



Amphora 141-5

C O R I N T H

RESULTS OF EXCAVATIONS

CONDUCTED BY

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

VOLUME XIII

THE NORTH CEMETERY

BY

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THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

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FOREWORD

The North Cemetery, as it has been called, was discovered and first tested in 1915 by Bert Hodge Hill. About one kilometer northwest of the ancient Corinthian Theater, it lay in the plain some distance northward from the precipitous edge of the lower of the two plateaus that were occupied by the city of Corinth. Only three graves containing sarcophagi were opened in that initial exploration; but in 1916 Hill and William B. Dinsmoor resumed and continued the excavations until some 60 tombs all told had been uncovered. Full records were kept of the burials and of the objects found, and a detailed plan of each grave was drawn by Dinsmoor. The material recovered, chiefly but not exclusively pottery, was assigned to Dr. Stephen Luce for publication, but progressive ill health unfortunately prevented him from completing his work and seeing it through the press. That part of the cemetery is not dealt with in the present volume.

Except for a minor sounding, which in 1919 exposed one or two additional graves in the same area, no further work was done in the cemetery until 1928. In that year Professor T. Leslie Shear, assisted by Miss Josephine Platner (Mrs. Josephine Shear Harwood) and Miss Angela Johnston, began a thorough investigation of the whole burial ground. In the first season 33 tombs were found and cleared, yielding 194 vases, 23 bronze strigils and two of iron, five terracotta lamps, and shells of many eggs. The pottery was mainly of three kinds: local Corinthian wares, Corinthian imitations of Attic types, and imported Attic products, and the chronological range was seen to extend from the late sixth century B.C. well down toward the end of the fifth if not later.

In the campaign of 1929 work in the area under the supervision of Miss Platner brought to light 200 graves. A small group of interments in shafts or pits, cut in hardpan and covered usually by one or two slabs of poros or a kind of sandstone, could be dated by the evidence of the contents to the Middle Bronze Age in the first half of the second millennium B.C. Several burials accompanied by Geometric pottery were also found, and it became clear that the use of the burial ground had continued through a long sequence of periods. Some of the early graves indeed had been cleared and reemployed much later in Roman times.

The third season of digging, in 1930, again under the same supervision revealed 235 further graves. Some belonged to the Middle Helladic group: one was of particular interest, since it contained a gold headband or diadem, resting on the skull of a woman, and another was notable for the bronze dagger it yielded. Geometric graves also made their appearance, usually taking the form of oblong pits that had been hollowed out in hardpan, each covered by a heavy block of sandstone. Large jars or kraters were frequently set outside, at the northern end of the tomb. Similar kraters were likewise used for the burial of infants. Among the pots from the graves capacious undecorated mugs or amphoras, occurring in black as well as yellow clay, stand out from the ordinary geometric fabrics by their curious handmade technique, which had somehow survived or been revived in the Geometric period. Stone sarcophagi came into use in the era of Protocorinthian pottery and continued throughout the period when early and later Corinthian wares flourished. The ceramic material recovered reflects clearly the competition that was waged between the potters of Attica and those of Corinth; the triumph of the former and the decline of the latter are marked by the appearance of Corinthian pots made in imitation of the Attic, and eventually by the importation of many actual Athenian vases to Corinth.

An account of the work done, including a brief survey of the pottery and the other valuable objects brought to light in the tombs, was promptly published by Professor Shear at the end of each campaign,¹ and after the final season some especially exciting graves and their contents were presented in the *Illustrated London News*.² A more detailed discussion of the pottery and the light it sheds on the history of Corinth in its development and change through a long sequence of periods was written by Miss Platner for *Art and Archaeology*.³

At the conclusion of the excavation Professor Shear had in mind a comprehensive final publication of that part of the North cemetery which he excavated in 1928, 1929 and 1930, to take its place as a volume in the Corinthian series. Altogether 530 graves and 54 Deposits had been discovered and cleared. They represent the Middle Helladic, Geometric, Proto-corinthian and Corinthian periods, and continue on through the fifth century into the beginning of the fourth; and some of the graves, as mentioned, were opened and re-used in Roman times, side by side Roman tile-covered graves. A gap in the sequence between the Middle Bronze Age and the Geometric era stands out conspicuously; for not a single grave of the Mycenaean period was discovered. This negative evidence, however, cannot be taken to demonstrate that Corinth was uninhabited at that time. Ordinary Mycenaean burials were rarely made in shaft graves dug in level ground. The normal usage was to cut into a sloping hillside a passage, long or short, that led with a downward slope into a chamber which was hollowed out under a ledge or ridge which formed the roof. Further exploration in terrain suitable for such sepulchers may yet reveal Mycenaean tombs in the neighborhood of Corinth.

All the graves in the cemetery were studied and recorded with care in notes, drawings and photographs, and the thousands of objects recovered were cleaned, repaired when necessary, classified, numbered, catalogued and photographed; and some of the finest pieces were rendered in watercolors, many of which are published in this volume. The latter are mainly the work of Piet de Jong, who also made drawings of objects other than vases; Miss Mary Wyckoff (Mrs. C. Howard Simpkin) likewise had a share in the recording of this kind. Dr. Marian Welker kindly provided the drawing of the Middle Helladic gold diadem. Professor Stillwell assisted in many ways as well as in the surveying of the cemetery. Much of this preliminary labor for the preparation of the book was begun while digging was still in progress. The objects recovered were photographed, some by W. Hege, others by H. Wagner, of the German Archaeological Institute in Athens.

There is no need to insist at great length on the importance of publishing a generously full account of an excavation in an ancient cemetery so systematically and meticulously conducted as this one at Corinth. It is a truism to say that from the tombs of the dead we may obtain some of our best and most direct evidence shedding light on the state of the daily life, the manners and customs of the ancient past. For the proper evaluation and understanding of the material yielded by the cemetery every item must be studied, identified and fitted into its setting. The whole accumulation of actual objects and of the observations made by the excavators together provide the only safe basis for general conclusions, deductions and theories.

During the past century and more, innumerable excavations, illicit as well as licit, have been conducted in Greek lands, and thousands upon thousands of ancient graves have been discovered and emptied. Relatively few of these burials have been fully or adequately published

¹ *A.J.A.*, XXXII, 1928, pp. 490-495; XXXIII, 1929, pp. 538-543; XXXIV, 1930, pp. 404-431.

² *I.L.N.*, August 9, 1930, pp. 244-247.

³ *Art and Arch.*, XXIX, 1930, pp. 195-202, 257-265.

and very rarely has an extensive cemetery been exhaustively described and illustrated in its entirety. The publication of the North Cemetery at Corinth as envisioned by Professor and Mrs. Shear thus not only fulfills the duties of responsible excavators, but presents an invaluable body of fresh original material and observed facts.

Professor Shear, who died July 3, 1945, did not live to prepare himself the final publication on the results of his excavations in the North Cemetery and to guide it through the press. Mrs. Josephine Shear Harwood, who as Josephine Platner had supervised the actual digging, took over the responsibility for ensuring that the project should be carried through to its completion; and it is owing wholly to her determination and her unwavering support that the volume now makes its appearance. Although she herself entered all the details day by day in the notebooks and was thoroughly familiar with the graves and their contents, she felt that she could not undertake the actual writing of the book. Through her initiative, however, the problem was ultimately solved.

The work, which falls naturally into several distinct chronological periods, was divided among three different writers. The privilege of dealing with the burials of the Middle Bronze Age was entrusted to me; the two chapters devoted to the graves of the Geometric and Protocorinthian periods were allotted to Professor Rodney S. Young; and the descriptions of the tombs and their contents of archaic, classical and Roman times — by far the largest part of the book — was committed to the charge of Dr. Hazel Palmer.

The various sections were drafted independently by the three contributors, who severally accept responsibility for the views expressed in their respective parts. The benevolent hand of the Editor, Professor Lucy Shoe, has achieved in all the different sections a fair degree of consistency in the treatment of the material. The editor has likewise helped the three collaborators in solving the numerous problems which they encountered; she has read the proofs of the entire work with the greatest care, and has also coordinated the index for the volume.

The presentation in this book of six full plates in color, reproducing some of the admirable watercolors drawn by Piet de Jong, was made possible through a munificent donation generously given by Mrs. Josephine Shear Harwood; for illustration in this manner she selected among the many vases some of her specific favorites which she had found in the course of the excavation. Her gift also provided a further contribution toward the cost of publishing the book.

ATHENS, GREECE
APRIL, 1963.

CARL W. BLEGEN

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ABBREVIATIONS AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Amyx = D. A. Amyx, "Corinthian Vases in the Hearst Collection at San Simeon," *University of California Publications in Classical Archaeology*, I, 1943, pp. 207–232.

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PART I

THE MIDDLE HELLADIC PERIOD

The westernmost trench dug in the exploration of the North Cemetery in 1930 revealed a Middle Helladic burial ground comprising a dozen or more tombs. Although single graves of the period have been found in considerable numbers, both within and outside settlements in a range extending from Peloponnesus to Thessaly,¹ few actual cemeteries have come to light,² and this discovery at Corinth thus offers a welcome addition to our knowledge of Middle Helladic burial customs.

The cemetery had been respected in all subsequent periods and had suffered no encroachments from later graves. Its immunity from disturbance suggests that the area was marked in some way that was still recognizable in Geometric and classical times when hundreds of burials were made in the region round about. Along the western edge of the trench were exposed remains of a wall that was conjectured to have formed a boundary of a precinct. The wall (Plan 1, Section 4 E), built of loose unworked stones, had an average thickness of 0.40 m. and was traced northward to a length of some 7.50 m. Found standing to a maximum height of 0.30 m., it rested on earth at a depth of *ca.* 2.90 m. below the surface of the ground. If it actually was contemporary with the Middle Helladic cemetery, what survives can have been no more than the bottom of the foundation, since its level was as low as that of the deepest grave. No traces of a corresponding wall were observed to the north, east, or south. The area within which the graves were grouped was small, measuring only *ca.* 15 m. from north to south and 9 m. from east to west. A single burial (Grave 12) lay isolated some 14 m. distant toward the southeast.

Within the group there was no sign of orderly arrangement. The graves were dug helter skelter following no obvious plan or system, and no chronological sequence can be recognized. Sometimes—in four instances: Graves 1 and 2, 4 and 5, 6 and 7, 10 and 11—there seems to be a paired collocation of burials close together, perhaps made for two members of the same family. But even here the nearness of one tomb to another may be merely accidental.

The cover slabs of the graves were found at an average depth of 2.30 m. below the surface of the ground, the deepest one at 2.70 m. and the highest at 1.87 m. Beneath the slabs was a burial pit, 0.30 m. to 0.45 m. deep, cut in earth, sometimes carelessly lined on the sides with loose stones, presumably intended to help support the stone cover. The pit was in most instances irregularly oval in shape, long and wide enough to take a body in contracted position. In five instances a floor of small pebbles was noted.

Throughout the whole region of the cemetery the deposit overlying bedrock consisted of four clearly defined strata. At the top, with a depth of 1.30 m., was a layer of gray clayey earth; it rested on an extremely hard pack, *ca.* 0.50 m. deep, compact and difficult to dig. Below this was a stratum, 0.10 m. thick, of sand and gravel; and finally there was a layer of

¹ *Symbolae Osloenses*, IX, 1930, pp. 28–31.

² Aphidna: *Ath. Mitt.*, XXI, 1896, pp. 385 ff.; Argive Heraion: *Prosymna*, pp. 39–46; Mycenae: *B.S.A.*, XXV, 1925, pp. 76 ff.; Sesklo: *DS*, cols. 115 ff.

rich brown earth with an average depth of *ca.* 1.10 m. It was in this brown earth that the graves had been dug; and the dampness retained by the soil evidently accounts for the almost complete disintegration of the skeletal material.

The brown earth contained everywhere a few potsherds and hundreds of chips and fragments of obsidian. The latter were for the most part small flakes or bits of flakes, but one piece had been shaped into an arrowhead. How they came to be scattered so abundantly through this area could not be determined, nor was it possible to fix the date of the deposit. Some of the potsherds recovered were clearly of Middle Helladic fabrics, but Early Helladic wares were also represented, and several pieces belong to a polychrome category of Neolithic pottery. The fact that the graves had been cut into the brown earth indicates that the brown stratum had already been accumulated before the burials were made; and the greater part of it almost surely antedates the Middle Helladic period.

At least three rectangular pits were discovered which had been sunk well down into the underlying bedrock. Below the level of 3 m. they contained a fill of stones and boulders, *ca.* 0.70 m. deep, then a stratum of sand and gravel 0.40 m. thick, and finally a further deposit of brown earth continuing some 0.90 m. to a total depth of 5 m. below the surface, where water was reached. Fragments of Middle Helladic and Early Helladic pottery came to light in the upper levels, but sherds of Neolithic ware found in the lowest levels give a basis for the conclusion that the pits themselves must be referred to the Neolithic Period. Their purpose, however, was not ascertained, though one may conjecture that it had some connection with burials. It is not impossible that this ground had already at that early date been set aside as a cemetery.

Eleven of the Middle Helladic graves exposed in the burial plot still retained their original covers of sandy conglomerate. In three instances a single slab had been judged sufficient; in seven the cover was made of two stones laid side by side; and one grave (Grave 11) was covered by three slabs. All these stones were used in a rough state, exhibiting only a minimum effort at working and shaping. Where two or more slabs were used, they were fitted together carelessly with no attempt to achieve accurate jointing. They were usually laid transversely across the grave. Single slabs generally were placed longitudinally over the pit. The grave pit had evidently been filled with earth after the burial, and the slabs were often placed directly over the fill without a supporting structure of stone.

Eight graves were oriented approximately from north to south, four from east to west. Without exception the bodies had been deposited in a contracted position. So far as could be determined, the skeleton in six instances lay on its right side, in two on its left. In six graves the head was placed toward the north, in two toward the south, and in three toward the east. The arms were usually folded across the chest, once or twice apparently across the pubic region. The skeletal remains were all in an extremely bad state of disintegration and dissolution, and the skulls were not well enough preserved to permit measurements of any value. In one instance (Grave 11) some crumbling bits of human bones were noted in the earth above the cover slabs.

Among the thirteen graves or possible graves listed in the catalogue, two contained no offerings whatever. The other eleven yielded altogether one gold diadem, one silver bracelet, one silver pendant (fragment), one or two silver wire loops, one bronze ring, seven loops of bronze wire, one bronze dagger, two bronze pins, one bead of bronze, one bead of stone, six or eight beads of glass paste, one spool and three whorls of terracotta, and 23 vases.

Middle Helladic graves are well known for the almost unfailling paucity of their contents. It is therefore gratifying to have in this cemetery at Corinth two tombs that stand out far above the general level. They are Graves 2 and 3. The former produced the bracelet of silver, a silver wire loop, two bronze pins, a bezel-ring of bronze, three bronze wire loops, one bead of stone and several of paste, a spool and two whorls of terracotta, and three pots.

Grave 3, which had no cover slabs, contained a gold diadem, previously unknown in a Middle Helladic context, a fragment of a silver pendant, four coils of bronze wire, one bronze bead, four beads of paste, and one vase. Grave 5, too, deserves special mention, since it yielded a bronze dagger and four pots.

The most interesting of all these objects is perhaps the gold diadem (Fig. 1). It is clearly a forerunner of the eight gold bands, similar, but of much more advanced technique, that were

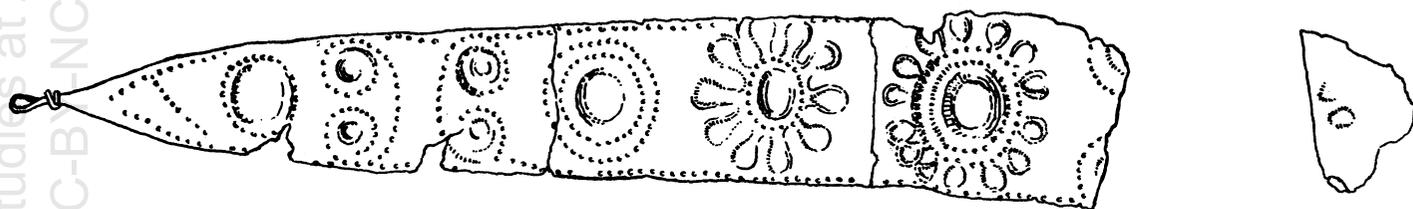


FIGURE 1. MIDDLE HELLADIC HEADBAND, 3-1 (1:1)

found in the Fourth Shaft Grave at Mycenae.³ Like almost all of them, it has its ends drawn out into a wire which is bent back and twisted over itself to form a loop. The technique and the decorative elements, too, are closely akin. The circular bosses, hammered out from the reverse side, recur on all the diadems from the Fourth Shaft Grave (except No. 236), and the ear-shaped spiraliform motive appears on Nos. 233 and 234 (also on No. 219 from the Second Shaft Grave, as well as on the Grave Stelae Nos. 1428 and 1429).⁴ Punctated dots are likewise common features on all these bands from Mycenae. The rosettes which occur on Nos. 231, 233, 234 and 235 are much more regular and symmetrical than those on the diadem from Corinth, but the family likeness is unmistakable. Round bosses bordered by punctated dots have been found on gold ornaments and bands recently recovered from Graves Lambda and Xi in the new Grave Circle outside the citadel of Mycenae.⁵ Most of the gold objects from this Circle seem, however, to be decorated in a slightly more developed style than the headband from our Corinthian Grave 3. The importance of the Corinthian fragment, which is much simpler and in execution less elegant than the pieces from the Shaft Graves, lies in its demonstration that these diadems had antecedents on the mainland of Greece farther back in the Middle Helladic Period.

Two comparable diadems of thin gold plate now in the British Museum are said to have been found on the island of Aegina;⁶ but the circumstances of discovery are unknown, and the dating is uncertain. One, which is plain, without decoration,⁷ resembles the Corinthian example in shape and style. Possible early prototypes may perhaps be recognized in the well-known diadems from Tomb II at Mochlos in Eastern Crete.⁸ These Early Minoan pieces have often

³ Karo, *Schachtgräber*, pp. 70-73, 80-81, 185, pls. XXXVI-XXXIX.

⁴ *Ibid.*, pls. V, VI. This motive, called *Schalenspirale* (or *C-Spirale*) by Boehlau (*Prähist. Zeitschrift*, XIX, 1928, pp. 56, 69-72, 92), is widely distributed. Among early examples are some gold ornaments or earrings from "treasures" at Troy, attributed to the second Settlement (Schliemann, *Ilios*, Nos. 836, 838, 853; cf. Schmidt, *SS*, Nos. 5988, 6042). See also Karo, *Schachtgräber*, pp. 275 ff.

⁵ G. Mylonas, *Ancient Mycenae*, Princeton, 1957, p. 156, fig. 78; p. 147, fig. 63. Comparable also is the style of the decoration on a garter ornament from Grave Alpha and on triangular fillet bands from Grave Iota: cf. figs. 42, 72.

⁶ *J.H.S.*, XIII, 1892-1893, pp. 210-211, figs. 15, 16.

⁷ *Ibid.*, fig. 15.

⁸ R. Seager, *Explorations in the Island of Mochlos*, Boston, 1912, pp. 26-27, figs. 8, 9.

been compared in their punctated type of decoration with a silver diadem from the acropolis of Chalandriane on the island of Syros.⁹ The latter, of Early Cycladic date, bears a row of animals and other figures outlined in dots that were pricked out from the reverse side; and it also has several bosses in a repoussé style. It is not impossible that the jewelers' art, developed in the Early Cycladic Period, was preserved and handed down to the Middle Bronze Age, and was ultimately, along with many other Cycladic specialities, transmitted to the Middle Helladic mainland. Karo, in the work cited above, has at any rate presented cogent arguments to show that much of the jewelry found in the Shaft Graves was of local Mycenaean manufacture; and the goldsmiths' craft thus presumably had a long history of development in northeastern Peloponnesus. At Corinth we can now trace it back to an earlier stage than was hitherto known.

The discovery of gold in a Middle Helladic grave is in itself worthy of note, for precious metals have seldom been found with burials of this period. Three small wire rings of gold were recovered from Grave 25 at Sesklo;¹⁰ a tomb near Drachmani, excavated by Soteriadis, yielded a pair of earrings and two wire ringlets;¹¹ and two gilded bronze loops came from Grave 61 at Dimini.¹² This scarcity of objects of intrinsic value might lead one to conclude that the inhabitants of the Greek mainland in the Middle Bronze Age were sadly impoverished; but the absence of evidence is not conclusive, and it must be remembered that no royal tombs have yet been found. The gold diadem from Corinth demonstrates in any event that goldsmiths were at work at this time.

Further evidence, if it were needed, is supplied by the silver bracelet from Grave 2 (2-12, Pl. 3). Its decoration in punctated technique refers it to the same general artistic stage as that which produced the gold diadem. Other comparable Middle Helladic bracelets have not yet been published; but forerunners of this kind of work in silver are known in the Early Cycladic diadem from Syros, already cited, and in remnants of similar diadems found in Early Helladic tombs at Zygouries.¹³

The silver loop from Grave 2 and the seven similar bronze examples from Graves 2 and 3 find numerous parallels in the material from the tombs at Sesklo and Dimini.¹⁴ Tsountas points out¹⁵ that these wire loops of gold, silver and bronze, as shown by their place of discovery—usually in contact with a skull—undoubtedly served as hair-ornaments; perhaps they might be called decorative hair-fasteners. The custom of wearing them was evidently widespread in the Middle Helladic Period, for similar wire loops have been found also in contemporary graves at the Argive Heraion¹⁶ and at Zygouries.¹⁷ Some small rings of bronze, silver, and gold recovered from Graves I and III at Aphidna in Attica¹⁸ were presumably of the same character.

The straight bronze pin with large solid biconical head from Grave 2 at Corinth (2-5, Pl. 3) is almost identical with an (incomplete) example from Grave 25 at Sesklo.¹⁹ A comparable type is known elsewhere and is already fairly common in the Early Bronze Age at Troy.

The flat bronze dagger from Grave 5 at Corinth (5-5, Pl. 4) is in much damaged condition, and since both edges have suffered greatly from corrosion, its original shape cannot be exactly determined. Nevertheless it can hardly have differed appreciably from the leaf-shaped weapon found by Tsountas in Grave 17 at Sesklo.²⁰

⁹ Ἐφ. Ἀρχ., 1899, col. 123, pl. 10, No. 1.

¹⁰ *DS*, cols. 136-137, pl. 5, No. 1.

¹¹ Ἐφ. Ἀρχ., 1908, pp. 94ff., fig. 16.

¹² *DS*, cols. 148-149.

¹³ *Zygouries*, p. 181.

¹⁴ *DS*, cols. 133ff.

¹⁵ *DS*, cols. 130, 137.

¹⁶ *Prosymna*, pp. 41f., 265, figs. 65 No. 13, 68 No. 3.

¹⁷ *Zygouries*, pp. 20ff., fig. 189.

¹⁸ *Ath. Mitt.*, XXI, 1896, pp. 391f.

¹⁹ *DS*, col. 137, pl. 5, No. 2.

²⁰ *DS*, col. 135, pl. 4, No. 11.

For the flanged reel or spool of terracotta from Grave 2 at Corinth Grave 7 at Sesklo provides a fairly close analogy.²¹

The three crudely made terracotta whorls or buttons from Graves 2 and 11 in the Corinthian cemetery resemble in general the relatively few examples found in contemporary tombs at Sesklo,²² Dimini,²³ Aphidna,²⁴ the Argive Heraion²⁵ and elsewhere. They are presumably to be regarded as buttons rather than spindle whorls.

Among the 23 pots, all handmade, recovered from the cemetery at Corinth, not more than four can be classified as of fine fabric (5-2, 5-3, 11-1, 11-3) and only the last (11-3) is made of really well-levigated clay. All the rest fall into the category of coarse ware. Two of these (8-2, which bears traces of a pattern in dull paint, and 9-2, which is undecorated) could perhaps be regarded as careless examples of Yellow Minyan Ware. Gray Minyan is not represented even by a sherd.

The Mattpainted vessels, numbering 22, form a singularly homogeneous group, bearing a strong family resemblance to the collection from the Middle Helladic graves at the Argive Heraion.²⁶ In style they look much like the pots from a tomb at Asine which Persson attributes to the stage he calls Middle Helladic II at that site.²⁷

In shape the Corinthian vases, though for the most part relatively small, display no little variety. Cups number 12, constituting more than half the total, but they are of several different kinds. One (2-3, Pl. 3) is a crude semi-globular vessel with thick flaring rim. Three, of somewhat better fabric, are semi-globular, with narrowed neck and plain spreading rim (1-2, Pl. 3; 5-4, 7-1, Pl. 4). Two are shallow cups, one rounded in profile (5-3, Pl. 4), the other angular (9-2, Pl. 5), each having two high-swung handles in the Minyan manner. There is also a two-handled goblet of pure Minyan inspiration (8-2, Pl. 5). Another is a crudely fashioned squat tankard, lacking its handle (10-1, Pl. 4). Four are cup-like vessels, each provided with a lateral suspension handle that in arises loop or ring from the rim; these vessels were perhaps intended for use as ladles (2-2, Pl. 3; 8-1, 11-3, 13-2, Pl. 5). The ring-like handle, springing on one side from the rim, is a distinctive Middle Helladic feature well known from other sites.²⁸

Eleven of the pots from the Corinthian cemetery are jugs. One has an almost globular body, broad neck and wide mouth with plain horizontal rim (9-1, Pl. 5). Two are larger pots of the same general form, but provided with a narrow cylindrical spout that rises almost vertically, close to the neck on the side opposite the handle (3-5, Pl. 4). A similar jug was found in Grave I at the Argive Heraion.²⁹ A comparable vessel, but with the spout placed at one side, not along the axis of the handle, is known from Asine.³⁰

The remaining eight pots from Corinth are beaked jugs of a distinctive Middle Helladic type, with more or less globular body, fairly broad neck, and plain rim carried up obliquely opposite the handle to form a beak-like pour channel. Close parallels are known from Thessaly.³¹ The most elegant Corinthian example (11-1, Pl. 5) might almost have been made by the same potter that produced No. 53 from Grave IV at the Argive Heraion.³²

²¹ *DS*, col. 133, fig. 31.

²² *DS*, cols. 137ff., Graves 25, 36, 38, 53, 55.

²³ *DS*, cols. 147f., Graves 57, 61.

²⁴ *Ath. Mitt.*, XXI, 1896, pp. 391, 395, Graves 1, 4.

²⁵ *Prosymna*, pp. 41, 49, figs. 51, 77, 79.

²⁶ *Prosymna*, pp. 385ff.

²⁷ *Asine*, fig. 179.

²⁸ E.g., from Thessaly: *DS*, figs. 33, 44, 47, 52, 56, 66; from Peloponnesus: *Zygouries*, figs. 123, 126 No. 11, pl. XIV, No. 2; *Prosymna*, figs. 34, 39, 43, 59, 63, 67, 70, 75, 79, 641,

647; *Asine*, fig. 186 No. 2, fig. 189 No. 1, fig. 200 No. 1. Similar handles occur also on stemmed goblets in Gray Minyan Ware: e.g., G. Mylonas, *Προϊστορική Έλευσίς*, Athens, 1932, fig. 41; H. Goldman, *Eutresis*, Cambridge, Mass., 1931, fig. 184.

²⁹ *Prosymna*, fig. 643; the spout perhaps not restored at the correct angle.

³⁰ *Asine*, fig. 200, No. 5.

³¹ E.g. *DS*, figs. 51, 57, 59.

³² *Prosymna*, fig. 644.

The decorative motives that appear on the pots from Corinth are those familiar on contemporary Middle Helladic pottery. They comprise horizontal straight or curving bands, parallel double and triple zigzags or chevrons, groups of horizontal or vertical strokes, transverse dashes especially on rims and handles, dots usually in rows, a simple net pattern, crosshatching, solid or crosshatched triangles, festoon-like borders, and in one instance swastikas. A panelled arrangement of the decoration is discernible in at least one instance (3-5). In the repertory by and large there is little or nothing new or striking that calls for special mention; analogies may be recognized at nearly all Middle Helladic sites that have been excavated.

Surveying the pottery as a whole one cannot fail to wonder at the absence of Gray Minyan Ware. Except possibly at Sesklo, Dimini, and Drachmani, however, Gray Minyan is remarkably scanty in the Middle Helladic tombs that have hitherto been investigated. If the ordinary shaft and cist graves of the period can be traced back to origins in Cycladic culture, as has sometimes been postulated, the strong preference shown for Matt-painted pots to accompany the dead might be taken to support the view, which is also held in some quarters, that this type of pottery was likewise introduced from the Cyclades. The great preponderance of Matt-painted ware in Middle Helladic graves is in any event a phenomenon that should be noted, and one for which a satisfactory explanation still needs to be found.

The Corinthian cemetery yielded not a single pot that can be taken in its technique or shape or decoration to display Minoan influence, nor is it clear that the other objects recovered owe much if anything to direct dependence on Crete. Some stimulation from that source there may well have been through Cycladic intermediation, but the conclusion imposes itself that this burial ground was used in a period before Minoan cultural influence had gained a widespread foothold on the Greek mainland. Absolute dating is not yet possible with any degree of certainty, but we should probably not go far astray in provisionally attributing the graves at Corinth to the middle or second half of the seventeenth century B.C.

The cemetery lay in the plain some 300 m. distant from the abrupt northern edge of the plateau on which classical Corinth was later founded. The low ground in the immediate neighborhood of the graves has revealed no trace of habitations. The contemporary settlement undoubtedly stood on the plateau; indeed, the site is almost surely to be recognized on a more or less isolated spur known as Mylos Cheliotou or Cheliotomylos, which rises about 800 m. to the northwest of the Temple of Apollo. From its vantage point the height offers a fine view across the plain to the sea. The hill is covered with ancient debris including many sherds of Early, Middle, and Late Helladic pottery.

CATALOGUE

GRAVE 1.

Plan 1 (5E); Pls. 3, 101.

Oriented approximately north and south. Depth below surface 2.50 m. Two cover slabs: one of poros (cracked across middle), l. 1.05 m., w. 0.89 m., th. 0.11 m.; the other of sandstone, l. 1.12 m., w. 0.77 m., th. 0.13 m. Shallow grave pit cut in earth, with no built support for cover slabs.

The skeleton, in a badly disintegrated state, lay on its left side, in contracted position, with head to south. The only accompanying objects were two pots

that lay to the west of the skeleton. A third pot, found *ca.* 1 m. to the north of the grave, may belong to the same burial, and is catalogued as No. 3.

1-1 (T 2736) Beaked jug. Pl. 3.

H. 0.193 m.; d. of body 0.12 m.; d. of base 0.045 m. Intact. Pinkish buff clay, tempered freely with small pebbles and particles which make surface rough. Surface coated with light greenish slip. Handmade.

Relatively small flat raised base, plump ovoid body, large neck terminating in beak; roughly made thick flat handle. The neck, not properly centered

over middle of body, tilts backward toward handle.

Faint traces of decoration in dull black paint. Bands along edge of beak, at junction of neck and body, and around zone of greatest diameter. Transverse dashes on handle.

1-2 (T 2737) Small mug. Pl. 3.

H. 0.072 m.; d. of rim 0.065 m.; d. of body 0.078 m.; d. of base 0.033 m. Intact. Coarse pinkish buff clay, gray at core, containing much grit. Surface coated with pinkish buff slip, now powdery, and smoothed, but not polished.

Small flat base, compressed globular body, broad neck, concave in profile, flaring rim. Ribbon handle slightly concave on upper surface. Handmade.

Decorated in dull black paint. Transverse dashes on inside of rim in groups of four to right and left of handle; traces of two further groups opposite, more or less nearly symmetrically spaced. On handle a longitudinal stripe, which branches into two below. A broad band on exterior of rim from which festoons are suspended. Two broad bands around shoulder, framing a double row of dots. Opposite handle two stripes descend from shoulder zone to edge of base, corresponding to two similar stripes below handle.

1-3 (T 2753) Beaked jug. Pl. 3.

H. 0.16 m.; d. of body 0.101 m.; d. of base 0.04 m. Handle broken, but repaired, and the pot is complete except for chip of beak. Reddish clay containing a good many gritty particles. Surface coated with buff slip and smoothed. Handmade.

Small flat raised base, carelessly made, ovoid body, almost cylindrical backward tilted neck, carried up to form beak opposite handle. The latter is round and extends from back of neck to widest part of body.

Faint traces of two bands in dull black along outer edge of beak, and at junction of neck and body; possibly also around greatest diameter of body.

GRAVE 2.

Plan 1 (5E); Pls. 2, 3, 101.

Oriented north and south. Depth below surface 2.40 m. Cover (Pl. 2) made of two slabs of poros (one cracked): l. 1.345 m.; w. 1.215 m.; th. 0.14 m. Cover supported on stones. Fairly deep pit cut in earth to form grave.

The skeleton, found in a badly disintegrated state, had been placed on its right side in contracted position, with head to north. In front of skull, to the west, lay a group of three pots (Pl. 2), a jug, No. 1, a jar, No. 2, and a cup, No. 3. In the jar were a spool, No. 14, and a whorl, No. 15; below lay a whorl, No. 4. Directly in front of the face was found a sturdy bronze pin, No. 5, surmounted by a heavy knob. Three bronze coils, Nos. 6, 7, 8, rested close against the top of the skull with two pieces of silver wire, No. 9, and a small bronze pin, No. 10,

near by. Beside the left arm were several beads of paste and one of stone, No. 11. Around the forearm was a silver bracelet, No. 12, and a bronze ring still encircled a finger bone, No. 13.

2-1 (T 2738) Beaked jug. Pl. 3.

H. 0.188 m.; d. of body 0.138 m.; d. of base 0.046 m. Intact, except for edge of beak. Pinkish clay containing relatively little grit. Surface coated with buff slip and polished. Handmade.

Flat-bottomed, raised base, globular body, groove at base of broad tapering neck, shallow spout opposite sturdy handle, which extends from back of rim to shoulder. Handle deeply grooved on top.

Decoration in dull black paint. Two broad bands along outer edge of rim. Shoulder zone, delimited by two bands above and below, carries a continuous pattern of seven triple chevrons (or zigzags). On upper surface of handle a longitudinal stripe bifurcating toward lower end and crossed by two groups of triple horizontal dashes.

2-2 (T 2739) Jar with ringlike suspension handle. Pl. 3.

H. 0.158 m.; h. including handle 0.204 m.; d. of rim 0.09 m.; d. of body 0.126 m.; d. of base 0.056 m. Repaired from five fragments; complete. Coarse greenish clay tempered with much grit. Handmade.

Well-shaped raised base, slightly hollowed underneath, with rolled edge, piriform body, fairly high wide straight neck, with flaring rim, flat on top. Thick ring handle rises almost vertically from top of rim; its attachment reinforced by extension going down to shoulder and pierced by a horizontal string-hole. Surface slipped and lightly polished.

Decoration in dull black paint. Four groups of transverse dashes on top of rim, five in each group to right and left of handle, six in the other two. Shoulder zone, bordered above and below by paired stripes, bears a continuous zigzag made of two parallel lines connected by transverse dashes. A double festoon in each of the lower triangles, a single festoon in each of the upper series. Lower line of lower border festooned with continuous loops. Three groups of transverse dashes on inner side of ring handle.

2-3 (T 2740) Small cup. Pl. 3.

H. 0.083 m. to 0.085 m.; h. including handle 0.095 m.; d. of rim 0.104 m.; d. of body 0.091 m.; d. of base 0.052 m. Intact. Relatively coarse buff clay. Surface uneven, but slipped and smoothed. Handmade.

Raised base with rolled edge, deep bowl-shaped body, flaring plain rim. Ribbon handle with central groove and ridged edges. Faint traces indicate there may have been a band of dull black paint along edge of rim.

2-4 (T 2741) Whorl of terracotta. Pl. 3.

H. 0.033 m.; d. 0.03 m. Buff clay. Perforation not well centered. Truncated cone, slightly concave in profile. Crudely made.

2-5 (T 2742) Bronze pin. Pl. 3.

L. 0.175 m.; d. of knob 0.024 m.; l. of knob *ca.* 0.027 m. Massive biconical knob-shaped head. Shaft tapers from d. of 0.005 m. to point.

2-6, 7, 8 (T 2743, 2744, 2745) Three loops of bronze wire. Pl. 3.

D. of loops: T 2743, 0.047 m.; th. of wire 0.004 m. T 2744: d. 0.056 m.; th. of wire 0.0035 m. T 2745: d. 0.0425 m.; th. of wire 0.0045 m.

2-9 (T 2746) Three fragments of silver wire that form a ring or loop. Two pieces shown in Pl. 3.

D. of loop *ca.* 0.035 m.; th. of wire *ca.* 0.0015 m.

2-10 (T 2747) Bronze pin. Pl. 3.

L. 0.083 m.; l. of head 0.003 m.; th. of shaft 0.0015 m. Point missing. Slender shaft, thickened at one end to form head.

2-11 (T 2748) Beads of paste, and one of stone. Pl. 3.

Stone bead barrel-shaped: d. 0.009 m.; h. 0.008 m. Rose colored stone resembling steatite. Pierced, piece of a bronze tube still fixed in one end. Paste beads of elongated shape in crumbling condition.

2-12 (T 2749) Bracelet of silver. Pl. 3.

Six fragments, not all actually joining: l. extended *ca.* 0.11 m.; w. of band, max. 0.032 m., diminishes to 0.022 m.; th. *ca.* 0.0005 m. Decorated with dot rosettes down middle, three or four such rosettes with central dot and ring of 10 or 12 dots.

2-13 (T 2750) Seal ring of bronze. Pl. 3.

Very thin bronze. L. of bezel 0.018 m.; w. of bezel *ca.* 0.013 m. Most of hoop missing. Hoop *ca.* 0.0045 m. wide. No decoration can be discerned on bezel.

2-14 (T 2751) Spool of terracotta. Pl. 3.

H. 0.0665 m.; d. of flange at end 0.046 m.; d. of shank 0.02 m. Buff clay. Crudely made—rough surface not smoothed. Perforated longitudinally.

2-15 (T 2752) Weight or whorl of terracotta. Pl. 3.

H. 0.021 m.; d. 0.046 m. Brick-red clay. Perforation not well centered. Flattened hemispherical shape.

GRAVE 3.

Plan 1 (5E); Pl. 4.

Ca. 1.75 m. to the south of Graves 1 and 2 and at a depth of 2.40 m., were found remnants of a badly disintegrated skeleton, lying in contracted position, with head to the north. There were no cover slabs. Upon the skull lay a fragmentary gold diadem, 1, and, near by four bronze coils, 2, several beads of glass paste, 3, and a small silver charm, 4. Potsherds recovered in the neighborhood allowed the restoration of a large jug, 5, which may have belonged to the grave.

3-1 (T 2755) Gold diadem. Pl. 4.

L. *ca.* 0.157 m.; w. max. 0.022 m. Four fragments, about one half preserved. Very thin sheet gold. From one end, where it terminates in a fine wire (rectangular in section), which is doubled back and twisted around itself to form a loop, the diadem broadens in width toward its midpoint, then presumably tapered again to the other end, now missing. Decorated with circles, spirals and rosettes, executed in a combination of punctated and repoussé technique (Fig. 1). A row of dots runs along lower and upper edge. The decorative elements that appear—in order from left to right in the drawing—are a stamped boss, encircled by a row of dots; two ear-shaped spiraliform figures, arranged back to back and outlined in dots, with a central boss in each lobe; a boss surrounded by two concentric dotted circles; a rosette, with ten embossed petals around a dot-encircled boss; a larger rosette with 14 petals and central dot enclosed within two concentric dotted circles; and, at right of fragment, traces of another ear-shaped spiral. If the design as a whole was symmetrical, the fragment preserved must be less than half the original band.

3-2 (T 2756) Four bronze wire rings or loops. Two shown in Pl. 4.

D. of loop 0.043 m.; th. of wire 0.0035 m. Perhaps used as hair-fasteners.

3-3 (T 2757) Beads of glass paste. Pl. 4.

Three of paste, l. *ca.* 0.009 m.; d. 0.005 m. One small tubular of bronze, l. 0.011 m.; d. 0.005 m.

3-4 (T 2758) Silver charm. Pl. 4.

L. 0.016 m.; w. 0.005 m. Only a fragment—one end with flattened ovoid disk pierced for stringing. Original shape uncertain.

3-5 (T 2759) Large jug with small tubular spout. Pl. 4.

H. 0.314 m.; d. of mouth 0.123 m.; d. of neck 0.103 m.; d. of spout 0.035 m.; d. of body 0.244 m.; d. of base 0.077 m. Repaired from *ca.* 45 fragments; top of spout, part of rim, and a considerable part of body missing. Coarse pinkish buff clay containing much grit. Once coated with buff slip, but not polished. Handmade.

Standing on a slightly raised base, flat underneath, the vessel has an ovoid body, almost cylindrical neck with sharply offset outturned rim; ribbon shoulder-handle, longitudinally grooved and ridged at sides; and opposite it, beyond normal mouth, is a tubular spout almost upright, slanting only a trifle outward away from mouth.

Traces of decoration in dull black paint. One or two horizontal stripes below rim; two at junction of neck and body; three around middle of body. The broad shoulder zone seems to have been divided by triple or quadruple vertical lines into panels

which enclosed groups of horizontal lines. Faint vestiges of a pattern on spout, possibly also on handle.

GRAVE 4.

Plan 1 (5E); Pl. 2.

Oriented from east to west. Depth below surface 1.87 m. Cover made of two slabs of sandstone, roughly hewn; the eastern one was cracked, l. 1.20 m., w. 0.87 m., th. 0.12 m.; the western had corresponding dimensions of 1.22 m., 0.77 m., and 0.17 m. Beneath the slabs was a shallow depression in the earth, with a floor of pebbles.

The skeleton, in a much disintegrated state, lay in contracted position, with the head toward the east. Apart from a few potsherds there were no accompanying objects.

GRAVE 5.

Plan 1 (6E); Pls. 2, 4, 101.

Oriented from northeast to southwest. Depth below surface 2.15 m. Cover made of two slabs of sandstone, carefully hewn, and neatly fitted together. Dimensions of southwestern slab: l. 1.27 m., w. 0.85 m., th. 0.14 m.; of northeastern slab: l. 1.28 m., w. 0.73 m., th. 0.20 m. Grave pit cut in earth to depth of 0.45 m., with pebble floor. Some stones along sides of pit.

The badly disintegrated skeleton lay on its left side in contracted position with head to the northeast. The arms were crossed over the middle of the body. The grave contained four vases, a few potsherds, and the blade of a bronze dagger.

5-1 (T 2763) Large jug with small tubular spout. Pl. 4.

H. 0.267 m.; d. of mouth 0.109 m.; d. of body 0.198 m.; d. of base 0.083 m. Complete except for top of spout; handle broken and repaired. Buff clay containing much grit. Surface coated with buff slip and somewhat smoothed. Handmade.

Raised base, flat underneath, with splaying edge, ovoid body, broad high neck with flaring rim, ribbon shoulder-handle, deeply grooved, with ridge along each edge, small diagonally set spout opposite handle. Same shape as Grave 3, No. 5.

Decoration in dull black paint. Two horizontal bands below rim. Shoulder zone on each side, between handle and spout, divided by three stripes into two bands: the upper carries a net pattern, the lower a series of triangles in solid black pointing upward. A narrow zone about the widest part of body is framed by two broad bands, the space between which is filled with a net pattern. On the exterior of the spout are transverse dashes (six preserved); and the handle shows traces of longitudinal stripes.

5-2 (T 2764) Beaked jug. Pl. 4.

H. 0.088 m.; d. of neck 0.0275 m.; d. of body 0.062 m.; d. of base 0.021 m. Intact. Fairly fine light buff clay containing some grit. Surface coated with pale greenish buff slip, and lightly polished. Handmade.

Small flat base, almost spherical body not symmetrically shaped, broad, slightly tapering bulging neck prolonged to form spout opposite thick round high-swung handle, which extends from top of rim to shoulder.

Decoration in dull black paint: double bands below rim, around junction of neck and body, and about widest part of body. Transverse dashes on handle.

5-3. (T 2765) Shallow cup with two high-swung handles. Pl. 4.

H. 0.037 m.; H. including handles 0.055 m. on one side, 0.059 m. on the other; d. of lip 0.068 m.; d. of body 0.068 m. Intact. Relatively fine light buff clay; thin walls. Surface slipped and polished. Handmade.

Rounded bottom; side rises in convex curve to sharp-edged lip. Handles grooved on top. Yellow Minyan ware of a sort.

Faint traces of transverse dashes in dull purplish black paint on upper surface of handles.

5-4 (T 2766) Small mug. Pl. 4.

H. 0.086 m.; d. of lip 0.086 m.; d. of neck 0.074 m.; d. of body 0.094 m.; d. of base 0.041 m. Intact. Pinkish buff clay containing many gritty particles. Surface coated with greenish slip and lightly polished. Handmade.

Low flat base with raised edge, globular body, broad neck, spreading to plain lip; fairly thick ribbon handle deeply concave on top with ridge at each edge.

Decoration in dull black paint. On inside of rim three groups of small triangular dashes in solid black, one group on each side of handle and one opposite handle. Band on exterior just below rim, at angle of body and neck, and below widest part of body. In main shoulder zone a series of seven and a half large triangles in solid black, with points upward. This decoration is interrupted by the handle. On the latter a longitudinal stripe which divides into two toward the bottom, where there are three transverse dashes.

5-5 (T 2767) Bronze dagger. Pl. 4.

L. 0.14 m.; w. 0.04 m. Badly corroded, edges and point missing. Apparently leaf-shaped. No medial rib. Haft, also corroded, has three rivets in transverse row to fasten handle.

GRAVE 6.

Plan 1 (5E); Pls. 2, 4.

Oriented from east to west. Depth below surface

2.10 m. Covered by two slabs of sandstone, one l. 1.03 m., w. ranging from 0.40 m. to 0.60 m.; the other l. 1.13 m., w. *ca.* 0.43 m., th. 0.20 m. Shallow pit cut in earth. No stones to support cover.

The skeleton, in badly disintegrated condition, lay in a contracted position, with head to east. There were no accompanying objects; but in the earth *ca.* 1.50 m. to the north of the grave was found a beaked jug which may have belonged to the funeral gear.

6-1 (T 2761) Beaked jug. Pl. 4.

H. 0.11 m.; d. of body 0.073 m.; d. of base 0.037 m. Repaired from four fragments and complete except for end of beak, and chips of side.

Pinkish buff clay containing much grit. Surface smoothed and coated with creamy greenish slip. Handmade.

Small flat base with low raised edge, globular body, broad tapering neck, prolonged to form beak opposite handle. Thick round handle extends from top of neck to shoulder.

Surface, though badly worn, bears faint traces of decoration in dull black paint. There were two stripes along the edge of rim and beak, a band marking junction of neck and body, and at least one band around widest part of body. Transverse slanting dashes on upper surface of handle.

GRAVE 7.

Plan 1 (6E); Pls. 2, 4, 101.

Oriented from east to west. Depth below surface 2.70 m. Covered by a single irregularly shaped slab of poros, l. 1.16 m., w. varying from 0.55 m. to 0.87 m., th. 0.13 m. Pit, 0.83 m. long, 0.60 m. wide, cut in earth to a depth of 0.40 m. below cover.

No traces of a skeleton were found. The only object recovered was a small mug.

7-1 (T 1855) Small mug. Pl. 4.

H. 0.09 m. to 0.094 m.; d. of rim 0.065 m.; d. of body 0.089 m.; d. of base 0.035 m. Broken and mended, but complete. Pinkish buff gritty clay. Surface coated with creamy slip, smoothed, but not polished. Handmade.

Flattened bottom, globular body, flaring neck, plain rim, slightly pinched out, opposite handle, for pouring. Thick vertical handle, flat on top, extending from rim to shoulder. Very similar to Grave 1, No. 2, and somewhat like Grave 5, No. 4.

Decoration in dull black paint. Four groups of six short dashes on inside of lip, groups symmetrically spaced. A broad careless band at junction of body and neck, fringed below with continuous loops or festoons. A plain broad band around body at greatest diameter. On top of handle two groups of three transverse lines.

GRAVE 8.

Plan 1 (6E); Pls. 2, 5, 101.

Oriented from southeast to northwest. Depth below surface 2.25 m. Cover made of two irregularly hewn slabs of sandstone roughly fitted together. Dimensions of southeast slab: l. 0.80 m., w. 0.65 m., th. 0.16 m.; northwest slab: l. 0.96 m., w. 0.65 m., th. 0.13 m. The grave pit was cut in earth and had a floor of pebbles.

The skeleton, in a very bad state of preservation, lay on its right side, in contracted position, with head to northwest. Three vases and some flakes of obsidian were the only accompanying objects (Pl. 2).

8-1 (T 2780) Small cup with suspension handle. Pl. 5.

H. 0.081 m.; h. including handle 0.14 m.; d. of mouth 0.085 m.; d. of body 0.083 m.; d. of base 0.045 m. Intact. Buff clay containing much grit. Surface coated with greenish slip. Handmade.

Small raised base, flat underneath, with projecting rolled edge, globular body, flaring plain rim surmounted by a high vertical ring handle. Attachment of latter strengthened by thickening of side down to shoulder; thickening pierced horizontally by string-hole. Much like Grave 2, No. 2.

Decoration in dull brownish black paint. Horizontal stripe along outer edge of lip; another, around widest point of body, with festoons below it. The main shoulder zone carries a series of crudely drawn double chevrons, four in number. At the bottom of the ring handle on its inner side are three transverse stripes. The ring itself at its highest point bears a series of short transverse dashes.

8-2 (T 2781) Two-handled goblet. Pl. 5.

H. 0.093 m. to 0.098 m.; h. including handles 0.132 m.; d. of mouth 0.119 m.; d. of base 0.05 m. Intact. Coarse yellowish buff clay. Surface coated with pinkish buff slip and polished. Essentially a Yellow Minyan fabric. Handmade.

Flat-bottomed raised base with rolled edge; body splays outward in convex curve to angle, then rises in concave curve to flaring rim; two high-swung, fairly thick ribbon handles, with ridged edges and medial concavity.

Decoration in dull black paint. Two bands just below rim, and two at angle of body; in the shoulder panels thus framed on each side between handles there are four crosshatched triangles with points turned downward. On the upper surface of each handle three groups of five transverse lines.

8-3 (T 2782) Beaked jug. Pl. 5.

H. 0.168 m.; d. of body 0.104 m.; d. of base 0.03 m. Intact. Buff clay containing many particles of grit. Surface coated with greenish slip and smoothed, but not polished. Handmade.

Small flat base, ovoid body, broad groove between body and wide tapering neck. Neck prolonged to

form spout opposite thick round handle, flattened on exterior, and extending from rim to shoulder.

Decoration in dull black paint. Two bands below outer edge of rim, three bands along junction of neck and body, and three low on body. Front of neck under beak has nine transverse dashes. Longitudinal stripe on handle.

GRAVE 9.

Plan 1 (6E); Pls. 5, 101.

Oriented from north to south. Depth below surface 2.20 m. Covered by a single slab of sandstone, l. 1.32 m., w. 0.91 m., th. 0.10 m. Shallow grave pit cut in earth and floored with pebbles.

The skeleton, in a badly disintegrated state, lay on its right side in contracted position, with head to north. The only accompanying objects were two vases.

9-1 (T 2773) Jug. Pl. 5.

H. 0.185 m.; d. of mouth 0.092 m.; d. of body 0.152 m.; d. of base 0.072 m. Intact. Light yellowish buff clay, containing many gritty particles. Surface slipped and smoothed, but not polished. Handmade.

Low raised base, flat underneath, globular body, broad neck slightly concave in profile, flaring rounded rim. Thick ribbon handle, slightly concave on top, extends from neck, just below rim, to shoulder.

Decorated in purplish black dull paint, badly worn. Two broad horizontal stripes below rim, two just above junction of neck and body, and two irregularly drawn, below widest diameter of body. Traces of transverse dashes on upper surface of handle, which is edged on each side by a longitudinal stripe.

9-2 (T 2774) Shallow cup with two high-swung handles. Pl. 5.

H. 0.035 m.; h. including handles 0.055 m. to 0.057 m.; d. of mouth 0.084 m.; d. of base 0.04 m. One handle broken, but repaired, and the pot is complete. Fairly fine reddish clay containing some grit. Surface coated with reddish yellow slip and polished. A variation of Yellow Minyan ware.

Flat base with low raised edge, angular profile of body, rim rolled slightly outward. Two fairly thick high-swung handles, longitudinally grooved on upper surface. No trace of decoration visible.

GRAVE 10.

Plan 1 (6E); Pls. 4, 101.

Oriented from north to south. Depth below surface 2.00 m. Covered by a slab of sandstone, l. 1 m., w. 0.59 m., th. 0.13 m. Grave pit, larger than cover slab, cut in earth below.

The skeleton, in a much disintegrated condition, lay on its right side in a sharply contracted position,

with its head to the north. The only accompanying object was a cup.

10-1 (T 2775) Flaring cup. Pl. 4.

H. 0.077 m.; d. of mouth 0.098 m.; d. of base 0.052 m. Intact except for handle which is missing. Pinkish red clay containing many gritty particles. Surface coated with light buff slip and polished. Handmade.

Flat bottom from which side flares upward in gently concave curve to rim with slightly projecting outturned lip. Places of attachment indicate that the cup had a ring handle, presumably for suspension, rising almost vertically from rim. Faint traces of a dull black painted band below edge of rim.

GRAVE 11

Plan 1 (6E); Pls. 2, 5, 101.

Oriented from north to south. Depth below surface 2.50 m. Covered by three roughly hewn slabs of limestone, irregularly fitted together. Dimensions of slabs: north, l. 1.05 m., w. 0.75 m., th. 0.13 m.; middle slab, l. 0.97 m., w. 0.40 m., th. 0.09 m.; south slab, l. 0.75 m., w. 0.65 m., th. 0.085 m. Some remnants of human bones were found above the cover slabs. The grave pit, dug in earth, was lined with loose stones on the sides and had a pebble floor.

The skeleton had almost completely disintegrated. No remains of the skull were recognized, but traces of leg bones toward the south suggested that the body had been deposited, in the usual contracted position, on its right side, head to the north, with two pots and a spindle whorl in front of it. There were no other objects.

11-1 (T 2777) Beaked jug. Pl. 5.

H. 0.202 m.; d. of body 0.154 m.; d. of base 0.053 m. Tip of beak broken, but mended, and vessel is complete. Relatively fine buff clay with a sparing admixture of gritty particles. Surface coated with buff slip and polished. Handmade.

Fairly well-shaped raised base, globular body, lower part of which shows marks of paring, slender tapering neck prolonged to form beak opposite flat ribbon handle; the latter swings in a broad loop from back of neck to shoulder. Handle slightly concave on top with ridge along each side.

Decoration in mat black paint. Stripe along horizontal edge of beak, two parallel stripes along each side of beak, and across exterior of latter and neck are seven transverse lines. Junction of neck and body marked by broad band which is bordered above and below by a narrow stripe, from the lower of which hang eight groups of multiple festoons. Around middle of body a similar belt of one broad between two narrow bands, without festoons. The upper surface of the handle bears two longitudinal stripes.

11-2 (T 2778) Spindle whorl. Pl. 5.

H. 0.032 m.; d. 0.028 m. Broken and mended. Coarse reddish clay. Surface not smoothed. Almost cylindrical. Large perforation, cleanly cut and centered.

11-3 (T 2779) Small cup with suspension handle. Pl. 5.

H. 0.07 m.; h. including handle 0.095 m.; d. of mouth 0.051 m.; d. of body 0.074 m.; d. of base 0.035 m. Handle broken, but repaired, and vase is complete. Fine light buff clay containing few particles of grit. Surface coated with creamy slip, smoothed and polished. Pot regular in shape, with thin walls, but handmade.

Flat base, compressed globular body, deeply indented neck, flaring to plain rim. Ring handle rises somewhat obliquely from rim, and below it is a narrow flat vertical handle looping from rim to shoulder.

Decoration in dull black paint. Four groups of transverse dashes on inside of rim, three dashes in each group to right and left of handle, four in the other two; the groups are almost symmetrically spaced. Band along outer edge of rim, two bands at junction of neck and body, and another pair around body at greatest diameter. In the shoulder zone thus delimited are three fairly well-drawn swastikas, not very regularly spaced. One band runs along the upper surface of the ring handle, and the vertical handle bears two similar longitudinal stripes which curve out to right and left at bottom.

GRAVE 12.

Plan 1 (7D).

Oriented from north to south. Depth below surface 2.20 m. Covered by two irregularly hewn slabs of sandstone, each l. 1.17 m.; one w. 0.60 m., th. 0.14 m.; the other w. 0.73 m., th. 0.12 m. Grave pit cut in earth.

The skeleton, in a bad state of preservation, apparently lay on its right side, in the usual contracted position, with head to the south. No objects were found in the grave.

GRAVE (?) 13. Large Pit Possibly a Grave.

Plan 1 (5E); Pl. 5.

In the large pit that was encountered between Grave 3 and Graves 4 and 5, in the southwestern angle of Trench G, Section I, two roughly shaped slabs of sandstone which looked like the cover of a grave were exposed at a depth of *ca.* 2 m. One stone was l. 1.18 m., w. 1.10 m., th. 0.18 m. The

other, which lay partly over the first, had corresponding dimensions of 0.78 m., 0.60 m., and 0.08 m. Instead of a grave pit beneath the slabs, however, a deep fill of large stones, boulders and slabs, came to light, and there was no evidence of a proper burial. Whether or not these remains were those of a grave that had been disturbed could not be determined; but for convenience they are mentioned here as a possible Grave 13. In the earth to the north was found a beaked jug, and to the southeast a jar with suspension handle, perhaps scattered objects from the presumed grave.

13-1 (T 2754) Beaked jug. Pl. 5.

H. 0.275 m.; d. of neck *ca.* 0.07 m.; d. of body 0.178 m.; d. of base 0.065 m. Broken and mended; considerable parts restored in plaster. Greenish clay containing much grit for tempering. Surface slipped and smoothed. Handmade.

Small raised base, flat underneath, with rolled edge, ovoid body, fairly broad tapering neck prolonged to form beak opposite handle. The latter, thick, and longitudinally grooved on top, extends from back of mouth to shoulder.

Decoration in dull purplish black paint. Two bands follow edge of rim and beak, two mark junction of neck and body, and two girdle body at widest diameter. In the neck panel thus framed are three groups of five short parallel horizontal dashes, the groups more or less symmetrically spaced. In the shoulder zone to right and left of handle is a group of eight similar parallel dashes. The upper surface of the handle bears a single medial stripe crossed by three groups of three short parallel transverse strokes.

13-2 (T 2760) Cup with suspension handle. Pl. 5.

H. 0.101 m.; h. including handle 0.14 m.; d. of mouth *ca.* 0.08 m.; d. of body 0.094 m.; d. of base 0.044 m. Intact. Pinkish buff clay containing much grit. Surface coated with creamy buff slip and smoothed. Handmade.

Small flattened bottom, slightly hollowed underneath, globular body, short broad neck, flaring rim. A thick ring handle rises almost vertically from rim, its attachment strengthened by a support that goes down to shoulder of pot. The support is pierced horizontally by two string-holes.

Decoration in dull black paint. Broad band along outside of rim. Shoulder zone, bordered by two bands above and below, contains a somewhat irregular zigzag made of double parallel lines. Transverse dashes on inner face of ring handle; traces of longitudinal stripe on its upper surface.

PART II

THE GEOMETRIC PERIOD

The North Cemetery does not seem to have been in use for burial during the long lapse from the seventeenth century to the ninth; in any case no graves of the intervening centuries were found in the part which has been excavated. But in the eighth century the area again became a common burying-place for the town, and continued so into Roman times. The reasons for the resumption of burial in this area, and on a fairly large scale, are perhaps not far to seek. It may be that the growth of the city on the plateau made it desirable to devote a special area away from the town to use as a cemetery. Contemporary graves of the eighth century, however, have been found within the town in the area which later became the Agora of the Classical city,¹ so that it is clear that the North Cemetery was not the only burying-place of the time. We cannot make any sweeping topographical deductions about a synoecism of the city or its enclosure within a fortification wall in the eighth century.² The bluff which divided the plateau on which the city stood (Pl. 1) from the coastal plain below was a feature of the local topography which the Corinthians later took into account in determining the line of their city wall.³ Just above the North Cemetery the line of this bluff was interrupted by a gully which gave access from the lower to the higher ground, and here there must always have been a path or a road. In the laying out of the city wall the gateways were placed always at the points where the preexisting roads entered the town; and so the bluff above the North Cemetery was crowned not only by the city wall but also by a gateway through it, the "Sicyonian Gate."⁴

This approach to the plateau on which ancient Corinth stood, dictated by the natural topography, must have been in use from time immemorial, and traces of it have been found in the ancient road which traverses the North Cemetery at the base of the bluff. It would seem, then, that the cemetery simply spread out, as most Greek cemeteries did, along both sides of one of the main roads of access to Corinth before it entered the town.⁵ It is clear, moreover, that there were other cemeteries at Corinth, some of them as early as the eighth century or even earlier, spread along the thoroughfares which approached the city from other directions. The evidence afforded by the forty-nine graves which have been opened in the North Cemetery is therefore only partial and it would be dangerous to force any large historical or topographical conclusions from it. Though the eighth century was a prosperous time of expansion in the history of Corinth, during the course of which she was sending out her colonies and securing the trade routes to the west and laying the foundation for a commercial supremacy which was to last through the next century, little of this activity is reflected in the graves which have been

¹ *A.J.A.*, XLI, 1937, pp. 543f. The pottery from three Geometric graves was published by Weinberg, *Corinth*, VII i, pp. 25ff. and pls. 12-13.

² Thucydides, I, 2, 2; I, 5, 1; I, 7. Corinth lay at a safe distance from the sea.

³ R. Carpenter, *Corinth*, III, ii, pp. 44ff.

⁴ R. Carpenter, *ibid.*, pp. 60-63, fig. 44. The excavators suggest a road winding around the slope of the Cheliotomylos Hill to the Sicyonian Gate in classical times, rather than through the steep and narrow gully. No doubt they have in

mind wheeled traffic; but the earliest approach must have been a footpath through the gully.

⁵ Further digging in the Athenian Agora tends to confirm the theory, propounded in *Hesperia*, XVIII, 1949, pp. 275f., that the positions of Geometric, and even of Mycenaean, tombs indicate the courses of the early paths and roads just outside the built-up areas of the town. The courses of these were in any case to a great extent dictated by the physical topography.

opened in the North Cemetery. Nor are the graves spectacularly rich, the burials of important personages; most of them were found to be empty of offerings. Forty-nine is not an impressive number of graves for a city already engaging in wide commercial enterprises and traditionally reducing a surplus of population by the founding of colonies overseas. Not one object found in the graves can be definitely established as an import from outside the Corinthia⁶ which might demonstrate the growing trade of eighth century Corinth with foreign lands. There are, moreover, few vases from the North Cemetery graves of the same types and shapes as the Early Protocorinthian vases found in the Sicilian and Italian tombs; this is partly because some of the Corinth graves are earlier than the time of the settlements in the west and partly because (as it seems) some types of large open vessel, as kraters, were not suitable for export. The trade must have been mostly in small closed vases which could be of value for their contents rather than in themselves.

The number of graves of the period may be supplemented by the addition of others found in other parts of Corinth; and a number of pots and fragments found scattered through the earth in the North Cemetery must have come eventually from geometric graves which had been disturbed by later burials. The forty-nine burials found intact may thus be supplemented by an indeterminate number of others, presently represented only by sporadic finds of pottery. Other graves found inside the city have already been mentioned; perhaps sixty or more burials are represented by the graves and the cast-out offerings of pottery together. Yet at Corinth the number of graves of the eighth century seems large when compared to that of the ninth, of which three are conjectured. Protogeometric graves are lacking entirely.⁷ This does not reflect an early poverty and depopulation at Corinth; it reflects rather the chances of excavation and the vicissitudes of earlier monuments, always subject to destruction by later. Our material is too scanty to enable us to draw any large conclusions about the state of Corinth in the ninth and eighth centuries or its development. Classical Corinth had at least six city gates, all without doubt placed with reference to already existing roads; sporadic finds of graves outside other of these gates suggest at least four large cemeteries lying along the roads at the approaches to the city. Undoubtedly these roads, within or without the later city wall, were lined with burials as early as geometric times. Thus out of four, possibly six, large cemeteries a part only of one has been dug. Our material, scanty as it is for general conclusions, can nevertheless tell us some things, and suggest others, about the burial practices of the Corinthians, showing the development from the simple cist grave cut in the earth (or in the bedrock) to the stone sarcophagus, and suggesting some of the rites practised at the graveside.

THE GRAVES

Among the five hundred-odd graves opened in the North Cemetery it was possible to isolate forty-nine as belonging to the Geometric period of Corinth. Forty-two of these were cist burials, three sarcophagus burials of children, and four urn burials of infants; there were no

⁶ But see under 47-1 and p. 45 below; also 43-1.

⁷ The group of thirteen small vases, Weinberg Nos. 7-19, pp. 6ff., pls. 2-3 are from a child's grave at Vello in the Corinthia, not from Corinth itself. The three Early Geometric groups are discussed pp. 9ff. It is not clear to the present writer from the data given in the original report on the third group, *A.J.A.*, IX, 1905, pp. 411-421, that the sarcophagus had anything to do with the two groups of vases found near it. Certainly, though sarcophagus burial became characteristic

at Corinth in the seventh century, the eighth century graves of the North Cemetery show a development toward it but offer no example of a properly developed sarcophagus. In view of this it would seem that the sarcophagus found near the groups of pots in question had nothing to do with them; and the same may be said about the sarcophagi found near the Geometric burials in the Agora, *A.J.A.*, XLI, 1937, p. 543. One Early Geometric child burial in a sarcophagus is, however, reported by Weinberg, p. 9.

cremations. Of the forty-two cist burials only eleven had associated with them offerings which could immediately identify them as belonging to the Geometric period. The rest, empty graves, were identified by other means. The clues to these identifications, afforded by the few graves which contained pottery, summarize the characteristics typical of the Corinthian Geometric burials.

A glance at Plans 1 and 2 will show, near the north end of the cemetery, a rectangular enclosed area containing only three graves, with two smaller graves or pits beside them. The wall of upright slabs enclosing this rectangle seems to have remained visible until late times, for the area was left undisturbed by later burials. Whether the enclosure was respected because the persons buried within it were considered famous or sacred and therefore worthy of special consideration (the grave offerings would not suggest it) or simply because the enclosure wall gave notice that the area was already occupied, we cannot know. But we must infer a special relationship between the burials themselves, enclosed and isolated as they were; and the simplest inference is a family burial-plot in which three related adults and perhaps two of their children were buried together, probably at different times. This nucleus, then, gives us a related group of graves which we call Group A (see below), and a hint that we should look for other groups not, indeed, enclosed like Group A by a wall of slabs, but recognizable as related by their type, position, orientation, and depth. Thus it has been possible to put together other groups of graves which seem clearly to be related one to the other. These are not as definitely delimited as is Group A by its boundary wall, and in a few cases it is questionable to which group a particular grave should be assigned. Group B (Graves 17–24), for example, has been put together from eight graves all with the same north-south orientation. Five of these are a particular type with a compartment at the head of the cist to contain the grave offerings, covered by a separate slab laid across the end of the main cover. The other three are simple cists of which two, by their orientation, must be assigned to the group. The third (Grave 20) though it has the same orientation could as well belong to Group C (Graves 25–29) as to B. It seems obvious, however, that the first three graves of Group B (17–19) were laid out with definite reference to an already existing north wall of the Group A enclosure, the first (17) at its northwest corner. A row of four burials along the north side of the enclosure would include Grave 20 at its northeast corner; a second row, farther out toward the north but more irregularly placed, continued the process. From these deductions it will be seen that Group A was earlier than Group B, and that within the latter it is perhaps possible to fix the succession of burials as they were made. Whether the persons buried in the graves of Group B belonged to the same family as those of Group A, or to a different family with a separate cemetery plot, we cannot know; nor is the question relevant in a practical sense, since the succession of the burials is fairly clear. In like manner the burials of Group C (Graves 25–29) may be a separate group of three adults with their two children, or merely a continuation of Group B, or part of a still larger group including A, B, and C. In any case they are evidently later than Group A, laid down with definite reference to its east wall. Group D (Graves 30–32), on the other hand, seems definitely to be unrelated to A–C: three burials, isolated in a neat row, with an east-west orientation. Their relation to the enclosure, A, is not definite, except that they continue the line of its east end. In type they would seem to be considerably later than Groups A–B.

For the rest we cannot be arbitrary about the groupings. Group E (Graves 32–40) comprises seven cist graves and an urn burial; they are grouped together because of their like orientation,

east-west. Lying farther out to the north than Group B, they must be later. The same must be the case with Group F (Graves 41-44) at the northeast and Group G (Graves 45-46) at the northwest: farther out, and probably later than Group E. The remaining graves, 47-62, seem to be isolated burials; they cannot be grouped through orientation or through any apparent relation in position. Since most of them were empty of offerings, how can we tell that they belonged to the Geometric period? If we turn to the burials identified by the pottery found in them (mostly of Groups A and B) we may find the criteria by which, singly or in combination, the Geometric graves can be recognized.

Most noticeable about the early graves as compared with the later is the depth below the surface at which they were set, usually between two and three meters. In several cases later burials had been made over the deeper Geometric graves without disturbing them; a number of fourth century burials and one of the sixth overlay Geometric graves at a higher level. These intrusions may well have been due to the fact that the earlier burials were for the most part unmarked. We have noted already that the immunity of the peribolos of Group A was probably due to the continuing visibility of its enclosure wall. In the cases of four other geometric graves poros slabs overlay the burials. In the case of Grave 19 the area was much disturbed by later burials and the slab may well have been one displaced from the near-by north wall of the peribolos; but in those of the three other graves (33, 35 and 36) at some distance from the enclosure and undisturbed by later burials the poros slabs may well have been gravestones fallen over. These, however, were the only burials which may have been marked by permanent stone slabs; and in this they were exceptional. Wooden markers which eventually disintegrated and left no trace may have served for some of the others; but if we accept the succession of graves suggested for Group B we are led to the conclusion either that the graves were not marked, or that their markers disintegrated very fast—hence the rather haphazard way in which the last two burials (23 and 24) were put down.

In general the orientation of the Geometric burials is either north-south or east-west; slight variations (as with Graves 56 and 61) may have been due to chance or carelessness. Of the forty-two cists twenty-seven were oriented north-south, or approximately so, and eighteen east-west. The direction of the grave, then, seems to have been of little significance; and within these limits of orientation there does not seem to have been a fixed rule that the body should be laid with the head in a given direction. Of the twenty-four graves oriented north-south in which the position of the head could be recognized, twenty-two had the head toward the south and two (Graves 29 and 45) toward the north; and in the twelve east-west graves eleven burials were made with the head toward the east and one (Grave 34) with the head to the west. In six graves the skeletons were so disintegrated that the direction of the head could not be determined.

The majority of the burials was made, then, with the head toward the south or east, but the exceptions suggest that there was a certain latitude in the matter of the orientation of the body. Most of the cists were roomy: on the average 2 m. in length by 0.80 m. or more in width. Despite this, however, the skeletons were invariably found (when well enough preserved to make the observation) lying on their side in contracted position with knees bent and legs drawn up, and usually the arms crossed over the chest. The side on which the bodies had been laid appears also to have had no special significance; some skeletons were found lying on their right side, others on their left. The contracted form of burial seems, nevertheless, to have been significant and universal. Out of forty-two cist graves thirty contained recognizably contracted skeletons,

while in the other twelve the bones were so disintegrated that the original position could not be determined. No doubt these, too, had contained skeletons in the contracted position.⁸

Two characteristics, then, of the Geometric burials are the large and deep cists which contained them and the contracted position of the skeletons themselves. But almost peculiar to the Geometric graves was the use of a soft reddish sandstone to cover the cists after burial had been made. Of the forty-two inhumations of the Geometric period thirty-seven were covered by slabs of sandstone, two by slabs of poros, and one each by slabs of pebble conglomerate and limestone (the material of one cover—Grave 29—is not recorded). The two children's burials—Graves 27–28, a sarcophagus made of slabs fitted together and another made by hollowing a single block—were also of sandstone. A few burials of the succeeding Protocorinthian period were also covered by slabs of sandstone. In later times poros became the material almost exclusively used, and in the few cases where sandstone slabs appear it can usually be shown that they were re-used from destroyed early graves. All the graves of the earliest groups (A and B) were covered by sandstone slabs; later we can follow its gradual displacement by poros as the stone most frequently used. Sandstone, then, seems to have been the stone favored from the ninth into the seventh century. The reason for this may have been that it was soft and easy to work; but a more likely explanation is that it was to be found conveniently close by; most of the Middle Helladic burials (Nos. 1–13 above) in the North Cemetery were covered by rough sandstone slabs, and it is probable that both the Middle Bronze and the Early Iron Ages drew on a common source in the immediate vicinity. It is interesting to note that the Late Geometric graves found in the Corinthian Agora, neatly cut into the hardpan, were also covered by single thin slabs of sandstone.⁹

Except for the five burials of Group B which had separately covered compartments to contain the grave offerings at the head of the cists all the Geometric graves of the North Cemetery were likewise covered by single slabs, all but four of sandstone. Of these twenty-eight were found cracked or broken, ten intact. On opening, all of the thirty-eight cists beneath were found to be full of earth to the top, or nearly so. It is of course possible that where the covers were cracked or broken earth had sifted in from above during the course of the centuries, but the ten graves with covers intact would seem to have been well sealed against such infiltration. We must therefore conclude that the cists were filled with earth at the time of burial and before the cover slabs were put in place. Apart, then, from casual sherds which must have been in the earth when it was dug out to make the cists and subsequently used to refill them, objects found in the filling of the graves must be associated with the burials. Of the casual sherds none were later than Geometric, as might be expected. An abundance of chips of obsidian¹⁰ found in the filling of many of the graves suggests, moreover, that this part of the North Cemetery may have been used in the Bronze Age for habitation as well as for burial.

