

# A WELL IN THE RACHI SETTLEMENT AT ISTHμία

(PLATES 57–67)

THE RARITY of closed and stratified deposits of Hellenistic pottery in the Corinthia lends particular interest to the contents of a well excavated in 1955 and 1956 in the Rachi settlement.<sup>1</sup> After a brief period of use, the shaft was rapidly filled with soil and a number of complete or nearly complete vessels. They give support from the Isthmus to recent revisions in the Hellenistic pottery chronology of Corinth and Athens and provide new information about Corinthian pottery of the 4th and 3rd centuries B.C.<sup>2</sup>

During the excavations directed by Oscar Broneer in the Sanctuary of Poseidon at the Isthmus of Corinth for the University of Chicago, an Early Hellenistic settlement was discovered on a ridge overlooking the sanctuary from the south (Pl. 57:a).<sup>3</sup> Votive deposits found on the summit of this height (known locally as the Rachi) suggest the presence of a shrine by the late 6th century B.C.<sup>4</sup> Excavations in 1954 and 1955 revealed the remains of houses and workshops, a public building, a large cistern on the south slope, and the well whose contents are the subject of this paper.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The well was excavated by Chrysoula Kardara (1955) and William B. Donovan (1956) during the Broneer excavations at Isthmia. I acknowledge here their contribution to the description of the well deposits that follow.

<sup>2</sup> These revisions in Corinthian and Athenian chronology have lowered the dates assigned to a number of key sites or deposits (such as the Chatby cemetery in Alexandria, Athenian Agora Groups A and B, and the South Stoa in Corinth) by at least twenty-five years, which demands a corresponding lowering of the dates assigned to the pottery shapes in chronological studies published earlier. For a summary of the problems and some suggested revisions in Corinthian chronology of the 4th and 3rd centuries, see *Corinth* XVIII, i, pp. 2–4 and Pemberton 1985, p. 271, note 1, and p. 274, note 12; see also the reviews of *Corinth* VII, iii: Sinn 1979 and Callaghan 1978. Williams (1980, p. 1) would put the construction of the South Stoa “later than the mid-4th century, or perhaps as late as the 320’s B.C.” A recent summary of the changes in Athenian chronology appears in Rotroff 1990, pp. 173–178.

<sup>3</sup> Excavations on the Rachi are discussed by Oscar Broneer (1953, pp. 194–195; 1955, pp. 124–128; 1958, pp. 17–20, 31, 32, 36). Broneer 1962 describes the Theater Caves, which contain pottery of the 4th century, much of which may be compared to material from the Rachi well. See also *Isthmia* II, pp. 1, 2.

<sup>4</sup> See Anderson-Stojanović 1987b, pp. 268–269 and Broneer 1971, pp. 182, 183, and note 37.

<sup>5</sup> Kardara 1961, pp. 261–266 and Kardara 1974, pp. 447–453. New excavations in the Rachi settlement were conducted by the author as part of the University of Chicago Excavations at Isthmia in 1989; for a preliminary report on the results of that campaign, see Gebhard and Hemans 1992 and Anderson-Stojanović 1990, pp. 303–304.

I wish to thank Elizabeth R. Gebhard, Director of the University of Chicago Excavations at Isthmia, not only for her invitation to study the material from the Rachi and for permission to publish the material from the well but also for helpful suggestions and encouragement in all aspects of my work at Isthmia. An American Council of Learned Societies Grant-in-Aid (1986) and two Travel to Collections Awards from the National Endowment for the Humanities (1986 and 1987) have facilitated the research for this article, and I am grateful to both institutions for their assistance. Support for my work at Isthmia has also been provided by the University of Chicago Isthmia Excavations and by Wilson College.

A number of individuals have contributed to this study, and I am grateful for permission to present their unpublished material here: catalogue entries for the terracotta figurines were written by Professor David

## THE WELL

The well, located on the north side of the ridge, is adjacent to a long public building with five rooms; a later stairway cut into bedrock borders the well on the west (Pl. 57:b). Unlined and cut into the poros limestone of the hill, the well is 1 m. in diameter and approximately 42 m. deep. At a depth of *ca.* 6 m., the bedrock changes to marl. A series of matching footholds, *ca.* 0.20 m. wide and in the wall of the shaft, extend downward into the well.<sup>6</sup> At a depth of 5.80 to 6.60 m., an air tunnel, 13.40 m. long, leads from the well shaft to the north slope of the hill.<sup>7</sup> It is approximately 0.50 m. wide at the base and varies in height from 0.70 m. at the north end to 0.43 m. at the point where it meets the well. Its function may have been to provide an adequate supply of air for those originally digging the well, or it may have been used for the removal of earth as the shaft was being dug.<sup>8</sup>

The well itself was excavated to a depth of 33 m. Probes below this point suggest that there is a layer of stones at approximately -36.00 m., ground water at -36.50 m., and the well bottom at -42.00 m. Some shifting of fill in the well took place shortly after excavation commenced, causing the upper levels to sink approximately two to three meters.

No well head or covering of any kind was discovered at the time of excavation. Several drains cut into the surrounding bedrock at east, north, and west lead into the well, providing drainage for this part of the settlement after the well was no longer used as a source of drinking water.

To dig such a deep well was not an easy task and must have been an absolute necessity for the settlement. Its original construction might be associated with activities in the long

---

Gordon Mitten of Harvard University (who will present a study of all figurines from the University of Chicago Excavations in a forthcoming *Isthmia* volume); the information on the bronze armor and the catapult shot comes from Professor Alastair Jackson of the University of Manchester (the author of a forthcoming *Isthmia* volume on the arms and armor); and Dr. David S. Reese has contributed the Appendix on faunal remains (pp. 301-302 below).

During my work at the Isthmia Museum I benefited in many ways from the assistance of Iannis Perras, Head Guard at the museum, his staff, and Jean Perras, Secretary of the University of Chicago Isthmia Excavations.

The profile drawings were done by Svetozar Stanković and Dragan Stojanović. Photographs of objects for this article were taken by Frank Nesbit and printed by Lenio Bartzioti and Ino Ioannidou. Michiel Bootsman of the Photography Department of the Allard Pierson Museum is responsible for the photographs on Plate 57 and those of 23 and 79. Stella Bouzaki, museum conservator, repaired 79.

I am grateful to the following individuals whose information and suggestions have done much to improve this paper: John W. Hayes (who also did the drawing of 1), Frederick P. Hemans, John H. Kroll, Elizabeth G. Pemberton, Dragan Stojanović, and the anonymous reviewer for *Hesperia*. Particular thanks are owed to Susan Rotroff for her friendship and her willingness to share her expertise on Athenian Hellenistic pottery. Any errors that remain are, of course, the responsibility of the author.

<sup>6</sup> When measured in September 1989, the well was open to a depth of 36 m. below the rock surface at the edge of the well, and water was encountered at -33.40 m. The elevation of the rock surface at the well is 96.064 m. above sea level and 42.689 m. above site datum for the Sanctuary of Poseidon. Depths for the various levels, however, are measured from the top of the shaft. Documentation for description of features and excavation of the well was taken from Isthmia Field Notebooks 2, 8 (Kardara), and 12 (Donovan).

<sup>7</sup> I have not been able to locate any parallels for such an air tunnel.

<sup>8</sup> Broneer (1958, p. 20) comments that until this conduit was cleared, the workmen excavating the well did not have enough oxygen.

building next to it, which may have housed shops. It is also possible that the extreme depth of the well was the result of digging to a deeper level as the water table became lower.<sup>9</sup>

The bottle-shaped cistern on the south slope, the fill of which is of later date than that in the well, is evidence for the continuing need for a water supply. It is, of course, impossible to date the actual construction of the well, and we can only date the material contained in the lowest layers which, given the great depth of the well, probably belong to the earliest years of use. They provide a *terminus ante quem* of the mid-4th century B.C. for the construction.<sup>10</sup>

### STRATIGRAPHY

The amount of fill in the well was large. Although some distinction in the deposits was noted at the beginning of excavation, as work proceeded, observations focused primarily on the contents because of the lack of light and the dampness of the soil. The well was excavated in approximately twenty layers varying in depth from 0.20 to 3.00 m. Some of these appear to represent real divisions or differences in fill, others are arbitrary and relate to the practice of beginning a new basket or excavation unit each day regardless of the nature of the soil.<sup>11</sup> Without clear evidence for grouping any of these layers, such as might be provided by records of joins between pottery fragments in different levels, I have chosen to present the material in each layer separately, thus providing a sequence from bottom to top (see the List of Deposits, pp. 297–298 below).

The contents of the lowest layer (Layer 20, –33.10 to –32.00 m.) consisted entirely of large storage-jar fragments and part of an amphora (1) and thus probably represent material deposited while the well was still in use.<sup>12</sup> From approximately –32.00 to –29.00 m., the field notebook describes the recovery of a few unidentified sherds, roof tiles, and some fragments of bronze.<sup>13</sup> Because the ceramic shapes found in the layer above (Layer 19, –29.00 to

<sup>9</sup> For an example of the necessity to deepen a well as the water table receded, see Caskey 1960, p. 168. In the settlement, there are numerous rectangular basins cut out of the bedrock that could have been utilized as collecting basins for rainwater.

In Athens, the greater depth and fewer number of wells and the increasing number of cisterns during the same period have suggested to John Camp (1977, pp. 145–147) that ground water was difficult to find. In fact, the bottle-shaped cistern ultimately replaced the well as the common water source in private houses during the course of the early Hellenistic period in Athens.

<sup>10</sup> Camp 1977. Although wells could be cleaned out periodically, the depth of this well makes such an event unlikely. If the well was deepened at some period during its use, however, all earlier material would naturally have been removed.

<sup>11</sup> As part of the current organization and study of the ceramics at Isthmia, each basket of pottery from excavations conducted by Broneer between 1952 and 1966 has been assigned a lot number. The absence of a lot number in association with a layer in the well indicates that the context material from that layer cannot now be located.

<sup>12</sup> In his discussion of “use filling” *vs.* “dumped filling”, Robinson (*Agora V*, p. 123) suggests that “use fillings generally contain large numbers of nearly complete vessels, predominantly those which had been designed for or adapted to use as water jars; broken household pottery, thrown into the well- or cistern-mouth instead of onto a more distant refuse heap, occurs in smaller quantities.”

<sup>13</sup> Notebook 12, p. 15. Isthmia Metal Lot 56-03-24c and d include a bronze nail with carbonized wood attached, a bronze nail fragment, and a bronze blade with wood attached. Neither the sherds nor the tiles were inventoried. Since no material was inventoried from this level of the well, it was not given a separate layer number.

–27.00 m.) are not those typically utilized for water collection, their presence, together with several large stone blocks and roof tiles in Layer 18 (–27.00 to –24.45 m.), suggests the first intentional dumping of debris into the well. Eight bronze shield attachments or holders for tassels and handling cords were also found in Layer 18.<sup>14</sup>

The first significant amounts of pottery were dumped into the well at Layer 16 (–20.00 to –18.50 m.). Above was a thin (–18.50 to –18.30 m.) layer (Layer 15) of clay in which were many snail shells, stones, and a sheep's skull.<sup>15</sup> The clay may have accumulated as a result of rainwater washing down into the well between episodes of dumping.

Above this clay, in Layer 14 (–18.30 to –16.50 m.), porous blocks 0.10–0.11 m. thick, fragments of large cover tiles, and stones probably represent debris from a destruction or remodeling of a nearby building and the subsequent cleaning up of the area.<sup>16</sup>

The layers above (Layers 13–9, –16.50 to –12.00 m.) contained varying amounts of pottery and other objects. Many animal bones were found in Layer 8 (–12.00 to –10.60 m.), and in Layer 7 (–10.60 to –10.00 m.) was found a block so large that it had to be broken up to be removed. The occurrence of more cut blocks and stones, as well as large quantities of pottery in Layers 5 (–9.50 to –8.90 m.) and 4 (–8.90 to –7.60 m.), may be evidence for another clean-up of debris in the settlement. It is probable that, before the earth shifted downward in the well, Layer 5 was at the same depth as the air tunnel, and the similarity of some of the material with that excavated from the tunnel suggests that the fill from that layer in the well spilled into the tunnel.<sup>17</sup> It is at approximately the depth of Layer 3 (–7.60 to –5.70 m.) that this tunnel now meets the well shaft.

The gray earth of Layer 2 (–5.70 to –1.10 m.), alternately hard and soft, was in a cone shape with reddish patches and burned earth along the sides. The uppermost layer in the well (Layer 1, –1.10 m. to ground level) was filled with large broken blocks and roof tiles, in addition to a very small amount of pottery. It appears that Layers 1 and 2 may belong to the time when the settlement was destroyed, late in the 3rd century B.C.

The air tunnel contained only one layer of cultural debris, and, as suggested above, the material in it seems to correspond to that in Layer 5 in the well. Several pieces from the tunnel are the latest related to the well (**127**, **128**), and other sherds are discolored from burning. The small stone catapult ball (IM 2023b) found in the tunnel, if not reused, could be a remnant of military occupation or attack.<sup>18</sup>

<sup>14</sup> IM 4759–4764, 4819, 4820. Alastar Jackson informs me that such pins are known from actual hoplite shields and representations but were also used in lighter *pelta* shields (as in Snodgrass 1967, p. 95 and pls. 42, 45, 46 and Boardman 1975, fig. 31).

<sup>15</sup> Animal bones are discussed in the Appendix to this article, “Faunal Remains from the Well on the Rachi” by David S. Reese (pp. 301–302 below). Bones from the Rachi well are stored in Bone Lot 17.

<sup>16</sup> The blocks and tiles in Layer 14 and above are mentioned in Notebook 12 but were not catalogued.

<sup>17</sup> Layer 5 and the air tunnel are the only deposits in the well containing many fragments of hemispherical bowls.

<sup>18</sup> IM 2023b, of hard, gray stone with traces of burning, varies in diameter from 0.180 to 0.163 m. and weighs 6.2 kg. It is of a weight within the range for shot for a Hellenistic 15-mina catapult (Marsden 1971, pp. 81–82). Five other rounded stones, identified by Alastar Jackson as catapult shot by weight as well as by their shape, have been found on the Rachi.

## CONTENTS

Most of the pottery, lamps, and loomweights were probably household refuse. The phiale (20), miniature vases (11 [phiale] and 59 [pyxis]), and figurines may have come from the shrine at the top of the ridge, or they may have been associated with some household cult.<sup>19</sup> Animal bones found in the well preserve marks of butchering and thus have been identified by David Reese (see Appendix, p. 301 below) as food debris.<sup>20</sup>

## CHRONOLOGY

The small amount of pottery from Layers 20–17 belongs to the third quarter of the 4th century B.C. Layer 16 contains Attic imports (6, 7, and 8) that suggest a date for that deposit in the late 4th or early 3rd century. They resemble pieces from Thompson's Group A, Menon's Cistern, and the Cave Cistern System in the Athenian Agora, deposits that are dated from the late 4th century to early in the second quarter of the 3rd century B.C.<sup>21</sup> Certain details of these pieces in Layer 16, however, suggest that they were made during the late 4th century.<sup>22</sup>

Four coins were found in Layer 14, and the latest, an Athenian bronze coin of the issue with two owls in a wreath (25), is dated to 317–307 B.C.<sup>23</sup> Since the coin is worn, the date of this layer, and those above it, is somewhat later. This is the only layer of the well in which coins were found, and they may have been mixed with the debris that characterizes Layer 14.<sup>24</sup> The Broneer Type VII B lamp (Howland Type 25 A), characteristic of Layer 6 and below, also fits comfortably at the end of the 4th century.<sup>25</sup>

<sup>19</sup> Three other phialai were found in the area of the shrine but no miniature pyxides. The loomweights and lamps could also have been dedications. Loomweights have been found at sanctuaries dedicated to Demeter: Williams and Williams 1987, p. 259 and Bookidis and Stroud 1987, p. 8.

<sup>20</sup> The fact that none of the bones were burned makes it likely that they were not from sacrificial meals.

<sup>21</sup> Thompson's Group A, Thompson, Thompson, and Rotroff 1987, pp. 6, 13–32; Menon's Cistern, Miller 1974, pp. 198–210 and Rotroff 1991, p. 67; Cave Cistern, Rotroff 1983, pp. 261–263.

<sup>22</sup> The reserved band and grooved resting surface of 6 indicate a date still in the 4th century (Rotroff 1983, p. 265); skyphos 7, with dot in the center of the reserved underside rather than concentric circles, finds parallels dated to the late 4th century (Rotroff 1984, nos. 4, 14, pp. 352, 353, pl. 67), as does kantharos 8 (Rotroff 1984, no. 12).

<sup>23</sup> The preliminary reading of the coins was made by Joan E. Fisher and Orestes H. Zervos. I am especially grateful to Dr. Zervos for his help with the Rachi coins and for his suggestions for publication. Dr. Liane Houghtalin will publish the coins from the University of Chicago Excavations at Isthmia.

John Kroll has recently lowered the date of this issue, which is his Variety 46, from 330–322 to 317–307 B.C. (*Agora XXVI*, pp. 4–5). Kroll (1982, pp. 241–242) puts the next issue, with owl facing left (Variety E), to “after 307 B.C.”

The other coins in the deposit include 26, one very worn Corinthian Pegasos/trident (IC 223), and one illegible Greek coin (IC 226).

<sup>24</sup> Destruction of or damage to buildings in the settlement was perhaps caused by the earthquakes that have been suggested as the cause for a number of destructions at Corinth in the late 4th century B.C. See *Corinth XVIII*, i, p. 3 and Williams and Fisher 1976, pp. 115–116.

<sup>25</sup> *Isthmia III*, p. 15; *Agora IV*, p. 67, also note 62. Miller (1974, p. 208, note 67) suggests that “since the chronology of lamps is heavily dependent on the dating of ceramics, it will, of course, be necessary to adjust the lamp sequence in accordance with a revised pottery chronology.” Of the seven lamps in Menon's Cistern, six were types later than those from Isthmia in Howland's sequence (four were Type 25 B and two were 25 B',

Further indication of a date from the late 4th century to the beginning of the 3rd for Layers 16–6 comes from the Corinthian pottery in those layers, which finds parallels in deposits of the second half of the 4th century in the Forum area of Corinth and in Groups 6 and 7 from the Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore on Acrocorinth, dated to the late 4th and early 3rd centuries.<sup>26</sup>

The latest material in the well appears in Layer 5 and above. For the first time in the well we find examples of West Slope decoration (**93**, **94**), suggesting a date after the first quarter of the 3rd century B.C. for these levels.<sup>27</sup> Kantharoi, particularly the Hexamilia type in the uppermost levels (Layers 1–3), may be compared to types found in deposits related to the destruction of the Rachi industrial settlement in the late 3rd century B.C.<sup>28</sup> Two Broneer Type XI blister-ware lamps of the 3rd century come from Layer 2. The absence of moldmade relief bowls from the well might suggest that its filling was completed before the end of the third quarter of the 3rd century B.C., but because fragments of only two such bowls have been found in deposits excavated in the Rachi settlement, their absence in the well may not be significant.<sup>29</sup>

Therefore, four sequences of filling are reflected in the contents of the well: (1) a use filling of the mid-4th century B.C. (Layer 20); (2) a small amount of material and debris probably of the third quarter of the 4th century (Layers 19–17); (3) clean-up and dumped fill of the late 4th and early 3rd centuries (Layers 16–6); and (4) occasional discard of material from the second quarter until the end of the 3rd century (Layers 5–1 and air tunnel).

#### THE POTTERY

A variety of shapes and wares was found in the excavation of the well, but since not all the excavated pottery was retained, it is not possible to present their relative quantities. Much well-preserved material was catalogued, however, and the remaining sherds were stored according to excavation basket.<sup>30</sup> They are principally rims, bases, and handles and probably give a fairly reliable estimate of the range of vessel types. The shapes, for the most part, fit into the typology that Edwards set forth in his volume on Corinthian Hellenistic pottery, and his shape names have been followed in this study.<sup>31</sup>

Miller 1974, *loc. cit.*). See the discussion below on lamps and also **16**, **46**, **75**, **86**, of Attic origin, and **101** and **102**, of Corinthian fabric.

<sup>26</sup> For the Forum area, see Williams and Fisher 1972, pp. 151–169; Williams and Fisher 1973, pp. 23–27; Williams and Fisher 1976, pp. 115–124. For the Demeter and Kore Groups 6 and 7, see *Corinth XVIII*, i, pp. 91–100.

<sup>27</sup> Edwards would put the beginning of West Slope decoration in Corinth *ca.* 330 (*Corinth VII*, iii, p. 20), while Pemberton (*Corinth XVIII*, i, p. 97; no. 399, p. 455; no. 435, p. 159) seems to suggest that it is later, probably second quarter to mid-3rd century. Note the West Slope amphora (C-75-282) in Williams 1977, no. 3, p. 68, from Well 75-5, dated *ca.* 260–230 B.C. in Williams and Zervos 1991, p. 3; see also under no. 13, a moldmade relief kantharos (C-1990-21), “slipped and incised ivy motif used on kantharoi of the later 4th and 3rd centuries . . .” (p. 13). Rotroff (1991, p. 60) puts the beginning of West Slope decoration into the first quarter of the 3rd century.

<sup>28</sup> A description of this material will be included in the forthcoming preliminary report on the 1989 Rachi Excavations in *Hesperia*.

<sup>29</sup> *Corinth XVIII*, i, p. 45 and Rotroff 1990, p. 177.

<sup>30</sup> See note 11 above, p. 259.

<sup>31</sup> As also Pemberton in *Corinth XVIII*, i.

Throughout the well, drinking vessels, bowls, and saucers are most prominent. Cooking pots and blister ware are also well represented. Attic imports include kantharoi, a skyphos, a fish plate, and several other vessels, and there are several bowls and a kantharos which may be of Argive manufacture, but the bulk of the material is Corinthian.

### *Drinking Vessels*

In the lower layers of the well (Layers 16, 10, 6), the undecorated, black-gloss Attic kantharos of Classical shape predominates, while in the upper layers (Layers 5, 2, 1, and the air tunnel), the Attic and Corinthian Hellenistic kantharos decorated in the West Slope technique occurs in greater numbers. Such a sequence adds weight to Pemberton's suggestion that the "Hellenistic forms of Corinthian kantharoi may not have appeared in Corinth until *ca.* 300 B.C. or later, that is, after similar forms had been established in Athens."<sup>32</sup>

All the Attic kantharoi of Classical shape are similar in shape and proportions but exhibit some variation in size and foot profile. Parallels with examples from deposits in the Athenian Agora and the Dipylon Well B1 in the Kerameikos suggest a date around 300 for **8**, **52–55**, and **84**.<sup>33</sup> Comparison of the proportions of these vessels, expressed as the ratio of body diameter to height, places them in the same group with Agora Deposit F 11:2 and the upper range of Agora Group A and Menon's Cistern.<sup>34</sup> Two fragmentary Attic vessels are decorated in the West Slope style (**93**, **94**). The patterns are a simple garland or olive spray (**93**) and ivy leaf and tendrils (**94**).

Among the eight Corinthian kantharoi catalogued from the well, standard types are represented. Two one-piece kantharoi (**87**, **122**) preserve only rim and wall fragments. Both are γραμματικὰ ἐκπώματα, with inscriptions in the zone below the lip and reeded body below the handle zone. The shape of the skyphos with tall foot, **121**, is not a common one, although it resembles the one-piece kantharos. The fabric and surface treatment do not appear to be Attic or Corinthian.<sup>35</sup>

The two Acrocorinth kantharoi (**88** and **123**) and the one example of the cyma kantharos (**115**) are also decorated in simple patterns. One Hexamilia kantharos (**114**), a shape for which a chronology has not been well established, was found in Layer 2 of the well, and another smaller rim fragment was found in Layer 8. This shape has frequently been found

<sup>32</sup> *Corinth* XVIII, i, p. 35. Note the one-piece kantharos from Well 71-2 in the Forum area in Williams and Fisher 1972 (no. 62, p. 171, pl. 28), dated there to the last decade of the 4th century. Corinthian kantharoi begin to appear in the well at Layers 9 and 8 (one fragmentary base with grooved foot in Layer 9; a base with scraped grooves at moldings and a rim of Hexamilia type in Layer 8; a kantharos rim and wall of Attic shape in Layer 6). Rotroff (1984, p. 349) puts the beginning of Athenian Hellenistic kantharoi in the late 4th century but sees the shape as "not well developed until the second quarter of the (third) century" (Rotroff 1991, p. 67).

