟΣ

Possibly Ἀφροδίτας ἔλαχε καὶ γλυκὺς Πόρος; or perhaps Ἀφροδίτα σ' ἔλαχε καὶ γλυκὺς Πόρος, or --- πόρος (*sens. obsc.*)

Plate 87. Height, 0.041 m. Greatest diameter, 0.067 m. Length, 0.112 m.

Whole. Dark gray clay. Broneer's profile 35 (*op. cit.*, p. 32). Unglazed, surface gray except for a large orange spot at the back.

The shape of this lamp approaches closely that of Type VIII with its small center opening, but this lamp is less angular and seems more properly classed as Type VII.

F12 (CL 3587). Terracotta Lamp, Type IX. Plate 87. Height, 0.03 m. Greatest diameter, 0.068 m.

Handle and end of nozzle missing. Fine light-buff clay. Broneer's profile 37 (*op. cit.*, p. 32), double groove at top. All black glaze, somewhat chipped.

While Broneer considered that the Type IX lamp did not come into use before the third century (*op. cit.*, p. 48), more recent finds from the Athenian Agora show that the early lamps of this type, of which ours is an example, occur in small numbers in groups belonging to the turn from the fourth to the third century B.C.

This type of kantharos with simple, thin lip was not found at Olynthos and would thus seem to have come into use after 348 B.C. An example of very similar shape was found in a group of pottery from a cistern in the Athenian Agora which is dated to ca. 300 B.C. (Thompson, *Hesperia*, III, 1934, p. 319, no. A27, fig. 5) and in which also occur more developed forms of this shape. The later groups published by Thompson do not show this early shape and so it would seem that 300 B.C. is the latest date for it. Another example was found in a fill in the Athenian Agora which also suggests the same date (Thompson, *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 165, fig. 98c). Kantharoi often bear graffiti, which usually consist of the name of a deity, Aphrodite

being one of the most common (see Thompson, *Hesperia*, III, 1934, p. 339, no. B23 for an example and bibliography; p. 338, no. B20; p. 342, no. B37; *Hesperia*, XII, 1943, p. 334, note 56). Corinth itself has yielded one of the largest groups of inscribed Hellenistic cups, largely

from the South Stoa (Broneer, *A.J.A.*, XXXIX, 1935, p. 71, fig. 15 a-c; *Hesperia*, XVI, 1947, p. 240), and these inscriptions are not limited to the names of deities and sometimes are of greater length, though none is as long as the one on this kantharos.

From the study of the remains found in Well E and Cistern F, it is clear that they were filled about 300 B.C., which would thus be the date for the first general levelling of the area. Of this operation, Kent writes: "The east slope of the hill was cut down and there was laid upon it a hard packing of stones and bones, above which was spread a layer of yellow clay. On the east there was placed a curbing of poros stones in order to prevent the *strosis* (layer) from washing down the slope; this curbing runs north and south. The discovery of a sadly damaged second curbing, parallel to the first one but lower down the east slope, may indicate that at this time the hill descended in curbed terraces to the level of the Greek Agora, but certainty in this matter is impossible because the West Shops have destroyed the lower east slope of the hill. The clay surface of the packing was very hard, suggesting that many feet had once trod upon it."

The curbing of poros stone, the western one of the terrace walls shown on the plan of Figure 1, is oriented somewhat east of north and has a slightly more easterly direction than the earlier cement floor to the west of it. The stones used for the curbing were uniformly 0.40 m. high and *ca.* 0.15 m. thick; the preserved stretch of this curb is about eleven meters long. The eastern curbing was probably also of poros, but it was much more seriously damaged than was the western one. There was a distance of 0.72 m. between the two and the top of the eastern curb was about 0.25 m. lower than the top of the western one. The blocks of the former were *ca.* 0.32 m. high and varied in thickness from 0.27 m. to 0.18 m. At 1.10 m. to the west of the western curb and parallel to it was found a series of three rectangular blocks, *ca.* 0.70 m. by 0.40 m., which were probably the supports for some architectural feature that seems to have faced west. At a later date the space between the two northernmost blocks was filled by a rough wall, from the northern end of which another wall extended to the east.

No later Hellenistic remains came from this area, probably because the Roman settlers removed all the later debris down to the hard clay floor, which they again utilized. Later in the Roman period, the West Shops were built and their rear wall served as a terrace wall for the large open area extending westward to Temple E. At this time a large amount of fill was brought into the area to raise its level. While the earth brought in contained chiefly fourth-century pottery, the late date of the fill is betrayed by some Roman fragments, which, however, are not sufficient to date it accurately. The only other sign of Roman activity in the area was a length of terracotta pipe found in the southwest corner.

For the period following the Roman terracing, Kent writes: "Apart from a few stray coins, no discoveries were made which date between the third and eleventh centuries A.D. In the twelfth century, however, there was considerable activity in the area. The northern slope of the hill was scraped down to *stereo* (hardpan), only the cement-lined cistern escaping destruction, while on the east slope great scoops of earth were removed. The hill then appears to have been used as a residential section of the town, if one may so interpret the numerous circular pits which were found. Our excavation covered an area of only thirty-five by twenty meters, yet in it were found forty pits which date from late Byzantine and Turkish times, and of these thirty were found in the northern half of the area." While these pits, many of which are shown on Fig. 1, yielded numerous coins and quantities of pottery, only one fragment is worthy of special mention.

7 (C-40-455). Fragment of a Sgraffito Plate. Plate 88. Preserved length, 0.095 m.

Fragment of rim of plate preserved. Clay red and brown, coarse. Yellow glaze with dark brown sgraffito designs. Preserved section of plate shows almost the entire figure of a dragon impaled on a sword or spear. The sword-bearer is missing, but at the lower left edge of the fragment appears the edge of his fustanella.

This fragment is an example of incised-sgraffito ware of the "Free Style" which

flourished at Corinth in the twelfth century (Morgan, *Corinth*, XI, pp. 150-157). Representation of men with various types of arms are common on plates of this ware and on some the dragon appears as well (*ibid.*, pl. XLIX, a and f). This scene of a warrior transfixing a dragon has recently been identified as a representation of an exploit of Digenis Akritas, the "dragon-slayer *par excellence* of Byzantine secular legend." (Frantz, *Hesperia*, X, 1941, p. 10; *Byzantion*, XV, 1940-1941, pp. 87-91).

The occupation of the area continued through the Turkish period and modern times until the earthquake of 1858 destroyed the houses of Corinth and this land was given over to cultivation. At the time of the building of the Museum in 1931, about two meters of soil were removed from this area. It was not until 1940, however, that the lower fill was excavated, yielding the unusually large quantity of remains from Early Neolithic to Turkish, a representative cross-section of Corinthian antiquities.