In many of the sealed Geometric graves large quantities of charcoal were found, and in some of them fragments of animal bone. Often these were found concentrated around the head or at least in the upper end of the cist, and they are to be connected with the Geometric burials rather than considered a part of the general filling into which the cists had been cut. The presence of carbonized matter and animal bones thrown in at the time the graves were filled

⁸ All of the burials in the graves in the Agora at Corinth were in the contracted position; cf. *A.J.A.*, XLI, 1937, p. 543.

⁹ *A.J.A.*, XLI, 1937, p. 543.

¹⁰ See above, p. 2, for obsidian chips in quantity in the Middle Helladic grave area.

implies some sort of rite at the graveside, a sacrifice or a funeral banquet at the conclusion of which the remains were swept into the grave. Traces of such rites are not infrequent; in Athens carbonized figs were found with an Early Geometric cremation burial.¹¹ Our Corinthian graves, however, are all inhumations and there is not a trace of cremation. The carbon and cinders cannot therefore come from the remnants of a cremation pyre; they must rather be from the remains of a smaller fire lit near by to cook a funeral banquet of meat, a portion of which (with the bones) found its way into the grave. That there was also liquid refreshment to wash down this meal is suggested in six cases (Graves 14–18 and 20) by the presence outside one corner of the grave, and usually at a somewhat higher level, of a coarse hydria. These hydriai were in every case found standing upright, the mouths carefully sealed by a skyphos or bowl—the containing vessel for liquid and the smaller bowl for drinking or for libation which had been used at the funeral and placed, no doubt with its remaining contents, near the grave after it was closed. Grave 17 had a large painted krater standing outside in addition to a coarse hydria; no doubt the funeral rites had been more elegantly observed. Grave 18 had, in addition to a hydria, a painted amphora. Outside Graves 32 and 47 a painted krater was evidently substituted for the coarse hydria; these two graves bring to eight the total of burials which had large vessels for containing liquid placed as outside offerings after the cist had been closed. No doubt more of the Geometric burials had been so equipped. The sporadic finds of pottery in this part of the cemetery include kraters, another amphora, two more coarse hydriai, and some large coarse-ware vessels of other shapes. All of these probably once stood beside Geometric burials and were displaced and broken by the makers of later graves. The use of large vessels, coarse or painted, as outside offerings for the burials was not confined to the North Cemetery at Corinth during the Geometric period. The burials found in the Agora included coarse hydriai set outside; and a hydria found standing upright with a bronze bowl covering its mouth near the west end of the Agora should probably be associated with a grave which has been destroyed or not yet excavated.¹²

The evolution to what became the common method of burial in later times at Corinth—inhumation in a stone sarcophagus—may perhaps be traced in the graves of the Geometric period, and this is one of the most interesting contributions of the North Cemetery to our knowledge of early Corinth. Of the forty-two cist burials thirty-two were made in plain shafts sunk into the ground, earth burials. As noted above, the graves lay mostly at a depth of two or three meters below the surface. They were themselves up to half a meter in depth. The shafts above must have been cut somewhat larger than the cists at their bottom so that a shelf or margin could be left around the edges of the grave proper for the cover to rest on. The outside offerings, too, rested at cover level or above, usually near one corner, and the shafts must have been made big enough for the accommodation of these also. All the burials of Group A, the earliest, were simple earth burials, unlined cists cut into the ground. The first seven burials which followed in succession of Group B, Graves 17–23, were likewise earth burials. The latest burial of this group, Grave 24, is the first we encounter which was lined: a flat slab of very soft poros (or possibly sun-baked clay) was laid flat in the bottom of the cist; four more slabs set on edge upon it formed the walls of the grave, mortised at the corners by fitting the ends of the long slabs into grooves in the faces of the end slabs. On this primitive sarcophagus or box made of five flat slabs was laid a cover of sandstone. Seven other Geometric

¹¹ *Hesperia*, XVIII, 1949, p. 282.

¹² In the Agora, *A.J.A.*, XLI, 1937, pp. 543 f., and Wein-

berg pp. 25 f. From the west end of the Agora, *A.J.A.*, XL, 1936, p. 43 fig. 21, and Weinberg p. 30, No. 86.

burials employed this method of building a sarcophagus of flat slabs, all later than the burials of Groups A and B. Grave 36, belonging to Group E, should be later; also Graves 30–32, all the burials of Group D, which was certainly later than Group A and perhaps contemporaneous with the later burials of Group B and with those of Group E; and Graves 59, 60, and 62, individual burials in the south part of the area which can be dated neither by their position and grouping nor by any offerings placed in them. It may be noted that the lined graves are smaller than the plain cists cut in the earth. This may be due to the space taken up by the slab walls in cists of approximately the same size; perhaps the slabs were not made larger to save work in their cutting and handling. Alternative to the lining of the cists with slab-built sarcophagi was one case in which the sides were built up in rough rubble masonry, Grave 41, a grave of Group F, presumably later than E. One grave, 61 at the south end of the cemetery, combined the methods: its long sides were built up with rubble, its ends closed with slabs. All of these rubble- or slab-sarcophagus graves were covered by the sandstone slabs normal to the Geometric burials, with the single exception of Grave 30, uniquely covered by a slab of pebble conglomerate. Of the lined graves, moreover, which might be considered more tightly sealed against a later infiltration of earth than the plain earth burials, four were found on opening to be full of earth to the top while two (Graves 30 and 36) contained only a slight depth, 10 to 20 cm., of earth at the bottom; about the amount of earth found in the other two, Graves 41 and 62, information is lacking. In the Protocorinthian and later graves, burials made in proper sarcophagi, there was usually a very thin layer of earth in the bottom of the container. This was generally less than 10 cm. in depth, and while in some cases it may have sifted into the grave, in others the sarcophagi, made from single blocks of stone hollowed and with tightly fitted lids, were so closely sealed that a subsequent earth accumulation inside seemed impossible. The earth, then, little as it was, must have been thrown into these sarcophagi before they were sealed, a sort of symbolical sprinkling of the body with earth. Such a sprinkling of earth in the grave would be a carrying on of the earlier tradition of filling the cist before covering it; but with the improving methods of housing the dead the gradual filling of the graves with intrusive earth became less inevitable. Perhaps behind the evolution of sealed burials and the symbolical sprinkling of the bodies with a few handfuls of earth lay an early expression of the wish "*sit tibi terra levis.*" In any case the first eight lined graves at Corinth (for the other two we do not have the relevant information) seem to show the variation and indecision of a transitional phase—six were filled with earth before they were closed, two were left for the most part empty.

The children's graves seem to reflect the same evolution, and to carry it a step farther. The two small pits within enclosure A, cists covered by sandstone slabs, unlined and containing only a few unidentifiable fragments of bone and some casual sherds (Graves 14B and 15B), were both full of earth to the top, probably the graves of infants. The two small burials of Group C (Graves 27 and 28), certainly later, represent the next phase or rather the next two phases of the evolution. Grave 28 was a slab sarcophagus made up from four slabs stood on edge and mortised at the corners, similar but on a smaller scale to the slab sarcophagi of full size. Unlike them, however, its walls were made of sandstone, the characteristic material of the Geometric burials, instead of poros. Grave 27 shows the final step, a true sarcophagus made by hollowing out a single block, but in this case again a block of sandstone. With Grave 47 we reach the final phase; a sarcophagus hollowed from a block of poros (but covered with a slab of sandstone). Its inside dimensions were only 1.07 by 0.62 m. and 0.53 m. deep, a box that would

be cramped for an adult even in the customary flexed position, and hence probably the coffin of a child.¹³

Through this sequence of burials both of adults and of children we may trace the evolution from the simple earth burial, an unlined cist dug in the earth, to the sarcophagus, usually hewn from a single block, which came to be almost universally used for burial at Corinth in the seventh century and later. The burials which show this development afford us yet more hallmarks for the identification of graves of Geometric times. The evolution of the grave types, moreover, seems to agree with the sequence of the graves as deduced from their orientations and positions in relation to one another. It will be seen below that the pottery found in such graves as contained offerings bears out these observations. The few simple vases from Group A, Graves 14–16, belong to the end of the Early Geometric period, according to the conventional dating the end of the ninth century. The more elaborately decorated vessels from the graves of Group B are Late Geometric, of the first half of the eighth. The krater found outside Grave 47 (the hollowed poros block sarcophagus) has figure decoration and surely should belong to the time of the first Protocorinthian—the Protocorinthian Geometric—style in the second half of the eighth century. A number of the painted kraters found sporadically in the earth of the cemetery, broken and often widely scattered, undoubtedly once offerings made inside or outside of Geometric graves, have a thoroughly linear decoration which again must belong to the latter half of the eighth century.

Some of these may have served actually to contain the bodies of small children or infants. We have singled out four large vessels which, because of the circumstances of their finding, seem to have been rather urn burials of infants than outside offerings belonging to adult graves. Of these Grave 40, a coarse krater found standing upright, its mouth covered by a small slab of sandstone, was too isolated from any adult burial to be an outside offering. It contained, moreover, a small aryballos, evidently a grave offering. There were no traces of bones inside, but often—as shown by the Protocorinthian and later graves—the skeletons of infants or small children may disintegrate without leaving a trace. Graves 43 and 44 (Group F) were both kraters found standing beside adult graves. Each krater was carefully covered by a small slab of poros; inside the krater of Grave 44 were found some small bones and teeth, evidently human. Grave 44, then, was seemingly the urn burial of an infant; and Grave 43 a similar urn burial, though the bones had disappeared without leaving a trace. Grave 54, isolated and distant from any other grave, was a coarse krater found standing upright, its mouth covered by a small poros slab. There were no traces of bones or offerings inside it, but with the poros cover still in place it was obviously undisturbed and not a displaced outside offering from a grave. Together these four graves attest a form of burial for small infants, urn burial, which is well known in other cemeteries of the time.

¹³ In the past, groups of Geometric pots found at Corinth have been thought to be from disturbed graves because of the finding of sarcophagi near by. The connection seemed obvious and the conclusion natural. But the evidence of the North Cemetery would seem to show that sarcophagi of the conventional type did not yet exist in Geometric times and were in a process of evolution. In the cases of these groups

of Geometric pots and the (fortuitously found) near-by sarcophagi there were groups of later pots also found near by, and these, rather than the Geometric vases, probably belonged with the sarcophagi. Cf. *A.J.A.*, IX, 1905, pp. 411 f. and Weinberg p. 18; *A.J.A.*, XLI, 1937, p. 543 and Weinberg pp. 15 ff.

CATALOGUE

GROUP A

Plans 1 (5C-D), 2; Pls. 6, 102.

Five graves, Nos. 14-15-16, and two small graves, 14B and 15B.

A.J.A., XXXIII, 1929, pp. 538-539.

Art and Archaeology, XXIX, 1930, p. 200, fig. 3.

At a depth of only fifty centimeters below the modern surface appeared the tops of a series of roughly trimmed poros slabs standing upright on edge to form a boundary or enclosure wall. All of the east wall of the enclosure was preserved, and about half of the north and south walls at right angles to it. The full extent of the enclosure toward the west could be traced despite the fact that the rest of the slabs were missing; its interior dimensions were 8.60 m. (E.-W.) by 3.90 m. (N.-S.). The widths of the slabs varied considerably; their average thickness was about 20 cm. and their height from 64 to 78 cm. Presumably their lower ends were set deep enough into the ground at the time they were placed in position to give stability; the nature of the ground and the ratio of thickness to height (about 1:4) of the slabs together suggest that they had to be set only 10-15 cm. below the ground-level of the time. They thus formed a barrier rising to a height of about half a meter and enclosing what seems obviously to have been a family burial plot.

Since no graves were found within this enclosure until the covers of the geometric burials were reached at a depth of 2.60 m., it would seem likely that the barrier of slabs remained visible to warn later comers that the area was already occupied for as long as the cemetery continued in use in Greek times. A coin found at a depth of 0.50 m. (the depth at which the tops of the slabs appeared) unfortunately could not be identified; it might have helped to suggest a date for the final submersion of the enclosure wall. The enclosed area was remarkable not only in the absence of later graves, but also in the scarcity of objects found loose in the earth inside it. In two places a few geometric sherds were found, and from a depth of 2 m. numerous pieces of obsidian began to appear. The absence of later burials and the early character of the few sherds found in its fill demonstrate the connection between the peribolos wall and the geometric graves found inside it. Our enclosure was a family burial plot of geometric times, and the graves made within it had been set at a depth of 1.50-1.60 m. below the ground-level of their own time.

These were five: three large graves of adults and two small cists, presumably for children tucked away beside their parents. All were of the same type: earth burials with sandstone covers, and with the bodies laid in a contracted position. Neither of the small

graves contained any offerings, but the finding of bones inside one of them suggested that they were used for the burial of children rather than as receptacles for grave offerings such as were found at the heads of a number of burials of Group B (below). The position and orientation, slightly off North-South, of Grave 16 suggests that it may be slightly later than the other adult graves.

None of the burials contained any offerings, with the exception of the bronze jewelry found in Grave 16; but close to the northwest corner of each, and at a slightly higher level, stood a coarse hydria, its mouth stopped by a skyphos. These we take to have been outside offerings belonging to the major graves, since the unbroken narrow-necked hydriai could not have been used for infant burials. The combination in each case of a containing and a drinking vessel for liquid suggests either an offering of wine for the dead, or a ritual libation at the graveside after which the vessels used were included in the burial. The pottery, and with it the graves, may be dated at the end of ninth century, the decorated skyphos 16-10 perhaps a little later than the simple black-glazed examples from Graves 14 and 15.

GRAVE 14

Plans 1 (5 D), 2; Pl. 6.

Depth below surface 2.60 m. Orientation North-South. Earth burial, covered by a sandstone slab, cracked.

Cover: L. 1.94 m.; w. 1.05 m.; th. 0.16 m.

Inside dimensions 1.80 by 0.95 m.; depth 0.44 m. The cist was full of earth to the top.

Skeleton: disintegrated; a few skull fragments at the south end.

Contents: none. The coarse hydria, 14-1, stood at the northwest corner outside the grave and at a level higher than the cover; its mouth was stopped by the skyphos, 14-2.

14-1 (T 3590). Coarse Hydria. Pl. 6.

P.h. 0.473 m.; max. d. 0.36 m.

Part of the upper neck and all of the rim missing, as also most of one of the horizontal handles.

Coarse buff Corinthian clay with sandy bits, in places greenish. Creamy surface, somewhat worn. Handmade and stroke-polished; unglazed.

Plump round body, thickened and flattened at the bottom; narrow neck. Two rolled horizontal handles and one vertical band handle. A pair of pointed knobs on the front of the shoulder just below the neck.

Similar to 15-1, 16-9, 17-5, 18-8, and 20-3. See also p. 41 below.

14-2 (T 1621). Geometric Skyphos. Pl. 6.

H. 0.073 m.; d. at rim 0.129 m.

Mended from many pieces; a number of fragments, including much of one side, missing.

Buff Corinthian clay, slightly pinkish; black glaze, in places thin and streaky, and somewhat metallic.

Ring foot and wide body curving inward at the top to a very short lip, barely offset. Rolled handles. Entirely covered with glaze except the bottom, panels under the handles, and thin reserved lines on the inner and outer faces of the lip.

Cf. 15-2 and 17-4; also p. 40 below.

GRAVE 14B

Close to the southeast corner of Grave 14 and at the same depth.

Earth burial covered by a small sandstone slab.

Cover: L. 0.78 m.; w. 0.69 m.; th. 0.16 m.

The cist beneath was entirely filled with earth.

Skeleton: no traces.

Contents: two geometric sherds.

Presumably the grave of an infant or small child, of which the skeleton disintegrated completely.

GRAVE 15

Plans 1 (5 C), 2; Pl. 6.

Depth below surface 2.61 m. Orientation North-South.

Earth burial, covered by a sandstone slab, cracked.

Cover: L. 1.85 m.; w. 0.82 m.; th. 0.20 m.

Inside dimensions 1.60 by 0.75 m.; depth 0.37 m.

The cist was full of earth to the top.

Skeleton: contracted and lying on its side, head toward the south; badly disintegrated.

Contents: none. A few sherds, some of coarse hand-made fabric and others of geometric fabric with linear decoration, were found in the earth inside the grave. The coarse hydria 15-1, its mouth stopped by the skyphos 15-2, stood outside near the northwest corner of the grave, and at a higher level.

15-1 (T 3591) Coarse Hydria.

H. 0.453 m.; max. d. 0.336 m.

Part of the neck and most of the rim missing, as also both the horizontal handles.

Similar in shape and fabric to 14-1; slightly slimmer, and with a short narrow neck. A pair of pointed knobs on the shoulder at the front.

On the coarse hydriai, see below, p. 41.

15-2 (T 1622) Geometric Skyphos. Pl. 6.

H. 0.07 m.; d. at rim 0.119 m.

Mended from many pieces; small chips missing.

Buff Corinthian clay, thin black glaze, in places metallic.

Similar in shape and decoration to 14-2.

On the skyphoi, see below, p. 40.

GRAVE 15B

Close to the southwest corner of Grave 15, and at the same depth.

Earth burial covered by a small sandstone slab.

Cover: L. 1.32 m.; w. 0.52 m.; th. 0.115 m.

The cist was full of earth to the top.

Skeleton: a few fragments of unidentified bones in a very disintegrated state.

Contents: none.

Presumably the grave of an infant or small child.

GRAVE 16

Plans 1 (5 D), 2; Pls. 6, 102.

A.J.A., XXXIII, 1929, p. 539.

Depth below surface 2.60 m. Orientation approximately North-South.

Earth burial covered by a sandstone slab, cracked.

Cover: L. 1.58 m.; w. 0.85 m.; th. 0.17 m.

Inside dimensions 1.47 by 0.60 m.; depth 0.35 m.

The cist was full of earth to the top.

Skeleton: contracted, lying on its left side, with the head toward the south, the arms folded across the chest. Badly disintegrated.

Contents: an electrum ring, 16-1, at the right side of the grave with the knuckle-bones of the left hand; a silver ring, 16-2, at the left side with the knuckle-bones of the right hand. A pair of bronze pins, 16-3 and 4, lay across the thighs, and another pair, 16-5 and 6, along the left side of the grave. A third pair, 16-7 and 8, lay higher up in the grave and a little farther from its left edge. The two rings had obviously been worn on the fingers when the body was placed in the grave, and the third pair of pins may have served to fasten the grave clothes; but the other two pairs of pins must have been placed in the grave as offerings rather than worn on the body. Outside the grave and near its northwest corner but at a level slightly higher than the cover stood a coarse hydria, 16-9, its mouth stopped by a skyphos, 16-10.

16-1 (T 1623). Electrum Ring. Pl. 6.

W. 0.007 m.; d. 0.02 to 0.021 m.; th. *ca.* 0.0005 m.

Circular band, very slightly oval, of very pale gold, probably a natural electrum. A raised ridge at the middle of its width, echoed by a groove in the inner face, suggests that the band was made by hammering over a form. The point at which the ends of the band join is barely discernible. The edges plain.

16-2 (T 1624). Silver Ring. Pl. 6.

W. 0.008 m.; d. 0.02 to 0.021 m.; th. 0.0005 m.

White silver, somewhat tarnished and blackened.

Circular band, very slightly oval like 16-1. Made by hammering a strip of thin silver; a ridge down the center, as in 16-1. The join where the ring was closed very perceptible both from the thickening where the ends overlapped and because one end was slightly wider than the other and there is a resulting overlap at the edges. The ends of the strip overlap to a distance of about one centimeter.

16-3 and 4 (T 1625-1626). Pair of Bronze Pins.

16-3: L. 0.208 m.; d. of disk 0.012 m.

16-4: L. 0.205 m.; d. of disk 0.011 m.

Pair of apparently identical pins, badly corroded.

16-3 broken into three pieces, **16-4** into two, and lacking its point.

The upper ends of the shafts project about 6 mm. above the flat round disk-heads and are round in section, tapering upward, and decorated by a pair of grooves. About 3 cm. (on **16-3**, 0.027 m., on **16-4**, 0.034 m.) below the ends, a round knob on each shaft, slightly less in diameter than the flat disk-heads. A raised ridge around the shafts above and below the knob. Between disk and knob the shafts plain and round in section; below the knobs the shafts become square in section (each face 3 mm. wide) to a distance of about 2 cm. The squared sections are finished at their lower ends by pairs of fine grooves on each face; below begin the tapering shafts of the pins, round in section.

Cf. **17-6** and **7**; see also below, p. 49.

16-5 and **6** (T 1627-1628). Pair of Bronze Pins. Pl. 6.

16-5: L. 0.38 m.; d. disk 0.038 m.

16-6: L. 0.375 m.; d. disk 0.039 m.

Flat round disk-heads of thin bronze set 0.024 and 0.023 m. below the upper ends, which protrude through the disks and are decorated with bead-and-reel mouldings. On **16-5** three beads alternated with four triple reels; on **16-6** four beads, the lower three separated by triple reels, the uppermost separated from the one below by a double reel, and a single reel at the top. Below the flat disks the shafts are square in section to a length of about 10 cm., the square shafts adorned by large knobs set off by smaller ones above and below. The knobs set off from the shaft by grooves at each side, the outer edges of each groove slightly raised. About 2 cm. below the lowest knobs the shafts become round in section, the lower ends of the square shaft finished by a single shallow groove on each face. The shafts, round in section, taper downward to very sharp points. The upper parts of these pins appear to have been cast, the lower hammered.

16-7 and **8** (T 1629-1630). Pair of Bronze Pins. Pl. 6.

16-7: L. 0.252 m.; d. disk 0.012 m.

16-8: L. 0.253 m.; d. disk 0.012 m.

Flat round disks of thin bronze set 7 mm. below the upper ends of the shafts, which project through them and are decorated each by two grooves, the shaft between the grooves rounded into a bead. From the disks to the knobs below (15 mm.) the shafts, cast square in section, have been hammered to an octagonal section. The biconical knobs set off above and below by grooves and raised ridges. The shafts below the knobs square in section to a distance of about 2 cm., the lower edges of the square sections finished by pairs of fine grooves on each face. The pins below round in section, tapering to sharp points. The upper

parts of the pins appear to have been cast, the round and octagonal parts below to have been hammered.

On the bronze pins, see below, p. 49.

16-9 (T 3592). Coarse Hydria. Pl. 6.

H. 0.453 m.; max. d. 0.365 m.

Coarse Corinthian clay with sandy bits, slightly pinkish in tone. Handmade, stroke-polished, unglazed. A pair of pointed knobs on the shoulder at the front.

Similar to **14-1** and **15-1**; see below, p. 41.

16-10 (T 1620). Geometric Skyphos. Pl. 6.

Art and Archaeology, XXIX, 1930, p. 199, fig. 4.

H. 0.066 m.; d. at rim 0.125 m.

Mended from many pieces; small bits missing from one side.

Buff Corinthian clay; thin black to brownish glaze, rather streaky and somewhat peeled in places.

Low base, concave underneath, and wide shallow body with slightly flaring rim. Rolled handles.

Glazed inside and out except the bottom, panels under the handles, and reserved panels in the handle-zone front and back which are bordered below by double horizontal bands, at the ends by sets of parallel verticals, and filled with horizontal stacks of chevrons. The rim reserved outside and decorated by a glaze band at half its height. Inside the lip a reserved line crossed by four sets of parallel verticals.

A similar skyphos, called "Late Geometric," Weinberg, No. 75, p. 27, pl. 12, See below, pp. 40-41.

GROUP B

Plans 1 (4 C-D), 2.

Eight graves, Nos. **17-24**.

The second group of graves is not so clearly and definitely delimited as the first; there was no enclosure wall around it. The group consists of eight burials immediately to the north of the enclosed plot discussed above. The graves are disposed in one fairly evenly spaced row of four at the south, consisting of (from west to east) Graves **17**, **18**, **19**, and **20**; the plan suggests that a second row had been started from west to east (Graves **21** and **22**) and that thereafter the exact positions of the earlier burials had been lost and the two latest graves, **23** and **24**, had been put down anyhow, though with the same orientation. The southernmost row of four graves seems certainly to have been made with reference to the north wall of the enclosure: not only are they laid out at about an equal distance from it, but also the two outer graves, **17** and **20**, approximately continue the lines of its east and west boundaries. The enclosure wall must certainly have been visible when these graves were made. These four burials, then, were made in a row along the outside of the enclosure, and are consequently not only later than the graves within it, but also earlier than the second row of four graves farther out toward the north.

A large poros slab overlay Grave 19 and may possibly have served as its marker (though it may equally well have been a slab displaced in later times from the enclosure wall); none of the other burials seems to have been marked. We may surmise that when the second series of burials was made it was known that a row of graves already occupied the area immediately to the north of the enclosure, and that due allowance was made to avoid disturbing the earlier burials. Grave 24, the most irregularly placed of these, is probably also the latest. Unlike the others, it is not a simple earth burial in a cist. The sides of the grave cutting were lined with slabs of very soft poros or sun-baked clay, a sort of primitive forerunner of the sarcophagus.

The eight graves of Group B are grouped together also because of certain similarities. All of them are oriented north-south, whereas the Geometric graves which lie to the west and north have a different orientation. Five of the eight graves were covered each by two slabs of sandstone, one over the grave proper and the second over a sort of extension or compartment at the head of the grave, into which the offerings had been put. All of the graves lay relatively deep, though the ones at the east (20, 23 and 24) were at a perceptibly higher level than those at the west. The deep graves are perhaps the older; the burials were probably made in order from west to east in the first row, 17, 18, 19, 20, and then a second series was started farther to the north, also from west to east, 21, 22, 23, 24. The pottery from the graves seems to bear out the sequence suggested by their positions. Six of the eight burials contained vases or had vases standing outside which may be attributed to them with reasonable certainty. If, as has been suggested, the row of four graves at the south was made with reference to an already existing enclosure wall around Graves 14-16, then the earliest burial of Group B, Grave 17, must be about contemporary with or perhaps slightly later than Grave 16. The latest of the graves of Group B produced kalathoi very like the Early Protocorinthian type; the group then belongs to the first half of the eighth century, down to the middle.

It is possible that Group B is merely an extension or a continuation of Group A; but in the absence of any certain evidence to prove it the two groups are treated separately. Group B is in itself a compact unit which may with probability be assigned to one family.

GRAVE 17

Plans 1 (4 D), 2; Pls. 7, 102.

A.J.A., XXIV, 1930, pp. 412f.

Depth below surface 2.95 m.

Orientation North-South.

Earth burial; cover two sandstone slabs, both cracked.

The larger slab (l. 2.10 m.; w. 0.885 m.; th. 0.10 m.) was oriented north-south over the grave proper; the smaller (l. 1.10 m.; w. 0.78 m.; th. 0.13 m.) east-west over the compartment at the head of the grave.

The grave was full of earth to the top.

Inside dimensions 2.88 by 0.85 m.

Skeleton: contracted, lying on its right side with head toward the south; largely disintegrated, but the left forearm lay across the middle of the skeleton, while the right seems to have been bent upward toward the shoulder.

Contents: under the large cover slab with the skeleton a bronze ring, 17-9, near the right side of the grave; it had evidently been on one of the fingers of the left hand. There was a certain amount of charcoal and burned matter scattered through this part of the grave.

Under the smaller cover slab at the south end of the grave and beyond the skull were found a small oinochoe, 17-2, standing upright and a large one, 17-1, lying on its side. On the floor under the big oinochoe a pair of long bronze pins, 17-6 and 7, crossed; also a bronze fibula, 17-8, and a short iron object, 17-11. A second pair of pins, of iron, 17-12 and 13, shorter than the bronze ones, also lay beneath the oinochoe. A third pair, 17-14 and 15, lay on the floor of the grave, one near the south end, the other just to the south of the skull. The earth in this part of the grave contained a heavy admixture of charcoal and burned matter, and also a number of coarse sherds. A few bits of bones, probably of animals, were also mixed with the earth; bones and charcoal, perhaps from a sacrifice or funeral feast in which the pins may have been used as spits, had been thrown into the grave before it was closed.

Outside the grave and close to its northwest corner stood a large stemmed krater, 17-3, at a depth of 2.50 m. Beside it at the south and at the same depth, stood a coarse hydria, 17-5, its mouth stopped by a Geometric skyphos, 17-4, which in turn contained a bronze cup, 17-10.

Catalogue: Five vases, 17-1 to 17-5, two from inside the grave, and three from outside.

Five bronzes, one from the grave itself and four from the area to the south of the skull.

Five objects of iron, all from inside the grave above the head of the skeleton.

17-1 (T 2455). Geometric Oinochoe. Pl. 7.

H. 0.246 m.; max. d. 0.179 m.

Intact. Buff Corinthian clay with fine creamy surface; black glaze shading in places to dark brown, elsewhere silvery and metallic, but badly worn and peeled.

Low base, very slightly concave underneath; plump rounded body with high narrow neck, trefoil mouth, and vertical band handle. A pair of pointed knobs on the shoulder just below the neck, one

slightly to the left of the center of the front (the spout of the mouth), the other a little to the right of the side axis of the vase.

The lower body glazed; above, fine bands to the level of the lower handle attachment. On the shoulder six latticed triangles, each outlined at either side by double diagonal lines. The handle-panel bordered at one side by triple verticals, but not set off at all on the other side: the vase was evidently painted from right to left and there was not room at the end to border the handle panel. This is also shown by the last triangle at the left, which is noticeably smaller than the others and bordered by only a single diagonal beside the handle. The neck and mouth banded, the handle decorated with ladder pattern. The inside of the mouth unglazed.

On the pottery, see below, p. 42.

17-2 (T 2456) Geometric Oinochoe. Pl. 7.

H. 0.099 m.; max. d. 0.095 m.

Complete. Buff Corinthian clay; black to brownish glaze, in places silvery and metallic.

Very low ring foot and squat body with the level of greatest diameter just above the foot; high narrow neck, trefoil mouth, band handle.

Body and neck banded; at the level of the lower handle attachment a zone filled with short parallel diagonal lines slanting toward the left on one side, toward the right on the other, to leave a small reserved triangle at the center of the front. On the handle ladder pattern; the mouth glazed outside only.

A similar oinochoe Weinberg, No. 76, pl. 12, Late Geometric.

17-3 (T 2686). Geometric Stemmed Krater. Pl. 7.

A.J.A., XXIV, 1930, p. 412, fig. 6.

H. 0.431 m.; d. rim 0.368 to 0.376 m.; max. d. 0.434 m.

Mended from many pieces; small bits and chips missing. Buff Corinthian clay with a slightly greenish tinge. Black glaze, brownish where thin and very badly peeled.

Wide flaring base and ribbed stem (8 ribs) support the somewhat pointed body; vertical rim, very slightly flared. The opening at the top somewhat oval, wider from front to back than from side to side. Horizontal rolled handles tilted upward and joined at their tops by flat vertical bands to the rim. The base glazed save for two reserved lines near its outer edge and three at its inner. The ribbed stem and the body glazed to the handle zone, the latter with two sets of triple reserved lines dividing it into approximately equal zones; similar reserved lines below the handle zone. Reserved panels occupy the center of the handle zone front and back. These are bordered at the bottom to their full width by triple zigzags below triple bands. Above these the ends of the panels are stopped by columns of zigzags between triple (outer) and double (inner) vertical lines. The

central parts of the panels are bordered below by single steep zigzags and double horizontal lines, above by triple parallel zigzags, shallower, and triple horizontal lines. The center on one side filled by three sections of hatched meander running left, on the other by two similar meander sections and one of simple key pattern. The meander panels stopped at their ends by single vertical lines. The meanders were evidently painted from right to left as shown by the crowding of the third section on one side and the substitution of a (narrower) key pattern on the other. All the space between the ends of the panels and the handles glazed save for reserved areas beside the ends of the handles, decorated with double lines curved to outline the attachments themselves. The horizontal handles decorated on their outer faces with double bands above and single below, the space between filled with diagonals slanting toward the left at one side, toward the right at the other, leaving a triangle where they meet which was filled with diagonals slanting toward the right. Ladder pattern on the vertical straps. Three bands on the outer face of the rim; its upper face reserved and decorated by fourteen sets of twelve short parallel dashes. The inside entirely glazed.

Similar stemmed krater, Late Geometric, Weinberg, No. 73, pl. 12.

17-4 (T 2689). Geometric Skyphos. Pl. 7.

H. 0.072 m.; d. at rim 0.116 to 0.12 m.

Mended from many pieces; small fragments missing, especially from one side. Buff Corinthian clay; black glaze, slightly metallic and somewhat peeled. The opening above slightly oval, wider from front to back than between the handles. Shape like that of 14-2 and 15-2. Glazed over all, except for the bottom, panels under the handles, and a reserved line inside and outside the lip.

17-5 (T 2688). Coarse Hydria.

This pot could not be located or identified in the storeroom at Corinth, but the notebooks indicate that it was exactly similar to 14-1, 15-1, and 16-9; see below, p. 41.

17-6 and 7 (T 2457-2458). Pair of Bronze Pins. Pl. 7.

17-6: L. 0.487 m.; d. disk 0.05 m.

17-7: L. 0.499 m.; d. disk 0.05 m.

A pair of bronze pins apparently exactly alike; the point of 17-6 broken off and missing. The upper ends of the shafts project about 6 cm. beyond the disks and are moulded in the form of bead-and-reel, single reels between the beads. Below the disks the shafts are square in section (th. 4 mm.) and ornamented each with a central biconical knob and a smaller knob above and below. Grooves beside the knobs; the square shaft ends beside each groove in a slightly raised edge. The lower ends of the square parts of the shafts finished by shallow double grooves

on each face; below these the shafts become round, tapering gradually to very sharp points. The upper parts of the shafts seem to have been cast, the lower hammered.

Cf. 16-3 to 8, and below, p. 49. Discussed by P. Jacobsthal, *Greek Pins*, pp. 10f.

17-8 (T 2461). Bronze Fibula. Pl. 7.

Art and Archaeology, XXXI, 1931, p. 226.

H. 0.036 m.; max. l. 0.072 m.

Catch: W. 0.022 m.; l. 0.021 m.

Four pieces: the pin in two fragments, the catch broken from the bow. Double-bow fibula, one end vertical, the other attached to an oblong flat catch-plate turned up along its lower edge to receive the pin. Triple-coil spring at the other end of the pin. Very badly corroded and oxidized; no traces of engraved decoration on the catch-plate or the tops of the bows.

An "Attico-Boeotian" fibula; cf. C. Blinkenberg, *Fibules grecques et orientales*, p. 177, fig. 207, Type VIII, 7. No other fibulae of this type are recorded from Corinth; it is taken by Hampe, *Frühe griechische Sagenbilder in Bötien*, pp. 9f., pls. 8-13, especially No. 15, pl. 13, to be Boeotian. The developed and engraved specimens of this type are dated by him in the second half of the eighth century.

17-9 (T 2465). Bronze Ring. Pl. 7.

D. inside 0.018 m.; max. d. 0.025 m.; w. 0.02 m.

Heavy bronze ring, thick at the middle, thin at the edges in two planes meeting at an obtuse angle (triangular in section).

17-10 (T 2690). Bronze Skyphos.

P. h. 0.039 m.; d. rim 0.106 m.

The entire lower part of the body and the foot missing. The vertical rim, inset from the rather shallow curving body, is preserved complete, with both handles. The horizontal handles, upward-tilted, made of heavy bronze wire (th. 4 mm.), hammered flat at the ends for attachment and fastened to the wall by single rivets run through both wall and handle.

17-11 to 14 (T. 2459-2460, 2462, 2464).

Two Pairs of Iron Pins.

The four iron pins are in very fragmentary and corroded condition. The second pair (13-14) somewhat smaller than the first. All were of the same type as the bronze pins 17-6 and 7: long shaft tapering to a point, three knobs, the central one larger than the other two, and a flat round disk head set below the upper end.

17-13: Pl. 7. P.l. 0.212 m.; d. disk 0.043 m.

The pin preserved with its point, very much swollen and broken into two pieces. Three knobs below the flat disk; the projection of the shaft above broken off. 17-11, 12, and 14 fragmentary.

17-15 (T 2463). Iron Pin.

P.l. 0.049 m.; d. 0.003 m.

Two fragments, the point broken off. The iron seems to have been beaten flat at one end and turned over to make a head. A small pin, much corroded.

GRAVE 18

Plans 1 (4 D), 2; Pls. 8, 102.

The grave was in part overlaid by another (420) at a higher level (depth 1.88 m.), a burial of the fourth century which did not go deep enough to disturb the geometric burial below.

Depth below surface 2.70 m. Orientation North-South.

Earth burial covered by two sandstone slabs, intact.

The larger slab (l. 1.65 m.; w. 0.95 m.; th. 0.18 m.), oriented north-south, lay over the grave proper; the smaller (l. 1.22 m.; w. 1.05 m.; th. 0.15 m.) lay east-west at right angles to the larger and over the "compartment" at the head of the grave.

Inside dimensions 2.70 by 0.85 m.

The grave was full of earth to the top.

Skeleton: contracted, lying on its left side with the head toward the south. Evidently an adult, but much disintegrated. The skeleton lay beneath the larger cover-slab at the north.

Contents: an oinochoe, 18-2, had been placed at the south end of the grave above the head of the skeleton and under the smaller cover slab. Other offerings were outside: at the southwest corner and at a depth of 2.50 m. stood the amphora, 18-1; at the northwest corner and at a depth of 1.75 m. stood a coarse hydria, 18-8, its mouth stopped by a skyphos, 18-7. Close beside the hydria and at a depth of 2.00 m. was found the small oinochoe, 18-3. The three similar oinochoai, 18-4 to 6, were found at a depth of 2.60 m. at the west side of the grave near the corner formed by the two cover slabs; they do not appear in the drawing, Pl. 102.

18-1 (T 2412). Geometric Amphora. Pl. 8.

Art and Archaeology, XXXI, 1931, p. 159.

H. 0.38 m.; max. d. 0.203 m.

Mended from many pieces; small chips missing, especially from the shoulder at the junction with the neck. Buff Corinthian clay with creamy surface; thick, rather dull black glaze, in places badly worn and peeled.

Flaring ring foot and ovoid body; high straight neck ending in a raised moulding below the projecting lip, which is slightly convex on its upper face and slanted outward. Double-arched horizontal rolled handles on the lower part of the shoulder.

The foot and body glazed to just below the handle-zone, with two evenly spaced sets of triple reserved lines; five bands below the handle zone, which is divided on each side into two panels by sets of seven verticals. A long-necked water-bird facing left in one panel, right in the other. Filling ornament of chevron columns, dot-rosettes, dots in sets of four, and blob

or star rosettes. Beside the handle attachments columns of dots with blob rosettes above; a double curved line outlines each handle attachment. Under the handles sets of seven parallel vertical zigzags; on their faces ladder pattern. Five bands above the handle zone; the upper shoulder glazed to its junction with the neck. A zone of parallel vertical zigzags, bordered above and below by triple bands, around the lower part of the neck. Around the central part a hatched meander running left; at one point a section of plain key pattern where there was not enough room left for a meander section; again the vessel was painted from right to left. Four bands below the moulded rim, which is glazed solidly on its upper and outer faces. Unglazed inside.

18-2 (T 2408). Geometric Oinochoe. Pl. 8.

H. 0.355 m.; max. d. 0.227 m.

Mended from many pieces, with small chips missing. Corinthian clay, pink to buff at the core, with a fine creamy surface. Thick solid glaze, black to reddish brown and red, in one place silvery and metallic.

Low ring foot and plump ovoid body with high straight neck ending in a trefoil mouth. Double rolled vertical handle.

The body glazed, with three evenly spaced sets of triple reserved lines around it and a fourth bordering a zone passing below the handle attachment and filled with chevrons running horizontally. Three more reserved lines below the handle attachment; the upper shoulder glazed. A reserved panel at the front and sides of the neck, bordered above by three, below by four bands. Quadruple zigzag across the middle of the panel, stopped at either end by four vertical lines. A glaze stripe down the front and side faces of the handle.

18-3 (T 2403). Unglazed Oinochoe. Pl. 8.

H. 0.155 m. (to lip); max. d. 0.13 m.

The neck and mouth mended; a small chip missing.

Fine buff Corinthian clay. Handmade, the surface polished; unglazed.

Plump round body, flattened at the bottom; straight neck and trefoil mouth. Triple rolled vertical handle, rising above the mouth at the back.

On handmade undecorated pots, see below, p. 43.

18-4 (T 2409). Unglazed Oinochoe. Pl. 8.

H. 0.093 m. (to lip); max. d. 0.077 m.

Broken and mended; small fragments missing.

Similar in shape and fabric to 18-3; triple rolled handle.

18-5 (T 2410). Unglazed Oinochoe. Pl. 8.

H. 0.101 m. (to lip); max. d. 0.084 m.

Part of the neck and mouth broken; chip missing.

Buff Corinthian clay, slightly greenish. The round body unevenly flattened at the bottom so that the vessel tilts slightly forward. Vertical band handle. Fabric and shape similar to 18-3 and 4.

18-6 (T 2411). Unglazed Oinochoe. Pl. 8.

H. 0.073 m. (to lip); max. d. 0.077 m.

The neck and handle broken and mended; half the trefoil mouth missing. Fabric the same as 18-3 to 5; handmade. Squat body with flattened bottom; narrow neck and double rolled handle pressed flat.

18-7 (T 2402). Geometric Skyphos. Pl. 8.

H. 0.074 m.; d. rim 0.137 to 0.143 m.

Mended from many pieces; small fragments missing.

Buff Corinthian clay; dull black glaze, brown where thin, much worn and peeled. Wide shallow body on low base; rounded shoulder and vertical rim tilted slightly outward. The opening oval, wider front to back than between the handles.

Similar in shape and decoration to 16-10 except that on one side the chevron column in the handle zone is stopped at the ends by single vertical lines, on the other by solid glaze to the handle attachments; and that the reserved line inside the lip is crossed by five sets of short vertical strokes.

18-8 (T 2401). Coarse Hydria. Pl. 8.

H. 0.472; max. d. 0.30 m.

Handmade and stroke-polished of coarse clay with sandy bits, creamy at the surface. A pair of pointed knobs on the shoulder at the front. A large shallow dent in the front of the body, apparently made before the pot was fired.

Similar in shape and fabric to 14-1, 15-1, 16-9 and 17-5.

GRAVE 19

Plans 1 (4 D), 2; Pl. 7.

A.J.A., XXXIV, 1930, p. 410; *Art and Archaeology*, XXXI, 1931, p. 158.

Depth below surface 2.60 m. Orientation North-South.

Grave 474, a fourth-century burial made at a depth of 1.85 m., overlay the north end of Grave 19. At the level of the bottom of the later grave was found the lower part of a large Geometric pot, with fragments of a Geometric bowl inside it. This must have stood outside Grave 19 near its northwest corner; its upper part was cut away by the makers of the later burial. The fragments could not be identified in the Corinth storeroom. The large pot is referred to in the notebooks as a "pithos"—probably a hydria, its mouth stopped by a skyphos, as at the northwest corner outside Graves 14-18.

Directly over Grave 19 and following exactly its orientation a poros slab measuring 1.70 by 1.00 m., and 0.18 m. in thickness, was found at a depth of only 70 cm. below the surface. This may have been a marker set up over the Geometric grave; its north end slightly overlapped the edge of the later burial, 474, made at a greater depth; but the overlap was so slight that the later grave could have been set down without disturbing the slab. If the slab had been set

originally as an upright marker over Grave 19 and had fallen over in the course of time, its level should suggest approximately the ground-level of Geometric times, perhaps 60 or 70 cm. below the modern surface; in that case Grave 19 was made to a depth of 1.90–2.00 m. below the surface of its own times. On the other hand in this area (which has been much disturbed by later burials; see plan) the slab could be merely one of the blocks of the peribolos enclosing Graves 14–16, displaced and abandoned in the position in which it was found above Grave 19. This slab, however, is greater in length than any of the slabs used for the peribolos wall.

Earth burial covered by two sandstone slabs, both cracked.

The larger slab (l. 1.98 m.; w. 0.90 m.; th. 0.19 m.) was oriented north-south, over the grave; the smaller (l. 1.06 m.; w. 0.72 m.; th. 0.10 m.) east-west at right angles to it, over the south end of the grave.

Inside dimensions 2.70 by 0.80 m.

The grave was full of earth to the top.

Skeleton: contracted, head to the south; almost entirely disintegrated. Numerous bones were found, very much jumbled, under the smaller slab at the south end of the grave; they can hardly have belonged to the skeleton and were probably animal bones, suggesting (as in Grave 18) the remains of a sacrifice or funeral feast used to fill the grave before it was covered.

Contents: a kalathos, 19–1, standing upright at the south end of the grave under the smaller slab.

19–1 (T 2432). Geometric Kalathos. Pl. 7.

A.J.A., XXXIV, 1930, p. 409, fig. 3; *Art and Archaeology*, XXXI, 1931, p. 159.

H. 0.069 m.; d. rim 0.154 m.

Intact. Fine buff Corinthian clay, creamy surface; dull glaze, black to reddish brown and red.

Flat bottom and flaring wall, slightly concave in profile, and ending above in a slightly projecting thickened lip flat on top. No handles; a pair of string holes for suspension just below the lip.

The bottom and the wall outside banded, with a reserved zone at about half the height decorated by five sets of parallel vertical zigzags, eight to each set. The zigzags were carelessly added after the banding had been done, probably on the wheel; they were painted from the bottom upward and their ends overlap the band above and in some cases the band below. On the flat upper face of the lip six sets of eight short parallel strokes, somewhat unevenly spaced. The inside solidly glazed.

Cf. 21–1 and p. 47 below.

GRAVE 20

Plans 1 (4 C), 2; Pl. 6.

Depth below surface 2.50 m.

Orientation North-South.

Two later burials overlay Grave 20: most of its east side was covered by Grave 276, a burial of the fifth or fourth century at a depth of 1.70 m.; and its west side was largely covered by Grave 500, an earth burial devoid of offerings lying at a depth of 0.90 m. Neither of the later burials went deep enough to disturb the Geometric grave.

Earth burial, covered by a single sandstone slab, unbroken.

Cover: L. 1.92 m.; w. 0.93 m.; th. 0.16 m.

Inside dimensions 1.80 by 0.70 m.; depth 0.45 m.

The cist was full of earth to the top.

Skeleton: contracted, head toward the south. Almost completely disintegrated; traces of the leg bones running diagonally to the grave in its northern part indicated the orientation and the contracted form of burial.

Contents: a conical bodied oinochoe, 20–1, standing upright near the southeast corner of the grave. Beside the north end of the grave outside and at a depth of 2.00 m. below the surface stood a coarse hydria, 20–3, its mouth stopped by a skyphos, 20–2. 20–1 (T 2239). Geometric Oinochoe. Pl. 6.

H. 0.125 m.; max. d. 0.13 m.

Intact. Buff Corinthian clay with creamy surface. Dull glaze, black to brownish where thin.

Low ring foot and squat body with greatest diameter just above the foot; long narrow neck with trefoil mouth and band handle.

The neck and body to the level of the lower handle attachment banded. On the shoulder six latticed triangles, each outlined by a pair of diagonals at each side, three at the ends beside the handle panel. On the handle ladder pattern.

Similar to 17–2; see p. 42 below.

20–2 (T 2209). Geometric Skyphos. Pl. 6.

H. 0.083 m.; d. at rim 0.144 m.

Mended from many pieces; small fragments missing.

Buff Corinthian clay; glaze black to dark brown, in places silvery and metallic, but very badly peeled. Similar in shape to the skyphoi from Graves 14–18; the opening at the top slightly oval. In the handle zone, three bands below and a single band above a row of parallel vertical zigzags stopped at either end by three vertical lines. Outer face of the rim decorated by a glaze band, inner face by a reserved line crossed by five sets of short parallel verticals.

20–3 (T 2205). Coarse Hydria. Pl. 6.

H. 0.446 m.; max. d. 0.445 m.

The rim broken and mended; small chips missing.

A pair of pointed knobs on the front of the shoulder just below the neck. Similar to 14–2 etc.

GRAVE 21

Plans 1 (4 D), 2; Pl. 7.

Depth below surface 3.00 m.

Orientation North-South.

Earth burial covered by two sandstone slabs, both cracked.

The larger cover slab (l. 1.95 m.; w. 0.91 m.; th. 0.15 m.) was cut with rounded corners and was oriented north-south; the smaller (l. 0.88 m.; w. 0.62 m.; th. 0.07 m.) lay east-west at the south end of the larger. Its length was not enough to span the width of the cist and the slab rested on the fill inside the cutting, which had settled so that the smaller slab lay at a level 20 cm. below that of the larger. Here we had definite proof that the cists had been filled with earth before being covered.

Inside dimensions 2.50 by 0.85 m.

The grave was full of earth to the top.

Skeleton: contracted, lying on its left side, head toward the south; very badly disintegrated. The skeleton lay under the large cover slab.

Contents: under the smaller slab at the south a pomegranate vase, 21-2; under the joint between the two covers a kalathos, 21-1, standing upright. Near the right side of the grave proper and about halfway down its length an iron object, pin or knife, 21-3. There was a considerable admixture of charcoal and burned matter in the earth filling of the grave, especially at the south around the skull.

21-1 (T 2467) Geometric Kalathos. Pl. 7.

H. 0.06 m.; d. at rim 0.11 m.

Art and Archaeology, XXXI, 1931, p. 225.

Intact. Buff Corinthian clay with dull red glaze, much worn and peeled.

Flat bottom and outward-tilted wall flaring at the top to a projecting thickened rim flat on top. A pair of string holes for suspension just below the rim.

Glaze bands on the bottom and on the body; a wide glazed zone below the rim. The upper face of the rim reserved and decorated with five sets of nine short parallel bars. The inside glazed.

Cf. 19-1 and below, p. 47.

21-2 (T 2468) Pomegranate Vase. Pl. 7.

H. 0.149 m.; max. d. 0.10 m.

A.J.A., XXXIV, 1930, p. 419, fig. 4; *Art and Archaeology*, XXXI, 1931, p. 226.

Intact. Buff Corinthian clay, glaze black to dull brown where thin.

Thin stem, grooved and slightly thickened at its lower end; plump round body, slightly pointed below. Short narrow neck with outward-swelling top serrated at the lip. Decorated over all, including the flat resting-surface at the bottom, with horizontal glaze bands interrupted below the shoulder by a zone filled with dots. The inside of the mouth glazed.

21-3 (T 2469) Iron Object.

P.l. 0.121 m.

Much rusted and corroded, and broken into three pieces. It is difficult to be certain of the original form, but it appears to have been a flat-bladed object

tapering to a point. No sign of a head preserved; perhaps a knife rather than a pin.

GRAVE 22

Plans 1 (4 D), 2; Pl. 7.

Depth below surface 2.95 m.

Orientation North-South.

The east side of Grave 22 was slightly overlapped by the west end of a later grave, 418, made at a depth of 2 m. at about the end of the fifth century. The later burial was not set deep enough to disturb the earlier.

Earth burial, covered by a sandstone slab, cracked.

Cover dimensions: L. 1.98 m.; w. 1.00 m.; th. 0.165 m.

Inside dimensions 1.85 by 0.80 m.

The grave was full of earth to the top.

Skeleton: probably contracted, but so disintegrated that only small fragments of bones remained. There were no traces of the skull, but quantities of charcoal mixed in the earth filling of the grave at its south end recall similar deposits at the head of Graves 17 and 21. Here too the head was probably toward the south.

Contents: in the southwest corner of the grave a Geometric mug, 22-1, standing upright; somewhat farther in from the corner and perhaps near where the shoulder of the skeleton had been, a short iron pin, 22-2. The burned matter in the fill at the south end of the cist again suggests the remains of a funeral sacrifice.

22-1 (T 2431) Geometric Mug. Pl. 7.

H. 0.108 m.; max. d. 0.115 m.; d. at rim 0.09 m.

Intact, though cracked. Buff Corinthian clay, somewhat coarse with occasional sandy bits. Dull glaze, black to reddish brown, badly peeled.

Plump rounded body with flat bottom slightly concave underneath. High straight rim, very slightly outward-tilted, and vertical band handle.

The lower body glazed; above, four bands to the level of the handle. In the handle zone a horizontal column of chevrons running to the right; a similar zone on the rim, separated from the first by four bands. Ladder pattern on the handle. The upper edge and inner face of the lip glazed, with a reserved line; the inside otherwise unglazed. See below, p. 48.

22-2 (T 2395) Iron pin.

L. 0.068 m.

Badly corroded and swollen. Thin shaft, probably round in section, tapering to a point; no traces left of a head.

GRAVE 23

Plans 1 (4 C), 2; Pl. 118.

Depth below surface 2.60 m.

Orientation North-South

The entire northeast corner of Grave 23, with almost half its left side, had been cut away by the

makers of a later grave, **446**, in the fourth century. The later grave went to a depth of 2.60 m.

Earth burial, covered by a sandstone slab, cracked, with remnants of a small head slab at the south end.

Cover: L. 1.93 m.; w. 0.89 m.; th. 0.165 m.

Skeleton: contracted, head toward the south, but very disintegrated.

Contents: none. It was surmised that the grave itself had been robbed by the makers of Grave **446**, and the compartment at its south end by the breakers of the head slab, perhaps the makers of Grave **272**.

GRAVE 24

Plans 1 (4 C), 2.

Depth below surface 2.30 m.

Orientation North-South.

A slab sarcophagus covered by an unbroken sandstone slab (l. 1.67 m.; w. 0.87 m.; th. 0.12 m.). The bottom of the cist was covered by a horizontal slab of very soft poros (possibly sun-baked clay) on the edges of which stood four slabs of the same material to form the four walls. The joints at the corners were neatly mortised; the long side slabs fitted into cuttings in the end pieces.

Inside dimensions 1.325 by 0.50 m.; depth 0.49 m.

The grave was full of earth almost to the top.

Skeleton: contracted and lying on its right side, head toward the south. The skeleton was taken to be that of an adult male, fairly well preserved.

Contents: none.

GROUP C

Plans 1, 5 C; 2.

Five burials, Nos. **25-29**

Three large and two small graves just to the east of the peribolos of Group A, all with the same North-South orientation, all covered by sandstone slabs, and the large graves made deep below the surface. The positions of these three graves in relation to each other also suggest that they should be grouped together. No other graves were found farther out toward the east, and consequently the two small burials, Nos. **27-28**, which are obviously those of children, should be brought into relation to the nearest adult burial, Grave **26**, probably that of one of their parents. That they were not set down so deep as the full-size graves is understandable.

The type of grave—earth burial—used for the three full-size burials suggests that they are relatively early. Two of them, **25** and **26**, produced a few Geometric sherds in their earth filling; but in none was there any grave offering. The large grave, **29**, contained a skeleton with the head laid toward the north—an orientation at variance with that which was normal for the other burials of Group C, and also those of Groups A and B near by. The two children were buried in sandstone sarcophagi made by mortis-

ing together at the corners four slabs stood on edge or by hollowing a single block. This would seem to be more developed practice than the plain earth burials of children, Nos. **14B** and **15B**. Our group of graves is later than the peribolos wall of Group A and laid out with reference to it. We have no finds by which to date any of the burials of Group C; they probably cover the later half of the eighth century or even the beginning of the seventh, and belong certainly to the time before poros sarcophagi began to be made.

GRAVE 25

Plans 1 (5 C), 2.

Depth below surface 2.40 m.

Orientation North-South.

Earth burial covered by a sandstone slab, cracked.

Cover dimensions: L. 1.95 m.; w. 1.00 m.; th. 0.19 m.

Inside dimensions 1.65 by 0.90 m.; depth 0.45 m.

The cist was full of earth to the top.

Skeleton: the head toward the south, the rest of the bones almost completely disintegrated.

Contents: a small iron pin, **25-1**. In the earth filling an admixture of charcoal; a few sherds, Geometric or earlier, and an obsidian knife blade were found scattered through it.

25-1 (T 1873) Iron Pin

L. 0.062 m.

Badly rusted and corroded, but seemingly whole. Straight shaft; traces of a flat knob or disk near one end, just below the top.

GRAVE 26

Plans 1 (5 C), 2.

Depth below surface 2.35 m.

Orientation North-South.

Earth burial, covered by a sandstone slab, cracked.

Cover dimensions: L. 2.18 m.; w. 0.88 m.; th. 0.15 m.

Inside dimensions 1.82 by 0.70 m.; depth 0.50 m.

Skeleton: contracted, head toward south; very disintegrated.

Contents: none. A few Geometric and coarse sherds in the earth filling.

GRAVE 27

Plans 1 (5 C), 2.

Depth below surface 1.45 m.

Orientation North-South.

Sarcophagus of sandstone covered by an irregular sandstone slab.

Cover dimensions: L. 0.60 m.; w. 0.38 m.; th. 0.15 m.

The sarcophagus was made by hollowing a single block.

Inside dimensions: 0.36 by 0.235 m.; depth 0.16 m.

The sarcophagus was full of earth to the top.

Skeleton: no traces.

Contents: none.

The sarcophagus was too small to contain anything bigger than a very young infant.

GRAVE 28

Plans 1 (5 C), 2.

Depth below surface 1.40 m.

Orientation North-South.

Slab sarcophagus covered by a single slab, unbroken.

Cover dimensions: L. 0.55 m.; w. 0.39 m.; th. 0.085 m.

The sarcophagus was made of four slabs of sandstone standing on edge to form the four walls, the ends of the long slabs carefully mortised into cuttings made to receive them in the end blocks; the ends of the shorter slabs projected beyond the corners on the outside. The edges of the upper face of the cover were carefully bevelled.

Inside dimensions 0.435 by 0.235 m.; depth 0.22 m.

The sarcophagus was full of earth to the top.

Skeleton: no traces.

Contents: none.

GRAVE 29

Plans 1 (4-5 C), 2.

Depth below surface 2.30 m.

Orientation North-South.

A small earth burial covered by an irregularly hewn slab, Grave 499, directly overlay the whole of the north end of Grave 29. Its depth was only 0.85 m. below the surface, not deep enough to disturb the earlier grave. Two other later burials at the west impinged on the area of Grave 29, but without disturbing it. There were no finds in Grave 499 by which it could be dated.

Earth burial covered by a stone slab, intact.

Cover dimensions: L. 1.75 m.; w. 0.98 m.; th. 0.16 m.

The grave was full of earth to the top.

Skeleton: a few traces of bones, with the skull at the north end of the cist. Position of the skeleton not recognizable.

Contents: none.

GROUP D

Plans 1 (5-6 C), 2.

Three graves, Nos. 30-32.

A group of three early graves, all with the same east-west orientation, fairly neatly aligned, and all with similarly constructed slab sarcophagi. They lie to the south of Group C and close to the southeast corner of the peribolos of Group A. A burial of a small child in a sarcophagus, Grave 225, lay close to Grave 32 and with the same orientation, but it contained a vase considerably later than the one assigned to Grave 32 and must belong rather with a group of later graves to the northeast of Group D.

The three graves contained no offerings other than

the krater which stood at the foot of Grave 32. This seems to be later than any of the vases from Group A, and probably also than any of those from Group B. The type of burial in sarcophagi constructed of slabs of very soft poros or sun-baked clay is similar to that of Grave 24, the latest burial of Group B. The three graves of Group D should probably be dated after the middle of the eighth century.

GRAVE 30

Plans 1 (6 C), 2.

Depth below surface 1.40 m.

Orientation East-West.

Slab sarcophagus, covered by an unbroken slab of pebble conglomerate (l. 1.75 m.; w. 0.98 m.; th. 0.14 m.). The slabs of which the sarcophagus was constructed were of very soft poros or sun-baked clay, and the south and east walls were found in a bad state of decomposition. The north wall was made of two slabs, the west of one, the corner was neatly mortised, as in Grave 28.

Inside dimensions 1.35 by 0.505 m.; depth 0.48 m.

The cist contained a deposit of earth only about 20 cm. deep.

Skeleton: completely disintegrated; a few traces of leg bones were identifiable but neither the position nor the orientation of the skeleton could be verified. The inside dimensions of the grave suggest that the body must either have been in a contracted position, or have been that of a person not fully grown.

Contents: none.

GRAVE 31

Plans 1 (5-6 C), 2.

Depth below surface 1.48 m.

Orientation East-West.

Slab sarcophagus covered by a sandstone slab, intact (l. 1.65 m.; w. 0.89 m.; th. 0.13 m.). The sarcophagus was just like that of Grave 30; the south side had disintegrated and the surface of the north had flaked off. The corner joints were mortised and the ends projected beyond the sides, as in Grave 28. The outer edges of the rim were bevelled.

Inside dimensions 1.09 by 0.495 m.; depth 0.425 m.

The grave was full of earth to the top.

Skeleton: completely disintegrated, with traces only of arm and leg bones. The body must have been contracted to fit into the available space, or it must have been that of an ungrown person.

Contents: none.

GRAVE 32

Plans 1 (5 C), 2; Pl. 7.

Depth below surface 1.48 m.

Orientation East-West.

Slab sarcophagus covered by a sandstone slab, cracked (l. 1.68 m.; w. 0.89 m.; th. 0.13 m.). The con-

struction of the sarcophagus was similar to that of Graves **30-31** with mortised corners, projecting ends, and bevelled rim. The floor slab was rough hewn and the wall slabs partially decomposed.

Inside dimensions 1.26 by 0.58 m.; depth 0.48 m.

Skeleton: disintegrated; only slight traces remained. Again the size of the grave suggests a contracted burial or that of an ungrown person.

Contents: none. Outside the grave at its southwest corner and at a depth of 0.83 m. below the surface stood the Geometric krater, **32-1**, in a position such that the grave could hardly have been made without disturbing it. We have noted in Group A that outside offerings were set at a level somewhat higher than the graves themselves; the same is the case here, and krater and grave must belong together.

32-1 (T 1789) Geometric Krater. Pl. 7.

H. 0.269 m.; d. rim 0.249 m.

Art and Archaeology, XXIX, 1930, p. 200, fig. 5.

Mended from many pieces; small fragments missing. Buff Corinthian clay; dull reddish brown glaze, much worn and peeled.

High ring foot, somewhat flaring; deep ovoid body with short vertical rim. Horizontal band handles, slightly upward-tilted, set at the shoulder.

The foot and lower part of the body glazed; the central part banded to the handle zone. At the level of the handles five horizontal bands; above and below, zones decorated with parallel vertical zigzags in sets of six. The handle panels set off by sets of five vertical lines; the outer faces of the handles banded. Bands on the shoulder above the handles, and on the rim. The upper face of the rim reserved; the inside of the vase solidly glazed.

On the kraters, see below, pp. 43-47.

GROUP E

Plans 1 (3-4 C-D), 2.

Seven graves, Nos. **33-39**, and one urn burial of an infant, No. **40**. Grave **48** also perhaps belonged to this group.

To the north of Group B lay a series of graves laid out with an east-west orientation. In type these burials were early: set deep into the ground, all but one plain earth burials, all but two covered by sandstone slabs. Three of these graves were overlaid by poros slabs which may have been grave markers; a similar slab over Grave **19** has already been noted. It would seem that the gravestones (if such they were) here served their purpose well and that they remained visible for a considerable length of time; not one of these graves was disturbed by a later burial made over it. The filling of three of the graves, Nos. **37-39**, contained Geometric sherds and none later. No offerings were found in any of the burials, but the type of grave and the absence of any sherds

other than Geometric in the earth filling are an indication of early date. The burials were probably made later than those of Group B and after the space immediately to the north of the peribolos had been filled. The only burial to produce any pottery was the child's grave, No. **40**, a type of urn burial which we meet here for the first time. Similar urn burials of infants of approximately the same date as Grave **40** were found in the North Cemetery. Grave **40**, judging by the small aryballos found in it, must have been made at about the middle of the eighth century. The group of graves as a whole probably dates from before and after 750. Grave **48**, an earth burial with a sandstone cover, should probably be included in this group (see below, Grave **48**).

GRAVE 33

Plans 1 (4 D), 2.

Depth below surface 2.25 m.

Orientation East-West.

Earth burial covered by a sandstone slab, unbroken.

Cover dimensions: L. 1.38 m.; w. 0.83 m.; th. 0.12 m.

The filling of the grave contained a few coarse sherds.

Skeleton: almost completely disintegrated. A few bits of leg bones indicated a contracted position for the skeleton, but the direction of the head could not be determined.

Contents: none.

A poros slab lay 1.40 m. above the level of the cover of the grave and 0.85 m. below the surface. This was taken to be a tombstone, fallen over, which had marked the position of the burial.

GRAVE 34.

Plans 1 (3 D), 2.

Depth below surface 1.90 m.

Orientation East-West.

Earth burial covered by a sandstone slab, broken.

Cover dimensions: L. 1.77 m.; w. 0.80 m.; th. 0.15 m.

The earth filling of the grave contained a few bits of obsidian.

Skeleton: completely disintegrated; no traces of bones.

Contents: none.

GRAVE 35.

Plans 1 (3 D), 2.

Depth below surface 2.50 m.

Orientation East-West.

Earth burial covered by a limestone slab, broken.

Cover dimensions: L. 1.68 m.; w. 0.97 m.; th. 0.20 m.

The earth filling contained a few coarse sherds.

Skeleton: badly disintegrated; the head lay to the west, and a few fragments of bones indicated a contracted position.

Contents: none.

A slab of poros which overlay the grave at a high level had probably been a gravestone like that over Grave 33.

GRAVE 36.

Plans 1 (3 C-D), 2.

Depth below surface 2.10 m.

Orientation East-West.

Stone sarcophagus covered by an unbroken sandstone slab.

Cover dimensions: L. 1.63 m.; w. 0.88 m.; th. 0.17 m.

Inside dimensions 1.53 by 0.535 m.; depth 0.45 m.

The sarcophagus was constructed of four slabs of soft limestone set on edge on top of a fifth which served as a floor. The slabs were carefully fitted together and mortised at the corners; the ends outside projected beyond the corners.

Earth had accumulated to a depth of about 10 cm. over the floor.

Skeleton: very disintegrated; head to east and knees drawn up; contracted position.

Contents: none.

A poros slab which overlay the grave had perhaps served as a tombstone, as over Graves 33 and 35.

GRAVE 37

Plans 1 (4 C), 2.

Depth below surface 2.30 m.

Orientation East-West.

Earth burial covered by a sandstone slab, broken.

Cover dimensions: L. 1.61 m.; w. 0.94 m.; th. 0.15 m.

The earth filling in the grave included obsidian, charcoal, and a few Geometric sherds.

Skeleton: the skull lay in the northeast corner; contracted but badly disintegrated.

Contents: none.

GRAVE 38

Plans 1 (3 C), 2.

Depth below surface 2.30 m.

Orientation East-West.

Earth burial covered by a sandstone slab, broken.

Cover dimensions: L. 1.75 m.; w. 0.90 m.; th. 0.12 m.

The earth filling of the grave contained charcoal and a few Geometric sherds.

Skeleton: almost entirely disintegrated; traces of the skull at the east end.

Contents: none.

The grave had been overlaid by a later burial, Grave 251, which did not go deep enough to disturb it.

GRAVE 39

Plans 1 (3 C), 2.

Depth below surface 2.00 m.

Orientation East-West.

Earth burial covered by a broken slab of poros.

Cover dimensions: L. 1.64 m.; w. 0.87 m.; th. 0.14 m.

In the earth filling bits of obsidian, charcoal, and Geometric sherds.

Skeleton: contracted, with head to the east; much disintegrated.

Contents: none.

GRAVE 40

Plans 1 (3 C), 2; Pl. 9.

Depth below surface 2.00 m.

Urn burial of an infant.

The coarse krater was found standing upright, its mouth covered by a small slab of sandstone. It lay about equidistant from Graves 37, 38, and 39. Inside the krater was a small aryballos, 40-1. There were no traces of bones; probably the infant skeleton had disintegrated completely.

40-1 (T 2230) Aryballos. Pl. 9.

H. 0.059 m.; max. d. 0.063 m.

A.J.A., XXXIV, 1930, p. 415, fig. 9; *Art and Archaeology*, XXXI, 1931, p. 228.

Two large chips missing from the rim. Corinthian clay, rather coarse, covered with dull red glaze except on the bottom and the under side of the handle. Squat spherical body on low ring foot; short narrow neck and projecting rounded lip. The body decorated with four sets of compass-drawn concentric circles, seven at the front and sides, five at the back under the handle. Ladder pattern on the handle and a reserved ring around the edge of the rim on top; the rest of the body and neck glazed.

40-2 (T 2229) Coarse Krater. Pl. 9.

H. 0.287 m.; max. d. 0.295 m.

Broken and mended. Coarse Corinthian clay, unglazed. Plump rounded body, slightly pointed at the low flattened base; low raised rim and vertical strap handles with raised edges, from shoulder to just below the rim. A projecting boss to each side of each handle attachment.

GROUP F

Plans 1 (3 C), 2.

Two graves, 41-42, and two urn burials of infants, 43-44.

Just to the northwest of Grave 39 lay two more burials of the Geometric period, with covers of sandstone and East-West orientation. Beside each stood a large vessel covered by a poros slab; one of these contained human bones, so that both are to be identified as urn burials for infants rather than as outside offerings belonging to the graves beside which they lay. These burials are here grouped separately though they may well have been an extension of Group E which lay eastward. Grave 48 (see below) could belong to either group, or serve as a link to make them into a single group.

GRAVE 41

Plans 1 (3 C), 2.

Depth below surface 1.30 m.

Orientation East-West.

A fourth century burial, Grave 485, lay just to the east of the Geometric grave, and at almost equal depth; the skeleton of the later burial lay in part on top of the cover of the earlier, but Grave 41 seems not to have been disturbed by the later intrusion.

Cist lined with rubble walls, covered by a sandstone slab, unbroken.

Cover dimensions: L. 1.24 m.; w. 0.87 m.; th. 0.15 m.

Skeleton: a few traces of bones; position not determined.

Contents: none.

Against the north side of the cover stood the krater, Grave 43-1.

GRAVE 42

Plans 1 (3 C), 2.

Depth below surface 2.00 m.

Orientation East-West.

Earth burial, covered by a sandstone slab, broken.

Cover dimensions: L. 1.33 m.; w. 0.75 m.; th. 0.12 m.

Skeleton: disintegrated; traces of skull at the east end.

Contents: none.

The krater, Grave 44, stood close beside the cover of Grave 42 at the south.

GRAVE 43

Plans 1 (3 C), 2; Pl. 9.

Urn burial, close beside Grave 41 at the north. The krater, at a depth of 1.20 m. below the surface, stood upright, its mouth covered by a small slab of poros. The weight of the cover had cracked the krater; nothing was found inside. Possibly an outside offering to Grave 41; but the cover over the vessel and the analogy of Grave 44 (below), similarly covered and containing bones, suggest the burial of an infant beside its parent.

43-1 (T 2203) Geometric Krater. Pl. 9.

H. 0.329 m.; d. rim 0.256 m.

Mended from many pieces; small fragments missing. Corinthian-like clay, gray-buff at the core, slightly greenish at the surface. Dull black glaze, brownish where thin, and much worn and peeled.

High flaring ring foot and rather plump ovoid body with high vertical rim slightly flared at the lip. Rolled horizontal handles at the shoulder, upward tilted and joined to the lip by downward-curved strap handles.

The foot and bottom of the body glazed, the rest of the body banded to the handle zone. The handle panels set off at each side by sets of ten parallel vertical lines; large solid circles of glaze around each

handle attachment. In the handle zone front and back three sets of ten parallel vertical zigzags. Between each set at the top a hanging curved line, the concave face toward the left. The handle zone divided from the rim by a single band; the rim bordered above by two bands and decorated at each side by sets of ten parallel vertical zigzags, stopped at each end by sets of ten vertical lines beside the handle panels. The horizontal handles glazed, the vertical straps decorated on their outer faces with St. Andrew's crosses made by crossing double lines. The upper face of the lip and the inside solidly glazed. Below one handle a large drop-shaped splash of glaze, probably accidentally spilled. This krater is Argive rather than Corinthian in style; see below, p. 44.

