

ATTIC BLACK FIGURE FROM CORINTH: II

(PLATES 57–70)

IN THE SECOND HALF of the 6th century B.C., there is a substantial increase in the amount of Attic black-figured pottery imported into Corinth.¹ That increase is clearly illustrated by the fact that there are three times as many vases catalogued here as there were in “Corinth I”, which was devoted to the material from the first half of the century. Some of the trends which were noted in “Corinth I” continue in the second half of the century. Drinking vessels predominate both before and after 550 B.C., for example, and Corinth imports a fairly wide range of shapes throughout the 6th century. There are, however, some important differences between the pieces from the two periods. Only two kraters are dated to the first half of the century, while the krater is second only to the cup in popularity between 550 and 500 B.C. The lekythos, which will be an important shape among Attic imports in the years after 500, is present in significant numbers here. There were only three small lekythos fragments, perhaps all from the same vase, in “Corinth I”; eight are catalogued here, all from the last quarter of the century.²

¹ This article is the second in a series of three devoted to the Attic black figure found at Corinth during the excavations of the American School of Classical Studies. For the first article in the series and for a description of the project, see “Corinth I”. The following additions and corrections should be made to “Corinth I”: The dinos fragments 3 are mentioned in D. A. Amyx, *Corinthian Vase-Painting of the Archaic Period*, Berkeley/Los Angeles/London 1988, p. 478, note 127. Upon consideration of some new material made known to me by H. A. G. Brijder, I would now assign 17 the date of ca. 580–570 B.C. The number of the Leningrad Siana cup (see under 24) is 5 2484. The estimated diameter of the tondo of 33 is 0.10 m. As in “Corinth I”, an open vase is assumed to have a glazed interior and a closed vase to have an unglazed interior, unless otherwise noted. I would like to thank David B. Brownlee, Keith DeVries, Henry R. Immerwahr, E. R. Knauer, M. L. Lang, Gloria Ferrari Pinney, and D. Williams for advice and assistance. I offer special thanks to Charles K. Williams, II and Nancy Bookidis for much help and encouragement. Most of the photographs are the work of I. Ioannidou and L. Bartzioti. A grant-in-aid from the American Council of Learned Societies greatly assisted my research at Corinth.

Corinth inventory numbers are prefixed C-, CP-, KP (Potters' Quarter), MP, or T (North Cemetery).

Works frequently cited are abbreviated as follows:

- Agora XXIII = M. B. Moore and M. Z. P. Philippides, *The Athenian Agora*, XXIII, *Attic Black-figured Pottery*, Princeton 1986
- Bentz = J. L. Bentz, *Pottery at Ancient Corinth from Mid-Sixth to Mid-Fifth Century B.C.*, diss. University of Cincinnati, 1982
- Campbell = M. T. Campbell, “A Well of the Black-Figured Period at Corinth,” *Hesperia* 7, 1938, pp. 557–611
- “Corinth I” = A. B. Brownlee, “Attic Black Figure from Corinth: I,” *Hesperia* 56, 1987, pp. 73–95
- Corinth VII, iii = G. R. Edwards, *Corinth*, VII, iii, *Corinthian Hellenistic Pottery*, Princeton 1975
- Corinth XIII = C. W. Blegen, H. Palmer, and R. S. Young, *Corinth*, XIII, *The North Cemetery*, Princeton 1964
- Corinth XV, iii = A. N. Stillwell and J. L. Benson, *Corinth*, XV, iii, *The Potters' Quarter. The Pottery*, Princeton 1984
- Hitzl = K. Hitzl, *Die Entstehung und Entwicklung des Volutenkraters von den frühesten Anfängen bis zur Ausprägung des kanonischen Stils in der attisch schwarzfigurigen Vasenmalerei*, Frankfurt/Bern 1982

² The lekythos fragments in “Corinth I” are 7–9. The eight lekythoi catalogued here are 83–90.

The earliest pieces published here, dating to about mid-6th century, are **105**, probably a lip-cup signed by a son of Ergotimos, perhaps Eucheiros, and two unattributed band-cups, **108** and **109**. The column-krater **47**, assigned to the Circle of Lydos, and the lid fragment **91**, probably connected with the workshop of Lydos, also belong to this period.³ Somewhat later are the fragment of a Panathenaic prize amphora (**42**), the lip-cup (**107**) attributed to the Tleson Painter, the skyphos (**96**) by the Affecter, and three band-cups (**120–122**) which are associated with the Manner of Elbows Out. Later still is the Panathenaic amphora fragment (**43**) of *ca.* 530–520 B.C. by the Euphiletos Painter. There are, in addition, a number of small fragments, especially of cups, which can only be dated generally to the third quarter of the 6th century B.C.

There are more vases from the fourth quarter of the century than the third; the number of cups drops off sharply, with the decline of the Little Master cup, while the number of kraters increases substantially. Although there are some fine pieces among these kraters, such as **65**, **66**, **68**, **70**, and **71**, most of them are unattributed. The volute-krater **63**, however, is probably close to the Golvol Group. The works of a number of artists appear in the last quarter of the 6th century; the Cock Group and the Theseus Painter are represented by the greatest number of works. There are at least three lekythoi (**83–85**; perhaps also **87**) which can be attributed to the Cock Group. Two, and possibly four, vases (**97**, **98**; **99**, **100**) can be assigned to the Theseus Painter.⁴ There are, in addition, two other attributed lekythoi: **89** is near the Sappho Painter and **90** is by the Phanyllis Painter.⁵ The Type B amphora **37**, which is decorated with an unusual version of Achilles brought to Cheiron, is the work of the Eucharides Painter, and **38** may be connected with the Leagros Group.

Although there is a fairly wide range of shapes represented here, skyphoi and cups constitute almost half of the total number of pieces catalogued. Of the ten skyphoi, most (**97–104**) are late 6th century and probably of the shape favored by the Theseus Painter and his contemporaries.⁶ The skyphos **95** is of Hermogenian type, and **96** is an unusual shape

³ The hydria C-37-2472 also belongs to this period and is the work of the Painter of Louvre F 6, one of the companions of Lydos: *ABV*, p. 124, no. 12; Campbell, p. 567, no. 1; p. 558, fig. 1.

⁴ Also probably by the Theseus Painter is the skyphos fragment KP 2773 from the Potters' Quarter. See *Corinth XV*, iii, no. 2297, p. 364, pl. 124, where KP 2773 is compared to a skyphos by the Theseus Painter, Athens, Agora P 1547 (*ABV*, p. 518, no. 49; *Paralipomena*, p. 255, no. 49; *Agora XXIII*, no. 1489, p. 280, pl. 100).

⁵ For lekythoi from Corinth that are assigned to the Phanyllis Group but not catalogued here, see **90**.

⁶ There are also three other skyphoi from the last quarter of the 6th century. C-72-169, from Forum Southwest, has FP decoration (Flower-Palmettes; see *Paralipomena*, p. 80) at the handle and is similar to, although not exactly like the skyphoi in Ure's Class of Skyphoi A 2 (*Paralipomena*, p. 91). For C-72-169, see C. K. Williams, II and J. E. Fisher, "Corinth, 1972: The Forum Area," *Hesperia* 42, 1973 (pp. 1–44), pp. 14–15, no. 16, pl. 9. For the subject of C-72-169, cf. Oslo 5898I, a skyphos of Ure's Class A 1 with FP decoration (*Paralipomena*, p. 84, no. 11; *CVA*, Norway 1, pl. 16:1). C-37-1068 is a skyphos of the White Heron Group (Campbell, p. 571, no. 9, p. 573, fig. 7). Campbell identifies the white object on the skyphos as part of the bull from a scene of Herakles and the Cretan bull. This seems unlikely, but it is difficult to say what the object is. It does not look like the white herons that appear under the handles of some skyphoi (cf., e.g., Taranto IG 4448 by the Theseus Painter [*ABV*, p. 518, no. 17; *ABL*, p. 250, no. 17; *Paralipomena*, p. 255, no. 17; *Beazley Addenda*, p. 61; E. M. De Juliis and D. Loiacono, *Taranto. Il Museo Archeologico*, Taranto

which may have been potted by the Affecter as well as painted by him.⁷ Most of the cups are Little Master cups (105–136), and most of these are band-cups (108–131).⁸ There are probably three lip-cup fragments (105–107); 105, which may be signed by Eucheiros, a son of Ergotimos, is the earliest of the lip-cups and indeed of all the Little Master cups.⁹ There is not enough preserved of the Little Master cups 132–136 to determine whether they are lip- or band-cups. There are also two Droop cups (137, 138), a Type A cup (139), and three stemless cups (140–142).¹⁰ The cups 143–147 are of uncertain shape, and three of these are unusual: 143 is decorated with a female head in outline, the tiny fragment 144 preserves part of a courting scene, and there is a graffito on 147.

There is an increase in the popularity of amphorae in the second half of the 6th century, and there are nine (37–45) catalogued here.¹¹ One is certainly an amphora of Type B (37), four are neck-amphorae (38–41), and two (42–43) are fragments of Panathenaic amphorae. The prize amphora 42 is an important vase; it is the earliest Panathenaic amphora found at Corinth and has an unusual scheme of decoration.

The number of kraters increases dramatically in the second half of the 6th century. Thirty-five examples (47–81) are catalogued here; six (47–52) are column-kraters, twelve (53–64) are volute-kraters, and three (65–67) are calyx-kraters.¹² The large number of

1985, pp. 224–225, figs. 248, 249]) or the white dogs that appear under the handles of the skyphos Boston, M.F.A. 99.524, which may be by the Durand Painter (*Paralipomena*, p. 98; A. D. Ure, “Krokotos and White Heron,” *JHS* 75, 1955 [pp. 90–103], pls. 13:1, 2 and 15:7). KP 1172, from the Potters’ Quarter, is also from the last quarter of the 6th century. See *Corinth* XV, iii, no. 2293, p. 363, pl. 124.

⁷ For another Hermogenian skyphos, C-37-945, see 95. For the shape of 96, cf. J. H. Oakley, “A Fragmentary Skyphos by the Affecter,” *Hesperia* 48, 1979 (pp. 393–396), pp. 395–396, pl. 95.

⁸ For other band-cups from Corinth; see 114, 119, 130, and 137. There are, in addition, two small fragments from the Potters’ Quarter, KP 2715 and KP 1171. See *Corinth* XV, iii, nos. 2290–2291, p. 363, pl. 124.

⁹ For other lip-cups from Corinth, see 106.

¹⁰ For other Droop cups from Corinth, see 137. There is also one Cassel cup from Corinth (C-47-693): see Bentz, pp. 135–136, 352, no. D3-131. For another Type A cup from Corinth and other stemless cups, see 139 and 140, respectively.

¹¹ The amphora KP 2741 from the Potters’ Quarter is also from this period: *Corinth* XV, iii, no. 2294, p. 363, pl. 124. There are three amphorae which certainly date to the first half of the 6th century: “Corinth I,” 1, C-39-172, and C-47-768: see “Corinth I,” p. 75, note 8. KP 2742, from the Potters’ Quarter, is probably also from this period: *Corinth* XV, iii, no. 2289, p. 363, pl. 124.

¹² 68–81 are probably but not certainly also column-kraters. C-73-62, from the Hero Shrine in Forum Central, is probably also a column-krater (although a small one) rather than a neck-amphora: C. K. Williams, II, J. MacIntosh, and J. E. Fisher, “Excavation at Corinth, 1973,” *Hesperia* 43, 1974 (pp. 1–76), pp. 3–4, no. 1, pl. 1. The krater is decorated with an Amazonomachy, probably consisting of Herakles and three Amazons. The rightmost Amazon is not preserved; the center one is attacked by Herakles, and the leftmost one runs left, looking around. For similar compositions, see D. von Bothmer, *Amazons in Greek Art*, Oxford 1957, pp. 56–60. The unpublished fragment T 1225 (X-253 bis) from the North Cemetery, which preserves part of a quadriga and Dionysos holding a kantharos, is probably also from a column-krater.

In addition to the three calyx-kraters (65–67) catalogued here, there is also a fragment from the rim of a calyx-krater from the North Cemetery (T 1449: *Corinth* XIII, p. 326, X-258, pl. 96). The rim of T 1449 is decorated with black-figured palmettes, but the fragment is probably part of a red-figured calyx-krater. In *Corinth* XIII (p. 326), T 1449 is compared to two red-figured calyx-kraters by the Eucharides Painter (*ARV*², p. 227, nos. 11 and 12). Black-figured calyx-kraters usually have ivy on the rim, as does 66; see *Agora* XXIII, p. 27. An unusual bilingual calyx-krater fragment (C-28-137) will be published in “Corinth III”.

volute-kraters is significant.¹³ Although the fragments are small, and it has not been possible to attribute any of them securely, the large quantity of volute-kraters places Corinth in a very prominent position among Greek cities to which these Attic kraters were exported.¹⁴

There are eight lekythoi (83–90) catalogued here, and when they are added to the list of lekythoi of this period which are not published here, the number swells to twenty-two.¹⁵ The lekythos will be the most popular Attic black-figure import in the early 5th century, and its importance is foreshadowed in the last decades of the 6th century. Of the four lid fragments (91–94), two (91 and 93) are probably lekanis lids, although no lekanides were found.¹⁶ Single examples of two shapes appear: the dinos (46) and the oinochoe (82).¹⁷

A good many of the pieces published here are from important deposits. There are five fragments (112, 117, 123, 129, and 144) from Well 1946-3, which predates the South Stoa and is located under its colonnade, to the north of Shop IV.¹⁸ 66 and 73 are from Fill 1933-2, a deposit in Shop XXXII of the South Stoa, while 78 and 99 are from Well 1937-1 and Drain 1937-1 respectively, which lie north of the South Stoa, to the north of Shop XVIII. 146 is from Well 1937-3, which is located north of the stylobate of the South Stoa, in front of Shop XXII.¹⁹ There are three fragments (115, 135, and 136) from Well 1947-4 and

¹³ There are also five volute-krater fragments from the North Cemetery. T 703: *Corinth XIII*, p. 325, X-254, pl. 96; Hitzl, no. 87, p. 368. T 1281: *Corinth XIII*, pp. 325–326, X-255, pl. 96; Hitzl, no. 88, p. 369. T 1430: *Corinth XIII*, p. 326, X-256, pl. 98; Hitzl, p. 204, note 471, no. 5. T 1337: *Corinth XIII*, p. 326, X-257, pl. 98; Hitzl, p. 204, note 471, no. 6. T 1225, which is unpublished, preserves part of the lotus-palmette decoration from the upper frieze of the neck of a volute-krater; it is similar to T 1281 (see above). There is also a volute-krater fragment from the Potters' Quarter, KP 2743: *Corinth XV*, iii, no. 2296, p. 363, pl. 124.

¹⁴ For the difficulty of attributing black-figured volute-kraters, see Hitzl, p. 123. For a map showing the distribution of Attic black-figured volute-kraters, see Hitzl, Beilage 8. Although these kraters were found in many areas in Greece, South Italy and Sicily were particularly important centers for export.

¹⁵ For four lekythoi attributed to the Cock Group, see 85; for five (or perhaps six) lekythoi assigned to the Phanyllis Group, see 90. For the small fragment of a lekythos (C-47-211 d), see 87. There are also two lekythoi attributed to the Group of Vatican G 52: Beazley assigned C-37-1080 (*ABV*, p. 461, no. 23; Campbell, p. 569, no. 5, fig. 5) to the Group of Vatican G 52; C-37-1003 (Campbell, p. 569, no. 6, fig. 6) is surely also the work of the Group. There is also a small fragment of a lekythos from the Potters' Quarter, KP 1173: *Corinth XV*, iii, no. 2292, p. 363, pl. 124. It is interesting to note that although lekythoi are usually found in funerary contexts in the years after 500 B.C., only seven of the twenty-two lekythoi mentioned above, which date to the second half of the century, are from funerary contexts: 84; T 2835, T 2829, T 1459, T 1457 (see 85); T 2831 (see 90); and almost certainly 90.

¹⁶ For lekanides and their lids, see A. Lioutas, *Attische schwarzfigurige Lekanai und Lekanides (Beiträge zur Archäologie 18)*, Würzburg 1987.

¹⁷ No hydriai or kantharoi from this period are catalogued here, but they do appear at Corinth. There is a hydria from Well 1937-3, attributed to the Painter of Louvre F 6 (C-37-2472: see footnote 3 above). There is also a kantharos fragment (CP-2261) from the so-called Lechaion Cemetery (C. W. J. Eliot and M. Eliot, "The Lechaion Cemetery Near Corinth," *Hesperia* 37, 1968 [pp. 345–367], p. 366, no. 73, pl. 109). C-39-322 (Bentz, pp. 429–430, no. D6-150, pl. 44) is a fragment of a straight-sided open vessel that might also be a kantharos.

¹⁸ I have already suggested ("Corinth I," p. 75) that the date for Well 1946-3 should be revised downwards into the third quarter of the 6th century B.C. The Siana cup 30 ("Corinth I") dates ca. 550–540 B.C.; the fragments from the well that are published here are so small they are difficult to date precisely, but they are certainly no earlier than 30 and are more likely later.

¹⁹ For the complete publication of this well, see Campbell.

one (41) from Well 1947-2, both of which are located in the Southeast Building.²⁰ There are two fragments (40 and 104) from Well 1934-10, located just to the east of the stair which leads from the center of the West Shops to the precinct of Temple E, and 116 is from Well 1939-1, which is just north of the northeast corner of the foundations of Temple E.²¹ At the west end of the Forum, 114, 122, 131, and 134 were found in the deposit under the lowest poros chip floor, which is associated with the Classical racecourse.²²

There are also small concentrations of black figure in contexts other than deposits. 83, 89, 107, 108, 109, and 121 are from the area of pre-South Stoa Buildings I–IV. 71 and 85 are from the Punic Amphora Building itself, and 105 is from later levels above it. There are eight pieces (92–94, 102, 133, 141, 142, and 147) from the area of the Peribolos of Apollo, and 53, 88, 97, 98, 125, 130, and 140 are from the Sacred Spring.

CATALOGUE

For 1–36, see "Corinth I". All measurements are in meters.

AMPHORA, TYPE B

37. Amphora, Type B

Pl. 57

C-31-80 a, b. Two non-joining fragments preserve part of the middle body of an amphora of Type B. The surface of both fragments is worn, and the glaze is peeling. Site of the archaeological museum, northeast of Temple E.

a) H. 0.119, Th. (at upper break) 0.00925, Th. (at lower break) 0.0037. The large fragment preserves parts of the two panels. On side A, the panel is framed above by a lotus-bud border with a black line at the bottom and framed at the right side by a black line. Beyond the right edge of the panel, part of the black body and a handle stump. Of side B, part of the reserved panel and its left framing line are preserved.

On side A, Achilles brought by Peleus to Cheiron. Peleus faces left: he wears a chlamys and petasos and carries two spears and the boy Achilles, who looks left. Achilles is naked except for a fillet. Cheiron, who has human forelegs and wears a himation, faces right. He holds a stick over his shoulder, from which are suspended a hare and another animal (fox? only

its tail is preserved). Cheiron is accompanied by a lion to left, which stands under his belly, and by a fawn (ears and muzzle preserved) to right, which stands between the centaur and Peleus. Vine branches in the field. Red: straps on Peleus' petasos, line on his beard, Achilles' fillet, dots on Cheiron's himation and Peleus' chlamys, and dots on lion's mane; white: Peleus' petasos and dots on his chlamys and on Cheiron's himation.

b) Max. pres. dim. 0.0985, Th. (at upper break) 0.0052, Th. (at lower break) 0.0037.

Fragment b preserves part of the scene on side B: Peleus and Thetis. Thetis' upper body and head are preserved. She wears a chiton, and her head is turned to left. Her right arm is upraised while her left is down. Only part of Peleus' upper torso is preserved; he is bent over and leans across Thetis. A lion, whose head appears at the left edge of the fragment, bites Peleus' back. White: Thetis' flesh and Peleus' baldric.

Attributed to the Eucharides Painter [Beazley].
About 500 B.C.

*ARV*², p. 1637, no. 9 *bis*; *Paralipomena*, pp. 174 and 347; *Heldensage*³, p. 330, A 9; *LIMC* I, p. 45,

²⁰ For the pottery from Well 1947-4, see Bentz, pp. 285–365.

²¹ Most of the contents of Well 1934-10 were published in M. Z. Pease, "A Well of the Late Fifth Century at Corinth," *Hesperia* 6, 1937, pp. 257–316.

²² For the context, see C. K. Williams, II and P. Russell, "Corinth: Excavations of 1980," *Hesperia* 50, 1981 (pp. 1–44), p. 9.

no. 26; F. A. G. Beck, *Album of Greek Education*, Sydney 1975, p. 11, no. b 14; D. Kemp-Lindemann, *Darstellungen des Achilleus in griechischer und römischer Kunst*, Bern/Frankfurt 1975, pp. 11–12, pl. 1.

Cheiron is usually accompanied either by a fawn, as here, or a dog; the presence of the lion as well is unexpected. The depiction is also unusual in that Achilles appears as a youth in the arms of his father. Depictions of the story in the late 6th century usually show Achilles either as a child in Peleus' arms or as a youth standing in front of his father (*LIMC* I, p. 53). For another example of an older Achilles in his father's arms, see the neck-amphora Louvre F 21 by the Affecter (*ABV*, p. 244, no. 48; *Beazley Addenda*, p. 30; H. Mommsen, *Der Affecter*, Mainz 1975, pl. 63). For Achilles brought to Cheiron, see K. Friis Johansen, "Achill bei Chiron," in *Dragma Martino P. Nilsson Dedicatum*, Lund 1939, pp. 181–205; Kemp-Lindemann, *op. cit.*, pp. 7–18; *LIMC* I, pp. 45–48, 53–54; and *LIMC* III, pp. 241–242, 247–248; *Heldensage*³, pp. 330–331.

As Peleus wrestles with Thetis here, he is being attacked by a lion which represents one of Thetis' transformations. A feline attached to the hero's back appears in other representations of the story; see, e.g., an amphora of Type A in Munich (1415: *CVA*, Munich 1 [Germany 3], pls. 45 [139]:2 and 46 [140]:2) and a neck-amphora, perhaps by the A.D. Painter, also in Munich (1542: *CVA*, Munich 9 [Germany 48], pl. 14 [2311]). The Eucharides Painter worked in red figure as well as black, and Peleus and Thetis also appear on a red-figured stamnos by him (Paris, Ganay: *ARV*², p. 228, no. 31). For Peleus and Thetis, see *Heldensage*³, pp. 321–329 and X. Krieger, *Der Kampf zwischen Peleus und Thetis in der griechischen Vasenmalerei*, Münster 1973.