<sup>33</sup> Rotroff 1984, no. 12, p. 353, pl. 67:K; Braun 1970, no. 5, p. 133, pl. 54, from Abschnitt Ib, a deposit dated to *ca.* 300, but note *Agora* XXII, pp. 110–111, where examples in Abschnitt I–IV are dated *ca.* 275–225 B.C.

<sup>34</sup> As published by Rotroff (1984, fig. 3, p. 350), with discussion on p. 349. Range of proportions for the Attic (classical type) kantharoi from the Rachi well: **52** 0.92, **53** 0.91, **54** 1.01, **55** 0.90, **84** 0.89.

<sup>35</sup> It is possible that **121** is an Argive import. A similar fabric and treatment of surface occurs on 4th-century Argive black-gloss wares from the excavations of the French School on the Aspis, directed by Giles Touchais. I am most grateful to M. Touchais for allowing me to look at this unpublished material during July of 1992. Cathérine Abadie-Reynal is studying the Hellenistic pottery from the excavations of the French School at Argos.

in graves, but the numerous examples from the Rachi settlement make it clear that it was not produced exclusively for burials.<sup>36</sup>

A single Attic Type A skyphos (7) is of approximately the same date as the kantharoi (52–55) from the same layer. Fragments of Corinthian Type A skyphoi occur in the context material of Layers 11–5 but are so small that they are not very helpful for chronology.

Occurring in equal frequency as Corinthian kantharoi but in earlier layers (Layers 15–10) were one-handed cups (e.g., 28–30, 41). With the exception of 30, which resembles Pemberton's Type 1, all appear to belong to her Type 2.<sup>37</sup> Because the profile of Type 1 resembles that of the echinus bowl, however, without a handle it is impossible to separate the two shapes. In the relative sequence of Corinthian shapes in the well, the kantharos seems to have replaced the one-handed cup.<sup>38</sup>

### *Bowls*

The echinus bowl and the semiglazed bowl are found throughout the well. Of the two Attic examples of the echinus bowl, one (6) has decoration of a stamped palmette and rouletting on the floor. Although the shape is not chronologically significant, the reserved band at the base of the wall and the grooved resting surface suggest a late 4th-century date for 6 and also for 19, an undecorated example with deeper profile.<sup>39</sup> Profiles of the Corinthian echinus bowls are varied, but the single example (39) with stamped palmettes and rouletting resembles 6, and 48 is rather tall and deep.<sup>40</sup> Only three saltcellars (36, 40, 83) were catalogued, and although 36 is quite small, it should perhaps be called an echinus bowl rather than a saltcellar.

The catalogued examples of semiglazed bowls (4, 17, 47, 82) from the well are all from different layers, and they display variations in size and profile. As a series, they show a lowering of the point of maximum diameter and an increasingly flaring rim, but without more examples it is not possible to say whether such variation is chronologically significant.<sup>41</sup>

<sup>36</sup> *Corinth* VII, iii, p. 86, "third century, second quarter to 3rd century B.C., early fourth quarter." An example from the Anaploga water-system manhole is cited as the earliest and is published in *Corinth* VII, iii, no. 515, p. 86, from deposit 32, p. 207. The date of that context, consisting of several fillings, is not firm and may begin as early as the late 4th/early 3rd century ("from ca. 350 to the last quarter of the 3rd century B.C. with a strong emphasis on the earlier years of this period." See the comments of Pemberton [1985, pp. 274, 282] and illustrations of two examples, C-61-37 and T2018 [pl. 79]). There has been a tendency to put it later rather than earlier in the 3rd century.

<sup>37</sup> *Corinth* XVIII, i, pp. 36–38.

<sup>38</sup> The one-handed cup occurs in Groups 6 and 7 of *Corinth* XVIII, i, pp. 91–100, dated to the late 4th and into second quarter of the 3rd century, but not in Groups 8 or 9, pp. 101–105, of mid- and later 3rd-century date.

<sup>39</sup> Rotroff 1983, p. 265.

<sup>40</sup> See the comments in *Corinth* VII, iii, pp. 29–31 and *Corinth* XVIII, i, p. 41. *Corinth* VII, iii, no. 23, p. 31, pl. 2, from deposit 38, is dated to ca. 300 B.C.

<sup>41</sup> As noted in *Corinth* XVIII, i, p. 42. Edwards has suggested (*Corinth* VII, iii, pp. 28–29) that earlier bowls are relatively deep, later ones more shallow. If we compare bowls from the earliest layers (4 and 17) with bowls from upper layers (47 and 82), such a trend seems clear. Greater lip diameter *vs.* shoulder diameter is also suggested as a criterion for early date, but since the earliest examples (nos. 1, 8, 11, 12, 13) cited by Edwards have a greater shoulder diameter, not lip diameter, perhaps the text (p. 28, last sentence) should read, "In

The position of slip is also variable, with **82** preserving traces of color on the exterior, below the rim, while **17** and **47** are slipped only on the interior. **4**, however, has a narrow stripe of slip on the exterior, just below the point of maximum diameter. Parallels for **17** and **47** are found in the Corinth Forum votive-pit deposit and in the drain between Buildings I and II, both dated to the 3rd quarter of the 4th century B.C.<sup>42</sup> Since the foot is not preserved on all examples, it is impossible to speculate about chronologically significant changes to that profile.

There are three examples (**51**, **66**, **67**) of the beveled-rim bowl from the well, one (**67**) with an unusual rim that is related more to the early form of the bowl with outturned rim, which does not occur in the well.<sup>43</sup>

Of the many saucers found in the well (including **27** and **42**), most show minor variations in shape, none of which seem to relate to the date. A number of examples of the hemispherical bowl with shell foot, a rather rare shape in both Attic and Corinthian wares, were found in the well (specifically, in Layer 5 and in the air tunnel, suggesting that those fills are contemporary; see above, p. 260). All are probably of Corinthian manufacture, although **124** and **125** are of a higher quality than **90–92** and **126** and have been thought to be Attic.<sup>44</sup> Their date should be within the second quarter of the 3rd century.<sup>45</sup> All are decorated in a simple West Slope style, **124** with incised tendrils and **125** with ivy leaves in applied clay and incised tendrils below the rim. A fragmentary hemispherical bowl (**116**) with a more complex pattern of a lattice separated by a checkerboard in the upper zone and a pendent necklace below is the finest and the best preserved of the pieces with West Slope decoration, but it appears not to be Attic.<sup>46</sup>

---

the earliest the *shoulder* is appreciably greater in diameter than the lip.” Such is the case for the two earlier examples in the Rachi well, bowl **4** (Diam. rim 0.128, Diam. shoulder 0.136 m.) and bowl **17** (Diam. rim 0.133, Diam. shoulder 0.183 m.). Two later examples of the shape from the upper fill of the Rachi south-slope cistern, IP 566 (Diam. rim 0.115, Diam. shoulder 0.111 m.) and IP 588 (Diam. rim 0.140, Diam. shoulder 0.129 m.), and later examples cited by Edwards (p. 29) suggest that greater lip/rim diameter may be a criterion for *later* date. Bowls from the Corinth Forum excavations (Williams and Fisher 1972, no. 35, p. 160, pl. 26 and Williams and Fisher 1976, nos. 40, 41, pp. 120–121, pl. 21) appear to have lip diameter either slightly greater than that of the shoulder or about the same.

<sup>42</sup> Williams and Fisher 1972, *loc. cit.*; Williams and Fisher 1976, *loc. cit.* and pl. 24, C-71-51. Also discovered in the 1975 Corinth excavations was a semiglazed bowl with a band of paint on the exterior just above the point of maximum diameter (Williams and Fisher 1976, no. 42, p. 121.)

<sup>43</sup> Edwards describes two profiles for the bowl with outturned rim, the later of which is illustrated by his no. 74 (*Corinth* VII, iii, p. 34 and pl. 3), and places the start of the Hellenistic shape with the carinated wall at 250 B.C. See also *Corinth* XVIII, i, p. 43, note 135. The absence of this shape from the well, then, may be chronologically significant. It is the most common shape, however, in the destruction deposits from the Rachi, dated to the end of the 3rd century B.C.

<sup>44</sup> Broneer 1958, no. 37, p. 31, pl. 13:d, a.

<sup>45</sup> Cf. Miller 1974, no. 34, pl. 32, and references (*ibid.*) in catalogue entry for **89**. Edwards (*Corinth* VII, iii, p. 88) notes the similarity of the appliqué supports, his nos. 525 and 526, to those used on some Corinthian moldmade bowls and to **124** and **126**. His suggested date of first half of the 2nd century is too late for our pieces and for the example from Menon’s Cistern and, in any case, was based only on the poor quality of his no. 526. For the introduction of the shape in Athens, see Rotroff 1991, p. 81.

<sup>46</sup> Susan Rotroff, personal communication, June 1991.

Among the latest pieces associated with the well are **127** and **128**, two base fragments from conical bowls with painted West Slope medallions, a type dated in Corinth to the second half of the 3rd century B.C.<sup>47</sup>

### *Plates*

One poorly preserved Attic fish plate (**56**) and two uncatalogued fragmentary Corinthian fish plates (in Layers 10 and 3) come from the well. The rarity of the plate shape in Rachi well deposits corresponds to a similar situation in the Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore on Acrocorinth, where no plates were found in late 4th-century deposits.<sup>48</sup> There were several plates, however, in deposits of the third quarter of the 4th century at Corinth in the Forum Drain between Buildings I and II.<sup>49</sup> The plate with offset rim, a type common in the second half of the 3rd century B.C., does not occur in the well.<sup>50</sup>

### *Closed Shapes*

The fragment from the neck of a Corinthian lekythos (**2**) is difficult to date, but it is probably among the earliest pieces in the well. The trefoil olpe is a popular shape in the lower layers of the well (Layers 16, 12, 9). The slip on **34** covers the wall to about mid-body, and the surface is nicely finished.

Only one very small, locally made oinochoe (**10**) was recovered, and it is probably to be associated with the shrine. An ointment pot (**103**) is surely an import, although very poorly made, and may have been a container for a special medicine.<sup>51</sup>

The fusiform-unguentaria fragments (**96**, **111**) from the upper layers of the well are both of a fine, thin-walled, gray-ware variety but are of rather different shape and size.<sup>52</sup> A single filter vase (**31**) appears to be of Corinthian fabric with slip, and not of blister ware, more commonly used for this shape in the other material from the Rachi.

### *Other Shapes*

The two pyxis lids (**12**, **35**) show variations in the angle of the wall and the degree of detailed grooving on the top. The wall of **12** is practically vertical with only a slight flare at the base, and the grooved detail on the top is especially well defined; **35** has a rather concave

<sup>47</sup> An example occurs in Group 10 of the Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore on Acrocorinth: *Corinth* XVIII, i, no. 187, p. 106, dated *ca.* 200 B.C. Edwards (*Corinth* VII, iii, p. 91) suggests a beginning date in the third quarter of the 3rd century B.C. In Athens, conical cups are made from the second quarter of the 3rd century B.C. (Rotroff 1991, p. 70).

<sup>48</sup> *Corinth* XVIII, i, p. 50. Edwards presents no examples of 4th- or early 3rd-century plates in *Corinth* VII, iii, pp. 35–42. Fragments of Corinthian fish plates were found in Layers 10 and 3 of the well.

<sup>49</sup> Williams and Fisher 1972, nos. 37, 39, pp. 159–160, and pl. 26.

<sup>50</sup> For the type, see *Corinth* VII, iii, p. 39.

<sup>51</sup> *Corinth* VII, iii (pp. 99–101 and note 93) contains a discussion of imported jars for ointment and medicine. See also Sjöqvist 1960, pp. 78–83, pls. 19, 20 with no specific parallels for the Rachi well shape in clay, but the lead container in Sjöqvist's fig. 15 is not unlike the Rachi example. In fact, a lead vessel (IM 5834), very much like the one shown in Sjöqvist's fig. 15 and also with a tripod emblem, was found in the 1989 excavations on the Rachi.

<sup>52</sup> Unguentaria made from the typical yellow Corinthian clay also occur in the Rachi settlement. For recent discussions of unguentaria, cf. *Corinth* XVIII, i, p. 55; *Corinth* VII, iii; and Anderson-Stojanović 1987a, pp. 105–122.

profile and more domed upper surface.<sup>53</sup> A single lekanis and a lid (**57, 58**), not matching, came from Layer 10, although other fragments from Layers 10 and 6 were not catalogued. Phialai are of miniature (**11**) and medium size (**20**). They may have been dedicated at the shrine on the summit of the Rachi or used at a household altar.

### *Blister Ware*

Among the shapes of Corinthian blister ware found in the well, the aryballos with linear decoration (**43, 44**) was most common.<sup>54</sup> Those found in the well are very much like two from the Isthmia Theater Caves, a deposit that has been dated to the mid-4th century B.C.<sup>55</sup> Two aryballoi from the Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore on Acrocorinth are also similar to those from the well and are dated to the third quarter of the 4th century. The presence of coin **25** (317–307 B.C.) in Layer 14, however, provides a *terminus post quem* for the disposal of the well examples, all of which come from layers above where the coin was found.<sup>56</sup> Several small fragments of duck askoi appear in the well deposits (**32** and **97**). In Layer 17, a blister-ware oinochoe (**3**) finds a parallel at Corinth in the Forum Drain fill, dated late in the third quarter of the 4th century B.C.<sup>57</sup>

### *Coarse Wares*

Several pitchers (**45, 130**), Corinthian lekanai without handles (**18, 60**), and mortaria (**13, 21, 72, 98**) were catalogued, but fragments of many others occur in the context lots. All the mortaria belong to the category of Edwards' Mortar I, which has a bolster handle with bead-and-reel pattern and a curved, overhanging rim.<sup>58</sup> Part of an unidentified amphora (**1**) was found in the use filling of the well (Layer 20), and three stamped handles in other layers; **133** and **134** are standard Corinthian A spined handles with palmette stamps and belong to the second half of the 4th century B.C., but **78** is an unidentified type.<sup>59</sup> **73** has been labeled a lid, but it is an odd shape and may well have served some other function.

<sup>53</sup> Compare *Corinth* VII, iii, no. 577, p. 98, pl. 19, dated to ca. 350, very similar to **12**, while no. 576, with definite concave wall and tall dome, dated to the third quarter of the 3rd century B.C., shows characteristics similar to **35**.

<sup>54</sup> For blister-ware fabric, see *Corinth* VII, iii, pp. 144–146.

<sup>55</sup> Broneer 1962, p. 6 and nos. 20, 21, p. 24, pl. 12:f; *Isthmia* II, p. 41 and note 37; *Corinth* VII, iii, p. 202, deposit 16.

<sup>56</sup> Similarities between the shapes of the cooking pots and mortars in the well, as well as these aryballoi, with those in the Theater Caves may warrant lowering the date of the material in the Theater Caves by a quarter century. The Theater was remodeled during the last quarter of the 4th century (Gebhard 1973, p. 60), and it is not unlikely that the caves went out of use at the same time.

<sup>57</sup> Williams and Fisher 1972, no. 23, pp. 153, 157, pl. 25.

<sup>58</sup> *Corinth* VII, iii, no. 625, pp. 109–110, pl. 22; similar to two from the Isthmia Theater Caves, Broneer 1962, p. 24, nos. 20, 21, pl. 12:f.

<sup>59</sup> The Rachi amphora stamps have been studied by Virginia R. Grace and Carolyn G. Koehler and have been included in the comprehensive Amphora Data Base being compiled by Koehler and Philippa M. W. Matheson, whose study is based on the Athenian Agora files of Virginia Grace. I am indebted to both Dr. Grace and Dr. Koehler for helpful discussions about the Rachi stamps and for the entries in the catalogue.

The small number of stamped amphora handles found in the well is in great contrast to the large numbers (**35**) found in the cistern on the south slope of the Rachi. Some of these are discussed in Koehler 1982, pp. 287, 288 and no. 11 on p. 291.

*Cooking Ware*

The standard shapes, including a number of lids, occur in the well. Small lids, like **132**, must have been used for protecting the contents of round-mouth pitchers, while the medium-sized ones (e.g., **74**) were for small casseroles. Unusual is a one-handled pot (**63**) with burnished surface, probably imported. Several pots are equipped with strainer spouts, one small (**37**) and the other a large open shape (**100**). Found in the same layer as **100** was **99**, a strainer that is similar in profile to one from the Athenian Agora.<sup>60</sup> It is possible that these utensils were utilized in the industrial activities on the hill, but they could also have been household equipment.<sup>61</sup>

## OTHER OBJECTS

*Lamps*

Of the 15 lamps found in the well, the majority (9) are varieties of Broneer Type VII (Howland Type 25), a type common in the 4th century as well as the first half of the 3rd century B.C.<sup>62</sup> In fact, 52 examples of Broneer Type VII come from the Rachi settlement. Most of those from the well are Athenian (e.g., **16**, **46**, **74**, **86**, **113**, IP 743), the rest Corinthian (e.g., **101**, **102**, IP 3014). Broneer Type VII B (Howland Type 25 A) is the only lamp type found in the earlier layers. On the other hand, Layers 5, 3, and 2, which represent the latest series of dumped fills, contained lamps more common in the 3rd century. One example (**102**) of Broneer Type VII C (Howland Type 25 A') was found in Layer 5; **113** in Layer 3 is a Broneer Type VII E (Howland Type 25 B), and there are two Broneer Type XI (**117**, IP 599) blister-ware lamps in Layer 2.

Three lamps are earlier types: two Broneer Type VI (**81**, **110**) and one Broneer Type IV (**112**). There is one example (**119**) of a small lamp with central tube (Howland Type 27 A) from Layer 1.

*Figurines*

Most of the identifiable figurines from the well are female types, and many are exceptionally well made.<sup>63</sup> The Ephedrismos (**79**), two women playing the game "ephedrismos", is an unusual type in the Corinthia. This game was a popular subject for terracotta figurines,

<sup>60</sup> *Agora* XII, no. 2009, p. 376, there dated 375–340. The rim shape is different from **99**. An unpublished parallel of late 4th-century date is cited from Porto Cheli (*loc. cit.*).

<sup>61</sup> Kardara (1961, p. 265) suggests that **100** was used for straining dyes.

<sup>62</sup> One hundred thirty-eight lamps from the Rachi were published by Broneer in *Isthmia* III. See *ibid.*, p. 2 for discussion and p. 91, where quantities of the various types from the Rachi are listed. For Howland Types, see *Agora* IV, pp. 67–82, pls. 38, 39. Scheibler (*Kerameikos* XI, p. 190) gives Howland Type 25 a greater range, i.e., dating 25 A to 400–250 B.C., 25 A' to 370–250 B.C., and 25 B to 350–250 B.C. Publication of the lamps from Torone (Tidmarsh and Williams 1989, p. 316) and Halieis, both sites apparently abandoned in the late 4th or early 3rd centuries B.C., may provide useful information about the chronology of this common Hellenistic type.

<sup>63</sup> A full discussion of the figurines from the Rachi will be a part of David G. Mitten's study of the terracotta figurines from the University of Chicago Excavations at Isthmia. Comments, descriptions, and references for the figurines here and in the catalogue entries derive from text written by Professor Mitten or from many helpful discussions with him at the Isthmia Museum in June and July of 1991.

painted vases, and even monumental stone sculpture from the second half of the 5th century B.C. through the 3rd century and beyond.<sup>64</sup> Three molds were found in the well. **23**, the upper part of a mold for a female, which is very finely finished (see Plate 59 for the mold and impression), appears to have produced very few impressions, if any, before it was broken and deposited in the well. The coiffure, stephane, and veil, and the impressive formal frontal aspect of the figure suggest that she is a goddess and not a mortal.<sup>65</sup> The female head **76** is one of the finest of a number recovered from the Rachi settlement.

Stylistic parallels for these figurines suggest dates in the second half of the 4th and first half of the 3rd centuries B.C., and it is now possible to assign a more precise chronology based on their context. The figurines and the molds are of local Corinthian fabric, and the presence of molds on the Rachi height suggests that terracotta figurines and plaques may have been manufactured in the settlement. It is also possible that the figurines served as dedications in the shrine.

### *Loomweights*

All the loomweights (**106–108, 120, 135**) are of Types IX and X, as classified by Gladys Davidson in *Corinth XII*. If we follow her chronology, they should belong to the second half of the 4th century.<sup>66</sup> The incised marks on **106** and **107** do not correspond to any previously published in the Corinth series. **135** has the stamp with loomweight familiar from Corinth and Athens. The loomweight symbol on our example has the rod at the top that is normally associated with the letter stamp ΓΛΥΚ.<sup>67</sup> Unless the loomweights were dedications at the shrine, their appearance in Layer 14 and not in lower levels suggests that weaving, whether in the household or workshop, was practised in the settlement by the late 4th or early 3rd century B.C.

## CONCLUSION

The use filling of Layer 20 is not deep and consists of an amphora (**1**) and uncatalogued body sherds from coarse vessels. Provided that the well was not cleaned out in antiquity,

<sup>64</sup> Cf. Thompson 1949, pp. 235–236 and pp. 247–251, pl. 53 for a monumental marble akroterion from the Athenian Agora, perhaps from the Hephaisteion, dated second half of the 5th century B.C., resembling an ephedrismos group but identified as the Hesperides; Eckstein 1967, pp. 75–88, pls. 48–52, with bibliography and parallels.

<sup>65</sup> See the references for monumental counterparts for the image cited under **23**. Demeter and Hera would both be appropriate identifications, according to Mitten.

<sup>66</sup> *Corinth XII*, pp. 149, 155. The fact that many of the almost 300 loomweights from the Rachi settlement are of this shape suggests that the lower end of this range should go into the 3rd century.

<sup>67</sup> Cf. *Corinth XII*, pp. 159–160 and no. 1153, pp. 157, 168, fig. 27. Two loomweights found at Nemea with the remains of wooden rods still preserved have been published by McLauchlin (1981, pp. 79–81), and it has been suggested (first by Davidson in *Corinth XII*, p. 147 and at some greater length by McLauchlin, *loc. cit.*) that the rods were used to attach a group of warp threads to the weight. An alternative suggestion made by Carroll (1983, pp. 96–98) would have the weights used to store warp threads, needed in weaving large textiles, and the rods, to keep the threads from slipping off the end. The most recent discussion of the warp-weighted loom appears in a comprehensive study of textiles, Barber 1991, pp. 91–113.

the small amount of bottom fill associated with its use shows that the well did not function very long.<sup>68</sup> Either there was not enough water, or the water was not good.<sup>69</sup> From –32.00 to –29.00 m., very few objects were found in the fill of the shaft. Above this level, the earliest datable material in Layers 19–17 belongs to the third quarter of the 4th century B.C. It is possible that the abandonment of the well was connected with the severe drought suggested for Greece during this period.<sup>70</sup> If the well did indeed dry up, it may have been replaced by the cistern on the south slope used for the storage of rain water, since much of the material found in the cistern after it was abandoned is later than that found in the well and, in fact, is contemporary with the destruction of the settlement.<sup>71</sup> No other wells have been located on the Rachi, and, indeed, few wells have been found in the Sanctuary of Poseidon or the surrounding area.<sup>72</sup>

The shaft began to be used for the dumping of large amounts of household debris (Layers 16–6) by the end of the 4th century and continued to be filled into the second quarter of the 3rd century. The upper layers (Layers 5–1) and the air tunnel contained some pottery that may be as late as the end of the 3rd century.

The objects found in the Rachi well provide us with a glimpse of the household goods of this early Hellenistic settlement, including both new and familiar pottery shapes as well as miniature vessels, figurines, and carved bone objects (**33**, **137**) that reflect the ritual activities of the community.<sup>73</sup> The bones found in the well provide evidence for a diet of sheep, goat, pig, and cattle, supplemented by fish and fowl. Fragments of armor and the catapult shot may have been deposited on the Rachi as a result of military action and serve as a reminder that the ridge occupies a strategic location on the Isthmus.<sup>74</sup>

## CATALOGUE

With the exception of blister ware, Munsell readings are not typically given in the catalogue for objects of Corinthian manufacture. The Munsell colors for fired Corinthian clay range from 5YR 7/6, reddish yellow to 7.5YR 7/6, reddish yellow or 7.5YR 7/4,

<sup>68</sup> Excavation was extremely difficult at the bottom of the well, and it is possible that some material was left unexcavated because of water at the bottom.