GRAVE 44

Plan 1 (3 C), 2; Pl. 9.

Urn burial of an infant close beside Grave 42 at the south. The krater was found standing upright at a depth of 1.50 m. below the surface, its mouth stopped by a small slab of poros. Inside were some small bones and teeth; evidently a young child had been buried in the krater.

44-1 (T 2187) Geometric Krater. Pl. 9.

H. 0.299 m.; max. d. 0.351 m.; d. rim 0.248 to 0.303 m.

A.J.A., XXXIV, 1930, p. 413, fig. 7.

Mended from several pieces; small chips missing.

Buff Corinthian clay with fine creamy surface; dull glaze, black to brown. High ring foot, slightly flaring, and plump rounded body somewhat pointed toward the bottom. Short vertical rim, outward tilted and joined at either side by flat strap handles running down to the apices of the rolled horizontal handles. The opening at the top oval, greater from front to back than between the handles.

The foot and lower part of the body glazed; above, bands to the handle zone. Decoration of handle zone the same both sides: handle panels set off by chevron columns between quadruple verticals. The handle zone bordered below by a zone of parallel vertical zigzags and four bands. Its central part filled by a triple zigzag, the apices of the zigzags joined above and below to the edges of the zone by vertical lines. At either side four verticals and a panel filled by a St. Andrew's cross with latticed triangles between its arms. The rim bordered by single glaze bands at upper and lower edges, and filled by a zigzag stopped beside the handle attachments by four short verticals. In the upper corners of the handle panels sets of four chevrons in diagonal columns. Ladder pattern on the upper faces of the strap handles and the outer faces of the horizontal handles. The upper face of the rim reserved and decorated with eight sets of ten short parallel lines. The inside solidly glazed.

See below, p. 44.

GROUP G

Plans 1 (3 D), 2.

Two graves, Nos. 45 and 46.

The two burials, fairly close together at the north-west of Group E, are the only graves in the immediate vicinity with north-south orientation, and for this reason they are grouped together. Neither contained any grave-offerings; both could be identified by other criteria as belonging to the Geometric period.

GRAVE 45

Plans 1 (3 D), 2.

Depth below surface 2.30 m.

Orientation North-South.

The east side of the burial had been cut into by a later, fourth century, burial, Grave 452.

Earth burial, covered by a sandstone slab, broken.

Cover dimensions: L. 1.53 m.; w. 0.84 m.; th. 0.14 m.

The earth filling contained a few sherds, none later than Geometric.

Skeleton: almost completely disintegrated; contracted, with traces of the skull at the north end.

Contents: none.

GRAVE 46

Plans 1 (3 D), 2.

Depth below surface 2.20 m.

Orientation North-South.

Earth burial, covered by a broken sandstone slab.

Cover dimensions: L. 1.77 m.; w. 0.80 m.; th. 0.125 m.

The earth filling contained a few sherds, none later than Geometric.

Skeleton: completely disintegrated.

Contents: none.

SCATTERED GRAVES

Plans 1 (2-4 C-E), 2.

Three burials along the western margin of the cemetery, Graves 47, 49 and 50, seem to bear no relation to each other or to any of the groups of graves noticed above. They could be identified as belonging to the Geometric period by the type of burial; Grave 47 by the krater found outside. Due to a mistake in tracing the Geometric graves from the big plan (Grave CCCXLII instead of CCXLII) which was not discovered before the manuscript was complete, the number 48 was given to a later grave to the north of Grave 47. The real Grave 48 belonged to Group E or Group F, perhaps linking the two groups into one; but its identification came too late to allow the changing of all the subsequent numbers.

GRAVE 47

Plans 1 (4 D-E), 2; Pl. 9.

Depth below surface 2.00 m.

Orientation North-South.

Poros sarcophagus covered by a sandstone slab, intact.

The burial was partly overlaid by a later grave, 129, which contained Early Corinthian pottery.

Cover dimensions: L. 1.30 m.; w. 0.80 m.; th. 0.13 m.

Inside dimensions 1.07 by 0.62 m.; depth 0.53 m.

The sarcophagus had been cut from a single block of poros which included the floor, one end, and the two long sides. The other (south) end was a separate slab mortised at the corners to the block. The inside faces of the walls were rough-picked. The floor of the sarcophagus was covered by an accumulation of earth to a depth of 19 cm.

Skeleton: contracted, with head toward the south.

Contents: none.

Outside the grave and by its southwest corner stood the Geometric krater 47-1, at a depth of 1.80 m. below the surface. The position in which it was found brings it into close relation with Grave 47, and there was no other near-by Geometric burial. The krater was not covered and contained no bones so that it would seem to have been rather an outside offering for Grave 47 than an infant urn burial set beside it.

47-1 (T 2545) Geometric Krater. Pl. 9.

H. 0.311 m.; d. rim. 0.335 m.; max. d. 0.434 m.

A.J.A., XXXIV, 1930, p. 411, fig. 5; *Art and Archaeology*, XXXI, 1931, pp. 226, 227; *Arch. Anz.*, 1931, p. 241-242, fig. 18.

Mended from many pieces; all of the foot and one handle, much of the rim and a large fragment of the body restored. Buff Corinthian clay; rather dull glaze, black to reddish brown and brown.

Wide, well-rounded body with narrow vertical rim and flat projecting lip. At the shoulder horizontal strap handles, upward-tilted, their ends applied against the wall of the vase and turned slightly outward. From the centers of the horizontal handles to the lip, vertical handles made of eleven fine rolled strips of clay side by side. A short distance to each side of the junction of these handles with the lip, outward-projecting spurs at the edge of the lip, representing outward-turned ends of the handles.

The entire body of the krater glazed save for reserved panels front and back at the center, running from shoulder to base of rim. The panels bordered below by four glaze bands on one side, three on the other, and at the edges by columns of zigzags between quintuple sets of verticals (the outer verticals at one side are six). In the central parts of the panels borders above and below of conventionalized long-legged birds right and triple horizontal bands (quadruple at one side). In the central metope at each side a procession of three skirted women toward the left, their hands linked and holding palm branches between them. Each figure has a triple tail-like line hanging

down from her waist toward the right. In the field columns of zigzags and rows of dots. The rim is bordered below by a triple band, above by a double one. The zone between is stopped at the ends beside the handle panels by multiple vertical parallels; between them a single-line key pattern, carelessly made. On the upper face of the rim a tall pointed zigzag between bands along the inner and outer edges. The inside glazed. The ends of the horizontal handles outlined at their attachments by a reserved zone, banded; the projecting ends of the attachments dotted. The outer faces of the horizontal handles framed all around by triple bands and decorated with interlocking hatched meander-hooks, alternately hanging and standing. Ladder pattern on each strand of the vertical handles.

Decoration added in white paint over the glaze: around the body just below the level of greatest diameter a zone set off by double white bands and filled by a great serpent outlined with white dots, whose undulations completely encircle the vase, the head and tail overlapping at the front, off center. The head represented as if seen from above; both eyes are visible, reserved circles dotted at the center with white. At the level of the handle attachments and between them and the decorated panels, sets of concentric lozenges, a dotted ring at the center of each set, in white. On the front of the vase there are six concentric lozenges to each set, on the back five. See below, pp. 45-46.

GRAVE 48

Plans 1 (3 C), 2.

Depth below surface 2.00 m.

Orientations East-West.

Earth burial covered by a sandstone slab, broken.

Cover dimensions: L. 1.58 m.; w. 0.82 m.; th. 0.115 m.

In the earth filling of the cist numerous Geometric sherds, charcoal, and bits of obsidian.

Skeleton: contracted, with skull at the east end.

Contents: none.

As noted above this burial belonged to Group E or F, or both.

GRAVE 49

Plans 1 (4 D), 2.

Depth below surface 2.08 m.

Orientation East-West.

Earth burial, covered by a sandstone slab, intact.

Cover dimensions: L. 1.36 m.; w. 0.64 m.; th. 0.145 m.

Skeleton: contracted, head toward the east.

Contents: none.

GRAVE 50

Plans 1 (2 D), 2.

Depth below surface 2.11 m.

Orientation East-West.

Earth burial covered by a slab of poros, unbroken.

Cover dimensions: L. 1.20 m.; w. 0.64 m.; th. 0.14 m.

The earth filling inside the cist contained a few sherds, none later than Geometric.

Skeleton: disintegrated; contracted with head to east.

Contents: none.

GRAVES 51-53

Plans 1 (2 C), 2.

Three graves at the extreme northeast part of the area in which the Geometric burials were found. The three graves, close together and isolated from other burials of the same period, might well be grouped together, though they follow different orientations, two east-west and one north-south. Somewhat to the south lay the isolated urn burial, Grave 54.

GRAVE 51

Plans 1 (2 C), 2.

Depth below surface 2.25 m.

Orientation East-West.

Earth burial, covered by a sandstone slab, broken.

Cover dimensions: L. 1.60 m.; w. 0.85 m.; th. 0.16 m.

The earth filling in the cist contained Geometric sherds.

Skeleton: disintegrated; traces of skull at east end.

Contents: none.

GRAVE 52

Plans 1 (2 C), 2.

Depth below surface 2.25 m.

Orientation East-West.

Earth burial, covered by a sandstone slab, broken.

Cover dimensions: L. 1.41 m.; w. 0.90 m.; th. 0.11 m.

Skeleton: few traces, position not recognizable.

Contents: none.

GRAVE 53

Plans 1 (2 C), 2.

Depth below surface 2.00 m.

Orientation North-South.

Earth burial, covered by a sandstone slab, broken.

Cover dimensions: L. 1.60 m.; w. 0.83 m.; th. 0.09 m.

Skeleton: contracted, head to south.

Contents: none.

GRAVE 54

Plans 1 (2-3 C), 2; Pl. 9.

Depth below surface 1.10 m.

Urn burial. The coarse krater was found standing upright in the earth, its mouth covered by a small slab of poros. It contained no traces of bones, nor

any grave offerings. Probably it had contained the body of an infant of which the skeleton had entirely disintegrated. There were no graves near by for which this could have been an outside offering, and the careful covering of the mouth suggests that the vessel had itself contained a burial.

54-1 (T 2204) Coarse Krater. Pl. 9.

H. 0.259 m.; d. 0.323 m.

Mended from many pieces; fragments of the body, and both handles, restored. Coarse Corinthian clay.

GRAVES IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE CEMETERY

GRAVES 55-62

Plans 1 (7-8 C-E), 2.

At the southern limit of the area occupied by Geometric burials were eight more graves identifiable as belonging to Geometric times. Seven of these were oriented north-south, the eighth east-west. They seem to be scattered burials which it is not possible to relate in groups suggesting family plots. They have been numbered arbitrarily from west to east.

GRAVE 55

Plans 1 (8 E), 2.

Depth below surface 2.50 m.

Orientation North-South.

Earth burial, covered by a sandstone slab, broken.

Cover dimensions: L. 1.60 m.; w. 0.845 m.; th. 0.095 m.

The earth filling in the cist contained a few sherds and scraps of obsidian.

Skeleton: contracted on left side, with head to south.

Contents: none.

GRAVE 56

Plans 1 (7-8 E), 2.

Depth below surface 2.50 m.

Orientation North-South.

Earth burial covered by a sandstone slab, broken.

Cover dimensions: L. 1.60 m.; w. 0.87 m.; th. 0.15 m.

The earth filling of the cist contained numerous Geometric sherds, none later.

Skeleton: contracted, head to south.

Contents: none.

GRAVE 57

Plans 1 (7-8 D), 2.

Depth below surface 1.80 m.

Orientation North-South.

Earth burial, covered by a sandstone slab, broken.

Cover dimensions: L. 1.65 m.; w. 0.90 m.; th. 0.145 m.

In the earth filling numerous sherds, the latest Geometric.

Skeleton: contracted, head to south.

Contents: none.

GRAVE 58

Plans 1 (7 D), 2.

Depth below surface 1.70 m.

Orientation North-South.

Earth burial, covered by a sandstone slab, broken.

Cover dimensions: L. 1.50 m.; w. 0.62 m.; th. 0.10 m.

The earth filling of the cist contained Geometric sherds.

Skeleton: disintegrated; head to south.

Contents: none.

GRAVE 59

Plans 1 (7 D), 2.

Depth below surface 2.20 m.

Orientation North-South.

Slab sarcophagus, covered by a sandstone slab, unbroken.

Cover dimensions: L. 1.94 m.; w. 0.77 m.; th. 0.14 m.

Inside dimensions: 1.27 by 0.52 m.; depth 0.43 m.

The sarcophagus was made with five slabs of very soft poros, evidently cut with the saw. One served as the floor, the others, set upon it, were neatly mortised together at the corners. The sarcophagus was very tight as shown by the amount of earth inside which was only 7 cm. in depth.

Skeleton: very disintegrated; contracted on its right side, with head to the south.

Contents: two iron pins.

59-1 a and b (T 2896) Pair of Iron Pins.

L. (a) 0.064 m.; (b) 0.056 m.

Two similar short iron pins, much rusted and corroded, one of them (b) broken in two. Short tapering blades and projecting heads, now shapeless.

GRAVE 60

Plans 1 (7 C), 2.

Depth below surface 1.75 m.

Orientation North-South.

Slab sarcophagus covered by a sandstone slab.

Cover dimensions: L. 1.59 m.; w. 0.83 m.; th. 0.17 m.

Inside dimensions: 1.16 by 0.46 m.; depth 0.415 m.

The sarcophagus similar to that of Grave 59; the end slabs projected beyond the sides at the corners. The soft poros much disintegrated. Earth accumulation over floor 14 cm. deep.

Skeleton: contracted, head to south. Much disintegrated.

Contents: two bronze pins, 60-1 a and b, found near the shoulders of the skeleton.

60-1 a and b (T 2897) Pair of Bronze Pins.

P.l. (a) 0.028 m.; (b) 0.023 m.

Probably originally a pair; both much corroded and broken off below the heads. Flat projecting nail-

like heads; a raised knob on the shafts about 7 mm. below the heads.

GRAVE 61

Plans 1 (7-8 C), 2.

Depth below surface 1.37 m.

Orientation North-South.

Sarcophagus of rubble and slabs, covered by a sandstone slab, broken.

Cover dimensions: L. 1.70 m.; w. 0.75 m.; th. 0.13 m.

Inside dimensions: 1.48 by 0.57 m.; depth 0.39 m.

The ends of the grave were slabs of soft poros; the long sides were built up of rubble.

The earth filling of the grave contained a few Geometric sherds.

Skeleton: contracted on right side, head to south.

Contents: none.

GRAVE 62

Plans 1 (7 C), 2.

Depth below surface 2.10 m.

Orientation East-West.

Slab sarcophagus covered by a sandstone slab, broken.

Cover dimensions: L. 1.75 m.; w. 0.88 m.; th. 0.165 m.

Inside dimensions: 1.235 by 0.493 m.; depth 0.38 m.

The sarcophagus similar to those of Graves 59-60.

Skeleton: contracted on left side, head to east.

Contents: one iron pin, 62-1.

62-1 (T 2898) Iron Pin.

P.l. 0.058 m.

Straight shaft of iron so corroded and swollen as to be unrecognizable in form. A swelling at one end perhaps a projecting head.

SPORADIC FINDS FROM THE CEMETERY

A number of Geometric vases of various shapes were found throughout the part of the cemetery in which the Geometric graves lay, the pots usually broken and their fragments well scattered. These vases cannot now be assigned to particular graves, though there can be no doubt that they were once offerings placed in or beside Geometric burials, or in the case of larger vessels perhaps the containing urns for infant burials. In addition to the six painted kraters, the fragmentary amphora, and the three coarse jars or kraters published here there were two coarse hydriai like those found outside Graves 14-18 and Grave 20. These were so broken that it has not seemed worth while to include here more details and pictures of vessels of a type so common and so stereotyped that little can be learned from it. The series is listed with the letter S to indicate sporadic vases not connected with any particular grave.

S-1 (T 2820) Geometric Krater. Pl. 10.

Found at a depth of 2.50 m. at considerable distance from Grave 56.

Art and Archaeology, XXXI, 1931, p. 157.

H. 0.274 m.; d. at (slightly oval) rim 0.31 and 0.315 m.; max. d. 0.359 m.

Intact. Buff clay, somewhat grayed, pink at the core, the surface brownish. Solid glaze, black to reddish brown and red, slightly metallic.

Ring foot slightly flaring and plump rounded body with short vertical rim thickened at the lip and projecting outward. Composite handles. The foot and bottom of the body glazed; then a solidly glazed zone between two banded zones to the level of the handles. The handle panels set off by sets of five verticals, slightly diagonal. The handle zone divided horizontally by five bands. Below, six panels filled by rows of chevrons (nine in each) and separated by sets of nine verticals. Above, panels only at the ends, filled by simple zigzag, which also fills the long central zone. Above, five bands to the rim; on it at each side eight sets of nine parallel zigzags. The handle panels undecorated; on the outer faces of the straps and the upper faces of the rolled handles ladder pattern. The upper face of the rim reserved and decorated with ten sets of nine short parallels. The inside solidly glazed; a small hole in the bottom which may or may not be ancient.

S-2 (T 2554) Geometric Krater. Pl. 10.

Art and Archaeology, XXXI, 1931, p. 156.

H. 0.286 m.; d. at (slightly oval) rim 0.264 and 0.273 m.; max. d. 0.326 m.

Mended from many pieces; small chips missing. Fine buff Corinthian clay, in places tinged greenish. Black to reddish brown glaze, very badly peeled. High ring foot, slightly flared, and plump ovoid body with short vertical rim. Composite handles. The foot and bottom of the body glazed; above a banded and a second glazed zone. The body banded from about halfway to the foot to just below handle-level. The handle zone at each side divided by sets of seven parallel verticals into five panels. In the outer panels vertical zigzags at the left on one face, at the right on the other; in the other two outer panels and in the central panel of each face sets of horizontal zigzags. In the intermediate panels large crested water birds with long necks and legs, opposed; filling ornament of swastikas, short zigzags, and vertical wavy lines. Five bands below the rim; on it sets of seven short vertical zigzags, eight at each side, between single bands above and below. On the upper face of the rim short parallel strokes in sets of seven. The inside glazed. The handle panels set off by sets of five parallel lines running diagonally downward; ladder pattern on the faces of vertical and horizontal handles. Parallel vertical zigzags under the arched handles.

S-3 (T 2713) Geometric Krater. Pl. 10.

H. 0.251 m.; d. at (slightly oval) rim 0.267 and 0.275 m.; max. d. 0.294 m.

Mended from many pieces; small chips missing. Buff Corinthian clay with fine creamy surface; dull glaze, black to brown, somewhat peeled. Slightly flaring ring foot and short vertical rim; composite handles. Foot and lower part of body glazed, with a reserved band half-way. Above, bands to the handle zone. Decoration of the handle zone the same on both faces: at the center a wide panel bordered at each side by eight verticals and filled by opposed water birds, crested, with long necks and legs; in the field beside the birds blobs and vertical wavy lines, between them parallel zigzags. To each side of the central panel a narrower one filled by parallel zigzags. The narrow end panels filled with butterfly pattern and separated from the adjacent panels and the handles by sets of seven verticals at each side. Above, four bands to the rim; on the rim at each side eight sets of short vertical zigzags, with sets of eight straight verticals beside the handle attachments. On the outer face of each rolled handle a row of dots between bands; the upper faces of the straps banded. The upper face of the lip reserved and decorated with sets of parallel strokes; the inside solidly glazed.

S-4 (T 2441) Geometric Krater. Pl. 11.

H. as restored 0.29 m.

Mended from many pieces; large sections missing and restored in plaster. Buff Corinthian clay; brownish glaze, much peeled. Flaring ring foot, pointed body, short vertical rim, composite handles. The foot and lower body glazed, then bands to handle level. In the handle zone parallel diagonals set off the handles; at the ends narrow panels filled with parallel zigzags, in the long central panels meander, hatched, running from right to left. Above, five bands to the rim; on the rim sets of parallel vertical wavy lines. The inside glazed.

S-5 Geometric Krater Fragment. Pl. 10.

P.h. 0.225 m.; d. foot 0.14 m.

Although this fragment was undoubtedly found in the North Cemetery, it bears no number, nor can it be identified in the notebooks.

Buff Corinthian clay decorated with red to brownish glaze; the inside glazed. The lower body preserved to about the level of the handle attachments. Ring foot and plump rounded body. The foot and bottom of the body glazed, with a reserved line where they join; the body above banded. A partly preserved zone decorated with sigmas in sets of six seems to have been the lowest element of decoration in the handle zone. Above it bands, as far up as preserved.

S-6 (T 2733) Fragmentary Geometric Krater. Pl. 11.

P.h. 0.16 m. A fragment only, made up from many pieces and preserving part of the rim with one strap

handle and part of the shoulder and body; the bottom missing. Body, shoulder, and rim continuously banded, the banding interrupted at the upper and lower limits of the handle zone by narrow zones filled with vertical zigzags or wavy lines. The outer ends of the strap handle banded horizontally, the center vertically.

S-7 (T 1224) Geometric Krater Fragment. Pl. 10.

About half the body preserved, without foot or handle; the attachments which are partly preserved show that the last was composite. Open rounded body and short upstanding rim. The bottom of the body glazed; above, bands interrupted by three zones filled by vertical zigzags or wavy lines. Beside the handle two narrow panels filled by chevron columns and zigzags, bordered by quintuple verticals. The bottom of the handle zone decorated by wavy verticals below bands; on the shoulder a hatched meander running right to left. On the rim dotted rings, linked.

S-8 (T 2795) Fragmentary Geometric Amphora. Pl. 10.

Found in the area of Graves 56-58, but not assignable to any grave.

Mended from many pieces; all of the upper part, including the rim, neck, handles, and most of the shoulder missing. Brownish buff clay, rather coarse; dull black glaze, in places much peeled. Slightly flaring ring foot and tall ovoid body. Glazed to the level of greatest diameter, with four reserved zones regularly spaced, each filled by carelessly drawn double bands. Above the uppermost of these a zone decorated with sets of eight to twelve verticals, the narrow panels between sets filled by X's.

S-9 (T 2267) Coarse Krater. Pl. 11.

H. 0.245 m.; max. d. 0.315 m.

Half of one handle and all of the other restored; otherwise intact. Coarse Corinthian fabric, buff surface stroke-polished vertically. Similar to 40-2 but with plain band handles lacking lugs beside their attachments.

S-10 (T 2185) Coarse Krater. Pl. 11.

H. 0.428 m.; max. d. 0.405 m.

Fragments of the rim missing, and one handle. Coarse Corinthian fabric. Low rather narrow base and plump body pointed toward the bottom, narrowing above to a short neck below a flat projecting rim. Rolled shoulder handles, fitted under the rim at the top. Handmade and stroke-polished.

S-11 (T 2821) Coarse Krater. Pl. 11.

H. 0.388 m.; d. rim 0.286 m.; max. d. 0.325 m.

Mended from several pieces; chips missing. Coarse Corinthian fabric, handmade and stroke-polished. Similar to S-10; the projecting rim shorter.

S-12 Coarse Krater. Pl. 11.

H. 0.45; max. d. 0.68 m.

Mended; small pieces missing. Corinthian coarse ware; shape and fabric like those of 40-2.

S-13 Coarse Krater. Pl. 11.

This krater bears the number T 2229, duplicating that of 40-2. The kraters are so alike that it is not surprising that they should have been confused. It proved impossible to track down the proper number

of this vessel, which as one more example of the type S-9 to S-12 and 40-2 illustrates the popularity of the shape in the middle and second half of the eighth century.

H. 0.29 m.

THE POTTERY

From the graves, thirty-three pots; from the general cemetery fill a dozen more, undoubtedly thrown out from geometric graves which had been destroyed by later burials. The progression in the filling up of the cemetery area with graves, from Group A through B to E, F, and G, and the evolution from the simple earth burial to the slab-built sarcophagus and finally (a single example, Grave 47) to the sarcophagus hollowed from a single block, indicate a development over the years which should be reflected also in the pottery found in the graves. If, then, we consider the vases by shapes on the order suggested, starting from what are ostensibly the earlier graves and proceeding to the later, we may see if the pottery follows the development anticipated. There are not enough pots from the North Cemetery, in point of fact, to build up any very complete sequence for any particular shape; but the groups from Corinth itself and its neighborhood published by Weinberg give an adequate framework of "Early" and "Late" Geometric into which the North Cemetery vessels may be fitted; and Weinberg's groups are supplemented by later finds from Corinth itself as well as by the pottery from the two sanctuaries at Perachora, the earlier temple of Hera Akraia, and the later of Hera Limenia.¹

ΣΚΥΦΟΙ (Pls. 6-8)

Six skyphoi were found altogether, all of the Geometric shape with rounded shoulder and short offset rim. There were no cups of the Protocorinthian "kotyle" shape.

Of the cups from the North Cemetery three, 14-2, 15-2, and 17-4, are entirely covered with black varnish save for the bottom, the panels under the handles, and reserved lines on the inside and the outside of the rim. The type finds its parallel among Weinberg's Early Geometric vases in his No. 68 (pl. 11), a vase for which he suggests a date in the second half of the ninth century.² These three cups are from the two earlier (we take it) burials of Group A and from the first grave of Group B. These should be, then, from the latter part of the Early Geometric period, perhaps the end of the ninth century. Characteristic of these earlier skyphoi are the rather shallow shape, the relatively high shoulder, and the very short offset rim. Two other cups, 16-10 and 18-7, have decoration in the handle zone, in each case a column of chevrons running horizontally, with plain verticals at each end of the panel. Both are probably later than the three preceding, and although this might suggest that Grave 17 is earlier than 16, there must have been a considerable overlap in the types.³ Which of the two decorated skyphoi is the earlier it would be difficult to say; between them they illustrate different phases in the

¹ Perachora, I.

² Weinberg, p. 19, fig. 6. Another similar skyphos was found in a Corinth well whose contents are dated by Broneer from the end of the ninth to the end of the eighth century, *Hesperia*, XX, 1951, p. 293, pl. 89, d, top right.

³ The same well at Corinth noted in the preceding footnote contained a skyphos with chevrons in the handle zone, *loc. cit.*, pl. 89, d, top left.

development of the form. 16–10 is wide and shallow in the earlier manner; 18–7 is deeper and more pointed in the later, but 16–10 has a higher rim. Both find a parallel in a Late Geometric cup published by Weinberg; his No. 75 (pl. 12) is very close in shape and decoration to our 16–10.⁴ Another skyphos, from the Geometric deposit of the Hera Akraia sanctuary at Perachora,⁵ may be somewhat earlier because it has no vertical lines to stop the ends of the decoration in the handle zone. Our sixth skyphos, 20–2, may be slightly later, with decoration of vertical zigzags in the handle zone. All three decorated skyphoi, however, belong to the Late Geometric style of the first half of the eighth century. Thus, of the six skyphoi from the graves of the North Cemetery, three belong at the end of the Early Geometric style (with two examples from Group A and one from Group B), and three to the beginning of the Late Geometric style (with one example from Group A and two from Group B). The skyphoi therefore suggest an overlap between the two groups and place them at the time of the change-over from the Early to the Late Geometric style at the turn of the ninth to the eighth century.

HYDRIAI (Pls. 6–8)

Each of the six skyphoi discussed above was found covering the mouth of a coarse hydria placed as an outside offering close to a grave and at a higher level. It has been suggested above that these vessels had been used in the funerary ritual and then placed outside the graves after they had been closed. Other examples of coarse hydriai outside graves at Corinth have been cited above, p. 18. Two more, found in the North Cemetery among the sporadic contents of the cemetery earth, should be mentioned here, although they are not published since they vary not a bit from the vessels illustrated. Without a doubt these too once stood outside graves which had been disturbed in later times. The type is found in both Early and Late Geometric environment, but these coarse handmade vessels seem to show no consistent development, though the later examples are apt to be less globular and more pointed toward the bottom than the earlier.⁶ It seems likely that the coarse handmade fabric at Corinth as at Athens was manufactured for particular uses. The heavy core of sand and grit in the biscuit seems to have afforded porosity and to have enabled the pottery to withstand heat. Thus at Athens from the early seventh century onward lamps and braziers, which were required to withstand fire, were handmade in a rather coarse sandy fabric, while vessels for the cooling (rather than for the storing) of liquid—hydriai, trefoil jugs, small amphoras—were made of the same fabric. The Corinthian hydriai, then, though most of the examples known have been found in connection with graves,⁷ were probably the common water jars of the time, used to draw water at the fountain and probably to keep it cool after drawing. The breast-like pellets at the front of the shoulder which appear on every example probably had no particular ritual or funerary significance. They can be traced back in Greece to the Middle Bronze Age, and by the Early Iron Age their original significance may well have been lost. The building of coarse pots by hand may well have been a craft handed down through the centuries in particular groups or families, a craft much more conservative than that of the potter who threw his vessels on the wheel and decorated them afterward; perhaps a true *bauernstil*.

⁴ Weinberg, pp. 25, 27, fig. 7.

⁵ *Perachora*, I, p. 58, pl. 12, 1.

⁶ Weinberg, No. 53, pl. 9, Early Geometric; No. 82, pl. 15, Late Geometric; see also *ibid.*, p. 10.

⁷ Weinberg, p. 10 and p. 15, No. 53.

OINOCHOAI (Pls. 6–8)

With Grave 17, the first of Group B, appears a third shape, the jug with trefoil mouth or oinochoe. Four painted examples were found, all from graves of Group B—two from Grave 17, one from Grave 18, and one from Grave 20. Three different types are represented: the tall jug with ovoid body (18–2), the round-bodied or globular jug (17–1), and the conical oinochoe (17–2 and 20–1).

Of the two from Grave 17 the globular jug is of a type well represented in the Early Geometric groups.⁸ Our 17–1, however, has a long narrow neck which is a later development for the shape; further, the body is more truly globular in appearance than those of many of the Early Geometric examples because the level of the greatest diameter has moved downward.⁹ The off-center knobs on the shoulders remind us of those on the coarse hydriai. The decoration, however, is rather of the light later Geometric style than of the dark earlier. With the exception of a wide glazed zone above the foot, body and neck are banded in a manner which foreshadows the approaching Protocorinthian style. In its decoration, in fact, our jug shows closer affinities to Early Protocorinthian¹⁰ than to Early Geometric oinochoai, though the shape is hardly known in Protocorinthian. It is, in fact, a good example of what we should expect in Late Geometric at Corinth, transitional between the earlier and the later styles. The smaller jug from the same grave, 17–2, is likewise banded over-all with the exception of a narrow decorated zone at the top of the shoulder. This is of the conical shape which is unknown among the groups of Early Geometric at Corinth and which makes its first appearance (No. 76) in a grave group dated by Weinberg in the early eighth century.¹¹ Weinberg's No. 76 is perhaps closer in shape to our 17–2, not as flat and spreading at its base as 20–1, though its decoration with a zone of latticed triangles on the shoulder is closer to the latter. Weinberg's No. 76, in fact, may be somewhat earlier than either of the North Cemetery examples, with its wide glazed zone above the base and its glazed trefoil mouth. In succession would come our 17–2 with glazed mouth and less spreading body, then 20–1 with banding carried up to the lip and wider base. The shape is known in other Geometric fabrics,¹² but at Corinth it appears, as it seems, only with the Late Geometric style in the early eighth century. At Corinth, however, it had a great future, becoming a favorite shape in the Protocorinthian and Corinthian repertory.

The fourth oinochoe, 18–2, tall, with ovoid body and long neck finds a parallel in the latest of Weinberg's Early Geometric groups, No. 70.¹³ Our 18–2 is somewhat taller and more slender, later and more developed. Its decoration is like that of many Early Geometric jugs: triple reserved bands around the body at equal intervals, and multiple zigzag, framed, in the front half of the neck. On the shoulder, however, below the level of the handle there is added a zone of decoration, a column of chevrons run horizontally, like the decoration of the skyphoi from the same grave (18–7) and from Grave 16 (16–10). The oinochoe should be contemporary and belong near the beginning of the Late Geometric style.

⁸ Weinberg, Nos. 64, 67, pl. 10.

⁹ The general development of shapes is almost always from the plump and squat to the long and pointed. The seeming contradiction to this general rule in the globular oinochoai, in which the earlier examples seem taller and more pointed toward the base, is probably due to a truncation

of the lower part in the later examples to attain a wider and more secure resting-base.

¹⁰ E.g., Johansen, pl. VII, 1–2.

¹¹ Weinberg, No. 76, pp. 25f., pl. 12.

¹² Cf. Johansen, p. 23, fig. 12; Weinberg, p. 27.

¹³ Weinberg, No. 70, pl. 11.

COARSE OINOCHOAI (Pl. 8)

Also attributed to Grave 18 are four small handmade oinochoai, unglazed and undecorated, of which one was found close beside the hydria 18-8, the other three in a group beside another corner of the grave outside. These small vases were modelled from fine clean buff clay, without doubt Corinthian, and rather finely polished at the surface. The fabric is thin, in quality like that of a kantharos¹⁴ found in a grave dated near the middle of the eighth century. Small vases of this sort, mostly oinochoai, conical lekythoi, and aryballoi, have been found in Geometric graves in many parts of Greece. Though they have been called Argive,¹⁵ they were probably produced locally at many sites. At Corinth they continued to be made and to be offered in graves through the seventh century and later; compare a Protocorinthian example, 90-1 below. There is almost no change in shape. Of the four specimens from Grave 18 three have globular body, wide neck, and spreading trefoil mouth; the fourth (18-6) more resembles the conical oinochoai in shape.

KRATERS (Pls. 7, 9-11)

From Graves 14-16 came only hydriai and skyphoi; Grave 17 adds to these shapes not only the two oinochoai which had been placed inside the grave but also a larger painted krater, 17-3, found standing outside one corner. This is the first of a series of a dozen kraters from the North Cemetery of which five were found in connection with graves, the rest (S-1 to S-7), some of them fragmentary, from the general fill of the cemetery, cast out from graves which had been destroyed. The large number of kraters bears out Weinberg's remark that in Late Geometric the krater becomes a favorite shape, supplanting the oinochoe.¹⁶ The North Cemetery kraters illustrate a development in the shape which seems ultimately almost to differentiate them into two types: the Geometric krater with wide body, relatively shallow and generously open at the top, with well-rounded profile in a continuous curve like S-1 which might perhaps be called a "skyphos-krater"; and the taller narrower Protocorinthian-like type, more pointed and with higher sharper shoulder, like 32-1, which might be called the "kotyle-krater." The first type is the earlier and the second developed from it but evidently did not eclipse it; the two types ran concurrently through Protocorinthian and into the Corinthian repertory.¹⁷

The first of our kraters, 17-3, is stemmed, the stem ribbed and spreading below to a wide flared base. It finds a very close parallel in a similar krater from a grave in the Corinthian Agora dated by Weinberg¹⁸ early in the eighth century. Though shape and decoration are closely similar, a comparison suggests that 17-3 should be the earlier by a little. The bowl is wider and shallower, less pointed; the stem is shorter and the base more spreading. The decorated panels at front and back are shorter and more frontal, leaving wide glazed areas between their ends and the handles; there is no band of decoration running completely around the pot below the handles. Characteristic of the kraters are these "composite" handles: rolled horizontal handles, upward-tilted and joined to the rim by broad straps running inward from their apices. Such composite handles were doubtless the Geometric ancestors of those of the common column-kraters of archaic and classical times, though it is perhaps more likely that the development

¹⁴ Weinberg, No. 81, pl. 13.

¹⁵ Pfuhl, *MuZ*, I, "Monochrom argivisch;" cf. also Johansen, pp. 21f.

¹⁶ Weinberg, p. 31.

¹⁷ Cf. Weinberg, No. 116, pl. 16, and No. 135, pl. 18.

¹⁸ Weinberg, No. 73, pp. 25f., pl. 12.

started from the Argive kraters¹⁹ which had higher rims and more steeply tilted handles than did the Corinthian.

No other painted krater was found in Group B or in the succeeding Group E. The small Group F to the northeast, however, consisted of two empty adult burials, 41 and 42, and two infant burials, 43 and 44, both in painted kraters. These, according to their stage in the sequential development of the cemetery, should be considerably later than the Graves of Group B. The krater 44-1 is of the wide or "skyphos-krater" type, with composite handles. The decoration is purely geometric, but evidently more developed than that of 17-3: except for a glazed zone above the foot the entire body is banded in the Protocorinthian manner up to the handle zone, and the handle zone is decorated with long panels which reach to the handles at either side. The change-over from the "dark" to the "light" style is complete; this krater must belong at the stage of this change from the Geometric to the Protocorinthian style in the middle of the eighth century. The very similar krater S-1 is at about the same stage of development. Though its decoration also is purely geometric, it is banded for the most part and the decoration of its handle zone is broken into many small panels though the emphasis is on the horizontal banding which is carried right up to the rim.

The mid-century dating for the group is perhaps confirmed by the krater from the other child burial, 43-1. This vessel differs from all the other Corinthian Geometric kraters in its high rim. The type, and the decoration as well, is Argive rather than Corinthian. The decoration of neck and shoulder, where the decorated zone reaches well below the level of the bottom of the handles, with sets of long vertical zigzags, finds parallels in kraters found at Syracuse and recognized by P. Arias²⁰ as Argive. The kraters from Syracuse must of course be dated to the second half of the eighth century. Though they have rays and other orientalizing features, our krater 43-1, which is purely Geometric in its decoration, must be an extremely proximate ancestor and can hardly be dated before mid-century. The complete banding of the lower body, too, must be contemporary with the Early Protocorinthian phase. It is, however, Argive in shape and decoration; whether it is an import from the Argolid or a local imitation of an Argive krater may perhaps be decided by an observer more familiar with the Argive fabrics than the present writer.²¹

Another krater, 32-1, an outside offering beside a burial in a sarcophagus constructed of slabs in Group D, is of the deeper and more pointed "kotyle-krater" shape. The handles are plain horizontal strips of clay. A prototype from a grave of the early eighth century²² is of the "dark" earlier style; 32-1 is banded, except just above the foot, up to the lip. The shape, too, is more developed than that of Weinberg No. 74: taller, narrower, and more pointed. The decoration, horizontal bands interrupted by zones filled with sets of parallel vertical zigzags, is strikingly like that of one of the Argive kraters from Syracuse;²³ the Syracuse vase, with a flared base and rays above, belongs to the second half of the eighth century and it cannot be much later than our 32-1. The two fragmentary kraters, S-5 and S-6, must have been much like 32-1, S-5 of the open "skyphos-krater" shape, S-6 of the "kotyle" type, with plain strap handles.

¹⁹ See P. Arias, *B.C.H.*, LX, 1936, pp. 144f., pls. X-XVI.

²⁰ *B.C.H.*, LX, 1936, pp. 144f., especially pls. XII, A-B, XIII, 1.

²¹ The clay, gray-buff at the core and greenish at the surface, could well be Corinthian. The writer has not handled Argive pottery *en masse* and is not closely familiar with the fabrics. Payne, in *Perachora*, I, p. 32, and note 2, remarks that "there is an apparently Argive Geometric vase from

Shear's (i.e. North Cemetery) excavations at Corinth." No doubt this is the vase he had in mind. Although Arias' article may have been unknown to Payne, the contents of the Syracuse Museum were not. Dunbabin, who expanded Payne's footnote, apparently accepted Arias' conclusions.

²² Weinberg, No. 74, pl. 12, from the same grave as the krater, No. 73.

²³ Arias, *B.C.H.*, LX, 1936, pl. XI, A.

Two other kraters, S-2 and S-3, again belong at the turn from the Geometric to the Protocorinthian. The first, S-2, is the earlier in shape with well-rounded body banded for the most part but decorated in the handle zone with panels occupied by large crested water birds. Shape and decoration are both later than those of a Late Geometric krater from Delphi;²⁴ the birds are in a style which remained current in the first Protocorinthian phase.²⁵ The second krater, S-3, narrower and more pointed in the "kotyle-krater" form, has opposed crested birds in its central panel, birds not with their bodies in complete silhouette as on our S-2, but open and decorated with diagonal hatching, the upper contour paralleled above by a single line to indicate the wing. The narrow end-panels are filled with butterfly pattern, a favorite motive of the Early Protocorinthian repertory. In these two kraters, indeed, appear most of the conventional Geometric items which continued on through the Protocorinthian, becoming with the passage of time more and more stylized and Subgeometric. One more "kotyle-krater," S-4, very close in form to S-3, is banded and decorated with meander at the center of the handle zone; it is more conservative in its decoration than S-3, though fully as developed in shape.

A wide, open krater, S-7, a fragment only, belongs also to the latest Geometric phase, its lower body decorated by rather wide bands interrupted by zones filled with chevrons or vertical zigzags. The narrow end-panels of the handle zone are preserved, and enough of the central panel to show that it was divided by bands into two zones (as were those of 32-1 and 44-1) of which the upper was filled by a meander.²⁶ The general effect made by this fragmentary krater recalls the Attic Late Geometric vases after the "metope style" has broken down and the decoration consists of a multiplicity of narrow panels.

One krater remains, 47-1, the handsomest of the Geometric vase series and, from its context, the latest. Though it stood beside an outlying grave which cannot be fitted into the sequential development of the cemetery, its burial was made in a sarcophagus of the type common in later phases, hewn by hollowing a single block of poros.

The krater itself, of the open rounded type, is in many ways unique. The flared foot is much higher than that of any of the other Geometric kraters; the composite handles are flat straps (instead of round) in their lower part, composed of small rolled strips set side by side in their upper; the neck is longer than that of any of the other kraters (except 43-1, which is of Argive type); and the rim is flattened on top with a projecting lip decorated by spurs to each side of the handle attachments. This last feature, together with the multiple rolled handle straps and the raising of the ends of the horizontal straps plaque-like from the surface of the shoulder, suggests the influence of metalwork, emphasizing the union of parts made separately and joined. If, then, we see the influence of metalwork in these details of the shape, does not the same influence explain the apparent anomaly of a vase almost entirely covered with black varnish at a time when the common tendency was to lighten the appearance of painted vases by a contrast of dark and light indeed, but a contrast in which the light increasingly predominates? In the details of its shape and in the general distribution of its decoration 47-1 stands much closer to the Early Corinthian column-kraters than it does to any of the Geometric kraters from the North Cemetery.²⁷ Our krater perhaps stood at or near the head of a series which

²⁴ Johansen, pl. 1, 1,

²⁵ Cf. Johansen, pls. VI, 1, X, 1-3.

²⁶ A fragment of a similar krater, from a well, is of the same late phase. The well (Well C) is dated around 725 B.C.

at the end of the Geometric period; cf. *Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, p. 208, pl. LXXII, C I.

²⁷ E.g., Weinberg, Nos. 188, 233, pls. 16, 32; see also the remarks of Payne on the genesis of the column-krater, *Necrocorinthia*, pp. 300-301.

emerges again with the Early Corinthian style in the last quarter of the seventh century; the intermediate links have yet to be unearthed.

In decoration as well as in shape our krater is unique. The most striking feature is the liberal use of white paint added over the glaze for the great serpent outlined by dots which encircles the lower half of the vase, confined in a zone defined above and below by white lines; for the diminishing lozenges at each side of the shoulder; and for the outlining of the attachments of the handles. The use of supplementary white paint for added decoration over the glaze is not uncommon in Early Protocorinthian, inherited from the last phase of the Geometric in which a few examples occur.²⁸ In Attica, too, white paint makes its appearance at the very end of the Geometric style, often for the dotted decoration of the plastic serpents which decorate the rims, the shoulders, and sometimes the handles of the very latest Geometric (and, even more commonly, the Early Protoattic) vases.²⁹ An oinochoe elaborately decorated with white, found in a well at Corinth and dated around 725 B.C.,³⁰ is the nearest parallel to our krater; the two vases must be about contemporary.

Turning to the more conventionally painted decoration of 47-1 we may note in passing that the crenellated design in a long panel on the neck is done in a thoroughly sloppy subgeometric manner; that the interlaced meander hooks of the handles, framed and with rows of dots across their ends, are a decoration thoroughly suitable for engraving on metal; and that the rows of birds in the top and bottom zones of the central panel have become thoroughly stylized in the manner of common subgeometric Protocorinthian bird ornament.³¹ But it is the human figures in the much-framed central panels which draw our interest: a procession of three women toward the left, holding hands and in their linked hands palm branches. This linking of hands holding branches is the usual convention for the representation of dancers. It occurs frequently on Protoattic vases and survives into the sixth century; we see the companions of Theseus so linked (though they do not carry branches) on the François vase, going ashore to dance and so to celebrate their deliverance from the Minotaur. Dancers more nearly contemporary to our Corinthian ladies, though still perhaps somewhat later, may be seen on the Analatos Hydria and on other vases of the Analatos and the Mesogeia Painters.³² A parallel still closer in time is a fragmentary krater from the grave of a warrior at Argos, dated by P. Courbin to the last quarter of the eighth century.³³ Our krater, then, finds a companion piece at Argos which can be dated well down in the second half of the eighth century. Such a dating fits in well with the echoes of a metal prototype, with the careless subgeometric drawing, and with the liberal use of white paint. It fits in well, too, with the type of burial with which the krater was associated,

²⁸ See the remarks of Johansen, pp. 68f.

²⁹ Cf., e.g., *Arch. Anz.*, 1914, p. 470, fig. 3.

³⁰ *Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, p. 209, pls. LXXIII-LXXIV, C 3.

³¹ Cf., e.g., Johansen, pl. XVII, 1, or Weinberg, No. 123, pl. 17.

³² The Analatos Hydria, *Jahrb.*, I, 1887; for the Protoattic painters, see J. M. Cook, *B.S.A.*, XXXV, 1934-1935, pp. 115ff.

³³ *B.C.H.*, LXXXI, 1957, pp. 322ff., No. C 229, figs. 17-18. The burial itself is so dated, though some of the things found in it may be somewhat earlier. Courbin (p. 337 note 2) claims the krater from Corinth, our 47-1, as Argive. I can see nothing Argive about it in shape, in syntax, or in detail. We have already noted that the North Cemetery krater alluded to by Payne as Argive is probably our 43-1. There is certainly a close similarity between the representations of women on 47-1 and on C 229, with their sash-ends hanging down behind. The Corinthian ladies have three, the Argive only two. It is

hardly likely that we have here representations of "centauresses," as has been suggested; they were dancers; and the Argive figures, with only two sash-ends, would be tailless centauresses. More interesting is the speculation as to whether Corinthian and Argive dancers alike derive from a common Attic source. The Argive krater, of which only one side is preserved, shows seven women in two panels containing three and four figures each. One wonders, if the other side of the krater were preserved, whether it might not show seven male dancers with linked hands, bringing the total to fourteen and echoing the band of Theseus on Attic vases. The Argive painter went to some trouble to achieve the magic number seven, putting three figures in one panel and cramming a fourth into the second, and there must have been a reason for it: seven youths on one side, seven maidens on the other. On the François vase, it is true, youth and maiden alternate; but desegregation is known to be a long process.

and here again we would seem to have agreement between the grave itself and the pottery from it in the stage of development of each. Looking back over the series of kraters we see that the earliest, belonging to the opening of the Late Geometric style, belonged to the earliest grave 17, of Group B; more developed examples, 43-1 and 44-1, were associated with graves of the later Group F; another krater of the advanced Late Geometric style, 32-1, was associated with a grave which cannot be placed in the succession of interments, but which was late in type (slab sarcophagus); and, finally, 47-1, probably contemporary with many Early Protocorinthian vases and from a grave of the normal Protocorinthian type. The seven kraters which had become separated from their graves in the cemetery, S-1 to S-7, fill out the series. Two of them, S-2 and S-3, might well be called Geometric by some, Protocorinthian by others. Together the series illustrates an unbroken development from the earlier to the later style; there was no break.

AMPHORAS (Pls. 8, 10)

The first amphora from the North Cemetery, 18-1, was found standing beside the corner of the second burial of Group B, companion piece to an oinochoe which belongs at the turn from the Early to the Late Geometric style, a coarse hydria, and a skyphos of the beginning of Late Geometric. The amphora shape was something of a rarity at Corinth. Weinberg published two Early Geometric examples,³⁴ both neck amphoras. Our 18-1 is a shoulder-handled amphora made, perhaps, under the influence of Attic amphoras of the same type. Our Corinthian amphora should belong at the beginning of the Late Geometric style; the birds (not crested) in the panels of its handle zone may be compared to those on the krater, S-3. The second amphora, a fragment S-8 not associated with any burial, is preserved only to the shoulder. Enough remains, however, to tell us that this was a neck amphora of the type already known from Corinth. The rather plump ovoid body is nevertheless taller and narrower, more developed, than the later of the two examples (No. 58) published by Weinberg already cited and dated by him to the second half of the ninth century. S-8 probably stands at the head of the Late Geometric style.

KALATHOI (Pl. 7)

Two graves contained kalathoi, Graves 19 and 21, both of Group B. The earlier kalathos, 19-1 from the earlier grave, is banded in the Late Geometric to Early Protocorinthian manner, with a reserved zone filled by sets of wavy verticals. It is Late Geometric and may be compared to an example from the Geometric deposit of the Hera Akraia sanctuary at Perachora.³⁵ The shape, relatively low and wide, is evidently less developed than that of 21-1, narrow, pointed toward the bottom, and flared at the rim. This shape carries right down; numerous examples were found in the later deposits of the same sanctuary at Perachora.³⁶

POMEGRANATE VASE (Pl. 7)

Also from Grave 21 came the only pomegranate vase found in the North Cemetery, 21-2, a Late Geometric vase simply decorated with bands and dots. The type is discussed and illustrated by Johansen;³⁷ it was widespread in the Late Geometric period at Corinth, carrying

³⁴ Weinberg, Nos. 35, 58, pls. 6, 10.

³⁵ *Perachora*, I, pp. 61 ff., pl. 123, 3.

³⁶ *Perachora*, I, pl. 30, Nos. 20-23, and especially No. 21; cf. also pp. 98f.

³⁷ Johansen, pp. 28f., pl. VIII, 1-3.

down into the Protocorinthian. The examples illustrated by Johansen are assigned to the Early Protocorinthian period; his Plate VIII, 3 from Cumae not only resembles our 21-1 in shape but also recalls in its decoration some of the later kraters (especially 32-1) from the North Cemetery. Like the kalathos from the same grave, 21-1, the pomegranate vase must belong at the turn from the Late Geometric to the Protocorinthian style near the middle of the eighth century.

MUG (Pl. 7)

The one-handled cup or mug, 22-1, the only vase from one of the later graves of Group B, is of a shape rare at Corinth. Two parallels, however, may be cited: a specimen from the Geometric deposit of the Hera Akraia sanctuary at Perachora, and another from a deposit of Protocorinthian vases found in a pithos near the Corinthian Agora.³⁸ The shape seems to be at home in Corinth at the close of the Late Geometric period, running down into the Protocorinthian. The simple decoration of 22-1 is not very helpful for dating; the other examples of the shape support a date around the middle of the eighth century for the type at Corinth.

ARYBALLOI (Pl. 9)

The small vase, 40-1, from a child's burial is the only specimen of the early aryballos shape from the North Cemetery. The form is evidently the forerunner of the Early Protocorinthian aryballoi so common in the west; it is rounder and more widely based.³⁹ Round aryballoi of this shape are not uncommon in Late Geometric graves elsewhere; usually flattened at the bottom, sometimes with ring foot. In some ways our 40-1 is unique; the rather dull reddish glaze is unlike the varnish used on the normal Corinthian ware, and the decoration of compass-drawn concentric circles is rare for Corinth, though it was popular in Attica and Boeotia in Late Geometric times.⁴⁰ Though the fabric of the little aryballos is gritty and poor by comparison with the fine Geometric and Protocorinthian vases of Corinth, it is enough like that of the coarser Corinthian vases to be acceptable as the product of the local workshops. And although Geometric ancestors of the ubiquitous Early Protocorinthian round aryballoi are needed at Corinth to illustrate the family tree, there are enough peculiarities—the red glaze, the fabric, the concentric circle decoration—about this vase to raise doubts that it is actually a Corinthian product; possibly it is an import, but from where it would be difficult to say at present.

The Geometric vases from the North Cemetery bear no graffiti or other indications that the Corinthians were literate in the late ninth or the early eighth century. Incision through the glaze as a means of adding detail to the decoration appears (rarely) in the Early Protocorinthian style;⁴¹ its spread probably later suggested a means of expressing their thoughts to would-be writers. Throughout the catalogue it has been noted that a number of the vases were painted from right to left. It is unlikely that the painters painted from right to left because they were used to writing in the retrograde or Semitic manner. More probably the vases were painted while resting on the potter's wheel, which could be revolved slowly for the making of bands, and turned little by little as other decoration was added. The direction of rotation of an ordinary

³⁸ *Perachora*, I, p. 60 ("one-handled cup"), pl. 12, 4; Weinberg, No. 106, p. 36 ("oinochoe"), pl. 16.

³⁹ Cf. the "aryballes pansus" of Johansen, pl. IV, especially Nos. 4 and 7 from Eleusis. No. 7 has the same concentric circle decoration on its flanks.

⁴⁰ Cf. B. Schweitzer in *Ath. Mitt.*, XLIII, 1918, pp. 143 ff.; numerous Boeotian examples are illustrated in R. Hampe. *Sagenbilder*.

⁴¹ The two oinochoai, Johansen, pl. VI, show incised detail,

kick-wheel (such as may be seen in many parts of Greece today) is counterclockwise, the motion imparted by the right foot. A vase painted on the wheel would therefore be painted from right to left.

THE JEWELRY

BRONZE AND IRON PINS

The pins were evidently made in pairs, probably to fasten the clothing of the dead at either side of the body. Grave 16 contained three pairs: 16-3-4, 16-5-6, and 16-7-8; Grave 17 another, 17-6-7, and two pairs of similar but much corroded pins of iron, 17-11-14. The longest of the North Cemetery pins, 17-7, measured 0.499 m. in length, not quite as much as the "spits" found in the Geometric grave in the Corinthian Agora, which were nearly 0.60 m. long.¹ No doubt these last were referred to as spits because of their excessive length for ordinary wear. It is difficult to imagine that pins of such length could have been worn with any comfort; perhaps the oversize specimens were specially made as votives or for offering in the grave.² Nevertheless pins they must have been, even if not for everyday use; a spit should be square in section or be fitted with prongs at one end so that meat to be roasted can turn with it.³

For everyday wear the small iron pins were more practical. Though most of the examples found in the North Cemetery were in shapelessly corroded condition it seemed possible to recognize a type about 5 cm. in length, of which the upper end had been beaten flat and bent over to form a head of sorts, adequate to prevent the pin from slipping through the cloth it was intended to fasten. Remains of such short and useful pins were found in many of the poorer graves; the artificially long bronze pins were found only in the richest and most elaborate burials.

RINGS

The rings of bronze, silver and electrum found in Graves 16-17 were of the same type as those found in the Late Geometric graves in the Agora at Corinth.⁴ They are of the utmost thinness and simplicity, made probably by hammering thin sheets of metal over a form with a raised central spine, then bending the strip around and hammering together the ends. These simple rings seem to have been characteristic from the end of the ninth century.

FIBULA

A single bronze fibula was found in Grave 17, No. 17-8. This is an example of Blinkenberg's Type VIII, 7, identified as "Attico-Boeotian";⁵ the sub-type probably of Boeotian manufacture. Of the six specimens listed, two were found in a tomb near Thebes, one in a tomb at Rhitsona, and one in Schiff's grave at Thera.⁶ These burials seem to have been contemporary with Early and Middle Protocorinthian pottery, ca. 725-650 B.C., evidently later than our Grave 17. There are, however, indications that particular types of fibula often spanned long periods of time; this type perhaps from the beginning of the eighth through the seventh century. The surface of the sail-shaped catchplate, badly corroded, shows no traces of engraved decoration.

¹ *A.J.A.*, XLI, 1937, p. 544, fig. 6.

² P. Jacobsthal, *Greek Pins*, discusses the Geometric pins, pp. 3ff. His chronology for the Corinthian examples is based on some specimens from the Geometric deposits at Perachora, as well as on those from the grave in the Agora at Corinth (note 1 above), and Grave 17 (referred to by its excavation number, 316). We can hardly date our graves by the pins,

having dated the pins by the pots in the same graves.

³ See the strictures of Jacobsthal, *op. cit.*, pp. 13f., with a list, on spits.

⁴ *A.J.A.*, XLI, 1937, p. 545, fig. 7.

⁵ C. Blinkenberg, *Les Fibules grecques et orientales*, p. 177, fig. 207.

⁶ C. Blinkenberg, *op. cit.*, pp. 177-178, 154-155.

PART III

THE PROTCORINTHIAN PERIOD

Like the Geometric graves the Protocorinthian may be divided into related groups on the evidence of type, orientation, and position in relation one to another. While we may be reasonably confident of the validity of these groupings we can draw far less evidence from them than from the Geometric groups, first because there was no central focal point from which later burials spread outward, and second because only eight of the sixty-five graves included pottery and two more other objects which may afford clues as to date.

In the paucity of grave offerings we are again reduced to the evidence afforded by the burials themselves for their identification as belonging to the period of Protocorinthian ware. Two of the graves (Nos. 69–70) were urn burials of infants, identifiable by the pottery associated with them. Two (Nos. 101 and 119) were earth burials which contained no pottery. These could as well have been of the Geometric period as of the Protocorinthian. One, Grave 101, lay just to the south of the southeast corner of the peribolos wall of Group A. In that position it was isolated from all other Geometric graves, and in an area thickly sown with later ones. The material of its cover was not recorded; nor was the skeleton well enough preserved to observe the position of the body, except that the head had been toward the south. The isolation of this grave from other Geometric burials and its very shallow depth below the surface (1 m.) suggest that it belonged to the later period. Grave 119, an earth burial covered by a sandstone slab, could again belong to the Geometric period, though no other grave of the time lay in the immediate vicinity.

All the other Protocorinthian graves were sarcophagus burials. A glance at the plan (Plan 3) will show them thickly clustered to the south of the peribolos and some distance out from it to north and northwest. Evidently the general areas occupied by the Geometric graves were still known, and avoided. One grave (No. 124) lay close beside the east wall of the enclosure of Group A, evidently placed with reference to it. These later graves were set at notably less depth than their predecessors. Few lay as deep as two meters below the surface; most were at a depth of 1.50 m. more or less, and the small sarcophagi of children (recognizable by their size; there were twenty-four) were even more shallowly buried. No doubt the type of burial in sealed stone sarcophagi seemed to require less depth than the earlier earth burials.

As with the Geometric the Protocorinthian burials were oriented either east-west or north-south: thirty-five east-west, twenty-eight north-south. Of the first group twenty-six contained skeletons with heads toward the east, one (Grave 92) with head at the west; and of the second nine with heads toward the south and one (Grave 99) with head at the north; in six graves the skeletons had been disturbed, and in twenty the skeletons were so disintegrated that it was impossible to know the direction of the heads. The contracted position of burial continued, however, to be the rule; thirty graves contained contracted skeletons and only one (Grave 92) a skeleton laid on its back, but with the knees drawn up. These statistics of orientation and skeletal position indicate an uninterrupted continuation of the practices of Geometric times.

The gradual development of earlier times from the simple earth burial to the slab sarcophagus and finally to the sarcophagus hollowed from a single block has been noted above, as has also the early prevalence of sandstone and the gradual introduction of poros as a building material. By the seventh century both processes are virtually complete: of sixty-one sarcophagus burials fifty-seven were contained in coffins hollowed from single blocks of poros, two (Graves 68 and 111) in receptacles of sandstone—Grave 68 in a slab sarcophagus, 111 in a unique container made by hollowing a block from above and from below and setting it upon a separate floor-slab—and two (Graves 126 and 127) in sarcophagi built from slabs of limestone. Presumably these four exceptions to the general rule should be transitional types, and therefore earlier than the common poros sarcophagus burials. None of them contained any vases, however, by which they might be dated. Grave 68, associated with a group (Group H) of five other burials and two urn burials of infants (Graves 63–70), should by association belong to the period of Middle Protocorinthian pottery; as such it would be one of the earliest burials of the Protocorinthian type. Graves 68 and 126, and the earth burial 119, were covered by sandstone slabs; in addition two of the poros sarcophagi (Graves 113 and 114) were similarly covered. All the other graves, including 127, had covers of poros.

It is perhaps noteworthy that three of the “transitional” type burials made in sarcophagi built of slabs (Graves 68 and 126–127) showed stucco on the inner faces of the sarcophagus walls. No doubt the stucco was added to these built containers both to fasten the separate parts more firmly together, and to seal the interiors from the infiltration of earth through the cracks. Two of the ordinary sarcophagi hollowed from single blocks of poros (Graves 75 and 125) also showed stucco on the inner wall faces, here hardly necessary to hold the coffins together or to prevent earth from filtering in through cracks at the corners, though the stucco may have served along the upper edge to seal and cement the lids in place. Of the other fifty-five hewn sarcophagi of poros twenty-three showed inner wall faces rough-picked as if for the adherence of coats of stucco which had never been put on; the rest seem to have been smooth finished, in any case no remarks are made in the notebooks about their finish. The stuccoing of the inner walls of sarcophagi became common in later phases of the North Cemetery, in the sixth and fifth centuries. No doubt the practice had its origin in the cementing together of sarcophagi made up of separate slabs, but in the hewn sarcophagi its only purpose can have been elegance and fine finish.

The filling of earth within these sarcophagi varied from a deposit only one or two centimeters in depth over the floor to one which filled the entire space up to the rim. As the lids (when undisturbed) fitted tightly over the sarcophagus rims, there was little chance for the infiltration of earth, and we must probably assume that in most cases the earth deposits found in the sarcophagi were what they had contained when they were sealed. If this is the case, these graves, like the Geometric graves before them, reflect a diversity of practice in this matter: some filled with earth to the top, others with a mere sprinkling of earth—perhaps ceremonial—before they were covered and buried.

The eight graves which contained (or were contained in) pots produced a total of twenty-three vases. These were mostly rather poor and of common types which need no detailed study. The earliest groups (Graves 63, 65, 69 and 70) included vases of the Middle Protocorinthian phase, belonging to the first half of the seventh century; the later (Graves 78 and 87) produced vases of Late Protocorinthian to Transitional style of the third quarter of the century; and two graves (90 and 112) produced only handmade jugs which are hardly to be dated. An ivory brooch from

Grave 113 and an Egyptian scarab from Grave 109 serve only to confirm the general seventh century dating of this phase of the cemetery. What is striking about this early period of the North Cemetery is the total absence of vases of the type produced so copiously in the western cemeteries, Cumae and Syracuse, especially the Necropoli del Fusco. Nor does there seem to be continuity (in the pottery at least) between the Geometric graves and the Protocorinthian. The whole of the Early Protocorinthian phase, covering the last half of the eighth century, seems to be lacking; the Geometric krater 47-1 and the aryballos 40-1 doubtless are to be dated during this period, but neither can be called Protocorinthian in the conventional sense. The two kraters S-2 and S-3 might be called Early Protocorinthian rather than Geometric; but all of these vases leave a long gap covering the second half of the eighth century before the burials pick up again with Graves 63 and 65 in the seventh century. It is possible that other (and unexcavated) parts of the cemetery were used during this phase, though the general impression is that with the opening of more than five hundred graves a safely representative sampling was taken. Not even among the broken vases and fragments found scattered through the earth of the cemetery and presumably from graves disturbed by later burials is the so-called Early Protocorinthian Style represented. A few vases of common type of the Late Protocorinthian and Transitional styles were found; it has not seemed worth while to publish them here.

The evident gap in the continuity of burials is troubling. The small vases of Early Protocorinthian fabric so commonly found in the West—skyphoi of Corinthian shape, aryballoi, small jugs—as well as in the nearer cemeteries of Eleusis and Athens, are lacking entirely. Such small vases may well have been considered more suitable for export—the aryballoi in particular, for their content—than the large oinochoai and kraters which are rarely found in overseas cemeteries, but well represented in home territory. The kraters 47-1 and S-2 and -3 may well belong to the second half of the eighth century and the Early Protocorinthian phase; in fact they probably do. But even if they are accepted as Protocorinthian rather than Geometric productions we have still only three vases from the North Cemetery to fill the gap in the second half of the eighth century.

CATALOGUE

GROUP H

GRAVES 63-70

Six graves to west and northwest of the early enclosure wall. Four of these, Graves 63-66, were evidently laid down with reference to one another, fairly evenly spaced and with the same north-south orientation. The other two, 67-68, are close by but with east-west orientation. Grave 68, at some little distance to the south, was probably the latest; the burials would thus seem to have been made from the north southward. Two urn burials (69 and 70) just to the east of Grave 63 may have belonged with the group, though they may equally have belonged with two graves still farther to the east, 122-123. As these ten burials are the only ones of this type and period in this part of the cemetery they should perhaps be grouped together; but we have made two groups, H and P, to either of which the urn burials may have belonged.

GRAVE 63

Plans 1 (4 E), 3; Pls. 12, 102.

Depth below surface 1.85 m.

Orientation North-South.

Poros sarcophagus and lid, undisturbed.

Cover intact. L. 1.55 m.; w. 0.77 m.; th. 0.13 m.

Sarcophagus: inside L. 1.25 m.; w. 0.595; d. 0.425 m.; th. at rim 0.085 m.

The walls rough-picked inside, but not stuccoed.

Earth deposit: approximately 0.045 m. deep.

Skeleton: contracted on left side, head to south.

Contents: an unpainted buff amphora in front of the chest of the skeleton; an aryballos at the south end of the sarcophagus; an iron pin at the right shoulder of the skeleton.

63-1 (T 2594) Unpainted Amphora. Pl. 12.

H. 0.283 m.; max. d. 0.226 m.

The surface flaked in places; otherwise intact. Handmade and stroke-polished; unglazed. Evidently

imitated from a metal vase, as suggested by the flaring ring foot and fine raised ring above it, and the flat raised plates at the bases of the handles. The handles pared to eight flat surfaces.

63-2 (T 2595) Aryballos. Pl. 12.

A.J.A., XXXIV, 1930, p. 417, fig. 11, right.

H. 0.064 m.; max. d. 0.043 m.

Intact. Buff Corinthian clay, dull glaze, black to brownish. Low ring foot and pointed body curving to a moderately flat shoulder. The foot glazed; above it a zone of rays. Around the body two pairs of glaze bands, each band decorated with a stripe of added color: on the upper band of each pair, violet-purple, on the lower dull red. Between the pairs of bands a zone decorated with dot rosettes. On the shoulder, hound coursing hare toward the left, the bodies in silhouette and decorated each with a stripe of violet-purple paint. Rays around the opening of the mouth, surrounded by a glaze ring decorated with a stripe of violet-purple paint. Glaze bands down the center and outer edges of the handle; ring on the bottom inside the foot.

Middle Protocorinthian; cf. Johansen p. 75, fig. 46, pl. XV.

63-3 (T 2596) Iron Pin.

L. 0.097 m.

Broken in three pieces; badly rusted and corroded. The shaft appears to have been flat, pointed at one end, bent over at the other.

GRAVE 64

Plans 1 (4 E), 3.

Depth below surface 1.95 m.

Orientation North-South.

Poros sarcophagus and lid, disturbed and reused by a later burial (Grave 468). The cover had been broken; one piece remained in place, while others had been replaced and gaps patched with tiles. An opening had been cut in the north end, through which extended the legs of the later skeleton.

Cover: L. 1.56 m.; w. 0.78 m.; th. 0.11 m.

Sarcophagus: inside L. 1.36 m.; w. 0.65 m.; d. 0.40 m.; th. at rim 0.07 m.

The walls had been rough-picked inside, but not stuccoed.

Earth accumulation: full.

Skeleton: The bones of the original burial had been pushed over against the west wall of the sarcophagus, and jumbled; the legs of the later skeleton filled the north end of the sarcophagus, inserted through an opening made in its north wall.

Contents: none.

GRAVE 65

Plans 1 (4 E), 3; Pl. 12.

Depth below surface 1.90 m.

Orientation North-South.

Poros sarcophagus and cover, disturbed by the insertion of a second burial (Grave 469). The north end of the cover had been broken off, and the north end of the sarcophagus cut out.

Cover: P.l. 1.46 m.; w. 0.785 m.; th. 0.12 m.

Sarcophagus: inside L. 1.30 m.; w. 0.58 m.; d. 0.385 m.; th. at rim 0.08 m.

The walls inside rough-picked but not stuccoed.

Earth accumulation: full.

Skeleton: two skeletons, the later laid on top of the original burial with its head toward the south and the legs extended through the hole cut in the north end. The bones were extremely jumbled and the position of the original skeleton could not be made out, except that the skull lay to the south; probably contracted.

Contents: a Protocorinthian aryballos.

65-1 (T 2658) Aryballos. Pl. 12.

A.J.A., XXXIV, 1930, p. 417, fig. 11, left; *Art and Archaeology*, XXXI, 1931, p. 228, left.

H. 0.068 m.; max. d. 0.039 m.

The neck broken and mended. Buff Corinthian clay, dull glaze, black to red, somewhat peeled. Low ring foot and ovoid body. Fine bands on and just above the foot, then a zone of rays. At top and bottom of body, six fine bands; in the zone between, three hounds coursing toward the right. In the spaces between the hounds, three and four dots; the third blank. A wide and a narrow band below the shoulder; on it four crude spiral hooks toward the left. Rays around the opening of the mouth, encircled by two fine glaze lines. Horizontal bands across the handle. No traces of added color.

Middle Protocorinthian; cf. Johansen, pl. XVI, 1 and 3.

GRAVE 66

Plans 1 (4 E), 3.

Depth below surface 2.05 m.

Orientation North-South.

Poros sarcophagus and cover, undisturbed.

Cover intact. L. 1.625 m.; w. 0.75 m.; th. 0.13 m.

Sarcophagus: inside L. 1.13 m.; w. 0.52 m. d. 0.41 m.; th. at rim 0.075 m.

The walls rough-picked inside but not stuccoed.

Earth deposit: approximately 0.10 m. deep.

Skeleton: contracted on left side, head in SE corner.

Contents: one iron pin, too corroded for measurement.

GRAVE 67

Plans 1 (4 E), 3.

Depth below surface 1.70 m.

Orientation East-West.

Poros sarcophagus and cover, undisturbed.

Cover intact. L. 1.64 m.; w. 0.77 m.; th. 0.13 m.

Sarcophagus: inside L. 1.20 m.; w. 0.57 m.; d. 0.35 m.; th. at rim 0.085 m.

The walls rough-picked inside but not stuccoed.

Earth deposit: approximately 0.12 deep.

Skeleton: contracted, head to east.

Contents: none.

GRAVE 68

Plans 1 (5 E), 3.

Depth below surface 2.00 m.

Orientation East-West.

Sandstone sarcophagus and cover, undisturbed.

Cover intact. L. 1.74 m.; w. 0.77 m.; th. 0.12 m.

Sarcophagus constructed of four sandstone slabs, joined at the corners by mortises; a fifth slab served as a floor. Inside dimensions: l. 1.50 m.; w. 0.495 m.; d. 0.515 m.; th. at rim 0.10 m.

The inner faces of the walls covered with a thin layer of fine stucco, well preserved.

Earth deposit: about 0.03 m. deep.

Skeleton: badly disintegrated; contracted, head to east.

Contents: two iron pins at the shoulders of the skeleton.

68-1 and 2 (T 1579-1580) Two Iron Pins.

L. 0.087 and 0.086 m.

Both badly rusted and swollen. The points preserved clearly, the heads seemingly flat rounded disks.

GRAVE 69

Plans 1 (4 D), 3; Pl. 12.

Urn burial, just to the east of Grave 63.

Depth below surface 1.50 m.

The large amphora was found standing upright in the fill, its mouth covered by a flat slab of poros. As it lay too far from Grave 63 to be an outside offering belonging to that grave, it was probably the urn used for an infant burial. No traces of the skeleton remained inside, nor were there any other offerings.

69-1 (T 2186) Coarse Amphora. Pl. 12.

H. 0.362 m.; max. d. 0.347 m.; d. at rim 0.256 m.

Mended from many pieces, with small fragments missing. Handmade of fine Corinthian clay, shading from buff to pink; stroke-polished and unglazed. Plump round body slightly flattened at the bottom, where a shallow groove-ring outlines the resting surface. Wide straight neck and projecting rim. Vertical handles, shoulder to neck just below rim; the handles made in eight parts, the two outer pairs plain rolled, the inner pairs cabled. Four large protruding pellets of clay set in a row across the lower attachment of each handle.

For a handle of similar type see Weinberg, pl. 18, 134 (Early Protocorinthian).

GRAVE 70

Plans 1 (4 D), 3; Pl. 12.

Urn burial, close to Grave 69 at the north.

Depth below surface 1.60 m.

The burial had evidently been disturbed, since the lower part of the containing amphora was missing and its mouth was not covered. A nest of five small vases was huddled against the shoulder of the amphora; these were probably grave offerings placed outside the burial amphora. There were no traces of bones in the amphora.

70-1 (T 2566) Coarse Amphora. Pl. 12.

P.h. 0.408 m.; max. d. 0.465 m.

Lower part of body and foot missing. Coarse Corinthian clay with gravelly bits, slipped at the surface, but most of the slip peeled away. Handmade. Rounded body and straight neck; thick projecting rim and rolled handles.

