

CORINTH

RESULTS OF EXCAVATIONS

CONDUCTED BY

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

VOLUME VII PART I

THE GEOMETRIC AND ORIENTALIZING POTTERY

BY

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PREFACE

SINCE the beginning of the American excavations at Old Corinth in 1896, the site has yielded quantities of early Greek pottery decorated in the Geometric and the Orientalizing styles. Many pieces of such pottery were found in other parts of the Corinthia, either by inhabitants who chanced upon graves or by the American expedition which has often conducted short excavations at places in the Corinthia where antiquities have been reported. The pottery published in this volume was found in the Corinthia, the large majority of it at the site of ancient Corinth, during the period from 1896 to the summer of 1939. It does not include the large groups of Geometric and Orientalizing pottery which were found in the North Cemetery and in the Potters' Quarter at Corinth. Each of these groups will be published elsewhere at a later time. During the campaign of 1940, after my return to the United States, two large and important groups of pottery from wells were discovered. One group belongs to the time transitional from the Late Geometric period to the period of the Protocorinthian-Geometric style; the other group is of Early Corinthian date, and to a large extent it duplicates the group from the well found near Temple E. It would have been most desirable for me to see this pottery, or at least some photographs of it, before submitting this publication, but the almost complete interruption of communications between Greece and the United States since the time of these discoveries has made this impossible. It seems advisable, nevertheless, to publish the material in this volume without further delay, even though the new material, particularly that from the earlier of the two well groups, may alter some of the conclusions drawn here.

In the spring of 1937 I was asked by Professor Charles H. Morgan II, then Director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, to prepare for publication the large group of early pottery at Corinth. The preparation of a complete catalogue of the pottery and the photographing of the vases were finished by the summer of 1939, at which time I returned to the United States. The volume was written in this country and during the preparation some minor details, particularly dimensions, were found to be missing. It was hoped that these could be furnished from Greece, but correspondence was impossible and so these deficiencies in the text must remain.

Most of this pottery, which has been accumulating slowly during more than forty years of excavations at Corinth, until it now forms a very impressive mass of evidence for the ceramic history of this ancient city, is published here for the first time. Some of the vases have been presented previously in preliminary reports and these previous publications have been noted for each separate vase. Two systems of numbering the pottery in the Corinth museum have been used. The vases found at Corinth before 1927, and those found in other parts of the Corinthia even after that date, have been numbered consecutively and the number is preceded by the letters CP (Corinth Pottery). Starting in 1927 an annual inventory was kept with the numbers beginning anew each year.

These numbers have first the letter C (Corinth), then the last two numbers of the year—as 31 for 1931—and finally the number of the pot for that year. A separate inventory was made for the group of Early Geometric vases found while digging a well and these numbers are preceded by the letter W.

In the four years during which this volume was in preparation, I have become indebted to many people who have helped or advised me. My debt is greatest to the directors and members of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens and to its Publications Committee. Professor Charles H. Morgan II and Professor Oscar Broneer, who were the directors of the excavations at Corinth during the years that I worked there, have given much valuable information and have provided every facility for the furtherance of my work. For most of my information concerning the early excavations at Corinth I am indebted to Dr. B. H. Hill and to George Kachros, guard of the museum at Corinth, who because of his accurate memory and his great knowledge of the antiquities of the Corinthia has been responsible for much information not found in earlier records, particularly concerning finds from the Corinthia outside of Corinth.

The Department of Antiquities of the Greek Government has greatly facilitated my work in the museums of Greece. I wish to thank Mrs. Semne Karousou for her very pleasant and efficient assistance at the National Museum in Athens and for permission to publish the oinochoe from Megara which is shown on Plate 11. The Director and members of the American excavations in the Athenian Agora have given me every opportunity to study the pottery found there. To Rodney Young in particular I am indebted for much valuable information and for many suggestions. For permission to work with the material from Perachora I owe thanks to T. J. Dunbabin of the British School at Athens. Monsieur Robert Demangel, Director of the French School, has very kindly allowed me to study the newly excavated material from Delphi. Dr. K. Kübler of the German Archaeological Institute has generously discussed with me the pottery from the Kerameikos.

The drawings of pottery profiles used in the text are the work of Dr. Wulf Schaefer. The majority of the photographs I have taken myself, but many are the work of H. Wagner and Walter Hege.

In keeping with the editorial policy maintained in the Corinth Reports, I have limited myself to a presentation of the pottery found at Corinth without indulging in the discussion of problems which required the consideration of material from other sites. A study of many of the problems of the last half of the eighth century and of the seventh century B.C. has already been published separately in the *A.J.A.*, XLV, 1941, pp. 30–44. In this volume the comparative material for each vase is discussed in the catalogue description of that vase. The conclusions drawn here have been based almost entirely on the material published here. Since much pottery of this period is to be expected from future excavations at Corinth, and indeed two large groups are available already, these conclusions must be considered as preliminary.

My great indebtedness to the work of the late Humfry Payne will be obvious to the reader. Every study of Corinthian pottery is dependent upon his work and every publication of such pottery is a tribute to his memory.

SAUL S. WEINBERG

Chicago, Illinois
August 10, 1941

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ABBREVIATIONS

- A.J.A. = The American Journal of Archaeology
Annali = Annali dell' Instituto di corrispondenza archeologica
Annuario = Annuario della R. Scuola Archeologica di Atene e della Missioni Italiane in Oriente
Arch. Anz. = Archäologischer Anzeiger. Beiblatt zum Jahrbuch des deutschen archäologischen Instituts
'Αρχ. Ἐφ. = Ἀρχαιολογικὴ Ἐφημερίς
'Αρχ. Δελτ. = Ἀρχαιολογικὸν Δελτίον
Argive Heraeum = C. Waldstein, The Argive Heraeum (Boston, 1902-1905)
Asine = O. Frödin and A. W. Persson, Asine. Results of the Swedish Excavations, 1922-1930 (Stockholm, 1938)
Ath. Mitt. = Mitteilungen des deutschen archäologischen Instituts. Athenische Abteilung
B.C.H. = Bulletin de correspondance hellénique
B.S.A. = The Annual of the British School at Athens
C.V.A. = Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum
Délös = École Française d'Athènes, Fouilles de Délös
Delphes = École Française d'Athènes, Fouilles de Delphes
'Εφ. Ἀρχ. — See Ἀρχ. Ἐφ.
Hesperia, Suppl. II = R. Young, Late Geometric Graves and a Seventh Century Well in the Agora. Hesperia, Supplement II (Athens, 1939)
Jahrbuch = Jahrbuch des deutschen archäologischen Instituts
J.H.S. = The Journal of Hellenic Studies
Kerameikos, I = W. Kraiker and K. Kübler, Kerameikos. Ergebnisse der Ausgrabungen. Erster Band. Die Nekropolen des 12. bis 10. Jahrhunderts (Berlin, 1939)
Mon. Ant. = Monumenti antichi pubblicati per cura della R. Accademia nazionale dei Lincei
Necrocorinthia = H. Payne, Necrocorinthia (Oxford, 1931)
Notizie = Notizie degli scavi di antichità. Atti della R. Accademia nazionale dei Lincei
Perachora = H. Payne, Perachora. The Sanctuaries of Hera Akraia and Limenia (Oxford, 1940)
Πρακτικά = Πρακτικὰ τῆς ἐν Ἀθήναις Ἀρχαιολογικῆς Ἐταιρείας
Protokorinthische Vasenmalerei = Bilder griechischer Vasen, herausgegeben von J. Beazley und P. Jacobsthal. Heft 7: H. Payne, Protokorinthische Vasenmalerei (Berlin, 1933)
Q.D.A.P. = Quarterly of the Department of Antiquities in Palestine

Rev. Arch. = *Revue Archéologique*

S.C.E. = *The Swedish Cyprus Expedition* (Stockholm, 1934–1937)

Thera, II = *Thera: Untersuchungen, Vermessungen, und Ausgrabungen . . .*, herausgegeben von F. Hiller von Gaertringen. Zweiter Band. H. Dragendorff, *Theraische Graeber* (Berlin, 1903)

Tiryns, I = *Tiryns. Die Ergebnisse der Ausgrabungen des Instituts. Erster Band. I. Die Hera von Tiryns*, von A. Frickenhaus. **II. Die 'Geometrische' Nekropole**, von W. Müller und F. Oelmann (Athens, 1912)

Vases sicyoniens = F. Johansen, *Les vases sicyoniens* (Copenhagen, 1923)

THE GEOMETRIC AND ORIENTALIZING POTTERY

CHAPTER I

The Pre-Geometric Pottery

THE history of the earliest occupation of ancient Corinth begins in the Neolithic period of Greece. The site was apparently thickly populated in this period and in the subsequent Early Helladic period. The remains from these periods, approximately from the fourth millennium to about 2000 B.C., are abundant.¹ For the next thousand years there was evidently a hiatus in the occupation of the site, for a few bits of Mycenaean pottery² are the only remains of this period in the area of the ancient city proper. A few Middle Helladic graves and some Late Helladic sherds from the North Cemetery excavations³ just outside the city suggest that there was some light occupation in this vicinity. In the period of transition from the Bronze Age to the Iron Age, the Submycenaean period, the resettlement of the site of Corinth would seem to have begun with the arrival of small scattered groups or families.

To this period of the resettlement of Corinth belongs a group of fragmentary vases found lying in bits around a large clay disc hearth⁴ which was part of the debris of a small hut.

1. Skyphos. Plate 1. Fig. 1. *A.J.A.*, XLIII, 1939, p. 598, fig. 10. C-38-547. Height, 0.142 m. Diameter of lip, 0.151 m.

One handle and a few body fragments restored. The low flaring foot is hollowed out below. Body has high sides, flaring sharply at the lip. Clay varies from light to reddish buff. Exterior glaze mottled red to black; two narrow reserved bands in handle zone are filled with zigzags painted with diluted glaze; lower body and base unglazed. Interior glazed except for a wide reserved band near the lip. The glaze is firm and only slightly chipped.

The shape and decoration of this skyphos are best paralleled at the end of the Submycenaean period. The small flaring foot, the general shape and the zigzag decoration are very similar to skyphos 513 from the Kerameikos (*Kerameikos*, I, pl. 23), which is assigned to the end of the Submycenaean period (*Kerameikos*, I, p. 71). The shape of the body is very close to that of the skyphos 59 from Tomb 515 at Mycenae (Wace,

Chamber Tombs at Mycenae, pl. XXXI) as well as to another skyphos from Mycenae published by

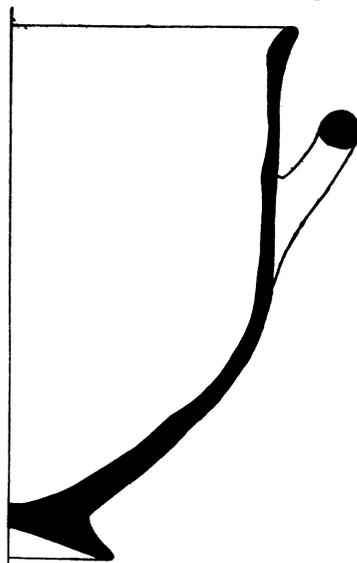


Fig. 1. No. 1 (1:2)

¹ *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, pp. 487-524.

³ *A.J.A.*, XXXIV, 1930, pp. 406-409.

² *A.J.A.*, XL, 1936, p. 207.

⁴ *A.J.A.*, XLIII, 1939, p. 596.

Schliemann (*Mycenae*, p. 67, no. 28). The clay and glaze of this skyphos are identical with those of the skyphos from tomb P.G. 25 at Asine (Frödin and Persson, *Asine*, p. 429, fig. 277). The shape of the two vases is very close, except for the foot. The skyphos from Asine has a high foot of unusual shape, best paralleled by a skyphos from the Kerameikos (*Kerameikos*, I, pl. 63, inv. 532), dated in the transitional phase between the Submycenaean and the Protogeometric periods. Although the horizontal zigzag line in the reserved handle zone is common in this period, the system used on the Corinthian skyphos—two narrow zones filled with zigzags—seems unique. Again the Asine skyphos is like this one from Corinth in that the zigzag is in a narrow band delimited from the larger reserved zone by two horizontal lines.

2. Skyphos Fragment. Plate 1. Fig. 2. C-38-618. Preserved height, 0.068 m.

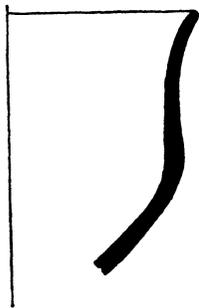


Fig. 2. No. 2 (1:2)

Less than one half of body preserved. The S curve of the body is more accentuated than that of No. 1 and the flow of the curve is broken by a slight carination immediately below the handles. The buff clay fabric is covered with a fine lustrous red-brown glaze, except for a broad reserved handle zone, across the center of which there is a horizontal zigzag. The glaze is badly chipped on the exterior.

The slightly angular transition from lower to upper body occurs on a Submycenaean skyphos from the Athenian Agora (*Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 366, fig. 28) and on a skyphos from Grave 10 in the Kerameikos (*Kerameikos*, I, pl. 22, inv. 425). The latter pot, a skyphos from Grave 1 (*Kerameikos*, I, pl. 23, inv. 513), and a skyphos from Mycenae (Schliemann, *Mycenae*, p. 67, no. 28) also have the same reserved panel with a horizontal zigzag line, a motive very popular in the Submycenaean period. The fragment from Corinth should also be assigned to the late Submycenaean period, perhaps earlier than No. 1.

3. Skyphos Fragment. Plate 1. Fig. 3. C-38-552. Height, 0.161 m.

Most of the base and about one third of the body preserved. The profile of the body has a generous flowing S curve which gives an almost hemi-

spherical lower section. The base is a truncated cone, hollow underneath. The buff clay is well levigated. Except for the base and a reserved band on the interior of the lip, the vase is covered with red-brown glaze, slightly darker towards the lip.

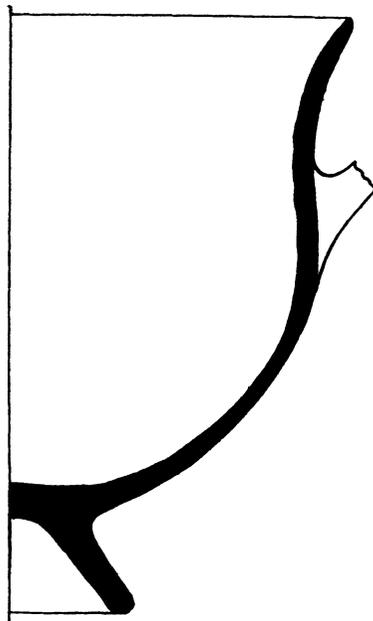


Fig. 3. No. 3 (1:2)

The fabric is rather soft and much of the glaze has chipped off.

The rather high conical base and the hemispherical lower body are typical of the Protogeometric period, though bases of similar shape occur already in the late Submycenaean period (*Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 366, fig. 28) and in the earliest Protogeometric period (*Kerameikos*, I, pl. 30, inv. 525). The solidly glazed body is much more common in the Submycenaean period than in the Protogeometric period. These comparisons indicate that this vase is transitional in character and should be dated to the beginning of the Protogeometric period.

4. Skyphos Fragment. Plate 1. Fig. 4. C-38-619. Preserved height, 0.08 m.

About one fourth of body and one handle preserved. Above the handles the sides of the body are rather straight and vertical and there is only a slight flare to the lip. The fabric is buff with occasional gray spots in the core. The wide reserved panel between the handles is divided into three horizontal zones, of which the wider central band is filled with a zigzag line. The vase is covered with

good black glaze except for the handle zone and a reserved line on the interior of the lip.

The shape of the body and the decoration are typically Protogeometric (cf. *Kerameikos*, I, pl. 38, lower left corner; pl. 67, inv. 546; pl. 69, Grave 18; also *Asine*, p. 366, fig. 237, and p. 429, fig. 277; 'Αρχ. Έφ., 1914, p. 107, fig. 12; *A.J.A.*, XLI, 1937, p. 179, fig. 2). The firm black glaze seems to become more common in this period, replacing the reddish glaze which had been more usual up to this time.

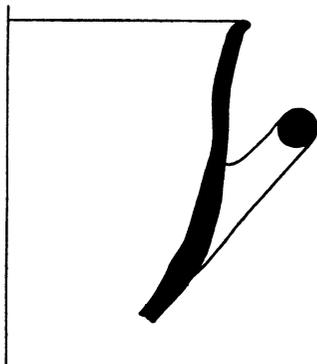


Fig. 4. No. 4 (1:2)

The pottery just described is all very similar in fabric. The buff, well-levigated clay and the good glaze, varying in tone from red to black, are very close to the later local Geometric pottery, and this early ware also seems to be of local manufacture. The fragments were associated on the floor of a hut of which the period of occupation can certainly not have been long. The combination of the characteristics of the pottery would make a date in the transitional stage from the Submycenaean period to the Proto-geometric period most likely for the occupation of the hut. Although this group is as yet an isolated phenomenon at Corinth, its nature is such as to make certain at least the beginning of habitation on the site in this period, roughly the second half of the eleventh century B.C. The circumstances of this find suggest that following the disturbances of the early part of this century, which had destroyed many Mycenaean sites in the Corinthia, the refugees were re-establishing themselves in the region. Some of them settled at the base of Acrocorinth, among copious springs, here to found the city of Corinth.

The only other Proto-geometric vase from the main excavations in Corinth is a fragmentary jug found just to the west of the present museum in disturbed late fill.⁵

6. Oinochoe Fragments. Plate I. C-38-543. Height, 0.14 m. Diameter of base, 0.051 m.

A small section including the handle is preserved from lip to base. Clay buff with a reddish tinge. Low flaring base, bulbous body, high neck splaying at the lip; ribbon handle from lip to

5. Jug Fragments. Plate I. C-38-620.

Only small fragments of body and shoulder preserved. Clay light buff with pink spots. The vase is handmade and the interior is rough, but the exterior is smoothed. The fragments indicate a rather tall, full body. A wide shoulder zone is reserved and is decorated with groups of at least nine superimposed chevrons, probably forming a band of large triangles, below which are two horizontal lines. The main part of the body is covered with a streaky glaze varying in color from red-brown to black. Towards the base there is another reserved zone.

The handmade, glazed jug is unusual in this context, but the variegated streaky glaze and the decoration are best placed in the Submycenaean period. Similar chevron decorations appear on Submycenaean jugs at the *Kerameikos* (*Kerameikos*, I, pl. 14, inv. 490 and 512), on Salamis (*Ath. Mitt.*, XXXV, 1910, p. 27, fig. 4), and at Messenian Pylos ('Αρχ. Έφ., 1914, p. 107, fig. 11, 10). The latter example seems to be most like the Corinthian sherds.

shoulder. Brown-black glaze on lip, lower body, and base; upper half of body preserved and decorated with compass-drawn, concentric semicircles, below which are three horizontal lines. The handle is covered with horizontal bands.

Although only a small piece of the mouth is

⁵ *A.J.A.*, XLIII, 1939, p. 599, note 1.

preserved at the handle attachment, the absence of any neck and the splaying mouth would indicate a round mouth rather than a trefoil lip. An identical jug is no. 1081 in the Eleusis Museum, illustrated in *Kerameikos*, I, pl. 48. Like the Eleu-

sis jug, the Corinthian example is probably to be dated to the latter part of the Protogeometric period (*Kerameikos*, I, p. 160). A jug of similar shape from the Athenian Agora (*Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 367, fig. 30) has a spout at the belly.

In the Corinth Museum there is a group of thirteen small vases of late Proto-geometric type which were found in a child's grave. The grave was discovered in 1938 by natives at a place about two miles to the west of the town of Vello in the Corinthia, where the meandering of the Asopos River had torn down a part of its high east bank. The grave was at about the midpoint of a sheer scarp about six metres high. Some small bones of a child were reported to have been found with the pots.

7. Oinochoe. Plate 1. CP-1896. Height 0.144 m. Greatest diameter, 0.085 m.

Complete but for one small body fragment. The clay is reddish-buff to red. Low truncated conical foot, egg-shaped body, high cylindrical neck slightly concave, trefoil lip, thick ribbon handle. Covered with streaky black glaze except for the handle, bottom of base and three narrow bands about the middle. There are horizontal black bars on the handle.

A jug of similar shape and size was found at Asine, also in a child's grave (*Asine*, p. 427, fig. 275). Its decoration, though slightly more elaborate, is also limited to a narrow zone at the belly. A small trefoil oinochoe of similar shape, but decorated with concentric semicircles, occurred in a woman's grave at the Kerameikos (*Kerameikos*, I, pl. 67, inv. 755). All of these small oinochoai are of late Protogeometric date.

8. Pyxis. Plate 1. CP-1897. Height, 0.09 m. Greatest diameter, 0.08 m.

Whole. Light buff clay, well levigated. Low ring foot, egg-shaped body with rather sharp transition to shoulder, small mouth with wide flaring lip, two single holes on opposite sides of lip. The pot is covered with a thin glaze, varying in color from brown to black, except for four narrow bands about the middle.

The shape differs from Attic examples in having a marked shoulder and a high belly rather than the egg shape usual in examples from the Kerameikos (*Kerameikos*, I, pl. 73, inv. 575) and the Athenian Agora. The decoration with reserved bands is much simpler than that of other examples.

9. Kalathos. Plate 1. CP-1898. Height, 0.062 m. Diameter of lip, 0.12 m.

One small lip fragment is missing. Clay buff to red-buff. Small flat bottom, deep shape with flaring sides that spread more rapidly near the lip, which is bevelled; two holes together near lip. Sides decorated with alternating black and reserved bands which become wider towards the bottom. The upper reserved band is filled with three horizontal narrow black bands and the lower reserved zone has seven such bands. The lip is reserved and has short radiating black bars. The interior is solidly glazed.

The Attic kalathoi are like this one in shape, but again they are more elaborately decorated (*Kerameikos*, I, pls. 71 and 72; other examples were found in Protogeometric graves in the Athenian Agora). The shape apparently was invented at the end of the Protogeometric period and carried over into the Geometric period.

10. Multiple Miniature Hydriai. Plate 1. CP-1899. Height of right jug, 0.067 m. Greatest diameter, 0.052 m.

Fragment of lip of each hydria missing, also at least one more jug. Clay pinkish-buff, well levigated. Two hydriai with globular bodies, crude ring feet, flaring mouths, joined at mid-body and connected by a hole; join for at least a third jug preserved. Bottom of second jug *ca.* 0.007 m. above end one. Exterior covered with black glaze except for shoulder panel on front of each hydria which is filled with crosshatched hourglass pattern; horizontal bars on back handles.

The vase is unique, but similar multiple vases are not unknown. Vase no. 12944 in the National

Museum at Athens is a group of four lekythoi, similarly joined in a row. The hydria shape is known in the late Mycenaean period (*Hesperia*, X, 1941, p. 8, fig. 7) and in the Protogeometric period in a few examples from Attica (*Kerameikos*, I, p. 152, pls. 45, inv. 587, and 46, inv. 195; *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 368, fig. 31); there are also some early miniature hydriai from Mycenae (*Tiryns*, I, p. 157, fig. 21). The hourglass or butterfly pattern in a panel is rare until the subsequent early Geometric period, but it does occur once at the Kerameikos (*Kerameikos*, I, pl. 41, inv. 596) and also at Asine (*Asine*, p. 429, fig. 277).

11. Miniature Jug. Plate 1. CP-1900. Height, 0.055 m. Greatest diameter, 0.043 m.

Most of lip missing. Dark buff clay. Small rough bottom, globular body, almost no neck and a wide flaring lip. Exterior covered with streaky black glaze, except for handle which is decorated with horizontal bars.

12. One-handled Cup. Plate 1. CP-1901. Height, 0.039 m. Greatest diameter, 0.063 m.

Handle and few lip fragments missing. Light buff clay. Small flat bottom, wide low body with slight contraction at shoulder, offset flaring lip, one strap handle. Wide handle zone decorated with opposed groups of parallel oblique lines, five lines in each group; triangles between groups of lines glazed solidly, as are also the lower body and the interior.

This type of cup belongs to the end of the Protogeometric period and the early Geometric period (cf. 21, also *Kerameikos*, I, pl. 33, inv. 582). The decorative motive appears at the Kerameikos already in the Submycenaean period (*Kerameikos*, I, pl. 11, inv. 503), but it is most common in the developed Protogeometric style (*Kerameikos*, I, pls. 51, 60, 72, and 73).

13. Handmade Pyxis. Plate 2. CP-1902. Height, 0.097 m. Greatest diameter, 0.091 m.

Large piece of shoulder and lip missing. Clay light buff to pinkish, gritty. Small flat low base, globular body, small vertical neck, vertically bored lugs on either side. Unglazed, surface smoothed, incisions on lip.

This vase is perhaps a coarse version of the covered "stamnoi" with similarly bored vertical lugs from Tiryns (*Tiryns*, I, p. 156, fig. 19; pl. XVI, 12).

14. Handmade Bowl. Plate 2. CP-1903. Height, 0.055 m. Diameter of lip, 0.106 m.

Whole. Clay brownish-buff, gritty. Flattened bottom, high flaring sides, flat cut-off lip. Unglazed, incisions on lip.

This bowl and No. 15 are similar to bowls found in Protogeometric tombs at Asine (*Asine*, p. 427, fig. 275; p. 430, fig. 282).

15. Handmade Bowl. Plate 2. CP-1904. Height, 0.03 m. Diameter of lip, 0.087 m.

Whole. Clay buff, gritty. Small concave bottom, wide-flaring sides, bevelled lip, one suspension hole pierced near lip. Unglazed, surface smoothed.

16. Handmade Miniature Jug. Plate 2. CP-1905. Height, 0.06 m. Greatest diameter, 0.047 m.

Whole. Clay light buff, slightly gritty. Globular body, no base, small neck, wide-splaying lip, thick band handle. Unglazed, surface smoothed.

Such small handmade jugs or aryballoi occur frequently throughout the Geometric and subsequent periods (*Hesperia*, Suppl. II, p. 86, XVII, 22). The vases from this grave are among the earliest of this shape; an example from the Athenian Agora, P 6843, is of the same period.

17. Handmade Miniature Jug. Plate 2. CP-1906. Height, 0.052 m. Greatest diameter, 0.037 m.

Whole. Clay pinkish-buff, slightly gritty. Like No. 16 in shape and finish.

18. Handmade Miniature Jug. Plate 2. CP-1907. Height, 0.038 m. Greatest diameter, 0.033 m.

Whole. Clay pinkish-buff, gritty. Globular body, almost no neck, splayed lip, small handle. Unglazed, fine incised vertical lines cut surface into melon sections; two horizontal incised lines just below the handle and near the bottom.

Hesperia, Suppl. II, p. 86, XVII, 22 also has incised decoration.

19. Handmade Miniature Jug. CP-1908. Preserved height, 0.042 m.

Neck, handle, and about one third of body preserved. Clay greenish-buff, gritty. Shape and surface like No. 16.

The grave from which these thirteen vases were taken seems to belong to the very end of the Protogeometric period, perhaps to the second half of the tenth century B.C.

The nineteen vases just catalogued, together with a Protogeometric jug found in a Roman tomb at Corinth,⁶ form the scant evidence we have so far for the occupation of Corinth and the Corinthia during the late eleventh and the tenth centuries B.C. However, this group of vases is so consistent in all of its characteristics and is so much like the subsequent Corinthian Geometric fabric that it must be considered as of local manufacture. From the evidence available, it does not appear to be more than a provincial offshoot from Attica or the Argolid at this time. Yet even at the beginning the Corinthian potters were creating a distinct local product, for which it is difficult to find exact parallels. Since this is the first group of vases of this period to be reported from this region, it has been necessary to make comparisons with and to date the vases by the better-known Attic and Argive fabrics. The consistently buff, well-levigated biscuit and the good glaze, red or mottled in the earliest examples and black in the developed Protogeometric period, are characteristic of the ware. The repertory of shapes and ornaments is limited as yet. Skyphoi and jugs appear in the earliest group; the shapes from the child's grave are a faint reflection of those common in Attica at the end of the Protogeometric period. Zigzags, chevrons, concentric semicircles, horizontal bands, oblique lines and the hourglass motive, all very simple geometric patterns, complete the repertory of designs. There are as yet no examples from Corinth of the light-ground vases common in Attica down to the late Protogeometric period. The earliest skyphoi, Nos. 1 to 4, carry on the use of body glaze or wash which was in use already at the end of the Mycenaean period in the Corinthia.⁷ The group of handmade vases is important, for the vases certainly seem to be of local fabric. They are very early in date and it seems probable that the so-called "monochrome Argive" vases are in part of Corinthian manufacture. Such vases continued to be made in quantity at Corinth for several centuries.

This small but consistent group of vases forms the basis of a Corinthian Protogeometric style; it is possible now to assign to this class a few vases found outside the Corinthia. The three vases from Tomb P.G. 25 at Asine, now in the Nauplia Museum, are so much like the Corinthian vases in clay and glaze, and are at the same time quite different from other Protogeometric vases from the Argolid, that they most probably come from the Corinthian factory. A fourth vase, another oinochoe from Asine which is not published (Nauplia Museum no. 2913) is also of the same fabric. There is thus some evidence of a limited export of Corinthian ware to the immediate vicinity even at this early period. There is as yet no evidence of imported vases at Corinth at this time.

⁶ *A.J.A.*, XXXV, 1931, p. 426, fig. 3.

⁷ Blegen, *Korakou*, p. 71, fig. 103.

CHAPTER II

The Early Geometric Pottery

THE Geometric period, beginning in Greece at about the end of the tenth century B.C.,¹ is so far more fully represented by material remains at Corinth than was the preceding period. From the Early Geometric period, which covers the ninth century B.C., there are forty-nine well-preserved vases that were found within the limits of the classical city of Corinth. A few more examples from the Corinthia belong to the same group. The vases all come from graves, and as yet we have no information concerning the location or nature of the settlement of this period, except what can be deduced from the position and contents of the graves.

At the beginning of the series of Early Geometric vases from Corinth belongs a group of two vases found in a child's grave in 1933. The grave was located in the wagon road which runs northwards from the village of Old Corinth just to the east of the Asklepieion, at the northern edge of the classical city. The grave was formed of a small stone sarcophagus set into a pit and covered with a stone slab.

20. Oinochoe. Plate 2. C-33-1439. Height, 0.203 m. Greatest diameter, 0.134 m.

One body fragment missing. Clay pinkish-buff, well levigated. Low splaying foot, biconical body with slight carination at middle, thick neck with slightly concave sides, trefoil lip, ribbon handle. Exterior covered with fine, lustrous red-brown glaze, except for zone below handle with reserved band filled with zigzags and flanked by two narrow reserved lines on either side. Horizontal bars on handle.

The shape and decoration of this oinochoe are closely paralleled by one from the Kerameikos (*Kerameikos*, I, pl. 73, inv. 574) which is dated to the very end of the Protogeometric period. Another similar vase from the same cemetery comes from a grave of the earliest Geometric period (*Arch. Anz.*, 1934, col. 240, fig. 27). A third similar jug was found in one of the Early Geometric graves on the north slope of the Areiopagos (*C.V.A.*, Greece I, iii H d, pl. 2, 4). The oinochoe from Corinth is to be dated in the very beginning of the Early Geometric period, but it may even

belong in the transitional stage from the Proto-geometric period to the Geometric period.

21. One-handled Cup. Plate 2. C-33-1440. Height, 0.048 m. Greatest diameter, 0.086 m.

Whole. Light pinkish-buff clay. Slightly concave bottom, low wide body with full convex sides, low offset lip, ribbon handle. All but the handle and a reserved line on the lip is covered with an excellent, deep red-brown glaze which has a metallic lustre. Horizontal bars on handle.

Two very similar cups were found in the earliest Geometric graves in the Kerameikos (*Arch. Anz.*, 1934, col. 241, fig. 27; *Kerameikos*, I, pl. 33). The first of these cups was found together with an oinochoe similar to No. 20. Both cups have a much more pronounced lip than the Corinthian example. These cups appear at the beginning of a series which continues throughout the Geometric period. Like the oinochoe found with it, this cup would also date the grave in which it was found to the earliest Geometric period, *ca.* 900 B.C.

¹ Heurtley in *Q.D.A.P.*, IV, 1935, p. 181; also Kahane in *A.J.A.*, XLIV, 1940, p. 481.

The largest group of Early Geometric vases found at Corinth, consisting of thirty-two pots, was discovered by accident by an inhabitant of the village of Old Corinth. The pottery was revealed in the summer of 1928 while he was sinking a well shaft at a point along the northern edge of the ancient city near where the Lechaion Road, and probably earlier roads also, descended into the coastal plain. The vases, found at a depth of about five metres from the surface, were removed by the workmen and only later was the spot investigated by George Kachros, guard of the Corinth Museum, who reported that the vases seem to belong to one burial. However, it remains possible that two adjacent graves might have been disturbed in the operations. The vases are all Early Geometric and the internal evidence would not seem to preclude the possibility that they come from one grave. Geometric graves containing even considerably larger numbers of vases are known, such as the Isis Grave from Eleusis. The presence in the group of the large coarse hydria, No. 53, is a good confirmation of the fact that we have to do with a grave, for such vases have been found only in Geometric graves at Corinth and there is a large group of them from such graves.

22. Oinochoe. Plate 2. W-20. Height, 0.265 m. Greatest diameter, 0.184 m.

Whole. Clay light buff with greenish tinge, some impurities. Low ring foot, egg-shaped body, rather tall cylindrical neck, trefoil lip, ribbon handle from lip to shoulder. Three reserved bands on upper body, middle band hatched with lines painted with dilute glaze, horizontal bars on handle, rest of body covered with brownish-black glaze, most of which has chipped off.

The shape differs slightly from No. 20; the foot is a little lower, the body is egg-shaped rather than biconical, the neck is somewhat taller and narrower.

23. Oinochoe. Plate 3. W-14. Height, 0.256 m. Greatest diameter, 0.18 m.

Body fragments and much of base restored. Clay light buff, pink core, well levigated. Small low ring foot, ovoid body, wide shoulders, high narrow neck with concave sides, trefoil lip, ribbon handle. Decoration like No. 22, with zigzag in middle reserved band; glaze mottled dark and light red-brown, much chipped.

The greatest circumference comes higher on the body of the vase than does that of No. 22 and this vase has a more definite shoulder. The foot is lower than that of No. 22.

24. Oinochoe. Plate 3. W-26. Height, 0.26 m. Greatest diameter, 0.186 m.

Whole. Reddish-buff clay, slight impurities. Wide low ring foot, rather sharp transition from

body to wide shoulder, thin cylindrical neck, trefoil lip, ribbon handle. Three reserved bands at outer edge of shoulder; panel with x at top of handle, horizontal lines below; rest of vase covered with glaze varying from light red to black, much chipped, many firing marks.

The fabric does not seem to be Corinthian, but it resembles that of numerous Argive vases in the Nauplia Museum. The jug shown in *Tiryns*, I, pl. XIV, 6, is similar to this jug in both fabric and decoration.

25. Oinochoe. Plate 3. W-8. Height, 0.267 m. Greatest diameter, 0.196 m.

Several body fragments and half of lip and neck restored. Pinkish buff clay, well levigated. Large low ring foot, globular body, high cylindrical neck, trefoil lip, ribbon handle. Decoration of body and handle like No. 24. Glaze dark red-brown, much chipped, large firing spots.

The globular body is characteristic of a number of oinochoai in the Early Geometric series at Corinth, to which there seems to be no good parallel in other Early Geometric fabrics. Full, rotund forms are usual throughout the Geometric period at Corinth and they are not displaced by more svelte forms until the Orientalizing period in the seventh century.

26. Oinochoe. Plate 3. W-5. Height, 0.248 m. Greatest diameter, 0.174 m.

Several body fragments missing. Light buff clay, greenish tinge; some impurities. Low ring

foot, globular body, high, thin neck with concave sides, trefoil lip, ribbon handle. Three thin reserved lines just below handle, horizontal bars on handle, rest of vase covered with black, metallic glaze, badly chipped.

27. Oinochoe. Plate 4. W-7. Height, 0.246 m. Greatest diameter, 0.175 m.

Body fragments restored. Clay light buff, pink tinge. Foot and body like No. 26, neck lower and thicker. Decoration like No. 26. Lustrous black glaze with few red spots, much chipped.

28. Oinochoe. Plate 4. W-21. Height, 0.297 m. Greatest diameter, 0.228 m.

Whole. Light buff clay. Low ring foot, bulbous ovoid body, very low cylindrical neck, trefoil lip, ribbon handle. Reserved decorated panel on front of neck opposite handle consists of five reserved bands, one wide middle band filled with four parallel horizontal zigzags, two narrow undecorated bands above and below the central band. Three reserved lines on body just below handle, handle decorated with double-lined x near top and horizontal bars below. Body glaze brown-black, much chipped off except in large circle on front of vase where glaze is very well preserved.

The panel filled with zigzags appears here for the first time in the Early Geometric period, when it rapidly became very popular; it is seen on numerous examples below. The group of horizontal zigzags in a panel is certainly the most popular decorative motive on the Corinthian Early Geometric ware; on later Geometric wares it is much less common. The same motive is used on other Early Geometric fabrics, but not to the same extent as at Corinth (*Kerameikos*, I, pl. 73, inv. 412; *C.V.A.*, Greece I, iii H d, pls. 1 and 2; *Tiryns*, I, pl. XIV; *Délos*, XV, pls. XII, XXVII, XXVIII; *B.S.A.*, XXIX, 1927-28, pl. VII, 2; *A.J.A.*, XLIV, 1940, pl. XVII, 2 and 3). For similar shape and decoration see Nos. 55 and 56.

29. Oinochoe. Plate 4. W-22. Height, 0.294 m. Greatest diameter, 0.197 m.

Whole. Light pinkish-buff clay. Low, wide flat bottom with rounded edge; body profile flares only slightly from base, sharp contraction of wide shoulder; high, slightly concave neck, trefoil lip, ribbon handle. Same decorative motive as on No. 28, but here the panel has five zigzag lines and the apices of the outer lines are joined to the top

and bottom of the panel by short vertical bars. On the jug also there are now two groups of three reserved lines running around the body, one below the handle and the other near the base. The handle is decorated with a double-lined x near the top and horizontal lines below. The glaze is variegated brown to black and some of it is chipped off.

The use of short bars at the apices of the zigzags is typically Corinthian and is not frequent elsewhere. Vertical bands of zigzags with such apex bars occur on a pyxis of Boeotian fabric now in Berlin (*Jahrbuch*, III, 1888, p. 353, fig. 31). The multiplication of the groups of reserved lines on the body, which begins here, continues until the system of banding a large part of the body becomes popular. The wide-bottomed shape is less frequent in the Corinthian fabric than in other Geometric wares. A jug very much like this one and probably also of local Corinthian make was found at Zygouries in the Corinthia (*Blegen, Zygouries*, p. 174, fig. 171). Similar vases in other fabrics occur in Crete (*B.S.A.*, XXIX, 1927-28, pl. VII, 2) and in the Athenian Agora (*Hesperia*, V, 1936, p. 32, fig. 31).

30. Oinochoe. Plate 4. W-6. Height, 0.23 m. Greatest diameter, 0.163 m.

One large fragment of lip missing. Fine clay, light buff with pinkish tone. Shape very similar to No. 29. Neck panel differs from No. 29 only in the number of zigzags, of which there are only three on this example. Vase covered with grayish-black glaze, considerably chipped on one side. On the handle from the top down there is first a horizontal line, then a panel with an x, three more horizontal lines, a double-lined x and six bars to the bottom.

A very similar Attic jug is no. 808 in the Eleusis Museum.

31. Oinochoe. Plate 5. W-2. Height, 0.266 m. Greatest diameter, 0.188 m.

Piece of base missing. Clay light greenish-buff, slight impurities. Shape like No. 30; decoration like No. 28. Black glaze, badly chipped.

32. Oinochoe. Plate 5. W-24. Height, 0.146 m. Greatest diameter, 0.13 m.

Whole. Fine light buff clay. Very wide, low foot; low, wide body with sharp diminution of shoulder, small cylindrical neck, trefoil lip, ribbon handle. Neck panel with five zigzags, here two reserved vertical lines on either side of panel as well

as lines above and below it. Very short bars at some of the apices which do not touch the panel edge. Four reserved lines around middle of body. Panel with x at about middle of handle, four triangles thus formed in panel filled with two chevrons in each; horizontal bars above and below panel. Dark gray metallic glaze; one red spot.

The squat shape is ill-proportioned and is not common. The lines on the sides of the neck panel occur frequently in this period and become a regular part of shoulder panels in the later Geometric period.