<sup>69</sup> Now the water from wells in Kyras Vrasi is brackish, and most of the inhabitants drink bottled water.

<sup>70</sup> Camp 1977, pp. 152–156; pp. 157–158 and notes 51–55 refer especially to Corinth.

<sup>71</sup> The earliest material found in the Rachi cistern on the south slope dates to the late 4th or early 3rd century B.C. (based on a 4th-century coin, stamped amphora handles, lamps, and Attic black-gloss wares) and presumably belongs to the use period of the cistern, but the uppermost layers contain Rhodian stamped amphora handles of the last quarter of the 3rd century.

<sup>72</sup> Cf. *Isthmia* II, pp. 2, 22–23, 113–115 and Caskey 1960, pp. 168–176.

<sup>73</sup> The suggestion that mold **23** may represent the goddess Demeter (see note 65 above, p. 269) is an important piece of evidence to strengthen the argument for identifying the Rachi shrine with the cult of Demeter as suggested in Anderson-Stojanović 1987b.

Astragali were often dedicated at sanctuaries, especially those with oracles or of a cthonic nature. See Amandry 1984, pp. 347–393.

<sup>74</sup> See notes 14 and 18 above, p. 260. Various weapons, including lead sling bullets and spear heads, were discovered in the 1989 excavations on the Rachi.

pink, to 10YR 8/3, very pale brown (*Munsell Soil Color Charts*, Baltimore 1975). For a fuller discussion see *Corinth VII*, i, p. 10. Context material and inventoried objects in the catalogue are arranged according to layer and type. Measurements are in meters. All dates are B.C. The following refer to classes of inventoried objects at Isthmia: IC = Isthmia coin, IM = Isthmia Miscellaneous Find; IP = Isthmia Pottery.

## LAYER 20

**1** (IP 887). Amphora Fig. 1

P.H. 0.405. Est. Diam. rim 0.148. Max. Diam. body 0.415. Mended. Preserved are a small section of rim, both handles, part of body. Base missing.

Heavy, convex rim, flat on top. Short neck and two oval handles with very plump body. Thumb rest on one handle. Sandy, silver micaceous fabric reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) to pink (7.5YR 7/4) in color, fired light brown (7.5YR 6/4) at surface. Splotches of red at neck exterior and at tops of handles.

## LAYER 19

**2** (IP 808). Lekythos Pl. 58

P.H. 0.045. Diam. rim 0.050. One fragment with rim, neck, and handle stub.

Funnel-shaped neck, constricted at bottom and flaring outward below. Lip is flat on top. Corinthian fabric with traces of reddish slip.

Because only the neck is preserved, it is impossible to tell if this was an ovoid or angular lekythos. Cf. Pemberton 1970, nos. 42, 44, p. 287, pl. 70, nos. 89 and 90, p. 293, pl. 72, and discussion on pp. 293, 294. Our piece might be a 4th-century example of a shape originating in the second and third quarters of the 5th century.

## LAYER 17

**3** (IP 780). Blister-ware oinochoe Fig. 2, Pl. 58

H. 0.185. Diam. rim 0.094. Diam. body 0.187. Diam. base 0.112. Mended and restored. Complete.

Broneer 1958, no. 41, p. 32, pl. 14:d; Kardara 1961, pl. 81, fig. 7.

Round-mouthed oinochoe with globular body and concave base. Wide, flaring rim and short neck. Convex curve to shoulder, slight articulation and continuation of wall to base. One strap handle with central

groove extends from rim to above shoulder. Reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) to gray variably fired. Blister-ware bumps extend from shoulder to neck.

IP 1522 (from Trench H, B 3, Notebook 15, p. 13, Oct. 3, Fall 1957, at depth -0.20 to -0.50) displays a similar technique but a different shape. See *Corinth XVIII*, i, no. 387, p. 154, pl. 44, a blister-ware oinochoe dated late third to fourth quarter of 4th century; Williams and Fisher 1972, no. 23, p. 157 is similar. Note 23 on pp. 207-208 of *Agora XII* refers to this piece from the Rachi.

## LAYER 16

**4** (IP 810). Semiglazed bowl Fig. 3, Pl. 58

H. 0.100. Diam. rim 0.128. Diam. shoulder 0.136. Diam. base 0.050. Mended and restored.

Very slightly everted rim, short and small ring base. Corinthian fabric. Brownish black slip leaves traces on interior; band of same color on exterior wall at point of greatest diameter.

Cf. Williams and Fisher 1972, no. 35, p. 159, pl. 26, dated to late in third quarter of 4th century.

**5** (IP 6572). Echinus bowl Fig. 3

H. 0.030. Est. Diam. rim 0.058. Diam. base 0.035. Mended to give profile.

Very carelessly made ring foot with nipple in center. Corinthian fabric with traces of black slip. Wheel ridges on lower part of wall exterior.

**6** (IP 6570). Echinus bowl, Attic Fig. 3

H. 0.040. Est. Diam. rim 0.148. Est. Diam. base 0.088. One fragment with profile.

Shallow bowl on high ring foot with grooved resting surface reserved. Reserved groove at base of wall. Interior has overlapping bands of rouletting, the innermost of which meets the edge of one preserved palmette stamp. Reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) to pink (7.5YR 7/4) to very pale brown (10YR 7/4). Black gloss, good in some areas, especially lower part of exterior wall; red mottled area on part of exterior.

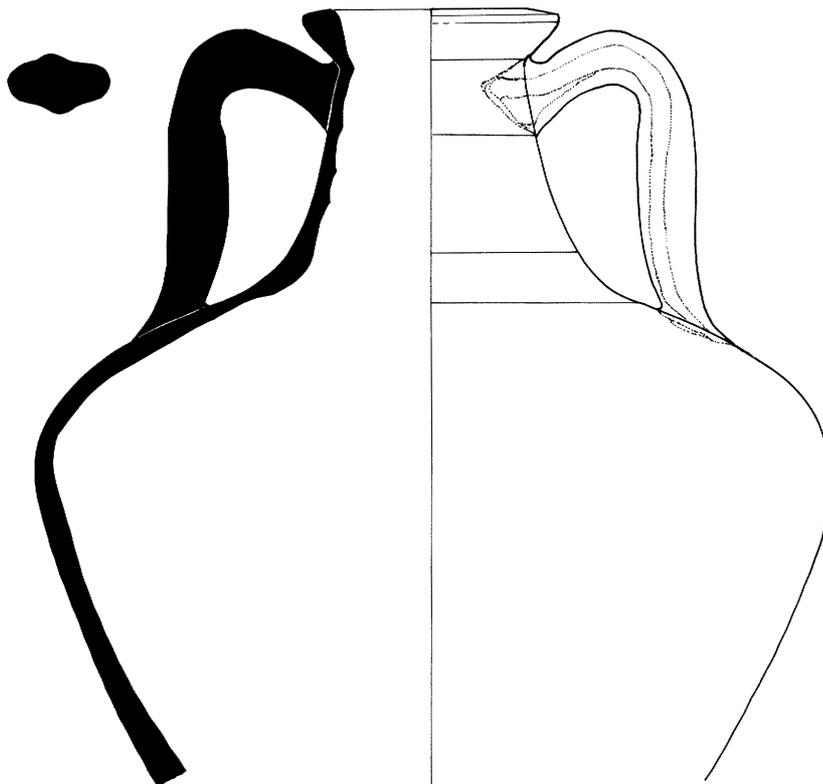


FIG. 1. Layer 20. Amphora 1. Scale 1:4

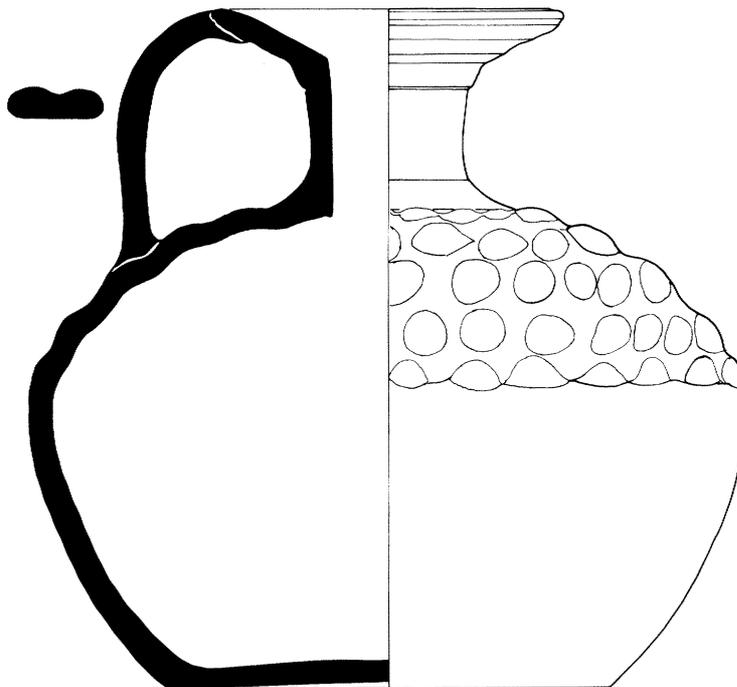


FIG. 2. Layer 17. Blister-ware oinochoe 3. Scale 1:2

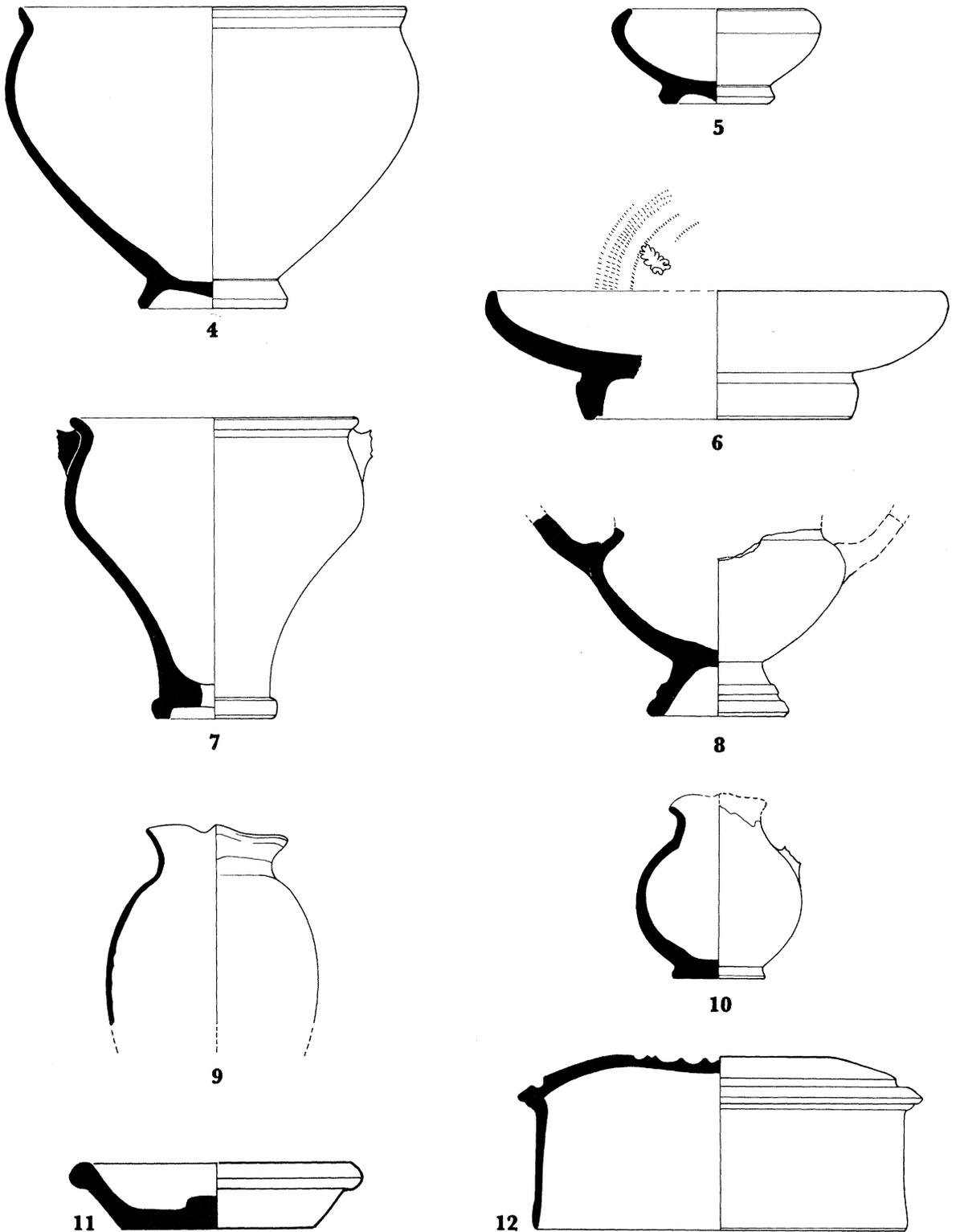


FIG. 3. Layer 16. Fine wares 4-12. Scale 1:2 (11 1:1)

Cf. Miller 1974, no. 32, fig. 4, pp. 233–234, and Thompson, Thompson, and Rotroff 1987, A14, fig. 3, pp. 317–318, but Rotroff (1983, p. 265) states that the grooved resting surface indicates a date still in the 4th century.

**7** (IP 6571). Attic Type A Skyphos Fig. 3  
P.H. 0.100. Est. Diam. 0.098. Est. Diam. rim.  
0.095. Diam. base 0.040. Several fragments of base  
and body joining. Rim does not join.

Reddish yellow to pink (7.5YR 7/4–7/6) fabric. Black gloss on interior, on exterior from point of widest diameter down to and including exterior of torus foot. Black gloss on interior of foot and black gloss circle with dot in center of base now damaged by a hole punched through the floor (0.060 m. in diameter).

Cf. *Corinth XVIII*, i, no. 116, fig. 7, p. 97, and pl. 15, in Group 7, dated to first or second quarter 3rd century; Miller 1974, no. 19, p. 231, pl. 31; Thompson, Thompson, and Rotroff 1987, A26, fig. 5, pp. 319–320; *Agora XII*, no. 352, pp. 84–86, 260, fig. 4 and pl. 17. Rotroff 1984, nos. 4, 14, pp. 352–353, pl. 67, both with dot in center rather than two concentric circles, dated 315–285 and 315–295 respectively. Note her comments (*ibid.*, p. 347) on Attic skyphoi.

**8** (IP 789). Attic kantharos Fig. 3  
P.H. 0.055. Max. Diam. 0.084. Mended but  
fragmentary.

Molded foot. Gloss overall. Fabric reddish yellow to pink (7.5YR 7/6–7/4). Good black gloss, worn at handle and on resting surface of foot.

Cf. Rotroff 1984, no. 12, pl. 67, dated *ca.* 300.

**9** (IP 6573). Trefoil olpe Fig. 3  
P.H. 0.060. Th. 0.0015. Mended, giving part of  
rim and body.

Corinthian fabric with mottled reddish brown to black slip (5YR 5/4) especially worn around rim, on exterior and lip interior.

**10** (IP 815). Small oinochoe Fig. 3  
H. 0.055. Diam. body 0.054. Diam. base 0.030.  
Mended and partially complete.

Very rounded body with continuous curve and maximum diameter at midpoint. Small, flat disk base with wheel-removal string marks on bottom. Corinthian

fabric with worn gloss fired black to red two-thirds of way down exterior. Drips on interior and at inner rim. Cf. *Corinth XV*, iii, no. 1856, p. 322, pl. 70, a round-mouthed type, from a context of late 5th, first half of 4th century, but **10** is probably the round-bodied type (*Corinth XV*, iii, p. 321), and there is no precise parallel; see also *Corinth VII*, iii, no. 255, p. 54, pls. 10, 48, dated to last quarter of 5th century.

**11** (IP 816). Miniature phiale Fig. 3, Pl. 58  
H. 0.011. Diam. rim 0.045. Mended and complete.

Undercut rim, flat, string-marked base, and boss in center of floor. No concavity on underside of base. Corinthian fabric. Unslipped.

Cf. Williams and Fisher 1976, no. 47, p. 121, pl. 21, also with flat base and rounded lip, from votive pit in Forum Southwest, dated to late 4th century. See discussion in *Corinth XV*, iii, p. 335, on flat-bottomed phiale.

**12** (IP 813). Pyxis lid Fig. 3, Pl. 58  
H. 0.057. Diam. flange 0.132. Diam. rim 0.122.  
Fragmentary. About one-half complete.

Lid with projecting edge, set off by a groove. Concave center with grooves of varying width. Core and some surfaces reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6). Other parts of surface are very pale brown (10YR 8/4) to very pale yellow (2.5Y 8/4). Unslipped.

Cf. *Corinth VII*, iii, no. 577, p. 98, pl. 19, dated *ca.* 350 B.C. Later examples seem to have a more convex, domed upper surface as no. 576. Pemberton (*Corinth XVIII*, i, p. 58) puts this late pyxis form with domed slipcover lid in the third quarter of the 4th century.

**13** (IP 6574). Mortarium  
P.H. 0.058. Est. Diam. rim 0.227. One profile  
fragment, no spout preserved, but half of the bolster  
handle.

Corinthian fabric with gray grits of varying size on vessel floor. Overhanging rim, concave wall, and flat bottom. Bolster handle has very coarsely made bead and reel, hardly recognizable as any more than cuts or notches.

This piece is a late example of Edwards' Mortar I with small bolster and vestigial beads (*Corinth VII*, iii, p. 110, pls. 22, 59) but no lip, which Edwards suggests (*Corinth VII*, iii, p. 109) is a feature of 3rd-century examples.

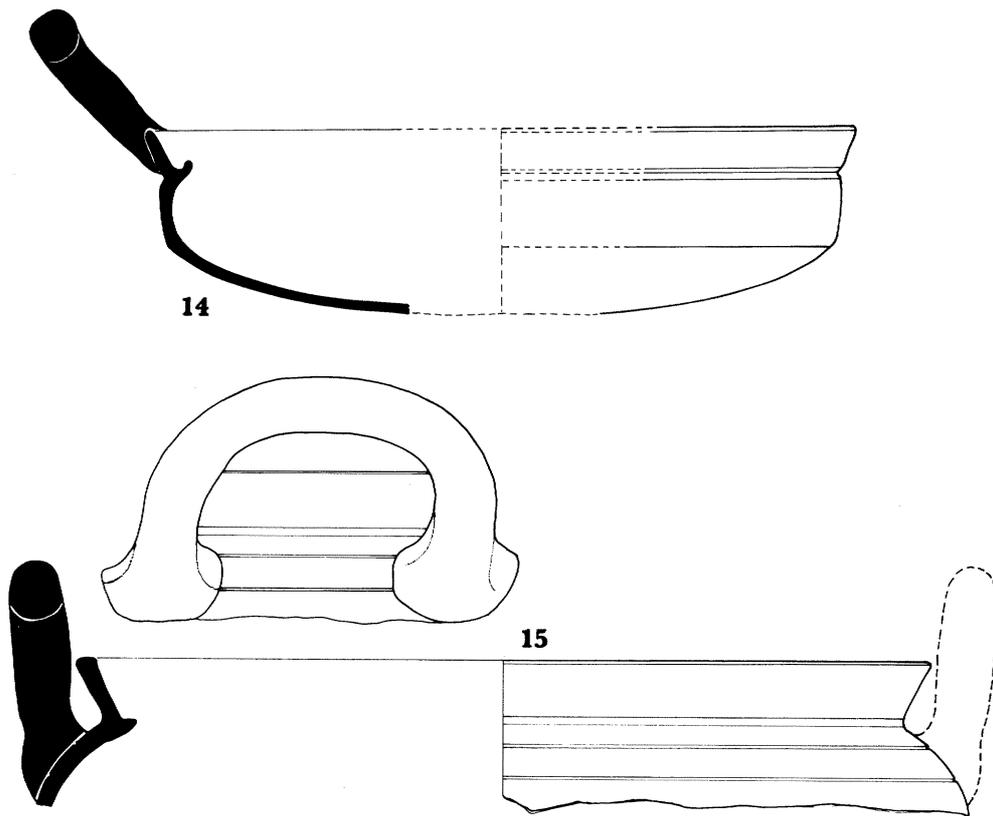


FIG. 4. Layer 16. Cooking wares 14, 15. Scale 1:2

**14** (IP 6575). Cooking-ware casserole Fig. 4

P.H. with handle 0.083. P.H. without handle 0.050.  
Est. Diam. rim 0.187. Th. 0.002–0.003. Mended  
and one-third complete.

Shallow casserole with tall rim set off from exterior wall; wide lid seating on interior. Short wall with sharp curve inward to convex base. Handle is round, attached to rim, and rising at a 45-degree angle. Reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) fabric, light brown (7.5YR 6/4) on interior surface. Many voids. Blackened on entire exterior with one small patch on interior. Our example belongs to Edwards' Casserole I (*Corinth* VII, iii, pp. 124–125, pls. 29, 62).

IP 6576 is similar to 14.

**15** (IP 6577). Cooking-ware stewpot rim Fig. 4

P.H. 0.040. Est. Diam. rim 0.225. Mended and  
only partially preserved.

Tall rim, flattened on top, with wide lid seating on interior. Two widely spaced grooves encircle shoulder at handle zone. Round handle rises vertically in semi-circle from shoulder. Reddish brown to red (2.5YR 5/4–5/6) fabric, blackened on exterior; many voids. Since only one handle is preserved, it is impossible to know if the second handle was vertical or horizontal.

Cf. *Corinth* VII, iii, no. 657, pp. 623–624, pls. 28, 61. The Theater Caves at Isthmia contained a similar piece; Broneer 1962, no. 15, p. 24, pl. 12:b.

**16** (IP 787). Attic lamp, Broneer Pl. 58  
Type VII B

Diam. 0.062. H. 0.040. Rear half missing.  
*Isthmia* III, no. 110, p. 16.

Light red (2.5YR 6/6) fabric. Black gloss covering whole lamp except bottom of base. Curving sides, set off from rim by reserved groove. Rather long nozzle; raised base, concave underneath.

Cf. *Agora* IV, Type 25 A, no. 272, p. 69, pls. 9, 38.

## LAYER 15

**17** (IP 820). Semiglazed bowl Fig. 5

H. 0.080. Est. Diam. rim 0.133. Diam. shoulder 0.183. Diam. base 0.050. Mended and partly restored.

High point of maximum diameter. Tiny, everted rim. Low, slightly flaring base with slight cone on underside. Very pale brown (10YR 8/3–8/4) fabric; two-thirds of exterior including base fired pink (5YR 7/4). Interior slip very worn, variably fired red to black.

Cf. Williams and Fisher 1972, no. 35, pp. 155, 159, pl. 126, from the drain between Buildings I and II, similar in size to **17** and dated late in the third quarter of the 4th century; also Williams and Fisher 1976, no. 40, pp. 120–121, pl. 21, and C-71-51, pl. 24.

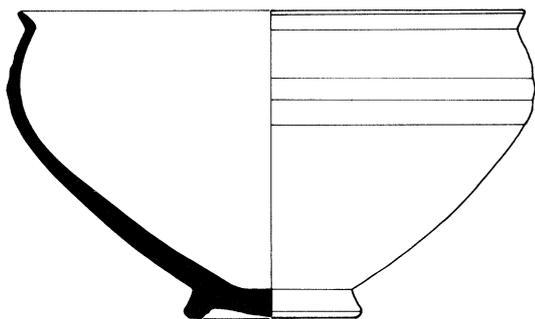


FIG. 5. Layer 15. Semiglazed bowl **17**. Scale 1:2

**18** (IP 947). Lekane without handles

Est. Diam. 0.430. Mended from many fragments. Partially restored. Base missing.

Unslipped Corinthian fabric. Very broad, flat rim, angled slightly upward. Small ridge where rim meets wall on interior.

Cf. two handleless lekane (IP 2242, 2244) from the Theater Caves at Isthmia seen in Broneer 1962, pp. 6–7, pl. 3:b.

