CORINTHIAN BASINS ON HIGH STANDS

(Plates 63–82)

The group of Corinthian earthenware basins characterized by a deep bowl set on a high stand with a base has been studied on occasion but never treated comprehensively. The American School of Classical Studies at Athens, for many years involved in a systematic exploration of ancient Corinth, has given me the opportunity to gather a significant number of basins for study. After a careful examination of their distinct morphological characteristics, it is now possible to establish a new class of Corinthian artifacts. By including the fragments of undecorated bowls, stands, and bases which have generally been neglected in favor of examples decorated in relief, it is now possible to make up a sufficiently full and homogeneous picture of this class, which can be clearly delineated in its technical and typological evolution.

Examples of marble basins in Corinth are rare. Inasmuch as the area possesses no marble or other hard stone for cutting, Corinthian artisans and artists thoroughly explored the plastic possibilities of the local clay. Earthenware basins, in fact, constitute some of the most frequently documented objects in Corinth, especially in deposits of the Archaic and Classical periods. Thanks to evidence of nearly all the “links in the chain”, it is possible to follow the well-defined development of the class’s evolution from the end of the 8th century B.C. to the Hellenistic period.

The earliest type of basin (1–6) spans from the last decades of the 8th century to the beginning of the 6th century B.C. It is a rather thin basin, made with quite pure clay and covered by fine slip or smoothed with a spatula only. The few deep bowls have a straight profile with flared, thickened rim, flattened on top and with a vertical side. Already at the end of the 7th century, however, the variant with the vertical side shaped in ridges (3) has appeared. Stands are mostly cylindrical or tapered towards the top and pierced by openings. Bowls from the close of the 7th century B.C., with more substantial thickness, seem to have

1 This work would not have been possible without the generous support of Professor Antonino Di Vita, Director of the Italian School in Athens, who furnished me with the necessary academic and economic assistance. I am, in addition, most grateful to Professor Stephen G. Miller, then Director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, for his generous permission to study the finds in the collection of the American School. I would like to thank Professor P. A. Clement, Director of the U.C.L.A. excavations at Isthmia, and Professor J. McK. Camp II, Assistant Director of the American School excavations of the Athenian Agora, for their kind permission to study the finds from those areas under their guidance. I am deeply indebted to Professors E. Paribenii and E. Gebhard, to Drs. B. Lindros Wohl and D. Pullen, and to H. Butzer and M. Camp for many helpful suggestions gleaned from numerous fruitful conversations and for having facilitated my work in innumerable ways. I am appreciative of Dr. Elena Ghisellini’s assistance in my quest for clarity of expression. I would especially like to thank Dr. C. K. Williams, II and the indefatigable Dr. Nancy Bokidis for their great kindness and for their advice and encouragement throughout all stages of my work.

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larger diameters and a neater and more articulated shape (7–9); rims are now overhanging and thickened, offering to the decorators the wide surfaces of the horizontal top and especially of the vertical side. The latter, in fact, from the end of the 7th century, will become almost always decorated with various ridges and ornaments, while in the first half of the 6th century B.C. (9, 16) two groups of ridges are found on the vertical side, separated by a central space. This element will be virtually standard for bowl rims throughout the Classical period. During the 6th century bowls, always wide in diameter, often have overhanging rims, flattened on top and with the vertical side variously shaped; they normally carry applied lug handles.

From the first decades of the 6th century, rims show that characteristic which will belong to the 5th- and 4th-century type of basins: the underside of the rim is separated from the bowl by a deep offset (10, 11). Slowly, rims begin to be thinner in the inner part and broader in the outer one. Towards the end of the 6th century rims are like a veritable appendage, while the horizontal top and the vertical side are now very wide.

Parallel with the basin development, the bases also show a gradual transformation. From a very simple inverted echinus they pass to a large base with carinated profile. Progressing from the most ancient types (66, 71) to those of the end of the 6th century B.C. (72, 73, 75), the lower, widened part becomes higher, while the upper part becomes gradually more slanting (89, 90). Already at the beginning of the 6th century (64) this kind of base has the characteristic ridges above the carination and at the point of attachment between base and stand. Moreover, alternating red and dark bands are now frequently applied to ridges: this will be a peculiarity of basins from the Severe period well into the 4th century B.C. Variants of the same type of bases are 78, 79, 81–84 (inverted echinus with thickened edge and offset) and 120–122 (inverted echinus on a tall square plinth). Stands in the 6th century B.C. are cylindrical, hollow, slightly splaying at the bottom or with entasis (83), and show a diameter smaller than that of the 8th- and 7th-century specimens. Groups of ridges or bands of stamped and rouletted (more rarely painted) decorations run horizontally, often at the juncture of the base and the bowl (65, 67–69, 80, 83–86, 93). Sometimes the joining between stand and bowl is differently treated (109, 110, and probably 111, 112). Close to the well-known basin from Isthmia are 87, 88, 114, and 115, which show us the 6th-century type of Corinthian perirrhantion with narrow openings, several groups of horizontal ridges, and the very important variety with spirally fluted stand. 7 and 113 show the possible occurrence of basins with separately made bowl and stand.

As we have seen, the Corinthian basins of the 6th century B.C. have a very wide range of varieties. All of them, nevertheless, can easily be collected under a single type: a large bowl with a solid rim, set on a tall cylinder with a wide and steady circular base, all with a consistent wall thickness and well-proportioned shape, more articulated and harmonious in comparison with the rigid basins of the earlier period.

Basins in the 5th and 4th centuries (30–62, 91–107, 116–119, 121, 122) are direct derivations of their predecessors, but the wide variety seen before is now strongly reduced. The most important characteristic of the Classical basins, in fact, is the uniformity of
production. Bowls are not so heavy; overhanging rims almost always carry ribbon lug handles, and the two groups of red and dark ridges are always present. Stands are still cylindrical, sometimes with entasis, set on high circular bases with the same ridges. The floor of the bowl is covered by a layer of volcanic or “grog” particles, in order to protect it from wear and tear.

During the 4th century B.C. a very few changes in the type are recognizable (40, 53b, 55, 62, 99). Variants from the standard type of basin in the Classical period are 92, 94, 97, 98, 102, 103, 106, 107, 116–119. In Hellenistic times the connections between Corinthian clay basins and the marble specimens, mostly Attic-Cycladic, become more pronounced (108, for example).

The nucleus of the following catalogue is formed by 97 partially preserved artifacts in the Archaia Korinthos Museum. To widen the scope of this study, several other examples of Corinthian manufacture have been added to corroborate or add to the typological picture constituted by the finds from Corinth itself. These consist of 2 fragments preserved in the archaeological collection of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, 10 fragments from the excavations conducted at Isthmia for the University of California at Los Angeles (U.C.L.A.), stored at Isthmia, and 13 fragments from the Athenian Agora.2

THE CATALOGUE

The question of the specific use for which these objects were intended, and consequently the problems of the function and naming of the basins (distinguishing between the louterion, or the “lay” basin, and the perirrhanterion, or the “sacred” basin), are closely tied to the archaeological contexts, described below; these questions are examined in the study which will appear in the ASAtene.

A study was undertaken of every impressed or painted ornamental motif as well as an investigation of the iconographical details. Groupings have been made to include specifically Corinthian decorations and more generically Greek decorations. Some decorative types have been little studied up to this time, and so a brief outline of the development has been created in order to date our materials specifically.

In the profile drawings, I have for purely practical reasons adopted certain conventions. On the basins with applied lug handles, one representative handle has been shown frontally, because only in a few cases is it certain that there were actually four symmetrically placed handles along the rim; in addition, it is easier to appraise the profile without the

2 The numerous examples from Isthmia excavated by the University of Chicago are being studied by H. Butzer.

All examples in this catalogue have been systematically studied and described according to their technical, morphological, and decorative features. The principal aim of this investigation is to make known a number of finds of which only a few have been published. These have been classified according to typological and chronological criteria, forming as comprehensive a body of data as is presently possible and which will serve as the basis of a future study to be published in the ASAtene 46, 1984. Both parts of this project are the result of my research undertaken during the years 1982–1983 at the Italian School of Archaeology at Athens.
handle. The handle section is always cut at the center, corresponding to its point of lesser height, and it is shown detached from the rim in order to provide for as much clarity as possible in the drawing.

The dates given at the end of each entry are based on excavation data, stylistic comparisons, or both. Sometimes the lack of specific information about provenance makes it difficult to determine a precise date. In these cases I have suggested a date on the basis of comparison with similar, securely dated pieces from Corinth and the Athenian Agora.

Prefixes of inventory numbers have been assigned to the various collections as follows: C, CP, KN, and KP designate artifacts found in excavations at Corinth, presently either in the storerooms or on display in the Archaia Korinthos Museum. ASP: the archaeological collection of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. P: Athenian Agora, currently kept in the Stoa of Attalos. IPG: excavations at Isthmia for the University of California at Los Angeles, kept in the Isthmia Museum storerooms. As a reference for the color of clay, *Munsell Soil Color Charts*, Baltimore 1972 was used. All measurements are in meters and refer to the preserved fragments unless specifically noted as restored or estimated (“rest.” or “est.”).

1. Stand fragments

Pl. 63

C-1978-315. Mended: H. 0.215, W. 0.17, rest. D. 0.19, Th. 0.01. P.H. openings 0.133.

C. K. Williams, II, “A Survey of Pottery from Corinth from 730 to 600 B.C.,” *ASAtene* 59, 1981 (pp. 139–155), pp. 148, 150, fig. 6, no. 57:b.

Slightly impure, pink clay (5YR 7/3) with predominantly red inclusions; very fine, reddish yellow slip (5YR 7/8). Approximately one quarter of the original circumference has been preserved in 17 fragments, restored leaving one central lacuna. Eroded surface; slip worn away in places. Vertical streaks, due to burnishing strokes of a spatula, are visible.

The hollow, cylindrical stand is vertically pierced by a row of small, triangular openings with vertex and base alternately positioned at bottom and top; placed at the sides of the central row, two triangles opposite adjacent vertexes form the pattern of a cross. Laterally there are long vertical openings of which the edges remain; the opening on the left is surmounted by a series of triangular apertures identical to those previously described, above which lies the lower edge of another opening.

Findspot: Forum Southeast, Well 1978-4, under the Roman Southeast Building. 3 Aside from a few, much earlier fragments, such as the foot of a Mycenaean cup, the materials from this pit all span approximately twenty years between the Late Geometric and Early Protocorinthian periods, i.e., about 740–720 B.C.

Williams attributed these stand fragments to a basin of which a good part of the bowl and about two thirds of the base remain (C-1978-314 and C-1978-316). The stand in question, however, is much larger in diameter and uniformly shaped at top and bottom, therefore excluding the possibility that it had been tapered in order to join the bowl. Minor differences in the composition and color of the clay serve to strengthen my opinion that this stand does not belong to the bowl. One must however keep in mind that the bowl (D. 0.38) and the small base (D. less than 0.22) with openings in the stand (D. 0.125) perhaps belong to a small, low-footed basin. They show the same technical characteristics seen in the oldest group (1–6). They are, in fact, especially similar to 2, not only for the type of slip and spatula markings but also for the shape of the rim. 740–720 B.C.

2. Fragmentary basin

C-31-186. Bowl: H. 0.096, rest. D. 0.514, Th. 0.02. Stand: H. 0.30, D. 0.284, Th. 0.13. Row of openings: H. 0.10, W. 0.01–0.014.

Corinth VII, i, no. 182, p. 50, pl. 25; Anderson, no. 18, p. 84.

Very compact and purified, reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6) with very few red inclusions; fine, reddish yellow slip (5YR 7/6) with some lighter shadings. About one half of the bowl and one third of the stand are preserved in numerous restored fragments.

Straight-profiled bowl with flared, thickened rim, flattened on top, with rounded corners and a smooth, vertical outer side. The hollow, cylindrical stand tapers at the top and presents three series of two openings which are narrow, vertical, and wider at the base. A register of five rows of triangles with vertices pointed up appear in the openings about halfway up the stand; these have been horizontally impressed with a cylinder matrix.

Findspot: Well X, northwest corner of the present Corinth Museum. The well contained material dated from the 7th century to far into the 3rd century B.C. 2 was found with Late Protocorinthian pottery.

650–625 B.C.

3. Bowl fragment

Pl. 63

C-62-662. H. 0.06; W. 0.175; rest. D. 0.41; Th. 0.015.

Corinth VII, ii, An 268, pp. 151–152, pls. 82, 110.

Impure, reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6) with a few inclusions of terracotta bits; fine slip of incompletely purified reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6). A small part of the original circumference has been preserved in two joining fragments. Surface eroded in places.

Flared, thickened rim, flattened on top with rounded corners; vertical side with five slightly raised ridges.

Findspot: Anaploga Well, found with material dated to the Early Corinthian period.

615–590 B.C.

4. Bowl fragment

Pl. 63

C-62-665. H. 0.07; W. 0.21; D. rest. 0.556; Th. 0.015.


Soft, reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/8) with fine, predominantly red inclusions; thin, slightly impure, reddish yellow slip (7.5YR 7/6). About one quarter of the original circumference is preserved in four fragments restored with plaster. The wide, vertical burnishing strokes from a spatula are visible over the entire surface; similar but horizontal traces of such streaks are discernible on the rim.

Flared, thickened rim, flattened on top with smooth vertical sides.

Findspot: Anaploga Well; found with material dated 600–590 B.C.

5. Bowl fragment

Pl. 63

C-62-663. H. 0.085; W. 0.215; rest. D. 0.485; Th. 0.014.

Corinth VII, ii, An 277, p. 153, pls. 82, 110.

Slightly impure, pink clay (7.5YR 7/4) with a fine, reddish yellow slip (7.5YR 8/6). A small part of the original circumference is preserved; chipped edges. The wide, vertical burnishing strokes from a spatula are visible over the entire surface; on the rim there are traces of horizontal brushwork in the slip. The basin’s bottom surface shows a large reddish mark produced in the firing.

Flared, thickened rim with flat top and smooth vertical sides.

Findspot: Anaploga Well; found with material dated 590–580 B.C.

6. Basin and stand fragments

Fig. 1, Pl. 63

C-1978-85 a, b. Base (a): H. 0.11, rest. D. 0.41; W. of base support 0.018. Stand (b): H. 0.258, W. 0.172; rest. D. 0.27, Th. 0.012.

Very pure, compact clay with very few red inclusions; reddish yellow core (7.5YR 7/6), lighter reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/4) at the surface. Part of the original circumference of the base with the beginning of the stand is preserved in four joining fragments, and about one third of the stand’s

4 See also Corinth VII, iii, p. 212, no. 48, where the upper time limit for the entire group of finds has been fixed at the 6th century B.C.
Fig. 1. Profiles. Scale 1:2
CIRCUMFERENCE is preserved in 14 joining fragments. Surface partially chipped. Circular base in the form of an inverted echnus with carinated profile; horizontal base support with rounded outer edge. Above, a hollow, cylindrical stand with an offset at the juncture with the base; it is noticeably tapered towards the top and is pierced by at least two rows of narrow vertical openings, set close together. Impressed on the stand are two horizontal registers of double rows of scalene triangles, at least two of which are eliminated by vertical openings.

Findspot: Southwest, Forum southwest of Building III. The fragments were found with material dated to 600–550 B.C. (Lot 1978-49).

7. Bowl fragment
   Pl. 63
   C-1976-367. H. 0.155, W. 0.367, rest. D. 0.654, Th. 0.02.
   Impure, pale yellow clay (2.5Y 7/4) with predominantly gray inclusions; fine slip of the same pale yellow color. From rim to bottom, about one half of the bowl is preserved in 10 joining fragments. Eroded, chipped surface. Overhanging rim, thickened and squared, in horizontal top and slightly inward slanting sides; slanted underside; rounded edges. Small ring in relief under the base support. Findspot: Forum Southwest; Well 1975-2, found with material dated between the end of the 7th and beginning of the 6th century B.C. (Lot 1976-2). 610–590 B.C.

8. Bowl fragment
   Pl. 63
   C-62-664. H. 0.045, W. 0.094, rest. D. 0.439, Th. 0.016.
   Pure, compact clay, reddish yellow at the core (5YR 7/6) and pink at the surface (5YR 8/4); very few gray inclusions in the core. A small part of the original circumference is preserved. Extensively chipped lower edge; eroded surface. Overhanging, thickened rim with horizontal top and underside; vertical side modeled with four well-defined ridges, the uppermost of which is pointed. Findspot: Anaploga Well; found with material dated to around 600 B.C.8

9. Rim fragment
   Fig. 1, Pl. 63
   C-53-109. H. 0.084, W. 0.064, est. D. 0.586, Th. 0.026.
   Impure, reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6) with predominantly red inclusions and white grains; fine, pink slip (5YR 8/4). A very small part of the original circumference is preserved. Eroded and cracked surface with traces of burning. Overhanging, thickened rim with horizontal top and underside; the side of the rim is modeled with two groups of three and five ridges of varying height, separated by a central level band. Findspot: Well 1953-1 (T-U:2), area of Building III ("Tavern of Aphrodite"), a little to the north of the stylobate of the South Stoa, in front of Shop XXVII.9 All the fill of the well is very likely coeval and dated 600–540 B.C.

10. Bowl fragment
    Pl. 64
    C-67-136. H. 0.074, W. 0.258, rest. D. 0.657, Th. 0.027. Handle: H. 0.024, L. 0.059. Stamp: H. 0.035, W. 0.03.
    Very impure, yellow clay (10YR 8/6) with many predominantly gray inclusions; fine yellow slip (10YR 8/4) with reddish shadings acquired in the firing. A small part of the original circumference is preserved. Surface eroded in places with abrasions and cracks. Fresh matrix.

6 Concerning the discovery of the southwest corner of Building III, see Williams, 1979, figs. 4, 5.
7 A fill datable to the Early to Middle Corinthian periods was removed from the well in the Roman Forum. Found during the 1975 excavation campaign (Williams and Fisher, p. 104), it was excavated during the 1976 campaign (Williams, 1977, p. 45, note 4); Well 1975-2 fell into disuse after the construction of the Amphora Pit Deposit, according to Williams (Williams, 1976, pp. 104–107).
8 See footnote 5 above.
Overhanging, thickened rim with horizontal top and slightly slanting underside with an offset; rounded corners. The nearly vertical rim side presents five ridges alternately smooth and decorated with wavy, oblique hatching made with a four-pointed punch. The uppermost ridge is hatched in the opposite direction from the others. A ribbon-lug handle with residual traces of red is applied over the middle ridges and is flanked by two pairs of opposing palmettes. The palmettes are three- and five-petal types, fan shaped around a triangular heart; they are held by two tendrils joined by a ring, with a small petal in the space under the volutes. The petal profiles and the tendril edges are in relief.

Findspot: Gymnasium.\(^{10}\) The fragment was found in a late 3rd-century B.C. context (Lot 4790), to which it probably does not belong.

Anthemia of opposing palmettes, derived from intricate Protocorinthian interlaces of palmettes and volutes\(^{11}\) and which are probably not to be considered as an element taken from the more common chains of palmette pairs,\(^{12}\) were rarely used as decoration before the Early Corinthian period.\(^{13}\) They became more common in the Corinthian ornamental repertoire at least as early as the first quarter of the 6th century B.C.; they are often found on plaques applied to the handles of column kraters\(^{14}\) and on a rather widespread type of fictile antefix especially common at Corinth, where it is already present by the second half of the 7th century B.C.,\(^{15}\) as well as in areas under the cultural influence of Corinth.\(^{16}\)

During the first half of the 6th century, floral interlaces became a favorite decorative motif, placed either at the top or bottom of vertical handles or at the

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\(^{11}\) Necrocorinthia, p. 150.

\(^{12}\) P. G. Guzzo, “Lamina in argento ed oro da Sibari,” Bda 48, 1973, p. 69. The documentation of the two types does not indicate that they are coeval; the simple pair of palmettes seems to be much earlier: see Necrocorinthia, pp. 151–156. It is more likely that the single element was created first, with its articulation into a chain following, and not vice versa.

\(^{13}\) Necrocorinthia, p. 151, fig. 58, D, E.

\(^{14}\) Necrocorinthia, p. 152; Corinth VII, i, no. 188, pp. 55–56, pl. 26; Corinth VII, ii: nos. 80, 81, p. 31, pl. 13.


sides of horizontal handles on metal vases and on their clay imitations. In regard to the problem of attaching handles to the body, the anthemia of tendrils and simple or opposing palmettes proved to be structurally more suitable than figures or animal groups. They are found at the tops of mirror handles, at the extremities of bronze shield straps, and at the tops of lion's paw feet of bronze supports for dionoi, podanipòteres, etc. It is really during the first half of the 6th century B.C. that one finds the most evidence of single or two opposing palmettes stamped on pithoi, basins, and other unpainted ceramic furnishings. The plasticity of the type on our rim fragment indicates a particularly fresh matrix which was certainly metallic because of the neat and precise lines of incision. It is most similar to examples dating to 575–550 B.C., i.e., the type of anthemion with simpler tendrils which merely support the palmette. It is still the type with five rounded compact petals, the palmette becoming the dominant element of the interlace, thereby reversing the characteristic Protocorinthian ratio between flower and volute. The petal in the outer space under the volutes is perhaps a simplification of the small three-petaled palmette, a well-documented development of the opposing palmette motif and therefore certainly later in date than the original formulation. It can, however, be dated no later than 570–560 B.C.

11. Bowl fragment

Pl. 64

C-63-89. H. 0.075, W. 0.086, rest. D. 0.516, Th. 0.032. Handle: H. 0.028, L. 0.06. Stamp: H. 0.028, W. 0.028.

Extremely impure, very pale brown clay (10YR 7/3) with predominantly gray inclusions; fine, yellow slip (10YR 8/6). A small part of the original circumference is preserved. Surface slightly eroded and chipped. Slightly worn matrix.

In the vast majority of palmette antefixes, the tendrils move more broadly, and the ends are closed in more or less tight volutes, projecting outside the palmette's body. On metallic handles and on stamp matrices, however, the movement is much more closed, and the width of the volutes never surpasses that of the principal palmette by much, presumably to assure a greater sense of compactness and to guarantee strength to the attachments. Besides, the way in which the tendril ends wind on bronze appliqués seems to be almost uniform, at least during the entire Archaic period. Differing from 25, the two convergent bands curve outward from the point of tangency, often covered by a ring.


22 Cf. the sima fragment from Athens: Van Buren, no. 109, p. 116, fig. 22; Shefton (footnote 18 above), pls. 9 and 12; Corinth XV, ii, no. 64, p. 281, pl. 58.
Overhanging, thickened rim with horizontal top and slightly slanted underside with an offset; rounded corners. The nearly vertical side of the rim has five ridges alternately smooth and decorated with wavy, oblique hatching made with a three-pointed punch. Over the inner ridges a spool-lug handle is applied, only partially preserved and flanked by stamped palmettes. This type of palmette has seven petals, fan-shaped around a triangular heart, held by two tendrils joined by a bar; beneath this and between the tendril ends is a large pointed stalk similar to and opposing the palmette's heart. The petal outlines and tendril edges are in relief. The outer surface of the bowl and the vertical side of the rim show abundant traces of red paint, in contrast to the natural color of the rim top and inner surface of the bowl.

Findspot: quarry west of Temple E, in no datable context (chance surface find).

There is a variant of the anthemion consisting of a palmette on two spiraling tendrils in which a sort of stalk lies between the splaying ends of two ribbons. The decorative fill opposing the principal palmette is a very frequent element during the entire 6th century B.C. This fill may be either a large single petal, an extremely simplified palmette, a stylized lotus-flower, or just a simple appendage as in this case. It may reflect that Archaic horror vacui which led artists to fill in voids, creating a sense of compositional balance on their architectural terracottas, on the tops of stelai, on bronze appliqués, or on small impressions such as ours. This particular palmette with its squat rounded petals closely resembles that on no. 66, dated to 575–550 B.C., as well as a cross-pattern interlace of palmettes found on a basin rim from Perachora, dated to 550 B.C. In both cases, however, the palmettes' side petals curve inward, following the profile of the tendrils, whereas the petals on 11 are rather stiff. I would therefore propose dating this fragment 600–570 B.C.