33. Oinochoe. Plate 5. W-25. Height, 0.138 m. Greatest diameter, 0.112 m.

Whole. Light buff clay with slight impurities. Low foot, bulbous body, low cylindrical neck, trefoil lip, ribbon handle. Neck panel as in No. 32, but with four zigzags and no bars at apices. Four groups of three reserved lines on the body. Handle decorated like No. 32. Metallic dark gray and brown glaze.

The system of decoration is like Nos. 54, 67, and the Corinthian oinochoe from Megara (Plate 11). An oinochoe with similar decoration from Goluchow (*C.V.A.*, Poland I, iii C, pl. 6, 1) is called Protocorinthian, following Beazley in *Greek Vases in Poland*, p. 1. From the description of the fabric and from the decoration, it is probable that this vase is of Corinthian manufacture, in which case it would belong to this series of Early Geometric oinochoai. The shape is different from the examples known at Corinth, but there is considerable variety of shape among these oinochoai. A similar jug from Eleusis is dated by Kahane in the early part of the ninth century (*A.J.A.*, XLIV, 1940, p. 481, pl. XVII, 3).

34. Oinochoe. Plate 6. W-23. Height, 0.238 m. Greatest diameter, 0.169 m.

Lip partly restored. Fine light buff clay. Broad low foot, rather low bulbous body, high thin neck, trefoil lip, ribbon handle. Neck panel like No. 31. Three reserved bands around body below handle. Panel with double-lined x near top of handle, horizontal bars above and below. Glaze varies from dark gray to red-brown, chipped.

The shape of the oinochoe is closely paralleled by two oinochoai of Early Geometric date from Eleusis (*A.J.A.*, XLIV, 1940, p. 481, pl. XVII, 1 and 2) and the scheme of decoration on both of the Eleusinian vases is similar to that on the jug from Corinth.

35. Amphora. Plate 6. W-27. Height, 0.293 m. Greatest diameter, 0.20 m.

Whole. Light greenish-buff clay, slightly impure. Small ring foot, ovoid body, high cylindrical neck, flaring rounded lip, ribbon handles from upper neck to shoulder. Reserved zone around body below handles divided into a wide middle band and two narrow bands above and below. Middle band filled with opposed groups of parallel oblique lines, with seven to nine lines in each group. Horizontal bars on the handles. Black glaze, badly chipped.

There is only one other Early Geometric amphora from Corinth (No. 58). One Late Geometric amphora was found in the North Cemetery (*Art and Archaeology*, XXXI, 1931, p. 159), but the shape is very rare at Corinth as compared with other sites. The shape is like that of Late Proto-geometric and the very earliest Geometric amphoras from the Kerameikos (*Kerameikos*, I, pls. 33 and 34; *Arch. Anz.*, 1934, col. 241, fig. 27) and from Eleusis (*A.J.A.*, XLIV, 1940, p. 481, pl. XVIII, 1). Earlier uses of the decorative motive have been discussed already under No. 12. It appears in the Argolid also in the Early Geometric period (*Tiryns*, I, pl. XIV, 7). Both the shape and the decoration belong to the earliest Geometric period.

36. Krater. Plate 6. W-9. Height, 0.19 m. Diameter of lip, 0.229 m.

Few chips of lip and body gone. Deep pinkish-buff clay. Broad splayed base, low cylindrical stand with large rib at center, wide-flaring bowl with shoulder, low splayed lip, horizontal rolled handles on shoulder. Reserved panels on shoulder between handles filled with four horizontal zigzags with very short bars at a few of the apices; three vertical lines on either side of panel and three horizontal lines below. Reserved line on outside of lip and one on inside filled with groups of short vertical lines. Three reserved lines at edge of base.

The fabric is much deeper in color than the usual Corinthian ware and it resembles more the Cycladic fabrics, to one of which the vase may belong. I know of no close parallel to this vase, but there are two vases of somewhat similar shape and decoration. One of these is an Early Geometric vase from the Isis Grave at Eleusis (*C.V.A.*, Greece I, iii H d, pl. 6, 5) and the other is an Attic bowl from Thera (*Ath. Mitt.*, XXVIII, 1903, Beil. XXV, 1). The decoration with the suggestion of bars at the apices is typically Corinthian, and

there remains a possibility that the vase may be of local make despite the dark fabric. A krater from Delos has a base similar to the one on this vase (*Délos*, XV, pl. XIX, 1).

37. Pyxis. Plate 7. W-1. Height less cover, 0.196 m. Greatest diameter, 0.242 m.

Several small body fragments restored. Light greenish-buff clay, some impurities. Low ring foot, bulbous body, rounded lip and ledge for cover, horizontal rolled handles rising almost vertically, cover with high knob, two sets of two holes each in both cover and cover ledge. Reserved panels between handles filled with meanders, two reserved lines above and below each panel. Three reserved lines on middle of cover and reserved lines around knob. Glaze red-brown, almost all chipped off.

The vase is unique at Corinth, but similar covered vases have been found elsewhere. The earliest is the late Protogeometric "Eimer" from the Kerameikos (*Kerameikos*, I, pl. 50, inv. 599). This Corinthian example, which is Early Geometric, is next in date. Still later are an example from Tiryns (*Tiryns*, I, pl. XIX, 5), two Theran pyxides (*Ath. Mitt.*, XXVIII, 1903, Beil. VIII, 1 and 2), and a Late Geometric example from Thebes (*Vases sicyoniens*, p. 6, pl. III, 1). This is the first, and perhaps the earliest, example we have seen of the use of the meander at Corinth. The form is a simple hatched meander such as came into use at the very beginning of the Geometric period (*Kerameikos*, I, pl. 35, inv. 234).

38. Skyphos. Plate 7. Fig. 5. W-13. Height, 0.11 m. Greatest diameter, 0.16 m.

Rim fragments and one handle restored. Fine light buff clay. Low ring foot, high full body with

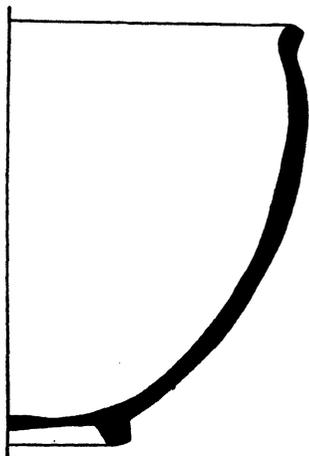


Fig. 5. No. 38 (1:2)

shoulder contraction, low splayed rim, horizontal rolled handles. Reserved zone between handles consists of five reserved bands, middle band widest and filled with zigzag. Most of dark brown glaze chipped off.

The shape of the vase, with the exception of the low ring foot, is similar to the Protogeometric skyphoi. The decoration is also most usual in the Protogeometric period, as on No. 4 under which many parallels are cited. The vase belongs at the beginning of a series of skyphoi which probably developed from the Protogeometric skyphoi or cups on rather high feet. The high foot was replaced by the low ring foot at the end of the Protogeometric period and the low-footed form was used almost exclusively in the Early Geometric period. The pot is to be dated to the beginning of the Geometric period.

39. Skyphos. Plate 7. W-29. Height, 0.085 m. Greatest diameter, 0.142 m.

Whole. Fine light buff clay. Low splayed foot, rather high full body, low concave rim slightly offset from body, horizontal rolled handles. Reserved line on the lip and three reserved lines between the handles. Greenish-black glaze, badly chipped.

The shape is lower in proportion to the width than is that of No. 38. The splayed foot is like the latest splayed feet of Protogeometric vases. The decoration is a simplification of that on No. 38.

40. Skyphos. Plate 7. W-4. Height, 0.10 m. Greatest diameter, 0.148 m.

Few body and base fragments missing. Light buff clay. Small ring foot, large full body, low offset rim, horizontal rolled handles. Reserved line on interior and exterior of lip, rest covered with well-preserved black glaze.

The vase is slightly lower in proportion than No. 38, but not so low as No. 39. Solidly glazed skyphoi were usual in the Submycenaean period, but they became uncommon in the Protogeometric period. There is a good series of such skyphoi from the Early Geometric period.

41. Skyphos. Plate 7. W-12. Height, 0.067 m. Greatest diameter, 0.112 m.

Whole. Light buff clay. Low ring foot, low full body, offset flaring rim, horizontal rolled handles. Reserved line around exterior and interior of rim. Glaze deep brown and black, well preserved.

The shape of this example is considerably lower than No. 39 and the width is almost twice the height, a proportion which is maintained for the rest of this period.

42. Skyphos. Plate 7. W-15. Height, 0.065 m. Greatest diameter, 0.115 m.

Whole. Light reddish-buff clay. Low ring foot, wide-flaring side, low offset splayed rim, horizontal rolled handles. Reserved line on exterior and interior of rim, round reserved spot on bottom of interior. Glaze lustrous dark brown-black, well preserved.

The body flares from base to handles in an almost straight line, as compared with the full convex curve in previous examples.

43. Skyphos. Plate 8. W-28. Height, 0.065 m. Greatest diameter, 0.107 m.

Whole. Light buff clay. Low ring foot, full body with sharp shoulder contraction, splayed rim, horizontal rolled handles. Reserved line on lip, three reserved lines between handles, rest covered with black metallic glaze.

The decoration is like No. 39, but here it occurs on a vase of much lower proportions. The rim is higher and has a wider flare than on previous examples.

44. Skyphos. Plate 8. W-30. Height, 0.074 m. Greatest diameter, 0.112 m.

Whole. Light buff clay with slight impurities. Low splayed foot, squat bulbous body, low flaring lip, vertical thick ribbon handles. Reserved line on inside of lip, horizontal bars on handles, rest covered with a very good metallic brownish-black glaze.

The skyphos with vertical handles is rare as compared with the type with horizontal handles. One other example which may be Corinthian was found in a tomb at Zygouries (Blegen, *Zygouries*, p. 175, fig. 172). A vase of similar shape was found in a grave of the earliest Geometric period at the Kerameikos (*Arch. Anz.*, 1934, col. 241, fig. 27). Vases of similar shape, but with a high splayed foot, come from Protogeometric Grave 20 at the Kerameikos (*Kerameikos*, I, pl. 70, inv. 730), from Tiryns (*Tiryns*, I, p. 153, fig. 15), and from the Athenian Agora (*Hesperia*, II, 1933, p. 553, fig. 11, 2). A similar skyphos of later date from Thera (*Ath. Mitt.*, XXVIII, 1903, Beil. XXXIII, 7) is said to be Corinthian.

45. Skyphos. Plate 8. W-10. Height, 0.076 m. Greatest diameter, 0.186 m.

One vertical handle and a few small body fragments missing. Deep pinkish-buff clay. Low ring foot, low wide-flaring body, offset concave rim, flat lip, horizontal rolled handles with wide band handles to rim. Groups of short bars on lip, two reserved lines on rim, large panel with meanders between handles, four vertical reserved lines on sides of panel and four horizontal lines below panel. Horizontal handles decorated with vertical bars between horizontal lines, vertical handles covered with three vertical zigzag lines at center and horizontal bars above and below. On interior are eight reserved concentric circles on bottom and a group of three more reserved bands at about the middle of the bowl.

The fabric is apparently not Corinthian and the vase is probably of Attic make. This is perhaps the earliest example of the use of a composite handle of this type on a Geometric vase, and a unique instance of its use on a skyphos. This type of handle soon became common on large kraters such as No. 73, for which other parallels are cited. This type of handle is much more common on Corinthian kraters than on vases of other fabrics. With the exception of the handle, the vase is like some Early Geometric skyphoi from Attica (*C.V.A.*, Greece I, iii H d, pl. I, 2).

46. Plate. Plate 8. W-31. Height, 0.07 m. Diameter at handles, 0.213 m.

Whole. Light pinkish-buff clay. Low flat foot, wide-flaring body, flat rim, wide ledge handles tapering off around sides of bowl, one handle pierced with two holes. Lines and dots on rim and handles; five reserved bands on lower body, middle band wider and filled with three zigzag bands; double-lined cross in circle on bottom with dots between lines, each angle around cross filled with three chevrons. Black glaze much chipped off.

The plate was obviously meant to be hung with the decorated under side facing outwards. The scheme of decorating the exterior of bowls is seen already on a Protogeometric plate from the Kerameikos (*Kerameikos*, I, pl. 52). Such plates decorated on the exterior are very popular in Late Geometric fabrics, particularly in Attica (*Hesperia*, Suppl. II, p. 205) and in the Cyclades (*Délos*, XV, pl. XXXIII). This is the earliest example from Corinth, but there are Late Geometric plates from the North Cemetery and from the Potters' Quarter at Corinth. The use of rows of dots be-

tween lines is unusual; the rest of the decoration consists of common motives.

47. Plate. Plate 8. W-11. Height, 0.06 m. Diameter of lip, 0.154 m.

Complete. Light pinkish-buff clay. Low ring foot, wide-flaring body, very slight contraction to flat lip, horizontal loop handles with out-turned ends at the lip. Handles and top of lip covered with short bars, three reserved lines around body just below lip, rest covered with brown-black glaze, incised concentric circles on under side of base.

The plate with reflex handles is more like later Geometric plates than is No. 46. This shape remains standard subsequently, but the foot is unusual in late examples, which usually have flat bottoms.

48. Jug. Plate 8. W-3. Height, 0.116 m. Greatest diameter, 0.10 m.

Most of lip and piece of neck gone. Light buff clay, some impurities. Broad low ring foot, globular body, high narrow cylindrical neck, wide flat lip, band handle. Neck striped horizontally, three reserved bands about body below handle, horizontal bars on handle, rest covered with red-brown glaze, badly chipped.

The cylindrical neck and the flat lip are like No. 63. These features ultimately appear as characteristic parts of the earliest aryballoi, on which the neck is often striped also. A similar vase was found on Ithaka (*Illustrated London News*, Feb. 20, 1932, p. 276, fig. 5 middle).

49. Miniature Jug. Plate 8. W-19. Height, 0.058 m. Greatest diameter, 0.051 m.

Small lip fragment missing. Clay light greenish-buff. Low ring foot, globular body, low cylindrical neck, vertical band handle. Vase glazed above mid-body, glaze badly chipped.

50. Handmade Bowl. Plate 8. W-18. Height, 0.042 m. Diameter of lip, 0.089 m.

Whole. Rather coarse, light buff clay. Hemispherical bowl, surface somewhat smoothed on exterior. Two holes pierced near lip. Unglazed.

The bowl is similar to No. 15, but the fabric

is less coarse and the bowl is more carefully formed.

51. Handmade Jug. Plate 9. W-17. Height, 0.127 m. Greatest diameter, 0.124 m.

Whole. Coarse, light buff clay. Small flat bottom, globular body, small low cylindrical neck, wide-flaring lip, band handle. Unglazed, surface smoothed.

The jug is larger than similar jugs Nos. 16 to 19 of Late Protogeometric date. Most like it are Nos. 66 and 89, also a little smaller.

52. Handmade Pyxis. Plate 9. W-16. Height, 0.109 m. Greatest diameter, 0.098 m.

Body fragments restored, knob of cover missing. Coarse greenish-buff clay. Flat base, slightly raised, bulbous body, wide low neck, wide-flaring mouth, horizontal rolled handles rising vertically from shoulder, flat cover with knob. Unglazed, surface somewhat smoothed.

A somewhat similar handmade jug, but having also a third handle and breast-like pellets like the hydria No. 53, was found at Eleusis ('Εφ. Ἀρχ., 1898, col. 94, fig. 22).

53. Handmade Hydria. Plate 9. W-32. Height, 0.38 m. Greatest diameter, 0.297 m.

Part of one handle broken off. Heavy coarse fabric of reddish-buff clay. Low flat base, globular body, high cylindrical neck, wide flat lip, horizontal rolled handles at mid-body, vertical band handle from lip to shoulder. Two small breast-like pellets on front of shoulder. Unglazed, surface smoothed.

Such handmade hydriai occur often just outside Corinthian Geometric graves. Nos. 77, 82, and 86 were all found in the western part of the Agora at Corinth. They are like this hydria, but all of them are from ten to twelve centimetres higher than it. There are numerous similar hydriai from the Geometric graves in the North Cemetery at Corinth (*A.J.A.*, XXXIV, 1930, p. 411; *Art and Archaeology*, XXIX, 1930, p. 199, fig. 4). All of these examples seem to be of Late Geometric date, while this one must be Early Geometric. The body of this vase is more globular than the later hydriai.

The thirty-two vases from this group all belong to the Early Geometric period; most of those that are datable can be assigned to the early part of this period. The date suggested for the grave, if it is just one grave, is the first half of the ninth century B.C.

The second large group of Early Geometric pottery from Corinth was found in 1898 and 1899 in the excavation to the north of the Fountain of Peirene.² Of the sixteen vases which comprised this group, four were found in 1898 and the rest in the following year. From the account of the discovery it is not clear whether the vases were from one or two burials, but only one sarcophagus is mentioned. The first group of four vases was found to the northeast of the sarcophagus, the second group of twelve vases was found to the southwest of the sarcophagus, apparently very close to it.³ It seems most probable, both from the report and from the evidence of the vases themselves, that we have to do with vases from a single burial. Of the original sixteen vases, thirteen have been located and re-photographed and are catalogued below.

54. Oinochoe. Plate 9. *A.J.A.*, IX, 1905, pl. XII, B1. CP-859. Height, 0.335 m. Greatest diameter, 0.266 m.

Few small body fragments restored. Buff clay with greenish-gray cast, slight impurities. Low ring foot, bulbous body, small low cylindrical neck, trefoil lip, ribbon handle. Reserved panel on front of neck filled with three horizontal zigzags and framed by reserved lines; three groups of three reserved lines around body, horizontal bars on handle. Rest of vase covered with black glaze, much of which has chipped off. As on No. 28, there is a large circle of well-preserved glaze, this time on the side of the body of the vase rather than on the front. These circles are due to a difference of firing caused most likely by contact with another vase in the kiln.

The large globular trefoil oinochoai are characteristic of the Corinthian Early Geometric period and seem to be a local development after the Early Geometric period had become established. The fine Corinthian oinochoe from Megara shown on Plate 11 is of the same type and has very similar decoration. Such globular oinochoai are not found in other Geometric wares.

55. Oinochoe. Plate 9. *A.J.A.*, IX, 1905, pl. XII, A2. CP-862. Height, 0.294 m. Greatest diameter, 0.236 m.

Numerous fragments of body and lip restored. Light buff clay. Shape like No. 54, but slightly more squat. Reserved neck panel filled with four zigzag lines, apices of outer lines joined to top and bottom of panel by short vertical lines, two horizontal lines above and below panel, group of three reserved lines around body of vase below handle,

horizontal bars on handle. Vase covered with grayish-black glaze, most of which has chipped off.

The filling of the neck panel is exactly like that on the oinochoe from Megara, Plate 11. The lines at the apices of the zigzags have been seen on Nos. 29, 30, 32, and 36 and they appear again in the Early Geometric period on No. 61.

56. Oinochoe. Plate 9. *A.J.A.*, IX, 1905, pl. XIII, B2; *Necrocorinthia*, p. 3, fig. 1A; *Protokorinthische Vasenmalerei*, pl. I, 1. CP-863. Height, 0.322 m. Greatest diameter, 0.232 m.

Complete. Fine light buff clay, slightly pink at core. Low ring foot, ovoid body, rather high cylindrical neck, trefoil lip, band handle. Reserved panel on front of neck filled with five zigzag lines, two reserved lines above and below panel, group of four reserved lines around body below handle, horizontal bars on handle. Glaze dark reddish-brown to black, somewhat chipped.

The body is more ovoid than globular; it is taller and thinner than Nos. 54 and 55. Such a tendency is noticeable in the Megara oinochoe, but it is carried farther here. The neck is taller too, as in the Megara oinochoe. The single group of four reserved bands is seen on No. 32 also, but it is unusual.

57. Oinochoe. Plate 9. *A.J.A.*, IX, 1905, pl. XV, B3. CP-858. Height, 0.29 m. Greatest diameter, 0.195 m.

Complete. Light greenish-buff clay, some impurities. Broad low ring foot, little flare to body, slight carination at shoulder, high cylindrical neck, trefoil lip, band handle. Reserved panel on front of neck filled with hatched key pattern, border of

² *A.J.A.*, IX, 1905, pp. 411-421.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 413, fig. 1.

two reserved lines around panel, three groups of three reserved bands around body, double-lined x on handle with horizontal bars above and below. Black glaze, badly chipped.

The shape is similar to the broad-bottomed oinochoai Nos. 29 to 31, but the sides of this example are more nearly vertical than in the earlier examples. The slight carination at the shoulder is also absent in the other examples. This is the only oinochoe which has the neck panel decorated with a key pattern rather than the usual zigzags, and it is the only instance of the use of the key or simple meander on Early Geometric ware from Corinth. For the use of the key pattern in a minor zone on a Late Geometric krater from Corinth see *A.J.A.*, XXXIV, 1930, p. 411, fig. 5.

58. Amphora. Plate 10. *A.J.A.*, IX, 1905, pl. XI, A1. CP-860. Height, 0.547 m.

Few small neck and body chips missing. Rather deep pinkish-buff clay. Low ring foot, tall ovoid body, high neck flaring towards lip, echinus lip, band handles from mid-neck to shoulders. Reserved panels on neck filled with hatched meanders, two reserved lines above and below panels, two groups of three reserved lines around body, horizontal bars on handles. Rest covered with fine glaze varying in color from light red to brown and black.

This amphora is much taller and more slender than No. 35, the only other Early Geometric amphora from Corinth. Payne in *Necrocorinthia*, p. 3, has already indicated an Early Geometric date for the amphora. The amphora is similar to Attic amphoras of the Black Dipylon class, such as 'Εφ. 'Αρχ., 1898, pl. 3, 5 from Eleusis and no. 276 in the Kerameikos Museum. Kahane assigns the Eleusis amphora to the second stage of his Early Geometric Phase, in the first half of the ninth century B.C. (*A.J.A.*, XLIV, 1940, pp. 470 and 481, pl. XIX, 2).

59. Skyphos. Plate 10. *A.J.A.*, IX, 1905, pl. XIV, B6. CP-866. Height, 0.07 m. Greatest diameter, 0.122 m.

Whole. Light pinkish-buff clay. Low ring foot, rather low flaring body, offset splayed lip, horizontal rolled handles. Reserved band inside lip, three reserved bands between handles with two upper bands filled by a zigzag in light glaze. Very fine glaze varying in color from red to red-brown and black.

The decoration of the skyphos is still reminiscent of the early skyphoi, such as Nos. 38, 39, and 43, while the shape is most like No. 43.

60. Skyphos. Plate 10. *A.J.A.*, IX, 1905, pl. XIV, B7; *Necrocorinthia*, p. 3, fig. 1B. CP-867. Height, 0.059 m. Greatest diameter, 0.103 m.

Few chips missing. Fine buff clay. Shape like No. 59. Decoration like No. 59, but only middle reserved band between handles is filled with vertical lines. Glaze red-brown and black.

61. Skyphos. Plate 10. *A.J.A.*, IX, 1905, pl. XII, A4. CP-865. Height, 0.067 m. Greatest diameter, 0.131 m.

Large body fragment and one handle restored. Reddish-buff clay, slight impurities. Low ring foot, offset flaring lip on wide-flaring body, horizontal rolled handles. Reserved line inside lip, two lines reserved on exterior of lip, wide reserved band at handles with broad panel on either side bordered by groups of five vertical lines and two oblique lines towards handles, panel filled with three zigzag lines, short vertical bars from the apices of the outer zigzags to the top and bottom of the panel, two reserved lines below handles, handles decorated with two horizontal lines and short vertical bars between them. Light to dark reddish-brown glaze.

This is the first example at Corinth of the use of a new system of decoration of skyphoi which becomes standard hereafter at Corinth and elsewhere. The decoration of skyphoi and oinochoai which have been catalogued so far has consisted mainly of panels which were definitely reserved in a field of glaze. On the skyphoi it was usual to have the sides of the panel oblique, following the line of the handle attachment, as on No. 59. Now the decoration consists of a broad zone at handle level going right around the vase. A panel similar to that of the older decorative scheme is formed by the use of groups of vertical lines near the handles. Frequently, but not always, the former oblique termination of the reserved panel is recalled by the use of one or more oblique lines just at the handles. The decoration of the handles, which is uncommon on skyphoi of the first type, is now usual. This new system of decoration, as it is seen in Attica, is placed by Kahane in the second or Severe Geometric Phase in the second half of the ninth century B.C. (*A.J.A.*, XLIV, 1940, pl. XXI,

2-5). The zigzag on this Corinthian example is drawn with unusual carelessness. A similar skyphos from Eleusis ('Εφ. 'Αρχ., 1898, pl. 3, 5) was found in the mouth of an amphora, as was this one.

62. Skyphos. Plate 10. *A.J.A.*, IX, 1905, pl. XIV, B5; *Necrocorinthia*, p. 3, fig. 1C. CP-864. Height, 0.073 m. Greatest diameter, 0.148 m.

Few small chips missing. Light buff clay with greenish tinge. Shape similar to No. 61, but bowl flares more sharply from the base. Decoration like No. 61 except for filling of panel; here hatched meanders are used instead of zigzags. On each side of the panel there are three vertical and three oblique lines. The glaze is a dark brownish-black color and it is badly chipped.

No. 45 is the only other Early Geometric skyphos from Corinth that has hatched meander decoration. Nos. 80 and 82 of the Late Geometric series have similar decoration. A similar skyphos is no. 988 in the Eleusis Museum.

63. Aryballos. Plate 10. *A.J.A.*, IX, 1905, pl. XIV, B4. CP-868. Height, 0.088 m. Greatest diameter, 0.08 m.

Fragment of lip and neck missing. Light buff clay. Broad flat bottom, biconical body with carination at middle, small cylindrical neck, wide flat disc lip, band handle. Black line around top of lip, four stripes on neck, five cross-hatched triangles in reserved shoulder zone, two reserved lines just below, horizontal bars on handles. Fine lustrous black and dark brown glaze.

The neck and mouth are similar to those of No. 48, but the neck is lower here and even more like that of later aryballoi. The stripe on the mouth is also used and multiplied later. Except for the absence of a foot, this vase is very much like the earliest Protocorinthian-Geometric aryballoi of about a century later. An almost identical vase from Aigina, no. 1747, is not yet published; it is also of Corinthian fabric. There are two similar jugs from Thera, both of which have the carination like the Corinthian jug. These are said to be made of light clay "similar to the Protocorinthian" (*Thera*, II, p. 71, fig. 243 a and b). Three other similar vases from Thera (*Ath. Mitt.*, XXVIII, 1903, Beil. XIX, 2, and XXXVIII, 7 and 8) are perhaps all Cretan; another similar Cretan aryballos is in the Ashmolean Museum (*C.V.A.*, Oxford II, ii A, pl. 1, 2). Other such jugs,

probably from the Argolid, are shown in *Jahrbuch*, XV, 1900, p. 53, figs. 111 and 112.

64. Oinochoe. Plate 10. *A.J.A.*, IX, 1905, pl. XII, A3. CP-1733. Height, 0.121 m. Greatest diameter, 0.093 m.

Lip and body fragments missing. Fine light buff clay. Low ring foot, bulbous body, high thin cylindrical neck, trefoil lip, band handle. Neck panel with seven reserved lines, of which the middle two are filled by a zigzag in diluted glaze, group of three reserved bands below handle, horizontal bars on handle. Lustrous black glaze, much chipped off.

The decoration on the neck is different from anything else at Corinth, but the use of a large zigzag covering two reserved bands is seen on No. 59.

65. Stand. Plate 10. *A.J.A.*, IX, 1905, pl. XV, Bro. CP-861. Height, 0.12 m. Diameter at top, 0.172 m. Diameter at bottom, 0.184 m.

Complete. Light buff clay with greenish tinge. Hourglass-shaped stand, widely flaring at top, loop handle at middle. Three reserved bands around middle, horizontal bars on handles. Dark brown and gray-black glaze.

The object was found supporting an oinochoe, as shown in *A.J.A.*, IX, 1905, pl. XV; thus its use seems unquestionable, even if it is unparalleled. The shape of the stand is similar to various late Mycenaean tankards (*Hesperia*, VIII, 1939, pp. 372-375), but its use is quite different. There is a Rhodian stand of Mycenaean date now in Copenhagen (*C.V.A.*, Copenhagen II, iii A, pl. 62, 3).

66. Handmade Aryballos. Plate 10. *A.J.A.*, IX, 1905, pl. XVI, B11. CP-1732. Height, 0.107 m. Greatest diameter, 0.103 m.

Whole. Buff clay with reddish tint, some impurities. Small flat bottom, globular body, small cylindrical neck, round splayed mouth, band handle. Unglazed, burnished surface.

This is another in the group of handmade aryballoi which were first seen in the Late Proto-geometric examples Nos. 16 to 19. This example is most like No. 51, of Early Geometric date, and No. 89 which is Late Geometric. There are two similar vases in the Eleusis Museum, nos. 791 and 792. A second and smaller aryballos, which I have not seen, was found with this one at Corinth (*A.J.A.*, IX, 1905, pl. XVI, B12).

The vases of this second large group at Corinth are similar to those of the first group, Nos. 22 to 53, in their main characteristics. However, certain features, such as the new system of decorating skyphoi, seen in Nos. 61 and 62, and the absence of the earlier types of oinochoai and skyphoi, suggest a slightly later date for this second group. It can best be dated in the second half of the ninth century B.C.

To this same period belong a few more vases found at Corinth. The provenience of one, the oinochoe No. 67, is not known. The other, a skyphos, was found in 1930 in the region of the Baths of Aphrodite on the east side of the Lechaion Road, some distance to the north of the place where the group Nos. 54 to 66 was found.

67. Oinochoe. Plate 10. CP-1909. Height, 0.216 m. Greatest diameter, 0.258 m.

Few body and lip fragments restored. Fine light buff clay, pink at the core. Broad low ring foot, globular body, low cylindrical neck, trefoil lip, band handle. Reserved neck panel filled with three zigzags, panel framed by two reserved lines, four groups of three reserved lines on body, x in rectangle on handle with horizontal bars above and below. Glaze red and red-brown with a large red circle on one side, much of glaze chipped off.

This jug belongs to the class of globular oinochoai so typical at Corinth. It is very much like Nos. 28, 54, and 55, as well as the oinochoe from Megara. Both No. 28 and No. 54 have large cir-

cles of well-preserved glaze similar to the circle on this example.

68. Skyphos. Plate 11. Fig. 6. C-30-87. Height, 0.063 m. Greatest diameter, 0.112 m.

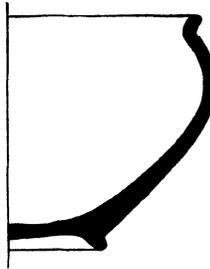


Fig. 6. No. 68 (1:2)

Whole. Light buff clay. Small ring foot, flaring body, low splayed offset lip, horizontal rolled handles. Reserved line on interior and exterior of lip, reserved round spot on bottom of interior. Excellent dark brown glaze.

The skyphos is almost identical with No. 42 in shape and decoration. Both have the reserved spot on the bottom.

The last group of Early Geometric vases at Corinth, comprising four vases, was found in 1934 at the village of Athikia in the Corinthia, very near the site of ancient Tenea.⁴ The vases are said to have come from a single grave which was discovered by accident and was cleared out, after which the contents were brought to the Corinth Museum. The group must belong to the later part of the Early Geometric period and it should be dated late in the second half of the ninth century B.C.

69. Oinochoe. Plate 11. CP-1894. Height, 0.238 m. Greatest diameter, 0.178 m.

Whole. Fine buff clay. Small ring foot with deep concavity to under side, globular bottom, rather high neck with concave sides, trefoil lip, band handle. Reserved neck panel filled with hatched meanders, two reserved lines above and below, group of three reserved lines below handle, x in rectangle near top of handle, horizontal bars below. Glaze black, somewhat chipped.

This is the only example at Corinth of a very globular oinochoe with a meander decoration. No.

57, the other oinochoe with a meander panel which we have seen so far, is of the broad-bottomed type. No. 70 is also a much more ovoid and broad-bottomed shape. The shape of this vase is most similar to Nos. 25 and 27, the early globular oinochoai in the first group.

70. Oinochoe. Plate 11. CP-1892. Height, 0.31 m. Greatest diameter, 0.218 m.

Lip and large pieces of neck, body, and base restored. Fine light buff clay. Low broad foot, ovoid body, thin high cylindrical neck, trefoil lip,

⁴ *Corinth*, I, i, p. 96.

triple-rolled handle. Reserved neck panel filled with interlocking hatched meander-hooks, two reserved bands above panel, five reserved bands below panel with middle one filled by dots, four groups of three reserved bands around body, chevrons on handle. Glaze brown to black, chipped.

This vase presents several new features in both shape and decoration. The neck is unusually high, the handle is unique in the Corinthian collection. The meander-hooks are also unique in the Corinthian group. The use of dots in a reserved band below the main panel is paralleled on an amphora from Mycenae (*Tiryns*, I, p. 316, fig. 8), while an Attic example has a similar secondary band filled with a zigzag (*A.J.A.*, XLIV, 1940, pl. XVII, 4) as on No. 71.

71. Oinochoe. Plate II. CP-1893. Height, 0.288 m. Greatest diameter, 0.195 m.

Small lip and body fragments restored. Fine buff clay. Broad low foot, ovoid body, high cylindrical neck, trefoil lip, band handle. Major reserved panel on neck filled by four zigzags, three reserved lines above and on side of major panel, one reserved line below separating it from minor panel, which is filled by a single zigzag with three short vertical bars at the end, three reserved hori-

zontal lines below. Group of four reserved lines below handle, two groups of three reserved lines on lower body. Large and small double-lined x on handle with horizontal bars covering rest of handle. Good brown-black glaze.

Here again some new elements in design appear. The use of a definite minor zone of decoration anticipates the development of the later Geometric style. A somewhat similar use of a second zone of decoration is seen on an oinochoe from Tiryns (*Tiryns*, I, pl. XIV, 8). The vase is unique in having both three and four reserved bands to a group. The two x's on the handle are also seen here for the first time. In shape and in the main elements of the design, the vase is paralleled by an Attic oinochoe in Copenhagen (*C.V.A.*, Copenhagen II, iii H, pl. 69, 6).

72. Skyphos. Plate II. CP-1895. Height, 0.068 m. Greatest diameter, 0.11 m.

Whole. Light buff clay. Small ring foot with deep concavity to bottom, rather high flaring body, low offset rim, horizontal rolled handles. Decoration like No. 60. Black glaze, badly chipped.

The skyphos is like Nos. 59 and 60, but it is of slightly higher proportions than either of these.

The group of fifty-three Early Geometric vases just catalogued belongs approximately to the ninth century B.C. In comparison with the vases of the previous period this seems a rich and varied collection. Although this is all that is known of Corinth in this period, it is clear that the city was growing in size and that its production of ceramics was increasing in quantity and in quality. The considerable variety in this limited group of vases is evidence of the transitional character of this period. That pottery styles in both shapes and decoration were changing constantly can be shown in this group.

Almost all of the Corinthian Early Geometric vases were made of well-levigated clay which was baked hard. The color of the fabric is usually buff or light buff and frequently it has a slight pink or green tint. In some cases the biscuit is reddish or greenish-gray at the core. The firing is usually uniform and good. The fabric with a greenish-gray color is softer than the others and it does not hold the glaze well. On the other hand, those vases with a reddish color are hard and usually have very well-preserved glaze. The glaze is of good quality and it is frequently lustrous when well baked. It varies in color from red to black, but black, or dark brown, is more common than in the previous period. Some diluted glaze was used for decoration in reserved bands. With the exception of the few handmade vases, the pots are very well formed. The handmade vases are made of gritty clay, but they are well modelled and the surface is smoothed by burnishing or polishing.

By far the predominant shape of the Early Geometric ware from Corinth is the oinochoe with trefoil lip, for there are twenty-three examples of this shape out of a total of fifty-three vases from the period. There was only one vase of this type, No. 7, from the very end of the Protogeometric period at Corinth and none before, but the material from this early period is scant as yet. Elsewhere the shape occurs frequently in both the Submycenaean and the Protogeometric periods.⁵ The earliest Geometric oinochoai, Nos. 20 and 22 to 27, are similar in shape and decoration to the earlier Protogeometric oinochoe No. 7 and to other Protogeometric oinochoai. They have ovoid bodies and rather small feet. The decoration is limited to a band around the body just below the handle and it consists of three reserved lines, of which the middle one is filled with a zigzag in three examples. In some cases, such as No. 26, there is a tendency towards more fullness in the body, which leads to the second or globular type of oinochoe. There is a group of these globular oinochoai from Corinth, and I know of no good parallel for them in other Geometric fabrics. No. 67 has an almost spherical body, but others—Nos. 28 and 54 to 56 for example—still retain an ovoid body, but a very swollen one. The fine Corinthian oinochoe from Megara (Plate 11) belongs to this same class. These globular oinochoai have a more elaborate scheme of decoration than the first class. On the front of the neck of the jugs there is a small reserved panel which in every case but one (No. 70) is filled with from three to five zigzag lines. On the body of the vase are from one to four groups of three reserved bands. A third type of oinochoe has an ovoid body similar to some of those of the second group, but this is truncated by a broad base which gives the vase a rather squat appearance. The decoration is similar to that of the second group, and again only one vase (No. 57) has a meander in place of the zigzags in the neck panel.

The next most popular shape in the Early Geometric period at Corinth is the skyphos, the main shape of the preceding period. There are fourteen skyphoi in this group. There is apparently a definite evolution in the skyphos shape, beginning with the deep-bowled type No. 38 which is so much like the Protogeometric skyphoi. Payne in *Perachora*, p. 56, suggests that the shallow bowl may be earlier at Corinth, with the deep bowl becoming common later in the period and acting as the prototype of the kotyle. However, the evidence of this new material from Corinth, not available to Payne, seems to indicate rather an earlier type with a deep bowl, perhaps continuing throughout the Geometric period or else being evolved again out of the skyphos with shallow bowl, which seems to predominate during most of the Geometric period. The development of the kotyle from the deep skyphos of the Late Geometric period is discussed in connection with skyphos No. 80. The skyphoi steadily get lower in proportion to their width and the flare of the bowl from the base becomes nearer a straight line, until the shape such as that of Nos. 42 and 68 is attained. These skyphoi have no decoration save a reserved line on the interior and exterior of the lip in most cases; a few examples have three reserved lines between the handles, with the middle line sometimes filled with a zigzag

⁵ *Kerameikos*, I, pls. 24, 25, 46, 65, 68, and 75.

or with short vertical bars. Three other skyphoi have even wider and shallower bowls and these are more richly decorated. No. 45 has panels filled with meanders between the handles, which are of a composite form common on kraters of the subsequent period. Skyphoi Nos. 61 and 62 differ from the other skyphoi of the period in having a broad zone of decoration continuing around the vase instead of isolated reserved panels on either side. One skyphos only (No. 44) has vertical loop handles instead of the usual horizontal rolled handles. No. 21, a cup from the beginning of the Early Geometric period, has just one vertical loop handle. Related in shape to the skyphoi are the two plates Nos. 46 and 47. These have wide shallow bowls and the lip is replaced by a wide flat rim. The handles project horizontally from the rim and are arranged so that the plate may be hung with the exterior facing outwards. The decoration of No. 46 is arranged to best advantage for such a hanging position.

Five of the vases are small jugs of a shape which must properly be called an aryballos. Of these, two aryballoi (Nos. 51 and 56) are of the handmade, unglazed variety such as occurred in the Late Protogeometric grave (Nos. 16-19). The partly glazed aryballos No. 49 is like the handmade examples in the shape of the neck and the mouth, which has a flaring lip rather than a flat disc lip. It also has a low ring foot. No. 48 is more carefully made, has a high neck and a round disc mouth. Its bulbous body rests on a broad low ring foot. The neck of No. 63 is lower and the body has a biconical shape and no base. Only the last two are decorated, No. 48 with striping on the neck and reserved bands around the body, No. 63 with similar neck stripes and a broad shoulder zone filled with hatched triangles. The essential characteristics of the shape are the small cylindrical neck, the round mouth, and the band handle from lip to shoulder. These features are all present in later aryballoi. However, they are equally characteristic of a large class of earlier vases, the lekythoi so common in the Protogeometric and even the Submycenaean period. These lekythoi have a bulbous body, usually a rather high flaring foot, a high cylindrical neck which is often striped, round flaring mouth, and band handle.⁶ As in all shapes, the high flaring foot gave way to the low ring foot in the Early Geometric period. The round flaring mouth is seen in No. 49 and in all of the handmade aryballoi. In the matter of decoration, the striping on the neck of lekythoi has already been noted. The decoration of a fragmentary Protogeometric lekythos assigned to the very end of that period⁷ is identical with that of the aryballos No. 63. It must be remembered that there is another aryballos identical with No. 63 and also of Corinthian fabric at Aigina. These strong similarities in shape and decoration suggest the possibility that these Early Geometric aryballoi, and also the handmade examples of Late Protogeometric date, are a development from the earlier lekythos shape, which was so popular in the Submycenaean and Protogeometric periods and which does not continue into the Early Geometric period.⁸

Other derivations have already been suggested for the aryballos. Johansen⁹ derives the earliest globular aryballoi, among which he includes No. 63, from the stirrup vase

⁶ *Kerameikos*, I, pls. 14 and 37, for example.