NECK-AMPHORAE

38. Fragment of a neck-amphora(?) Pl. 58
CP-2606. Max. pres. dim. 0.0605, Th. (at lower break) 0.004. A single fragment from the body of a neck-amphora(?).

The upper edge of the fragment is reserved, and there is a slight protrusion, probably from the fillet(?) or the beginning of the neck of the vase. Below, black tongues framed above by a single black line and

below by two black lines. The head of Dionysos to right. He wears an ivy wreath, and the neck border of his clothing is just visible at the bottom edge. A tiny bit of black at the lower right edge is probably part of a vine branch. Red: beard and berries on wreath.

Unattributed.

About 520–510 B.C.

The fact that Dionysos' head overlaps the shoulder pattern suggests that he is standing above the ground line, perhaps in a chariot. Cf. Dionysos in a chariot on Würzburg 214, attributed to the Group of Würzburg 210 (*ABV*, p. 373, no. 179; *Paralipomena*, p. 163, no. 179; E. Langlotz, *Griechische Vasen in Würzburg*, Munich 1932, pl. 58).

The figure on **38** is very close in style to the Dionysos who sits beside Ariadne on a neck-amphora attributed to the Leagros Group (North German private collection: W. Hornbostel *et al.*, *Kunst der Antike. Schätze aus norddeutschem Privatbesitz*, Mainz 1977, no. 250, p. 286.

39. Fragment of a neck-amphora Pl. 58
C-37-2321. A single fragment from the shoulder of a neck-amphora. Max. pres. dim. 0.0345, Th. (at lower break) 0.0066. Julian Basilica.

At the top of the fragment, a trace of red, perhaps from a red fillet at the junction of neck and shoulder. Below, tongue pattern. On the shoulder, the crest of a high-crested helmet at the right and another object, perhaps a round shield, at the left. Red: fillet(?) and tongue.

Unattributed.

Fourth quarter of the 6th century B.C.

40. Neck-amphora Pl. 58
C-34-1116. The mouth, part of the neck, and part of one handle are preserved. H. 0.098, D. (outer) of mouth 0.167, W. of top of mouth 0.0155. Some restoration in plaster. The neck is glazed on the interior to a depth of 0.054. Forum Southwest, Well 1934-10. See *Corinth* VII, iii, p. 201, deposit 10.

The top of the mouth is reserved, and there is a red line on the inside edge and one on the outside edge. The outside of the mouth is black, and there is a groove at the junction of neck and mouth. Below, a black line, then a palmette-lotus chain and a black

line below. The handle is black except for its reserved inside. No incision.

Unattributed.

Fourth quarter of the 6th century B.C.

41. Fragment of a neck-amphora Pl. 58

C-47-882. H. 0.065, Th. (at lower break) 0.0095. A single fragment from the mouth and upper neck of a neck-amphora. The interior is glazed to a depth of 0.054. Southeast Building, Well 1947-2. See *Corinth* VII, iii, p. 217, deposit 81.

The top of the mouth is reserved, with a red line on the outside edge. The exterior of the mouth is black, and there is a groove at the junction of mouth and neck. A black line below, then a palmette-lotus chain. No incision.

Unattributed.

Fourth quarter of the 6th century B.C.

41 is similar in shape and decoration to **40**.

PANATHENAIC AMPHORAE

42. Fragment of a Panathenaic prize amphora Pl. 58

C-30-85. Max. pres. dim. 0.064, Th. (at upper break) 0.0057, Th. (at lower break) 0.005. A single fragment from the body of a Panathenaic amphora. Much of the interior and the upper edge of the exterior has burnt grayish. Site of the archaeological museum, northeast of Temple E.

Part of the upraised right arm and shoulder of Athena to left. She wears her aegis; one of its snakes curls beneath her arm. Below her arm are two letters:



The two lines on her right shoulder are probably from the shoulder border of her aegis. The slightly curved line at the left edge of the fragment is probably from a long lock of Athena's hair. Red: inscription and stripe beneath Athena's arm (probably part of her peplos); white: rows of dots on either side of the wavy line border.

Unattributed.

About 540–530 B.C.

42 is very close in date and in general appearance to the Panathenaic amphora in Karlsruhe attributed

to Exekias (65.45: *Paralipomena*, p. 61, no. 8 bis; *Beazley Addenda*, p. 17; J. Thimme, *Antike Meisterwerke im Karlsruher Schloss*, Karlsruhe 1986, pp. 97–99, no. 37, pl. VII [color]). The two preserved letters on **42** are the first two letters of the retrograde inscription:

TONAΘENEΘENAΘΛON

The placement of the inscription between Athena and the column on the right, as on the Karlsruhe vase and **42**, is very unusual; there are no other 6th-century examples (see *Agora* XXIII, p. 15). For Panathenaic amphorae of this period, see J. R. Brandt, "Archaeologia Panathenaica I. Panathenaic Prize-Amphorae from the Sixth Century B.C.," *Acta ArtHist* 8, 1978, pp. 1–23; for Panathenaic amphorae in general, see, most recently, *Agora* XXIII, pp. 12–17.

43. Fragment of a Panathenaic amphora Pl. 58

C-37-2300. A single fragment from the body of a Panathenaic amphora. H. 0.036, W. 0.0694, Th. (at lower break) 0.01. Forum South Central, southwest of the Bema.

The head and shoulders of a bearded man to right. He wears a sleeved garment and leans forward towards a horse, also to right, whose mane and neck are partly preserved on the right edge. Red: beard and part of hair of man, mane of horse; white: man's garment.

Attributed to the Euphiletos Painter.

About 530–520 B.C.

43 is so thick that it certainly comes from a very large vase, and its close stylistic relationship with the Euphiletos Painter's Panathenaic amphorae suggests that it is a fragment of a Panathenaic amphora. The Euphiletos Painter seems to have made Panathenaic amphorae something of a specialty; see J. D. Beazley, *The Development of Attic Black-Figure*, rev. ed., Berkeley 1986, p. 84. Two of his Panathenaic amphorae that are especially close to **43** are Munich 1453 (*ABV*, p. 322, no. 4; *Beazley Addenda*, p. 42; Brandt [under **42**], pls. 1 and 2:a) and New York, M.M.A. 14.130.12 (*ABV*, p. 322, no. 6; *Paralipomena*, p. 142, no. 6; *Beazley Addenda*, p. 42; *CVA*, New York 2 [USA 12], pl. 39 [571]). For the Euphiletos Painter and Panathenaic amphorae, see Beazley, *Development*, p. 84; A. Stenico, "Un'anfora panatenaica del pittore di Euphiletos,"

in *Studies in Honour of Arthur Dale Trendall*, A. Cambitoglou, ed., Sydney 1979, pp. 177–180; Brandt (under 42), pp. 5–6, 13–15.

This cannot be a depiction of a horse race, for jockeys were young boys, not grown men. The bearded man is therefore probably a charioteer. His head is very close to the horse's neck, and that may be because the chariot is wheeling around, as on two Panathenaic amphorae assigned to the Leagros Group: Sparta (*ABV*, p. 369, no. 112; G. Dickins, "Laconia. I—Excavations at Sparta, 1907. § 7. The Hieron of Athena Chalkioikos," *BSA* 13, 1906–1907 [pp. 137–154], pp. 150–152, pl. 5) and Taranto 4595 (9887; *ABV*, p. 369, no. 113; *Beazley Addenda*, p. 48; Brandt [under 42], pl. 9).

AMPHORAE, TYPE UNCERTAIN

44. Fragment of an amphora or neck-amphora Pl. 58

C-1980-39. H. 0.045, W. 0.045, Th. (at lower break) 0.0055. A single fragment from the body of an amphora or neck-amphora. Forum Northeast, construction fill for west wall of Julian Basilica.

A quadriga to right. The right pole and trace horses are partly preserved. At the left edge, part of the chariot yoke and pole. Red: manes of both horses, reins on neck of pole horse, and iris of eye of pole horse; white: pole horse. The added color is unusually thickly applied.

Unattributed.

Third quarter of the 6th century B.C.

For white pole horses, see M. B. Moore, *Horses on Black-Figured Greek Vases of the Archaic Period: ca. 620–480 B.C.*, diss. New York University, 1971, pp. 373–376. Moore (p. 375) mentions the popularity of white pole horses in the work of Group E and Exekias; 44 is close in date and not unrelated in style to their work.

45. Fragment of an amphora Pl. 58

C-30-94. H. 0.03, W. 0.039, Th. (at lower break) 0.0053. A single fragment from the lower body of an amphora or neck-amphora. Reserved area is streaky. Theater.

A greaved leg to left, perhaps from a running figure, and a second leg, apparently also greaved, to left. Red: greave of right leg.

Unattributed.

Second half of the 6th century B.C.

DINOS

46. Fragments of a dinos Pl. 59

C-32-62 and C-68-12. Two non-joining fragments from the mouth of a dinos. C-32-62 is from east of Temple E.

C-32-62. H. 0.03, W. of top of mouth 0.042.

On the inside of the mouth, a ship sails right. On the sail, three long oblique lines, which indicate a pair of brailing lines and the leech of the sail, and seven shorter lines, which are horizontal reinforcing lines. In the bow, crosshatched bowscreens and stem post. A horizontal rail runs aft from the bow, and below the rail are the partially preserved heads of three oarsmen. Only the incised arc from the hairline of the middle figure is preserved. Smudge of glaze to the right of the stem post. On the top of the mouth, there is a black line at the outside edge; the inside edge is badly worn. Parts of two chariots to right. At left, the heads of two horses. At right, the hindquarters of four horses and the upper part of the chariot and the charioteer, who wears a chiton and carries a goad. On the outside of the mouth, ivy wreath. Parts of eight upper leaves and the stem are preserved. Red: mane and forelock of horse at left and tail of right trace horse at right; white: sail, charioteer's chiton.

C-68-12. Max. pres. dim. 0.0405.

The fragment preserves part of the top and outside of the mouth. On the top of the mouth, parts of three equine hind legs and a trace of the black line at the outside edge. On the outside of the mouth, an ivy wreath, of which parts of four leaves and the stem are preserved.

Unattributed.

Last quarter of the 6th century B.C.

CVA, Boston 2 [USA 19], p. 9, no. 9. A. B. Brownlee, *Attic Black-Figured Dinoid*, diss. Harvard University, 1981, pp. 534–535, no. 94, fig. 159.

The two fragments are from a black-bodied dinos with figured decoration confined to the mouth, the usual scheme for dinoid in the second half of the 6th century B.C. There is a fragment of such a dinos from the Athenian Agora (*Agora XXIII*, no. 614, pp. 179–180, pl. 57), but this type of dinos is rare in Greece; most examples have been found in Italy. For black-bodied dinoid, see Brownlee, *op. cit.*, pp. 276–349 and *Agora XXIII*, pp. 34–35. Most have sailing ships

decorating the inside of the mouth, as does **46**. The ship on **46** can be compared to those on two dinoi attributed to the manner of the Antimenes Painter: Louvre F 61 (*ABV*, p. 279, no. 50; J. S. Morrison and R. T. Williams, *Greek Oared Ships, 900–322 B.C.*, Cambridge 1968, pl. 17:c) and Paestum (*Paralipomena*, p. 122, no. 50 *bis*; M. W. Stoop, "L'Edificio Quadrato nello Heraion alla Foce del Sele. Oggetti dai depositi: ceramica," *AttiMGrecia*, n.s. 6–7, 1965–1966 [pp. 86–143], pp. 88–90, pls. 20–23; Morrison and Williams, pp. 103–104, *Arch.* 69, pl. 17:d).

There are chariot *races* on the tops of the mouth of dinoi, such as Louvre Cp 12244 (*CVA*, Louvre 12 [France 19], pl. 154 [827]:2–6), but here the chariots seem to move in a stately procession. For such processions, see two volute-kraters, Munich 1739 and Taranto 20336, which may be the work of the Golvov Group. Munich 1739: Hitzl, no. 37, pp. 302–303, pl. 44; Taranto 20336: Hitzl, no. 48, pp. 323–324 and F. G. Lo Porto, "Tombe di Atleti Tarentini," *AttiMGrecia*, n.s. 8, 1967 (pp. 31–98), p. 54, no. 7, pl. 16.

COLUMN-KRATERS

47. Fragment of a column-krater Pl. 59

C-71-256. H. pres. 0.062, W. top of mouth 0.026–0.027, est. outer D. of mouth 0.27. Eight joining fragments preserve part of the mouth, neck, shoulder, and most of one handle. The glaze is sloppily applied, and much of the vase has misfired reddish and greenish. Forum Southwest, area just north of South Stoa shops XXI and XXII.

On the top of the mouth, zigzags, framed on the inside by a red line which extends into the interior of the mouth and on the outside by a black line. On the handle-plate, head and shoulders of a figure to right, separated from the zigzags by black lines. The figure appears to be female, but there is no trace of added white. The remainder of the krater is black, except for the underside of the mouth and the inside of the handle, which are reserved.

Attributed to the Circle of Lydos.

About 540 B.C.

There are many column-kraters attributed to Lydos and his companions, and **47** was probably painted by a member of the workshop. It is closest to the late work of the Painter of Louvre F 6, such as

Louvre E 679 (*ABV*, p. 125, no. 30; *Paralipomena*, p. 51, no. 30; *CVA*, Louvre 12 [France 19], pl. 164 [837]:5–8). For column-kraters by the painters in the circle of Lydos, see M. B. Moore, "Attic Black Figure from Samothrace," *Hesperia* 44, 1975 (pp. 234–259), pp. 234–238; P. Zaphiropoulou, "Vases peints du Musée du Salonique," *BCH* 94, 1970 (pp. 361–435), pp. 372–398; and M. A. Tiverios, *Προβλήματα της μελανομορφής ἀπτικής κεραμικής*, Thessaloniki 1981. For the Painter of Louvre F 6, see P. J. Connor, "Replicas in Greek Vase-Painting: The Work of the Painter of Louvre F 6," *BABesch* 56, 1981, pp. 37–44; Tiverios, pp. 94–119; *Agora XXIII*, pp. 85–86.

48. Fragments of a column-krater Pl. 59

C-34-308 a, b. Two fragments preserving part of the mouth and neck of a column-krater. Forum West, Well 1934-12 (date: Early Christian?), between Temple F and West Shops.

a) H. 0.031, est. D. of mouth 0.36, Th. of neck (at lower break) 0.0095.

Red line inside the mouth. On the top of the mouth, a lion to left and the tail of a boar(?) to right. On the outside of the mouth, ivy (parts of two leaves and stem preserved). The neck, a small part of which is preserved, is black. Red: lion's neck.

b) H. 0.032, W. of top of mouth 0.042, Th. of neck (at lower break) 0.0108.

Red line inside the mouth. On the top of the mouth, a lion to right, with upraised forepaw, and the head and neck of a boar to left. On the outside of the mouth, between black lines, ivy, with dots between the leaves. A small part of the neck, which is black, is preserved. Red: necks of lion and boar.

Unattributed.

About 540–520 B.C.

For animals on the tops of the mouths of column-kraters, cf. two examples, which are both a little earlier than **48**: New York, M.M.A. 31.11.11 by Lydos (*ABV*, p. 108, no. 5; p. 684; *Paralipomena*, p. 43, no. 5; *Beazley Addenda*, p. 12; M. A. Tiverios, "Ο Λυδός καὶ τὸ ἔργο του," Athens 1976, pl. 55:a) and Athens, Acropolis 649 and 650 and Agora A-P 1224 attributed to Group E (*ABV*, p. 137, no. 67; C. Roebuck, "Pottery from the North Slope of the Acropolis, 1937–1938," *Hesperia* 9, 1940 (pp. 141–260), pp. 150–152, no. 7, figs. 6–8.

49. Fragment of a column-krater Pl. 59
C-1982-123. H. 0.0495, W. 0.0896, Th. 0.008. A single fragment from the shoulder of a column-krater. The exterior glaze has fired grayish. East of Theater, northwest of mosaic floor.

At the left, part of the palmette border from the left side of the panel. The horizontal linked palmettes face inward and outward alternately, and there are small triangular elements in the interstices. There are two framing lines on the right and one on the left. At the left edge, glaze from the black which surrounds the panels. At the right edge, an indeterminate object from the scene within the panel. There may be some preliminary sketch on the object within the panel. White: rim of object and two lines at its right edge.

Unattributed.

Fourth quarter of the 6th century B.C.

A similar palmette border appears along the bottom of the main picture on Leagros Group hydriai such as Leningrad Б 2067 by Painter S (*ABV*, p. 364, no. 59; *Paralipomena*, p. 162, no. 59; *Beazley Addenda*, p. 47; X. S. Gorbunova, *Chernofigurnye atticheskie vazy v Érmitazhe*, Leningrad 1983, no. 84, pp. 116–117).

50. Fragments of a column-krater Pl. 60
CP-2724 a, b. Two non-joining fragments preserving part of the lower body and foot of a column-krater. Glaze is brownish and streaky throughout.

a) H. 0.108. Th. (at upper break) 0.0064, est. D. (foot) 0.135.

The foot, in two degrees, is black; the underside is reserved. Above the foot, base rays (15 preserved), and red lines above and below a black band. Part of the panel decoration is preserved: on a ground line, parts of seven equine forelegs (from a quadriga) and, at the left, a human foot. At the right edge are traces of the lines forming the panel frame.

b) H. 0.102, Th. (at upper break) 0.0045, Th. (at lower break) 0.0072.

At the bottom, red lines above and below a black band, and base rays (9 preserved). In the panel: three human feet to right and the legs of a satyr whose tail is visible at right. The end of a spear(?) or vine branch(?) is overlapped by the left leg of the

satyr. At the right edge, the ornament framing the panel: ivy with a pair of lines on either side.

Unattributed.

About 500–490 B.C.

In shape and style, generally, and in the juxtaposition of a chariot scene and a Dionysiac scene, 50 can be compared to the name vase of the Painter of Louvre C 12287 (*Paralipomena*, p. 155, no. 1; *CVA*, Louvre 12 [France 19], pl. 186 [859]) and Tarquinia RC 2439, which Tronchetti assigns to the same painter (C. Tronchetti, *Ceramica attica a figure nere. Grandi vasi: anfore, pelikai, crateri* [*Materiali del Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Tarquinia V*], Rome 1983, pp. 129–130, no. 54, pls. 55–56).

51. Fragment of a column-krater Pl. 60
C-33-126. H. pres. 0.024, W. top of mouth 0.033. A single fragment preserving part of the upper neck and the mouth of a column-krater. Forum Southwest, South Stoa, area of Shop XXXII.

On the inside of the mouth, a thick red line. On the top of the mouth, a lion (in silhouette) to left and a red line at the outer edge. On the outside of the mouth (lower part broken off), a black line and an ivy wreath with heart-shaped leaves.

Unattributed.

Late 6th or early 5th century B.C.

For column-kraters with figures on the top of the mouth, see 52 and *Agora XXIII*, p. 161; in addition to those listed in *Agora XXIII*, there are five which are close in date to 51. Two are the work of the Painter of Louvre C 12287: the name vase (see 50 above) and Louvre C 12286 (*Paralipomena*, p. 155, no. 2; *CVA*, Louvre 12 [France 19], pl. 185 [858]). The third has been added by Tronchetti to the oeuvre of the Painter of Louvre C 12287 (Tarquinia RC 2439: see 50 above). The fourth and fifth are Louvre C 12288 (*CVA*, Louvre 12 [France 19], pl. 187 [860]:1; pl. 188 [861]) and a column-krater in a Westphalian private collection (*Griechische Vasen aus westfälischen Sammlungen*, Münster 1984, no. 29, pp. 95–97). There are also fragments of a column-krater rim decorated with animals from the Potters' Quarter (KP 2746: *Corinth XV*, iii, no. 2295, p. 363, pl. 124). Animals also appear on the tops of the mouths of red-figured column-kraters, and so one cannot be certain that 51 is from a black-figured column-krater.

52. Fragment of a column-krater Pl. 60

C-32-63. H. pres. 0.047, W. top of mouth 0.0296. A single fragment preserving part of the upper neck and the mouth of a column-krater. North of northeast corner of Temple E.

Red line on inside edge of mouth. On the top of the mouth, silhouette animals: a deer to right and a lion to left. On the outside of the mouth (lower half broken off), a black line and an ivy wreath. On the neck, a reserved panel with a black line along the top. In the panel, in silhouette, a man (satyr?) with vines(?).

Unattributed.

Late 6th or early 5th century B.C.

For silhouette figures in a neck panel on a column-krater, see two examples attributed to the Leagros Group: Brussels R 324 (*ABV*, p. 376, no. 225; *CVA*, Brussels 2 [Belgium 2], III H e, pl. 16 [56]:2) and Bologna 52 (*ABV*, p. 376, no. 231; *CVA*, Bologna 2 [Italy 7], pl. 28 [327]:1–2). Like **52**, the top of the mouth of Bologna 52 is also decorated with animals. One cannot be certain that this fragment is from a black-figured vase, because silhouette figures in neck panels also appear on red-figured column-kraters. See, e.g., the much later column-krater in a Westphalian private collection (*Griech. Vas. westf. Samml.* [under **51**], no. 27, pp. 94–93 [attributed to the Earlier Mannerists]).

VOLUTE-KRATERS

53. Fragment of a volute-krater Pl. 61

C-72-294. Max. pres. dim. 0.0423, Th. (at lower break) 0.006. A single fragment from the upper(?) neck of a volute-krater. The interior has fired slightly greenish. Sacred Spring West, disturbance below 5th-century poros floor and above Corinthian industrial area.

The upper edge of the fragment flares slightly and may preserve part of the mouth. A black line below. In the figured frieze, the heads of two horses to right, the right pole and right trace horses of a quadriga. At left, the end of the charioteer's goad(?) and below that, a spot of black which may be part of the yoke. There appears to be added white, although it may be incrustation. Red: stripe along crest of each horse; white: blaze and spot on ear of pole horse.

Unattributed.

About 520–510 B.C.

For horse with white blazes, see the upper frieze of a volute-krater once in the Judica collection in Pazzolo (Hitzl, no. 53, pp. 332–333; P. Orsi, "Vasi di Leontini. Contributo all'archeologia di quella città," *RivIstArch* 2, 1930 [pp. 149–177], p. 154, fig. 5).

54. Fragment of a volute-krater Pl. 61

C-75-198. H. 0.037, W. 0.0645, Th. (at lower break) 0.012. A single fragment from the mouth and upper neck of a volute-krater. Forum Southwest, just east of southeast corner of West Shops.

On the interior, a red line just below the mouth. The top of the mouth is reserved. On the outside of the mouth, key to left between lines. There are traces of the handle at the left edge of the fragment: on the top of the mouth and under the overhang there are spots of black glaze, and the key which decorates the outside of the mouth stops before it reaches the left edge. Below, a black line. In the figured zone, the upper body of a draped youth, wearing a petasos and carrying two spears walks to left alongside a bridled horse. At the right edge, the head of an old man wearing a fillet to right. Red: man and forelock of horse, stripes on youth's drapery, and old man's fillet; white: petasos (applied directly on clay and now worn off) and hair of head at right.