SAUL S. WEINBERG

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

PLATE LXX



1



A1



2



A2



A3

A4

A5



A8

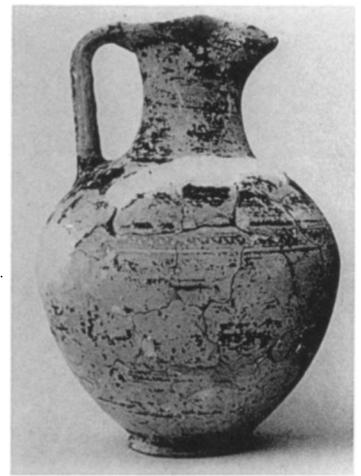
A6

A7



B1

B2



B3



B7

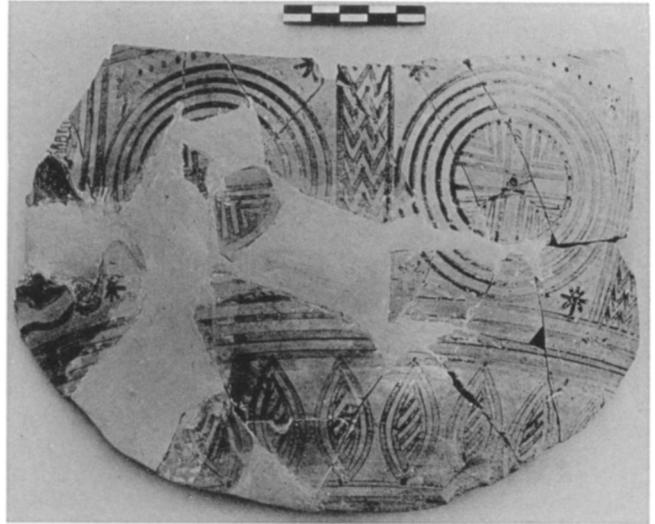
B5

B6

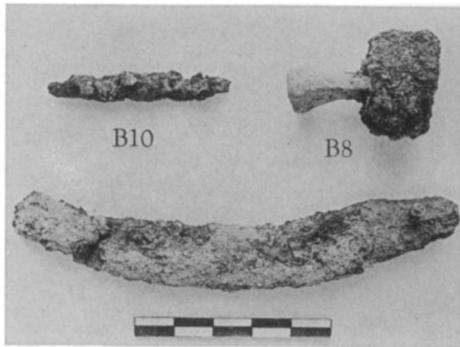
PLATE LXXII



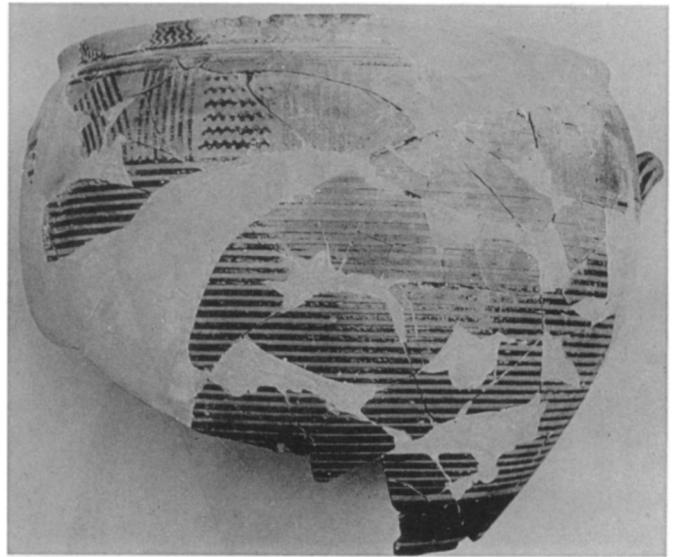
B4