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 124.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 124 and pl. 47 bottom.

⁹ *Vases sicyoniens*, p. 19.

in its late Submycenaean form. Payne¹⁰ rejects this theory in favor of a development from the Cypriote and Cretan lekythoi, which have a long history going back into the Bronze Age. From them developed a small jug very much like No. 63, and several of the Cretan examples have been cited already as parallels to No. 63. There are similar jugs in other island fabrics. Payne says that these jugs were the direct predecessors of the aryballos, a shape which was first introduced into Corinth about the middle of the eighth century B.C.¹¹ Thus Payne's suggested derivation is from a shape which is like the lekythos of the mainland in the Protogeometric period¹² except that like No. 63 it has a flat base rather than a foot. On the islands this type of lekythos continued to be made for a few centuries after it had been discontinued on the mainland and it existed alongside the small jugs or proto-aryballoi like No. 63. However, the Corinthian examples, including the handmade jugs, existed at Corinth fully a century before Payne would introduce the first aryballoi to Corinth. There is as yet an insufficient amount of material to show whether or not the aryballos continued to exist at Corinth during this century, but the presence of these early aryballoi necessitates either one of two conclusions: (1) the aryballos was the product of a development from the lekythos which occurred along parallel lines in several places and the Corinthian aryballos is an indigenous product; or (2) the aryballos is, as Payne would have it, a development from the Cretan and Cypriote lekythos, but some early forms were already introduced into Corinth as early as the latter part of the ninth century; the form may not have taken root at once and it was again introduced in the eighth century, after which it became the chief shape of the Corinthian manufactory.

There are only two amphoras among the Early Geometric pottery at Corinth. No. 35 is of the very early type, the shape of which is best paralleled by Protogeometric amphoras. No. 58 has much thinner proportions and resembles the Early Geometric amphoras from Attica. The decoration of No. 58 is like that of Wide's first class of Attic Geometric ware.¹³ There are also two covered pyxides in this group, one of which is the small handmade vase No. 52. The krater No. 36 is perhaps a predecessor of the large kraters on stands of the Late Geometric period. The stand No. 65 is unique. Among the handmade vases there is a small bowl, No. 50, similar to the Protogeometric examples Nos. 14 and 15, and the large hydria No. 53. The latter is the earliest one of a series of hydriai which were commonly found standing outside of Geometric graves at Corinth.

The decoration of Corinthian Early Geometric pottery is very simple. Many of the early oinochoai have only a group of three reserved bands about the body below the handle. On some examples the middle reserved band is filled with a zigzag. Some of the skyphoi are solidly glazed while others have groups of reserved bands between the handles, sometimes with the middle band filled as on the oinochoai. The amphora No. 35 has five reserved bands around the body and the wider middle band is filled with opposed groups of oblique parallel lines. This motive was used on the Protogeometric cup No. 12 and it was common in the earlier period. The most usual decorative element

¹⁰ *Necrocorinthia*, p. 6.

¹² *B.S.A.*, XXIX, 1927-28, p. 254.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, p. 5.

¹³ *Jahrbuch*, XV, 1900, p. 56.

on the Corinthian Early Geometric pottery is a reserved panel on the neck of jugs and on the shoulder of bowls of various sorts. On a large majority of Corinthian vases this panel is filled with groups of from three to five horizontal parallel zigzag lines. Often these lines completely fill the panel, but it is a particularly Corinthian method to have the zigzags away from the top and bottom of the panel and then to connect the apices of the outer zigzags with the border by means of short vertical bars. In only a few examples are the panels filled with meanders of various kinds, for the meander never seems to have been a very common decorative motive at Corinth. The panels usually have horizontal reserved lines above and below them and frequently they are completely framed by the addition of vertical reserved bands on the sides also. The oinochoai and amphora which have such panels on the neck always have from one to four groups of reserved lines around the body of the vase. There are usually three lines to a group, but a few vases have groups of four reserved lines. The hatched triangles on the shoulder of No. 63 are a common motive later. The skyphoi Nos. 61 and 62, while using common decorative motives, introduce a new scheme of decoration which replaces the panel system by a broad reserved and decorated zone about the shoulder of the vase. The panel system is still simulated in the border of vertical stripes and in the oblique lines which are reminiscent of the oblique sides of some earlier reserved panels.

Besides the horizontal bands, which were common already in the Protogeometric period at Corinth, there are only four decorative motives represented in this group of Early Geometric pottery. Two of these, the band of opposed oblique lines and the hatched triangles, occur in only one instance and both have been seen in the Protogeometric period. The other two motives, the horizontal zigzag and the meander, occur first in this period and both of them continue in use in later periods. The zigzags are always more popular than the meanders. Certainly the repertory of designs and of decorative schemes on Corinthian pottery of the Early Geometric period is poor when compared with most contemporary wares. However, the execution of the decoration is very carefully done in almost all cases.

For this period there is as yet little evidence of any considerable export of Corinthian pottery. The small jug like No. 63 from Aigina and the fine oinochoe from Megara shown on Plate 11 are the two certain exports of the period and both of them were found not far from Corinth. The two vases from a grave at Zygouries may also be Corinthian. In this period, however, there is some evidence of reciprocal trade furnished by a few imports into Corinth.¹⁴ It has been suggested already that the oinochoe No. 24 may be Argive, that the krater No. 36 is probably Cycladic, and that the skyphos No. 45 is apparently Attic.

¹⁴ Evidence of the same situation in the late ninth and the eighth centuries at the Corinthian sanctuary at Perachora is given by Payne in *Perachora*, pp. 32-34.

CHAPTER III

The Late Geometric Pottery

THE later Geometric period, covering the first half of the eighth century B.C., is represented by only a small group of pottery from the area of the Corinthian Agora. The vases were offerings in graves which were scattered in the southern and western parts of the classical Agora. Many of the graves were well preserved, but others were badly destroyed by later constructions. The main cemetery at Corinth had probably been established already to the north of the city in the coastal plain, and excavations in the North Cemetery have produced a collection of fine Late Geometric pottery, which will be separately published elsewhere.

The best group of later Geometric pottery from the Agora at Corinth consists of five vases found in 1937¹ standing outside a grave in the Agora South-Central area. The vases Nos. 73, 74, 75, and 77 were in a group at the southwest corner of the cover slab of the sarcophagus, and the skyphos No. 75 was in the mouth of the hydria No. 77. The oinochoe No. 76 was found in a niche cut into the hardpan along the south side of the grave shaft and then closed by a large stone slab. However, both the shaft and the niche—and the objects in them—must be of the same date, the early part of the eighth century.

73. Krater. Plate 12. *A.J.A.*, XLI, 1937, p. 544, fig. 5; XLV, 1941, p. 31, fig. 1a. C-37-1. Height, 0.495 m.

Few small pieces of base restored. Very light buff clay with slight pinkish tint. Wide-splayed base with cylindrical ribbed stem, large full-bodied bowl, offset splayed rim, horizontal rolled handles with wide band handles set vertically from rolled handles to lip, knobs on lip at either side of attachment of vertical handles. Groups of twelve short strokes on top of lip, rows of dots on exterior of lip between handles. Large panel on shoulder between handles consists of central panel filled with hatched meanders, below this three stripes and then a minor zone filled with vertical zigzags. At sides are vertical panels formed of three vertical stripes, a vertical zone filled with horizontal zigzags, three more stripes, a zone filled with horizontal chevrons, and then a final group of three stripes. Below this are five groups of three reserved bands about the body; between the first two

groups just below the handles there is a reserved zone filled with alternating groups of short vertical lines and vertical zigzags. At the outer edge of the splayed foot there are two more groups of reserved lines with a similarly filled zone between them. The horizontal handles are decorated with a series of short vertical lines delimited by heavy black lines along the upper and lower edges of the handle; the vertical handles have a double-lined cross in a rectangle at the center with four horizontal bars on either side. The glaze varies from light to dark red on the side illustrated, while it is black on the other side; the red glaze is very well preserved, but the black glaze is somewhat chipped.

The vase is an excellent example of a type of krater which was first made at this time and which appears now in very similar form in several different fabrics. Kraters are rare in the Early Geometric period. The krater No. 36 is one of the few examples of earlier date; others have been cited in discussing this vase. It is possible that from such forms the present krater was developed. The

¹ *A.J.A.*, XLI, 1937, p. 543.

form of the composite handles we have seen in the Early Geometric period on the skyphos No. 45. The fragmentary krater No. 78 had the same shape as this one and was similarly decorated. Among the most notable parallels for this krater on a high ribbed foot and with composite handles is first the very similar krater from the North Cemetery at Corinth (*A.J.A.*, XXXIV, 1930, p. 412, fig. 6). The fragments from Delphi shown in *Vases sicyoniens*, pl. III, 3 and in *Delphes*, V, p. 134, figs. 504 and 505, may also be Corinthian. A fragmentary krater of this type found at Vrokastro in Crete (*Museum Anthropological Publications*, U. of Penn., III, p. 173, fig. 106) is said to be of Attic fabric. There is a large fragment from Eleusis ('Εφ. 'Αρχ., 1898, pl. 3, 3) which has dots around the lip like those on this Corinthian example. There is a fine Attic krater of this type in the Kerameikos Museum. Another similar fragment was found at Eretria ('Εφ. 'Αρχ., 1903, cols. 3-4, fig. 2). The krater from Amathus on Cyprus (*S.C.E.*, II, pl. CXL, 1) has the same disposition of the decoration as does this example from Corinth. There are two kraters of similar shape from Rhodes, but these differ from the others cited in their decoration, which is more of the Early Geometric type (*B.C.H.*, 1912, p. 499, fig. 5; *C.V.A.*, Oxford II, ii D, pl. I, 1). However, they may be no earlier in date than the others, and the krater at Oxford is dated in the eighth century B.C. A krater found at Camirus in Rhodes is similar to the examples from the Greek mainland (*Tiryns*, I, p. 164, fig. 23). The large krater from Melos shown in *Jahrbuch*, 1899, p. 34, fig. 11 has openings cut into the stand, as does another krater found in Melos which may be of Argive origin (*Tiryns*, I, p. 147, fig. 13). The large krater from Thera (*Vases sicyoniens*, pl. I, 2) does not have ribbing on the high foot. Similar composite handles are common on large kraters on low bases as well. A large group of such kraters comes from the North Cemetery at Corinth (*A.J.A.*, XXXIV, 1930, p. 411, fig. 5; p. 413, fig. 7; *Art and Archaeology*, XXXI, 1931, pp. 156 and 157). The krater from Delphi shown in *Rev. Arch.*, XII, 1938, pl. III, bottom, is also Corinthian. There are several examples of kraters of similar shape on low feet from the Argolid (*Tiryns*, I, p. 145, fig. 9, pls. XIX, XX), one from Delphi (*Vases sicyoniens*, pl. I, 1), and one from Thera which is of local fabric (*Ath. Mitt.*, XXVIII, 1903, Beil. X).

The system of decoration used on this krater is an elaboration of that which had developed in the Early Geometric period. A few new motives

were introduced here and some new means of composition were used. The vertical border of the main panel on the shoulder is made up of groups of vertical stripes alternating with vertical filled bands, possibly suggested by the triglyph and metope system used on other Geometric wares. The chevrons and horizontal zigzags used here and the vertical zigzags used in the minor zones are new motives which rapidly became popular at Corinth. The filled bands just below the handles and on the front are also part of the new system. The groups of reserved bands about the body, the panel filled with meanders and the decoration on the handles are all carried over from the previous period. The short zigzags and the chevrons used to fill narrow panels were known on Attic Geometric ware of the late ninth century (*A.J.A.*, XLIV, 1940, pls. 20 and 22), while the groups of alternating vertical lines and filled bands at the sides of the main shoulder panel occur there at the end of the century (*A.J.A.*, XLIV, 1940, p. 474, pl. XXII, 4). It is probably from Attica that much of the inspiration for the new style at Corinth was derived.

74. Krater. Plate 12. *A.J.A.*, XLV, 1941, p. 31, fig. 1b. C-37-3. Height, 0.225 m. Greatest diameter, 0.299 m.

Few small chips missing. Fine light buff clay, slightly pink at core. Low ring foot, full body, off-set splayed lip, horizontal band handles with widened rounded ends attached to shoulder. Groups of seven short strokes on lip, two stripes about lip, broad reserved zone around shoulder, wide panel between handles divided into three parts; ends made up of two groups of seven vertical lines on either side of vertical band filled with horizontal chevrons, central part divided into two unequal horizontal bands which are separated by three stripes, upper band filled by vertical zigzags, lower band filled by vertical chevrons. Thick black line along edges of handles with filling of vertical lines between. Body of vase decorated with three triple reserved bands. The well-preserved glaze is reddish-brown in color except for a few light spots and some small black areas.

The shape of the bowl of this krater is like that of the krater on the high foot. The strap or band handle is less common than the composite handle, but it is seen on other Corinthian kraters such as the fragment No. 81, a krater from the North Cemetery (*Art and Archaeology*, XXIX, 1930, p. 199, fig. 5), and a fragmentary krater from Delphi (*A.J.A.*, XLV, 1941, p. 33, fig. 4). Such handles are common in island fabrics (*Ath.*

Mitt., XXVIII, 1903, Beil. VII, XX, XXI, XXXI, XXXVII) and on Argive kraters (*Tiryns*, I, pl. XX), but this type of handle is certainly much less common than the rolled horizontal handles or the composite handles on kraters. The scheme of decoration on this krater is similar to that on No. 78 in particular and on No. 79. The decoration consists entirely of the new motives which we have seen already on No. 73—horizontal and vertical bands of chevrons and the horizontal band filled with vertical zigzags. The triglyph and metope arrangement is again used here. The decorative scheme is best paralleled on a Corinthian krater from Delphi (*A.J.A.*, XLV, 1941, p. 33, fig. 4) and on the large Corinthian skyphos also from Delphi (*Rev. Arch.*, XII, 1938, pl. III top).

75. Skyphos. Plate 12. Fig. 7. *A.J.A.*, XLV, 1941, p. 31, fig. 1c. C-37-4. Height, 0.09 m. Greatest diameter, 0.164 m.

Few small body chips restored. Light buff clay. Small low ring foot, wide-flaring body, rather high offset lip, horizontal rolled handles with ends

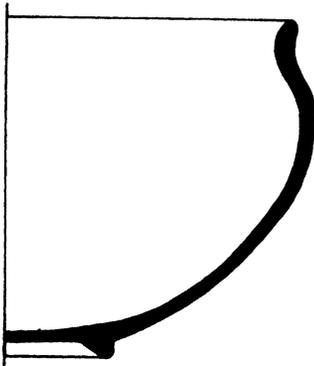


Fig. 7. No. 75 (1:2)

turned out. Groups of eight short strokes inside lip, two stripes on lip, broad reserved handle zone with panel between handles divided into three parts; group of eight vertical lines at either side, central section with horizontal band filled with chevrons at top and two horizontal stripes below. Handles decorated by two horizontal bands with three groups of eight vertical strokes between. Interior and exterior below handles covered with metallic dark reddish-brown glaze which is very well preserved.

The skyphos has lower proportions than those usual in the preceding period; the lip is higher than before. The decoration is very similar to that on the krater No. 74, but the skyphos has only

one filled band rather than two. An identical skyphos, also found in the mouth of a hydria outside a grave, comes from the North Cemetery at Corinth (*Art and Archaeology*, XXIX, 1930, p. 199, fig. 4). A similar skyphos, said to be Corinthian, comes from a grave on Thera (*Ath. Mitt.*, XXVIII, 1903, Beil. XXXIII, 4), and there are two Corinthian examples from Asine (*Asine*, p. 320, 16 and 17, fig. 219, 7). There are a number of skyphoi of similar shape and with the same decoration from Crete (*B.S.A.*, XXXI, 1930-31, pl. XVIII, 6), many of which are not yet published. Such skyphoi are common among the Cycladic vases from Delos (*Délos*, XV, pl. XXVII). This same system of decoration remains popular on Corinthian kotylai until the end of the eighth century.

76. Conical Oinochoe. Plate 12. *A.J.A.*, XLV, 1941, p. 31, fig. 1d. C-37-5. Height, 0.125 m. Greatest diameter, 0.114 m.

Whole. Fine light buff clay. Broad base, slightly concave below, squat bulbous body contracting sharply to high thin cylindrical neck, trefoil lip, band handle. Stripes around neck, shoulder zone filled with five cross-hatched triangles, three stripes below, horizontal stripes on handle. Good black glaze with a few reddish spots.

This is the earliest example of the conical oinochoe at Corinth, but there are many identical or similar examples (*Vases sicyoniens*, p. 23, note 4). The oinochoe from Athens now at Copenhagen (*C.V.A.*, Copenhagen II, iii H, pl. 70, 1) is identical with the Corinthian vase. The system of decoration on this oinochoe is the same as that already seen on the Early Geometric aryballos No. 63. The conical oinochoe is probably derived from such Geometric oinochoai as No. 32 and *Tiryns*, I, pl. XIV, 4. It rapidly became a popular shape and it was common throughout the Protocorinthian period and even into the Early Corinthian period.

77. Handmade Hydria. C-37-2. Height, 0.486 m. Greatest diameter, 0.392 m.

Complete. Buff gritty clay. Small thick base with flat bottom, bulbous body, cylindrical neck, wide flat lip to circular mouth, horizontal rolled handles on sides, band handle at back of neck, two breast-like knobs on front of shoulder. Unglazed, surface burnished vertically and smoothed.

The hydria is like Nos. 82 and 86; it is larger and more ovoid in shape than the Early Geometric hydria No. 53.

A few fragments of kraters similar to those from grave D have been found in the Agora excavations, and they were probably offerings at graves which have been destroyed. The fragments of the krater No. 78 were found scattered over an area of about twenty metres square, roughly in the vicinity of the geometric graves in the Agora South-Central area.² The exact provenience of the fragment No. 79 is not known.

78. Krater Fragments. Plate 13.

Only small fragments preserved. Buff clay. The shape was probably very similar to that of No. 73. Groups of short strokes on edge of lip; panel in shoulder zone between handles has horizontal bands filled with vertical zigzags; four horizontal stripes below and then second band like the one at the top; below this are three groups of three reserved stripes around the body; stem of base ribbed, at outer edge of splayed base are two groups of three reserved bands with a reserved zone between filled with alternating groups of vertical zigzags and lines. Good reddish-brown to black glaze, well preserved.

The general scheme of decoration is similar to that of No. 73. The decoration differs from that of all of the other kraters in the absence of the triple division of the shoulder zone. Here the horizontal bands run from handle to handle and are bordered by the glazed section at the handle rather than by vertically disposed panels. The decoration of the base is the same as that on No. 73.

The two pairs of graves, A-B and F-G, in the Agora South-Central area at Corinth³ yielded only two vases, one of which was found in each of the smaller graves. The skyphos No. 80 came from grave G and the kantharos No. 81 from grave A. Just at the northwest corner of the piece of hardpan left between the pairs of graves was found the handmade hydria No. 82, in the mouth of which was a bronze phiale. The contemporaneity of the graves seems proven by their orientation and arrangement, and it is thus possible to date the handmade vases by the skyphos No. 80, which belongs roughly to the middle of the eighth century.

80. Skyphos. Plate 13. Fig. 8. *A.J.A.*, XLV, 1941, p. 33, fig. 2. C-37-21. Height, 0.097 m. Greatest diameter, 0.164 m.

Whole. Clay light buff to pink, some impurities. Small ring base, wide high bowl with shoulder contracting very slightly to a very low and thin lip, horizontal rolled handles. Stripe on exterior of lip, broad reserved band on shoulder with panel between handles bordered by three vertical lines

79. Krater Fragment. Plate 13. CP-1910. Preserved height, 0.188 m.

Large fragment of upper body preserved. Red-buff clay, slight impurities. Full body, offset high rim, horizontal band handles. Group of short bars on lip, two stripes on rim, wide reserved handle band with panel between handles bordered by groups of three vertical lines at either end; top of panel has a horizontal band filled by vertical zigzags, rest of panel filled by four horizontal stripes, body decorated with groups of three reserved horizontal lines, horizontal stripes on handles. Glaze red to black.

This krater with horizontal handles was probably like No. 74 in shape. The decoration of the shoulder zone and the horizontal striping of the handles is best paralleled on the krater fragment from Delphi (*A.J.A.*, XLV, 1941, p. 33, fig. 4) and the scheme of the shoulder decoration is also like the large skyphos from Delphi (*Rev. Arch.*, XII, 1938, pl. III top).

at either side and then three oblique lines at handles, panel filled with hatched meanders, two black lines along handles, group of three reserved lines around body below handles. Glaze dark reddish-brown with some lighter or darker spots.

The shape of this skyphos is deeper than the usual skyphos of the later Geometric period, such as No. 75. Also, the lip, which is usually high in this period, has practically disappeared in this example. The whole shape may well be the proto-

² *A.J.A.*, XLI, 1937, pl. XIII, 2.

³ *A.J.A.*, XLI, 1937, p. 544, pl. XIII, 2.

type of the low wide kotyle or rimless skyphos (Nos. 107-115) which develops in the second half of the eighth century. The decoration is similar to

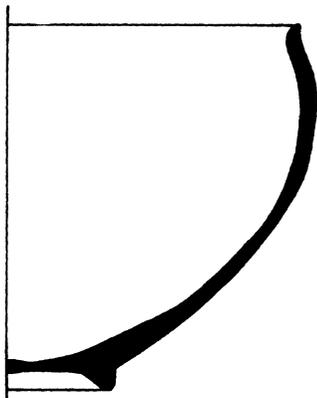


Fig. 8. No. 80 (1:2)

that of skyphos No. 62 of the earlier Geometric period in the use of both the meander panel and the oblique lines at the handles.

81. Handmade Kantharos. Plate 13. C-36-824. Height, 0.073 m. Greatest diameter, 0.10 m.

Whole. Light buff clay with slight impurities.

The skyphos No. 83 and the fragments Nos. 84 and 85 were found together in the St. John's area at the western end of the Corinthian Agora and they are probably the remains of a grave which has been destroyed. The group, and particularly No. 84, seems to be later in date than the later Geometric vases which have been catalogued so far; they probably belong to the last half of the eighth century. The large hydria No. 86 was also found in the same general area and may belong to the same grave.

83. Skyphos. Plate 13. Fig. 9. C-38-409. Height, 0.083 m. Greatest diameter, 0.173 m.

Few fragments restored. Buff clay, slightly impure. Low ring foot, wide-flaring body, high concave rim, horizontal band handles. Groups of vertical strokes on interior of lip, horizontal bands on exterior of rim, wide reserved band at handle level with panel between handles filled with hatched meanders at center and vertical zone of two groups of three vertical lines with band between filled with horizontal chevrons, two stripes about body below handles, x in panel at center of handle and vertical lines at either side. Glaze light red on the exterior and dark red-brown on the interior.

The shape has lower proportions than any Corinthian skyphos which we have seen so far.

Flat bottom, full body, high rim flaring slightly, high vertical band handles. Unglazed, surface burnished and polished; vertical burnishing strokes are visible.

This is the only kantharos in this group of Geometric pottery from Corinth. It can be dated with some certainty to the middle of the eighth century by its relation to No. 80. This is just about the time that the kantharos reappears in the Geometric repertory in Attica and elsewhere (*Hesperia*, Suppl. II, p. 204). However, from the remains known so far, the shape seems to play a very small part in Corinthian ceramics. An unglazed kantharos of about the same date was found in grave No. 64 at Thera (*Thera*, II, p. 51, fig. 166).

82. Handmade Hydria. Plate 13. C-37-115. Height, 0.505 m. Greatest diameter, 0.362 m.

Few lip fragments missing. Gritty buff clay with reddish tint. Small flat base, bulbous body, cylindrical neck, thick round mouth, horizontal rolled handles at sides, thick band handle at back, two knobs on front of shoulder. Unglazed, surface heavily burnished, and strokes are visible.

The hydria is like Nos. 77 and 86.

The wide band handles are not usual on skyphoi; they are similar to those on the krater No. 74. The meander panel with the vertically disposed panels at the sides is similar to that on the krater No. 73. A skyphos from the Isis Grave at Eleusis (*C.V.A.*,

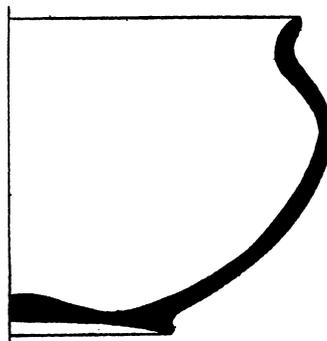


Fig. 9. No. 83 (1:2)

Greece I, iii H d, pl. 6, 4) is similar to this vase in shape and decoration and it is apparently one of the later vases in the grave.

84. Skyphos Fragments. Plate 13. Fig. 10. *A.J.A.*, XLV, 1941, p. 38, fig. 15. C-38-411. Height, 0.077 m.

About one fourth preserved. Fine buff clay, reddish core in spots. Low base, flaring body, con-

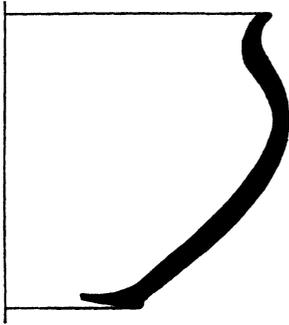


Fig. 10. No. 84 (1:2)

cave splayed rim. Group of vertical strokes in narrow reserved band on interior of lip, stripes about rim, wide shoulder band filled with wavy line with rosettes or stars filling the hollows, four stripes below handles, narrow glazed zone at base.

Two graves were found in 1936 in the stoa in front of the twenty-second and twenty-third shops from the east end of the South Stoa in the Corinthian Agora. In one of these graves were found the vases Nos. 87 and 88 and in the other, a child's grave, there were the vases Nos. 89 to 97.⁴ All of the vases are handmade and undecorated and it is therefore difficult to date them. However, these graves lie about twenty metres to the south of the geometric grave complex in the Agora South-Central area. Since the latter graves are all Late Geometric in date, it is probable that the two graves in the stoa belong to the same period.

87. Handmade Cup. Plate 14. *A.J.A.*, XLI, 1937, p. 137, fig. 2. C-36-825. Height, 0.076 m. Greatest diameter, 0.103 m.

Whole. Light buff clay, slight impurities. Small flat bottom, bulbous body, slightly flaring rounded lip, small loop handle at lip, body misshapen. Unglazed, burnished, and lightly polished surface.

88. Handmade Oinochoe. Plate 14. *A.J.A.*, XLI, 1937, p. 137, fig. 1. C-36-826. Height, 0.212 m. Greatest diameter, 0.177 m.

⁴ *A.J.A.*, XLI, 1937, p. 137.

The shape was apparently very much like that of No. 83. The decoration is done in the Linear or Protocorinthian-Geometric manner of the second half of the eighth century and does not properly belong in this group.

85. Skyphos Fragments. C-38-410. Preserved height, 0.058 m. Diameter of base, 0.063 m.

Only base and lower body preserved. Fine dark buff clay with brownish tint. Small ring foot, wide flaring body, horizontal rolled handles. The wide band at handle level has the panel between the handles divided into the usual three parts; groups of vertical lines at the sides and a central part with horizontal bands in the lower half. The motive in the upper part is not preserved. Glaze red to black.

The skyphos seems to have been of a type similar to No. 75. It is not of Corinthian fabric and the brownish buff clay may be Argive.

86. Handmade Hydria. *A.J.A.*, XL, 1936, p. 43, fig. 21. C-35-35. Height, 0.475 m. Greatest diameter, 0.392 m.

Complete. Gritty buff clay with reddish core. The shape and surface treatment are identical with No. 82.

Whole. Buff clay with pinkish tinge, some impurities. Flat bottom, globular body, short thick neck, trefoil lip, band handle. Unglazed, roughly burnished, finger impression at base of handle.

89. Handmade Aryballos. Plate 14. C-36-827. Height, 0.103 m. Greatest diameter, 0.099 m.

Whole. Light buff coarse clay with greenish tinge. Small flat bottom, bulbous body, small neck, flaring mouth, band handle. Unglazed, surface coarse.

This aryballos is like the large aryballoi Nos. 51 and 66 of the Early Geometric period.

90. Handmade Feeding Bottle. Plate 14. C-36-828. Height, 0.072 m. Greatest diameter, 0.067 m.

Fragment of lip and end of spout missing. Coarse reddish-buff clay, gray at core. Concave bottom, globular body, short thick neck, trefoil lip, band handle, spout on shoulder at right angle to handle. Unglazed, rough surface.

The occurrence of small feeding bottles in the graves of children is common. The usual feeding bottles, however, have round mouths rather than a trefoil lip (*Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 367, fig. 30).

91. Handmade Aryballos. Plate 14. C-36-829. Height, 0.074 m. Greatest diameter, 0.058 m.

Whole. Coarse light buff clay with pinkish tint. Concave base, bulbous body, rather high cylindrical neck, flaring mouth, band handle. Unglazed, rough surface. Decoration by small incised

circles, four circles at points of a diamond on front of shoulder, row of circles down handle, at base of handle a rosette of six circles with a seventh circle at the center.

This example differs from the other coarse aryballoi only in the application of the incised ornament. Such ornament is common on a large class of unglazed vases of the Geometric and Subgeometric periods (*Hesperia*, Suppl. II, p. 189, fig. 139; 'Εφ. 'Αρχ., 1898, col. 106, fig. 26, pls. 2, 14, and 15; 1903, col. 11, fig. 6).

92-97. Handmade Aryballoi. Plate 14. C-36-830 to C-36-835. Heights, 0.057 to 0.031 m. Greatest diameters, 0.047 to 0.024 m.

These very small aryballoi are all handmade of coarse light buff clay, carelessly formed and unglazed. The shape is similar to those handmade aryballoi already described.

Similar aryballoi of late eighth-century date occur in graves at the Athenian Agora (*Hesperia*, Suppl. II, p. 86, XVII 22; p. 103, XXV 4) and at Eleusis ('Εφ. 'Αρχ., 1898, col. 102, fig. 25).

The group of Corinthian Late Geometric vases which have just been catalogued is too small to afford a good idea of the repertory of the period. However, there are a few features which are clearly indicated by what we have. The fabric remains essentially the same as in the Early Geometric period; the glaze is similar, but it is notable that red and mottled glazes are more common than in the earlier period; the decoration is done with the same care as before. The main change in the repertory of shapes is the disappearance of the oinochoe and the great popularity of the krater. Even though this group is limited in quantity, there is but one handmade oinochoe in it, whereas in the previous period more than one third of all the vases were oinochoai. On the other hand, of the nine glazed vases catalogued in this group, four are kraters. The same proportions appear to be true of other groups of Corinthian Late Geometric ware. The high percentage of undecorated handmade vases in this group is due to the accidents of discovery, but it is significant that Corinth was obviously producing quantities of such pottery at this time.

There is also considerable change in the scheme of decoration of vases in this period. With the exception of the krater No. 73, the decoration, other than horizontal reserved lines, is still limited to the shoulder zone. The decoration in panels between the handles is usually divided into three parts, a wide central band horizontally disposed and two side sections with vertical disposition. In most instances the wide central zone is further divided into two or three horizontal bands. Three of the vases have meander decoration in the main zone and the others, except No. 84, have a new group of decorative motives. These new motives consist of short zigzag lines and chevrons, used to fill

long narrow bands in which they are placed at right angles to the axis of the band. These new motives remain common throughout the subsequent period.

The fragmentary skyphos No. 85 is the only imported piece in the collection of this period. However, the export of Corinthian pottery in the first half of the eighth century had increased greatly and several examples of Corinthian vases found outside of Corinth have been mentioned in the catalogue. The largest number of exported pieces of Corinthian pottery of this period are known from the Delphic shrine; scattered pieces occur in the Argolid, in Attica, and in the Cyclades.

CHAPTER IV

The Protocorinthian Period

THE second half of the eighth century B.C. was a period of rapid change and of development in ceramic industries in Corinth as well as elsewhere in Greece. The change at Corinth was marked by two major developments, each of which occupied roughly a quarter of a century. The first stage in this process, falling in the third quarter of the eighth century, gave rise to what has been called the Linear Geometric or Protocorinthian-Geometric style of pottery decoration. This style of pottery is not well represented in the collection being published here and only a few fragments, such as Nos. 98, 99, 103, and 117, can be assigned to this quarter century. However, the group is in this case not at all representative of Corinth, for the North Cemetery at Corinth has yielded large quantities of excellent pottery from just this period and the pottery of this class is abundantly represented in the exports to Delphi in particular and to many other parts of Greece as well. This period has recently been discussed in detail by the author.¹ The change in ceramics can be characterised briefly as a tendency to lighten the appearance of vases by using wide striped or banded zones rather than large areas of dark glaze. The main band of decoration is still limited to the shoulder or handle zone and the decorative motives are largely those adopted from the previous period. Some of these motives are used in new schemes of composition and some new Linear Geometric motives are introduced. This change we have described in the separate study just mentioned is an indigenous development resulting from the rapidly changing order in the political and economic life of Corinth at the time. It is coincident with the rise of the Bacchiads, the opening of the colonies, and the increase of trade.²

The second period, already in evidence by 725 B.C., is different from the first in the fact that the change which occurs at this time is due to external factors. A strong wave of oriental influence on the culture and particularly on the art of Greece was felt at this time. This influence brought about a revolution in the methods of decorating Corinthian pottery which resulted in the first Protocorinthian style. There now appeared some new shapes of pottery and a great variety of new decorative motives and new styles of composition. There is, at the same time, an element of continuity in the preservation of the Linear Geometric style of the previous period. Also, a large class of vases combines the old style with the new. This second period, covering the last quarter of the eighth century, is well represented in the present collection. There are two groups of pottery and several single pieces which belong here. The catalogue which follows is

¹ *A.J.A.*, XLV, 1941, pp. 30-44.

² For the contrast between external relations of

Corinth in this period and in the previous Geometric period see Payne, *Perachora*, pp. 32-34.

arranged chronologically, and we continue the practice of the previous chapters in arranging groups according to the date of the latest objects in them. Since some groups cover a long period of time, it will be necessary often to date some of the objects in them individually rather than dating the whole group collectively.

The vases belonging to the last half of the eighth century were found largely in the Agora in the region of the Late Geometric graves and on the terrace to the west of the Agora on which the museum now stands. The large group Nos. 116 to 134 comes from a well in the Agora South-Central area, the aryballos No. 102 was found in a grave in the Agora South-West area and the fragment No. 100 comes from the South Stoa West. The group Nos. 103 to 115 was found in a pithos in the area dug for the new museum, the fragment No. 101 was from the same area, and No. 98 was found a little to the west of this area. No. 99 was found in excavating the Stoa to the north of the Temple of Apollo.

98. Oinochoe Fragment. Plate 15. C-31-344. Preserved height, 0.116 m.

Small piece of shoulder and neck preserved. Light buff clay. Wide shoulder, high cylindrical neck, trefoil lip. Horizontal stripes on neck with band at about middle of neck filled with groups of vertical strokes, striping continued on shoulder with one wide reserved band left at level of handle attachment and decorated with groups of vertical zigzags.

The fragment is from an oinochoe of the type common in the third quarter of the eighth century, on which the neck and about the upper two-thirds of the body are striped and the lip and lower body are covered with black glaze (*A.J.A.*, XLV, 1941, p. 33, fig. 6; *Asine*, p. 331, fig. 224, 3; 'Αρχ. Δελτ., II, 1916, p. 40, fig. 39). The decoration is limited to such narrow bands as are seen on this example, but occasionally more elaborate decoration is used on the middle neck band (*Vases sicyoniens*, pl. VII, 1-2).

99. Oinochoe Fragment. Plate 15. C-30-105. Preserved height, 0.088 m.

Fragment of lip and neck preserved. Fine reddish-buff clay. High cylindrical neck, trefoil lip. Horizontal stripes on neck are not continuous around, but break at back; at middle of neck wide zone with short vertical lines. Glaze red-brown.

The fragment is from an oinochoe similar to No. 98, but here there may have been a zone of decoration on the neck similar to *Vases sicyoniens*, pl. VII, 2, but only the vertical lines at the end are preserved. A very similar fragment with discon-

tinuous lines around the neck was found at Syracuse (*Notizie*, 1925, p. 318, fig. 73).

100. Oinochoe Fragment. Plate 15. C-38-544. Preserved height, 0.079 m.

Fragment of lip and neck preserved. Fine light buff clay. High cylindrical neck with trefoil lip. Horizontal stripes on neck with wide central zone divided into triglyph and metope panels. Glaze dull brown-black.

The neck panel probably contained some simple representational design such as is shown on *Vases sicyoniens*, pl. VI, 1, an oinochoe from Cumae. The fragment apparently belongs to the last quarter of the eighth century.

101. Oinochoe Fragment. Plate 15. C-31-345. Preserved height, 0.055 m.

Small fragment of neck preserved. Reddish-buff clay. Only part of high cylindrical neck preserved. Neck ornamented with striping at top and bottom and wide band in middle; middle zone apparently divided into three sections, groups of vertical lines at the ends and a wide central panel which is further divided into two horizontal bands, a wide upper one filled with contiguous filled triangles or rays and a lower narrow band filled with angular S's.

The fragment is noteworthy for the two new decorative motives which we see here for the first time. The rays and the S's are part of the group of new motives which were introduced into Greece with the wave of oriental influence in the last quarter of the eighth century. Both of these motives are seen on other examples of the period, such as Nos. 116, 118, 124, 125, and 133.

102. Aryballos. Plate 15. *A.J.A.*, XXXVII, 1933, p. 567, fig. 12; XLV, 1941, p. 36, fig. 9. C-33-1. Height, 0.053 m. Greatest diameter, 0.049 m.

Whole. Light buff clay, slightly impure. Low ring foot, bulbous body curving into low thick neck, flat round lip, band handle. Two black lines on lip, three stripes on neck, band of rays on upper shoulder with base of rays at neck, second band on lower shoulder filled by two horizontal zigzags with outer apices joined by short lines to edge of band and dots placed in resulting pentagons, body striped except for band at bottom which is glazed. Glaze brown-black, somewhat chipped.

The very globular body, the lack of defini-

The group Nos. 103-115 was found in a pithos which had been set in a cutting in hardpan in the area to the west of the Corinthian Agora which is now occupied by the museum. This and other groups from this area show that the region was inhabited in the late eighth century and throughout the seventh century B.C. The pottery in the present group belongs almost entirely to the last quarter of the eighth century. The fragment No. 103 may belong to the previous quarter century.

103. Krater Fragment. Plate 15. C-31-41. Preserved height, 0.15 m.

About one fourth of upper body and one handle preserved. Clay grayish-buff, rather sandy. Full body, rim sharply inset to receive cover, horizontal band handle. Horizontal bands on lip, wide shoulder zone with meanders at center and triglyph and metope arrangement at sides, triglyphs of vertical lines at sides and metope in middle divided by cross lines into four triangles, of which the two side triangles are glazed solidly and the top and bottom triangles are filled with chevrons. Five horizontal bands below handle, then narrow zone filled with a horizontal zigzag, below this rest of preserved body covered with horizontal stripes. Horizontal lines at ends of handles, group of vertical lines towards center of handle.

Because of the rim shaped to receive a cover, this vase may be classed as a pyxis such as those shown in *Vases sicyniens*, pl. III, 1 and pl. XI. However, the general shape and the handles are more like a krater, such as No. 74 or No. 79. The decoration presents one new motive and a new decorative scheme which soon became very popular; this is the triglyph and metope system with the metope divided into four triangles, two of which are filled to form an hourglass or a butterfly pattern. The use of chevrons in two of the triangles is paralleled on the large Corinthian krater from Delphi (*Rev. Arch.*, XII, 1938, p. 210, pl.

tion between the body and the neck, and the thick neck are all features of the earliest Protocorinthian aryballoi. The zone of rays becomes common on the earliest aryballoi (*Protokorinthische Vasemalerei*, pl. 5, 1; *Mon. Ant.*, XXII, 1913, pl. XLIII, 8) as does also the use of two decorated bands on the shoulder (*Mon. Ant.*, XXII, 1913, pl. XLIII, 9-10). The decorative motive in the lower zone on this aryballos is not common on Orientalizing pottery, but it is a popular motive on Corinthian Geometric ware. Very similar to this vase in shape and decoration is an aryballos from Ithaka (*Illustrated London News*, Feb. 20, 1932, p. 276, fig. 5 left).

III bottom) which is also an excellent example of the application of the triglyph and metope scheme of decoration.