Unattributed.

About 520–510 B.C.

For a man carrying two spears and walking alongside a horse, see Taranto 20335 (Golvos Group; *ABV*, p. 195, no. 4; Lo Porto [under **46**], pp. 53–54, no. 6, pl. 15; De Juliis and Loiacono [footnote 6 above], p. 220, fig. 244; Hitzl, no. 47, pp. 321–322) and Boston, M.F.A. 90.153 (*CVA*, Boston 2 [USA 19], pls. 62–63 [896 and 897]). The figure on **54** is close in style to figure 6 on side A of Boston, M.F.A. 90.153, who also wears a white petasos. For white-haired men on volute-kraters, see Orvieto, Museo Etrusco Faina 2746 (*W. Technau*, "Schwarzfigurige Vasen der Sammlung Conte Faina in Orvieto," *RM* 53, 1938 [pp. 91–137], pp. 116–118, no. 3 [Inv. 188], pl. 30; Hitzl, no. 40, pp. 308–309) and the fragmentary krater Athens, Acropolis 655a–e and Athens, Stathatos 81 a and b (*ABV*, p. 289, no. 26; Hitzl, no. 68, pp. 348–349; S. Karouzou, "Fragments d'un cratère à volutes

provenant de la collection Hélène Stathatos," *BCH* 79, 1955 [pp. 177–204], p. 185, figs. 8, 9).

55. Fragment of a volute-krater Pl. 61

C-31-76. H. 0.045, Th. (at upper break) 0.0075, Th. (at lower break) 0.005. A single fragment preserving part of the shoulder and lower neck of a volute-krater. Site of the archaeological museum, northeast of Temple E.

The interior of the neck is glazed, but what remains of the shoulder is not. On the exterior, in the lower zone, on a black ground line, two dancing figures to right. On the left, a draped female (feet and lower part of garment preserved), and on the right, a male (lower body preserved) wearing a chlamys(?). The shoulder is black. Red: dots on chlamys(?); white: flesh of woman.

Unattributed.

About 520–500 B.C.

The subject of this piece seems to be a komos. For a komos with males and females together, cf. a column-krater by the Acheloos Painter (Gotha Z.V. 2476: *ABV*, p. 384, no. 24; *CVA*, Gotha 1 [Germany 24], pl. 38 [1162]). The ends of the drapery about the legs of the dancing man on **55** can also be compared to the garments on the male figures on the Gotha column-krater. The dancing men may also be compared to similar figures on the lower friezes of two volute-kraters attributed to the Acheloos Painter: Reggio 4036 (*ABV*, p. 384, no. 21 and p. 386, no. 13; Hitzl, no. 105, p. 385, pl. 47:a) and New York, M.M.A. 41.162.64 a–c and e (*ABV*, p. 384, no. 22; *CVA*, Hoppin and Gallatin Collections [USA 1], Gallatin Collection, pl. 6 [26]:1–3; Hitzl, no. 96, p. 376). There the men are dancing at a symposium, and although some women are present, they are not dancing. The absence of tongues on the shoulder of **55** suggests that it may have been decorated with two figured zones on the neck, like Reggio 4036 and the New York volute-krater. See Hitzl, p. 116.

56. Fragment of a volute-krater Pl. 61

CP-1657. H. 0.052, W. 0.054, Th. (at upper break) 0.0075, Th. (at lower break) 0.009. A single fragment from the lower part of the neck of a volute-krater.

A quadriga to right. A draped woman, facing left, stands alongside the chariot horses. She wears a fillet, and her mantle is pulled over her head. Red:

woman's fillet, tail of one horse, manes of two horses, breast band of right trace horse; white: female flesh.

Unattributed.

About 520–500 B.C.

A woman standing alongside a chariot is fairly common among the formulaic themes which appear on black-bodied volute-kraters and dinoi of this period. See, e.g., the volute-krater Louvre F 198 assigned to the manner of the Antimenes Painter (*ABV*, p. 280, no. 55; *CVA*, Louvre 2 [France 9], III H e, pl. 3 [75]:1, 2; Hitzl, no. 42, pp. 311–312, pl. 49:b) and the dinos Cleveland 71.46 attributed to the circle of the Antimenes Painter (W. G. Moon and L. Berge, *Greek Vase-Painting in Midwestern Collections*, Chicago 1979, no. 63, pp. 110–111).

57. Fragment of a volute-krater Pl. 61

C-33-102 *bis*. H. 0.074, W. 0.143, Th. (at lower break) 0.0093. A single fragment from the mouth and upper part of the neck of a large volute-krater.

On the interior, a red line just inside the mouth. The top of the mouth is reserved, and there is a red line (somewhat worn) at the outside edge. On the outside of the mouth, key to left between black lines. On the upper zone of the neck, the head and up-raised arm of a woman to right and a large male eye and eyebrow. The woman wears a fillet. Red: fillet, pupil of woman's eye, and center of the male eye; white: woman's flesh, white of the male eye, and ring around the center of the pupil of the male eye.

Unattributed.

About 520–500 B.C.

This seems to be a frieze where the eyes are not at the handles but are moved somewhat inwards, so that the central group has fewer figures, and there is space for several figures between the eyes and the handles. For such a composition, see Bologna, Pell. 59 (Hitzl, no. 33, pp. 295–296, pl. 40:b; *CVA*, Bologna 2 [Italy 7], pls. 28 [327]:5 and 29 [328]:3, 4).

58. Fragment of a volute-krater Pl. 61

CP-2610. Max. pres. dim. 0.0725. Th. (at upper break) 0.012, Th. (at lower break) 0.011. A single fragment from the upper part (?) of the neck of a volute-krater. Parts of exterior fired reddish.

On the interior, a red line, near the top of the fragment. On the exterior, there is a broken bit of projecting surface which is probably part of the mouth.

A black line immediately below. In the figured zone, a warrior moves left, wearing a low-crested Corinthian helmet, baldric, and chiton(?). He carries a round shield (device: drinking horn). Two spears cross the field; one presumably belongs to the warrior (held underhand). At the left edge, two spots of glaze which are probably part of the warrior's adversary. Traces of a change of design are preserved: an incised line from a shield rim slightly above and to the left of the present one. There are also very faint traces of another shield device, probably also a drinking horn. Red: shield rim; white: shield device, helmet, and baldric.

Unattributed.

About 520–500 B.C.

59. Fragment of a volute-krater Pl. 61

C-30-78. H. 0.035, W. 0.061, Th. (at lower break) 0.0105. A single fragment preserving part of the mouth and upper part of the neck of a volute-krater. West side of Lechaion Road, ca. 160 m. north of the modern village square.

The top of the mouth is reserved; the outside carries key to left between black lines. Below, a black line. In the figured zone are one spot of glaze at the left and another near the bottom. The two may be from the same figure (part of the head and arm of a dancing figure), or the left-hand spot may be the forelock of a horse and the right-hand, part of a human figure. Two incised lines on the right-hand spot might be indications of drapery folds.

Unattributed.

About 520–500 B.C.

60. Fragment of a volute-krater Pl. 61

CP-2604. Max. pres. dim. 0.087, Th. (at lower break) 0.007. A single fragment of the mouth and upper frieze of the neck of a volute-krater.

The top of the mouth is reserved. On the outside, key to left between black lines. There are black lines above and below the figured zone. Two horses (heads, necks, and forelegs preserved) of a quadriga stand to right. A dog, also to right, is alongside and faces a man seated to left, who is draped and holds a scepter. Above and behind his head are parts of two spears. The surface is too worn to determine added color. Black, under the overhang below the figured frieze and continuing down onto what remains of the neck below the overhang, suggests that the lower

part of the neck was plain, without a second figured frieze.

Unattributed.

About 510–500 B.C.

For a warrior with two spears standing beside a seated man, see the neck zone on a volute-krater in Paestum (Hitzl, no. 41, pp. 310–311, pl. 46). There are seated males with staffs on the three fragments of a volute-krater from the North Cemetery (T 703: footnote 13 above), and D. A. Amyx (Corinth inventory book) has compared them to 60.

61. Fragment of a volute-krater Pl. 61

C-31-81. H. 0.067, Th. (at lower break) 0.01. A single fragment preserving part of the mouth and upper neck of a volute-krater. Site of the archaeological museum, northeast of Temple E.

On the interior, a red line just inside the mouth. The top of the mouth is reserved, and there is a red line at its outside edge. On the outside of the mouth, key to right between black lines. Black line at the top of the figured zone. A charioteer (upper body preserved), to right, mounts his chariot. He holds the reins in both hands and his goad in his right hand, and he carries a shield across his back. Alongside the chariot, the round shield (device?) and two spears of a warrior to left. Red: straps on the charioteer's shield; white: chiton of charioteer and shield device on round shield.

Unattributed.

About 510–500 B.C.

Charioteers mounting chariots are common on volute-kraters, although they do not always wear white chitons and carry shields on their backs by means of red straps. For a charioteer so attired mounting a chariot, see Reggio 4036 by the Acheloos Painter (see 55 above; see also G. Foti, *Il Museo Nazionale di Reggio Calabria*, Naples 1972, pl. VIII). A warrior standing alongside a chariot with charioteer mounting is also a common motif, although the warrior usually stands on the far side; see, e.g., Taranto 20335 (see 54). For a warrior standing on the near side of the chariot, see Athens, N.M. 18823 (Hitzl, no. 69, p. 350).

62. Fragment of a volute-krater Pl. 61

CP-994. Max. pres. dim. 0.091, Th. (at lower break) 0.01. A single fragment preserving part of the mouth and neck of a volute-krater.

The outside of the mouth is decorated with a key to right and a black line. Black line just below the overhang, at the top of the figured zone. On the neck, a procession of figures to right. A maenad, wearing a chiton, himation, and fillet and holding *krotala* in each hand, dances right but turns her head around left towards a bridled donkey or mule (only the head remains). Above the animal's head is an unidentified object, perhaps part of a vine branch. At the right, a satyr (torso preserved) moves right, and his right arm appears to be upraised. Red: maenad's fillet, dots on her drapery, nostril of donkey or mule; white: maenad's flesh, muzzle of donkey or mule.

Unattributed.

About 510–500 B.C.

The subject may be the return of Hephaistos or Dionysos mounting a chariot in the company of satyrs and maenads (some of whom may be mounted on donkeys or mules). For the return of Hephaistos shown on a volute-krater, see the lower frieze on side A of the krater once in the Judica collection, Palazzo (Hitzl, no. 53, pp. 332–333; Orsi [under 53], pp. 151–159, figs. 1–5). For Dionysos mounting a chariot in the company of satyrs and maenads who ride mules, see the lower frieze on side A of the volute-krater Taranto 20334, attributed to the Golvol Group (*ABV*, p. 195, no. 3; Hitzl, no. 46, pp. 319–320, Beilage 7; Lo Porto [under 46], pp. 52–53, no. 5, pl. 14).

63. Fragment of a volute-krater Pl. 61

C-75-53. H. 0.054, Th. (at lower break) 0.0095. A single fragment from the mouth and upper neck of a volute-krater. Forum Southwest, Pentagonal Building, fill above bedrock and preclassical levels in southern room. For the Pentagonal Building, see C. K. Williams, II and J. E. Fisher, "Corinth, 1975: Forum Southwest," *Hesperia* 45, 1976 (pp. 99–162), p. 108, fig. 1.

On the interior, there is a red line just inside the mouth. The top of the mouth is reserved, and there is a red line at its outer edge. On the outside of the mouth, key to right between black lines. In the figured zone, a seated sphinx (forelegs and lower body not preserved) to right with head turned left. At the right, part of an eye and eyebrow. White: flesh and wing bar of sphinx.

Unattributed.

About 510–500 B.C.

The sphinx and eye framed the right side of the figured zone, and this configuration of framing sphinxes and eyes is characteristic of the Golvol Group (Hitzl, p. 123), to which 63 is very close. The sphinx is especially like the framing sphinxes on the three Taranto volute-kraters attributed to the Golvol Group: 4596 (*ABV*, p. 195, no. 2; Hitzl, no. 45, pp. 317–318; Lo Porto [under 46], pp. 51–52, no. 4, pl. 13), 20334 (see 62), and 20335 (see 54).

64. Fragment of a volute-krater Pl. 61

CP-1723. Max. pres. dim. 0.0815, Th. (at lower break) 0.0075. A single fragment, badly chipped, from the lower(?) neck of a volute-krater. Interior has fired greenish.

Near the top of the fragment, trace of overhang, probably from zone above. Below, a black line, and the head and shoulders of a draped woman moving to right, with head turned left. She wears a necklace and a fillet, and her hair is tied up in a *krobylos*. Vine branch in the field. Red: fillet; white: flesh of woman.

Unattributed.

About 510–500 B.C.

The woman is probably dancing, and the vine branch suggests a Dionysiac scene. She is probably a maenad from a scene showing the return of Hephaistos or Dionysos mounting a chariot. For the return of Hephaistos and Dionysos mounting a chariot, see 62.

CALYX-KRATERS

65. Fragment of a calyx-krater Pl. 62

C-34-321. H. 0.047, W. 0.0683, Th. (at upper break) 0.007. A single fragment from the body of a calyx-krater. Forum Southwest, between colonnade of West Shops and Temple F.

The bridled head of a horse to right. At the right edge, the arm and shoulder of a draped male to right. The figure's arm is bent, and he appears to carry a shield on his back. Since he is taller than the horse, he might be standing in a chariot. Red: mane and forelock of horse; white: dot on horse's bridle and two dots on drapery of figure at right.

Unattributed.

Fourth quarter of the 6th century B.C.

66. Fragment of a calyx-krater Pl. 62

C-33-1568. H. 0.085, Th. (at lower break) 0.0063. A single fragment preserving part of the

lip, rim, and upper body of a calyx-krater. The fragment has fired almost completely reddish and brownish. South Stoa, Fill 1933-2, deposit in Shop XXXII. See *Corinth* VII, iii, pp. 223-224, deposit 93.

On the interior, there is a reserved band 0.028 from the edge of the lip. On the exterior, the lip is black with a reserved band below it. The reserved rim is decorated with ivy and black lines above and below. Of the decoration on the body, there remains only the head of Dionysos(?) to left, wearing an ivy wreath. There is incised contour around the hair and an object protruding from the wreath, perhaps a leaf. Red: alternate leaves of the wreath.

Unattributed.

About 520-500 B.C.

Dionysos appears on a good many black-figured calyx-kraters. See, e.g., Villa Giulia 847 by the Priam Painter (*ABV*, p. 332, no. 16; *CVA*, Villa Giulia 3 [Italy 3], pl. 52 [136]:1-2), Brussels R 310 (*ABV*, p. 281, no. 17; *CVA*, Brussels 2 [Belgium 2], III H e, pl. 17 [57]:2) and Syracuse (*ABV*, p. 281, no. 18; G. Cultrera, "Siracusa. Scoperte nel Giardino Spagna," *NSc* 1943 [pp. 33-126], pp. 69-72, figs. 28-31), both of which are related to the Antimenes Painter, and one in the Basel Market attributed to the Rycroft Painter (see, most recently, W. G. Moon, "Some New and Little-Known Vases by the Rycroft and Priam Painters," *Greek Vases in The J. Paul Getty Museum [Occasional Papers on Antiquities 3]*, Malibu 1985, p. 54, fig. 12). For calyx-kraters in general, see *Agora XXIII*, pp. 26-27 and S. Frank, *Kelchkratere spätarchaischer und frühklassischer Zeit*, diss. Münster 1987 (published as *Attische Kelchkratere: eine Untersuchung zum Zusammenspiel von Gefäßform und Bemalung*, Bern 1989).

67. Fragment of a calyx-krater Pl. 62

C-1976-123. H. 0.076, W. 0.062, Th. (at upper break) 0.007. A single fragment from the body of a large, open, straight-sided vessel, probably a calyx-krater. Forum Southwest, Centaur Bath, destruction over drains E and F in Room 4 (Drain Room). See C. K. Williams, II and J. E. Fisher, "Corinth 1976: Forum Southwest," *Hesperia* 46, 1977 (pp. 40-81), p. 43, fig. 2.

The lower body of a satyr to right. At the left edge, a draped maenad whose right hand is visible and

whose left arm (elbow?) may be partly preserved in a white dot at the top edge of the fragment. Red: satyr's tail and dot on woman's drapery; white: woman's hand and dot at the top edge of fragment.

Unattributed.

Fourth quarter of the 6th century B.C.

KRATERS, TYPE UNCERTAIN

68. Fragment of a krater(?) Pl. 62

C-68-34. H. 0.03, W. 0.042, Th. (at upper break) 0.0072. A single fragment from the upper body, near the shoulder, of a large open vessel, probably a krater. Roman Bath on the Lechaion Road. See J. C. Biers, *Corinth*, XVII, *The Great Bath on the Lechaion Road*, Princeton 1985.

The profile of a woman to left overlaps a white object. At the bottom, a shield(?; device?). At the left edge, a bit of glaze and incision. White: flesh of woman, object, and shield device (?).

Unattributed.

Third quarter of 6th century B.C.

69. Fragment of a krater Pl. 62

CP-3228. Max. pres. dim. 0.039, Th. 0.0049. A single fragment from the shoulder and upper body of a krater. On the interior, the lower part of the fragment is glazed, but the upper part is not.

The head of a man to right. A staff(?) passes obliquely behind him.

Unattributed.

Third to fourth quarter of the 6th century B.C.

70. Fragment of a krater Pl. 62

C-31-78. H. 0.0575, W. 0.083, Th. (at upper break) 0.0053, Th. (at lower break) 0.004. A single fragment from the upper body of a krater. Site of the archaeological museum, northeast of Temple E.

On the body, Dionysos (arms, chest, and part of beard preserved), wearing a himation and chiton(?), stands in a chariot (front of chariot and pole stay preserved) to right. He holds the reins in both hands, as well as a kantharos in his left and goad in his right. A woman (upper body preserved), wearing a chiton and himation, stands alongside the chariot, also to right. Her left arm is slightly upraised and she may be holding an object which appears as small traces of black at the right edge. Red: Dionysos'

beard, dots on his himation, top edge of kantharos, and dots on woman's drapery; white: groups of three dots on Dionysos' and the woman's drapery, woman's flesh, and two dots on object at right edge.

Unattributed.

About 520–500 B.C.

71. Fragment of a krater(?) Pl. 62

C-77-165. H. 0.04, W. 0.049, Th. (at upper break) 0.0057, Th. (at lower break) 0.0064. A single fragment from the body of a large open vessel, probably a krater. Forum Southwest, Punic Amphora Building, general fill in northwest area of Room 3. See C. K. Williams, II, "Corinth, 1978: Forum Southwest," *Hesperia* 48, 1979 (pp. 105–144), p. 108, fig. 2.

Woman with outstretched arm (arms?) to right. Part of her right arm (with bracelet?) and chiton sleeve, with button puckers, is preserved, as is some of her upper body. There is some preliminary sketch. Red: stripe on drapery and dot on drapery below woman's forearm; white: flesh of woman. Preliminary sketch.

Unattributed.

About 520–500 B.C.

This is probably a woman or goddess mounting a chariot. Cf. Leto mounting a chariot on two amphorae of Type A by the Rycroft Painter: Worcester 1956.83 (*ABV*, p. 335, no. 5 *bis*; *Paralipomena*, p. 148, no. 5 *bis*; *Beazley Addenda*, p. 44; D. M. Buitron, *Attic Vase Painting in New England Collections*, Cambridge, Mass., 1972, pp. 44–45, no. 17) and Oxford 1965.118 (*ABV*, p. 335, no. 1; *Paralipomena*, p. 148, no. 1; *Beazley Addenda*, p. 44; Moon [under 66], p. 46, fig. 6).

72. Fragment of a krater(?) Pl. 62

C-73-420. Max. pres. dim. 0.039, Th. 0.0075. A single fragment from the body of a large open vessel, probably a krater. The interior has fired reddish and greenish in places. Forum, context without significance.

Head of a woman to left. She wears a necklace and a fillet. At the left edge, a black and white object. Red: fillet; white: flesh of woman and part of object at left.

Unattributed.

Fourth quarter of the 6th century B.C.

73. Fragments of a krater(?) Pl. 62

C-33-150 a, b. Two non-joining fragments from the body of a fairly large open vessel, probably a krater. From the same deposit (Fill 1933-2) as 66.

a) H. 0.069, W. 0.031, Th. (at lower break) 0.0045.

The scene is apparently that of a charioteer mounting a chariot to right. At the left edge, the bent knee of the charioteer, and, above that, his hands and part of his arms. The front part of the chariot and the upper part of the right wheel are preserved, as are the tails of the pole horses. A woman, whose arm is visible beneath the charioteer's hands, stands to right, alongside the chariot. Vine branches in the field. Red: dot on chariot box below trace line; white: charioteer's garment and woman's arm.

b) H. 0.023, W. 0.026, Th. (at lower break) 0.0045.

At the left edge, a female arm, and drapery(?) below. At the right, part of another draped figure, perhaps with a hanging fold. Vine branch in the field. White: female arm and dots on drapery at right.

Unattributed.

Fourth quarter of the 6th century B.C.

74. Fragment of a krater(?) Pl. 62

C-31-191. H. 0.037, W. 0.052, Th. (at upper break) 0.0059. A single fragment from the body of a large open vessel, probably a krater. Site of the archaeological museum, northeast of Temple E.

The heads of two chariot horses to right. The two horses, with their heads pulled back, are probably the pole horses.

Unattributed.

Probably fourth quarter of the 6th century B.C.

75. Fragment of a krater Pl. 62

C-30-54. H. 0.0575, W. 0.052, Th. (at lower break) 0.006. A single fragment from the upper body of a krater. Probably from west side of Lechaion Road, ca. 160 m. north of the modern village square.

On the body, the upraised arm of a female to left and the upper body of a male to right, perhaps a satyr and maenad. The female is draped and wears a bracelet. In the field, two vine branches. White: female flesh.

Unattributed.

Fourth quarter of the 6th century B.C.

76. Fragment of a krater(?) Pl. 63

C-71-515. Max. pres. dim. 0.049, Th. (at upper break) 0.0068. A single fragment from the body of a large, open vessel, probably a krater. Gymnasium, Fountain of the Lamps, Late Roman-Byzantine context. For the Fountain of the Lamps, see J. Wiseman, "The Gymnasium Area at Corinth, 1969-1970," *Hesperia* 41, 1972 (pp. 1-42), pp. 9-33.