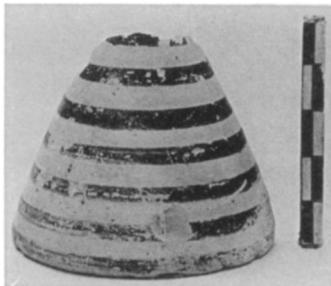
3



B9



C1

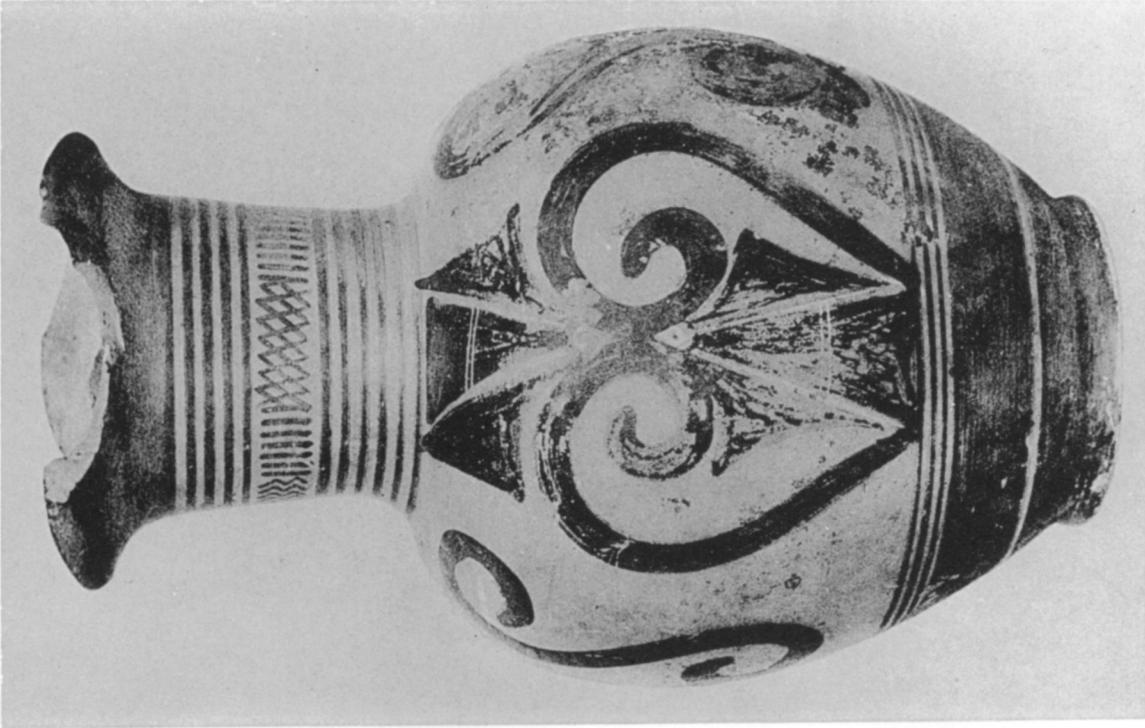


4

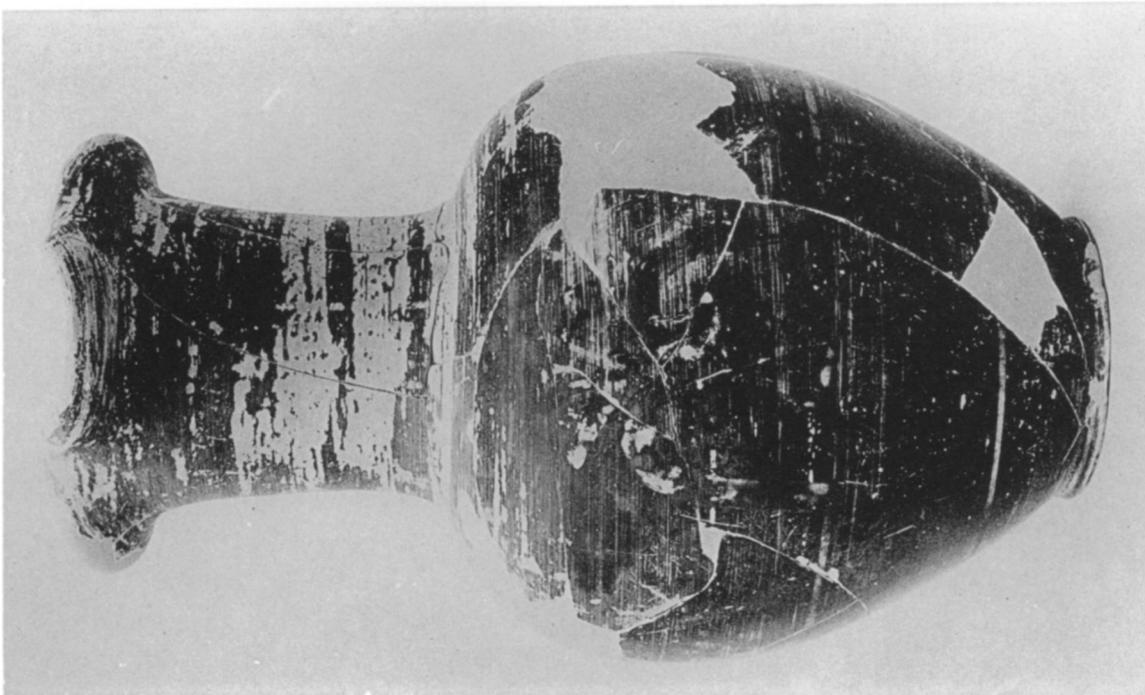


C2

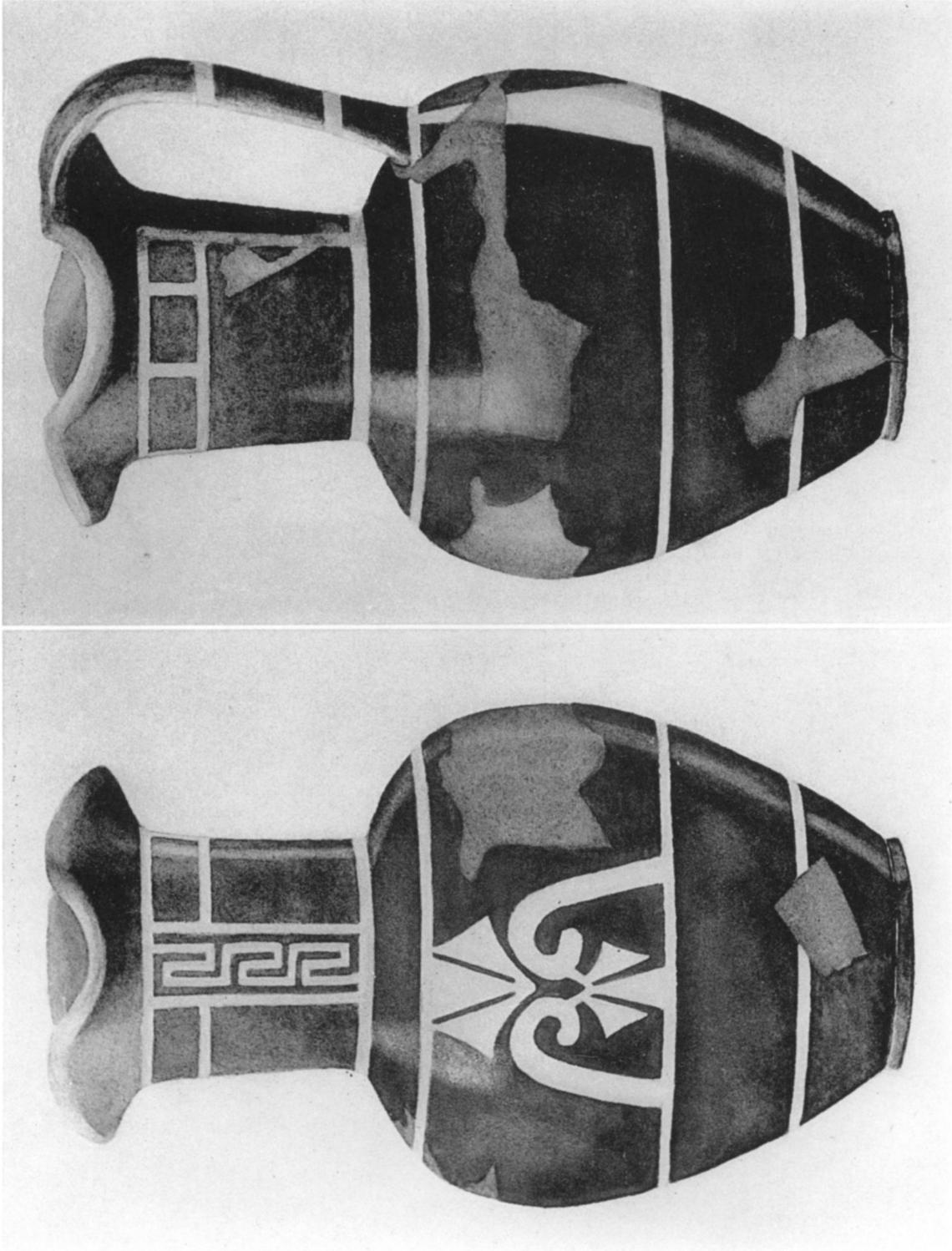
C3



Oinochoe from Cumae
(*Mon. Ant.*, XXII, pl. XXXI, 1a)



C3



RECONSTRUCTION OF C3

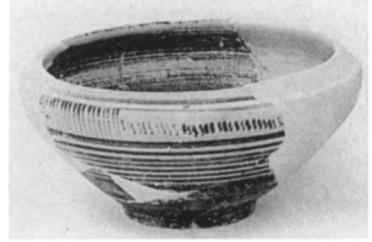
(From a water-color by Marian Welker)