12. Rim fragment

Fig. 1, Pl. 64

C-61-30. H. 0.057, W. 0.113, rest. D. 0.625, Th. 0.037. Stamp: H. 0.026.

Slightly impure, reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 6/6) with predominantly red inclusions; fine reddish yellow slip (7.5YR 6/4). A small part of the original circumference is preserved. Chipped surface with deep abrasions; hole pierced near the rim's outer edge. Fresh matrix.

Overhanging, thickened rim with horizontal top and slanted underside with small appendage. A dark red-and-brown guilloche was stamped with a cylinder on the side of the rim, bordered top and bottom by two unequally raised ridges. The guilloche edges are in unpainted relief and the oculi are alternately brown and unpainted; all the ground between the guilloche and the ridges is painted brown.

Findspot: fill above a tomb of the Roman period to the north of the modern village of Archaia Korinthis (unpublished graves 1961-14–1961-17). The rim fragment was not found in a datable context.

The simple guilloche, composed of two twisting bands with central oculi and often edged by ridges, is one of the most common Orientalizing elements in the Greek decorative repertoire. Borrowed from

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23 The scheme of the anthemion with a pointed stalk opposing a flower supported by tendrils was already present in Corinth not long after 650 B.C., as evidenced by the fragment of kalypters FA.547; see Williams (footnote 15 above), p. 347, pl. 155.


26 Cf. footnotes 16, 18, and 19 above for general bibliography.

27 In a rather early scheme from the first half of the 6th century B.C. The anthemion is stamped on the shoulder of a Corinthian pithos, Agora XII, no. 1516, p. 342, pl. 65.

28 Weinberg, 1954, p. 126, pl. 29:e; the fragments are identified there as parts of a basin rim. Perachora II, p. 322, no. 3362.

29 For grave no. 16, see Corinth VII, iii, p. 215, no. 74.
Levantine art and presumably originating in metalwork, the guilloche by the 7th century B.C. had already become one of the most common ornamental motifs used to frame decorated fields and to define or go with the borders of large circular areas on many classes of objects. The guilloche enjoyed a long period of popularity and underwent few stylistic changes. In fact, it was so widely diffused during the Archaic period that it is rather difficult to specify a date for our 12. The rim’s shape points to the 6th century B.C., because of the vigorous plasticity of the relief and because of the metallic neatness of the edges which is also evident in the colored portions, as well as for the extreme accuracy in painting the little spaces between the guilloche and the bordering ridges. Similar concisely composed and neatly executed guilloches formed by perfectly circular elements are found on bronze shields from Olympia, dated to the 7th century B.C. This comparison leads us to raise the date of 12 to the beginning of the 6th century B.C. This decorative motif must have been fairly widespread in the Corinthian ornamental repertoire. Several architectural terracottas from Corinth which offer us an equally precise painted version of the guilloche likewise date rather early in the 6th century B.C.

13. Bowl fragment

Fig. 1, Pl. 64

KP 1415. H. 0.074, W. 0.138, est. D. 0.525, Th. 0.011. Handle: H. 0.035, L. 0.02. Stamp: D. 0.02. Weinberg, 1954, pp. 127, 133, pl. 30c; Anderson, p. 90, no. 92; Corinth XV, iii, no. 2161, p. 348, pl. 76.

Slightly impure, reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6) with predominantly red inclusions; same reddish yellow slip. A small part of the original circumference is preserved; eroded surface with extensive traces of scorching. Fresh matrix.

Overhanging, thickened rim with slightly convex top slanting outwards; oblique underside with a small appendage. Along the nearly vertical side of the rim run six ridges of various heights, interrupted by an

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33 For an example of mosaic flooring from the triclinium of the Palace of Theodoric in Ravenna, dated to the first quarter of the 6th century after Christ, see F. Berti, Mosaici antichi in Italia: Ravenna I, Rome 1976, pl. 51, no. 60.
34 The peculiarity of the marked edges is already present in the Assyrian orthostate in the British Museum, from the age of either Ashurnasirpal II (883–859 B.C.) or Tiglath-Pileser III (743–727 B.C.), Portratz (footnote 30 above), p. 193, fig. 5, no. 3. As such, the motif is diffused during the Archaic period on architectural terracottas, on arm-bands and borders of shields in bronze laminate, on metal paterae, on ceramic products, etc. It is found in later periods in mosaics, where it seems to have found its widest application. Among the 6th-century examples which are most similar to 12, cf. the Chalcidion helmet in St. Louis (City Art Museum, inv. no. 282.49): E. Kunze, “Helme,” Olber 8, 1958–1962, pp. 163 and 174–175, figs. 63, 64. A very similar guilloche, but more flattened, is found on a basin ring from Delphi, which also carries a lug handle flanked by a palmette: R. Demangel, FdD II, ii, Le sanctuaire d’Athéna Pronaia. Les temples de tuf, Paris 1926, p. 104, fig. 115:6.
36 Corinth IV, i, pp. 104–105, 108, 110, T(iles) nos. 42–44, 50, 51, 112, 126, 131, fig. 43; see also pp. 57–58, A(ntefixes) nos. 101, 101a, fig. 1, in which all the bands of the guilloche are black with light edges.
applied spool-lug handle with deep impressions occupying the entire height of the rim. Corresponding to the handle and inscribed within a circle on the rim's horizontal top is a stamped rosette with eight petals around a central button.

Findspot: Potters' Quarter deposit (North Dump). The rim was found with materials which range in date from 7th-century Geometric to well into the 6th century B.C.

Weinberg has dated 13 to the first half of the 6th century B.C. The rosette with its stiff droplet-shaped petals is stylistically halfway between those neatly profiled (but not circle inscribed) examples on votive plaques from the Heraion in Argos, dating to the end of the 7th century B.C., and rosettes with ridged petals stamped on an amphora handle (but not circle inscribed) and appearing on a base fragment, 82.

These last were produced in Corinth and are dated to the final years of the 6th century B.C. Rosettes very similar to ours, having eight petals and encased within a circle, are impressed on a fragment of a basin's base as well as on a wall fragment, both from Sybaris and dated to 600-550 B.C. 40

600-550 B.C.

14. Bowl fragment  
Pl. 64  
C-39-425. H. 0.062, W. 0.213, rest. D. 0.515, Th. 0.012. Handle: H. 0.015, L. 0.04.


Impure, reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/8) with predominantly red inclusions; fine, reddish yellow slip (7.5YR 8/6). A small part of the original circumference is preserved in two joining fragments; eroded surface with abrasions. Overhanging, thickened rim with slightly convex top and slanting underside. Five ridges at various heights run along the vertical side of the rim: they are alternately smooth and decorated with wavy, oblique hatching made with a five-pointed punch. A spool-lug handle has been applied over the ridges, flattening them at the point of juncture.

Findspot: well to the west of the Corinth Museum (K:23), datable between the beginning of the 6th century and the third quarter of the 5th century B.C.

Mid-6th century B.C.

15. Bowl fragment  
Pl. 64  
C-53-116. H. 0.084, W. 0.146, rest. D. 0.645, Th. 0.022.

Brann, pp. 366-367, no. 66a, fig. 5.

Impure, pink clay (5YR 7/3) with numerous red inclusions and some white grains; fine, pink slip (5YR 8/4). A small part of the original circumference is preserved. Chipped, eroded surface. Overhanging, thickened rim with convex top and small inner-edge projection; underside with appendage. The outside rim slants inward and is modeled with a series of nine ridges of varying height.

Findspot: Well 1953-1 (T-U:2), found with material dated to 600-540 B.C.

The series of ridges modeled on the rim is an elementary way of enlivening the surface. An almost identical series can be found on a Corinthian pithos fragment dated between the last part of the 6th century and the beginning of the 5th century B.C. 43

37 Corinth XV, i, p. 13; Corinth XV, ii, p. 21, pl. 60:D4; Weinberg, 1954, note 188.
38 Weinberg, 1954, pl. 25c; see also P. Courbin, "Fouilles en 1953: Argos. Nécropole et céramique," BCH 78, 1954, p. 180, fig. 44.
39 Weinberg, 1954, pl. 30a. Cf. also 22.
40 Iozzo, nos. 7 and 13, pls. 35c and 37a.
41 Weinberg, 1954, pp. 128-129, 133-134, notes 123, 127, 129, 131, and 144, pl. 30b, d, g, j, and m; Corinth VII, iii, p. 200, no. 8, where references to bowl C-39-425 are missing, although Weinberg has designated as its provenance the well to the west of the Museum.
42 Brann, pp. 350ff.; most recently Corinth VII, iii, p. 199, no. 1. For the area in question and its respective wells, see Morgan (footnote 9 above), pp. 151ff., fig. 1.
43 Weinberg, 1954, p. 129, pl. 28h.
similar series is also found on the rim of a basin from Magna Graecia produced in Kaulonia, dated to the 6th century B.C.  

600–540 B.C.

16. Bowl fragment  

Fig. 1, Pl. 65  
C-48-177. H. 0.056, W. 0.062, rest. D. 0.563, Th. 0.022. Stamp: H. 0.022, W. 0.022.

Weinberg, 1954, p. 126, pl. 28:c; Anderson, p. 90, no. 91; both erroneously report the inventory number as C-48-117.

Very impure, pale yellow clay (2.5Y 7/4) with gray inclusions; identical pale yellow slip. A shiny patina covers the rim’s surface. A small part of the original circumference is preserved with chipped edges and extensive abrasions. Fresh matrix.

Overhanging, thickened rim with horizontal top and slanted underside; rounded corners. Two groups of three ridges of varying height, separated by a central space, run along the outer rim which slants slightly inward. In this space is applied a clay plaque decorated with a pair of opposing palmettes. The palmettes consist of three and seven rounded petals, fan-shaped around a triangular heart and held by two tendrils joined by a bar. The outlines of the palmettes and the edges of the tendrils are in relief. This plaque flanked an applied handle of which only the scar of the attachment remains.

Findspot: area of the Julian Basilica but in no datable context. Weinberg has dated this bowl fragment to 550 B.C. on the basis of the seven-petaled palmette which he considers to be a later stylistic development of palmettes with fewer (usually five) petals (in actuality, palmettes with seven and five petals seem coeval), and above all on the basis of the flower type with its elongated petals which are much slimmer at the center. This bowl fragment can be safely dated to some ten or twenty years later than 10 (570–560 B.C.).

Mid-6th century B.C.

17. Bowl fragment  

Fig. 1, Pl. 65  
ASP 67. H. 0.049, W. 0.076, est. D. ca. 0.68, Th. 0.049. Handle: H. 0.033, L. 0.06.

Compact, light-gray clay (2.5Y 7/2) with gray and white inclusions; thin layer of white slip (2.5Y 8/2). A very small part of the original circumference is preserved; eroded surface, almost completely covered with dark incrustations.

Overhanging, thickened rim with horizontal top and underside with small appendage; on the outer vertical side a spool-lug handle is applied, with a wide mark from the impression.

Provenience unknown.  
Mid-6th century B.C.

18. Bowl fragment  

Fig. 1, Pl. 65  
IPG 1970-8. H. 0.10, W. 0.234, rest. D. 0.605, Th. 0.02. Stamp: H. 0.028, W. 0.033.

P. A. Clement, “Isthmia Excavations,” Δελτά  

Compact, reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6), mixed with bits of terracotta and fine, gray particles; thick layer of very pale brown slip (10YR 8/4). About one fifth of the original circumference is preserved. Slightly eroded surface; extensively chipped with deep abrasions. A large scorch mark on the inner bottom surface of the bowl. Slightly worn matrix.

Overhanging, thickened rim with horizontal top and slanted underside with small appendage. On the rim’s vertical side run two pair of ridges separated by a central space. A clay plaque is applied to this central space over the innermost ridges, and this in turn is stamped with an anthemion of two opposing palmettes with five and three petals around a triangular heart; the palmettes are held by two tendrils joined by a bar, with a small petal underneath their spiraled ends. The outlines of the tendrils and petals are in relief. This plaque flanked an applied handle of which only the attachment remains. Extensive traces of red remain on the palmette, on the ridges

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44 Jozzo, p. 154, no. 11, pl. 36:c.
45 Weinberg, 1949, pp. 154ff.
46 Necrocorinthia, pp. 144ff.; cf. also the Protoattic palmette on the ovoid crater A 32 in Berlin, attributed to the Ram Jug Painter, which definitely displays the same iconographical scheme: CVA, Berlin 1 [Germany 2], pp. 19–20, pls. 18, 20 [64, 66].
(each pair was covered by one wide band), and on the outside bottom surface of the bowl.

Findspot: Isthmia, “West Cemetery” (Philis Field: Trench 70-3). The fragment was found incorporated in a wall that perhaps marks the eastern boundary of the burial area. This wall also contained a conical loom weight dated 460–400 B.C. An analysis of the typology of the palmette anthemion, however, provides us with a more precise chronology for 18; displaying tall tendrils and five short leaves of identical height, this anthemion is similar to the stamped rim decoration on 10. Notwithstanding the differences due to the degree of wear and to the different quality of matrix used, it is very likely that our rim dates to ca. 570–560 B.C.

19. Bowl fragment

CP-79. H. 0.117; W. 0.264, rest. D. 0.606, Th. 0.029. Handle: H. 0.032, L. 0.07. Stamp: H. 0.022, W. 0.024.

Impure, pale yellow clay (2.5Y 8/4) with a fine slip of the same color; predominantly gray inclusions. A small part of the original circumference is preserved. Surface slightly eroded and chipped; pierced hole near lower edge. Slightly worn matrix.

Overhanging, thickened rim with horizontal top and slanting underside with small appendage. On the vertical side of the rim run three ridges separated by a central space; in this space and over the innermost ridges is applied a large spool-lug handle, the impression of which occupies the entire height of the rim. The handle is flanked by two plaques stamped with an anthemion of two opposing palmettes with seven and three petals, fan-shaped around a triangular heart and held by two tendrils which are joined by a bar. The outlines of the petals and tendrils are in relief.

Findspot unknown.

The type of palmette stamped on the rim with its tapered petals, graduating in height from center to sides, is similar to 16, dated to around 550 B.C. This bowl fragment is datable to the same period.

Mid-6th century B.C.

20. Bowl fragments

KP 2528. H. 0.122, W. 0.303, rest. D. 0.605, Th. 0.023. Handle: H. 0.035, L. 0.07.
Corinth XV, iii, p. 349, no. 2173, pl. 76, associated there with base fragment 76.

Very impure, very pale brown clay (10YR 8/3) with predominantly gray inclusions; same very pale brown slip. About one quarter of the original circumference is preserved in two joining fragments; eroded surface with extensive chipping.

Overhanging, thickened rim with horizontal top and slanting underside with small appendage. On the vertical side of the rim run three ridges separated by two pairs of thin bands in relief; the two outermost ridges are decorated with wavy, oblique hatching made with a three-pointed punch. A spool-lug handle is applied, with deep marks of impression which occupy almost the entire height of the rim.

Findspot: Potters’ Quarter, Well VI near Trial Trench A’. Other than the typological characteristics, the only limiting element for dating these bowl fragments is the terminus ante quem, i.e., the years prior to the end of occupancy and patronage of the Potters’ Quarter: the third quarter or perhaps the final years of the 4th century B.C. 50

21. Bowl fragment

C-64-472. H. 0.056, W. 0.139, rest. D. 0.60, Th. 0.025.

Soft, slightly impure, pink clay (7.5YR 8/4) with gray inclusions and occasional terracotta particles; same pink-colored slip. A small part of the original circumference is preserved; eroded, chipped surface.

47 For the 1970 U.C.L.A. campaign conducted in the burial area west of the village of Kyras Vrysi see Clement, op. cit., pp. 100–105.

48 For the location of the area, regularly explored for the first time in Trench A’ from April to June of 1929, see A. Newhall, “The Corinthian Kerameikos,” AJA 35, 1931, pp. 1–5; Corinth XV, i, p. 5. For the location of Well VI, see Corinth XV, i, p. 33, pl. 51: VI; Stillwell’s brief reference to the well and its materials does not help us classify our fragments.

49 Corinth XV, i, p. 4.

Overhanging, thickened rim with slightly convex top and slanting underside with an appendage. The slightly inward slanting outer rim is modeled with two groups of three ridges of varying height, separated by a central flat band. The ridges are alternately smooth and decorated with wavy, oblique hatching made with a three-pointed punch.

Findspot: Room J, Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore on the middle terrace. The bowl fragment was found in a fill which had covered the area destroyed by an earthquake during the second half of the 4th century B.C.\textsuperscript{51} Such a date may be considered as the terminus ante quem for 21.

Overhanging, thickened rim with slightly convex top and slanting underside with appendage. The vertical side of the rim run six ridges obliterated by the application of a spool-lug handle. This handle, only partially preserved, permits a clear view of the four central underlying ridges which had been flattened by the impression. On the top of the rim is stamped a rosette with seven petals around a central button, edged in relief and inscribed within a circle.

Findspot: no meaningful context, but on the basis of the typology of the stamped rosette\textsuperscript{52} it can be dated to around the end of the 6th century B.C.

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\textsuperscript{52} See 13, 82, and 89.

\textsuperscript{53} For the location of Room E and the terrace in front, see Stroud, 1965, p. 6, fig. 1; Stroud, 1968, pp. 304–305, pl. 96 at E.

\textsuperscript{54} Cf. 18; for the treatment of the decorative motif, cf. 10 where there is also a side petal under the spiraling ends. See also 16 and 19, which have palmettes with seven petals opposing ones with three.
earlier examples: the tendrils no longer support but merely separate the flowers, and they have become completely flattened with horizontal ends. The palmettes now have slimmer petals slightly graduated in height. The motif of the palmette with tendrils has a very long history in the decorative tradition of Corinth; although the flattened relief (which in this case does not seem to be due to a particularly worn matrix) lacks the plasticity of earlier examples, I do not believe that this anthemion can be dated to the second half of the 5th century B.C. One can, in fact, presuppose the prolonged use of such a typically Archaic decorative element (the complicated interlaces of tendrils which support splaying palmettes like that on 23, but in a broad range of freely arranged and variously curved petals), which eventually came to co-exist with its own 5th-century variations found especially in painting. On the basis of such considerations, 23 can be dated to the end of the 6th century, or to the beginning of the 5th century B.C. at the very latest. Notwithstanding the differences in palmette structure, this fragment is very close to a Corinthian pithos rim from the Athenian Agora, dated to the first half of the 6th century.\footnote{Agora XII, no. 1516, p. 342, pl. 65.}

End of the 6th century B.C.

24. Bowl fragment  \hspace{1cm} Fig. 1, Pl. 66
C-40-515. H. 0.055; W. 0.13; rest. D. 0.623; Th. 0.023.

Impure, light-red clay (2.5YR 6/8) with predominantly red inclusions; thin layer of reddish yellow slip (5YR 7/8). A small part of the original circumference is preserved; chipped surface with abrasions. Overhanging, thickened rim with horizontal top and underside with appendage. On the slightly inward slanting side of the rim run two groups of three ridges of varying height, separated by a wide flat band. The innermost ridges are decorated with wavy, oblique hatching made with a two-pointed punch. A row of oblique dashes was impressed with a stick in the central space.

Findspot: “Tile Works”, a workshop for ceramics between the long walls connecting Corinth and the Lechaion, immediately to the north of the city walls.\footnote{The excavation results from the Tile Works are as yet unpublished. For the location of the area, see H. S. Robinson, \emph{Corinth. A Brief History of the City and a Guide to the Excavations}, Athens 1969, pl. I, no. 6; \emph{Corinth VII}, iii, pl. 85; Weinberg, 1957, p. 292.}

End of the 6th century B.C.

25. Bowl fragment  \hspace{1cm} Fig. 1, Pl. 66
C-65-150. H. 0.046, W. 0.116, rest. D. 0.524, Th. 0.025. Stamp: H. 0.031, min. W. 0.037.

Impure, reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6) with inclusions of red particles and gray grains; fine, pink slip (7.5YR 7/4). A small part of the original circumference is preserved. Surface with light abrasions; chipped edges. Very fresh matrix. Overhanging, thickened rim with horizontal top and markedly chipped underside. On the nearly vertical rim run two groups of three ridges of varying height, painted alternately dark red and brown. The central ridge in each group is unpainted; the uppermost brown band reaches the top of the rim, and the lowest band reaches the edge of the underside. Oblique dashes are painted alternately red and brown on the flat band which separates the two groups of ridges. On a wide plaque, applied over almost the entire height of the rim, is a stamped palmette which presumably bordered a handle. This flower type has nine petals which are progressively curved and reduced towards the sides, painted alternately red and brown, and placed around a triangular heart; the palmette is supported by two long, black-painted tendrils with spiraling ends, linked by a red bar; two red dots are painted in the oculi of the tendrils.

Findspot: surface find (Lot 2406) from the quarry west of Temple E.

The anthemion type of elongated tendrils with hanging spirals, in the variation which displays two dots in the oculi, is frequent on fictile antefixes with opposing palmette and lotus flower.\footnote{Van Buren, nos. 45, 47, 48, pp. 153–154, figs. 7, 8 and 14 (Argive Heraion); no. 56, pp. 155–156, fig. 16 (Kalauria); no. 39, p. 152, fig. 76; nos. 49, 52, pp. 154–155, fig. 82; \emph{Corinth XV}, ii, no. 62, p. 281, pl. 58; \emph{Corinth IV}, i, A 3, A 8, A 9, p. 478, pls. II, III (Corinth); Van Buren, nos. 22, 27, pp. 149–150, figs. 85, 90; no. 55, p. 155, fig. 91 (Delphi); Rhomaios (footnote 16 above), pp. 87, 91, figs. 60, 63 (Kalydon); Buschor (footnote 16 above), p. 48, figs. 61, 62, pl. 9 (Athens); \emph{Necrocorinthia}, fig. 112:B; Mallwitz and Herrmann (footnote 16 above), pp. 149–150, pl. 102: 1, 2 (Olympia).} In such cases,
the lower part of the tendrils has been replaced by a lotus flower with the buttons placed above the calyx. But in 25, the lower part of the tendrils has been retained, suggesting that there may have been two palmettes of the nine-petaled type opposing another smaller palmette with fewer petals (perhaps only three, judging from the space left between the tendrils).58 Such a decorative scheme appeared at least as early as the first quarter of the 6th century B.C.,59 and it did not undergo any really substantial changes, even if sometimes the lower palmette was eliminated, as in the case of the two antefixes currently on display in the Akropolis Museum,60 dated to the beginning of the 5th century. The palmette on 25, the plasticity of which is notable thanks to a particularly fresh matrix and to its excellent state of preservation, must be dated later, to the end of the 6th or to the beginning of the 5th century B.C.: the slenderized form with a greater ratio between height and width, the more developed central petal with side petals graduating in size, and above all the arched outlines of the latter all figure as later stylistic evolutions.61

End of the 6th century B.C.

26. Bowl fragment  
Fig. 1, Pl. 66
C-62-277. H. 0.055, W. 0.151, rest. D. 0.595, Th. 0.026.

Very impure, very pale brown clay (10YR 8/4) with numerous red inclusions; fine, pink slip (7.5YR 8/4). A small part of the original circumference is preserved. Slightly eroded surface; chipped edges.

Overhanging, thickened rim with outward slanting top and underside with appendage. The vertical outer side of the rim is modeled with two groups of three ridges of varying height, separated by a central flat band. Wide bands of brown and dark red accurately and alternately cover the first and third ridges in each group, leaving the central ridge unpainted; the outermost bands reach the underside and the outer edge of the rim top. In the central space there are small, alternating red and brown checks which border a simple maeander.

Findspot: Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore. Random surface find, not from a datable context (Lot 1953).62

The dentil or simple maeander motif filled with small colored checks belongs to a group of decorations which could be applied on every type of surface; it is therefore difficult to trace its development in aiming at an exact date for 26. The typology and scheme are almost unchanged. The motif rarely occurs on architectural terracottas, which usually display a livelier and more intricate decoration.63 It is rare on Attic pottery.64 It appears instead in the enormous repertoire of Clazomenian sarcophagi, but not before 500 B.C.65 It does not seem to be too far-fetched to liken our maeander to a type of light-colored band decoration of little checks or simple dark-colored points which appears on many vases from Early Corinthian to Late Corinthian I and II,66 corresponding at least to a common ornamental concept.