104. Oinochoe Fragment. Plate 15. *A.J.A.*, XLV, 1941, p. 33, fig. 7a. C-31-42. Preserved height, 0.152 m.

About one half of base and body preserved. Fine light buff clay. Low ring base, ovoid body. Wide glazed band at base, rest of body covered with stripes except for a narrow band at about the level of the handle attachment which is filled with a zigzag line. Streaky brown-black glaze.

The oinochoe is of the simple type similar to Nos. 98 and 99 and the oinochoai from Delphi (*A.J.A.*, XLV, 1941, p. 33, fig. 6) and Phaleron (*Arch. Δελτ.*, II, 1916, p. 40, fig. 39). The simple decoration on the shoulder is like the band just seen on the krater No. 103.

105. Oinochoe Fragment. Plate 15. *A.J.A.*, XLV, 1941, p. 33, fig. 7b. C-31-43. Preserved height, 0.117 m.

Part of shoulder, neck, and handle preserved. Fine buff clay. Bulbous body, high cylindrical neck, trefoil lip, band handle. Neck and shoulder striped except for band at middle of neck which is decorated with a double horizontal zigzag at the center and groups of vertical bars at the sides.

The system of decoration on the neck, in so far as it is preserved, resembles that on the oinochoai in *Vases sicyoniens*, pl. VII, 1-2, but the motive in the center zone is different. The double zigzag used here occurs also on the aryballos No. 102.

106. Oinochoe Fragment. Plate 16. C-31-166. Preserved height, 0.112 m.

Fragments of body and neck preserved. Dark buff clay, some impurities. Globular body, high vertical neck, wide mouth, part of one vertical band handle preserved. Wide neck zone with four vertical bands at handle, five horizontal stripes on neck, band filled with chevrons at bottom of neck, upper body striped.

The shape is unusual in the Corinthian repertory, but there is a similar jug among the Early Corinthian pottery from Perachora (*Perachora*, pl. 12, 4). The elements of decoration are common.

107. Kotyle. Plate 16. Fig. 11. *A.J.A.*, XLV, 1941, p. 38, fig. 16. C-31-159. Height, 0.067 m. Greatest diameter, 0.124 m.

Large body fragments restored. Fine light buff clay, pink in spots. Small low ring foot, wide full body, slight contraction to lip, horizontal rolled handles. Wide reserved band at handle level with groups of vertical lines at the sides and the central zone filled with vertical zigzags, vertical strokes on handles. Lower body and interior covered with fine red-brown glaze.

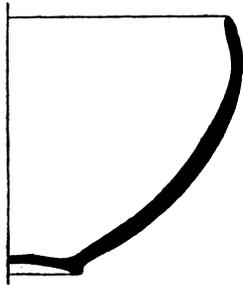


Fig. 11. No. 107 (1:2)

The shape is similar to the Late Geometric skyphos No. 80, but the rim has now been eliminated and the mouth has only a simple rounded lip. This is the beginning of a long series of vases known as kotylai which were apparently invented at Corinth and became one of the most popular vase shapes in subsequent periods. The decoration consists of the usual handle zone divided into three sections; the vertical zigzags in the central part are common at this time. Similar early kotylai have been found at Perachora (*Perachora*, pl. 11, 8), at Anabysos (*Πρακτικά*, 1911, p. 120, fig. 17), in grave 19 at Phaleron and at Asine (*Asine*, p. 321, fig. 219, 7).

108. Kotyle. Plate 16. Fig. 12. C-31-338. Height, 0.113 m. Greatest diameter, 0.173 m.

Large body fragments restored. Fine light buff clay. Low ring foot, high open bowl, simple

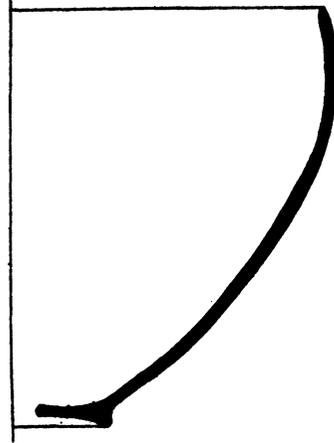


Fig. 12. No. 108 (1:2)

rounded lip, horizontal band handles. Handle zone with triple division, group of vertical lines at sides, central section has horizontal band of chevrons at top and horizontal stripes below, vertical strokes on handles, rest covered with rich brown glaze.

The shape is a further development of No. 107; the bowl is now somewhat deeper, but it still has a very wide mouth and there is almost no contraction at the lip. There is a very similar Corinthian kotyle from Asine (*Asine*, p. 321, fig. 219, 6). The scheme of decoration is like that on Nos. 75 and 79 and the skyphos from Delphi (*Rev. Arch.*, XII, 1938, pl. III top) of the Late Geometric period and it is common on early kotylai such as Nos. 109, 110, and examples from Perachora (*Perachora*, pl. 11, 3 and pl. 13), Asine (*Asine*, p. 321, fig. 219, 7), Prosymna (Blegen, *Prosymna*, II, fig. 319, no. 1120), Aetos on Ithaka, Delphi, Crete (*B.S.A.*, XXXI, 1930-31, pl. 18, 6), and Cyprus (*S.C.E.*, II, p. 57, no. 19, pl. CXXXIX, 10).

109. Kotyle. C-31-160. Height, 0.105 m. Greatest diameter, 0.159 m.

Large body fragments and handles gone. Fine light buff clay. Shape and decoration as No. 108. Glaze dark brown-black, much chipped off.

110. Kotyle Fragment. Plate 16. C-31-40. Preserved height, 0.089 m.

Large fragment of upper body preserved. Fine buff clay, reddish tint. Shape and decoration as No. 108. Glaze rich red-brown to brown-black.

111. Kotyle. Plate 16. C-31-164. Height, 0.074 m. Greatest diameter, 0.12 m.

Large body fragments restored. Fine light buff clay, pink in spots. Small ring foot, medium high open bowl, horizontal rolled handles. Reserved line at edge of lip, rest covered with glaze varying in color from red to black.

The shape of this kotyle is squatter than No. 108, but it is still taller than No. 107. Undecorated glazed kotylai are not common, but there is no indication that any applied white ornament had been used on this vase.

112. Kotyle. Plate 16. C-31-161. Height, 0.112 m. Greatest diameter, 0.17 m.

Large body fragments restored. Fine light buff clay. Very small ring foot, full wide body, horizontal rolled handles. Vase all glazed except for reserved area of hourglass shape at center of handle zone on either side. Glaze of handle zone lighter than rest of vase and bordered by a band of thick applied white paint. Vertical lines of same paint occur at sides of hourglass, horizontal white lines begin at these vertical lines and extend across middle of handle zone up to handles, short vertical white lines in upper band near center form small squares in which there are spirals or concentric circles in white paint.

The proportions of this kotyle are the same as those of No. 108, but the sides of the bowl are more convex than those of No. 108. The method

A second large group of pottery, comprising the vases Nos. 116-134, belongs to the same quarter century as the last group, but it is later in date than this group and should be placed at the very end of the eighth century. The fragment No. 117 may possibly belong to the third quarter of the eighth century. This pottery was found in 1936 in a well in the Agora South-Central area.⁸

116. Krater. Plate 16. *A.J.A.*, XL, 1936, p. 475, fig. 12; XLV, 1941, p. 36, fig. 10. C-36-557. Height, 0.232 m. Greatest diameter, 0.251 m.

One handle, rim and body fragments restored. Fine buff clay, reddish core. Large ring foot, high-flaring body with convex shoulder, high offset rim, horizontal band handles. Groups of strokes on lip, band on rim filled with angular S's, two lines above and below, wide shoulder band with central

of decoration is entirely new, but it is repeated in this group on Nos. 113-115 and 126-128. Similar examples from other sites are numerous and most of them are Corinthian. Among the best of these are the kotyle from grave 45 at Phaleron (*Αρχ. Δελτ.*, II, 1916, p. 32, fig. 22, 3), an example from Anabysos (*Πρακτικά*, 1911, p. 120, fig. 16), one from Syracuse (*Mon. Ant.*, XXV, 1919, col. 539, fig. 122), and one from Eleusis. There are fragments of such kotylai from Aigina and from the Argive Heraeum. The use of applied white paint for decoration over dark glaze first appears in the last quarter of the eighth century (*Hesperia*, Suppl. II, p. 197) and thenceforth it remains popular for primary or secondary decoration on Corinthian pottery.

113. Kotyle. Plate 16. C-31-163. Height, 0.098 m. Greatest diameter, 0.148 m.

Large body fragments restored. Fine buff clay, yellow tint. Shape and decoration as No. 112, but no spirals in upper zone of handle panel. Glaze dark brown-black on exterior and light red-brown on interior.

114. Kotyle. C-31-165. Height, 0.079 m.

About one half of body gone. Very light buff clay. Shape and decoration as No. 113. Glaze black, mostly chipped off.

115. Kotyle. C-31-162. Preserved height, 0.077 m.

About one third of upper body preserved. Shape and decoration as No. 113. Good glaze, red to black.

part filled with five large rays ending in spirals, triglyph and metope arrangement at sides with metope in middle filled with butterfly pattern, upper part of body striped and lower body glazed, reserved line about at middle of glazed zone, horizontal lines on handles. Glaze red-brown.

The shape is apparently a development from the Late Geometric krater such as No. 74; the proportions are now considerably higher, the sides

⁸ *A.J.A.*, XL, 1936, p. 475.

straighter, the shoulder more pronounced and the rim higher. The decoration of the vase is an excellent example of the combination of the old Geometric system with new Orientalizing motives. The S's have been seen already on No. 101. The spiraliform hooks appear first late in the eighth century; they rapidly become very popular and persist on various Orientalizing fabrics. Johansen (*Vases sicyoniens*, p. 49) has discussed the motive and to the list of examples which he gives should be added the fine large kotyle from the Kerameikos (*A.J.A.*, XL, 1936, p. 545, fig. 5). Both the spirals and the S's appear on an early aryballos from Cumae (*Mon. Ant.*, XIII, 1903, col. 279, fig. 65). An aryballos with spiral hooks from Phaleron was found in grave 83, datable to ca. 700 B.C.

117. Krater Fragment. Plate 16. C-36-568. Preserved height, 0.227 m.

Large body fragment preserved. Fine buff clay, reddish core. The shape was probably similar to No. 116. The decorative scheme is like No. 116, but the decoration in the central part of the shoulder zone consists of three horizontal bands, the central one of which was filled by horizontal stripes and the lower one with small groups of vertical zigzags. The triglyph and metope panels at the sides are the same as on No. 116. Good red-brown glaze.

The triple division of the central shoulder panel is similar to that on the Late Geometric krater No. 78 and on the fragment from Delphi (*A.J.A.*, XLV, 1941, p. 33, fig. 4). The use of small groups of zigzags instead of a continuous series is popular at this period (*Vases sicyoniens*, pl. VII, 1-2).

118. Krater Fragment. Plate 16. C-36-567. Preserved height, 0.135 m.

Fragment of lower body preserved. Clay reddish-buff. Shape apparently similar to No. 116. Upper body striped; on lower body a broad reserved band with tall rays rising from the base. Fine red glaze.

This is the earliest instance we have seen in this collection from Corinth of the use of a band of rays at the base of a large vase. The use of this motive at the end of the eighth century is seen on vases from other sites, such as the oinochoe from Cumae (*Protokorinthische Vasenmalerei*, pl. 7, 3), a pyxis from grave 11 at Phaleron (*Vases sicyoniens*, pl. XII, 2; *Hesperia*, Suppl. II, p. 232; *A.J.A.*, XLVI, 1942, p. 33, no. 11, 8), and the

large bowl from Aigina (*Vases sicyoniens*, pl. XIII, 1).

119. Krater. Plate 16. Fig. 13. C-36-570. Preserved height, 0.20 m.

About one third of body preserved. Buff clay with greenish tinge, very gritty. High flaring body, rounded shoulder, very high splayed rim, horizontal rolled handles rising almost vertically from shoulder. All covered with reddish-brown glaze, mostly chipped off.

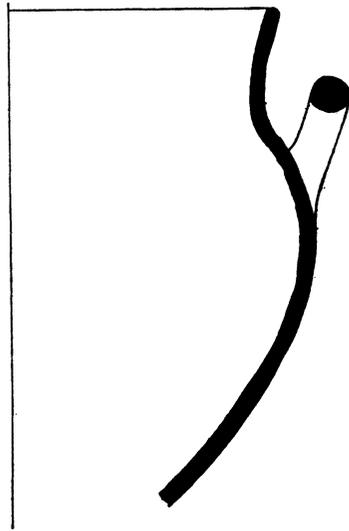


Fig. 13. No. 119 (1:3)

The shape with the very high rim and the handles rising vertically from the shoulder is unusual, as is also the solid glaze at this time. A bowl with a similar high rim comes from Aigina (*Vases sicyoniens*, pl. XIII, 1), but its handles have been incorrectly restored as vertical band handles. Handles such as those on No. 119 are found on a pyxis from Thebes (*Vases sicyoniens*, pl. III, 1).

120. Pyxis. Plate 17. C-36-561. Preserved height, 0.087 m.

About one third preserved. Fine buff clay. Wide-flaring body, inset rim shaped to receive cover, horizontal rolled handles. Horizontal bands on rim, handle panel with crosshatched lozenges at center and vertical lines at sides, horizontal stripes on upper third of body, brown-black glaze below with one reserved line at middle of glazed field.

The vase might be called a pyxis, but the shape is much different from the series of pyxides of this period (*Vases sicyoniens*, pl. XII) and it

is very much like the Early Corinthian kotylai with inset rim and the later lekanides (*Necrocorinthia*, p. 295). The vase No. 153 has the same shape, but its decoration shows it to be slightly later in date. A very similar vase comes from Asine (*Asine*, p. 321, fig. 219, 3), and there are other similar pyxides from the Phaleron graves 56 and 48 (*Αρχ. Δελτ.*, II, 1916, p. 36, nos. 44 and 45, fig. 30, 2; *A.J.A.*, XLVI, 1942, p. 28, no. 56, 2, and p. 38, no. 48, 7). The crosshatched lozenges are common in this period (*Vases sicyoniens*, pls. VII, 2; VIII, 5; XI, 3; XII, 2-3).

121. Skyphos. Plate 17. C-36-562. Preserved height, 0.037 m. Greatest diameter, 0.105 m.

Handles, lip, and body fragments missing. Fine light buff clay. Very small ring foot, low flaring body, sharp shoulder contraction, offset lip, horizontal rolled handles. Covered solidly with metallic brown-black glaze.

The vase is interesting as an example of the continued use of skyphoi with offset rim alongside the new rimless kotylai, as well as another instance of the use of solidly glazed vases at this time. The shape is similar to the cups with offset rim of the early seventh century (*Vases sicyoniens*, pl. XIX, 2).

122. Skyphos. Plate 17. C-36-563. Preserved height, 0.065 m.

About one third preserved. Fine clay, fired red and buff. Wide-flaring body, high splayed lip, horizontal rolled handles. Bands on rim, shoulder zone with alternating groups of vertical lines and metopes filled by two horizontal zigzags, lower body covered with red-brown glaze, bright red glaze on interior. Horizontal applied white line below handles and on inside of rim.

The vase is Subgeometric in the sense that the shape and decoration are Geometric, but the execution is careless and debased. A similar scheme of decoration is described for the pyxis from Asine (*Asine*, p. 321, fig. 219, 3), and groups of horizontal zigzags in the central part of the shoulder panel occur on a kotyle from Perachora (*Perachora*, pl. 12, 2).

123. Kotyle. Plate 17. Fig. 14. *A.J.A.*, XLV, 1941, p. 36, fig. 13. C-36-558. Height, 0.13 m.

About one half preserved. Fine light buff clay. Small low ring foot, high flaring body, horizontal rolled handles. Handle zone with group of birds facing right at center and group of vertical

lines at sides, upper third of body below handles striped, rest covered with red-brown glaze, except for reserved line at middle of glazed field, interior red-brown glaze except for reserved line at lip.

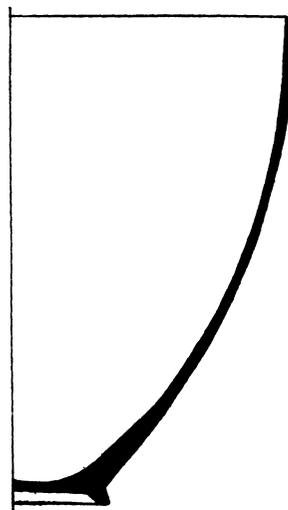


Fig. 14. No. 123 (1:2)

The shape of this kotyle is much taller than any of the kotylai of the previous group. It is about the same as the kotyle from grave 103 *bis* at Cumae (*Vases sicyoniens*, pl. IX, 7) which is dated about 725 B.C. (*Mnemosyne*, IV, 1936-37, p. 223). A similar shape and decorative scheme are seen on the kotyle from grave 47 at Phaleron (*Vases sicyoniens*, pl. IX, 6) which Young dates ca. 700 B.C. (*Hesperia*, Suppl. II, p. 232; *A.J.A.*, XLVI, 1942, p. 26, no. 47, 1), as well as on kotylai from the Athenian Kerameikos (*Arch. Anz.*, 1940, col. 345, fig. 24), from Antissa (*B.S.A.*, XXXII, 1931-32, pl. 24, 1), from Eleusis (*Εφ. Αρχ.*, 1898, pl. 2, 11), and from Prosymna (Blegen, *Prosymna*, II, fig. 319, no. 1119). This is the first instance of the use of representational designs that we have seen in this collection from Corinth, although there may have been such a design on the oinochoe No. 100. The series of stylized birds is a common motive in the last quarter of the eighth century and it continues in use in the seventh century as well. A similar group of birds occurs on the fragment No. 154, which must belong to about this period. Other examples are the seventh-century kotyle shown in *Vases sicyoniens*, pl. XVII, 1, on which the band of rays has replaced the glazed zone on the lower body, a kotyle from Syracuse (*Mon. Ant.*, XXV, 1919, col. 539, fig. 122), two fragments from the Athenian Agora (*Hesperia*, II, p. 567, fig. 26, no. 102;

Hesperia, Suppl. II, p. 142, fig. 100, C18), and many fragments from Aigina (*Ath. Mitt.*, XXII, 1897, p. 277, no. 5, fig. 10) and Ithaka. A band of similar birds occurs on one of the pyxides from Thera (*Vases sicyoniens*, pl. XI, 2).

124. Kotyle. Plate 17. C-36-554. Height, 0.13 m. Greatest diameter, 0.146 m.

One handle and large body fragment restored. Fine light buff clay. Small ring foot, high flaring body, horizontal rolled handles. Handle panel with angular S's at center, one vertical line at either side, then metope with butterfly pattern followed by vertical lines to handles. Stripes around body for short space below handles, below this glazed zone with reserved line at its center. Glaze red to brown-black.

The shape is a little taller than No. 123 and the sides are straighter. The handle zone with the butterfly metope is common (*Vases sicyoniens*, pl. IX, 3 and 7), but the execution of it here is very careless. A comparison with No. 123 shows the derivation of the S's as a further stylization of the already stylized birds.

125. Kotyle Fragment. Plate 17. C-36-559. Preserved height, 0.116 m.

Large body fragment preserved. Fine red-buff clay. Shape and decoration like No. 125. Bright red glaze.

126. Kotyle. Plate 17. Fig. 15. C-36-555. Height, 0.092 m. Greatest diameter, 0.122 m.

Body fragments restored. Buff clay. Small ring foot, medium high body, horizontal rolled handles. All covered with light red to brown-black glaze. Applied white line on interior below lip, one on exterior below handles, and two vertical lines at center of handle zone forming rectangle, crossed white lines in rectangles.

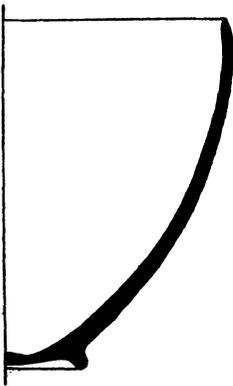


Fig. 15. No. 126 (1:2)

The shape is wider than No. 123, but taller than No. 108. The decoration is a simplification of the system used on Nos. 112-115. The hourglass is not reserved here, but it is imitated by the crossed white lines in a rectangle.

127. Kotyle. Plate 17. Fig. 16. C-36-556. Height, 0.098 m. Greatest diameter, 0.113 m.

Small body fragments restored. Fine light buff clay. Small ring foot, high body, horizontal rolled handles. All covered with dark red-brown glaze. Applied white lines around body on interior of lip and on exterior below handles, white hourglass framed by vertical lines at center between handles.

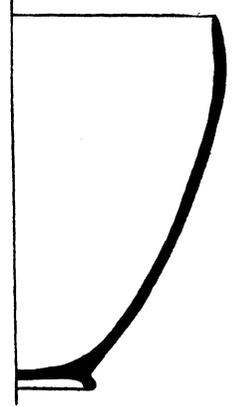


Fig. 16. No. 127 (1:2)

The kotyle is tall and thin like No. 124. The decoration is like No. 126, but the hourglass is filled with white paint in this example. There is a very similar kotyle from Eleusis (Ἐφ. Ἀρχ., 1898, pl. 2, 3), one from Syracuse (*Mon. Ant.*, XXV, 1919, col. 539, fig. 122), one from Phaleron (*A.J.A.*, XLVI, 1942, p. 27, no. 19, 8 c, fig. 4), and fragments from Aigina (*Ath. Mitt.*, XXII, 1897, p. 277, fig. 9).

128. Kotyle. Plate 17. C-36-560. Height, 0.077 m.

One handle and large body fragments missing. Fine reddish-buff clay. Small ring foot, high body, horizontal rolled handles. Exterior rough and horizontal ridges unsmoothed. Decoration like No. 127, but hourglass reserved and second white line painted around middle of handle zone. Red-brown glaze, rough and much chipped off.

The proportions of this kotyle are about the same as No. 127. With the addition of the white line in the middle of the handle zone, the decoration is very much like that of the earlier kotylai Nos. 112-115. A similar kotyle was found in grave 11 at Phaleron (Ἀρχ. Δελτ., II, 1916, p. 33, no. 29; *A.J.A.*, XLVI, 1942, p. 33, no. 11, 7).

129. Oinochoe Fragment. Plate 17. *A.J.A.*, XLV, 1941, p. 36, fig. 11. C-36-565. Preserved width, 0.154 m.

Piece of shoulder and neck and separate piece of lower body preserved. Fine clay, inner part red and outer half buff. High cylindrical neck, wide convex shoulder. Stripes on lower neck, probably triglyph and metope arrangement on middle neck,

of which bottom of some of vertical lines of tri-lyphs are preserved, on upper body large curvilinear ribbon designs delimited at bottom by three horizontal lines, wide band of rays at base.

The shape of the oinochoe was probably like that of the oinochoe from Cumae (*Vases sicyoniens*, pl. VI) and especially like the oinochoe from Arkades in Crete (*Annuario*, X-XII, 1927-29, p. 369, fig. 485). This oinochoe from Crete offers the closest parallel for the ribbon design on the body of the vase, and the fragment from Corinth should probably be restored with its main decoration just like that of the Arkades oinochoe.

130. Oinochoe. Plate 17. C-36-553. Height, 0.122 m. Greatest diameter, 0.117 m.

Small body fragments restored. Fine buff clay. Rather broad ring foot, bulbous body, broad shoulder, thick low neck, trefoil lip, band handle rising high above lip. Three reserved lines around body, horizontal bars on handles. Rest covered with fine rich red glaze.

The shape of this oinochoe is unusual, but not unique. The thick low neck and the high handle suggest that this type of jug is the predecessor of the broad-bottomed oinochoe which becomes popular in the second quarter of the seventh century (No. 141 and *Vases sicyoniens*, pl. XIX, 3 and 5). Very similar oinochoai occur in graves 65 and 11 at Phaleron (*Ἀρχ. Δελτ.*, II, 1916, p. 40, nos. 72 and 73; *A.J.A.*, XLVI, 1942, p. 32, no. 11, 3), and a variant of the shape comes from grave 78 at Phaleron (*ibid.*, p. 40, no. 78, 1, fig. 24). Another somewhat similar jug was found at Knossos (*B.S.A.*, XXIX, 1927-28, pl. IX, 3). The decoration is reminiscent of the Early Geometric oinochoe, such as Nos. 24-27.

131. Oinochoe Fragment. Plate 17. C-36-566. Preserved height, 0.059 m. Diameter of base, 0.107 m.

Base and lower body preserved. Fine buff clay. Broad low base, full body. All covered with fine brown-black glaze, applied white line at base and another line about 0.03 m. above base.

The fragment is apparently the base of a broad-bottomed oinochoe, which as we have just suggested may be derived from a shape such as No. 130. The appearance of the shape here is a few decades earlier than the suspected period of origin of the shape. The decoration is unusual for broad-bottomed oinochoai.

132. Olpe Fragment. Plate 18. C-36-569. Preserved height, 0.093 m. Diameter of lip, 0.098 m.

Neck preserved except for handle attachment. Light buff clay. High neck flaring to top, angular join with shoulder, single handle. Reserved line at edge of lip and one at angle between neck and shoulder. Rest covered with black metallic glaze.

The fragment is the neck of a large jug and it is like later olpai. Olpai are known in the third quarter of the seventh century, but I know of no other examples as early as the end of the eighth century.

133. Conical Oinochoe. Plate 18. C-36-564. Preserved height, 0.066 m. Diameter of base, 0.082 m.

Body, lower neck, and mouth preserved. Buff clay with greenish tinge. Conical body, slightly convex, tall neck diminishing to top, small round mouth and disc lip, vertical band handle. Black dots on lip, wide reserved band on upper body with rays radiating from base of neck, three horizontal lines at tip of rays. Rest covered with brown-black glaze.

The conical oinochoe is another very popular shape in the last quarter of the eighth century, and we have seen it before in the early part of the century (No. 76). However, this oinochoe is unique in having a round mouth rather than the usual trefoil lip. The neck has been restored, the height being governed by the rate of diminution of the preserved part and the diameter of the mouth. The decoration is also unique for this shape at this time. There are, however, a few other vases in this collection from Corinth on which the only decoration is a band of rays, viz., the krater No. 135 and the oinochoe No. 166.

134. Handmade Amphora Fragment. Plate 18. C-36-2419. Preserved height, 0.185 m.

Piece of neck with handle and bit of lip preserved. Gritty buff clay, gray at core. High cylindrical neck of amphora, wide round mouth, heavy vertical handle very wide and with double cord down center. Unglazed, surface burnished rather smooth.

A very similar amphora neck with the same kind of handles was found in a Late Protocorinthian group at Corinth (No. 172). Handles with double cording occur on an amphora from grave 70 at Phaleron (*Ἀρχ. Δελτ.*, II, 1916, p. 27, fig. 10; *A.J.A.*, XLVI, 1942, p. 30, no. 70, 3).

There are three more groups of pottery and several single pieces which belong to the Protocorinthian period. However, all three groups are dated by the latest pieces in them to the Late Protocorinthian period in the third quarter of the seventh century B.C., and some of the single pieces belong to the same time. There are only a few vases, among these groups and among the single pieces, which can be dated in the first half of the seventh century. Here again this gap in the material from this collection is due to the accidents of discovery, for the Early and Middle Protocorinthian periods are well represented in both the North Cemetery and the Potters' Quarter at Corinth.

The krater No. 135 was found outside a grave in a rifled cemetery which was investigated in 1938. The cemetery was situated about a mile to the east of the village of Hexamilia and about four miles east of Corinth. Although there are no good parallels for the krater, the type should be dated about the middle of the seventh century.

135. Krater. Plate 18. *A.J.A.*, XLIII, 1939, p. 266, fig. 8. C-38-274. Height, 0.247 m. Greatest diameter, 0.286 m.

Few small body fragments missing. Fine light buff clay, greenish tinge. Slightly flaring ring foot, high flaring body, high splayed rim sharply offset from shoulder, wide convex band handles with broad rounded ends. Reserved lines at lip and at offset, large reserved band on lower body with

large rays, two lines above rays. Glaze mottled red to black.

The shape is somewhat similar to the krater No. 116, but it has lower proportions; the rim and handles are similar. The decoration is like that on the oinochoai Nos. 133 and 166. A krater with a similar band of rays at the base was found in the dromos of one of the chamber tombs at Mycenae (Wace, *Chamber Tombs*, p. 117, pl. LVI, H1) and is dated in the seventh century.

The group Nos. 136-143 was found in a well at the northwest corner of the present museum at Corinth. The group is dated by the Late Protocorinthian olpe to the third quarter of the seventh century, but the vases Nos. 136, 137, 139, and 141 probably belong to the previous quarter century or earlier.

136. Oinochoe. Plate 18. C-31-285. Preserved height, 0.183 m. Greatest diameter, 0.164 m.

Base and lip and body fragments missing. Light pinkish-buff clay. Bulbous body, high neck flaring to top, vertical band handle. Horizontal stripes on all of preserved part, wider band at level of handle attachment on shoulder is filled with alternating groups of vertical straight and zigzag lines, horizontal bars on handles. Glaze red-brown.

The oinochoe is of the same type as Nos. 98, 99, 104, and 105. The decoration on the shoulder is usual from the end of the eighth century and later. Although such oinochoai were first made in the last quarter of the eighth century, they continued to be made during much of the seventh century and this may be a late example.

137. Pyxis Cover. Plate 18. C-31-218. Preserved diameter, 0.117 m.

Half of cover preserved. Fine light buff clay.

Cover slightly convex on top, knob at center. The decoration from center to edge comprises two lines around bottom of knob, broad band with rays radiating from knob, three lines, bands with groups of five zigzag lines, line to near edge, second band with groups of zigzags, three lines at edge.

The cover is probably from a cylindrical pyxis of the Subgeometric type usual in the first half of the seventh century (*Vases sicyoniens*, pl. XVIII, 1-4). Very similar covers come from graves 18 and 78 at Phaleron (*Ἀρχ. Δελτ.*, II, 1916, p. 34, fig. 25; *A.J.A.*, XLVI, 1942, p. 35, no. 18, 3, and p. 40, no. 78, 2) which are dated *ca.* 675 B.C. and 650 B.C. respectively.

138. Skyphos. Plate 18. C-31-219. Height, 0.046 m. Greatest diameter, 0.10 m.

About half preserved, less handles. Light buff clay, pink tinge. Small ring foot, low wide-flaring body, offset high splayed rim, horizontal rolled handles. Three lines on rim, band of rays at base, rest covered with red-brown to dark brown glaze.

This is a typical Late Protocorinthian skyphos or cup with offset rim (*Necrocorinthia*, p. 23, fig. 9B). No. 152 is a similar cup of the same period.

139. Kotyle. Plate 18. C-31-228. Height, 0.107 m.

About one half preserved. Fine buff clay. Low ring foot, high body. Handle band with group of vertical lines, horizontal stripes around upper half of body, wide band of rays on lower half. Glaze red-brown.

The shape is similar to No. 127 of the end of the eighth century. The system of decoration is usual in the first half of the seventh century and there are numerous datable examples. There are several examples from a well of the first half of the seventh century in the Athenian Agora (*Hesperia*, Suppl. II, pp. 143-144, C8-C12) as well as other fragments from the Agora (*Hesperia*, II, 1933, p. 567, fig. 26, nos. 106-108). Other examples come from graves 19 and 48 at Phaleron ('Αρχ. Δελτ., II, 1916, p. 32, fig. 22, 2; *A.J.A.*, XLVI, 1942, p. 27, no. 19, 8B, and p. 36, no. 48, 5; now add also vase no. 27, 3 of the first quarter of the seventh century, *ibid.*, p. 28) which date from the first and second quarters of the seventh century respectively (*Hesperia*, Suppl. II, pp. 232-233). Such kotylai have been found in Italy at Syracuse (*Notizie*, 1893, p. 474), at Narce (*Mon. Ant.*, IV, 1894, col. 277, fig. 133), Motya (Whitaker, *Motya*, p. 313, fig. 87), and the Esquiline cemetery at Rome (*Mon. Ant.*, XV, 1905, pl. IX, 9). Similar vases continue to be made to the end of the seventh century, such as Nos. 245 and 246.

140. Kotyle. Plate 18. Fig. 17. C-31-227. Height, 0.108 m. Greatest diameter, 0.137 m.

About one half preserved. Fine light buff clay, green and pink tints. Low ring foot, high-flaring body, horizontal rolled handles. Reserved band with tall rays on lower third of body, horizontal line at tip of rays, above this narrow reserved line and then rest of body covered with red to brown-black glaze.

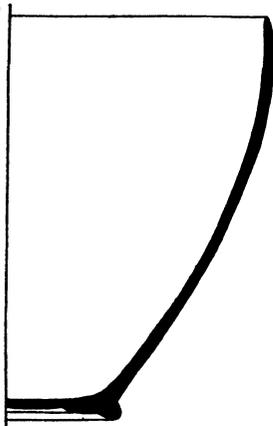


Fig. 17. No. 140 (1:2)

The shape is the same as No. 139. The band of rays at the base and the strip above the rays are the same as on No. 139. The solid glaze on the

upper body of the kotyle is new at this time, but it becomes popular very soon and remains the standard decoration of kotylai for a century.

141. Oinochoe. Plate 19. *A.J.A.*, XLV, 1941, p. 41, fig. 21. C-31-317. Height, 0.125 m. Greatest diameter, 0.125 m.

Lip and body fragments restored. Fine light buff clay. Broad base, slightly raised foot, body swells slightly from base, broad shoulder, low wide cylindrical neck, trefoil lip, band handle rising high above lip. Key pattern in band on neck, broad shoulder zone with scene of rabbit hunt consisting of two hounds chasing a rabbit, three horizontal bands below this, then a minor zone with groups of five vertical zigzags, stripes on upper half of body, broad band of rays on lower body. Horizontal lines on upper and lower thirds of handle, vertical bars in middle third. Glaze brown to black.

The shape of the broad-bottomed oinochoe and its possible derivation from Geometric oinochoai through such a form as the oinochoe No. 130 have already been mentioned (p. 41). The fragment No. 131 is possibly an early form of the broad-bottomed oinochoe dating from the end of the eighth century. The form became popular in the second quarter of the seventh century, from which period this example probably dates. The decoration of this type of vase is usually Subgeometric and often there is a shoulder band with representational designs. The rabbit hunt is the most popular motive. The largest group of these oinochoai comes from the graves at Syracuse (*Notizie*, 1893, pp. 468, 477; 1895, p. 153, fig. 38), but there are other examples from the Argive Heraeum (*Argive Heraeum*, II, p. 128, fig. 56), Aigina (*Ath. Mitt.*, XXII, 1897, pp. 301-2, fig. 26), and Ithaka. The elongated thin animals in silhouette, the features picked out with a minimum of incision, are characteristic of the Middle Protocorinthian style (*Necrocorinthia*, pl. 1; *Protokorinthische Vasenmalerei*, pls. 20, 22).

142. Olpe. Plates 20 and 21. C-31-316. Restored height, 0.32 m. Greatest diameter, 0.21 m.

Lip, handle, base, and some body fragments restored. Fine light buff clay. Body flares sharply from base and then rises in full convex curve contracting towards neck, ridge at juncture of shoulder and neck, high splayed neck flaring sharply at lip. Low band of rays at base, three zones with animal figures on body with wide black band below each zone, wide glazed band with incised

round rays on shoulder. In the top animal frieze there are panthers, lions, boars, and hounds; in the second band are panthers, lions, a goat, a boar, and a charging bull; the third row has panthers, lions, a boar, and an owl. All the figures are in silhouette with some incision for the lines of the body and face. The fill ornaments consist of two types of dot rosettes, one with the dots joined to the center by lines and the other with the dots unjoined, chevrons, lozenges, a spiral hook, and a large composite design made up of lozenges. There are no traces of red or white overpaint, such as is usual in the round rays on the shoulder and in the broad bands between the zones of animal decoration on such vases.

The shape of this olpe, wide-bellied and not elongated, is characteristic of the Late Protocorinthian period (*Necrocorinthia*, Catalogue, nos. 39-48). The base zone of rays and the tongues on the shoulder are usual on Late Protocorinthian olpai. The style of the animal drawing is distinctly of this period, although some of the drawing is careless. The hounds in the first zone are long and thin like those of the Middle Protocorinthian period, but they are also paralleled on a Late Protocorin-

thian oinochoe in the Vatican (*Necrocorinthia*, pl. 11, 3). Incision is still used sparingly and in general the figures are drawn much as are those shown in *Necrocorinthia*, pl. 10. The fill ornaments also are typical of the period and can be paralleled on numerous Late Protocorinthian vases (*Necrocorinthia*, pls. 8-11). The chevrons and the spiral hook are reminiscent of earlier Protocorinthian vases. The large ornament formed of a group of lozenges is paralleled on Middle Protocorinthian vases (*Protokorinthische Vasenmalerei*, pl. 19, 2 and 5).

143. Aryballos. Plate 22. C-31-347. Preserved height, 0.063 m.

Lower half preserved. Fine greenish-buff clay. Very small flat base, ovoid body. Reserved band at mid-body with wide glazed band above and below, reserved band filled with rosettes of circle with dots around, one squiggle between rosettes, band of rays at base, horizontal line at tip of rays. Glaze green-brown, much chipped off.

The aryballos is the pointed type of the end of the Protocorinthian period. The decoration is carelessly drawn and the system of decoration is unusual.

The nine single pieces listed below all belong to the same period as the previous group. The pieces Nos. 144, 146, and 151 were found in the Agora South-Central area; Nos. 145 and 147 come from Temple Hill, Nos. 148 and 149 were found in the Stoa and Roman Market on the north slope of Temple Hill, No. 150 was found in the Peribolos of Apollo, and No. 152 comes from the market north of the Basilica.

144. Pyxis Lid. Plate 22. C-37-2484. Diameter of lid, 0.061 m.

Center knob missing, rest whole. Light buff clay. Top slightly convex, inner rim on bottom. Two concentric circles around knob, band with five rays formed of three lines of dots, two more circles, second band with nine similar rays, three circles to edge. Dull brown-black glaze.

The lid is from a small cylindrical pyxis of Late Protocorinthian type. A very similar lid is shown on such a pyxis in *Vases sicyoniens*, pl. XLII, 4. The same design occurs on a pyxis cover from Rhodes (*Clara Rhodos*, III, p. 46, fig. 33).

145. Pyxis Lid. Plate 22. C-37-2486. Diameter of lid, 0.063 m.

Knob and fragment of lid missing. Fine buff clay. Lid convex on top, low inner rim. Small radiating tongues around knob, two circles, wide

glazed band, band filled with checker pattern, wide red band at edge.

The lid is of the same shape and size as No. 144. The decoration with tongues and alternating solid and checkered bands is seen on many vases of the Late Protocorinthian period (No. 147 and *Vases sicyoniens*, pl. XLII, 3 and 5). The use of applied red paint in wide bands becomes popular at this time.

146. Conical Oinochoe. Plate 22. C-37-2482. Preserved height, 0.035 m.

About one half of body preserved. Light buff clay. Flat bottom, conical body with slightly convex sides. Shoulder band with groups of vertical zigzags, stripes on body with wide red band at middle, band of rays at base.

This is a late Subgeometric form of the conical oinochoe. The shape is not very common at this

time, but it is revived in the subsequent Early Corinthian period.

147. Conical Oinochoe. Plate 22. C-39-2. Preserved height, 0.05 m. Diameter of base, 0.081 m.

Neck and handle missing. Light buff clay, greenish tinge. Flat bottom, conical body with convex sides. Incised tongues on shoulder radiating from base of neck, white paint fills alternating tongues, wide horizontal bands alternate with checked bands on body, bands are red or black with white lines at edges.

The rays with white overpaint and the red or black and white bands are usual on larger vases of the Late Protocorinthian period (*Necrocorinthia*, pl. 11, 3). The badly drawn checkered bands are a common feature on Corinthian Subgeometric vases.

148. Kalathos. Plate 22. C-30-107. Height, 0.058 m. Diameter of lip, 0.064 m.

Whole. Light buff clay. Flat base, high body with concave sides, wide flare at mouth, bevelled lip. Groups of horizontal lines on exterior and interior, one triple line and rest double lines.

These small kalathoi derive from the Geometric kalathoi (*Art and Archaeology*, XXXI, 1931, p. 225, figure). The decoration on the Protocorinthian examples is always made up of simple double and triple lines as on this example (*Vases sicyoniens*, pp. 66-68, fig. 43; *Perachora*, pl. 30). Such vases are made throughout the period, but the later examples such as this one and Nos. 149, 150, and 169 are often carelessly made and decorated.

149. Kalathos. Plate 22. C-29-200. Height, 0.038 m. Diameter of lip, 0.048 m.

Whole. Buff clay, rather impure. Flat bottom,

The large group Nos. 153-173 was found in a well in the South-Central area of the Corinthian Agora.⁴ The well is dated in the third quarter of the seventh century by such vases as Nos. 159-161. However, the pieces Nos. 153-156 are certainly earlier than this date.