70-2 (T 2569) Small Krater. Pl. 12.

H. 0.081 m.; max. d. 0.101 m.

Broken and mended; small fragments missing, including one handle. Clay pale buff to pink, glaze red to brownish. Ring foot, inward curved shoulder, short upstanding rim, and band handles. Foot and lower body glazed with two reserved bands; above, bands to the handle level.

70-3 (T 2570) Kalathos. Pl. 12.

H. 0.069 m.; d. at rim 0.091 m.

Part of the rim restored; chips missing. Fine Corinthian clay, buff to pink; glaze red to dull brown. Flat bottom, walls flaring to a thickened rim, slightly projecting. A pair of string-holes for suspension just below the lip at one side. Decoration in sets of fine triple bands at bottom, rim, and halfway between; the inside glazed. Two fine bands on the reserved upper face of rim.

For a similar kalathos, less developed in shape, see Johansen, p. 67, fig. 43 (Early Protocorinthian); Weinberg, pl. 22, 150, dated in the third quarter of the seventh century. Our kalathos should fall between the two, certainly in the first half of the century.

70-4 (T 2571) Small Kotyle. Pl. 12.

H. 0.055 m.; d. at rim 0.056 m.

Both handles and a large fragment from one side missing and restored. Buff clay, dull glaze black to red. Ring foot and pointed body. Two glaze bands on foot and above; on the lower body rays. The upper part glazed and decorated with a band of added white just below handle level. Crudely drawn rings and a central dot on the bottom inside the foot.

The very pointed shape suggests a late date, but the kotyle is miniature and the shape therefore perhaps not relevant. For a kotyle of similar decoration, see Weinberg, pl. 18, 140, dated in the third quarter of the century.

70-5 (T 2567) Small Kylix. Pl. 12.

H. 0.037 m.; d. at rim 0.095 m.

Small chips missing. Corinthian clay, buff to pink; dull glaze, red to dark brown and black, somewhat peeled. Low ring foot. Entirely covered with glaze save for the bottom, the under faces of the handles, and a reserved zone at handle level.

A simply decorated Middle Protocorinthian cup of the same type is illustrated by Johansen, pl. XIX, 2 and discussed on p. 80. Probably second quarter of the seventh century.

70-6 (T 2568) Small Kylix. Pl. 12.

H. 0.038 m.; d. at rim 0.09 m.

Exactly like 70-5.

GROUP J

GRAVES 71-77

Seven graves, 71-77, clustered together to the north-east of the enclosed area. Four of these, 71-74, are adult burials having the same orientation; three small graves are burials of children tucked in near their parents. None of these burials contained any grave offerings by which they could be dated, but all conform in type to the seventh century group.

GRAVE 71

Plans 1 (3 C), 3.

Depth below surface 1.20 m.

Orientation East-West.

Poros sarcophagus and cover, undisturbed.

Cover broken. L. 1.73 m.; w. 0.80 m.; th. 0.16 m.

Sarcophagus: inside L. 1.38 m.; w. 0.56 m.;

d. 0.37 m.; th. at rim 0.09 m.

The walls rough-picked inside, but not stuccoed.

Earth accumulation 0.06 m. deep.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; contracted, head to east.

Contents: the remains of an iron pin, corroded.

GRAVE 72

Plans 1 (2 C), 3.

Depth below surface 1.35 m.

Orientation East-West.

Poros sarcophagus and cover, undisturbed.

Cover intact. L. 1.75 m.; w. 0.835 m.; th. 0.125 m.

Sarcophagus: inside L. 1.47 m.; w. 0.67 m.;

d. 0.45 m.; th. at rim 0.09 m.

At the corners on the outside notches 15 cm. above the bottom and 8 cm. in length, for lowering the sarcophagus with ropes. The walls rough-picked inside, but not stuccoed.

Earth deposit approximately 0.035 m. deep.

Skeleton: fragmentary; contracted, head to east.

Contents: none.

GRAVE 73

Plans 1 (2 C), 3.

Depth below surface 1.20 m.

Orientation East-West.

Poros sarcophagus and cover, undisturbed.

Cover broken. L. 1.68 m.; w. 0.82 m.; th. 0.13 m.

Sarcophagus: inside L. 1.73 m.; w. 0.565 m.;

d. 0.425 m.; th. at rim 0.075 m.

The walls rough-picked inside, but not stuccoed.

Stucco was, however, used to cement the lid in place.

Earth accumulation approximately 0.14 m. deep.

Skeleton: contracted, head to east.

Contents: none.

GRAVE 74

Plans 1 (2 C), 3.

Depth below surface 1.00 m.

Orientation East-West.

Poros sarcophagus and cover, undisturbed.

Cover intact. L. 1.60 m.; w. 0.79 m.; th. 0.16 m.

Sarcophagus: inside L. 1.40 m.; w. 0.555 m.;

d. 0.37 m.; th. at rim 0.07 m.

The walls rough-picked inside, but not stuccoed.

Notches for ropes at the corners, 24 cm. above the bottom and 5 cm. long.

Earth deposit: slight (not measured).

Skeleton: fragmentary; contracted, head to east.

GRAVE 75

Plans 1 (3 C), 3.

Depth below surface 1.15 m.

Orientation East-West.

Poros sarcophagus and cover, undisturbed.

Cover intact. L. 0.64 m.; w. 0.485 m.; th. 0.10 m.

Sarcophagus: inside L. 0.54 m.; w. 0.274 m.;

d. 0.22 m.; th. at rim 0.05 m.

Two of the inside corners rounded. The walls not stuccoed.

Earth deposit: full.

Skeleton: no traces. From the size of the sarcophagus evidently a child.

Contents: none.

GRAVE 76

Plans 1 (3 C), 3.

Depth below surface 0.95 m.

Orientation North-South.

Poros sarcophagus and cover, undisturbed.

Cover intact; an irregular slab 0.08 m. th.; max. l. 0.64 m.; max. w. 0.425 m.

Sarcophagus: inside L. 0.455 m.; w. 0.23 m.;

d. 0.235 m.; th. at rim 0.06 m.

The walls not stuccoed inside.

Earth deposit: full.

Skeleton: no traces. From the size of the sarcophagus evidently a child.

Contents: none.

GRAVE 77

Plans 1 (3 C), 3.

Depth below surface 1.34 m.

Orientation East-West.

Poros sarcophagus and cover, undisturbed.

Cover broken. An irregular slab fitting inside the rim of the sarcophagus, L. 0.50 m.; w. 0.40 m.; th. 0.08 m.

Sarcophagus: inside L. 0.44 m.; w. 0.325 m.; d. 0.265 m.; th. at rim 0.065 m.

The walls not stuccoed inside.

Earth accumulation: full.

Skeleton: no traces. From the size of the sarcophagus evidently a child.

Contents: none.

GROUP K

GRAVES 78-85

A group of six adult and two child burials, to the southeast of the poros enclosure. All are of the same type, and with the same orientation, more or less evenly spaced though two, Graves 84 and 85, were set close together. The smaller graves, presumably of children, were tucked in where there was room. Only one of the graves, 78, contained offerings—five Late Protocorinthian aryballoi and an alabastron. The group is illustrated in *Art and Archaeology*, XXIX, 1930, p. 202. Third quarter of the seventh century.

GRAVE 78

Plans 1 (7 C), 3; Pls. 12, 102.

Depth below surface 0.84 m.

Orientation East-West.

Poros sarcophagus and cover, undisturbed.

The lid cracked: L. 0.97 m.; w. 0.52 m.; th. 0.17 m.

Sarcophagus: outside L. 0.80 m.; w. 0.53 m.; h. 0.205 m.

The corners inside rounded; the walls not stuccoed.

Earth accumulation: full to the top.

Skeleton: a few traces of disintegrated bones.

From the size of the sarcophagus evidently a child.

Contents: five aryballoi and an alabastron piled together in the southwest corner.

78-1 (T 1466) Late Protocorinthian Aryballos. Pl. 12.

H. 0.093 m.; max. d. 0.056 m.

Buff clay and dull black glaze, badly peeled. Low ring foot. Decoration: a zone of tongues above the foot; alternating wide (3) and narrow (2) bands around the body, the wide bands covered with violet-purple; a narrow band similarly painted below the shoulder, which is filled with downward-pointed tongues. Upper face of rim glazed, with three reserved rings. On the handle blobs between vertical bands at the edges. Late Protocorinthian, though the shape is somewhat plumper and earlier than 78-3, a typical aryballos of the period.

78-2 (T 1468) Late Protocorinthian Aryballos. Pl. 12.

H. 0.072 m.; max. d. 0.038 m.

Buff clay and dull glaze, black to brownish where

thin. Ring foot. A glaze band on the foot, and three above it; then four bands to the shoulder, each decorated by three fine lines of violet-purple paint. A narrow glaze band below the shoulder, which is undecorated. Three glaze rings on the upper face of the rim; the handle undecorated.

78-3 (T 1467) Late Protocorinthian Aryballos. Pl. 12.

H. 0.091 m.; max. d. 0.049 m.

Buff clay and dull glaze, black to brown. Ring foot. Tongues in a zone above the foot framed at the top by a glaze band. The body glazed to the shoulder and decorated with scale pattern, incised: the scales, with double outline, were made with the compass, the dots made by its point being apparent. A dot of violet-purple paint at the center of each scale. On the shoulder downward pointed tongues. Four bands on the upper face of the rim; ladder pattern on the handle.

A typical Late Protocorinthian aryballos: cf. *Necrocorinthia*, p. 22, fig. 8A and Johansen, pl. XLII, 1-2.

78-4 (T 1471) Late Protocorinthian Aryballos. Pl. 12.

H. 0.055 m.; max. d. 0.046 m.

Flat-bottomed round aryballos on a low ring foot. Tongues at base and on shoulder; incised imbrication or scale pattern around the body, compass drawn, the scales doubly outlined. No traces of added paint. Dots on the outer face of the rim, a ring of dots between bands on the upper.

Late Protocorinthian; the decoration exactly as on 78-3.

78-5 (T 1469) Late Protocorinthian Aryballos. Pl. 12.

H. 0.057 m.; max. d. 0.045 m.

Similar to 78-4 but slightly taller and slimmer. Three rings on the upper face of the rim, blobs in pairs on the outer. A zigzag between vertical bands on the handle.

78-6 (T 1470) Late Protocorinthian Alabastron. Pl. 12.

H. 0.057 m.; max. d. 0.046 m.

No handle. The bottom slightly hollowed. The body dented at one side as a result of an accident before firing. Tongues around the bottom and the shoulder; around the body a zone of incised scale pattern, compass drawn, the scales doubly outlined and dotted, each with purple paint. Two glaze rings on upper face of rim.

Decoration exactly as on 78-3 to 5; Late Protocorinthian. For the shape, see Johansen, pl. XLIV, 4 and *Necrocorinthia*, p. 271, fig. 116.

GRAVE 79

Plans 1 (7 C), 3.

Depth below surface 1.50 m.

Orientation East-West.

Poros sarcophagus and cover, undisturbed.

Cover intact. L. 1.83 m.; w. 0.84 m.; th. 0.145 m.

Sarcophagus: inside L. 1.56 m.; w. 0.595 m.;
d. 0.48 m.; th. at rim 0.085 m.

The walls inside not stuccoed.

Earth deposit: slight, approximately 2 cm. deep.

Skeleton: complete. Contracted, lying on its left side, arms crossed over chest, head to east.

Contents: none.

GRAVE 80

Plans 1 (7 C), 3.

Depth below surface 1.72 m.

Orientation East-West.

Poros sarcophagus and cover, undisturbed.

Cover intact. L. 2.05 m.; w. 0.83 m.; th. 0.13 m.

Sarcophagus: inside L. 1.335 m.; w. 0.615 m.;

d. 0.50 m.; th. at rim 0.08 m.

The walls inside not stuccoed.

Earth deposit: slight, approximately 0.025 m. deep.

Skeleton: disintegrated, but evidently contracted, with head to east.

Contents: none.

GRAVE 81

Plans 1 (7 C), 3.

Depth below surface 1.20 m.

Orientation East-West.

Poros sarcophagus and cover, undisturbed.

Cover intact. L. 1.98 m.; w. 0.80 m.; th. 0.135 m.

Sarcophagus: inside L. 1.50 m.; w. 0.605 m.;

d. 0.42 m.; th. at rim 0.085 m.

The walls inside not stuccoed.

Earth deposit: slight, about 2 cm. deep.

Skeleton: fairly well preserved. Contracted with arms crossed over chest and head to east.

Contents: none.

GRAVE 82

Plans 1 (6 C), 3.

Depth below surface 0.85 m.

Orientation North-South.

Poros sarcophagus and cover, undisturbed.

Cover: an irregular slab 0.09 m. th., with max. l. 0.49 m. and g. max. w. 0.44 m.

Sarcophagus: inside L. 0.435 m.; w. 0.265 m.;

d. 0.17 m.; th. at rim 0.05 m.

Inside walls not stuccoed.

Earth deposit: full.

Skeleton: disintegrated. Traces of skull at south end. From the size of the sarcophagus evidently a child.

Contents: an iron implement become shapeless from corrosion: unidentifiable.

GRAVE 83

Plans 1 (7 C), 3.

Depth below surface 1.32 m.

Orientation East-West.

Poros sarcophagus and cover, undisturbed.

Cover intact. L. 1.85 m.; w. 0.75 m.; th. 0.14.

Sarcophagus: inside L. 1.37 m.; w. 0.595 m.;

d. 0.41 m.; th. at rim 0.085 m.

The walls inside not stuccoed.

Earth deposit: slight, approximately 3 cm. deep.

Skeleton: badly disintegrated, but contracted position recognizable, with head to east.

Contents: none.

GRAVE 84

Plans 1 (7 C), 3.

Depth below surface 1.30 m.

Orientation East-west.

Poros sarcophagus and cover, undisturbed.

Cover cracked. L. 1.50 m.; w. 0.76 m.; th. 0.15 m.

Sarcophagus: inside L. 1.25 m.; w. 0.51 m.;

d. 0.40 m.; th. at rim 0.08 m.

The inside walls rough-picked but not stuccoed.

Earth accumulation: 7 cm. deep over floor.

Skeleton: fairly well preserved, contracted on its right side, arms crossed over chest, head to east.

Contents: none.

GRAVE 85

Plans 1 (7 C), 3.

Depth below surface 1.15 m.

Orientation East-West.

Poros sarcophagus and cover, undisturbed.

Cover intact. L. 1.70 m.; w. 0.89 m.; th. 0.14 m.

Sarcophagus: inside L. 1.34 m.; w. 0.615 m.;

d. 0.40 m.; th. at rim 0.085 m.

The walls inside not stuccoed.

Earth deposit: slight, about 2 cm. deep.

Skeleton: fairly well preserved, contracted on its right side, head to east.

Contents: none.

GROUP L

GRAVES 86-87

Two graves close together in an isolated position far to the southwest of any other graves of the same type and date. Though the two burials were laid with different orientations, they must belong together because of proximity and identity of type.

GRAVE 86.

Plans 1 (9 E), 3.

Depth below surface 1.65 m.

Orientation East-West.

Poros sarcophagus and lid, undisturbed.

Cover: L. 1.48 m.; w. 0.82 m.; th. 0.11 m.

Sarcophagus: inside L. 1.225 m.; w. 0.56 m.;

d. 0.355 m.; th. at rim 0.085 m.

The inside walls not stuccoed.

GROUP M

Earth accumulation: 0.085 m. deep over floor.

Skeleton: confused. The skull lay at the northeast corner, on its left side, the jawbone near center. The size of the sarcophagus indicates that the position must have been contracted.

Contents: none.

GRAVE 87

Plans 1 (9 E), 3; Pls. 13, 102.

Depth below surface 1.50 m.

Orientation North-South.

Poros sarcophagus and cover, undisturbed.

Cover: L. 1.60 m.; w. 0.785 m.; th. 0.20 m.

Sarcophagus: inside L. 1.20 m.; w. 0.56 m.; d. 0.39 m.; th. at rim 0.09 m.

The walls inside not stuccoed.

Earth accumulation: slight.

Skeleton: mostly disintegrated; evidently contracted, the skull at the south end, lying on its left side.

Contents: five small vases, all together inside the sarcophagus at its south end, and a fragment (the bottom of an oinochoe) near the north end.

87-1 (T 1090) Kotyle. Pl.13.

H. 0.072 m.; d. at rim 0.092 m.

Intact, but badly peeled and much encrusted on the surface. Glazed over all, except for a reserved zone filled by short rays above the foot. Late Protocorinthian; cf. Payne, *Necrocorinthia*, p. 23, fig. 9A.

87-2 (T 1092) Cup. Pl. 13.

H. 0.055; d. foot 0.034.

Mended from fragments; about half the rim missing, and one handle. The surface much peeled and encrusted; glazed over all, with a reserved band at handle-level. Similar to 70-5 and 6.

87-3 (T 1094) Oinochoe. Pl. 13.

H. 0.083; max. d. 0.052.

Mended from several fragments. Low base, raised ring below neck. Dull brownish glaze over all, mostly peeled away. Traces of a thin band of added color (? white) above the base. Late Protocorinthian to Transitional; the shape is less developed than that of the Early Corinthian jug, Weinberg, No. 198, pl. 28.

87-4 (T 1091) Handmade Oinochoe. Pl. 13.

H. 0.149 m.; max. d. 0.102 m.

Complete; the surface chipped and flaked, especially on the handle. Round body flattened at the bottom. Handmade of pinkish buff clay.

87-5 (T 1093) Handmade Jug. Pl. 13.

H. 0.06 m.; max. d. 0.052 m.

Mended from several fragments; complete. Handmade of pale buff clay and stroke-polished; the surface peeled and encrusted.

GRAVES 88-91

Four graves grouped together to the northwest of the poros enclosure. Two of the graves, 88-89, have the same east-west orientation and are laid in line, end to end; the other two, both disturbed by later burials, were oriented north-south. All were of the same type.

GRAVE 88

Plans 1 (3 D), 3.

Depth below surface 2.40 m.

Orientation East-West.

Poros sarcophagus and cover, undisturbed.

Cover intact. L. 1.82 m.; w. 0.82 m.; th. 0.13 m.

Sarcophagus: inside L. 1.50 m.; w. 0.59 m.; d. 0.405 m.; th. at rim 0.078 m.

The walls inside rough-picked but not stuccoed.

Earth deposit: slight, approximately 1.5 cm. deep.

Skeleton: very disintegrated. Contracted, head to east.

Contents: two iron pins too corroded to be of value. They probably fastened the clothes at each shoulder.

GRAVE 89

Plans 1 (3 E), 3.

Depth below surface 2.40 m.

Orientation East-West.

Poros sarcophagus and cover, undisturbed.

Cover intact. L. 1.69 m.; w. 0.77 m.; th. 0.19 m.

Sarcophagus: inside L. 1.42 m.; w. 0.585 m.; d. 0.41 m.; th. at rim 0.085 m.

The walls inside rough-picked but not stuccoed.

Earth deposit: slight, about 1 cm. deep.

Skeleton: contracted, on left side, head to east.

Contents: none.

GRAVE 90

Plans 1 (3 E), 3; Pl. 13.

Depth below surface 1.90 m.

Orientation North-South.

Poros sarcophagus and cover, disturbed; more than half had been cut away at the north end.

Cover half missing. P.l. 0.71 m.; w. 0.82 m.; th. 0.14 m.

Sarcophagus: inside P.l. 0.60 m.; w. 0.61 m.; d. 0.415 m.; th. at rim 0.085 m.

The walls inside rough-picked but not stuccoed.

Earth accumulation: full, including fragments from the broken end of the sarcophagus and its cover.

Skeleton: adult. The bones had been pushed into a heap of the south end.

Contents: fragments of a plain oinochoe.

90-1 (T 2670) Handmade Oinochoe. Pl. 13.

H. 0.12 m.; max. d. 0.113 m.

Mended; chips missing. Handmade of buff clay with round body flattened at the bottom, short neck, and trefoil mouth.

GRAVE 91

Plans 1 (3 E), 3.

Depth below surface 2.00 m.

Orientation North-South.

Poros sarcophagus and cover, disturbed. The south end had been cut away and a hole made in the northeast corner, perhaps by the makers of Grave 495.

Lid—south part missing. P.l. 1.17 m.; w. 0.88 m.; th. 0.135 m.

Sarcophagus: inside P.l. 0.89 m.; w. 0.67 m.; d. 0.475 m.; th. at rim 0.085 m.

The walls inside rough-picked but not stuccoed.

Earth accumulation: full, including fragments of cover.

Skeleton: a few bones, jumbled.

Contents: none.

GROUP N

GRAVES 92-112

A cluster of twenty-one burials of adults and children lay to the south and southeast of the poros enclosure. Most of them were oriented east-west, three (Graves 101, 106, 112) north-south, and the small graves of children either way. No doubt this large mass of graves represents more than one group or family plot; but there seem to be no good criteria either of type, depth, or orientation for subdividing it. As already noted, Grave 82 could as well be assigned to this mass of graves as to Group M. The only finds were a scarab of faience, a coarse handmade jug, and some corroded iron pins, none of which could be closely dated. The three north-south burials were perhaps made with reference to the south wall of the poros enclosure.

GRAVE 92

Plans 1 (6 C), 3; Pl. 102.

Depth below surface 1.15 m.

Orientation East-West.

Poros sarcophagus and cover, undisturbed.

Cover intact. L. 1.68 m.; w. 0.80 m.; th. 0.14 m.

Sarcophagus: inside L. 1.32 m.; w. 0.555 m.; d. 0.47 m.; th. at rim 0.095 m.

The walls inside not stuccoed.

Earth deposit: approximately 5 cm. deep.

Skeleton: well preserved skeleton of an adult male laid on its back with head to the west, arms crossed over the abdomen and the legs bent at the knees and drawn up.

Contents: none.

GRAVE 93

Plans 1 (6 C), 3.

Depth below surface 1.18 m.

Orientation East-West.

Poros sarcophagus and cover, undisturbed.

Cover intact. L. 1.285 m.; w. 0.69 m.; th. 0.14 m.

Sarcophagus: inside L. 0.985 m.; w. 0.45 m.; d. 0.355 m.; th. at rim 0.075 m.

The inside walls not stuccoed.

Earth deposit: slight, approximately 5 cm. deep.

Skeleton: fairly well preserved adult female, contracted, with head to east.

Contents: none.

GRAVE 94

Plans 1 (6 C), 3.

Depth below surface 0.75 m.

Orientation North-South.

Poros sarcophagus and cover, undisturbed.

Cover intact. L. 0.80 m.; w. 0.52 m.; th. 0.08 m.

Sarcophagus: inside L. 0.54 m.; w. 0.28 m.; d. 0.185 m.; th. at rim 0.055 m.

The walls inside not stuccoed.

Earth deposit: full.

Skeleton: a few slight traces of bones. The inside dimensions of the sarcophagus imply a child burial.

Contents: none.

GRAVE 95

Plans 1 (6 C), 3.

Depth below surface 1.20 m.

Orientation East-West.

Poros sarcophagus and cover, undisturbed.

Cover intact. L. 1.90 m.; w. 0.85 m.; th. 0.16 m.

Sarcophagus: inside L. 1.685 m.; w. 0.65 m.; d. 0.52 m.; th. at rim 0.085.

The inside walls were not stuccoed.

Earth deposit: approximately 7.5 cm. deep.

Skeleton: contracted, arms crossed over chest, head to east..

Contents: none.

GRAVE 96

Plans 1 (6 C), 3.

Depth below surface 1.00 m.

Orientation North-South.

Poros sarcophagus and cover, undisturbed.

Cover intact. L. 0.62 m.; w. 0.46 m.; th. 0.11 m.

Sarcophagus: inside L. 0.51 m.; w. 0.235 m.; d. 0.19 m.; th. at rim 0.05 m.

The walls inside not stuccoed.

Earth deposit: approximately 5 cm. deep.

Skeleton: no traces. From the inside dimensions of the sarcophagus evidently a child.

Contents: none.

GRAVE 97

Plans 1 (6 C), 3.

Depth below surface 0.96 m.

Orientation North-South.

Poros sarcophagus and cover, undisturbed.

Cover intact. L. 0.61 m.; w. 0.36 m.; th. 0.075 m.

Sarcophagus: inside L. 0.545 m.; w. 0.26 m.;
d. 0.145 m.; th. at rim 0.055 m.

The inside corners of the sarcophagus rounded,
like those of Grave 78. The inside walls not stuccoed.

Earth deposit: full.

Skeleton: no traces. From the inside dimensions of
the sarcophagus, probably an infant.

Contents: none.

GRAVE 98

Plans 1 (6 C), 3.

Depth below surface 0.75 m.

Orientation North-South.

Poros sarcophagus and cover, undisturbed.

Cover intact. L. 0.65 m.; w. 0.53 m.; th. 0.14 m.

Sarcophagus: inside L. 0.49 m.; w. 0.33 m.;
d. 0.19 m.; th. at rim 0.065 m.

The walls inside not stuccoed.

Earth deposit: 14 cm. deep over floor.

Skeleton: a few traces of bones. The inside
dimensions of the sarcophagus suggest an infant.

Contents: none.

GRAVE 99

Plans 1 (6 C), 3.

Depth below surface 0.88 m.

Orientation North-South.

Poros sarcophagus and cover, undisturbed.

Cover intact. L. 0.78 m.; w. 0.60 m.; th. 0.08 m.

Sarcophagus: inside L. 0.60 m.; w. 0.345 m.;
d. 0.21 m.; th. at rim 0.07 m.

The inside walls not stuccoed.

Earth deposit: approximately 7 cm. deep.

Skeleton: fragmentary child, head at north.

Contents: none.

GRAVE 100

Plans 1 (6 C), 3.

Depth below surface 0.75 m.

Orientation East-West.

Poros sarcophagus and cover, undisturbed.

Cover intact. L. 0.67 m.; w. 0.49 m.; th. 0.09 m.

Sarcophagus: inside L. 0.50 m.; w. 0.335 m.;
d. 0.245 m.; th. at rim 0.055.

The inside walls not stuccoed.

Earth deposit: full.

Skeleton: no traces. From the size of the sarcophagus
evidently a child.

Contents: none.

GRAVE 101

Plans 1 (5 C), 3.

Depth below surface 1.00 m.

Orientation North-South.

Earth burial with stone cover, undisturbed.

Cover broken. L. 0.65 m.; w. 0.78 m.; th. 0.145 m.

Grave: inside L. 1.50 m.; w. 0.55 m.; d. 0.45 m.

Earth accumulation: full.

Skeleton: fragmentary; traces of skull at south.

Contents: none.

Comment: it is possible that this was a Geometric
grave close beside the south wall of the Group A
enclosure. The material of the cover is not specified
in the notebooks. But the shallow depth is more
consistent with the seventh than the eighth century
burials.

GRAVE 102

Plans 1 (6 C), 3.

Depth below surface 1.22 m.

Orientation East-West.

Poros sarcophagus and cover, undisturbed.

Cover intact. L. 1.22 m.; w. 0.70 m.; th. 0.105 m.

Sarcophagus: inside L. 1.20 m.; w. 0.525 m.;
d. 0.36 m.; th. at rim 0.085 m.

The walls inside not stuccoed.

Earth deposit: slight, approximately 4 cm. deep.

Skeleton: somewhat disintegrated but contracted
on its left side, head to the east.

Contents: none.

GRAVE 103

Plans 1 (6 C), 3.

Depth below surface 1.05 m.

Orientation North-South.

Poros sarcophagus and cover, undisturbed.

Cover intact. L. 0.39 m.; w. 0.25 m.; th. 0.07 m.

Sarcophagus: inside L. 0.38 m.; w. 0.225 m.;
d. 0.14 m.; th. at rim 0.05 m.

The walls inside not stuccoed.

Earth deposit: full.

Skeleton: entirely disintegrated, evidently the
burial of an infant, as indicated by the size of the
sarcophagus.

Contents: none.

GRAVE 104

Plans 1 (6 C), 3.

Depth below surface 0.80 m.

Orientation North-South.

Poros sarcophagus and cover, undisturbed.

Cover intact. L. 0.575 m.; w. 0.41 m.; th. 0.12 m.

Sarcophagus: inside L. 0.395 m.; w. 0.27 m.;
d. 0.19 m.; th. at rim 0.05 m.

The walls inside not stuccoed.

Earth deposit: full.

Skeleton: no traces. A child burial, according to
the size of the sarcophagus.

Contents: none.

GRAVE 105

Plans 1 (6 C), 3.

Depth below surface 0.95 m.

Orientation North-South.

Poros sarcophagus and cover, undisturbed.

Cover intact. L. 0.73 m.; w. 0.45 m.; th. 0.10 m.

Sarcophagus: inside L. 0.505 m.; w. 0.32 m.;

d. 0.24 m.; th. at rim 0.065 m.

The walls inside not stuccoed.

Earth deposit: full.

Skeleton: no traces; evidently an infant.

Contents: none.

GRAVE 106

Plans 1 (5 C), 3.

Depth below surface 0.98 m.

Orientation North-South.

Poros sarcophagus and cover, undisturbed.

Cover intact. L. 0.59 m.; w. 0.40 m.; th. 0.075 m.

Sarcophagus: inside L. 0.415 m.; w. 0.25 m.;

d. 0.18 m.; th. at rim 0.06 m.

The walls inside not stuccoed.

Earth deposit: full.

Skeleton: no traces; from the size of the sarcophagus, an infant burial.

Contents: none.

GRAVE 107

Plans 1 (6 D), 3.

Depth below surface 1.44 m.

Orientation East-West.

Poros sarcophagus and cover, undisturbed.

Cover intact. L. 1.535 m.; w. 0.83 m.; th. 0.14 m.

Sarcophagus: inside L. 1.20 m.; w. 0.54 m.;

d. 0.43; th. at rim 0.075.

The walls inside not stuccoed.

Earth deposit: slight, approximately 3 cm. deep.

Skeleton: badly disintegrated; contracted, with head to east.

Contents: none.

GRAVE 108

Plans 1 (6 D), 3.

Depth below surface 1.22 m.

Orientation East-West.

Poros sarcophagus and cover, undisturbed.

Cover intact. L. 1.34 m.; w. 0.70 m.; th. 0.105 m.

Sarcophagus: inside L. 1.175 m.; w. 0.605 m.;

d. 0.45 m.; th. at rim 0.08 m.

The walls inside not stuccoed.

Earth deposit: slight, approximately 4 cm. deep.

Skeleton: traces of a contracted skeleton, head to the east.

Contents: none.

GRAVE 109

Plans 1 (6 C-D), 3; Pl. 13.

Depth below surface 0.90 m.

Orientation East-West.

Poros sarcophagus and cover, undisturbed.

Cover intact. L. 1.62 m.; w. 0.56 m.; d. 0.425 m.; th. at rim 0.075.

The walls inside not stuccoed.

Earth deposit: slight, approximately 3 cm. deep.

Skeleton: much disintegrated, but contracted, with head to east.

Contents: three iron pins, too corroded to be useful, and a scarab of green faience.

109-1 (T 1866) Scarab, Green Faience. Pl. 13.

L. 0.015 m.; w. 0.0095 m.; th. 0.0065 m.

Blue-green faience, the left side weathered and slightly chipped.

I owe the following description and identification to Dr. Alan R. Schulman of the Egyptian Department of the University Museum.

On the base, oriented from right to left: at right, MAAT feather; at left facing it a standing sphinx, tail raised, head bearded, wearing the so-called ATEF crown—a pair of ram's horns surmounted by a tall conical crown flanked by MAAT feathers. Sun disk above back of sphinx; between sphinx and MAAT figure, NEB signs standing on end.

An exact parallel for the scarab was not found; the motif of standing sphinx is known on scarabs from the Hyksos period on, and the sphinx wearing ATEF crown likewise attested over the same period. Cf. Petrie, *Meydum and Memphis*, III, pl. XXVII, no. 91 (18th Dynasty) and Newberry, *Scarabs*, pl. XXXVIII, no. 11 (26th Dynasty; but the sphinx crouching). This scarab could very well be considerably earlier than the tomb in which it was found. However, since its motifs and physical features do occur on scarabs of the period contemporary with the grave (i.e., the 26th Dynasty), it does not seem unreasonable to assign this date to the scarab.

GRAVE 110

Plans 1 (6 D), 3.

Depth below surface 1.60 m.

Orientation East-West.

Poros sarcophagus and cover, undisturbed.

Cover intact. L. 1.65 m.; w. 0.81 m.; th. 0.165 m.

Sarcophagus: inside L. 1.28 m.; w. 0.56 m.;

d. 0.39 m.; th. at rim 0.085 m.

The walls inside not stuccoed.

Earth deposit: slight, approximately 5 cm. deep.

Skeleton: fragmentary; contracted. Probably female, head to east.

Contents: two shapeless corroded iron pins.

GRAVE 111

Plans 1 (6 D), 3.

Depth below surface 1.20 m.

Orientation North-South.

Sandstone sarcophagus, disturbed. The cover missing.

The sarcophagus had been crudely hollowed from both sides and set upon a slab which served as its floor. Its outside dimensions were: L. 0.57 m.; w. 0.46 m.; d. 0.22 m.; th. 0.06 m.

No traces of skeleton or grave offerings remained. From the size, evidently the grave of a child.

GRAVE 112

Plans 1 (5 D), 3; Pl. 13.

Depth below surface 1.00 m.

Orientation North-South.

Poros sarcophagus and cover, undisturbed.

Cover intact. L. 1.785 m.; w. 0.745 m.; th. 0.165 m.

Sarcophagus: inside L. 1.36 m.; w. 0.565 m.; d. 0.375 m.; th. at rim 0.085 m.

The walls inside not stuccoed.

Earth deposit: about 10 cm. deep.

Skeleton: much disintegrated. Contracted, head to south.

Contents: one handmade jug.

112-1 (T 1868) Handmade Jug. Pl. 13.

H. 0.064; max. d. 0.059 m.

A large chip missing from one side; otherwise intact. The bottom slightly rounded. Buff clay; a handmade version of the conical oinochoe, with long neck and round mouth.

GROUP O

GRAVES 113-121

Nine graves lying well out to the north of the poros enclosure form another loose group. Six of the graves, four of adults and two of children, are all oriented in the same east-west direction and seem to have been laid out with reference to each other; these form the nucleus of the group—Graves 113-118. Whether the other three, 119-121, with different orientation and set irregularly and farther to the east, should be included is questionable.

GRAVE 113

Plans 1 (3 D), 3; Pl. 13.

Depth below surface 1.70 m.

Orientation East-West.

Poros sarcophagus with sandstone cover, undisturbed.

Cover intact. L. 1.575 m.; w. 0.80 m.; th. 0.075.

Sarcophagus: inside L. 1.30 m.; w. 0.49 m.; d. 0.40; th. at rim 0.09 m.

The walls rough-picked inside but not stuccoed.

Earth deposit: approximately 18 cm. deep.

Skeleton: poorly preserved; contracted and lying on its right side with head at the southeast corner.

Contents: A corroded iron pin and an ivory brooch.

113-1 (T 2394) Ivory Brooch. Pl. 13.

L. 0.0445 m.; w. 0.0225 m.

Bronze pin and clasp on the back. The face of the

ivory is bordered by two incised lines all around the edge; at the center it is cut by three incised lines. The panels to each side of the median lines filled by guilloche. Similar brooches (but earlier) with ivory plaques attached to bronze fibulae or pins were found at Sparta: Dawkins, *Artemis Orthia*, pp. 205f., pls. XCI-XCII, with drawings to illustrate the pins and the methods of attachment for the ivory. The guilloche on our pin finds a parallel in the border of pl. XCII, 1; but the simple ornament used by itself is later than any of the examples from Sparta, probably to be dated after the middle of the seventh century.

GRAVE 114

Plans 1 (3 C-D), 3.

Depth below surface 1.55 m.

Orientation East-West.

Poros sarcophagus with sandstone cover, undisturbed.

A later grave, 482, overlay the cover of the sarcophagus.

Cover intact. L. 1.59 m.; w. 0.82 m.; th. 0.225 m.

Sarcophagus: inside L. 1.40 m.; w. 0.615 m.; d. 0.47 m.; th. at rim 0.105 m.

The walls rough-picked inside but not stuccoed.

Earth deposit: approximately 10 cm. deep.

Skeleton: contracted on left side, head to east.

Contents: none.

GRAVE 115

Plans 1 (3 D), 3.

Depth below surface 1.85 m.

Orientation East-West.

Poros sarcophagus and cover, undisturbed.

Cover broken. L. 1.685 m.; w. 0.88 m.; th. 0.14 m.

Sarcophagus: inside L. 1.575 m.; w. 0.605 m.; d. 0.54 m.; th. at rim 0.098.

The walls rough-picked inside but not stuccoed.

Earth accumulation: approximately 5 cm. deep.

Skeleton: very disintegrated; contracted, head to east.

Contents: none.

GRAVE 116

Plans 1 (2 D), 3.

Depth below surface 1.83 m.

Orientation East-West.

Poros sarcophagus and cover, undisturbed.

Cover broken. L. 1.57 m.; w. 0.78 m.; th. 0.17 m.

Sarcophagus: inside L. 1.23 m.; w. 0.665 m.; d. 0.49 m.; th. at rim 0.08 m.

The walls inside rough-picked but not stuccoed.

Earth accumulation: approximately 10 cm. deep.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; contracted, head to east.

Contents: none.

GRAVE 117

Plans 1 (2 D), 3.
 Depth below surface 1.85 m.
 Orientation East-West.
 Poros sarcophagus and cover, the cover displaced.
 Cover broken. L. 1.12 m.; w. 0.49 m.; th. 0.085 m.
 Sarcophagus: inside L. 0.94 m.; w. 0.40 m.;
 d. 0.33 m.; th. at rim 0.11 m.
 The walls rough-picked inside but not stuccoed.
 Earth accumulation: full.
 Skeleton: mostly disintegrated; head to east.
 Contents: none.

GRAVE 118

Plans 1 (2 D), 3.
 Depth below surface 1.00 m.
 Orientation East-West.
 Poros sarcophagus and cover, undisturbed.
 Cover intact. L. 0.57 m.; w. 0.33 m.; th. 0.12 m.
 Sarcophagus: inside L. 0.365 m.; w. 0.22 m.;
 d. 0.14 m.; th. at rim 0.065.
 The walls rough-picked inside but not stuccoed.
 Earth deposit: full.
 Skeleton: no traces. Obviously an infant burial.
 Contents: none.

GRAVE 119

Plans 1 (2 C), 3.
 Depth below surface 1.95 m.
 Orientation North-South.
 Grave disturbed by a later burial (442) of the fifth century.
 Earth burial covered by a sandstone slab.
 Cover intact. L. 1.38 m.; w. 0.80 m.; th. 0.12 m.
 Skeleton: a few traces of bones. Head to south.
 Contents: none.
 Comment: possibly a Geometric grave, but isolated from all others of the period.

GRAVE 120

Plans 1 (3 C), 3.
 Depth below surface 1.25 m.
 Orientation North-South.
 Poros sarcophagus and cover, undisturbed.
 Cover intact. L. 0.54 m.; w. 0.38 m.; th. 0.06 m.
 Sarcophagus: inside L. 0.40 m.; w. 0.205 m.;
 d. 0.14 m.; th. at rim 0.05 m.
 The walls rough-picked inside but not stuccoed.
 Earth deposit: full.
 Skeleton: no traces. Obviously a child or infant burial.
 Contents: none.

GRAVE 121

Plans 1 (3 C), 3.
 Depth below surface 1.74 m.

Orientation East-West.

Poros sarcophagus and cover, undisturbed.
 Cover intact. L. 0.65 m.; w. 0.445 m.; th. 0.055 m.
 Sarcophagus: inside L. 0.45 m.; w. 0.23 m.;
 d. 0.19 m.; th. at rim 0.06 m.
 The walls rough-picked inside but not stuccoed.
 Earth deposit: full.
 Skeleton: no traces. Child or infant burial.
 Contents: none.

GROUP P

GRAVES 122-123.

Two graves to the northwest of the poros enclosure. Though they are close together and parallel, they are differently oriented. These graves may be outliers to Group H, and we have already noted that the two urn burials might be assigned to either group.

GRAVE 122.

Plans 1 (4 D), 3.
 Depth below surface 2.00 m.
 Orientation North-South.
 Poros sarcophagus and cover, disturbed. The lid had been broken at the north end and moved, and the north end of the sarcophagus broken open, perhaps for the purpose of making a second burial.
 Cover broken. P.l. 0.78 m.; w. 0.605 m.; th. 0.13 m.
 Sarcophagus: inside P.l. 1.04 m.; w. 0.41 m.;
 d. 0.34 m.; th. at rim 0.085 m.
 The walls rough-picked inside but not stuccoed.
 Earth accumulation: disturbed; full.
 Skeleton: traces of skull at the north end. There were no traces of a second skeleton; either the first had been removed, or the grave was broken into for purposes other than the making of a second burial.
 Contents: none.

GRAVE 123.

Plans 1 (4 D), 3.
 Depth below surface 1.80 m.
 Orientation East-West.
 Poros sarcophagus and cover, disturbed. The north end cut away.
 Cover broken. P.l. 0.63 m.; w. 0.615 m.; th. 0.10 m.
 Sarcophagus: inside P.l. 0.83 m.; w. 0.53 m.;
 d. 0.31 m.; th. at rim 0.07 m.
 The walls inside not stuccoed.
 Earth accumulation: full (intrusive earth).
 Skeleton: few traces of bones.
 Contents: an iron nail, shapeless from corrosion.

ISOLATED GRAVES

GRAVES 124-127

The remaining graves of the Protocorinthian period were single isolated burials evidently unconnected with any group.

GRAVE 124

Plans 1 (5 C), 3.

Depth below surface 1.65 m.

Orientation North-South.

The grave lay close beside the east wall of the poros enclosure.

Poros sarcophagus and cover, undisturbed.

Cover intact. L. 1.10 m.; w. 0.485 m.; th. 0.155 m.

Sarcophagus: inside L. 0.69 m.; w. 0.33 m.; d. 0.20 m.

The sarcophagus was roughly hollowed, off-center, in a block of poros; the width of the rim varied from 0.14 to 0.235 m.

The walls inside not stuccoed.

Earth deposit: approximately 12 cm. deep.

Skeleton: no traces; presumably an infant burial.

Contents: none.

GRAVE 125

Plans 1 (3 C), 3.

Depth below surface 1.85 m.

Orientation North-South.

Poros sarcophagus and cover, undisturbed.

Cover intact. Irregularly hewn slab 0.14 m. th.; max. l. 0.64 m.; max. w. 0.59 m.

Sarcophagus made of five slabs of poros fitted together. Inside L. 0.485 m.; w. 0.235 m.; d. 0.235 m.

The walls stuccoed inside.

Earth deposit: full.

Skeleton: no traces; evidently a child burial.

Contents: none.

GRAVE 126

Plans 1 (3 D), 3.

Depth below surface 1.95 m.

Orientation East-West.

Sarcophagus of limestone slabs with sandstone cover; undisturbed.

Cover sandstone slab with upper edges bevelled. L. 0.98 m.; w. 0.55 m.; th. 0.14 m.

Sarcophagus: constructed of four soft limestone slabs resting on a fifth as floor. The ends of the side slabs mortised into slots in the faces of the end slabs, which project beyond the corner and which were propped in place by stones piled against the ends outside. The walls stuccoed inside. Inside dimensions: L. 0.725 m.; w. 0.314 m.; d. 0.347 m.

Earth deposit: approximately 7 cm. deep.

Skeleton: a few fragments of the skull at the east end.

Contents: none.

GRAVE 127

Plans 1 (4 D), 3.

Depth below surface 1.80 m.

Orientation North-South.

Sarcophagus of limestone slabs with a poros cover; undisturbed.

Cover broken. L. 0.62 m.; w. 0.51 m.; th. 0.07 m.

Sarcophagus: constructed of four limestone slabs resting on a fifth as floor; similar to Grave 126. Inside dimensions L. 0.52 m.; w. 0.23 m.; d. 0.385 m.

The walls stuccoed inside.

Earth accumulation: above 11 cm. deep.

Skeleton: no traces. Evidently a child burial.

Contents: none.

PART IV

THE CLASSICAL AND ROMAN PERIODS*

(625 B.C. — ca. A.D. 100)

THE CEMETERY AND THE BURIAL CUSTOMS

THE CEMETERY

The Cemetery during the last quarter of the seventh century probably had much the same appearance as during most of its previous existence: an uncrowded series of graves, some of the older ones with rude markers, all well spaced over a long narrow area. But about 600 B.C., activity at the site began to increase in an extraordinary way. The burials of the sixth century are approximately double the number of all the graves assigned to the Protocorinthian period, and those of the fifth century are nearly half as many again. It is not until the fourth century that the numbers begin to fall off, to cease entirely in the third. A very limited reoccupation took place in the Roman period.¹

The sixth century graves were concentrated chiefly in narrow strips east and west of the long area which had earlier come into use; in the fifth century these new sections continued to be developed, and a new extension was made to the south. Fourth century burials spread over almost the entire expanse excavated, with the exception of the central area, and with a particularly heavy concentration in the north. The people of the Roman period used a section still farther north, in addition to scattering their burials in the east central area.

The original size of the Cemetery was not determined. It is possible, however, that the entire ancient cemetery was not very much larger than the area excavated, perhaps no more than half as large again. To the west, there is a clear line of demarcation beyond which there were no burials of the classical period (Sections 4 E-7 E). To the east (Sections 6 A, 7 A) are similar, though less extensive, blank areas which suggest that the outer limits of the Cemetery were reached by the excavation in that direction. On the narrow northern end, it may be noted that where the excavation was pushed farthest (Section 1 C) there was found a stone wall² beyond which occurred only Roman graves. To the south a road and its walls almost certainly

* To Mrs. Josephine Shear Harwood and to the administration of the American School of Classical Studies, in particular Prof. Carl W. Blegen, the Director in 1948, I owe the privilege of preparing for publication this part of *Corinth*, XIII. For Mrs. Harwood also a note of warm appreciation for the many spring days she spent in the storehouse at Corinth helping to take inventory of the thousands of North Cemetery finds which had been deposited there throughout the war years; needless to say, without her meticulously kept notebooks of the excavation, this volume could not have been written. Many others of the American School have been of great assistance in checking descriptions and photographing objects: Prof. and Mrs. John L. Caskey, Prof. and Mrs. Homer A. Thompson, Miss Lucy Talcott, Miss Alison Frantz, Prof. John Kent; to all these I give sincere thanks with the full realization of the valuable time expended and the numerous difficulties encountered in their missions in

my behalf. As always at Corinth, George Kachros and Evangelos Papapsomas have been of inestimable help.

To Prof. Thompson and the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, I am especially indebted; no expression of gratitude can be wholly adequate for the privilege of spending two years at the Institute. My debts to Sir John Beazley, Prof. D. A. Amyx, and Dr. George Stamires will be evident throughout the text, and their assistance is warmly acknowledged. The many KP references in the catalogue were made possible by the kindness of the late Mrs. Agnes Newhall Stillwell, who so generously shared her great knowledge of Corinthian ceramics. Finally, for her good counsel and encouragement, I wish to thank the Editor, Miss Lucy T. Shoe.

¹ For a tabulation of the numbers and kinds of burials in each period, see p. 71, note 27.

² The wall measured 0.47 m. wide and 1.20 m. high; a section six meters long was exposed.

indicate a boundary at the southeast corner.³ The one undug area where large numbers of later graves might be expected is to the southwest. One may thus picture the Cemetery in the classical period as a long rectangle cut diagonally at the southeast corner, and measuring approximately 5,000 square meters.

The dates of the walls mentioned above were not ascertained. The road (Pl. 14, a) ran between low rubble walls, one of which terminated in a small post within the excavated area.⁴ To judge from the coins found in it,⁵ the road itself may possibly date as late as the fourth century B.C.; its walls are almost surely at least that late, since the near-by graves, which all belong to the late fifth century, are much deeper and only approximately oriented with the walls.⁶ A further bit of evidence may perhaps be offered by the "enclosure" which appeared about half a meter north of the north road wall.⁷ Its light walls, presumably the foundation of some small structure, overlay a grave of the late fifth century (409) and were not only oriented precisely with the road wall, but were found at the same depth. It must postdate grave 409, and may well be contemporary with the road walls. There is no evidence whatever for the date of the north wall in Section 1 C.

Plot walls such as that around the geometric yard were never again used. The earlier practice of erecting crude grave markers also seems to have fallen into general disuse long before the end of the seventh century. So little has survived of later types of monuments⁸ that the practice of setting up grave stones must have been limited at best.⁹

The one important monument in the post-geometric cemetery is the great platform in Sections 6 D and 7 D. It was made up of six blocks of poros which the excavators believed to be re-used orthostates (Fig. 2; Pl. 14, c). The platform measured in all 3.65 m. by 2.0 m., and was 0.25 m. thick. It lay only 0.30 m. below the surface. Under the platform, or partially under

³ No graves were found in the trench dug to the south side of the south wall, across the street from the Cemetery. All that appeared was an irregularly shaped depression, the bottom of which was 0.45 m. deeper than the surrounding level of the hardpan (normally 1.55 below the surface); the sunken area apparently continued south of the excavated section.

If the road should date as late as the fourth century (see below), it could not strictly speaking be a boundary for the Cemetery; it seems likely that the road follows an old route, which much later was enclosed between walls. A main road (ten meters wide), and presumably the chief route to Sikyon, was found to cross the neck of the promontory called Cheliotomylos, located to the south of the Cemetery (*Corinth*, III, ii, pp. 59ff., fig. 44). The road then curved down to the plain, and, as far as it was followed, led in a northeasterly direction toward Lechaion. Since the chief road to Lechaion was much farther to the east, the Cheliotomylos road must have very soon curved to the west toward Sikyon; but a narrow branch of the road may have taken off at the curve, serving as a subsidiary road to Lechaion for the inhabitants in the western part of the city. It is with this line from Cheliotomylos to Lechaion that the small section of the Cemetery road coincides.

⁴ The southern wall, neither end of which was found, was cleared to a length of 9.55 m.; the northern wall to 12.5 m. The walls were 0.50 m. wide and 0.50 m. high, their surfaces appearing 0.90 under the modern level. The terminus of the northern wall measured 0.82 by 0.60 m. The road itself as bounded by the walls measured four meters wide.

⁵ X-1, X-41, X-44, X-29 (pp. 313-315). The sherd X-141 was found at a depth of 1.32 m. The only other objects found in the road were X-119 and X-158.

⁶ Note particularly 366, which, unlike the majority of the graves, was not on a strict north-south or east-west axis, yet was not aligned precisely with the wall. The late 490, also off axis, may reflect the position of the road to the northeast beyond the wall terminus.

⁷ The enclosure measured 2.07 by 1.32 m. with a slight projection of 0.13 m. at the northeast corner. The light construction suggests a kind of gate house rather than a shrine.

⁸ See grave 516 for re-used late stelai. The rough blocks found in the same section (8 A and 8 B) were probably markers for sixth century graves; see catalogue 141, 144, 164, and 243, all in one family group. See also the "colonette" over the later 457, and the block near 472. A few tiles were found which apparently did not cover any grave; these conceivably could be markers, but more probably were the remains of disturbed graves.

⁹ The plain at Corinth completely lacks good stone. The terraces to the south are formed by a sandy conglomerate overlying clay deposits; the only stone available for building purposes is the poros which has to be brought from some distance. That the poros was brought to the Cemetery is shown by the hundreds of sarcophagi. But even considering the constant needs of the post-classical Corinthians for building material, it seems unlikely that, if there had been monuments on most of the graves, so few should have survived.

A similar lack of monuments is found in several other ancient Greek cemeteries: *Olynthus*, XI, pp. 133f.; Athens (Agora), *Hesperia*, Suppl. II, p. 15; Rhitsona, Ure, *Aryballoi*, p. 6. On the whole, however, other cemeteries had better marked graves.

it (Pl. 14, d; Plan 1) were four graves, so carefully aligned, and so closely related in date and in the kind of offerings (see catalogue, graves 191, 192, 219, 220), that they must constitute a special group; and presumably the platform was erected to mark their position. Evenly spaced on top of the platform were four rectangular areas where the rough surface had been smoothed to

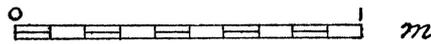
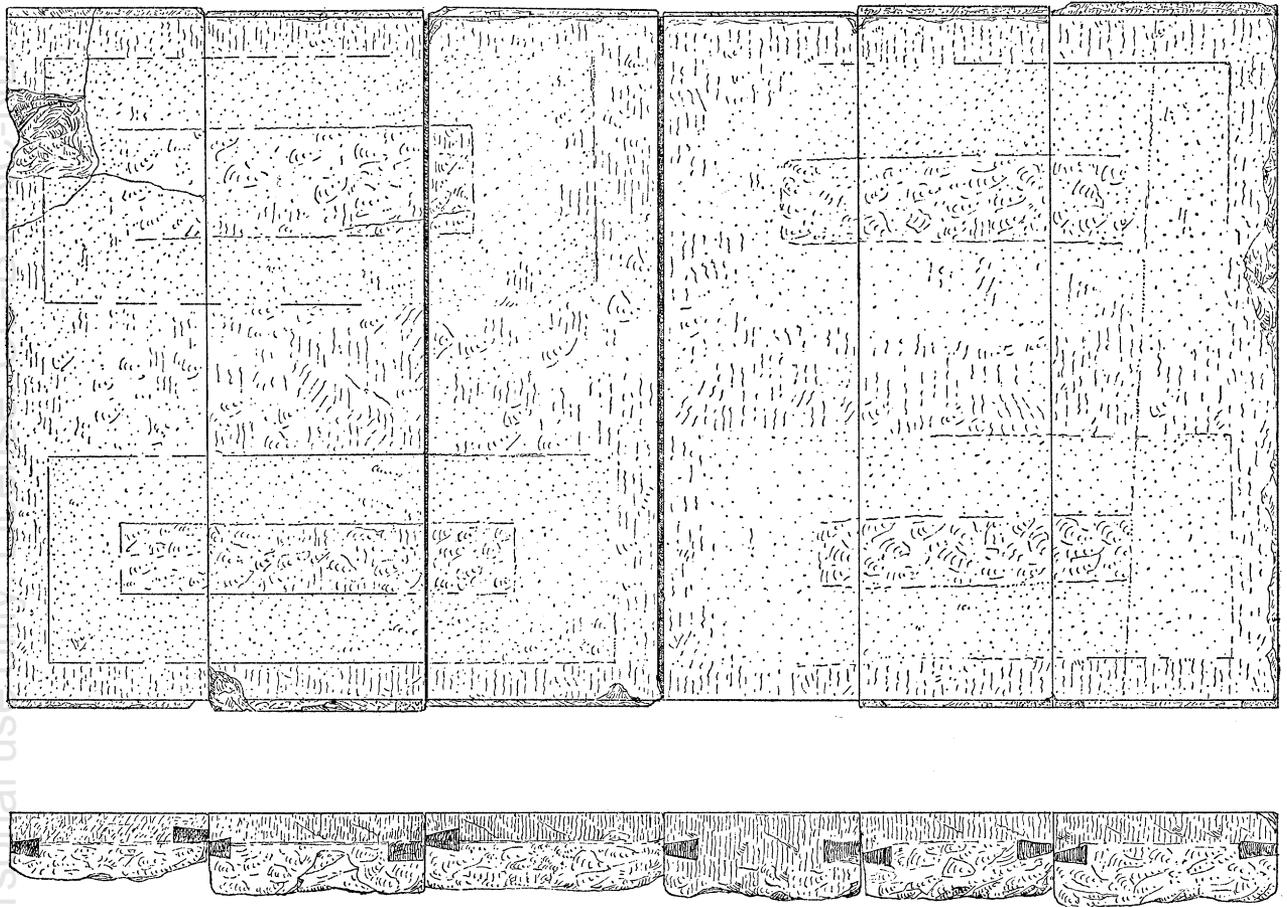


FIGURE 2. STELAI PLATFORM, PLAN AND SECTION

receive additional blocks. The areas appeared to be the bedding for foundation blocks on which stelai were erected.¹⁰ No such stelai have been discovered in the cemetery, but a fragmentary terracotta finial (X-120, Pl. 82) was found some distance away from the structure. From its form, the finial can be dated to approximately the third quarter of the sixth century; since the latest grave under the platform (220) can be no earlier than the middle of the century, it is quite possible that the finial belonged to one of the missing stelai.

¹⁰ The cuttings average 1.60 by 0.60 m. The finial can be reconstructed from the curve of the volutes to a width of approximately 0.30 m. This would indicate a very narrow stele, but one not out of proportion to the cuttings, assuming

that there was some kind of intermediate member, as, e.g., the New York stelai, G. M. A. Richter, *Archaic Attic Grave-stones*, Cambridge, Mass., 1944, figs. 73 and 104.

The stele platform offers the only certain evidence for a family burial plot in the later periods. The scarcity of monuments in general means that a consideration of family groups must rely on the spacing of the graves and the character of the offerings.¹¹ The overall plan shows clusters of graves (Plan 1) scattered throughout the Cemetery,¹² the arrangement of the later graves much less regular than those of the Geometric period. Although the nuclei of the groups are distinct, the clusters tend to merge into one another, and clear divisions can seldom be made. Where identifiable, the clusters contain graves covering a period of roughly half a century, and in some a chronological sequence can be observed. Thus, for example, the westernmost grave in the line beginning with 238 is datable to the last quarter of the sixth century, and the graves east of this become progressively later. This eastward arrangement can also be observed in the 130 and 132 series and in the adjoining 250 group.¹³ Parts of other clusters also have graves set in a more or less straight line, but showing no regular chronological sequence. Many of the clusters, including several infant groups, are circular in arrangement. Most notable of all the clusters is the 155 series, in which the earlier graves form a line leading northward to a tight circular cluster of later burials, almost all of them containing offerings of unusual character. No formal arrangement can be discerned among the fourth century graves.¹⁴

The children, during the sixth and fifth centuries, were usually buried together in groups placed near the larger graves of the family, for example the 332 cluster and the 174 line. Most extraordinary is the 266 cluster (Plan 1, Section 6 D), perhaps representing the children of a prolific family plagued by infant mortality, perhaps a small cemetery for children who died at one time.¹⁵

BURIAL CUSTOMS

The funeral practices of the Protocorinthian period appear to have continued without change through the last quarter of the seventh century.¹⁶ It is with the turn of the century,

¹¹ For special family offerings, see p. 80.

¹² In the northern part of the Cemetery, however, there is no apparent clustering of the graves of the classical period. A large and confused series of fourth century graves overlies the Protocorinthian and Geometric burials, and the few sixth and fifth century graves are scattered apparently at random. The one notable fourth century group is in Section 2 D, perhaps containing the burials of a non-Corinthian family (see catalogue, 478).

It is in the northern part that one finds most of the instances where later graves were placed directly over much earlier ones: 276, 361, 418, 420, 440, 442, 445, 446, 449, 452, 471, 474, 475, 482, 485, 492, 499, 500. Note particularly the three, 445 over 440, in turn over the Geometric 38.

¹³ The platform cluster (136 etc.), however, shows an equally clear east-west progression; and the same direction is perhaps discernable in the double cluster, 141 and 240. The 136 series may well be a continuation of the Protocorinthian group to the north; and the 128 cluster related to the early graves just to the west (see catalogue for further discussion). The 141 and 155 clusters may perhaps suggest that the direction was generally from the outer edge of the Cemetery inward, the first burials in the newly opened border sections being placed as far away as possible from the old central area of Geometric and Protocorinthian graves, preserving the early spacious arrangement.

¹⁴ Several other clusters may be mentioned here. The 352 line is an example of a series in which no regular progression is apparent. Among the circular clusters, the large graves of the 168 series seem to have the oldest burial (212) at the center and the later graves north and south (see p. 87 and catalogue for the disturbances, however). In the 331 line (Sections 10 B and 11 B), the graves at the center are the

latest. For other clusters, see catalogue, graves 128, 129, 159, 225, and 229.

¹⁵ For a special children's cemetery at Phaleron, see *A.J.A.*, XLVI, 1942, p. 24, with a reference also to Marathon, Πρακτικά, 1934, pp. 37 ff.

¹⁶ Only two graves contained Early Corinthian offerings, 128 and 129. They were both infant burials and widely separated from each other. Around them were a number of empty and undisturbed large graves. In the group near 128 several graves have been assigned to the Protocorinthian period to correspond to the date of 78; another, 148, is unquestionably Middle Corinthian. The remainder could belong in time to any one of the three, 78, 128, or 148. The graves of early type near 129, though empty, have all been placed in the Protocorinthian series because of the near-by grave 65.

The isolation of the two Early Corinthian infants' graves is curious. It is possible that some of the large graves surrounding these once contained contemporary burials and were re-used at a later time, but most of them appear to be intact. It would appear, rather, that in the late seventh century only children were given offerings, and that, in general, offerings were few and modest. In other respects also, continuity with the Protocorinthian period is apparent. Skeletons were protected by monolithic poros coffins (probably also in urns), and the bodies were interred in a contracted position. Finally, so far as can be determined, the relative number of burials is probably the same as in the Protocorinthian period, i.e., comparatively few for the elapsed time. For other graves possibly to be assigned to the Early Corinthian period, see the discussions under graves 132, 135, 136 in the catalogue. Note also the Early Corinthian kraters, X-135, X-136, which may have been burial containers.

coincidental with the more intensive use of the Cemetery, that there begins the long sequence of graves which forms the major part of the Cemetery. The fullness of the series and its long duration make it possible to observe the changes which took place and to establish the periods of the changes. Several important innovations in the burial practices occurred early in the sixth century, and in the middle of the fifth century there was a gradual transition to newer, cheaper kinds of protection; but there is no break in the continuity. In the early fourth century one finds a gap in the sequence of the burials, but it is a gap in time, not a break in the kind of burial rites. The ritual thus continues with only minor variations from about 600 B.C. down to the early third century, i.e., the end of the Greek period of the Cemetery. The graves of the period of Roman occupation will be considered below.

Because of the continuity apparent through the three centuries, each aspect of the interments will be discussed as a unit. The more general factors, such as orientation and age indications, will be followed by a detailed listing of the methods of burial, the sarcophagi, tile-covered graves, unprotected burials, etc., which are treated separately, each in its entire extent through the Greek period; so also the selection of grave furniture, its placement and significance. In this section also will be discussed briefly secondary burials and disturbances.

ORIENTATION, ETC.

As in previous centuries, the only method of burial in the Cemetery during the classical period, with exceedingly few exceptions, was inhumation.¹⁷ The several aspects of these interments were, however, varied and numerous. Throughout all periods a certain informality prevailed. Quite exceptional is the uniformity in the placement of the bodies. The graves as a rule were dug on a strict north-south or east-west axis, about equal numbers of each; within the grave the body was oriented so that the head was at the east or south.¹⁸

In the late seventh century the corpse was still placed in a contracted position; by the early sixth, the first extended burials were made, and these appeared concurrently with the contracted forms for about half a century. It seems likely that in some families the traditional contracted position prevailed longer than in others.¹⁹ After about the middle of the sixth century the bodies were always extended. Arms usually were placed by the sides, although occasionally one or both were crossed over the chest. This variation also seems to be determined by family custom.²⁰ No evidence for pillows was found, although some support for the head may perhaps be indicated by the fact that many of the skulls had rolled far out of position.²¹

Multiple burials were very rare in the Cemetery. There is only one case where two contemporary skeletons were found in a Greek grave: 149, which appears to be an early interment of an adult and a child (see also 174); for the two Roman graves, see below. Apart from these

¹⁷ The only certain exceptions are graves 448 and 457 (see catalogue) in which the infants were cremated but the mothers were not; see also 168 and 501. For the Roman cremations, see graves 516-519.

¹⁸ Graves in which the skeleton was oriented with the head to the north: 178, 248, 249, 252, 308, 361, 398, 416, 429, 431, 466, 485, 504, 530. The total is only 5.4 per cent of all the known orientations. There were none with the head to the west. Where the grave was off axis, which happened very rarely, the skull was found in the northeast or southeast end.

This strictness is very nearly equalled at Olynthos (*Olynthus*, XI, pp. 139f.). In Halai the direction of the grave was carefully set on an east-west axis, but the

head was more often than not at the west (*Hesperia*, XI, 1942, p. 366).

¹⁹ Note that in the 155 cluster the skeletons of 155, 156, 173, 198, 199, and 211 were all stretched full length, while in the contemporary graves to the south (141, 161, 164) the corpses were still being inhumed in a contracted position.

²⁰ The four latest graves in which a bent arm is found are from a single cluster (328, 363, 381, 391), all dating from about the middle to the third quarter of the fifth century. A remarkably archaic position is found in grave 323, in which the hands are placed on the shoulders; note also the late use of shoulder pins.

²¹ Note particularly the skeletons of 212, 251, 255, 263, 264, 304, 305, 373.

certain examples there is some reason for believing that in the late fifth and fourth centuries a few other graves may have once contained the body of an infant as well as the adult corpse. In these a large skeleton was placed noticeably to one side of the grave, and the pottery consisted of two sets of vases, one the normal offerings for adults, the other miniatures characteristic of children's burials.²²

With very few exceptions,²³ the age and sex of the people buried in the Cemetery are not known. One can, however, estimate roughly the relative numbers of children and adults. Fine distinctions, as between children and infants, or between adolescents and adults, are not possible, but if one counts the urn burials and the graves under 1.25 m. in length, the graves of children form about 37 per cent. of all the burials of the classical period. If the deposits of vases also represent children's burials then the percentage is somewhat higher.²⁴

The sex of the occupants can be determined to some extent by the offerings provided for them.²⁵ Jewelry is the best criterion, particularly in the sixth century when shoulder pins were regularly used; one other important object is the strigil, a common offering in men's graves of the fifth and fourth century. The pyxis, which is usually considered to indicate a woman's grave, has a different significance at Corinth; it occurs regularly in children's burials, and, furthermore, often in graves which also contain strigils; the conclusion is that the pyxis was dedicated primarily to children, both male and female. Other offerings which may be significant are eggs and sea shells. Most of these occur in children's graves, the rest probably indicate women's burials. The shells no doubt are toys; the eggs would seem to be symbols of growth and fertility. For a further discussion of the kinds of offerings, see pp. 78-85.

The twenty-eight graves of the Roman period were concentrated along the east edge of the Cemetery and, particularly, in the northern area on both sides of the wall. Most of the burials were inhumations which were found in Greek sarcophagi or in simple graves covered with Roman tiles. There were also four cremations. Orientation of the skeleton was, as in the Greek period, east or south, except in the case of 504 and 530. Grave 513 was certainly that of a child; 503 and 514 may have been adolescents (see also Deposits 40, 41). The skeleton of 505 was identified as male, that of 515 as female. The offerings, which do not include weapons, strigils, or jewelry, give no indication of the sex.²⁶ Two graves held double burials, 509 and 525.

The continuity in the orientation would suggest that most of the burials of this period were of Greeks from the general area of Corinth. The cremations may represent the foreign

²² For graves with the skeleton to one side, see particularly 388, 448, 487; other graves with mother and child burials are probably 442, 496; cf. 457. A very similar situation was found at Rhitsona, Ure, *Sixth*, pp. 3f. See also the burned babies (like our 457) at Halai, *Hesperia*, XI, 1942, p. 368. For two children in the same grave, see *Olynthus*, XI, p. 139.

²³ Dr. J. Lawrence Angel of the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia examined nineteen skulls after the conclusion of the excavations; his estimates of age and sex for each are incorporated into the catalogue: classical and Roman graves 199, 218, 219, 238, 251, 259, 263, 277, 296, 300, 305, 363, 381, 420, 505, 515; see also the earlier graves 92 and 109. Dr. Angel's generous assistance is acknowledged with warm thanks.

²⁴ Roughly, by half century, the relative numbers work out to 51 per cent. in the first half of the sixth, 32 per cent. in the second; 40 per cent. in the first half of the fifth, and 41 per cent. in the second. In the fourth only 21 per cent. of the graves were those of children, confirming the supposition that the deposits (p. 76) are actually the remains of unpro-

ected children's burials. The sudden drop in the later sixth century is no doubt the result of the difficulties in dating the miniature vases in the children's graves; if most of the burials in the 266 infant cluster were dated to the late sixth century, the figures would show a gradual decline in infant mortality down to the time of the Peloponnesian War.

²⁵ In addition to the 16 adult classical and Roman skulls identified by Dr. Angel, there are 41 graves with jewelry, and 14 graves which contain strigils but do not contain eggs, pyxides, or miniature lekythoi (see p. 80). Thus only 71 of the graves can be attributed, making a total of 27 male and 44 female burials, the difference because there are greater numbers of graves with jewelry than with strigils. The graves whose skeletons were studied were ones in which the pottery happened to be of standard type, and of little assistance in determining the kinds of objects offered to each sex.

²⁶ It may be possible, however, that the graves which contained cooking pots, as 506, 509, 510, were burials of women.

colonists. There must have been, however, a considerable admixture of Greeks from other cities at this time.

METHODS OF BURIAL

1. *Sarcophagi*. Throughout the sixth century and the first half of the fifth, the corpse was, with few exceptions, protected by a monolithic poros sarcophagus.²⁷ Similar coffins had already appeared in the seventh century (see pp. 50–51), and they continued to be made until late in the fifth century.²⁸ The coffin was made from a single block of the soft local limestone, the exterior of which was sawn to a fairly smooth surface. The interior was hollowed out, usually with the corners well cut; and the inner surface was left rough in the early sarcophagi, but much smoother in those of the later period.²⁹ As the workers developed more skill in stone-cutting, the walls were made thinner, those of the late fifth century sarcophagi being as much as a centimeter and a half thinner than those of early sixth century sarcophagi of the same length.³⁰ Notches were regularly cut in each corner, about halfway down the exterior wall, to facilitate lowering the heavy box into the ground with straps or ropes (Fig. 3; Pl. 14).³¹

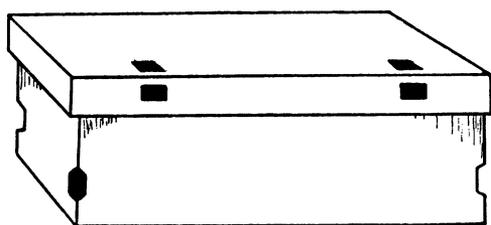


FIGURE 3.
DIAGRAMMATIC SKETCH OF A MONOLITHIC SARCOPHAGUS
SHOWING STRAP HOLES AND NOTCHES

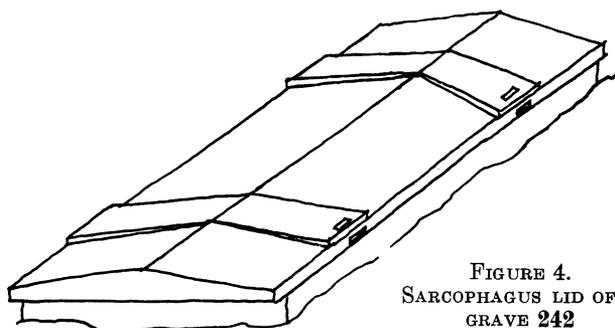


FIGURE 4.
SARCOPHAGUS LID OF
GRAVE 242

The lid of the sarcophagus (Pls. 14, 15) was also a single piece of poros. It was usually well-cut in a simple rectangular form, somewhat larger than the outer dimensions of the sarcophagus; the thickness was apt to be greater in the earlier period than in the later, a gradual refinement similar to that in the walls of the coffins. In some of the earliest examples the stone was rather crudely cut and somewhat rhomboidal in shape. Exceptional lids are those of 222 (Pl. 15) and 242 (Fig. 4), the first with a simple low gable, the second a more elaborate example with a

²⁷ The kinds of burials appearing in each century are tabulated as follows:

Period	Sarco- phagi	Urns	Tile	Slab	Unpro- tected	Re- used	Total
625–500	119	13					132
500–400	122		42	8	5	3	180
400–300	1		28	18	3	5	55
300–200			2	5	1		8
Roman		4	16			8	28
	242	17	88	31	9	16	403

Since all graves, including those without offerings, have been counted, this tabulation is intended to illustrate only in a general way the distribution of the various kinds of burials in each period. Empty graves have been assigned as accurately as possible on a basis of burial characteristics and group position, but some arbitrary placement has been necessary, as with the late slab-covered graves. With the slab-covered burials are included here the three examples

with mixed covers of broken poros slabs and tiles. The four Roman urns are cremation burials.

²⁸ So far as the evidence of the Cemetery goes, all sarcophagi containing burials later than the third quarter of the fifth century show possible signs of re-use; for the detailed discussion, see pp. 77–78; and for possible exceptions, see catalogue, graves 403, 405, 407, 409, 415, 422 (these are wealthy graves, and thus the ones most likely to be exceptions). Large monolithic sarcophagi with elaborate stucco decoration were, however, found with early fourth century burials on the neck of Cheliotomylos (*Corinth*, III, ii, p. 62); and a similar example was found near the Amphitheater, robbed, but in the area of a fourth century cemetery. The Romans apparently did not cut sarcophagi at Corinth (see p. 78, note 70).