It seems possible to deduce, at least in a general way, that the greatest diffusion of this motif occurred

58 For the motif of the two opposing palmettes held by a ring, cf. 10.
59 Van Buren, no. 18, p. 148, fig. 76; Rhomaios (footnote 16 above), figs. 7, 8.
60 M. S. Brousaki, Musée de l’Acropole. Catalogue descriptif, Athens 1974, p. 142, nos. 10253, 10254, (Room VI); see also the later fragmentary examples from Nemea, Stella G. Miller, “Excavations at Nemea,” Hesperia 52, 1983 (pp. 70–95), p. 91, pl. 28c.
61 For example, cf. the bronze palmettes from Olympia, Kunze (footnote 19 above), pp. 208, 210, pl. 75, nos. 80, 81. They are in a different iconographical scheme, but they display the same characteristics.
62 For the 1962 campaign conducted in the sanctuary, see Stroud, 1965, pp. 1–24.
63 A similar motif is displayed on a fictile idrorrhoon from Megara Hyblaia, E. D. Van Buren, Archaic Fictile Revetments in Sicily and Magna Grecia, London 1923, fig. 48.
65 Cf. the sarcophagi of the Albertinum Group (ca. 500–470 B.C.); Cook, pp. 80–81, no. 6.
66 Cf. D. A. Amyx in Moon (footnote 64 above), pp. 24, 25, no. 15e; Necrocorinthia, no. 1326, p. 323, fig. 164.
towards the end of the 6th or beginning of the 5th century B.C.

_E. salt._

*Ca. 500 B.C.*

27. **Bowl fragment**

_C-53-92._ H. 0.04, W. 0.133, rest. D. 0.503, Th. 0.013.

Brann, p. 366, no. 66b, fig. 5.

Slightly impure clay, pink (5YR 7/3) at the core, with predominantly red inclusions; fine, reddish yellow slip (7.5YR 7/6) with numerous terracotta particles. A small part of the original circumference is preserved; slightly eroded surface.

Overhanging rim, articulated with a pendulous, inward slanting lip; slightly convex top. The side of the lip is modeled with five flattened ridges of varying height.

_Findspot:_ Forum Southwest, Well 1953-1 (T–U:2), in the area of Building III ("Tavern of Aphrodite") in well fill which is very likely coeval and dated 600–540 B.C."^{67}

*Ca. 540 B.C.*

28. **Bowl fragment**

_P 14206._ H. 0.039, W. 0.066, est. D. _ca._ 0.56, Th. 0.09. Stamp: H. 0.015, W. 0.06.

_Agora XII,_ no. 1863, p. 367, pl. 89.

Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6) with predominantly red inclusions; yellow slip (10YR 8/6). A small part of the original circumference is preserved; chipped surface. Worn matrix.

Rim articulated with a pendulous lip which perhaps slanted outwards; slightly convex top. The side of the convex lip is subdivided into two bands separated by a flat fillet and decorated with leaf-shaped impressions made with a three-pointed punch.

_Findspot:_ street packing along the northeastern slopes of the Areopagus in Athens. The fragment was found in a context dated from the late 6th to the beginning of the 5th century B.C."^{68}

*Ca. 500 B.C.*

29. **Bowl fragment**

_Fig. 1, Pl. 67_

_P 26226._ H. 0.05, W. 0.272, rest. D. 0.58, Th. 0.02. Stamp: H. 0.08, W. 0.015.

_Agora XII,_ no. 1864, p. 367, pl. 89.

Very pale brown clay (10YR 7/3) at the core with predominantly gray inclusions; reddish yellow slip (7.5YR 7/6). About one fifth of the original circumference is preserved in three joining fragments; chipped surface. Worn matrix.

Overhanging rim, articulated with a pendulous lip; slightly convex top. On the side of the lip, three ridges border two bands decorated with deep, leaf-shaped impressions made with a punch of five rows of points; the marks of the impressions form a relief decoration.

_Findspot:_ Athenian Agora, Room X of the "Central House" on the northeastern slopes of the Areopagus. The bowl fragments were found in a burned heap (29 also presents traces of scorching on the outside) with material dated before 480 B.C."^{69}

30. **Fragmentary bowl**

_Fig. 1, Pl. 67_

_P 12751._ H. 0.075, W. 0.415, rest. D. 0.65, Th. 0.02.

_Agora XII,_ no. 1859, p. 367, fig. 16.

Impure, reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6) with predominantly gray inclusions of varying dimensions; fine, yellow slip (10YR 7/6) confined to the outer side of the rim and to the edge of the interior. The remainder of the interior is covered by a thin layer of gray and red grit mixed with a few bits of pinkish gray terracotta (7.5YR 7/2). About one fourth of the original circumference is preserved in ten joining fragments; eroded, chipped surface.

Overhanging rim, articulated with pendulous, slightly inward slanting lip; convex top. The side of the lip is modeled with two groups of three ridges separated by a central space. Wide bands alternately of dark red and brown cover the ridges, leaving the central ones unpainted; the uppermost red band and the lowermost brown band reach the outer edge of the rim top and the underside of the lip, respectively.

See footnote 42.

_Agora XII,_ p. 395, N–P 20:1, a.

The colored bands have been painted in a fairly regular and precise fashion.

Findspot: Athenian Agora, well under the Tholos, which was probably filled during the construction of the building. The fragments were found in a context dated 480–470 B.C., or not much later.70

31. Bowl Pls. 67, 79 CP-3241. Bowl: Total H. 0.136, D. 0.764, depth of bowl 0.108, Th. 0.03. Handle: H. 0.023, L. 0.056. Stand: D. 0.20, Th. ca. 0.02.

Impure, pink clay (5YR 8/4) with predominantly red inclusions; thin layer of pink slip (7.5YR 7/4) confined to the outer surface of the rim and to a band around the edge inside the bowl; on the rest of the interior, a thin layer of light-brown bits (7.5YR 6/4). Almost the entire original circumference is preserved in numerous restored fragments, as well as the upper end of the stand. Slightly eroded, chipped surface.

Bowl with overhanging rim, articulated with a pendulous, inward slanting lip; flattened, outward slanting top. The side of the lip is modeled with two groups of three ridges of varying height, separated by a central band; in this band and over the central ridges are four symmetrically applied ribbon-lug handles, leaving extensive marks of impression. Wide bands alternately of dark red and brown cover the rim ridges and handle articulations; the uppermost brown band reaches the outer edge of the rim top. The stand is hollow and cylindrical.

Findspot unknown.
5th or 4th century B.C.

32. Fragmentary basin Pl. 67 P 6533. Total H. 0.495, rest. D. 0.63, Th. 0.026. Handle: H. 0.018, L. 0.045. Stand: D. 0.20, Th. 0.025.

Mentioned by Pease, p. 297, under no. 175, and in Agora XII, under no. 1859, p. 367.

Impure, pink clay (7.5YR 7/4) with predominantly red inclusions; fine, reddish yellow slip (7.5YR 6/6) confined to the outer band of the rim and to the inner surface of the bowl; in the center of the bottom, the slip is covered by a layer of light reddish brown grains (5YR 6/3). About one fourth of the original circumference of the bowl and a good portion of the stand are preserved in numerous restored fragments. Eroded, chipped surface.

Hollow, cylindrical stand on which rests a bowl with a rim articulated with pendulous, inward slanting lip; outward slanting top. The side of the lip is modeled with two groups of three ridges separated by a central space; in this space a ribbon-lug handle is applied, leaving wide marks of impression which reach the innermost ridges. Residual traces of dark red on the lower ridges.

Findspot: Athenian Agora, well on the eastern slopes of Kolonos Agoraios,71 which has yielded material dated 470–425 B.C.

33. Fragmentary basin C-34-931. Bowl: Rest. D. 0.765, Th. 0.02. Handle: H. 0.02, L. 0.045. Stand: H. 0.335, rest. D. 0.22, Th. 0.01. Base: H. 0.165, D. 0.475.

Pease, pp. 296–297, no. 174, figs. 25, 28.

Impure, brownish yellow clay (10YR 6/4) with predominantly gray inclusions; fine pink slip (7.5YR 7/4) confined to the side of the rim and to a band around the edge of the bowl; the rest of the interior is covered by a thin layer of light-brown grains (7.5YR 6/4). About one third of the bowl, part of the stand, and almost all of the base are preserved in numerous restored fragments.

Bowl with overhanging rim, articulated with pendulous, inward slanting lip; flattened, inward slanting top. The side of the lip is modeled with two groups of three ridges of varying height, separated by a central space; in this space a ribbon-lug handle is applied over the central ridges, leaving extensive marks of impression. Wide bands alternately of dark red and brown cover the rim ridges and handle articulations; the uppermost brown ridge reaches the outer edge of the rim top. The stand is hollow and cylindrical (perhaps the slight splaying of the base was not intentional) with thin vertical brown stripes, which start from the wide painted band at the point of its attachment to the bowl. The circular base with a carinated profile widens at the bottom with a

70 Agora XII, pp. 390–391, G 11:3-U, fig. 25.
71 Agora XII, p. 388, E 13:1, fig. 25.
rounded lower edge; its top portion is modeled with a group of three flattened ridges, painted alternately dark red and brown. There is a fourth brown ridge at the point of juncture with the stand.

Findspot: Well 1934-10, in the southwest corner of the Forum, with a homogeneous fill dated 460–420 B.C.\footnote{For the location of the well (E–K.30–37), see Williams, 1979, p. 106, fig. 1, K.73; see also Corinth VII, iii, p. 201, no. 10; Corinth VII, iv, pp. 17–18, no. 3.}

34. Bowl fragments Pl. 67
C-1979-53. Bowl: H. 0.119, rest. D. 0.60, Th. 0.019. Handle: H. 0.022, L. 0.053.

Mentioned in Williams, 1980, p. 110.

Slightly impure, reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6) with predominantly gray inclusions and large air bubbles which warp the surface in many places; fine, pink slip (7.5YR 8/4). A smoothed and shining thin patina of very pure, reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 8/6) covers only the rim, lip, and border of the interior; on the rest of the surface is a layer of very pale brown grains (10YR 7/4). About three fourths of the original circumference from lip to stand attachment is preserved in 25 fragments, many of which join. Surface eroded in places with some chipping and extensive traces of scorching.

Overhanging rim, articulated with pendulous, inward slanting lip; slightly convex, outward slanting top, separated from the bowl's inner profile by a small, sharp-angled ridge. The side of the lip is modeled with two groups of three ridges of varying height, separated by a central space in which a ribbon-lug handle is applied over the innermost ridges, leaving wide marks of impression. Rather evenly and precisely painted bands alternately of brown and dark red cover the inner ridges in each group, leaving the central band unpainted; the bands are similarly painted on the handle articulations. The uppermost brown band reaches the outer edge of the rim top. There are paint drippings and careless application around the handle.

Findspot: Well 1979-1, in the southwest area of

35. Bowl fragment Fig. 2, Pl. 67
CP-80. H. 0.06, W. 0.128, rest. D. 0.647, Th. 0.015.

Impure clay, pink at the core (7.5YR 7/4) with shades tending to light red at the surface (2.5YR 6/6) and predominantly gray inclusions; pink slip (5YR 8/4). A small part of the original circumference is preserved; slightly eroded surface with chipped edges.

Overhanging rim, articulated with pendulous, inward slanting lip; slightly convex top. The side of the lip is modeled with two groups of three ridges of varying height, separated by a central space. Wide bands alternately of brown and dark red cover the first and third ridges in each group, leaving the central one unpainted. The uppermost brown band reaches the outer edge of the rim top; the lowermost red band covers the underside of the lip. The bands are rather haphazardly painted over the ridges.

Findspot unknown.

5th or 4th century B.C.

36. Bowl fragment Fig. 2, Pl. 68
KP 2471. H. 0.05, W. 0.089, rest. D. 0.596, Th. 0.015.

Impure, slightly porous, pink clay (7.5YR 7/4) with a very few gray inclusions; very thin, reddish yellow slip (7.5YR 7/6). A small part of the original circumference is preserved; eroded surface with extensive areas of chipping. Lower part of lip missing. One leg of a hooked lead clamp passes through the top of the rim.

Overhanging rim, articulated with a pendulous, inward slanting lip; slightly convex top. The side of the lip is modeled with a group of three ridges above a flat band. A wide brown band covers the outer edge of the rim top and the first ridge. Residual traces of red are visible on the third ridge; central ridge is unpainted.

\footnote{Williams, 1980, pp. 107, 110, fig. 1 top left. The well, belonging to the first phase of use of the construction north of the “Punic Amphora Building” was filled with debris from a destruction dating not later than ca. 420 B.C., probably caused by an earthquake which happened during the summer of that year (Thucydides, v.50.5); thus an explanation may be offered for the traces of scorching on the fragments.}
CORINTHIAN BASINS ON HIGH STANDS

Fig. 2. Profiles. Scale 1:2
Findspot: Potters’ Quarter (Trench S.5), from the area between the Circular South Shrine and Tower 1 of the city walls.\textsuperscript{74} 36 was not found in a chronologically significant context. There are only a few elements which help us to date it: First, on the basis of analogous examples, the rim’s conformation leads us in general to the Classical period. Second, we must take into account that apart from sporadic finds of the Roman period, the entire complex of the Potters’ Quarter offers us no evidence of occupancy and patronage after the end of the 4th century B.C.\textsuperscript{75} This can be considered the \textit{terminus ante quem} for 36.

5th or 4th century B.C.

37. Bowl fragment \hspace{1cm} Fig. 2, Pl. 68

P 29988. H. 0.045, W. 0.106, est. D. \textit{ca} 0.52, Th. 0.016. Handle: H. 0.022, L. 0.047.

Slightly impure, reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/8) with fine, predominantly red inclusions; fine, very pale brown slip (10YR 7/4). A small part of the original circumference is preserved; chipped and slightly cracked surface.

Overhanging rim, articulated with pendulous lip; horizontal top. The vertical, outer side of the lip is modeled with two groups of three ridges of varying height, separated by a flat band; on this band and over the innermost ridges a ribbon-lug handle is applied. Alternately brown and dark red bands cover the first and third ridges in each group, leaving the central one unpainted. The uppermost red band reaches the outer edge of the top; the lowermost brown band reaches the underside of the lip. The handle articulations have been painted similarly in red and brown.

Findspot: Athenian Agora, well northwest of the Stoa Basileios,\textsuperscript{76} which has yielded material for the most part dated to the 5th and 4th centuries B.C.\textsuperscript{77}

5th or 4th century B.C.

38. Bowl fragment \hspace{1cm} Fig. 2, Pl. 68

CP-81. H. 0.051, W. 0.096, rest. D. 0.623, Th. 0.02. Handle: H. 0.025, rest. L. 0.055.

Impure, pink clay (7.5YR 7/4), predominantly red inclusions; thin, very pale brown slip (10YR 8/4), confined to the outer surface. A small part of the original circumference and about one third of the handle are preserved; chipped and abraded surface.

Overhanging rim, articulated with pendulous, slightly inward slanting lip; flattened top. The side of the lip is modeled with two groups of three ridges of varying height, separated by a central space; in this space and over the innermost ridges a ribbon-lug handle is applied. Wide bands alternately of brown and dark red cover the handles and handle articulations. The central ridges in each group are unpainted; the uppermost brown band reaches the outer edge of the rim top, and the lowermost red band partially covers the underside of the lip. The ridges are not evenly painted, and there are paint dribbles around the handle.

Findspot unknown.

5th or 4th century B.C.

39. Bowl fragment \hspace{1cm} Fig. 2, Pl. 68

Lot: Well 1936-10:2. H. 0.052, W. 0.126, rest. D. 0.615, Th. 0.012. Handle: H. 0.022, L. 0.055.

Impure, pink clay (5YR 8/4) with predominantly gray inclusions; thin layer of pink slip (5YR 8/4) confined to the outside. A small part of the original circumference is preserved; slightly eroded surface, chipped on the handle.

Overhanging rim, articulated with pendulous, slightly inward slanting lip; convex top. The side of the lip is modeled with two groups of three ridges of varying height, separated by a central space; in this space and over the innermost ridges a ribbon-lug handle is applied. Wide bands of alternately brown and dark red cover the ridges and handle articulations. The central ridge of each group is unpainted; the uppermost brown band reaches the edge of the rim top, and the lowermost red band partially covers the underside of the lip. The ridges are rather precisely painted, but there is paint dribbled on the handle.

\textsuperscript{74} For the location of the area explored during the 1931 campaign, see \textit{Corinth XV}, i, pp. 31–34, 56, pls. 8: B–D and 51; \textit{Corinth XV}, ii, pl. 60.

\textsuperscript{75} \textit{Corinth XV}, i, p. 4; \textit{Corinth VII}, iii, pp. 202–203, no. 18.

\textsuperscript{76} \textit{Agora XII}, fig. 25, H 4:5.

Findspot: Well 1936-10 (S:11), in the southwest corner of the Cryptoporticus of the South Basilica, found with material mostly dated 500–420 B.C.\(^79\)

40. Bowl fragment

Fig. 2, Pl. 68

P 20451. H. 0.05, W. 0.252, rest. D. 0.55. Th. 0.016.

Mentioned in Agora XII, under no. 1861, p. 367.

Impure, reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 6/8) with inclusions of fine red particles; reddish yellow slip (7.5YR 7/8) confined to the outside. A small part of the original circumference is preserved; eroded surface with incrustations, warped in the firing. A hole piercing one end of the fragment is probably due to some re-use, indicated also by the neatly cut edges.

Overhanging rim, articulated with pendulous lip; horizontal top. The vertical side of the lip is modeled with two groups of three ridges of varying height, separated by a central space. A few traces of brown color remain on the outer edge of the top and on the uppermost ridge; traces of dark red remain on the innermost ridges.

Findspot: Athenian Agora, deposit under the Poros Building to the west of the Areopagus, which has yielded material dated 400–375 B.C.\(^80\)

41. Bowl fragment

Fig. 2, Pl. 68

C-65-633. H. 0.059, W. 0.21, rest. D. 0.586, Th. 0.015.

Very compact, slightly impure, very pale brown clay (10YR 7/4) with very few mineral inclusions; fine, pink slip (7.5YR 8/4) confined to the rim and to the edge of the interior; on the rest of the inner surface, a layer of pinkish gray grains (5YR 7/2) is visible. A small part of the original circumference is preserved; chipped surface. The lower part of the lip is missing.

Overhanging rim, articulated with pendulous, inward slanting lip; slightly convex top. The side of the lip is modeled with at least three ridges of varying height, covered with irregularly painted bands alternately of dark red and brown. On the rim top is the graffito incised with a wide point \(\kappa\alpha\lambda[\delta\acute{s}]\) driven bottom to top and running counterclockwise with letters averaging ca. 0.018m. The inscription furnishes us with useful information regarding a possible date for the fragment. If we suppose, as is likely, that it was written in the local Corinthian alphabet, we arrive at a \(\textit{terminus ante quem}\) of 475–450 B.C., the time before which we never find the Corinthian alpha inscribed with a middle horizontal stroke;\(^81\) we find the two-stroke lambda in unofficial cursive graffiti from the end of the 6th century B.C.\(^82\) Naturally, it must be kept in mind that the lambda is only partly preserved.

Findspot: dining room (M:16–17), Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore, the lower terrace.\(^83\) 41 was found among material from a destruction layer deposited on the floor of the little room to the east; the dates of such material run from the end of the 6th century to the time of L. Mummius’ sack in 146.\(^84\) 450–400 B.C.

42. Bowl fragment

Fig. 2, Pl. 68

IPG 1968-261. H. 0.115, W. 0.638, rest. D. 0.655, Th. 0.02. Handle: H. 0.028, L. 0.081.

Impure, pink clay (5YR 8/4) with gray inclusions; fine, identically colored slip. On the interior of the bowl, a layer of light reddish brown grains (2.5YR 6/4). About one third of the original circumference is restored from six fragments; eroded, chipped surface.

Overhanging rim, articulated with pendulous, slightly inward slanting lip; slightly convex top. The side of the lip is modeled with two groups of three ridges of varying height, separated by a central


\(^79\) \textit{Corinth} VII, iii, p. 201, no. 11. Cited also by Pease, p. 257, note 3.

\(^80\) Agora XII, p. 387, D 17:6, fig. 25.


\(^82\) \textit{Ibid.}, p. 115.


space; in this space and over the innermost ridges a ribbon-lug handle is applied. Residual traces of dark red are visible on the central and outermost articulations of the handle and on the lowermost ridge in each group; the lower band reaches the underside of the lip.

Findspot: West Cemetery. The fragments were sporadic finds, therefore undatable by context.

5th or 4th century B.C.

**43. Bowl fragment**

**Fig. 2, Pl. 69**

C-68-344. H. 0.069, W. 0.425, rest. D. 0.642, Th. 0.02.

Impure, pink clay (7.5YR 7/4) with predominantly red inclusions and large air bubbles which have warped the outer surface in places; fine, reddish yellow slip (7.5YR 7/6) confined to the rim and to the edge of the interior; the rest of the inner surface is covered with a layer of pinkish gray grains (5YR 7/2). About one fifth of the original circumference is preserved in two joining fragments; surface abraded and chipped. The lower part of the lip is missing.

Overhanging rim, articulated with pendulous, inward slanting lip; slightly convex top. The side of the lip is modeled with two groups of ridges of varying height; the first group is composed of three ridges, the second group of at least two, and they are separated by a central space. Wide bands alternately of brown and dark red cover the ridges; the uppermost brown band reaches the outer edge of the rim top. The ridges are very haphazardly painted with colors often running into the intervening spaces.

Findspot: the Sacred Spring, in levels excavated down to the 6th century. No levels were excavated in this area between the Geometric and Archaic periods; there was an almost total absence of Protocorinthian and Corinthian material to the end of the 6th century. Therefore, the first half of the 5th century can be safely considered the *terminus post quem* for 43.

5th or 4th century B.C.

**44. Bowl fragment**

**Fig. 2, Pl. 69**

C-70-596. H. 0.05, W. 0.165, rest. D. 0.596, Th. 0.014.

Porous, impure, very pale yellow clay (10YR 8/4) with fine gray inclusions; fine, reddish yellow slip (5YR 7/8) confined to the outer surface. A small part of the original circumference is preserved in two joining fragments; eroded surface with chipped edges.

Overhanging rim, articulated with pendulous, inward slanting lip; slightly convex top. The side of the lip is modeled with two groups of three ridges of varying height, separated by a central space. Wide, irregularly painted bands of alternately dark red and brown cover the ridges, leaving the central one in the first group unpainted; the uppermost brown band reaches the outer edge of the rim top. On the top remains a portion of a counterclockwise graffito scratched with a fine point (maximum height of letters: 0.031 m.). Only a short straight stroke is preserved of the first letter; the second letter can be considered to be the lower part of a nu with detached strokes, as is frequently encountered in scratched inscriptions, owing to the normal difficulties of execution in comparison to painting or incising fresh clay. Of the last two letters, one of which is almost entirely preserved, we can make out the characteristic Corinthian sign used to express the “short e” sound (epsilon) and the “long, closed e” (eta). The inscription, obviously written in the local Corinthian alphabet, can be restored as *av[i]θ[ει]νι* in which the sign Β equals epsilon in the first instance and eta in the second instance. The absence of any trace of theta between the two vowels should not pose any difficulty inasmuch as such a letter, like certain others

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such asomicron and chi, is sometimes smaller in size and could have been scratched a bit higher.

Findspot: Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore.\textsuperscript{88} 44 was found in the fill of Sacrificial Pit A of “Room E.”\textsuperscript{89} The stratigraphic position of the pit offers us no pertinent information for dating the joining fragments. The fill probably comes from destruction debris, with the beginning of the 4th century B.C. as its \textit{terminus ante quem}.\textsuperscript{90} Significantly, however, the fragments were found in a context datable to the second half of the 5th century (Lots 73-141 and 73-2212). Moreover, a date can be deduced from other elements: on the basis of analogous examples, the rim’s conformation is in general indicative of the Classical period. The epigraphic characters and above all the presence of the characteristic sign for epsilon-eta permit us to date the fragments to 500–450 B.C., inasmuch as such a letter disappears from the Corinthian alphabet during the second quarter of the 5th century.\textsuperscript{91}

Mid-5th century B.C.