Two equine(?) legs overlapping a red object (another equine leg?) and a dog's tail. At the right edge, a black and white object. Red: object in center; white: one equine leg and part of object at right.

Unattributed.

Late 6th century B.C.

77. Fragment of a krater(?) Pl. 63

C-73-33. H. 0.037, W. 0.0537, Th. (at lower break) 0.0057. A single fragment from the upper body of a large open vessel, probably a krater. The interior has fired reddish and greenish in spots. East side of the Lechaion Road, Shop 5, East Room. See I. McPhee, "Red-figured Pottery from Corinth. Sacred Spring and Elsewhere," *Hesperia* 50, 1981 (pp. 264-284), pp. 279-280.

The head of warrior wearing a high-crested Corinthian helmet to left. At the right edge, the mane of a horse. Two relief lines to the left of the warrior. Red: line along horse's crest; white: T-shaped motifs on helmet crest.

Unattributed.

Fourth quarter of the 6th century B.C.

78. Fragment of a krater(?) Pl. 63

C-37-524. H. 0.0575, W. 0.054, Th. (at upper break) 0.006. A single fragment from the lower body of an open vessel, probably a krater. Forum South Central, Well 1937-1. See *Corinth* VII, iii, pp. 216-217, deposit 79 and, for location of well, C. H. Morgan, II, "Excavations at Corinth, 1936-1937," *AJA* 41, 1937 (pp. 539-992), pl. 13:2 ("Vth c. well").

Part of a chariot to right, with a figure standing in the box. Parts of the pole horses' tails are visible at the right edge, and traces of a second figure(?) appear at the left edge. Some preliminary sketch.

Unattributed.

Last quarter of 6th century B.C.

79. Fragment of a krater Pl. 63

C-37-1693. H. 0.0953, W. 0.08, Th. (at upper break) 0.0058, Th. (at lower break) 0.008. A single fragment from the lower body of a krater. The interior has fired a bright reddish orange. Forum South Central, southwest of the Bema.

The lower body of a draped male who walks right. He overlaps a goat (beard, forefoot, and part of neck and shoulder preserved) to left. The wavy end of the man's drapery is visible just above the goat's shoulder. Vine branch in the field. White: throat of goat, dots on man's drapery, and stripe on hem (between man's legs).

Unattributed.

Late 6th century B.C.

80. Fragment of krater Pl. 63

CP-2836. W. 0.0355, Th. 0.005. A single fragment from the upper body of a large open vessel, probably a krater.

Five oblique lines (spears?) at left of and overlapping a black object. Three incised lines at upper right, one at lower right.

Unattributed.

Probably late 6th century B.C.

81. Fragment of a krater Pl. 63

CP-2615. H. 0.084, Th. (at upper break) 0.0055. A single fragment from the lower body of a column- or volute-krater.

Part of the black lower body and base rays. Red: one line above the rays and one below.

Unattributed.

Fourth quarter of the 6th century or first quarter of the 5th century B.C.

81 could be part of a red-figured krater, since base rays and red lines above and below appear on both black- and red-figured kraters.

OINOCHOE

82. Fragment of an oinochoe(?) Pl. 63

CP-1658. H. 0.0445, W. 0.0502, Th. (at upper break) 0.0035, Th. (at lower break) 0.0045. A single fragment from the body of an oinochoe(?). Fired greenish orange at lower right edge.

A female, wearing a chiton and overgarment, walks right. There is a trace of the black ground line at the bottom edge of the fragment. Red: stripes and dots on overgarment; white: female flesh.

Unattributed.

Fourth quarter of the 6th century B.C.

LEKYTHOI

83. Lekythos Pl. 64

C-72-292. H. 0.085, D. (of mouth) 0.04–0.0405, D. (of shoulder) 0.073. The mouth, neck, and handle are complete; about half the shoulder and part of the upper body are also preserved. Forum Central, northeast of Building I. For area of Building I, see C. K. Williams, II and J. E. Fisher, "Corinth, 1971: Forum Area," *Hesperia* 41, 1972 (pp. 143–184), p. 150, fig. 3.

The mouth, except for the top, which is reserved, is black inside and out. The outside and sides of the handle are black. On the shoulder, a cock to right and an ivy leaf. Black line at the edge of the shoulder.

On the body, a warrior and an onlooker to left. The warrior, wearing a high-crested Corinthian helmet and drapery over his right arm, carries a round shield (device: dot) and raises his spear. The shield of his opponent is visible at the left edge. The onlooker is a draped youth, who wears a fillet and holds a staff. Red: wattle, comb, and stripes on body and wing of cock; shield device, stripe on helmet crest and on drapery of warrior, fillet and stripes on drapery of onlooker.

Attributed to the Cock Group.

Last quarter of the 6th century B.C.

84. Lekythos Pl. 64

C-31-291. Pres. H. 0.124, D. (of foot) 0.0445. Nine joining fragments preserve the foot and part of the body and shoulder of a lekythos. Grave 1931-17, under present-day road west of the archaeological museum.

On the shoulder, a cock to right and an ivy leaf. Black line at the edge of the shoulder. The lower body is black, except for a reserved band part way down. The top of the foot is black; the vertical edge and underside of the foot are reserved.

On the body, fight, between onlookers. The onlookers are both draped and hold staffs; the one on

the right is a youth who also wears a fillet. The two warriors are naked and wear helmets. The right-hand one, who is bearded, carries a round shield (device: snake) and wears a fillet around his Corinthian helmet. He holds a spear in his upraised right hand, and a scabbard(?) hangs below his right arm. Red: fold of mantle of left-hand onlooker, shield rim and device and fillet of right-hand warrior, and fillet and stripes on mantle of right-hand onlooker.

Attributed to the Cock Group.

Late 6th century B.C.

85. Lekythos Pl. 64

C-1977-91. Pres. H. 0.085, D. (of foot) 0.039. Much of the lower body and the entire foot are preserved. The glaze is peeling, and a gray patch above the foot shows that the vase has been burned. Forum Southwest, Punic Amphora Building, fill in robbing trench in northwest corner of porch. See Williams (under 71 above), p. 108, fig. 2.

The lower body is black, except for a reserved band part way down. The top of the foot is also black; the edge and underside are reserved.

On the body, a warrior runs right but turns his head back left. He wears a helmet, a chitoniskos, a baldric, and an overgarment with a long fold, and he holds a spear in his upraised hand. At left, a foot of another figure. At right, a warrior strides left. He also wears a chitoniskos and an overgarment with a long fold and carries a round shield (device: dot). Vine branches in the field. Red: beard(?), baldric, and dots on hem of chitoniskos of left-hand warrior, and shield rim and dots on garment of right-hand warrior; white: line on helmet crest(?) of left-hand warrior, and dots on garment and shield device of right-hand warrior.

Attributed to the Cock Group.

Late 6th century B.C.

The composition, consisting of a warrior with head turned back between two attacking warriors, can be compared to that on Athens, Agora P 15455 (*ABV*, p. 467, no. 14; *Agora XXIII*, p. 208, no. 837, pl. 78) also attributed to the Cock Group.

In addition to 83–85, there are four more lekythoi attributed to the Cock Group from Corinth. They are all from the North Cemetery: T 2835 (*Corinth XIII*, p. 211, no. 250-17, pl. 35), T 2829 (very poorly preserved, but decoration is like T 2835; *Corinth*

XIII, p. 211, no. 250-18, pl. 35), T 1459 (*Corinth* XIII, p. 214, no. 257-9, pl. 34), and T 1457 (*Corinth* XIII, p. 214, no. 257-10, pl. 34).

86. Fragment of a lekythos Pl. 65

C-31-297. H. 0.026, W. 0.0375, Th. 0.0025-0.0035. A single fragment from the body of a lekythos. Site of the archaeological museum, northeast of Temple E.

A draped man, holding a staff in his left hand, stands to right. At right, the arm (bent at the elbow) and part of the upper torso of a male figure to right. Red: stripes and dot on drapery; white: dots on neck border and dot rosettes on drapery.

Unattributed.

Late 6th century B.C.

87. Fragment of a lekythos Pl. 65

C-47-211 b. H. 0.024, W. 0.0177. A single fragment from the body of a lekythos. Southeast Building, "Well" 1947-1. For location of "well", see S. S. Weinberg, *Corinth*, I, v, *The Southeast Building, the Twin Basilicas, the Mosaic House*, Princeton 1960, plan I ("well" marked as hatched spot midway along east wall of Southeast Building).

The head and upper torso of a draped youth to left who holds a staff. At the left edge, the bent arm of another figure. Red: stripe on drapery; white: dots on drapery.

Probably Cock Group.

Late 6th century B.C.

There is another lekythos fragment, C-47-211 d (not illustrated), which may also show the drapery of an onlooker. The remaining fragments of C-47-211 will be discussed in "Corinth III".

88. Fragment of a lekythos Pl. 65

CP-2608. H. 0.021, W. 0.03, Th. 0.0029. A single fragment from the body of a large lekythos. Sacred Spring, south of south side of spring house.

Part of a draped woman to right. Her left arm is outstretched, and her right hand is preserved. Red: stripes on drapery; white: woman's flesh.

Unattributed.

Late 6th century or early 5th century B.C.

89. Lekythos Pl. 65

C-1979-31 a-e. Five non-joining fragments preserve part of the shoulder (including handle

stump) and body of a white-ground lekythos. Forum Southwest, dumped fill under South Stoa colonnade, in area of Building IV.

a) H. 0.09, rest. D. of shoulder 0.08, Th. (at lower break) 0.0062.

On the shoulder, tongues and lotus-bud chain. On the upper part of the body, on a band which is not white ground, dicing framed above and below by pairs of lines. On the body, part of a quadriga to right; midsection and hind legs of trace horses and necks of pole horses preserved. A woman (Artemis?), wearing chiton, himation, and fillet, stands alongside the horses and faces Apollo (head and upper body preserved), who wears a chiton and fillet. Apollo, whose hair is tied up in a *krobylos*, plays the kithara. His plectrum is in his right hand, and the spread fingers of his left hand are visible through the kithara strings. The goad of the charioteer, who is not preserved, crosses Apollo obliquely. There are scattered letters in the field: two to the left of Apollo (omicron and alpha) and one on either side of the female (alpha and sigma). Red: stripes on Apollo's drapery, plectrum string; dots on female's drapery, and mane of right pole horse; white: parts of kithara.

b) H. 0.104, Th. (at upper break) 0.035, Th. (at lower break) 0.007.

On the shoulder, traces of the lotus-bud chain. Fragment b preserves part of the back of the lekythos and the left side of the scene on the body. Above the picture, a pattern of five lines (the actual dots of the dicing are omitted). Below the picture, the lower body is black except for a reserved band (partly preserved at the bottom of fragment) and a red line on the black area between the picture and the reserved band. Dionysos (draped torso preserved) stands to right and appears to be holding a vine branch and a kantharos. At the right edge, part of a figure mounting a chariot. Part of the drapery thrown over his shoulder and the contour of his lower back and buttocks are preserved. Red: line on lower body; two stripes and a dot on Dionysos' drapery; stripe and dot on charioteer's drapery.

c) Max. pres. dim. 0.031. Not illustrated.

Fragment c preserves part of the handle stump and part of the lotus-bud chain on the shoulder and part of the dicing on the body.

d) H. 0.028, W. 0.035, Th. (at lower break) 0.0058. Not illustrated.

The fragment is from the right side of the scene. Part of the legs of Hermes to left. He wears winged boots and a chlamys(?). A deer or fawn (head not preserved) walks beside him to left. At the lower edge, part of a horse's(?) leg. Red: stripe on Hermes' drapery.

e) Max. pres. dim. 0.0275, Th. (at lower break) 0.0046. Not illustrated.

The fragment is from the right center part of the scene. The head and chest of the right trace horse to right. The black at the right-hand edge of the fragment is perhaps part of Hermes, and the tip of an animal ear at the bottom edge is part of the deer or fawn. Red: mane and breast band of horse.

Near the Sappho Painter.

About 510–500 B.C.

Apollo playing the kithara on **89** can be compared to the same figure on the Sappho Painter's lekythos Louvre MNB 910 (*ABL*, p. 226, no. 7, pl. 32:2), and the treatment of drapery can be generally compared to that of the Muses on the Louvre lekythos and that of Herakles and Athena on the painter's lekythos New York, M.M.A. 41.162.30 (*ABL*, p. 226, no. 10; *ABV*, p. 507, no. 10; *CVA*, Fogg and Gallatin Collections [USA 8], Gallatin Collection, pl. 45 [393]:1). The figure of Iris on New York, M.M.A. 41.162.30 can be compared to what remains of Hermes on **89**.

The lotus-bud pattern on the shoulder, in which the connecting stalks skip two buds, is that preferred by the Sappho Painter (see *ABL*, p. 94 and D. C. Kurtz, *Athenian White Lekythoi. Patterns and Painters*, Oxford 1975, p. 8). The treatment of the lower body of **89** is characteristic of both the Sappho Painter and the Diosphos Painter: a red line on the black area immediately below the picture, a narrow reserved band, then two red lines on the black lower body (*ABL*, p. 94). The black lower body and the pair of red lines are not preserved on **89**.

90. Lekythos

Pl. 65

MP 121 a–d. Four non-joining pieces preserve most of the lekythos; the handle and parts of the shoulder and body are missing. Brought to the Corinth Museum in 1930; see L. T. Shoe, "A Box of Antiquities from Corinth," *Hesperia* 1, 1932, pp. 56–89.

a) Rest. H. 0.030–0.305, D. (mouth) 0.0801–0.0803, D. (foot) 0.098.

The mouth is black inside and out, and there is a red line on the top of the mouth. The stump of the handle is preserved on the neck, which is decorated with long rays. There is a red fillet where the neck joins the shoulder. On the shoulder, short rays and a palmette chain. At the edge of the shoulder, a black line. The lower body and the outside of the foot are black; there is a red line on the black just below the picture, and a red line at the outside edge of the foot. The underside of the foot is reserved. On the body, a draped female moving right, with head turned back left, between eyes (with eyebrows). She wears a wreath and a necklace, and her left arm is raised. In the field, vine branches with grapes. Red: line on the top of mouth, fillet at base of neck, line on lower body, and line on foot of lekythos; pupils of large eye at left and female's eye, berries on wreath, stripes on drapery, and stripe at hem; white: outline of large eyes, inner circle of large eye at left, female flesh, and groups of three dots on drapery.

b) H. 0.0972, W. 0.073, Th. (at lower break) 0.0032. Not illustrated.

A fragment preserving part of the back, which is undecorated.

c) H. 0.0972, W. 0.035, Th. (at lower break) 0.003. Not illustrated.

A fragment preserving part of the shoulder and upper body, including part of the palmette chain, black line at edge of shoulder, and traces of red from the area near the handle.

d) H. 0.0195, W. 0.0656, Th. (at lower break) 0.017. Not illustrated.

A fragment preserving part of the eyebrow and eye of the large eye at right. White: outline of eye.

Attributed to the Phanyllis Group, A: the Phanyllis Painter [Haspels].

Late 6th century B.C.

ABL, p. 199, no. 8; F. Giudice, *I Pittori della classe di Phanyllis (Studi e Materiali di Archeologia Grece I, i)*, Catania 1983, p. 54, no. 15, fig. 2; pp. 17 and 33.

Five other lekythoi from Corinth are the work of the Phanyllis Group. Four certainly belong to the Phanyllis Group, E: the Group of "Hoplite-Leaving-Home". Two were attributed by Beazley:

C-37-1067 (*ABV*, p. 464, no. 5; Campbell, pp. 568–569, no. 4; p. 559, fig. 2; Giudice, p. 96, no. 257) and C-37-1069 (*ABV*, p. 464, no. 4; Campbell, p. 568, no. 3; p. 559, fig. 2; Giudice, p. 96, no. 264). Giudice has added two more: C-47-767 (Giudice, p. 112, no. 405; Bentz, pp. 141–142 and 353–354, no. D3-134, pl. 50) and T 2831 (Giudice, p. 94, no. 242; *Corinth* XIII, p. 211, no. 250-16 [there assigned to the Phanyllis Class], pl. 35). C-37-1076 (Campbell, p. 575, no. 17; p. 573, fig. 7) is a fragment of a lekythos which belongs either to Phanyllis Group, B: the Group of the Arming Lekythoi or to Phanyllis Group, E: the Group of “Hoplite-Leaving-Home”. C-37-1078 (Campbell, p. 575, no. 16, p. 573, fig. 7) might also be a fragment of a Phanyllis Group lekythos. For the Phanyllis Group, see *ABL*, pp. 63–68 and 199–205 and Giudice.

LIDS

91. Fragment of a lid Pl. 66
CP-3179. H. 0.0255, W. 0.030, Th. 0.0057. A single fragment from a large lid.

On the underside, which is glazed, three concentric red circles. On the exterior, at left, part of a palmette. At right, a hen facing left. Red: palmette core and hen's neck; white: wing bar and line on hen's neck.

Unattributed.

About 550–540 B.C.

This is probably a fragment of a lekanis lid and can be compared to the lekanis lids which Beazley called “manner of Lydos. β . animal-pieces” (*ABV*, p. 118, nos. 41–48; *Paralipomena* 47; *Beazley Addenda*, p. 14). The original composition probably consisted of hens flanking a floral; cf. the lion and floral on Eleusis 283 (*ABV*, p. 118, no. 48; *Paralipomena*, p. 47, no. 48; *Beazley Addenda*, p. 14; K. G. Kanta, *Eleusis: Myth, Mysteries, History, Museum*, Athens 1979, p. 131, fig. 68 top left). For the hen, cf. Xanthos 3293 (H. Metzger, *Fouilles de Xanthos*, IV, *Les céramiques archaïques et classiques de l'acropole lycienne*, Paris 1972, p. 119, no. 235, pl. 54). For lekanis lids, see Lioutas (footnote 16 above), pp. 56–97.

92. Fragment of a lid Pl. 66
C-66-82. H. 0.041, W. 0.035, Th. (at upper break) 0.0037, Th. (at lower break) 0.0024. A

single fragment from the outer part of a lid. Peribolos of Apollo, Northeast Quarter, fill between east wall of reservoir and bedrock. See McPhee (under 77), p. 278.

The underside is not glazed. On the exterior, part of the black outer edge and three black lines. Above, a feline to left and a cock to right. The feline's tail curls up and over the two sickle feathers of the cock's tail. A dot of glaze above the feline's back is probably the tip of the muzzle or ear of its everted head. White: belly stripe of feline, row of feathers at end of cock's tail, and dot on base of cock's tail.

Unattributed.

Third quarter of the 6th century B.C.

93. Fragment of a lid Pl. 66
C-66-81. H. 0.03, W. 0.1025, est. D. 0.29. A single fragment from the outer part of a large lid. From the same place as **92**.

The underside is glazed. The resting surface is reserved. On the exterior, a black band, a red line, a reserved line, and another black band. Hoof and hind leg of an animal to left, and a swan with outstretched wings to right. A bit of glaze at the right edge is probably part of the swan's left wing. White (?): line on swan's right wing.

Unattributed.

Third quarter of the 6th century B.C.

93 is probably a lekanis lid. For the composition, cf. the goat and swan on a lekanis lid from Histria (Bucharest V 8421) which is close in date. See P. Alexandrescu, *Histria*, IV, *La céramique d'époque archaïque et classique (VII^e–IV^e s.)*, Bucharest 1978, no. 342, p. 70, pl. 38, and Lioutas (footnote 16 above), p. 64, D. 61.

94. Fragment of a lid Pl. 66
C-66-77. Max. pres. dim. 0.096, Th. (at upper break) 0.009, Th. (at lower break) 0.0095. A single fragment preserving part of a large lid. From the same place as **92**.

The underside is glazed, with traces of a reserved area at the inner edge. On the exterior, rays, two black lines, and a chariot to right. Parts of the horses' heads, the harness, and the charioteer's goad are preserved.

Unattributed.

About 520–510 B.C.

The chariot preserved on **94** is probably part of a chariot race, which is a common theme on black-figured lids. See, e.g., the lid of the Type A amphora San Francisco, De Young Museum 243/24874 (Near the Antiope Painter: *ABV*, p. 367, no. 92; *CVA*, San Francisco 1 [USA 10], pl. 8 [468]:1 b–e) and the fragmentary lid Athens, Agora P 4992 (*Agora XXIII*, no. 369, p. 147, pl. 36). Such lids may also belong to red-figured amphorae of Type A. Two are associated with amphorae by the Dikaios Painter: Rouen 447 (*Hommes, dieux et héros de la Grèce*, Rouen 1983, p. 160, no. 68; belongs to London, B.M. E 254 [*ARV*², p. 31, no. 3] according to D. von Bothmer) and Louvre F 318 (*CVA*, Louvre 2 [France 2], III H e, pl. 8 [80]:4; belongs to Louvre G 45 [*ARV*², p. 31, no. 4], see *Paralipomena*, p. 324). Two others belong to amphorae attributed to the Kleophrades Painter: Würzburg 297 (*ABV*, p. 405, no. 1: the lid of Würzburg 507 [*ARV*², p. 181, no. 1]; Langlotz [under **38**], pl. 85) and *ABV*, p. 405, no. 3 (lid of Munich 2305 [*ARV*², p. 182, no. 4]; *CVA*, Munich 4 [Germany 12], pl. 177 [555]). Two fragmentary lids seem to belong to larger vessels: Lentini (G. Rizza, “Stipe votiva sul colle di Metapiccola a Leontinoi,” *BdA* 48, 1963 [pp. 342–347], pp. 343–344, fig. 5) and Istanbul A23.2627 (Metzger [under **91**], p. 125, no. 245, pl. 59).

SKYPHOI

95. Fragment of a Hermogenian skyphos Pl. 66
C-73-418. H. 0.021, W. 0.03, Th. (at lower break) 0.002. A single fragment from the lip and upper body of a Hermogenian skyphos. Forum, context without significance.

On the exterior, the lip is black. The handle zone is reserved, with a black line at the top. In the handle zone, a naked youth moving to right. His right arm is upraised behind him, and he seems to hold his left hand in front. At the right edge of the fragment, a short glaze line which is probably part of another figure. Red: youth's hair.

Unattributed.

Third quarter of the 6th century B.C.

The youth here is probably dancing; cf. the komos on a Hermogenian skyphos from Syracuse (*Paralipomena*, p. 88, no. 31; P. Orsi, “Siracusa.

Necropoli greco-arcaica nel predio ex Spagna,” *NSc* 1925 [pp. 296–321], p. 298, fig. 49) and the dancing figures on a band-skyphos from the North Cemetery (T 1660; *Corinth XIII*, p. 207, no. 237-2, p. 159, fig. 21, pls. 32 and 93). For Hermogenian skyphoi, see *ABV*, p. 166, nos. 1–3 and *Paralipomena*, pp. 68, 87–88 and, most recently, *Agora XXIII*, pp. 59–60. There is a nearly complete Hermogenian skyphos from Well 1937-3 at Corinth (C-37-945; *Paralipomena*, p. 88, no. 29; Campbell, pp. 570–571, no. 8, fig. 6).