²⁹ Note, however, 142, a basin-like coffin (Pl. 103).

³⁰ Compare, for example, these four graves, all about 1.75 m. in length: grave 130, with a wall thickness of 0.08 m.; 249 with 0.075; 269 with 0.07; and 363 with 0.065.

³¹ For similar cuttings in the sarcophagi at Halai, see *Hesperia*, XI, 1942, p. 367, fig. 2; and at Aigina, *Arch. Anz.*, 1938, cols. 496f.

sort of panelling which resembles the reinforcement of a wooden construction. In one case, **366**, two short slabs were used to cover the box.

The lids of the larger coffins must have been exceedingly heavy. Normally, for all sarcophagi which measured more than 1.75 m. in length, holes were cut in the edge of the lid (Fig. 3; Pl. 15). The cuttings, at one long edge of the upper surface, pierced the lid vertically to slightly more than half its thickness, and then turned at a right or oblique angle to emerge at the outer narrow face. Usually there were two such holes, each cut about a quarter of the cover's length in from the end. A few early graves, exceptionally large, each show three such holes in the lid: **130**, **155** (Pl. 15), **199**, **219**, and **222** (Pl. 15). The practice begins in the early sixth century, the first instances³² being **155** and **156**. That none appears earlier is of course due to the change in the burial customs, since the contracted burial of the seventh century required only a small coffin with a lid which could be handled without the aid of straps or ropes. The introduction of the strap holes is therefore contemporaneous with the beginning of the extended burial. As time went on, the practice became more general, and in the fifth century smaller lids also had holes (**262**, **330**, **367**, **395**). The holes appear as often above the right side of the corpse as above the left.³³

Most of the sarcophagi were lined with a white or yellowish waterproof stucco. It covered the whole interior and the upper rim of the box, and the underside of the lid.³⁴ Stucco was first used in the Protocorinthian period (see grave **68**); during the Early and Middle Corinthian periods it was applied only to large sarcophagi with rich furniture, but after the middle of the sixth century almost all large coffins were stuccoed and many of the smaller ones. From the following century there is but one example which lacks this protective lining: grave **285**. An exceptionally fine quality of stucco was noted by the excavators in a series of nineteen graves.³⁵ There is no obvious explanation for this unusual quality; to be sure, it appears in the earliest and best-furnished of the stuccoed sarcophagi, but similar stucco is found as late as the beginning of the fifth century.³⁶ In grave **218** (Pl. 17) the stucco of both the box and the lid was painted in a design of triangles, contrasting ochre yellow with a dark brick-red (see catalogue), the only example of a decorated sarcophagus in the Cemetery.³⁷

In respect to the sizes of the sarcophagi, a table of incidence shows that they fall into two groups. The large sarcophagi (those with an interior length between 1.63 and 1.90 m.) and the small ones (between 0.40 and 0.85 m.) together comprise 70 per cent. of all the sarcophagi certainly or probably to be dated after 625 B.C.³⁸ The remainder are a few very long coffins, a single very short one, and a series of intermediate size. The last, with extremely few exceptions, are early unstuccoed examples made for contracted bodies.³⁹ Adolescents presumably account for the exceptions, as in **420**, but sarcophagi of intermediate size in the late sixth and fifth centuries are so few that it would seem that the coffins were cut roughly in two standard

³² An exception is the Protocorinthian grave **68**.

³³ Thus making it probable that the funeral party stood irregularly around the grave, and that the strictness which governed the orientation of the body did not apply to this aspect of the rites.

³⁴ No. **420** also had a wide band of stucco on the exterior just below the rim; there is no example in the Cemetery with the serrated band such as was found at Cheliotomylos, *Corinth*, III, ii, p. 62.

³⁵ Nos. **131**, **155**, **156**, **157**, **173**, **190**, **198**, **201**, **211**, **213**, **218**, **240**, **244**, **246**, **249**, **252**, **269**, **271**, **284**. Of these, eleven were in the **155** family group, Sections 6 B and 7 B.

³⁶ There always remains the possibility that these later burials were made in re-used sarcophagi, which would mean that the fine stucco was an early and perhaps experimental product.

³⁷ The stucco of grave **330** was a special yellow color, however.

³⁸ The most common length was between 1.70 and 1.75 m., with 35 examples. Over two meters in length were **173**, **202**, **294**. The smallest grave in the Cemetery was **258**.

³⁹ Fifth century exceptions: **347**, **362**, **364**, **367**, **420**; and **330**, **395** were perhaps early sarcophagi re-used.

sizes, and that only rarely after about 600 B.C. were they made of a length to fit a child of more than five or six years. It is possible that mortality was very low in the age group between about five and fifteen, but there is some evidence that bodies of medium size were placed in sarcophagi made for adults.⁴⁰

Monolithic coffins were used in many parts of Greece through most of the classical period, but in no cemetery were they as common as at Corinth.⁴¹ Far more frequent than the monolithic type in other places⁴² was the grave lined with stone slabs, a type which at Corinth is represented in the classical period only by grave 458. The prevalence of the monolithic sarcophagus at Corinth may be explained by the wealth of the city and the availability of soft, easily-cut local limestone. The fact that it was for well over a century almost the only mode of protection for the corpse is interesting for its religious implications. The very fact that the coffin was monolithic and so carefully lined and sealed with waterproof stucco would imply that the people of this period were greatly concerned to preserve the bodies to the best of their knowledge and ability.

2. *Urns*. Many large jars were found in the Cemetery, most if not all of them probably the containers of infant burials (Pls. 14, 15). Less than a third appear to be later than the Protocorinthian period. Of these, thirteen⁴³ almost certainly can be considered the remains of burials because of the fragments of bones and the offerings found with them; or in some cases because of the presence of covers. Seven others, X-134 to X-140, and possibly X-264, may also have held infant corpses. Six more were noted in the excavation but not inventoried. The kind of pot used was often either a well-made krater or a large amphora; examples of the latter were roughly fashioned in the manner of the common large household wares, which they no doubt had been (154, Pl. 15). In 236 (Pl. 15) was a bronze lebes (see also 262). The cooking pots, X-137, X-140, perhaps also had been used for burial purposes. The hydria, which was so frequent in the Geometric period, does not appear after the seventh century.

From the evidence available, all the pot burials seem to date before the middle of the sixth century. There were found scattered throughout the Cemetery, however, many fragments of kraters datable to the late sixth and the fifth centuries, including the nearly complete red-figured krater, X-264. There is no way to determine if these had once been burial urns, simple offerings, or a kind of grave marker.⁴⁴ The rarity of urn burials, in contrast to the large number of tiny sarcophagi, is interesting since the custom of *enchytrismos* was so common elsewhere.⁴⁵ None of the urn burials could have held any body larger than that of an infant, and in no case were two pots used to make a larger container.⁴⁶

3. *Tile-Covered Graves*. Early in the fifth century a new method of protecting the graves came into use. Instead of being protected by a heavy stone coffin, the body was laid in a pit covered with tiles, ordinary terracotta roof tiles. The two earliest certain examples are 274 (Fig. 5, Pl. 15), a box-like arrangement of ten tiles, and 276, which was simply covered by

⁴⁰ See catalogue 237, 246, and 341.

⁴¹ For example, there was only one (Protocorinthian) at Rhitsona, Ure, *Aryballoi*, p. 6; and two in Olynthos, *Olynthus*, XI, p. 158.

⁴² For example, at Rhitsona, Ure, *Aryballoi*, p. 6; at Athens, *Arch. Anz.*, 1938, col. 607; and Argos, *Δελτιον*, XV, 1933-1935, pp. 16 ff., fig. 1. At Olynthos they were as rare as monolithic sarcophagi, *Olynthus*, XI, p. 158.

⁴³ Graves 135, 139, 140, 152, 153, 154, 163, 169, 194, 195, 196, 197, 236.

⁴⁴ The fact that they were found only outside the graves would make it unlikely that they were simple offerings. If they were by any chance burial pots, they must have been placed very near the surface of the ground for none to have survived intact.

⁴⁵ At Athens, pots were used down through the fifth century (*Arch. Anz.*, 1932, col. 199), and at Olynthos well into the fourth. For a general discussion of the practice, see *Olynthus*, XI, pp. 166 ff.

⁴⁶ In the Roman period, the only urns found contained cremations. See graves 516-519.

two tiles laid flat over the grave.⁴⁷ The practice was only slowly adopted; very few tile-covered graves date from the second quarter of the century, and this type of burial did not outnumber the sarcophagi until the last quarter of the century. During the earlier fifth century, when the offerings show that there was still considerable wealth in the city, the tiles may have been chosen for their convenient lightness and availability, but the rather sudden increase toward the end of the century may reflect the economic distress following upon the Peloponnesian War. Thereafter, tiles continued to be employed as long as the Cemetery was in use.

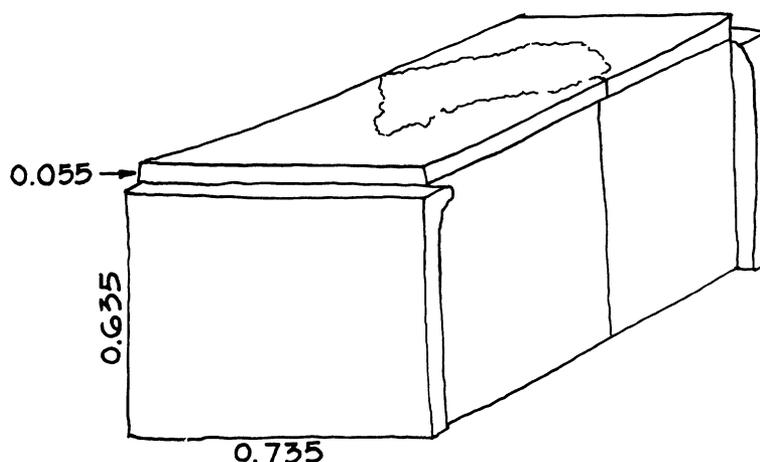


FIGURE 5. TILE-LINED AND TILE-COVERED GRAVE 274

The usual practice was to lay over the grave as many tiles as needed to cover the pit. Some of the tiles rested on rubble walls.⁴⁸ In a number of cases masses of large stones and pebbles were noted in the fill of the grave during excavation, which may indicate that the grave was filled and the tiles laid on top of the earth. On the other hand, the tiles often were found to have collapsed completely, and these presumably had rested just on the rim of the pit or on earth ledges.⁴⁹

Other arrangements of the tiles were also found. In seven instances, all fifth century, the tiles were set in a tent-like fashion (354, 358, 365, Pl. 16, 371, 400, 412, 430), with one or more pairs as needed; occasionally an extra tile covered the aperture at the end. None were put under the body. Two graves were protected by tiles set in a box-like formation: the very early 274, with ten tiles (Fig. 5), and 443, a fourth century burial, more simply constructed from five. The tiles themselves were the usual architectural kinds, most often pan tiles (see further, p. 96). Notable are the painted eaves tiles of 452 (Pl. 82).

Tile-covered graves in the Greek period were common throughout the Mediterranean world, at certain sites proportionately more numerous than at Corinth. All the arrangements of tiles described above are found elsewhere, and there are many systems in other cemeteries which have not been found at Corinth.⁵⁰

⁴⁷ The tile-covered grave 273 also contained a very early vase, a palmette lekythos, but because of the disturbance in the area, it is possible that the lekythos did not originally belong.

⁴⁸ In the case of 356 only, it was noted that the floor also was lined with pebbles. Rarely other supports were found: vertical tiles, 471; poros blocks, 482; and occasionally the corners of adjacent sarcophagi. The graves with rubble walls are for the most part earlier than the simple unlined pits.

⁴⁹ See *Olynthus*, XI, p. 162, where ledges supported the tiles and an occasional rubble wall was found. At Halai, the heavy slab covers rested on an earth fill (*Hesperia*, XI, 1942, p. 368).

⁵⁰ See *Olynthus*, XI, pp. 160f.; Ure, *Sixth*, pp. 4f.; Δελτίον, XV, 1933-1935, pp. 16ff.; *Hesperia*, XI, 1942, p. 368, fig. 3, for the common kinds of tile arrangements in Olynthus, Rhitsona, Argos, and Halai. Nothing in Greece, even in crowded Athens, has been discovered as bizarre as the superimposed tile graves at Locri Epizephyrii, *Not. Scav.*, 1911, suppl., pp. 5f.

In the Roman period tiles were again used to protect graves. For the most part the tiles were laid flat over the graves, but in six cases they were set in a gable⁵¹ (Fig. 6). Two different shapes of tiles were used, sometimes both over the same grave, a flat one, and a curved kind with thickened edge.

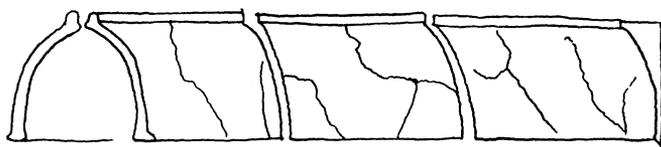


FIGURE 6. ROMAN TILE COVER, GRAVE 511

4. *Slab-Covered Graves.* A fourth method of burial was of most ancient origin: a simple pit covered by one or more slabs of local limestone. It was used in the Middle Helladic and Geometric periods, but did not recur in the Cemetery until the latter part of the fifth century. From this time on, there were twenty-eight examples, the last dating from the third century.⁵² Like the tile covers which became so frequent at the same time, these simple burials may indicate a preference for cheaper methods of protection during times of comparative and general poverty. It may be noted, however, that the contents of the graves with slab covers were richer than those of the contemporary tile-covered graves.⁵³

The slab was placed over a pit, usually a simple rectangular cutting in the earth, but in five cases lined with small stones.⁵⁴ These rubble walls served to support the lid, but where they did not occur, it may be assumed that, as did the tiles, the slab rested either on the rim of the pit or directly on the fill of earth (sometimes mixed with rather large stones) which covered the body.⁵⁵ The slab itself was usually a single block of poros, well cut, and similar in every way to the lids of the monolithic sarcophagi. In fact it is possible that the earlier examples may have originally been cut for that purpose. Six of the covers have strap holes, such as those found in sarcophagi lids, and four have special cuttings on the side to keep the rope or strap from slipping when the slab was being lowered.⁵⁶ One example, 478 (Pl. 16), was cut in two blocks, each in a gabled shape.⁵⁷ It is likely that four of the five covers made from conglomerate had been taken from Geometric graves.⁵⁸

Three graves, 457, 472 (Fig. 7), and 476 (compare 410 and 468), all poor and late, were covered by a combination of tiles and broken stone slabs.

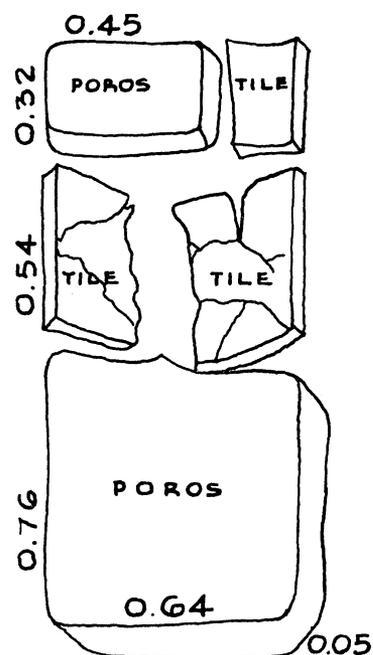


FIGURE 7. COMBINATION SLAB AND TILE COVER, GRAVE 472

⁵¹ Most elaborate is 512, with a tile used to cover the floor of the grave.

⁵² The earliest, 378 and 384, are from the third quarter of the fifth century, and the latest datable example, 491, is from the third century. See also 499-501.

⁵³ Graves of this type were not so common in other cemeteries as were the tile-covered burials; see, however, *Hesperia*, XI, 1942, p. 366; *Arch. Anz.*, 1935, cols. 262, 267; and *Olynthus*, XI, p. 162.

⁵⁴ Graves 411, 424, 489, 491, 502. See *Olynthus*, XI, p. 162. For most of the slab-covered burials, the dimensions were given only for the lid, and the grave was described as an "earth-burial" which was also the term used for unprotected burials.

⁵⁵ As at Halai, *Hesperia*, XI, 1942, p. 368. Grave 384 had a lid supported by two blocks of poros, and by the lid of grave 353. For 454, see catalogue. Not recorded in the North Cemetery was an arrangement found in the Potters' Quarter, *Corinth*, XV, i, pp. 23f., where the slab was set diagonally into the grave.

⁵⁶ Strap holes: 378, 384, 388, 397, 453, 456. Other cuttings: 442, 474, 478, and 481.

⁵⁷ In Section 2 D a number of the graves were covered with two short slabs (see 478).

⁵⁸ Graves 441, 442, 450; see also 454. Quite exceptional is 453, made from presumably the same sandy conglomerate, but with strap holes.

5. *Unprotected Burials.* A large number of unprotected burials can be assumed. The corpse may have been covered by a shroud, but there almost certainly was no further protection.⁵⁹ No traces of wooden coffins were found in any of the Greek graves.⁶⁰ In the nine unprotected burials recorded⁶¹ there were clear traces of bones; five of these graves contained standard groups of pottery, but 497 had six coins only, and 493 probably merely a strigil. Evidence for still other burials of this kind is offered by the many clusters of pots which were found throughout the excavation, apparently unrelated to any skeletal remains, but paralleling exactly the groups found in the graves. The probable grave groups have been listed in the catalogue separately from the certain graves (see Deposits, pp. 300–313). The sixth and fifth century deposits are usually found among contemporary graves, and where there is a demonstrable sequence in the family group they conform fairly well to the pattern.⁶² The fourth century deposits, by far the most numerous, are often found inserted into groups of much earlier burials, in the same way that the fourth century graves overlay or disturbed the earlier ones.⁶³

A notable characteristic of the later Greek deposits is the presence of the lekani, which often is the major unit of the group, and which appears in nearly two-thirds of the probable and possible grave groups datable to the period after about 450 B.C. As in the graves, the lekani often held eggs, sea shells and small pots. The pyxis and lekani are quite definitely associated with infants' and childrens' graves (see p. 80), so their frequency in the deposits, combined with the fact that there are so few children's graves of the fourth century, would indicate rather certainly, I think, that these groups are the remains of unprotected burials, mostly those of children.

6. *Re-use of Sarcophagi.* Still another method of burial was occasionally employed during the fifth and later centuries: an economical re-use of old sarcophagi. In the sparsely marked cemetery, the ancient grave-diggers must certainly have struck earlier burials. If the grave disclosed was recent, or known to belong to the family, it seems that the new grave was set close by and the old one left undisturbed.⁶⁴ By the end of the fifth century, however, when an old but nicely-made coffin was found, and there were no associations, traditional, sentimental, or religious, to prohibit its use, the new corpse was placed in it. The earliest certain examples of re-use are 242/426 (Fig. 4; Pls. 16, 117), 241/427 (Pl. 117), 243/428 (Pl. 117), datable by their contents to the late fifth century, where the old boxes were completely cleaned out and the more recent bodies placed in them.⁶⁵ In the fourth century the old skeletons were usually pushed to one side, the older pots either removed or left in the graves, and new pots sometimes offered for the new occupants. If the corpse being buried was too long for the old sarcophagus, part of the wall at the foot of the grave was cut out and the legs extended through the aperture.⁶⁶

⁵⁹ Other cemeteries had proportionately even more unprotected burials. Cf., e.g., Olynthos, where there were 106 examples (*Olynthus*, XI, p. 158).

⁶⁰ The only certain nails were found in the Roman graves, 511, 512, 515, 528, and these were in tile graves, and probably are the remains of wooden biers (but see further, 515). Where unidentifiable iron "pins or nails" occurred in graves of the Greek period, the fewness and the placement preclude their being nails from a wooden coffin. There is nothing at Corinth comparable to the Rhitsona graves with their heaped vases and large nails (Ure, *Sixth*, pp. 3, 5) or to Olynthos (*Olynthus*, XI, p. 158), where traces of 33 wooden coffins were found in contrast to only two monolithic sarcophagi.

⁶¹ Graves 348, 382, 413, 414, 440, 483, 493, 497, 498.

⁶² See, e.g., the position of Deposits 7 and 8.

⁶³ A special concentration of late deposits appears in Section 4 D, many of them clustered around 476. The two Roman deposits are D 40 and D 41.

⁶⁴ For example, as in the closely spaced graves of the 238 group.

⁶⁵ The evidence for re-use here is mainly the position of the three late burials in the middle of a sixth century cluster, together with the early type of lid on grave 242 (see further, catalogue). Note also the discussion of the pins in 426.

⁶⁶ Graves 147/460 (Pl. 103), 171/463 (Pl. 105), 468, 469, 470. See also graves 90, 91, 123. The short coffins had been made originally for contracted burials. The fact that Roman burials have been found in similarly mutilated coffins (157, 146) raises the question whether this particular kind of re-use was common to both the fourth century and to the

The time elapsed between the primary and secondary burials is unknown except in the case of **147/460** (Pls. 21, 103) and **171/463** (Pls. 26, 105), where the two sets of pottery in each sarcophagus are separated by approximately two hundred years. A rough estimate, however, is possible in other instances. In all certain cases of re-use, the sarcophagi seem to belong to the sixth century or before.⁶⁷ Thus one can assume that **426**, **427** and **428**, with vases datable about 400 B.C., were re-used after no less than 100 years and probably after no more than 150. Grave **65**, which contained a single late Protocorinthian aryballos, was probably disturbed in the fourth century like its later neighbor, **171**. The lapse of time between the two interments in each of the series discussed below would be, if the evidence is accepted, much shorter.

For the three following groups of sarcophagi, there is some evidence for re-use. Although the evidence often seems considerable, the writer feels that it is not completely convincing; in consequence, these graves have been listed as single burials in the catalogue. In considering the total number of interments in the Cemetery, however, one should remember that each of the following graves may possibly represent two burials. This aspect was studied in detail in order to explain the most obvious inconsistencies in the burial practices, specifically the late use of sarcophagi, and the apparently erratic arrangement of some of the grave clusters.⁶⁸

The factors in determining if re-use has occurred are several. When there are no telltale pots and no large breaks in the coffin, it is necessary to note the depth, the condition of the sarcophagus and lid, the thickness of the walls, the date and wealth of the contents, etc., that is, all deviations from the normal characteristics of the burials in each area and period.⁶⁹ Many more of these deviations will be mentioned throughout the catalogue when they seem significant.

1. The distribution of the sarcophagi in Sections 3 C, 3 D, 4 C, 4 D is remarkable. In the southern section the two series of graves, Protocorinthian and sixth century, are probably consecutive. To the north, however, there are only seven sarcophagi with pots, five of them fifth century, one with Roman pots, and one showing Roman disturbance. The seven are widely scattered and intermingled with empty sarcophagi (all listed here as Protocorinthian) and other graves, some of which are of the Geometric period, some of the late fifth and fourth centuries. Many of the tile-covered graves are contemporary with the contents of certain of the sarcophagi. There is no reason to suspect **339** except for its position in the area. The sarcophagus of **330** (Section 4 C), however, with its intermediate size and extra-thick walls, seems to be older than the pots, which date to about the middle of the fifth century. The vases in **416**, **419**, and **420** belong to the very end of the fifth century, and it seems somewhat unlikely that these

Roman period, or if perhaps all mutilations are the work of one of these periods. But it would be too much of a coincidence if **157** was re-used by both the fourth century people and the Romans (assuming that only the fourth century Greeks cut away the sarcophagi); and even stranger if the Romans should have removed only part of the welter of bones and pots in **147/460** and **171/463**, which they must necessarily have done if only they made the cuts in order to lay out their own dead.

⁶⁷ That is, sarcophagi without stucco, of a short length, or placed among early graves. Such a long interval together with the lack of markers and plot boundaries makes it unlikely that the people of the late fifth century were re-using family sarcophagi. Two hundred years is not an impossible period for continuous tradition, of course, but in most of these cases there is too definite a break in the sequence of graves to suggest continuity of family occupancy.

⁶⁸ It should also be remembered that re-use of other kinds of graves may have occurred. There is no way of telling,

for example, whether the sandstone lid of **441** was carried off from a Geometric grave to cover a new one, or if a whole Geometric grave was cleaned out and re-used. See the discussion under **454** and **476**.

⁶⁹ The exceptions to the norm are numerous enough in unsuspect graves so that one or two deviations cannot be considered adequate evidence for re-use. A lid might have been broken while it was being set in place (as probably happened with grave **402** with its clamps); conversely, a whole lid does not argue too effectively for the integrity of the grave (**183/509**, Pl. 123, had a complete lid but contents of Roman date).

Secondary burials in other cemeteries were exceedingly common, and usually very nearly contemporary with the original ones. The most interesting parallel was found at Halai, where secondary burials were not made until the third century, when the sarcophagi were broken to permit extended corpses, as at Corinth (*Hesperia*, XI, 1942, p. 369). See also *Corinth*, XV, i, pp. 33f.

three, considering their position in a disturbed area, should be exceptions to the practice of cheaper burials in this period. For further discussion, see catalogue 416, 420.

2. Another series (Sections 9 B and 10 B) includes graves 407, 410, 425, and 437. There is a definite break in the sequence of the sarcophagi burials in the area: the surrounding graves are all of the second quarter of the fifth century, or are later tile-covered burials contemporary with the contents of 407, etc., late fifth century. The lids of 410 and 437 are broken (see also the description of the skeleton of 437), and the contents of 410 and 425 are extraordinarily poor in comparison to the expensiveness of the coffins.

3. The well-spaced series of sarcophagi in Sections 5 D and 5 E shows no striking peculiarities in the forms of the coffins, with two exceptions. Grave 279 had no strap holes, though the lid was large (1.96 m.), and the pot inside belongs to a period when the holes were customary. The second exceptional grave, 269, had unusually fine stucco, rarely found as late as the fifth century. Two of the sarcophagi in the series were empty (270, 315), and 279 had but a single broken oinochoe. The contents of the others ranged from the late sixth to the late fifth century. The most significant circumstance is the presence of three tiny children's sarcophagi, 170, 180, and 181, placed very close to three of the large coffins. Each of the infant burials contained pottery datable to the first half of the sixth century. The only contemporary material in the vicinity were the urn burials, 168 (Pl. 14) and 169, near 170 (see also Deposit 45). It seems possible that the grave diggers of the early fifth century cleaned out and re-used the large sarcophagi, but left intact the small, less usable ones. But because of other disturbances in the area, more definite conclusions cannot be drawn. The situation in general is similar to that in the northern sections (see 129), where the large sarcophagi were unquestionably re-used.

The people in the time of the Roman occupation also re-used earlier sarcophagi. Seven of the eight coffins contained pottery of the Roman period, so that evidence for re-use is certain.⁷⁰ In 214/505 (Pl. 122) and 215/506 (Pl. 123) the bones of the previous interment were found pushed to one end of the coffin, and in 157/504 (Pls. 16, 104) some of the sixth century offerings remained in position. If the sarcophagus was too short, as in 146/508 and 157/504, a section was cut out of one end (but see above, p. 76, note 66). It appears, however, that for the most part the Romans were active in an area where large sarcophagi were common and seldom had occasion to cut the coffin in order to extend the corpse.

THE OFFERINGS

The custom of supplying the dead with suitable grave furniture was practised as extensively in Corinth in the classical period as in most ancient Greek cities. Vases far outnumber other kinds of offerings, and considerable variation may be observed in the quantities of the pots found, the different shapes included, and the placement of the several kinds of pots within the grave.

Number of Vases Offered. The number of vases deposited with the burials varied greatly: for example, one grave (147, Pl. 21) had eighteen vases, and some (but not many) had none at all. For the three centuries being considered here,⁷¹ the average number of pots found in

⁷⁰ Nos. 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510 had pottery; for 530 see catalogue. It is possible, of course, that the Romans also cut monolithic boxes, but if one considers the archaic character of many of the coffins, the position among undisturbed burials of the sixth century, and the cheapness of the more usual Roman tile-covered graves, there is little likelihood that any sarcophagi were made for the Romans

in this Cemetery. Some graves, as 216, 217, which are listed as robbed or disturbed, are perhaps also Roman burials in older sarcophagi.

⁷¹ The few third century graves are included in the reckoning with those of the fourth century; but not included are the two Early Corinthian burials.

the undisturbed graves works out to 3.6 in the sixth century, 5.7 in the fifth,⁷² and 3.7 in the fourth century. Children fared better than adults in the fifth century, particularly in the second quarter, when their graves had an average of about 60 per cent. more than did those of the adults.

Graves without furniture are strikingly few, particularly after about 600 B.C., the time which saw the beginning of several changes in the burial customs. In the hundred years or so preceding this date, offerings were not common, and it is in this early series of graves that most of the empty, undisturbed sarcophagi should probably be placed.⁷³ Of the empty graves which can be assigned with some probability to the sixth century, four coffins had pots placed near by outside the box, and the rest had probably been robbed.⁷⁴ Thus, with the possible exception of some of the undatable graves of early type, no sixth century burials can be shown to have been made without furniture.

Sixteen graves of the sixth century contained only a single vase. Of these, most were adult interments with a skyphos or kylix, and several were children's burials with a single pyxis. For this period, the single offering was acceptable, and it should be noted that often the vase was of excellent quality.⁷⁵

In the fifth century offerings were considered even more essential. Of the nineteen later sarcophagi without vases,⁷⁶ seventeen had broken lids or were mutilated in some way; and two were close to areas where robbing is certain. Thus one finds no fifth century burial which was certainly without ceramic offerings. Even more remarkable is the fact that of the six sarcophagi of this period which had only a single pot, each one showed signs of disturbance.

The evidence for the number of vases deposited in the tile- and slab-covered graves of the fifth and fourth centuries is not as clear. From the nature of the materials used, disturbance is difficult to detect. Unsupported poros slabs frequently and tiles invariably broke under the weight of the earth above them. Thus, although nine tile-covered graves contained no furniture, there is no way of knowing if they were originally without offerings, or if they had been robbed.⁷⁷ Only one slab-covered grave was found empty, and that was a type with well-made walls which normally contained the richest offerings in the fourth century.⁷⁸

The solitary skyphos found in each of six late graves, five tile-covered and one slab-covered,⁷⁹ may comprise the entire grave group, since a cup was the most essential kind of offering, and since each grave was that of a small child.

The obligation to offer pottery to the dead is even more clearly apparent in the number of unprotected burials with vases, and in the number of deposits which are surely the furniture from unprotected burials (see p. 76). Though the relatives of the deceased could not, or would not, pay even for common roof tiles to cover the grave, they did place offerings with

⁷² In the second quarter of the fifth century the average was 6.49, and in the fourth quarter it rose to 6.65. For quantities of offerings at other sites, see *Olynthus*, XI, pp. 175f., and p. 176 for the very low percentage of *enchytrismoï* at Olynthos which had any offerings at all. At Samos, as at Corinth, children were given more objects (Boehlau, *Nekropolen*, p. 20).

⁷³ That is, the sarcophagi without stucco and containing contracted skeletons, a few of which occur as late as the second quarter of the sixth century. Undisturbed early sarcophagi without pots: **132, 133, 134, 136, 137, 138, 149, 150, 151, 175, 176, 177, 178**. See **174**, however.

⁷⁴ Early empty sarcophagi with outside offerings: **128, 142, 165, 172**. Probably robbed were **158, 166, 210, 227**.

⁷⁵ Of the graves which had a single vase which was not a cup or pyxis, **189** had an oinochoe, and **195** a bowl; the remainder showed signs of disturbance. Note the single but expensive offerings in **211** and **244**.

⁷⁶ That is, sarcophagi lined with stucco, and containing extended skeletons.

⁷⁷ The carefully made walls of **377** would make it likely that it once contained offerings; on the other hand, nineteenth century robbers are reputed to have scorned tile-covered graves.

⁷⁸ Grave **489**. Also without offerings were the doubtful burials, **499-501**.

⁷⁹ Graves **374, 432, 435, 436, 467, 476**; a seventh grave, **398**, shows definite signs of disturbance.

the corpse. How many unprotected burials without offerings have gone undetected, of course, we cannot know.

Kinds of Vases Offered. A definite pattern appears in the choice of vases placed in the graves.⁸⁰ In the sixth century a cup, either a skyphos or a kylix, was an essential part of the furnishings.⁸¹ Most graves also contained a pitcher of some kind. In children's graves the cup-and-pitcher group was common, but in a number of cases a pyxis was substituted for the pitcher, and occasionally a single skyphos was found. Though the skyphos appears in graves of all sizes, the kylix was given only to adults. The standard lekythos appears only at the very end of the century, and at first only in adult graves.⁸²

In the fifth century the cup and pitcher became a necessary part of the funeral furniture of practically all adult burials. These two vases also appear in children's graves, although there the tendency to replace the pitcher with a pyxis becomes greater; occasionally a single pyxis is found.

One still finds the cup and pitcher in the fourth century, but with the regular addition of a lamp. The fourth most common vase in this period is a pyxis, of one shape or another. Since the pyxis occurs in twenty-two large graves⁸³ but in fifty-two small ones, it seems to indicate not sex but rather age. Just half of the children's burials contained pyxides, which might lead one to assume that exactly half of the babies were female, and that each received a pyxis; but this is unlikely in view of the wide variety in the objects offered and the occurrence of pyxides with strigils in sixteen of the graves. For the pyxides found in the Deposits, see p. 76.

One point of interest is the fact that in all periods miniature vases and vases of smaller than standard size were regularly given to children.⁸⁴ Most of the miniatures, usually brightly painted, had probably been toys. Most often small pots occur in small graves; if, as rarely, they appear in graves of adults (as, e.g., 388 and 487), the group is composed of two units, one comprising the usual set of full-sized vases, the second of miniatures, and a double burial, presumably that of a mother and baby, may be assumed.⁸⁵ Among the vases of normal size usually associated with children, there probably should be included the miniature banded lekythoi and various small saucers, as well as the pyxides.

When special kinds of vases occur, they usually are found in the graves of a single family group. For example, in the 141 cluster there are two related pyxides and three unglazed oinochoai (see further, catalogue, grave 142). In the fifth century one group contained three of the rare cup-skyphoi (see 295).⁸⁶

Much of the pottery was made specifically for funeral use.⁸⁷ The kinds of pots which were only occasionally found in the graves were usually normal household articles; and, among the essential grave shapes, the skyphos in the sixth and fifth centuries was also an object of daily use. But the kind of pitcher found in the burials was apt to be one of several special forms. Of the black-glazed globular oinochoai prevalent in the sixth century graves, not a single

⁸⁰ In the following summary, Deposits have not been included in the reckoning, since often it is the pattern alone which has been used to determine the character of the Deposit.

⁸¹ Except perhaps 189.

⁸² For earlier kinds of lekythoi, see 219, 220.

⁸³ A number of these are mother and child graves, and some are presumably burials of adolescents.

⁸⁴ In other cemeteries also special suitable offerings were placed in children's graves. Note the one-handed cups in the Phaleron cemetery (*A.J.A.*, XLVI, 1942, p. 46), of

which the miniature specimens were probably made particularly for the use of children. See also *Hesperia*, Suppl. II, pp. 18f.; *Arch. Anz.*, 1932, cols. 199f.; and *Olynthus*, XI, p. 188.

⁸⁵ In these paired groups, the pyxides and sometimes the second oinochoe were of normal size; but children in any case regularly received standard pyxides.

⁸⁶ Note also the Attic cups in 200, 201, 202, and see further catalogue, graves 155, 281, 294, 300, 306, 366.

⁸⁷ See in more detail pp. 97 ff., 119 ff.

example has been found, that I know of, in the main excavations at Corinth. Among the fifth century oinochoai, the various forms of the round-mouthed jugs do commonly occur in other contexts, but those of Type A with a white design on the shoulder are special grave furniture.⁸⁸

Of the lekythoi of the first half of the fifth century, only comparatively few are common household types; the rest are pattern lekythoi imported from Athens solely to be thrown into the graves. The white-ground figured lekythos, during the second half of the fifth century, was the chief grave offering in Corinth as elsewhere in Greece.⁸⁹

In the fourth century, almost all the pots were made for the graves.⁹⁰ The typical skyphoi are wretchedly fashioned, the jugs are all but useless, and the lamps, though conceivably the larger examples might function, show no signs of burning.⁹¹ Further, the lamps are debased copies of a type which had gone out of fashion in the home. Such substitute objects as the solid vases and the foil jewelry found at Myrina were, however, at no time placed in the graves at Corinth.⁹²

Placement of the Vases. In view of the unsystematic placement of pottery in the graves of other ancient cemeteries,⁹³ the arrangement of the offerings in the graves at Corinth seems to be very deliberate. No specific order is evident in the sixth century, but in the fifth one observes that if any pot is placed at the head of the grave, it is an oinochoe, usually with the mouth turned toward the skull. In the second and third quarters of the century, whenever it is present, the oinochoe is so placed in about half the adult graves. In the later fifth century, a lekythos is often put in this position. No other kind of vase is placed so high in the grave,⁹⁴ nor does there at this time seem to be any rule for the placing of other pots (see drawings, Pls. 108ff.).

The consistency in the arrangement of the pots during the late fifth and the fourth centuries is more remarkable. The almost complete restriction to the skyphos-oinochoe-lamp combination is paralleled by the care with which the lamp and pitcher were placed at the foot of the grave, usually near the feet, and the skyphos set between the thighs. This practice began in the third quarter of the fifth century, increasing until it became a fixed rule in the fourth.

Another grouping of pots, also characteristic of the fourth century, shows a placement of a different kind. This is the large lekaniis in which were found miniatures or very small vases, often the skyphos-oinochoe-lamp group, or some part of it; in the Deposits a pair of very crude miniature amphoras is more common.⁹⁵ The placement of the small vases inside the larger probably has little significance. One finds also such fragile objects as egg shells and earrings

⁸⁸ Except Corinth C-32-60, with a siren on the shoulder (pp. 134-136).

⁸⁹ The lekythoi could be either locally made or imported pieces; this is also true of other shapes, except the oinochoe, which was always Corinthian (excepting only 294-2 and 300-6).

⁹⁰ The "Laphaas" skyphos (p. 128) is the one late cup of a type also in domestic use at Corinth. The imported skyphoi too were everyday pieces. See p. 119 for the few fourth century vases in the graves which do not belong to the standard combination of skyphos, lamp, oinochoe, and lekaniis.

⁹¹ The only lamps with soot are either early (as 331-4, 334-3, 338-14, 427-16), or imported (p. 166). In other cemeteries the lamps found had been used, e.g., at Rhitsona, Ure, *Black Glaze*, p. 41; or at Myrina, Pottier and Reinach, p. 223. See p. 82 for the practice at Corinth during the Roman period.

⁹² Pottier and Reinach, pp. 105f. The purpose of the objects found in graves has been thoroughly discussed in

Olynthus, XI, pp. 183ff. There is no clear evidence in Corinth, as there was in Olynthos, that the objects belonged to friends and relatives, rather than to the deceased. See, however, p. 82 and grave 272. One tends to think of the inscribed drinking cups (graves 326 and 476) as possessions of the deceased, but this need not be so. And, as noted above, a large proportion of the objects were made specifically for funeral use. In general, it seems justifiable to use the word "offerings" to refer to both grave furniture and the libation deposits.

⁹³ See, e.g., *Olynthus*, XI, pp. 180, 181; and Pottier and Reinach, *Myrina*, p. 102.

⁹⁴ At Halai also the oinochoe was put at the head of the grave (*Hesperia*, XI, 1942, pp. 369f.). Compare the "Flasche" at Samos, which were regularly put at the foot of the grave (Boehlau, *Nekropolen*, p. 21).

⁹⁵ Graves 444, 450, 462; and Deposits 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35.

in skyphoi and other open pots. The sixth century custom of putting a small skyphos and a sea shell in a pyxis of no great size, however, may possibly be significant.⁹⁶

The offerings placed outside the graves will be discussed in a separate section below.

There seems to be no rule evident in the orientation of each individual pot. The majority of the vases found inside the graves lay on their sides, and many more were inverted. In the sixth century it would almost appear that the skyphoi (as 155) and the kylikes (173, 219, 220) had been deliberately placed upside down. Fifth century kylikes, on the other hand, were very often found standing. Only the pitchers of the later fifth and fourth centuries show possible signs of careful placement: nearly half of all the fourth century oinochoai and jugs were set upright, a much higher percentage than in any other group.

Because of ancient and modern traditions, evidence for the deliberate breaking of lekythoi has been sought in the excavations of all ancient Greek cemeteries.⁹⁷ Careful records were kept in the North Cemetery but they offer little for the solution of this problem. Only those sarcophagi which were certainly intact when opened can properly be considered, because later disturbances in the sarcophagi and the weight of collapsing tiles and slab covers in other types of graves frequently broke the vases; particularly liable to fracture are the locally made white-ground lekythoi, with their thin necks and handles, and their brittle fabric. Most of the lekythoi in the Cemetery were found intact: in 52 graves all the pots including the lekythoi were whole; in 21 the only vases broken were lekythoi, but seven of these graves showed signs of disturbance. Considering the fragile structure of the lekythoi, it seems likely that all were broken accidentally when they were thrown into the pit. Only in grave 429 was a part of the lekythos missing, and in no case were parts of the same vase found inside and outside the grave.

Offerings in Roman Graves. Turning to the pottery in the graves of the Roman period, one finds that fewer offerings were made to the dead at this time than to the people of the classical period. Out of twenty-eight graves, ten had no vases, and those that did had an average of about 3.5 pots for each burial.⁹⁸ In respect to the kinds of vases deposited, the common offering was the unguentarium, as many as seven occurring, for example, in a single grave (516, Pl. 123). These no doubt, like the earlier lekythoi, had been made specifically for funeral use. Many of the vases were domestic objects, such as the deep bowls, the casserole, and the savings bank (p. 168). Of considerable interest are the lamps, three of which were found in the graves, and three others (505, 506, 507) outside, resting on the lid. Except for these lamps, no consistent placement of the vases within the graves could be discerned.⁹⁹

Other Kinds of Offerings. Many kinds of objects besides pottery were found in the graves. They were, however, rather few in comparison with the large number of pots. Personal possessions such as strigils and jewelry were most numerous, but there were also terracotta figurines, coins, eggs, and sea shells.

Strigils (Fig. 9; Pl. 81), the most common kind of toilet article found in the Cemetery, occurred in 45 graves and one Deposit. The earliest (262-4) appeared shortly after 500 B.C., but the period of greatest use was the second half of the fifth century, at which time they were usually of bronze. In the following period they became somewhat fewer and were always of iron.

⁹⁶ E.g., graves 165, 239, 286; in 291 the skyphos was carefully placed on the knob of the lekanis.

⁹⁷ Mrs. Karouzou reports that there was deliberate breakage in the Stadium Street graves in Athens (*B.C.H.*, LXXI-LXXII, 1947-1948, pp. 388f.). In other cemeteries, however, there is little or no evidence for the practice: *Olynthus*, XI, pp. 182f.; Argos, *Δελτίον*, XV, 1933-1935,

pp. 16ff.; and Halai, *Hesperia*, XI, 1942, pp. 368f., where, however, terracotta figurines were broken. For the breaking of North Cemetery figurines, see p. 83.

⁹⁸ The average for all the Roman graves is slightly over two for each burial.

⁹⁹ For other kinds of offerings in Roman graves, see the bronze "capsule" in 505 and the gold wreath in 516.

The implements were often placed in or near the right hand, but about half were dropped without care in the lower part of the grave. Since a strigil occurs only once in a grave with jewelry, and that a single ring in a child's burial (453), strigils seem in Corinth, at least, to have been exclusively male property.¹⁰⁰ Strigils regularly appeared in children's graves, and these are somewhat smaller than the examples given to adults. The most notable series of strigils is the group of ten found in the small grave 415.¹⁰¹

The jewelry from the Cemetery consists chiefly of straight iron pins with large heads. Most of them, together with the few fibulae found, belong to the sixth century; bronze pins appear somewhat later, coming down well into the fifth century. The pins usually occurred in pairs, sometimes four or six with one skeleton,¹⁰² and they were found in place or nearly so. The pin-like objects of the later fifth and fourth centuries may not be pins at all, since they were found at the foot of the grave (see further, for all pins, pp. 89–90).

Little other jewelry was found. There were five pairs of earrings, all located near the head except for one pair which had been deposited in a cup (grave 427). Of the eight rings found inside the graves, all except perhaps 487 were in place near the hand, and probably all belonged to women. Grave 250 (Pl. 79) had the only necklace. The earrings and the finger rings were all bronze except 250–1 (gold) and 257–1 (silver). For other jewelry, see pp. 90–91.

In general, the jewelry found occurred in the graves of adults, probably all female, and had been worn when the bodies were interred. Surprisingly few women had jewelry of any kind, and ornaments of precious metals were very rare.

Other kinds of personal objects found in the graves are few. Among the miscellaneous toilet articles may be mentioned the one mirror (272–1), the psimythion (353–1, 427–2), and perhaps the wooden box (491–3). Weapons and armor are even less frequent (see p. 95). Of household equipment, other than pottery, only the spindlewhorl (165–b) can be connected with a burial.

Only four graves and two deposits (420, 434, 453, 496, D 12, and D 23) contained terracotta figures (Pl. 82). These date from the late fifth to the early third centuries. Thirteen others were found outside the tombs, but in no case can they be related to near-by graves or deposits.

Three of the four graves with figurines are certainly those of children or adolescents; and from the miniature vases in the large grave 496 (Pl. 77) one may assume that this also contained a child's burial.¹⁰³ All the figurines were broken, which is to be expected of fragile objects found outside the graves or in tile-covered burials. The only terracottas found in a stone sarcophagus (420, Pl. 70) were also broken, but the whole grave showed signs of disturbance.

Although there are comparatively few figurines from the graves at Corinth, what can be learned closely parallels the situation at Olynthos.¹⁰⁴ There is no evidence for deliberate breakage, and the figurines seem to be children's toys; in both cemeteries many of the terracottas represent suitable subjects for children, and others appear to be of a more religious character.¹⁰⁵

Ninety-six coins were found in the excavation of the Cemetery (see pp. 88–89), but they occurred in only sixteen graves, one in each of fifteen burials, and six in a late unprotected grave (497). Ten of the coins were the traditional silver obol, and one a hemi-obol (Pl. 100). These and the

¹⁰⁰ Cf. the two graves at Olynthos, no. 227 with strigil and loomweight, and no. 257 with mirror and strigil (*Olynthus*, XI, pp. 47 and 55). For women of Athens using strigils, see, e.g., the stamnos in Boston, MFA 95.21 (*ARV*, p. 696, no. 18).

¹⁰¹ In general they tend to occur in groups of two or more: 14 groups and 12 single examples. Note the five from grave 366 and the four from 407.

¹⁰² Grave 213 had six, and 141, 190, 212, and 273 four each.

¹⁰³ See catalogue, however, for the circumstances of finding. Deposit 12 contained figurines, and was probably a child's burial also.

¹⁰⁴ *Olynthus*, XI, pp. 195 ff.

¹⁰⁵ For recent discussions of the significance of terracottas in graves, see G. Mylonas, *The Aegean and the Near East, Studies Presented to Hetty Goldman*, Locust Valley, N.Y., 1956, pp. 110 ff.; and J. Dörig, *Antike Kunst*, I, 1958, pp. 41 ff.

two Roman coins (509-1 and 515-1)¹⁰⁶ were found close to the head of the skeleton and it may be assumed that they had been placed in the mouth of the dead. In grave 484 a Greek bronze coin had been put in a skyphos at the foot of the grave. All the graves containing coins were those of adults, so far as can be determined. The earliest is grave 326, of the second quarter of the fifth century.¹⁰⁷

The sea shells found in the graves were probably the toys of children. In the five graves with shells dating to the sixth century, the burials were those of children.¹⁰⁸ Of the fourth century graves, all large, the skeleton was in two cases (448, 464) set far enough to one side to permit an additional body (see further, p. 70); in the others no bones were preserved. The two deposits, D 14 and D 36, may also be the remains of infant burials. It may be accidental, but the examples from the sixth century graves, where known, were all mussel shells, while in later graves there were shells of many kinds.

Shells of hens' eggs are common offerings in the graves of the fifth and fourth centuries,¹⁰⁹ occurring in a total of 37 graves and one deposit. The earliest examples appear in children's burials of the first half of the fifth century,¹¹⁰ but after that time they occur in graves of all sizes. It is probable that they were placed in the graves of women and children, inasmuch as many of them were found together with jewelry, and only in two large graves were they found with strigils.¹¹¹ In the later period there seems to be no rule governing the placement of the eggs within the grave, but in the mid fifth century they occur in or near kylikes or skyphoi. The remains of as many as five eggs have been noted in a single grave (337), but just one egg is the more usual offering. Considering the scarcity of eggs in the graves of adult males, it seems likely that eggs were symbols of fertility and perhaps growth, rather than ordinary food or even a *totenmahl*.¹¹²

Except for the egg shells, which had a greater significance, and the sea shells, which were probably toys, no traces of food were observed in the graves of the classical period. Animal bones and vegetable matter were exceedingly rare.¹¹³ The relatively large number of upright pitchers and their position at the head of the grave make it possible, if not probable, that

¹⁰⁶ These two coins were illegible because of wear, not corrosion. Equally worn were the bronze coins found in the unpublished Roman graves at Cheliotomylos.

¹⁰⁷ See the note under 159-1, however. For the chronology, see p. 122. Coins were much more numerous in Olynthos: 136 coins in 66 burials, *Olynthus*, XI, pp. 202ff.; of these many were foreign. See also *Hesperia*, XI, 1942, p. 370.

¹⁰⁸ Graves of the sixth and early fifth century with shells: 165, 224, 239, 286, 291. Except for the 266 cluster of children's graves (see catalogue for a discussion of the date), none occurred in fifth century graves. Shells in later burials: 444, 448, 464, and 491, one in each except 491, which had six; see also D 14 and D 36.

In many other cemeteries also shells were found, usually in children's graves or in conjunction with figurines. In Rhodes, for example, see the Macri Langoni cemetery at Camirus, graves 25, 26, 75, 107, 116, 154, 178, 180, 183 (*Clara Rhodos*, IV, *passim*); and at Vroulia, Blinkenberg, pp. 43ff. In Thera over 100 were found in one grave: *Ath. Mitt.*, XXVIII, 1903, pp. 239f. For the most part, shells found in other cemeteries seem to have been toys.

¹⁰⁹ From the remains, it seems probable that the eggs had been blown out before they were deposited in the graves. Shells were found in the following:

281	322	337	346
299	329	342	356
315	330	344	361

364	388	427	472
366	395	428	487
370	401	429	491
371	407	434	498
372	411	448	D 19
379	415	452	
386	420	462	

¹¹⁰ Dr. J. Lawrence Angel believes that the introduction of eggs as a substantial part of the Greek diet occurred in the fifth century and contributed to the general improvement of the people's health in that period. See *The Interne*, January, 1948, p. 17.

¹¹¹ Graves 407 and 428. These could be the graves of adolescents.

¹¹² It has been suggested that eggs were symbols of resurrection or eternal life. If so, there is no reason why such a symbol should be lacking in the men's graves; nor would the men be deprived of a *totenmahl*. For references to finds of eggs in Olynthos and in other cemeteries, see *Olynthus*, XI, pp. 192ff. See also L. J. Elferink, *Lekythos*, *A.P.S. Bijdragen*, II, 1934, pp. 52ff., with a discussion of M. P. Nilsson, "Das Ei im Totenkult der Alten," now reprinted in *Opuscula Selecta*, I, pp. 3ff. To Elferink's listing of vases in the shape of eggs, add *Mon. Piot*, XL, 1944, pp. 69f.; and *Jahrb. LXI-LXII*, 1946-1947, pls. 11-13.

¹¹³ See 498 for bones, and perhaps also 262; for unidentified charred matter, 354; and 337 for a piece of aromatic wood.

they contained liquid offerings; but the careless placement of other vases would indicate that they were empty when put in the grave.¹¹⁴

Outside Offerings. The normal practice was to place the offerings inside the graves, but in a number of cases objects were found against the outside wall of the sarcophagus (Pl. 16). In the eight early examples, all dating before the middle of the sixth century, the placement was quite certainly deliberate,¹¹⁵ and the vases quite surely were offerings made at the time of burial. Excellent evidence is provided by graves 155 (Pls. 15, 104) and 163 (Pl. 104), which had pots both inside and out. Not only do the pots outside bear a distinct resemblance in date, style, and shape to those inside, but, in the case of 155 at least, the kinds of pots are completely dissimilar to those found in the standard grave groups of the period. Three graves with vases on the outside only are 142 (Pl. 103), 165, and 192; for details of the placement of their outside groups, see the catalogue. Deposits D 1, 2, and 3 may also be possible exterior offerings.

Of more interest are the two graves in which the offerings were set not only at the sides, but also on the sarcophagus lid. The vases found with grave 128 are rather unorthodox in character, comprising two cups and two pyxides; even stranger, however, is the fact that the larger pyxis on the lid was accompanied by bronze rings and disks. In the case of grave 172 (Pl. 105), just half the pots were placed around it; the remainder, together with a bronze phiale, rested on the lid.

A more complicated situation appears in the early grave 157 (Pls. 16, 104). The vases found around the sarcophagus were somewhat but not badly disturbed; they were also, incidentally, the finest Corinthian vases found in the Cemetery (Pls. C, D, 23, 83, 84, 86-88, 90). The occupant, however, was Roman, and with the skeleton was an unguentarium and one very odd vase (157-1), the counterpart of another (157-w) found outside. For a discussion of the disturbance, the possibility of fourth century re-use, and the likelihood of a larger group of inside offerings, see catalogue, and p. 76, note 66.

Similar deposits are fewer in the fifth century, and the evidence for the practice of outside offerings not at all conclusive. Grave 232, which had at its southeast corner a series of Attic vases (D 9) comparable to the best grave groups of the period, but with no oinochoe, was tiny, empty, lidless, and situated in a cluster of graves which had almost certainly been robbed (see p. 87). Graves 336 and 405 (Pl. 113, 115), very small graves from the middle and the third quarter of the fifth century, both contained substantial groups of offerings inside; but on the south and west of 336 were vases which could well form an independent group, and just above the lid of 405 were an oinochoe and a miniature lekythos which, if they belong, seem supplementary to the inside offerings. Near another small and well-furnished sarcophagus, 299 (Pl. 111), were found two Attic skyphoi, contemporary with the contents. If the custom of external grave offerings existed in the fifth century, and the evidence is somewhat too tenuous to assume this, it was by no means as common as it had been earlier. The three cases last cited may be the simple overflow from tiny crowded sarcophagi, and furthermore the fact that

¹¹⁴ The tiny banded lekythoi (p. 140) were certainly made to contain perfume and were by no means specific grave furniture, but no stoppers remained in these, or in any lekythos, to indicate that the contents as well as the vase had been deposited for the dead.

¹¹⁵ The pottery was found close to or touching the sarcophagus, each vase sitting upright, and placed just slightly below the top of the sarcophagus itself, so the larger vases

reached as high as the lid. It seems quite possible, in view of the disposition of the pottery around the Geometric graves (p. 18), that the practice of setting the pots at the corners of the sarcophagi, as in 155 and 192, is a survival of an earlier custom. For the fact that all the early instances of external offerings, except for 192, occur in two neighboring family groups, see grave 155, catalogue.

there are no instances datable between about 550 and 475 would suggest that the practice ceased and that these apparent re-occurrences are accidental.¹¹⁶

Libation Deposits. In addition to the groups of outside offerings and the remains of unprotected burials (p. 76), there was found another, very different kind of deposit. The best example is Deposit 49, which consists solely of phialai and oinochoai: three bronze and two pottery phialai, four tiny pitchers, and two large pitchers of a shape not found in the graves. Phialai and oinochoai are, as one sees in innumerable vase-paintings, the customary vessels used for making libations.

The position of Deposit 49 is significant. It falls exactly in the middle of a cluster of contemporary infants' graves,¹¹⁷ a series notable for the similarity of the offerings occurring throughout: lekani and miniature skyphos, but no oinochoe.¹¹⁸ It seems not impossible that the children, all dying at one time, were given libation rites together, and that the vessels, perhaps one pair for each grave, were then left in one central place. That the practice of libations, but at single graves, may have been current during the sixth century is suggested by the fact that the large phialai, unlike the miniature toy vases, were all found outside the graves (157, 172); but see also 135.

A search for groups similar to Deposit 49 among the many vases not associated with any grave discovers a series of oinochoai, in number far exceeding other shapes, and occurring at times in groups of two or three.¹¹⁹ The earliest example of a possible libation group is Deposit 46, in which a hydria and an oinochoe, dating shortly after the middle of the sixth century, were found near grave 224.¹²⁰ A large series of oinochoai was found close together in Section 8 B, of which two deposits (D 50 and D 51) were contemporary with the secondary burials in the near-by sarcophagi and with Deposit 22, probably a child's grave (the oinochoai of D 53 appear to be much later).

To Deposits 49, 50 and 51 may be added D 48, and together these four deposits may not so much suggest that the custom of making libations at the graves was current chiefly in the second half of the fifth century as that the libation vessels were left behind in the Cemetery during this period.

A number of other oinochoai, mostly single, were found near graves which lacked a pitcher among the furniture.¹²¹ The position of these, however, may be accidental in each case, and the major evidence for libation rites must rest with Deposit 49.

Other small clusters of vases, apparently neither grave groups nor libation groups, are mentioned in the introduction to the catalogue of Deposits (p. 300). Apart from the oinochoai, no one series among the isolated finds seems to be significant.¹²² Most are probably the remains of grave groups, scattered in ancient or modern disturbances in the Cemetery. The remainder one can guess to be the natural accumulation found in any travelled area.

¹¹⁶ Note also the Roman lamps left on the lids of 505, 506, 507.

¹¹⁷ Section 13 B, graves 332, 389, 390, 392, 393. The near-by 449 seems much later. The depth of the deposit is 0.15 to 0.55 m. higher than the tops of the graves.

¹¹⁸ Grave 392, slightly off to one side, has a more elaborate group, but it also includes the lekani and skyphos.

¹¹⁹ Deposits 48, 50, and 51.

¹²⁰ Found, like D 49, in a cluster of children's graves. However, this may be the one case where the libation vases were part of the grave offerings, a tempting suggestion because of the similarity between 224-4 and D 46-a and -b.

It is equally possible that the two vases are the remains of the usual offerings from a lost child's grave (cf. 135).

¹²¹ Deposit 48 near grave 401; X-174 near 339; X-175 and X-192 near 435; X-176 near 444; X-203 near 406. These oinochoai, however, were not always found close to the graves, and it should be noted that oinochoai were lacking in some children's graves, and in graves which were disturbed.

¹²² But one would very much like to know how the three actor figurines (X-112, X-113, X-114) came to be in the Cemetery. They would have made up a very interesting grave group.

LATE DISTURBANCES

In addition to the disturbances created by people who had a moral reason for turning the old skeletons out of their coffins, many traces were found of later activities. In four areas the excavators found clusters of sarcophagi which were empty, often with badly broken lids, or no lids at all. In a few cases a small object remained, apparently overlooked or disregarded. Evidence for the re-use of these graves is lacking, and the disturbances are almost certainly the work of robbers, probably of the eighteenth or, more likely, nineteenth century.

1. In the first area (Section 12 B) three large and two small graves (**309–313**) were found empty except for the broken skyphos in **309**. The lid of **312** was missing, and the lids of the rest were broken, though the pieces had been replaced (Pl. 15, **310**). The amount of earth in each of the large graves was more than in the cases of intact sarcophagi, but much less than one would expect in coffins carelessly opened and re-covered in antiquity. The skeletons were present and in fair order, but much disintegrated, in all but **312**, a child's grave. If re-use in a late period had occurred, one would expect well-preserved skeletons like those in the Roman burials. See also **314**.

2. A similar situation was found in **229** and the other graves around **212** (Sections 5 D, 5 E; Pl. 14, b). Two of the small sarcophagi had lost their lids, and the covers of all the other empty graves were broken; of these the four small ones were full of earth and contained few traces of bones. The two large empty graves, **233** and **234**, contained a moderate amount of silt and very disintegrated skeletons. The unusual feature of this group is that the large central grave, **212**, though surrounded by the disturbed sarcophagi, appeared completely intact, with pots, pins, and a comparatively well-preserved skeleton. The possibility of burials without offerings and sarcophagi with accidentally broken lids always exists, but the single pyxis lid in **235** certainly appears to be a relic inadvertently left by the riflers; and re-use in the fourth or later centuries seems unlikely in view of the absence of any late graves in the area.

3. In the case of the four sarcophagi, **316–319** (Section 8 D), the lids of the first two were each broken away at the northern end; the others were also broken. In **316** the sarcophagus was full of earth and the skeleton had completely disappeared. For the rest, there were badly disintegrated skeletons and a moderate amount of silt. The fact that iron pins remained in **317** makes it appear that the disturbances were late, after the pins were too corroded to be desirable either as metal or as objets d'art.

4. In the cluster of archaic graves just to the west of the **316** group (Section 8 D), three large and four small graves were found rifled, and possibly several others (**179, 204, 206–210**). All had broken lids, and were full of earth. Only in **209** was the skeleton even fairly well preserved. In **206** a small broken pitcher and a spearhead were found, and in **208** a small skyphos survived the rifling. At the south edge of the disturbed area there were four other small sarcophagi (Nos. **175–178**) of archaic form which had no contents, but since the lids were intact and since in two the skeletons, even though of children, were preserved in good order, these four graves probably should be considered undisturbed.

5. The relative fragility of tile covers and the tendency of stone slab covers to sink make it often impossible to tell if robbing had occurred in graves of this kind. A few late burials had a single skyphos, but since these were children's graves, and of a period when the offerings were poor and limited in number (see p. 79), the chances are fairly probable that they had never contained more. Most of the empty tile- and slab-covered burials are isolated examples, but a late disturbance seems to account for the lack of pots in the cluster **374–377** in Section 9 B (see further **374**).

THE OBJECTS

The kinds of offerings and the significance of their presence in the graves have been treated above (pp. 78–86). In the following section, the objects, both offerings and isolated finds, are arranged according to material, shape, and decoration. Each series is briefly summarized, with comment on its typological development and its chronological implications. Also noted are such matters as exportation and parallels from other sites,¹ and the importance of the more unusual pieces. The list given for each kind of object will serve as a detailed index to the catalogue, the summaries appearing in the same order as that used in the catalogue (see p. 97).

In the summaries, a general description often precedes the discussion of each series, when the series is large enough and uniform enough to warrant such generalization. This is intended to serve as the standard description for the large groups of objects, particularly the vases, in which all the pieces are very similar. It is to this description that the abbreviated citations in the catalogue refer. For example, the catalogue will list simply “Quatrefoil aryballos,” but the general description in this chapter will give a fuller account of the shape and decoration. Any divergence from the type as described will be noted in the catalogue under the respective entry.

Part 1 lists and discusses the comparatively small series of objects other than pottery. The pottery itself comprises such a large mass that it has been found convenient to treat it in several sections. Part 2 considers the late seventh and sixth century Corinthian pottery, and Part 3 the later Corinthian pottery. In Part 4 will be found the foreign material, chiefly Attic, but including the few pieces from other areas; and in Part 5 all the pottery of the Roman period. Since the chronology depends largely upon the typological development of the vases, arguments for dating will be found for the most part in this section.

1. OBJECTS OTHER THAN POTTERY

The number of objects other than pottery found in the excavations is relatively small. The greater part comprises coins, which were usually found outside the burials, and the iron pins and the strigils, which were for the most part grave offerings. Other kinds of jewelry, weapons, bronze vessels, and terracotta figurines are less well represented. The presence of eggs and sea shells in the graves has been fully discussed above (p. 84) and the occurrences will not be listed here.

No chronological divisions have been made for the miscellaneous objects. The iron pins belong chiefly to the seventh and sixth centuries, strigils to the fifth and fourth; terracottas extend from the fifth century into the period of the latest Greek burials, and coins from the fifth century down almost to the present day. A few of the objects such as the stone beads are undatable, and some examples catalogued here may date well before the sixth century.

COINS

326–1	420–1 <i>bis</i>	450–1 (Pl. 75)	496–1 (Pls. 77, 100)
407–2 (Pls. 66, 100)	426–1 (Pl. 67)	452–2 (Pls. 74, 100)	497–1
409–1 (Pl. 100)	427–3 (Pls. 67, 100)	460–1	497–2
419–1 (Pl. 100)	440–1	484–1	497–3

¹ Since Payne and Hopper give the proveniences of the sixth century pottery in their catalogues, references to their studies will be made for each shape, and exports will be noted only for the later pottery and some rare shapes.

497-4	497-6	515-1
497-5	509-1	
X-1 to X-76, inclusive (Pl. 100)		

Of the many coins found in the Cemetery, only comparatively few had been actually placed in the graves. Of these eleven were silver: eight Corinthian obols, one obol each of Argos (496-1) and Leukas (426-1), and a hemiobol from Thebes (419-1). The bronzes found in the burials include eight small pieces of the Corinthian pegasos-trident series (six of them from grave 497, one each from 440 and 484), and two illegible coins from Roman graves. For the chronological implications of the coins, see p. 122.

The remainder of the coins were found scattered through the general excavation. The Greek coins include one Corinthian silver hemidrachm (X-1), 22 Corinthian small bronze coins (X-2 to X-24), and twelve bronzes from other Greek cities (X-33 to X-45). The period of Roman colonization is represented by one tessara (X-32), seven coins of Corinth, and one of Patras (X-45). The remainder are 22 Roman coins, mostly of the Constantinian period, four Byzantine, one Frankish, and one Venetian. Five coins are illegible, probably all of Roman fabric, except X-67, which seems to be Greek.

PINS, FIBULAE, AND PIN-LIKE OBJECTS

130-1	162-2	252-1 (Pl. 79)	362-1 (Pl. 81)
132-1 (Pl. 79)	164-1	257-3	388-2
134-1	190-1	257-4	391-1
141-1	191-1	264-1	392-1
154-1	192-1	274-1 (Pl. 79)	426-2
155-2	201-1	278-1	448-3
155-3	203-1	278-2 (Pl. 79)	462-2
156-1	212-1	317-1	480-1
156-2	213-2	323-1	496-4
159-3 (Pl. 79)	240-1	323-2	X-84
160-2	249-1	331-1	X-85 (Pl. 81)
161-1	250-7		

Iron pins were by far the most common kind of jewelry found in the Cemetery; yet because of their corroded condition,² less is known of their development than of any other group of objects. In their present state, there is no observable change in the series which extends from the seventh to the late sixth century. All heads apparently consisted of one or more flattened spheres surmounted by a disk or hemisphere, probably with a small knob on top.³

Pins were fewer in the late sixth and fifth centuries, and as often bronze as iron.⁴ In the later fifth and fourth centuries a number of pin-like objects occur, both iron and bronze, but they are slender pieces of wire, all badly disintegrated; from their position at the foot of the grave with the pots and lamps, it seems likely that they were needles, or wick-adjusters for

² Three of the best preserved examples are illustrated on Plate 79. Measurements of the pins as they were in 1949 have been given in the catalogue, but this in no way can give any idea of the original length. Other description was abandoned as useless. For the later use of pins and fibulae, see H. L. Lorimer, *Homer and the Monuments*, London, 1950, pp. 394ff.; and P. Jacobsthal, *Greek Pins*, pp. 93ff. As one would expect in a Dorian city, straight pins were used longer at Corinth than at Athens.

³ Most probably these resemble the common types found at Sparta, *Artemis Orthia*, pls. 86, 87, and also *Perachora*, I, pls. 74ff. Some of the later ones may have been of the same shape as the bronze pair from grave 274 (Pl. 79).

⁴ Bronze pins of the fifth century: nos. 274-1 (Pl. 79), 323-1, 323-2, 331-1, X-84 and perhaps X-85 (Pl. 81); bronze needles (?): 392-1, 480-1.

the lamps, rather than pins of the traditional kind.⁵ Two examples, 264-1 and 331-1, probably had chains attached.

The few fibulae which were found come from graves dating from the early sixth to the early fifth centuries. Only 159-3 (Pl. 79) is well preserved, one of the well-known group of bone spectacle fibulae.⁶ The iron objects from grave 155 are as usual badly corroded, but they appear to be fibulae of the leech type.

JEWELRY AND ORNAMENTS OTHER THAN PINS

Rings

128-a	257-1	D 42-b	X-79
128-b	452-3	D 42-c	X-80
129-1	453-1	D 42-d	X-81
162-1	487-2	X-77	X-82
213-1	496-3	X-78	X-83
250-1 (Pl. 79)	D 42-a		

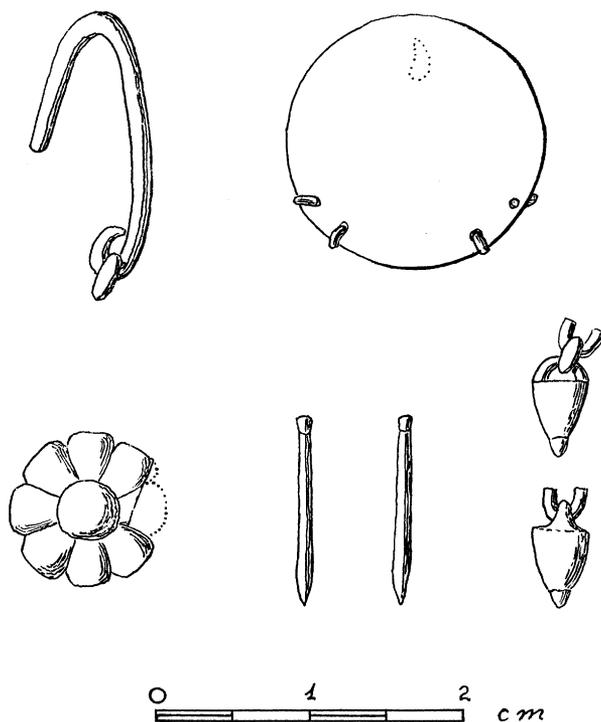


FIGURE 8. BRONZE JEWELRY, 364-4 (2:1)

Earrings

329-2	364-4 (Fig. 8)	427-4 (Pl. 79)
364-2	395-2	

Hair Coils

250-3 (Pl. 79)	250-4 (Pl. 79)
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⁵ For the occurrence of straight pins in the late fifth century, see Jacobsthal, *op. cit.*, pp. 111ff. For the wire-like objects, note the examples from Rhitsona, Ure, *Black Glaze*, p. 44, nos. 19, 20; and *Sixth*, pp. 7, 89, 101. The latest example of a dress pin in the Cemetery would be 426-2 found with a grave group of the late fifth century (but see catalogue).

Nothing is known of the pair recorded in 496.

⁶ No. 154-1 is also of bone, but the fragments show it to be a long narrow pin. Nothing is known of the examples recorded from graves 257 and 278; the pins from 201 and 250 may also be fibulae.

Necklace	250-5 (Pl. 79)	250-6 (Pl. 79)	250-8 (Pl. 79)	
Pendants	250-2 (Pl. 79)	257-2	364-3 (Pl. 79)	496-7
Eyelet	159-2			
Beads and Buttons	159-4	496-6	X-87	X-101
	401-3	509-2	X-88	X-102
	496-2	X-86	X-89	X-103
	496-5			
Gold Leaves	516-1 (Pl. 79)			

A number of rings of different metals were found both in the graves and outside. That from 250 is gold, 257-1 is silver, and 213-1 and X-83 are iron. The remainder are bronze, and vary considerably in form. X-80 and X-82 may not be finger rings, since the ends of the wire cross. There is also some doubt about the function of the tiny rings from 452, 453, and 487.

Earrings were found in five graves, most interesting the double crescents of 427 and the fragments in 364. The silver objects from 250 may be earrings but are more likely spirals for the hair. Grave 250 also produced the one necklace with its bronze lion's-head clasps and small gold pendant. Other notable objects are the long cylindrical bead or pendant from 496, the acorn-shaped drop, 257-2, and the button from 401. The gold leaves from 516 are Roman.

STRIGILS

Bronze, Group i

283-1 (Pl. 80)	366-3	369-1	407-4
322-2 (Pl. 81)	366-4	370-2	407-5
322-3 (Fig. 9, Pl. 81)	366-5	403-1 (Pl. 81)	415-2 (Fig. 9)
349-1 (Fig. 9)	367-1	405-1 (Fig. 9)	415-3 (Fig. 9)
357-1	367-2	407-3 (Fig. 9)	493-1
366-2			

Bronze, Group ii

342-2 (Fig. 9)	359-1 (Fig. 9)	367-3	424-1
351-2 (Fig. 9)			

Bronze, Group iii

344-2 (Fig. 9)	409-2	415-5	423-2
366-6	409-3	415-6 (Fig. 9, Pl. 81)	424-2
386-2	409-4	415-7 (Pl. 81)	428-3
386-3	411-2 (Fig. 9)	415-8 (Fig. 9)	428-4
397-1 (Fig. 9)	411-3	415-9 (Fig. 9, Pl. 81)	438-1
397-2	412-1	415-10	443-1
401-2	412-2	415-11	X-90
407-6 (Pl. 81)	415-4	423-1	

Iron

262-4	442-2	458-1	494-1
277-1	446-1	459-1	495-2
367-4	447-1	460-2	D 54-a
404-1	453-2	481-1	X-91
410-1	453-3	492-1	X-92
442-1			

Of the 79 strigils found in the North Cemetery, 58 are bronze, and 21 are iron.⁷ The latter are so very badly corroded that little can be derived from a study of them. The bronze strigils (Fig. 9), however, present a number of shapes which may be classified into several groups.