45. Bowl fragment

\textbf{Fig. 2, Pl. 69}

CP-64. H. 0.085, W. 0.308, rest. D. 0.642, Th. 0.016.

Compact, pink clay (5YR 7/3) with fine gray and white inclusions; pinkish white slip (5YR 8/2) confined to the rim, to the lip, and to the bordering band of the interior, which displays in its remaining portion a homogeneous layer of pinkish gray grains (5YR 7/2). A small part of the original circumference is preserved; chipped surface with incrustations. The lower part of the lip is missing.

Overhanging rim, articulated with pendulous, slightly inward slanting lip; convex, outward slanting top. The side of the lip is modeled with at least four ridges of varying height, alternately covered by irregularly painted bands of brown and dark red.

The uppermost brown band only partially covers the ridge, and it reaches the outer edge of the rim top.

Findspot unknown.

5th or 4th century B.C.

46. Bowl fragments

\textbf{Fig. 2, Pl. 69}

Lot: Well 1936-10:1. H. 0.078, W. 0.245, rest. D. 0.596, Th. 0.02.

Impure, pink clay (7.5YR 8/4) with predominantly gray inclusions; fine, reddish yellow slip (7.5YR 7/6) confined to the rim and to the inner bordering band of the bowl; this band is covered on the interior with a layer of reddish yellow grains (5YR 6/6). A small part of the original circumference is preserved in five fragments, four of which join. Surface slightly eroded in places; some chipped areas and two spots of scorching.

Overhanging rim, articulated with pendulous, slightly inward slanting lip; convex top. The side of the lip is modeled with two groups of three ridges of varying height, separated by a central space. Wide bands of alternately brown and dark red cover the first and third ridges in each group, leaving the central ridge partially unpainted. The uppermost brown band reaches the outer edge of the rim top; the lowermost red band partially covers the underside of the lip.

Findspot: Well 1936-10 (S:11), at the southwest corner of the Cryptoporicus of the South Basilica,\textsuperscript{92} which has yielded material dated mostly within the 5th century, till around 420 B.C.\textsuperscript{93}

47. Bowl fragment

\textbf{Pl. 69}

CP-3242. H. 0.13, W. 0.596, rest. D. 0.656, Th. 0.031.

Porous and very impure, light-gray clay (2.5Y 7/2) with gray inclusions; thick layer of white slip (2.5Y 8/2) confined to the rim and to the bordering band of the interior; the rest of the inner surface is covered by a layer of light reddish brown

\textsuperscript{88} For the 1970 campaign, see Bookidis and Fisher, 1972, pp. 283–331.

\textsuperscript{89} For the location of Room E and of the Sacrificial Pit inside, see Stroud, 1965, pp. 6–7, fig. 1:E; Stroud, 1968, p. 304, pl. 96:E.

\textsuperscript{90} Stroud, 1965, p. 7.

\textsuperscript{91} Jeffery (footnote 81 above), p. 115; Guarducci (footnote 87 above), p. 171.

\textsuperscript{92} \textit{Corinth} I, v (footnote 78 above), p. 59, plan V, bottom left.

\textsuperscript{93} See footnote 79 above.
grains (5YR 6/3). From the partially missing lip to stand attachment, about one third of the original circumference is preserved; eroded and chipped surface.

Overhanging rim, articulated with pendulous, inward slanting lip; slightly convex, outward slanting top. The side of the lip is modeled with one group of three and one of two ridges of varying height, separated by a central space and covered with bands alternately brown and dark red. Sparse traces of brown remain on the outer edge of the rim, on the first and last ridges, and in the central space; some red remains on the third ridge. A wide brown band is painted on the outer surface of the bowl, at the point of attachment to the stand.

Findspot unknown.
5th or 4th century B.C.

48. Bowl fragment Fig. 2, Pl. 70
C-7297. H. 0.049, W. 0.176, rest. D. 0.61, Th. 0.025. Handle: H. 0.025, L. 0.045.
Agora XII, no. 1860, p. 367, pl. 89.

Rather compact, reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6) with very few gray inclusions; fine slip of the same color. On the side of the lip is a thin wash of very fine, very pale brown clay (10YR 7/4-8/4). A small part of the original circumference is preserved; cracked surface.

Overhanging rim, articulated with pendulous, slightly inward slanting lip; slightly convex top. The side of the lip is modeled with two groups of three ridges, separated by a central space; in this space and over the innermost ridges a ribbon-lug handle is applied. Wide bands, alternately brown and dark red, cover the ridges and handle articulations. The central ridges in each group are unpainted; the uppermost brown band reaches the outer edge of the rim top, and the lowermost red band partially covers the underside of the lip. The ridges are rather precisely painted, but there are paint dribblings on the handle. There are red traces on the impression around the handle.

Findspot: Athenian Agora, well containing material dated 430-415 B.C.94

49. Bowl fragment Fig. 3, Pl. 70
C-39-427. H. 0.071, W. 0.245, rest. D. 0.608, Th. 0.014.
Bentz (under 14 above), pp. 467-468, D6-241.
Compact, reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/8) with predominantly red inclusions and minuscule gray grains; a thin layer of slip, which is compact, brilliant, and reddish yellow (5YR 6/8), covers the visible surfaces: the inner surface of the bowl, the rim, and the side of the lip. A small part of the original circumference is preserved in three joining fragments; surface with slight abrasions and chipping.

Overhanging rim, articulated with pendulous, inward slanting lip; convex top. The side of the lip is modeled with two groups of three ridges of varying height, separated by a central space. Wide, irregularly painted bands, alternately brown and dark red, cover the first and third ridges in each group, leaving the central ridges unpainted. The uppermost brown band reaches the outer edge of the rim top; the lowermost red band covers the underside of the lip.

Findspot: well west of the Museum (K.23)95 which contained material dated between the beginning of the 6th century and the third quarter of the 5th century.96
480-425 B.C.

50. Bowl fragments Fig. 3, Pl. 70
C-36-258 a–e. H. 0.055, W. 0.33, rest. D. 0.613, Th. 0.02.


Porous and slightly impure, yellowish brown clay (10YR 5/3) with gray inclusions; thick, yellow slip (10YR 7/6). About one third of the original circumference is preserved in eight fragments, four of which are joining; chipped surface.

Overhanging rim, articulated with a pendulous, slightly inward slanting lip; wide, convex top

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94 Agora XII, p. 384, B 12:4, fig. 25.
96 See footnote 41 above.
Fig. 3. Profiles. Scale 1:2
separated from the inner profile by a small, sharp-cornered ridge. The side of the lip is modeled with two groups of three ridges of varying height, separated by a central space. Wide, irregularly painted bands, alternately brown and dark red, cover the first and third ridges in each group, leaving the central ridges unpainted. The uppermost brown band reaches the outer edge of the rim top.


51. Bowl fragment Fig. 3, Pl. 70
CP-83. H. 0.05, W. 0.149, rest. D. 0.592, Th. 0.023.
Very impure, pink clay (7.5YR 8/4) with gray inclusions; fine, very pale brown slip (10YR 8/4). A small part of the original circumference is preserved. Surface shows abrasions and incrustations; chipped edges.

Overhanging rim, articulated with pendulous, slightly inward slanting lip; convex top. The side of the lip is modeled with two groups of three ridges of varying height, separated by a central space. Wide, precisely painted bands, alternately brown and dark red, cover the first and third ridges in each group, leaving the central ridges unpainted. The uppermost brown band reaches the outer edge of the rim top, and the lowermost red band covers the underside of the lip.

Findspot unknown.
5th or 4th century B.C.

52. Bowl fragment Fig. 3, Pl. 70
KP 1885. H. 0.045, W. 0.052, rest. D. 0.578, Th. 0.014.
Corinth XV, iii, no. 2166, pp. 8, 349, pls. 76, 121.
Compact, pink clay (7.5YR 8/4) with predominantly gray inclusions; fine yellow slip (10YR 8/6). A small part of the original circumference is preserved; eroded surface with chipped edges.

Overhanging rim, articulated with pendulous, inward slanting lip; convex top. The side of the lip is modeled with two groups of three ridges of varying height, separated by a central space. Wide, irregularly painted bands, alternately dark red and brown, cover the outside ridges of each group, leaving the central bands unpainted. The uppermost red band reaches the outer edge of the rim top (residual traces); the lowermost brown band partially covers the underside of the lip. A broken-line decoration of opposing “L”s, alternately dark red and brown, is painted in the central space.

Findspot: Potters’ Quarter, outside the South Long Building,98 found in a context dated from Middle Corinthian to Late Corinthian. 450–400 B.C.

53. Bowl and base fragments Fig. 3, Pl. 71
P 26660 a, b. Bowl (a): H. 0.115, W. 0.457, rest. D. 0.745, Th. 0.025. Base (b): H. 0.015, W. 0.12, rest. D. 0.36; W. of the support bottom: 0.02.
Agora XII, no. 1861, p. 367, fig. 16.

Very impure, pink clay (7.5YR 7/4) with predominantly red inclusions, with gray grains and mineral particles; a thin, reddish yellow slip (7.5YR 7/6) covers the floor of the bowl and the rim top. A layer of very fine, light reddish brown grains (5YR 6/4) distributed on the inner surface is missing in several places, leaving the underlying slip exposed. About one fifth of the bowl’s original circumference and a small part of the base circumference are preserved; eroded surface, with chipping and deep abrasions.

Overhanging rim, articulated with pendulous, inward slanting lip; slightly convex top. The side of the lip is modeled with five ridges of varying height, the last of which is improperly shaped and gradually narrows. The base is circular with a widening profile near the bottom and with a straight support; rounded edges.

Findspot: Athenian Agora, well east of the Mint, found in a context probably datable to the late 4th century B.C.99

97 Pemberton (above), p. 306, deposit no. 12. She dates the context 450–420 B.C.; most recently Corinth VII, iii, p. 201, no. 12 where a more conservative dating is proposed, covering the entire 5th century until 420 B.C.
98 Corinth XV, i, pp. 15–17, 21–22, pls. 3:a, 4:a, 51; Corinth XV, ii, p. 22, pl. 60; Corinth VII, iii, p. 200, no. 6; but for latest division of the finds, see Corinth XV, iii, p. 8, under “outside South Long Building”.
99 Agora XII, p. 398, Q 16:1, fig. 25.
54. Bowl fragment

KP 1867. H. 0.045, W. 0.049, rest. D. 0.586, Th. 0.018. Handle: H. 0.022.

Corinth XV, iii, no. 2165, p. 349, pl. 76.

Impure, pink clay (7.5YR 7/4) with gray and white inclusions; very thin, pink slip (7.5YR 8/4). A small part of the original circumference and about one half of the handle are preserved; slightly eroded and somewhat chipped surface.

Overhanging rim, articulated with pendulous, inward slanting lip; horizontal top. The side of the lip is modeled with two groups of three ridges of varying height, separated by a central space; in this space a ribbon-lug handle is applied over the innermost ridges, with extensive marks of impression affecting the central ridges also. Wide bands, alternately dark red and brown, cover the ridges and handle articulations. The central ridges in each group are unpainted; the uppermost red band reaches the outer edge of the rim top, and the lowermost brown band covers the underside of the lip. The painting on the ridges is rather accurate, but there are some traces of dribbling.

Findspot: Potters' Quarter, outside the South Long Building. 100

Late 5th century B.C.

55. Bowl fragment

C-33-409. H. 0.13, W. 0.395, rest. D. 0.828, Th. 0.031.

Impure, pale yellow clay (5Y 8/4) with many gray inclusions; pink slip (7.5YR 8/4) confined to the rim top and to the edge of the interior, the rest of which is covered by a thick, compact layer of pinkish gray grains (7.5YR 6/2). From the partially missing lip to the stand attachment, about one fourth of the original circumference is preserved; surface eroded in places, with some chipping.

Overhanging rim, articulated with pendulous, slightly inward slanting lip; outward slanting top. On the side of the lip run two groups of two ridges of varying height, separated by a central space. The outer ridges are covered by brown bands, and the upper reaches the outer edge of the rim top; the central space is painted dark red. A brown band was also painted on the stand directly below its point of attachment to the bowl. A narrow white band (H. 0.006) in low relief on the floor of the bowl marks the border between the slipped surface on the rim and the grainy layer.

Findspot: Southwest Forum (1933 Trench). 101

5th or 4th century B.C.

56. Bowl fragment

P 24252. H. 0.11, W. 0.367, rest. D. 0.65, Th. 0.033.

Mentioned in Agora XII, under no. 1861, p. 367.

Very impure, reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6) with predominantly red inclusions; very pale brown slip (10YR 7/3). About one fifth of the original circumference is preserved; chipped surface, missing lower part of lip.

Overhanging rim, articulated with pendulous lip; slightly convex top. The side of the lip is modeled with at least four ridges, the first and third of which are colored respectively brown and dark red; the remaining ridges are unpainted, but they have been partially covered by sloppily painted bands. The uppermost brown band reaches the outer edge of the rim top. The third ridge displays a wide, deep, and probably accidental incision, covered with red paint.

Findspot: Athenian Agora; the fragment had been re-used in a channel (Channel 7, North of Monument Base), found with material of the 5th and 4th centuries B.C. 102

57. Bowl fragment

C-68-342. H. 0.053, W. 0.095, rest. D. 0.632, Th. 0.025.

Impure, reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6) with predominantly gray inclusions; thick layer of pink slip (5YR 8/4). A small part of the original

100 See footnote 98 above.
102 For the 1953 campaign during which the bowl was found, see H. A. Thompson, “Excavations in the Athenian Agora: 1953,” Hesperia 23, 1954, pp. 31–67.
circumference is preserved; surface eroded in places, with chipping and extensive abrasions.

Overhanging rim, articulated with pendulous, slightly inward slanting lip; convex top. On the side of the lip two pairs of ridges limit a central space separated into two zones by a lower ridge. A brown band is traced along the outer edge of the top; red bands are on the outermost ridges, and brown ones are on the inner and central ridges. In the two level zones two Lesbian cymatia are painted with opposing leaf-tips; the leaves are painted alternately red and brown, and they show wide venation and reserved, droplet-shaped interspaces.

Findspot: Sacred Spring. The rim fragment was found in a context dated to the 4th century B.C. (Lot 5212).

In this case the Lesbian cymatium in its Attic form is chronologically appropriate; it corresponds to the "halbogen scheme" of Weickert with rather wide leaves at the base, crossed by a central short and wide furrow, which has its first complete and monumental expression in the Erechtheion. The cymatium on 57 may not necessarily be placeable in the late phase of development of an originally Attic variation, in which the leaves gradually become wider and clumsier. It may rather indicate, with its hurried, summary execution and far from naturalistic scheme so unlike the original, some misunderstanding of the way the scheme runs, resulting in the application of a basically plastic ornamentation on a pictorial field. This plasticity would have been rendered by the contrast between the fullness of the fleshy leaves and the empty interspaces and by the play of light and shadow.

4th century B.C.

58. Bowl fragment

Fig. 3, Pl. 72

KP 2472. H. 0.05, W. 0.196, rest D. 0.644, Th. 0.023. Handle: H. 0.025, L. 0.053.

59. Bowl fragment

Fig. 3, Pl. 72

C-64-299. H. 0.043, W. 0.122, rest D. 0.602, Th. 0.016.

Pemberton (under 50 above), p. 300, no. 138, pl. 74.

Impure, reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6) with predominantly gray inclusions; fine, reddish yellow slip (7.5YR 7/6). A small part of the original circumference is preserved. Slightly eroded surface, with abrasions and chipping.

Overhanging rim, articulated with pendulous, inward slanting lip; convex top. The side of the lip is molded with two groups of three ridges of varying height, separated by a central space. In this space a ribbon-lug handle is applied with wide marks of impression occupying the central ridges. Sparse traces of irregularly painted bands alternately of brown and dark red cover the ridges and handle articulations. The central ridge in each group is unpainted; the uppermost brown band reaches the outer edge of the rim top.

Findspot: Potters’ Quarter (Trial Trench A', 1929), found in the same area as 36. 58 can be dated before the end of the 4th century B.C. (see under 36).

Corinth XV, iii, mentioned under no. 2173, p. 349.

Impure, pink clay (5YR 8/4) with predominantly red inclusions and mineral particles; fine, reddish yellow slip (7.5YR 7/6). A small part of the original circumference is preserved; eroded, with areas of chipping and traces of scorching.

Overhanging rim, articulated with pendulous, slightly inward slanting lip; convex top. The side of the lip is modeled with two groups of three ridges of varying height, separated by a central space; in this space a ribbon-lug handle is applied with wide marks of impression occupying the central ridges. Sparse traces of irregularly painted bands alternately of brown and dark red cover the ridges and handle articulations. The central ridge in each group is unpainted; the uppermost brown band reaches the outer edge of the rim top.

Findspot: Sacred Spring. The rim fragment was found in a context dated to the 4th century B.C. (Lot 5212).

4th century B.C.

58. Bowl fragment

Fig. 3, Pl. 72

KP 2472. H. 0.05, W. 0.196, rest D. 0.644, Th. 0.023. Handle: H. 0.025, L. 0.053.

59. Bowl fragment

Fig. 3, Pl. 72

C-64-299. H. 0.043, W. 0.122, rest D. 0.602, Th. 0.016.

Pemberton (under 50 above), p. 300, no. 138, pl. 74.

Impure, reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6) with predominantly gray inclusions; fine, reddish yellow slip (7.5YR 7/6). A small part of the original circumference is preserved. Slightly eroded surface, with abrasions and chipping.

Overhanging rim, articulated with pendulous, inward slanting lip; convex top. The side of the lip is modeled with two groups of three ridges of varying height, separated by a central space. Wide, irregularly painted bands, alternately brown and dark red, cover the first and third ridges in each group, leaving

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103 See footnote 86 above.
105 Most recently, for a thorough study of the Lesbian cymatium from its origins to its form in the Augustan period, see J. Ganzert, "Zur Entwicklung lesbischer Kymationformen," JdI 98, 1983, pp. 123–202. The type most similar to 57 is included in Section III (pp. 142–161) and is that which in its plastic version has a central open ridge and the profile of a convex leaf. Such a type has a vast diffusion and is dated between 425 and the 3rd–2nd centuries B.C.
106 See footnote 48 above.
the central ridge unpainted. The first brown band reaches the outer edge of the rim top.

Findspot: Vrysoula deposit, dated from about 450 to 415 or 410 B.C.

60. Bowl fragment  
Fig. 3, Pl. 72
CP-84. H. 0.045, W. 0.086, rest. D. 0.60, Th. 0.015.

Slightly impure, reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6) at the core with predominantly red inclusions; fine, pink slip (7.5YR 7/4). A small part of the original circumference is preserved; chipped surface with incrustations.

Overhanging rim, articulated with pendulous, inward slanting lip; slightly convex top. The side of the lip is modeled with two groups of three ridges of varying height, separated by a central space. Wide bands, irregularly painted alternately in dark red and brown, cover the first and third ridges in each group, leaving the central one unpainted. The uppermost red band reaches the outer edge of the rim top; the lowest brown band covers the underside of the lip.

Findspot unknown.
5th or 4th century B.C.

61. Bowl fragment  
Fig. 3, Pl. 72
C-66-137. H. 0.055, W. 0.262, rest. D. 0.528, Th. 0.014.

Impure, reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6) with red inclusions; thin, reddish yellow slip (7.5YR 8/6). About one fifth of the original circumference is preserved; eroded surface.

Overhanging rim, articulated with pendulous lip; wide, slightly convex top. The side of the lip is modeled with two groups of three ridges of varying height, separated by a central space. There remain sparse traces of alternately dark red and brown bands which covered the ridges and the edge of the top. On the top, its base to the outside, a rather wide lambda (H. 0.058, W. 0.03) is incised.

Findspot: Sacred Spring. See footnote 86 above.
boards, or infrequently swastikas), goes back at least as far as the middle of the 6th century B.C. The double maeander was foreign to Corinthian artists in the Archaic repertoire before Late Corinthian II.\(^{109}\) Either doubled or with cartouches (otherwise defined as "metoped")\(^{110}\), it becomes frequent in the Ionian repertoire beginning in the second half of the 6th century B.C. It is found on several Fikellura amphorae: one of the earliest examples is the London amphora by the Running Man Painter, dated 550–540 B.C.\(^{111}\) In the wide range of elegant vegetal and geometric figures which the Clazomenian sarcophagi offer us, the double maeander appears around 520 B.C. on sarcophagi which are precursors to the Albertinum Group; it becomes rather common on later examples, especially on those of the Albertinum Group (dated about 500–470 B.C.).\(^{112}\) There are examples in a class under direct Ionian influence such as the Caeretan hydria.\(^{113}\) This motif, so well adapted to edge decoration, must have been common also as a textile ornament,\(^{114}\) like other types of maeanders,\(^{115}\) and it was probably used on wooden artifacts as well.\(^{116}\) Although the simple maeander alternating with squares constitutes a standard pottery decoration, especially in Attic pottery,\(^{117}\) the four-branched maeander with cartouches is certainly less frequent, but it is not so rare as generally believed.\(^{118}\) It is found on an elegant Attic serpent-headed oinochoe (London B 632 Class) in which the painter, working around 500 B.C., relied on a certain Geometric rigor of decoration.\(^{119}\) It also appears on two small vases by the Gela Painter,\(^{120}\) dated between the end of the 6th century B.C. and the beginning of the 5th century B.C., and on a kalpis signed by Hypsip.\(^{121}\) Among the most notable examples are the pointed amphoras in Munich, with Dionysiac scenes and attributed to the Kleophrades Painter,\(^{122}\) and the Munich psykter by the Pan Painter which shows

\(^{109}\) A rare example of a double maeander with checkerboard cartouches is found on amphora A 1538 in the British Museum, which demonstrates almost the whole inventory of ornamental bands dating to the late 5th century B.C.: Necrocorinthia, p. 337, no. 1553, fig. 195. On it there is already the variation, frequent in the 4th century, of the double maeander with its branches interrupted at the meeting point.

\(^{110}\) V. Bianco, EAA IV, 1961, pp. 940–943, s.v.

\(^{111}\) CVA, British Museum 8 [Great Britain 13], p. 6, no. 571, pl. 4 [572].

\(^{112}\) Cook, pp. 83–85.


\(^{114}\) One can draw such conclusions from the painted decorations on the garments of some Late Archaic statues; Cook, p. 87, note 26. Also from Corinth, on a fragment of a draped terracotta statue dated to the beginning of the 5th century B.C.; Weinberg, 1957, p. 311, no. 21, pl. 68; J. F. Bommelaer, “Quatre notes Delphiques,” BCH 95, 1981 (pp. 461–481), p. 472, figs. 9, 10.

\(^{115}\) P. Colafranceschi Cecchetti, Decorazione dei costumi nei vasi attici a figure nere, Rome 1972, pls. XI, XIII–XVII, XIX, XXI, XXIII.

\(^{116}\) The double maeander reappears, but without the cartouches, as a decoration on the kline on a fragment of an Attic red-figured loutrophoros from Pikrodaphni, in the National Museum in Athens; see CVA, Athens 2 [Greece 2], p. 15, pl. 24 [82]:4. It is the work of the Painter of Bologna 228 who is dated during the second quarter of the 5th century; see E. Paribeni, EAA II, 1959, p. 128, s.v.

\(^{117}\) The particular diffusion of this motif would comprise an excessively long list. In addition to all the objects belonging to the most disparate classes which are decorated by a maeander with cartouches, the list would have to include at least half of the production of Attic red-figured vases and a significant portion of related ceramic classes. Here it will suffice to recall the cup tondi, the lekythoi (especially white ground), and all the lines of exergues on pelikai, hydria, amphorae, and the like.

\(^{118}\) Cook, p. 85, note 25.

\(^{119}\) W. Rudolph in Moon (footnote 64 above), p. 142, no. 80.

\(^{120}\) C. H. E. Haspels, Attic Black-Figured Lekythoi (BEFAH IV), 1936, pp. 78–86, nos. 63, 180, pls. 24:3, 25:5, 27:3. See also the fragment of a lekythos related by Gropengiesser to the Gela Painter (CVA, Heidelberg 4 [Germany 31], pl. 171 [1510]:4), where the maeander is painted in separate units, but where the decorative effect attained is no different.