## LAYER 14

**19** (IP 882). Echinus bowl Fig. 6, Pl. 59

H. 0.055. Diam. rim 0.115. Mended and restored.

Slightly flaring ring foot with grooved resting surface. Reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) fabric with dull black gloss; red mottled section on interior and portions of exterior.

Perhaps Argive.

**20** (IP 881). Phiale Fig. 6

Est. Diam. 0.092. Fragmentary.

Unslipped Corinthian fabric. Curved wall with central boss. Underside of boss is concave and larger in diameter than the protrusion above.

**21** (IP 883). Mortarium Fig. 6

P.H. 0.050. Est. Diam. rim 0.30. Several fragments mended: rim, spout, one complete handle, part of a second handle.

Overhanging rim with spout splayed at end and placed horizontally. Large bolster handles with bead-and-reel pattern, where each form is distinct but not carefully made. Light pink Corinthian fabric with grits and grog, rather soft.

Cf. two complete examples from Theater Caves, IP 2232 and 2240, Broneer 1962, no. 14, p. 24, pl. 2:c. Also see *Corinth* VII, iii, Mortar I, pp. 109–110, but **21** has the rim of no. 622 and the wall of no. 625 but a flat base (pl. 22); dated to before 275 B.C.

**22** (IP 825). Cooking pot Fig. 6, Pl. 59

H. 0.125. Diam. rim 0.095. Mended and restored. Exposed to fire.

Rounded body with tall, outturned rim; groove on lip top and clearly grooved lid seating. Single strap handle comes out from rim edge and attaches at mid-body. Not stable but lists to handle side. Gray to very dark gray (5Y 5/1–4/1–3/1) rough fabric.

Cf. *Corinth* VII, iii, p. 121, Chytra I, no. 649, pl. 27.

**23** (IM 1026). Mold for female terracotta figurine Pl. 59

P.H. 0.080. P.W. 0.078 m. Max. Th. (front to back) 0.035. Th. (at top of head) 0.015. Bust preserved; top and sides finished, bottom edge broken. Probably part of a seated female statuette, ca. 0.20 m. tall.

This mold produces the positive relief impression of the head and shoulders of a woman. Of exceptional quality, it is very deeply cut and painstakingly re-touched by hand. Long, oval face with prominent, rounded chin, small lips set close up under nose, tip of which is damaged, and small oval eyes deeply recessed under prominent brows. Hair is pulled back and held in place by stephane decorated with a palmette or floral spray. Diverging folds of the veil frame lower part of face and neck, falling over shoulders of her garment. There is an almost imperceptible suggestion that she turns her head slightly toward her proper left.

Overall impression is that of a seated goddess. The “Demeter of Knidos” in the British Museum,

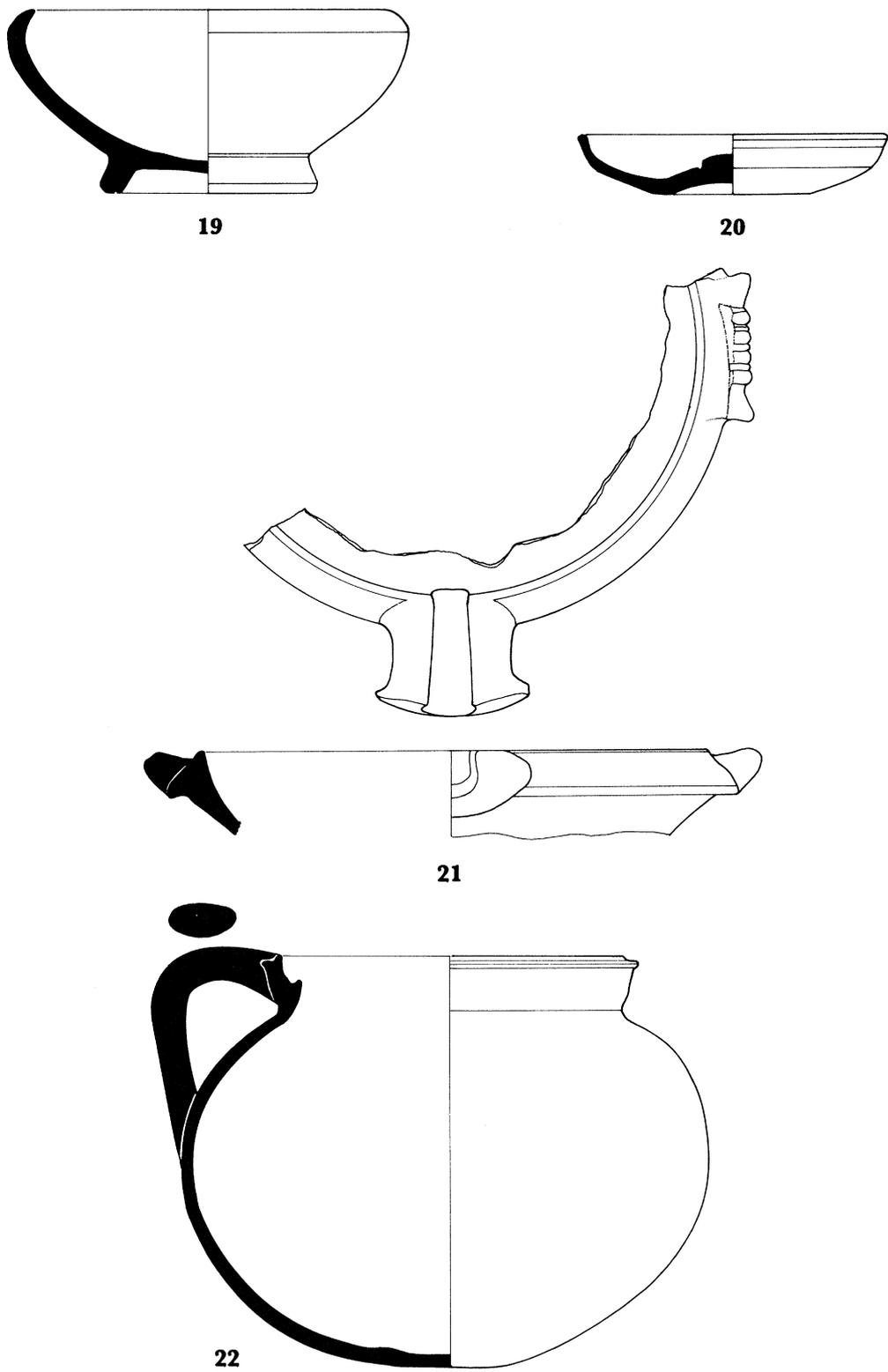


FIG. 6. Layer 14. Various forms of fine and coarse wares, 19–22. Scale 1:2 (21 1:4)

Ashmole 1951, pp. 13–28, and pl. II, and the bronze “Lady from the Sea” in the Izmir Museum, Ridgway 1967, pp. 329–334, and pl. 97, come to mind as monumental counterparts. For an earlier mold for a seated female figure, perhaps a goddess, probably made during the first half of the 5th century, cf. *Corinth* XII, no. 467, p. 62, pl. 43 and comments on molds, p. 22. Closer in overall impression is the mold for producing terracotta protomes from the Potters’ Quarter, *Corinth* XV, i, no. 28, pp. 97–98, pl. 32, “in use in the third quarter of the 4th century B.C.”

**24** (IM 1228). Terracotta figurine: arm Pl. 59  
L. 0.038. W. (at top) 0.007. Max. Th. 0.007. W. hand 0.004. Intact perforated arm from unusually small, jointed doll.

Handmade, probably left arm, slightly bent at elbow. Hand is open; thumb is opposed to slightly wider “mitten” which includes the other four fingers. Entire arm covered with mottled, dark reddish brown (2.5YR 4/6 to 2.5YR 4/8) to red matt pigment.

Cf. *Corinth* XII, nos. 130–138, p. 33, pl. 9; note especially the similar left arm, no. 137, which, however, holds a disklike object; also see *Corinth* XV, ii, Class XX, no. 10, p. 149, pl. 31 and Class XX, no. 19, p. 150, pl. 31.

**25** (IC 224). Athenian bronze coin Pl. 59  
Diam. 0.014 m.

Obverse: Head of Athena in crested Attic helmet with floral scroll, facing right.

Reverse: Two owls standing, facing, in olive wreath.

Svoronos 1923–1926, pl. 24:51–57; *Agora* XXVI, Variety 46, p. 43, dated 322/317–307 B.C. See note 23 above, p. 261.

**26** (IC 225). Aiginetan bronze coin Pl. 59  
Diam. 0.013 m.

Obverse: “A” (alpha) between two dolphins.

Reverse: incuse square in five compartments.

*BMC* XI, nos. 206–222, p. 143, pl. XXV:11–14.

Date: after 404. Kroll suggests a date through the first quarter or third of the 3rd century, *Agora* XXVI, Variety 662, p. 220.

#### LAYER 13

**27** (IP 441). Saucer Fig. 7  
H. 0.032. Diam. rim 0.145. Mended with two small sections restored.

Wall rather straight with low foot. Corinthian fabric. All black glaze absent from interior. Traces of partial slip on exterior.

Cf. *Corinth* XVIII, i, pp. 47–49, where the shape is dated to third quarter of 4th century at the earliest.

**28** (IP 438). One-handed cup Fig. 7, Pl. 60  
H. 0.054. Diam. rim. 0.112. Mended with small amount of restoration.

Convex profile mid-body, very slightly everted rim, small base ring. Single horseshoe-shaped handle. Corinthian fabric. Black gloss originally on interior and exterior except base; now only a few streaks remain.

Cf. *Corinth* XVIII, i, pp. 36–38, Type 2, fig. 11, beginning in the 4th century, and nos. 122, 123, pl. 15. **28** shows a straighter wall to point of maximum diameter.

IP 527 from Layer 12 and IP 821 and 822 from Layer 15 are additional examples of this shape.

**29** (IP 440). One-handed cup Fig. 7  
H. 0.053. Diam. 0.11. Mended. Fragmentary.  
Corinthian fabric with worn black slip.  
Resembles *Corinth* XVIII, i, Type 2, as **28**.

**30** (IP 442). One-handed cup Fig. 7  
H. 0.045. Diam. rim 0.090. Mended and restored.  
Plain rim, flaring foot. White clay (2.5Y 8/2) with traces of gloss on interior only.

Resembles *Corinth* XVIII, i, pp. 36–38, Type 1, fig. 11, p. 37, beginning in the second quarter of the 5th century, but the rim of **30** is not so incurved.

IP 439 is another example of the type from the same layer.

**31** (IP 627). Filter vase Fig. 7  
P.H. 0.030. Diam. 0.076. Mended.

Rim and bowl of filter. Exterior curtain wall flares outward and is broken off so the shape of the vessel below is not clear. Corinthian fabric. On interior of bowl, wheel-applied slip varying from red to dark reddish brown. Rim exterior has two stripes of light and dark reddish brown slip. String marks from wheel removal clearly visible on underside of filter surface. Holes punched through from above.

*Corinth* VII, iii, no. 778, p. 149, pl. 36, filter vase is of blister ware and quite different in shape from **31**.

**32** (IP 625). Blister-ware duck askos Pl. 60  
Max. p. dim. 0.045. Several fragments from shoulder.

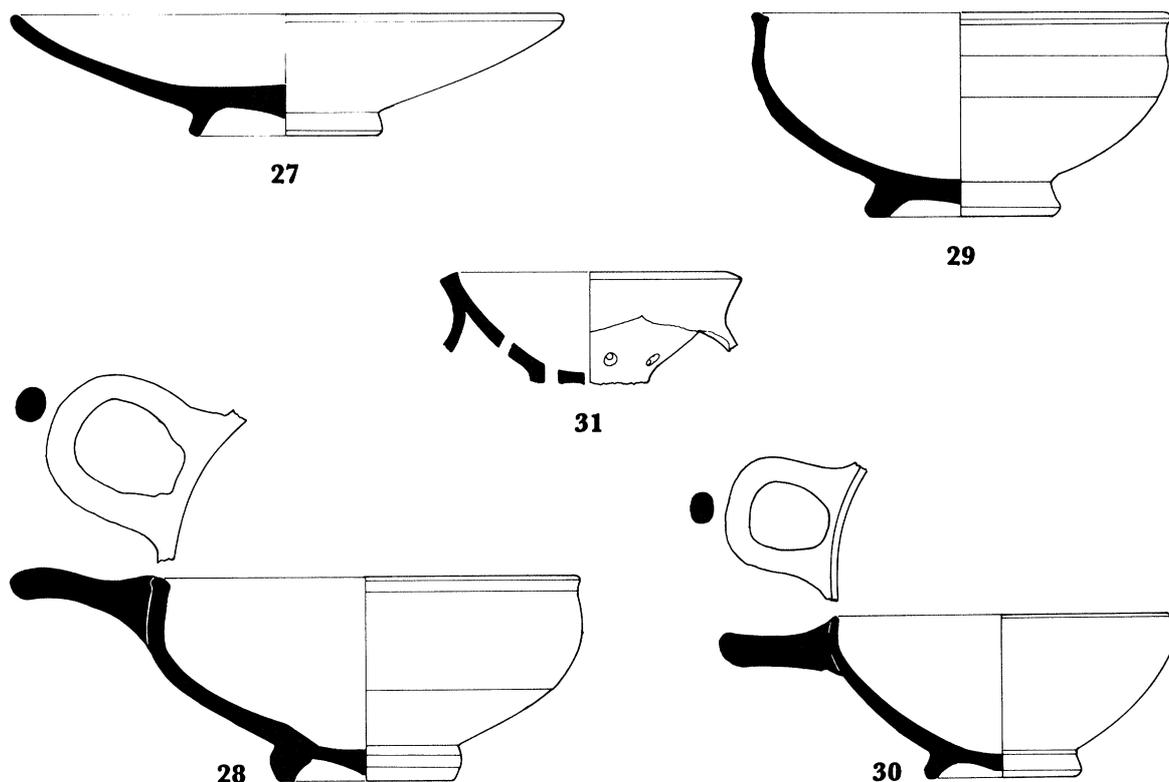


FIG. 7. Layer 13. Fine wares 27-31. Scale 1:2

Gray core fired reddish yellow (7.5YR 8/6-7/6) on the outside, light reddish brown (5YR 6/4) on the inside. Two impressed circles and the ends of crescents or fingernail impressions preserved.

See comments on date of the blister-ware askos in *Corinth XVIII*, i, p. 55; for the shape, see *Corinth VII*, iii, no. 776, pp. 148-149, pl. 64.

**33** (IM 5165). Deer metacarpus

L. 0.007. W. 0.035. Well preserved.

Distal end. Carved flat on one side; bulbous end also carved. Type of cuttings suggest to David Reese its use for a nonfood purpose. See Appendix, p. 301 below.

LAYER 12

**34** (IP 790). Trefoil olpe Fig. 8, Pl. 60

H. 0.130. Mended and restored. Handle missing. Hardly any neck at all. Rim curves down and then the neck outward with no articulation at shoulder. Diameter slightly greater at shoulder than at base. Flat base. Some wheel ridging, visible on body exterior.

Corinthian fabric with black gloss, worn and peeling, midway down exterior wall.

See Broneer 1962, no. 19, p. 24, pl. 12:f, far left, for a similar piece but with slip only to shoulder, from the Theater Caves at Isthmia (*Corinth VII*, iii, deposit 16, p. 202).

**35** (IP 494). Pyxis lid Fig. 8, Pl. 60

H. 0.045. Diam. 0.105. Mended and restored.

Undercut rim edge with two grooves. Single concentric ridge at center. Faint wheel ridging on top. Unslipped Corinthian fabric.

**36** (IP 6569). Saltcellar Fig. 8

P.H. 0.022. Est. Diam. rim 0.082. One fragment with profile.

Very small echinus bowl with ring foot. Corinthian fabric with well-worn, once lustrous black gloss on all surfaces.

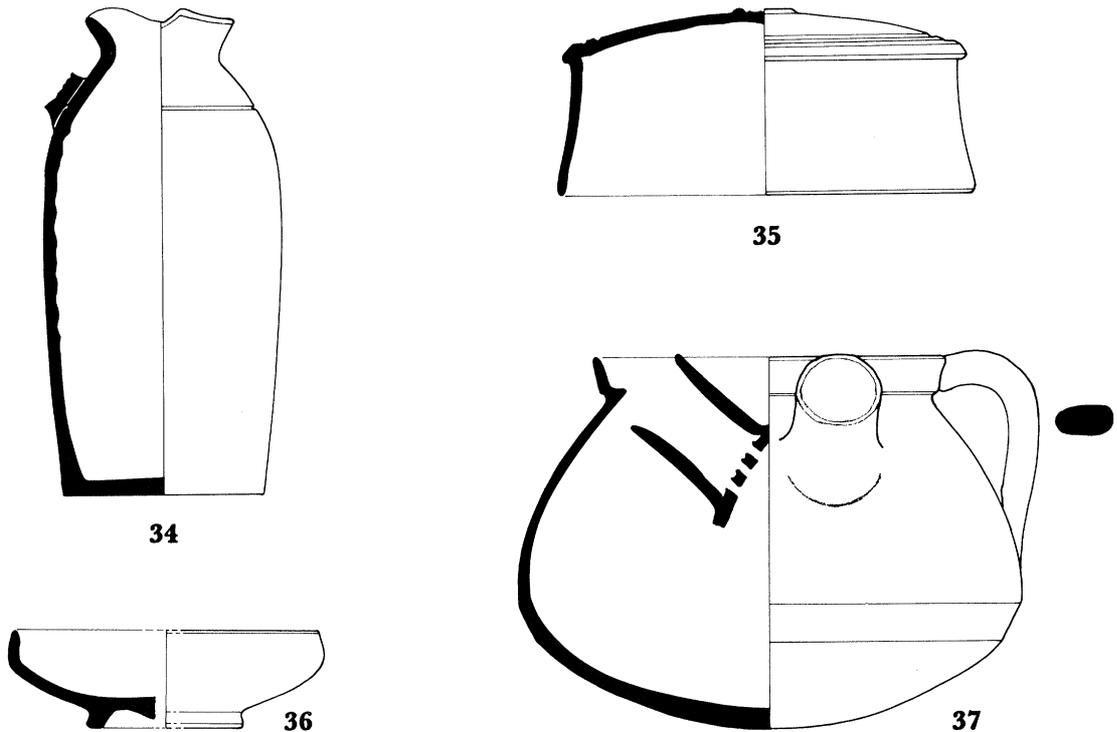


FIG. 8. Layer 12. Fine wares **34–36** and cooking-ware spouted strainer **37**. Scale 1:2

**37** (IP 432). Cooking-ware spouted strainer Fig. 8, Pl. 60

H. 0.100. Est. Diam. rim 0.092. Max. Diam. 0.132. Fragmentary and restored.

Globular body with low point of maximum diameter. Collared rim with lid seating. Single strap handle extends from rim to mid-body. Single cylindrical spout is angled upward and slightly above rim level. Rounded bottom partly restored. Gray (10YR 5/ to 4/1) fabric, somewhat rough, with white inclusions. Darker at bottom.

**38** (IP 538). Cooking-ware lid

H. 0.045. Diam. edge 0.165. Mended and restored. Broneer 1958, p. 32, no. 40, pl. 40.

Convex top with rounded knob. Light reddish brown (2.5YR 6/4) varying to darker shades in spots.

LAYER 11

**39** (IP 6566). Echinus bowl Fig. 9, Pl. 61

H. 0.037. Est. Diam. rim 0.115. Diam. base 0.070. Several fragments mended to give complete profile.

Rather high ring foot with grooved resting surface reserved. Narrow strip at base of wall also reserved. Slight cone on underside of base. Floor decorated with three small bands of rouletting. In the center two palmette stamps. Corinthian. Cf. *Corinth* VII, iii, no. 23, p. 31, pls. 2, 43.

**40** (IP 6565). Saltcellar Fig. 9

P.H. 0.033. Diam. rim 0.065. Two joining fragments; most of base missing.

Incurved wall and rim on small ring foot. Corinthian fabric with traces of black gloss.

Cf. *Corinth* XVIII, i, no. 89, p. 94, pl. 13, from Group 6, dated to late 4th century.

**41** (IP 6564). One-handed cup Fig. 9

H. 0.091. Diam. rim 0.110. Diam. base 0.042. Three fragments mended giving profile. Handle missing.

Thin, slightly metallic black slip on interior. Light Corinthian fabric. Exterior has traces of black slip fired partly red halfway down the exterior wall. Irregular outline may indicate that the vessel was dipped.

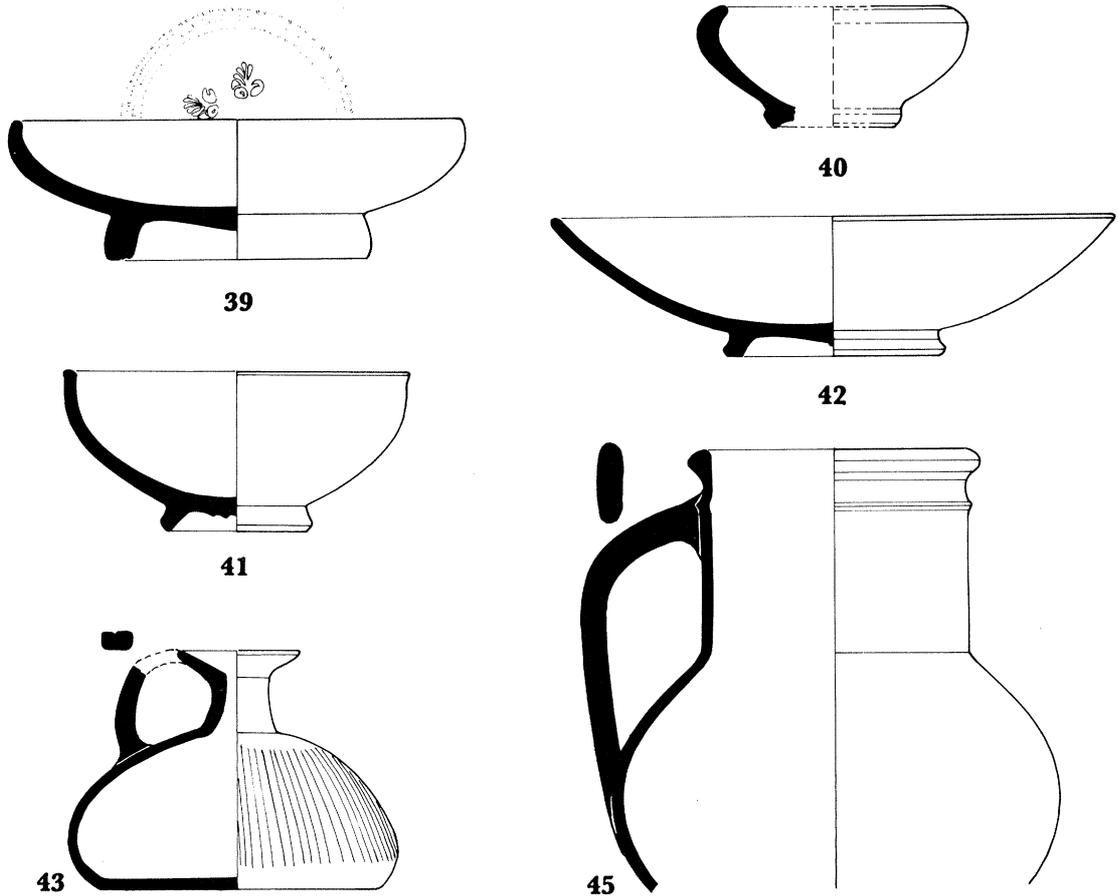


FIG. 9. Layer 11. Fine wares **39–42**, blister-ware aryballos **43**, and water pitcher **45**. Scale 1:2

**42** (IP 501). Saucer Fig. 9

H. 0.380. Diam. 0.150. Mended and restored.

Plain rim, carinated foot. No trace of gloss.

IP 528 is another example of this shape in Layer 12.

**43** (IP 489). Blister-ware squat aryballos Fig. 9, Pl. 61

H. 0.063. Diam. rim 0.033. Diam. base 0.075. Mended and restored.

Kardara 1974, pl. 94:a.

Flaring rim, strap handle, flat base. Fine, closely spaced vertical lines (“linear decoration”) on body. Fabric is pink (7.5YR) to light orange-pink or reddish yellow (5YR 7/6).