96. Fragment of a skyphos Pl. 66

C-47-21. H. 0.037, W. 0.037, Th. (at lower break) 0.004. A single fragment from the lip and upper body of a skyphos. The edge of the lip is black. Southeast corner of main part of Southeast Building.

On the exterior, a bearded male, dressed in a chitoniskos with belted nebris and a baldric, runs left. His right arm is upraised, and he holds a club in his left hand. A lion(?) to left rears up, and its head is turned back right. The animal's muzzle is preserved at the left edge, and its tail curls up and around, overlapping the man. Red: hair and chitoniskos of man; white: dots on club and nebris and rows of dots on the shoulders, neck, and hem of chitoniskos, dots on animal's back.

Attributed to the Affecter.

About 550–530 B.C.

96 is close in style and shape to the only other known skyphos by the Affecter: Athens, American School of Classical Studies ASP 98 (*ABV*, p. 247, no. 99; Oakley [footnote 7 above]) and a joining fragment, New York, M.M.A. 1984.501 (D. von Bothmer, *The Amasis Painter and his World*, Malibu/New York/London 1985, p. 201 and p. 203, fig. 106). For the rather hasty drawing, cf. the two cups Vatican 340 (17813: *ABV*, p. 248, no. 100; *Beazley Addenda*, p. 31; Mommsen [under **37**], p. 90, no. 23, pls. 28 and 29, Beilage S) and Vatican 341 (17804: *ABV*, p. 248, no. 101; *Beazley Addenda*, p. 31; Mommsen, p. 90, no. 24, pls. 28 and 29, Beilage S). The subject is probably Herakles and the Nemean lion, although it is an unusual version of the scene. Herakles does not appear to be actually holding the lion (although his right hand is closed); rather he seems to be chasing it. In response, the lion

rears up and turns around to face the hero. Mythological subjects were not much favored by the Affecter (Mommmsen, p. 56); the only other certain depiction of Herakles and the Lion appears under one handle of the neck-amphora Würzburg 177 (*ABV*, p. 239, no. 6; *Beazley Addenda*, p. 28; Mommmsen, p. 94, no. 39, pls. 4, 46, and 47, Beilage B). For the Affecter and Herakles and the Lion, see also A. R. Steiner, *Herakles and the Lion in Attic Art 575–450 B.C.*, diss. Bryn Mawr College, 1981, pp. 81–82.

Most of the vases by the Affecter were found in Italy; **96** may be added to a fairly short list of pieces found in Greece. For provenances of vases by the Affecter, see Oakley (footnote 7 above), p. 393, note 1.

97. Fragment of a skyphos Pl. 66

C-69-57. H. 0.0596, W. 0.0575, Th. (at upper break) 0.007, Th. (at lower break) 0.0055. A single fragment from the upper body of a large skyphos. Sacred Spring East, fill above early 4th-century floor.

At the top of the fragment, a black line and a red line below. A man wearing a fillet and himation (right shoulder bare) turns his head to right. Vine branches in the field. Red: fillet and dot on himation; white: fruit and dot on himation.

Attributed to the Theseus Painter.

About 500 B.C.

The man is probably reclining, as at a banquet, and his legs are outstretched to left, while his head is turned to the right, probably towards his companion. Herakles may be the man's companion and this a scene of Herakles feasting. For depictions of the scene on skyphoi by the Theseus Painter, see, e.g., Athens, Agora P 1545 (*ABV*, p. 518, no. 4; *Agora XXIII*, no. 1484, p. 279, pl. 100) and Basel Market (*Münzen und Medaillen, Auktion 63, 29 June 1983*, no. 35, p. 19, pl. 16; see also W. Hornbostel, *Aus Gräbern und Heiligtümern. Die Antikensammlung Walter Kropatscheck*, Mainz 1980, no. 63, pp. 104–107). For the scene in general, see *LIMC IV*, pp. 817–821. For the Theseus Painter, see, most recently, *Agora XXIII*, pp. 94–95.

98. Fragment of a skyphos Pl. 66

C-70-33. H. 0.0325, W. 0.029, Th. (at upper break) 0.0025, Th. (at lower break) 0.0035. A single fragment of the upper body of a skyphos. Sacred Spring West.

The head of a bearded man to left, with outstretched right arm. The outstretched arm of another figure appears to be holding him by the hair. Two dots of glaze at the upper edge are probably part of a letter or the leaves of a vine branch. Red: beard.

Attributed to Theseus Painter.

About 500 B.C.

The scene depicted is probably one of the deeds of Theseus, favorite subjects of the Theseus Painter. The composition is close to that of the fight between Theseus and Prokrustes, which appears, e.g., on two skyphoi attributed to the Theseus Painter: Toledo 63.27 (*Paralipomena*, p. 257; *Beazley Addenda*, p. 62; *CVA*, Toledo 1 [USA 17], pl. 32 [812]) and Laon 37996 (*ABV*, p. 703; *Paralipomena*, p. 255, no. 2; *CVA*, Laon 1 [France 20], pl. 25 [897]:8–10). For the Theseus Painter, see also **97**. For Theseus and Prokrustes, see, most recently, F. Brommer, *Theseus. Die Taten des griechischen Helden in der antiken Kunst und Literatur*, Darmstadt 1982, pp. 22–26.

99. Fragment of a skyphos Pl. 66

C-37-2323. Max. pres. dim. 0.061, Th. (at upper break) 0.0038, Th. (at lower break) 0.0047. A single fragment from the body of a skyphos. Forum South Central, Drain 1937-1. See *Corinth VII*, iii, p. 217, deposit 80. For location of drain, see Morgan (under **78**), pl. 13:2.

The right leg of a naked male moving right. There is a vine branch below his leg and part of another figure(?) at the left edge. White: small patch (fruit?) on upper part of object at left.

Probably by the Theseus Painter.

About 500 B.C.

The treatment of the leg on **99** can be compared to that of Herakles' leg on both sides of Toledo 63.27 by the Theseus Painter (see **98**).

100. Fragment of a skyphos Pl. 66

C-37-2967. H. 0.04, W. 0.0436, Th. (at upper break) 0.0029, Th. (at lower break) 0.0035. A single fragment from the upper body of a skyphos. The exterior glaze has fired an olive brown, especially at the top. Forum South Central, southwest of the Bema.

Herakles and Triton. The head, upper chest, right arm, and part of the tail of Triton are preserved. He wears a fillet, and his head is turned to

left. Only Herakles' arms are preserved: his right arm, which is held above Triton's right arm, and his left hand, which is visible beneath the curl of Triton's hair. Herakles' hands are held together as he holds the monster in an armlock. The composition is unclear. It is possible that the hand beneath the curl is Triton's and that he is taking hold of Herakles' hand or hands and trying to free himself from the hero's grip. Triton's tail extends to the left, making a curve at the bottom edge. The upper edge of the tail is not preserved. Red: Triton's fillet; white: markings on Triton's tail; yellow-gold: Triton's hair and beard.

Probably by the Theseus Painter.

About 500 B.C.

The figure of Triton can be compared to Alkyoneus (sometimes identified as Antaios) on a skyphos in Taranto by the Theseus Painter (IG 4448: *ABL*, p. 250, no. 17; *ABV*, p. 518, no. 17; *Paralipomena*, p. 255; *Beazley Addenda*, p. 61; De Juliis and Loiacono [footnote 6 above], pp. 224–225, figs. 248, 249). G. Ahlberg-Cornell has assigned a skyphos in Marseilles decorated with a scene of Herakles and Triton to the Theseus Painter (7017: *Herakles and the Sea-Monster in Attic Black-Figure Vase-Painting* [*Skrifter Utgivna av Svenska Institutet i Athen XXXIII*], Stockholm 1984, no. XI 1, p. 150 [ill.]). There, however, the two figures seem to be in conversation rather than combat. The yellowish hair ending in the curl on the shoulder, as on Triton on 100, is often found in the work of the Theseus Painter. He is not the only painter to use this particular color; it is also found in the work of the other painters of Heron Class skyphoi. See *ABL*, p. 143.

101. Fragment of a skyphos Pl. 66

CP-2607. Max. pres. dim. 0.037, Th. 0.006. A single fragment from the body of a fairly large skyphos.

At right, drapery with vertical and zigzag folds. The end of a relief line is visible to the left of the zigzag folds. At the left edge of the fragment, an object partly covered by something which is decorated with three dots. Red: stripes on drapery; white: groups of three dots on object and drapery.

Unattributed.

Fourth quarter of the 6th century B.C.

102. Fragment of a skyphos Pl. 67

C-66-131. H. 0.0365, W. 0.062, Th. (at lower break) 0.0022. A single fragment of the lip and

upper body of a skyphos with a sharply offset lip. From the same place as 92.

On the interior, there is a reserved line just below the edge of the lip. The edge of the lip is black. On the exterior, ivy wreath and black band. In zone below, head of a figure (Dionysos?) to left, wearing an ivy wreath. At the left edge of the fragment, part of a vine branch. Red: dot on figure's hair.

Unattributed.

Late 6th or early 5th century B.C.

103. Fragment of a skyphos Pl. 67

CP-1667. W. 0.024, Th. 0.004. A fragment from the body of a skyphos.

Upper body and raised arm of a draped figure to left. White: two dots on drapery.

Unattributed.

Late 6th or early 5th century B.C.

104. Fragment of a skyphos Pl. 67

C-34-1078. H. 0.0385, W. 0.067, Th. (at lower break) 0.0031. A single fragment from the lip and upper body of a skyphos. The exterior glaze is brownish. From the same well (1934-10) as 40.

On the interior, a reserved line at the edge of the lip. The edge of the lip is black. On the outside of the lip, ivy and a black line below. There is another black line just below the lip. On the body, head of a dog to left. Vine branch with grapes in the field. White: dog's teeth.

Unattributed.

Late 6th or early 5th century B.C.

LITTLE MASTER CUPS

Lip-cups

105. Fragment of a lip-cup(?) Pl. 67

C-1978-65. H. 0.035, W. 0.03, Th. 0.003–0.0035. A single fragment from the body of a lip- or band-cup. Forum Southwest, Punic Amphora Building, fill under Hellenistic road level over Room 4. See Williams (under 71), p. 108, fig. 2.

In the reserved handle zone, part of an inscription:

ε τ ι α

The body is black below.

Unattributed.

About 550 B.C.

The four letters are probably part of some form of the name Ergotimos. The smallish omicron and the

crooked tau suggest a date later than Ergotimos himself, and therefore the inscription is probably the patronymic from the signature of one of his sons. Eucheiros calls himself the son of Ergotimos on three of the four cups he signs as potter: London, B.M. B 417 (*ABV*, p. 162, no. 2; *Paralipomena*, p. 68, no. 2; *Beazley Addenda*, p. 20; *CVA*, British Museum 2 [Great Britain 2], III H e, pl. 11 [69]:1), Berlin 1756 (*ABV*, p. 162, no. 3; J. C. Hoppin, *A Handbook of Greek Black-Figured Vases*, Paris 1924, p. 85, no. 1), and once Sarteano, Lunghini (*ABV*, p. 162, no. 4). One cannot be absolutely certain that the signature on **105** is Eucheiros', only that it is the work of a son of Ergotimos. It can thus be compared to London, B.M. 1900.2-14.4 (*ABV*, pp. 162-163; J. D. Beazley and H. G. G. Payne, "Attic Black-figured Fragments from Naucratis," *JHS* 49, 1929 [pp. 253-272], p. 267; pl. 17:20) which Beazley assigns to "a son of Ergotimos (Eucheiros?)"

There is another potter's signature on a Little Master cup from Corinth: Neandros signs both sides of T 1481, a lip-cup from the North Cemetery (*ABV*, p. 167, no. 2; *Corinth XIII*, p. 204, no. 220-4, p. 193, fig. 22, pl. 32).

106. Fragment of a lip-cup Pl. 67

C-46-11. H. 0.025, W. 0.028, Th. (at lower break) 0.0045. A single fragment from the lip of a lip-cup. The edge of the lip is preserved. Southeast Building, northeast corner of southeast room.

On the interior, a reserved line just below the edge of the lip. On the lip, a youth runs right, turning his head back left. He is naked except for a mantle over his upraised left arm, and he holds a spear in his right hand. At the right edge, the head of a horse to left. Red: hair and mantle of youth; white: dots on side and lower border of mantle.

Unattributed.

About 550-540 B.C.

The fact that the youth turns his head left suggests that there was at least one other figure in this scene. One, two, or three figures usually appear on the lips of lip-cups, although there are a few cups with more figures; see J. D. Beazley, "Little-Master Cups," *JHS* 52, 1932 (pp. 167-204), p. 168, and K. Schauenburg, "Zu attischen Kleinmeisterschalen," *AA* 1974, pp. 198-219.

The general appearance of the youth is somewhat reminiscent of the running youths on the hybrid lip-

cup Louvre CA 2918 by the Amasis Painter, and **106** and the Louvre cup are probably contemporary. Louvre CA 2918: *ABV*, p. 157, no. 85, and Bothmer (under **96** above), pp. 212-214, no. 58.

In addition to **106** and **107**, which are certainly lip-cups, and **105**, which is probably from a lip-cup, there are five other lip-cups from Corinth. T 1481 from the North Cemetery (see **105** above) has Neandros' signature as potter twice. T 1480, a lip-cup with a Siana foot, bears a nonsense inscription (*Corinth XIII*, p. 204, no. 220-5; p. 193, fig. 22, pl. 32), while C-31-369 from the Asklepieion carries an inscription which can be restored as the expression often found on Little Master cups: $\chi\alpha\acute{\iota}\rho\epsilon\ \kappa\alpha\iota\ \pi\acute{\iota}\epsilon\iota\ \epsilon\upsilon$ (C. Roebuck, *Corinth*, XIV, *The Asklepieion and Lerna*, Princeton 1951, p. 17, no. 26, fig. 5, pl. 3:1). There is no inscription preserved on the fragments C-53-164 a, b (E. Brann, "A Well of the 'Corinthian' Period Found in Corinth," *Hesperia* 25, 1956 [pp. 350-374], p. 371, no. 80, pl. 60). The small lip-cup T 1727 (*Corinth XIII*, p. 209, no. 246-2, pls. 34, 93) has a plain exterior; the tondo is decorated with a panther.

107. Fragment of a lip-cup Pl. 67

C-71-251. H. 0.025, W. 0.046, Th. 0.003. A single fragment from the lip of a lip-cup, preserving the edge of the lip. Forum Southwest, northwest of Building II. For location of Building II, see Williams and Fisher [under **83**], p. 166, fig. 5.

On the interior, a reserved line just below the edge of the lip, which is black. On the exterior, on the reserved lip, a swan with outstretched wings to right. Below the offset lip, a black line. The glaze on the exterior has fired slightly brownish. Red: two stripes on wings and dots on neck and body of swan; white: dots on neck and wing, single dot on breast, and stripe on wing of swan.

Attributed to the Tleson Painter.

About 550-530 B.C.

There are at least five other lip-cups by the Tleson Painter decorated with swans on the lip: Orvieto (*ABV*, p. 180, no. 33; Hoppin [under **105**], p. 396, no. 32), Nicosia C 438 (*ABV*, p. 180, no. 34; E. Gjerstad, *Greek Geometric and Archaic Pottery Found in Cyprus* [Skriptor Utgivna av Svenska Institutet i Athen XXIV] Stockholm 1977, no. 405, p. 45, pls. 33:6 and 34:1), Warsaw 142446 (*ABV*, p. 180, no. 36; *Paralipomena*, p. 74, no. 35; *CVA*,

Gołuchów [Poland 1], pl. 13 [13]:4), Ascona Market (*Paralipomena*, p. 75), and Tarquinia 564 (E. Pierro, *Ceramica 'ionica' non figurata e coppe attiche a figure nere* [*Materiali del Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Tarquinia VI*], Rome 1984, no. 12, pp. 126–127, pl. 43). There is also a swan on a lip-cup fragment with the signature of Tleson once in the Torlonia collection (*ABV*, p. 183). The cup is now lost and known only through a description, and one cannot be certain that the painting is the work of the Tleson Painter himself. For a recent discussion of the Tleson Painter, see J. T. Haldenstein, *Little Master Cups: Studies in 6th Century Attic Black-Figure Vase-Painting*, diss. University of Cincinnati, 1982, pp. 70–78.

Band-cups

108. Fragment of a band-cup Pl. 67

C-53-11. H. 0.082, W. 0.068, Th. (at lower break) 0.005. A single large fragment from the body of a band-cup. The interior and parts of the exterior have fired a greenish orange. Forum South Central, area of Building III.

The lip is black, and the lower body is black, with a reserved band below. In the reserved handle zone, five draped figures. In the center, a bearded man and a woman stand to right and left, respectively, as though in conversation. Both figures are draped, and the woman has drawn her mantle over her head and holds it out in front. At left, a second woman, very much like the first, stands to left. At right, a second draped male holding a spear (or staff) stands to right. The foot and lower draped body of a woman to left are preserved at the right edge of the fragment. A spot of glaze at the top edge may be from the tip of her mantle, indicating that she is dressed like the other women and also holds her mantle out before her. Red: centers of rosettes on mantles of left and center women, dot on top of head of woman at left, stripe on lower folds of mantle of woman at right, mantles of both men, and irises of the eyes of left-hand and center women; white: flesh of women, petals of rosettes on mantles of left-hand and center women, chitons of two men, and fold in mantle of man at right.

Unattributed.

Mid-6th century B.C.

109. Fragment of a band-cup Pl. 67

C-53-71. H. 0.057, W. 0.086, Th. (at lower break) 0.003. A single fragment from the handle zone and lower body of a band-cup. Parts of both the interior and exterior have misfired greenish brown and orange. Forum South Central, area of Building III.

In the reserved handle zone, handle stump and palmette at left. A draped man with a staff stands to right, and a naked man with a staff(?) strides right. Red: core, three leaves, and dot at base of palmette, upper and lower panels of draped man's garment and fold falling from arm; white: spot on central panel of draped man's garment.

Unattributed.

Mid-6th century B.C.

Draped onlookers flanked by palmettes appear on another band-cup from Corinth, C-47-689, which is a little later than 109. For C-47-689, see Bentz, p. 351, no. D3-129 and O. Broneer, "Investigations at Corinth, 1946–1947," *Hesperia* 16, 1947 (pp. 233–247), p. 238, pl. 55:5.

110. Fragment of a band(?) -cup Pl. 67

CP-2594. H. 0.023, W. 0.034, Th. (at lower break) 0.003. A single fragment from the body of a cup, probably a band-cup.

In the handle zone (?), a horse and rider to right. The rider wears a chitoniskos, and his left forearm is visible above his incised right arm. Red: rider's chitoniskos, horse's belly, and stripe on horse's thigh.

Unattributed.

Third quarter of the 6th century B.C.

111. Fragment of a band-cup Pl. 67

CP-3230. H. 0.0235, W. 0.0197, Th. 0.003. A single fragment from the lower body of a band-cup.

In the reserved handle zone, a horse moves left, and a draped male stands to left. The horse's tail overlaps the figure. Red: part of drapery; white: horse and tail and small dot on drapery.

Unattributed.

Third quarter of the 6th century B.C.

For the composition of the scene in the handle zone, cf. the band-cup Taranto 4957, which is decorated with a fight between two warriors flanked by

draped male figures, galloping horsemen, and palmettes. See F. G. Lo Porto, "Tombe arcaiche tarentine con terre-cotte ioniche," *BdA* 47, 1962 (pp. 153–170), pp. 165–166, figs. 21:a and 22.

112. Fragment of a band-cup Pl. 67

C-50-64. H. 0.019, W. 0.032, Th. 0.0025. A single fragment from the handle zone of a band(?) cup. South Stoa, Well 1946-3, pre-Stoa well north of Shop IV. See *Corinth* VII, iii, pp. 218–219, deposit 87.

In the reserved handle zone, three dancing figures. In the center, a female in chitoniskos dances right. One arm is up, the other down. At left, part of undraped upper body and left arm of male. At the right edge, the limb (leg?) of a male. White: female's flesh. Unattributed.

Third quarter of the 6th century B.C.

The handle zone was probably filled with a group of dancing men and women, such as appears on the unattributed band-cup Copenhagen, N.M. 60 (*CVA*, Copenhagen 3 [Denmark 3], pl. 118 [120]:2).

113. Fragment of a band-cup Pl. 67

C-73-419. H. 0.014, W. 0.0255, Th. (at lower break) 0.00275. A single fragment probably from the handle zone of a band cup. Forum, context without significance.

In the handle zone, a naked male moves right. His left arm is outstretched, while his right hand appears to rest on his hip. He seems to pursue a woman wearing a belted peplos, who also moves right. Red: bodice and center of dot rosette on skirt of peplos; white: dots on belt and rosette petals on skirt of peplos.

Unattributed.

Third quarter of the 6th century B.C.

The male here may be pursuing the female, but he might also be dancing with her. Cf., e.g., the dancing satyrs and maenads on side B of Vatican 330, a band-cup by the Centaur Painter (*ABV*, p. 189, no. 9; *Beazley Addenda*, p. 23; C. Albizzati, *Vasi antichi dipinti del Vaticano*, Rome 1925–1939, p. 117, no. 330, pls. 35, 36).

114. Fragment of a band-cup Pl. 68

C-73-19. H. 0.047, W. 0.054, Th. (at lower break) 0.0022. A single fragment preserving part of the lip and handle zone of a band-cup. The lip

is thick and has a sharp outside edge. The fragment has fired brownish red on the interior, and spots on the exterior have fired brown. Forum West, deposit under lowest poros chip floor, immediately south of the Dionysion. See Williams and Russell (footnote 22 above), pp. 9, 29–30.

On the interior, a reserved line at the edge of the lip. On the exterior, the lip is black and the handle zone reserved. In the handle zone, three horses and the charioteer of a chariot wheeling around. The two pole horses turn their heads frontally; the right trace horse is in profile, and beneath his belly is the rhombos-shaped left wheel of the chariot. Red: dots above and below the collar of the right pole horse.

Unattributed.

Third quarter of the 6th century B.C.