Strigils with Cylindrical Handles. The two earliest examples (262-4 and 277-1), both from grave groups datable to the decade 490-480 B.C., are iron, and both have cylindrical handles. From grave 322, about fifteen years later, is a similar strigil, but of bronze (322-2): it is made in one piece, the upper part of the strip apparently rolled to form the handle; at the top is a flat disk surmounted by a small pierced knob.

Bronze Strigils with Flat Handles. Group i (Fig. 9). The second strigil from grave 322 (3),⁸ also bronze, differs greatly from the one just described. The blade is narrow, only a little wider than the handle, which has parallel sides; it narrows slightly but abruptly at the back, and terminates in a leaf-shaped tip. Most significant is the manner in which the handle is joined to the blade: a vertical member, curved at the bottom and straight at the top, forms the transition between the curved blade and the straight lower edge of the handle. The whole is cut from a narrow thin strip of sheet bronze.

The vertical join is the distinguishing characteristic of the strigils of group i. Nos. 283-1 and 322-3 are typical of the earliest. The later variations appear chiefly in the handle. The front part is cut with increasingly curved sides, and becomes considerably longer. Where it is flared at the top, it is joined to the narrower back section of the handle in several ways: most common is a gradual curved transition; occasionally the front and back parts meet in sharp points at the sides of the apex of the handle; a third method is to attach the narrow back piece directly to the front with no transition except a slight rounding of the corners, a design of early origin. In the later examples, where the blade is wider and the handle narrower, the upper corners of the blade become very pronounced. All these variations seem to have been used throughout the second half of the fifth century.

The leaf shape was the most common form of handle termination, both for this and other types. At first it was a full, well-proportioned piece, with the point of maximum width rather high (e.g., 322-3). Later it underwent many changes, becoming elongated (as 415-2), or very stout and heart-shaped (as 366-5), or shrunken to a small triangle (415-5). Of the quite different forms, several are illustrated in Figure 9; there is also one shaped like a spade (407-3, Fig. 9) and one rather like a pruning hook (415-4).

Group i, the first example of which may be dated 480-470 B.C. (283-1), continued in diminishing numbers down to the end of the century. It not only appears in earlier graves than either of the other two types of strigil, but the shape seems archaic in comparison with those

⁷ Two others, noted in the excavation records, were completely disintegrated: 351-1 and 412-3. There is some uncertainty concerning the association of the following with their respective grave groups: 262-4, 366-6, 412-2, 442-1, 447-1, and D 54-a.

⁸ Also in this grave was a small bronze object, probably a strigil cleaner.

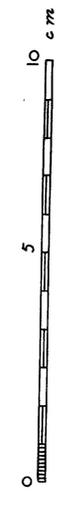
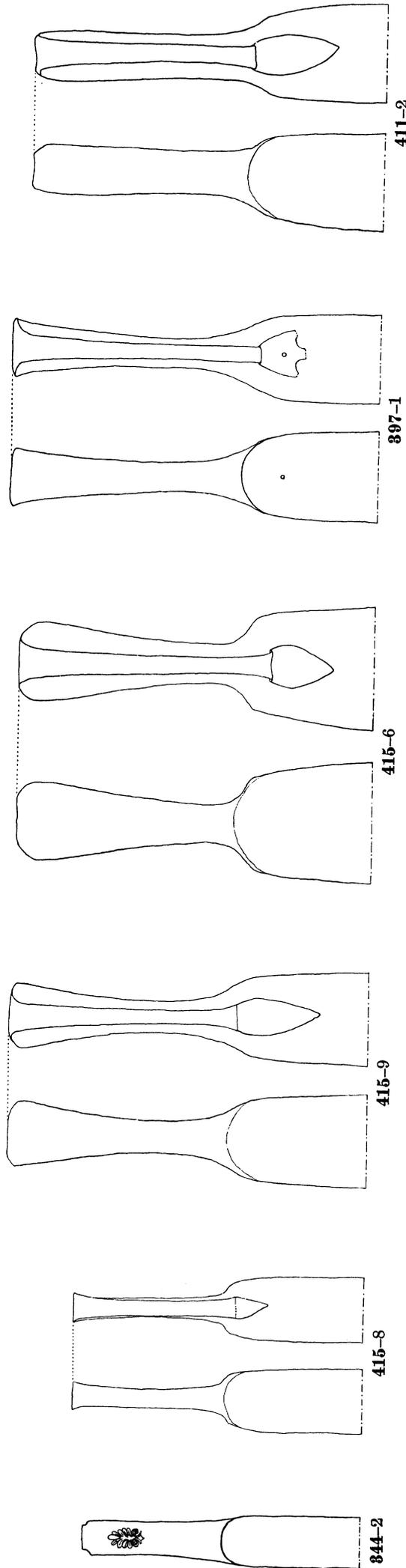
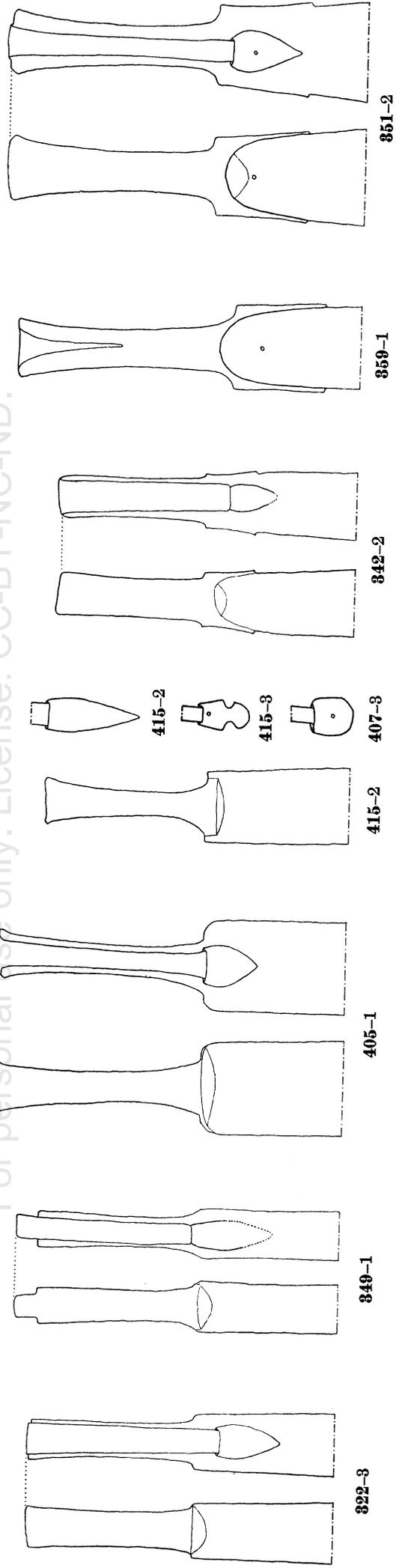


FIGURE 9. BRONZE STRIGILS

of groups ii and iii. In many of the strigils of group i the tip of the handle is riveted to the blade. Rivets also appear in group ii, but they are used in group iii only on two examples, both with tips of unusual shape. The presence of rivets and the abruptness and angularity of the join between handle and blade in group i probably reflect an earlier form in which the handle and blade were made separately.⁹ No such strigil appears in the Cemetery, however. All the bronze strigils were cut from a single strip of sheet metal, and beaten over a form; the iron examples, so far as one can tell, were also made in one piece.

Group ii (Fig. 9). A set of five strigils may be transitional in shape between the first and the third groups. In these five, the outer corners of the blade are angular, as in the preceding type, but the top of the blade itself is curved. The handles are treated as the later examples of group i, with a narrow back piece widening abruptly at the top to join the broad front section. The most distinctive feature of these few strigils is the narrow flange which extends for a few centimeters down the sides of the blade from the upper corners, and then breaks off abruptly; there is also a noticeable ridge where the curve of the blade meets the flat of the handle. The form must have originated in the use of two separate pieces for handle and blade, the latter being inserted between the side flanges which were cut in one piece with the handle. In two examples (351-2 and 359-1) the leaf-shaped tip of the handle was riveted to the blade.

Group iii (Fig. 9). In this group, the join between the handle and blade is a simple rising curve. The first example appears in grave 344, about 450 B.C. There is a decided ridge where the blade joins the handle, the handle itself is a straight piece, and the blade is narrow.¹⁰ The curved join became prevalent in the full third quarter of the fifth century, its rise coinciding with that of the local white-ground lekythoi, group iii (pp. 142-143). The outlining ridge disappears, and the trend toward a long slender handle with incurved edges progresses in this as in group i. The treatment of the top and end of the handle has variations similar to those found in strigils of the first group. Most of the unusual forms, such as the very narrow handle and the tiny triangular tips, occur in the collection from grave 415 (see catalogue). Only two examples of group iii (397-1 and 415-7) show the rivet holes for attaching the tip of the handle to the blade.

Iron Strigils. Apart from the early examples with cylindrical handles mentioned above, the most that can be determined from the incrustated fragments of the iron strigils is that they belong to group iii (excepting 453-2 and X-91, both group i). A few have about the same proportions as the bronze examples, but most have a narrow blade tapering very gradually into the handle. A leaf-shaped tip of the handle is usual, though both examples from grave 453 have variant forms. The reason for the long gap between the two iron strigils with cylindrical handles of the early fifth century and the remainder of the series is not known, but an improvement in the process of working iron may have occurred about the turn of the century.

Dating. The relatively early date of group i may be corroborated by evidence from other sites. The two fine examples from Aigina, differing from ours only in the elaborate handle tips, were found with a diskos dated 465-455 B.C.¹¹ In Ithaka a grave was found containing two strigils of this type and an Attic kylix comparable to those in the Cemetery graves 306 and 308, about 470 B.C.¹² Finally, the large series of strigils from the graves in Olynthos

⁹ An example in Boston, MFA 01.7478, found at Cumae, has an elaborately decorated handle attached by three long prongs to a simple blade; each part is of bronze, but of a different color and apparently of a different composition. A strigil from Cyprus has a handle of iron and a blade of bronze (B.C.H., LXXXIV, 1960, p. 268, fig. 41); typologically it belongs with the early examples of group iii.

¹⁰ This is the only strigil from the Cemetery which has engraved decoration other than the simple lines found on 359-1 and 415-2.

¹¹ P. Jacobsthal, *Berliner Winckelmannsprogramm* 93.

¹² W. Doerpfeld, *Alt-Ithaka*, Munich, 1927, Beilage 77, grave P-2.

contains examples of both groups i and iii, many more of the latter than of the early type. Nos. 547 to 556 (*Olynthus*, X, pl. 36) came from two of the multiple graves datable to about the middle of the fifth century, and no. 541 (*Olynthus*, X, pl. 34) was found with a red-figured lekythos of about the same date. The one other early-appearing strigil, no. 523 (*Olynthus*, X, pl. 35), was an isolated find. The remainder, which correspond to our group iii, came from later graves, mostly of the fourth century.

External evidence for the date of the strigils with cylindrical handles is lacking; another Corinthian grave, however, had a similar strigil and pots paralleling closely those of our grave 322.¹³

No Roman strigils were found in the Cemetery.¹⁴

OTHER METAL OBJECTS

Metal toilet articles other than strigils are few: the mirror from grave 272 (Pl. 38) and the two small cylindrical boxes from grave 454 (Pl. 74) (see also the mirror-like fragments in Deposit 44). With these may be included perhaps the cylinders 505-1 (Pl. 81) and X-93, and the instruments 362-1 and X-95 (Pl. 81). The small hemispherical objects (306-1 and 283-2) and perhaps also the iron object 481-2, may belong with the strigils or may possibly be the tops of leather aryballoi (see catalogue, grave 283). Miscellaneous other objects of unknown purpose are the small disks 128-c, 128-d, D 42-e, and the large disk X-98 (Pl. 81).

Weapons and articles of war are equally rare. The one piece of importance is the fine helmet from 262 (Pls. 36, 80). From the same grave came bronze eyelets and fragments of cloth and leather, presumably the remains of a cuirass. Iron spear-heads, very corroded, occurred in graves 206, 366, and 419; with 366-7 was an iron U-shaped object, the purpose of which is unknown. No. 227-1 is a slender fragment of iron, possibly the remains of a dagger or a sword. Probably from grave 491 is an iron object, apparently a knife wrapped in cloth.

Bronze vessels of only two kinds occur: the two large lebetes, 236-1 and 262-2 (Pls. 36, 80); and the phialai, 155-1 (Pl. 81), 172-a, and the three from D 49 (Fig. 10). The one other large metal container is the Roman lead cinerary urn from grave 516 (Pl. 76).

Iron nails appeared in several Roman graves (511, 512, 515, 528), and a single lead clamp, X-100, was found in an isolated position.

TERRACOTTA FIGURINES

420-2 (Pl. 70)	453-4 (Pl. 74)	496-8 (Pl. 82)	D 12-d
420-3 (Pl. 70)	453-5 (Pl. 74)	D 12-b (Pl. 82)	D 23-a (Pl. 82)
434-2 (Pl. 67)	453-6	D 12-c (Pl. 82)	
X-104 through X-116 (Pl. 82)			

The terracottas from the Cemetery are not only few in comparison with the finds at other sites, but almost all are of common type and rather poor quality. Archaic in appearance, but

¹³ Inv. MF 1139, *Corinth*, XII, no. 1317, from grave 32 of the 1915-1916 excavations.

¹⁴ See, however, D 54-a.

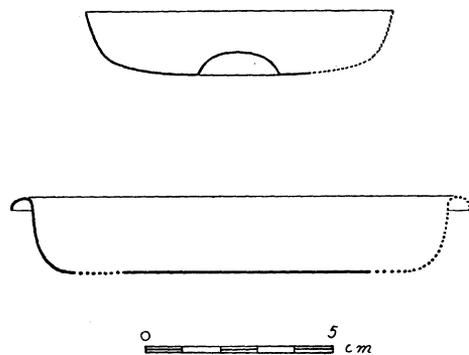


FIGURE 10. BRONZE PHIALAI, DEPOSIT 49-a (ABOVE) AND -c (1:2)

of fifth century date are a beak-nosed goddess (D 12-b) and two horsemen (X-108, X-109). Three seated ladies (420-2, 420-3, D 23-a), from the late fifth or early fourth century, had hands extended to hold offerings or attributes. Another, 496-8, with its close-fitting drapery, belongs to the period just before the rise of the Tanagra types. There are one fragmentary standing female figure, probably of the fourth century, and three female heads, two of the fifth century and one of the fourth. A temple boy and a small nude child come from grave 453. Three birds and a tortoise comprise the representations of animals. Most, if not all, of the above seem to be of local manufacture.

To the Hellenistic or early Roman period belong five figures of somewhat more interest. Two, possibly three, are actors: an orator, X-113, a soldier, X-114, and a female child, X-112; these were found fairly close together and may form a group. The two latest figurines are definitely foreign in aspect and of a peculiar reddish-brown clay; the seated lady is signed ΘΕΟ-ΠΟΜΠΟΥ (X-115) and the standing one probably ΑΜΦΙΛΑΥΤΟΥ (X-116).

OTHER TERRACOTTA OBJECTS

The only architectural pieces found in the Cemetery were the tiles used to cover the graves; of these only the three painted eaves tiles from grave 452 (Pl. 82) were inventoried.¹⁵ There is also a fragment from a large palmette, probably from a grave stele (X-120, Pl. 82; see also p. 67).

Of small terracotta objects only two spindlewhorls (165-b and X-117), a loomweight (X-118), and the unidentified X-119 were found.

OBJECTS OF OTHER MATERIALS

There were a few objects from the Cemetery which belong to none of the groups listed above. Psimythion occurred in graves 353 and 427; for the use of psimythion in the ancient world, see catalogue, references under 427-2. In grave 491 a number of fragments of wood with small nails attached may be restored as a box. Wood was also found in graves 152, 354, 528, and 512; and in grave 337 was a small branch from a cedar-like tree. There was also a bit of faience in Deposit 12. For the few bits of glass and stone catalogued, see the beads and buttons (p. 91), and the stone grave stele, p. 298, Pl. 99.

¹⁵ Among the unusual tiles described, see the end ridge tile, 434 (Pl. 118), and the tiles with "troughs," 276 and 445, companions to "opaion" tiles (see catalogue, 276, Pl. 110).

2. CORINTHIAN POTTERY OF THE LATE SEVENTH AND SIXTH CENTURIES

In the following section, only the Corinthian pottery made between about 625 and about 500 B.C. will be discussed. The division between the earlier and the later pottery, warranted by the bulk of the material, has been set at *ca.* 500 B.C., chiefly because the character of the vases themselves and their combinations in the grave groups show a rather marked change at that time.¹⁶

Preceding the summaries will be found a brief account of the shapes of the vases found in the Cemetery, followed by a discussion of the various kinds of decoration, with particular mention of the figure styles represented, and the related problems of chronology. The summaries will be arranged in the same order as the vases in the catalogue:

skyphos	alabastron
other cups	amphoriskos
phiale	lekythos
oinochoe	pyxis
olpe	lekanis
bottle	bowl
hydria	krater
amphora	chytra
aryballos	

SHAPES

In studying the shapes of the vases found in the Cemetery, one is struck by their distinctive character as offerings. As individual pots they are seldom exceptional; their interest derives from the selection of shapes and the grouping of the shapes in each grave. This character, which appears more clearly in the later graves, is already evident in the sixth century.

Of all the shapes, the globular trefoil oinochoe contributes most to the character of the groups. The thirty-one examples, all black-glazed, appear in just about half of those sixth century graves which contain ceramic offerings. Other kinds of oinochoai occur now and then, but they are common types found also in other contexts, unlike the globular pitchers which apparently never served for domestic purposes and which were never exported.¹⁷ In the fifth and fourth centuries an oinochoe—and one oinochoe only—was an essential part of the offerings in graves of adults. This appears also to be true, but to a somewhat lesser extent, in the sixth century. The single oinochoe is usual in the burials of the second half of the sixth century, but in the first half one frequently finds two or more oinochoai in the same group (notably grave 155). Groups which lack the oinochoe belong to one series of adult graves¹⁸ in which kylikes are the sole, or major, offerings. The earliest group of this kind is 148; the practice is, however, most common about the middle and third quarter of the century (graves 198 ff., and 244).

¹⁶ The small pattern skyphoi comprise the one series which is continuous through the sixth century and much of the fifth. The three most important early series died out or were completely transformed very early in the fifth century: the rayed skyphoi, the globular oinochoai, and the powder pyxides. The vases most characteristic of the fifth century, although invented much earlier, became well established at about the turn of the century, notably the lekanides and

round-mouthed oinochoai. For the influx of Attic pottery in the early fifth century, an equally decisive change in the character of the groups, see p. 152.

¹⁷ The round-mouthed oinochoai of the fifth century also were not exported. For the one exception see p. 137.

¹⁸ Children's graves, with offerings of special character, infrequently had an oinochoe.

The second important vase shape in the sixth century graves is the skyphos. Here there is no distinction between the kinds in everyday use and the grave offerings. Figured, patterned, and black-glazed skyphoi occur in great numbers, and in all kinds of graves, early and late, large and small. It is a rare burial that does not have at least one skyphos, and many have several. The exceptions are again the graves with large imported kylikes.

The third kind of vase most characteristic of the Cemetery groups is the pyxis, which, however, occurs almost exclusively in children's burials (see p. 80). The practice can be traced down through the fifth and fourth centuries. Also typical of the offerings made to children are the miniature vases, and, although pitchers and skyphoi in small sizes are most common, one also finds miniature phialai, kalathoi, and hydriai. The lekani rarely appears in the sixth century, although it to a large extent supplants the pyxis in the fifth century.

A few other shapes may be noted. Aryballoi and alabastra appear in large and small graves, and although they frequently occur in the Cemetery, they were by no means made specifically for funeral purposes. They disappear in the second quarter of the sixth century, being replaced by the lekythoi of Deianeira type (see p. 115), and at Corinth in the sixth century it is likely that the lekythos in its several forms was primarily a funeral vase. Kraters and large kitchen pots served occasionally as burial containers.¹⁹

One other circumstance helps to give the Cemetery grave groups their specific character. Almost as important as the presence of certain kinds of vases is the complete absence of shapes otherwise in common use at Corinth. A comparison of the Cemetery vases with those illustrated in *Corinth*, VII, i, which publishes the pottery found in the central excavations of the city, shows that the grave groups lack kothons, round-mouthed olpai, plates, large bowls, and ring vases.²⁰

A few sixth century vases in the Cemetery contribute something to the history of Corinthian pottery as a whole, and not merely to the knowledge of special funeral equipment. In addition to the many ordinary pyxides, one finds the globular pyxis with heavy rim (157-n, Pl. 86), the two cylindrical examples with shallow lids (128-h, Pl. 18 and 258-4, Pl. 34), and the pair of kotyle-pyxides with pattern decoration (157-q, Pl. 23 and 159-11, Pl. 24). The unusual krater with low broad foot appears three times (p. 118), and there is a black-glazed beaked oinochoe (254-1, Pl. 34) dating from the end of the century. Two shapes typical of the fifth century can be shown to have developed early in the sixth century, namely the round-mouthed oinochoe and the lekani.

Attic influence, so very strong in the fifth century, is much less important, but by no means negligible in the earlier period. Some skyphoi from about the middle of the sixth century show a definite dependence on imported models (p. 108), and at about the same time one finds lekythoi copied from Attic types. The trefoil olpe (189-1, Pl. 27) is probably another imported shape. D 43-d (Pl. 25) may be a local version of the Attic banded cups. In view of the many Attic vases found in the Cemetery, it is not surprising that their popularity should be reflected to

¹⁹ The usual form of child's burial was in a small monolithic sarcophagus (p. 72).

²⁰ One reason for this discrepancy is that the largest mass of objects from the early graves is Middle Corinthian, a period poorly represented in the finds in the city. If I recall correctly, the material from the Potters' Quarter corresponds approximately to that from the center of town, at least with respect to the kinds of shapes. On the other hand, the vases

most characteristic of the Cemetery (excepting the skyphoi) have not yet appeared in any quantity in other sections of the city. This is particularly true of the fifth and fourth century pottery. Mrs. Stillwell's excavation revealed only one of the several factories in Corinth, however, and it is very possible that another potters' establishment may be found which was devoted to the manufacture of vases intended primarily for the cult of the dead.

some extent in the local wares, but the full impact of Attic influence is not apparent until the fifth century.²¹

FIGURE DECORATION

The Early Corinthian period is represented by a few small vases of common type, aryballoi and alabastra, decorated with cocks and panthers. Three of them come from grave 129 (Pls. 18, 124); the remainder (157-j, Pls. 23, 124; D 42-f, Pl. 124; D 44-f, Pls. 30, 124) are from mixed groups, and of these the only distinctive piece is D 44-f with its delicately drawn sphinxes confronting a quadruple lotus.

In contrast to the meager selection from the last quarter of the seventh century, the Middle Corinthian period provides a fair number of figured vases which are, for the most part, large and impressive pieces, often of good quality. Comparatively early, probably to be dated to the second decade of the sixth century are the two pyxides from grave 157 (Pl. 86); they are very similar in shape except that 157-m (Pls. D, 87) has plastic female heads for handles, and 157-n has not. Their neat stocky figures are drawn in closely related styles, both reflecting the Early Corinthian tradition. Datable to the same decade is another convex-sided pyxis, 141-6 (Pls. E, 19), with even stockier figures, but by a different hand. A fourth artist, very nearly contemporary, painted the second protome pyxis, X-131 (Pls. C, 87), which has two female heads only.

Of the cups, three have the normal frieze made up of sirens, griffinbirds, and panthers (156-5, Pl. 84; 157-c, Pl. 84; D 44-c, Pl. 30); a fourth, D 44-b (Pls. B, 30), has two friezes. Nos. 156-5 and 157-c are by the same hand, and for the painters of D 44-b and D 44-c, see the catalogue. The fifth cup, 148-1 (Pl. 83), is by the Lausanne Painter, and is of interest in that it has no offset lip.

There are also a few lesser vases which stand apart from the heavy styles typical of the Middle Corinthian period. The bottle, 157-h (Pl. 86), and the two skyphoi, 157-a (Pl. 83) and 159-5 (Pl. 83), certainly derive from an early tradition, but must date from at least the middle of the first quarter of the sixth century. With them may be mentioned the two phialai from grave 157 (Pl. 84).

The remainder of the figured vases from this quarter century are all typically Middle Corinthian in style. The followers of the Dodwell Painter decorated four of the five large figured oinochoai from the Cemetery. Three (155-6, Pl. 22; 155-b, Pl. 22; and 157-f, Pl. C), all with wide neck and broad bottom, belong to the group of *Necrocorinthia* no. 1124, a heavy untidy style with lavish incision and thick filling ornament. A fourth oinochoe, 155-a (Pls. A, 85), also a broad-bottomed vase but with a tall flanged neck, is by the Geledakis Painter. The most distinctive style to be found among the oinochoai, indeed on any of the figured vases from the Cemetery, is that of D 44-e (Pls. 30, 124). Its incision is neat and deliberate, and the drawing more mannered than that on any contemporary work.

The decoration of the remaining large vases in the Middle Corinthian figured series is in the heavy style. The amphora, 141-5 (Frontispiece, Pl. 85), is one of the most striking vases from the Cemetery in its boldness of design. Another important vase is the early krater, 135-3 (Pl. 18). Of the three skyphoi, 147-1 (Pl. 83) is a pure example of the heavy manner, and the

²¹ Weinberg's statement (*Corinth*, VII, i, p. 92) that most of the pottery made at Corinth after the middle of the sixth century was in imitation of Attic pottery cannot be accepted without some reservations. At no time, not even in the fifth

century, were the various kinds of oinochoai and powder pyxides influenced by imports; for the skyphoi, see pp. 108, 124, 127-128.

two others (147-2 and 162-3, Pl. 83) belong to the group which affected shaded rosettes (Patras Painter). The Scale Painter's group is represented by the pyxis 157-o (Pl. 88). The style of the pyxis 155-c (Pl. 88) is unusually untidy and awkward.

Most of the aryballoi can be placed in this quarter century. The three with komasts (156-9, Pl. 124; 172-k and 172-l, Pl. 26), and two others (168-7, Pl. 27, and X-128) are typical of the period. Here also belong most of the aryballoi with processions of warriors.

Only three vases with incised figures can be dated with any assurance later than the first quarter of the century. The most ambitious is the krater X-134 (Pl. 89) with its panels of sirens. The skyphos, 162-3 (Pl. 83), has a chain of dancing women. The third is an aryballos with a rather well drawn but elongated siren (163-5, Pl. 25). Perhaps also to be dated in the second quarter is the pyxis, 182-7 (Pl. 88). The Cemetery had none of the fine large pots with mythological scenes drawn on a red ground which were the outstanding products of the Late Corinthian period.

Vases decorated in the silhouette style²² are amply represented among the finds from the Cemetery, the majority of them dating from the Middle Corinthian period.²³ The various degrees of divergence from the standard incised animal style are numerous: 180-1 (Pl. 27) and 172-h (Pl. 26) look like poor Middle Corinthian without incision; the goats of 141-2 (Pl. 86) and the indeterminate figures of 168-5 (Pl. 27) "straggle"; and five of the skyphoi and one pyxis, 159-12 (Pl. 24), have comparatively neat single-line figures in a dotted field. Silhouette figures occur on two pyxides from grave 224 (Pl. 33). No. 222-1 (Pl. 32) is a debased form of the usual figured cup. In addition to the four normal skyphoi with running dogs (128-c; 182-1 and 182-2, Pl. 28; X-121) there is a very tiny miniature which offers not only a dog, but what appears to be a human figure (182-3, Pls. 28, 124). The latest and one of the most successful applications of the stylized silhouette figures is the pyxis with tall sphinxes, 253-3 (Pl. 35).

The subsidiary decoration on the figured vases is often as interesting as the figures. Red²⁴ is of course used for details of the figures, but both red and white are generously applied in other ways. Most common is the wide band of glaze on which are painted narrow lines of red and white in the same way as on the black-glazed vases, for example the cock amphora or the kraters.

The figured vases in fact offer a wider selection of designs than do the pattern vases. Most of the common kinds of patterns, such as the double-dotted band, vertical zigzags, etc., occur frequently in conjunction with friezes of figures. In addition to these there are a number which do not occur on the pattern vases as such: slanting checker, whirligig, reserved daisy, scales, double rays (notably 155-c, Pl. 88), and tongues. The lotus-palmette complexes, which are found on pattern vases only in one form, the quatrefoil of the aryballoi, are an essential part of the figured frieze in many vases. In 155-a, 155-6, 157-d, 157-f, and D 44-f, it is the central motif around which the animals are grouped. The most striking example is the amphora on which the palmette fills the whole panel of one side, and reappears in smaller form between the cocks on the other (141-5, Pl. 85, Frontispiece).

PATTERN DECORATION

The term "pattern" has been adopted in preference to "linear," which would exclude not only floral but all the more elaborate forms; and to "conventionalizing" which, though excel-

²² Hopper's very useful nomenclature; *B.S.A.*, XLIV, 1949, p. 163.

²³ Skyphoi: 141-2, 142-a, 163-1, 163-2, 169-1, 180-1, 180-2. Pyxides: 159-12, 224-5, 224-6, 253-3. Others: 168-5

(oinochoe), 172-h (phiale), 222-1 (cup).

²⁴ No white has been preserved on any of the figures except for the white dots around the shields on the warrior aryballoi.

lently descriptive of many late sixth and fifth century designs, would not apply to the simpler patterns such as dots, zigzags, and bands, and which was in any case not intended to cover the elaborately decorated small vases of the seventh and earlier sixth century.²⁵

Almost every shape of vase represented in the grave groups is found with patterns. Skyphoi are the most common at all times (pp. 105, 123). Pyxides are nearly as numerous, since, with very few exceptions, these depend exclusively on patterns for their decoration. All amphoriskoi and almost all of the miniatures of standard vases, e.g., the hydriai, also appear with patterns. Oinochoai in this style are much less common, and there is one krater, 153-2 (Pl. 20). In general the shapes which are found with all three kinds of decoration tend to be much smaller when decorated with patterns.

The selection of designs found on the pattern vases from the Cemetery is not large. By far the most popular, particularly in the first half of the sixth century, is the dotted band, which is used for almost all shapes. The dots fill wide areas of the vase (141-3, Pl. 19; 159-8, Pl. 24) or are confined to a narrow space between broad glazed lines; most often there are two rows only, with the dots staggered in position.²⁶ As common as the dots are the vertical zigzags which occur chiefly on skyphoi, where the pattern is usually subordinated to other types of decoration, and on powder pyxides, where the pattern is the main decoration. The horizontal zigzag appears on a few small sixth century skyphoi, kalathoi, various pyxides, and miniature phialai.

Of other designs, the Z-pattern is found on the pyxides 156-10 (Pl. 20) and 159-11 (Pl. 24), and an elaboration of it on the rims of several kraters. The cone pattern appears rarely in this period (200-1, Pl. 31, and D 6-a). Isolated occurrences are the four-barred sigma on D 43-a (Pl. 25) and the herringbone, D 44-j (Pl. 30). All the patterns thus far mentioned occur also on figured vases which, in addition to their friezes, have a wide range of patterns (see above).

A number of small vases are decorated only with horizontal bands of glaze and added red. Most of these are careless miniature versions of shapes which are more elaborately decorated when of normal size. Among the larger vases one finds horizontal banding on three tripod pyxides (153-1, Pl. 88; 173-3, Pl. 27; 186-3, Pl. 28), the special powder pyxides (128-h, Pl. 18; 258-4, Pl. 34), a small hydria (160-9, Pl. 24), the early kalathoi (128-f, Pl. 18; 157-b), the one-handled cup (143-1, Pl. 20), and the aryballos (147-18, Pl. 21).

A related system of decoration appears on the vases in the so-called white style, which consists of wide reserved areas punctuated only here and there by narrow bands of patterns. In the more elaborate examples, which date chiefly from the Late Corinthian period, the patterns are often rather complex with many touches of added red, but the style is represented in the Cemetery only by a few vases decorated simply with glazed and double-dotted bands. These few, the two oinochoai, 180-4 (Pl. 27) and 188-4 (Pl. 29), and the bottle, 157-i (Pl. 23), date from the late MC or the beginning of the LC period; the oinochoe, 237-1 (Pl. 32), with simple bands, is much later. The representation is no larger because the shapes which most often appear with this kind of decoration were not regularly deposited as grave offerings.²⁷

²⁵ *A.J.A.*, XXXV, 1931, p. 16. There seems no justification for segregating here the later vases with floral designs from other pattern vases, since floral motifs are very infrequent among the Cemetery finds, and the more numerous vases with simpler patterns appear to form a continuous series throughout the sixth and most of the fifth centuries.

²⁶ The band of alternately spaced dots (called in the catalogue "double-dotted band") may be a careless version

of the checker pattern, which in its true form is found only on 194-3 and D 44-f. The crosshatching of 185-1 and 157-u may be an even more debased form.

²⁷ I.e., the kothons and pyxides with upright handles. For the skyphoi and the trefoil oinochoai with narrow foot, two other shapes commonly found with white-style decoration, black glaze was preferred for funeral vases. For the white style in general, see Weinberg, *Corinth*, VII, i, pp. 81-83.

Floral patterns are found on comparatively few vases of the sixth century. The one common motif is the quatrefoil, which appears on eleven aryballoi and three alabastra.²⁸ The interlocking lotus and bud pattern is used for three quite similar large vases, two oinochoai (224-4 and D 46-a, Pl. 33) and a hydria (D 46-b, Pl. 33). Other than these, the only examples with floral designs are one amphoriskos with reversing lotuses, D 44-i (Pl. 30), a single pyxis lid (235-1) with a similar but debased pattern, and a late lekanis with lotus and leaf (257-8, Pl. 34). The ovoid marks on the rim of 257-5 (Pl. 34) may well be a degeneration of the connected bud pattern.²⁹

BLACK-GLAZE DECORATION

Although the group of black-glazed vases is the second largest in the sixth century, only slightly less numerically than that of the pattern vases, the style of decoration is confined, with very few exceptions,³⁰ to skyphoi and oinochoai. Some of the vases are black all over; others have a reserved area above the foot, usually with pointed rays; and a few, all pitchers, have incised tongues at the shoulder. Almost all have the additional decoration of narrow red, or red and white lines. The group of oinochoai with incised and colored tongues on the shoulder, and, strictly speaking, all pots with red and white lines, belong to Payne's black-polychrome style, but since the same shapes occur with both simple black glaze and with polychromy, it does not seem advisable to separate the vases having the two systems of decoration. The skyphoi with multicolored bands have been segregated, however (p. 106, group i), but mainly because the shape differs from that of the skyphoi with red lines only. Shoulder tongues appear on several tall trefoil oinochoai with narrow foot (p. 109) and on two sixth century globular oinochoai (161-3, Pl. 20; 264-3, Pl. 37). The use of incised shoulder tongues and of red and white lines on black is carried into the fifth century by the large trefoil oinochoai; and the round-mouthed oinochoai (pp. 134-137) continue the custom of colored lines down through the third quarter of the century.

UNGLAZED WARES

A small number of pots found in the seventh and early sixth centuries are completely undecorated. These comprise the large coarse kitchen vessels used for pot burials and the group of round-bodied trefoil oinochoai. With very few exceptions both kinds are handmade and show clear traces of paring marks. Unlike the fifth century unglazed vases, which were sophisticated pieces turned out by potters who had the decorative effects of the clay well in mind, the sixth century unglazed wares seem to be survivals of an earlier and comparatively crude tradition of pot-making.³¹

CHRONOLOGY

The problem of establishing a chronology for the graves of the late seventh century and the first half of the sixth concerns in large part the character of the grave groups. For this period three main kinds of groups may be differentiated: the relatively few wealthy graves with

²⁸ There are no examples of the later derivations of this pattern, the cinque- and sixfoils; but see the octofoils on the krater handles, 153-2 (Pl. 20).

²⁹ As on the large skyphoi, e.g., *Necrocorinthia*, p. 334, fig. 180, a type which does not appear in the Cemetery.

³⁰ Exceptions: concave-sided pyxis, 128-g (polychrome), tripod pyxis, 188-6, aryballos, D 44-h, the kraters, X-135, X-136. See also 141-7 and 142-e.

³¹ See p. 111 for the oinochoai; the lack of decoration on the cooking pots has of course a practical purpose.

figured vases of good quality; the children's graves, often very well furnished, but with special small pots; and the large series of burials which contain only a skyphos and an oinochoe, both black-glazed. The figured vases can be dated according to Payne's chronology, and the groups in which they occur seem to be, with very few exceptions,³² consistent within themselves. The children's graves can often be related to these through the aryballoi which occur also in the richer graves. The third series, however, the graves with just two large black pots, stands almost completely independent of the others. The only areas of contact are, in the Cemetery, a few skyphoi and one oinochoe.³³ With these fixed points, it should be possible to place a typological sequence of the black-glazed oinochoai and skyphoi in accurate relation to the better dated pieces. The consensus is, however, that the skyphoi are almost hopeless for chronological purposes³⁴ and this is in large part true. A similar complexity is found among the oinochoai. For this reason many of the skyphos-oinochoe graves have been given very tentative dates. A rough sequence of development has, however, been determined for about half the graves in this third series (see summaries below, pp. 106–108, 110–111).

The sequence of the graves thus established does not conflict with the development of the few other kinds of vases found in the burials. Most of these are vases with pattern decoration, and among them the skyphoi and pyxides are most numerous. In regard to relative dating, the tripod pyxis offers welcome corroboration throughout the series, but the powder pyxis and the patterned skyphos do not show any obvious regular development (see pp. 105, 116). The aryballoi also fit well into the sequence. For the positive chronology, the aryballoi at first glance seem to present difficulties, but if the dating established by the Ures for the Rhitsona graves is followed, the aryballoi prove to be consistent with the other vases.³⁵ Other shapes, such as the bowls and phialai, which are almost always small, poor, and few, are of no significance for the chronology.

A few graves of the first half of the sixth century contain Attic vases, and these groups, if any, should offer either confirmation or contradiction of the established chronology. The fact is, however, that they give only limited help. In several cases (171, 212, 213), the Attic vase is a normal black-glazed skyphos, and the dating for this shape in Athens is no more accurately defined than for the same shape in Corinth. For the two skyphoi with red bands, see the discussion under 155. The series of banded kylikes of komast shape is also at present not sufficiently well dated to help in more than a general way. Of the five little master cups two (173–4 and 246–2) occur in very modest groups which are difficult to relate to the major sequences; the other three (202–3, 219–3, and 220–4) come from richer graves and are, at the least, not inconsistent with the Corinthian series (see catalogue, especially under 218–2, 219–1). The chief benefit gained from the presence of most of the imports is that enough examples of the Attic skyphoi and cups exist to permit one to observe a limited sequence of development among them.

³² The three groups (147, 157, 172) which include pots covering more than a decade are all graves with an unusually large number of offerings, and of these some are household objects which were not new when deposited. Probably more serious is the apparent gap between the two vases in 264. See also 272–6, 333–1, and 402–2 from the fifth century.

³³ See p. 110. Not much more can be found in other studies. Even so splendid a survey as *Necrocorinthia* leaves certain areas almost untouched and cannot include the great number of variant forms that inevitably occur in excavated

material. One reason is Payne's necessary reliance on the material from the colonies, to which, apparently, only standard forms rather than funeral vases were sent, and on museum collections which contain much typical grave furniture but from dispersed groups. Weinberg's weighing of the evidence in *Corinth*, VII, i is invaluable so far as it is applicable, but see p. 98 and note 20.

³⁴ Hopper, p. 218.

³⁵ See pp. 113–114 below.

With the chronology thus worked out, it appears that in the late seventh century very few burials were made in the area³⁶ and that the children's graves among them contained small but good groups of offerings. In the early sixth century many more interments were made and they were often very richly furnished, containing a number of excellent figured vases.³⁷ Several good groups exist which are transitional between MC and LC I, and these too have many figured vases, though of poor quality. Thereafter figured vases all but disappear, and in their stead one finds many imports, chiefly cups of the shallow banded type and a few little masters. In the second quarter of the century Corinthian vases are almost completely limited to skyphoi and globular oinochoai, with the addition of pyxides for the children's groups.

In this accounting of the pottery of the first half of the century, two points of interest appear: first, that aryballoi, so long-lived at other sites,³⁸ are found no later than the middle of the second quarter of the sixth century. Second, other figured vases disappear at the same time.³⁹ In view of the discussion prevalent concerning Payne's date for the end of the figured vases, it would be gratifying if one could consider the evidence from the Cemetery final and incontrovertible. However, because of the limitations in the choice of shape and decoration imposed by funeral customs and the more or less accidental distribution of the graves throughout the various periods, one cannot expect the history of Corinthian ceramics to be adequately illustrated by the finds in the Cemetery.

In the second half of the sixth century, the smaller number of burials and the comparative poverty of the offerings permit a chronological arrangement less secure than that for the preceding period. Attic imports date a number of the graves. Other groups contain one or two survivals of earlier types of vases, the duration of which is difficult to estimate. The skyphos-oinochoe combination continues, often, fortunately, with a stabilized shape of skyphos, but with a series of pitchers no two of which are alike. Most are survivals of the globular oinochoe shape, and of these a few⁴⁰ are near duplicates of earlier forms; the rest are late variations in which no unity or sequence can be observed. To attempt a summary of the development through this half-century would be unwise, but a few general statements may be made: there is no figured ware (except 222-1, Pl. 32 and 253-3, Pl. 35); pattern vases, including "conventionalizing" ware proper (see p. 101), continue in small numbers; and Attic vases are common, appearing in about a third of the groups. Except for 250 (Pls. 35, 79), the groups are all modest, though the Attic cups, 237-2 (Pl. 32), 244-1 (Pl. 32), 246-2 (Pl. 34), which appear alone or with only a small oinochoe, could not have been inexpensive.

LISTS AND SUMMARIES

SKYPHOI WITH FIGURED DECORATION⁴¹

128-e (Pl. 18)	147-2 (Pl. 83)	163-1 (Pl. 25)	180-2 (Pl. 27)	182-3 (Pl. 28)
141-2 (Pl. 86)	157-a (Pl. 83)	163-2 (Pl. 25)	182-1 (Pl. 28)	X-121
142-a (Pl. 19)	159-5 (Pl. 83)	169-1	182-2 (Pl. 28)	
147-1 (Pl. 83)	162-3 (Pl. 83)	180-1 (Pl. 27)		

³⁶ For the graves without offerings which may date from about this period, see p. 79.

³⁷ Compare the distribution in *Corinth*, VII, i, in which only a very few pieces from this and the following period were published, in contrast to the mass of material from the EC period.

³⁸ For example at Rhitsona (Ure, *Aryballoi*, pp. 43 ff.). The Corinthian potters must have continued making the aryballoi for provincial markets where the fashion survived

much longer than at home. A septafoil aryballos is the single late example in *Corinth*, VII, i (pl. 43, no. 364).

³⁹ Excepting 222-1 and 253-3.

⁴⁰ Notably 250-11, with which may be compared 162-4, for example. The persistence of the form is remarkable, and increases the likelihood (see p. 80) that this kind of vase was primarily a funeral object in that it reflects the strong conservatism usually found in funerary customs.

⁴¹ *Necrocorinthia*, pp. 308 f., 323 f.; Hopper, pp. 218 ff.

The four skyphoi with normal figured decoration are all Middle Corinthian. No. 159-5, with its narrow foot, is a survival of an Early Corinthian type, and 157-a, comparatively low and broad, also carries on the earlier tradition. The two from 147 are very large vases of typical Middle Corinthian shape and with animals in the heavy style. The somewhat later 162-3 has a chain of dancing women.

The shapes of the skyphoi with silhouette decoration include the small, neat Early Corinthian 128-e and X-121, with running-dog frieze, the later development of the same shape (141-2, 163-1, and 163-2), and the contemporary shallow skyphoi which resemble in shape the black-glazed skyphoi of group i (169-1, 180-2). No. 142-a has an offset rim, and the running-dog skyphoi of 182 are comparatively late miniatures. The styles of silhouette painting represented are as varied as the shapes (see above, p. 100).

PATTERN SKYPHOI⁴²

Description: small vases (between 3 and 5.5 cm. in height) with tapering walls and very small foot; vertical zigzags in handle zone, wide red and black bands below; other details as noted in catalogue.

135-1 (Pl. 18)	172-c (Pl. 26)	221-1 (Pl. 33)	D 4-a (Pl. 24)
142-b (Pl. 19)	172-d (Pl. 26)	224-2 (Pl. 33)	D 4-b (Pl. 24)
147-3 (Pl. 21)	172-e (Pl. 26)	226-1	D 4-c (Pl. 24)
147-4 (Pl. 21)	174-1 (Pl. 28)	231-1 (Pl. 32)	D 4-d (Pl. 24)
154-2 (Pl. 18)	174-2 (Pl. 28)	239-2 (Pl. 32)	D 4-e (Pl. 24)
156-3 (Pl. 20)	181-1 (Pl. 28)	247-1 (Pl. 35)	D 6-a
163-a (Pl. 25)	181-2 (Pl. 28)	250-9 (Pl. 35)	D 43-a (Pl. 25)
170-1 (Pl. 27)	188-1 (Pl. 29)	253-1 (Pl. 35)	D 43-b (Pl. 25)
172-b (Pl. 26)	200-1 (Pl. 31)	257-5 (Pl. 34)	X-122
	208-1	258-1 (Pl. 34)	

Small skyphoi with bright patterns are a typical Corinthian product through the sixth century and much of the fifth (for the latter, see p. 123). The distribution during this long period is about equal, except for the concentration in the middle of the first half of the sixth century, an incidence which seems to be fortuitous.⁴³ Their basic decoration conforms in most cases to the description above, but many of them, as noted in the catalogue, have an additional dotted band at the middle of the wall. The few examples with rays at the base (those from graves 142, 172, 174) are no earlier than the first of the series with bands, e.g., 135-1 (see catalogue, however). Six of the skyphoi listed⁴⁴ are taller than the others, i.e., over 5.5 cm.; their decoration is the same as on the smaller vases, but here the examples with rays (147-3, 147-4, X-122) are the earliest. For the miniatures, see below.

Although the system of vertical zigzags in the handle zone continues throughout the entire history of the group, the horizontal zigzag was introduced (the earliest, 231-1) in the second half of the sixth century, and eventually all but superseded the older motif. The cone pattern appears twice (200-1 and D 6-a), and buds are found on 258-1 and perhaps 257-5, but skyphoi decorated with elaborate patterns as *Necrocorinthia* no. 1516 do not exist in the Cemetery. For skyphoi with decoration on the underside, see 174-1, 174-2.

⁴² *Necrocorinthia*, pp. 279f., 334f.; Hopper, pp. 218ff.

⁴⁴ Nos. 147-3, 147-4, 163-a, 221-1, 257-5, X-122.

⁴³ Note the large number of examples in grave 172 and Deposit 4.

MINIATURE PATTERN SKYPHOI⁴⁵

160-5 (Pl. 24)	172-g (Pl. 26)	186-1 (Pl. 28)	228-1
165-c	180-3 (Pl. 27)	194-1	249-3 (Pl. 34)
172-f (Pl. 26)			

These small vases (all under 3 cm. in height) are usually broad and shallow, but a few are comparatively deep, as the pair from 172. All have vertical zigzags or lines above horizontal bands except 186-1. They date from the Middle Corinthian period down into the late third quarter of the sixth century.

BLACK-GLAZED SKYPHOI⁴⁶ (Fig. 11, Pl. 92)

Group i

129-2 (Fig. 11, Pl. 18)	160-3 (Pl. 24)	190-2 (Fig. 11)	D 2-a (Pl. 21)
130-2 (Pl. 18)	168-1 (Fig. 11, Pl. 27)	191-2 (Pl. 27)	D 3-a
131-1 (Pl. 20)	168-2 (Pl. 27)	238-1 (Pl. 32)	D 43-c (Pl. 25)
155-4 (Fig. 11, Pl. 22)	168-3 (Pl. 27)	D 1-a	X-123
155-5 (Pl. 22)			X-124
156-4 (Fig. 11, Pl. 20)			

Group ii

160-4 (Pl. 24)	173-1 (Pl. 27)	202-1 (Pl. 31)	218-1 (Fig. 11, Pl. 32)
161-2 (Pl. 20)	192-a (Pl. 30)	203-2 (Pl. 31)	221-2 (Fig. 11, Pl. 33)
164-2 (Fig. 11, Pl. 25)	193-1 (Pl. 27)	212-2 (Pl. 27)	224-3 (Pl. 33)
168-4 (Pl. 27)			

Group iii

240-2 (Pl. 32)	249-2 (Fig. 11, Pl. 34)	252-2 (Pl. 35)	264-2 (Pl. 37)
248-1 (Fig. 11)	250-10 (Fig. 11, Pl. 35)	255-1 (Fig. 11, Pl. 34)	D 5-a (Pl. 35)

The black-glazed skyphoi of the sixth century may be assigned to three major groups.⁴⁷ To group i belong the skyphoi with wide, splayed foot, polychrome lines, and narrow reserved band of fine rays. The skyphoi from the first half of the century with briefer foot, and with lines of added red only, comprise group ii. The later skyphoi, group iii, have a wide zone of rays and often interior red lines.

Group i. The large vases with flaring foot begin with the shape of 155-4, showing a full but regular curve in profile from rim to foot; this is a development of such Early Corinthian skyphoi as *Corinth*, VII, i, no. 277, pl. 36. The sharper, higher curve of 156-4 and 160-3 is a variant which appears in the full Middle Corinthian period.⁴⁸ The smaller vases, very low in proportion to their diameter, begin later than the large skyphoi of the same group and continue probably to about the middle of the century (see catalogue, grave 238). They too develop the sharply curved profile.⁴⁹ The color is distributed as follows: a white line at the rim, both inside and out; below the handles a multiple band of three white lines with red between, and

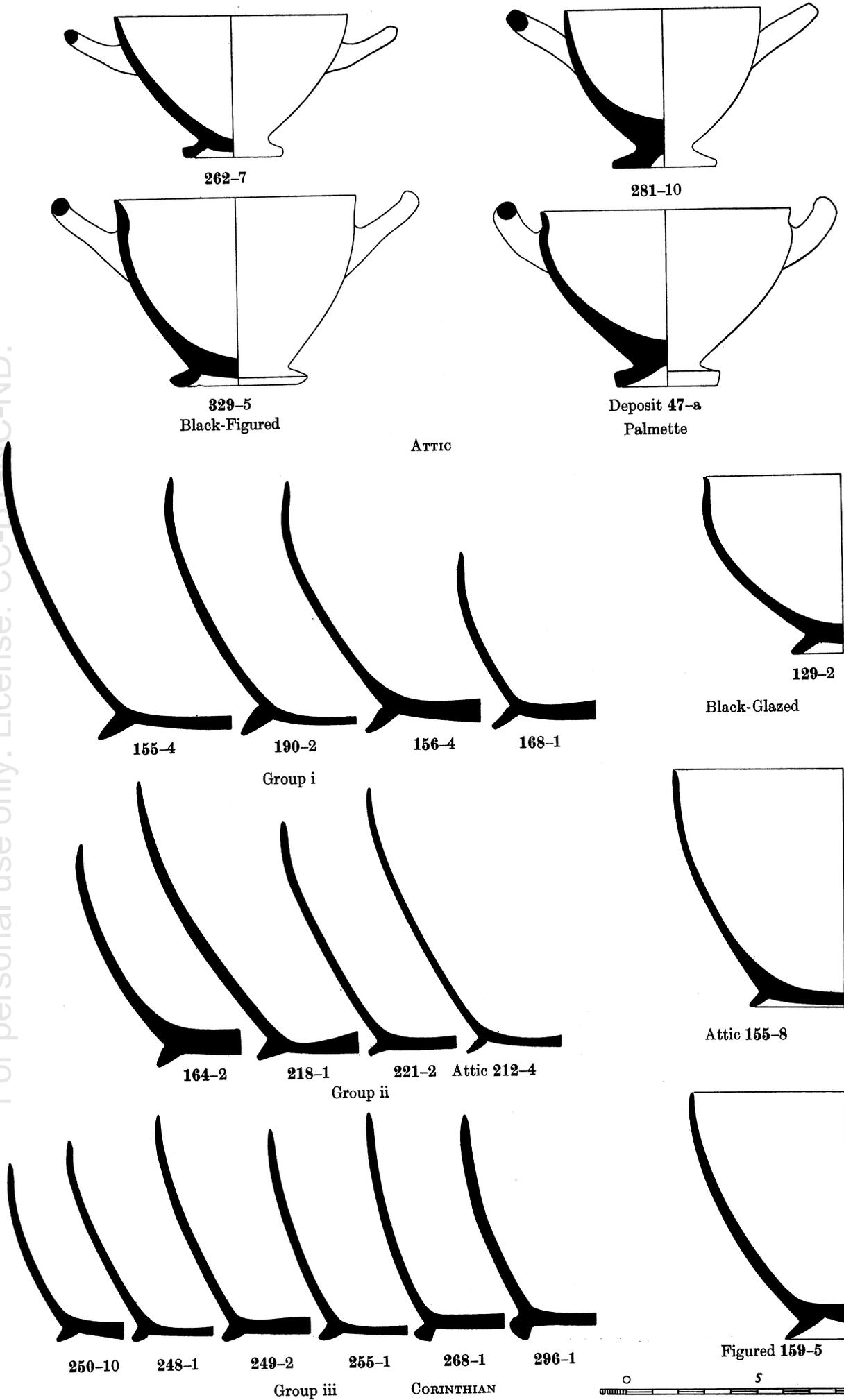
⁴⁵ *Necrocorinthia*, pp. 334f.

⁴⁶ *Necrocorinthia*, pp. 279f., 309f., 324; Hopper, pp. 218f.; *Corinth*, VII, i, pp. 64ff., 78f.

⁴⁷ Nos. 192-2 and X-123 are the only Early Corinthian black-glazed skyphoi.

⁴⁸ A still later stage is to be found in the white-style skyphos, *Corinth*, VII, i, p. 81, no. 367, pl. 44; note the high point of maximum diameter and the narrowness of the base.

⁴⁹ Compare the skyphoi of similar shape with silhouette decoration, e.g., 169-1, 180-2.



262-7

281-10

329-5
 Black-Figured

Deposit 47-a
 Palmette

Attic

129-2

Black-Glazed

155-4

190-2

156-4

168-1

Group i

Attic 155-8

164-2

218-1

221-2

Attic 212-4

Group ii

250-10

248-1

249-2

255-1

268-1

296-1

Group iii

CORINTHIAN

Figured 159-5

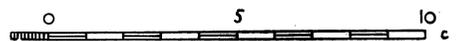


FIGURE 11. SKYPHOI

a similar band of five (wrrwr), or sometimes three lines (wrw) just above the rays; the shallow cups have only one red and two white lines below the handles.⁵⁰

Group ii. Many of the skyphoi of the second group at first resemble closely in shape the contemporary vases of the Samos group.⁵¹ The wall is rather high, curving slightly to a narrow and only slightly splayed foot. Although their position in the sequence is by no means clear, the few examples (192-a, 218-1, 224-3) with the typical brief foot but an extraordinarily broad curved wall seem to be a variant in the series, but may be a parallel development from the vases of group i. The banding consists of a red line at the rim, two red lines below the handles, two more above the rays, and a foot red on the upper surface and usually red on the underside as well.

Group iii. The series of later skyphoi show a natural development from the normal type of group ii, though Attic influence is also to be found to some extent.⁵² The shape is at first very similar to that of group ii, but the diameter of the bottom gradually increases until by the end of the century the walls are very nearly vertical. The reserved band with rays widens progressively. With 248-1 the practice is inaugurated of painting three or four red lines on the wall and floor of the inside of the skyphos, a practice which is continued far into the fifth century. That a few examples do imitate the Attic form is clear not only from their shape but from certain details of the decoration, as the lack of red at the rim and upper surface of the foot. It is likely that about the middle of the century the local type of skyphos was briefly influenced by the Attic imports, but then developed in its own way.

MINIATURE BLACK-GLAZED SKYPHOI

152-2 187-1 (Pl. 29) 188-2 (Pl. 29) 188-3 (Pl. 29)

The black-glazed miniatures, which are found only in children's graves, are poorly made little vases. Compare the more effectively decorated examples among the contemporary pattern skyphoi.

ONE-HANDLED CUP

143-1 (Pl. 20)

KYLIKES⁵³

148-1 (Pl. 83) 157-c (Pl. 84) D 43-d (Pl. 25) D 44-c (Pl. 30)
156-5 (Pl. 84) 222-1 (Pl. 32) D 44-b (Pls. B, 30) D 44-d (Pl. 124)

The kylikes from the Cemetery are all Middle Corinthian, except 222-1, and all figured except D 43-d (for fabric, see catalogue). Three (157-c, 156-5, and D 44-c) are the usual small vases with sirens and griffinbirds. Less common is the large D 44-b with two friezes; and 148-1 lacks the normal offset lip. The fragment D 44-d preserves only a male siren. Terminating the series is 222-1, a debased example with silhouette figures.

PHIALAI⁵⁴

157-d (Pls. 23, 84) 172-h (Pl. 26) 186-2 (Pl. 28) 187-2 (Pl. 29)
157-e (Pl. 84)

⁵⁰ D 2-a and 130-2 have no white preserved.

⁵¹ *Necrocorinthia*, pp. 62f., nos. 950-964. See further, catalogue 155-7.

⁵² See the comments under grave 155, p. 179, and the discussion of the imported vases, pp. 153-154

⁵³ *Necrocorinthia*, pp. 296f., 310ff., 324; Hopper, pp. 225ff.

⁵⁴ *Necrocorinthia*, pp. 312, 324; Hopper, pp. 228f.; and H. Luschey, *Die Phiale*, Bleicherode am Harz, 1939, pp. 147ff.

The three large examples are Middle Corinthian: the pair from 157 have crude animal friezes, and 172-h has a chain of dancing women in silhouette. The other two are simply-decorated miniatures from children's graves of the Late Corinthian period.

TREFOIL OINOCHOAI WITH NARROW FOOT⁵⁵

147-5 (Pl. 21)	218-2 (Pl. 32)	224-4 (Pl. 33)	D 44-e (Pls. 30, 124)
147-6 (Pl. 21)	219-1 (Pl. 32)	247-2 (Pl. 35)	D 46-a (Pl. 33)
159-6 (Pl. 24)	220-1 (Pl. 32)	D 2-b (Pl. 21)	

One of these oinochoai is figured, two have pattern decoration, and the remainder are black glazed. The figured D 44-e has a very strange shape, and is probably unique; for the shape and the unusual style of drawing, see catalogue. The two examples with patterns (224-4, D 46-a) are probably the latest of the small-footed trefoil oinochoai, dating at or just after the middle of the century. The designs are interlocked lotus flowers and buds, and the subsidiary decoration is polychrome.

Only four examples, all of them black with colored tongues on the shoulder, belong to the common type illustrated in *Necrocorinthia*, p. 33, fig. 10 G. The earliest of the four is the comparatively stout 147-5 from a good Middle Corinthian group; the others must date about the middle of the century with 219-1 perhaps slightly earlier than 218-2 and 220-1. The distribution of color is the same except for 219-1 which has pairs of red tongues instead of a single one alternating with the white and black. The remaining oinochoai in the group are all black-glazed and of widely varying shapes and sizes (see catalogue).

BROAD-BOTTOMED OINOCHOAI⁵⁶

141-4 (Pl. 19)	155-b (Pl. 22)	160-6 (Pl. 24)	188-4 (Pl. 29)
147-7 (Pl. 21)	156-6 (Pl. 20)	160-8 (Pl. 24)	253-2 (Pl. 35)
155-6 (Pl. 22)	156-7 (Pl. 20)	168-5 (Pl. 27)	D 4-f (Pl. 24)
155-a (Pls. A, 22, 85)	157-f (Pls. C, 23)	180-4 (Pl. 27)	

In the series from the Cemetery, the broad-bottomed trefoil oinochoe appears in a number of variant forms and with all the major types of decoration. The most common shape, with broad rounded shoulder and very short wide neck, is found with friezes of figures, black glaze, or patterns.⁵⁷ Variants of this form, none of them common, include the figured 157-f, with sloping shoulder, and the series with short narrow neck.⁵⁸ The shape with tall flanged neck is represented by the figured 155-a and the black-glazed 141-4. The figured miniature (168-5) with pear-shaped body has been included here for want of a more appropriate category.

Almost all of these vases were found in Middle Corinthian groups. Later are two small pitchers in the white style from the second quarter of the sixth century (180-4, 188-4) and 253-2, a miniature from the fourth quarter which, with its cylindrical body, is typologically closer to the small vases of the fifth century.

⁵⁵ *Necrocorinthia*, pp. 298f., 314f., 325; Hopper, pp. 233ff.

⁵⁶ *Necrocorinthia*, pp. 299, 315, 325; Hopper, pp. 237ff. For a recently found figured example with a shape somewhat later than 155-a, see *Ath. Mitt.*, LXXI, 1956, Beilage 40, from a grave near the Diolkos at the Isthmus of Corinth. See also the three black-glazed pieces from Syracuse, *Not. Scav.*, 1956, p. 122, fig. 5.

⁵⁷ With figures: 155-6, 155-b; with black glaze: 156-6; with patterns: 188-4 (a small vase), and D 4-f.

⁵⁸ Black-glazed: 147-7, 156-7, 160-6; with patterns: 160-8, 180-4, and the miniature 253-2.

GLOBULAR OINOCHOAI⁵⁹

Description: small trefoil mouth, sharply offset from the short cylindrical neck; handle rising slightly above lip; large body in the shape of a compressed globe; foot slightly splayed; black glaze over all except underside; on shoulder and lower body groups of narrow red and white lines; red on foot.

130-3 (Pl. 18)	164-3 (Pl. 25)	213-3 (Pl. 32)	249-4 (Pl. 34)
131-2 (Pl. 20)	168-6 (Pl. 27)	221-3 (Pl. 33)	250-11 (Pl. 35)
141-3 (Pl. 19)	171-1 (Pl. 26)	231-2 (Pl. 32)	252-3 (Pl. 35)
159-7 (Pl. 24)	187-3 (Pl. 29)	237-1 (Pl. 32)	257-6 (Pl. 34)
160-7 (Pl. 24)	190-3 (Pl. 92)	238-2 (Pl. 32)	264-3 (Pl. 37)
161-3 (Pl. 20)	192-b (Pl. 30)	240-3 (Pl. 32)	D 1-b (Pl. 92)
162-4 (Pl. 25)	203-3 (Pl. 31)	246-1 (Pl. 34)	D 3-b (Pl. 92)
162-5 (Pl. 25)	212-3 (Pl. 27)		X-126

One of the largest and most important series of sixth century vases is the group of globular oinochoai. A few, as 141-3 and 237-1, are small pattern oinochoai, and there is one unglazed (130-3) and one miniature black-glazed example (168-6).⁶⁰ The others are large, black pitchers with polychrome bands. For the unglazed globular oinochoai, which are of a basically different shape, see below, p. 111.

The series does not offer a simple, clear scheme of development, which is to be regretted in that oinochoai of this shape are so often found in small groups, usually with only a single black-glazed skyphos. A certain number of them, however, can be arranged into a more or less satisfactory sequence (see Pl. 92).

What appears to be the earliest form is very squat with sloping shoulder; one (131-2) was found with a skyphos which is probably to be dated not long after 600 B.C., and a second is part of a group with fully developed Middle Corinthian skyphoi (160). Probably about the end of the first quarter of the century somewhat larger vases occur, still very squat, but with a higher, flat shoulder (162-4, 161-3, D 1-b). A few examples with quite deep body (162-5, 164-3, 171-1, D 3-b) seem to follow shortly after.⁶¹ Around the middle of the century one finds several unusually large oinochoai which make up a comparatively homogeneous group: 192-b, 212-3, 213-3, 190-3. These are again very broad, but the neck shows for the first time a distinct curve in profile, and the handle is higher and the contraction of the foot more pronounced. Throughout this half century, odd shapes occur which can be dated only by their contexts, if at all. Notable are the primitive-appearing 130-3, the strange 159-7, which may reflect the proportions of the broad-bottomed oinochoai, and the poorly made examples, 187-3, 203-3, 221-3.

In the second half of the century one finds either static forms, such as 250-11 and 252-3, which reflect a strong conservatism, or, more often, late variants of the basic shape, each one an isolated piece. The series continues into the fifth century (see p. 130) when a few examples are found so conservative in shape that it is only on the evidence of the accompanying skyphoi that they can be dated so late. The common large trefoil oinochoe typical of the fifth century (pp. 130-132) seems to be an outgrowth of such variant forms as 240-3 and 238-2.

⁵⁹ *Necrocorinthia*, p. 337; Hopper, pp. 236f.

⁶⁰ Figured examples in this shape are not known. For Brooklyn 35.641, an ancient vase with modern frieze, see the

account by D. A. Amyx, *Brooklyn Museum Bulletin*, XXI, 1960, pp. 9ff.

⁶¹ Most of the chronology has been based on grave 162.

The arrangement of the colored lines differs throughout the series. For the most part there seems to be no correlation between the shape and the system of decoration. Only two examples have incised and painted tongues on the shoulder, 161-3 and 264-3. A few comparatively early pieces have at the shoulder a band of five lines alternating white and red (wrwrw), and on the lower body one red between white lines (131-2, 160-7, 162-4, and see also the variant system on the later 249-4). The consistent group of very large mid-century pitchers shows a simpler arrangement with two red between white lines (wrrw) and two red lines only on the lower body. A few preserve only red lines, both at shoulder and below, perhaps accidentally in 203-3, but probably red only was applied on 164-3, 221-3, and 246-1. Late examples have red also on neck and mouth, as in the fifth century. Apparently no color at all was put on the late 252-3 and 257-6.

The globular trefoil oinochoai must have been made primarily if not exclusively for grave furniture. I know of no sixth century examples found in the central excavations at Corinth. No doubt because of their restricted function, they were not exported. In museum collections, where the provenience is known, all oinochoai of the shape were obtained in Corinth or Athens.⁶²

HANDMADE UNGLAZED TREFOIL OINOCHOAI

Description: soft pale clay, unglazed; paring marks on neck and body; trefoil mouth with narrow lip, high loop handle, wide neck, globular body, flat bottom without foot.

142-c (Pl. 19)	163-3 (Pl. 25)	172-i (Pl. 26)	174-4 (Pl. 28)
143-2 (Pl. 20)	163-4	172-j (Pl. 26)	182-4 (Pl. 28)
156-8 (Pl. 20)	170-2 (Pl. 27)	173-2 (Pl. 27)	206-2
157-g (Pl. 23)	170-3	174-3 (Pl. 28)	X-125

The datable pitchers of this type (Fig. 14) are all Middle Corinthian but the type is a survival from a period at least as early as the Protocorinthian. In the large vases of this series no development is discernable, though it may be possible that those with the more sharply differentiated shoulder are somewhat later. No. 172-j, though found with Middle Corinthian vases, including another, more developed unglazed oinochoe, seems by far the most primitive. Also of early form is 182-4, with its long neck and small body (cf. 87-5). Nos. 173-2 and 206-2 are small vases which may be wheelmade. For other sixth century handmade vases, see p. 118. See also *Corinth*, VII, i, pl. 37, no. 301 and pl. 43, no. 357, EC and MC respectively; and note the similarity of shape to that of the bronze pitcher, *Perachora*, I, pl. 61, 14.

A number of very similar jugs have been found at the Argive Heraeum. It is not impossible that these, like many other dedications found at the sanctuary, were imports from Corinth, but an Argive origin also seems possible. See *Hesperia*, XXI, 1952, pp. 202ff., pl. 58. An explanation of the survival of such a crude technique may perhaps be found in the "Doric" pots excavated at Asine, very rude pieces found side by side with well-made sub-Mycenaean vases.⁶³

⁶² The one exception is the very early piece in Madrid, *CVA*, II (III C), pl. 2, 7, which is reported to be from Alga. One wonders, in view of the Greek provenience of the other Corinthian vases from the same collection (Asensi), if this too might not have been purchased abroad. Cf. for the shape our 161-3.

On the basis of the Cemetery series, it may now be possible to date some of the examples in European museums some-

what more accurately: Copenhagen, *CVA*, II, pl. 83, 10, early second quarter of the sixth century; pl. 83, 8, probably last quarter. Hague, Scheurleer, *CVA*, I (IIIC), pl. 3, 4, mid-sixth century or a bit later. Paris, Rodin, *CVA*, pl. 6, 6, second half of the sixth century (cf. our 252-3 and 221-3). Louvre, *CVA*, VI (III Ca), pl. 7, 17, perhaps second quarter. Braunschweig, *CVA*, pl. 5, 7, mid-sixth century.

⁶³ *Asine*, pp. 435f.

OLPAI⁶⁴

169-2

187-4 (Pl. 29) 189-1 (Pl. 27) 194-2 (Pl. 92) 257-7 (Pl. 34)

No. 189-1 is a large black-glazed olpe of Attic type, with trefoil mouth; 187-4 and 194-2 are miniatures of approximately the same shape. An unusual small vase with round mouth and offset shoulder, 257-7, dates from the end of the sixth century. The typical Corinthian olpe with round mouth and figured decoration is not found in the Cemetery. For 169-2, see catalogue.

BLACK-GLAZED BEAKED OINOCHOE

254-1 (Pl. 34)

ROUND-MOUTHED OINOCHOAI⁶⁵

191-3 (Pl. 27) 255-2 (Pl. 34) D 5-b (Pl. 35) D 6-b (Pl. 92)

251-1 (Pl. 34) 258-2 (Pl. 34) D 5-c (Pl. 35) X-127 (Pl. 92)

Except for 255-2, a very early form of Type B (pp. 136-137), the above belong to the Type A series of round-mouthed oinochoai (Fig. 14, pp. 134-136). No. 191-3 is by far the earliest, probably from the second quarter of the sixth century; the remainder, most of which have a sloping shoulder, belong to the end of the century and are the forerunners of the large fifth century series.

BOTTLES⁶⁶

157-h (Pls. 23, 86) 157-i (Pl. 23) 159-8 (Pl. 24)

The small group of bottles comprises one figured and two pattern vases, and of these the figured vase, 157-h, has, as well as its frieze, the largest selection of patterns. The decoration of 157-i is in the white style, and that of 159-8 is confined to dots and bands. The shapes range from the continuous outline of 159-8 through the intermediate 157-h to the sharply offset shoulder of 157-i. Since two of the three examples were found in grave 157, the vases of which cover a relatively long period, the North Cemetery bottles offer no evidence to confirm or refute Amyx's suggestion that the slender tapering shape is the earlier.⁶⁷

HYDRIAI⁶⁸

135-2 (Pl. 18) 160-9 (Pl. 24) D 45-a D 46-b (Pl. 33)

The hydriai from the Cemetery are pattern vases: one large Late Corinthian example (D 46-b) with a panel of chained lotus buds, and the remainder Middle Corinthian miniatures with simple tongues and bands.

AMPHORAS⁶⁹

141-5 (Pls. 19, 85, 154-5 (Pl. 15) 194-4 (Pl. 105)

Frontispiece)

⁶⁴ *Necrocorinthia*, p. 326; Hopper, p. 242.⁶⁵ *Necrocorinthia*, p. 337; Hopper, pp. 236ff.⁶⁶ *Necrocorinthia*, pp. 313f.; Hopper, pp. 247f.; Amyx, p. 226.⁶⁷ Amyx, p. 226. Hopper, p. 247, suggests that both types

are probably contemporary. The Baltimore example, Walters Art Gallery no. 48.192, also Middle Corinthian, has a very wide bottom tapering upward to the mouth.

⁶⁸ *Necrocorinthia*, p. 336; Hopper, p. 245.⁶⁹ *Necrocorinthia*, pp. 300, 316, 327; Hopper, pp. 243f.

No. 141-5 is a small amphora strikingly decorated in a heavy Middle Corinthian style. The others are two of a number of large coarse vessels used for the interment of infants (see p. 73). Some of the large burial pots which were not inventoried may well have been similar amphoras.

ARYBALLOI WITH FIGURED DECORATION⁷⁰

129-3 (Pls. 18, 124)	163-5 (Pl. 25)	172-l (Pl. 26)	D 44-f (Pls. 30, 124)
156-9 (Pls. 20, 124)	168-7 (Pl. 27)	D 42-f (Pl. 124)	X-128
157-j (Pls. 23, 124)	172-k (Pl. 26)		

The most distinctive of the ten figured aryballoi is also the earliest, D 44-f, with its tiny sphinxes. Nos. 129-3 and 157-j, with cocks, and D 42-f with panther, are also Early Corinthian, but modest work probably to be dated to the end of the period. The style of the three examples with birds and sirens is late: Middle Corinthian for 168-7 and X-128, and probably a bit later still for 163-5. Also Middle Corinthian are the three komast aryballoi from graves 156 and 172. For aryballoi with warriors, see below. No flat-bottomed aryballoi were found.