Cf. *Corinth* VII, iii, no. 768, p. 148, pl. 64, dated *ca.* 300 on basis of style, as no context is given. Now see *Corinth* XVIII, i, pp. 53–54, and no. 97, p. 94, fig. 17,

pl. 13 and no. 476, p. 164, pl. 48, both dated to third quarter 4th century.

The two blister-ware aryballoi from the Isthmia Theater Caves (Bronceer 1962, nos. 20, 21, p. 24, pl. 12:f), IP 488 also from Layer 11, and IP 6583 from the air tunnel are all identical to **43** and **44**. Although the body of IP 6579, also from the air tunnel, is not preserved, it is probably an additional example.

**44** (IP 6567). Blister-ware aryballos Pl. 61

a. Rim, neck, shoulder: P.H. 0.032.

b. Bottom: Diam. 0.065. Fragmentary.

Both fragments preserve linear vertical ribbing decoration. Fabric is gray (10YR 5/1) to light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) at surface. Sandwich core in thicker parts of vessel is gray and light reddish brown (5YR 6/3).

- 45** (IP 6568). Water pitcher Fig 9  
P.H. 0.115. Diam. rim 0.076. Mended, fragmentary. Rim, neck, one handle, and part of body preserved.

Molded rim, plump body, and single strap handle. Corinthian fabric, hard fired.

- 46** (IP 446). Attic lamp, Broneer Pl. 61  
Type VII B

L. 0.089. Diam. 0.058. H. 0.040. Tip of nozzle restored.

*Isthmia* III, no. 114, pp. 15–16, pl. 16.

Pink to light reddish brown (5YR 7/3–6/3) with black gloss, mostly peeled off, but underside left plain. Sides make uniform curve, set off from rim by broad reserved groove. Raised base, concave. Long nozzle with small wick-hole.

*Agora* IV, Type 25 A, pp. 67–69.

#### LAYER 10

- 47** (IP 6561). Semiglazed bowl Fig. 10  
P.H. 0.072. Est. Diam. rim 0.172. Two fragments not mended.

Rather tall, flaring rim and wide body. Sandwich fabric is reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) at core and very pale brown (10YR 8/4) toward and at surface. Lime inclusions and several large, pitted areas on the surface. Inside has a slightly metallic well-worn (2.5YR 6/6) red slip.

Cf. *Corinth* VII, iii, no. 2, p. 29, pls. 1, 43; also Williams and Fisher 1972, no. 35, p. 159, p. 26, from Forum Drain.

- 48** (IP 477). Echinus bowl Fig. 10, Pl. 61  
H. 0.063. Diam. rim 0.100. Two-thirds complete and restored.

Simple ring base concave on underside and carelessly trimmed. Fabric is 7.5YR 8/4, pink; black gloss, once of good quality, is worn and peeling. Wheel ridging is visible on exterior.

- 49** (IP 6562). Echinus bowl Fig. 10  
H. 0.030. Est. Diam. rim 0.095. Diam. base 0.045.  
One fragment three-fourths preserved.

Ring foot with slightly conical underside. Corinthian clay with all traces of slip vanished.

- 50** (IP 499). Bowl or one-handled cup Fig. 10  
H. 0.055. Est. Diam. rim 0.130. Mended and restored. Approximately two-thirds complete.

Rim only slightly turned outward, flat on top, short base. Corinthian fabric with no slip remaining.

- 51** (IP 496). Beveled rim bowl Fig. 10  
H. 0.025. Diam. 0.092. Mended and complete.

Straight ring base. Very shallow groove below rim. Corinthian. Black slip almost entirely gone except for a few patches on exterior.

Cf. *Corinth* XVIII, i, nos. 127, 128, p. 98, fig. 13, pl. 16, from Group 7, dated first or early second quarter of 3rd century, although the shape begins in the third quarter of the 4th century (*ibid.*, pp. 43–45).

- 52** (IP 475). Attic kantharos Fig. 10, Pl. 61  
H. 0.100. Diam. rim 0.080. Diam. body 0.092.  
Mended and restored, including much of foot.

Plain rim, slightly flaring. Spur handles angled upward. Short stem, molded foot with scraped groove between moldings. Concave (funnel-shaped) underside of base. Scraped resting surface reserved and filled with miltos. Variably fired pink (7.5YR 7/4) to reddish yellow. Fine black gloss on foot but chipped and very well worn elsewhere.

Cf. Rotroff 1984, no. 12, p. 353, pl. 67, dated *ca.* 300.

- 53** (IP 476). Attic kantharos Fig. 10, Pl. 61  
H. 0.092. Diam. rim 0.077. Diam. body 0.084.  
Complete. Restored at handle and part of foot.

Plain rim, slightly flaring. Molded foot with funnel underside. Grooved base, reserved. Scraped groove where the two moldings meet. Spur handles angled upward slightly. Reddish yellow (5YR 7/6–6/6) fabric. Black gloss with metallic luster, brown around lower body and foot. Almost exactly the same as **52**.

- 54** (IP 818). Attic kantharos Fig. 10  
H. 0.093. Diam. rim 0.085. Diam. body 0.094.  
Several pieces mended, others not joining.

Plain, flaring rim. Molded base with reserved groove on one side where moldings meet; other preserved section of foot is not reserved. Grooved resting surface. Pink to reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/4–7/6) fabric with fine, lustrous black gloss worn at shoulder.

- 55** (IP 819). Attic kantharos Fig. 10  
Est. H. 0.080. Est. Diam. rim 0.068. Diam. body 0.072. Fragmentary and partially restored.

Plain rim, slightly flaring. Molded foot with short stem. Scraped groove above molding joint. Grooved, concave base. Variably fired black to red with good, lustrous gloss.

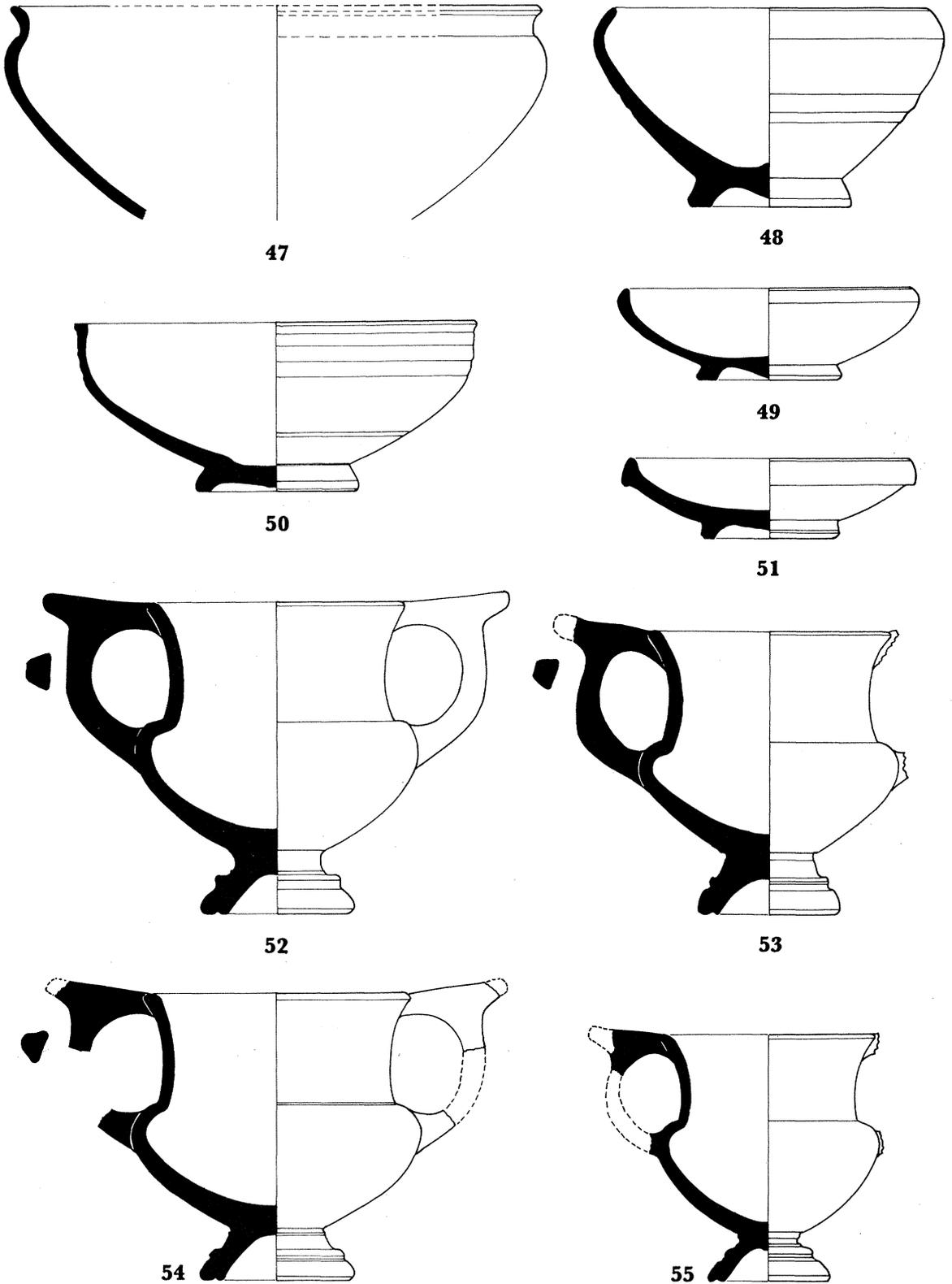


FIG. 10. Layer 10. Fine wares 47-55. Scale 1:2

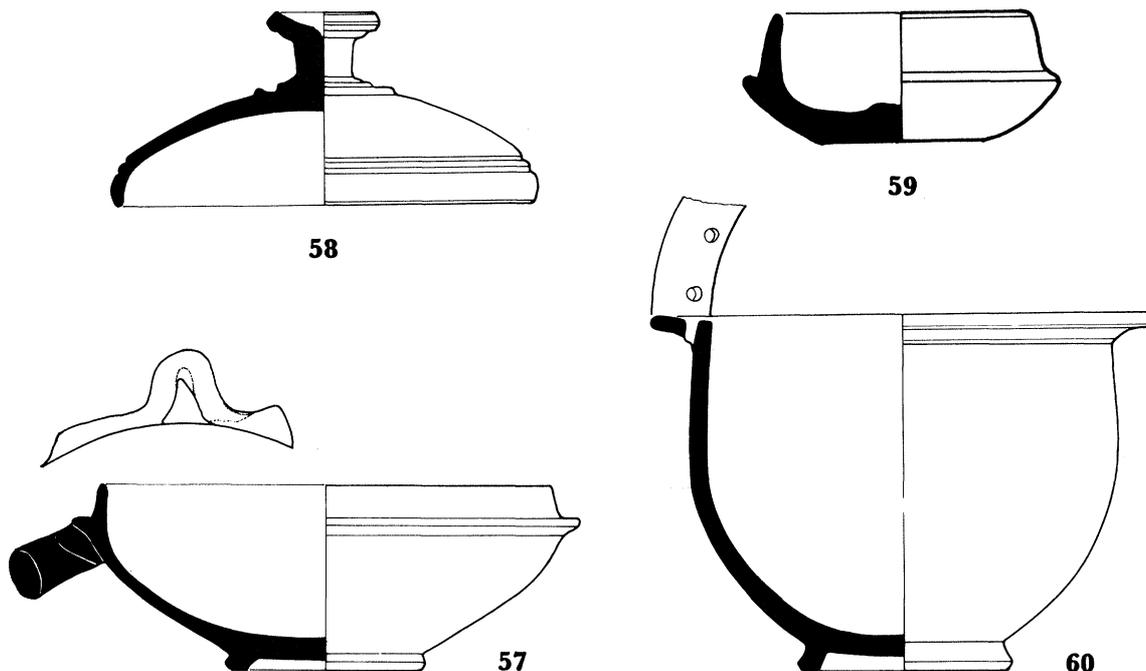


FIG. 11. Layer 10. Lekanis 57 and lid 58, pyxis 59, and lekane 60. Scale 1:2 (59 1:1; 60 1:3)

**56** (IP 498). Attic fish plate Pl. 61  
H. 0.030. Est. Diam. 0.160. Mended. Restored, rim almost completely.

Vertical profile rim with scraped groove at upper edge. Reserved groove surrounds depression. Central depression is deep. Ring foot convex in exterior profile, grooved reserved resting surface. Pink (5YR 7/4–7.5YR 7/4) fabric with black gloss peeling on upper surface, fired brown in circle that includes central depression. Resting surface of foot is reserved.

Perhaps last quarter 4th century; see *Agora* XII, nos. 1072, 1074, p. 310, fig. 10.

**57** (IP 507). Lekanis Fig. 11  
H. 0.050. Est. Diam. rim 0.117. Mended, partially complete.

Shallow ring foot and poorly made ribbon handle. Unslipped Corinthian fabric.

**58** (IP 497). Lekanis lid Fig. 11  
H. 0.050. Diam. rim 0.110. Mended and restored. Two grooves near edge. Knob has molded base and is slightly concave on top. Unslipped Corinthian fabric.

See *Corinth* VII, iii, no. 556, p. 96, pls. 18, 57, for the type.

**59** (IP 500). Miniature pyxis Fig. 11  
H. 0.016. Diam. 0.034. One piece; restored around much of rim.

Unslipped Corinthian clay.

**60** (IP 506). Deep lekane Fig. 11, Pl. 62  
H. 0.142. Diam. rim 0.20. Diam. base 0.088. Mended and restored.

Very wide-mouthed bowl with broad, flat rim. Two holes, ca. 0.020 m. apart and 0.007 m. in diameter on rim close to body. Ring foot. Corinthian clay.

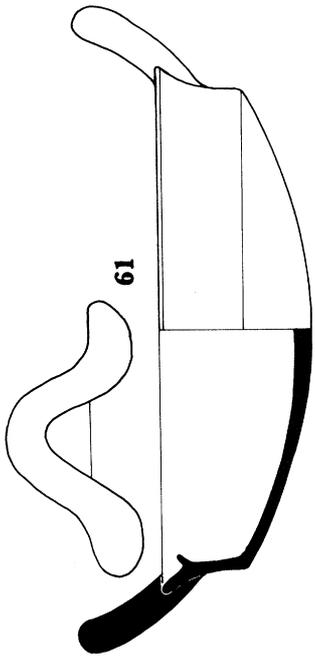
**61** (IP 509). Cooking-ware Fig. 12, Pl. 62  
casserole

H. with handle 0.060. H. without handle 0.040. Diam. rim 0.139. Mended and ca. one-fourth restored.

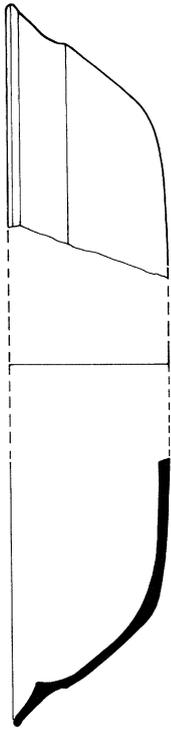
Small, shallow casserole with convex bottom and carination where it meets the wall. Slightly flaring rim has wide lid seating. Two round handles triangular in section rise from rim at about a 45-degree angle.

Cf. *Corinth* VII, iii, Casserole I, pp. 124, 125.

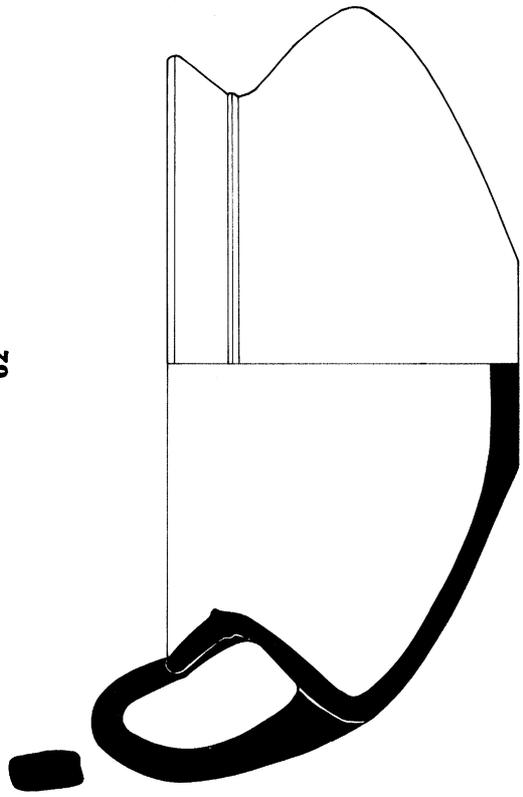
**62** (IP 6563). Cooking-ware casserole Fig. 12  
P.H. 0.042. Est. Diam. rim 0.190. Th. 0.002–0.003. One fragment of rim and wall.



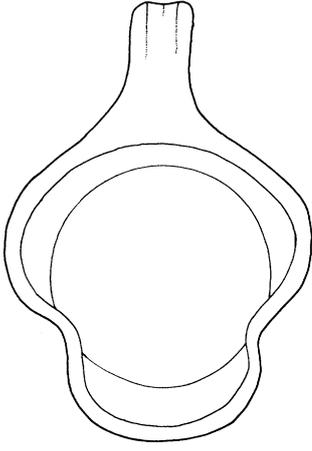
61



62



63



64

Fig. 12. Layer 10. Cooking wares 61-64. Scale 1:2

Deep casserole. Tall rim with small lid seating. Dark gray to very dark gray (5Y 4/1–3/1) fabric, burned.

**63** (IP 495). One-handed cooking pot Fig. 12, Pl. 62

H. with handle 0.105. H. without handle 0.091. Diam. rim 0.160. Mended and restored on one part of lower body. Bottom is damaged but otherwise complete.

Squat one-handed pot. Tall, everted rim with slight groove at interior for lid (?). Single high-rising strap handle. Coarse gray fabric at bottom, black elsewhere with horizontal burnishing marks.

**64** (IP 473). Trefoil cooking-ware pitcher Fig. 12, Pl. 62

H. 0.120. Mended and restored in a small section.

Wide, trefoil mouth, single strap handle to mid-body from rim. Small in size, short neck. Base slightly flattened. Fabric color varies from pink to light brown to brown (7.5YR 7/4–6/4–5/4) over most of surface. Bottom and core are reddish brown (5YR 5/4) with white inclusions. Rough surface.

Does not correspond to *Corinth* VII, iii, Type I or Type II (pp. 142–143).

**65** (IM 1027). Terracotta female figurine: drapery Pl. 62

P.H. 0.054. W. 0.050. Th. (front to back) 0.032.

Middle section, front and back of standing, draped moldmade figurine. Feet and lower legs, and upper body from just below groin level broken off. Lower edge of air hole preserved on back.

Legs of woman modeled beneath diagonal folds of himation. Weight rests on right leg; left leg drawn back. Extensive areas of heavy white paint with traces of light blue paint, very fugitive, applied over the white on the folds of the right leg, below the knee.

## LAYER 9

**66** (IP 534). Bowl with beveled rim Fig. 13

H. 0.025. Diam. rim 0.085. Mended and complete.

Bowl with thick, beveled profile, ring base with central cone on underside. Corinthian fabric with very well worn, dull black gloss fired reddish brown and yellowish red (5YR 5/4–5/6) in places.

Cf. *Corinth* VII, iii, no. 95, p. 35, pls. 3, 44.

**67** (IP 6559). Bowl with beveled rim Fig. 13  
H. 0.025. Est. Diam. rim 0.081. One fragment with profile.

Probably to be classified as this type, but rim is rather rounded. Low ring foot with slight cone on underside. Groove below convex profile. Corinthian, unslipped.

**68** (IP 6560). Echinus bowl Fig. 13  
H. 0.050. Est. Diam. rim 0.140. One fragment with profile.

Thick ring foot with groove in resting surface. Corinthian fabric with small amount of black gloss on surface.

**69** (IP 6556). Echinus bowl Fig. 13  
H. 0.040. Est. Diam. rim 0.088. Several fragments mended.

Disk base, concave in center, with single molding on foot. Corinthian fabric with core. Interior and small band at exterior of rim have light red slip (10YR 6/6) of good quality. Perhaps dipped and dripped, as irregular line on wall exterior indicates.

**70** (IP 6558). Trefoil olpe  
Est. Diam. rim 0.027. Diam. body 0.06. Many fragments; most of rim and handle missing.

Slightly concave base. Very soft fabric with thin black slip on interior and exterior to just above base. Cf. **34**.

**71** (IP 535). Oinochoe lid Fig. 13  
H. 0.028. Approximately one-third complete, now restored.

Tall and narrow shape with high central knob. String marks on bottom. Unslipped Corinthian.

Cf. *Corinth* XV, iii, nos. 2204, 2205, p. 353, pl. 77.

**72** (IP 6557). Mortarium Fig. 13  
H. 0.055. Est. Diam. rim 0.230. Mended and preserving rim, base, and one bolster handle.

Bead and reel damaged and very faint.

Cf. *Corinth* VII, iii, pp. 109–110, Type I.

**73** (IP 537). Lid(?) Fig. 13, Pl. 62  
H. 0.052. Max. p. dim. 0.150. One fragment. Broken on three sides with finished edge at right.

Thick, flat piece with central handle having hollow cylinder open to very near bottom. Pale yellow (5Y 8/3) clay with many voids and reddish brown (5YR 5/4) grits ranging in size from 1 to 5 mm. All surfaces have been smoothed, but the bottom has been considerably worn away.

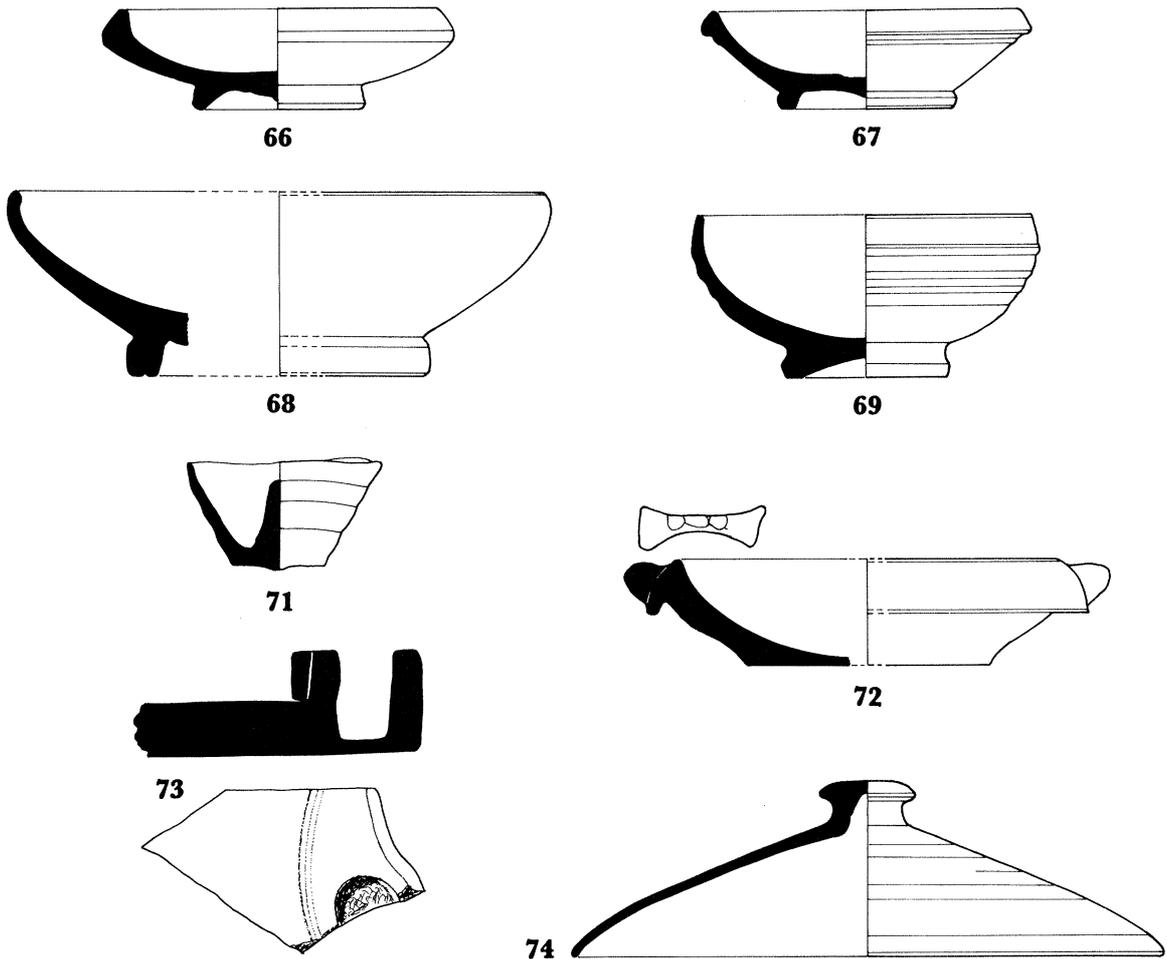


FIG. 13. Layer 9. Fine wares 66–69, 71, mortarium 72, lid(?) 73, and cooking-ware lid 74. Scale 1:2 (72, 73 1:4)

**74** (IP 536). Cooking-ware lid Fig. 13, Pl. 63  
H. 0.046. Diam. rim 0.155. Mended and restored.  
Simple lid with straight profile and small, convex knob  
on handle. Upper surface is wheel ridged, underside  
has been smoothed. Fabric color varies from light  
red to reddish brown (2.5YR 6/6–6/4). Very thin  
walled.