S. S. WEINBERG: CROSS-SECTION OF CORINTHIAN ANTIQUITIES



C7

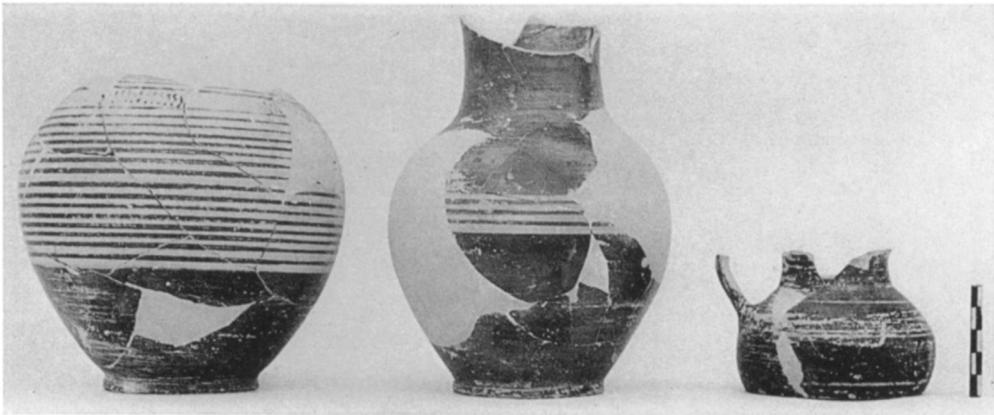
C4



C9



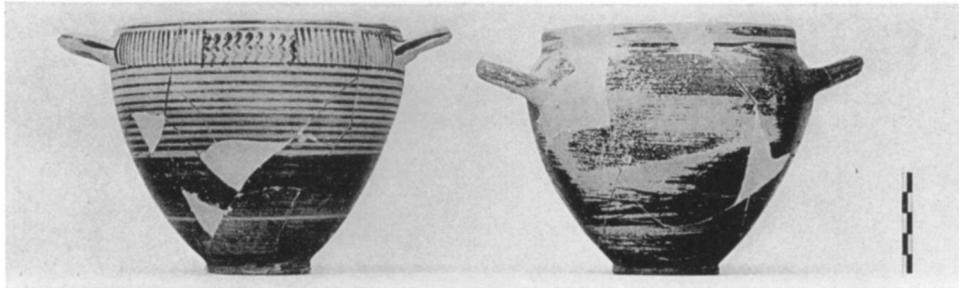
C10



C5

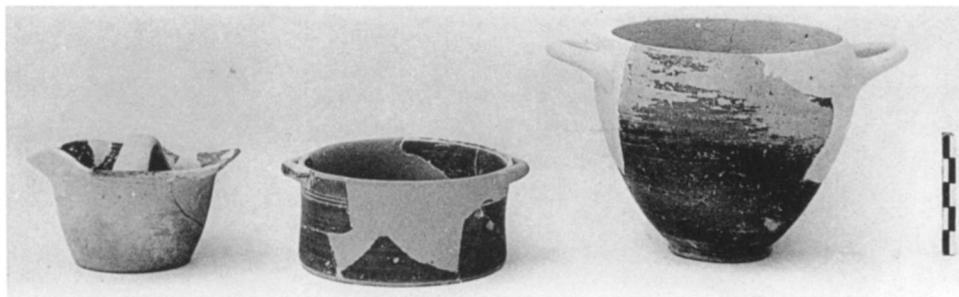
C6

C8



C12

C11



C15

C14

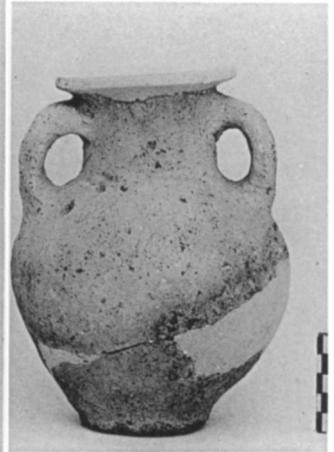
C13

PLATE LXXVI



C16

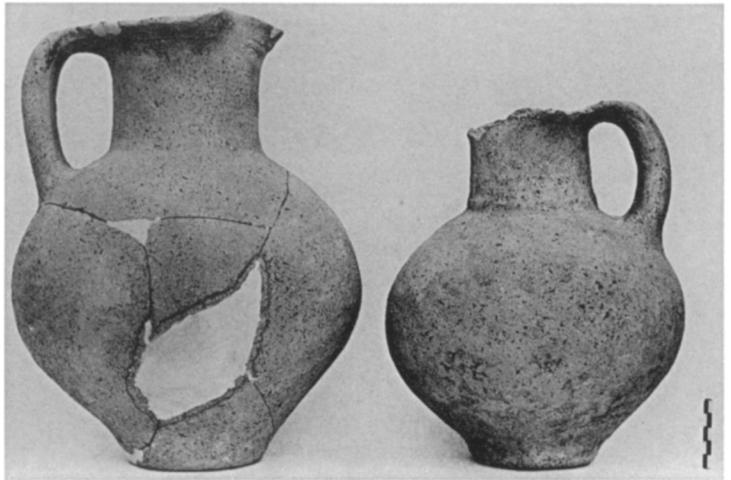
C17



C18



C20



C22

C21



C24

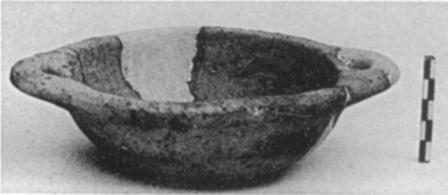
C23

C19

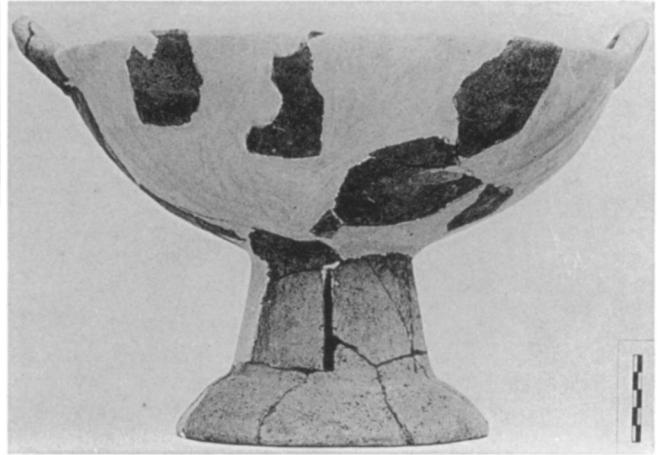
S. S. WEINBERG: CROSS-SECTION OF CORINTHIAN ANTIQUITIES



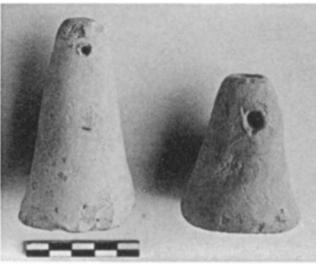
C26