WARRIOR ARYBALLOI⁷¹

Description: small spherical aryballoi; black rings on the mouth, dots on the edge; tongues on the shoulder; bounding lines above and below frieze; two or more horizontal lines on the handle, with blank area below; in frieze, four warriors marching to right, carrying shields with purple centers, and spears held forward; no filling ornament.

142-d (Pl. 19)	147-11 (Pl. 21)	159-9 (Pl. 24)	172-m (Pl. 26)
147-8 (Pl. 21)	147-12 (Pl. 21)	159-10 (Pl. 24)	182-5 (Pl. 28)
147-9 (Pl. 21)	147-13 (Pl. 21)	170-4 (Pl. 27)	182-6 (Pl. 28)
147-10 (Pl. 21)	147-14 (Pl. 21)		

The fourteen examples listed above include three different kinds of warrior aryballoi. Four of them (147-11, 147-12, 159-9, 159-10) show warriors with almost recognizable features, carrying their spears back over their shoulders. The figures on four others (147-13, 147-14, 142-d, 170-4) hold shields of a different kind: three closely-set vertical incisions, glaze on the left half, purple on the right.⁷² Of the third, and most common type, as noted in the description above, two examples (147-9, 147-10) have patterns under the handle, a detail which at Rhitsona⁷³ is characteristic of the earlier series. That the first two kinds are Middle Corinthian is clear from their contexts, notably 142 and 159; and the finding of these two in addition to at least some of the third kind in grave 147 shows that they must all be nearly contemporary. The pair from 182, although they have a much squatter body, need not be much later. Our series in general resembles most closely the Rhitsona aryballoi from the graves of Ure's group B; his date of 600-590 B.C. for the group appears only slightly early to be consistent with the majority of the large vases found with the aryballoi in grave 147.⁷⁴

⁷⁰ *Necrocorinthia*, pp. 287ff., 303f., 319f.; Hopper, pp. 197ff.

⁷¹ *Necrocorinthia*, pp. 288f., 320; Hopper, pp. 200f.; Ure, *Aryballoi*, pp. 38ff.

⁷² This form of shield occurs also on earlier, better-drawn aryballoi, e.g., *Clara Rhodos*, VI, p. 17, fig. 7, pl. 1, grave 2; *Délos*, X, pl. 24, nos. 274 and 300. Note also the example with hailstone fillers from Selinus, *Mon. Ant.*, XXXII, 1927,

pl. 88, 8; and the amphoriskos, Brussels, *CVA*, I (III C), pl. 1, 28.

⁷³ Ure, *Aryballoi*, pp. 38, 39.

⁷⁴ *Aryballoi*, p. 23. See also Reading, *CVA*, I, pl. 4, nos. 7-11, and pp. 8, 9, where the dates given in the earlier publications are maintained approximately (grave 86, with group C aryballoi, is dated 580-570 B.C.).

QUATREFOIL ARYBALLOI⁷⁵

Description: spherical body; black rings on the mouth, dots at the edge; horizontal bands on the handle, star below handle. On body, quatrefoil pattern: four oval leaves, points outward; connecting member above, three arcs with "comb" along top; at bottom, three or four arcs and one zigzag, with three short tongues below; at center, long ellipse; purple for large leaves, center line of ellipse and tongues.

147-15 (Pl. 21)	157-k (Pl. 23)	163-c (Pl. 25)	D 44-g (Pl. 30)
147-16 (Pl. 21)	157-l (Pl. 23)	172-n (Pl. 26)	D 45-b
147-17 (Pl. 21)	163-b (Pl. 25)	180-5 (Pl. 27)	

Although quatrefoil aryballoi occur in almost uncountable numbers elsewhere, only eleven examples were found in the Cemetery. The earliest are the two (147-16, 147-17) from grave 147, distinguishable from the rest in having a comb instead of petals between the two lower leaves. A few (157-k, 157-l, 172-n, D 44-g, D 45-b) have petals on the mouth. No. 172-n is exceptional in being larger and more elaborate than the usual kind. The rest are homogeneous in character, except that 180-5 is small and poor. The combed examples from 147 would date the beginning of the Cemetery series toward the end of the Middle Corinthian period. The remainder follow soon after, and belong to the graves transitional between Middle and Late Corinthian. Although the main group corresponds most closely to the aryballoi from the Rhitsona graves of Group C,⁷⁶ especially in their use of the three petals, enough early characteristics are present, as the dots on the edge of the mouth and the patterns below the handles, to make a transitional position between Middle and Late Corinthian quite reasonable. No examples of the aryballoi with the cinque- and sixfoil type of decoration were found in the Cemetery.

PATTERN ARYBALLOS

147-18 (Pl. 21)

BLACK-GLAZED ARYBALLOS

D 44-h (Pl. 30)

ALABAISTRA⁷⁷

129-4 (Pls. 18, 124)	163-6 (Pl. 25)	163-8 (Pl. 25)	X-129
129-5 (Pls. 18, 124)	163-7 (Pl. 25)	172-o (Pl. 26)	X-130

The three early figured pieces are small vases with common subjects: cocks (129-4), panther (129-5), and panther-bird (X-129). The one large example (172-o) alternates bands of scale pattern with rows of marching warriors. Less usual is the quatrefoil on the three alabastra from grave 163, a motif found almost exclusively on aryballoi. X-130 is an undecorated vase of local fabric but of a shape foreign to Corinth.

AMPHORISKOI⁷⁸

188-5 (Pl. 29) D 44-i (Pl. 30) D 44-j (Pl. 30) D 44-k (Pl. 30)

⁷⁵ *Necrocorinthia*, pp. 320f.; Ure, *Aryballoi*, pp. 43ff.; see also Hopper, p. 201.

⁷⁶ The dating of these, as of the other aryballoi, follows well the chronology established by the Ures; see particularly

Reading, *CVA*, I, pp. 9f., pl. 5.

⁷⁷ *Necrocorinthia*, pp. 281ff., 303ff.; Hopper, pp. 192ff.

⁷⁸ *Necrocorinthia*, pp. 314, 324; Hopper, p. 245.

The four amphoriskoi are probably all of the Late Corinthian period. Three are stout vases with rather elaborate patterns; the fourth, D 44-k, found in the same mixed deposit as two of the larger examples, is slender and decorated in the white style.

BLACK-GLAZED LEKYTHOI⁷⁹

219-2 (Pl. 32) 220-3 (Pl. 32) 250-12 (Pl. 35) 258-3 (Pl. 34)
220-2 (Pl. 32)

These Corinthian imitations of the black-glazed Attic lekythoi of the Deianeira class (see 219-4) first appear in the Cemetery about the middle of the sixth century. They differ from the Attic in the shallower mouth and the more widely splayed foot. Although the shape soon disappeared in Athens, it remained nearly static in Corinth, showing only a decrease in size and a narrowing at the shoulder during its century of existence (see p. 140 for the fifth century examples). Cf. the lekythos found at Rhitsona, which appears to be Corinthian and slightly earlier than ours (Ure, *Aryballoi*, pl. 12, 86.266).

PYXIDES WITH CONCAVE SIDES⁸⁰

128-g (Pl. 18) 154-3 (Pl. 18) 157-r (Pl. 23) 170-5 (Pl. 27)
141-7 (Pl. 19) 156-10 (Pl. 20) 157-s (Pl. 23)

Five of these pyxides follow the development recognized by Payne, and are, for the most part, quite normal examples of the type. The series shows most clearly the gradual narrowing of the body and the contraction of the Protocorinthian type of turned knob. The first, 128-g, with black-polychrome decoration, is Early Corinthian. The rest are later, and that the series continues not only into the Middle Corinthian period but down to its very end is shown by the late and carelessly-made 170-5 with its crudely modelled knob. The usual decoration is some form of the dotted band; base triangles occur only on 128-g and, in debased form, on 156-10. For the seventh pyxis, 141-7, which is of interest for both its shape and decoration, see catalogue. There are no figured examples.

PYXIDES WITH CONVEX SIDES AND NO HANDLES⁸¹

141-6 (Pls. E, 19) 156-11 (Pl. 20) 157-u (Pl. 23) 186-4 (Pl. 28)
155-c (Pl. 88) 157-n (Pls. 86, 124) 157-v (Pl. 23) D 44-l (Pl. 30)

Two of the three figured examples (the fine 141-6 and the coarse 155-c) and all the small pattern vases are of normal shape.⁸² The patterns are chiefly dots and bands. The unusual 157-n is very similar in shape and in its style of drawing to the protome pyxis, 157-m. All are Middle Corinthian except for perhaps 186-4 and D 44-l, which may date from the beginning of Late Corinthian I.

PYXIDES WITH CONVEX SIDES AND VARIOUS HANDLES

157-m (Pls. D, 86, 87) 157-p (Pl. 23) 224-6 (Pl. 33) X-131 (Pls. C, 87)
157-o (Pl. 88)

⁷⁹ *Necrocorinthia*, pp. 324f., esp. no. 1378, fig. 170.

⁸⁰ *Necrocorinthia*, pp. 273, 292f., 305; Hopper, pp. 205ff.

⁸¹ *Necrocorinthia*, pp. 293, 305f., 322, 331; Hopper, pp. 210f.

⁸² Note, however, the tall turned knob on the lid of 141-6.

Three female protomes appear as handles on 157-m, and two on X-131, both figured vases. A third figured pyxis, 157-o, has ring handles. The pyxis with upright handles, elsewhere so common, is represented only by a large dotted vase, 157-p, and by 224-6, a figured miniature.

TRIPOD PYXIDES⁸³

153-1 (Pl. 88)	182-7 (Pl. 88)	194-3 (Pl. 88)	253-3 (Pl. 35)
159-13 (Pl. 24)	186-3 (Pl. 28)	235-1	X-132
165-d (Pl. 88)	188-6 (Pl. 29)	239-3 (Pl. 32)	X-133 (Pl. 88)
173-3 (Pl. 27)			

Most popular of the sixth century pyxides, this shape appears twice with figured decoration (182-7 and 253-3), once with black glaze (188-6), and ten times with patterns. The development of the shape progresses as usual toward a taller, thinner vase; there is also a tendency to increase the over-all size. The knob develops from a broad flat button to a rather high, but small, inverted cone; and the lid, which is flat on the earliest pyxis (the Middle Corinthian 153-1) curves sharply upward in the later examples (as 253-3, from the last quarter of the century). For the fifth century successor, see p. 143. The domed lid and high supports of 182-7 are exceptional.

The pattern vases are simply decorated with horizontal bands and, on the supports, some common motif as dots, checker, or zigzag. No. 159-13 is in the white style, and the isolated lid, 235-1, has a debased floral chain.

POWDER PYXIDES⁸⁴

128-h (Pl. 18)	159-12 (Pl. 24)	168-9 (Pl. 27)	225-1 (Pl. 32)
157-t (Pl. 88)	168-8 (Pl. 88)	224-5 (Pl. 33)	258-4 (Pl. 34)

Six of the powder pyxides from the Cemetery are of the usual shape: a low cylinder with the wall of the lid covering the wall of the box. Two (128-h and 258-4) are also cylindrical, but taller vases with a shallow lid resting on the rim of the box; their decoration consists of horizontal bands of red and black, and 128-8 has also lines of bright yellow.

Few of the normal pyxides come from well-dated groups, and it is difficult to apply the usual criterion of increasing height to establish their sequence.⁸⁵ The fifth century examples (p. 144) are certainly taller, but in the preceding century a better indication may be (for the Cemetery series, at least) the diminishing of the moulding at the lower edge of the lid (compare 168-9 with 224-5, for example). Vertical zigzags in various combinations with horizontal bands form the decoration of all the pyxides; 159-12 and 224-5 have also a narrow frieze of silhouette figures on the lid.

KOTYLE-PYXIDES⁸⁶

157-q (Pl. 23)	159-11 (Fig. 12, Pl. 24)
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The two examples from the Cemetery are both pattern vases and, as such, are important additions to this small class. That they are later than 600 B.C., the date suggested for the

⁸³ *Necrocorinthia*, pp. 293, 308, 323, 332; Hopper, pp. 215f.

⁸⁴ *Necrocorinthia*, pp. 293f., 333; Hopper, pp. 216ff.

⁸⁵ See Hopper's comment, p. 217.

⁸⁶ *Necrocorinthia*, pp. 295f., 310; Hopper, pp. 223ff.

disappearance of the shape,⁸⁷ is certain; there is no reason for making 159-11 any earlier than the other vases in the grave, and 157-q is a companion piece to the convex pyxis with upright handles in the same group, a shape not found before the Middle Corinthian period.

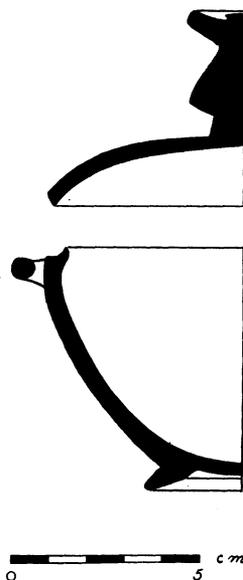


FIGURE 12. KOTYLE-PYXIS, 159-11 (1:2)

PYXIS-KALATHOI

154-4 (Pl. 18) 170-6 (Pl. 27)

Hopper's name for this shape is descriptive of both function and shape.⁸⁸ The two vases are probably both Middle Corinthian, in spite of the dissimilarity in shape; and both are decorated with simple patterns. No lid was found with 170-6; for that of 154-4, see catalogue.

KALATHOI

128-f (Pl. 18) 157-b 186-5 (Pl. 28)

Two of the kalathoi are deep cups with tapering sides; the third (186-5) is a miniature with a rolled handle across the top. A few horizontal lines decorate all three. For fifth century examples, see p. 149.

LEKANIDES⁸⁹

142-e (Pl. 19) 252-4 (Pl. 35) 257-8 (Pl. 34) 258-5 (Pl. 34)

The sixth century lekanides are all pattern vases. The earliest, 142-e, is unquestionably Middle Corinthian (see catalogue). The other lekanides are much later, the first of a long series which belongs mainly to the first part of the fifth century (see pp. 144-146). The example in Vienna, *Necrocorinthia*, p. 308, no. 920, fig. 148, may well be transitional between our 142-e and 252-4. For Protoattic examples of this shape, see Munich, *CVA*, III, pl. 134, 4-7.

BOWLS

157-1 160-10 (Pl. 24) 195-1 253-4 (Pl. 35)
157-w (Pl. 23) 168-10 (Pl. 27) 218-3 (Pl. 32)

⁸⁷ Hopper, p. 224.

⁸⁸ *Necrocorinthia*, pp. 292f.; Hopper, pp. 209f.

⁸⁹ *Necrocorinthia*, pp. 312, 336; see also p. 308, no. 920, there called a pyxis. Hopper, pp. 229f.

These small dishes belong to no large series and conform to no specific type; probably they were household utensils serving only infrequently as grave offerings. Except for 160-10, with unglazed walls and a red rim, they are black-glazed and rather poorly made. The two odd bowls from grave 157 are stemmed, and it is possible that they are not Corinthian.

KRATERS⁹⁰

135-3 (Pl. 89) X-134 (Pl. 89) X-135 (Pl. 89) X-136 (Pl. 89)
153-2 (Pl. 20)

Two of the sixth century kraters are figured: the Middle Corinthian 135-3 and the Late Corinthian X-134. No. 153-2, also Middle Corinthian, is an unusual piece with pattern decoration. The two black-glazed examples are Early Corinthian. Nos. 135-3, X-135, and X-136 are of the type with low foot and without handle plates.⁹¹

HANDMADE POTS (CHYTRAI)

250-13 (Pl. 35) X-138 (Pl. 99) X-139 X-140
X-137

These crude handmade pots, nearly globular, with a very wide mouth and narrow out-turned rim, were probably cooking pots later used for interring infants (see p. 73, and the amphoras, p. 113). Usually there is one handle (two on X-138, X-139) curving out from the rim and down to the shoulder. Most show paring marks. The pots are difficult to date since the type persisted for a long time with very little change, and none of the large examples were found in any context. Any of the above except the miniature 250-13 could be seventh century in date.⁹² See also the later 495-6.

FRAGMENTS

X-141 (Pl. 98) X-142 (Pl. 96)

⁹⁰ *Necrocorinthia*, pp. 300ff., 316ff., 328ff.; Hopper, pp. 249ff.

⁹¹ *Necrocorinthia*, p. 317, no. 1175. To these may be added the examples in Corinth, *Corinth*, VII, i, pl. 32, no. 233; and *Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, p. 218, pl. 79, D 13. In reference to

the restoration of the foot of the former, see catalogue, X-136.

⁹² Cf. *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 597, fig. 21, no. 161; and see *Pots and Pans of Classical Athens*, American School of Classical Studies at Athens, figs. 40-44, 62.

3. CORINTHIAN POTTERY OF THE FIFTH AND FOURTH CENTURIES

SHAPES

The most common shapes of the later period are derived from types already well established in the sixth century: the skyphos, the trefoil oinochoe, and the lekanis. The local skyphos, almost untouched by Attic influence, appears in an unbroken series from Protocorinthian times down to at least the end of the fourth century—by that time degenerate and long since deprived of its rays, but essentially the true Corinthian skyphos. The shape of the traditional oinochoe with shoulder incisions and colored lines becomes diffused into a series of variants and dies out in the third quarter of the fifth century. It is replaced in part by the increasing numbers of small trefoil oinochoai and round-mouthed oinochoai.⁹³ The lekanides at first retain the early shape and decoration, but in the second half of the century, when they become much more numerous, they lose their painted decoration, and the emphasis is on the elaborate ridging of the lid.

Several new shapes appear during the fifth century, all characteristically local and probably quite independent of Attic influence. Most important are the various oinochoai, the one-handled cup, the miniature bowl, and the miniature banded lekythos, all components of typical fifth century groups. Lamps first occur about the middle of the fifth century, Type V the earliest, followed by well-made IV's; they become a standard part of the offerings, however, only in the fourth century, when special, non-functional lamps were made apparently for funeral use only.⁹⁴

In the fourth century, all the shapes of local origin are survivals of older types.⁹⁵ The semi-glazed skyphos, the various oinochoai, and the lekanides show no basic change, merely a decline in quality. The only types which can possibly be considered as new local inventions are the unglazed powder pyxis, and the miniatures such as the tiny amphoras and hydriai.

Although the new shapes show that during the fifth century the Corinthian potters maintained a substantial amount of independence and originality, Attic influence was nonetheless very strong. For about the first two-thirds of the century the demand for certain kinds of vases was adequately supplied by imports, notably the lekythoi, kylikes, and, to some extent, the skyphoi; as a result, the local factories concentrated on other shapes and produced very few imitations of contemporary Attic vases. In the later fifth century, however, when imports practically ceased, the lack was filled by a flood of local copies. Masses of white-ground lekythoi, both with patterns and figures, were turned out, often of very good quality. Even better were the red-figured squat lekythoi. The Attic skyphos of developed "Corinthian" shape, which had always been popular, also appeared in Corinthian fabric. Other drinking vessels were copied now and then: the kantharos, ribbed mugs, bolsals, and kylix.⁹⁶

In the fourth century the offerings are so limited that they are not at all representative of the ceramic production of that period. In the Cemetery series, the only new developments of any importance are those derived from Attic sources, the ovoid and Laphaes skyphoi, and the lamps of Type VII.

⁹³ Types A and B had their beginnings in the sixth century but became standardized somewhat later; Types C and D developed in the later fifth century, and D is by far the most common fourth century pitcher.

⁹⁴ Nilsson, *Geschichte*, II, pp. 356ff. The offering of lamps begins, at least in the North Cemetery, much earlier than Nilsson believed.

⁹⁵ This is true of funerary offerings, not necessarily of domestic wares.

⁹⁶ Other copies: bowls, amphoriskos, lekanis. It would seem that the rarity of these shapes in the Cemetery is due to the restrictions of convention in the choice of funeral offerings rather than to their unpopularity in general, since they are much more frequent in well groups and habitation deposits.

DECORATION

The distribution of the several systems of decoration is much less striking in the fifth than in the preceding century. The number of black-glazed vases far exceeds the patterned and figured vases at this time. The glaze, never of good quality, degenerates rapidly, and in the fourth century is so fugitive that its presence is often questionable. Only in a few cases where there was a serious effort to imitate Attic vases does one find glaze of good quality. Lines of added color were regularly used for a few shapes down to the end of the fifth century: red for skyphoi, red and white for certain types of oinochoai (pp. 130, 134–138). The practice of dipping was general, and in the later fifth century, often a third to a half of the vase was left unglazed. This is particularly notable in the skyphoi, and for that reason the term “semi-glazed” has been adopted for the largest series.⁹⁷

Corinthian patterns⁹⁸ appear chiefly on small skyphoi, various pyxides, and lekanides, almost all of them survivals of sixth century shapes. Except for a very few lekanides, pattern decoration was not used after the middle of the fifth century.⁹⁹ In general, the repertory was confined to zigzags, horizontal bands, cone pattern, and meanders. Red was still commonly used, often applied directly to the clay. Patterns of Attic origin are the ivy, the laurel, and probably the red palmette which decorate Corinthian white-ground lekythoi; see also the lekanides, p. 146.

Possibly as a result of local pride reacting to the invasion of Attic glazed and figured wares, but perhaps merely as a quirk of fashion, unglazed pottery won a sudden popularity about the middle of the fifth century. At first of very fine shape, beautifully made, polished and fired to bring out the quite extraordinary cream and apricot colors of the clay, the best examples are among the most attractive Corinthian products of any period. The inventor of the lekaniis with ridged lid probably set the fashion¹⁰⁰ which was extended to other shapes, notably the small trefoil oinochoai, round-mouthed oinochoai Type B,¹⁰¹ skyphoi, bowls, kalathoi, and the fourth century powder pyxides. Among the miniatures, for example the small lamps, the absence of glaze is rather the result of cheap and careless production.

Quite different in appearance but almost certainly local in manufacture are two kinds of fabric found occasionally in the Cemetery. One is blisterware, used only for a series of small oinochoai, otherwise undecorated (pp. 137–138). The second is the brittle, coarse, often brick-red ware from which cooking pots were made.

CHRONOLOGY

The relative chronology for the first half of the fifth century is, for the most part, quite clear, since the series of graves in this period is so large that a considerable amount of overlapping occurs,¹⁰² and there are no important gaps. For the positive chronology, the imported Attic lekythoi serve as the best control. Most valuable is the unbroken series of small palmette lekythoi, which range in shape from the very stout to the very tapered. Convenient fixed

⁹⁷ “Semi-glazed” vases, in the sense of the term as it is used for Attic wares, do not occur; the miniature banded lekythoi and the odd vase 449-1 have broad lines of red paint, not glaze (see also 496-13).

⁹⁸ For Attic patterns on Corinthian vases, see pp. 142–143.

⁹⁹ See however the patterns in a group of domestic vases, *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, pp. 283ff., figs. 20–22.

¹⁰⁰ See also p. 111, handmade oinochoai of Argive type.

¹⁰¹ See also *Necrocorinthia*, p. 337, no. 1552 C, Berlin 1667,

from Vulci, an unglazed trefoil oinochoe with steps which may perhaps belong to this series.

¹⁰² The cluster of infant graves, nos. 266 and following, has been catalogued as a unit, since the unusual character of the offerings permits only the most general dating. Though they may perhaps extend through the whole first quarter of the fifth century, some of the graves can be placed roughly about 475 B.C., and it is possible that all were made at the same time (see p. 218).

points for the first stage of development are the parallels from Marathon (490 B.C.) and the Persian debris at Athens (480–479 B.C.). The second stage is datable by the occurrence of a representative example in a grave (307) with a red-figured lekythos of about 460 B.C. The third stage can be dated by a well group in Athens of about 460–440 B.C. (see further, p. 164). In this well were also found ivy lekythoi which at Corinth overlap slightly the last palmette lekythoi and which from other evidence in Athens can be dated to the middle and early third quarter of the fifth century.

In corroboration one may cite the dates given by Bloesch¹⁰³ for the later Attic kylikes. His "Wiener Schalen," which he assigns to the period *ca.* 475 to *ca.* 450 or slightly later, correspond nicely with the series from the Cemetery, the developed examples of which¹⁰⁴ occur in the same graves as the palmette lekythoi, groups ii and iii. Other Attic imports, notably the skyphoi, fit without difficulty into this framework, which also makes adequate allowance for the development of the various types of Corinthian vases.

For the second half of the fifth century it is necessary to rely again on the lekythoi for chronological evidence. These are local lekythoi, however, and their quality is much poorer than the Attic; also there is less uniformity in the development of the shapes. Even so, a partial reconstruction of the sequence is possible. A decade or two after the middle of the century the imported ivy lekythoi reached a maximum of popularity. Suddenly they were replaced by local products. Most common at first were the painstaking copies of the Attic ivy lekythoi; these continued for some time, eventually developing a peculiar incurve below the shoulder. Contemporary with them is a small series of very much the same shape but with other decoration and with a thick application of white over the neck, shoulder, and body.

About the same time, one finds a few very large white-ground lekythoi of a different shape, but also of local fabric. The deep mouth and rounded body must derive from the normal Attic white-ground lekythos, but in general the vase seems almost a caricature of the Attic prototype. If one can suppose that models were available in the Potters' Quarter, then only a most incomplete perception could account for the white neck and for the out-turned lip and swollen body. However this odd shape came into being, the fact remains that it existed, and that, lacking new stimulus from Athens, the potters adopted it and subjected the shape to a remarkable series of changes. The most notable development is in the mouth, which, from its early deep bell-like form, became more and more shallow with an extraordinary flare at the top.

The manufacture of this purely local creation ceased as abruptly as had the importation of Attic vases a decade or so before. It was replaced by a new local version of the white-ground lekythos, which now displayed a very deep, straight-sided mouth, a black neck, and a comparatively slender body. A comparison of this with the typical Athenian lekythoi of the last quarter of the century can leave no doubt that there was again contact between the potters of the two cities.

The inevitable conclusions are that at the beginning of the Peloponnesian war all importing stopped, and the Corinthian potters were forced to make out for themselves, either by imitating traditional forms, or by attempting to produce vases comparable to those they thought were being made in Athens; but when relations were briefly resumed,¹⁰⁵ very possibly in 421 B.C., they could, and did, make accurate copies of the contemporary Attic lekythoi. How long

¹⁰³ Bloesch, *Formen*, esp. pp. 139 ff.

¹⁰⁴ For the earliest in the series, 282–3, see catalogue.

¹⁰⁵ Other imports during the last thirty years of the fifth century: 399–4, 403–8, 404–6, 404–7, 409–12, 418–14, 421–3,

422–13, 426–17, 426–18, 429–4, a very small group compared with the great numbers imported during the earlier part of the fifth century.

lekythoi were made in Corinth is not clear from the evidence of the Cemetery series, but it seems likely that the shape disappeared about the same time as it did in Athens, at the very end of the century or a few years later.

Although the above sequence seems plausible, it provides a dating for only some of the graves of the later fifth century, and only in a general way. More specific dating is difficult, since within their groups the lekythoi show no clear development, and since the groups overlap considerably.¹⁰⁶ Nor is it easy to check the dating by an independent relative chronology based on other shapes commonly occurring in the same graves. The rounded skyphoi and the oinochoai provide some assistance, but the greater independence of the Corinthian potter and the poor quality of his work make the several series of local pots of much less value typologically than those of Athens. The important fact is that the series of graves in the last third of the century appears to be unbroken.

An examination of the coins in the graves, in an attempt to verify the dates already established on the basis of the pottery sequence for this half century, brings rather unsatisfactory results. The foreign coins, to be sure, do offer some reassurance: the date of the obol from Leukas, 426-1, corresponds generally to the accepted dates of the pottery, and the Theban hemiobol, 419-1, provides a convenient *terminus post quem*. The century-long span usually given for the Corinthian obols, 407-2 and 409-1, causes no difficulty. But these two and several other Corinthian coins should rather be dated by their contexts. The obol in grave 427, for example, has been dated in the second half of the fourth century, yet the pottery is surely of the late fifth, and is, furthermore, identical in type with that of grave 426 in which occurred the Leukas coin mentioned above, dated no later than 400 B.C. The accepted date of 326-1 also seems much too late. If each of these Corinthian coins were placed about 50 years earlier, their dates would tally well with those of the pottery.

The grave groups of the fourth century show much less continuity than was apparent throughout the preceding periods. Some of the typical fifth century shapes can be traced down to the latest graves in the Cemetery, notably the semi-glazed skyphos, the lamp, the lekane, and certain of the round-mouthed oinochoai. For a very short time after the disappearance of the white-ground lekythoi, these traditional shapes show a slight development in form. Then suddenly they seem almost to disintegrate into wretchedly made small pots. At the time of this disintegration one finds that other traditional shapes (the banded lekythos, the one-handled cup, and the round-mouthed oinochoe Type C, ribbed) disappear entirely.

That these apparently abrupt changes are due to a break in the occupation of the Cemetery can be established from the dates of the imported skyphoi and their imitations. With the debased local pots are found Attic ovoid skyphoi, which seem to be more developed than the latest examples from Olynthos, and contemporary with those found in Athens in pyres dated to the middle and third quarter of the fourth century (see p. 155). The Laphaes skyphoi occur with equally or more debased local vases, and these groups too would seem to date from the second half of the century. Yet the local pots immediately preceding these in the sequence of graves are well-made vases from groups datable to the late fifth century by the white-ground lekythoi with which they occur. The latter may run down a few years into the fourth century,

¹⁰⁶ Two possible, but not very likely, explanations come to mind to account for the lack of orderly sequence: first, that these lekythoi were made in different shops producing quite different styles over the same period; or that a great

many of the groups are about contemporary, the result of some catastrophe, but one minor enough to permit proper burial.

and they appear to be followed directly by a very few small groups,¹⁰⁷ not too securely dated, but probably a bit later. Thus nearly half a century, between the graves with the white-ground lekythoi of the late fifth century and those with the Attic ovoid skyphoi of the mid fourth, is all but unrepresented in the Cemetery.

In view of the inadequate dating which they provide for the fifth century graves, one hesitates to introduce Corinthian coins as corroborating evidence. For this period, however, they appear to be helpful. Of the three legible silver coins¹⁰⁸ one is from Argos, 496-1, dated 350-228 B.C., within which period the pottery fits easily. Of the other two, which are Corinthian, 450-1 is dated 431-338 B.C. and 452-1 to 338-315 B.C., and the middle to the third quarter of the fourth century is the approximate time of manufacture of the pottery of both graves. In fact, the grave groups which include the imported ovoid skyphoi all appear to be closely contemporary with the vases from the lowest habitation levels of the wells of the South Stoa. This fact and the dates of the coins immediately suggest that the political and building activity in Corinth in 338 B.C. is reflected in the renewed use of the Cemetery after nearly half a century by people who again could afford to deposit imported vases in the graves.

How far into the third century the graves extend is not to be determined accurately on the basis of the limited number of shapes available. There does, however, seem to be a considerable span of time unrepresented between the graves (as 495) slightly later than the ovoid-skyphos groups and the very last of the Greek series (498).

LISTS AND SUMMARIES

PATTERN SKYPHOI

266-1	286-2 (Pl. 41)	289-1 (Pl. 41)	334-1 (Pl. 49)
284-1 (Pl. 40)	287-1 (Pl. 40)	291-2 (Pl. 41)	334-2 (Pl. 49)
285-1 (Pl. 40)	287-2 (Pl. 40)	327-1 (Pl. 47)	353-2 (Pl. 55)
285-2 (Pl. 40)	288-1 (Pl. 41)	333-1 (Pl. 50)	D 12-e (Pl. 53)

The pattern skyphoi form a continuation of the sixth century series (p. 105), but they become progressively fewer until they disappear about the middle of the fifth century. Most of the above come from the 266 cluster of children's graves. The skyphoi are all small with tapering sides and a very brief foot; 266-1, D 12-e, 334-1, and 334-2 are miniatures. The horizontal zigzag is the most popular pattern for the handle zone, but vertical zigzags still occur. Two show unattached buds (288-1 and 334-2); 287-2 a cone pattern, and 353-2 a broken meander. The lower wall is covered with broad horizontal bands, red and glazed, or glazed only.

Common though the type is in the Cemetery, its occurrence is even more frequent in domestic contexts.¹⁰⁹ The distribution of these small vases in the fifth century is extraordinary,¹¹⁰ and apparently they were exported long after they ceased to be used as grave furniture in Corinth.

¹⁰⁷ Graves 431-435, 437. At the other end of the gap one finds a few graves (443, 444, 445, 450) which again cannot be dated precisely, but which are perhaps slightly earlier than the homogeneous series of groups with imported ovoid skyphoi which belong to the third quarter of the century.

¹⁰⁸ The others are the small bronze coins of the pegasos-trident series, dated 400-146 B.C.

¹⁰⁹ *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 283, fig. 20; and the unpublished Well K-23.

¹¹⁰ E.g., *Olynthus*, V, pl. 44, *Olynthus*, XIII, pls. 193, 194; *Clara Rhodos*, IV, p. 271, fig. 298; *Δελτίον*, XV, 1933-1935, p. 41, fig. 23 (Argos); *Not. Scav.*, 1954, p. 397, fig. 7 (Megara Hyblaea).

BLACK-GLAZED SKYPHOI WITH RAYS

261-1 (Pl. 34)	277-2 (Pl. 37)
265-1 (Pl. 37)	D 7-a
275-1 (Pl. 39)	

A very few fifth century examples continue the tradition of the earlier skyphoi with rays, flaring foot, and the usual red lines inside and out (group iii, see p. 108). No. 261-1 may even belong to that century. Three others show a somewhat modified form, still broad at the base but with a peculiar curve to the wall. The large skyphos from 265 is the single example of a common household type of cup, with tapering sides and exceptionally long rays.

BLACK-GLAZED SKYPHOI WITH RAYS AND HEAVY FOOT

268-1 (Fig. 11, Pl. 38)	296-1 (Fig. 11, Pl. 41)
278-3 (Pl. 37)	301-1 (Pl. 41)
280-1 (Pl. 37)	305-1 (Pl. 41)

In the first quarter of the fifth century, contemporary with the last examples of the traditional form, appears the first Corinthian skyphos with heavy foot. The decoration is Corinthian, including the usual red lines inside and out, and the shape of the upper part is very similar to that of the normal rayed skyphos (cf. 261-1, above); the foot is, however, a new venture, and very probably reflects the Attic type. The earliest examples, 268-1 and 278-3, show a real torus foot; thereafter the profile becomes angular, but still heavy. The latest rayed skyphoi from the Cemetery belong in this group, extending well into the second quarter of the century.¹¹¹

SEMI-GLAZED SKYPHOI WITH HEAVY FOOT

274-2 (Pl. 39)	356-3 (Pl. 56)
309-1	363-2 (Pl. 58)
328-1 (Pl. 45)	379-2 (Pl. 62)
335-1 (Pl. 45)	384-1 (Pl. 62)
337-3 (Pl. 51)	

This group succeeds the skyphoi of similar shape with rays. They differ little from the main group of semi-glazed skyphoi (see below), except in the square body and the heavy foot. They extend down into the third quarter of the century, appearing with the first Corinthian lekythoi. A few semi-glazed skyphoi of group ii show a slight thickening of the foot (as 366-10 and 385-1) which may be a modification of this type.

These cups, never very numerous, were seldom exported; but one example found its way into a grave at Olynthos: *Olynthus*, XIII, pl. 198, no. 564.

SEMI-GLAZED SKYPHOI (Fig. 13, Pl. 92)

Description: skyphoi of varying shape, but always with a small sloping foot of "Corinthian" type; black-glazed inside and on the upper half or two-thirds of the exterior wall; wide reserved area with one black line above foot; edge of foot glazed; two red lines just below

¹¹¹ In other contexts, the long-rayed skyphoi such as 265-1 seem to have remained in use for a longer time. For an export of what appears to be a Corinthian rayed skyphos with heavy foot, see Doerpfeld, *Alt-Ithaka*, Beilage 77.

the handles, one above reserved area. Group i: large vases as above. Group ii: small vases as above. Group iii: poorly made skyphoi of the fourth century, similar to the above but without red lines.

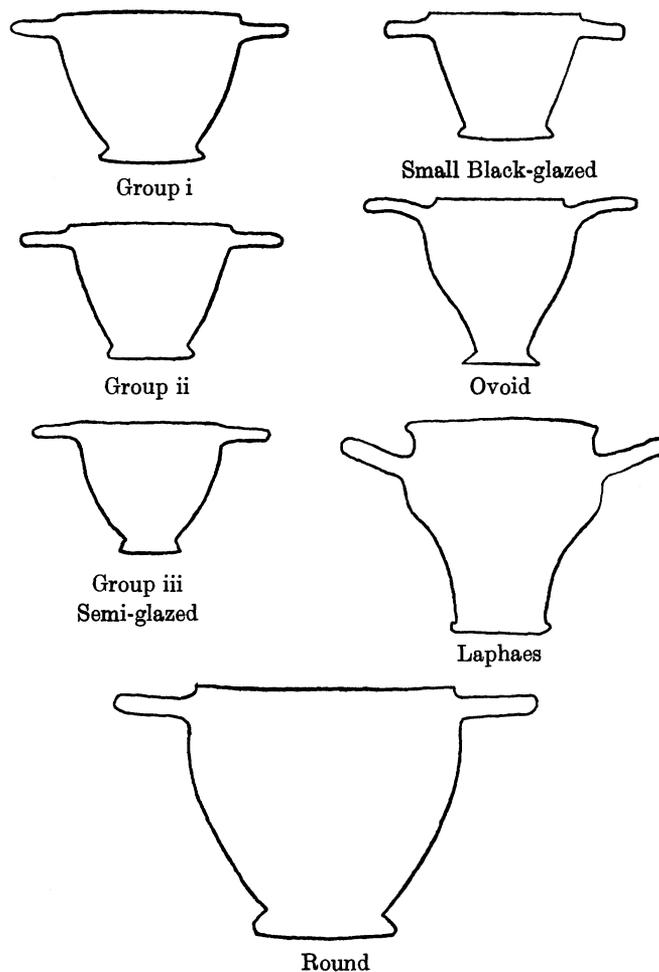


FIGURE 13. SKYPHOS SHAPES

Group i

263-1 (Pl. 37)	348-1	355-2 (Pl. 56)	373-1 (Pl. 60)
276-1 (Pl. 39)	351-3	356-2 (Pl. 56)	378-1 (Pl. 61)
295-1 (Pl. 43)	352-1 (Pl. 54)	357-2 (Pl. 56)	379-3 (Pl. 62)
340-1 (Pl. 52)	353-3 (Pl. 55)	359-2	382-1 (Pl. 92)
341-1 (Pl. 51)	353-4 (Pl. 55)	361-2 (Pl. 54)	388-3 (Pl. 63)
341-2 (Pl. 51)	354-2 (Pl. 55)	363-1 (Pl. 58)	436-1
345-1	355-1 (Pl. 56)	372-2 (Pl. 60)	X-143 (Pl. 92)

Group ii

281-2 (Pl. 40)	368-1	391-2 (Pl. 60)	400-1 (Pl. 64)
350-1 (Pl. 54)	369-2 (Pl. 60)	395-3 (Pl. 63)	403-2 (Pl. 65)
364-5 (Pl. 58)	370-3 (Pl. 59)	395-4 (Pl. 63)	403-3 (Pl. 65)
365-1 (Pl. 59)	371-2	396-1 (Pl. 64)	405-2 (Pl. 65)
366-9 (Pl. 58)	374-1	397-3 (Pl. 65)	407-7 (Pl. 66)
366-10 (Pl. 58)	383-1 (Pl. 92)	398-1 (Pl. 92)	407-8 (Pl. 66)
367-5 (Pl. 59)	385-1 (Pl. 62)	399-1 (Pl. 64)	409-5 (Pl. 66)

410-2 (Pl. 65)	423-3 (Pl. 67)	427-7 (Pl. 67)	437-1 (Pl. 71)
411-4 (Pl. 66)	423-4 (Pl. 67)	428-5	D 15-a
418-1 (Pl. 69)	424-3 (Pl. 71)	430-1 (Pl. 71)	D 18-a
419-3 (Pl. 69)	426-3 (Pl. 67)	432-1	X-144
420-4 (Pl. 70)	427-5 (Pl. 67)	433-1 (Pl. 73)	
421-1 (Pl. 71)	427-6 (Pl. 67)	435-1 (Pl. 92)	

Group iii

458-2 (Pl. 76)	467-1	485-1 (Pl. 76)	D 52-a
459-2	471-1 (Pl. 75)	488-1 (Pl. 76)	X-145
460-3 (Pl. 21)	472-2	D 27-a (Pl. 92)	X-146
461-1 (Pl. 75)	478-1 (Pl. 75)	D 37-a	X-147
462-3 (Pl. 75)	483-1	D 37-b	X-148
463-1 (Pl. 21)	484-2 (Pl. 77)		

The skyphoi of the semi-glazed group form the largest class of fifth century drinking cups found in the Cemetery. They first appear early in the fifth century (e.g., 263-1), when rayed skyphoi were still being produced; but as the latter were dying out, the semi-glazed skyphoi became increasingly common. They probably are the successors to the tall, rather narrow skyphoi such as 265-1.

The type remains essentially the same down to the end of the century. The only basic change is in the size: until about the middle of the third quarter of the century the skyphoi are 8 cm. or over in height (group i);¹¹² thereafter they are uniformly between 6.5 and 7.5 cm. in height (group ii). The practice of applying lines of added red exists throughout the century. There are a few variations in the shape: though most are rather tall with tapering sides, 263-1, 276-1, 341-1, and 341-2 of group i, and 364-5 and 369-2 of group ii are quite broad, not unlike the rayed skyphoi in their proportions; in the fourth quarter of the century a few (most notably 396-1 and 405-2) taper very sharply to a narrow foot. Most of the small vases of the last quarter, however, show a curve in profile which no doubt reflects somewhat the fullness of the skyphoi of the contemporary Attic series and their imitations.

Group iii of the fourth century shows a sudden disintegration in form, fabric, and glaze. Almost certainly in that period the semi-glazed skyphoi had become restricted to funeral use (for domestic cups of the period see p. 119). The variation in shape from the very tapering (as 461-1) to the very rounded (as 485-1) may not be indicative of any great difference in date.

BLACK-GLAZED SKYPHOI

Small skyphoi (Fig. 13)

268-2 (Pl. 38)	336-a	358-2 (Pl. 54)	431-1 (Pl. 71)
320-1 (Pl. 46)	336-b	388-4 (Pl. 63)	457-2 (Pl. 75)
330-2 (Pl. 49)	339-1 (Pl. 52)	414-1	X-151
330-3 (Pl. 49)			

¹¹² Exceptions: 388-3 of group i belongs to the last quarter of the century; 281-2 (group ii) is a small skyphos from the first half.

Miniatures

263-2 (Pl. 37)	390-1 (Pl. 60)	448-4 (Pl. 72)	D 33-a
298-1 (Pl. 44)	392-2 (Pl. 60)	D 13-a	D 36-a (Pl. 73)
349-2	393-1 (Pl. 60)	D 17-a	X-152
389-1 (Pl. 60)	441-1	D 19-b	X-153

This rather miscellaneous group comprises the skyphoi which are entirely black-glazed.¹¹³ Over half are miniatures, most of which date from the second half of the fifth century and probably replace the small pattern skyphoi as toys; there are also a few well-made early examples, and some extremely crude little cups from the fourth century. Though the remainder of the skyphoi are larger, they are still not large vases: with three exceptions¹¹⁴ they are all under 7 cm. in height. The shape is essentially Corinthian, rather square with a brief but flaring foot. Three examples, 268-2, 388-4, 431-1, have lines of added red.

UNGLAZED SKYPHOI

281-3 (Pl. 40)	485-2 (Pl. 76)	D 21-a	D 32-a
338-1 (Pl. 52)	495-3 (Pl. 78)	D 28-a	D 35-a
344-3 (Pl. 52)	496-9 (Pl. 77)	D 29-a	D 39-a
425-1	498-3 (Pl. 78)	D 31-a	X-154
484-3 (Pl. 77)			

The earliest unglazed skyphoi are small cups, datable to the second quarter of the fifth century. These are comparatively well made, averaging 5 cm. in height. In the fourth century there are two series, the skyphoi of normal size and the miniatures, under 3 cm. Most are very crude, with band handles stuck against the wall. Often the larger skyphoi are fired in such a way that they are a brilliant pink with a pale yellow rim. They appear occasionally through the fourth century and survive even in the third (498-3).

With the earlier examples, compare *Δελτίον*, XV, 1933-1935, p. 41, fig. 23, from Argos.

ROUNDED SKYPHOI (Fig. 13)

Description: thin fabric, fairly good thin glaze; walls curving sharply downward to narrow splayed foot; inside and upper part of exterior wall glazed, reserved band above foot colored with pink wash; foot pink; underside pink with concentric black rings.

341-3 (Pl. 51)	367-6 (Pl. 59)	408-1 (Pl. 66)	415-13 (Pl. 68)
341-4 (Pl. 51)	367-7 (Pl. 59)	408-2	417-1
341-5 (Pl. 51)	371-3 (Pl. 60)	411-5 (Pl. 66)	419-4 (Pl. 69)
357-3 (Pl. 56)	386-4 (Pl. 61)	412-4 (Pl. 67)	422-1 (Pl. 70)
357-4 (Pl. 56)	395-5 (Pl. 63)	412-5 (Pl. 67)	422-2 (Pl. 70)
358-1 (Pl. 54)	401-4 (Pl. 64)	412-6 (Pl. 67)	D 15-b
361-3 (Pl. 54)	401-5 (Pl. 64)	415-12 (Pl. 68)	D 20-a
362-2 (Pl. 58)	405-3 (Pl. 65)		

¹¹³ These are to be distinguished from the black-glazed skyphoi with rays (p. 124); and from the rounded skyphoi (below), the local imitations of Attic vases of "Corinthian" type, some of which also are entirely black-glazed.

¹¹⁴ Nos. 336-a, 388-4, 414-1, which imitate the Attic skyphos with torus foot.

This series is in direct imitation of the later Attic skyphoi of "Corinthian" type (for imports of this shape, see p. 154). It begins about the middle of the fifth century¹¹⁵ and continues down to the fourth. The development is the same as in the Attic examples, a broad rounded shape which progressively becomes taller and thinner, and more drawn in at the foot. A transition is lacking between this group and its fourth century derivative, the ovoid skyphos (see below and p. 155).

A few exceptions to the standard type described above may be mentioned: **341-5**, **386-4**, **401-5**, **412-6**, **415-13**, and **D 20-a** are entirely black-glazed except for the underside; lines of added red are found on **341-3**, **357-3**, **361-3**, **367-6**, **367-7**, **395-5**, and **417-1**. The awkwardly shaped **361-3** is the only skyphos of this type with rays at the base.

OVOID SKYPHOI (Fig. 13)

442-3	447-2 (Pl. 72)
444-2 (Pl. 71)	457-1 (Pl. 75)
445-1 (Pl. 71)	X-150

This small group, while corresponding in shape to the contemporary Attic imports (see p. 155), seems to rely for its decoration on the fifth century rounded skyphoi from which it is derived. Three examples, **442-3**, **445-1**, **457-1**, retain the reddened band above the foot, a fashion which had become outmoded in Athens; **442-3** is entirely black-glazed. The cross-hatching typical of the Attic pieces appears only on **X-150** and **447-2**. The foot is less contracted than in the Attic examples, which may mean a slightly earlier date, but it is possible that they are contemporary, i.e., third quarter of the fourth century, and that the lack of development is the result of provincial conservatism.

LAPHAES SKYPHOI (Fig. 13)

Description: tall skyphoi with narrow out-turned rim, bulging upper body, cylindrical lower part, and thin torus foot; black glaze over all. Coarse approximations of the fourth century form of the Attic skyphos.

464-2	477-1	487-3 (Pl. 78)	492-2
474-1 (Pl. 75)	480-2	490-1 (Pl. 76)	D 38-a
475-1	481-3	491-5 (Pl. 76)	X-149
476-1			

For the name here applied to the common type of fourth century skyphos, see the graffito, **476-1** (Fig. 22). This type of skyphos seems to be a household vessel only incidentally used as a funeral offering, which was more apt to be the semi-glazed skyphos, group iii. All the examples have a profile more advanced than that of the latest of the Olynthos series (*Olynthus*, V, pls. 184f.; XIII, pls. 200 ff.), and the group is to be dated in the second half of the fourth century. Although a number of the skyphoi in the group may extend down to the end of the century, the form never developed the very attenuated lower body of the later Attic examples.¹¹⁶

¹¹⁵ Cf. *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 308, nos. 218-221, fig. 37, from a well of the third quarter of the fifth century.

¹¹⁶ E.g., *Hesperia*, III, 1934, p. 319, fig. 5; XX, 1951, pl. 53, pyre 12; XXIII, 1954, pl. 24 e. *Sciatti*, pl. 56, no. 120, is also narrower at the base than all except **491-5**.

CUP-SKYPHOS

334-3 (Pl. 49)

For the Attic imports of this shape, see p. 155.

ONE-HANDLED CUPS

Description: carelessly made cups with one horizontal handle, simple rim, walls curving to small ring foot; inside and upper part of exterior glazed.

294-1 (Pl. 42)	344-4 (Pl. 52)	427-8 (Pl. 67)	D 21-b
295-2 (Pl. 43)	348-2	429-2 (Pl. 72)	D 21-c
297-1 (Pl. 42)	361-4 (Pl. 54)	429-3 (Pl. 72)	D 23-b
301-2 (Pl. 41)	370-4 (Pl. 59)	440-2	D 25-a
321-1 (Pl. 46)	378-2 (Pl. 61)	442-4	D 52-b
321-2 (Pl. 46)	403-4 (Pl. 65)	443-2 (Pl. 71)	X-155
321-3 (Pl. 46)	409-6 (Pl. 66)	D 8-a	X-156
343-1 (Pl. 54)	426-4 (Pl. 67)	D 16-a	X-157

These cups first occur¹¹⁷ about 475 B.C. and continue down to the beginning of the fourth century. There is very little change in their appearance during this time, merely a gradual trend toward greater shallowness: the earlier examples have a height slightly more than half the diameter, the later ones somewhat less than half. The size varies considerably, from a height of 5 cm. to the miniatures under 2 cm. That this type of cup was essentially a household utensil is apparent from the fact that 23 were found in a well at Corinth (K-23); cf. also *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 295, nos. 165-171, fig. 24. Imitations of the common glazed and semi-glazed Attic cups with flat rim were not found in the Cemetery.¹¹⁸

BLACK-GLAZED KYLIX

358-3 (Pl. 54)

The one local copy of the normal Attic kylix with offset lip, as p. 160.

BOLSALS

412-7 (Pl. 67)	443-3 (Pl. 71)	D 20-b
412-8 (Pl. 67)	449-2 (Pl. 71)	X-157 bis (Pl. 27)

These are miniature copies of a common Attic type.¹¹⁹ Except for the pair from 412, datable in the last quarter of the fifth century, they are probably all from the early fourth century; X-157 bis, an intrusion in grave 180, is too crude to permit more than an approximate dating. Those from 412, 443 and D 20-b have palmettes stamped in the bowl.

KANTHAROI

330-4 (Pl. 49)	498-4 (Pl. 78)	D 30-a (Pl. 73)
450-2 (Pl. 75)		

¹¹⁷ Note, however, the sixth century example, 143-1.

¹¹⁸ E.g., *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, p. 511, no. 68, and p. 494, fig. 16. Imitations of the Attic type were found, however, in the Asklepieion, *Corinth*, XIV, p. 133, with references, and pl. 48, nos. 16, 17; compare nos. 18 and 19, the usual

Corinthian semi-glazed one-handlers, of which about 185 were found in the same deposit.

¹¹⁹ No Attic examples were found in the Cemetery. For the Attic prototypes, see *Hesperia*, XVIII, 1949, pp. 331f.

The first of the four kantharoi, 330-4, dating from about the middle of the fifth century, is a large, stemless type. Two are fourth century cup-kantharoi, and 498-4 is a Hellenistic shape.

PHIALAI

D 12-f (Pl. 53)

D 49-d (Pl. 57)

D 49-e (Pl. 57)

No. D 12-f is a miniature, probably undecorated. The other two, unglazed and somewhat larger, were found with three bronze phialai. For sixth century examples, see p. 108.

WIDE-MOUTHED OINOCHOAI, RIBBED

366-11 (Pl. 58) 413-1

407-9 (Pl. 66) 415-14 (Pl. 68)

Three of the jugs are imitations of a common class of Attic vases.¹²⁰ No. 366-11, from the third quarter of the fifth century, is low and wide, with the light vertical incisions typical of the earlier group; 407-9 and 413-1, taller and with fine ribbing, belong to the last quarter. The miniature from 415 is an unusual piece with its knotted handle and extraordinarily fine fabric. There are no Attic examples from the Cemetery. For the name *kothon* for the earlier unribbed mugs, and hence possibly for the ribbed series, see *Hesperia*, XXVIII, 1959, p. 335, pl. 70, h.

WIDE-MOUTHED OINOCHOAI, PLAIN

392-3 (Pl. 60) D 49-k (Pl. 57) X-159 (Pl. 92)

Nos. 392-3 and X-159 seem to be copies of the Attic type, such as (but better than) 329-8. Except for its twisted handle, D 49-k might be a simplified copy in miniature of the ribbed jugs.

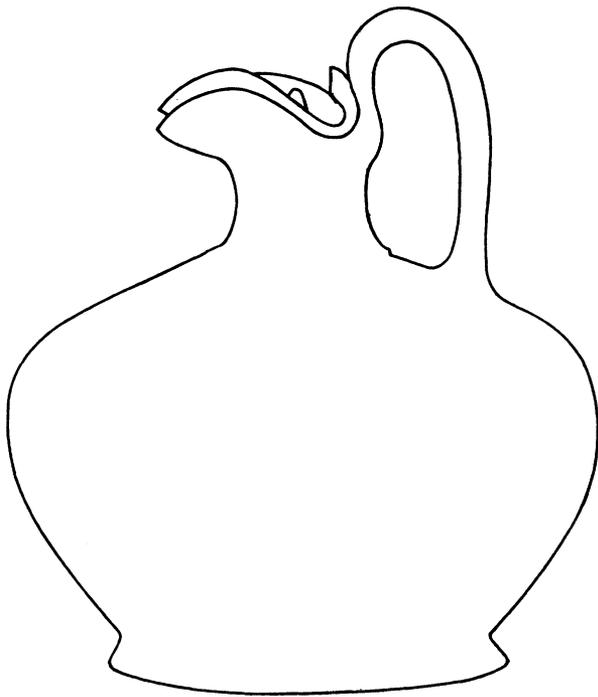
LARGE TREFOIL OINOCHOAI (Fig. 14, Pl. 92).

Description: trefoil mouth, rather thin neck, high looped handle, squat rounded body, small foot; black-glazed except for underside; red on mouth, neck, edge of foot; pairs of incised verticals on shoulder, no color between; below verticals, red and white lines; on lower body, one or two red lines.

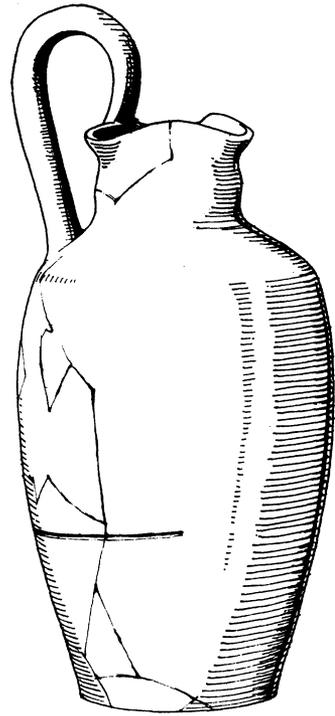
263-3 (Pl. 37)	308-1 (Pl. 45)	331-2 (Pl. 50)	363-3 (Pl. 58)
265-2 (Pl. 37)	321-4 (Pl. 46)	337-4 (Pl. 51)	371-4 (Pl. 60)
278-4 (Pl. 37)	323-3 (Pl. 47)	341-6 (Pl. 51)	373-2 (Pl. 60)
295-3 (Pl. 43)	325-1 (Pl. 48)	343-2 (Pl. 54)	388-5 (Pl. 63)
297-2 (Pl. 42)	326-2 (Pl. 48)	352-2 (Pl. 54)	391-3 (Pl. 60)
302-1 (Pl. 45)	328-2 (Pl. 45)	355-3 (Pl. 56)	399-2 (Pl. 64)
307-1 (Pl. 45)	330-5 (Pl. 49)	356-4 (Pl. 56)	X-160 (Pl. 92)

¹²⁰ See *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, pp. 280f., fig. 17; XVIII, 1949, pp. 332f., no. 81; XXII, 1953, p. 79, nos. 44, 45, pl. 29, and references. The cup of Pheidias was also of this shape: *A.J.A.*,

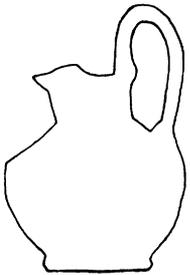
LXIII, 1959, pl. 75, figs. 9, 10. For another Corinthian imitation, see *Perachora*, I, pl. 28, 17.



Large Trefoil



Tall Trefoil



Group i



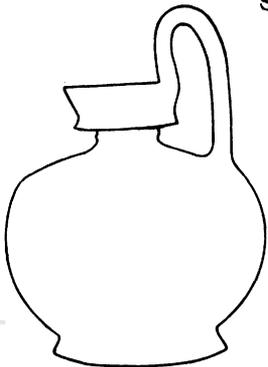
Group ii
Small Trefoil



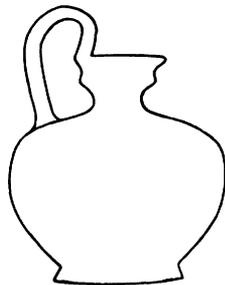
Group iii



Wide-mouthed



Group i



Group ii

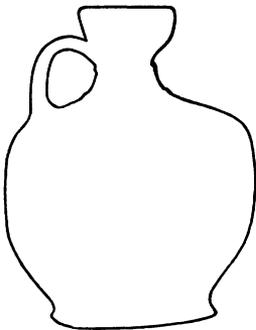


Group iii

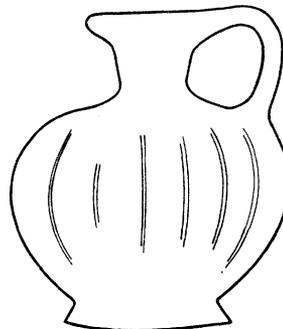


Group iv

Round-mouthed, Type A



Round-mouthed, Type B



Round-mouthed, Type C, Ribbed



Round-mouthed, Type D,
Large and Small

FIGURE 14. OINOCHOE SHAPES

The fifth century shape is derived from the earlier black-glazed oinochoe (p. 110). Nos. 265-2 and X-160 are transitional from that group (for the dating, see catalogue),¹²¹ and 263-3 and 278-4 appear to be related to a late sixth century variant of the standard shape (257-6).

In the first quarter of the fifth century the sequence of development is clear. In the second quarter it is less so. The body may be tall, as 297-2, or very squat and rounded as 307-1. The lip is sometimes joined to the neck in a single gradual curve (297-2), at other times sharply offset from the neck (295-3). The group with the cylindrical neck and offset lip may have been the products of one shop: the system of color on these oinochoai is more elaborate, with three white lines alternating with red (wrwrw). The group with curved neck and lip, on the other hand, has only two red between two white lines (wrrw), and may have been made elsewhere. A few early examples have no incision.¹²²

By the late second quarter,¹²³ the neck and mouth become small compared to the size of the body (compare the standard 297-2 with 328-2). The polychrome band at the shoulder consists of one red between two white lines (wrw). Again the variations are many: one without incision (373-2) and two without color (373-2 and 399-2). No. 371-4 is a miniature. The last of the series is 399-2, a rather uncouth pot datable probably to the beginning of the fourth quarter.

SMALL TREFOIL OINOCHOAI (Fig. 14, Pl. 92)

Description: high looped handle, trefoil mouth, wide neck bulging in front, full round body, rudimentary foot; black glaze over all except lower part of exterior; no added color.

Group i

299-2 (Pl. 44)	410-3 (Pl. 65)	D 50-a	X-164
327-2 (Pl. 47)	D 49-h (Pl. 57)	X-161 (Pl. 92)	X-165
331-3 (Pl. 50)	D 49-i (Pl. 57)	X-162	X-166
408-3 (Pl. 66)	D 49-j (Pl. 57)	X-163 (Pl. 92)	

Group ii

338-2 (Pl. 52)	D 10-a	D 51-c	X-171
360-1 (Pl. 57)	D 13-b	X-167	X-172
405-a	D 18-b (Pl. 92)	X-168	X-173
412-9 (Pl. 67)	D 51-a	X-169	X-174
425-2	D 51-b (Pl. 92)	X-170	

Group iii

442-5	496-10 (Pl. 77)	X-175	X-179
445-2 (Pl. 71)	D 28-c (Pl. 92)	X-176	X-180
463-2 (Pl. 26)	D 35-b	X-177	X-181
491-6 (Pl. 76)		X-178	X-182 (Pl. 92)

Group iv

D 37-d	X-183 (Pl. 92)	X-185	X-187
D 53-a (Pl. 92)	X-184	X-186	X-188
D 53-b			

¹²¹ Good parallels are found in a well group of the late sixth and early fifth centuries, *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, pp. 584f., figs. 13, 14, nos. 72 and 73; but even there it is not possible to date the vases with any accuracy.

¹²² Two early examples, 263-3 and 295-3, have no

shoulder incision; so also two small, poorly made examples (308-1 and 328-2) and one with an exceptionally flat shoulder (302-1), all of the second quarter and mid fifth century.

¹²³ Except for 355-3 and 371-4.

The earliest examples (second quarter of the fifth century) are contemporary with the large trefoil oinochoai with shoulder incision, but in general the series replaces the larger vases. In the late fifth and the fourth centuries, they are the only trefoil oinochoai used for grave offerings, although even then they are less common than the various types of round-mouthed oinochoai. The shape is doubtless a small version of a common household pitcher¹²⁴ of which only two examples were found in the Cemetery (410-3 and X-161).

There is a definite development in the shape: in group i the neck is relatively long and the shoulder well defined;¹²⁵ in groups ii and iii the neck becomes shorter and the body rounder until the oinochoai acquire a pear-shaped form. The examples of group iv, probably to be dated in the late fourth or the third century,¹²⁶ have no neck and often no foot.

TALL TREFOIL OINOCHOAI (Fig. 14)

Description: trefoil mouth, loop handle, high-shouldered slender body tapering to a flat bottom; black glaze over all except lower part of exterior and bottom.

D 14-c	D 49-g (Pl. 57)	X-190	X-193
D 48-a	D 50-b	X-191	X-194
D 49-f (Pl. 57)	X-189	X-192	

None of these tall black-glazed oinochoai occurs in a grave group or in a deposit which has the character of a grave group.¹²⁷ They are found with other oinochoai and phialai in the libation deposits (p. 86). The shape persists with little change throughout the fifth century except for a gradual swelling of the neck and a heightening of the body. Cf. *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 287, no. 124, fig. 23; and *Corinth*, XIV, pp. 133 f., pl. 48, no. 29, a votive offering in the Asklepieion. In Sèvres (*CVA*, pl. 25, nos. 61 and 63) are two examples said to be from Benghazi.

UNGLAZED FLAT-BOTTOMED OINOCHOAI

301-3 (Pl. 41)	D 28-b	X-195	X-197
D 23-d	D 36-c (Pl. 73)	X-196	X-198

This series, which may ultimately derive from the type of sixth century unglazed oinochoai,¹²⁸ consists of rather small vases with shallow trefoil mouth, high looped handle, and cylindrical body without a foot. They are often found with lids. The earliest, 301-3, from the second quarter of the fifth century, is the squattest, with a short but well-defined neck. The fourth century examples are much taller, with the very slightly out-turned lip almost directly adjoining the shoulder. The type was not popular as a grave offering; many have been found in the Potters' Quarter, and several in Well K-23 at Corinth. Cf. also *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 299, no. 183, fig. 30; and the example from Argos, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale, *CVA*, I, pl. 5, no. 12.

¹²⁴ *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 587, fig. 14, nos. 85, 86, from a late sixth-early fifth century well; and VI, 1937, p. 287, fig. 23, nos. 122, 123, third quarter of the fifth century.

¹²⁵ With group i have been included a number of contemporary miniatures, three of them unglazed: 331-3, 408-3, X-162. A very similar little jug is said to have been found at Benghazi, Sèvres, *CVA*, pl. 25, no. 48.

¹²⁶ No examples of group iv were found in the graves; the only parallels from other excavations are the similar oinochoai from third century deposits in the Potters' Quarter.

¹²⁷ The one possible exception is D 14-c, and there it could well be an intrusion.

¹²⁸ See p. 111. There are no transitional pieces, however, and it seems more likely that these oinochoai were developed at the same time as the other unglazed fifth century vases, notably the lekani (pp. 146-148). For miniature unglazed oinochoai of a different shape, see note 125 above.

ROUND-MOUTHED OINOCHOAI, TYPE A (Figs. 14, 14 A, Pl. 92)

Description: globular pitcher with deep round mouth, small and sharply concave in profile; high looped handle; short neck, often with plastic ring; low flaring foot; black-glazed except on the underside; red on mouth,¹²⁹ neck, and foot; red and white lines on shoulder, red line on lower body.¹³⁰

Group i

259-1 (Pl. 34)	262-6 (Pl. 36)	277-3 (Pl. 37)	304-1 (Pl. 41)
260-1 (Pl. 34)	268-3 (Pl. 38)	279-1 (Pl. 37)	306-2 (Pl. 45)
261-2 (Pl. 34)	276-2 (Pl. 39)	283-3 (Pl. 41)	335-2 (Pl. 45)

Group ii

324-1 (Pl. 47)	366-12 (Pl. 58)	402-1 (Pl. 65)	416-1 (Pl. 68)
345-2 (Pl. 54)	383-2	407-10 (Pl. 66)	417-2 (Pl. 92)
353-5 (Pl. 55)	396-2 (Pl. 64)	409-7 (Pl. 66)	423-5 (Pl. 67)
359-3 (Pl. 54)	400-2 (Pl. 64)	411-6 (Pl. 66)	428-6 (Pl. 92)

Group iii

333-2 (Pl. 50)	357-5 (Pl. 56)	395-6 (Pl. 63)	D 15-c (Pl. 92)
340-2 (Pl. 52)	365-2 (Pl. 59)	397-4 (Pl. 65)	D 48-b
342-3 (Pl. 51)	369-3 (Pl. 60)	403-5 (Pl. 65)	X-199 (Pl. 92)
351-4			

Group iv

446-2 (Pl. 71)	459-3 (Pl. 92)	D 26-a	X-200
458-3 (Pl. 76)	496-11 (Pl. 77)	D 39-b (Pl. 92)	

Miscellaneous

280-2 (Pl. 37)	329-3 (Pl. 49)	358-4 (Pl. 54)	D 7-b
284-2 (Pl. 40)	336-1 (Pl. 49)	361-5 (Pl. 54)	D 8-b
298-2 (Pl. 44)	336-c	367-8 (Pl. 59)	D 16-b
320-2 (Pl. 46)	344-5 (Pl. 52)	379-4 (Pl. 62)	D 23-c
322-5 (Pl. 47)	349-3	384-2 (Pl. 62)	

These small oinochoai were the kind of pitcher most commonly used for grave offerings in the fifth century.¹³¹ The earliest example of the type is dated before the middle of the sixth century (see p. 112), but not until the very end of the century were they produced in any quantity. All the sixth century oinochoai of Type A are very squat with a sloping shoulder, a form which occurs sporadically also in the first half of the fifth century.¹³² Just about 500 B.C., a similar jug with globular body and smaller mouth was introduced, and immediately became the standard shape (group i). It was produced for nearly fifty years with very little change. Shoulder lines, usually wrrw, later became wrw. During the second half of the fifth century the

¹²⁹ On a few of the best-preserved examples, traces of white also appear on the upper edge of the mouth.

¹³⁰ *Necrocorinthia*, p. 337, no. 1552 b.

¹³¹ Occasionally, but very seldom, they appear in other contexts, such as the well group, *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 287, fig. 23, no. 126. That these vases, and also Types B, C, and D, are pitchers and not aryballoi is clear; it has been estab-

lished that an oinochoe is an essential part of the grave group (p. 80), and where these jugs are found there is no other oinochoe (note that the lekythoi always appear with some pitcher). Further, these round-mouthed oinochoai of Type A, unlike the aryballoi, were never exported.

¹³² Nos. 280-2, 284-2, 298-2, 320-2, 336-c, D 7-b.

shape persisted in even greater numbers but with a few minor variations: a narrowing of the lower body, loss of the neck-ring, and, finally, at the end of the century, loss also of the colored lines (group ii).

Group iii, characterized by a shallow mouth, appears to be the product of a shop or shops separate from the establishment which made the vases of groups i and ii. These pitchers belong to the third and the early part of the fourth quarters of the century. In all cases the rim of the overhanging mouth is extremely narrow, often with no concavity of profile. In the later vases the neck is very slender and the body more tapering than in the contemporary oinochoai of group ii.

Throughout the second half of the fifth century one finds a number of examples which are either so poorly made or so unusual in shape that they fit in none of the major groups. Most notable are the four with tiny mouth and sloping shoulder (336-1, 344-5, 349-3, D 8-b), and the very squat 361-5. Descriptions of these individually shaped pieces will be found in the catalogue.

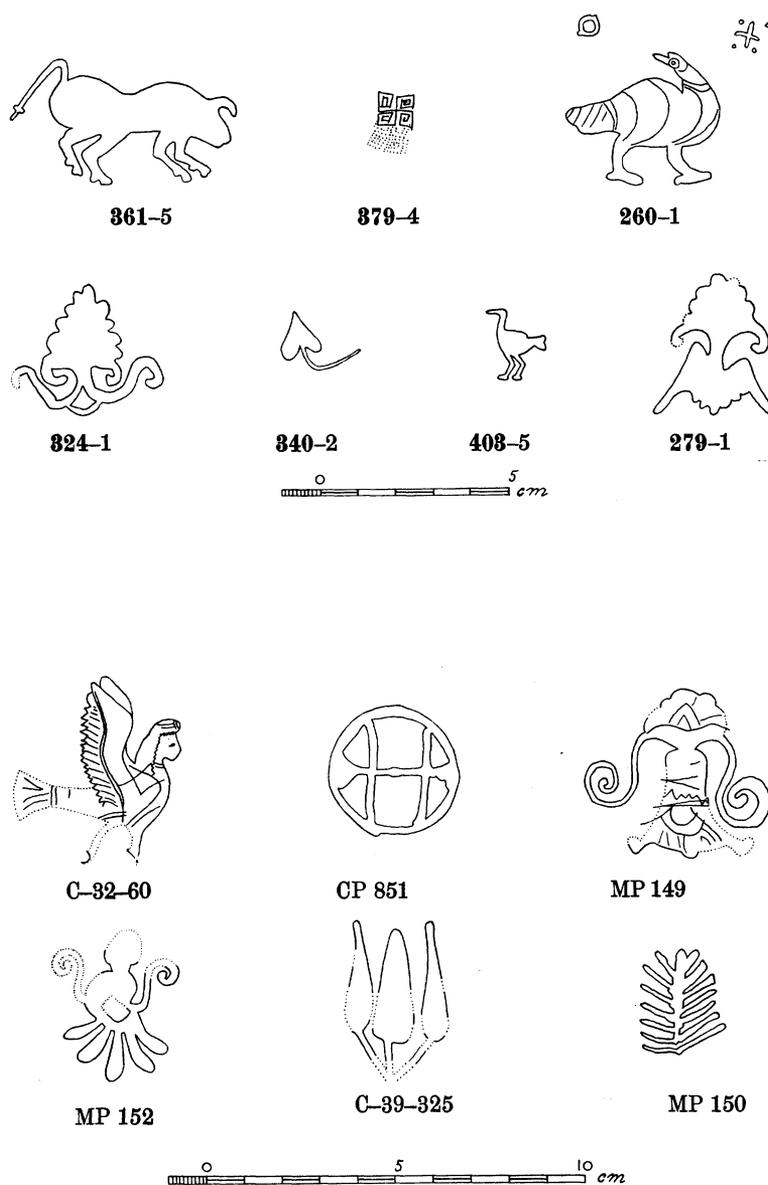


FIG. 14A. SHOULDER DESIGNS FROM ROUND-MOUTHED OINOCHOAI, TYPE A (2:1)

In group iv are listed the fourth century survivals. They equal in their deterioration of form the other survivors of fifth century shapes such as the semi-glazed skyphoi and unglazed lekanides.