\(^{121}\) J. Boardman, Athenian Red Figure Vases. The Archaic Period, London 1979, p. 35, fig. 44.

\(^{122}\) E. Simon, Die griechische Vasen, Munich 1981, pls. 120–124.
Apollo and Ida fighting for Marpessa. On this psyker, the double maenander which borders the scene below alternates with checkerboard cartouches.\textsuperscript{123} The motif is not uncommon on Attic white-ground lekythoi,\textsuperscript{124} and it appears in relief on a black 5th-century kalathos in Karlsruhe.\textsuperscript{125} It appears finely embossed on a gold kalathos in the Hermitage, dated to the end of the 5th or the beginning of the 4th century B.C.\textsuperscript{126} A special diffusion of the double maenander with cartouches is found on Classical architectural decorations,\textsuperscript{127} even in the peripheral areas like Magna Graecia and Sicily,\textsuperscript{128} and Ionia.\textsuperscript{129} Clearly tied to architectural schemes is the double maenander with brightly painted cartouches on the stone sarcophagus of the Panathenaic athlete in the National Museum of Taranto, dated to the beginning of the 5th century B.C.\textsuperscript{130} Besides being especially well adapted for framing fields of figures and for emphasizing long straight surfaces, the four-branched maenander with cartouches, because of its very conformation, is appropriate for emphasizing the continuity of circular zones,\textsuperscript{131} as it does on 62. One finds the motif painted or in relief and articulated in double bands on giant pithoi,\textsuperscript{132} on basins and stands from

\textsuperscript{123} R. Lullies and M. Hirmer, \textit{Griechischen Vasen}, Munich 1953, pls. 70-79.

\textsuperscript{124} Kurtz (footnote 64 above), p. 158, fig. 5; see also fig. 4 for a continuous double maenander without cartouches.

\textsuperscript{125} F. Garscha, \textit{Antike Vasen. Badische Landesmuseum Karlsruhe}, Karlsruhe 1954, pl. 23.

\textsuperscript{126} X. Gorbunova and I. Saverkina, \textit{Greek and Roman Antiquities in the Hermitage}, Leningrad 1975, pl. 64.

\textsuperscript{127} There are numerous examples of double maenanders with cartouches, often filled with a checkerboard pattern, especially in architectural decorations. In addition to the noted examples from the Parthenon, the Temple of Zeus, the Metron, and some treasuries at Olympia, the Temple of Athena Alea in Tegea, the second Argive Heraion, the temples of Delphi, Bassai, and Epidauros, see E. Buschor, \textit{Die Tondacher der Akropolis}, I, \textit{Simen}, Berlin/Leipzig 1929, pp. 45-46, no. XXIII, pl. 12, fig. 52; idem (footnote 16 above), pp. 22-25, nos. XXIV-XXVII, figs. 28-33; J. Michaud, “Chronique des Fouilles en 1973,” \textit{BCH} 98, 1974, p. 643, fig. 158 (from Kerkyra); J. F. Bommelaer, “Simas et gargouilles classiques de Delphes,” \textit{BCH} 102, 1978, pp. 173-197; G. Touchais, “Chronique des Fouilles en 1976,” \textit{BCH} 101, 1977, p. 586, fig. 162 (from Thebes), displaying a double maenander with a checkerboard pattern, together with a row of eggs which are similar to those on 62 and which are separated by large darts. There are numerous examples in Corinth: \textit{Corinth} IV, i, Simas) 42, 104, 112-115, 117, 127, and 129; T(iles) 47, 110, 115, 124, and 130; pls. 23, 24, 26-28, 32, 34, 41, 44, and 47, pl. V; see also pls. 38 and 46. The maenander is defined as Type II a.


\textsuperscript{129} Åkerström (footnote 16 above), pp. 1-2, pls. 1 and 4 (from Chersonesos); see also pls. 1:4 and 7:8 (from Olbia, 7:1 and 3 (from Assos), and 17:4 and 5 (provenance unknown). These examples all date later than 62.

\textsuperscript{130} F. G. Lo Porto, “Tombe di atleti tarentini,” \textit{AttiMGrecia} 8, 1967, pp. 69-84, fig. 6, pls. 21, 22; see also p. 72, note 183 for other comparisons with architectural terracottas. Still in a strictly architectural type of composition, presumably templar, there are the maenanders on Hellenistic Boiotian funerary monuments: P. M. Fraser and T. Rönne, \textit{Boeotian and West Greek Tombstones}, Lund 1957, pp. 59-60, pls. 9, 10.

\textsuperscript{131} In a circular pattern, it will be found as late as Hellenistic relief-ware cups from various provenances: A. Laumonier, \textit{Exploration archéologique de Délos}, XXXI, \textit{La céramique hellénistique à reliefs}, i, \textit{Ateliers "iorni"}, Paris 1977; G. Siebert, \textit{Recherches sur les ateliers de bols à reliefs du Péloponnèse à l'époque Hel lenistique} (\textit{BEFAR} 233), Paris 1978; see also pl. 65, illustrating a Protohellenistic fresco from Delos which has a double maenander with a checkerboard pattern together with eggs and darts; S. I. Rotroff, \textit{The Athenian Agora}, XXII, \textit{Hellenistic Pottery. Athenian and Imported Moldmade Bowls}, Princeton 1982, \textit{passim}.

Magna Graecia,\textsuperscript{133} and on rims of bowls produced in Greece\textsuperscript{134} and Sicily.\textsuperscript{135}

Clearly architectural in origin, the motif of alternating eggs and darts also appears very frequently, beginning about the middle of the 6th century B.C.,\textsuperscript{136} and figuring as one of those mostly secondary decorations which enjoyed particular favor in the Greek decorative repertoire. Like all the varieties of meander and other geometric or floral motifs with a repetitive scheme (i.e., the continuous rows of flowers, ivy vine-shoots, olive branches, laurel) the continuous rows of eggs and darts are well suited to circular surfaces. On the rim of 62, the egg decoration does not really seem to be secondary to the meander underneath, unlike a bowl fragment from Reggio Calabria;\textsuperscript{137} here it seems to be of equal importance. The conformation of the darts, which are wide and showy and invade the spaces between the eggs, and the checkerboard decoration in the cartouche of the double meander\textsuperscript{138} easily fit into the time limits of the context in which 62 was found. The first half of the 4th century B.C. seems the most appropriate date for this piece.

63. Bowl fragment

IPG 1971-5. H. 0.04, W. 0.115, rest. D. 0.605, Th. 0.04. Handle: H. 0.022, L. 0.065.

Impure clay, pink (5YR 7/4) at the core with gray inclusions and red particles; a very fine, very pale brown slip (10YR 7/3) covers the rim top and the band bordering the interior as far as the small projecting ridge; the rest of the surface is covered with a white slip (10YR 8/2) through which show fine dark grains. A small part of the original circumference is preserved; chipped surface.

Overhanging, thickened rim; horizontal top and slanted underside with short appendage. The extremely inward slanting side has a carinated profile, bordered top and bottom by a ridge; under the carination is a ribbon-lug handle with a clay reinforcement above. A slightly diluted brown band covers the outer edge of the rim; red bands are painted on the carinated sections and on the lower ridge. The handle, whose articulations are alternately red and brown with color dribblings, is decorated above with a red band which falls to the sides in two curls. There are traces of brushwork, mostly on the handle reinforcement.

Findspot: Isthmia, East Field;\textsuperscript{139} random surface find.

4th century, perhaps into the 3rd century B.C.

64. Base fragment

C-62-373. H. 0.076, W. 0.064, rest. D. 0.33, Th. 0.025. Stamp: H. 0.022, W. 0.017.

\textsuperscript{133} Jozzo, nos. 20–22, 24, 25, 41, 44, 45, and 71, pls. XXXVIII:c, d, XXXIX:c, XL:a, b, XLIV:a–d, XLV:c, and L:a.

\textsuperscript{134} Perdrizet (footnote 18 above), p. 182, no. 478.

\textsuperscript{135} Allegro (footnote 32 above), pp. 153–154, nos. 43, 44, note 180, pls. XXXVII:1, 2 and XXXVIII:6, 7; P. Marconi, Agrigento, Florence 1929, pp. 207–208, fig. 150.

\textsuperscript{136} The motif appears already on the earliest Clazomenian sarcophagi, class of Monastirakia (ca. 550), and it becomes the usual border decoration or secondary ornament on sarcophagus façades beginning in 530 B.C. (Borelli Painter and Hanover Painter): Cook, pp. 86–88.

\textsuperscript{137} Jozzo, no. 21, pl. XXXVIII:d. Cf. also basins 33, 35, and 36, pls. XLII:42 b, d, and XLIII:a, where the eggs and darts are secondary to other decorations.

\textsuperscript{138} The checkerboard pattern, already used as a decoration in the 6th century B.C. (exergues of Attic plates and of Segment Group cups, shoulders of black-figured alabastra, etc.) is found as a filling element in the little cartouches inserted into various types of meanders beginning at least as early as 550 B.C. It is a painted decoration on garment hems and statue bases: J. Boardman, Greek Sculpture. The Archaic Period, London 1978, passim. It appears rather frequently by the beginning of the 5th century B.C., especially on Attic pottery. It was particularly popular with the Meidias Painter and his contemporaries, all of whom showed a liking for the detail in secondary decorations as well. Aison: Simon (footnote 122 above), pls. 220, 221; Schuwalow Painter: A. Lessi Hafner, Der Schuwalow-Maler, Kerameus II, Mainz 1976, p. 31. These artists generally used it with black dots placed in the light squares. The checkerboard cartouche was very widespread during the 6th century B.C., passing ultimately into Italiote pottery which continued the tradition with very few variations. (For the Meidias Painter, see G. Becatti, Meidias. Un manierista antico, Florence 1947, pls. I–III, V, VI, VIII–X, XI, and XIV.)

\textsuperscript{139} P. A. Clement, "Isthmia Excavations," \textalpha\textepsilon\textalpha\tau 27, B' 1 (1976), pp. 224–231.
Impure, light-brown clay (7.5YR 6/4) with gray inclusions and white grains; thick, white slip (2.5Y 8/2) on the outer surface and a thin layer of purified yellow clay (10YR 8/6) on the inside. A small part of the original circumference is preserved; chipped surface. Fresh matrix.

Circular base with carinated profile, modeled above with two ridges; below, there is impressed a series of palmettes with five petals fanning around a droplet-shaped heart, supported by two tall, bar-linked tendrils. The edges of the tendrils are in relief.

Findspot: Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore, in a 6th-century B.C. context (Lot 1985).140

The type of anthemion stamped on the base, its tall tendrils supporting a small palmette with five equal-sized petals, appears to be among the earliest examples of such motifs. According to the precise proportional ratio in the Protocorinthian tradition, the tendrils are the principal element in the scheme, whereas the palmette, in the initial phase of its iconographical evolution, constitutes a crowning element on the two spiraling ends. Even if the design is not particularly neat, the special precision of execution is apparent in the double border in relief in the inner part of the splaying ends of the tendrils and in the many little arcs which separate the petals from the heart of the palmette. A comparison with contemporary examples suggests the beginning of the 6th century B.C. as an appropriate date.141

65. Stand fragment

C-40-36. H. 0.117, W. 0.128, rest. D. 0.24, Th. 0.02, Palmette stamp: H. 0.033; W. 0.033. Spiral matrix: H. 0.02.


Impure, reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6) with predominantly red inclusions; thick, pink slip (7.5YR 8/4). A small part of the original circumference is preserved (perhaps near the base attachment) in three joining fragments; slightly eroded surface, with areas of chipping. Fresh matrixes.

Hollow, cylindrical stand, modeled with a ridge; above, there is an impressed row of palmettes with five petals fanning around a triangular heart, supported by two tall, bar-linked tendrils. The edges of the petals and tendrils are in relief. Higher still and stamped with a cylinder, a continuous triple spiral runs from right to left.

Findspot: “Tile Works”, in a context which gives insufficient evidence for dating.142 A typological analysis of the decorative motifs143 suggests the first decades of the 6th century B.C.

66. Base fragment

Pl. 73

C-31-446. H. 0.078, W. 0.112, rest. D. 0.48, Th. 0.035; W. of base support 0.017. Stamp: H. 0.024; W. 0.032.


Very impure, very pale brown clay (10YR 7/3) with red inclusions; yellow slip (10YR 8/6) confined to the outer surface. A small part of the original circumference is preserved; eroded surface with areas of chipping. Slightly worn matrix.

Circular base with a carinated profile which widens slightly at the bottom; straight base support with rounded edges. The upper part is modeled with two groups of three flat ridges decorated with wavy, oblique hatching made with a three-pointed punch. Below the upper ridges, there is stamped a row of palmettes with seven petals fanning around a wide, triangular heart, supported by two bar-linked tendrils; under the bar and between the ends of the tendrils, there is a wide, pointed element similar to, and symmetrically opposing, the palmette heart. The edges of the petals and tendrils are in relief.

64. Stand fragment

Pl. 73

C-40-36. H. 0.117, W. 0.128, rest. D. 0.24, Th. 0.02, Palmette stamp: H. 0.033; W. 0.033. Spiral matrix: H. 0.02.


Impure, reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6) with predominantly red inclusions; thick, pink slip (7.5YR 8/4). A small part of the original circumference is preserved (perhaps near the base attachment) in three joining fragments; slightly eroded surface, with areas of chipping. Fresh matrixes.

Hollow, cylindrical stand, modeled with a ridge; above, there is an impressed row of palmettes with five petals fanning around a triangular heart, supported by two tall, bar-linked tendrils. The edges of the petals and tendrils are in relief. Higher still and stamped with a cylinder, a continuous triple spiral runs from right to left.

Findspot: “Tile Works”, in a context which gives insufficient evidence for dating.142 A typological analysis of the decorative motifs143 suggests the first decades of the 6th century B.C.

66. Base fragment

Pl. 73

C-31-446. H. 0.078, W. 0.112, rest. D. 0.48, Th. 0.035; W. of base support 0.017. Stamp: H. 0.024; W. 0.032.


Very impure, very pale brown clay (10YR 7/3) with red inclusions; yellow slip (10YR 8/6) confined to the outer surface. A small part of the original circumference is preserved; eroded surface with areas of chipping. Slightly worn matrix.

Circular base with a carinated profile which widens slightly at the bottom; straight base support with rounded edges. The upper part is modeled with two groups of three flat ridges decorated with wavy, oblique hatching made with a three-pointed punch. Below the upper ridges, there is stamped a row of palmettes with seven petals fanning around a wide, triangular heart, supported by two bar-linked tendrils; under the bar and between the ends of the tendrils, there is a wide, pointed element similar to, and symmetrically opposing, the palmette heart. The edges of the petals and tendrils are in relief.


141 For a fragmentary stand from Perachora, see Weinberg, 1954, p. 125, pl. 29:g; Perachora II, p. 322, no. 3365, pl. 126. See also 65 which is slightly more evolved. The same decoration occurs on an unpublished Corinthian lekane fragment (C-59-62) from the southwest area of the Agora, which has a modeled rim with stamped decoration.

142 See footnote 56 above.

143 For the continuous spiral, see 120; for palmettes upon tendrils, see 64, compared to which the palmettes of 67 are slightly more evolved; in addition to the examples cited by Weinberg, cf. Perachora II, p. 329, nos. 3449, 3450, pl. 130.
Findspot: Votive Deposit V (Well QQ: 22) of the Asklepieion,\textsuperscript{144} excavated north of the Temple of Asklepios,\textsuperscript{145} which has yielded materials datable within the last quarter of the 4th century B.C., with some earlier pieces.\textsuperscript{146} On the basis of a typological analysis of the stamped decoration, our fragment can be dated 575–550 B.C.\textsuperscript{147}

67. Stand fragment

Pl. 73

C-65-649. H. 0.072, W. 0.087, rest. D. 0.27, Th. 0.017. Stamp: W. 0.02.

Compact, pink clay (5YR 8/3) with predominantly gray inclusions; thick layer of pinkish white slip (7.5YR 8/2). A small part of the original circumference is preserved; eroded surface. Fresh matrix.

Hollow, cylindrical stand, divided by ridges into horizontal bands: only the point of attachment remains from the lower ridge. The upper ridge is decorated by wavy, oblique-hatching made with a four-pointed punch. Above this, there is a stamped row of anthemia of two bar-linked tendrils with a wide appendage between their spaying ends. The edges of the anthemion are in relief. There are traces of red on the outer surface.

Findspot: Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore. The fragment was found in the building north of Room J,\textsuperscript{148} in a context of little chronological value (Lot 4344, datable from the 6th century B.C. to the 1st century after Christ). An analysis of the stamped motif suggests a date around 570 B.C.\textsuperscript{149}

68. Stand fragment

Pl. 73

C-53-111. H. 0.056, W. 0.093, Th. 0.018. Brann, p. 367, no. 67b, pl. 57.

Impure, light olive-gray clay (5YR 6/2) at the core, with red inclusions; thick, pink slip (7.5YR 7/4). A small part of the original circumference is preserved (perhaps near the base attachment); eroded surface, with chipping.

Hollow, cylindrical stand with three ridges, the lowest of which is decorated with wavy, oblique-dash hatching, made with a four-pointed punch.

Findspot: Forum, Well 1953-1 (T–U:2), in the area of Building III, a little to the north of the stylobate of the South Stoa, in front of Shop XXVII.\textsuperscript{150} The well yielded material dated 600–540 B.C.

69. Stand fragment

Pl. 73

KP 2294. H. 0.084, W. 0.053, rest. D. of shaft of stand 0.33, Th. 0.021. \( \textit{Corinth} \) XV, iii, no. 2163, p. 348, pl. 76.

Compact, very pale brown clay (10YR 8/4) with large gray inclusions; fine, pale yellow slip (5Y 8/3) confined to the outer surface. A small part of the original circumference is preserved (perhaps near the bowl attachment); surface encrusted.

Hollow, cylindrical stand, decorated with three closely spaced ridges and with rows of small impressed arcs.

Findspot: Potters' Quarter, East Deposit,\textsuperscript{151} consisting of the fill of a small room to the east of the Terracotta Factory. This deposit ranges in date between 600–550 B.C.\textsuperscript{152}

70. Base fragments

Pl. 73

KP 1884. H. 0.102, W. 0.178, est. D. ca. 0.41, Th. 0.047. \( \textit{Corinth} \) XV, iii, no. 2164, p. 348, pls. 76, 111.

Impure, pink clay (7.5YR 8/4) with predominantly gray inclusions and large white grains; thick, very pale brown slip (10YR 8/3). A small part of the original circumference is preserved; slightly eroded surface with chipping and abrasions.

Part of a circular base, modeled above with three alternately dark red and brown ridges; below these there is a nude, bearded komast, painted in a slightly

\textsuperscript{144} \textit{Corinth} XIV (above), pp. 113–142.
\textsuperscript{145} For the exact location of the well inside the ancient temenos, see \textit{ibid.}, fig. 2, center right, and Plan A.
\textsuperscript{146} \textit{Ibid.}, p. 131.
\textsuperscript{147} See under \textit{11}, and cf. also \textit{67, 71}, and \textit{113}; the date agrees with that proposed by Weinberg.
\textsuperscript{149} Cf. \textit{11, 66, 71}, and \textit{113}.
\textsuperscript{150} Morgan (footnote 9 above), pp. 132, 135–136, fig. 1 bottom left, pl. 46:a; Brann, p. 350; \textit{Corinth} VII, iii, p. 199, no. 1.
\textsuperscript{151} For the location of the deposit, see \textit{Corinth} XV, iii, plan.
\textsuperscript{152} \textit{Corinth} XV, i, p. 18. \textit{Corinth} XV, iii, p. 6. The lower time limit seems to be Middle Corinthian.
diluted brown and without incision. The figure turns left in the act of dancing, with chest projecting forward and arms raised; the right arm is outstretched, and the left is bent backward. The figure is preserved down to the legs.

Findspot: Potters’ Quarter, Outside the South Long Building (Road Deposit), with material dating from Late Geometric to the late 5th century B.C. 70 was found in a context of the first half of the 6th century B.C. We arrive at a similar date through an examination of the typology of the komast: although only the upper portion of this figure has been preserved, the dance position seems referable to the movement displayed by the first figure type in Seeberg’s classification. It is a position in which the legs are parallel and the feet are placed firmly on the ground, not as such involving a freer and wilder torso movement. Such a figurative scheme is especially frequent on the earliest vases of the class.

Mid-6th century B.C.

71. Base fragments

Pl. 74

C-62-755 a, b. H. 0.085, W. 0.195, rest. D. 0.425, Th. 0.03; W. of base support 0.022. Stamp: H. 0.03, W. 0.025.

Impure, reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6) with gray inclusions and rare terracotta bits; thick, very pale brown slip (10YR 8/3) to the outer surface. About one third of the original circumference is preserved in three fragments, two of which join; chipped surfaces. Worn matrixes.

Circular base with carinated profile which widens slightly at the bottom; straight base support with rounded inner edge. The upper part is modeled with a group of three ridges: the central ridge is smooth, but the outer two are decorated with wavy, oblique hatching made with a three-pointed punch. The same decoration is impressed on a ridge, perhaps part of a similar group which runs near the upper edge; under this ridge is stamped a row of palmettes, of the type with five rounded petals fanning out from a droplet-shaped heart, supported by two bar-linked tendrils. Below this and between the tendrils’ splaying ends, there is a wide bead-shaped element, similar to and symmetrically opposing the palmette heart. The contours of the petals and the edges of the tendrils and bar are in relief.

Findspot: Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore. The base fragments were found in different stratigraphic contexts: one was a random surface find (Lot 2094), one was found in a context spanning the 6th–4th centuries B.C. (Lot 4348), and a last piece comes from Room D (R:23–24), in a context dated to the late 6th century B.C. (Lot 1988). A typological analysis of 71 also suggests a rather early date: the extremely tight spiral of the tendrils, and the petals, graduated in height, slenderized at the center but still stiff and lacking a gradual sideward curve, are features which place this anthemion within the first half of the 6th century B.C.

72. Base fragment

Pl. 74

C-72-282. H. 0.114, W. 0.172, rest. D. 0.40; Th. 0.032; W. of base support 0.021. Stamp: H. 0.027, W. 0.018.

Impure, pink clay (7.5YR 7/4) with predominantly gray inclusions; fine, pale yellow slip (5Y 8/3). About one fifth of the original circumference is preserved; slightly eroded surface with chipping. Very fresh matrix.

Circular base with carinated profile which widens slightly at the bottom; straight base support with rounded edges. The upper portion is modeled with three ridges painted alternately dark red and brown. Above this, a flat band under a row of stamped flattened tongues, which is bordered above and below by a thin groove. The tongues have brown centers with a reserved stripe and a double border enclosing 20 unpainted little pearls. Above these and another flat band, there remains the start of a ridge painted with a slightly diluted red; the spaces between the tongues are painted this same red.

Findspot: southwest area of the Forum near

153 See footnote 98 above.


155 Stroud, 1965, pp. 1–24. For Room D in detail, see *ibid.*, pp. 11–12, fig. 1, and Bookidis and Fisher, 1974, pp. 268–269, fig. 1 (R:23–24).

156 Cf. also 66, 67, and 113.
Building III. The base fragment was found in a meaningless context; however, the motif of the tongues edged with little pearls variously numbering from 20 to 40 can be dated 525–500 B.C.\textsuperscript{158}

### 73. Base fragment

IPG 1970-7. H. 0.07, W. 0.153, Th. 0.03.

Very impure, pink clay (5YR 8/4) at the core, with predominantly red inclusions; white clay (2.5Y 8/2) at the surface. Thick layer of very pure white slip (2.5Y 8/2) covering the outer surface. A small part of the original circumference is preserved; eroded surface with wide areas of chipping.

Circular base with carinated profile which widens slightly at the bottom; it is modeled with three ridges painted alternately brown and dark red. Above the ridges, a thin groove separates two flat bands. On the upper band, there remains part of a painted decoration which is difficult to interpret: it is perhaps a floral decoration painted with the same colors used on the ridges. The three rounded ends visible on the right could be the lower part of an anthemion of two opposing palmettes, the lower one with three petals. There is, however, no trace of the left tendril.