For a wheeling chariot as the central motif in the handle zone of a cup, cf. two Droop cups (Thebes R 31.167: *ABV*, p. 192, no. 4; P. N. Ure, «Μελανόμορφοι κύλικες ἐκ 'Ρειτσώνας τῆς Βοιωτίας», *Ἄρχ' Εφ* 1915 [pp. 114–127], p. 123, fig. 14, and Athens, N.M. 12281: *ABV*, p. 192, no. 5; P. N. Ure, "Droop Cups," *JHS* 52, 1932 [pp. 55–71], pl. 3:96) and a band-cup in Rhodes (*ABV*, p. 192, no. 10; A. Maiuri, "Jalisos. Scavi della Missione Archeologica Italiana a Rodi," *ASAtene* 6–7, 1923–1924 [pp. 83–341], pp. 280–281, fig. 179); the three cups are attributed to the Group of Rhodes 12264. Two band-cups (Corinth T 2827 and T 2828) from Grave 250 of the North Cemetery are also connected with the Group of Rhodes 12264 (*ABV*, p. 193, no. 1) and are close in shape to **114**, although the North Cemetery cups have shallower bowls. For Corinth T 2827 and T 2828, see *Corinth* XIII, p. 211, nos. 250-14 and 250-15, fig. 21, pls. 35 and 93.

115. Fragment of a band-cup Pl. 68

C-47-701 a. H. 0.024, W. 0.025, Th. 0.002. A single fragment from the lip and handle zone of a band-cup. Southeast Building, Well 1947-4. See *Corinth* VII, iii, p. 199, deposit 2.

In the reserved handle zone, a naked youth runs right. His arms are outstretched, and he wears a fillet. Red: fillet.

Unattributed.

Third quarter of the 6th century B.C.

Bentz, p. 351.

116. Fragment of a band-cup Pl. 68

C-39-319 b. H. 0.029, W. 0.027, Th. (at lower break) 0.0025. A single fragment from the lip and upper body of a band-cup. Northeast of Temple E, Well 1939-1. See *Corinth* VII, iii, p. 200, deposit B.

In the reserved handle zone, a naked youth moves right. Both(?) arms are outstretched, and his head is turned left. An object (clothing?) hangs in the field. Red: hanging object, hair, and spot on chest of youth.

Unattributed.

Third quarter of the 6th century B.C.

For C-39-319 a, see "Corinth I," **29**. For the pottery from Well 1939-1, see Bentz, pp. 366-469.

117. Fragment of a band-cup Pl. 68

C-50-63 a. H. 0.042, W. 0.082, Th. (at upper break) 0.0015, Th. (at lower break) 0.004. A single fragment from the handle zone and lower body (including part of the floor). From the same well (1946-3) as **112**.

On the interior, a reserved tondo (est. D. 0.06). On the exterior, in the handle zone, a naked male dancing right, perhaps with his hand on his hip. At left, foot of a figure moving left. At right, glaze beneath the handle and a handle stump are preserved. The lower body is black except for a reserved band part way down.

Unattributed.

Third quarter of the 6th century B.C.

118. Fragment of a band-cup Pl. 68

CP-3229. Max. pres. dim. 0.067, Th. (at lower break) 0.0035. A single fragment from the lower body of a band-cup. The interior has misfired a very reddish brown.

In the reserved handle zone, a lion to right and a bull to left. Red: neck and tongue of lion and neck and sheath of bull.

Unattributed.

Third quarter of the 6th century B.C.

119. Band-cup Pl. 68

CP-535. H. 0.075, rest. D. 0.215, Th. (at lower break) 0.003. Almost half the body and part of one handle are preserved.

On the interior, a small reserved tondo and a reserved line just below the lip. Interior of the handle is reserved. Reserved handle zone and band on lower

body. In the handle zone: a deer to right between facing panthers, between palmettes. Red: palmette cores, stripes on haunches and necks of three animals; white: stripes (now worn off) on bellies and throats of three animals.

Unattributed.

About 540-530 B.C.

A band-cup once in the Basel Market is similar in style and scheme to **119**. See André Emmerich Gallery, *Masterpieces of Greek Vase-Painting*, New York 1964, no. 12. See also Haldenstein (under **107** above), p. 166, where the Basel cup is assigned to the Group of Louvre Cp 10252.

The scheme of a deer between panthers also appears on the band-cup fragment C-39-299 from Well 1939-1, northeast of Temple E. See Bentz, p. 430, no. D6-151, pl. 44, and H. A. G. Brijder, *Siana Cups I and Komast Cups*, Amsterdam 1983, p. 163, note 462.

120. Fragment of a band-cup Pl. 68

C-38-716. H. 0.055, W. 0.06, Th. (at lower break) 0.003. A single fragment of the lip and body of a band-cup. The lip has misfired greenish. South Stoa, under colonnade north of Shops XXII and XXIII.

On the interior, a reserved line just below edge of lip. In the reserved handle zone, at the left edge, part of the outstretched wing of a bird, and a hen to left. Part of the black lower body is preserved at the bottom edge of the fragment. Red: wing bar of bird and wing covert of hen; white: neck and chest of hen, lines on wing and tail of hen, lines on either side of wing bar of bird.

Unattributed.

About 540-530 B.C.

The hen can be compared to those on the band-cup New York, M.M.A. 06.1021.157 and two band-cups (now lost) found in Cyprus, all attributed to the manner of Elbows Out (New York, M.M.A. 06.1021.157: *ABV*, p. 251, no. 8; *CVA*, New York 2 [USA 11], pls. 15:23 and 38:23; band-cups from Marion, Cyprus: *ABV*, p. 251, nos. 4, 5; Gjerstad [under **107**], nos. 440 and 442, p. 47, pl. 42:1 and 3). The hen is not far from those on the band-skyphos Louvre CA 3083 attributed to Elbows Out himself (*ABV*, p. 251, no. 40; Gjerstad, no. 387, p. 43, pl. 30:4, 5). The creatures on **120** may have constituted a pair, as on the Louvre band-skyphos, or may

have been part of a centralized motif, such as the swan between hens on Greifswald 208, also assigned to Elbows Out (*ABV*, p. 251, no. 37; *Paralipomena*, p. 112, no. 37; A. Hundt and K. Peters, *Greifswalder Antiken*, Berlin 1961, pl. 18, no. 208). Finally, the hen and bird are close to those on the band-cup Leningrad Б 2616 (Gorbunova [under 49], no. 22, p. 39, and p. 41 [illus.]), which should probably also be assigned to the manner of Elbows Out.

121. Fragment of a band-cup Pl. 68

C-72-24. H. 0.079, W. 0.074, Th. (at lower break) 0.003. A single fragment from the lip and body of a band-cup. There is an ancient mending hole near the top of the lip. Forum Southwest, area of Building III, to the south of Well 1972-3. See Williams and Fisher (footnote 6 above), p. 20, fig. 5.

On the interior, a thick reserved line just below the lip. On the exterior, the lip is black, the handle zone is reserved, and the lower body is black with a reserved band (its lower edge not preserved) part way down. In the handle zone, a swan with outstretched wings to right and part of a hen(?) to right. Red: wing bars of swan and part of tail of hen; white: lines on either side of wing bars of swan; stripe on back, dots in row at base of tail feathers, wing bar, and dots on upper wing and in rows on either side of wing bar of hen.

Unattributed.

About 550–530 B.C.

For band-cups with hens and swans in the handle zone, see **120**. Among the pieces listed there, one of the cups from Marion (*ABV*, p. 251, no. 4) can be compared for composition. The drawing on **121**, however, is, finer than on the Marion cup.

122. Band-cup Pl. 69

C-73-16 a, b. From the same deposit as **114**.

a) H. (including plaster restorations) 0.075, rest. D. (at lip) 0.21–0.22. About one-third of the body preserved; the remainder is restored in plaster so that over half the cup is presently made up. One and a half handles are preserved, and the insides are reserved. Areas at both handles and on the less complete side (B) have fired reddish.

On the interior, a reserved line just below the lip. The handle zone is reserved, and the lower body is black except for a reserved band part way down. In

the handle zone, on side A, two pairs of animals, each consisting of a panther to right and a grazing deer to left. The right pair is fully preserved except for the deer's hindquarters, while only a feline tail and foreleg and parts of the deer are preserved of the left-hand pair. On side B (not illustrated), immediately to the right of the handle, a feline to right. Red: necks of feline and deer and stripes on haunches of felines; white: stripes on bellies of felines and deer.

b) H. 0.067, W. 0.0735, Th. (at lower break) 0.0027. A single non-joining fragment preserves part of the lip, handle zone, and lower body. Fired reddish in places.

In the handle zone of side B, grazing deer to left and feline to right. The fragment is certainly from the center of side B which has the same configuration of animals as side A. Its deer is part of a pair of animals on the left, its feline part of a pair on the right. Red: neck of deer and stripes on haunches of deer and feline; white: stripes on bellies of deer and feline.

Unattributed.

About 540–530 B.C.

Williams and Russell (footnote 22 above), p. 30, no. 2, pl. 7:c (incomplete, new fragments added subsequently); Brijder (under **119**), p. 163, note 462.

The panther-deer motif, repeated twice on each side as here, is fairly common on band-cups. Two are especially close to **122**: Swiss Market (workshop of Elbows Out; André Emmerich Gallery, *Classical Antiquity*, 1976, no. 7; *Münzen und Medaillen, Sonderliste R [December 1977]*, no. 24, p. 10, pl. 40) and Milan A 8052 (from Monte Abatone tomb 32; B. Bosio and A. Pugnetti, *Gli Etruschi di Cerveteri*, Modena 1986, pp. 26–27, no. 43 and p. 114; color ill. after p. 84).

The three band-cups **120–122** are all clearly connected with the cup painters whose work is related to that of Elbows Out, but it is not possible to be more precise about their attribution.

123. Fragment of a band-cup Pl. 69

C-50-63 c. H. 0.019, W. 0.0215, Th. (at lower break) 0.002. A single fragment from the lower body of a band-cup. From the same well (1946-3) as **112**.

In the reserved handle zone, an animal (deer or ram?) to right. One hind leg, the hoof of another

hind leg, and the animal's tail are preserved. The remaining traces of glaze are accidental drips. The body is black below.

Unattributed.

Third quarter of the 6th century B.C.

124. Fragment of a band-cup Pl. 69

C-36-2471. Max. pres. dim. 0.0372, Th. 0.0024. A single fragment from the lip and upper body of a band-cup. South Stoa, north of Shop XXIII.

In the reserved handle zone, the outstretched wing of a bird (or siren?) and a panther to left. Red: panther's neck and wing bar of bird; white: dots on panther's neck and lines on either side of wing bar of bird.

Unattributed.

About 540–530 B.C.

125. Fragment of a band-cup Pl. 69

C-69-59. H. 0.033, W. 0.0395, Th. (at lower break) 0.003. A single fragment from the lower body of a band-cup. Sacred Spring East, fill under racecourse level, covering phase 7. See McPhee (under 77 above), pp. 264–267.

In the reserved handle zone, a ram grazes to left. At the left edge, a dot of glaze which may be the foot of another animal. The body of the cup is black below. Red: ram's neck and chest; white: belly stripe.

Unattributed.

About 550–530 B.C.

126. Fragment of a band-cup Pl. 69

C-60-154. H. 0.046, W. 0.051, Th. (at lower break) 0.004. A single fragment from the lower body of a band-cup. Interior has misfired grayish green and red in places. Forum Southwest, west of South Stoa.

The handle zone is reserved, and the lower body is black except for a reserved band part way down. In the handle zone, a hen or cock to right. At the right edge, the foot of another hen or cock to left. Red: wing bar and line on back of hen/cock; white: three stripes on wing, two stripes on back, and belly stripe of hen/cock.

Unattributed.

Third quarter of the 6th century B.C.

127. Fragment of a band-cup Pl. 69

C-34-142. H. 0.051, W. 0.0295, Th. (at lower

break) 0.002. A single fragment from the lip and upper body of a band-cup. A bit of the lip edge is preserved. Forum Southwest, in the area of the South Stoa terrace.

On the interior, there is reserved line just below the lip. On the exterior, the black lip has fired greenish. In the reserved handle zone, a siren to right, with her head turned back left. Her wings are upraised, and she wears a fillet. At the lower right edge, traces of black and two incised lines, probably part of another creature. Red: fillet and wing bar; white: flesh of siren, line on chest, lines on either side of wing bar.

Unattributed.

About 540–530 B.C.

For a siren with upraised wings and head turned back, cf. a band-cup in the Busch collection, Ilvesheim (*Griechische Plastik, Vasen und Kleinkunst. Leihgaben aus Privatbesitz*, Kassel 1964, no. 49), which has been attributed to the Manner of Elbows Out (CVA, Hamburg 1 [Germany 41], p. 54). The siren on 127 was probably flanked by animals, like the central siren on the Ilvesheim band-cup.

128. Fragment of a band-cup Pl. 69

C-38-281. H. 0.031, W. 0.0465, Th. (at lower break) 0.0024. A single fragment from the lip and upper body of a band-cup. Forum South Central.

In the reserved handle zone, part of an animal to left, and the ears of a second(?), perhaps to right. Red: dots on ribs; white: dot on black area to left of ears and dots on rump.

Unattributed.

About 540–530 B.C.

The composition of the scene is unclear. It could be an animal combat, the body belonging to an attacking feline, while the ears belong to the deer victim. The ears and body could also be part of the same animal, a deer, in which case the creature appears to be stretching its neck across its body. Cf., e.g., the deer on a lip-cup, signed by Anakles, in a Swiss private collection, where the deer turns back to rub its nose with an upraised hind foot (*ABV*, p. 159, no. 1; *Beazley Addenda*, p. 20; and H. Bloesch, *Das Tier in der Antike*, Zurich 1974, no. 238, pp. 40–41, pl. 40).

129. Fragment of a band-cup Pl. 69

C-50-53. H. 0.036, W. 0.0375, Th. 0.0025. A single fragment from the handle zone and lower body

of a band-cup. From the same well (1946-3) as 112.

In the reserved handle zone, a feline to right. At the left edge, part of the glaze from beneath the handle. The lower body is black. Red: stripe on belly and stripes on haunch.

Unattributed.

Third quarter of the 6th century B.C.

130. Fragment of a band-cup Pl. 69

C-69-130. H. 0.0425, W. 0.057, Th. (at lower break) 0.003. A single fragment from the lip and upper body of a band-cup. Sacred Spring East, fill above early 4th-century B.C. floor.

On the interior, a reserved line just below edge of lip. On the exterior, in the reserved handle zone, part of an inscription:

⚡ ⚡ ⚡ ⚡

Unattributed.

Third quarter of the 6th century B.C.

In addition to 130 and 131, there are three other band-cups with nonsense inscriptions in the handle zone from Corinth, all from the North Cemetery: T 1520, which has a deep bowl and a short stem (*Corinth* XIII, p. 192, no. 173-4, fig. 22, pl. 27; part of the inscription was originally read as Leagros, see also *ABV*, p. 669), T 2954 (*Corinth* XIII, p. 199, no. 202-3, fig. 22 on p. 193, pl. 31), and T 1477 (*Corinth* XIII, p. 203, no. 219-3, fig. 22 on p. 193, pl. 32).

131. Fragment of a band-cup Pl. 69

C-73-421. H. 0.027, W. 0.0375, Th. 0.003. A single fragment preserving part of the lip and handle of a band-cup. From the same deposit as 114.

Below the black lip, in the reserved handle zone, part of an inscription (in very dilute glaze):

⚡ ⚡ ⚡ ⚡

Unattributed.

Third quarter of the 6th century B.C.

Type Uncertain

132. Fragment of a lip- or band-cup Pl. 70

C-71-27. H. 0.026, W. 0.0365, Th. (at lower break) 0.00325. A single fragment from the lower body of a lip- or band-cup. Forum Southwest, Building II, fill over room 2. For location of Building II, see 107 above.

In the reserved handle zone, part of a nonsense inscription:

⚡ ⚡ ⚡ ⚡

The body is black below.

Unattributed.

Third quarter of the 6th century B.C.

133. Fragment of a lip- or band-cup Pl. 70

C-66-35. H. 0.026, W. 0.024, Th. (at lower break) 0.0025. A single fragment from the body of a lip- or band-cup. The exterior reserved area is grayish, probably from burning. Peribolos of Apollo, Northeast Quarter, within the north portico, to the east of the hypocaust (see R. Stillwell, R. L. Scranton, and S. E. Freeman, *Corinth*, I, ii, *Architecture*, Cambridge, Mass., 1941, pl. 1).

At the top of the fragment, an area of black glaze which is probably the lower part of the black lip of a band-cup or the line above the handle zone of a lip-cup. Reserved handle zone and black lower body. In the handle zone, part of a nonsense inscription:

⚡ ⚡ ⚡ ⚡

Unattributed.

Third quarter of the 6th century B.C.

134. Fragment of a lip- or band-cup Pl. 70

C-72-296. H. 0.017, W. 0.0315, Th. 0.0025. A single fragment from the handle zone of a lip- or band-cup. The interior has fired a bright reddish orange. From the same deposit as 114.

Reserved handle zone, part of an inscription:

⚡ ⚡ ⚡ ⚡

At the bottom edge of the fragment, glaze from the black lower body.

Unattributed.

Third quarter of the 6th century B.C.

135. Fragment of a lip- or band-cup Pl. 70

C-47-701 b. H. 0.0165, W. 0.024, Th. 0.0025. A single fragment from the handle zone of a lip- or band-cup, which has fired brownish. From the same well (1947-4) as 115.

In the reserved handle zone, the hindquarters of a feline to left. To the right of the feline, part of an inscription:

⚡ ⚡ ⚡

Red: stripe on haunch of feline.

Unattributed.

Third quarter of the 6th century B.C.

Bentz, p. 351.

- 136.** Fragment of a band(?)-cup Pl. 70
C-47-701 c. H. 0.039, W. 0.0355, Th. (at lower break) 0.003. A single fragment from the lower body of a band(?)-cup. From the same well (1947-4) as **115**.

In the reserved handle zone, part of a handle palmette with tendril. At the right edge, black glaze from the handle stump. The body is black below. Red: palmette leaf.

Unattributed.

Third quarter of the 6th century B.C.

C-47-701 a (**115**), b (**135**), and c (**136**) all seem to belong to different cups. In addition, there are two cup fragments, C-47-701 e and f (not illustrated), which preserve part of the black lower body and the reserved band of a Little Master cup. C-47-701 e also preserves traces of a red circle on the interior, which is part of the tondo decoration. C-47-701 e and f may belong to the same cup; neither seems to go with **115**, **135**, or **136**.

DROOP CUPS

- 137.** Fragment of a Droop cup Pl. 70
CP-2596. H. 0.037, W. 0.035, Th. 0.0035. A single fragment from the lower body of a cup, probably a Droop cup.

The lower part of the fragment is black. Above that is a reserved area bordered at the bottom by a black line flanked by pairs of lines in dilute glaze. In the reserved zone, part of a figured frieze. There is no incision except for a small arc on the spot of black glaze at the right side of the fragment.

Unattributed.

Third quarter of the 6th century B.C.

137 is probably from the lower body of a Droop cup, and the remains in the reserved zone are from a silhouette frieze which is inverted, as is characteristic of Droop cups. For Droop cups, see Ure (under **114**) and *Agora XXIII*, pp. 65–66.

In addition to **137** and **138**, there are five other Droop cups from Corinth: C-37-941 (Campbell, p. 568, no. 2, fig. 1 on p. 558), C-47-688 a (Bentz, p. 352, no. D3-130, pl. 44), C-47-688 c (Bentz, p. 352), C-53-171 (Brann [under **106**], p. 371, no. 83, pl. 60), and T 2593 (*Corinth XIII*, p. 207, no. 244-1, fig. 20, pls. 32 and 93). For T 2593 and C-37-941, see also P. N. Ure, "Droop Cups, Black

and Figured," in *Studies Presented to David Moore Robinson II*, St. Louis 1953 [pp. 45–54], p. 52, nos. 8 and 9. Brann also identifies C-53-166 a and b (p. 371, no. 82 [misidentified as C-53-116], pl. 60) as Droop cup fragments, but they seem to belong to a band-cup.

- 138.** Fragment of a Droop cup Pl. 70
C-26-83. Max. pres. dim. 0.066, Th. (at lower break) 0.0055. A single fragment from the lower body of a Droop cup. East of Theater, Athena Trench.

On the exterior, in the handle zone, a chariot to left. Below, three glaze lines, a red line, and three glaze lines. In the lower zone, oriented upside down, two hounds (or a hound and a hare?) running to left. Three glaze lines below. White: two horses' hooves; red: line on lower body.

Unattributed.

Third quarter of the 6th century B.C.

This is probably a Droop cup, although of an unusual type, Ure's type IIIB, which combines the animal frieze on the lower body with a handle zone decorated with scenes of humans or animals. For type IIIB, see Ure, 1932 (under **114**), p. 64. Ure notes there that there are no Droop cups "that combine a purely human or animal zone with a lower zone of animals," and so the chariot on **138** was probably a central motif flanked by palmettes.

There are inverted hound and hares on the lower body of a Droop cup in the Basel Market (*Münzen und Medaillen, Auktion 70, 14 November 1986*, no. 198, p. 64, pl. 40) and on the lower body of a Type A cup, Naples 81125 (*CVA, Naples 1 [Italy 20]*, III H e, pl. 31 [975]:2 and 4).

CUP, TYPE A

- 139.** Fragment of a Type A cup Pl. 70
CP-1661. H. 0.034, W. 0.052, Th. (at upper break) 0.003. A single fragment from the body of a Type A cup.

On the exterior, part of an eye, with a compass-drawn pupil. At the upper left, traces of black, probably from the area around the handle stump. White: the white of the eye.

Unattributed.

Fourth quarter of the 6th century B.C.

There is another cup of Type A with eyes on the exterior: C-37-1055 (Campbell, p. 571, no. 11 and p. 558, fig. 2).

STEMLESS CUPS

140. Fragments of a stemless cup Pl. 70

C-68-366 a, b. Two non-joining fragments preserve part of the foot, tondo, and lower body of a stemless cup. Sacred Spring, southern area of temenos, east of wall XIIa (see B. H. Hill, *Corinth*, I, vi, *The Springs: Peirene, Sacred Spring, Glauke*, Princeton 1964, pl. 17).

a) H. 0.025, rest. D. of foot 0.07.

On the underside of the foot, the navel is reserved except for a small black circle. The slanting surface of the foot is black. The resting surface and edge of the foot are reserved, and the top of the foot and the body of the cup are black. There is a red fillet where the foot joins the body. On the interior, a gorgoneion. Parts of her hair, one eye, and two eyebrows are preserved. Red: fillet, alternate locks of hair and the pupil of gorgon's eye.

b) Max. pres. dim. 0.0186. Not illustrated.

A tiny, non-joining fragment which preserves, on the exterior, part of the red fillet between foot and body, and, on the underside of the foot, part of the reserved navel and black slanting surface.

Unattributed.

About 510–500 B.C.

For stemless cups, see *Agora XXIII*, pp. 67–68 and H. Bloesch, *Formen attischer Schalen von Exekias bis zum Ende des strengen Stils*, Bern 1940, pp. 113–119. There are three other black-figured stemless cups from Corinth: **141**, **142**, and C-37-1029 (Campbell, p. 571, no. 10 and p. 558, fig. 1).