Cf. *Corinth* VII, iii, Type II, no. 694, p. 130,  
pl. 31.

**75** (IP 544). Attic lamp, Broneer Type VII B  
L. 0.097. Diam. 0.063. H. 0.041. Nozzle restored  
incorrectly.

*Isthmia* III, no. 115, p. 16, pl. 16.

Red clay, black gloss; none on underside of base.

No handle. Reserved groove around rim. Raised,  
concave base.

*Agora* IV, Type 25 A, pp. 67–69.

**76** (IM 957). Terracotta figurine: Pl. 63  
female head

P.H. 0.033. W. 0.020. Depth (front to back) 0.028.  
Diam. neck 0.010 to 0.012.

Solid, intact moldmade head for hollow, two-part  
body, broken at neck. Nose slightly damaged. Neck  
and coiffure extensively built up and reworked by  
hand.

The head turns slightly to its proper right and seems  
to glance downward. Small, oval eyes with delicately  
rendered eyelids, gently smiling, open mouth. Hair  
swept back from forehead in horizontal waves, di-  
vided by deep part down the center; bowl-like mass

of hair at the back of the head. Remnants of dark pigment in the deep hair folds on top and at back of the head; traces of white at left side.

Cf. *Corinth* XII, nos. 268–274, 276, 278–279, pp. 45–46, pl. 23, dated to late 4th into 3rd century.

**77** (IM 960). Terracotta figurine: draped Pl. 63  
shoulder

P.H. 0.045. Max. p. dim. (front to back) 0.030. P.W. 0.025. Max. Th. 0.014.

Fragment of joining front and back halves of right shoulder of draped moldmade figure, perhaps from same figurine as **80**.

Back smooth, front marked by parallel diagonal folds. Swelling near break at right side may be the muffled left fist of the figure, grasping an inner fold, and resting the arm slingwise within a larger fold of the himation, in a fashion similar to that seen in statues like the "Lateran Sophocles" (Richter 1950, p. 429, fig. 249).

#### LAYER 8

**78** (IP 424). Stamped amphora handle Pl. 63  
P.L. 0.069. Max. D. 0.08. Stamp 0.027 × 0.014.

Fragment of broad handle with short top. Micaceous red clay and buff surface. An unidentified type (no. 717-10\* in Athenian Agora files of Virginia R. Grace): Ζηνο  
δότηου

**79** (IM 955). Terracotta figurine: Pl. 63  
Ephedrismos

P.H. 0.115. P.W. 0.075. Th. (front to back) 0.03. H. base 0.013. Air hole in back, H. 0.024 × W. 0.022. Mended from seven fragments (including IM 955, 959, 962; IM 961 belongs but does not join).

Hollow moldmade group of two women playing ephedrismos. Missing: heads of both figures, section of left shoulder and left side of carrying figure, with left hand of woman being carried; fragments of drapery between legs, and left leg of carrying figure between knee and foot; right foot of carrying figure; large section of bottom of back of group and base.

The carrying figure bends as she hurries to the right. Her rapid movement is indicated by the curving folds of drapery blowing back over her lower right leg. She appears to wear an over-garment, perhaps the top of a peplos, tied high up on her torso, just under

her small breasts. The garments of her companion, whom she carries "piggyback", are less well defined, although she seems to be nude to the waist. Her small breasts are carefully modeled, and her right arm is bent so that the forearm rests behind the neck of her companion. The right arm of the striding, carrying woman is indicated by the rounded contour of her right shoulder, implying that she holds her arm behind her, supporting the other woman against her shoulder and back.

Cf. Besques 1971, D 159, p. 30, pl. 36:b, "Boeotia", first half of 3rd century; D 301, p. 54, pl. 62:c, "Corinth", second half of 2nd century. Besques 1986, D 3554, p. 48, pl. 38:e, "Tarente", first half of 3rd century; D 3555–D 3558, pp. 48–49, pl. 39:a, c, f, d, 3rd century; D 3559, p. 49, pl. 39:b, "Centuripe", middle of 3rd century.

**80** (IM 958). Terracotta figurine: base Pl. 63

P.H. 0.045. H. base 0.021. P.W. base 0.045. P. depth of fragment (front to back) 0.035. Th. base 0.005–0.007. Fragment of square or rectangular hollow base with left foot and lower edge of ankle-length garment preserved.

Featureless surface of the garment may indicate a male figure wearing a heavy himation rather than a female figure, who would be more likely to wear an elaborate costume with complex folds. Since no toes are modeled on the foot, the figure may have been wearing shoes. A conspicuous area of white paint adheres to the inside of the left foot and beneath the hem of the garment.

For a comparable complete figure on a square base, that of a tragic actor wearing an ankle-length himation, see *Corinth* XII, no. 336, p. 51, pl. 30, from deposit VI, dated by Davidson to ca. 250. Cf. also *Corinth* XV, ii, Class XVIII, no. 10, p. 140, pl. 27, from the same deposit as Class XVIII, no. 9, and by the same hand, identified as "actor?" and dated in the first half of the 4th century, perhaps as late as the third quarter.

**81** (IP 6057). Corinthian lamp, Broneer Type VI

L. 0.088. Diam. 0.060. H. 0.033. Tip of nozzle and part of bottom missing.

*Isthmia* III, no. 87, p. 14, pls. 2, 16.

Poor black gloss, peeling. Raised base, slightly concave underneath.

## LAYER 6

**82** (IP 6555). Semiglazed bowl Fig. 14

P.H. 0.055. Est. Diam. rim 0.135. Several fragments of rim and wall, not all joined.

Wall slightly offset from rim. Soft Corinthian fabric. Black slip from interior almost worn away. Traces of a stripe on lip and below rim on exterior.

**83** (IP 451). Saltcellar Fig. 14

H. 0.036. Diam. rim 0.050. One-half complete and restored.

Small bowl with incurved rim. Corinthian fabric with mottled red to black dull gloss on interior and exterior.

**84** (IP 450). Attic kantharos Fig. 14, Pl. 64

H. 0.097. Diam. rim 0.080. Diam. body 0.087. Mended and restored at rim and one section of body.

Molded foot. On bottom is a reserved band toward inner resting surface. Funnel-shaped beneath. Scraped groove between moldings. Short, concave stem. Plain, slightly flaring rim. Shoulder marked by a groove. Spur handles angled slightly upward. Reddish yellow (2.5YR 5/6–6/6) fabric and lustrous black gloss, brown on foot and over much of interior.

**85** (IP 7324). Amphora dipinto Pl. 64

P.H. 0.085. Max. p. dim. 0.097. One fragment from amphora neck.

Light red to light reddish brown (2.5YR 6/6–6/4) fabric with white (10YR 8/2) surface. On the neck in red is partially preserved dipinto: H.

**86** (IP 452). Attic lamp, Broneer Pl. 64  
Type VII B

L. 0.097. Diam. 0.061. H. 0.041. Tip of nozzle incorrectly restored.

*Isthmia* III, no. 113, p. 15, pls. 3, 16.

Pink clay (5YR 7/4); black and red gloss covering entire lamp including base. Nearly straight sides set off from rim by prominent groove, which had been covered with gloss, later scraped away. Long nozzle with small wick-hole, no handle. Raised base with double concavity underneath.

Cf. *Corinth* IV, ii, no. 116, pl. III; *Agora* IV, Type 25 A, no. 272, pp. 67–69.

## LAYER 5

**87** (IP 598). One-piece kantharos Pl. 64

P.H. 0.034. Th. 0.002. Two pieces mended from rim and wall with tiny part of handle.

Shallow reeding below handle zone. Corinthian fabric; slip worn away. Inscription: ΗΔ, probably to be restored as 'Ηδ[ονης]. Letters filled with red wash.

Such graffito inscriptions appear on Corinthian wine cups or kantharoi called γραμματικά ἐκπώματα in the 4th and 3rd centuries. Most give the names of divinities or concepts like health or love, in the genitive but sometimes in the nominative. See discussion in *Corinth* VII, iii, pp. 9, 64, note 55, and p. 65. Cf. nos. 454 and 476 in *Corinth* VII, iii, pl. 41.

**88** (IP 3022). Acrocorinth kantharos Pl. 64

P.H. 0.039. Four nonjoining pieces.

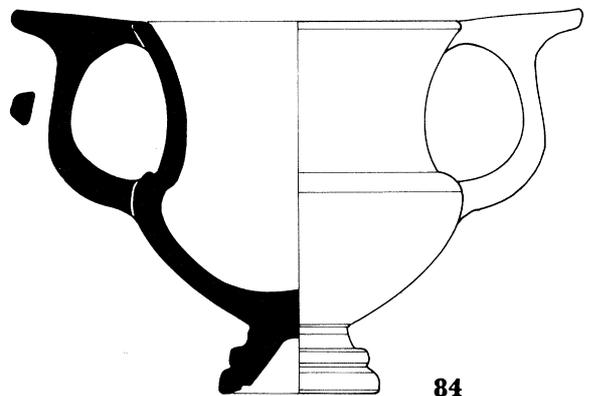
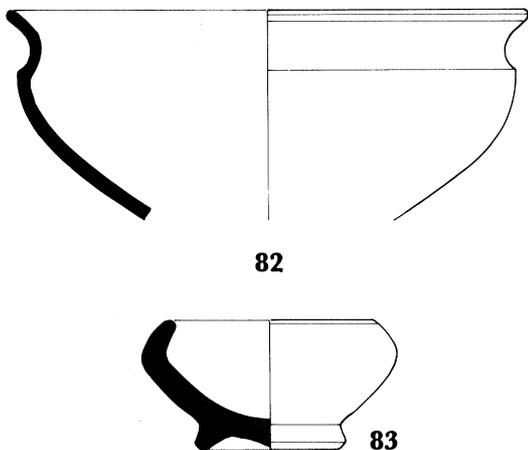


FIG. 14. Layer 6. Fine wares 82–84. Scale 1:2

Everted rim, reeded body. Zone of decoration below rim includes incised tendrils. Corinthian fabric with good, lustrous, dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) gloss on both surfaces.

**89** (IP 479). Hemispherical bowl Fig. 15, Pl. 64

H. 0.110. Diam. rim 0.160. Mended and restored.

Deep bowl on three shell feet, only one of which is preserved. Two grooves below rim, reserved and filled with pink wash. A variably dull to lustrous thin slip covers the surfaces. A strip 0.020–0.040 m. wide of reddish brown on the lower part of the vessel suggests double-dipping. Perhaps Attic?

Cf. Miller 1974, no. 34, p. 234, pl. 32, with discussion on pp. 204–205, and note 23. Another example of the shape is illustrated in Thompson and Scranton 1943, p. 359, fig. 60:a, there dated to late 3rd century.

**90** (IP 3017). Hemispherical bowl Pl. 64

P.H. 0.053. Max. p. dim. 0.092. Two joining fragments.

Corinthian fabric with smooth, lustrous black gloss, peeling in patches. One shallow groove below rim and two lines incised on either side of groove in careless manner. Below are a few incised tendrils.

**91** (IP 3018). Hemispherical-bowl foot

Max. p. dim. 0.047. One fragment of shell foot.

Corinthian fabric with thin, lustrous black slip, worn on exterior, especially on support.

**92** (IP 3021). Foot Pl. 64

P.H. 0.016. Est. Diam. 0.100. One fragment of rim or edge.

Flaring wall with groove at edge. Very crudely incised egg-and-dart pattern around upper groove or molding. Corinthian fabric with worn black slip. Double-dipping band visible in center.

**93** (IP 3019). West Slope kantharos Pl. 65

P.H. 0.057. Est. Diam. rim 0.100. Five fragments, one not joining.

Plain rim and flaring wall. Fabric is reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) to light red (2.5YR 6/6) with fine black gloss well preserved. Garland pattern in applied clay. Part of a pointed leaf also in applied clay preserved at one end. Probably Attic.

**94** (IP 6550). West Slope kantharos Pl. 65

P.H. 0.050. One rim fragment.

Plain rim with flaring wall. Pink (5YR 7/3) fabric with very metallic black gloss. Two ivy leaves with tendrils in applied clay. Attic?

**95** (IP 6551). Double-chambered vessel Fig. 15

P.H. 0.048. Diam. base 0.047. One fragment of base and walls.

Curved, cylindrical central section, beginning to curve out at broken edge; unslipped, with wheel marks clearly visible. Projecting upward from the base is a small section of the outer wall with black gloss on exterior. Slightly flaring base ring with central cone on underside. Resting surface of foot reserved. Light red (2.5YR 6/6) to light reddish brown (5YR 6/4) fabric with thin black metallic gloss on exterior. Probably Attic.

**96** (IP 6554). Fusiform unguentarium Fig. 15

P.H. 0.024. Diam. base 0.029. Th. 0.003. One fragment of foot.

Concave base with molded edge. Wall flares outward as it rises. Interior hollow to bottom. Reddish brown (5YR 5/3) fabric at core, fired gray at both surfaces.

Compare an unguentarium (C-60-230) from Grave 11 on the north slope of Acrocorinth, published in Robinson 1962, p. 120, pl. 46:d, which has a similar foot and is dated to later 4th century.

**97** (IP 6552). Blister-ware duck askos

a. Max. p. dim. 0.055.

b. Max. p. dim. 0.067.

Three fragments from wall, two joining.

Shoulder section of askos. Gray core fired light brown (7.5YR 6/4) on exterior. Interior surface varies from light brown to light reddish brown (5YR 6/3). Impressed herringbone at carination and spiralfirm tendrils cover a broad band at the shoulder.

Cf. *Corinth* VII, iii, no. 776, p. 149, pl. 64.

**98** (IP 6553). Mortarium Fig. 15

H. 0.053. Est. Diam. rim 0.220. Est. Diam. base 0.138. One-fifth of vessel preserved.

Flat base, overhanging rim and single bolster handle with small, poorly detailed bead and reel. Corinthian fabric with grit, sand, and probable lime inclusions. Interior floor filled with reddish brown grits.

**99** (IP 493). Cooking-ware strainer Fig. 15

P.H. with handle 0.107. P.H. without handle 0.071. Est. Diam. rim 0.123. Est. Diam. body 0.158. One-half preserved, partly restored.

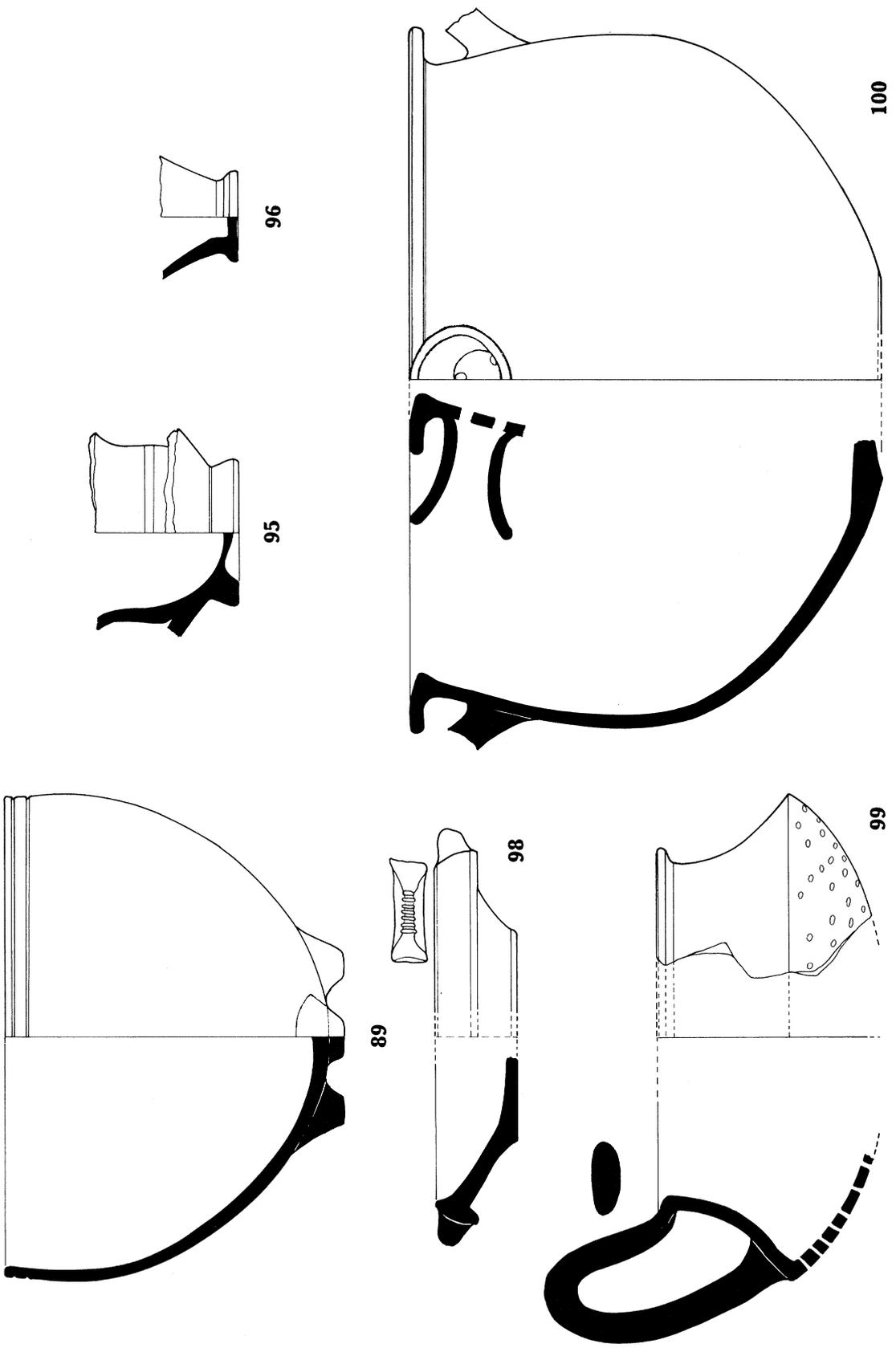


Fig. 15. Layer 5. Fine wares **89**, **95**, **96**, mortarium **98**, and cooking wares **99**, **100**. Scale 1:2 (**98** 1:4)

Concave upper wall meets convex bottom in a sharp carination. Simple everted rim. Broad strap handle rises at a 45-degree angle above rim and curves down to meet carination. The bottom is pierced with holes ranging in size from 0.001 to 0.003 m. in diameter. Fabric is reddish brown (5YR 5/3) to dark reddish gray (5YR 4/2) with voids and lime particles. Dark gray bottom.

Cf. *Agora* XII, no. 2009, p. 376, fig. 18, pl. 96, dated 375–340, but another example is cited from a late 4th-century context at Porto Cheli.

**100** (IP 492). Cooking pot with strainer Fig. 15, Pl. 65

H. 0.153. Diam. rim 0.228. Complete. Restored (handles and center of base).

Kardara 1961, pl. 82, fig. 11.

Flat, outturned rim. Two round handles placed at a slight upward angle just below rim and rising slightly above. Between the handles on one side is a small spout angled slightly upward and flaring outward at the end. The spout has three holes. Two broad, widely spaced grooves on interior beginning below spout. Light red (2.5YR 6/8) to reddish brown (5YR 5/3) fabric, rather smooth to the touch with voids and some white inclusions.

**101** (IP 478). Corinthian lamp, Broneer Type VII C Pl. 65

L. 0.097. Diam. 0.057. H. 0.032. Tip of nozzle restored incorrectly.

*Isthmia* III, no. 122, p. 16, pl. 17.

No slip preserved on outside except traces in groove between body and base. Sides make a uniform curve, sharply set off from the top. Wide rim surrounded by a groove. Raised base, slightly concave underneath.

**102** (IP 3015). Corinthian lamp, Broneer Type VII C

L. 0.096. Diam. 0.063. Top missing. Nozzle intact. *Isthmia* III, no. 121, p. 16, pl. 17.

Traces of slip on inside of nozzle only. Side knob unusually placed on the right.

#### LAYER 4

**103** (IP 6549). Ointment pot Fig. 16

H. 0.037. Diam. base 0.023. Mended from two pieces; rim edge missing.

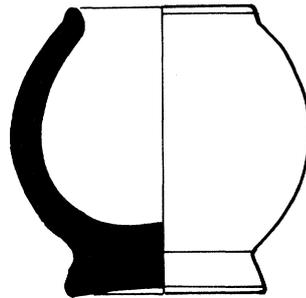


FIG. 16. Layer 4. Ointment pot **103**. Scale 1:1

Plump body on small, slightly concave foot. Light red (2.5YR 6/6) to pink (7.5YR 7/4) fabric with well-worn, thin slip, black to reddish brown in color, on all surfaces. Imported.

Cf. *Corinth* VII, iii, nos. 591, 596, 600, pp. 99–101 and note 93.

**104** (IM 3455). Terracotta figurine mold

Max. p. dim. 0.108. Fragment for drapery.

**105** (IM 3456). Terracotta figurine mold

Max. p. dim. 0.083. Fragment for drapery.

**106** (IM 1021). Biconical loomweight Pl. 65

H. 0.066. Diam. 0.052. Complete except for a chip off the top.

Pierced horizontally at top. Pink (7.5YR 7/4) to very pale brown (10YR 7/3) clay, very nicely smoothed. Bottom has fine lines, perhaps wear marks(?) at edge. Incised slightly off-center on the bottom while the clay was still wet is the Greek letter H.

Cf. *Corinth* XII, fig. 23, p. 149, profile X, with discussion on p. 155, dated 350–300.

**107** (IM 1022). Biconical loomweight Pl. 65

H. 0.088. Diam. 0.066. Complete but cracked. Small patch broken or worn off lower wall.

Very pale brown (10YR 8/2) fabric with rough surface. Incised at lower wall below bevel: Ξ

Larger than **106** but the same profile.

**108** (IM 1023). Biconical loomweight Pl. 65

P.H. 0.077. Diam. 0.065. Missing top and part of lower wall.

Similar fabric and size as **107** but carelessly made.

**109** (IM 1024). Iron tube

P.L. 0.100. Diam. 0.030. *Isthmia* VII, no. 496.

An iron tube with uniformly thick walls (0.005) and finished ends.

- 110** (IP 6186). Corinthian lamp, Broneer Type VI  
H. 0.030. End of nozzle and left half of body missing.  
*Isthmia* III, no. 88, p. 14, pl. 16.

Pale clay with no gloss preserved. Sides incline toward top. Only small part of underside remains.

### LAYER 3

- 111** (IP 6548). Fusiform unguentarium Fig. 17  
P.H. 0.040. Diam. foot 0.017. Th. 0.001–0.002.  
One fragment of foot and lower body.

Small unguentarium with flaring foot; profile in a continuous curve from stem to body. Interior is hollow all the way down to the base, which is flat. Weak red (10R 5/3) fabric with surfaces fired gray. There appears to be a trace of a white stripe at mid-body.