Findspot: Isthmia, East Field.\textsuperscript{159}

End of 6th century B.C.

\textsuperscript{157} Williams and Fisher, 1973, pp. 1–27.
\textsuperscript{158} Weinberg, 1954, pp. 128, 129, cf. pls. 28–30; Brann, p. 366, no. 67:a, pl. 57; see also 75, 82, 84–86. The motif of tongues bordered by little pearls originated in embossed work, passing from the Cretan Orientalizing repertoire into Corinthian decorative schemes. Such a motif had a certain diffusion during the last decades of the 6th century B.C. in the Peloponnese and particularly in the area of Corinth, but I know of few other comparisons for this tongue pattern. For an analogous scheme of 20 or 21 circular impressions along the borders of a Cretan pithos fragment found on the Patela of Prinias, see L. Savignoni, “Cretan Expedition XVIII. Fragments of Cretan Pithoi,” A/Α 5, 1901, p. 408, iv, pl. XIII:6. See also J. Schäfer, Studien zu den griechischen Reliefspithoi des 8–6 Jahrh. v. Chr. aus Krete, Rhodes, Tenos, und Boiotien, Kallmünz 1957, p. 39, fig. I:2. For its possible presence on a pithos fragment from Knossos, see J. Boardman, “Archaic Finds at Knossos,” BSA 57, 1962 (pp. 28–34) p. 33, no. 3, pl. 5:c. The motif was certainly used until Hellenistic times: see J. K. Anderson, “Excavations on the Kofiná Ridge, Chios,” BSA 49, 1954, p. 157, no. 282, pl. 12:c. For a fragment from Naukratis which is possibly Corinthian, see W. M. Flinders Petrie, Naukratis I, iii, London 1886, tav. IV:5.

For the 1970 excavation campaigns conducted in the area between the theater and the east front of the temple, see Clement (footnote 47 above), pp.105–108.

\textsuperscript{159} See footnotes 41, 95.

\textsuperscript{160} See footnote 236 below; cf. also the fragment of a votive kouliouri from Perachora, Perachora II, pp. 328–329, no. 3347, pl. 130.

\textsuperscript{161} See footnote 41, 95.

\textsuperscript{162} Weinberg, 1954, pp. 124–125, pl. 28:f; Perachora II, pp. 322, 329, nos. 3365, 3453, pls. 126, 130. The same motif with a less precise design and a looser structure reappears on a fragment of a Corinthian lekan (C-1976-323, unpublished) with a modeled rim, from a quarry in the hill of the Temple of Apollo. 74 is cited for its resemblance to the clay of the tripod bowl from the Argive Heraion (S. Hersom, “A Fragment of an Archaic Vessel with Stamped Decoration,” Hesperia 21, 1952 [pp. 275–278], p. 276, note 6).

### 74. Base fragment (?)  Pl. 74

C-39-281. H. 0.043, W. 0.033, est. D. ca. 0.35, Th. 0.02. Stamp: H. 0.025, W. 0.014.


Impure, pink clay (5YR 7/4) with predominantly red inclusions; fine, reddish yellow slip (7.5YR 7/6). A very small part of the original circumference is preserved, and so it is not certain that this fragment belongs to the class; chipped surface. Slightly worn matrix.

Circular base, decorated above with a row of concentric chevrons, vertex down, stamped and bordered top and bottom by a thin groove.

Findspot: well west of the Museum (K: 23) which has yielded material dating between the beginning of the 6th century and the third quarter of the 5th century B.C.\textsuperscript{160} Because of the stamped chevrons, the base fragment can be generally dated to the 6th century. Among the various examples of similar decorations used on bowls and stands,\textsuperscript{161} those dated around the middle of the century are most like 74: they seem to have slimmer proportions, but they also show a less precise execution compared to earlier examples which display a much neater design as well as triangles which are closed at the base, rather than open chevrons.\textsuperscript{162}

Ca. 550 B.C.
Fig. 4. Profiles. Scale 1:2
75. Base fragment

C-73-422. H. 0.063, W. 0.103, rest. D. 0.41; W. of base support 0.017, Th. 0.02. Palmette stamp: H. 0.027, W. 0.024. Tongue stamp: min. H. 0.027, W. 0.02. Chevron stamp: H. 0.015, W. 0.008.

Impure, pale yellow clay (5Y 8/3) with gray inclusions; fine slip of the same yellow color. A small part of the original circumference is preserved; eroded surface. Slightly worn matrixes.

Circular base with carinated profile which widens slightly at the bottom; straight base support with rounded edges. On the base are modeled four ridges, above which is stamped a series of tongues with a double border enclosing a row of little pearls (perhaps forty, but the degree of wear of the matrix does not permit us to specify the exact number); concentric chevrons alternate with the tongues. Below the ridges on the nearly vertical face is stamped a row of anthemia of palmettes with five short, rounded petals, fanning around a droplet-shaped heart and supported by two bar-linked tendrils.

Findspot: area north of the Peribolos of Apollo. The context was without chronological significance. An examination of the decorations, however, furnishes us with a more accurate picture: they point to the second half of the 6th century B.C., and probably to the closing years. In spite of the form of the anthemion with its compact and not very slim palmette, it appears to be the oldest element in the decorative scheme, datable to the middle of the century. In addition, the matrix is decidedly worn. Assuming that there had been a long period of use of the palmette-and-tendril matrix, we could resolve the difficulty of its co-existence with a matrix type which seemed to be used exclusively in the final years of the 6th century B.C.: the motif of the tongues edged with little pearls. A date of 524–500 B.C. does not conflict with the presence of the chevrons, elements which are widely documented during the entire century.

77. Base fragment

KP 1883. H. 0.07, W. 0.096, Th. 0.031. Stamp: W. 0.015.

Corinth XV, iii, p. 349, no. 2167, pl. 76.

Impure, very pale brown clay (10YR 8/3) with predominantly gray inclusions and white grains; very polished surface. A very small part of the original circumference with the stand attachment is preserved; eroded surface.

Circular base, modeled above with four ridges of varying height, alternately unpainted and red; the uncolored ridges are decorated with wavy, oblique hatching made with a four-pointed punch. Below the ridges remain sparse traces of a weakly stamped decoration made with a cylinder matrix; not easily legible, it is probably a floral motif.

Findspot: Potters' Quarter, Well VI near Trial Trench A.

6th century B.C.

78. Base fragment

C-64-60. H. 0.055, W. 0.124, rest. D. 0.35, Th. 0.016; W. of base support 0.012. Chevron stamp: H. 0.012, W. 0.01. Palmette stamp: H. 0.013, W. 0.016.

Very impure, reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/8)
with predominantly red inclusions; fine, pink slip (7.5YR 7/4). A small part of the original circumference with the stand attachment is preserved; worn surface with extensive chipping.

A hollow, cylindrical stand with one preserved ridge rests on a circular base with an inverted echinus; the lower part of the base is thickened and bordered by an offset. Straight base support with rounded edges. Three ridges on the base run near the juncture with the stand; the central ridge is smooth, and the outer two are decorated with wavy, oblique hatching made with a four-pointed punch. Below is stamped a row of concentric chevrons, placed irregularly. Near the lower edge of the base are stamped anthemia of palmettes on two tall, ring-linked tendrils; the edges of the tendrils and of the bar are in relief.

Findspot: Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore, north of Room E. The fragment was found in a context dated between the end of the 6th and the beginning of the 5th century B.C. (Lot 2012). The typology of the decorative motifs, however, suggests a slightly earlier date, especially because of the characteristics of the anthemion: the palmette, which perhaps has five petals (the decoration is almost illegible), seems very reduced with respect to the tall, stiff tendrils which are similar to the neatly stamped examples on 64.  

560–550 B.C.

79. Base fragment  
KP 1416. H. 0.053, W. 0.118, rest. D. 0.29, Th. 0.02; W. of base support 0.012. Stamp: H. 0.026, W. 0.018.

Weinberg, 1954, p. 128, note 122, pl. 28:j; Anderson, p. 91, no. 102; Corinth XV, iii, no. 2172, p. 348, pl. 76.

Porous yellow clay (10YR 8/6) with predominantly gray inclusions; fine, yellow slip (10YR 7/6) confined to the outer surface. A small part of the original circumference is preserved; chipped surface.

Circular base with inverted echinus; straight base support with rounded edges. A row of concentric chevrons is stamped at differing vertical positions between the two bands of ridges. The beginning of a ridge remains above, and below there is a group of three ridges of varying height.

Findspot: Potters’ Quarter, Road Deposit, which has yielded material dating between 600 and the late 5th century B.C. The base fragment can be dated to the 6th century, probably around the middle, on the basis of the typological analysis of the stamped motif.

80. Stand fragment  
Pl. 75

C-64-471. H. 0.134, W. 0.117, est. D. ca. 0.25, Th. 0.018. Stamp: H. 0.023, W. 0.015.

Slightly impure, pink clay (7.5YR 8/4) with predominantly red inclusions and rare, very fine bits of terracotta; thick layer of very pale brown slip (10YR 8/4). A small part of the original circumference is preserved, probably the part nearest the attachment of the base; eroded surface with chipping. Slightly worn matrix.

Hollow, cylindrical stand, modeled with three ridges; the central ridge is smooth, and the outer two are decorated with oblique hatching made with a four-pointed punch. Above is impressed a row of concentric chevrons, bordered below by a thin groove.

Findspot: Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore (Building N–O:25–26). 80 was found in Room J, in a 6th-century context (Lot 2083).

Ca. 550 B.C.

81. Base fragment  
Pl. 76

C-62-275. H. 0.055, W. 0.093, rest. D. 0.36, Th. 0.016; W. of base support 0.019. Stamp: D. 0.015.

Very impure, pink clay (7.5YR 7/4) with predominantly gray inclusions; fine slip of the same color. A small part of the original circumference is preserved with the stand attachment; eroded surface with chipping and traces of scorching. Slightly worn matrix.


169 For the chevrons, cf. discussion under 74; those on 78 perhaps date a little earlier.

170 Corinth XV, iii, p. 6.

171 Cf. discussion under 74 and 120.

172 Stroud, 1968, pp. 317–318, pl. 96:J. For the exact location of the building relative to the entire sacred complex, see Bookidis and Fisher, 1974, pp. 268–269, fig. 1.

173 See footnote 171 above.
Hollow, cylindrical stand resting on a circular base with inverted echinus; lower part is slightly thickened and bordered above by an offset. Straight base support with rounded edges. Three flat ridges run near the attachment of the two parts; the middle ridge is smooth, and the outer two are decorated with a vertical, dotted hatching made with a four-pointed punch. Below is stamped a rosette with eight petals around a central button in relief; there is an identical rosette impressed along the lower edge of the base.

Findspot: Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore (Lot 1950, random surface find). \(^{174}\) The stamped rosettes suggest a date around the end of the 6th century B.C. \(^{175}\)

82. Base fragment

C-50-17. H. 0.087, W. 0.101, rest. D. 0.50; W. of base support 0.025. Tongue stamp: H. 0.023, W. 0.015. Rosette stamp: D. 0.022.


Porous, pinkish gray clay (7.5YR 6/2) with predominantly gray inclusions; thick layer of reddish yellow slip (5YR 6/8). A small part of the original circumference is preserved; eroded surface with chipping. Worn matrixes.

Circular base with inverted echinus; lower part slightly thickened and bordered above by a ridge. Straight base support. Near the attachment to the stand run four ridges of varying height; the central, thinner ridges are smooth, and the outer two are thicker and decorated with wavy, oblique hatching made with a six-pointed punch. The same hatching occurs on the bottom ridge. At irregular intervals on the wide band between the ridges there are stamped tongues with a double border enclosing a row of 27 little pearls; there is also a rosette with eight petals around a central button, enclosed within a circle in relief.

Findspot: South Stoa, north of Shop XXVIII. \(^{176}\) The fragment was found in a context dated at the end of the 6th or the beginning of the 5th century B.C. Both stamps indicate the end of the 6th century B.C. \(^{177}\)

83. Stand and base fragments

Pl. 76

C-62-362. H. 0.142, W. 0.30. Stand: rest. D. 0.21, Th. 0.017. Base: rest. D. 0.38; W. of base support 0.015. Rosette stamp: D. 0.015. Tongue stamp: H. 0.012, W. 0.01.

Impure, pale yellow clay (2.5Y 8/4) with predominantly gray inclusions; fine, white slip (5Y 8/2). One half of the original circumference of the stand and a part of the base are preserved in ten joining fragments; eroded surface with chipping. Worn matrixes.

Hollow, cylindrical stand on a circular base with inverted echinus; straight base support with a rounded outer edge. At about one third of the way up the base is a ridge decorated with wavy, oblique hatching made with a six-pointed punch; below this are stamped a row of flattened tongues and a rosette with eight petals around a central button. On the stand are five ridges near the point of attachment, and there are another three on the base; the outer ones are decorated with similar hatching. Identical rosettes are also stamped at irregular intervals on the stand.

Findspot: Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore on the northern slopes of Acrocorinth \(^{178}\) in a context datable within the 6th century B.C. (Lot 1985). A typological analysis of the stamped motifs (the wide and slightly flattened tongues \(^{179}\) and the simple rosettes without edges in relief \(^{180}\)) suggests a date for the fragments towards the end of the 6th century B.C.

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\(^{174}\) For the 1962 campaign in the sanctuary, see Stroud, Hesperia, 1965.

\(^{175}\) Cf. discussion under 83, and footnote 180 below.

\(^{176}\) O. Broneer, "Investigations at Corinth, 1950," Hesperia 20, 1951, pp. 291-300.

\(^{177}\) For the rosette, cf. 13, 22, and 89; for the tongues bordered by little pearls, cf. 72, 75, and 84-86.

\(^{178}\) For the 1962 campaign in the sanctuary, see Stroud, 1965.


\(^{180}\) For the rosette, cf. discussion under 13 and 89; see also base fragment 82 and the Corinthian koulouri fragment from Perachora (Perachora II, p. 328, no. 3460, pl. 130 [topmost rosette]).
84. Base and stand fragments  Fig. 4, Pl. 76
C-72-281 a, b. Base (a): H. 0.098, W. 0.21, rest. D. 0.445, Th. 0.012. Stand (b): H. 0.125, W. 0.135, rest. D. 0.22, Th. 0.01. Stamp: H. 0.025, W. 0.013.

Slightly impure, reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6) with predominantly gray inclusions; fine, pink slip (7.5YR 7/4). A portion of the base with the initial part of the stand is preserved in six joining fragments; the top of the stand is preserved in nine joining fragments. Eroded surface with chipping and deep abrasions. Extremely worn matrix.

Hollow, cylindrical stand on a circular base with inverted echinus. At the top and bottom of the stand are three ridges, under which is a weakly stamped row of flattened tongues with a double border in relief enclosing a series of about 35 little pearls (the degree of wear of the matrix does not permit the determination the exact number); another two ridges are near the lower edge of the base.

Findspot: Well 1972-1, excavated in the southwest area of the Forum, which has yielded material datable at least as early as the Archaic period and no later than the third quarter of the 4th century B.C.

84 was found in a context limited to the last quarter of the 6th century B.C. (Lot 1972-211). The motif of the tongues with little pearls suits this date, as it seems to have enjoyed particular favor with Corinthian artists during the last decades of the century.

510–500 B.C.

85. Stand fragments  Pl. 76
P 6563. H. 0.063, W. 0.085, est. D. of shaft ca. 0.20, Th. 0.009. Stamp: H. 0.025, W. 0.019.
Agora XII, no. 1858, p. 367, pl. 89.

Porous, very pale brown clay (10YR 7/4) with predominantly gray inclusions; polished surface. A small part of the original circumference is preserved in two non-joining fragments; cracked surface with traces of fingerprints. Very worn matrix.

Hollow, cylindrical stand with two ridges; the upper ridge is decorated with oblique, dotted hatching made with a punch with seven or more points. The matrix used to make the impression below was composed of two closely set elements: there is a row of pairs of tongues with a double border, which alternately encloses 20 and 23 little pearls.

Findspot: Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore. The fragment was found in an undatable context (Lot 1953). The tongue motif with its pearl border suggests a date towards the end of the 6th century B.C.

87. Stand fragment  Pl. 77
IPG 1970-10. H. 0.099, W. 0.088, est. D. ca. 0.28, Th. 0.027.

Very impure, pink clay (5YR 8/4) at the core with predominantly red inclusions; very pale

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182 Cf. 72, 75, 82, 85, and 86.
183 Agora XII, p. 389, E–P 12–14, fig. 25.
184 See footnote 182 above.
185 See footnote 178 above.
186 See footnote 182 above and 72.
brown clay (10YR 8/4) at the surface. A thin slip (10YR 8/2) covers the outside. A small part of the original circumference is preserved; slightly eroded surface with some chipping. Slightly worn matrix.

Hollow, cylindrical stand subdivided into horizontal bands by groups of three ridges; the outer two are slimmer than the central ridge. Bands of color cover these ridges: in the upper group, the outer bands are red, the central band brown, with the color scheme reversed in the lower group. The edge of an opening and a part of a stamped rosette with edges in relief are found on the flat band.

Findspot: Isthmia, West Cemetery.\textsuperscript{187} 87 was found with material mostly dating to the Archaic and Classical periods. Judging from the width of the preserved rosette petals, there must have been eight, with the edges in relief: such a type suggests a date in the second half of the 6th century B.C.\textsuperscript{188}

88. Stand fragment Pl. 77
IPG 1971-4. H. 0.101, W. 0.098, rest. D. 0.295, Th. 0.024.

Impure, very pale brown clay (10YR 7/4) with predominantly gray inclusions; fine, white slip (10YR 8/2) on the outside. A small part of the original circumference is preserved; slightly eroded surface with abrasions.

Hollow, cylindrical stand subdivided into horizontal bands by groups of three ridges; the outer two are slimmer than the central ridge. Bands of color cover these ridges: in the upper group, the outer bands are brown, the central band dark red, with the color scheme reversed in the lower group. On the flat band there are two openings 0.085 m. apart, of which the edges remain.

Findspot: Isthmia, East Field.\textsuperscript{189}
550–500 B.C.

89. Base fragments Pl. 77
C-68-350. H. 0.09, W. 0.168, rest. D. 0.365, Th. 0.016; W. of base support 0.014. Stamp: D. 0.025. Porous, slightly impure, pink clay (7.5YR 7/4) with predominantly red inclusions and a very few particles of terracotta bits; sparse traces of a thin reddish yellow slip (7.5YR 7/6). About one fifth of the original circumference with the stand attachment is preserved in six joining fragments; eroded surface with wide areas of chipping and abrasion. Slightly worn matrix.

Circular base with carinated profile which widens slightly at the bottom; straight, thickened base support with rounded edges. Stamped at irregular intervals on the upper part are rosettes with seven petals around a central button with edges in relief, inscribed in circles. Above these and near the point of attachment to the stand is a brown ridge; below, there is a group of three ridges, the outer two painted dark red and brown, the central one unpainted.

Findspot: Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore. The base was found in the area of Room 3,\textsuperscript{190} in a context dated between the 6th century and 450 B.C. (Lot 5719).

Cf. 13, 22 and 82 concerning the rosette enclosed in a circle. The rosette on 89, without its edges in relief and with its petals flattened at the upper ends, can be considered to date later than the others, perhaps toward the end of the 6th century B.C.\textsuperscript{191}

90. Base fragment Fig. 4, Pl. 77
IPG 1971-3. H. 0.057, W. 0.11, est. D. ca. 0.35, Th. 0.017.

Slightly impure, very pale brown clay (10YR 8/4) with predominantly gray inclusions; fine slip of the same pale brown color. A small part of the original circumference is preserved; slightly eroded surface with chipping.

\textsuperscript{187} See footnote 47 above.

\textsuperscript{188} A rosette very similar to that on 87 is stamped on base fragment 82 but is inscribed in a circle. There are rosettes within the circle, with simple petals without their in relief, on 81 and 83; there is a rosette within a circle but without the edges in relief on 13. A rather fitting comparison is offered by the matrix used repeatedly on a mid-6th century B.C. stand from Perachora (Weinberg, 1954, p. 127, pl. 29:d; \textit{Perachora} II, p. 322, no. 3366, pl. 126); the rosette, however, lacks a sense of plasticity. Cf. also the handle of an amphora dated ca. 500 B.C. (Weinberg, 1954, p. 127, pl. 30:a).

\textsuperscript{189} See footnote 139 above.

\textsuperscript{190} Bookidis (footnote 84 above); Bookidis and Fisher, 1974, pp. 268–269, fig. 1, M:16–17.

\textsuperscript{191} There are analogous rosettes, perhaps datable within the second half of the 6th century B.C. (\textit{Perachora} II, p. 317, no. 3320, pl. 127). For the form of the petals, cf. also the “Argive” votive koulouri (\textit{Perachora} II, pp. 328–329, no. 3448c, pl. 130); this rosette is not enclosed in a circle.
Circular base with carinated profile, modeled above with a group of three ridges, bordered above by a thin groove and below by an offset which accents the curve of the profile. Rather precise, wide bands of dark red and brown cover the ridges and the offset, but the central brown band partially runs into the red band underneath.

Findspot: Isthmia, East Field.\textsuperscript{192} 90 was found in a very broad chronological context which does not offer a useful date for the piece.

6th century, end, or 5th century B.C.

91. Base fragment

C-66-203. H. 0.068, W. 0.076, est. D. ca. 0.24, Th. 0.021.


Impure, pink clay (5YR 8/4) with predominantly red inclusions; pinkish white slip (5YR 8/2). A small part of the original circumference is preserved; eroded surface with some chipping.

Upper part of circular base, modeled with three flattened ridges; the outer ridges are dark red, and the central one is unpainted but partially covered by the sloppily painted lower band.

This fragment was originally thought probably to be part of a lip. This is not possible, considering the way the ridges run. Found in a context of the 4th-century after Christ, it has been dated to the Archaic period, but for no specific reason.

5th or 4th century B.C.

92. Base fragment

C-39-445. H. 0.09, W. 0.166, rest. D. 0.40, Th. 0.012.

Impure, reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6) with predominantly gray inclusions; fine, pink slip (7.5YR 8/4). About one fifth of the original circumference is preserved with the stand attachment; surface eroded in places, with some chipping.

Circular base with carinated profile, modeled at the top with a group of three ridges painted alternately dark red and brown. Near the stand attachment runs a slightly larger brown ridge, from which start wide triangles with vertexes pointing upward; these too are brown (perhaps to simulate flutes).

Findspot: west well of the Museum (K:23),\textsuperscript{193} the material from which is dated between the beginning of the 6th and the third quarter of the 5th century B.C.\textsuperscript{194}

5th century B.C.

93. Stand fragments

Fig. 4, Pl. 77

KP 2690. H. 0.14, W. 0.21, min. D. of stand 0.24, Th. 0.01.

\textit{Corinth} XV, iii, p. 348, no. 2159, pl. 76.

Slightly impure, reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6) with predominantly red inclusions, gray grains, and a few particles of fine terracotta bits; pink slip (7.5YR 7/4). About one third of the original circumference with the stand attachment is preserved in two joining fragments; slightly eroded and cracked surface.

Bowl on a hollow, cylindrical stand, separated by an offset; its bottom gradually decreases in thickness toward the periphery. At the top of the stand are six ridges; the innermost four show traces of brown, and the two outer ridges are decorated with dotted, oblique hatching made with a nine-pointed punch. In each instance, the upper part of the punch has been applied with greater pressure.

Findspot: Potters' Quarter, Rectangular South Pit, which has yielded material dated around 430–420 B.C.\textsuperscript{195}

94. Base fragment

Pl. 77

KP 2504. H. 0.111, W. 0.203, rest. D. 0.42, Th. 0.017.

\textit{Corinth} XV, iii, no. 2169, p. 349, pl. 76.

Impure, pink clay (7.5YR 8/4) with predominantly gray inclusions and air bubbles; fine, yellow slip (10YR 8/6). A small part of the original circumference with the stand attachment is preserved in two joining fragments; eroded, chipped surface.

Circular base, modeled above with dark red ridge; the edge of another remains below. A larger brown

\textsuperscript{192} See footnote 139 above.