141. Fragment of a stemless cup Pl. 70

C-66-133. H. 0.02, rest. D. (of foot) 0.08. A single fragment from the foot and lower body of a stemless cup, preserving part of the tondo. Peribolos of Apollo, Northeast Quarter, fill between east wall of reservoir and bedrock. See McPhee (under **77**), p. 278.

On the underside of the foot, the navel is reserved, and the slanting portion is black. The outside of the foot is also black, except for the edge. There is a reserved band where the foot joins the body of the cup.

In the tondo, part of the right side of a gorgoneion. Parts of an eye, eyebrow, and ear(?) are preserved.

Unattributed.

About 510–500 B.C.

142. Fragment of a stemless cup Pl. 70

C-67-35. H. 0.02, rest. D. (of foot) 0.073. A single fragment preserving part of the foot, tondo, and lower body of a stemless cup. Peribolos of Apollo, packing between north wall of reservoir and Hellenistic foundations. See McPhee (under **77**), p. 278.

The foot is black inside and out, except for the resting surface and the edge of the foot, which are reserved. What is preserved of the lower body of the cup is black. In the tondo, gorgoneion. The gorgon's hair, mouth, and part of one eye are clearly preserved.

Unattributed.

About 510–500 B.C.

CUPS, TYPE UNCERTAIN

143. Fragment of a cup Pl. 70

C-76-105. H. 0.037, W. 0.035, Th. (at lower break) 0.004. A single fragment from the body of a cup. Forum Southwest, fill in Basin Room (Hellenistic underground room) beneath the Roman Cellar Building. See C. K. Williams, II, "Corinth 1976: Forum Southwest," *Hesperia* 46, 1977 (pp. 40–81), p. 59, fig. 5.

On the body of the cup, the head of a woman to left drawn in outline with brownish dilute glaze.

Unattributed.

Third quarter of the 6th century B.C.

Profile female heads in outline appear, for example, on the bodies of cups assigned to the Group of Berlin 1803 (*ABV*, p. 202) and the Kallis Painter (*ABV*, pp. 203, 689; *Paralipomena*, p. 92; *Beazley Addenda*, p. 25). The two cups attributed to the Group of Berlin 1803 and one of the cups by the Kallis Painter (Naples Stg. 172: *ABV*, p. 203, no. 1) are Proto-A cups; **143** is probably also a Proto-A cup.

144. Fragment of a cup Pl. 70

C-50-63 b. H. 0.019, W. 0.015, Th. (at lower break) 0.0025. A single fragment from the lip of a small, fine cup. The edge of the lip is very worn. From the same well (1946-3) as **112**.

On the interior, a reserved line at the edge of the lip. The edge of the lip is black. On the exterior, a courting scene. A bearded man to right faces a youth to left. The youth holds the wrist of the man's upraised left arm. Red: beard of man and hair of youth.

Unattributed.

Third quarter of the 6th century B.C.

The scheme of this courting scene is Beazley's type *a* ("Some Attic Vases in the Cyprus Museum," *ProcBritAc* 33, 1947 [pp. 195–243], pp. 198–210). The wooer stands with knees bent and touches the youth's chin with his left hand. The boy reacts by grabbing the man's upraised arm at the wrist. The youth's left arm is probably bent at the elbow, and his hand may be empty (as on the interior of a lip-cup by the Sokles Painter in a Swiss private collection: *Paralipomena*, p. 72, no. 2; K. Schauenburg, "Erastes und Eromenos auf einer Schale des Sokles," *AA* 1965 [cols. 849–867], cols. 851–854, figs. 1–3), or he may be protecting himself (as on both sides of the amphora by Lydos, Nicosia C 440: *ABV*, p. 109, no. 28; *Paralipomena*, p. 44, no. 28; *Beazley Addenda*, p. 12; Tiverios [under 48], pls. 25:γ and 26:a). He may also hold a wreath (as on the amphora Munich 1468 by the Painter of Cambridge 47: *ABV*, p. 315, no. 3; p. 326, no. 5; *Paralipomena*, p. 136, no. 3; *Beazley Addenda*, p. 41; *CVA*, Munich 7 [Germany 32], pl. 343 [1557]:2) or he may hold the wrist of the man (as on the scene to the left of the main picture on the name vase of the Painter of Louvre F 51: *ABV*, p. 313, no. 1; *Paralipomena*, p. 136, no. 1; *CVA*, Louvre 6 [France 9], III H *e*, pl. 67 [406]:3–6). For courting scenes, see Beazley, *op. cit.*, Schauenburg, *op. cit.*, and H. A. Shapiro, "Courtship Scenes in Attic Vase-Painting," *AJA* 85, 1981, pp. 133–143.

145. Fragment of a cup Pl. 70

C-34-330. Max. pres. dim. 0.05, Th. 0.003. A single fragment from the lip and upper body of a cup with a markedly offset lip. Forum Southwest, south of Temple F.

In the reserved handle zone, a figure to left and a horse and rider to right. The figure at left wears a garment whose sleeve edge is visible on his left arm, and there also appears to be drapery falling from his

right arm. The rider, a youth, wears a chitoniskos and apparently holds a spear. Red: rider's chitoniskos, horse's mane and tail, spot on horse's belly, and line running obliquely from the rider's chitoniskos (drip?); white(?): two spots on horse's neck.

Unattributed.

Third quarter of the 6th century B.C.

146. Fragment of a cup Pl. 70

C-37-1014. Max. pres. dim. 0.0585, Th. (at lower break) 0.0045. Two joining fragments preserve part of lower body and tondo of a cup. Forum South Central, Well 1937-3; see Campbell and *Corinth* VII, iii, p. 199, deposit 3.

The exterior of the cup is entirely black. On the interior, the reserved tondo is surrounded by five black lines, and a red(?) line marks the junction of the reserved tondo and the black interior of the cup. There are slight traces of the tondo decoration(?): two black dots and one white wavy line.

Unattributed.

Second half of the 6th century B.C.

147. Fragment of a cup Pl. 70

C-67-47. H. 0.0385, W. 0.0577, Th. (at lower break) 0.0035. A single fragment from the lip and upper body of a cup with an offset lip. Under the Baths of Eurykles, immediately north of the Peribolos of Apollo.

On the interior, a reserved line at the edge of the lip. On the exterior, the lip is black and the handle zone is reserved. In the handle zone, there are traces of the decoration: bits of black at the bottom and right edges and an incised line at the right edge. On the lip, the graffito (shown at half scale):

T { M A

Unattributed.

Probably late 6th or early 5th century B.C.

The inscription, in the Corinthian alphabet, was added after firing. The letters are probably part of a name, perhaps a form of the name *Τίμανδρος*, a name known in Corinthian mythology. For *Τίμανδρος*, see O. Broneer, "Hero Cults in the Corinthian Agora," *Hesperia* 11, 1942 (pp. 128–161), p. 140, and C. K. Williams, II, *Pre-Roman Cults in the Area of the Forum of Ancient Corinth*, diss. University of Pennsylvania, 1978, pp. 44–46.

MISCELLANEOUS, SHAPE UNKNOWN

148. Fragment

Pl. 70

CP-2605. H. 0.032, W. 0.016. A single fragment from the body of a large vessel, probably an

amphora or krater. The interior is badly chipped, and no original surface remains.

Head of a bearded man to right. Red: beard.

Unattributed.

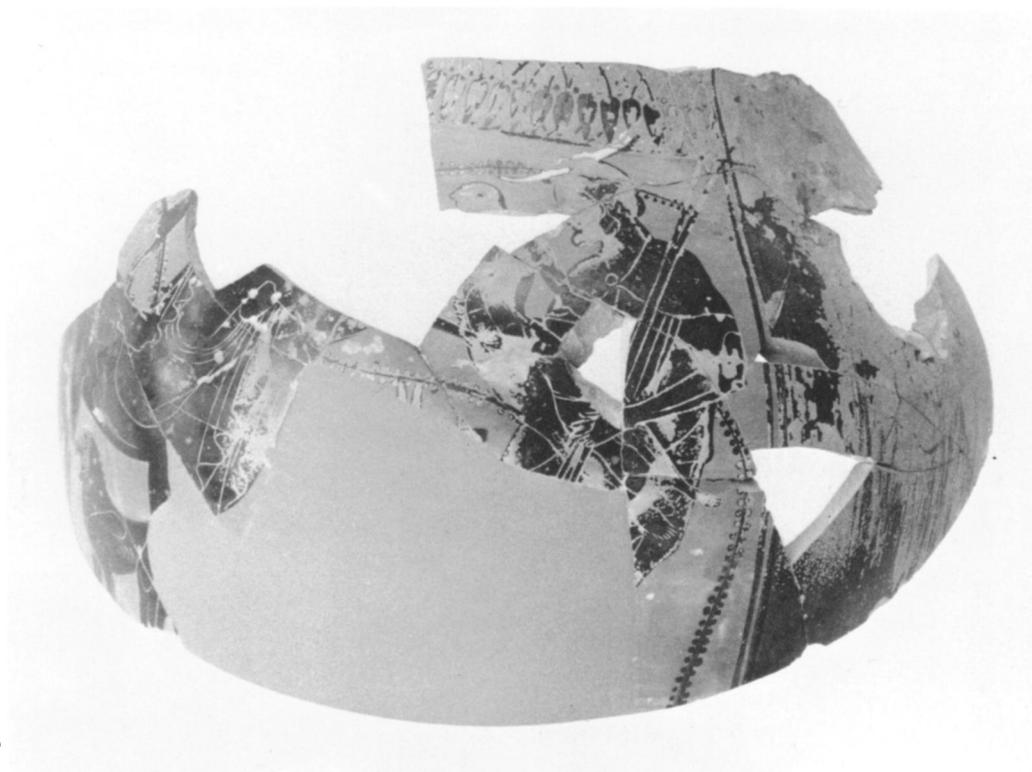
Third quarter of the 6th century B.C.

ANN BLAIR BROWNLEE

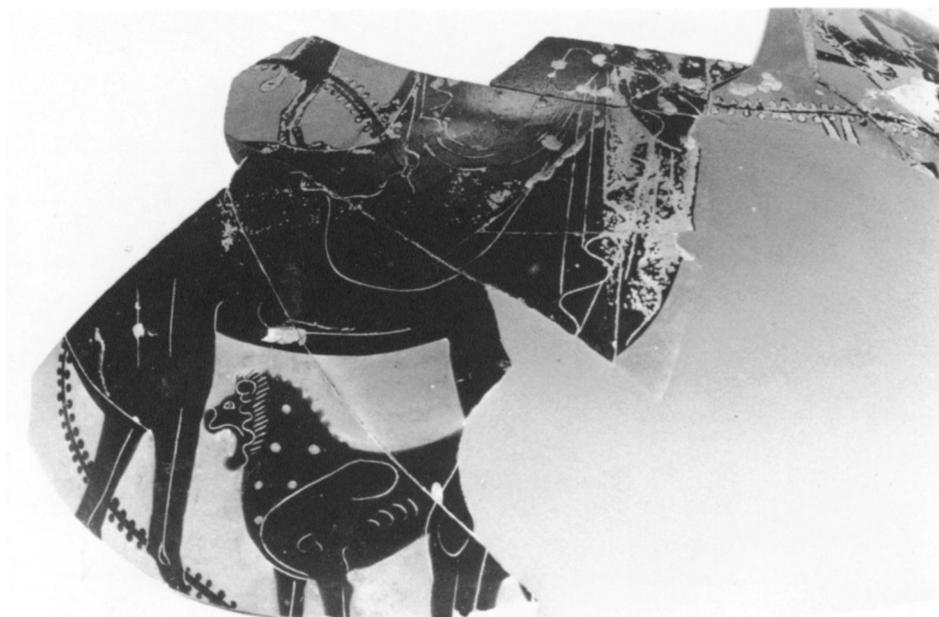
ART DEPARTMENT

Rutgers University

Camden, New Jersey 08102

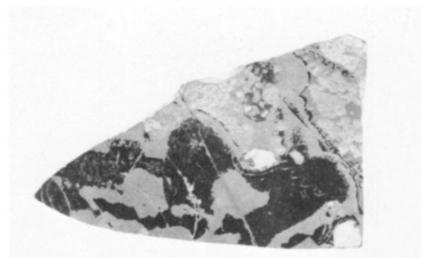


37 (C-31-80 a),
side A (1:2)



37, detail of side A

Amphora, Type B: 37



37 (C-31-80 b), side B (1:2)



38 (CP-2606)



39 (C-37-2321)



40 (C-34-1116)



41 (C-47-882)

Neck-amphorae: 38-41

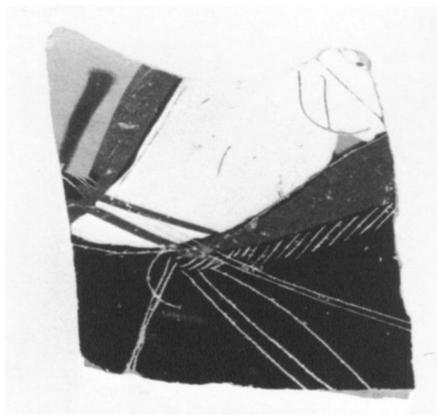
Panathenaic Amphorae: 42, 43



42 (C-30-85)



43 (C-37-2300)



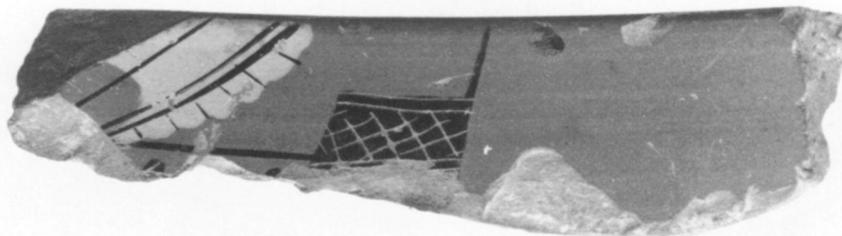
44 (C-1980-39)



45 (C-30-94)

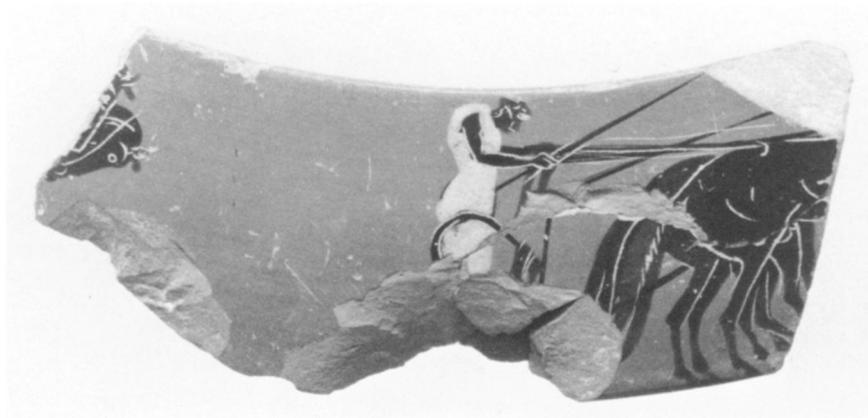
Amphorae, Type Uncertain: 44, 45

Scale 1:1 except 40-43, 1:2



46 (C-32-62),
inside of mouth

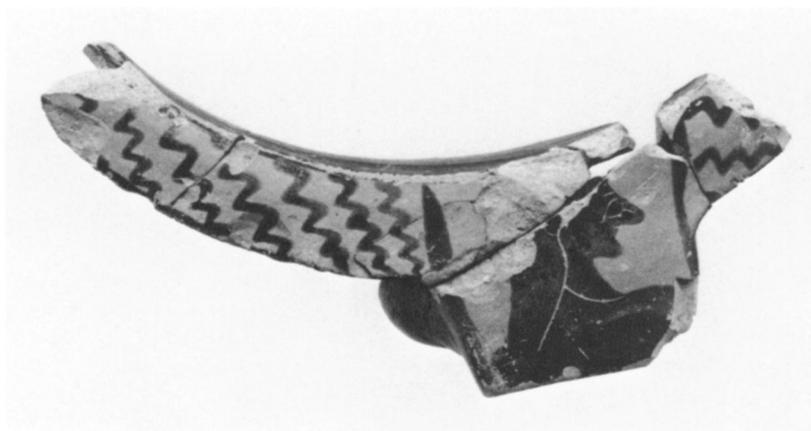
Dinos: 46



46 (C-32-62), top of mouth



46 (C-68-12), top of mouth



47 (C-71-256)



48 (C-34-308 a)



48 (C-34-308 b)



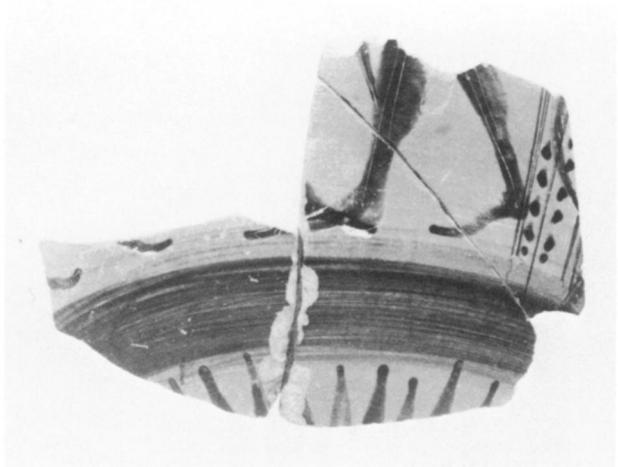
49 (C-1982-123)

Column-kraters: 47-49

Scale 1:2 except 46, 1:1

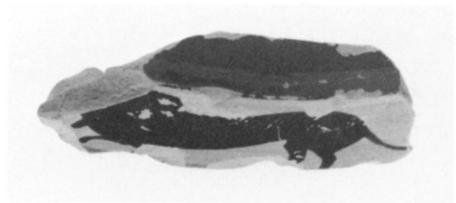


50 (CP-2724 a)

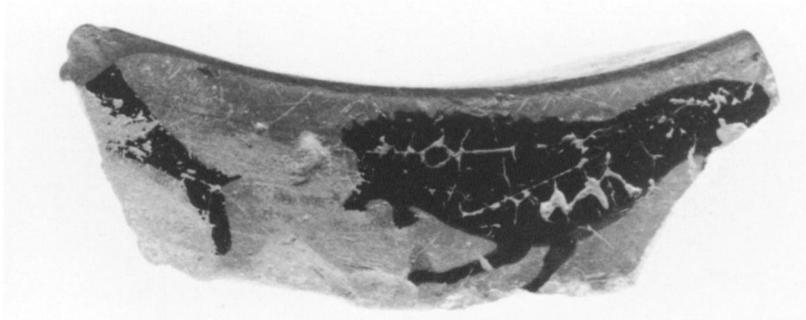


50 (CP-2724 b)

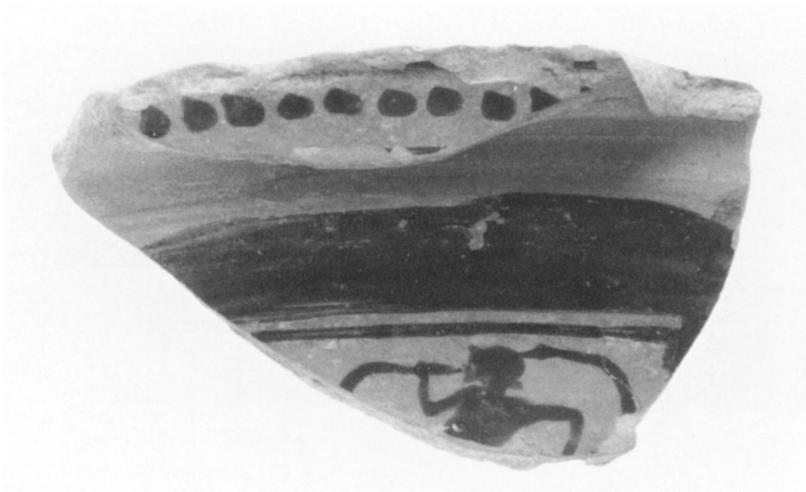
Column-kraters: 50-52



51 (C-33-126)



52 (C-32-63), top of mouth



52, exterior

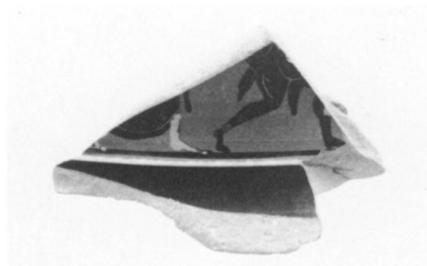
Scale (52) 1:1
(50, 51) 1:2



53 (C-72-294)



54 (C-75-198)



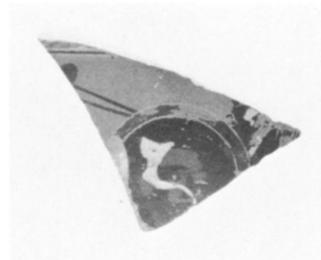
55 (C-31-76)



56 (CP-1657)



57 (C-33-102 bis)



58 (CP-2610)



59 (C-30-78)



60 (CP-2604)



61 (C-31-81)

Volute-kraters: 53-64



62 (CP-994)



63 (C-75-53)



64 (CP-1723)

Scale 1:2 except 53, 1:1

PLATE 62



65 (C-34-321)

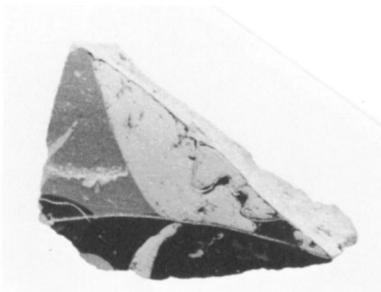


66 (C-33-1568)

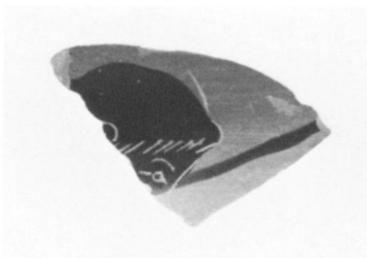


67 (C-1976-123)

Calyx-kraters: 65-67



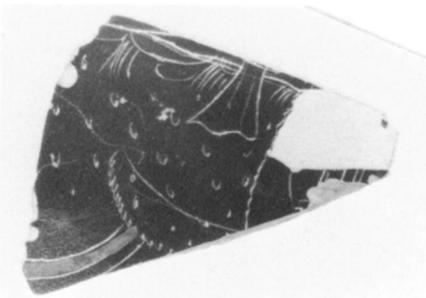
68 (C-68-34)