153. Pyxis. Plate 22. *A.J.A.*, XLI, 1937, p. 548, fig. 9; XLV, 1941, p. 38, fig. 19. C-37-618. Greatest diameter, 0.238 m.

Lower body and base restored. Fine light buff clay. Wide-flaring body, inset rim for cover, horizontal rolled handles with out-turned ends. In

high, straight, flaring sides, lip very irregular. Dots on lip, two double lines on exterior, red glaze on bottom of interior.

150. Kalathos. Plate 22. C-31-306. Height, 0.033 m. Diameter of lip, 0.05 m.

Whole. Fine light buff clay. Flat bottom, straight flaring sides. Three double lines around exterior and two on interior. Red glaze.

151. Kotyle. Plate 22. C-36-116. Height, 0.049 m. Diameter of lip, 0.068 m.

Fragment of one handle missing. Small ring foot, high body, horizontal rolled handles. Reserved band at handle level with glazed square at middle and reserved hourglass in square. Black glaze, badly chipped.

The vase is a miniature of the usual kotylai such as Nos. 126 and 127, but the reserved band in the handle zone is not usual. There is a reserved band, but without the glazed square at the middle, on a small kotyle from grave 32 at Phaleron ('Αρχ. Δελτ., II, 1916, p. 32, fig. 23, 6; *A.J.A.*, XLVI, 1942, p. 39, no. 32, 2).

152. Skyphos. Plate 22. CP-1584. Height, 0.06 m. Diameter of lip, 0.131 m.

Lip and body fragments restored. Light greenish-buff clay. Low ring foot, wide-flaring body, sharp shoulder contraction, offset high splaying rim, horizontal band handles. Black lines on exterior of lip, band of rays at base with three lines above rays, rest covered with black glaze.

The shape and the decoration are the same as on No. 138. The shape is discussed by Payne (*Necrocorinthia*, p. 296) who calls this the "cup with offset rim."

middle of handle zone there is a band of contiguous crosshatched lozenges, at the sides are triglyph and metope groups with a butterfly pattern in the metopes, upper half of body striped, wide band of rays on lower body.

The shape, like that of No. 120, is not usual

⁴ *A.J.A.*, XLI, 1937, p. 547, fig. 9, pl. XIII, 2.

and it differs from most pyxides of the period. The decoration is typical of vases of the late eighth century and the beginning of the seventh century (*Vases sicyoniens*, pls. VII, 2; XI, 3; XII, 2-3). The workmanship of the vase is very careful, and the drawing is certainly the best on any of the Subgeometric vases in this collection. The vase should be dated about 700 B.C., which is considerably earlier than the time of the filling of the well in which it was found. A fragment of a similar Corinthian pyxis was found in the Athenian Agora (*Hesperia*, II, 1933, p. 564, fig. 23, no. 80).

154. Skyphos Fragment. Plate 22. C-37-926. Preserved height, 0.041 m.

Small rim fragment preserved. Reddish clay, rather impure. High offset rim. Band of stylized birds on rim, horizontal lines above and below. Red glaze.

The fragment is from the rim of a large skyphos or perhaps a krater similar to No. 116. The birds are like those on the kotyle No. 123 and the fragment should be dated to about the same time as that kotyle.

155. Broad-bottomed Oinochoe. Plate 22. C-37-634. Preserved height, 0.056 m.

About one fourth preserved. Dark grayish-buff clay. Wide flat base, high sides slightly convex. Stripes on lower body, checker band on upper body, rays on shoulder.

The shape was apparently the regular broad-bottomed oinochoe such as No. 141. The decoration is drawn carelessly and is done in the Subgeometric manner of the middle of the seventh century.

156. Conical Oinochoe. Plate 22. C-37-633. Preserved width, 0.072 m.

Fragment of body and handle preserved. Fine reddish-buff clay. Shoulder zone apparently with representational design, perhaps tail and rear leg of an animal preserved, three stripes just below handle, band filled with groups of vertical zigzags, rest of body striped, snake on handle with lozenges as fill ornaments. Red-brown glaze.

The shape was probably the usual conical oinochoe of the late eighth century (*Vases sicyoniens*, pls. VII, 3; VIII, 5-6). The elements of the decoration are all present on the oinochoai from Cumae just cited. The workmanship of this frag-

ment is very good and the piece should be dated about 700 B.C.

157. Skyphos. Plate 22. Fig. 18. *A.J.A.*, XLI, 1937, p. 548, fig. 9. C-37-620. Height, 0.074 m. Greatest diameter, 0.118 m.

Rim and body fragments restored. Fine light buff clay. Small ring foot, wide-flaring body, offset vertical rim, horizontal rolled handles. Five stripes around rim, shoulder panel with group of short vertical strokes at center and vertical lines at the sides. Glaze red-brown to black.

The shape is similar to the skyphoi Nos. 138 and 152, but in this example and in No. 158 the rim is vertical rather than splayed. The shape was introduced at the beginning of the seventh century and was common throughout that century, with but little change in shape and less in decoration.

The vases occur both with and without a band of rays about the lower body. Among the earliest examples are skyphoi from graves 64 and 83 at Phaleron, dated about 700 B.C. (*Arch. Δελτ.*, II, 1916, p. 36, fig. 30, 1; *Vases sicyoniens*, pl. IX, 4; *Hesperia*, Suppl. II, p. 232; *A.J.A.*, XLVI, 1942, p. 26, no. 83, 6), an example of about the same date in the Yale Gallery of Fine Arts (*A.J.A.*, XLV, 1941, p. 38, fig. 17), another example from Corinth, found in the Potters' Quarter (*A.J.A.*, XXXV, 1931, p. 11, fig. 6), and one in Oxford (*C.V.A.*, Oxford II, iii C, pl. I, 28). Later examples from Italy come from Gela (*Mon. Ant.*, XVII, 1906, col. 110, fig. 76; col. 186, fig. 141, which are Early Corinthian), Narce (*Mon. Ant.*, IV, 1894, col. 277, fig. 134), Motya (Whitaker, *Motya*, p. 310, fig. 84), and Pitigliano (*Jahrbuch*, XV, 1900, p. 178, fig. 21, 9). The short strokes or blobs at the center of the shoulder panel of the later examples, such as Nos. 157, 158, and 175, and Nos. 212 and 213 of the Early Corinthian period, are a degenerate form of the vertical zigzags used on the earlier kotylai and skyphoi (*Vases sicyoniens*, pl. IX, 4-6).

158. Skyphos. Plate 22. C-37-621. Height, 0.084 m.

One handle and most of upper body gone. Light buff clay. Shape and decoration as No. 157. Glaze brown-black.

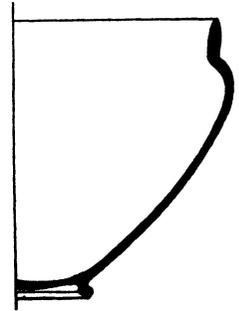


Fig. 18. No. 157 (1:2)

159. Kotyle. Plate 23. *A.J.A.*, XLI, 1937, p. 548, fig. 9. C-37-631. Height, 0.069 m. Greatest diameter, 0.082 m.

Handles and body fragments restored. Light buff clay. Small ring foot, high flaring body, horizontal rolled handles. Band with dot rosettes at handle level, wide checkered zone below, third band with animals in silhouette, band of rays at bottom. Brown-black glaze, badly chipped.

The decoration is a combination of late Subgeometric ornament and debased animal figure style. There is no incision on the animal figures, but the drawing is considerably better than that on late kotylai such as Nos. 160 and 161 and most other similar kotylai of the period. The band with dot rosettes at the lip is not common (*Necrocorinthia*, p. 279, no. 192; *Notizie*, 1925, p. 203, fig. 39; *Perachora*, pl. 23, 6).

160. Kotyle. Plate 23. *A.J.A.*, XLI, 1937, p. 548, fig. 9. C-37-590. Height, 0.045 m. Greatest diameter, 0.059 m.

One handle restored. Fine buff clay. Small ring foot, wide-flaring bowl, horizontal rolled handles. Handle band with groups of vertical zigzags, narrow zone with animal figures, band of rays at bottom. Red glaze.

The kotyle is of a type common in the last half of the seventh century. The very crude figures are probably meant to be coursing hounds; there is no incised detail on them. The type is discussed by Payne, *Necrocorinthia*, p. 279, no. 191. Other examples in this collection are Nos. 184, 208, 210, and 249. There are several similar kotylai from Perachora (*Perachora*, pl. 23).

161. Kotyle Fragment. Plate 23. C-37-632. Preserved height, 0.065 m.

Small body fragment preserved. Light buff clay. High flaring body. Handle band with group of vertical lines and butterfly metopes at the sides and very crude lozenges at the center, frieze of animals below, band of high rays at bottom with second band of smaller rays higher up with rays placed between the large rays.

The drawing is extremely careless, but it is obvious that the decoration in the handle zone is supposed to be made up of three sections, with a triglyph and metope arrangement at the sides, butterfly patterns in the metopes, and lozenges at the center—the system common on earlier vases such as No. 153. The animals are unrecognizable. The double rays at the base occur on Middle Proto-

corinthian vases (*Vases sicyoniens*, pls. XX, 2; XXV; XXVIII, 1) and also on Early Corinthian vases (*Necrocorinthia*, pl. 22, 2 and 6). Frequently spiral hooks or lozenges occur between the large rays.

162. Kotyle. Plate 23. C-37-619. Preserved height, 0.10 m.

About one half preserved. Fine light buff clay. High flaring body, horizontal rolled handles. Wide band of rays on lower body, three stripes above rays, rest covered with brown-black glaze, applied white line below handles, white hourglass at center between handles, white line on interior of lip.

This type of kotyle is common in the second quarter of the seventh century, as shown by several fragments from the Athenian Agora (*Hesperia*, Suppl. II, pp. 145-146, nos. C15-C18; *Hesperia*, II, 1933, p. 567, fig. 26, no. 105), but it continues in use in the last half of the century, as shown here and in an example from Syracuse (*Notizie*, 1925, p. 203, fig. 39). The hourglass pattern, either in applied white paint as on this example or reserved as on No. 163, was common from the late eighth century and occurred on Nos. 112-115, 126-128, and 151.

163. Kotyle. Plate 23. C-37-607. Preserved height, 0.058 m. Diameter of lip, 0.104 m.

Upper half preserved. Fine light buff clay. Shape and decoration as No. 162, but hourglass is reserved rather than done with applied white paint. There are only two bands at the tip of the rays instead of three as on No. 162.

164. Kotyle. Plate 23. *A.J.A.*, XLI, 1937, p. 548, fig. 9. C-37-606. Height, 0.069 m. Greatest diameter, 0.101 m.

One handle and body fragments restored. Light buff clay. Low ring foot, wide-flaring body, horizontal rolled handles. Wide band of rays at base, single line at tip of rays, rest covered with dark red-brown glaze.

The kotyle is similar to Nos. 162 and 163, but it is more squat in proportions and it has no applied decoration. A very similar kotyle comes from Antissa (*B.S.A.*, XXXII, 1931-32, pl. 24, 2).

165. Aryballos. Plate 23. C-37-629. Preserved height, 0.042 m.

Lower body preserved. Light grayish-buff

clay. Very small base, ovoid body. Rays at base, wide horizontal black bands on body.

The shape is that of the Late Protocorinthian pointed aryballos, similar to No. 143. The aryballoi with linear decorations were made throughout the last half of the seventh century (*Necrocorinthia*, p. 286).

166. Oinochoe. Plate 23. C-37-608. Restored height, 0.20 m. Restored greatest diameter, 0.16 m.

About one third preserved. Fine buff clay. Wide low foot, ovoid body, low wide cylindrical neck, trefoil lip, vertical band handle. Wide reserved bands on shoulder and on lower body filled with large rays radiating from neck and base respectively. Rest of body and neck covered with red to black glaze.

The shape of this oinochoe, with its rather full ovoid body, wide low neck, and without the high handle or a sharply marked shoulder, is more like Late Geometric oinochoai than it is like the usual oinochoai of the Late Protocorinthian period, such as Nos. 181 and 186. The neck is like that of the oinochoe No. 130. The decoration of bands of rays only is paralleled on the vases Nos. 133 and 135. The vase would seem to belong in the first part of the seventh century rather than at the time of the filling of the well in which it was found.

167. Olpe. Plate 23. C-37-594. Preserved height, 0.127 m. Greatest diameter, 0.105 m.

Upper body and mouth preserved. Long ovoid body, narrow neck, wide-flaring mouth, vertical band handle. All covered with brown-black glaze, much chipped off.

The shape of this olpe is unusual; the low splayed mouth and the gentle transition from body to mouth are not common. The fragment No. 132 which is much earlier in date has shown that the high neck occurred early in the development of the form.

168. Jug. Plate 23. C-37-628. Preserved height, 0.068 m.

Part of base and body preserved. Light buff clay. Flat bottom, ovoid body. All covered with brown-black glaze, applied white line at shoulder and near base.

The small jug was probably an oinochoe. The applied white lines on a black vase were seen on No. 131 as well as on the numerous kotylai.

169. Kalathos. Plate 23. C-37-592. Height, 0.042 m.

Large body fragment missing. Buff clay. Flat

bottom, flaring sides. Double lines at top, middle, and bottom of exterior, large daubs of glaze on lip, wide single lines on interior, and three concentric circles on the interior and exterior of the base.

The vase is similar to No. 150, but the sides are curved rather than straight. The decoration is more elaborate than that on any of the other examples in this collection.

170. Handmade Oinochoe. Plate 23. C-37-934. Height, 0.337 m. Greatest diameter, 0.253 m.

Large body and lip fragments restored. Buff clay, very gritty. Small flat bottom, bulbous body, wide cylindrical neck, trefoil lip, thick rolled handle. Unglazed, surface rough.

The shape is similar to the oinochoe No. 166 except for the base. The small solid base with a flat bottom is common to all of the large handmade vases, such as Nos. 53, 82, 86, and 171.

171. Handmade Amphora. Plate 24. C-37-935. Height, 0.51 m. Greatest diameter, 0.38 m.

One handle and large body fragments restored. Gritty clay, light buff to red in color. Small flat base, bulbous body, high cylindrical neck, round mouth with wide flat rim, vertical rolled handles. Unglazed, surface smoothed.

This is one of the earliest in the long series of large coarse amphoras which were made at Corinth. The fragment No. 134 is perhaps the oldest fragment of a coarse amphora from Corinth, dating from the end of the eighth century. The large hydriai which were common before this time were probably replaced by the amphora at the end of the eighth century.

172. Handmade Amphora. C-37-930. Preserved height, 0.16 m. Diameter of lip, 0.195 m.

Top of vase preserved. Gritty buff clay. Wide shoulder, high cylindrical neck, round mouth with wide flat rim, wide heavy band handles with double corded bands down center of each handle. Unglazed, surface smoothed.

The amphora was probably similar to No. 171 except for the heavy corded handles, which are the same as those on No. 134.

173. Handmade Jar. Plate 24. C-37-909. Preserved width, 0.17 m.

Fragment of shoulder and neck and one handle preserved. Buff clay, rather well levigated. Wide shoulder, small round mouth with low ver-

tical rim, heavy horizontal handles rising almost vertically from shoulder, four small holes pierced through handle. Unglazed, surface smoothed.

The shape is probably like the large storage jar from a sixth-century well at Corinth (*Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 600, no. 174, fig. 23).

The last group, Nos. 174-182, which was found in a well at the northwest corner of the present museum at Corinth, is also dated to the third quarter of the seventh century by the oinochoe No. 181 in particular, and also by the kotylai Nos. 176-179. However, the fragment No. 174 is earlier than this and belongs in the first half of the century.

174. Kotyle. Plate 24. *A.J.A.*, XLV, 1941, p. 38, fig. 20. C-31-132. Preserved height, 0.065 m.

About one third of upper body preserved. Fine gray-buff clay. Wide-flaring body, horizontal rolled handles. Handle zone with central part filled by crosshatched lozenges, triglyph and metope friezes at sides with butterfly designs in metopes, narrow checkered band just below handles, horizontal striping on upper body, and reserved band below with only one spiral hook remaining.

The decoration is entirely Subgeometric and is similar to that of the pyxis No. 153. The same handle zone and the checkered zone occur on the pyxis from Phaleron (*Vases sicyoniens*, pl. XII, 3). The spiral hook probably occurred between large rays, a common feature on vases of the early seventh century (*Vases sicyoniens*, pls. XXI, 3; XXIII, 1; XXVII, 2), to which period this fragment must belong. There are some similar kotylai from Italian sites such as Rome (*Mon. Ant.*, XV, 1905, pl. IX, no. 18), and Veio (*Notizie*, 1930, pl. I, h).

175. Skyphos. Plate 24. C-31-139. Height, 0.043 m. Greatest diameter, 0.096 m.

About one third preserved. Buff to red-buff clay. Small ring foot, wide-flaring body, offset vertical rim, horizontal rolled handles. Stripes around rim, shoulder panel with group of vertical lines at sides and short strokes at center. Glaze greenish-gray on outside and red to black on interior.

The skyphos is similar to Nos. 157 and 158 and is another late example of the type. It is particularly like the skyphoi Nos. 212 and 213 from the Early Corinthian period, for the shape is low and wide like those later examples.

176. Kotyle. Plate 24. C-31-133. Height, 0.095 m. Greatest diameter, 0.132 m.

Some body fragments restored. Fine light buff clay. Shape and decoration like No. 164, with the addition of a white line just below the handles

and on the interior of the lip. Glaze red to brown-black.

There are several similar kotylai, one from grave 32 at Phaleron (*'Αρχ. Δελτ.*, II, 1916, p. 32, fig. 23, 6; *A.J.A.*, XLVI, 1942, p. 39, no. 32, 2) which dates ca. 650 B.C. (*Hesperia*, Suppl. II, p. 233), an example from Antissa (*B.S.A.*, XXXII, 1931-32, pl. 24, 2), and another from Syracuse (*Notizie*, 1925, p. 203, fig. 39).

177. Kotyle. C-31-134. Height, 0.098 m.

About one half preserved. Buff clay. Shape and decoration like No. 176. Light red glaze.

178. Kotyle. C-31-135. Height, 0.075 m.

About one third preserved. Light buff clay. Shape and decoration like No. 176. Glaze red-brown.

179. Kotyle. Plate 24. C-31-136. Height, 0.074 m. Greatest diameter, 0.096 m.

Large body fragments missing. Light buff to red-buff clay. Shape like No. 176. Undecorated reserved handle zone, wide glazed band and then high band of rays. Glaze purplish to black.

The reserved handle zone is unusual (cf. *'Αρχ. Δελτ.*, II, 1916, p. 32, fig. 23, 6; *A.J.A.*, XLVI, 1942, p. 39, no. 32, 2). The line at the top of the rays is missing on this kotyle.

180. Krater. Plate 24. C-31-184. Height, 0.216 m. Greatest diameter, 0.266 m.

About one third missing. Buff, powdery clay. Small ring foot, bulbous body, splayed rim, horizontal band handles. Wide reserved band at handle level, narrow reserved band at little below, rest covered with dark red glaze.

The shape is similar to that of the earlier kraters Nos. 116 and 135. These kraters, together with the Late Geometric kraters, form a continuous series through the eighth century and the first

three quarters of the seventh century and show that the shape remained a part of the Corinthian repertory and was finally succeeded by the Early Corinthian column krater, such as No. 188.

181. Oinochoe. Plate 24. C-31-185. Height, 0.20 m. Greatest diameter, 0.185 m.

Large body fragments missing. Fine pinkish-buff clay. Small ring foot, wide-flaring body, wide flat shoulder, low cylindrical neck, trefoil lip, high triple-rolled handle. Reserved band with rays at base, rest glazed. Incised tongues on shoulder, groups of applied red and white lines just below handle, at mid-body and above rays.

The shape is that of the Late Protocorinthian trefoil oinochoai (*Necrocorinthia*, p. 33, fig. 10, A-B). Both the incised tongues and the colored stripes are common in this period.

182. Perirranterion (?). Plate 25. C-31-186. Preserved height, 0.405 m. Height of base, 0.30 m. Restored diameter of lip, 0.51 m.

About one half of bowl and one third of stand preserved. Reddish-buff clay. Wide shallow bowl with flat lip, low vertical rim; body contracts in straight line to high cylindrical stand, large base of stand missing. Three sets of vertical rectangular openings are cut in the stand. All of bowl and stand covered with a fine buff to red-buff slip.

The remaining five single pieces which belong in the third quarter of the seventh century can all be classed as Transitional from Late Protocorinthian to Early Corinthian. The kotyle No. 183 and the alabastron No. 187 are both said to have been found in the excavations of the Basilica on the east side of the Temple Hill. The fragment No. 185 was found in the excavations for the present museum. The provenience of the other two pieces is unknown.

183. Kotyle. Plate 25. *A.J.A.*, XLV, 1941, p. 41, fig. 22. CP-873. Height, 0.062 m. Greatest diameter, 0.086 m.

One handle and small body fragments restored. Light buff clay, reddish spots. Small ring foot, convex flaring sides, horizontal rolled handles. Triglyph and metope band at top with zigzag lines for the triglyphs and very crudely drawn dogs in the metopes, below are four groups of four red stripes with broad purple bands between the groups, reserved band at bottom with two red stripes at foot.

The vase is no. 196 in Payne's catalogue of Transitional vases (*Necrocorinthia*, p. 279). The

Around middle of stand, between upper and lower cuttings, is a band of rouletted triangles, five rows in height.

This is an early example of a large class of terra-cotta vases on high stands which have been identified as *περιρραντήρια* (see Pauly-Wissowa, *s.v.*, for name and references). A large number of stone basins of similar shape are also grouped under the same name (*Délos*, XVIII, pls. XXI ff.). Such basins are portrayed on black-figured and on red-figured vases (Graef, *Ak. Vas.*, I, pl. 54, 887; Baumeister, *Denkmäler*, p. 757, fig. 808). There are several later examples of the same shape from Corinth (*Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 296, fig. 28; VII, 1938, p. 602, nos. 184-186, figs. 25-26). Miss Pease suggests that these large basins were used for mixing or kneading clay (*Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 297). She cites other examples from the Athenian Agora, from Olympia, and from Naukratis. Although some of the coarser examples may have served such a purpose, the large group of finely decorated examples, which were found in Sicily mostly and which date to the late sixth or the early fifth century, are not suitable for such purposes and they may have been basins for lustral water (Kekulé, *Die Terrakotten von Sicilien*, p. 50, fig. 108, pls. LV and LVI; Whitaker, *Motya*, p. 323, fig. 103; *Notizie*, 1894, p. 219, fig. 20; Hulot and Fougères, *Selinonte*, p. 110; *C.V.A.*, Copenhagen V, pl. 225, 4 and 5).

very careful drawing of the linear designs contrasts sharply with the carelessness of the drawing of the handle zone.

184. Kotyle. Plate 25. *A.J.A.*, XLV, 1941, p. 41, fig. 22. CP-874. Restored height, 0.056 m. Greatest diameter, 0.076 m.

Handles and base restored. Light buff clay. High-flaring body. Groups of vertical zigzags at top, frieze with three animals and a dot rosette below, band of rays at bottom.

The vase belongs to the large group of small kotylai with crudely drawn animal figures and Subgeometric linear decorations (cf. No. 160).

The bodies of the animals are very elongated and curving and there is no detail in the silhouette.

185. Conical Oinochoe Fragment. Plate 25. C-31-110. Preserved height, 0.039 m.

Small fragment of base and body preserved. Fine light buff clay. Flat bottom, convex conical body. Incised tongues on shoulder, alternately red and black, narrow checkered band below these, wide figured frieze in miniature style—two warriors right and a warrior left, all with shield and spear, helmets with high plumes on the crest—checkered band below and band of rays at base.

The fragment is from a conical oinochoe of the type normal in the Late Protocorinthian and Transitional periods (*Necrocorinthia*, Catalogue, nos. 36–38, 141–143; pl. 12, 4). The long thin human figures also belong to the end of the Protocorinthian period. The drawing of the faces is primitive and the features are large and heavy. The half shield held by the middle figure and meant to represent a shield seen from the side is paralleled on the aryballos from Berlin shown in *Vases sicyoniens*, pl. XXXII.

186. Oinochoe. Plate 25. CP-879. Restored height, 0.202 m. Greatest diameter, 0.182 m.

About one half of upper body and neck preserved. Fine buff and red-buff clay. Wide-flaring body and broad shoulder, high neck flaring slightly, trefoil lip. Incised tongues on shoulder with every other tongue filled alternately with red or yellow paint, body divided into zones by broad red bands bordered by white lines, middle zone of body reserved and decorated with procession to right of lions and panthers, no fill ornaments. Rest covered with fine black glaze.

The shape of the oinochoe is still squat and wide-bellied, but less so than No. 181 (*Necro-*

corinthia, p. 33, fig. 10 B). The glaze is very fine and all of the drawing is done with great care. The drawing of the animal figures is close to the well-drawn figures of the Transitional style (*Necrocorinthia*, pls. 11, 1 and 11 bis; Welter, *Aigina*, p. 37, fig. 35). The use of incision for anatomical details is scant and the figures are rather long and thin. The manner in which the nose of the panther is drawn is typical of the Transitional period rather than of the Late Protocorinthian period (cf. *Necrocorinthia*, pl. 10 and pls. 11–14). There is a very similar vase in the Musée Scheurleer (*C.V.A.*, Pays-bas I, iii C, pl. 2, 4) which Payne calls Late Protocorinthian (*Necrocorinthia*, p. 271, no. 33). It also has a single animal frieze and no fill ornaments, as does the oinochoe no. 70 in the Vatican (Albizzati, *Vasi antichi dipinti del Vaticano*, pl. 4). An oinochoe from Camirus on Rhodes (*Clara Rhodos*, VI–VII, 1932–33, p. 93, fig. 105) has only a few dot rosettes in the one animal frieze.

187. Alabastron. Plate 25. CP-876. Height, 0.078 m. Greatest diameter, 0.041 m.

Whole. Buff clay. Long ovoid body, narrow neck, disc lip, small pierced handle under lip. All covered with red to black glaze; double incised vertical lines divide body into melon sections; applied red line in every second section, radiating double incised lines on lip.

The shape is long and thin like the alabastra of the Transitional period (*Necrocorinthia*, pl. 12). The provenience given for this vase is the same as that for the kotyle No. 183 and the two vases may have been found together, which would again point to a date in the Transitional period. The decoration is unusual on alabastra, but incised tongues on glazed alabastra are common in the Late Protocorinthian period (*Necrocorinthia*, p. 271, fig. 116).

The Protocorinthian period, covering the hundred years from about 725 B.C. to 625 B.C., is represented by ninety pieces in this collection from Corinth. Thirty-three of these vases belong to the last quarter of the eighth century, the period of the Protocorinthian-Geometric ware and the first Orientalizing wares. Only fourteen of the pieces can be dated with any probability to the first half of the seventh century, the time of the first and second Protocorinthian figure styles. The rest belong to the several groups of the third quarter of the seventh century, the Late Protocorinthian and Transitional periods.

Throughout the entire period, beginning at about 725 B.C., the kotyle was the most popular shape; thirty-one of the ninety vases are of this shape. The form is gener-

ally considered to be a Corinthian invention, made in the second half of the eighth century.⁵ Certainly, in the last quarter of the eighth century there were two distinct series of kotylai, the low wide type (Nos. 107–115) and the tall thin shape (Nos. 123–128). The first type might well have developed from the Late Geometric skyphoi with almost no rim, such as No. 80. Indeed, the decoration of such low kotylai as Nos. 107–110 is so similar to that on Late Geometric vases as to suggest some definite continuity between the two groups. The first form seems limited to the eighth century and it does not continue in use later. The tall kotyle is the more usual form, and it too first appears in the late eighth century. Payne suggested that this shape “took its characteristic form under the influence of metal originals.”⁶ From the evidence of the groups at Corinth, the low kotyle appears to be earlier than the tall form, and the latter may have developed from the former. However, their first appearance is usually so nearly contemporaneous that it is difficult to give precedence to either form. It is the tall kotyle, however, which becomes very popular and which remains one of the chief shapes of repertory of the Corinthian potters for several centuries. The shape quickly took a very light, narrow form, which is seen already in the kotyle No. 127 of the late eighth century group. In the seventh century the form evidently became wider and lower, and such shapes as Nos. 164 and 176 were common in the Late Protocorinthian period. Although this seems to be the general trend of the development, there is considerable variety in the shape of kotylai in all periods, for their use as drinking cups could be satisfied equally well by a great number of variations on the same shape. As the later Corinthian kotylai of the late seventh century and the sixth century are studied it will be seen that there is a constant fluctuation between tall and low proportions of the general shape in different periods.

Beside the kotylai, there are a few skyphoi or cups with offset rims from this period. The skyphos No. 122 is geometric in shape and decoration. A new form is represented by the vases Nos. 157, 158, and 175. It usually has a very small foot, a wide bowl with almost straight flaring sides, and a rather high vertical rim. The shape occurs first at *ca.* 700 B.C. and continues to be made throughout the seventh century. No. 175 is typical of the late examples, which are very low and wide open and which are carelessly executed. There are similar vases from Early Corinthian groups at Corinth. The other form, represented by Nos. 138 and 152, also has a low, wide bowl, but it has a rather angular transition at the shoulder and the rim is splayed. This form appears first in the second half of the seventh century, and it continues to be made in the following century also.

There are two pyxides, Nos. 120 and 153, which are shaped like the skyphoi, but which have rims made to receive covers. The shape is not a common one, but there are a few examples from the end of the eighth century and the first half of the seventh century.

In this collection at Corinth there is a good series of kraters, which furnish valu-

⁵ *Necrocorinthia*, p. 294; *Perachora*, p. 56.

⁶ *Necrocorinthia*, p. 294.

able evidence for the continuation of this large shape throughout this period. The krater No. 116 of the late eighth century is tall and thin, like the kotylai of the period. The tendency toward a wider and fuller form is illustrated by the kraters Nos. 119 and 135 of the late eighth century and the early seventh century. The Late Protocorinthian krater No. 180 is close to the Early Corinthian kraters in the shape of the body and the foot. All of these kraters have high rims; in none is there any form of the wide flat rim or the ledge handles which are usual on the Early Corinthian kraters.

Oinochoai of different types are common throughout this period. The oinochoe with ovoid body, high cylindrical neck, and trefoil lip is made in the late eighth century and into the seventh century. However, already at the end of the eighth century there is a form with a low, wide neck and a handle rising high about the lip (No. 130), both features common in later oinochoai. The oinochoe No. 166 has the ovoid body and small handle of the earlier form, but its neck is low and wide. A new type of oinochoe, the broad-bottomed form, probably appeared as early as the end of the eighth century, if the fragment No. 131 is really from such a vase. The shape is common at the middle of the seventh century and thereafter in the form such as No. 141. Conical oinochoai are made all through this period in a form very similar to the Late Geometric conical oinochoai. The neck becomes longer in the later periods and a form with a round mouth rather than a trefoil lip is evidenced by the example No. 133. The olpe, another form of oinochoe, seems to have existed already in the late eighth century (No. 132) and it was made all during the seventh century.

Two new shapes typical of the Corinthian ceramic industry are not well represented in this collection. The aryballos is very common throughout this period, but there is only one very early example (No. 102) and two fragmentary vases of the Late Protocorinthian type, Nos. 143 and 165. There is only one alabastron, No. 187, but this shape first appears in the third quarter of the seventh century. Both of these shapes are well represented in this collection in subsequent periods, and there are also numerous early examples from the other two large collections at Corinth, the vases from the Potters' Quarter and those from the North Cemetery.

The large majority of the Protocorinthian vases are small cups and containers of various sorts, but there are some large vases such as kraters and oinochoai. Very large vases were made of coarse clay. Most of the vases of this period are very well made of well-purified clay. The clay generally fires a light buff color, but some reddish and greenish clays appear here also. The fabric is hard and the fine glaze is well baked.

Most of the decoration on the Protocorinthian pottery is Subgeometric in nature and it derived from the Late Linear Geometric pottery of the middle of the eighth century. This decoration is usually very simple and consists largely of wide striped bands and narrow zones filled by short vertical bars or zigzags in continuous bands or in separated groups and bands of contiguous crosshatched lozenges. A triglyph and metope arrangement became very common in the late eighth century and continued in use throughout the seventh century. The metopes are often filled with butterfly or hour-glass motives. To these elements inherited from the repertory of Geometric ornament,

there were added several new motives, most of them derived from Orientalizing wares. Among these the most important is the band of rays or contiguous filled triangles. Large ribbon designs, seen on No. 129, appear at the same time. The frieze of stylized birds, as on No. 123, appears in the late eighth century, and the band of S's is probably a degeneration of this motive. Checkered bands are popular throughout the Subgeometric period.

A new system of decoration began in the late eighth century with the use of applied white paint.⁷ Such paint was first used for simple linear decorations on kotylai and jugs, usually on vases which were solidly glazed or which had only a band of rays at the base. Later white paint and then red and yellow paint were applied as secondary ornament on figured vases.

Vases decorated with representational designs are limited to a few fine pieces in this group. The early fragments Nos. 100 and 156 may have been so decorated, but the oinochoe No. 141 is the earliest well-preserved vase in this collection with animal decoration. The large olpe No. 142 is an excellent example of the animal-frieze style of the Late Protocorinthian period. Fragments of another Late Protocorinthian olpe, No. 218, found in an Early Corinthian group, will be reported together with that group. The finest piece of figured ware is the Transitional oinochoe No. 186. Of the series of vases decorated in the Protocorinthian figure style there is only the small fragment No. 185. These four pieces are too few to add much to what is already known of the history of the Protocorinthian figure style and of the animal-frieze style, but they assume some importance due to the fact that they were excavated at Corinth itself. Few other Protocorinthian vases with figured decoration of either style have been reported so far from the excavations at Corinth, but there are many fine pieces to be published.⁸

⁷ *Hesperia*, Suppl. II, p. 197.

⁸ *A.J.A.*, XXXIV, 1930, p. 417, fig. 11; XXXV, 1931, p. 12.

CHAPTER V

The Early Corinthian Period

THE last quarter of the seventh century, the Early Corinthian period, was evidently a time of great activity and of flourishing trade at Corinth. The ceramic industry in the city was producing large quantities of pottery, much of it of excellent quality. These products of the Corinthian potters were exported more widely than any earlier Corinthian pottery had been and they were widely imitated.¹ The finds from Corinth itself attest the increased production of the potters in this period, for in this collection alone there are one hundred and twenty-five pieces, and both the North Cemetery and the Potters' Quarter have also yielded large quantities of vases of the Early Corinthian period.

The vases Nos. 188 to 201 were found singly in various parts of the main excavations at Corinth and they indicate a widespread occupation of the site at this time. The groups Nos. 202-211 and Nos. 212-217 were found in the Agora South-West and the South Stoa Middle sections respectively. The two vases Nos. 197 and 198 form a small group found in a grave in the Agora South-Central area. The largest group of Early Corinthian pottery, Nos. 218-311, was found in a well to the north of Temple E, on the terrace west of the Agora. On this terrace also, at the site of the museum, were found the pieces Nos. 190, 191, and 194. Nos. 189 and 196 come from the early Stoa north of the Temple of Apollo; No. 199 is from the vicinity of the Church of St. John at the western end of the Agora; No. 201 was found in the excavations of the Peribolos of Apollo. No. 193 was found in a grave located a few miles east of Corinth, near the prehistoric site of Gonia. The large krater No. 188 was found in a well located just to the north of the present town square of Old Corinth which was dug during the first season of the American excavations at the site, in 1896. This piece, when reconstructed, was turned over to the National Museum at Athens.

188. Krater. Plate 26. *A.J.A.*, II, 1898, pp. 195-205, pls. VI-VII. Athens, National Museum, no. 12432. Restored height, 0.34 m. Greatest diameter, 0.40 m.

Foot and large body fragments restored. Light buff clay, greenish tinge on exterior. Full body with small base, low wide cylindrical neck, wide horizontal rim with ledge handles; horizontal rolled handles rise almost vertically from the shoulder and join the ledge handles. Double pal-

mettes on ledge handles, rays on rim, large reserved panel on either side between handles, swan flanked by cocks in one panel and panther and boar in other, incised rosettes for fill ornaments in both panels, wide reserved band with rays at base. Rest covered with black glaze; wide applied purple band and three white lines around body below reserved panels and purple band just above zone of rays at base.

The krater is no. 776 in Payne's catalogue

¹ *Necrocorinthia*, pp. 181-209.

(*Necrocorinthia*, p. 301), where it is placed first in the list of Early Corinthian column-kraters. Payne calls this shape a new one in Greek ceramics. However, there has appeared subsequently a handle of an Attic column-krater which is Late Geometric and which dates to the beginning of the seventh century (*Hesperia*, Suppl. II, p. 173, C111, figs. 115 and 121). The shape of the body of this krater is very similar to that of the Late Protocorinthian krater No. 180. The palmettes on the handles are discussed by Payne (*Necrocorinthia*, p. 152, note 2, fig. 58D). The drawing of the panther and of the boar is close to that on Transitional vases and there is much less incised detail than is usual on Early Corinthian vases (cf. *Necrocorinthia*, pls. 16 and 17). The cocks are typically Early Corinthian (*Necrocorinthia*, pls. 17, 11; 22, 2; 26, 9). The standard filling ornament of the period is the incised rosette, varying greatly in shape. It is used sparingly here. There are fragments of very similar kraters from Gela (*Mon. Ant.*, XVII, 1906, p. 622, fig. 430; p. 623, figs. 431 and 434).

189. Kotyle with inset rim. Plate 27. C-30-104. Preserved height. 0.12 m.

About one third of body preserved. Clay reddish-buff on exterior, light buff on interior. Wide-flaring body, inset rim for cover, horizontal rolled handles with ends turned out. Rim ornament at handles consists of triglyphs and a metope with a butterfly motive; checkered band below the handles, wide animal frieze containing an animal to left, a lion right, and a sphinx right, heavy filling of incised rosettes and blobs, checkered band below frieze, wide glazed band next, then band filled with alternating dot rosettes and vertical zigzags, rays at bottom. Glaze deep red, details painted on animals with purple color.

The shape is that of *Necrocorinthia*, Catalogue, nos. 700-706. The Subgeometric decoration and the dot rosettes in the minor zones are usual on the early vases of this shape (*Necrocorinthia*, pl. 22, 4-5). The drawing of the sphinx closely resembles that on Transitional vases (*Necrocorinthia*, pl. 10, 2 and 4, pl. 11). The use of incision is rather scant. The very heavy filling of rosettes and blobs is paralleled on a similar vase in the Louvre (*Necrocorinthia*, pl. 22, 4).

190. Cover of Kotyle with inset rim. Plate 27. C-31-03. Preserved width, 0.10 m.

About one third of cover preserved. Fine light

buff clay. Conical cover, convex sides. Rays radiating from knob, checkered band outlined with heavy lines, band filled with alternating groups of three zigzags and dot rosettes, wide animal frieze with panther, deer, lion, and sphinx, filling of large incised rosettes with single or double circles at centers and small incised and blob rosettes, checkered zone at edge. Glaze brown, deep red paint on part of animals.

The fragment is from a cover of a bowl of the same shape as No. 189. The ornament of dot rosettes and zigzags is identical to that on *Necrocorinthia*, pl. 22, 5. The drawing of the animals is excellent; the line work is careful and meaningful. The style of the animal figures is close to the Transitional style (cf. *Necrocorinthia*, pl. 12, 10, pl. 16), and the piece belongs at the beginning of the Early Corinthian series. Payne (*Necrocorinthia*, p. 296) suggests that nos. 700-703 of his catalogue are from one workshop, and it is probable that this piece is to be connected with that group.

191. Kotyle. Plate 28. C-30-06. Preserved height, 0.16 m.

Handle and one quarter of body preserved. Fine light buff clay. High flaring body, horizontal rolled handle. Wide handle band filled with vertical wavy lines, three stripes below, animal frieze with bird with outspread wings, panther and part of another animal, filling of incised rosettes, three more stripes and then tall rays at base.

The shape is a large kotyle like *Necrocorinthia*, pl. 22, 2. The wavy lines on the handle zone are degenerate zigzags, such as those on *Necrocorinthia*, pl. 22, 2, 4, and 6. The panther is of a good Early Corinthian type and is well drawn.

192. Aryballos. Plate 28. CP-1890. Preserved height, 0.057 m. Greatest diameter, 0.058 m.

Lip and handle missing. Light buff clay. Spherical body, slightly flattened bottom. Radiating tongues on bottom, scene on body without bounding lines and no rays on shoulder, large lotus-and-palmette motive in center flanked by sphinxes wearing high poloi, light filling of incised rosettes. Black glaze, no overpaint.