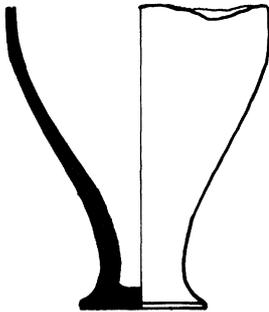


FIG. 17. Layer 3. Unguentarium **111**. Scale 1:1

- 112** (IP 6158). Attic lamp, Broneer Type IV B  
Small fragment of nozzle.  
*Isthmia* III, no. 73, p. 12.

Red clay, black gloss, probably Attic.

Cf. *Agora* IV, a late variety of Type 21, pp. 44–52.

- 113** (IP 553a). Lamp, Broneer Type VII E  
Fragment preserving parts of top and bottom.  
*Isthmia* III, no. 136, p. 18, pl. 17.

Red clay; red and light brown glaze on outside, dark brown on inside. Broad rim set off with groove, which is covered with glaze. Raised base, concave. Possibly Attic: *Agora* IV, Type 25B, pp. 72–74.

### LAYER 2

- 114** (IP 541). Hexamilia kantharos or mug Fig. 18

H. 0.092. Est. Diam. rim 0.086. Diam. body 0.098.  
Diam. base 0.047. Base, lower body, and small part of rim preserved. Handle(s) missing.

Black slip on interior and on exterior to mid-body, applied by dipping.

Cf. *Corinth* VII, iii, no. 515, p. 86, pls. 16, 64. Note comments of Pemberton (1985, pp. 282–283) on this shape, which because of its rarity has not been securely dated. Two mugs that are very similar to **114** are published by Stella Miller (1984, p. 186, pl. 44:a).

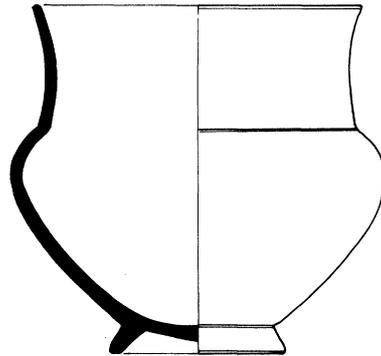


FIG. 18. Layer 2. Hexamilia kantharos **114**.  
Scale 1:2

- 115** (IP 542). Cyma kantharos Pl. 66  
P.H. 0.035. Th. 0.002. Two small rim fragments with traces of handle attachment.

Slightly everted rim and flaring wall. Thin, lustrous black gloss. A zone of incised tendrils below rim.

- 116** (IP 543). Hemispherical bowl Pl. 66  
P.H. 0.062. Th. 0.002–0.003. Several fragments mended from rim and upper body.

Convex wall and straight rim. Groove below rim begins zone of West Slope decoration, another ends the first zone, and a third exists at mid-body(?). All are reserved and then filled with pink wash. Just below rim is lattice pattern separated by checkerboard. The zone below contains a carefully applied necklace pattern. All the decoration is in dilute clay of the same pink (7.5YR 7/4) color. Fabric is pink to light brown (7.5YR 7/4–6/4) with fine, thin black gloss, well preserved on both surfaces. The clay of this piece seems too light to make it an Attic product (S. Rotroff, personal communication, June 1991). Corinthian?

**117** (IP 596). Corinthian lamp, Broneer Type XI

H. 0.025. Fragment.

*Isthmia* III, no. 229, p. 23.

Blister-ware fabric. Perforated side knob; vertical handle. Traces of groove setting off sides from the top. Low raised base, slightly concave.

#### LAYER 1

**118** (IP 622). Acrocorinth kantharos Pl. 66

P.H. 0.024. One rim fragment.

Slightly everted rim with single, incised line below rim. West Slope decoration consists of necklace pattern.

**119** (IP 621). Lamp with central tube Fig. 19, Pl. 66

P.H. 0.027. Diam. base ring 0.030. Base with part of tube.

Curved wall on base with flat resting surface. Fabric is reddish yellow (5YR 6/6–7.5YR 6/6) with dull and mottled dark reddish brown (5YR 3/2) gloss, worn away overall.

Cf. *Isthmia* III, no. 216, p. 22; *Agora* IV, no. 376, Type 27 A, pp. 85 and 86, pls. 13, 40, dated from latter years of third quarter of 4th century to second quarter of 3rd century. Scheibler (*Kerameikos* XI, p. 190) dates this type from 340 to 240.

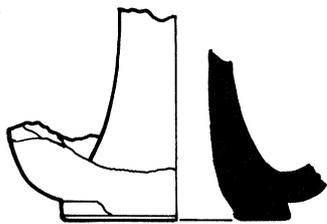


FIG. 19. Layer 1. Attic lamp, Howland Type 27 A 119. Scale 1:1

**120** (IM 942). Biconical loomweight

H. 0.090. Diam. 0.063. Intact.

Horizontally pierced at top.

#### AIR TUNNEL

**121** (IP 454). One-piece kantharos Pl. 66

H. 0.098. Diam. rim 0.072. About two-thirds preserved. Restored.

Flaring foot with large lower member and faint molding above. Concave, funnel-shaped underside of foot. Strap handle with strap thumb rest. Pink (7.5YR 7/4) fabric with black gloss on all surfaces, somewhat worn on side wall and resting surface.

**122** (IP 779). One-piece kantharos

P.H. 0.075. Several fragments mended.

Plain rim with reeding decoration on body below. Corinthian fabric with black slip preserved on area below rim. Inscription with letters filled in with red: ICIOC.

**123** (IP 793). Acrocorinth(?) kantharos Fig. 20

P.H. 0.075. Est. Diam. 0.085. Several fragments of rim and wall.

Rounded body, everted rim of Acrocorinth type. Foot not preserved. Discolored.

**124** (IP 436). Hemispherical bowl Fig. 20, Pl. 67

H. 0.105. Diam. rim 0.150. Mended and restored. Broneer 1958, no. 37, p. 31, pl. 13:d, a.

Deep bowl with three shell feet (one restored) supporting bottom. Two grooves below rim, reserved and filled with pink wash. West Slope decoration of incised tendrils below. Pink (7.5YR 7/4) fabric with black gloss fired dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2), olive (5Y 4/3) at bottom. Most probably one of the better products of Corinthian workshops, although identified by Broneer as Attic. The fabric appears Corinthian. Furthermore, incised tendrils are very rare in Attic before the 2nd century.

Cf. 91–93; also Miller 1974, no. 34, p. 234, pl. 32.

**125** (IP 437). Hemispherical bowl Pl. 66

P.H. 0.056. Two rim fragments.

Two grooves below rim, reserved, then filled with pink wash. West Slope decoration consists of running ivy leaves in applied slip and incised tendrils. Fabric is reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6), thin walled and hard fired. Thin black slip, fired red on lower part of wall. Also probably Corinthian imitating Attic.

**126** (IP 453). Hemispherical bowl Fig. 20, Pl. 67

H. 0.086. Diam. 0.130. Fragmentary and restored. Broneer 1958, no. 38, p. 31, pl. 13:d, b.

Deep bowl with three feet. No shell or linear pattern preserved on feet. Two grooves below rim filled with pink wash. West Slope decoration of incised tendrils below. Corinthian fabric with thin, pitted black slip.

IP 6580 is an example of a similar bowl from this level.

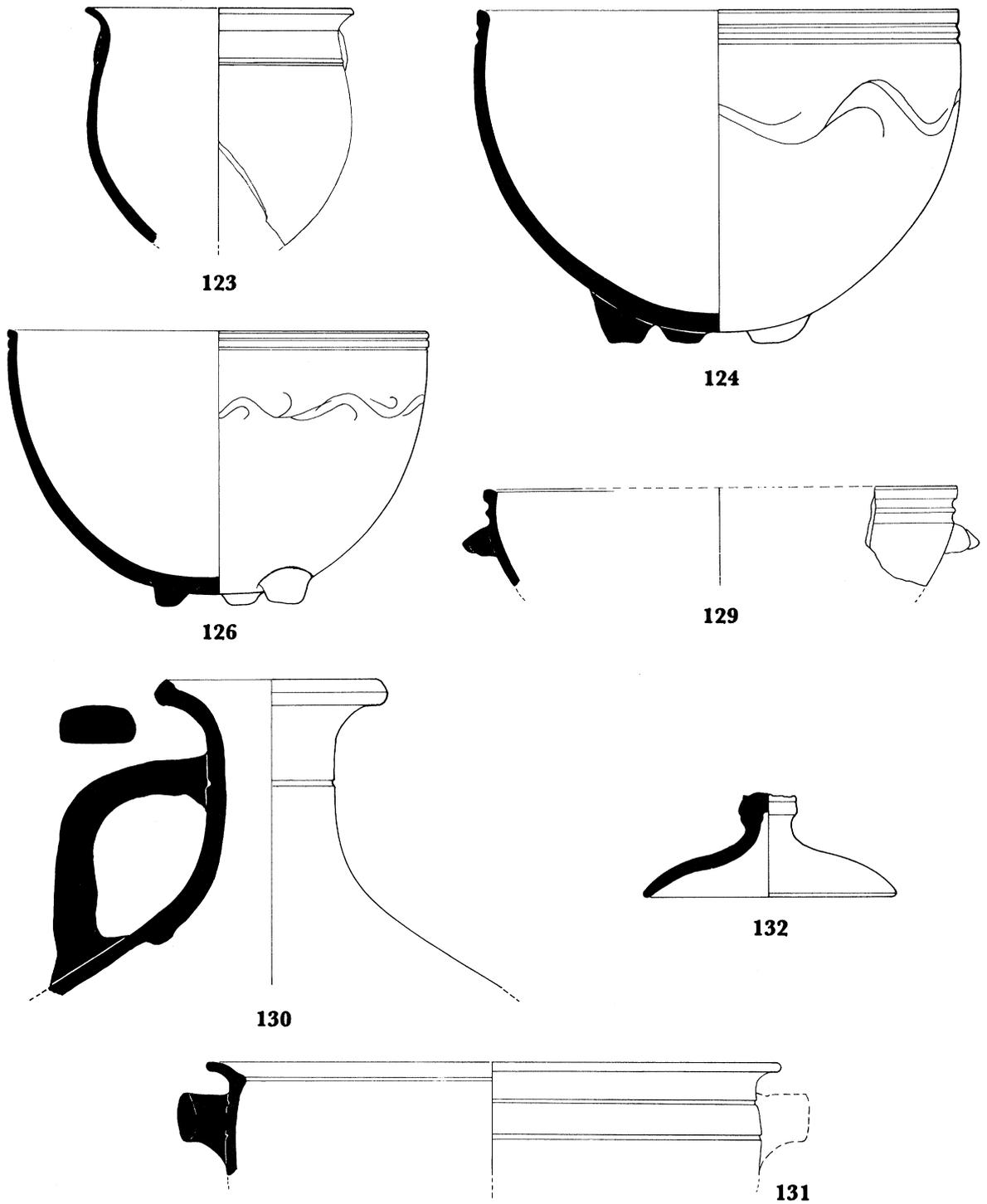


FIG. 20. Air tunnel. Fine wares 123, 124, 126, 129, handle-ridge jug 130, and cooking wares 131, 132.  
Scale 1:2 (131 1:4)

- 127** (IP 6581). Conical bowl Pl. 67  
Max. p. dim. 0.050. Th. 0.003. Single base fragment.

Recessed bottom. Clay and surface discolored gray, perhaps from burning. Very shallow, closely spaced grooves on exterior wall. West Slope pattern of petal medallion with white paint on petals and also for the lines that divide the petals. Single concentric groove, reserved, encircles the central pattern.

Cf. *Corinth* VII, iii, for similar patterns on "Megarian" bowls and conical bowls, especially nos. 528, 529, 534, and 550, pp. 90, 92, 93, pls. 54–56, although none is exactly like this less carefully painted piece.

- 128** (IP 6582). Conical bowl Pl. 67  
Max. p. dim. 0.057. Th. 0.005. One base fragment.

Small foot set off by groove on exterior and recessed on vessel underside. Reddish yellow (5YR–7.5YR 7/6) fabric with reddish brown (5YR 5/4) to dark reddish brown (5YR 3/2) slip. Petal medallion in outline with central dot in white. Very careless execution. Single groove frames pattern.

- 129** (IP 6578). Bolster krater Fig. 20  
Max. p. dim. 0.056. Th. 0.002–0.003. Single rim fragment with one bolster handle.

Two reserved grooves below flattened rim filled with pink wash. Reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) fabric with good black gloss, slightly metallic in spots. Probably Attic.

See *Corinth* VII, iii, p. 46 for a discussion of the standard shape.

- 130** (IP 6584). Handle-ridge jug Fig. 20  
P.H. 0.097. Diam. rim 0.073. One fragment of rim, neck, handle, and upper shoulder.

Beveled rim with slight interior groove. Single groove where top part of strap handle meets neck.

Cf. *Corinth* VII, iii, nos. 634, 636, for general type.

- 131** (IP 6585). Cooking-ware bowl Fig. 20  
P.H. 0.070. Est. Diam. rim 0.36. Rim, wall, and handle.

Flat, outturned rim. Wide strap handle attached horizontally. At handle height are two widely spaced

grooves. Reddish brown (2.5YR 5/4–5/6) clay core, exterior fired reddish yellow (5YR 6/6).

- 132** (IP 443). Small cooking-ware lid Fig. 20  
H. 0.033. Diam. 0.080. One profile fragment.

Standard, simple curved lid.

IP 433 in Layer 12 and IP 879 and 880 in Layer 14 are additional examples.

- 133** (IP 418). Corinthian A stamped Pl. 67  
amphora handle

P.H. 0.122. One-half handle with lower attachment. Koehler 1978, under no. 159, p. 151.

Palmette incompletely impressed.

- 134** (IP 757). Corinthian A stamped Pl. 67  
amphora handle

P.H. 0.067. Base of handle with lower attachment. Incuse palmette.

- 135** (IM 1043). Biconical loomweight

P.H. 0.080. Small segment of top missing.

Fabric is pink (7.5YR 7/4). Letter stamp ΓΛΥΚ with unpierced loomweight stamp placed slightly above and off-center to the right. Cf. *Corinth* XII, no. 1153, p. 157, fig. 27 but with hole; discussion on pp. 159–160. Also see note 67 above, p. 269.

- 136** (IM 1037). Bronze stylus Pl. 67

L. 0.093. Intact. *Isthmia* VII, no. 386.

The head is triangular in plan, and the shaft is square in section. Decorated with four incised lines just below the head and three lines at the mid-point.

- 137** (IM 5166). Worked cattle astragalus

L. 0.075. W. 0.050. Th. 0.020. Well preserved.

Ground and polished on one side; bony protrusions flattened on the other.

Astragali were often used as dedications at sanctuaries, especially oracles, as well as gaming pieces. See Amandry 1984, pp. 347–393.

A lead astragalus (IM 1004, *Isthmia* VII, no. 398), unique among dedications at Isthmia, was also found on the Rachi (see Amandry 1984, pp. 363–370).

## RACHI WELL: LIST OF DEPOSITS

LAYER 20, –33.10 to –32.00 m. Lot 745.

Contents: **1** and uncatalogued storage-jar fragments.

———. –32.00 to –29.00 m.

Contents: roof tiles, various metal objects in Isthmia Metal Lot 56-03-24.

LAYER 19, –29.00 to –27.00 m.

Contents: **2**, IP 807, 809 (one-handled cups).

LAYER 18, –27.00 to –24.45 m.

Contents: IM 4759–4764, 4819, 4820, shield staples, and uncatalogued poros blocks and roof tiles.

LAYER 17, –24.45 to –20.00 m.

Contents: **3**, uninventoried roof tiles, bones.

LAYER 16, –20.00 to –18.50 m. Lot 141.

Contents: **4–16**, and uninventoried fragments of an Attic kantharos, a Corinthian semiglazed bowl, Corinthian skyphoi, olpai, oinochoai, and a cooking-ware lid.

LAYER 15, –18.50 to –18.30 m. Lot 313.

Contents: **17, 18**, IP 821, 822 (Corinthian one-handled cups), IP 946 (lekane), and an uncatalogued Corinthian saucer, mortarium, cooking-ware pitcher, and lid, in a layer of clay, together with snails and a sheep skull.

LAYER 14, –18.30 to –16.50 m. Lot 148.

Contents: **19–26**, IC 223, 226, IP 826 (phiale), 879, 880 (cooking-ware lids), uncatalogued pieces of Attic kantharoi, Corinthian skyphoi, bowls, mortaria, a fragmentary loomweight, large blocks, cover tiles, and stones.

LAYER 13, –16.50 to –15.90 m. Lot 1034.

Contents: **27–33**, IP 628 (beehive), uncatalogued fragments of Attic kantharoi, a blister-ware aryballos, a Corinthian ray-based kotyle, Late Corinthian patterned ware, echinus bowls, saltcellars, a saucer, oinochoe, water pitcher, and mortarium.

LAYER 12, –15.90 to –15.20 m. Lot 35.

Contents: **34–38**, IP 527 (one-handled cup), IP 528 (saucer), IP 433 (cooking-ware lid), IM 3241 (bronze fitting), and uncatalogued fragments of Late Corinthian patterned ware, a Corinthian semiglazed bowl, echinus bowls, one-handled cups, trefoil oinochoe, cooking-ware casserole, and two amphora toes.

LAYER 11, –15.20 to –14.00 m. Lot 236.

Contents: **39–46**, and uncatalogued fragments of an Attic kantharos handle, Corinthian echinus bowls, skyphoi, and a pithos.

LAYER 10, –14.00 to –12.85 m. Lots 293, 584.

Contents: **47–65**, IP 794 (echinus bowl), IP 907–910 (saucers), 505 (cooking-ware lid), a millstone (IM 1044), and uncatalogued pieces of a Late Corinthian ray-based kotyle, Corinthian bowls, a fish plate, one-handled cup, lekane, and two amphora toes.

LAYER 9, -12.85 to -12.00 m. Lots 1069, 1037, 298.

Contents: **66–77**, and uncatalogued pieces of Corinthian echinus bowls, saucers, a skyphos, a kantharos base, oinochoe, mortaria, cooking-ware lids, three amphora toes, and fragments of a bronze bowl.

LAYER 8, -12.00 to -10.60 m. Lots 247, 1053.

Contents: **78–81**, and uncatalogued fragments of a Corinthian kantharos base, a Hexamilia kantharos rim, skyphoi, semiglazed bowl, echinus bowls, saucers, an oinochoe, mortarium, amphora toe, cooking ware, and many animal bones.

LAYER 7, -10.60 to -10.00 m. Lot 48.

Contents: Uncatalogued fragments of a Corinthian oinochoe, echinus bowl, plate with flat rim, two mortaria, two amphora toes, and a large poros block.

LAYER 6, -10.00 to -9.50 m. Lots 1041, 295.

Contents: **82–86**, and uninventoried fragments of an Attic kantharos, Corinthian kantharos of Classical Attic shape, Corinthian semiglazed bowl, echinus bowls, skyphos, lekanis lid, mortarium, cooking-ware lid, amphora toe, and large storage jars in sandy gray earth.

LAYER 5, -9.50 to -8.90 m. Lots 25, 1060.

Contents: **87–102**, IP 3014 (Broneer Type VII lamp), and uncatalogued fragment of Attic Red Figure, fragments of Corinthian semiglazed bowls, echinus bowls, skyphoi, kantharoi with reeded and West Slope decoration, mortaria, and an amphora toe in earth with many stones.

LAYER 4, -8.90 to -7.60 m. Lot 27.

Contents: **103–110**, and uncatalogued fragments of Corinthian semiglazed bowls, echinus bowls, saucers, olpes, kantharoi, mortaria, one amphora toe, pieces of broken poros blocks, and many snail shells in earth and buff clay.

LAYER 3, -7.60 to -5.70 m. Lot 237.

Contents: **111–113**, and among the uncatalogued material a fragmentary Corinthian fish plate, an almost vitrified amphora toe, cooking ware including fragments of a casserole and round-mouthed pitcher, and roof-tile fragments.

LAYER 2, -5.70 to -1.10 m. Lot 28.

Contents: **114–117**, IP 599 (Broneer Type IX blister-ware lamp), snail shells, various bones and teeth in gray earth, alternately hard and soft in a cone shape with patches of red earth and burnt gray earth along the sides.

LAYER 1, -1.10 m. to ground level. Lot 507.

Contents: **118–120**, and large broken poros blocks and roof tiles.

AIR TUNNEL. Lots 46, 156, 583, 1040.

Contents: **121–137**, IP 6579, 6573 (blister-ware aryballoi), 743 (Broneer Type VII lamp), IM 1033 (spindle whorl), and fragments of Attic and Corinthian kantharoi, Corinthian semiglazed bowls, echinus bowls, hemispherical bowls with incised wavy lines, a shell foot, blister-ware aryballoi, mortaria, and various large coarse vessels.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Agora IV* = R. H. Howland, *Greek Lamps and Their Survivals (The Athenian Agora IV)*, Princeton 1958
- Agora V* = H. S. Robinson, *Pottery of the Roman Period: Chronology (The Athenian Agora V)*, Princeton 1959
- Agora XII* = B. A. Sparkes and L. Talcott, *Black and Plain Pottery of the 6th, 5th and 4th Centuries (The Athenian Agora XII)*, Princeton 1970
- Agora XXII* = S. I. Rotroff, *Hellenistic Pottery: Athenian and Imported Moldmade Bowls (The Athenian Agora XXII)*, Princeton 1982
- Agora XXVI* = J. H. Kroll, with contributions by A. S. Walker, *The Greek Coins (The Athenian Agora XXVI)*, Princeton in press
- Amandry, P. 1984. "Os et coquilles," *L'Antre corycien II (BCH Supplement IX)*, pp. 347–393
- Anderson-Stojanović, V. R. 1987a. "Comments on the Chronology and Function of Ceramic Unguentaria," *AJA* 91, pp. 105–122
- . 1987b. "Cult and Industry at Isthmia: A Shrine on the Rachi" (lecture, New York 1987), abstract in *AJA* 92, 1988, pp. 268–269
- . 1990. "The Rachi Settlement at Isthmia" (lecture, San Francisco 1990), abstract in *AJA* 95, 1991, pp. 303–304
- Ashmole, B. 1951. "Demeter of Cnidus," *JHS* 71, pp. 13–28
- Barber, E. J. W. 1991. *Prehistoric Textiles*, Princeton
- Besques, S. 1971. *Catalogue raisonné des figurines et reliefs en terre-cuite grecs, étrusques et romans, III, Époques hellénistique et romaine. Grèce et Asie Mineure*, Paris
- . 1986. *Catalogue raisonné des figurines et reliefs en terre-cuite grecs, étrusques et romans, IV, i, Époques hellénistique et romaine. Italie méridionale-Sicile-Sardaigne*, Paris
- BMC XI* = B. V. Head, *A Catalogue of Coins in the British Museum, XI, Attica, Megaris, Aegina*, London 1888
- Boardman, J. 1975. *Athenian Red Figure Vases: The Archaic Period*, New York
- Bookidis, N., and R. S. Stroud. 1987. *Demeter and Persephone in Ancient Corinth (Corinth Notes 2)*, Princeton
- Braun, K. 1970. "Der Dipylon-Brunnen B1, Die Funde," *AM* 85, pp. 129–269
- Broneer, O. 1953. "Isthmia Excavations, 1952," *Hesperia* 22, pp. 182–195
- . 1955. "Excavations at Isthmia, 1954," *Hesperia* 24, pp. 110–141
- . 1958. "Excavations at Isthmia, Third Campaign, 1955–1956," *Hesperia* 27, pp. 1–37
- . 1962. "Excavations at Isthmia, 1959–1961," *Hesperia* 31, pp. 1–25
- . 1971. "Paul and the Pagan Cults of Isthmia," *HTHR* 64, pp. 169–187
- Callaghan, P. 1978. Rev. of G. R. Edwards, *Corinthian Hellenistic Pottery (Corinth VII, iii)*, in *JHS* 98, pp. 212–213
- Camp, J. McK., II. 1977. "The Water Supply of Ancient Athens from 3000 to 86 B.C." (diss. Princeton University 1977)
- Carroll, D. L. 1983. "Warping the Greek Loom: A Second Method," *AJA* 87, pp. 96–98
- Caskey, J. L. 1960. "Objects from a Well at Isthmia," *Hesperia* 29, pp. 168–176
- Corinth IV, ii* = O. Broneer, *Terracotta Lamps (Corinth IV, ii)*, Cambridge, Mass. 1930
- Corinth VII, iii* = G. R. Edwards, *Corinthian Hellenistic Pottery (Corinth VII, iii)*, Princeton 1975
- Corinth XII* = G. R. Davidson, *The Minor Objects (Corinth XII)*, Princeton 1952
- Corinth XV, i* = A. N. Stillwell, *The Potters' Quarter (Corinth XV, i)*, Princeton 1948
- Corinth XV, ii* = A. N. Stillwell, *The Potters' Quarter: The Terracottas (Corinth XV, ii)*, Princeton 1952
- Corinth XV, iii* = A. N. Stillwell and J. L. Benson, *The Potters' Quarter: The Pottery (Corinth XV, iii)*, Princeton 1984
- Corinth XVIII, i* = E. G. Pemberton, *The Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore: The Greek Pottery (Corinth XVIII, i)*, Princeton 1989
- Eckstein, F. 1967. "Ephedrismos-Gruppe im Konservatoren-Palast," *AntP* 6, pp. 75–88
- Gebhard, E. R. 1973. *The Theater at Isthmia*, Chicago
- Gebhard, E. R., and F. P. Hemans. 1992. "University of Chicago Excavations at Isthmia, 1989: I," *Hesperia* 61, pp. 1–77
- Isthmia II* = O. Broneer, *Topography and Architecture (Isthmia II)*, Princeton 1973
- Isthmia III* = O. Broneer, *Terracotta Lamps (Isthmia III)*, Princeton 1977