\textsuperscript{193} See footnote 95 above.

\textsuperscript{194} See footnote 41 above.

\textsuperscript{195} \textit{Corinth} XV, i, p. 31; \textit{Corinth} XV, ii, p. 23, pl. 60:D 11; \textit{Corinth} VII, ii, no. 13, p. 201.
ridge with a central offset, bordered below by a thin fillet in relief, runs along the point of juncture at the base and the stand. From this brown ridge start wide triangles with vertexes pointing upward; they are painted brown (perhaps to simulate flutes).

Findspot: Potters' Quarter, Rectangular South Pit, which has yielded material dated around 430–420 B.C.\(^{196}\)

95. Base fragment

Pl. 76

KP 1705. H. 0.106, W. 0.146, rest. D. 0.385, Th. 0.017.

Corinth XV, iii, mentioned under no. 2164, p. 348.

Slightly impure, reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6) with red inclusions; reddish yellow slip (7.5YR 7/6). A small part of the original circumference is preserved; chipped surface, eroded in places.

Circular base with carinated profile which widens slightly at the bottom; straight support base, the upper part modeled with three flat ridges (and perhaps the beginning of a fourth); the outer two ridges are dark red, and the central one is partially painted brown.

Findspot: Potters' Quarter, Road Deposit, which has yielded material dated from about 600 B.C. to the late 5th century.\(^{197}\)

5th century B.C.

96. Fragmentary base and stand

Pl. 78

C-75-306. Base: H. 0.11, rest. D. 0.36; W. of base support 0.016. Stand: H. 0.356, rest. D. 0.198, Th. 0.02.

Slightly impure, pink clay (5YR 8/4) with gray inclusions; thin, reddish yellow slip (7.5YR 8/6). More than half of the original stand and base is preserved in numerous, restored fragments; slightly eroded surface.

Hollow, cylindrical stand rests on a circular base with carinated profile which widens at the bottom; straight support base with rounded outer edge. Directly above the curve of the base run three ridges, painted alternately dark red and brown. On the stand, from the bottom to its attachment to the bowl, are five horizontal, rather regularly painted bands; they are alternately brown and red but not evenly spaced.

Findspot: Forum Southwest, Amphora Pit, excavated to the west of the South Tower of the West Shops.\(^{198}\) This pit has produced mostly fictile material, dated within the middle 50 years of the 5th century.\(^{199}\)

C-475–425 B.C.

97. Stand fragments

Pl. 78

C-34-931 a. H. 0.25, rest. D. 0.173, Th. 0.01.

Pease, pp. 293, 296, no. 175, fig. 25, reporting incorrectly the alternation of the painted bands.

Impure, pink clay (7.5YR 7/4) with predominantly gray inclusions and white grains; thin layer of pink slip (5YR 8/4). About one half of the original circumference is preserved in 11 fragments, mostly restored; surface eroded in places, with areas of chipping.

Hollow, cylindrical stand with four horizontal bands; the alternately dark red and brown bands are irregularly painted and not evenly spaced.

Findspot: Forum Southwest, Well 1934-10.\(^{200}\)

The coeval fill can be dated 460–420 B.C.

98. Fragmentary stand

Pl. 78

C-40-420. H. 0.038, rest. D. 0.198, Th. 0.015.

Weinberg, 1948, p. 234, E 17, pl. 86.

Very impure, very pale brown clay (10YR 7/4) with predominantly gray inclusions; fine, pale yellow slip (2.5Y 8/4); a layer of light yellowish brown grains (10YR 6/4) covers the interior at the bottom of the bowl. A good part of the stand is preserved in many restored fragments; very eroded surface, especially the lower portion; areas of chipping and deep abrasions.

Hollow, cylindrical stand, slightly tapering at the top, forming an uninterrupted line with the bowl above, of which the beginning remains. At the point of juncture a wide brown band is painted; here start thin vertical stripes of the same color, irregularly painted at uneven intervals on the stand.

\(^{196}\) See footnote 195 above.

\(^{197}\) See footnote 170 above.

\(^{198}\) For the location of the deposit, see Williams, 1978, p. 4, fig. 2, D–E 71–72.


\(^{200}\) For the location of the well, see Williams, 1979, fig. 1, K 72; Corinth VII, iii, p. 201, no. 10.
Findspot: Well A east of the new Museum. The material found there is dated 425–272. 201
425–325 B.C.

99.  Fragmentary base  Fig. 4, Pl. 78
P 16433. H. 0.215. Base: rest. D. 0.45; H. of base support 0.025. Stand: rest. D. 0.23, Th. 0.013.
Mentioned in Agora XII, under no. 1859, p. 367.
Impure, very pale brown clay (10YR 7/3) with predominantly gray inclusions; fine, pinkish white slip (7.5YR 8/2). About one half of the base and the beginning of the stand are preserved in many restored fragments; very eroded surface.
Hollow, cylindrical stand, with at least one opening, on a circular base with carinated profile which widens slightly at the bottom; straight base support with rounded edges. On the base run four deep grooves accenting three flattened ridges which have traces of dark red. Another two grooves border a ridge with traces of brown at the point of juncture between the stand and the base; directly above, there are wide triangles with upward pointing vertexes painted in the same brown color.
Findspot: Athenian Agora, well on the northwestern slopes of the Areopagus which has yielded materials dated from the late 5th century to the second half of the 4th century B.C. 202 99 was found in the deepest accumulations of the well and is probably datable to the late 5th century B.C.

100.  Base fragment  Fig. 4, Pl. 78
C-69-315. H. 0.148, W. 0.231, rest. D. 0.27; W. of base support 0.011, Th. 0.019.
Compact, pink clay (5YR 7/4) at the core and pale yellow clay (2.5YR 7/4) at the surface, with red inclusions and mineral particles; pale yellow slip (2.5YR 8/4) with gray mineral inclusions. More than one half of the base is preserved in three restored, joining fragments; eroded surface with wide, deep areas of chipping.
Circular base with carinated profile which widens slightly at the bottom; straight base support. The upper part is modeled with two groups of ridges which border a flat central band: below there are three ridges, two of which are much flattened, and above there is one ridge and perhaps the beginning of a second.
Findspot: Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore. The fragments were found in the area of Building P, east of the Banquet Hall (M:16–17), 203 in a context dated 350–325 B.C.

101.  Base fragment  Fig. 4, Pl. 78
C-39-380. H. 0.05, W. 0.064, est. D. at fillet ca. 0.45, Th. 0.025. Stamp: H. 0.02, W. 0.02.
Weinberg, 1954, p. 129, note 131, pl. 30:9; Anderson, p. 91, no. 106.
Slightly impure, pink clay (5YR 8/4) with red inclusions; highly polished surface with light spots produced in the firing. A small part of the original circumference is preserved; slightly eroded surface.
Circular base with carinated profile, modeled by a thin, irregular fillet. Above is stamped a row of wide, flattened tongues with a double border, bounded on top by a thin groove.
Findspot: “Tile Works”. 204 Our fragment can be dated to the 5th century B.C. by the impressed motif: the tongues are very similar to those on 102, but they seem to be a bit more accurately executed and perhaps impressed with a steadier hand. 205

102.  Stand fragment  Pl. 79
C-40-74. H. 0.035, W. 0.082, rest. D. 0.155, Th. 0.015. Stamp (ovule): min. H. 0.014, W. 0.018.

201 Weinberg, 1948, p. 198, fig. 1 (“4th Cent. Well E”), and pp. 229–230; he deems the last quarter of the 4th century B.C. to be the lower time limit of Well A and Cistern F (I–L, 15–16), which were rendered useless by terrace construction very likely carried out at the end of the century. The chronology proposed by Weinberg has been recently lowered to ca. 275 B.C. in Corinthish VII, iii, pp. 207–208, no. 36; Corinthish VII, iv, pp. 22–23, no. 8.
202 Agora XII, p. 393, H 18:1, fig. 25.
204 See footnote 56 above.
205 Rather similar are the tongues stamped on the rim of a mortar from the Athenian Agora. It was also produced in Corinth and found in a 5th-century context; Agora XII, no. 1913, p. 370, pl. 91.

Very compact, pale yellow clay (2.5Y 8/4) at the core with a very few gray inclusions; white clay (2.5Y 8/2) at the surface. There is no slip, but the surface is highly polished; slightly eroded surface. Fresh matrixes.

Hollow, cylindrical stand with two bands separated by thin grooves and decorated with wavy, herring-bone hatching made with a four-pointed punch. Below, a row of tongues with a double border is spaced at uneven intervals.

Findspot: "Tile Works". Weinberg dates this fragment to the 5th century B.C., hypothesizing its manufacture at the Tile Works itself. A typological examination of the decoration suggests a date during the 5th century, perhaps toward the end; the flat bands decorated with wavy hatching are rather common in the plastic production of Archaic Corinth. Likewise, the short, wide, and completely flattened tongues with widening borders seem to have lost the exactness of Archaic and early 5th-century examples.

Ca. 450 B.C.

103. Fragmentary bowl and stand

C-71-626. Bowl: H. 0.116, rest. D. 0.258, Th. 0.035. Stand: H. 0.132, rest. D. 0.168, Th. 0.016.

Impure, reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6) with predominantly red inclusions; fine slip of the same reddish yellow color with a layer of light reddish brown grains (5YR 6/3) on the interior at the bottom of the bowl. About one third of the basin and a small part of the stand are preserved in six joining fragments; the outer part of the rim is missing. Eroded surface.

Hollow, cylindrical stand, modeled with distinct profile; the floor of the bowl gradually decreases in thickness toward the periphery; the inner part of the rim, perhaps the overhanging type, was very likely thickened and flattened on top. At the top of the stand and at its point of attachment to the bowl, there is a wide brown band from which thin streaks of the same color run down: they are placed vertically around the stand at uneven intervals.

Findspot: Forum Southwest, pottery deposit east of Building II. The basin was found in a context datable between the beginning of the 4th century and 325 B.C.

104. Stand fragment

Pl. 79
C-65-425. H. 0.119, W. 0.242. Stand: D. 0.168. Bowl: Th. 0.035.

Porous, white clay (10YR 8/2) with red inclusions, terracotta particles, and other impurities; fine, pink slip (7.5YR 8/4) with a layer of gray grains and pink terracotta bits (7.5YR 7/4) on the inside of the bowl at the bottom. A portion of the stand with its entire upper diameter and junction with the bowl are preserved; eroded surface with wide areas of chipping.

Hollow, cylindrical stand in continuous profile with the bowl above; at the juncture there is a wide brown band, under which a thin groove of varying depth is irregularly traced.

Findspot: Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore. The fragment was not found in a datable context.

5th or 4th century B.C.

105. Bowl fragment

Fig. 4, Pl. 79
CP-78. H. 0.067, W. 0.235. Stand: rest. D. 0.185. Bowl: Th. 0.035.

Slightly impure, very pale brown clay (10YR 7/3) with predominantly gray inclusions; thin, pink slip (7.5YR 8/4) on the outer surfaces and a compact layer of light-brown grains (7.5YR 6/4) on the inside at the bottom. A small part of the original circumference with the beginning of the stand is preserved; eroded surface.

Hollow, cylindrical stand in continuous profile with the bowl above; the bowl gradually decreases in thickness toward the periphery. At the juncture is a wide band painted in a slightly diluted brown color.

Findspot: Well S (well 1915-6) of the Julian Basilica.

5th or 4th century B.C.

206 See footnote 56 above.

207 For the stamped tongues of varying typology on basins produced in Sicily and Magna Graecia, see the numerous examples in Allegro (footnote 32 above), passim, and Jozzo, passim.


209 For the 1965 campaign in the sanctuary, see Stroud, 1968.
106. Stand fragment

KP 999. H. 0.335, rest. D. 0.21–0.24, Th. 0.016.

Slightly impure, pink clay (7.5YR 7/4) with predominantly gray inclusions; very thin slip of the same pink color. Part of the stand including the juncture with the bowl is preserved in 11 joining fragments; surface eroded in places, with some areas of chipping.

Hollow, cylindrical stand splaying at the bottom, in continuous profile with the bowl above. At the point of juncture is a wide band painted in a slightly diluted brown color; with a pattern of vertical brushstrokes below; they are regularly painted with the same color, but they are not evenly spaced.

Findspot: Potters’ Quarter, Well II, excavated in the rock north of the northwest corner of the Erosa Shrine, containing materials mostly dated to the late 5th century B.C.

107. Stand fragments

Pl. 79

P 24229. H. 0.218, W. 0.15, rest. D. 0.22, Th. 0.011.

Mentioned in Agora XII, under no. 1859, p. 367.

Slightly impure, very pale brown clay (10YR 7/4) with predominantly gray inclusions; fine, reddish yellow slip (7.5YR 7/6) confined to the outer surface. About one half of the original circumference is preserved in five fragments, four of which join; slightly eroded surface.

Hollow, cylindrical stand, slightly tapering at the top, with thin vertical lines painted a diluted brown; the lines are fairly regularly traced but at uneven distances (average width: 0.084).

Findspot: Athenian Agora, from the layers of destruction over the “House of Simon”. The fragments were found in a context datable between the end of the 5th and the beginning of the 3rd century B.C.

108. Fragmentary support

Pl. 79

C-47-849. H. 0.644. Stand: bottom D. 0.46, top D. 0.40; Th. 0.02. Base support: H. 0.03.

Weinberg, 1949, p. 149, pl. 14:5.

Impure, yellowish red clay (5YR 5/8) with red inclusions; pink slip (5YR 8/4). Almost the entire stand is preserved in numerous restored fragments; surface deeply eroded in places with wide areas of chipping.

Hollow, cylindrical stand which widens at the bottom to form a broad, circular, and slightly flared, straight base support. The stand is bordered above by a projecting ring; above this the profile flares, concave, then carinated, with a rounded inner edge.

Findspot: Well 1947-3 (N:20), which has yielded materials datable from the Hellenistic period up to the destruction of Corinth in 146 B.C.

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210 Corinth XV, i, pp. 28–29, pl. 7:B bottom right; Corinth XV, iii, plan.
211 Agora XII, area G:13, fig. 25.
213 Broneer (footnote 107 above), p. 238; Weinberg, 1949, pp. 148–149; Corinth I, v (footnote 78 above), pp. 4, 12; Corinth VII, iii, p. 211, no. 46.
109. Stand fragment

Fig. 6, Pl. 80
C-37-2325. H. 0.104, W. 0.167, est. D. 0.22, Th. 0.042.

Impure, white clay (2.5Y 8/2) with predominantly gray inclusions; thick layer of very pale brown slip (10YR 8/4) confined to the interior at the bottom of the bowl. The top of the stand with a piece of the bowl is preserved for a small part of the original circumference; widely chipped surface.

Hollow, cylindrical stand, joined to the bowl by a hawksbeak molding which is bordered below by a brown ridge lying between two deep grooves. A Doric cymation is painted on the underside of the beak: a series of wide leaves is silhouetted with a slightly diluted black on the light background of the clay. The leaves have alternately red and brown inner parts with thin stripes reserved at the centers. On the upper part in the limited space available are painted with the reserved technique the ends of wide leaves identical to those below and placed so that an upper red leaf corresponds to a lower brown leaf, and vice versa. The red color has disappeared.

Findspot: Central-south area of the Forum (Drain 1937-1). The fragment was found in a context datable between the end of the 5th and the first quarter of the 4th century B.C.

The hawksbeak molding, which originates at the beginning of the 6th century B.C. in architectural ornament, is usually decorated, as on 109, with a Doric cymation which is painted or in relief. Many earlier fragments attest to the evolution of the cavetto form into the hawksbeak, which assumes its definitive characteristics before the middle of the 6th century; from this moment on, this profile is used in a decorative function, mostly as a capping element in architecture and in sculpture. It is common especially during the second half of the 6th century. Among the different applications in which the hawksbeak molding is found, those most similar to our examples are in terracotta; there is a notable difficulty in finding precise comparisons in monumental architecture. 109 more closely resembles the class of little Late Archaic, terracotta altars produced in Corinth. On the altars it is possible to find the same wide curves of the beak, the fillet in relief which borders it below, and the same decorative syntax of the cymation with its wide proportions. The same form, with an identical position and function and decorated with a painted Doric cymation, is found on a large perirrhanterion from Isthmia, dated before the middle of the 6th century B.C. It is also found on a fragment of a perirrhanterion support with spiral flutes, again from Isthmia and probably datable to the first half of the 6th century. The profile of this piece presents slightly different characteristics, compared to our fragment: the flattened upper portion is nearer to the cavetto form. Considering the fact that all the most relevant comparisons date near the end of the 6th century, one could assume a similar date for 109.

Ca. 500 B.C.

110. Stand fragment

Fig. 6, Pl. 80
ASP 183. H. 0.07, W. 0.212, est. D. ca. 0.29, Th. 0.035; W. of flutes 0.053.

Compact, slightly impure, light-brown clay (7.5YR 6/4) with predominantly gray inclusions,


215 L. T. Shoe, Profiles of Greek Mouldings, Cambridge, Mass. 1936, pp. 100–130, pls. L–LXI. Among all the profiles, the most similar is that of the terracotta fragment from Perachora: Hawksbeak I, p. 103, pl. LI, no. 11, dated to the first half of the 6th century B.C.; cf. also Le Roy and Ducat (footnote 16 above), pp. 99.

216 For a discussion of the Corinthian altars, see Williams, 1979, pp. 136–140, with bibliography in note 33. See also Corinth XV, ii, pp. 272–274, 282, pl. 59, no. 67; Perachora II, pp. 283–284, no. 2775, pls. 133–134.

217 See footnote 236 below.


219 I know of no small Corinthian altar with a hawksbeak profile similar to ours which can be dated much later than 500 B.C. The 5th-century date of the noted Baltimore altar seems debatable to me. It should probably be raised a little; CVA, Robinson Collection, Baltimore 1 [USA 4], p. 57, pl. 48 [181].

220 Cf. also 110, 111.
Fig. 6. Profiles. Scale 1:2
white grains, and a very few terracotta particles; there are some voids due to the presence of tiny straws in the clay prior to firing; pink slip (7.5YR 7/4) which is thicker on the inside of the bowl at the bottom. A small part of the original circumference is preserved in two joining fragments; eroded surface with wide areas of chipping and deep abrasions.

Hollow, cylindrical stand, joined to the basin by a fluted hawksbeak molding decorated with a Doric cymation. A wide leaf with slightly diluted brown borders corresponds to each flute; there is a reserved band and a red central part with a reserved stripe at the center. On the upper part there are painted the ends of wide leaves which are identical to those below, separated by thin offsets which correspond to the ribs of the flutes.²²¹

Provenance: Kalydon (Aitolia).
Ca. 500 B.C.

111. Stand fragment Fig. 6, Pl. 80
C-50-187. H. 0.101, W. 0.121, est. D. ca. 0.30, Th. 0.026.
Impure, reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6) with predominantly gray inclusions; thin slip of the same reddish yellow color. A small part of the original circumference (probably the top of the stand is preserved; slightly eroded surface with areas of chipping.

Hollow, cylindrical stand, modeled with a group of three ridges; the outer two are painted red and are thinner than the black central ridge. Above these and a thin projection, the profile curves in the form of a hawksbeak; the upper part is covered with a black band, and the lower part is subdivided into squares by vertical red lines. Inside each square are two elements of a hook maeander; the upper element is red, the lower brown.

Findspot: South Stoa (fill under Shop XXVI),²²² in a context dated between the second half of the 5th and the beginning of the 4th century B.C.

An analysis of the decoration suggests a 5th-century date, probably during its first half. The broken-segment maeander, of the type with two opposing elements, constitutes a simplification of the continuous maeander, by means of a chromatically effected optical illusion. The motif is noted on architectural terracottas dating well into the 6th century B.C.,²²³ but it is not frequent on the very widespread Attic pottery.²²⁴ An almost identical example of the motif occurs on a Corinthian lekanis found in a tomb in the North Cemetery together with materials dated 475–465 B.C.²²⁵ The hawksbeak molding²²⁶ with its rather large curve is more like the types belonging to the beginning of the 5th century B.C., in spite of the difficulties inherent in comparing a simplified form like ours to examples in monumental architecture.²²⁷

First decades of the 5th century B.C.

112. Stand fragment (?) Pl. 80
IPG 1970-9. H. 0.049, W. 0.046. Th. (wall) 0.029.

²²¹ For the form of the hawksbeak, cf. 109 and 111.
²²² For the area of Shop XXVI in particular, see Broneer (footnote 176 above), pp. 296–297.
²²³ Van Buren, figs. 24, 25 (from Athens), 77–79 (from Corinth), and 90, 91 (from Delphi); F. Adler, W. Dörpfeld, F. Graeber, P. Graef, Olympia, II, Die Baudenkmäler, Berlin 1892–1896, pl. 112 (treasury of Megaris). In the majority of cases, however, the broken maeander alternates with square cartouches; in Magna Graecia, see Van Buren (footnote 63 above), figs. 15 (from Kaulonia), 27 (from Medma), and 47 (from Metapontion).
²²⁴ Generally, Attic potters prefer to frame or accent their figure fields with tighter running maeanders. For the closest comparisons, with, however, a more rigid composition than that of 111 and of the lekanis cited in footnote 225 below, see the Gotha cup in I. Wehgartner, Attisch weissgrundige Keramik, Mainz 1983, p. 56, no. 20, pl. 15; see also a cup by Onesimos in Brussels, Simon (footnote 122 above), no. 135. A scheme which is very similar to the Attic is a maeander type used on Clazomenian sarcophagi. In this class, it does not appear on examples that are any earlier than the Albertinum Group (500–470 B.C.); Cook, pp. 83–84, no. 13.
²²⁵ C. Blegen, H. Palmer, R. Young, Corinth, XIII, The North Cemetery, Princeton 1964, pp. 229–230, Tomb 229, no. 3, fig. 16, pls. E, 44. The lekanis (T 1845), which has, however, both elements in the form of a Greek πι, could be a little earlier than the other objects in the tomb. 111 is unique with its two disconnected elements enclosed within square fields.
²²⁶ See discussion under 109; see also 110.
²²⁷ Shoe (footnote 215 above), pls. LI, LII.
Very impure, reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6) with predominantly red inclusions; thick layer of very pure, pink slip (7.5YR 8/4). A small part of the original circumference is preserved; outer surface in good condition except for some chipping.

The limited dimensions of the fragment do not permit us to establish exactly to what it belonged. The profile modeled with a red-painted fillet suggests the point of juncture between a stand and a bowl or a stand and a base.

Findspot: Isthmia, area east of the temenos of Poseidon (East Field: Trench 1970-4).\(^{228}\) **112** was found in a context of the Roman period (Basket 9), with materials dated from 500 B.C. and later.

Beginning of the 5th century B.C.

**113. Stand fragment (?)**  
Fig. 6, Pl. 80  
KP 1418. H. 0.048, W. 0.075, rest. D. 0.33, Th. 0.01; W. of stand support 0.021. Stamp: p.H. 0.02, W. 0.031.

Weinberg, 1954, p. 126, note 112, pl. 28:d; Anderson, p. 90, no. 89; Corinth XV, iii, no. 2171, p. 349, pl. 76.

Slightly impure, pink clay (7.5YR 8/4) with predominantly gray inclusions; thin slip of the same pink color. A small part of the original circumference is preserved; eroded surface with areas of chipping. Worn matrix.

Hollow, cylindrical stand with a thickened section above, modeled with four ridges; straight upper stand support with rounded edges. On the stand are anthemia of palmettes with perhaps five petals, fanning around a triangular heart and supported by two bar-linked tendrils; under the anthemia and between the splaying ends of the tendrils is a wide, pointed element similar to, and symmetrically opposing, the palmette’s heart. The edges of the petals and tendrils are in relief.

Findspot: Potters’ Quarter (Trench F), found in an insignificant context. The fragments can be dated 575–550 B.C. on the basis of a typological analysis of the decoration.\(^{229}\)

**114. Stand fragments**  
Pl. 81  
IPG 1970-4, 1970-6. H. 0.126, W. 0.119, est. D. 0.24, Th. 0.025; W. of flutes (measured horizontally) 0.032, W. 0.027.