C27

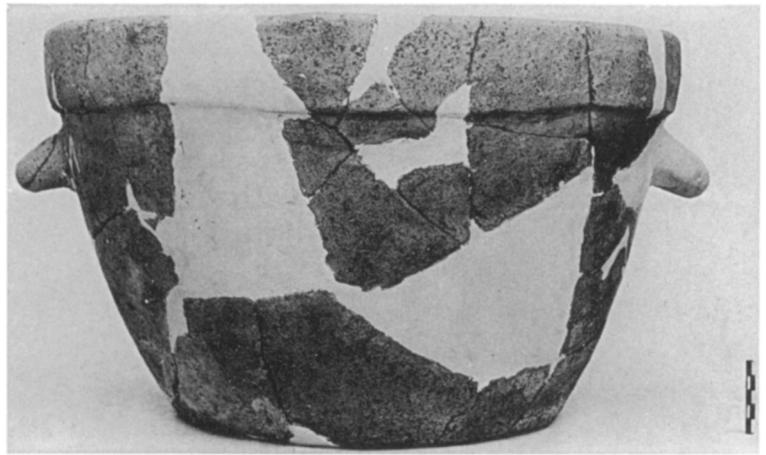


C25



C30

C29



C28



D1



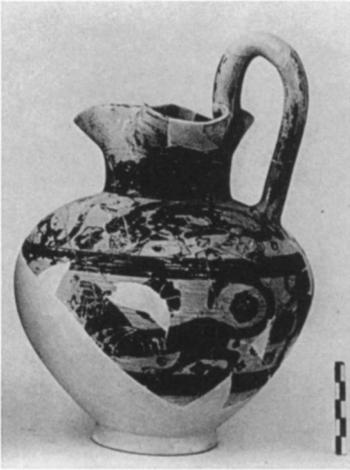
D2



D2

S. S. WEINBERG: CROSS-SECTION OF CORINTHIAN ANTIQUITIES

PLATE LXXVIII



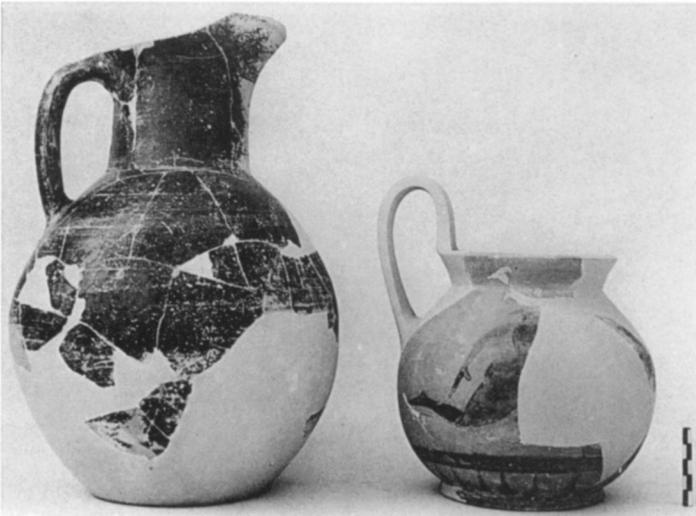
D3



D4



D5

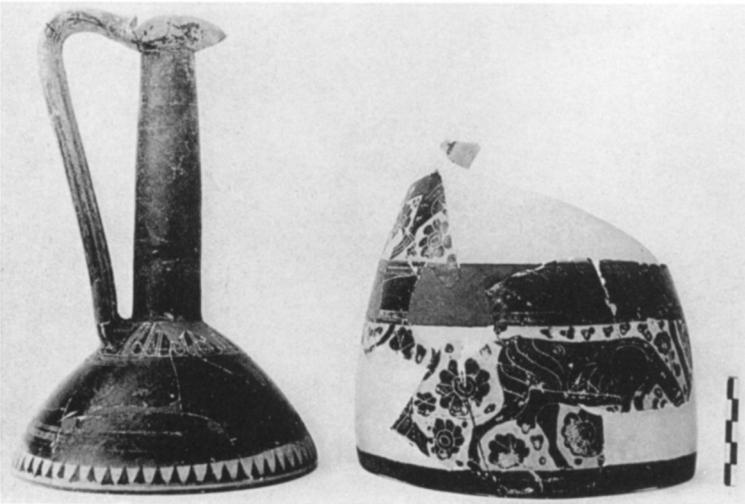


D6

D7



D8



D9

D10

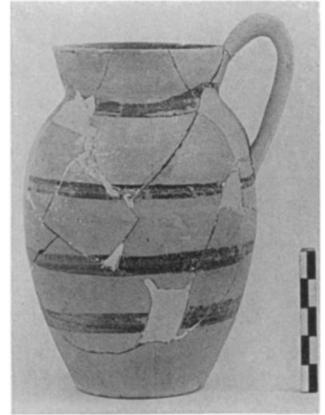


D11

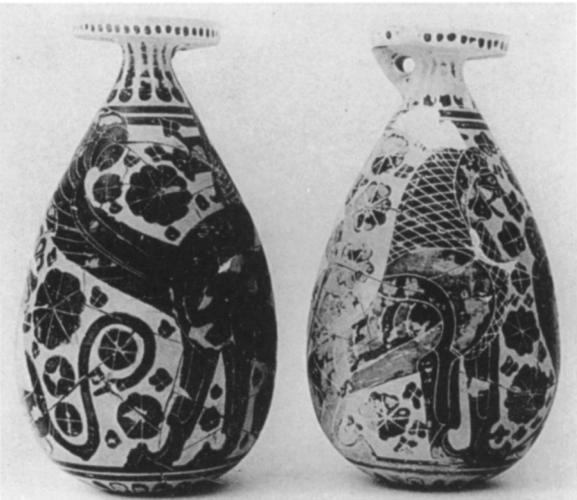


D14

D15



D12

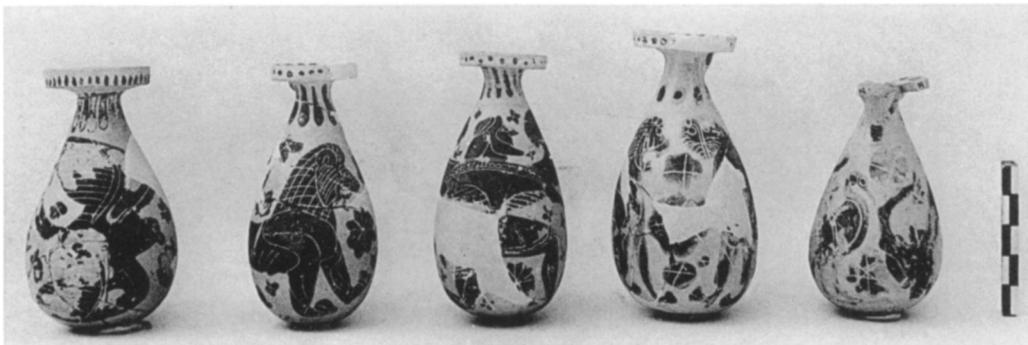


D14

D15



D13



D18

D17

D16

D19

D20

PLATE LXXX



D25

D21

D22

D23

D24



D28