The shape is the usual round aryballos type B1 (*Necrocorinthia*, p. 288). Payne's group E (*Necrocorinthia*, p. 290) consists of aryballoi without bounding lines to the scenes. The large floral ornament is of the Early Corinthian type. The drawing of the sphinxes is archaic and closely

resembles Transitional examples (*Necrocorinthia*, pl. 15, 1). The polos is usual in this period (*Necrocorinthia*, p. 89; *Perachora*, pl. 27, 4), and it occurs again on alabastron No. 195. The composition with the lotus and palmette flanked by figures is repeated on the oinochoe No. 225, on a pyxis lid from *Perachora* (*Perachora*, pl. 27, 12), and on an olpe in Rome (*Collezione Castellani*, pl. XXII, 7), while on an alabastron from Munich (Sieving-Hackl, fig. 27) the sphinxes flank a snake.

193. Aryballos. Plate 28. *A.J.A.*, XLIII, 1939, p. 600, fig. 15. C-39-346. Height, 0.051 m. Greatest diameter, 0.051 m.

Complete. Light buff clay. Slightly flattened globular body. Small radiating tongues on mouth and shoulder, two circles at edge of mouth, dots on rim, radiating crescents on bottom with double circle border, large winged male figure running to right, red overpaint on garment with white dots on edges of garment.

The aryballos is of Payne's shape B2 and it belongs to his "Lion Group" (*Necrocorinthia*, p. 289, fig. 125). All of the minor decoration is identical with that of his figure 125. The single figure on the body is a Boread, a figure common on Corinthian vases (*Necrocorinthia*, p. 78). The Boread is very similar to that on the aryballos 803 of Payne's catalogue, but the latter has his wings turned down.

194. Aryballos. Plate 28. C-31-109. Greatest diameter, 0.058 m.

Neck and mouth gone. Light buff clay. Shape B1. Large swan with spread wings on body. Red overpaint on breast and wings, few incised rosettes.

The vase belongs to the group of 585 in Payne's catalogue (*Necrocorinthia*, p. 290; add *Perachora*, pl. 31, 4). The spread wings are a common device for filling a large space with a single figure and they are used on No. 193 and Nos. 196-198.

195. Alabastron. Plate 28. CP-875. Height, 0.086 m. Greatest diameter, 0.045 m.

Whole. Light buff clay. Long ovoid body, small neck, round mouth. Tongues on mouth and neck, dots on rim, on front of body a large female siren with upturned spread wings, wearing polos, water bird at back, red overpaint on wings.

The alabastron is of the usual Early Corinthian shape (*Necrocorinthia*, pl. 17). A very simi-

lar alabastron with the same decoration is in the Musée Scheurleer (*C.V.A.*, Pays-Bas I, iii C, pl. 4, 10). The drawing of the siren is very careful and the filling ornaments are carefully formed and neatly arranged. The face of the siren is less archaic looking than that of the sphinx on No. 192. Vase no. 1170 in the Eleusis museum is very similar to this one.

196. Alabastron. Plate 28. C-30-108. Height 0.08 m. Greatest diameter, 0.044 m.

Whole. Light buff clay. Shape like No. 195. Minor decoration as on No. 195. Cock with spread wings, details incised, red overpaint, irregularly shaped incised rosettes, dot rosette on bottom.

The cock is much less developed in form than those on the krater No. 188. The tail is very stumpy and is indicated by short incised lines; there is no indication of the long feathers of the tail. Similar alabastra are nos. 985 and 987 in the National Museum at Athens and no. 1125 in the Eleusis museum.

197. Alabastron. Plate 28. C-36-822. Height, 0.086 m. Greatest diameter, 0.042 m.

Whole. Light buff clay. Very long thin body. Minor decoration as on No. 195, tongues on bottom also. Griffin with spread wings on front, swan on back, red overpaint for details, blob rosettes. Much of black glaze chipped off.

Shape taller and thinner than Nos. 195 and 196. The griffin is common on Early Corinthian vases in much this same form (*Necrocorinthia*, p. 90, note 4). There is a similar alabastron from *Perachora* in Athens.

198. Broad-bottomed Oinochoe. Plate 28. C-36-823. Height, 0.087 m. Greatest diameter, 0.088 m.

Few lip fragments missing. Fine buff clay. Broad bottom, almost hemispherical body, raised ring on shoulder, high narrow cylindrical neck, trefoil lip, vertical band handle. All glazed except narrow reserved band at base filled with rays, incised tongues on shoulder, wide purple band edged with white just above the rays. Almost all of glaze chipped off.

The shape is similar to Transitional and Early Corinthian broad-bottomed oinochoai (*Necrocorinthia*, pls. 13, 1 and 24, 2), and the tongues on the shoulder and band of rays at the base are usual. However, oinochoai without animal-frieze decoration are unusual in this period.

199. Neck of Conical Oinochoe. Plate 28. *A.J.A.*, XLV, 1941, p. 41, fig. 23. C-35-27. Preserved height, 0.095 m.

Neck and part of lip preserved. Buff clay. Tall cylindrical neck, slight diminution to top, trefoil lip. Four horizontal bands divided by triple lines, vertical zigzags in top and bottom bands, key pattern in second band from top, animal frieze in third band with female sirens heraldically opposed, incised rosettes and blobs, red overpaint on figures. The sirens wear poloi.

For the shape of such a vase see *Necrocorinthia*, pl. 24, 3. The geometric ornament on the neck and body is usual on such vases. The figures in the animal frieze are very small, but the drawing is careful. The wings of the sirens are open but not outspread and they do not turn up as on No. 195. The drawing of the face is more archaic than that of the sirens on No. 195.

200. Conical Oinochoe. Plate 28. CP-878. Height, 0.09 m. Diameter of base, 0.07 m.

Lip restored. Light buff clay. Wide flat bottom, conical body with convex sides, tall cylindrical neck, vertical band handle. All covered with fine reddish-brown glaze except for reserved band at base which is filled with rays, five red lines painted over glaze on body.

The shape is the same as No. 199 and *Necrocorinthia*, p. 299, fig. 136. There is a group of conical oinochoai in the black-polychrome style which belongs to this period. Other similar vases come from Gela (*Mon. Ant.*, XVII, 1906, p. 620, fig. 429), Rhodes (*Clara Rhodos*, III, p. 58, fig. 49), and Eleusis (no. 1154).

201. Kotyle Fragment. Plate 28. C-30-72. Preserved height, 0.04 m.

Small fragment of base and body preserved. Light buff clay. Reserved band with rays at base, rest brown glaze with red band edged in white above rays. Inscription scratched in glaze just above red band.

The fragment is from a typical Early Corinthian kotyle such as Nos. 207 or 214. The inscription is not sufficiently preserved to be read, but there is a Corinthian epsilon at the left of the preserved part. Other inscribed kotylai in this collection are Nos. 321-323.

202. Aryballos. Plate 28. C-33-216. Preserved height, 0.083 m.

About one half of body preserved. Buff clay, slight impurities. Shape B1. Large figure of lion on front, other figure on back not preserved. Applied red paint on shoulder, belly and ribs of lion; few incised rosettes, tongues on bottom.

The vase belongs to Payne's group E. The lion is very similar to those on aryballos no. 288 in the National Museum at Athens (*Necrocorinthia*, p. 290, no. 564).

203. Aryballos. Plate 28. C-33-217. Greatest diameter, 0.055 m.

About one half of body preserved. Buff clay. Shape B1. Large panther on front, red paint on shoulder and nose, incised circles on mane; small tongues on shoulder of vase.

The vase belongs to the same group as No. 202. The drawing of the panther is poor, the ribs are quite out of place. The use of circles to indicate the mane of the panther is paralleled on the kotylai of *Necrocorinthia*, pls. 17, 9-10; 22, 4, and on an aryballos in the Louvre (*C.V.A.*, Louvre, iii C a, pl. 34, 4).

204. Oinochoe. Plate 28. C-33-218. Height, 0.185 m. Greatest diameter, 0.171 m.

Handle and lip and body fragments gone. Buff clay. Splayed ring foot, full ovoid body with wide shoulder, concave neck, trefoil lip. Wide reserved band on shoulder with animal decoration including a goat, a panther, and a water bird, red overpaint, filling of ring rosettes and incised rosettes, reserved band with rays at base, rest covered with brown-black glaze, purple bands bordered with white lines encircle vase at top, middle, and bottom of wide glazed band on body.

The full-bodied shape is like that of *Necrocorinthia*, p. 33, fig. 10C, which is Transitional in date. The ring rosettes are also carried over from the earlier period, for they are a debased form of the dot rosette (see *Necrocorinthia*, pls. 10, 2; 12, 1; 13, 2; 18, 1 and 5). This oinochoe and Nos. 205 and 206 belong to the group of Early Corinthian oinochoai with a single band of animal decoration on the shoulder (*Necrocorinthia*, p. 298, nos. 725-728).

205. Oinochoe. Plate 29. C-33-219. Preserved height, 0.165 m. Greatest diameter, 0.173 m.

Lower body and base gone. Light buff clay. Ovoid body with wide shoulder, low wide cylindrical neck, trefoil lip, double-rolled vertical handle.

Reserved shoulder band with animal decoration—goat, bird, panther, incised rosettes; rest of preserved part covered with black glaze.

The shape is less full than No. 204 and it is more like the Early Corinthian shape of *Necrocorinthia*, p. 33, fig. 10D. The drawing is not very careful.

206. Oinochoe. Plate 29. C-33-220. Preserved height, 0.127 m.

About one fourth of body preserved. Reddish-buff clay. Shape like No. 204. Decoration like No. 204, bird and goat in shoulder zone, circle rosettes.

The goat is more carefully drawn than on No. 204. The large bird is not a water bird as on the other examples and it is probably meant to be an eagle (*Necrocorinthia*, p. 76).

207. Kotyle. Plate 29. C-33-213. Height, 0.097 m.

About two thirds preserved. Light buff clay. Small ring foot, wide-flaring body, horizontal rolled handles. Reserved band with rays at base, rest covered with black glaze, applied white line below handle, double purple line edged in white just above rays, double white line on interior at lip.

The shape is similar to that of Late Proto-corinthian kotylai Nos. 176 and 177, but the foot is a little heavier and the sides are more convex. The addition of the edged red or purple band is typically Early Corinthian. Other similar kotylai of this period are Nos. 214-216, 261-273, and one from Antissa (*B.S.A.*, XXXII, 1931-32, pl. 24, 2).

208. Kotyle. Plate 29. C-33-222. Height, 0.05 m. Greatest diameter, 0.065 m.

Handles and body fragments gone. Light buff clay. Small ring foot, low flaring body. Handle zone filled with short vertical daubs of glaze, double line below and then animal frieze with four dogs (?), another double line and band of rays at base.

The vase is a late variety of the small kotylai which were common in the Late Protocorinthian and Transitional periods (Nos. 160 and 184; *Perachora*, pl. 33, 2).

209. Kotyle. Plate 29. C-33-223. Preserved height, 0.041 m.

Upper body gone. Light buff clay. Shape and decoration like No. 208.

210. Kotyle. Plate 29. C-33-224. Height, 0.043 m.

About one half preserved. Buff clay. Shape and decoration like No. 208, but vertical lines in handle zones are more carefully drawn and are grouped.

211. Two-handled Cup. Plate 29. Fig. 19. C-33-221. Height, 0.05 m. Diameter of lip, 0.116 m.

Handle and body fragments gone. Small ring foot, low wide bowl, horizontal rolled handles. Reserved band with large rays at base, rest covered with dark red-brown glaze. Applied white line and two purple lines just under handle and just above rays, white line on interior of lip.

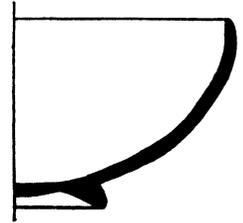


Fig. 19. No. 211 (1:2)

The shape first appears at this time, and we see it again in Nos. 288 and 289 (*Necrocorinthia*, p. 297, nos. 709-714). The system of decoration is the same as on kotyle No. 207 and similar vases, and it is common in this period.

212. Skyphos. Plate 29. C-36-742. Height, 0.064 m. Diameter of lip, 0.108 m.

Body fragments restored. Buff clay, slight impurities. Very small splayed foot, wide-flaring body, offset rim, horizontal rolled handles. Stripes on rim, handle zone with group of vertical lines at sides and short vertical daubs at center; rest of vase covered with reddish-brown glaze.

The shape and decoration are similar to the Late Protocorinthian examples Nos. 157, 158, and 175, but here the foot is much smaller. Very similar Early Corinthian examples come from Gela (*Mon. Ant.*, XVII, 1906, col. 110, fig. 76; col. 186, fig. 141).

213. Skyphos. Plate 29. *A.J.A.*, XLV, 1941, p. 41, fig. 24. C-36-743. Height, 0.07 m. Diameter of lip, 0.114 m.

Handle and body fragments restored. Buff clay. Shape and decoration like No. 212, good red glaze.

214. Kotyle. Plate 29. C-36-745. Height, 0.101 m. Greatest diameter, 0.133 m.

Body fragments restored. Light buff clay. Shape and decoration same as No. 207, black glaze.

215. Kotyle. C-36-731. Height, 0.065 m.

About one third preserved. Light buff clay. Shape like No. 207. Decoration similar to No. 207, but white line on edge of lip and white and purple line below handles.

216. Kotyle. C-36-737. Height, 0.117 m.

About one third preserved. Red clay. Low ring foot, high flaring body. Reserved band with rays at base, rest covered with fine red glaze, white and purple applied lines under handles, above rays and midway between first two, white line on interior near lip.

The shape is larger and taller and has a wider foot and straighter sides than Nos. 214 and 215; it is more like No. 177 of the previous period. There are three edged purple bands used instead of the usual two.

The large group of vases Nos. 218 to 311 was found in a well along the north side of Temple E at Corinth in 1932. Most of the vases in this group have already been published by Cedric Boulter in a separate article in *A.J.A.*, XLI, 1937, pp. 217-236. However, subsequently several baskets of sherds from the pit at the top of the well² were found and mended and the inventoried pieces have been added to the present catalogue of this group. Wherever the vases have been included in Boulter's catalogue, the number in that catalogue preceded by the letter B will be added in parentheses after the present catalogue number. Boulter has placed the majority of the vases in this group in the last quarter of the seventh century, and I would alter this only to say that further study and the added material now available would make a date at the very end of the century, *ca.* 600 B.C., more suitable for most of the group. There are some pieces in the group which are earlier in date and a few pieces may even be a little later in date. The group is re-published here in a full catalogue form not only for the sake of the completeness of this report on the early pottery from the main excavations at Corinth, but also because of the added interest and importance of this group when it becomes part of a continuous series of vases of Corinthian manufacture. Most of the vases have been re-photographed, and in many instances we have attempted to show different views of the vases from those published in Boulter's report.

218 (B1). Olpe Fragments. Plate 30. C-32-139.

Three small fragments preserved. Remains of at least three animal friezes: in top row the hind quarter of a horse at the end of the frieze, field of black glaze with white dot rosette painted on black field; in second frieze a deer and feet of a bird or siren and three animals; in bottom frieze is a scene of hounds chasing a rabbit into a net; nar-

217. Kothon. Plate 29. C-36-744. Preserved height, 0.041 m. Greatest diameter, 0.173 m.

Lower body and base gone. Buff clay. Broad reserved band on body with animal frieze—panther, lion, and panther—red overpaint on figures, incised rosettes; wide black band below animal frieze and band of rays below this; incurved lip covered with black glaze and decorated with applied purple bands edged in white placed above animal frieze and applied white circle rosettes near the lip.

The shape, misnamed kothon, appears in the Early Corinthian period (*Necrocorinthia*, p. 298, nos. 722-724). Other examples of the same period are Nos. 296-298. The reflex handle is usual in this period. The careless animal drawing is done in the Early Corinthian style. The circle rosettes are like those on Nos. 204 and 206.

row black bands separate the friezes; wide black band below bottom frieze and band of rays at base.

The shape is probably similar to No. 142. The decoration must have consisted of four friezes as shown on *Necrocorinthia*, pl. 11, 1 and 4, for the top frieze preserved must come at the level of the handle attachment; witness the ending of

² *A.J.A.*, XLI, 1937, p. 217.

the frieze and the white dot rosette, for which there is a parallel alongside the handle on No. 142. To fill the vase there would necessarily be three other friezes. The extremely delicate drawing of the animals places these fragments among the finest Late Protocorinthian vases. There are no filling ornaments on the preserved pieces.

219 (B49). Olpe. Plate 30. C-32-135. Restored height, 0.25 m. Greatest diameter, 0.136 m.

Base, body fragments, and handle restored. Buff clay. Tall ovoid body, high neck flaring widely at the mouth. Black glaze on interior and exterior of mouth, edged purple band on interior of mouth, letter epsilon scratched on exterior, three animal friezes on body: first frieze at level of handle attachment has a panther flanked by rams, the second frieze has a siren in front flanked by panthers and an owl and a goat at the back, in the third frieze there is a deer in front flanked by lions and a deer facing a panther protome at the back. There is a heavy filling of incised rosettes in the animal friezes. The friezes are separated by black bands with alternating red and white lines painted over the black bands; below the third frieze is a wide black band with edged red bands applied at top and bottom of it; reserved band with rays at base.

The body is taller and thinner than the olpe No. 142, and the mouth is also higher, and it splays more rapidly. Boulter has pointed out the varying quality of the drawing on the front and back of the vase. The drawing is good on the whole. The crosshatched mane of the panther in the second frieze is not unusual in itself, but the system of the crosshatching seems unique. The area has been divided into zones which have been crosshatched separately so that the lines do not carry through in the usual way (cf. *Necrocorinthia*, pl. 17, 1, 7 and 12).

220. Olpe Fragment. Plate 30. C-32-268. Preserved height, 0.095 m.

Small body fragment preserved. Light buff clay. Parts of two animal friezes preserved; lion in second frieze, heavy filling of incised rosettes and blobs.

The fragment is probably from an olpe such as No. 219. The one figure preserved is well drawn in the Early Corinthian manner.

221. Amphora Fragment. C-32-276. Preserved height, 0.10 m.

Part of shoulder, neck, and one handle preserved. Buff clay with greenish tinge. Broad shoulder, high cylindrical neck, thick lip with wide rim, vertical triple-rolled handles. All covered with brown-black glaze, incised tongues on shoulder.

Payne reports the neck amphora first in the Early Corinthian period (*Necrocorinthia*, p. 300, fig. 137). The decoration may have included animal friezes, but it probably was done in the black-polychrome style, seen on the oinochoe No. 227.

222 (B45). Broad-bottomed Oinochoe. Plate 30. C-32-140. Preserved height, 0.112 m. Diameter of base, 0.169 m.

About one half preserved. Light buff clay. Wide flat bottom, high sides, wide shoulder. Shoulder glazed and then decorated with incised tongues, every third tongue filled with purple or white paint, edged purple line at tip of tongues, wide reserved band on body with animal frieze of goats, a swan, and panthers, filling of incised rosettes and blobs, broad glazed band below and band of rays at base, edged white lines above and below animal frieze.

The vase is of the type shown in *C.V.A.*, Oxford II, iii C, pl. V, 17, which Payne dates at the end of the first quarter of the sixth century B.C. and classes with *Necrocorinthia*, nos. 1130-3. The animal style is careless, the figures long and thin, but there is much similar work from the Early Corinthian period (cf. *Necrocorinthia*, pl. 23, 4-5).

223 (B46). Broad-bottomed Oinochoe. C-32-236. Preserved height, 0.134 m. Diameter of base, 0.207 m.

About one half preserved. Light buff clay. Shape like No. 222. Decoration similar to No. 222, tongues more carefully made and with rounded ends; animal frieze has swan with spread wings flanked by cocks, a padded dancer, and a lion; incised rosettes. Most of glaze chipped off.

The drawing is better than that on No. 222 and is typically Early Corinthian. The cocks are more developed than that on the alabastron No. 196.

224 (B47). Broad-bottomed Oinochoe. Plate 31. C-32-125. Height, 0.08 m. Greatest diameter, 0.079 m.

Lip fragment missing. Buff clay. Broad flat base, convex sides, broad shoulder, low cylindrical neck, trefoil lip, vertical band handle. All covered

with poor red-brown glaze, applied red-edged bands just below handle and near base.

The shape is similar to No. 198, but the neck is shorter and there is no round ring at the base of the neck. The decoration is of the simplest black-polychrome type.

225 (B39). Oinochoe. Plate 31. C-32-233. Restored height, 0.265 m. Greatest diameter, 0.182 m.

Lower body and base restored. Buff clay. Shape of body like *Necrocorinthia*, p. 33, fig. 10D, neck concave, double-rolled handle. All glazed except for a wide shoulder panel in which there is a lotus-and-palmette motive flanked by swans with their wings spread, red dots on neck and breast of swans, incised rosettes and blobs for filling, red edged band just below animal frieze.

Boulter has correctly assigned the vase to the group of the "Sphinx Painter" (*Necrocorinthia*, p. 31, note 1). The lotus-and-palmette motive is similar to that on the aryballos No. 192. The composition and the drawing are excellent and the vase is one of the better pieces of the Early Corinthian period.

226 (B40). Oinochoe. Plate 31. C-32-234. Preserved height, 0.145 m. Greatest diameter, 0.183 m.

Handle, neck, and mouth missing. Light buff clay, greenish tinge. Shape like No. 225. Wide reserved zone on shoulder decorated with animal frieze containing a swan and perhaps a second swan with wings spread. Filling of ring rosettes and incised rosettes. Wide glazed band and then high reserved band at base filled with tall rays. Edged red band at top and bottom of black glazed zone.

The drawing is a little less careful than that on No. 225. The ring rosettes are paralleled by those on the oinochoai Nos. 204 and 206.

227 (B41). Oinochoe. Plate 31. C-32-128. Restored height, 0.254 m. Greatest diameter, 0.18 m.

Base and body fragments restored. Buff clay, greenish tinge. Shape like No. 204, vertical double-rolled handle. Reserved band with rays at bottom, rest covered with good black glaze, incised tongues on shoulders, every second one filled alternately with red or orange paint, group of two white lines, three red lines, and then two more white lines at end of tongues and another similar group, but with two red lines instead of three, just above the rays.

The shape is more bulbous than the oinochoai Nos. 225 and 226, and the foot is wider in proportion to the body. For similar vases see *Necrocorinthia*, p. 299, no. 745 and *C.V.A.*, Oxford II, iii C, pl. 5, 15. The incision and the polychrome lines are carefully executed.

228 (B44). Oinochoe. Plate 32. C-32-124. Height, 0.156 m. Greatest diameter, 0.115 m.

Few body fragments restored. Light buff clay. Shape similar to No. 227, shoulder even flatter, splayed ring foot. All black glaze, incised tongues on shoulder, most of them filled with red or yellow paint, double red line with white border lines at end of tongues, broad red line on foot.

The vase is much smaller than the preceding oinochoai and the body is wide and squat. There is no band of rays at the base. The tongues are not as carefully executed as those on No. 227.

229 (B43). Oinochoe. C-32-126. Preserved height, 0.165 m. Greatest diameter, 0.175 m.

Lower body, handle, neck, and body fragments missing. Light buff clay. Shape like No. 227. Preserved part all covered with good orange-red to black glaze, incised tongues on shoulder, every third tongue filled with red paint, group of two or three red lines with white lines on outside applied just below tongues, at mid-body and on lower body, probably just above a band of rays.

There was probably a band of rays at the base, as on No. 227. A similar vase is published in *Albania*, IV, 1932, p. 12, fig. 7.

230 (B42). Oinochoe. C-32-127. Preserved height, 0.237 m. Greatest diameter, 0.183 m.

Base and much of body gone. Buff clay. Shape like No. 227. Decoration like No. 229, but every third tongue filled with red or white paint.

231 (B48). Round-mouthed Oinochoe. Plate 32. C-32-134. Height, 0.222 m. Greatest diameter, 0.17 m.

Body fragments restored. Light buff clay, greenish tinge. Broad low ring foot, bulbous body, rather high flaring neck, flat lip, vertical high band handle. Wide zone on upper body reserved and decorated with scene of five padded dancers, one ring rosette in field, two broad glazed bands below reserved zone, foot, neck, and handle glazed. Glaze almost all worn off.

This vase is the earliest example of a shape

which became popular at Corinth in the sixth century. There are two good examples from a Middle Corinthian well group (Nos. 332 and 333) and a group of late sixth century examples come from another well at Corinth (*Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 596, nos. 145-149). The shape continued in use at Corinth in the fifth century (*Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 294, nos. 148-150), when it is found in Attica also (*Hesperia*, V, 1936, p. 343, fig. 10, P5154). This Early Corinthian example is taller and less bulbous than the Middle Corinthian examples Nos. 332 and 333. The latter already have the tall cylindrical neck and the broad flat lip which are characteristic of later examples. The padded dancers, of the early obese type, are well drawn. They are dancing more energetically than is usual and their feet are kicked high (see *Necrocorinthia*, p. 118, for references and discussion).

232. Krater. C-32-257. Preserved height, 0.182 m. Preserved width, 0.236 m.

About one fourth preserved. Light buff clay. Shape of body like No. 188. Shoulder panel with head of goat and swan preserved, few incised rosettes, band of rays at base, edged red band below handles and above rays.

233. Krater. Plate 32. C-32-277. Restored height, 0.235 m. Greatest diameter, 0.313 m.

Base and body fragments restored. Buff clay. High full body, low wide cylindrical neck, wide flat lip, horizontal rolled square handles rise almost vertically from shoulder and extend above lip, small ledges extend lip to meet handle. All good black glaze, wide edged red band below handles, red band on interior at lip.

The shape of the body is similar to No. 188, but the neck is a little higher. The arrangement of the handles is different, for the vertical handles rise high above the lip and there is no ledge over them. This again is an early example of a type of black-glazed krater which is common in the sixth and fifth centuries at Corinth, developing to a taller form with a taller neck and with handles set closer to the rim (*Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 583, nos. 59-62; VI, 1937, p. 292, fig. 24, no. 146). The polychrome decoration, typical of this period, does not occur on the later examples. A very similar krater of the Early Corinthian period, but with a handle zone decorated with an animal frieze, was found in the North Cemetery at Corinth (*Art and Archaeology*, XXIX, 1930, p. 201, fig. 8).

234 (B26). Alabastron. Plate 33. C-32-79. Height, 0.181 m. Greatest diameter, 0.095 m.

Small neck fragment restored. Light buff clay. Tongues on mouth, neck, and bottom, dots on rim, double lines above and below figured zone; wide zone on body has large cock with spread wings; filling of incised and blob rosettes and one large floral ornament between the neck and tail of the cock.

The cock is similar to the Early Corinthian cocks on the krater No. 188, but the neck has the usual hatching rather than the less common cross-hatching. Boulter suggested that this vase may belong to the "Gorgon-bird group" (*Necrocorinthia*, p. 285).

235 (B25). Alabastron. Plate 33. C-32-76. Restored height, 0.087 m. Greatest diameter, 0.043 m.

Mouth and handle restored. Light buff clay. Shape like No. 197, small depression on bottom. Tongues on neck and bottom, panther-bird with spread wings on front of body, incised rosettes and a few dots for filling.

The drawing is good. The panther-bird is one of the mythical creatures common in the Early Corinthian period (*Necrocorinthia*, p. 91, note 13).

236 (B24). Alabastron. Plate 33. C-32-78. Restored height, 0.084 m. Greatest diameter, 0.041 m.

Mouth and handle restored. Light buff clay. Shape like No. 235, rather flattened bottom with depression and boss at center. Tongues on bottom, large amorphous bull's head on front, two large incised rosettes and a few small ones at the sides of the head.

This picture of the front of a bull's head is very peculiar and oddly shaped. The line drawing, however, is careful. Parallels for this head, beside the duplicate alabastron No. 237, are on an Early Corinthian aryballos in the Louvre (*C.V.A.*, Louvre, iii C a, pl. 18, 21), on an aryballos in Oxford (*C.V.A.*, Oxford II, iii C, pl. II, 3) which has the same arrangement with a large rosette on either side of the bull's head, and on the aryballo in *Necrocorinthia*, Catalogue, nos. 541-2 and 563B.

237. Alabastron. C-32-77. Height, 0.084 m. Greatest diameter, 0.041 m.

Body fragment missing. Light buff clay. Shape and decoration like No. 236, tongues on mouth and neck, dots on rim.

238 (B28). Aryballos. Plate 33. C-32-81. Restored height, 0.075 m. Greatest diameter, 0.07 m.

Neck, mouth, and handle restored. Buff clay. Slightly flattened spherical body. Short tongues on shoulder, dot rosette on bottom. Large octafoil floral ornament on the front, incised details and applied red paint, two blobs.

The unusual floral ornament, which is carefully drawn, has no good parallel. Boulter points out the similarity to the Late Corinthian ornament in *Necrocorinthia*, p. 147, fig. 54 H. The centers are quite similar and the system of alternating long and round leaves occurs in both, but the two kinds of leaves are much more even in size on this earlier example.

239 (B27). Aryballos. Plate 33. C-32-80. Restored height, 0.065 m. Greatest diameter, 0.062 m.

Mouth, neck, and handle restored. Light buff clay. Flattened spherical body, small depression on bottom. Tongues on base; two padded dancers on front clasp right hands and hold left hands behind them; filling of incised rosettes.

The drawing is not very careful. The dancers are squat and very obese.

240 (B29). Aryballos. Plate 33. C-32-82. Height, 0.05 m. Greatest diameter, 0.053 m.

Fragment of lip missing. Light buff clay. Squat, wide-bellied shape, conical top, low wide neck. Tongues on the mouth, shoulder, and bottom, two vertical lines with a zigzag between on the handle, zone on body delimited by lines above and below, frieze of eight warriors with large shields on the body.

The vase is poorly formed and the design is badly drawn. The vase is probably a poor example of the "warrior group" (*Necrocorinthia*, p. 288). For a similar vase see *C.V.A.*, Oxford II, iii C, pl. II, 6.

241. Aryballos Fragment. Plate 33. C-32-274. Preserved height, 0.046 m.

Small piece of lower body preserved. Light buff clay. Main animal frieze on body with hind end of animal facing left, incised rosettes; small zone below has procession of water birds to right, small blob rosettes, two horizontal lines below, then a narrow band with a row of dots, two more lines and radiating crescents or whirls on the bottom.

Small aryballoi with more than one animal frieze on the body are rare. The secondary zone with the procession of water birds is reminiscent of Subgeometric ornament of the early seventh century, but the motive appears in this same group on the kotyle fragment No. 248. The drawing is careful, although the figures are minute.

242. Aryballos. Plate 33. C-32-273. Preserved height, 0.042 m.

About one third of body preserved. Tongues on shoulder, body zone bordered by horizontal bands, on body two men with arms outstretched, heavy filling of incised rosettes, red paint on garments of men.

The men are probably padded dancers, but they are very thin; their gestures are those of the padded dancers. The drawing is not very good.

243. Aryballos. Plate 33. C-32-272. Preserved height, 0.034 m.

About one third preserved. Shape like No. 240. Decoration like No. 240, lion and bird with spread wings in animal frieze, blob rosettes.

The vase is better formed and the drawing is more careful than on No. 240.

244. Aryballos. Plate 33. C-32-271. Preserved height, 0.038 m.

About one third preserved. Light buff clay. Heavy tongues on shoulder, broad bands around body, alternately black and red, narrow reserved space between bands.

This is an early example of a type of banded aryballos which became popular in the sixth century. For a similar aryballos from Megara Hyblaea see *Necrocorinthia*, p. 291, no. 641.

245. Kotyle. Plate 33. C-32-84. Restored height, 0.098 m. Greatest diameter, 0.126 m.

Base and body fragments restored. Buff clay. Rather wide-flaring body, horizontal band handles. Handle zone with group of vertical lines at either side and group of short vertical strokes in the center, horizontal stripes on upper body, tall rays on lower body with heavy horizontal band at tip of rays. Glaze brown to black.

The decoration is similar to a common type of ornament on skyphoi and kotylai of the early seventh century, of which No. 139 is a good example. However, the shape is clearly Early Corin-

thian and this is another instance of the survival of Subgeometric ornament in much the same form down to the end of the seventh century.

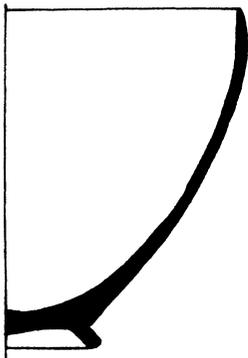


Fig. 20. No. 246 (1:2)

246 (B6). Kotyle. Plate 33. Fig. 20. *A.J.A.*, XLV, 1941, p. 41, fig. 25. C-32-85. Height, 0.091 m. Greatest diameter, 0.127 m.

Handle and body fragments restored. Buff clay, greenish tinge. Shape and decoration like No. 245, heavy band below handles also on this example.

247. Kotyle Fragment. Plate 33. C-32-263. Preserved height, 0.076 m.

Small fragment of upper body preserved. Light buff clay. Reserved handle panel with snake, rosettes in curves of snake, double vertical lines at handles, wide reserved band at mid-body with red band in the middle of it, rest covered with black glaze, numerous red horizontal lines painted on the glazed parts.

The snake in the handle panel is similar to those on Early Protocorinthian-Geometric vases (No. 84), but the geometric motives in the curves of the snake are now replaced by Early Corinthian rosettes. The rest of the vase is decorated in the black-polychrome technique of the Early Corinthian period.

248. Kotyle Fragment. Plate 33. C-32-264. Preserved height, 0.074 m.

Small fragments of upper body preserved. Light buff clay. Reserved zone at handle level is decorated with a procession of water birds to right, rest covered with fine black glaze, wide edged red band below handles.

The procession of birds is again reminiscent of a common late eighth-century motive (cf. No. 123). However, the birds on this later example are carefully drawn and are not stylized in the manner usual in the earlier period. There is a similar procession of water birds on the aryballos No. 241 in this group and the same type of bird occurs on a fragment of a kotyle from Perachora, also of Early Corinthian date (*Perachora*, pl. 32, 2). The rest

of the vase is decorated in the black-polychrome style.

249 (B18). Kotyle. Plate 33. C-32-83a. Height, 0.048 m. Greatest diameter, 0.061 m.

Body fragment restored. Light buff clay. Small ring root, high flaring body, horizontal rolled handles. Group of vertical zigzags in handle zone, second zone with hounds running to right, band of rays at base.

This is a late variety of the typical small Subgeometric kotylai such as Nos. 160, 184, and 208-210. There were seven other similar kotylai in this Early Corinthian well, which indicate the popularity of the type to the end of the seventh century.

250 (B7). Kotyle. Plate 34. C-32-137. Restored height, 0.162 m. Greatest diameter, 0.206 m.

Lower body and base restored. Light buff clay. Double line at lip, wide body zone with swan flanked by lions on front; boar, panther, and swan with spread wings on the back, details in red, incised rosettes. Two broad black bands come below the animal frieze, and over each band are painted three red lines; band of rays at base. Most of the glaze has come off the upper body.

This vase and the kotylai Nos. 251-257 form a group of kotylai which are peculiar in that they have only a line or two at the lip instead of a broad decorated handle zone. This leaves a very wide animal frieze on the body. The very careful drawing of the figures, the fine incised and painted details and the excellent composition make the kotyle No. 250 one of the finest products of the Early Corinthian potters.

251 (B8). Kotyle. Plate 34. C-32-136. Height, 0.141 m. Greatest diameter, 0.165 m.

Few body fragments restored. Light buff clay. Wide splayed base, high bowl with little flare, horizontal rolled handles. Double line at lip, animal frieze with lion and boar facing on one side; swan with lifted wings and lion, both moving to left, occupy other side; incised rosettes; two black bands below and band of rays at base.

The drawing and design are excellent, but they are not equal to No. 250. The care taken in depicting the wing feathers of the swan is typical of the best work of the period.

252 (B9). Kotyle. Plate 34. Fig. 21. C-32-108. Height, 0.098 m. Greatest diameter, 0.131 m.

Few body fragments restored. Light buff clay. Very small splayed foot, high-flaring body, horizontal rolled handles. Single line at lip, swan with spread wings on each side, incised rosettes, broad band at tip of rays, band of rays at base.

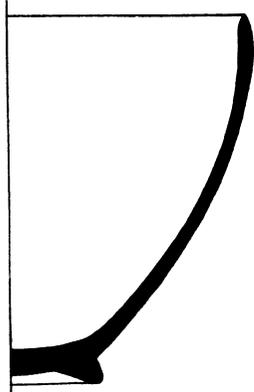


Fig. 21. No. 252 (1:2)

The narrow-footed shape is typical of the Early Corinthian period (cf. Nos. 252-259 and 263-266 of this group, also Nos. 207 and 214). The use of a single figure with wings spread to cover a large space is common on aryballoi and alabastra, but it is unusual on larger vases. The drawing is good, but it cannot compare with Nos. 250 and 251.

253 (B11). Kotyle. Plate 34. C-32-112. Height, 0.087 m. Greatest diameter, 0.118 m.

Body fragments restored. Buff clay. Shape like No. 252. Animal frieze with goat between two panthers, large blob rosettes without incision, wide glazed band with line at either side, rays at base.

The drawing is very careless on this vase and on the kotylai Nos. 254-259. The contrast with the preceding kotylai shows the great divergence in the quality of the work being produced by the Corinthian potters even at this time.

254 (B12). Kotyle. Plate 34. C-32-105. Height, 0.091 m. Greatest diameter, 0.123 m.

Body fragments restored. Buff clay. Shape and decoration like No. 253.

255 (B14). Kotyle. C-32-109. Preserved height, 0.067 m.

About one half preserved. Light buff clay. Shape and decoration like No. 253, no red paint on figures.

256 (B15). Kotyle. Plate 35. C-32-107. Height, 0.083 m. Greatest diameter, 0.102 m.

Handle restored. Light buff clay. Shape and decoration like No. 253, but bird flanked by lions in animal frieze, no red or incised details on figures or on rosettes.

257 (B13). Kotyle. Plate 35. C-32-106. Restored height, 0.091 m. Greatest diameter, 0.123 m.

Base and body fragments restored. Buff clay. Shape and decoration like No. 253.

258 (B17). Kotyle. Plate 35. C-32-110. Preserved height, 0.072 m. Diameter of lip, 0.115 m.

About one half preserved. Light buff clay. Shape like No. 253. Handle zone filled with vertical zigzags, animal frieze with double band above and below, two panthers and a goat in frieze, red overpaint on figures, incised rosettes, tongues at base.

The quality of the drawing on this vase is better than that on Nos. 253-257, but it is still not very good. However, there is more use of incision on these figures and the rosettes are also incised. The band of zigzags at the rim is usual, but the use of tongues instead of rays at the base is very unusual and is repeated on No. 259 only.

259 (B16). Kotyle. Plate 35. C-32-111. Height, 0.087 m. Diameter of lip, 0.117 m.

Body fragment restored. Light greenish-buff clay. Shape and decoration like No. 258, drawing poorer.

260 (B10). Kotyle. Plate 35. C-32-138. Height, 0.114 m. Greatest diameter, 0.148 m.

About one half preserved. Light buff clay. Broad splayed foot, high body with slight flare, horizontal rolled handles. Handle zone with vertical zigzags, checkered band above and below main frieze, which has procession of ten warriors to right, all carrying round shields painted half black and half purple and with white dots on the edge, poor incised rosettes, band of rays at base.

The broad-footed shape with almost vertical sides and the closely set thin rays at the base are features characteristic of the Middle Corinthian period (see Nos. 337-342). The warriors are carelessly drawn and the rosettes vary greatly in size and shape. The vase is certainly the latest piece in this deposit and it might be dated later than *ca.* 600 B.C. However, since the rest of the datable vases all belong to the period before 600 B.C., it seems unlikely that the whole deposit should be dated so late. It is more probable that the typical Middle Corinthian shape was beginning to develop at the end of the previous period. The kotylai Nos.

251 and 275-276 which approach the shape of No. 260 lend strength to this supposition.

261 (B4). Kotyle. Plate 35. C-32-98. Height, 0.07 m. Greatest diameter, 0.09 m.

Very small fragment restored. Reddish-buff clay. Small splayed foot, high convex flaring bowl, horizontal rolled handles. Reserved band of rays at base, one squiggle among the rays, rest covered with fine light red to black glaze, applied white line below handles and vertical lines at sides of handles, white bird at center of handle panel, edged white band above rays, white line on interior at lip.

The shape is a little straighter than No. 253. The water birds are similar to those on the fragment No. 248. White painted birds occur on vases of this period from Anabysos (*Πρακτικά*, 1911, p. 120, no. 15), Aigina (*Ath. Mitt.*, XXII, 1897, p. 296, fig. 21), and Perachora.