Impure, pink clay (5YR 8/4) with predominantly gray inclusions; fine, reddish yellow slip (7.5YR 7/6). About one fourth of the original circumference is preserved in three fragments, two of which join; slightly eroded surface with areas of chipping.

Hollow, cylindrical stand, with flutes bordered above by a group of three ridges; the central, thicker ridge is painted dark red, and the side ridges are painted a dilute brown. Above the ridges is the beginning of a series of spiral flutes. These perhaps are from the same object as **115**.

Findspot: Isthmia, from the area east of the temenos of Poseidon (East Field: Trench 70-2).\(^{230}\) in no datable context (Basket 46 and Box 37, respectively). 6th or 5th century B.C.

**115. Stand fragment**  
Pl. 81  
IPG 1970-5. H. 0.115, W. 0.10, rest. D. 0.24, Th. 0.025; W. of flutes (center to center) 0.027.

Impure, reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6) with predominantly gray inclusions; thin slip with the same reddish yellow color. A small part of the original circumference is preserved; eroded surface with areas of chipping.

Hollow, cylindrical stand with flutes interrupted by a group of three horizontal ridges; the two outer, thinner ridges are painted a dilute brown, and the central ridge is covered with a band of dark red. A rosy color covers the flutes.

Findspot: Isthmia, area east of the temenos of Poseidon (East Field: Trench 70-2)\(^{231}\) in an insignificant context (Box 37). Although it was found together with **114**, some differences make it unlikely that the three are parts of the same object: at the most, they may belong to different parts of the same stand. 6th or 5th century B.C.

**116. Fragmentary stand**  
Pl. 81  
C-1976-152. H. 0.152, rest. D. 0.185, Th. 0.026; W. of flutes 0.035.

Slightly impure, reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6) with predominantly red inclusions; thick layer of

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\(^{228}\) See footnote 159 above.

\(^{229}\) See discussion under 11; cf. also 66, which seems to provide the closest comparison; see also 67 and 71.

\(^{230}\) See footnote 159 above.

\(^{231}\) See footnote 159 above.
reddish yellow slip (5YR 7/8). The lower part of the stand without the base is preserved in 14 joining fragments; surface eroded with some areas of chipping.

Hollow, cylindrical stand, slightly splayed at the bottom, with flutes bordered by thick arrises with a groove at the center. On the lower ends of the arrises are brown brushstrokes, perhaps trying to simulate the lower curves of the flutes.

Findspot: Forum Southwest. The fragments were found in the destruction levels of the “Centaur Bath”, in a context dated to the first half of the 4th century (Lot 76–75). The fragments must fit chronologically in the period between the time of construction of the building (end of the 5th century) and its destruction during the third quarter of the 4th century.

400–350 B.C.

117. Fragmentary stand

Pl. 81
C-68-346. H. 0.136, W. 0.18, rest. D. 0.20, Th. 0.03; W. of flutes 0.05.

Porous, reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6) with predominantly red inclusions; thick, pink slip (7.5YR 7/4). About one half of the original circumference with the beginning of the base is preserved in six joining fragments; chipped surface.

Hollow, cylindrical stand, slightly splayed at the bottom. The arrises have a center groove stopped at the base; the lower curve of the flutes is simulated with brown brushstrokes forming the ends of the arrises. A partially painted cavetto constitutes the connection between the stand and the base.

Findspot unknown.
5th or 4th century B.C.

118. Stand fragment

Fig. 6, Pl. 81
KP 2543. H. 0.045, W. 0.125, rest. D. 0.28, Th. 0.02; W. of flutes 0.04.

Corinth XV, iii, no. 2170, p. 342, pl. 76.

Compact, reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6) with a very few red inclusions; thick, reddish yellow slip (7.5YR 7/6). A small part of the original circumference with the beginning of the base is preserved. Surface eroded with some areas of incrustation.

Lower part of hollow, cylindrical stand slightly splayed at the bottom with a tall upright half-round molding at the point of connection to the base; the flutes are bordered by arrises truncated at the base. Wide bands, alternately dark red and brown, cover the ends of the arrises; the cavetto is partially painted brown.

Findspot: Potters’ Quarter, Court of the Terracotta Factory. The fragment was found in a context closed in the third quarter of the 4th century B.C.

119. Fragmentary stand

Pl. 81
CP-3066. H. 0.286, rest. D. 0.20, Th. 0.03; W. of flutes 0.055.

Very impure, reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6) with predominantly red inclusions; thick layer of very pale brown slip (10YR 8/4). A good part of the stand is preserved in 16 joining fragments; surface eroded with wide areas of chipping and incrustation. Traces of scorching on the inside.

Hollow, cylindrical stand with wide flutes bordered by thick arrises which are marked by a groove. The flutes are interrupted above by a collar with a flat profile, widening slightly toward the top, which is placed at the juncture of the stand and the bowl. The lower part of the collar is painted with a brown band.

Findspot unknown.
5th or 4th century B.C.

120. Base fragment

Pl. 82

KN 162. H. 0.165, W. 0.275. Plinth: H. 0.068, Th. 0.058; W. of base support 0.033. Stand: rest. D. 0.24. Concentric-chevron stamp: H. 0.014, W. 0.011. Stamp of concentric chevrons with curled apexes: H. 0.017, W. 0.011. Spiral stamp: H. 0.01. Weinberg, 1954, pp. 124, 127–129, note 121, pl. 30:f, fig. 1; Anderson, p. 90, no. 90.

Impure, very pale brown clay (10YR 8/4) with predominantly gray inclusions and white grains; fine, pale yellow slip (2.5Y 8/4). About one fourth of the base is preserved; very eroded, chipped surface. Slightly worn matrixes.

232 For the 1976 excavations in the southwest area of the Forum, see Williams, 1979.

233 For the entire complex, which flourished for approximately two centuries and which was destroyed, perhaps by an earthquake, sometime during the last decades of the 4th century B.C. (the period during which the entire Potters’ Quarter was probably abandoned), see Corinth XV, i, pp. 34–49. For a possible date for the destruction of the Terracotta Factory, see Corinth VII, iii, pp. 202–203, no. 18.
Hollow, cylindrical stand, of which only the beginning remains, on a circular base with a carinated profile with an inverted echinus; the profile tapers slightly toward the bottom. Below, a tall square plinth with straight base support with rounded edges. On the base is stamped a decoration in horizontal registers: near the outer edge is a clockwise triple running spiral made with a cylinder matrix; impressed above is a series of inverted concentric chevrons with the apexes curling to the right; along the inner edge and near the juncture with the stand is an unevenly spaced impression of another row of concentric chevrons.

Findspot: Potters' Quarter, deposit south of the Terracotta Factory. The lower chronological limit for the Terracotta Factory goes into the third quarter of the 4th century B.C., but the upper limit is not clear. Weinberg, on the basis of a typological examination and a stylistic analysis of the decorative elements, proposes dating the base to the beginning of the 6th century. The motif of the running spiral is most frequently encountered in Peloponnesian circles, especially those under Corinthian influence and particularly during the first half of the 6th century. On the other hand, although the concentric chevrons point generically to the 6th century, those with curling apexes are not very different from painted examples appearing on Protocorinthian pottery of the 7th century B.C. They can, in fact, be considered to be a plastic translation of the painted ornament, which would not lower the date any later than the first quarter of the 6th century. An identical decoration is painted on a large Laconian acroterial disk from Olympia, dated 600 B.C. Analogous impressions are found on a fragment of a terracotta support from Gela as well as on a rectangular handle from Perachora.

121. Base fragment
Pl. 82
C-65-324. H. 0.13, W. 0.275. Plinth: H. 0.08, Th. 0.032; W. of base support 0.025. Base: rest. D. 0.24, Th. 0.04.

Impure, pink clay (7.5YR 8/4) with predominantly red inclusions and particles; thin layer of the same pink-colored slip. About one fourth of the base is preserved; surface eroded with wide areas of chipping.

High, square plinth with flat bearing surface and edges; above, a circular base with a carinated profile,

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234 Since the finds have not been precisely assigned to the different sectors of the Terracotta Factory, see *Corinth* XV, i, pp. 34–49, and esp. p. 45; *Corinth* XV, ii, pp. 23–24, nos. 8, 9; *Corinth* VII, iii, pp. 202–203, no. 18.


237 In this period the greatest number of the composite spiral occurs, with or without fill elements in the resulting spaces (little bosses, palmettes), following a route through the intermediary of Corinthian metalwork from the Ionian figurative repertoire: Schäfer (footnote 158 above), pp. 58ff. Orlandini (footnote 235 above), pp. 190–192. For the popularity which the spiral motif enjoyed in terracotta architectural decoration, see Bonacasa (footnote 235 above), pp. 316, notes 6–8, p. 317, notes 1, 2, fig. 9 (a pinax from Metapontion).

238 *Corinth* VII, i, pp. 37–38, where there is a discussion of the motif under no. 116; see also Rudolph (footnote 235 above), pp. 245–246, fig. 2. For the same motif on Orientalizing pithoi from Rhodes, see Schäfer (footnote 158 above), pp. 59–60, fig. III:2.

with an inverted echinus. A slight offset marks the point of juncture between the base and the plinth. The top of the plinth is painted red.

Findspot: Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore, area south of M:16–17, in a context dated between the 5th and 4th centuries B.C. (Lot 3411).240

122. Base fragment Fig. 6, Pl. 82
C-70-595. H. 0.10, W. 0.114. Plinth: H. 0.075, Th. 0.03; W. of base support 0.017. Base: rest. D. 0.256, Th. 0.007.

Very impure, reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6) with predominantly red inclusions; fine slip of the same reddish yellow color as clay, confined to the outer surface. A corner of the plinth, the beginning of the base, and perhaps the connecting ring between the two parts are preserved; surface much eroded in places, with areas of chipping and deep abrasions.

High, square plinth with vertical sides; above rests a hollow, cylindrical base with a profile slightly spreading at the top. On the top surface of the plinth and on the ring, both colored brown, a dolphin with details (dorsal fin and flippers) painted a very diluted brown and a series of waves rolling right, reserved on the light clay background.

Findspot: Sacred Spring,241 in a context dated to the end of the 5th and beginning of the 4th century B.C.

The decorative motif fits within such time limits; there is an attempt to appreciate the volumes through the use of dilute color bands painted along the arched back and curved edges of the dolphin’s fins. Although a rather humble trade product, 122 attests to the same search for new possibilities of expression which characterized vase painting at the end of the 5th century B.C.; these new expressions were created in the wake of the achievements of the great figures in wall painting and easel painting, obtaining volume through the use of chiaroscuro and the contour line. The new trails which those artists blazed were largely outside the technical possibilities of pottery, which was limited, even in the attempts on vases with white backgrounds, to shading and simple foreshortening. The manner of shading on this dolphin recalls analogous attempts at chiaroscuro on vases dating from the mid-5th century, especially by the circle of Polygnotos; the artists tried to transfer results from monumental painting to vase painting,242 by using variations in tonality, lighting, and zones of shading which attempted a relief effect. All in all, the dolphin on 122 can be dated to the end of the 5th century B.C., and it can be considered to be at a higher technical level than similar contemporary examples seeking chromatic, rather than volumetric, effects. Compare, for example, an Attic akos from Spina on which the dolphins, in contrast to the white waves into which they are diving, have only a few details rendered by simple dashes of paint.243

End of the 5th century—beginning of the 4th century B.C.

ADDITIONAL FIGURED RIM FRAGMENTS

Two rim fragments with relief scenes impressed with cylinder matrixes have been excluded from the main catalogue: they have already been published by Weinberg and have been commonly believed to belong to large basins similar to those here considered. The poor condition of the first fragment makes it impossible to establish the class to which it belongs. The profile of the second fragment, which has no precise comparisons in the Corinthian production of large basins, and especially because its limited diameter, no greater than 0.40 m., suggests that it should be included in the class of Tripod Bowls; it is similar to the noted fragment from the Heraion in Argos with Hermes, Perseus, and the Gorgons.244 Both

241 See footnote 86 above.
243 L. Massei, Gli askoi a figure rosse nei corredi funerari delle necropoli di Spina, Milan 1978, pp. 147–149, no. 90, pl. 34:2.
244 Hersom (footnote 162 above), pp. 275–278, fig. 1, pl. 72.
pieces, however, are completely Corinthian in taste and in the concept of large vases with relief decoration. Even if the number of Corinthian vases with figure-decorated rims (chariot races, Nikai, quadrigas, etc.) is not comparable to the Sicilian production, there are certainly numerous examples in which the decoration is composed of a long band of repeated squares stamped on the basins’ rims. It is well known that the Corinthian prototypes which passed into Magna Graecia, Etruria, and Sicily profoundly influenced the local productions of figured reliefs. It is probably just by chance that in Corinth itself there remain so few examples of large bowls decorated in this way; in such a situation, as Weinberg has already noted, the absence of intact, consistent, 6th-century archaeological strata in Corinth plays an important role.

The following two entries are provided for consideration:

123. Rim fragment  
KN 160. H. 0.052, W. 0.032, est. D. 0.40–0.45. Stamp: H. 0.05. 
Impure, reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6) at the core with gray and red inclusions; thick layer of light-red slip (2.5YR 6/8). A small part of the rim is preserved, without the inner edge or top; eroded surface. Slightly worn matrix.

Overhanging, thickened rim with a straight underside. On the outside is stamped a part of a quadriga: the rear half of the two horses in the foreground and a good portion of the pair in the background are preserved; the ends of the shaft and the reins in the charioteer’s hands are clearly visible. The scene is bounded above and below by a row of tongues with a double border.

Findspot: Potters’ Quarter.
First half of the 6th century B.C.

124. Rim fragment  
CP-1911. H. 0.06, W. 0.089, rest. D. 0.40, Th. 0.024. Stamp: 0.05.
Weinberg, 1954, p. 118, note 70, pl. 26:f, i; Anderson, pp. 82–83, 89, no. 86.

Slightly impure, light-red clay (2.5YR 6/6) at the core with predominantly red inclusions; reddish yellow slip (7.5YR 7/6). A small part of the original circumference is preserved; chipped surface. Very fresh matrix.

Overhanging rim with appendage; horizontal top and underside with rounded edges. On the side is impressed a scene of figures bordered above and below by a thin fillet in relief: Nike with large sickle wings is running to right in the “Knielauf” position; in front of the Nike is a swan with slightly raised wings, a quadriga of which are preserved the rear of the horses and the chariot with four-spoked wheels, and a ground line. A charioteer in a long chiton with short sleeves, with hair closely clinging to the skull and freely flowing over the nape, holds the reins in both hands as well as the kentron in his left.

Findspot unknown.
First half of the 6th century B.C.

244  Weinberg, 1954, p. 122.
After this catalogue had been compiled, certain basin fragments found during the 1970 excavations conducted by the University of California at Los Angeles in the area of the West Cemetery at Isthmia came to my attention. They are presently kept among U.C.L.A. material in the Isthmia Museum. The typology and chronology of these examples do not differ at all from the preceding basins, and they should be considered an integral part of the class.

125. Stand fragment
IPG 1970-68. H. 0.077, W. 0.073, rest. D. 0.40, Th. 0.029.

Impure, reddish yellow clay at the core (7.5YR 7/6), with some lighter tones at the surface (5YR 7/6). Predominantly gray inclusions and white grains. Thick layer of very pale brown slip (10YR 8/3) on the outer surface. A small part of the original circumference is preserved. Slightly eroded surface with some chips.

Hollow, cylindrical stand, modeled with four ridges on which are traces of color. 
Findspot: Isthmia, West Cemetery.
6th century B.C.

126. Bowl fragment
IPG 1970-69. H. 0.07, W. 0.132, rest. D. 0.56, Th. 0.028.

Impure, reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 8/6) with predominantly gray inclusions and white grains. A thin slip of the same color is confined to the outer surface of the rim and to the edge of the interior. On the rest of the inner surface, a thin layer of pinkish gray bits (5YR 7/2). A small part of the original circumference is preserved. Eroded surface with extensive areas of chipping and incrustations.

Overhanging rim, articulated with pendulous, slightly inward slanting lip. The outer side of the lip is modeled with five ridges of varying height. Wide brown bands cover the top and bottom ridges; the central one is red, and the remaining two are unpainted. The upper brown band reaches the outer edge of the rim top.
Findspot: Isthmia, West Cemetery.
Mid-5th century B.C.

127. Bowl fragment
IPG 1970-70. H. 0.047, W. 0.106, rest. D. 0.588, Th. 0.019.

Slightly impure clay, reddish yellow in color (7.5YR 8/6), with predominantly red inclusions and some terracotta particles. Fine, very pale brown slip (10YR 8/4) over all the surface, which is smoother on the outside. A small part of the original circumference is preserved. Eroded surface with extensive areas of chipping.

Overhanging rim, articulated with a pendulous, slightly inward slanting lip; horizontal top. The outer side of the lip is modeled with four ridges covered by alternately brown and dark red bands. The upper brown band reaches the outer edge of the rim top.
Findspot: Isthmia, West Cemetery.
4th century B.C.

128. Base fragment
IPG 1970-71. H. 0.065, W. 0.098, rest. D. 0.264, Th. 0.014.

Soft, yellow clay (10YR 7/6) with a few gray inclusions. Fine slip of the same yellow color. A small part of the original circumference is preserved. Eroded surface.

Circular base with carinated profile, modeled with a flattened ridge which is bordered by thin grooves. A very dark brown band covers the ridge. On the top is preserved the beginning of a hollow, cylindrical stand.
Findspot: Isthmia, West Cemetery.
5th or 4th century B.C.

129. Bowl fragment
IPG 1970-72. H. 0.072, W. 0.104, rest. D. 0.625, Th. 0.023.

See footnote 46 above.
Yellow clay (10YR 7/8) with predominantly red inclusions; fine slip of the same yellow color over all the surface. A small part of the original circumference is preserved; lower part of the lip is missing. Eroded surface with chipped edges.

Overhanging rim, articulated with pendulous, inward slanting lip; slightly convex top with flattened inner edge. The outer side of the lip is modeled with a group of three ridges and a flat band. The bottom ridge is covered by a dark red band.

Findspot: Isthmia, West Cemetery.
5th or 4th century B.C.

130. Bowl fragment

IPG 1970-73. H. 0.043, W. 0.055, Th. 0.018.

Impure, reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6) with predominantly gray inclusions. Fine, very pale brown slip (10YR 8/6). A very small part of the original circumference is preserved. Eroded and chipped surface.

Overhanging rim, articulated with pendulous lip; horizontal top, perhaps with much flattened outer edge. The outer side of the lip is modeled with two groups of three ridges of varying height, separated by a central space. Wide, alternately dark red and brown bands cover the ridges. One ridge is unpainted.

Findspot: Isthmia, West Cemetery.
5th or 4th century B.C.

131. Bowl fragments

IPG 1970-74 a, b. H. 0.062, W. 0.067, rest. D. 0.52, Th. 0.027.

Very pale brown clay (10YR 8/3) with many gray inclusions. Same fine, pale brown slip. A small part of the original circumference is preserved, in two fragments. Eroded and chipped surface, with some incrustations.

Overhanging rim, articulated with a pendulous, slightly inward slanting lip; horizontal top. The outer side of the lip is modeled with a group of three and a group of two ridges of varying height, separated by a central space. The three upper ridges are, in turn, brown, unpainted, and red; the lower pair are covered by a wide brown band. The top and bottom bands reach the outer top edge of the rim and the underside of the lip respectively.

Findspot: Isthmia, West Cemetery.
5th or 4th century B.C.

132. Base fragment

IPG 1970-75. H. 0.089, W. 0.101, rest. D. 0.415, Th. 0.022.

Impure, pink clay (7.5YR 7/4) with predominantly gray inclusions. Fine, very pale brown slip (10YR 8/4). A small part of the original circumference is preserved. Much eroded surface.

Circular base in the form of an inverted echinus, probably with a profile which is widened at the bottom. The upper part is modeled with two ridges of varying height. A wide, dark red band covers the upper ridge and part of the lower.

Findspot: Isthmia, West Cemetery.
4th century B.C.

133. Base fragment

IPG 1970-76. H. 0.07, W. 0.08, rest. D. 0.28, Th. 0.022.

Very soft, pink clay (7.5YR 7/4) with rare gray inclusions. Fine slip of the same pink color. A small part of the original circumference is preserved. Eroded surface with some incrustations.

Circular base in the form of an inverted echinus; the upper part is modeled with two ridges, one covered by a dark red, the other by a brown band.

Findspot: Isthmia, West Cemetery.
5th century B.C.

134. Bowl fragment

IPG 1970-77. H. 0.047, W. 0.136, rest. D. 0.545, Th. 0.031.

Impure, reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6) with predominantly gray inclusions. Fine, yellow slip (10YR 7/6) on the outer surface of the rim. A small part of the original circumference is preserved; lower part of lip missing. Much eroded surface, somewhat chipped.

Overhanging rim, articulated with pendulous, slightly inward slanting lip; slightly convex top. The outer side of the lip is modeled with one group of three ridges of varying height, a central space, and another group of ridges of which only the beginning of the ridge is preserved. The ridges are, in turn, brown, unpainted, and red. On the lowest, partial ridge there are traces of a brown band. The upper brown band reaches the outer top edge of the rim.

Findspot: Isthmia, West Cemetery.
5th century B.C.
135. Bowl fragment

Fig. 6

IPG 1970-78. H. 0.028, W. 0.027, Th. 0.023.

Compact, yellow clay (10YR 8/6) with rare gray inclusions. Fine slip of the same yellow color. A very small part of the original circumference is preserved. Eroded and chipped surface. Overhanging rim, articulated with a pendulous, extremely inward slanting lip; horizontal top. The outer side of the lip is modeled with three ridges covered by alternately brown and dark red bands.

Findspot: Isthmia, West Cemetery.

4th century B.C.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ABBREVIATIONS


Cook = R. M. Cook, *Clazomenian Sarcophagi (Kerameus III)*, Mainz 1981


Corinth VII, iv = S. Herbert, *The Red-Figure Pottery*, Princeton 1977

Corinth XV, i = A. N. Stillwell, *The Potters’ Quarter*, Princeton 1948

Corinth XV, ii = A. N. Stillwell, *The Potters’ Quarter. The Terracottas*, Princeton 1952


ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA

Owing to the fact that this article had to be sent to the printer before receipt of proof from the author, the following changes are noted here.

Add the following:
20, final line: 550–500 B.C.
29, final line: 500–480 B.C.
107, final line: 5th or 4th century B.C.
Page 386, col. 2, line 17: For ‘pointed amphoras’ read ‘pointed amphora’; footnote 111: Delete ‘no. 571,’ and add ‘2, p. 12, pl. 13 [579]; 3’ before the final period; footnote 122: For ‘griechische’ read ‘griechischen’
Page 387, footnote 123: For ‘Griechischen’ read ‘Griechische’
Page 388, footnote 137: For ‘pls. XLII:42 b, d’ read ‘pls. XLII:b, d’; footnote 139: after ‘Δελτα 27,’ insert ‘1972,’
65, lines 5–6: For ‘pl. 26:b’ read ‘pl. 28:b’
Page 392, footnote 158, line 8: For ‘Krete’ read ‘Kreta’
73, line 2: After ‘W. 0.153,’ insert ‘rest. D. 0.345,’
75, line 3 from end: For '524' read '525'
78, par. 3, line 11: For 'ring-linked' read 'bar-linked'
83, line 2: After 'Stand:' delete 'rest.'
85, last par., line 1 and footnote 183: For 'E−P 12−14' read 'E−F 12−14'
Page 398, footnote 188, line 2: After 'their' insert 'edges'
98, next to last line: For '272' read '275'
99, line 2: For 'H. of base support' read 'W. of base support'
108, line 3: For 'Base support: H.' read 'Base support: W.'
Page 409, footnote 235, line 7: For "Sostegni fittili a rilievo da Crotone," Studi e Materiali, forthcoming' read
"Hypokrateri fittili a rilievo da Crotone," Xenia 13, 1987, pp. 5–12'
Page 411, footnote 247, line 3: For 'JHS 75, 1975' read 'JHS 75, 1955'
Page 412, footnote 248: For 'footnote 46' read 'footnote 47'
130, line 5: For '10YR 8/6' read '10YR 8/3'

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PLATE 72

57
58
59
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63
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PLATE 74

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