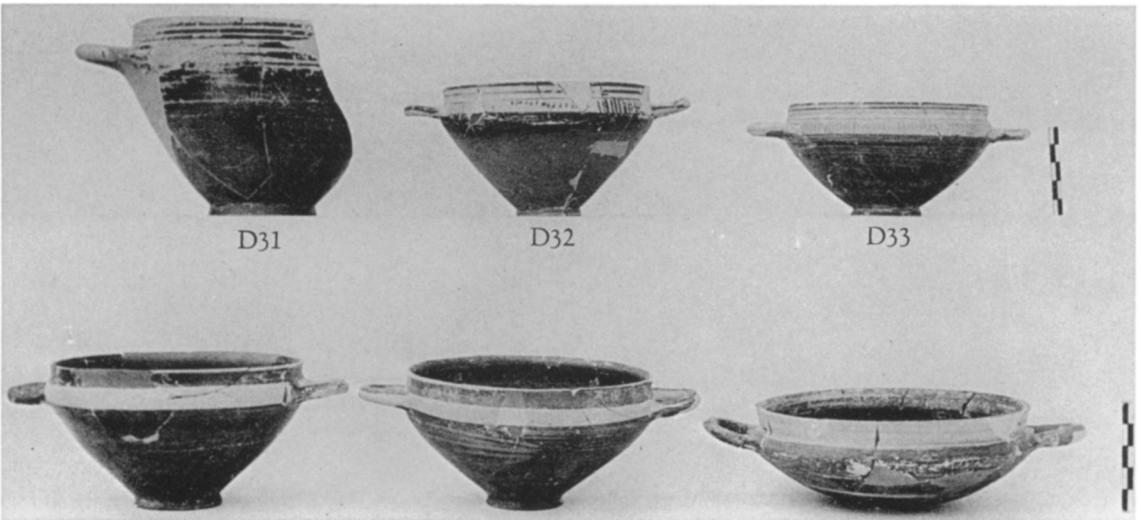
D27

D26



D29

D30



D31

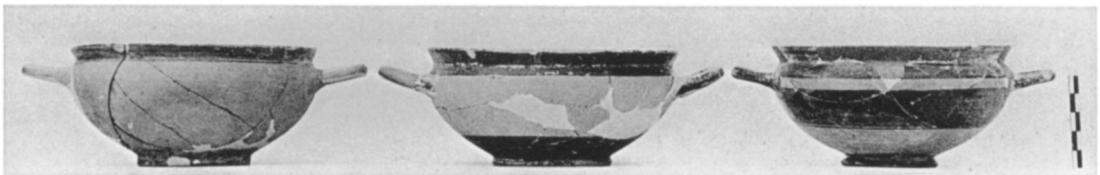
D32

D33

D34

D35

D36



D37

D38

D39

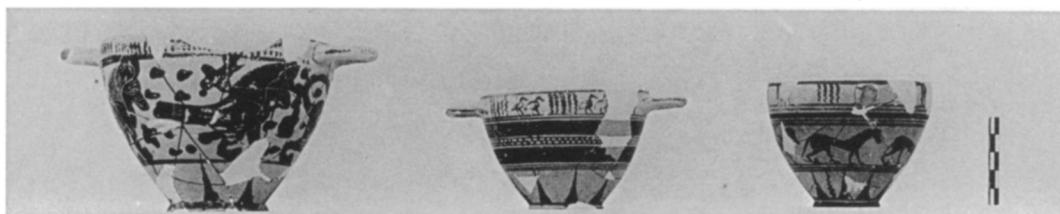
S. S. WEINBERG: CROSS-SECTION OF CORINTHIAN ANTIQUITIES



D40

D41

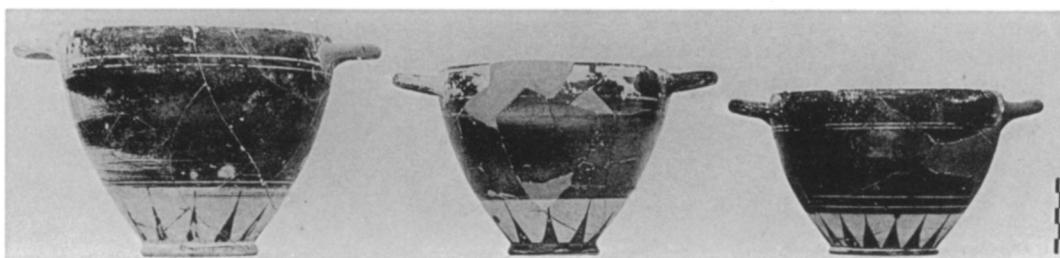
D42



D43

D44

D45



D46

D47

D48



D49

D50

D51

D52



D55

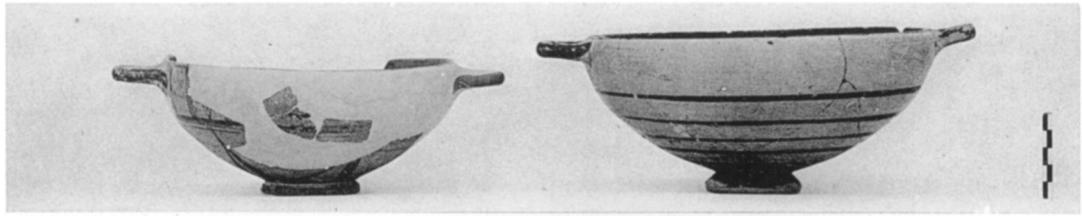


D39



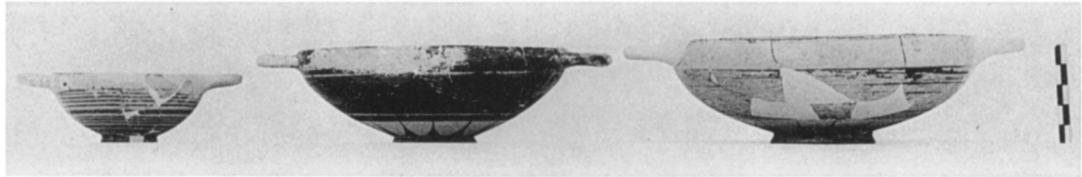
D56

PLATE LXXXII



D53

D54



D57

D56

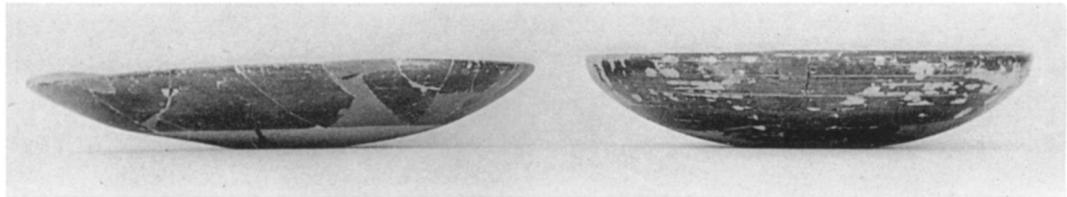
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D60