262. Kotyle. Plate 35. C-32-100. Height, 0.075 m.

Handles and one third of body gone. Reddish-buff clay. Shape and decoration like No. 261.

263. Kotyle. Plate 35. C-32-86. Height, 0.096 m. Greatest diameter, 0.126 m.

Few body fragments restored. Buff clay. Shape like No. 253. Band of rays at base, rest covered with brown-black glaze, edged red band below handles and above rays, white line on interior at lip.

There are similar kotylai in Early Corinthian groups at Gela (*Mon. Ant.*, XVII, 1906, col. 109, fig. 76) and at Antissa (*B.S.A.*, XXXII, 1931-32, pl. 24, 2).

264-274. Kotylai. Plates 35 and 36. Height, 0.064 to 0.10 m. Greatest diameter, 0.088 to 0.138 m.

These kotylai, most of which have a few body fragments restored, are very similar in shape and decoration to No. 263. On one there is a squiggle among the rays, on some there is a triple red line replacing the broad edged band above the rays, on one there is a triple white line rather than the edged red band below the handles. The glaze varied from red to black, with red-brown and brown-black predominant.

275. Kotyle. Plate 36. C-32-94. Height, 0.069 m. Greatest diameter, 0.097 m.

Body fragments restored. Light buff clay. Rather broad splayed foot, high-flaring body, horizontal rolled handles. Decoration like No. 263, but rays thinner and more numerous. Glaze red-brown to black.

The vase is important as a variant of the usual shape and type of decoration which here approaches the Middle Corinthian kotyle type. This evolution is carried farther in kotyle No. 277 of this group.

276. Kotyle. C-32-251. Height, 0.067 m. Greatest diameter, 0.096 m.

Handle and body fragments missing. Light buff clay. Shape and decoration like No. 275.

277. Kotyle. Plate 36. Fig. 22. C-32-96. Height, 0.068 m. Greatest diameter, 0.106 m.

Body fragments restored. Light buff clay. Broad splayed foot, high sides with little flare, horizontal handles. Decoration like No. 275, but rays still thinner and more numerous.

This vase, which carries farther the new features observed in No. 275, has almost the same proportions as such Middle Corinthian kotylai as Nos. 342 and 346 and the band of rays at the base is like that on later kotylai.

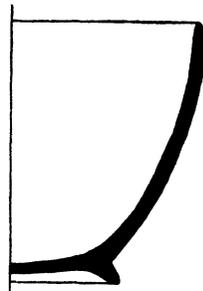


Fig. 22. No. 277 (1:2)

278 (B21). Skyphos. Plate 36. Fig. 23. C-32-102. Height, 0.067 m. Greatest diameter, 0.109 m.

Lip fragment restored. Buff clay. Very small splayed foot, wide-flaring body, offset vertical rim, horizontal rolled handles. Reserved handle zone, rest covered with red-brown glaze.

The shape is like that of late skyphoi with Subgeometric decoration, such as Nos. 212 and 213. The simple undecorated handle zone is similar to that on a new type of cup with offset splayed rim, Nos. 281-283.

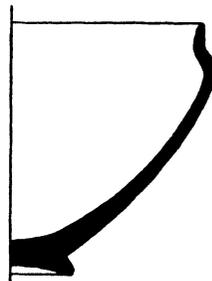


Fig. 23. No. 278 (1:2)

279 (B5). Skyphos. Plate 36. Fig. 24. C-32-97. Height, 0.084 m. Greatest diameter, 0.123 m.

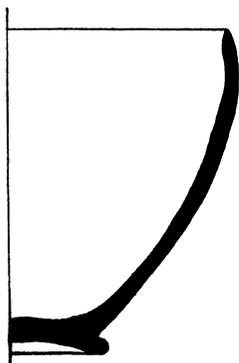


Fig. 24. No. 279 (1:2)

Body fragment restored. Buff clay. Small ring foot, high-flaring body, high rim very slightly offset, horizontal rolled handles. All covered with red-brown glaze except for rim which is reserved and has four horizontal stripes on it.

This too is a late variety of the skyphoi with Subgeometric ornament, such as No. 157, but here only the striped rim remains and the shoulder is glazed.

280. Skyphos. C-32-252. Preserved height, 0.072 m. Greatest diameter, 0.123 m.

Base and lower body gone. Light buff clay. Shape and decoration like No. 279. Glaze brown-black.

281 (B22). Skyphos. Plate 36. C-32-103. Height, 0.079 m. Greatest diameter, 0.137 m.

Body fragments restored. Greenish-buff clay. Shape similar to No. 278, but foot is a little larger, the body is lower and wider and the rim is splayed. Decoration like No. 278, glaze all chipped off, applied white lines on interior and exterior of rim.

282 (B23). Skyphos. Plate 36. C-32-104. Height, 0.065 m. Greatest diameter, 0.135 m.

Handle and body fragments restored. Light buff clay. Small ring foot, wide-flaring bowl, splayed rim, horizontal rolled handles. Reserved handle zone, reserved band with rays at base, rest glazed black, much of glaze chipped off, edged red band above rays and on inside of rim, solid red circle on the bottom of the interior.

This cup is lower and wider than No. 281 and has the rays at the base. It is a late variety of the common Late Protocorinthian cup with splayed rim, Nos. 138 and 152, and there is some change in shape and decoration.

283. Skyphos. Plate 36. Fig. 25. C-32-266. Preserved height, 0.07 m.

Small fragment preserved. Light buff clay. Shape similar to No. 282. All black glaze except

for reserved handle zone, broad red band below handles.

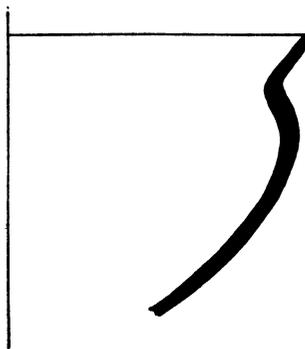


Fig. 25. No. 283 (1:2)

284. Skyphos. C-32-265. Preserved height, 0.057 m.

Small piece preserved. Red and dark gray clay. Shape like No. 283. Decoration similar to No. 283, but has edged red band below handles and on lip and similar bands at corresponding heights on the interior.

285. Skyphos. C-32-270. Height, 0.064 m.

About one half preserved. Light buff clay. Shape like No. 282, but rim is vertical. All black glaze except reserved handle zones.

286. Skyphos. Plate 36. Fig. 26. C-32-256. Height, 0.13 m.

About one third preserved. Heavy splayed foot, high-flaring bowl, high rim with little flare. All black glaze except for wide reserved handle

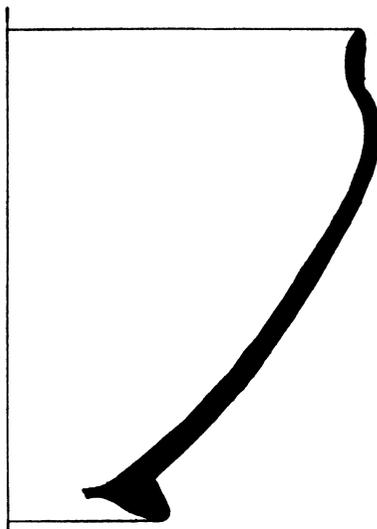


Fig. 26. No. 286 (1:2)

zone, edged red bands below handles and near base, white band on lower part of rim.

287. Skyphos. Plate 36. Fig. 27. C-32-258. Height, 0.078 m.

About one fourth preserved. Reddish-buff clay. Shape like No. 282. Rim, upper shoulder, and base glazed on exterior, interior all glazed.

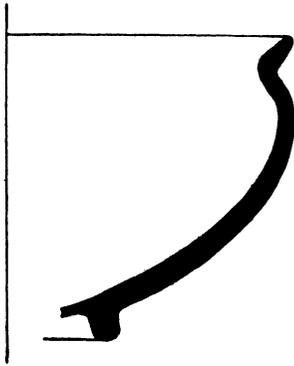


Fig. 27. No. 287 (1:2)

The decoration of the vase is unusual, for there is a narrow glazed zone at top and bottom and the rest of the exterior is unglazed and undecorated. A Rhodian cup with similar decoration was found at Mersin in Cilicia (*Liverpool Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology*, XXVI, 1939-40, pl. LXXIX, 8).

288 (B19). Two-handled Cup. Plate 37. C-32-113. Height, 0.047 m. Greatest diameter, 0.125 m.

Small body fragments restored. Light buff clay, greenish tinge. Very small splayed foot, low wide-flaring bowl, horizontal rolled handles. Handle zone with dot rosettes, animal frieze with goat and panther facing each other on either side, incised and blob rosettes, broad black band with red and white bands over it, rays at base. Interior covered with black glaze, red edged bands near lip, at middle and around large white solid circle on bottom.

Cups without offset rims are not often decorated in the animal frieze style (cf. *Necrocorinthia*, nos. 709-714). The band of dot rosettes is similar to those used to decorate kotylai and covered kotylai (*Necrocorinthia*, pl. 22, 4 and 6).

289 (B20). Two-handled Cup. Plate 37. C-32-91. Height, 0.057 m. Greatest diameter, 0.128 m.

Handle and body fragments restored. Reddish-buff clay. Shape similar to No. 288, bowl a

little deeper. Fine red to black glaze except for band of rays at base, red edged band below handles and above rays on exterior, below lip and near bottom of interior, large red edged circle on bottom of interior.

The shape and decoration are very similar to the cup No. 211 from another Early Corinthian group.

290 (B33). Tripod Bowl. Plate 37. C-32-117. Restored height, 0.05 m. Diameter of rim, 0.121 m.

Feet largely restored. Light buff clay. Rather deep bowl supported by three wide rectangular feet, wide flat lip and rim. Large quadruple lotus in black with red overpaint fills interior of bowl; few incised rosettes, red paint on lip and rim, red edged line on interior at lip, white line on lower rim, incised line around edge of feet, incised vertical lines down middle of feet and zigzags between lines, red paint over left half of each foot.

The tripod bowl is not usual in this period and Payne lists just one (*Necrocorinthia*, p. 293, no. 671). However, the lotus design is of the usual Early Corinthian type and the polychrome decoration is also of this period.

291 (B34). Tripod Bowl. Plate 37. C-32-118. Height, 0.048 m. Diameter of lip, 0.127 m.

Complete. Buff clay, reddish tinge. Shape like No. 290, two holes for suspension pierced in one foot. Good red glaze on the interior of the bowl and on the outside of the feet, rest unglazed, red edged bands on lip, rim, and down center of feet, white line around edge of feet, white zigzags down side of feet, red edged band around middle and bottom of interior of bowl.

292 (B30). Dish. Plate 37. C-32-119. Restored height, 0.043 m. Diameter of lip, 0.112 m.

Base and large body fragment restored. Small foot, wide-flaring body, heavy ridged rim, flat lip. All covered with good black glaze, red applied paint on rim, red edged bands below rim and near base on exterior and below lip and near bottom on interior.

This dish and the other three dishes in this group, Nos. 293 to 295, are unusual in this period and I know of no good parallel for them. Their date must be that of the majority of vases in the group, for the black-polychrome decoration is like that used on so many of the vases found with them.

293 (B31). Dish. Plate 37. C-32-115. Height, 0.037 m. Diameter of lip, 0.115 m.

Small fragments restored. Buff clay. Wide-splayed foot, shallow bowl, vertical rim, and flat lip. Solid black glaze, double incised line on lip, red on lip and rim, red edged bands as on No. 292.

294 (B32). Dish. Plate 37. C-32-116. Height, 0.042 m. Diameter of lip, 0.129 m.

Body fragments restored. Light buff clay. Shape similar to No. 293, bowl deeper, thick rounded rim. Dark brown-black glaze, red on lip, red edged bands below lip and at base.

295. Dish. C-32-267. Height, 0.04 m. Diameter of lip, 0.095 m.

About one half preserved. Light buff clay. Shape like No. 293. All glazed, red to black.

296 (B35). Kothon. Plate 37. C-32-121. Height, 0.06 m. Greatest diameter, 0.167 m.

Body fragments restored. Light buff clay. Wide splayed foot, heavy round body, band handle. Wide reserved band on upper body contains dot rosettes, reserved zone at base with two black bands, rest covered with black glaze, edged red bands at top and bottom of glazed zone on body, double incised lines on shoulder, red edged bands at top and bottom of incurved lip.

The Early Corinthian kothon has already been discussed (No. 217). The band handles seem to be less common than the reflex handles, but all three examples in this group have band handles. The dot rosettes have almost become ring rosettes due to the merging of the dots.

297 (B36). Kothon. Plate 37. C-32-122. Height, 0.048 m. Greatest diameter, 0.14 m.

Body fragments restored. Buff clay, reddish tinge. Shape like No. 296. Decoration similar to No. 296, but dot rosettes alternate with zigzags in the body zone; tongues on shoulder are alternately filled with red paint. Glaze red-brown.

The band of dot rosettes and zigzags is common on Early Corinthian vases (Nos. 189 and 190).

298 (B37). Kothon. Plate 37. C-32-123. Height, 0.057 m. Greatest diameter, 0.152 m.

Handle and body fragments restored. Light buff clay. Shape like No. 296. All black glaze,

edged red bands at edge of lip, on shoulder, below handle and at base; around the top there are triple zigzags in white paint radiating from the center.

For the triple zigzags see No. 190. The kothon No. 217 has white ring rosettes in a similar position.

299 (B38). Pyxis. Plate 37. C-32-120. Height, 0.07 m. Diameter of base, 0.105 m.

Handle and body fragments restored. Buff clay. Broad flat bottom, high concave sides, reflex handles at lip. Reserved band with horizontal wavy line at top, sides covered with horizontal bands in black and red, one checkered band, short rays at base. Glaze black, mostly chipped off.

The shape is the usual concave-sided pyxis of the Early Corinthian period (*Necrocorinthia*, p. 292, fig. 129) and the decoration is common. There are several similar pyxides from late seventh century graves at Phaleron (*Αρχ. Δελτ.*, II, 1916, pp. 34-35, figs. 25 and 27).

300. Pyxis Cover Knobs. C-32-259 to C-32-262.

A group of knobs for pyxis covers indicate other examples of the shape from this period. Most of these knobs are decorated with black and red bands and some have checkered bands also; the same system is seen on the pyxis No. 299.

301 (B50). Handmade Jug. Plate 37. C-32-133. Height, 0.108 m. Greatest diameter, 0.078 m.

Lip and handle fragments restored. Buff clay, reddish tinge. Globular body, slightly flattened bottom, high cylindrical neck and trefoil lip, double band handle. Unglazed, fine buff slip on surface.

Such jugs are common in the late seventh century and in the sixth century (see Nos. 356 and 357), but very similar jugs occur as early as the beginning of the seventh century in graves at Phaleron (*A.J.A.*, XLVI, 1942, p. 28, no. 27, 6, and p. 30, no. 70, 1). There is one similar jug in an Early Corinthian grave from the North Cemetery at Corinth (*A.J.A.*, XXXIII, 1929, p. 541, fig. 21).

302 (B51). Handmade Ladle. Plate 37. C-32-131. Height, 0.168 m. Diameter of bowl, 0.08 m.

Few fragments restored. Buff clay. Rather flat-bottomed, straight-sided bowl, broad band handle rises from bowl and ends in loop. Unglazed, surface smoothed.

303. Handmade Ladle. C-32-132. Height, 0.16 m. Diameter of bowl, 0.08 m.

Body fragment restored. Buff clay, reddish tinge. Shape like No. 302, but with bowl more rounded and with a more definite lip. Unglazed, surface well smoothed.

304. Jug. C-32-254. Preserved height, 0.094 m. Greatest diameter, 0.069 m.

Part of upper body and lip preserved. Clay gray on exterior, brick red on interior, gritty. Wide flare from base, high sides, splayed lip, handle from upper body to lip. Black horizontal stripe at edge of lip, on neck, just below handle and on mid-body; rest unglazed.

305. Jug. C-32-255. Preserved height, 0.092 m. Greatest diameter, 0.076 m.

Upper half preserved. Buff clay. High-flaring body, shoulder contraction, slight flare at mouth. Stripes of red-brown glaze at lip, bottom of neck, three stripes around body.

306. Jug. C-32-269. Height, 0.069 m. Greatest diameter, 0.063 m.

Large body fragment restored. Buff clay. Small flat bottom, globular body, very small neck, flaring mouth, small vertical handle. Unglazed, surface smoothed.

307 (B52). Two-handled Bowl. Plate 37. C-32-114. Height, 0.067 m. Greatest diameter, 0.151 m.

Handles and body fragments restored. Reddish-brown, sandy clay. Small base with sharp inset at top, wide open bowl, horizontal rolled handles. Line at lip on exterior, handle zone with three dot rosettes on each side, four triple bands around body, interior covered with black glaze except for reserved circle at bottom in which there is an octafoil rosette, three-edged red bands on interior. Between circle on bottom and first edged red band is a graffito, the preserved part of which reads: - - - *ομενος ειμι*. Graffito E under foot.

The bowl is an East Greek product of a type particularly common in Rhodes. The graffito is part of a name and Boulter has pointed out that the alphabet is Rhodian or Milesian.

308 (B53). Two-handled Bowl. Plate 37. C-32-222. Restored height, 0.073 m. Greatest diameter, 0.162 m.

Base and body fragments restored. Buff clay. Shape of bowl like No. 307. Broad handle zone with water bird at center and dot rosette on either side of bird, striping on upper body, band of outlined rays at base.

Boulter has suggested that the vase may be a local imitation of the common East Greek "Bird Bowls," and I believe that this is so. The fabric looks typically Corinthian and the wide striped zone is not typical of the Ionian fabrics.

309 (B56). Olpe. Plate 37. C-32-235. Restored height, 0.205 m. Greatest diameter, 0.133 m.

About one half preserved. Reddish-brown clay. Ovoid body, trefoil lip, double-rolled handle. Large reserved panel on one side contains a bull facing right; details incised and red overpaint; line of spiral hooks suspended from top of reserved panel, zigzags and dot rosettes for filling, reserved line above spiral hooks, thin black line along right side and bottom of panel, reserved line around body a little below panel.

This Early Attic olpe has the very early squat shape usual in the late seventh century. The fill ornaments are typical of Proto-Attic ware. The vase belongs to a group of late seventh century olpai, many of which are listed in *J.H.S.*, XLIX, 1929, p. 254.

310 (B54). Kantharos. Plate 37. C-32-130. Height, 0.112 m. Diameter of bowl, 0.119 m.

Small fragments restored. Black, micaceous clay. Wide foot, short stem, bottom of bowl splays sharply, high sides, high band handles. Fine black burnished surface, arcading at offset on bowl, graffito A on either side near handle.

The bowl is a common Etruscan bucchero type of the late seventh century.

311 (B55). Kantharos. C-32-129. Height, 0.108 m. Diameter of bowl, 0.118 m.

Base, handle and body fragments restored. Black clay. Shape and decoration like No. 310, surface less well burnished and arcading less careful.

From the large group of Early Corinthian vases it is evident that the fabric of Corinthian pottery of this period was uniformly good. Most of the vases are of light buff or buff clay, which is very well levigated. Gritty fabrics are rare even in the few hand-

made vases of the period. The firing of the vases was well controlled and most of the pots are baked evenly and are hard. The fine glaze adheres well and on the whole it is well preserved. The color of the baked glaze varies from light red to black, often running the whole range on one vase, such as No. 261, and producing a very pleasant effect. With the exception of the aryballos No. 240, all of the wheel-made vases are well formed and have retained their shape in firing.

Most of the shapes of the period continue from previous types, but there is some change in proportions. The most common shape is still the kotyle. The typical kotyle of the period is tall, has a very narrow foot and the flaring sides are slightly convex. The foot is narrower than in the preceding period and the proportions are a little taller. At the end of the Early Corinthian period there is a trend in the other direction and some vases from the large well group illustrate the development from the tall, narrow-footed Early Corinthian kotyle to the broad-based, more squat Middle Corinthian type.

There are many skyphoi or cups with offset rim in this period also and they carry on shapes established in the earlier part of the seventh century. The common Subgeometric skyphos is represented in a late form by the vases Nos. 212 and 213. The skyphoi of this period are higher and have narrower bases than those of the Proto-corinthian period, thus exhibiting the same tendency that has been seen in the kotylai and that appears in many other shapes. Another type of skyphos or cup, represented by Nos. 281 and 287, is developed in this period and is decorated in a manner similar to East Greek cups.³

Aryballoi and alabastra are better represented now than in the previous period, but they are still few in number. Oinochoai are common both in the narrow-footed and the broad-bottomed types. Again, the first type is taller and thinner and has a smaller foot than in the previous period. There are only a few conical oinochoai in this group.

Kraters become more common than before and there are two types represented here. The column-krater with ledge handles is the most usual type, but there is also another shape in which the vertical handles rise above the lip and in which there are no ledge handles over them.

Some new shapes appear at this time, such as the kothon, the two-handled bowl, the tripod bowl, the dishes and the round-mouthed oinochoe. All of these new shapes continue into the sixth century and some are used even later.

Many of the vases of the Early Corinthian period are decorated wholly or partially in the Subgeometric style of the early seventh century. The kotylai Nos. 245 and 246, and the skyphoi Nos. 208–210 and 212–213 are the latest type of Subgeometric vases, for the style does not seem to have continued into the sixth century. Minor decoration in the Subgeometric manner is seen on the covered kotylai Nos. 189 and 190, on the conical oinochoe No. 199 and on the kotylai Nos. 247 and 248.

The majority of the vases of this period are decorated in the black-polychrome style, with bands of red paint edged with white as the main element of the decoration.

³ Kinch, *Vroulia*, pls. 18, 27, 32, 34, 37–45. Most of these cups were found together with Late Proto-corinthian and Early Corinthian vases.

Incised tongues filled with red, white or yellow color are common on such vases. On both the black-polychrome vases and on those with figured decoration, the band of rays at the base of the vase is usual. There are numerous vases with figured decoration, almost all decorated in the animal-frieze style. Many of the vases, such as Nos. 190, 219, 225, 250, and 251, are among the finest vases of the period. Several other vases are of only slightly less excellent workmanship. On the other hand, there are several vases which show the poorest kind of workmanship, on which the animals portrayed are hardly recognizable. There is much more of this very poor work on vases from other groups at Corinth and it is apparent that in this Early Corinthian period a good proportion of the figured vases which were made at Corinth were very inferior products. There was much mediocre work, too, but the period can best be judged by the very considerable quantity of excellent work that it produced.

In comparison with the Late Protocorinthian figured style, there is much more use of incision for delineation on the solid glazed figures, and red paint is more freely used to pick out parts of the bodies. Incised rosettes are the usual filling ornaments, but there are also many blobs of glaze and small dots in the field. Ring rosettes are less common and they represent the dot rosettes of the previous period in which the dots have merged to form a ring. Some dot rosettes continue to be used, but they are not common. The only human figures portrayed on vases of this period in this group are the padded dancers, which are seen on the oinochoe No. 231 and on the aryballoi Nos. 239 and 242. The human-headed sphinx and siren are common.

There are four or five imported pieces in the large well group; one Attic vase, one or possibly two East Greek cups, and two Italian bucchero bowls. The number is very small in comparison with the tremendous quantity of Corinthian pottery of this period which has been found all over the ancient world.

CHAPTER VI

Middle and Late Corinthian Vases

THE first half of the sixth century B.C., the end of the Orientalizing period at Corinth, is represented in the collection catalogued here by only sixty-eight pieces of pottery. Of these, forty-nine vases belong to the Middle Corinthian style and nineteen pieces are of the Late Corinthian period. At the end of this period, by the middle of the sixth century, the Orientalizing style had practically disappeared,¹ and a new style of vase decoration, called the Conventionalizing style, had begun to develop. This new style is represented by a few vases in the following catalogue. There are also large groups of late Orientalizing and of Conventionalizing pottery from the North Cemetery and from the Potters' Quarter at Corinth.

The one large group of pottery from the Middle Corinthian period, comprising the vases Nos. 331 to 360, was found in 1915 in a well located in the Julian Basilica at the eastern end of the Agora at Corinth. The large krater No. 312 was found in the Stoa built on the north slope of the Temple Hill; the vases Nos. 313, 315, 318, and 330 were all found during recent excavations on Temple Hill. From the Agora South-East section came the pieces Nos. 317 and 328; No. 320 is from the South Basilica, No. 322 from the Agora North-East section, No. 321 from the Peribolos of Apollo, No. 325 from the area of the museum, and No. 323 from a well near Temple E.

312. Krater. Plates 38 and 39. *A.J.A.*, XXXV, 1931, p. 413, fig. 7. C-30-103. Restored height, 0.37 m. Greatest diameter, 0.457 m.

Base, handles, rim, and body fragments restored. Light buff clay, greenish tinge. Very small base, body almost biconical with wide-flaring lower part, pronounced curve at greatest diameter and wide shoulder, low cylindrical neck, wide horizontal lip. Lotus-and-palmette chain on lip, neck covered with black glaze. Wide frieze on upper body decorated by a scene of Herakles and the Centaurs—two centaurs on either side of the vase carry pine branches, a siren and a figure of Herakles drawing a bow occupy the space under one of the handles; two wounded centaurs flee before Herakles and two others pursue him; under the other handle there is an eagle in flight carrying a snake and to the left of the eagle are two male figures facing each other. The centaurs have full

human bodies in front joined on to equine bodies. Short incised strokes all over the human bodies represent hair; otherwise incision is used sparingly. No red overpaint is used on any of the figures. A black band separates the main frieze from a narrow animal frieze in which there are four panthers, three grazing deer between the panthers and a padded dancer. Details of the animals are incised, but no red paint is used. There is a wide black band below this animal frieze and then a band with rays at the base. Good black glaze, much chipped off.

The krater, which is the usual column-krater with ledge handles, is one of the largest of the series. The shape is unusually wide-bellied, but the tapering body, the small foot, and the height of the neck are all similar to characteristic features of Middle Corinthian kraters (*Necrocorinthia*, p. 316). The lotus-and-palmette design on the

¹ *Necrocorinthia*, p. 59.

rim also belongs to the same period. The long thin animal figures and the drawing of the minor details, particularly the simple circles for the eyes, on these figures are also typically Middle Corinthian. The spirited padded dancer in the minor frieze is similar to the fat Early Corinthian figures of this type. The numerous thin rays at the base are again typical of the Middle Corinthian period.

The subject of the scene in the main frieze is the adventure of Herakles with the centaurs at Pholoë. Of the four centaurs, all of whom carry large pine branches, two flee before Herakles, wounded by his arrows. The air is full of flying arrows and many have struck their victims; streams of blood flow from the wounds. The first of the centaurs is much larger than the one behind him or the two who are pursuing Herakles. Whether or not this large size might indicate a special character such as Pholos cannot be certain. The pine branches are the common weapon of the centaurs. The hairy bodies are frequently indicated. The centaurs all have rather long beards. The siren and the flying eagle do not form a part of the main scene; the two human figures under one of the handles are too much destroyed to know how they might enter into the scene. The numerous parallels for this scene have already been presented by Baur in his study, *Centaur in Ancient Art* (Berlin, 1912). Certainly, the krater from Corinth is one of the finest portrayals of the event.

All of the figure drawing on this krater is done with care and the human bodies of the centaurs are particularly well formed. The incision is scant and meaningful. The action of the figures is spirited and the confusion and movement of the heated contest are caught in the simply arranged frieze. The whole vase, which seems to date from about 600 B.C. or shortly thereafter, is one of the most interesting products of the Corinthian potters. It is exceptionally good for the period in which it was made, but the work cannot equal the best products of the last half of the seventh century B.C.

313. Krater Fragment. Plate 40. C-38-545. Preserved height, 0.104 m.

Small fragment of body preserved. Light buff clay. Main zone on body has two horsemen riding to left, each carrying in his left hand a shield decorated with whirl design and in his right hand a spear, seated sphinx to right, eagle flying to left in field, filling of incised rosettes; narrow black band between upper zone and lower animal frieze,

of which part of an animal moving to left is preserved.

The fragment is from a krater such as No. 312, and the general scheme of decoration with a major scene and a minor animal frieze is the same. The drawing of the horses and of the eagle in the field is closely paralleled on a krater fragment in New York (*Necrocorinthia*, pls. 33, 6, and 34, 7).

314. Krater Fragment. Plate 40. C-31-294.

Small body fragment preserved. Light buff clay. Battle scene with warrior at left throwing spear, large eagle facing warrior at right. This is probably part of the main scene of a krater similar to No. 312.

315. Krater Handle. Plate 40. C-37-2487. Width, 0.121 m.

Most of one handle flange preserved. Light buff clay. Siren standing to right, head turned back, wings spread, red paint on wings and body, details incised, incised rosette in field, vertical zig-zags along side of flange.

The drawing is careful, the composition is well suited to the rectangular field. The work is characteristic of fine vases of the early Middle Corinthian period.

316. Krater Handle. Plate 40. C-30-08. Width, 0.096 m.

One flange partly preserved. Light buff clay. Bull's head in front view, details incised, a little red paint on the nose, incised rosettes at side of head.

The shape of the bull's head and the drawing of the incised details are excellent, and this small fragment must be placed among the best work of the period. For similar bulls' heads see Eleusis no. 1132 and *Clara Rhodos*, IV, p. 365.

317. Krater Handle. Plate 40. C-34-424. Width, 0.089 m.

Most of one flange preserved. Light buff to red clay. Eagle standing right, head turned back to left, red paint on wings and neck, incised details.

The drawing of this fragment and that of the handle No. 318 cannot compare with the two previous examples. The drawing of the eagle is good, but that of the swan on No. 318 is careless.

318. Krater Handle. Plate 40. C-37-2488. Width, 0.093 m.

Most of one flange preserved. Light buff clay. Swan facing left, a little red paint on the wing, details incised.

319. Krater Rim. Plate 40. CP-514.

Most of rim and handles preserved. Light buff clay. Zigzags on rim, eagle to right with head turned back on handle flanges, details incised, incised rosettes.

320. Kotyle Fragment. Plate 40. C-36-204.

Small fragment of upper body preserved. Light buff clay. Double line at lip, scene on body with horse and rider at left side of preserved part, warrior, facing left in front of horse, carrying large shield decorated with whirl pattern; a second warrior, facing right; whirls on shield alternately filled with red paint, red on helmet also.

The fragment is from a kotyle such as the one shown in *Necrocorinthia*, pl. 33, 11, which belongs to the Samos group (*Necrocorinthia*, p. 309). The drawing is not very careful.

321. Kotyle Fragment. Plate 40. CP-988. Preserved height, 0.032 m.

Small fragment of upper body preserved. Light buff clay. Line at rim, heads of two horses facing right at left side of fragment. Point of spear carried by rider is visible; warrior facing right at right side of fragment, inscription between horses and warrior in Corinthian alphabet reads ΤΟΝΞΟΜ, horses' manes and design on crest of helmet painted red.

The fragment is from a kotyle of the same shape as No. 320 and it probably belongs to the same group. The inscription is not listed by Payne and he probably did not see this fragment.

322. Kotyle Fragment. Plate 40. C-38-153. Preserved height, 0.048 m.

Small fragment of lower body preserved. Buff clay. Vertical lines in reserved band at base, rest covered with red-brown glaze. Inscription incised in glaze within a rectangle reads ΒΤΕΝ. The fragment is from a kotyle similar to No. 352.

323. Kotyle Fragment. Plate 40. C-32-278. Preserved height, 0.072 m.

Small fragment of upper body preserved.

Greenish-buff clay. Reserved band at base, rest glazed, four incised lines around middle of body, graffito above lines reads - - - ιρανη - - -.

324. Kotyle. CP-98. Height, 0.08 m. Greatest diameter, 0.123 m.

Handles and body fragments restored. Light buff clay. Rather wide splayed foot, high-flaring body, horizontal rolled handles. Reserved band filled with linear rays at base, rest covered with dull black glaze, double red line below handles and above rays.

The kotyle is similar to No. 352 in both shape and decoration.

325. Cup with Offset Rim. Plate 41. C-31-292. Preserved height, 0.123 m.

Small fragment of body preserved. Light buff clay. Shape like *Necrocorinthia*, p. 310, fig. 152. Lotus-and-palmette chain on rim, narrow animal frieze on upper body has figures of a lion, a winged Typhon, and one partially preserved animal; double band separates this from wider animal frieze in which there is a griffin-bird with raised wings, below this is a third animal zone with parts of a boar and a lion preserved, rays at base, heavy filling of incised rosettes and dots in all of the animal friezes, no red overpaint.

The drawing and the incision are careless. The lotus-and-palmette chain is of the Middle Corinthian type (*Necrocorinthia*, p. 149, fig. 55E). The winged Typhon is seen on another Middle Corinthian cup in Munich (*Necrocorinthia*, p. 311, no. 985). The very heavy filling of rosettes and dots is typical of the Middle Corinthian period.

326. Fragment of a Cup with Offset Rim. Plate 41. C-29-70.

Very small fragment of shoulder preserved. Light buff clay. Eagle flying to left in field, head of horse facing left, tip of spear carried by rider.

The fragment is from a cup such as *Necrocorinthia*, pl. 32, 2 or 4. The drawing of the head of the horse is good.

327. Bowl with Offset Rim. CP-516. Height, 0.071 m.

About one third preserved. Light buff clay. Wide shallow bowl, wide rim extending beyond bowl on exterior, reflex handles. Large reserved circle on interior has figure of lioness facing right, front left paw raised, red paint on body, incised

rosettes; edged red band near rim, red paint on rim; reserved handle zone on exterior, edged red band below handles and near base.

The vase is no. 1010 in Payne's catalogue (*Necrocorinthia*, p. 312) and he attributed the piece to the Chimaera Painter. The exterior is decorated in the usual black-polychrome technique.

328. Pyxis Lid. Plate 41. C-33-457. Diameter, 0.136 m.

About one fourth preserved. Buff clay. Round flat knob; cover flares down from knob and straightens out near rim. Knob has solid circle at center with circle around it and then whirls, checkered band at side of knob, rays on cover radiating from base of knob, animal frieze with lion facing left and sphinx wearing polos facing right, filling of incised rosettes and dots, checkered band on either side of animal frieze.

The cover with the low round knob is of the type common on Middle Corinthian pyxides (*Necrocorinthia*, pl. 28, 5). The drawing is rather good for the period.

329. Pyxis Fragment. C-39-26. Preserved height, 0.084 m.

Small fragment of side preserved. Light buff clay. Concave-sided pyxis. Wide animal frieze on body with panther facing left, blob rosettes, narrow line above frieze and then two bands and small vertical zigzags at lip. Wide glazed band at lip and near bottom on interior.

Payne mentions only two possible examples of this shape in the Middle Corinthian period (*Necrocorinthia*, p. 305). From the drawing it seems likely that this fragment should be placed in the sixth century as well.

330. Aryballos. Plate 41. C-38-540. Preserved height, 0.148 m.

About one third preserved. Light buff clay. For shape see *Necrocorinthia*, p. 304, fig. 140. Tongues on mouth and shoulder, dots on rim, double line below handle, central floral pattern (?), cock at left, swan under handle, large incised rosettes.

This aryballos belongs to a group of flat-bottomed aryballoi with a central floral motive flanked by figures (*Necrocorinthia*, p. 305, nos. 835-840), for I assume that there was another cock to the right of the central motive. The cock is of the

developed Middle Corinthian type (*Necrocorinthia*, p. 75, fig. 20F).

331. Oinochoe. Plate 41. Ure, *Origin of Tyranny*, p. 185, fig. 22. CP-140. Height, 0.32 m. Greatest diameter, 0.137 m.

Small body fragments restored. Light buff clay, greenish tinge. Shape like *Necrocorinthia*, p. 33, fig. 10F. Three animal friezes on body separated by wide black bands, rays at base, rest covered with black glaze, much chipped off. Narrow animal frieze on shoulder with figure of siren at center, panthers and birds; wide frieze on upper body filled by panthers, lions, a grazing stag, a goat, and birds; narrow lower frieze carries procession of water birds, some with wings raised; heavy filling of incised rosettes and blobs in all friezes.

The oinochoe is no. 1096 in Payne's catalogue (*Necrocorinthia*, p. 315). It has the typical Middle Corinthian oinochoe shape. The drawing is better in the main frieze than in the minor zones, but all of it is rather careless. There is a similar oinochoe from Rhodes (*Clara Rhodos*, IV, p. 55, fig. 26).

332. Round-mouthed Oinochoe. Plate 41. CP-145. Height, 0.189 m. Greatest diameter, 0.183 m.

Handle and body fragments restored. Light buff clay. Broad ring foot, bulbous body, high neck with slight flare, narrow flat lip, high vertical band handle. Lip and foot glazed and wide black band on lower body with applied white line near either edge of band; on front of vase standing on the wide glazed band is a large female siren with wings spread, facing to right; some purple paint on wings and breast, no fill ornaments.

The shape has already been discussed for the earlier example No. 231. The drawing of the siren is excellent, and the incised details are very carefully executed. The face is particularly well drawn, and it is very similar to the face of *Necrocorinthia*, pl. 31, 6.

333. Round-mouthed Oinochoe. Plate 41. CP-144. Height, 0.189 m. Greatest diameter, 0.187 m.

Handle and body fragments restored. Light buff clay, greenish tinge. Shape and decoration like No. 332, but siren's head is turned back to left.

334. Column-Krater. Plate 42. CP-172. Greatest diameter, 0.172 m.

Base and large body fragments restored. Light

buff clay, greenish tinge. Small base, bulbous body, rather high cylindrical neck, rolled handles rising obliquely from shoulders, wide rim with ledge handles. Zigzags on rim, eagles on handle flanges, reserved panel on upper part of body decorated with heraldic arrangement of male bearded sirens on one side with an incised rosette at the center; on the other side are three padded dancers facing to right, loin cloths painted red; rest of vase covered with dark greenish-gray glaze, much chipped off.

The vase is Payne's no. 1177 (*Necrocorinthia*, p. 317). The shape differs from the earlier kraters in the increased height of the neck, the oblique handles rising from the shoulder, the wider ledge handles. The drawing is carefully done, but the whole vase is ordinary.

335. Amphoriskos. Plate 42. CP-173. Height, 0.113 m. Greatest diameter, 0.071 m.

Whole. Light buff clay. Shape like *Necrocorinthia*, p. 314, fig. 158. Two black bands around mouth, zigzag on neck, tongues on shoulder, four horizontal lines below shoulder, wide animal frieze with a panther and a goat, filling of incised rosettes and dots, triple line under animal frieze and on lower body, wide black band on foot.

Such amphoriskoi are common in the Middle Corinthian period and Payne lists several of them (*Necrocorinthia*, p. 314, nos. 1075-1089), and there are a great many more from Middle Corinthian tombs in Sicily and Italy. The rather rough drawing of this example is typical of the group.

336. Amphoriskos. Plate 42. CP-174. Greatest diameter, 0.071 m.

Base and mouth restored. Light buff clay. Shape and decoration like No. 335, bird in frieze beside panther and goat.

337. Kotyle. Plate 42. CP-151. Height, 0.117 m. Greatest diameter, 0.182 m.

Handle and small body fragments restored. Light pinkish-buff clay. Splayed foot, high-flaring body, horizontal rolled handles. Handle zone filled with vertical zigzags, two bands above and below animal frieze; in frieze is goat flanked by panthers; details in orange-red paint, filling of incised blobs and dots, thin rays at base.

The shape is a little lower and wider and has a slightly heavier foot than the typical Early Corinthian kotyle (*Necrocorinthia*, pl. 22, 2), but it

is not as wide or as broad-footed as the usual Middle Corinthian kotylai, such as No. 342. The decorative scheme is very similar to that on Early Corinthian kotylai (cf. No. 191), but the rays are thinner and more numerous. The drawing is careless and the style is very similar to that of the amphoriskoi. There are similar kotylai from Taranto (*Notizie*, 1936, p. 133, fig. 21).

338. Kotyle. Plate 42. CP-150. Height, 0.134 m.

Small body fragments restored. Light buff clay. Shape like No. 337, badly warped in firing. Decoration like No. 337, but two panthers and two goats in animal frieze, reddish-purple over-paint.

339. Kotyle. Plate 42. CP-165. Height, 0.058 m. Greatest diameter, 0.102 m.

Handle and body fragments restored. Light buff clay. Splayed foot, wide-flaring body, horizontal rolled handles. Vertical zigzags in handle zone, animal frieze with very crude animals, heavy filling of ring rosettes and dots, wide band above and below animal frieze, horizontal lines at base.

The shape is unusually squat. The vase, as well as the equally poor kotylai Nos. 340 and 341, belongs to Payne's "Subgeometric Style" (*Necrocorinthia*, p. 309).

340. Kotyle. Plate 42. CP-159. Height, 0.069 m. Greatest diameter, 0.105 m.

Handle restored. Light buff clay. Shape like No. 337, base smaller. Decoration like No. 337, triple line above and below animal frieze, drawing of animals extremely crude.