- Isthmia VII* = I. Raubitschek, *The Metal Objects 1952–1957, 1989* (*Isthmia VII* [tentative vol. no.]), forthcoming
- Kardara, C. 1961. "Dyeing and Weaving Works at Isthmia," *AJA* 65, pp. 261–266
- . 1974. «Βασή Βαφέλα και Βαφέλ κατά την Αρχαιότητα», *Hesperia* 43, pp. 447–453
- Kerameikos XI* = I. Scheibler, *Griechische Lampen (Kerameikos XI)*, Berlin 1976
- Koehler, C. G. 1978. "Corinthian A and B Transport Amphoras" (diss. Princeton University 1978)
- . 1982. "Amphoras on Amphoras," *Hesperia* 51, pp. 284–292
- Kroll, J. H. 1979. "A Chronology of Early Athenian Bronze Coinage, ca. 350–250 B.C.," in *Greek Numismatics and Archaeology, Essays in Honor of Margaret Thompson*, O. Mørkholm and N. M. Waggoner, eds., Wetteren, Belgium, pp. 139–154
- . 1982. "Nailing Down the Archaeological Chronology of Early Hellenistic Athens" (lecture, Philadelphia 1982), abstract in *AJA* 87, 1983, pp. 241–242
- Marsden, E. W. 1971. *Hellenistic and Roman Artillery*, Oxford
- McLauchlin, B. K. 1981. "New Evidence on the Mechanics of Loom Weights," *AJA* 85, pp. 79–81
- Miller, Stella G. 1974. "Menon's Cistern," *Hesperia* 43, pp. 194–295
- . 1984. "Excavations at Nemea, 1983," *Hesperia* 53, pp. 171–192
- Pemberton, E. G. 1970. "The Vrysoula Classical Deposit from Ancient Corinth," *Hesperia* 39, pp. 265–307
- . 1985. "Ten Hellenistic Graves in Ancient Corinth," *Hesperia* 54, pp. 271–307
- Richter, G. M. A. 1950. *Sculpture and Sculptors of the Greeks*, New Haven
- Ridgway, B. S. 1967. "The Lady from the Sea: A Greek Bronze in Turkey," *AJA* 71, pp. 329–334
- Robinson, H. S. 1962. "Excavations at Corinth, 1960," *Hesperia* 31, pp. 95–133
- Rotroff, S. I. 1983. "Three Cistern Systems on the Kolonos Agoraios," *Hesperia* 52, pp. 257–297
- . 1984. "Spool Saltcellars in the Athenian Agora," *Hesperia* 53, pp. 343–354
- . 1990. "Athenian Hellenistic Pottery: Toward a Firmer Chronology," in *Proceedings of the XIII International Congress for Classical Archaeology, Berlin, 1988*, Mainz, pp. 173–178
- . 1991. "Attic West Slope Vase Painting," *Hesperia* 60, pp. 59–102
- Sinn, U. 1979. Rev. of G. R. Edwards, *Corinthian Hellenistic Pottery (Corinth VII, iii)*, in *Gnomon* 51, pp. 269–276
- Sjöqvist, E. 1960. "Morgantina: Hellenistic Medicine Bottles," *AJA* 64, pp. 78–83
- Snodgrass, A. M. 1967. *Arms and Armour of the Greeks*, Ithaca
- Svoronos, J. N. 1923–1926. *Les monnaies d'Athènes*, Munich
- Thompson, H. A. 1949. "Pedimental Sculpture of the Hephaisteion," *Hesperia* 18, pp. 230–268
- Thompson, H. A., and R. L. Scranton. 1943. "Stoas and City Walls on the Pynx," *Hesperia* 12, pp. 269–383
- Thompson, H. A., D. B. Thompson, and S. I. Rotroff. 1987. *Hellenistic Pottery and Terracottas*, Princeton
- Tidmarsh, J., and H. Williams. 1989. "Olynthus: The Terracotta Lamps" (lecture, Boston 1989), abstract in *AJA* 94, 1990, p. 316
- Williams, C., and H. Williams. 1987. "Excavations at Mytilene (Lesbos), 1986," *EchCl* 331, n.s. 6, pp. 247–262
- Williams, C. K., II, and J. E. Fisher. 1972. "Corinth, 1971: Forum Area," *Hesperia* 41, pp. 143–184
- . 1973. "Corinth, 1972: The Forum Area," *Hesperia* 42, pp. 1–44
- . 1976. "Corinth, 1975: Forum Southwest," *Hesperia* 45, pp. 99–162
- Williams, C. K., II. 1977. "Corinth 1976: Forum Southwest," *Hesperia* 46, pp. 40–81
- . 1979. "Corinth, 1978: Forum Southwest," *Hesperia* 48, pp. 105–144
- . 1980. "Corinth Excavations, 1979," *Hesperia* 49, pp. 1–134
- Williams, C. K., II, and O. H. Zervos. 1989. "Corinth, 1988: East of the Theater," *Hesperia* 58, pp. 1–50
- . 1991. "Corinth, 1990: Southeast Corner of Temenos E," *Hesperia* 60, pp. 1–58

VIRGINIA R. ANDERSON-STOJANOVIĆ

## APPENDIX: FAUNAL REMAINS FROM THE WELL

The following abbreviations are used in this appendix: dist = distal; F = fused; JF = just fused; L = left; M = molar; MNI = Minimum Number of Individuals; prox = proximal; R = right; UF = unfused.

There is one sample of about 200 animal bones and shells (Bone Lot 17), from a depth of -1.00 to -16.50 m., equivalent to Layers 1 to 14 and to be dated by the associated finds to the period from the late 4th century to the second or third quarter of the 3rd century B.C. Most of the refuse comes from Layers 6 to 16 (see pp. 260, 297-298 above).

The majority of the bones, 85 fragments from at least 3 or 4 MNI, are referable to sheep (*Ovis aries*) or goat (*Capra hircus*). Goat is definitely present, based on the horncores preserved. There are 34 sheep/goat bones that can be aged, most from an individual between one and two years old. There is one bone from an individual over two years, three bones from an individual under 10 months old, and another to be dated 2.5-3 years old.

There are also ten pig (*Sus scrofa*) bones from 3 MNI. Ages can be determined for six: it is clear that one individual was under one year old and another individual was over one year old. There are six adult red deer (*Cervus elaphus*) bones (2 MNI), seven adult cattle (*Bos taurus*) bones (1 MNI), two adult dog (*Canis familiaris*) bones (1 MNI), two bird bones, three tortoise (*Testudo* sp.) carapace fragments (1 MNI), and four marine shells.

The sheep/goat, pig, and cattle bones frequently are butchered, indicating that they are food debris. The tortoise, bird, and shellfish also might have been eaten. The deer and dog remains are not butchered, and there is no reason to assume that they are food items, although both animals have been eaten in Greece in the past.

## CATALOGUE OF IDENTIFIABLE FAUNAL REMAINS

*Sheep/Goat*: 2 horncore fragments (1 cut from skull definite *Capra*, other probably *Capra*), 1 skull (Layer 15) and 16 fragments (1 butchered down center), 3 palate fragments (2 R, 1 L; 3 MNI, all adult), 10 mandible fragments (2 L, 2 R; 2 with erupted M<sub>3</sub>-L, R), premolar, 7 scapula fragments (4 R [2 F, 1 UF], L [F]); 1 F butchered through glenoid on medial side), 1 humerus (UF prox and dist), 3 prox humerus (1 butchered epiphysis; 3 UF; 2 MNI), 5 dist humerus (2 R, L; 3 very small; 2 adult [L, F, butchered down center]; R, probably F, butchered through dist), 4 prox radius (1 UF prox and dist, 3 F; 4 R), 4 pelvis fragments (3 butchered, including acetabulum fragment), 4 prox tibia (4 UF, 3 MNI by size), 4 dist tibia (2 UF, 2 F; 3 MNI), 3 femur (prox JF, R; 2 shafts; dist [UF], 2 MNI), 2 calcaneus (UF, F; L, R), 5 metacarpus (1 UF, 1 F; 2 L, R; UF shaft has chop mark in lower center of shaft), 3 metatarsus (2 F; 2 R; 1 with green bronze stain), 4 first phalanges (4 F).

*Pig*: skull fragment (butchered), 3 mandible fragments (no teeth; 3 MNI by side and size), scapula (F, R, butchered through glenoid on angle), prox humerus (UF), dist humerus (UF, L), dist radius (UF), 2 prox ulna (2 UF; L, R; 1 with cut marks on side of processus anconaeus, 2 MNI by size).

*Sheep/Goat- or Pig-sized*: 5 vertebra fragments (4 UF, 2 butchered down center); 18 ribs (4 butchered, one also has cut marks and green stain; 2 with cut marks).

*Deer*: 2 metacarpus (2 F, L, R; IM 5165 = 33, from Layer 13), first phalange (F), 2 second phalanges (2 F; L, R; 2 MNI), third phalange.

*Cattle*: premolar, 2 molars (2 young), mandible fragment (lacks teeth), scapula (F, R), prox humerus trochanter majus (fragment), vertebra fragment (cut down center), ground-down and polished astragalus 0.075 × 0.050 m. (IM 5166 = 137, from air tunnel).

*Cattle-sized*: 20 shaft fragments, 6 ribs.

*Dog*: proximal tibia (F, L), calcaneus (F, L).

*Bird*: mandible (large), pelvis.

*Tortoise*: 3 carapace fragments.

3 *Cerithium vulgatum* shells: 3 fresh, 1 very large, 2 with broken lips.

1 *Murex brandaris* shell: fresh, large.

DAVID S. REESE

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY  
Department of Anthropology  
Roosevelt Road at Lake Shore Drive  
Chicago, Illinois 60605-2496



a. Sanctuary of Poseidon and Isthmia Museum with Rachi hill in background, looking southwest



b. Rachi well with steps in background, looking west

PLATE 58



2 (Layer 19)



4



3 (Layer 17)

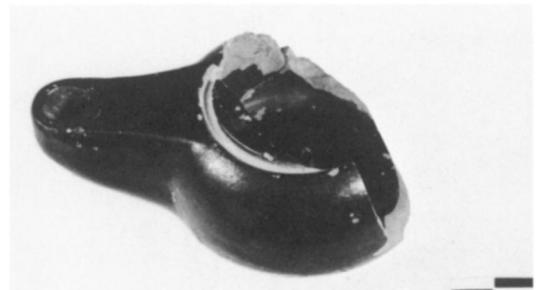


11

Layer 16 (4, 11, 12, 16)



12



16

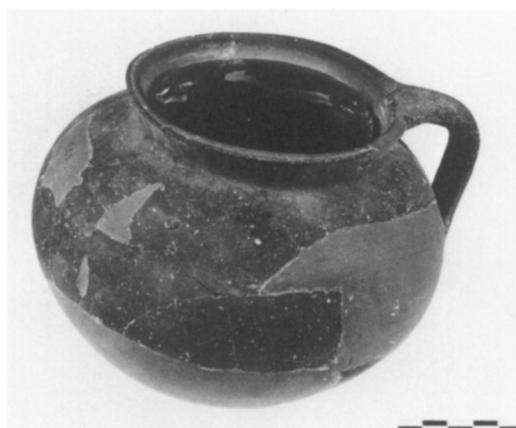
Layer 14



19



23 (cast)



22



23 (mold)



24



obverse  
25  
reverse



obverse  
26  
reverse



PLATE 60



28

Layer 13 (28, 32)



32



34



35



37

Layer 12 (34, 35, 37)



39



43



46

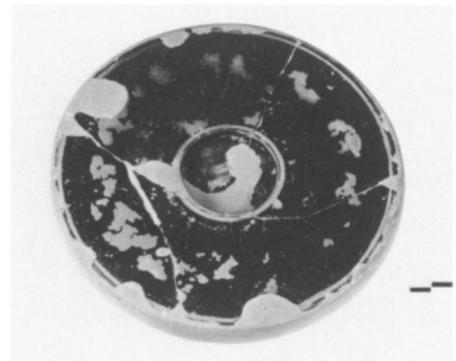
Layer 11 (39, 43, 44, 46)



44



48



56

Layer 10 (48, 52, 53, 56)



52



53

PLATE 62



60

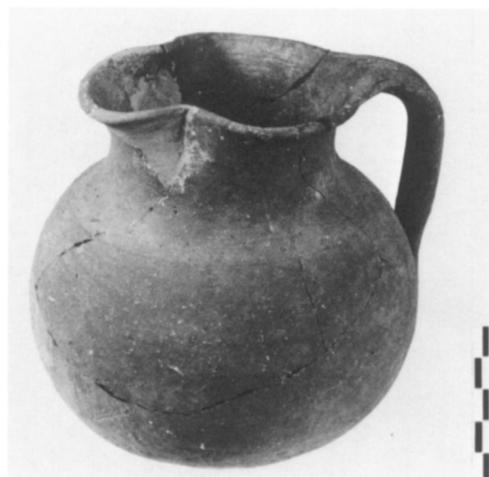


61

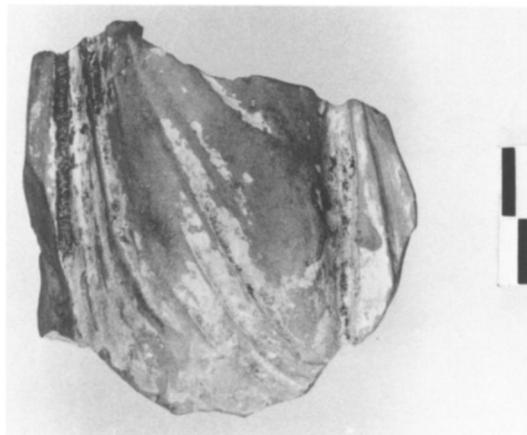
Layer 10 (60, 61, 63, 64, 65)



63



64



65



73 (Layer 9)



74



77



78

Layer 9 (74, 76, 77)



76



80



79 (front)



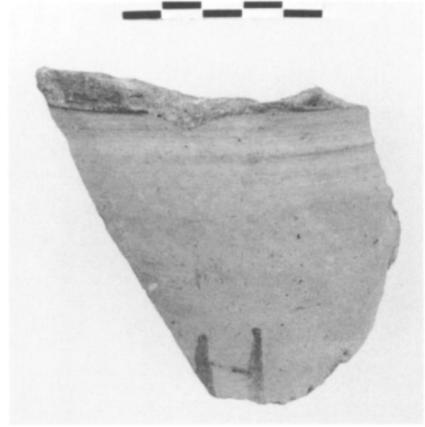
79 (back)

Layer 8 (78, 79, 80)

PLATE 64



84



85

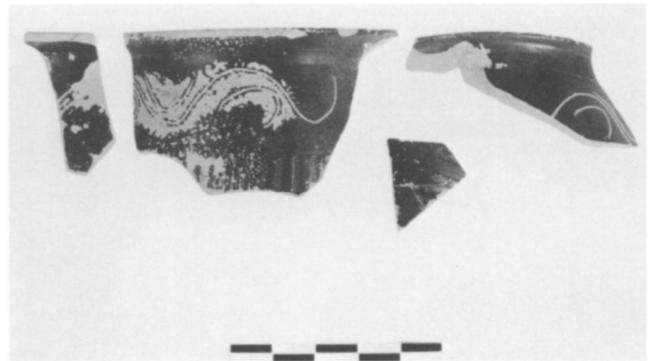
Layer 6 (84, 85, 86)



86



87

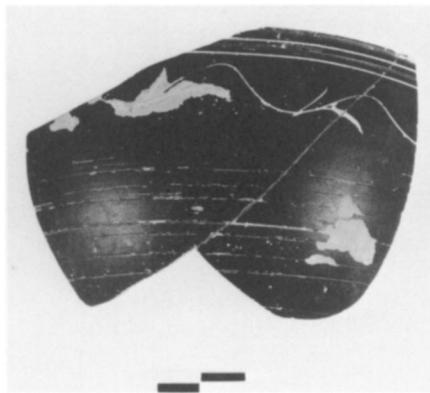


88

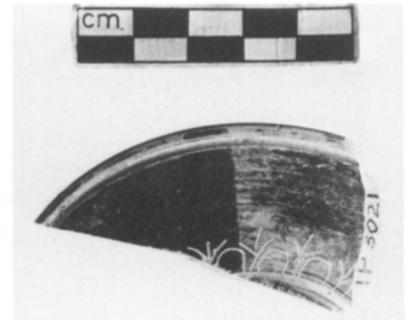
Layer 5 (87, 88, 89, 90, 92)



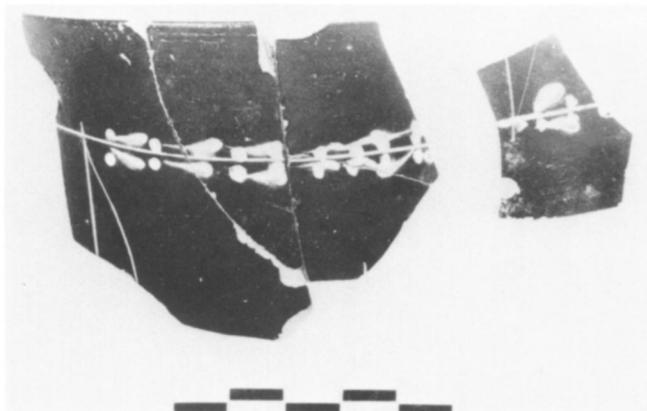
89



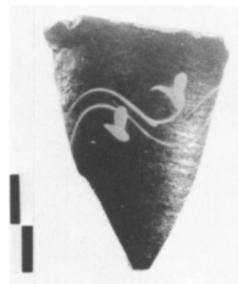
90



92



93

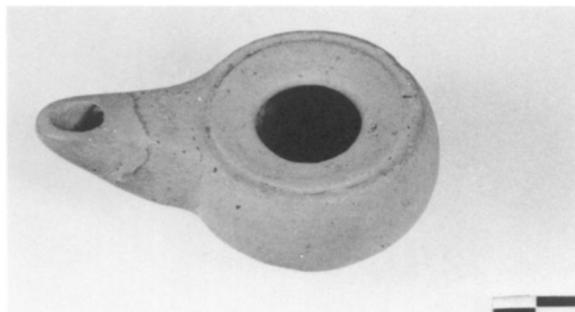


94



100

Layer 5 (93, 94, 100, 101)

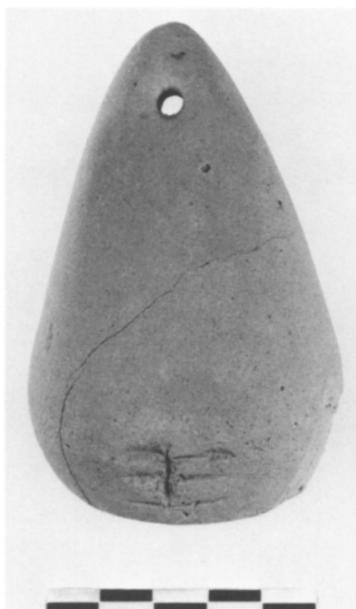


101

Layer 4 (106, 107, 108)



106

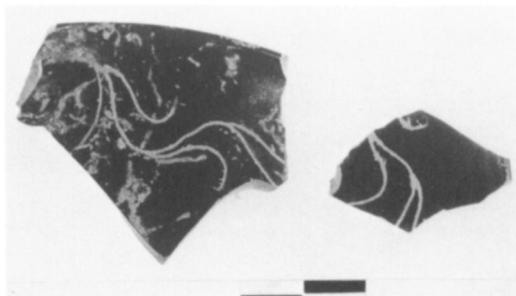


107



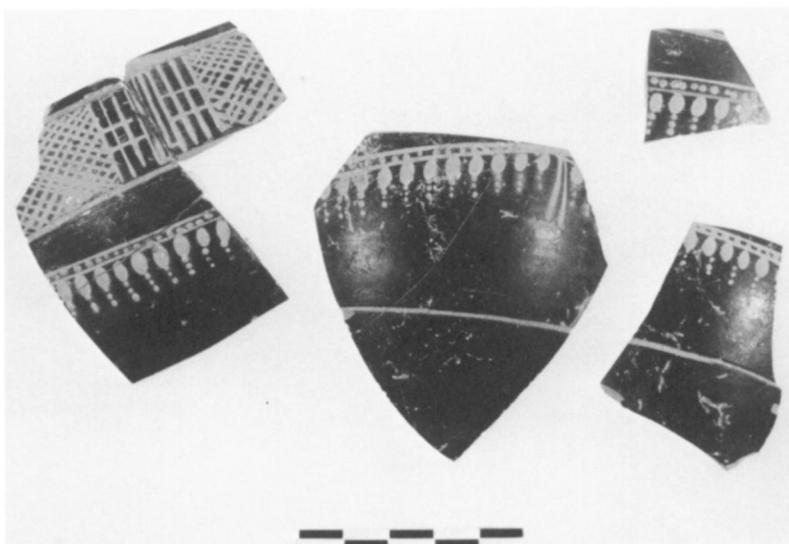
108

PLATE 66



115

Layer 2 (115, 116)

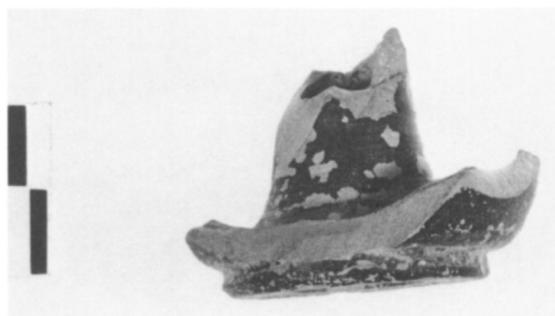


116



118

Layer 1 (118, 119)



119



121

Air Tunnel (121, 125)



125



124

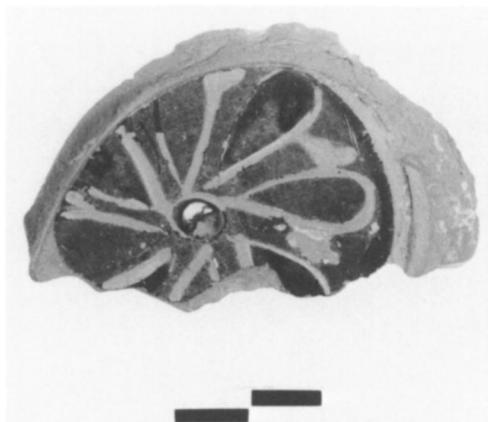


126

Air Tunnel



127



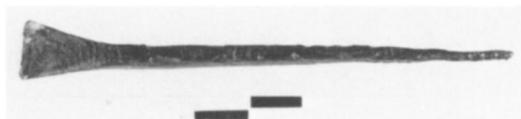
128



133



134



136