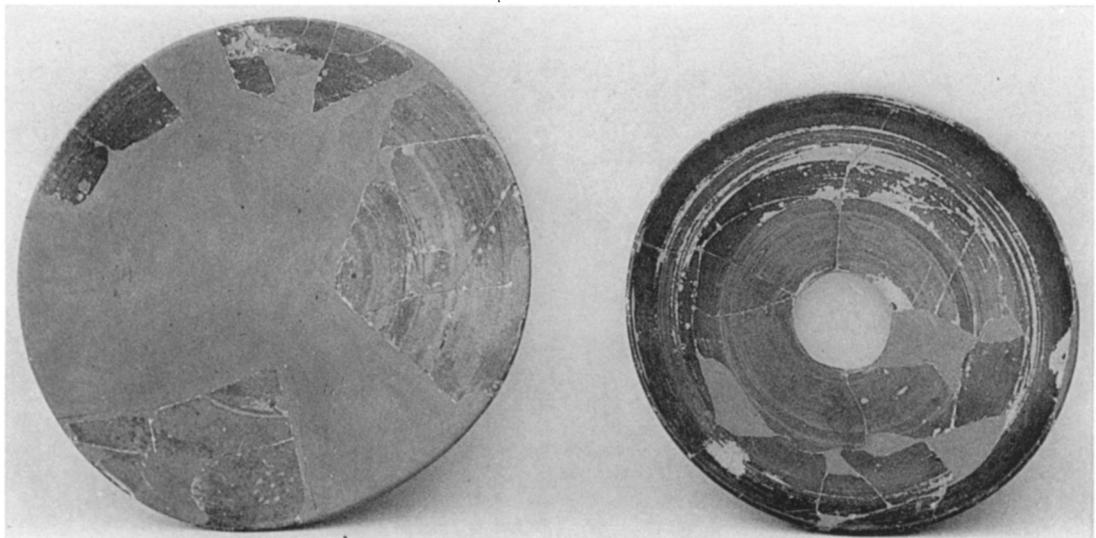
D58

D59



D61

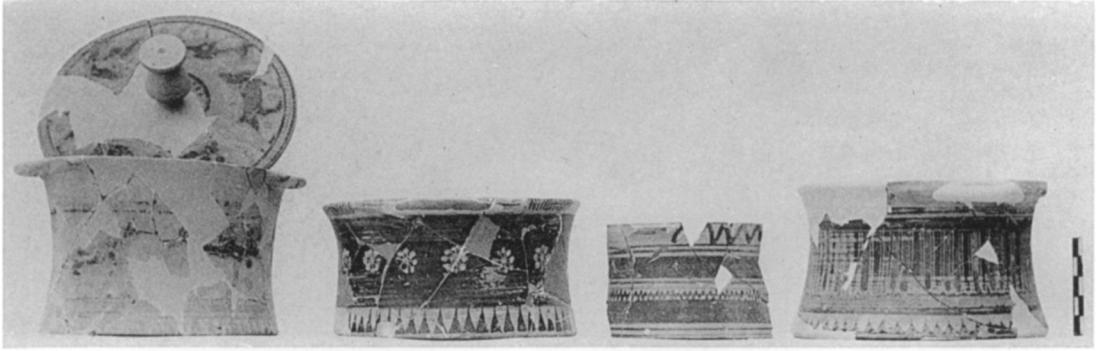
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D61

D62

S. S. WEINBERG: CROSS-SECTION OF CORINTHIAN ANTIQUITIES



D63

D64

D66

D65

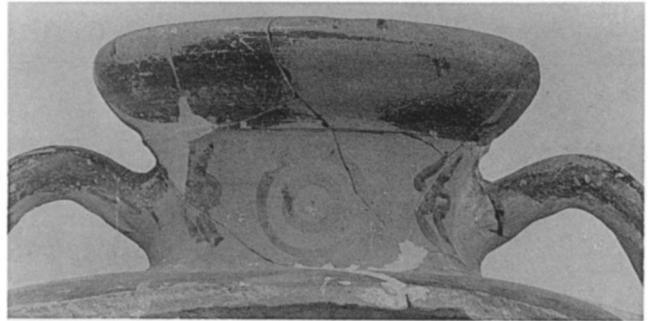


D67

D68



D67



D69



D70



D71

D72

PLATE LXXXIV



D73

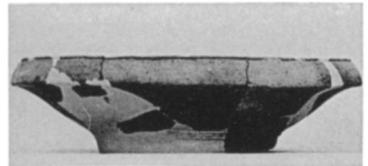
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D74