341. Kotyle. Plate 42. CP-152. Height, 0.087 m. Greatest diameter, 0.126 m.

Handle and body fragments restored. Light buff clay. Shape like No. 337. Decoration identical with *Necrocorinthia*, p. 309, fig. 150; very heavy bands in thin glaze above and below animal frieze, dots used for filling.

342. Kotyle. Plate 42. Fig. 28. CP-149. Height, 0.129 m. Greatest diameter, 0.188 m.

Handle restored. Light buff clay. Wide splayed foot, wide-flaring body, horizontal rolled handles. Reserved band with rays at base, rest covered with good brown-black glaze, three white lines

with purple bands between them under handle, two red lines at middle of body.

The shape is very close to that of the kotyle No. 277 from the Early Corinthian well group, but

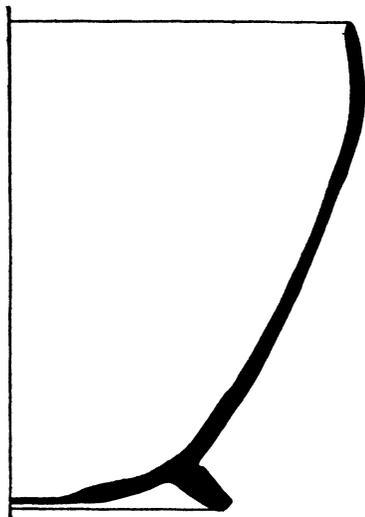


Fig. 28. No. 342 (1:2)

the foot is more widely splayed. The rays are similar and the vase probably belongs at the beginning of the Middle Corinthian series.

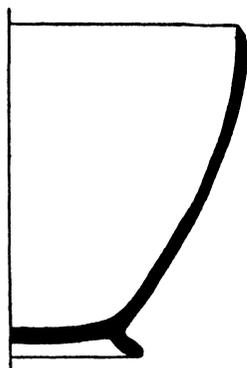


Fig. 29. No. 352 (1:2)

343-353. Kotylai. Plate 43. Fig. 29. Height, 0.061 to 0.133 m. Greatest diameter, 0.095 to 0.193 m.

These eleven kotylai are all very similar in shape and decoration. They have a reserved band at the base filled either by thin rays or by vertical lines. Most of these kotylai have a double red line below the handles and a red band on the interior at the lip;

some have bands above the rays and on the exterior at the lip. On some examples there is a band of red paint on the foot.

354. Kotyle. Plate 43. CP-162. Height, 0.069 m. Greatest diameter, 0.109 m.

Few fragments restored. Buff clay. Sharply splayed foot, high-flaring body, horizontal rolled handles. Solidly covered with black glaze, wide red band under handle, at base and on foot.

355. Bowl. Plate 43. CP-171. Height, 0.058 m. Diameter of lip, 0.168 m.

Handle missing. Light buff clay. Wide ring foot, wide shallow bowl, flat lip, reflex handles. Solid black glaze, red edged band on exterior below handles and at base, on interior below lip and at mid-body, red edged circle at bottom of bowl.

The shape is like that of the bowl No. 327. Payne may be referring to this bowl in no. 715 of his catalogue (*Necrocorinthia*, p. 297), but the context shows that the bowl is of Middle Corinthian date rather than Early Corinthian.

356. Jug. Plate 43. CP-143. Height, 0.127 m. Greatest diameter, 0.113 m.

Handle and body fragments restored. Reddish-buff clay. Globular body with flattened bottom, thin high cylindrical neck, trefoil lip, high band handle. Handmade, unglazed, surface smoothly burnished.

There is a similar jug, No. 301, in the Early Corinthian well group.

357. Jug. Plate 43. CP-142. Height, 0.111 m. Greatest diameter, 0.083 m.

Lip and body fragments restored. Greenish-buff clay, gritty. Shape like No. 356, neck much thicker. Handmade, unglazed, rather well burnished.

358. Jug. CP-141. Height, 0.08 m. less handle. Greatest diameter, 0.077 m.

Handle and body fragments missing. Buff clay. Shape like No. 357, but irregular. Handmade, unglazed, coarsely burnished.

359. Aryballos. Plate 43. CP-146. Height, 0.15 m. Greatest diameter, 0.144 m.

Body fragments restored. Light buff clay. Small ring foot, globular body, small cylindrical neck, round mouth, vertical band handle. Large circle of glaze on front of mouth, neck, and upper body, rest unglazed, wheel made, surface smooth.

The shape is like that of the aryballos No. 330.

360. Bottle. Plate 43. CP-168. Height, 0.089 m. Greatest diameter, 0.064 m.

Handle missing. Light buff clay. Flat bottom, ovoid body, high neck diminishing slightly to the lip, vertical band handle. Handmade, unglazed, rather well burnished.

The shape is similar to bottles common in the Middle Corinthian period (*Necrocorinthia*, p. 313, nos. 1067-1072), but handles are rare on such bottles. There are a few examples from grave CXXXIX in the North Cemetery at Corinth (*A.J.A.*, XXXIII, 1929, p. 541, fig. 21).

The eighteen vases of the Late Corinthian period were all found singly. Many of them come from recent excavations on Temple Hill: Nos. 364-366, 369, 373-374, and 377. No. 363 is from the Stoa north of Temple Hill, Nos. 367 and 372 come from the area west of the museum, No. 368 was found in the Agora South-West section, No. 371 comes from the South Basilica, No. 370 from the Peribolos of Apollo, No. 378 from the site on which the Tourismos hostel is built and No. 375 from a small plundered cemetery which was located to the east of the village of Hexamilia in the Corinthia.

361. Aryballos. Plate 43. CP-871. Restored height, 0.077 m. Greatest diameter, 0.081 m.

Mouth and handle restored. Light buff clay. Slightly flattened spherical body, narrow cylindrical neck. Tongues on shoulder, four horizontal lines below handle, wide frieze with procession of five hoplites to right carrying large shields which have a border of white dots, heavy filling of black dots in the frieze, horizontal lines around the bottom.

The vase is a carefully made example of the late "warrior group" (*Necrocorinthia*, p. 320). The drawing is good for this period.

362. Aryballos. Plate 43. CP-877. Greatest diameter, 0.056 m.

Mouth, neck, and handle restored. Light buff clay. Shape like No. 361. Decoration like No. 361, but figures are more coarsely drawn, center of shield is reserved and has an x in the middle.

363. Aryballos. Plate 43. C-30-106. Height, 0.05 m. Greatest diameter, 0.053 m.

Whole. Light buff clay. Shape like No. 361. Concentric circles on mouth, tongues on shoulder and on bottom, double line above and below main frieze, stag between lions in animal frieze, very coarse style.

364. Aryballos. Plate 43. *Hesperia*, VIII, 1939, p. 195, fig. 4A. C-38-542. Preserved height, 0.08 m. Greatest diameter, 0.09 m.

About two thirds preserved. Buff clay. Small tongues on shoulder, large septafoil rosette on front, dot rosette in center, alternate foils are filled with red paint, cross on back below handle.

The number of aryballoi decorated with rosettes is very large, but the septafoil rosette is

very rare. I would date this example in the middle or early third quarter of the sixth century (see *Hesperia*, VIII, 1939, p. 194).

365. Aryballos. Plate 43. *Hesperia*, VIII, 1939, p. 195, fig. 4B. C-38-541. Height, 0.047 m. Greatest diameter, 0.047 m.

Fragment of lip missing. Buff clay. Concentric circles on mouth, tongues on shoulder, horizontal bands on body, all black but the second band from the bottom which is red, rosette on bottom.

This type of aryballos is common in the Late Corinthian period. There are numerous examples from the graves at Rhitsona in particular.

366. Aryballos. Plate 43. *Hesperia*, VIII, 1939, p. 197, fig. 7. C-37-2309. Height, 0.043 m. Greatest diameter, 0.04 m.

Lip fragment missing. Light buff clay. Shape and decoration like No. 365, body misshapen, bands all done with black glaze.

367. Kotyle. Plate 44. Fig. 30. *A.J.A.*, XLIII, 1939, p. 597, fig. 7. C-39-23. Height, 0.109 m. Greatest diameter, 0.166 m.

Handle and body fragments restored. Light buff clay. Rather small high splayed foot, wide-flaring bowl, horizontal rolled handles. Handle zone with triglyph and metope group at either side of handle, octafoil rosette in center, three vertical lines at sides, two bands below handles with checkered band between, band of rays at base with double line at tip of rays, foot glazed. On under side of base is an inner ring decorated with a checkered band; the circle within this ring is reserved, has a wide band around the edge and in the circle is a siren with spread wings facing right;

wings and throat covered with red paint, incised rosettes, and blobs in the field.

The shape is nearer to that of the Early Corinthian kotylai than that of Middle Corinthian

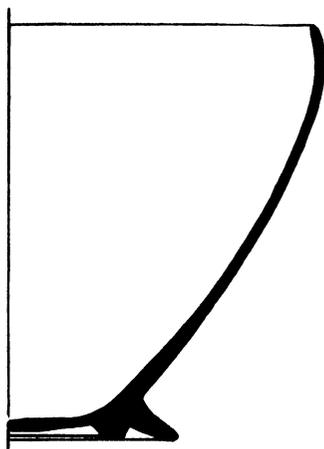


Fig. 30. No. 367 (1:2)

kotylai, but the wide-splayed foot is late. The vase is decorated in the "White Style" (see *Necrocorinthia*, pp. 322-3); some of the elements of the decoration are Subgeometric. The figure decoration on the bottom of the vase is unusual; the figure is very tall and thin and is typical of the Late Corinthian period (*Necrocorinthia*, p. 37), but the incised details are carefully drawn.

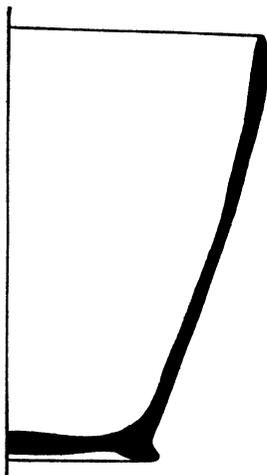


Fig. 31. No. 368 (1:2)

368. Kotyle. Plate 44. Fig. 31. C-33-242. Height, 0.111 m. Greatest diameter, 0.135 m.

About two thirds preserved. Broad ring foot, high body, sides almost straight, horizontal rolled handles. Upper part of body glazed, lower part reserved and has very tall rays, double red line just below handles and above rays.

For the same shape and decoration see *Necrocorinthia*, p. 335, fig. 182.

369. Cup with Offset Rim. Plate 44. C-37-2490. Preserved height, 0.043 m.

Small body fragment preserved. Light buff

clay. Griffin-bird at left, eagle to right, red paint on figures. Glaze red to black.

The poor style of the drawing is typical of the Late Corinthian period (cf. *Necrocorinthia*, pl. 36). The griffin-bird is particularly common in this period and occurs frequently on such cups (*Necrocorinthia*, p. 324, nos. 1342-48).

370. Cup with Offset Rim. C-31-169. Height, 0.071 m.

About one fourth preserved. Light buff clay. Birds facing to left and right in body zone, details in red. Style similar to No. 369.

371. Oinochoe. Plate 44. C-36-708. Height to mouth, 0.207 m. Greatest diameter, 0.156 m.

Small fragments restored. Buff clay. Broad splayed foot, ovoid body, narrow neck with concave sides, trefoil lip, high double-rolled handle. Reserved band with rays at base, rest covered with brown-black glaze, incised tongues on shoulder, every third one filled with red paint, three white lines with red bands between at end of tongues, edged purple band on lower body, broad red band on foot.

The shape is the same as *Necrocorinthia*, p. 33, fig. 10H. The decoration is the same as that on the Early Corinthian oinochoai, such as No. 227.

372. Oinochoe. Plate 44. *A.J.A.*, XLIII, 1939, p. 597, fig. 8. C-39-25. Preserved height, 0.11 m.

About one half preserved. Splayed foot, bulbous body. Tongues painted on shoulder, alternately red and black, checkered band at end of tongues, main band on body filled with lotus-and-palmette chain, three horizontal bands below this, rays at base, base glazed.

The decoration is very similar to that on a Late Corinthian pyxis from Thebes (*Necrocorinthia*, pl. 35, 6). The lotus-and-palmette chain is typically Late Corinthian.

373. Broad-bottomed Oinochoe. Plate 44. *Hesperia*, VIII, 1939, p. 193, fig. 3B. C-39-1. Height, 0.10 m. Greatest diameter, 0.112 m.

About one half preserved. Buff clay. Broad low foot, high sides slightly convex, wide shoulder, low cylindrical neck, trefoil lip. Mouth and neck glazed, red paint on neck, broad band between narrow black lines at shoulder edge and at base.

The vase is decorated in the "White Style."

For similar oinochoai see *Necrocorinthia*, p. 325, no. 1382; *C.V.A.*, U. of California I, iii C, pl. X, 3.

374. Broad-bottomed Oinochoe. Plate 44. *Hesperia*, VIII, 1939, p. 193, fig. 3A. C-38-550. Preserved height, 0.069 m.

About one fourth preserved. Grayish-buff clay. Shape like No. 373. Incised tongues on shoulder, broad black and red bands on edge of shoulder and at base, wide band on body decorated with repeating group of double vertical squiggles with the space between them filled with a dot rosette above and a small bird below.

The vase is decorated in the "Conventionalizing Style," but the work is more careful than is usual in this style. There are similar birds on a pyxis of the same period found at Delos (*Délos*, X, pl. XXXII, no. 507).

375. Kothon. Plate 44. C-38-275. Height, 0.062 m. Greatest diameter, 0.154 m.

About one half preserved. Buff clay. For the shape see *Necrocorinthia*, p. 335, no. 1520-26, fig. 184. The decoration consists of glazed bands and checkered zones on the buff clay, done in the "White Style."

376. Pyxis Lid. Plate 44. CP-1891. Diameter, 0.086 m. (?).

About one third preserved. Light buff clay. Flat cover with flat-topped knob. Rosette with reserved leaves on top of knob, procession of swans on cover, blob rosettes.

The rosette on the knob is similar to the one at the center of the plate No. 377. Such rosettes are common on the mouths of Late Corinthian aryballoi.

377. Plate. Plate 45. *Hesperia*, VIII, 1939, p. 198, fig. 8. C-37-2308. Height, 0.021 m. Diameter, 0.192 m.

About two thirds preserved. Buff clay. Low ring foot, flat bottom, wide-flaring rim, incised

line near lip. Reserved rosette at center, checkered band around circle at center and around outer edge of bottom of plate, red band outside each checkered band, red band inside incised line at lip and black band at edge of lip.

The shape is common at the middle of the sixth century (*A.J.A.*, XXXV, 1931, p. 17 and fig. 15). The decoration is done in the Late Corinthian "White Style."

378. Bowl. Plate 45. C-30-47. Restored height, 0.118 m. Diameter of lip, 0.465 m.

Base and body fragments restored. Light buff clay, slightly gritty. Wide shallow bowl, thick flat lip, ledge handles of reflex type, large hole in each handle. Unglazed, covered with a greenish-yellow slip, three incised branches on each handle.

Similar bowls with reflex handles, decorated in the figure or the polychrome styles, were known in the Early and Middle Corinthian periods. This example is more like the large bowls or mortars of the second half of the sixth century, but it is more carefully made than the later bowls.

379. Fikellura Olpe. Plate 45. *B.S.A.*, XXXIV, 1933-34, pl. 4a, b. CP-872. Height, 0.278 m.

Small fragments restored. Reddish-brown sandy clay. Wide-splayed foot, ovoid body, splayed low rim, vertical double-rolled handle. Chain of lotus and buds on rim and at base, band with thick vertical lines just below rim, handle zone with animal frieze—hound, hare, hound, hare, and goat running to right, dot rosette below each animal. Two wide bands filled with vertical crescents, direction of crescents different in two bands, narrow band with vertical lines above and below the bands of crescents. Glaze reddish-brown.

In his comprehensive study of Fikellura pottery in *B.S.A.*, XXXIV, 1933-34, Cook includes this olpe in his group B II or "Lion Group," coarser style. Cook dates this group ca. 550-540 B.C. The Corinthian olpe is one of the most complete examples of the early Fikellura style. It is unique among the finds at Corinth.

Technically the Middle Corinthian vases are about as good as those of the preceding period. The fine white Corinthian clay is used, the vases are well made and well baked. The warped kotyle No. 338 is the first example in this collection of a misshapen vase. The glaze used is not always of as good quality as in the Early Corinthian period; it is often a thin brown glaze, but good black glaze is still used. The red paint used for

details on figures is sometimes a poor orange-red color rather than the good deep red or purple-red known in the Early Corinthian period.

The shapes of the Middle Corinthian period are taken over from the previous period, with the exception of the amphoriskos and the bottle, which are new in this period. The kotyle, which is still the most popular shape, has changed somewhat in proportions and has a wider and heavier foot and straighter sides than the typical Early Corinthian kotyle. Cups with offset rims are popular now. The krater with taller neck and smaller base than before is common in the Middle Corinthian period.

Artistically the vases of the Middle Corinthian period are poorer than those of the previous period. There is still some very good work done, such as the bull's head on the handle-flange No. 316, the siren on No. 332 and the figured frieze on the krater No. 312. On the whole, however, the work is mediocre and some of it is very bad. Scenes with human figures, particularly battle scenes, are more popular now than before. The adventure of Herakles and the centaurs on the krater No. 312 is a fine example of the figure style of this period. The figures are in silhouette and details are incised, but there is no use of other colors for details. The action is lively and there are realistic touches. The difference in size of the centaurs is very unusual.

The Late Corinthian period, the second quarter of the sixth century, is a period of further degeneration of the Corinthian figured pottery. The pottery is still well made, but figured decoration is disappearing and most of what there is is poorly done. A new style of decoration, using Subgeometric linear designs and stylized floral motives, replaces the figured decoration. Vases with large glazed areas are much less frequent; instead the "White Style" becomes popular and only small sections of vases are glazed in narrow bands, such as Nos. 373 and 377. At the very end of the period, in the middle of the sixth century, there arises another style, and decoration with degenerate Subgeometric ornaments combined with stylized floral designs is common and is known as the "Conventionalizing" style. This last style continues in use at Corinth for over two centuries, but during this time the Corinthian potters yield their position of prominence in Greece to the potters of Attica.

CHAPTER VII

Conclusions

THE five hundred years of Corinthian history from the eleventh century to the middle of the sixth century B.C. is the period during which Corinth rose from a group of huts, built by refugees from plundered villages, to a great city which in the seventh and early sixth centuries was the commercial center of Greece. Few remains of the city of this early period have been found, but large numbers of graves of the period have been uncovered. These graves, found both within the limits of the city proper and in the large cemetery outside the city, have yielded quantities of pottery. The numerous wells and storage pithoi, the only remains of the dwellings of the period, have yielded more pottery and still more has been found in scattered pieces in the large excavated area. This pottery forms the greatest part of the material remains from this half millennium, and by the study of this pottery we must learn what we can of the material culture of the time. Although pottery-making and decorating was certainly but a minor art and largely a commercial art, it must reflect major arts of which little remains. In a city which rapidly became a great commercial center, the pottery which was one of the important items of trade is a good indication of the importance and prosperity of the city in any period.

The most important element of continuity throughout these five centuries of Corinthian ceramic history is the use of the well-known light-colored fabric. The copious supply of fine whitish clay at Corinth was evidently used by the first settlers who occupied the previously abandoned site. Even the earliest vases, those from the ruined hut found to the west of the museum, were made of well-levigated clay, were well thrown, hard baked, and covered with a good glaze. At this time as well as in the ninth and eighth centuries the fabric was usually buff in color, but sometimes the clay fired to a reddish-buff or a greenish-buff color. The fine light-buff fabric, sometimes almost white in color, which has always been considered the characteristic fabric of Corinthian pottery, first became common in the second half of the eighth century B.C., and it was used almost invariably in the seventh century and the early sixth century. With the exception of the small amount of handmade pottery which was produced in all of these periods, the clay was very well levigated, the pottery was thin-walled and carefully baked so that warped pots are unusual. Only at the very end of the Orientalizing period, in the middle of the sixth century, was there some decline in the technical quality of the Corinthian pottery.

The good lustrous glaze, common on Corinthian pottery, appears on the earliest examples. The color of the glaze in the Protogeometric period was often red or reddish-brown, but some black glaze was used even in the earliest period. In the Geometric

period black glaze became more common, but throughout the ninth and eighth centuries much of the glaze was mottled, varying in color from light red to reddish-brown and black. The glaze sometimes has a metallic lustre. On Protocorinthian and Corinthian vases the glaze is usually black, but even at this time mottled glaze or solid red glaze occurs. Poor, thin glaze begins to appear in the sixth century and the glaze on Late Corinthian and on Conventionalizing pottery is often dull and streaky.

The shapes of the Corinthian vases vary considerably throughout the long period under consideration here. From the earliest period we have as yet only small vases—skyphoi, cups, small oinochoai, and jugs. In the Geometric period of the ninth and eighth centuries the proportion of large vases such as oinochoai, kraters, and the few amphoras is considerable, but the small skyphoi, conical oinochoai, aryballoi, bowls, and small jugs still are in the majority. In the last quarter of the eighth century and in the first half of the seventh century large vases were again few in number and the newly invented kotylai, the conical oinochoai, aryballoi, and skyphoi are in the great majority. Oinochoai and olpai again became popular in the Late Protocorinthian period and kraters from the last quarter of the seventh century are common. The number of large vases increased still further in the sixth century.

The oinochoe with a small foot and trefoil lip is perhaps the only shape which was in use continuously throughout the half millennium represented in this study. The shape, which was common in Greece in the Submycenaean period, so far appears at Corinth first in the Protogeometric period. The oinochoai of this period and of the Early Geometric period have full ovoid bodies or even globular bodies, but some of the oinochoai of the latter period have developed a more elongated ovoid form and a higher neck. This tendency is accentuated in the late eighth century and the typical Protocorinthian-Geometric oinochoe has a tall body on a small foot and a high wide cylindrical neck. This form continues with slight changes in the same direction through the early seventh century, but at about the middle of the century there was a reversion to the full-bodied form with a low wide cylindrical neck and a large trefoil lip. This new form has a vertical handle which rises high above the lip. The rest of the history of this shape has been told graphically in figure 10 of Payne's *Necrocorinthia*; the material published here substantiates the development outlined by Payne.

In all periods the majority of the large jugs of Corinthian manufacture were trefoil oinochoai. From the Early Geometric period there are only two amphoras. The only other amphora comes from the large Early Corinthian well group. The shape was certainly not popular at Corinth. The large handmade hydriai were made throughout the Geometric period, but in the seventh century their place was probably taken by the large handmade amphoras, of which there are a few examples of late Protocorinthian date. These early amphoras are the predecessors of the Corinthian wine amphoras of somewhat later date. Large handmade oinochoai also occur in seventh-century groups.

From the beginning of the eighth century, the krater is one of the popular large shapes. The large bowl on a stand, No. 36, from the Early Geometric group suggests the first use of the shape at that time. In the following period both kraters on high stands

and those on low bases were very popular, and they remained common throughout the eighth century. Kraters from the first three quarters of the seventh century are few, but there are kraters from this period which in shape are like the earlier ones. In the last quarter of the seventh century, at the beginning of the Early Corinthian period, a new type of krater, the column-krater, came into use and it rapidly became very popular. The first column-kraters have very full bodies and low necks, but soon the form acquired a higher neck and it became taller and tapered more sharply to the small base.

Of the smaller shapes, the skyphos was the most popular throughout the Geometric period, at the end of which it was replaced to a large extent by the newly invented kotyle. The earliest skyphoi were deep bowls with a sinuous profile, very similar to those of the Late Mycenaean period. These earliest skyphoi have low ring feet, but in the Protogeometric period the high conical foot was developed. At the beginning of the Early Geometric period this high foot was discontinued, and a rather deep skyphos on a low ring foot was common. During the Early Geometric period there was a tendency to make skyphoi shallower and with straighter sides. The rather shallow skyphos was the common type in the Late Geometric period. With the invention of the kotyle in the third quarter of the eighth century, the skyphos was almost entirely displaced, but some late skyphoi similar in shape to those of the Late Geometric period were made in the late eighth century. A shape developed from the skyphos, commonly called a cup with offset rim, was popular in the seventh and sixth centuries.

The kotyle first appeared at Corinth in two different forms, one of which was very short-lived. The shape differed from the skyphos in having a simple curved profile of the bowl from base to lip with no offset rim; the handles were set horizontally at the lip and did not rise obliquely from the shoulder. The shape has been called an imitation of metal prototypes, and, indeed, metal kotylai have been found, but none of these antedates the first kotylai of clay. The possibility of a direct development from a skyphos in which the offset lip has almost disappeared is strongly suggested by the Late Geometric skyphos No. 80. One type of early kotyle has a rather low, wide-mouthed bowl which is very similar to that of the skyphos No. 80, but the handles of the kotyle are set closer to the lip and they are almost horizontal. This type of kotyle lasted only to the end of the eighth century. The tall kotyle appears as a separate form as early as *ca.* 725 B.C.¹ and from then on it has a long history, during which there is a steady fluctuation in the proportions of the shape. In the eighth century such kotylai were tall and narrow and had small ring feet. In the early seventh century the kotyle remained tall, but the mouth was wider and there was a more decided flare of the body from the small base. By the middle and third quarter of the seventh century the kotyle was shorter and wider and had a wide base and less flare to the body. In the Early Corinthian period the proportion of height to greatest width remained about the same, but the base was smaller and there was more flare to the body. By the end of the seventh century the form was becoming even more squat and the base was very wide and heavy, so that the sides of the vase rose almost vertically. At the end of the Orientalizing period, in the

¹ *A.J.A.*, XLV, 1941, p. 35.

middle of the sixth century, the kotyle had a narrower, but still heavy, base and there was more flare to the sides of the vase, which was still low and wide. After this period the Attic kotyle was imported into Corinth and was imitated there.

Small handmade jugs, of a type later known as aryballoi, were made at Corinth in the Protogeometric period and throughout the Geometric period. The fine wheel-made jug No. 63 of Early Geometric date is also of this same shape, and another jug of the same period, No. 48, is very similar in shape to some of the later aryballoi. All of these vases have small cylindrical necks, round mouths, and small vertical handles, bulbous bodies and, with the exception of No. 48, flat bottoms. There are as yet not enough of these vases, particularly of the wheel-made type, to establish a connection between them and the aryballos which became so popular after the middle of the eighth century, but it is certain that aryballoi were being made at Corinth in the ninth century and even earlier. There are so few Protocorinthian aryballoi preserved in this collection that they add nothing to what is already known of the development of this shape.

The conical oinochoe is another type of small jug which was popular in the eighth and seventh centuries. The first example at Corinth, No. 76, is from the later Geometric period. The early conical oinochoe has a very wide, squat body, flaring slightly from the base and then contracting sharply to form a wide shoulder; the high neck is slightly concave. The Protocorinthian examples have conical bodies which contract in a slightly convex curve from base to neck; the neck is cylindrical. The Early Corinthian examples are similar in shape to those of the Protocorinthian period, but some of the later examples have thicker necks.

There are many other shapes which appear sporadically or in single periods. The one-handed cup is known in the Protogeometric period and in the Early and Late Geometric periods. There is one example from each period and the shape seems never to have been popular. The pyxis appears first in a Protogeometric example, No. 8. There is also the large covered jar No. 37 of the Early Geometric period. Small pyxides were numerous in the Protocorinthian and Corinthian periods, but there are only a few fragments preserved in this collection. There is only one Protogeometric kalathos, but the shape was again popular in the seventh century, when numerous small and often crudely made kalathoi were used. There is just one locally made kantharos and it belongs in the Late Geometric period. The Protogeometric multiple vase No. 10 and the Early Geometric stand No. 65 are unique examples. There are a few plates from the Early Geometric period and none appears again until the Middle Corinthian period. Among the shapes which appear first in the Early Corinthian period are the kothon, the round-mouthed oinochoe, and the tripod pyxis. There is an angular kothon from the Late Corinthian period. The round-mouthed oinochoe occurs again in two examples in the Middle Corinthian period and it is a popular shape at Corinth after the middle of the sixth century. The amphoriskos occurs in only two examples from the Middle Corinthian period, but later examples are known elsewhere.

The decoration of Corinthian pottery during these five centuries is divided into two large groups, the Geometric style and the Orientalizing style. The repertory of Co-

Corinthian Geometric motives grew slowly from very simple beginnings, but it never became very large and it was always made up largely of very simple motives. In the earliest period reserved panels filled with zigzags and groups of parallel chevrons forming a large triangle are all that is known so far. In the developed Protogeometric period groups of reserved lines became common, and there are a few instances of the use of concentric semicircles, opposed groups of oblique lines and crosshatched triangles. The potters of the Early Geometric period made use of all of these motives except the semicircles. The triple reserved lines are very common on pottery of this period. Soon panels were filled with groups of parallel zigzags, usually with from three to five lines to a group. Parallel zigzags remain a popular motive throughout the Geometric period. At Corinth the apices of the outer zigzags were frequently joined to the top and bottom of the reserved panel by short vertical bars, a feature rare in other Geometric fabrics.

The hatched meander first appears in the Early Geometric period and it occurs then in a simple form on five vases. There is one example of a hooked meander and one simple key meander. The same type of simple meander occurs on four vases of the Late Geometric period and on one krater of the Protocorinthian-Geometric type. The meander does not appear after the eighth century. It was never one of the popular Geometric decorative motives at Corinth, as it was in most of the other Geometric fabrics.

The composition and decoration on Corinthian Early Geometric pottery were as simple as were the motives employed. On the earliest oinochoai there was often only a band of decoration just below the handle, usually a group of reserved lines, one of which might be filled with a zigzag line. A reserved panel filled with zigzags was commonly added on the front of the neck at a slightly later date and the number of groups of reserved lines around the body was increased at the same time to two, three, or even four. On other types of vases the reserved panel on the shoulder was often the only decoration. Towards the end of the Early Geometric period some of the skyphoi were decorated with a band at handle level continuing right around the vase and filled with zigzags or meanders in a panel formed by vertical lines, thus following the earlier system. On a few late oinochoai of this period, Nos. 70 and 71, there are minor zones of decoration below the panel on the neck.

The decoration on later Geometric pottery is a direct development from the earlier system, but a few new motives are added. The main decoration on almost all of the vases is limited to the shoulder or handle zone; below the handle the body of the vase is decorated with triple reserved bands. The krater No. 73 is an exception, for it has a minor zone of decoration between the first two triple reserved bands just below the handles. The new decorative motives added to the repertory of Geometric ornament at this time are parallel chevrons, short zigzags, and short straight lines. These motives were used in narrow bands and at right angles to the direction of the band. Of the nine decorated vases presented from this period, these new motives appear on five; three vases have meanders in their shoulder zones and on one vase there is a band of hatched triangles. The composition of the shoulder panel or handle zone is more complicated in this period than on earlier Geometric vases. The large krater No. 73 has the most

complex decoration in the shoulder panel. A central panel with a meander pattern is bordered on the sides and bottom by bands filled with chevrons and zigzags. The two vertical bands at the sides of the main panel alternate with three vertical triple reserved lines, offering the earliest example at Corinth of the use of the triglyph and metope system of composition, a system popular in Attica since the Protogeometric period. The same scheme is repeated on the krater No. 74 and on the skyphos No. 83. The division of the central shoulder panel into two or three horizontal sections is now common. On the vases Nos. 73, 74, and 75 the horizontally oriented central section flanked by vertical side sections gives the whole shoulder zone the appearance of a triglyph and metope arrangement.

In the last half of the eighth century there was a quickening of the development of decoration on Corinthian pottery and a great change took place, occurring in two stages. In the first period, occupying roughly the third quarter of the eighth century, a few new motives were added to the repertory of Corinthian Geometric ornament. Chief among these additions was the metope filled with an hourglass or a butterfly pattern. This pattern was formed by first dividing the metope into four triangles by means of lines joining the corners and then filling two opposite triangles with solid glaze. The unglazed triangles were often decorated with chevrons or with various fill ornaments. The butterfly pattern with the two side triangles glazed was most popular on Corinthian pottery. Both the hourglass and the butterfly were popular on the earliest Attic Geometric pottery,² but they do not appear at Corinth before the middle of the eighth century B.C. The same simple zigzags and chevrons which appeared in the previous period are still very common, but now they are frequently placed in small groups with from three to seven zigzags or chevrons in a group. The groups are in bands and are separated, leaving a reserved zone between and suggesting again a triglyph and metope frieze. The arrangement of the handle zone is very similar to that on Late Geometric vases, but the appearance of the vases is changed considerably by covering much of the body of the vase below the handle zone with horizontal stripes. The lower third of the vase, sometimes a little more or less, is always glazed solid or has just a single reserved line at about the middle of the glazed zone. This wide striped area was a growth out of and replaced the groups of triple reserved bands which previously decorated the body of the vase. The first representational design appeared on Corinthian pottery at this time; it was a water bird portrayed in Geometric style and used as a filling for metopes. There is no example of this motive in the present collection, but there are examples on other pottery from Corinth.³ The fine large krater from Thebes, now in the Toronto Museum, has the finest representational designs on Corinthian Linear Geometric pottery.⁴

The second stage in the development of Corinthian pottery took place at the end of the third quarter and during the last quarter of the eighth century. It was more a change due to the introduction of an entirely new style of decoration, which was continued along with the old style, than it was a development from the earlier local

² *Kerameikos*, I, pls. 35 and 73.

⁴ *Protokorinthische Vasenmalerei*, pl. 3.

³ *Art and Archaeology*, XXXI, 1931, p. 156.

style. The Orientalizing style of vase decoration was introduced into Corinth at *ca.* 725 B.C., or a little before, and from the available evidence it seems that the adoption of this new style and its incorporation into the Corinthian repertory was a rapid process, for numerous new motives and new schemes of decoration appear simultaneously. There was a wholesale adoption of a fully developed style, and vases decorated entirely in the new style appear in quantity from the first. At the same time, the old local Geometric style continued to be popular, often without change, but frequently combined with motives selected from the repertory of Orientalizing ornament.

Of the new motives combined with the Linear Geometric designs, the most important is the band of contiguous filled triangles or rays. These rays were used first on the shoulder of globular aryballoi, radiating from the neck, and in bands on the neck of oinochoai or on the bodies of aryballoi. Soon these rays were used as a band at the base of vases of all shapes, and this remained their standard use on both Geometric and Orientalizing vases throughout the Orientalizing period.

Bands of angular S's, rows of contiguous crosshatched lozenges and checkered bands all became popular at the beginning of this period and continued in use throughout the seventh century. The first curvilinear motives appeared on Corinthian pottery at this time. Most popular are the hooked spirals and various large ribbon patterns which covered the bodies of oinochoai. The representational designs which became popular at this time appear on only a few small fragments from this collection.

The first solidly glazed vases decorated with applied white paint belong to the last quarter of the eighth century. The white paint was used for very simple decoration, usually with motives common in the Linear Geometric repertory. Much of the decoration with applied paint was the same as that which previously had been reserved and the effect produced was much the same. White paint was used occasionally at Corinth for such decoration as the large snake painted on the fine Late Geometric krater from the North Cemetery.⁵ In the seventh and sixth centuries both red and white applied paint were used on Orientalizing vases. White birds were frequently painted on glazed vases of Early Corinthian date.

In the first half of the seventh century the decoration on Protocorinthian pottery, with the exception of the representational designs which are not included in this collection, remained much the same as they had been in the late eighth century. The same motives were used repeatedly in similar schemes of composition. After the middle of the seventh century less Subgeometric pottery was made and what was made at this time was poor in quality and was carelessly decorated. Orientalizing pottery now formed a much larger part of the Corinthian manufacture. There are several fine examples of Orientalizing ware from the third quarter of the seventh century in this collection. Most of the decoration was in the animal-frieze style, and there is only one fragment of a vase decorated in the miniature figure style. The oinochoe No. 141 illustrates well the combination of the Subgeometric ornament with the Orientalizing animal-frieze style. The scene with hounds chasing a hare had been popular at Corinth since the early

⁵ *A.J.A.*, XXXIV, 1930, p. 411, fig. 5.

part of the seventh century. The fully developed Orientalizing style, with but a few fill ornaments of Subgeometric type, is illustrated by the fine olpe No. 142. The friezes of animals in silhouette with incised details, the dot rosettes, the polychrome decoration in the minor zones are all typical of the style.

The small vases with Subgeometric decoration of the early part of the seventh century were replaced at this time by vases which were glazed, except for a band of rays at the base, and which often had decoration over the glaze added in white paint. This type of kotyle was made for about a century, until it was replaced by the Attic type of solidly glazed kotyle which was introduced into Corinth at about the middle of the sixth century. Oinochoai and other types of jugs were also glazed except for the reserved band of rays at the base, and this type of decoration became even more common in the Early Corinthian period.

A much larger proportion of the Early Corinthian pottery is decorated in the figure style than had been the case in earlier periods. There is great variation in the quality of the execution of this decoration. Some of the finest pieces of pottery with figured decoration belong to this period, but at the same time there is a large group of vases with extremely poor decoration in the figure style. There are many vases without any figured decoration; most of these have simple polychrome decoration applied over the glaze. Almost all of the figured decoration is of the animal-frieze style, and there are very few scenes with human figures in this group. Some mythical creatures which are part human, such as the Boread and the human-headed sphinx and siren, are frequent in the animal friezes. The padded dancers are the most common type of human figure used at this time. All of the figures, both human and animal, are painted in silhouette and have incised details, while many have areas picked out with applied red or purple paint. The figures usually are longer and thinner than those of the previous period, more incision is used than before, and often the use of incision is careless. The dot rosette, the favorite filling ornament of the previous period, is infrequent now and the incised rosette has taken its place. Small dots and blobs of glaze of all shapes occur together with the more carefully formed rosettes. Minor zones filled with Subgeometric ornament still occur, particularly on conical oinochoai and on the large covered kotylai.

The degeneration in decoration of the animal-frieze style which was apparent already in the Early Corinthian period is carried further in the Middle Corinthian period. There are few vases which have decoration that can compare with the fine work of the previous period. This is probably due more to a change of interest on the part of the potters than to a lack of ability, for the number of vases on which human or legendary events are portrayed is much greater in the Middle Corinthian period than before and these scenes are very well drawn. Finest of these is the portrayal of the encounter of Herakles and the centaurs on the large krater No. 312. Battle scenes and groups of mounted warriors are frequent. Padded dancers remain a favorite subject.

In the Late Corinthian period the degeneration of the animal-frieze style is completed, and finally this type of decoration disappears entirely. The technique of portraying scenes of various types became more highly developed, probably under the

influence of the rapidly developing Attic black-figured style, which eventually displaced the Corinthian type of decoration. Before the middle of the sixth century a new style of decoration with stylized floral ornaments became popular at Corinth and was used for centuries on a poor kind of pottery which was produced at Corinth. Most of the pottery made at Corinth after the middle of the sixth century was in imitation of Attic pottery.

The site of ancient Corinth, occupied in the Neolithic and Early Helladic periods and apparently not settled in the Middle and Late Helladic periods, was re-occupied by at least a small group of people in the eleventh century B.C. These first settlers were competent potters and they used the local clay to make good vases which were simply decorated. In the tenth and ninth centuries the settlement must have grown considerably, and pottery was produced in quantity. This pottery was apparently a provincial product modelled after Attic wares, but it was made locally. It was simply decorated with a limited number of Geometric motives. In the early part of the eighth century the potters, still largely dependent on Attica for their artistic inspiration, began to find a market for their products outside the Corinthia. By the latter part of the century Corinthian trade had expanded greatly under the Bacchiad rule and the impetus given to the potters' industry resulted in a rapid development based on the old Atticizing decoration, but now creating an original local style. This development had hardly begun when contacts with the East brought to Corinth the strong influence of Orientalizing art. Corinth adopted this new style of art wholeheartedly and soon became the center for the production of Orientalizing pottery in Greece and the agent responsible for the transmission of this new style to other parts of Greece and the Magna Graecia. For over a century, and particularly under the rule of the Cypselids, Corinth retained its position as one of the great centers of pottery production and export and its products have been found over a large part of the ancient Mediterranean world. Corinth was at its height in the last quarter of the seventh century B.C., during the reign of Periander, and the potters' industry flourished, but a decline in pottery-making seems to have followed the fall of the Tyranny and the establishment of the Oligarchy. Corinth's place as the chief producer and exporter of pottery was rapidly taken by Athens, and for the first time in its history Corinth imported large quantities of pottery for local consumption. Pottery alone bears eloquent witness to the prominent position to which Athens had risen following the reforms of Solon and particularly during the reign of Peisistratos, and at the same time of the decline of Corinth to secondary rank among the cities of Greece.

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