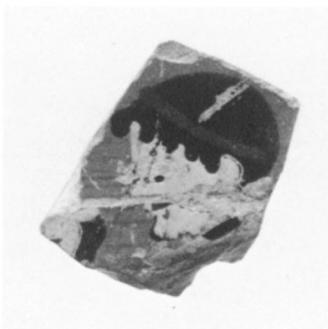
69 (CP-3228)



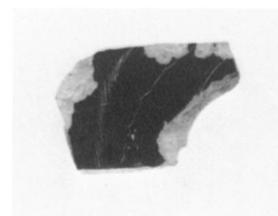
70 (C-31-78)



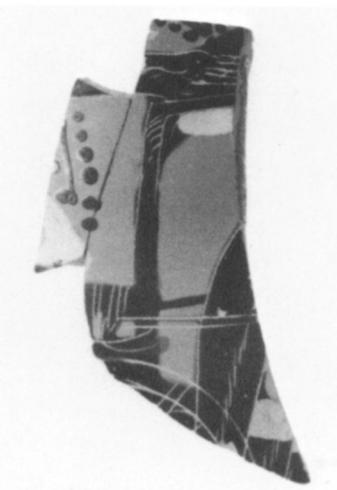
71 (C-77-165)



72 (C-73-420)



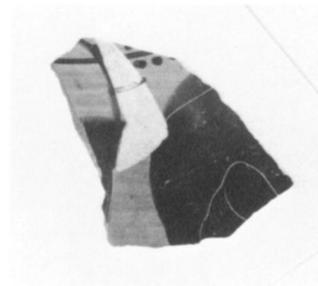
74 (C-31-191)



73 (C-33-150 a)



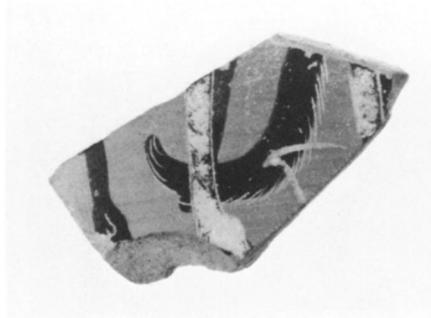
73 (C-33-150 b)



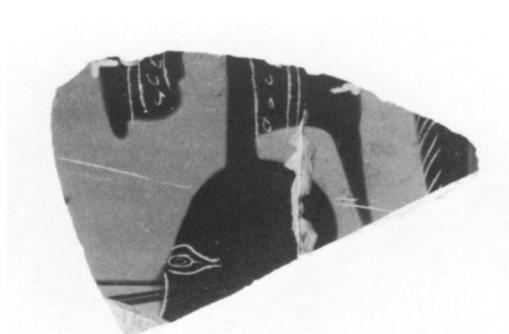
75 (C-30-54)

Kraters, Type Uncertain: 68-75

Scale (68, 69, 71-73) 1:1
(65-67, 70, 74, 75) 1:2



76 (C-71-515)



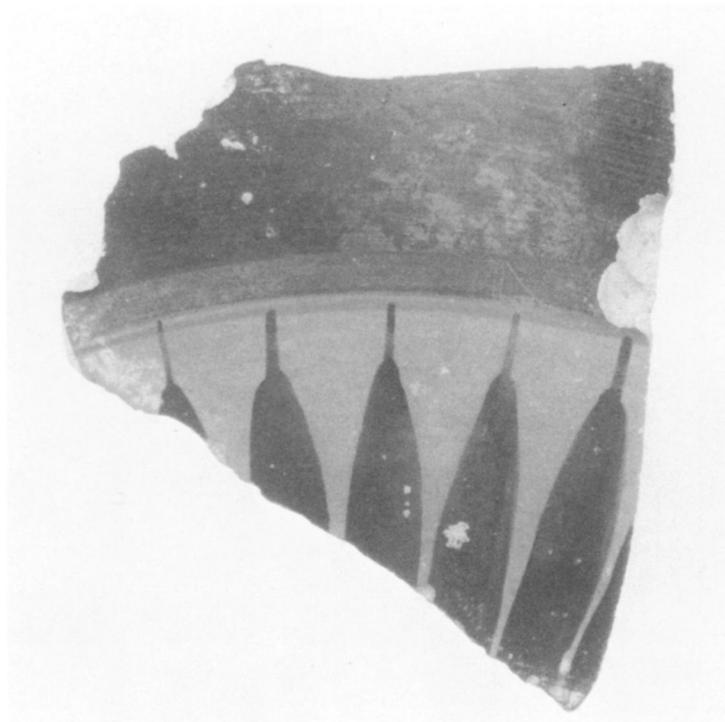
77 (C-73-33)



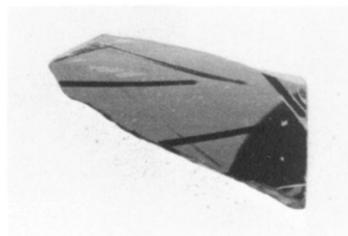
78 (C-37-524)



79 (C-37-1693)



81 (CP-2615)



80 (CP-2836)

Kraters, Type Uncertain: 76-81

Oinochoe: 82



82 (CP-1658)

Scale (76, 77, 80, 81) 1:1
(78, 79, 82) 1:2



83 (C-72-292)



84 (C-31-291), left side



84, right side



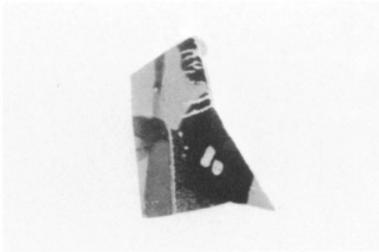
85 (C-1977-91)

Lekythoi: 83-85

Scale (83) 1:1
(84, 85) 1:2



86 (C-31-297)



87 (C-47-211 b)

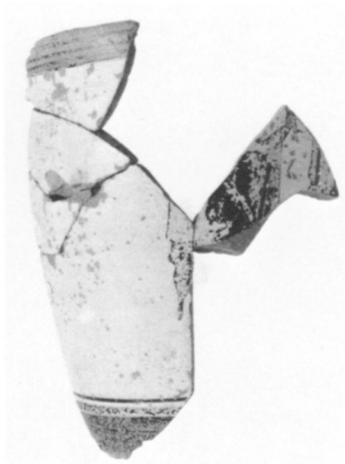


88 (CP-2608)

Lekythoi: 86-90



89 (C-1979-31 a)



89 (C-1979-31 b)



90 (MP 121 a), side and shoulder



Scale (86-88) 1:1
(89) 1:2
(90) 1:4

PLATE 66



91 (CP-3179)



92 (C-66-82)

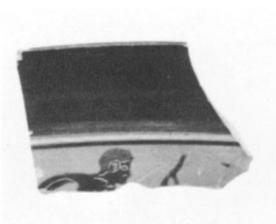


93 (C-66-81)

Lids: 91-94



94 (C-66-77)



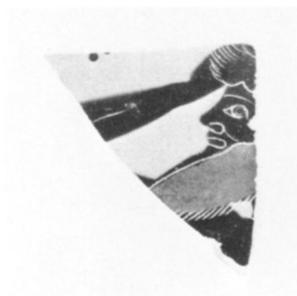
95 (C-73-418)



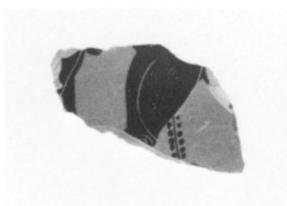
96 (C-47-21)



97 (C-69-57)



98 (C-70-33)



99 (C-37-2323)



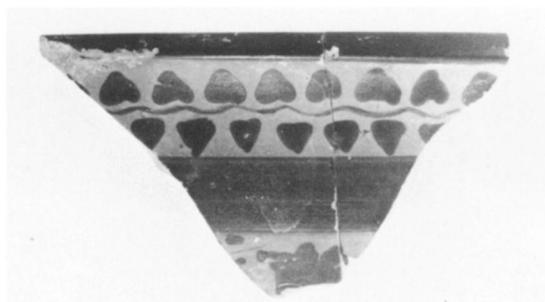
100 (C-37-2967)

Skyphoi: 95-101



101 (CP-2607)

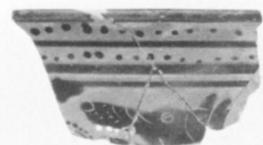
Scale 1:1 except 93, 94, 97, 99, 1:2



102 (C-66-131)

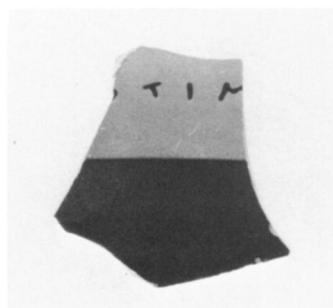


103 (CP-1667)



104 (C-34-1078)

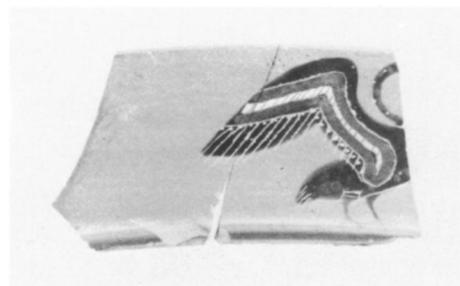
Skyphoi: 102-104



105 (C-1978-65)



106 (C-46-11)

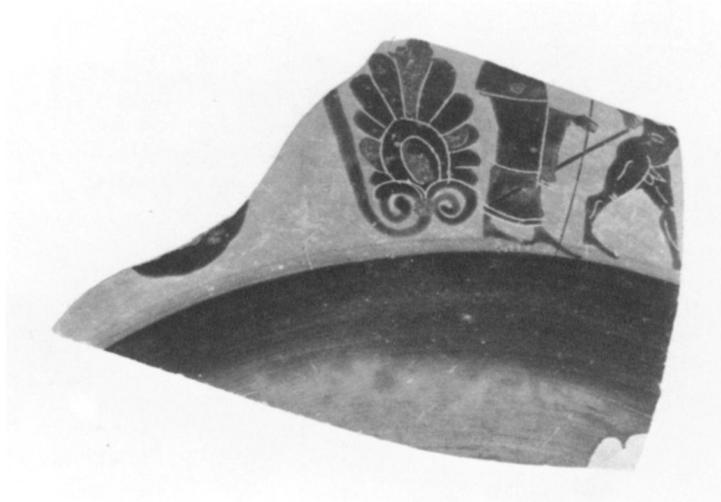


107 (C-71-251)

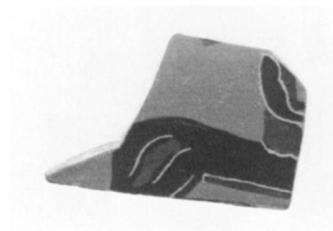
Little Master Cups, Lip-cups: 105-107



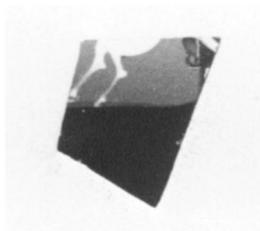
108 (C-53-11)



109 (C-53-71)



110 (CP-2594)



111 (CP-3230)



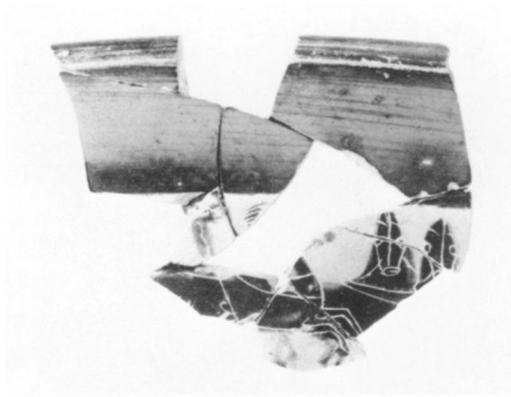
112 (C-50-64)



113 (C-73-419)

Little Master Cups, Band-cups: 108-113

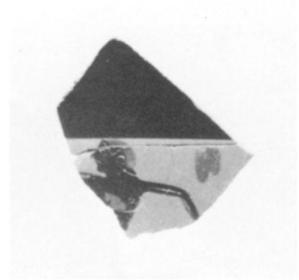
Scale 1:1 except 104, 108, 1:2



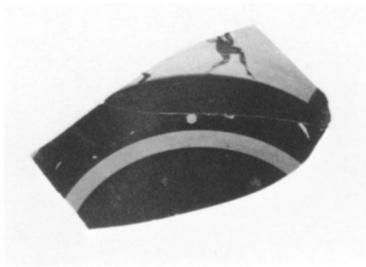
114 (C-73-19)



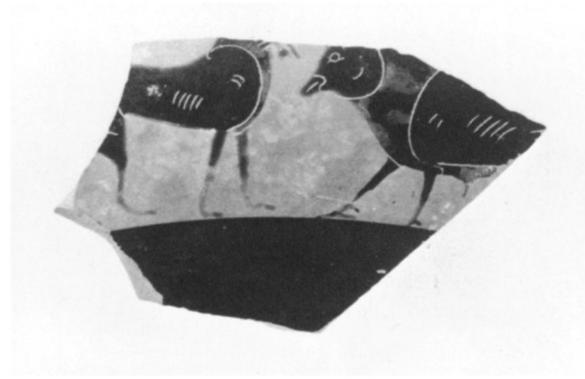
115 (C-47-701 a)



116 (C-39-319 b)



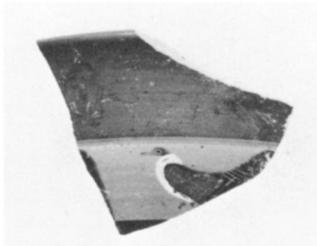
117 (C-50-63 a)



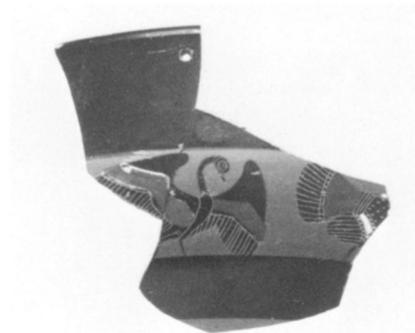
118 (CP-3229)



119 (CP-535)



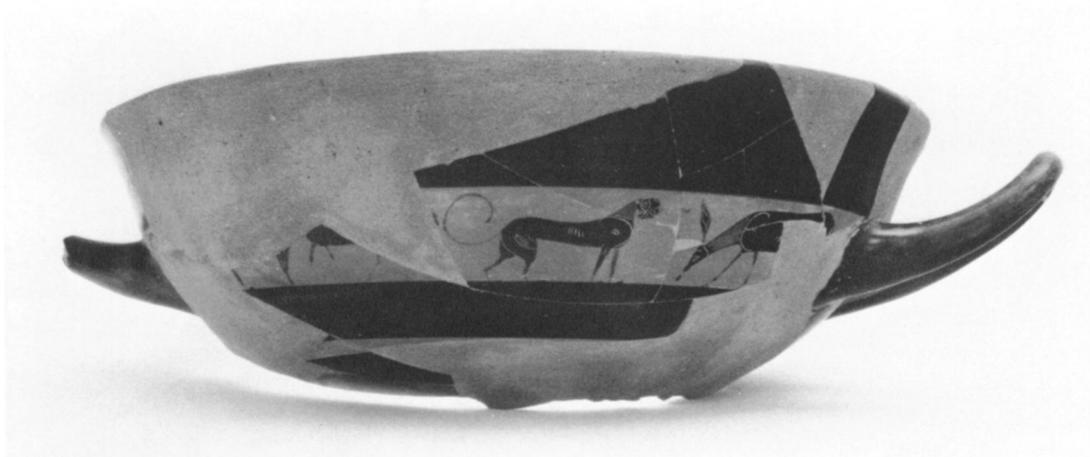
120 (C-38-716)



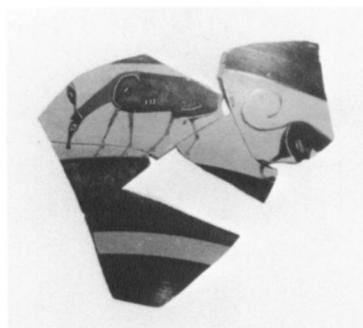
121 (C-72-24)

Little Master Cups,
Band-cups: 114-121

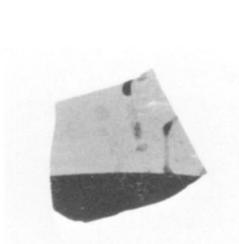
Scale (114-116, 118) 1:1
(117, 119-121) 1:2



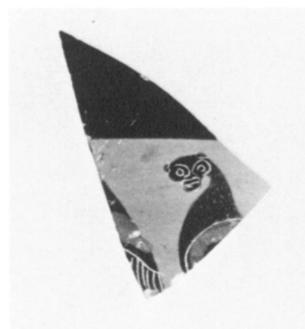
122 (C-73-16 a)



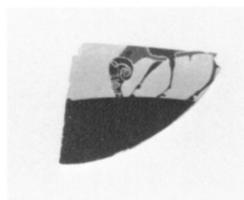
122 (C-73-16 b)



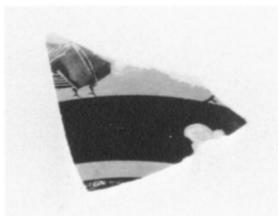
123 (C-50-63 c)



124 (C-36-2471)



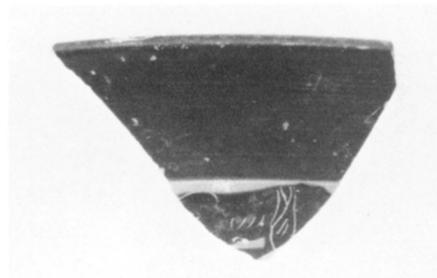
125 (C-69-59)



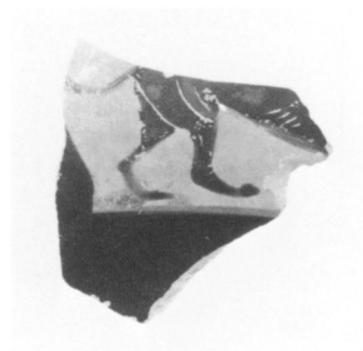
126 (C-60-154)



127 (C-34-142)



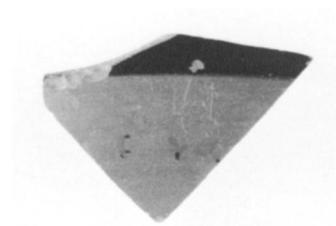
128 (C-38-281)



129 (C-50-53)



130 (C-69-130)

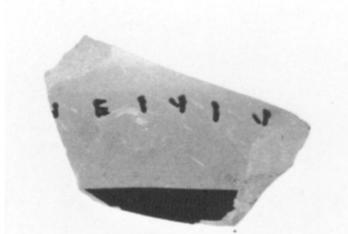


131 (C-73-421)

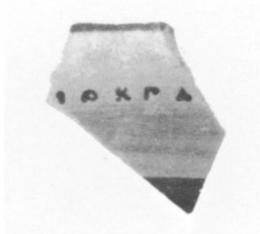
Little Master Cups, Band-cups: 122-131

Scale 1:1 except 122,
125-127, 130, 1:2

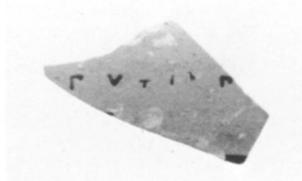
PLATE 70



132 (C-71-27)



133 (C-66-35)



134 (C-72-296)



135 (C-47-701 b)

Little Master Cups, Type Uncertain: 132-136



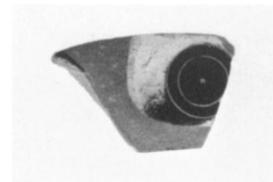
136 (C-47-701 c)



137 (CP-2596)



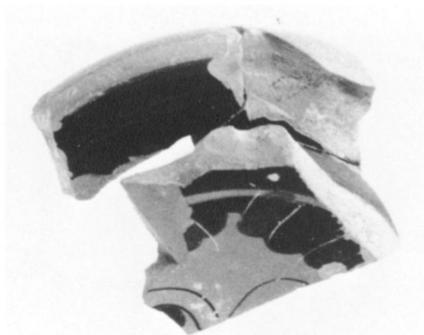
138 (C-26-83)



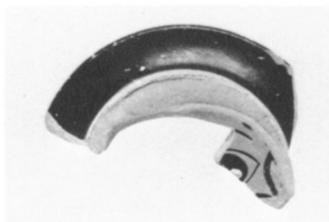
139 (CP-1661)

Droop Cups: 137, 138

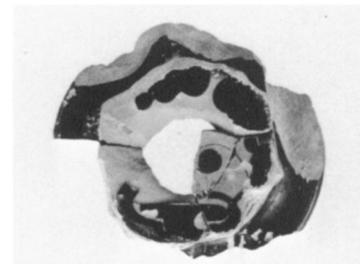
Cup, Type A: 139



140 (C-68-366 a)

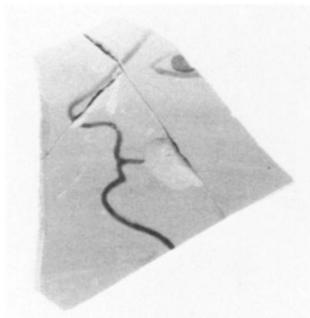


141 (C-66-133)



142 (C-67-35)

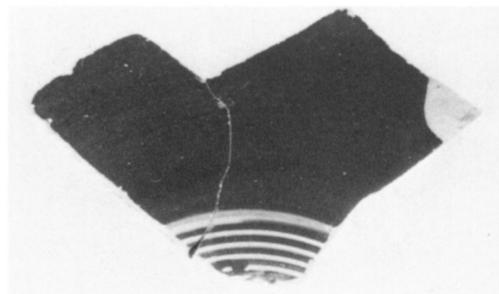
Stemless Cups: 140-142



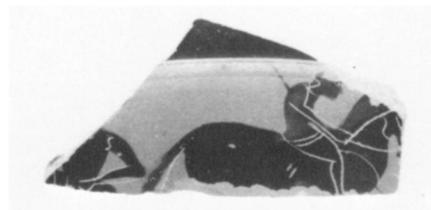
143 (C-76-105)



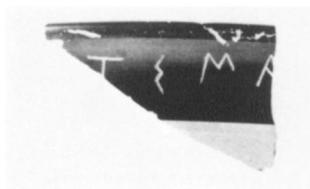
144 (C-50-63 b)



146 (C-37-1014)



145 (C-34-330)



147 (C-67-47)

Cups, Type Uncertain: 143-147

148 (CP-2605)

Shape Unknown: 148

Scale 1:1 except 137-139, 141, 142, 147, 1:2