D80

D76



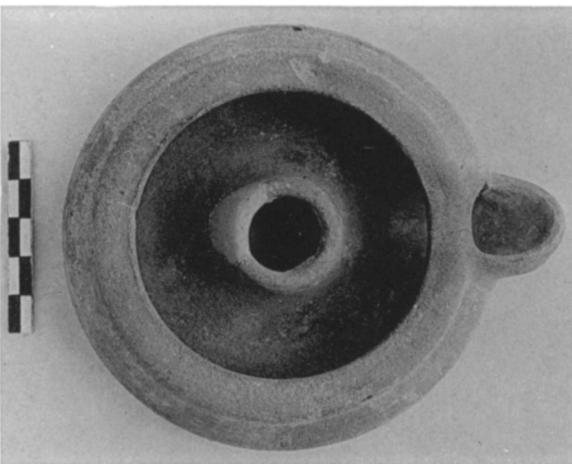
D78



D79



D77



D81



5

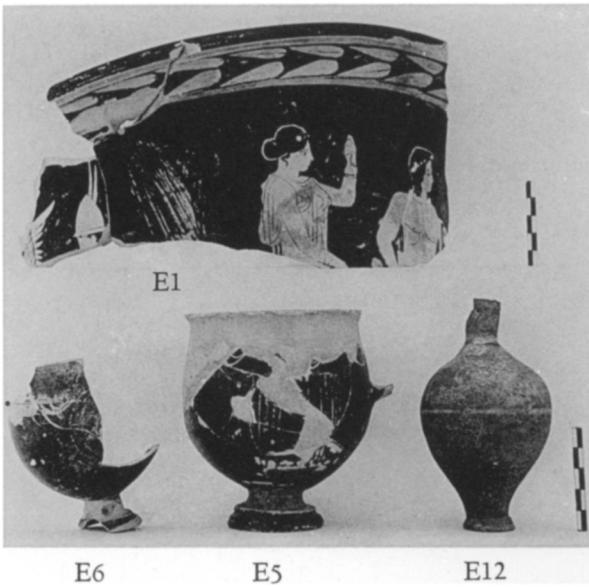


PLATE LXXXVI



E15

E14



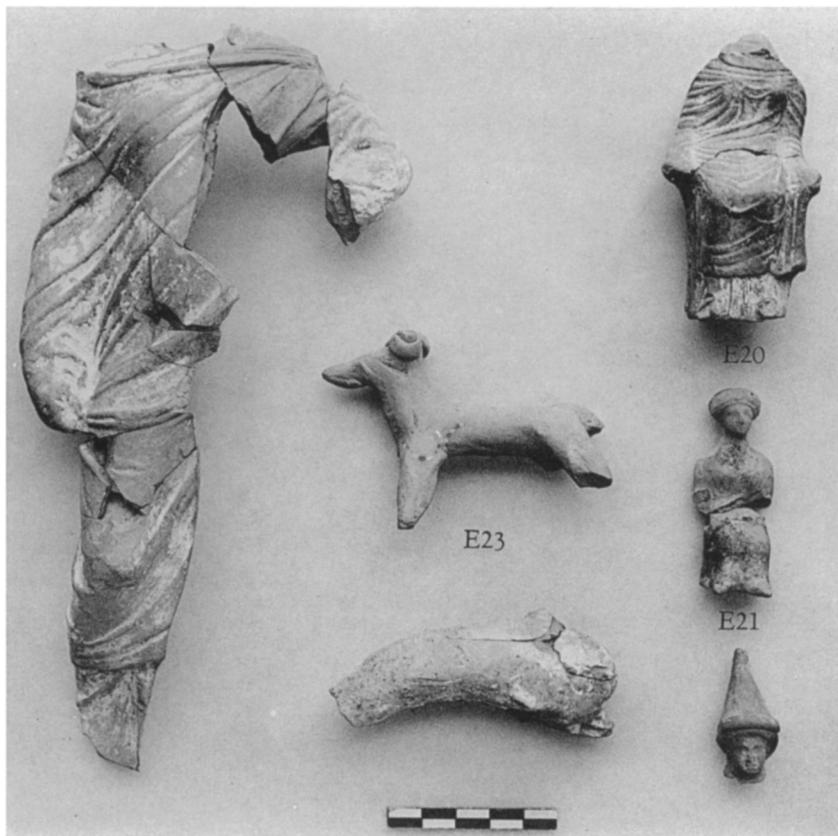
E17



E16



E25



E19

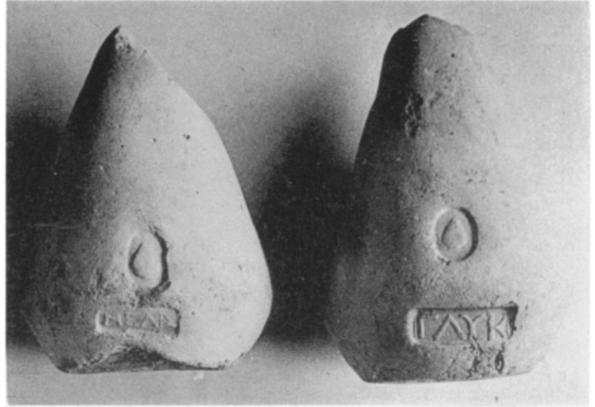
E24

E22

S. S. WEINBERG: CROSS-SECTION OF CORINTHIAN ANTIQUITIES

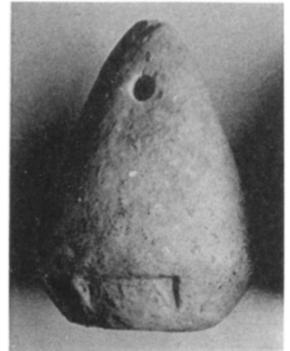


F1



F2

F4



F3



F12

F8

F11

F10

F7

F5

F9

F6

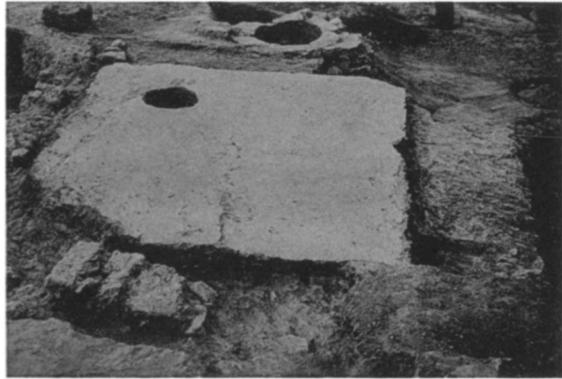
PLATE LXXXVIII



6



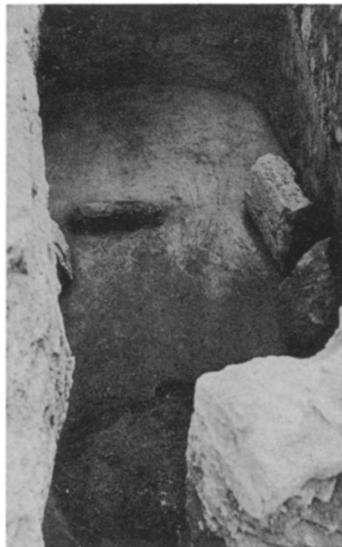
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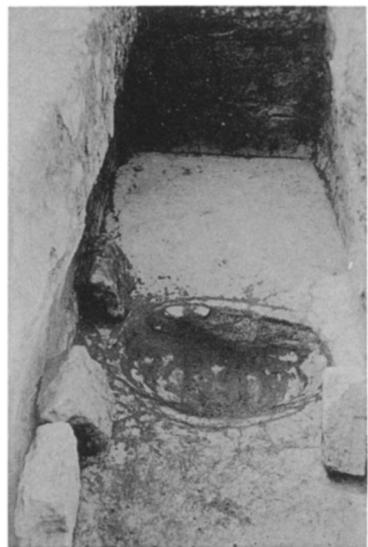
a. Cement floor and surrounding walls.



b. Cistern from east, showing fragment of roof in place.



c. Interior of cistern, eastern end.



d. Interior of cistern, western end.