Thirteen of the oinochoai of Type A have, or had,¹³³ a single design on the shoulder, painted in thick white or, in two cases,¹³⁴ incised (Fig. 14 A). The repertory is an interesting one: palmettes, palmette-lotus, animals, birds, swastikas, and an ivy leaf.¹³⁵ The numerous examples in the collections at Corinth and in other museums add to this list a siren, stars, a wheel, and representations of an unidentified spiky object.¹³⁶ The designs appear in all the groups of Type A oinochoai except the very earliest and the very latest.

The use of white for figure decoration had long been a practice at Corinth. It is, for example, found on Early Corinthian skyphoi and on a pair of Middle Corinthian oinochoai,¹³⁷ as well as on the large figured vases. After the cessation of the figured style, white seems not to have been used in Corinthian pottery until the first appearance of the white figures on the shoulders of the round-mouthed oinochoai, approximately 500 B.C. Attic potters at this time were experimenting with applied white and red for figure decoration, and the technique was also popular in Boeotia. But in view of the peculiarities of the group, namely the use of the white for only one type of jug (and that specifically grave furniture), the choice of subject, and the presence of incision and filling ornament on the earliest examples,¹³⁸ it would seem at least possible that the use of the white designs on the oinochoai of Type A is a survival of the sixth century figure technique.¹³⁹

ROUND-MOUTHED OINOCHOAI, TYPE B (Fig. 14, Pl. 92)

Description: small round mouth, short band handle attached at neck and shoulder, high-shouldered, tapering body, low ring foot; black glaze over most of exterior.

267-1 (Pl. 37)	334-4 (Pl. 49)	388-6 (Pl. 63)	461-2 (Pl. 75)
272-2 (Pl. 38)	336-d (Pl. 92)	421-2 (Pl. 71)	474-2 (Pls. 75, 92)
274-3 (Pl. 39)	347-1	441-2 (Pl. 92)	474-3 (Pl. 75)
275-2 (Pl. 39)	348-3 (Pl. 92)	442-6	479-1
281-4 (Pl. 40)	350-2 (Pl. 54)	448-6 (Pl. 72)	480-3 (Pl. 92)
282-1 (Pl. 37)	362-3 (Pl. 58)	454-3 (Pl. 74)	D 27-c (Pl. 92)
296-2 (Pl. 41)	378-3 (Pl. 61)	460-4 (Pl. 21)	X-201 (Pl. 92)
305-2 (Pl. 41)	381-1 (Pl. 60)		

The small oinochoai of Type B form a rather diverse group extending through the fifth century and the first half of the fourth. A forerunner is the squat footless 255-2,¹⁴⁰ and transi-

¹³³ The designs of 395-6 and 402-1 are now indistinguishable.

¹³⁴ Nos. 379-4 and D 48-b. For the correction of the swastika on 379-4, see catalogue.

¹³⁵ Palmette, 324-1; lotus-palmette, 279-1; birds, 260-1, 403-5; animal, 361-5; ivy leaf, 340-2; swastikas, 367-8, 379-4, 411-6, D 48-b; and a section of meander, 345-2.

¹³⁶ Corinth, C-32-60 (Fig. 23); Madrid, CVA, I (IIIC), pl. 2, no. 3 (incised palmette), 4 (spiky object), 5 (palmette-lotus), 6 (star); Brussels, CVA, III (III C), pl. 7, no. 4 (lion surrounded by small white circles) and pl. 7, no. 3 (palmette); Corinth, CP 851, from another part of the North Cemetery (wheel of cross-bar type).

¹³⁷ For the skyphoi, see, for example, *Corinth*, VII, i, nos. 261, 262, pl. 35. For the oinochoai, *Necrocorinthia*, nos. 1104 and 1105; for 1104, see also K. A. Neugebauer,

Führer durch das Antiquarium, II, *Vasen*, 1932, pl. 12, right (Berlin F 1117).

¹³⁸ Corinth C-32-60, Brussels, CVA, III (III C), pl. 7, 4, and our 260-1.

¹³⁹ Many of the designs can be found in the blazoning of the shields on Late Corinthian figured vases. They also occur as symbols on Corinthian staters of the fifth and fourth centuries.

¹⁴⁰ A likely prototype for the shape is the Middle Corinthian jug from Ialysos, *Annuario*, VI-VII, 1923-1924, pp. 269f., fig. 170; cf. also the similarly shaped but undecorated example from Gela, *Mon. Ant.*, XVII, 1906, col. 299, fig. 221; and the piece from the Isthmus at Corinth, *Hesperia*, XXIV, 1955, pl. 51, no. 6. Very strange is the figured example in Karlsruhe, CVA, I, pl. 39, 1.

tional pieces were found in graves from another section of the North Cemetery.¹⁴¹ Although 272-2, 275-2, and 296-2 retain the moulded band around the neck typical of the earliest vases, there is otherwise no regular development of the shape. The most significant group, from the first half of the fifth century, includes glazed and unglazed¹⁴² pitchers, with open or incurved lip. The glazed jugs of this period have lines of red on mouth, shoulder, lower body, and foot.

In the second half of the century, the quality declines: they are smaller, glazed vases without additional color.¹⁴³ As in other types of oinochoai, a sudden deterioration in the fabric and form occurs in the fourth century. The larger examples appear in groups of about the middle of the century, and the smaller ones concurrently with the Laphaes skyphoi in the second half. Two of the late and large jugs (454-3 and 460-4) show a concave lip which may have resulted from a hybridization with Type A.

Though few examples from Corinth are published, this type of pitcher was more commonly used in daily life than was Type A; the domestic examples, however, show an even greater variety of form than does the series from the Cemetery. Cf. *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 298, figs. 30, 31, nos. 180, 182; and VII, 1938, p. 598, no. 157 and p. 592, fig. 18. For somewhat similar pitchers in other fabrics, cf. the Attic example from grave 300; *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, p. 250, fig. 54, no. 310, and XXII, 1953, p. 80, no. 47 (there described as a lekythos; see note 131 above), pl. 31; and the later, rougher jugs, *Olynthus*, V, pls. 168 f., and XIII, pls. 156 ff. A good early example (Corinthian) was found in the Athenian Agora (P 25768).

ROUND-MOUTHED OINOCHOAI, TYPE C (Fig. 14, Pl. 92)

The following groups have been included in the same typological category, not for their superficial appearance, which is most varied, but because of their basic similarity in form and the fact that the three are apparently successive stages in a single development. It is here that an exception to the statement in note 131, p.134 must be made. Though the larger, globular vases listed below are without question oinochoai, the small squat examples in each of the first two groups regularly appear with standard types of oinochoai, and are almost certainly containers for oil or perfume (see also 363-4). Furthermore, the squat vases, unlike the globular form, were exported.

Round-mouthed Oinochoai, Type C, Blisterware

354-3 (Pl. 55)	364-6 (Pl. 58)	382-2 (Pl. 92)	D 14-b (Pl. 92)
355-4 (Pl. 56)	372-3 (Pl. 60)	D 11-a (Pl. 53)	

About the middle of the fifth century the Corinthian potters introduced a new fabric, a dark gray or orange-brown brittle ware which was fired so as to blister the clay. The fabric was used apparently only for jugs of a simple footless shape with round mouth, some globular, some squat, occasionally with a light vertical grooving which is the only decoration. A few of these pieces, but by no means the most ambitious, occur in the Cemetery; the best appear in domestic contexts.¹⁴⁴ The fashion was short-lived, presumably because of the difficulties in the

¹⁴¹ CP 571 and 587 from graves 15 and 20, opened in the excavations of 1915-1916.

¹⁴² Unglazed: 282-1, 296-2, 378-3.

¹⁴³ No. 421-2, datable to the end of the century, is exceptionally well made.

¹⁴⁴ Most important, the well group, *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, pp. 290f., nos. 138-143, fig. 23. Note also the jugs from the Asklepieion, *Corinth*, XIV, pl. 21, 3 and pl. 49, nos. 33, 34.

manufacturing. In the Cemetery, at least, they were replaced by the ribbed vases by the end of the third quarter of the century.¹⁴⁵ For exported examples of the squat type, see catalogue under D 14-b.

Round-mouthed Oinochoai, Type C, Ribbed

Description: round mouth with flaring lip to which a short band handle is attached horizontally; short thin neck, rounded body with wide vertical ribbing and tapering to low ring foot; black glaze over all exterior except lower body and foot.

363-4 (Pl. 58)	419-5 (Pl. 69)	430-2 (Pl. 71)	437-2 (Pl. 71)
370-5 (Pl. 59)	420-5 (Pl. 70)	431-2 (Pl. 71)	X-202 (Pl. 92)
383-3 (Pl. 92)	422-3 (Pl. 70)	433-2	X-203 (Pl. 92)
385-2 (Pl. 62)	427-9	434-3 (Pl. 67)	X-204
418-2 (Pl. 69)			

That the ribbed oinochoai are a simplified version of the blisterware seems quite certain from the similarity in shape,¹⁴⁶ and the fact that they first occur toward the end of the third quarter of the fifth century when the blistered fabric disappeared. In the large vases the simple round mouth, narrow neck, and the vertical ribbing were carried over from the prototype; and a low ring foot and black glaze were added. On some of the latest examples, the ribs are very shallow, on 437-2, for example, hardly more than grooves; it is on this evidence that the incised group (below) has been included in Type C.

Round-mouthed Oinochoai, Type C, Incised.

445-3 (Pl. 71)	447-4 (Pl. 72)	D 27-b	D 36-b (Pl. 73)
447-3 (Pl. 72)	448-5 (Pl. 72)		

These resemble the ribbed vases of Type C in all particulars except that they are smaller and that vertical incised lines on the shoulder replace the ribbing. They are in part contemporary with the ovoid Attic skyphos (p. 155), and are thus to be dated to about the middle of the fourth century.

ROUND-MOUTHED OINOCHOAI, TYPE D (Fig. 14, Pl. 92)

Description: round mouth, short handle attached at right angles to the lip, short neck, approximately globular body, very low foot; black glaze over all exterior except lower part of body and underside.

Large

415-15 (Pl. 68)	464-3	478-2 (Pl. 75)	492-3 (Pl. 92)
455-1 (Pl. 74)	471-2 (Pl. 75)	484-4 (Pl. 77)	D 21-d (Pl. 92)
456-1	472-3	487-4 (Pl. 78)	D 37-c (Pl. 92)
462-4 (Pl. 75)	477-2 (Pl. 92)	490-2 (Pl. 76)	

¹⁴⁵ But see *Corinth*, I, iv, p. 95 and pl. 24, 3 for examples from a fourth century context. The jugs E 10 and E 11, published in *Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, p. 233, pl. 85, as fourth-

century, could equally as well be contemporary with the earlier pieces (E 1 and E 3) in the same group.

¹⁴⁶ Cf. 383-3 with D 14-b and X-202 with 382-2, Plate 92.

Small

452-4 (Pl. 74)	475-2 (Pl. 92)	487-5 (Pl. 78)	498-6 (Pl. 78)
453-7 (Pl. 74)	481-4	488-2 (Pl. 76)	D 24-a
457-3 (Pl. 75)	483-2	491-7 (Pl. 76)	D 24-b
457-4 (Pl. 75)	485-3 (Pl. 76)		

The oinochoai of Type D are among the most typical fourth century grave offerings. There are definitely two series, the larger vases averaging in height about 9 cm., the smaller about 6 cm. The two earliest examples come from a grave (415) and a Deposit (D 21) with late fifth century vases. This comparatively early appearance makes it unlikely that they are an offshoot of Type C, though they are similar in shape. A possible sequence of development can be worked out for the larger oinochoai: the flat lip becomes flared, the broad cylindrical neck thinner and more concave, and the shoulder more sloping. The shape probably persisted into the third century (see 498-6).

MINIATURE OLPAI

D 34-a	X-205	X-207	X-209
D 34-b (Pl. 92)	X-206	X-208	

These so-called olpai are very crude miniatures. The mouth and neck are roughly cylindrical and the body is rather squat; occasionally the upper part is glazed. Only the pair from D 34 may have a connection with the graves. X-205 perhaps should be restored to resemble the small jars in 498.

MISCELLANEOUS OINOCHOAI

- 498-5 (Pl. 78), miniature trefoil oinochoe of late type.
 287-3 (Pl. 40), D 22-a, miniature beaked oinochoai.
 496-12 (Pl. 77), unglazed pitcher, not unlike a lagynos.

FEEDING CUPS

336-e (Pl. 90)	457-5 (Pl. 75)	495-4 (Pl. 78)
449-1 (Pl. 71)		

No. 336-e is a known, patterned type, listed as Late Corinthian II by Payne (*Necrocorinthia*, pp. 335f.). For its mid-fifth century context, see catalogue. No. 449-1, a large covered bowl with unusual banded decoration (cf. 496-13), and 457-5, an odd shape with strainer, are both datable to the fourth century. The later 495-4 appears to be a crude copy of a common Attic type.

ASKOS

424-4 (Pl. 71)

MINIATURE AMPHORAS

D 30-b (Pl. 73)	D 31-c	D 32-c	D 38-c
D 30-c (Pl. 73)	D 32-b	D 38-b	X-235
D 31-b			

These very tiny (*ca.* 3.5 cm. in height) and very crudely made objects were usually found in pairs inside fourth century lekanides. For two others, see **D 29-b**. Their appearance in deposits but not graves may be explained by the assumption that the vases are toys and that these deposits represent the burials of children (see further, p. 76). Cf. the earlier examples, *Perachora*, I, pl. 29, nos. 23 ff. Note also the miniature *olpai*, of similar form.

MINIATURE HYDRIAI

D 33-b**D 36-d** (Pl. 73)

Crude miniatures, similar to the amphoras above, and also of the fourth century.

AMPHORISKOS

395-11 (Pl. 63)

BLACK-GLAZED LEKYTHOI OF ARCHAIC TYPE (Fig. 15)

275-3 (Pl. 39)**277-5** (Pl. 37)**297-3** (Pl. 42)**333-3** (Pl. 50)**277-4** (Pl. 37)**281-5** (Pl. 40)

This small group contains the survivals of the Late Corinthian type (p. 115). They are small and very crudely made; bands of added red appear only on the two from grave **277**. The neck ring has disappeared in the latest examples, and about the middle of the fifth century the profile of the mouth becomes concave. In function they were probably succeeded by the banded miniature *lekythoi*.

BANDED MINIATURE LEKYTHOI (Fig. 15)

Description: small *lekythoi*, averaging 7 cm. in height; simple conical mouth continuous with neck; stout body on rather high but unarticulated foot. Unglazed; four red lines, one on top of mouth, two on body, one on foot; often horizontal red marks on handle.

342-4**373-3** (Pl. 60)**391-4** (Pl. 60)**426-5** (Pl. 67)**357-6** (Pl. 56)**378-4** (Pl. 61)**400-3** (Pl. 64)**441-3****359-4** (Pl. 54)**379-5** (Pl. 62)**405-b****D 12-g** (Pl. 53)**365-4** (Pl. 59)**379-6** (Pl. 62)**408-4** (Pl. 66)**D 15-d****365-5** (Pl. 59)**387-1****418-3** (Pl. 69)**D 21-e****366-13** (Pl. 58)**388-7** (Pl. 63)**422-4** (Pl. 70)**X-210****367-9** (Pl. 59)**388-8** (Pl. 63)**423-6** (Pl. 67)**X-211****368-2****390-2** (Pl. 60)**425-3****X-212****372-4** (Pl. 60)

The series extends throughout the second half of the fifth century with no significant development in the shape, although there is a tendency for the later *lekythoi* to be about a centimeter shorter than the earlier ones. Quite different from the majority of the *lekythoi*, with their more or less square-cut profiles, are three (**366-13**, **373-3**, **379-6**) which have more elongated bodies curved in outline. Similar to these, which are comparatively early, is **423-6**, a large, well-made example datable to the last quarter of the century.

This type of *lekythos* is one of the few kinds of local vases exported in the fifth and fourth centuries. It is quite likely that they contained perfume, certainly a substance valuable enough

to be packaged in very small containers. Identical lekythoi, both of the ovoid and square types, have been found at a number of distant sites¹⁴⁷.

WHITE-GROUND LEKYTHOI (Fig. 15)

Group i

Description: small lekythoi with comparatively shallow mouth, rather flat shoulder, downward-tapering body, low foot, the edge concave; black glaze for mouth, back of handle, lower body, and black line on foot; rays on shoulder; unglazed parts of neck, shoulder, and foot covered with pink wash.

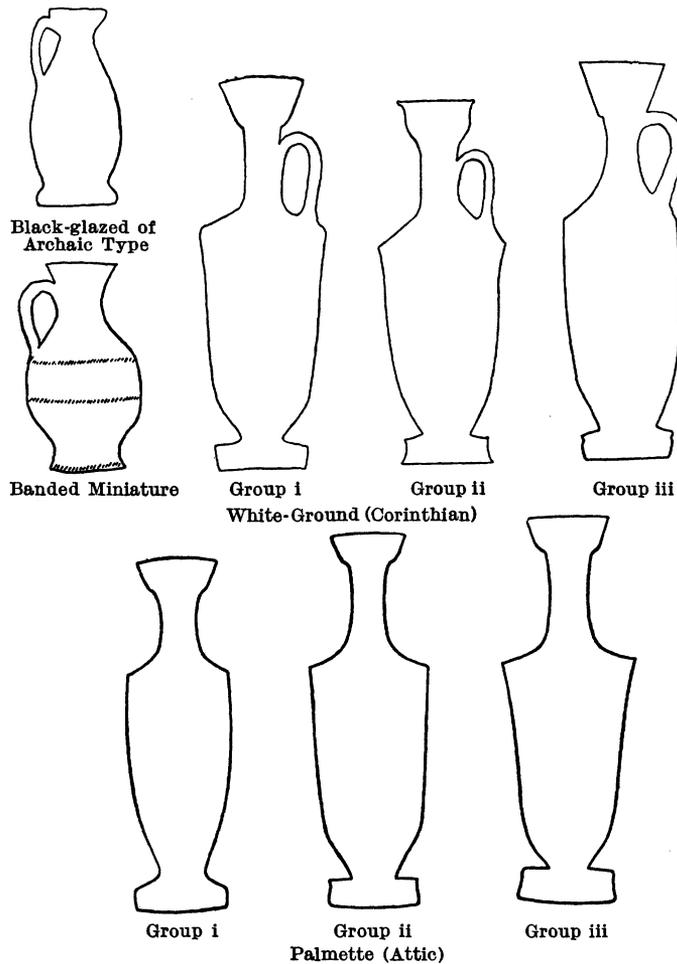


FIGURE 15. LEKYTHOS SHAPES

365-3 (Pls. 59, 91)	369-4 (Pl. 60)	387-2	395-7 (Pl. 63)
366-14 (Pl. 58)	370-6 (Pl. 59)	388-9 (Pl. 63)	395-8 (Pl. 63)
366-15 (Pl. 58)	371-5 (Pl. 60)	388-10 (Pl. 63)	396-3 (Pl. 64)
367-11 (Pl. 59)	372-5 (Pl. 60)	388-11 (Pl. 63)	396-4 (Pl. 64)
367-12 (Pl. 59)	379-7 (Pl. 62)	391-5 (Pl. 60)	

¹⁴⁷ *Olynthus*, XIII, pl. 167, no. 398; Rhitsona, Ure, *Sixth*, pl. 16, grave 139, no. 1; Argos, Δελτίον, XV, 1933-1935, p. 18, fig. 3; Thebes, Δελτίον, III, 1917, p. 236, fig. 170, no. 9; Sicily, *Mon. Ant.*, XIV, 1904, col. 787, fig. 8; and Ithaka, *B.S.A.*, XLVII, 1952, pl. 49. Cf. also *Hesperia*, VI, 1937,

p. 295, fig. 27, no. 173, from a well of the third quarter of the fifth century at Corinth. The examples from the Asklepieion (*Corinth*, XIV, pl. 49, nos. 56, 57) were no doubt dedications of perfume.

Group ii

Description: large lekythoi with deep mouth, lip sharply out-turned; long neck, sloping shoulder, short stout body, usually an approximate cylinder cut in slightly below the shoulder; low disk foot; black for mouth and handle, lower body, black band on edge of foot; thick white on neck and most of body.

367-10 (Pl. 59)	397-5 (Pl. 65)	404-3 (Pl. 65)	412-10 (Pl. 67)
386-5 (Pl. 61)	399-3 (Pl. 64)	404-4 (Pl. 65)	412-11 (Pl. 67)
386-6 (Pl. 61)	400-4 (Pl. 64)	404-5 (Pl. 65)	412-12 (Pl. 67)
392-4 (Pl. 60)	400-5 (Pl. 64)	405-4 (Pl. 65)	412-13 (Pl. 67)
392-5 (Pl. 60)	401-6 (Pl. 64)	407-11 (Pl. 66)	416-2 (Pl. 68)
395-9 (Pl. 63)	401-7 (Pl. 64)	411-7 (Pl. 66)	416-3 (Pl. 68)
395-10 (Pl. 63)	403-6 (Pl. 65)	411-8 (Pl. 66)	416-4 (Pl. 68)
396-5 (Pl. 64)	403-7 (Pl. 65)	411-9 (Pl. 66)	

Group iii

Description: lekythoi of varying size, carelessly made, usually warped; deep conical mouth, rather narrow sloping shoulder, swollen cylindrical body with point of greatest diameter somewhat below the shoulder, high foot small in diameter, often with an incised line around the upper part; black glaze for mouth, neck, handle, and lower body; white paint on shoulder and most of body; pink wash on top edge of mouth and on foot; decoration in red.

409-8 (Pl. 66)	417-3	419-14 (Pl. 69)	426-15 (Pl. 67)
409-9 ,,	417-4	422-5 (Pl. 70)	426-16 ,,
409-10 ,,	418-4 (Pl. 69)	422-6 ,,	427-10 (Pls. 67, 91)
413-2	418-5 ,,	422-7 ,,	427-11 ,,
413-3	418-6 ,,	422-8 ,,	427-12 (Pl. 67)
414-2	418-7 ,,	422-9 ,,	427-13 ,,
415-16 (Pl. 68)	418-8 ,,	423-7 (Pl. 67)	430-3 (Pl. 71)
415-17 ,,	418-9 ,,	426-6 ,,	430-4 ,,
415-18 ,,	419-6 ,,	426-7 ,,	430-5 ,,
416-5 ,,	419-7 ,,	426-8 ,,	430-6 ,,
416-6 ,,	419-8 ,,	426-9 ,,	430-7
416-7 ,,	419-9 ,,	426-10	430-8 ,,
416-8 ,,	419-10 ,,	426-11 ,,	X-213
416-9 ,,	419-11 ,,	426-12 ,,	X-214
416-10 ,,	419-12 ,,	426-13 ,,	X-215
416-11 ,,	419-13 ,,	426-14 ,,	X-216
416-12 ,,			

Group i, the first Corinthian white-ground lekythoi, are reasonably good copies of the Attic white pattern lekythoi, the shape differing only in respect to the somewhat deeper mouth and the slight incurve below the shoulder. Most are decorated with an ivy pattern and, except for a reversal of the design in 387-2 and 388-11, are exact copies of the Attic vases; the black, however, was apparently applied directly to the pale surface of the clay, without any base of

white paint. The berry clusters are, as in the Attic models, either "dot-rosettes" or more solid clusters.¹⁴⁸ Three examples have a laurel band (367-11, 367-12, 369-4), and one a diamond pattern (366-15). A few of the vases of this same shape are covered with a dull white paint, both on the body and on the neck (probably transitional to group ii); except for 365-3, which has a red palmette, the designs are not distinguishable, but like some in the following groups were probably polychrome.¹⁴⁹

The shape of the lekythoi in group ii was also derived ultimately from the Attic (see p. 121), but the forms are less controlled, and deviations are common. Note the early and very bulbous 367-10, 386-5, and 386-6, and the squat examples, e.g., 392-4 and 392-5. The latest have a shallow mouth with a pronounced flare. The use of white on the neck is a local practice.¹⁵⁰ Much of the decoration is lost, but the single vertical palmette occurs frequently¹⁵¹ with a smaller palmette on the shoulder, and traces of polychromy are occasionally found.¹⁵² The stoutest examples are contemporary with group i, and the very latest, those with shallow flared mouth, contemporary with group iii.

Group iii contains by far the largest number of the lekythoi in this class. Both the conical mouth and the black neck were borrowed belatedly from contemporary Attic lekythoi. The three from grave 409 seem to be the earliest of the group, retaining the comparatively low foot, stout body, and something of the earlier flare to the lip. Polychrome decoration is less common than in the preceding group, but five exceptionally large examples preserve traces of figures: 415-16, 418-4, 419-6, 427-10, and 427-11. The remainder show vestiges of red color, and probably most, if not all, once had a vertical red palmette; rays usually replace the palmette on the shoulder. See Plate 91 for drawings.

For the dating of the series, which extends through approximately the last third of the fifth century, see p. 121.

SQUAT LEKYTHOI

418-10 (Pls. 69, 91) 418-11 (Pl. 69) 422-10 (Fig. 23, Pl. 70)

The only Corinthian examples of this shape are red-figured, although Attic squat lekythoi with other types of decoration were well known to the potters (see p. 165). No. 422-10 is decorated with the common motif of a goose, and the pair from 418 are surprisingly good copies of contemporary Attic lekythoi with domestic scenes. See also 448-6.

TRIPOD PYXIS

271-1 (Pl. 39)

¹⁴⁸ See p. 164 and Eichler, *Arch. Anz.*, 1941, cols. 63 ff. His observations on the lack of white for the body and the use of red for the shoulder tongues are correct, but not his remarks about the berry clusters (he seems to have had an incomplete series to work from; his Attic examples are probably all relatively early). For example, the Attic 364-8 and the Corinthian 388-9 have neat dot rosettes, while 353-9 (Attic) and 366-14 (Corinthian) both have irregular clusters of dots.

¹⁴⁹ Nos. 372-5, 395-7, 395-8.

¹⁵⁰ Early black-necks are 386-6 and 397-5, the only examples in group ii.

¹⁵¹ No. 412-10 is recorded as having a palmette of the "flame" variety. Such palmettes occur as early as about 440 B.C. in sculpture, but on Attic pottery not until the end

of the fifth century (Jacobsthal, *Ornamente*, p. 177); it is not inconceivable that the lekythoi, being grave vases, and having the palmette as their only ornament, reflect the sculptural styles more quickly than the Attic pots where the palmettes are purely subsidiary decoration. Perhaps the single vertical palmettes on the cheap Corinthian lekythoi are in a sense short-hand references to grave stelai with palmette finials. Horizontal side palmettes, a variation of the usual pattern, are noted only for 407-11.

¹⁵² Nos. 367-10 and 386-5 are probably the only group ii examples with figured decoration. See also 395-9, 395-10, 412-12, 416-2. The colors have been listed in the catalogue on the basis of the 1928-1930 descriptions; by 1949 most of the color had faded completely.

CONVEX PYXIDES WITH HANDLES

496-13 (Pl. 77) D 12-h (Pl. 53)

POWDER PYXIDES WITH PATTERN DECORATION

286-3 (Pl. 41)	290-1	293-1 (Pl. 41)	334-5 (Pl. 49)
288-2 (Pl. 41)	292-1 (Pl. 41)		

Four of these pyxides were found in the large group of infant graves, 285 ff., where they were the only offerings, or where they were paired with small pattern skyphoi. Although undatable by context, they probably belong in the first quarter of the fifth century. The decoration of 288-2 and 292-1 is derived directly from the sixth century group (p. 116), but with variations; that of 286-3 is a new departure, an elaboration of the cone pattern; the nearly disintegrated 290-1 has preserved none of its decoration. The taller and thinner 334-5 dates from about the mid-fifth century.

These, like other kinds of fifth century pyxides (below), were exported: e.g., *Olynthus*, XIII, frontispiece and pl. 237, no. 927; *Hesperia*, XI, 1942, pl. 5, grave 79 (Halai); Ure, *Black glaze*, pl. 11, no. 1 (Rhitsona, grave 57); *Clara Rhodos*, III, p. 236 and fig. 237, p. 240; Athens, Agora P 10336 (from a grave group datable about 480 B.C.).

UNGLAZED POWDER PYXIDES

491-8 (Pl. 76)	495-5 (Pl. 78)	D 36-f (Pl. 73)	X-217
494-2 (Pl. 76)	D 36-e (Pl. 73)		

Possibly related to the patterned examples, but separated from them by a hundred years or so, are the fourth century powder pyxides. These are, except for 495-5, unglazed pots, in shape essentially the same as the earlier group but with domed lid and a lower, more slanting inner wall. The earliest are from D 36; thereafter, probably over a period of at least a half century, they become smaller and cruder. These too were exported: *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, p. 495, fig. 227, no. 28 (Halai). For a late development of the shape in Athens, see *Hesperia*, III, 1934, p. 397, E 51.

OTHER PATTERN PYXIDES

333-4 (Pl. 50) 338-3 (Pl. 52)

LEKANIDES WITH PATTERN DECORATION

281-6 (Pl. 40)	291-3 (Fig. 16, Pls. 41, 90)	380-1 (Pl. 61)
282-2 (Pl. 37)	298-3 (Pl. 44)	392-6 (Pls. 60, 90)
284-3 (Pl. 40)	299-3 (Fig. 16, Pls. E, 44)	D 17-b (Pl. 90)
		X-218

These fifth century vases are among the most attractive, ambitious, and non-imitative products of the later Corinthian potters. Most of them, 380-1, 392-6, and D 17-b excepted, must have been made within a very short space of time, probably about 475 B.C.¹⁵³ No. 299-3 is angular in profile in the tradition of the sixth century 257-8; the examples from graves 281, 291, 284, and 298 form a single group characterized by the deep curve of the bowl and lid. These

¹⁵³ For the dating of the infant graves from which these come, see p. 217.

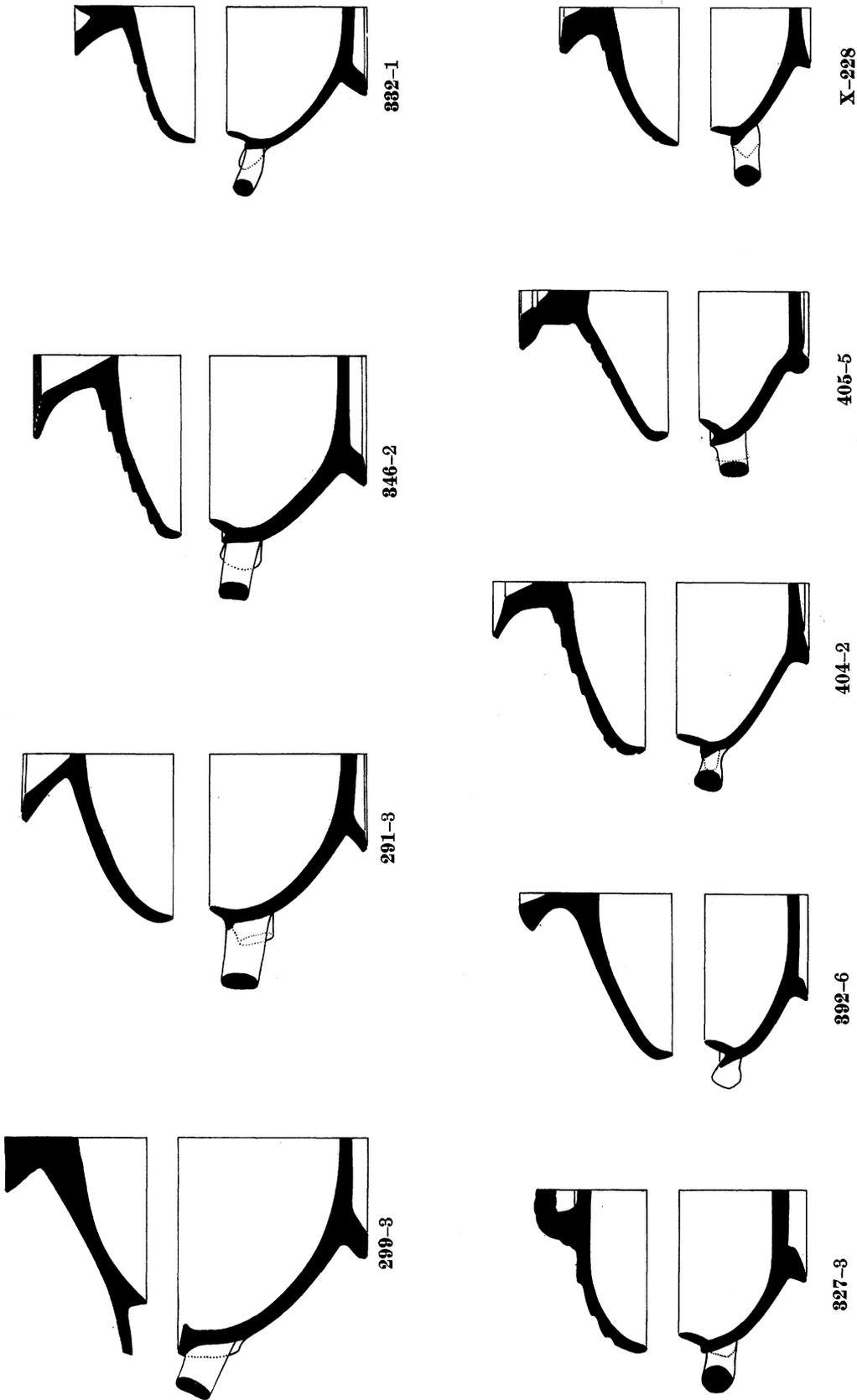


FIGURE 16. LEKANIDES (1:2)

patterned vases precede the development of the more common unglazed lekanis with stepped lid. No. 282-2 is a direct forerunner of one small group (332-2, 334-6) with upturned handles; and the three from the third quarter of the century have their counterparts in the contemporary unglazed series (cf. 386-7 and 393-2).

In general the patterns are simple and undistinguished. Notable are 298-3 with its very free treatment of buds and connecting arcs, the traditional floral chain of 282-2, and the ivy of the later D 17-b; with the meander of 380-1 compare the patterns of the special pyxis, 333-4. X-218, which in shape belongs to this group, has a simple semi-glazed decoration.

A few examples of this class have been found in datable contexts: *Clara Rhodos*, III, pp. 248 f., fig. 244, about the middle of the century, a bit later than our main group; and *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 286, fig. 21, nos. 110, 111, 114, the last two with knobs similar to that of D 17-b, and also dated in the third quarter. The Heidelberg example, *CVA*, I, pl. 18, no. 12, was found at Phaleron.

BLACK-GLAZED LEKANIDES

289-2 (Pl. 41)

320-3 (Pl. 46)

392-7 (Pl. 60)

The first two, relatively early lekanides are purely Corinthian in shape; but 392-7, from the late third quarter of the century, seems to be a copy of the contemporary Attic form.

UNGLAZED LEKANIDES (Figs. 16, 17)

Group i

Description: small bowls of fine yellow clay, often shading into clear pink; bowl with flange to hold lid, reflex handles round in section, curved walls, and wide, flared foot; lid somewhat domed with steps cut into most of the surface; the knob an inverted cone, hollow in center, usually with tiny spike in hollow.

283-4 (Pl. 41)

336-2 (Pl. 49)

349-4

X-219

327-3 (Fig. 16, Pl. 47)

338-4 (Pl. 52)

353-6 (Pl. 55)

X-220

332-1 (Fig. 16, Pl. 45)

339-2 (Pl. 52)

378-5 (Pl. 61)

X-221

332-2 (Pl. 45)

344-6 (Pl. 52)

D 14-d

X-222

333-5 (Pl. 50)

346-2 (Fig. 16, Pl. 55)

D 16-c

X-223

334-6 (Pl. 49)

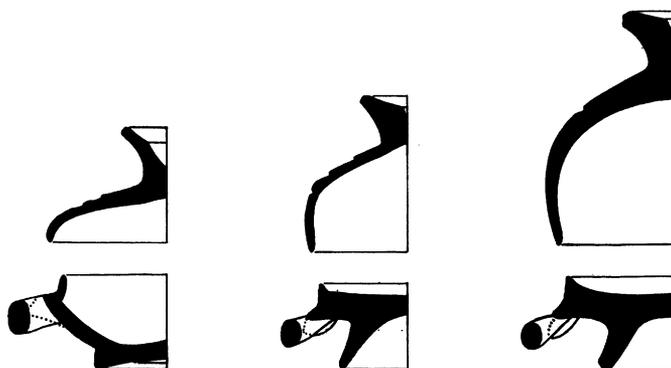


FIGURE 17. MINIATURE UNGLAZED LEKANIDES, 428-7, 428-8, AND 427-15 (1:2)

Group ii

Description: as group i, but with band handles, briefer foot with vertical sides; knob a truncated inverted cone, concave on top and set on short stem; steps concentrated in area around knob.

386-7 (Pl. 61)	404-2 (Fig. 16, Pl. 65)	423-8 (Fig. 17, Pl. 67)	D 19-c
389-2 (Pl. 60)	405-5 (Fig. 16, Pl. 65)	427-14 (Pl. 67)	D 20-c
390-3 (Pl. 60)	406-1 (Pl. 65)	427-15 (Fig. 17, Pl. 67)	D 22-b
393-2 (Pl. 60)	407-12 (Pl. 66)	428-7 (Fig. 17)	D 22-c
394-1	408-5 (Pl. 66)	446-3 (Pl. 71)	D 53-c
394-2	412-14 (Pl. 67)	D 11-b	X-224
401-8 (Pl. 64)	418-12 (Pl. 69)		

Group iii

Description: as group ii but with more tapering bowl, still briefer foot; on the lid very few steps, which more often take the form of ridges around the knob and grooves around the lower edge; in general carelessly made.

443-4 (Pl. 71)	462-5 (Pl. 75)	D 31-d	D 38-e
444-3 (Pl. 71)	D 25-b	D 32-d	X-225
445-4 (Pl. 71)	D 28-d	D 33-c	X-226
449-3 (Pl. 71)	D 28-e	D 34-c	X-227
450-3 (Pl. 75)	D 29-b	D 35-c	X-228 (Fig. 16)
458-4 (Pl. 76)	D 30-d (Pl. 73)	D 38-d	X-229

Probably the most distinctive product of the fifth-century potters at Corinth is the series of unglazed vases, and most important of these are the lekanides. Chronologically they follow the major group of pattern lekanides (above) except for 283-4, which, with the slightly later CP 730,¹⁵⁴ represents the first experiment in the unglazed series. Very shortly before the middle of the century the practice of cutting steps into the fabric of the lid was inaugurated, and the new invention was apparently exploited immediately; by the beginning of the third quarter the unglazed lekanis appears regularly in both funeral and domestic groups. The earliest vases are as skillfully made as those of any shape in any period. The throwing of the domed lid, the cutting of the steps, and the attaching of the knob must have required considerable skill.¹⁵⁵

Most of the lekanides, excepting the very best and the very latest examples, have short lines scored into the clay when it was soft, both at the edge of the lid and at the rim of the bowl, usually at the base of one reflex section of a handle. Invariably the lid fits better if the lines of lid and bowl match; in the catalogue these cuts are referred to as adjusting marks. The number of the cuts varies, sometimes a single pair on small vases, but more often two or three. On the large and late 450-3 there is a group of four and six respectively at each handle, and two matching groups of four each on the lid (visible on 418-12, Pl. 69 and 427-14, Pl. 67).

Group i; which is associated with Attic palmette lekythoi of group iii, contains mostly small lekanides with rolled handles, and is the first type to have the stepped lid. Nos. 332-2, X-219, and X-250, like 283-4, retain the early unridged form of lid, however. Nos. 334-6 and 338-4

¹⁵⁴ From grave 44 of the excavations of 1915-1916 in another section of the North Cemetery.

¹⁵⁵ Note the settling of the lid of 389-2.

have only a suggestion of the steps, but are probably not to be considered as transitional pieces. The comparatively few large vases (apart from 283-4) seem a bit later than the earliest of the small lekanides, but resemble them in all particulars except for having band handles and a differently shaped knob.¹⁵⁶ Other variations include the twisted cord handle of 327-3 and the bent handles of 332-2 and 334-6. Nos. 353-6 and 378-5 seem to be transitional between groups i and ii, keeping the fully stepped lids but showing the first band handles and stemmed knobs on small vases.

Group ii runs concurrently with the Corinthian white-ground lekythoi of groups ii and iii from the late third quarter through the fourth quarter of the fifth century. They vary little from the vases of group i except that they have stemmed knobs and band handles (thus resembling more the few large lekanides of group i). There is, however, a more pronounced contraction of the walls to a smaller foot. Two examples have a small oddly-shaped knob (386-7, 393-2). Five (423-8, 427-14, 427-15, 428-7, 446-3) are miniatures, datable probably to the late fourth quarter; in two of them the lid is exceptionally deep and the bowl proportionately shallow (Fig. 17).¹⁵⁷

Group iii, datable to the fourth century, shows a definite decline in quality.¹⁵⁸ The use of a very soft crumbly fabric for several examples may indicate that at this time they were sometimes made specifically for funeral offerings. In this group the larger vases seem to form a separate series: not only are they much bigger than the largest of groups i and ii (though the small vases of all series remain about the same size), but a small ring surrounds the central hole in the knob¹⁵⁹ and the handle is extremely large with very small pointed reflexes.¹⁶⁰

BOWLS OF STANDARD SIZE

276-4 (Pl. 39)	388-13 (Pl. 63)	498-7 (Pl. 78)	D 30-e (Pl. 73)
378-6 (Pl. 61)	444-4 (Pl. 71)	498-8 (Pl. 78)	X-230
388-12 (Pl. 63)	496-14 (Pl. 77)		

Most of the above are imitations of contemporary Attic bowls, those from graves 378 and 388 fifth century in date, the rest fourth or third century. No. 276-4 is of an unusual shape and of typical kitchen-ware fabric; X-230, deeper than the rest, and with incurved rim, is undatable. They were commonly used for domestic purposes,¹⁶¹ but as grave offerings were much less popular than the miniature bowls (below). No local imitations of the typical Attic saltcellar (as X-251) were found.



FIGURE 18. MINIATURE BOWL

MINIATURE BOWLS (Fig. 18)

Description: small bowls under 3 cm. in height; double curve from plain rim to bottom; no foot, string marks on the underside; interior and upper part of exterior glazed.

¹⁵⁶ A stemmed disk knob, except that of 346-2, which is nearly conical.

¹⁵⁷ On Plate 67, 427-15 and the "bowl" of 423-8 are inverted.

¹⁵⁸ Except 444-3 and 445-4.

¹⁵⁹ This ring occurs only on 445-4, D 31-d, D 32-d of the smaller vases.

¹⁶⁰ A number of unglazed lekanides have appeared at other sites: *Delphi*, V, pp. 164f., fig. 697; *Mon. Ant.*, XIV,

1904, col. 795, fig. 13, from Kamarina; *Δελτιόν*, XV, 1933-1935, pp. 20ff., figs. 5, 25, from Argos; *A. J. A.*, XIX, 1915, p. 428, fig. 4, from Halai; and Sèvres, *CVA*, pl. 25, nos. 46, 52, and 60, from Bengehazi. The lekanides imported into Rhodes in the fifth century were Corinthian pattern vases or Attic black glaze. See also Munich, *CVA*, III, pl. 145, 11, and references, p. 43.

¹⁶¹ For example, thirteen of these bowls were found in well K-23 at Corinth.

274-4 (Pl. 39)	367-14 (Pl. 59)	406-2 (Pl. 65)	D 14-e
344-7 (Pl. 52)	373-4 (Pl. 60)	422-11 (Pl. 70)	D 18-c
346-3 (Pl. 55)	378-7 (Pl. 61)	430-9 (Pl. 71)	D 22-d
360-2 (Pl. 57)	378-8	433-3 (Pl. 73)	X-231
362-4 (Pl. 58)	395-12 (Pl. 63)	D 8-c	X-232
367-13 (Pl. 59)	396-6 (Pl. 64)		

Except for 274-4 and D 8-c which have a suggestion of an offset rim, these very small bowls are nearly identical. A slight variation may occur in the curve of the profile as a result of carelessness (e.g., 367-13), and 346-3, 395-12 are unglazed. The earliest appear in the first quarter but the shape becomes common only in the second half of the fifth century; the bowls disappear at the same time as Corinthian white-ground lekythoi and the ribbed round-mouthed oinochoai (see p. 121). These, like the larger bowls, are found in domestic contexts, e.g., the twenty-seven from the unpublished well, K-23. Cf. the examples, earlier than any from the Cemetery, *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 587, fig. 15, nos. 81-83.

MINIATURE FLAT-BOTTOMED BOWLS

415-19	448-7 (Pl. 72)	487-7 (Pl. 78)	490-3 (Pl. 76)
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No. 415-19 is a late fifth century miniature bowl, very shallow, with a wall only 0.9 cm. high. The others, from the fourth century, are somewhat deeper, but also have a wide flat floor, in effect, phialai without omphaloi. For mesomphalic phialai, see p. 130.

MINIATURE JARS

487-6 (Pl. 78)	498-9 (Pl. 78)	498-10 (Pl. 78)
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These small handleless jars, from the latest graves, were possibly medicine containers (see catalogue, 498-9). Note also X-205.

MINIATURE KRATERS

272-3 (Pl. 38)	418-13 (Pl. 69)	X-158
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Very small, and very crude little cups with vertical handles pressed against the wall.

MINIATURE KOTHONS

X-233	X-234
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The only kothons found in the Cemetery are these unglazed miniatures.

KALATHOI

287-4 (Pl. 40)	357-7 (Pl. 56)	357-8 (Pl. 56)	357-9 (Pl. 56)
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Common though kalathoi were in the fifth century at Corinth,¹⁶² the tiny basket from 287 and the three unglazed examples from 357 are the only late representatives of the shape from the Cemetery. Note the comparable scarcity in the preceding century, p. 117.

¹⁶² A great many were found in the Potters' Quarter K-23. See also *Corinth*, XIV, pl. 49, nos. 51-54. (e.g., *A.J.A.*, XXXV, 1931, p. 20, fig. 18) and several in well

LAMPS, TYPE IV

384-3 (Pl. 62)	450-4 (Pl. 75)	471-3 (Pl. 75)	491-9 (Pl. 76)
385-3 (Pl. 62)	453-8 (Pl. 74)	472-4	492-4
388-14 (Fig.19, Pl.100)	454-4 (Pl. 74)	474-4 (Fig.19, Pl.100)	496-15 (Pl. 77)
409-11 (Fig.19, Pl.100)	455-2 (Pl. 74)	475-3	D 16-d (Fig.19, Pl.100)
420-6 (Pl. 70)	456-2 (Fig.19, Pl.100)	477-3	D 25-c
422-12 (Pl. 70)	457-6	478-3 (Pl. 75)	D 26-b
423-9 (Fig. 19, Pl.100)	458-5 (Pl. 76)	479-2	D 27-d
427-16 (Pl. 67)	459-4	481-5	D 29-c
431-3 (Pl. 71)	460-5 (Pl. 21)	483-3	D 31-e
437-3 (Fig.19, Pl.100)	461-3 (Fig.19, Pl.100)	484-5	D 33-d
441-4	462-6 (Pl. 75)	487-8 (Pl. 78)	D 37-e
442-7	463-3 (Pl. 26)	487-9 (Pl. 78)	X-236
445-5 (Fig.19, Pl.100)	464-4	488-3 (Pl. 76)	X-237
447-5			

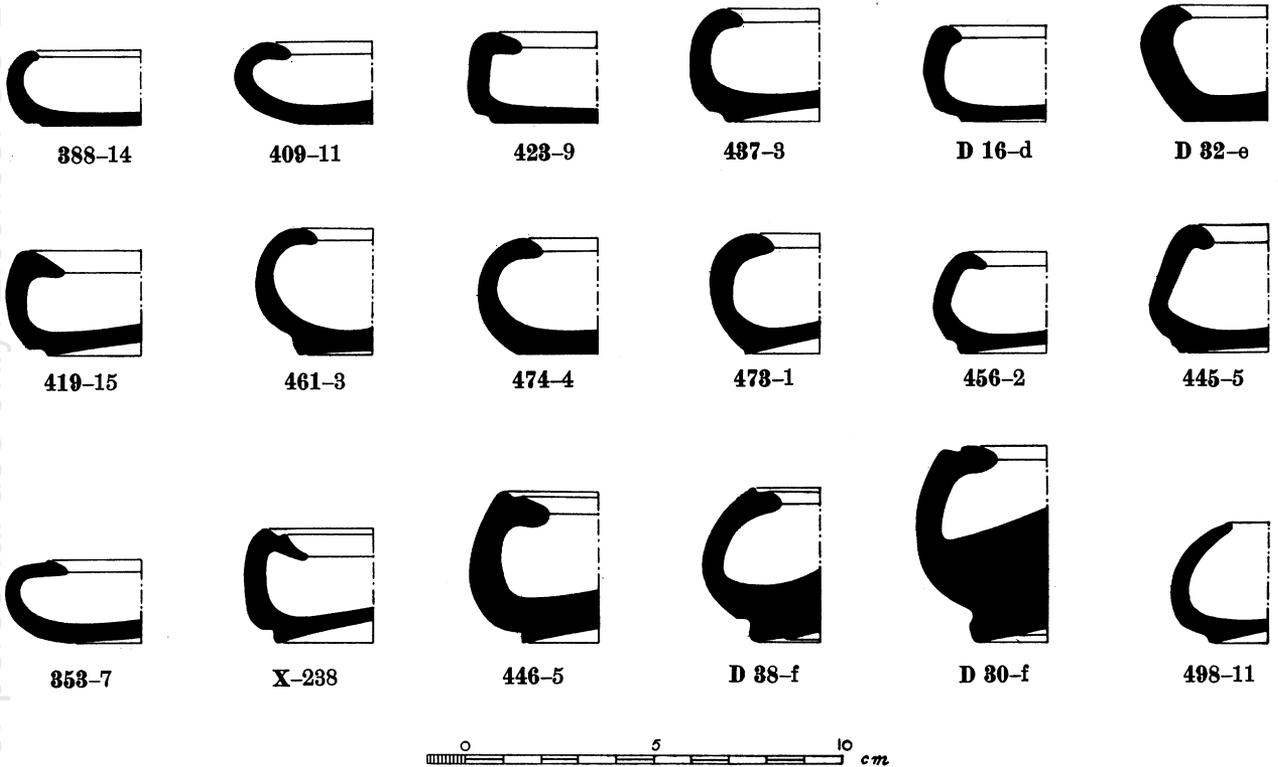


FIGURE 19. LAMPS (1:2)

Most numerous of all the lamps found in the Cemetery are the Corinthian examples of Broneer's Type IV¹⁶³ and its later variants. The earliest, which date from the late third quarter of the fifth century, are canonical, with narrow incurved rim and short pointed nozzle. In the fourth century the walls are higher, the filling hole smaller, and the spout longer. The trend reflects the shapes of Types VI and VII, which were in common use long before the middle of

¹⁶³ *Corinth*, IV, ii, pp. 39ff. Broneer's Type IV has been subdivided by R. H. Howland, *Athenian Agora*, IV, pp. 44ff., who assigns them to his Types 21 A-D and 22 A, B. The Broneer numbers are here retained for the lamps of Corin-

thian fabric. For the Attic lamps, see p. 166. The lamps excavated in 1928 are published by Broneer (his CL inventory nos. are included in the catalogue).

the fourth century. That the latest, deepest, and crudest of Type IV are specifically grave furniture seems likely for a number of reasons: many of them are miniatures; and many unglazed; none of them shows signs of burning;¹⁶⁴ and they are proportionately much more numerous in the Cemetery than in well groups where good, practical Attic lamps occur frequently.¹⁶⁵

LAMPS, TYPE V

331-4 (Pl. 50) 353-7 (Fig. 19, Pls. 55, 100) X-238 (Fig. 19, Pl. 100)

The lamps of Broneer's Type V¹⁶⁶ appear in grave groups datable to about the middle of the fifth century and are the earliest lamps in the Cemetery.

LAMPS, TYPE VI

419-15 (Fig. 19, Pls. 69, 100) 419-16 (Pl. 69)

LAMPS, TYPE VII

452-5 (Pl. 74) 480-4 D 34-d X-240
473-1 (Fig. 19, Pl. 100) D 24-c X-239

These ball-shaped lamps are almost certainly local copies of the Attic Type VII (see p. 166), although they lack the characteristic groove around the filling hole. Only D 24-c has a handle.

¹⁶⁴ Evidence of actual use has been found only in the earliest, well-made lamps of Type IV (384-3, 427-16, 388-14, and X-236), and in 331-4 (Type V). Burning is much more common on the Attic lamps (see p. 166).

¹⁶⁵ E.g., well K-23.

¹⁶⁶ *Corinth*, IV, ii, pp. 42f.

4. ATTIC AND OTHER NON-CORINTHIAN POTTERY

Attic and other imported vases clearly were regarded in Corinth as suitable grave furniture. Imports appear in the graves in the first quarter of the sixth century (148-2), and occur frequently thereafter down to the second half of the fourth century. Most numerous of the imports by far are the Attic vases. Their popularity is indicated, for example, by grave 300 (Pl. 44) in which every vase is Attic, and by many other burials (see especially graves 302-342 *passim*) in which all but one are Attic. In fact, nearly twenty per cent. of all vases and lamps found in the graves after 600 B.C. is Attic; and of these, nearly two-thirds date from the first half of the fifth century. It is interesting that the Attic shapes represented are restricted almost entirely to various cups and lekythoi (for other shapes, see p. 161 below). Skyphoi and kylikes are common at all times; the lekythoi, on the other hand, are relatively few until the second quarter of the fifth century, when vast quantities of pattern lekythoi were imported, expressly for funeral use.¹⁶⁷

The quality of the Attic vases found is somewhat disappointing. Some of the cups of the early sixth century are beautiful examples of pot-making (notably the superb 148-2, Pl. 20), but none is figured. When black figure does appear, it is rather late, and modest; perhaps the finest painting—speaking in comparative terms—is to be found on the band cups in grave 250 (Pls. 35, 93). There is nothing unexpected in the black figure of the fifth century, either in the cups or the lekythoi.¹⁶⁸

The contemporary pattern vases, which are very numerous, are well made and attractive. They belong, however, with few exceptions to well-known, standard types. The predominant patterns are the upright palmettes for the cups, and the palmettes and ivy for the lekythoi. Special mention may be made of the fine hatching on the peculiar squat lekythos, 355-9 (Pls. 56, 97), and the "St. Valentin" decoration on the skyphos, 364-7 (Pls. 58, 91).

The red-figured vases from the graves are not only restricted in shape, but are very few in number. The four lekythoi (306-4, Pl. 45; 307-3, Pl. 45; 426-17, Pl. 67; and D 12-i, Pl. 53) are modest pieces, and the three skyphoi (342-5, Pl. 51; 344-9, Pls. 52, 91; 346-6) are all glaukes. The sherds from the excavation promised finer things to come (notably X-265 to X-270, Pl. 98), but except for the krater, X-264 (Pl. 97), only scattered fragments were found. The scarcity of red-figure work in the graves is in part accounted for by the relative expense of good painting; but because the wells and other domestic deposits have provided many Attic red-figured vases of fine quality, one may surmise that the Corinthians were showing a special conservatism in preferring the older type of decoration for their funeral offerings.

The many black-glazed Attic vases comprise chiefly skyphoi and cups. The former extend through a period of two and a half centuries, and the latter show an unbroken development from the banded cups of komast shape in the early sixth century down to the Acrocups of the mid fifth. In quality they are at least as good as their counterparts found in Athens. Special note may be made of the rare skyphos of mastoid type (p. 156). The black-glazed lekythoi, while never so common as the palmette and ivy series, form a third important group. A few bowls, a very few oinochoai of various shapes, and one amphoriskos complete the representation.

¹⁶⁷ See also p. 81, and, for local copies of Athenian vases, pp. 98, 119.

¹⁶⁸ There is one black-figured oinochoe, 294-2. The other black-figured Attic vases are the skyphoi, pp. 153, 155, kylikes, p. 158, and lekythoi, pp. 161-162.

The presence of the Attic vases has made it possible to date the grave groups with greater accuracy, as the notes throughout the catalogue will testify (see also above, pp. 120–121). The Corinthian finds in the Cemetery, on the contrary, add little to the present knowledge of Attic pottery; they can at best corroborate the established chronology. The Attic vases are numerous enough, however, to form significant groups among themselves in many instances.

Not all the imported pottery is Attic. The siren vase, 157-x (Pl. 90) and the lydion, X-241 (Pl. 90) are two of obviously distant origin. There are also a few pieces, for the most part black-glazed, which are of standard Attic shape, but with a fabric or glaze which cannot be identified.¹⁶⁹ Also included among the non-Attic imports are the gray unguentaria of the fourth century, and one small pot of similar fabric. For oinochoai of possible Argive origin, see p. 111.

In the summaries which follow, the arrangement is by shape: skyphoi, cup-skyphoi, cups, pitchers, bowls, followed by the lekythoi (which are arranged by kinds of decoration), fragments of fine Attic vases, the lamps, and the few non-Attic imports. For pots of the Roman period, see below, pp. 167–168.

LISTS AND SUMMARIES

BLACK-FIGURED SKYPHOI OF HERMOGENEAN SHAPE

262-7 (Fig. 11, Pl. 91)	295-4 (Pl. 43)	329-5 (Fig. 11, Pl. 49)	344-8 (Pl. 52)
281-9 (Pl. 40)	320-4 (Pl. 46)	333-6 (Pl. 50)	346-4 (Pl. 55)
281-10 (Fig. 11, Pl. 40)	329-4 (Pl. 49)	333-7 (Pl. 50)	346-5 (Pl. 55)

Most of the vases of this shape¹⁷⁰ belong to a consistent group of silhouette skyphoi datable to about the middle of the fifth century. They are representative of the large class decorated by the later followers of the Haimon Painter,¹⁷¹ in which the handle zone shows a pair of thin figures between straggly palmettes. Nos. 329-5 and 346-5 are white-ground. Of approximately the same basic shape are the earlier examples, 262-7, with incised animal figures, the pair of small skyphoi from 281, with incredibly degenerate palmettes, and the small, later 320-4. For convenience, a shallow cup-skyphos of Ure's K-3 group has been added here (295-4).

BLACK-GLAZED SKYPHOI OF CORINTHIAN SHAPE (SIXTH CENTURY)

155-7 (Pl. 22)	155-8 (Fig. 11, Pl. 22)	171-2 (Pl. 26)	212-4 (Pl. 27)
			213-4 (Pl. 32)

The two earliest Attic skyphoi come from a Middle Corinthian context, and differ from the contemporary Corinthian examples in the absence of rays at the base and the use of very broad bands of red at the handle zone and above the foot. In shape they resemble both the Corinthian Samos group and the Attic komast skyphoi (see further, catalogue). The other three are taller skyphoi, of a very thin fabric. In 171-2 the walls still have a considerable gradual curve, but in 212-4 and 213-4, they taper in an almost straight line to the foot. No. 171-2 is not far from the example¹⁷² in Athens found in a group dated rather early in the second quarter

¹⁶⁹ Nos. 254-2, 338-5, 343-3, 360-5, 403-8, 409-12, 429-4, D 43-d, X-246.

¹⁷⁰ Most of these skyphoi are of the Hermogenean Class, *J.H.S.*, LII, 1932, p. 203; Beazley, *ABV*, p. 166.

¹⁷¹ Beazley's Lañcut Group, *ABV*, p. 576; see also Haspels, *ABL*, pp. 135 and 187ff.

¹⁷² *Hesperia*, XXV, 1956, pp. 58f., pl. 18a, P 24957. For the Corinthian imitations of such skyphoi as these, see p. 108.

of the century, which would bring 212-4 and 213-4 down to the middle of the century. There are no Attic skyphoi of the later sixth century, but Attic influence is apparent in Corinthian skyphoi of this period (see p. 108).

BLACK-GLAZED SKYPHOI OF CORINTHIAN SHAPE (FIFTH CENTURY)

Description: pinkish brown clay; very thin, well-rounded walls curving into small splayed foot; good glaze; reserved band above foot with fine black rays; top of foot black; underside reserved with concentric black rings around a central dot; two red lines under handles, one just above rays.

259-2 (Pl. 34)	300-1 (Pl. 44)	337-6 (Pl. 51)	D 9-b (Pl. 43)
283-5 (Pl. 41)	305-3 (Pl. 41)	342-6 (Pl. 51)	D 9-c (Pl. 43)
299-4 (Pl. 44)	321-5 (Pl. 46)	355-5 (Pl. 56)	D 10-b
299-5 (Pl. 44)	326-3 (Pl. 48)	355-6 (Pl. 56)	D 11-c (Pl. 53)
299-a	329-6 (Pl. 49)	404-6 (Pl. 65)	

The importing of Attic skyphoi of this shape was resumed early in the fifth century and continued sporadically for about fifty years, with the greatest number of examples falling in the second quarter. After the middle of the century there is only one example, and not until well into the fourth century do imports occur again in any quantity (see ovoid skyphoi below, and also p. 122). The series from the Cemetery generally conforms to the sequence of development as it appears in Athens,¹⁷³ but it may be noted that nine are unusually small vases (under seven cm. in height). The following variants may be mentioned: 337-6, completely glazed except the underside; 321-5, 329-6, and D 11-c, all lacking rays in the reserved band above the foot.

BLACK-GLAZED SKYPHOI WITH TORUS FOOT (TYPE A)

251-2 (Pl. 34)	320-6 (Pl. 46)	336-3 (Pl. 49)	D 9-a (Pl. 43)
260-2 (Pl. 34)	325-2 (Pl. 48)	337-5 (Pl. 51)	D 11-d (Pl. 53)
299-b	325-3 (Pl. 48)	342-7 (Pl. 51)	X-242
320-5 (Pl. 46)	333-8 (Pl. 50)		

Attic skyphoi of traditional Attic type were imported regularly but in small numbers throughout the first half of the fifth century, somewhat fewer than those of "Corinthian" shape. The earliest is the late sixth century 251-2, followed by 260-2 from the beginning of the fifth. The rest are typical representatives of each stage in the normal Attic development.¹⁷⁴

In the series are a few variant forms: 320-5, 299-b, and D 11-d have sharply curved walls and a very small rounded foot; the last two and 325-3 have one vertical, one horizontal handle. Several from about the middle of the century are smaller than normal.

RED-FIGURED SKYPHOI

342-5 (Pl. 51)	344-9 (Pls. 52, 91)	346-6 (Pl. 55)
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The three red-figured skyphoi from the Cemetery are all glaukes, and it is a strange coincidence that each of the three has a different shape. They are closely contemporary, occurring

¹⁷³ For the various stages of the development, see *Hesperia*, XV, 1946, pl. 63, nos. 243-245; V, 1936, p. 340, fig. 8; XXII, 1953, pl. 29, nos. 23-26.

¹⁷⁴ Cf. *Hesperia*, XV, 1946, pl. 64, nos. 246-248; XXII, 1953, pl. 29, nos. 29, 30, and p. 75. Lines of added red were noted on 251-2 and 260-2.

with Attic white-ground ivy lekythoi of the mid-fifth century and shortly after.¹⁷⁵ The drawings of the owls are of the usual kind, but the faces of 344-9 and 346-6 have more and larger speckles than is normal. See Haspels, *ABL*, pp. 187f.; and for a recent discussion of this group, F. P. Johnson, *A.J.A.*, LIX, 1955, pp. 119ff., pls. 35-38.

PATTERN SKYPHOI

360-5 (Pl. 57) 364-7 (Pls. 58, 91)

No. 364-7 is a fine example of the St. Valentin vases (see catalogue). The second, 360-5, with a broken meander at the rim, seems very similar to Attic vases in fabric, but the glaze is dull and the shape not unlike Corinthian.

OVOID SKYPHOI

Description: pinkish brown clay, often quite pale; excellent thin glaze; ovoid body with very thin walls contracting somewhat at mouth and tapering sharply to tiny flared foot; thin handles with attachments set close together; above foot, reserved band with diagonal crosshatching; bottom reserved.

446-4 (Pl. 71) 452-6 (Pl. 74) 454-5 (Pl. 74) 456-3
448-8 (Pl. 72) 453-9 (Pl. 74) 455-3 (Pl. 74) D 26-c

Although in Athens this shape is clearly a direct development from the fifth century skyphos of "Corinthian" shape,¹⁷⁶ no transitional pieces were found in the Cemetery. The vases in the group must all be approximately contemporary and belong at the earliest to the middle of the fourth century (see p. 122). They are all alike except 456-3, which is completely glazed.

CUP-SKYPHOI, CRACOW CLASS AND SUCCESSORS

237-2 (Fig. 21, Pl. 93) 275-4 (Fig. 20, Pl. 39) 325-4 (Pl. 48) D 47-a
262-8 (Pl. 36) 281-7 (Fig. 20, Pl. 40) 402-2 (Pl. 65) D 47-b
267-2 (Pl. 37) 281-8 (Pl. 40)

Only three cups of this shape, 237-2, 262-8, and 402-2, can rightly be considered members of the Cracow class.¹⁷⁷ They are well-made cups, the sixth century 237-2 with dancing figures, and the others with floral decoration; for the dates of the graves containing the two palmette cups, see catalogue, graves 262 and 402. Fairly close to these proper representatives of the class are 275-4, again with palmettes, and 325-4, with silhouette decoration. The remainder are unfortunate degenerates, probably, but not certainly, of Attic fabric.¹⁷⁸ The palmettes in all cases are of the solid type found on the lekythoi, but 267-2 and the pair from 281 show no incision. See also the skyphoi of Hermogenean shape, p. 153.

BLACK-GLAZED CUP-SKYPHOI WITH CONCAVE LIP (TYPE C)

254-2 (Pl. 34) 277-6 (Pl. 37) 304-2 343-3 (Pl. 54)
259-3 (Pl. 34) 295-5 (Pl. 43) 339-3 (Pl. 52) X-243
274-5 (Pl. 39) 302-2 (Pl. 45)

¹⁷⁵ The dating accords well with that of Beazley's, *J.H.S.*, LXIX, 1949, p. 123.

¹⁷⁶ *Hesperia*, XVIII, 1949, pp. 319, 320, and fig. 2; XX, 1951, pls. 50, 51; XXI, 1952, pp. 110ff.; and XXIII, 1954, pl. 24. Also *Sciatbi*, pl. 52, no. 100.

¹⁷⁷ *J.H.S.*, LII, 1932, pp. 203f.; also *Hesperia*, XV, 1946, pp. 314f.; and *CVA Braunschweig*, text to pl. 10, 9.

¹⁷⁸ Three (267-2, 281-7, 281-8) are pinchbases: Beazley, *ABV*, pp. 565ff.

The earliest in this diverse group of black-glazed skyphoi belongs to the latter part of the sixth century; the rest follow at intervals down to about 450 B.C. Some are shallow (259-3, 274-5), others very tall, similar to the vases in the Heron class;¹⁷⁹ the width and curve of the rim vary throughout. In the earlier examples, the foot is a simple rounded form, but in the later ones it becomes rather elaborately profiled. The splayed foot of 343-3 is exceptional. Nos. 254-2 and 343-3 may possibly be of some other fabric than Attic, but are certainly not Corinthian.

BLACK-GLAZED CUP-SKYPHOI OF MASTOID SHAPE

295-6 (Pl. 43)	307-2 (Pl. 45)	D 9-d (Pl. 43)	D 9-f (Pl. 43)
300-2 (Pl. 44)	333-9 (Pl. 50)	D 9-e (Pl. 43)	
	381-2 (Pl. 60)		

Seven of these eight skyphoi, with their sharply curved walls and distinctive bent handles, date from the second quarter of the fifth century; the shallow 381-2 is considerably later. No. 333-9 has a splayed foot rather like that of the silhouette skyphoi, and 307-2 has added red lines. Two from Deposit 9 are much smaller than the rest; the third, D 9-f, is shallow. Cups of this shape are rare, apparently more popular in Corinth than in Athens, and it seems not improbable that they were made specially for the Corinthian market.

BANDED KYLIKES OF KOMAST SHAPE

Description: low cups with offset lip, nearly horizontal handles, conical foot; black at top of lip, line at join of lip and body; lower part and exterior of foot entirely glazed except for a narrow reserved line half way down wall; interior glazed except for reserved circle on floor.

148-2 (Pl. 20)	201-2 (Pl. 31)	202-2 (Pl. 31)	213-5 (Pl. 32)
199-1 (Fig. 20, Pl. 27)	201-3 (Pl. 31)	211-1 (Pl. 27)	X-244
200-2 (Pl. 31)			

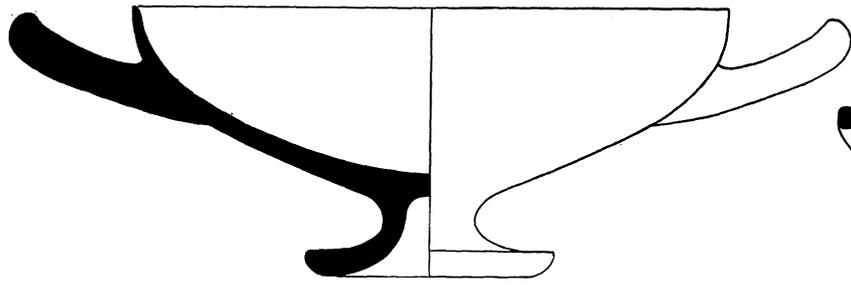
One remarkable product from the excavations is this series of early Attic cups. They are of a type known variously as Ionic or Corinthian, but all these, with the possible exception of 148-2, are surely Attic. The last is the finest of the group, the largest, and the earliest; for the shape and glaze, see catalogue. The rest of the series is uniform in fabric and glaze, both of which are as typically Attic as any one could find in Athens, and the shape is basically that of the black-figured komast cups. Indeed, a number of almost identical vases have been found in the Athenian Agora.¹⁸⁰

¹⁷⁹ Beazley, *ABV*, pp. 617f.; Haspels, *ABL*, pp. 249ff.; *Hesperia*, XV, 1946, pp. 289ff.

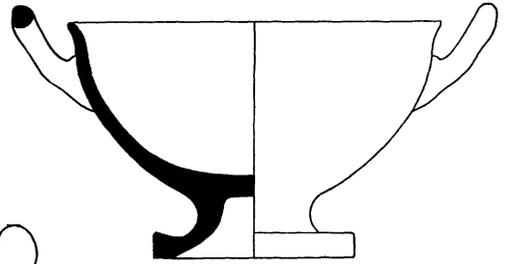
¹⁸⁰ *Hesperia*, Suppl. IV, p. 13, fig. 11 a, P13350; *Hesperia*, XXV, 1956, p. 59, pl. 18e, P24973, dated ca. 575-560 B.C. Unpublished examples include P1005, P3011, P8827, P17835, P20582, photographs of which were kindly sent me by Miss Talcott.

Further evidence is afforded by the cup in Copenhagen (*CVA*, II, pl. 92, 5; Beazley, *ABV*, p. 68; Payne, *J. H. S.*, XLVII, 1927, p. 158) which has a shape very close to our 201-2, and an Attic, not Corinthian, cock in the interior.

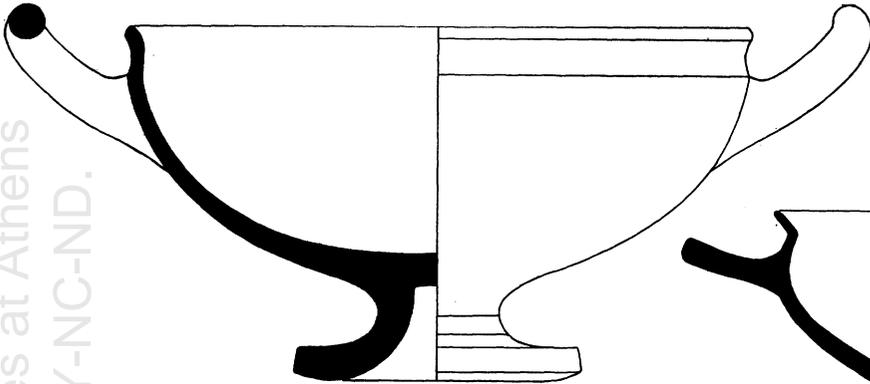
See also the Attic example with horseman, Leipzig no. 314, *CVA*, I, pl. 39. The cups found at eastern sites are quite different with much deeper bowl, a higher vertical lip, and taller foot. See, for example, the pieces from Samos, Boehlau, *Nekropolen*, pl. 8, nos. 21-24; from Thera, *Ath. Mitt.*, XXVIII, 1903, Beilage 23, 1, G-5; from Rhodes, *Clara Rhodos*, IV, fig. 275, p. 252. For recent discussions, see M. Robertson, 'Αρχ. Έφ., 1953, pp. 145ff., G. M. A. Hanfmann, in *The Aegean and the Near East, Studies Presented to Hetty Goldman*, 1956, pp. 167-173; and E. Brann, *Hesperia*, XXV, 1956, pp. 370f.



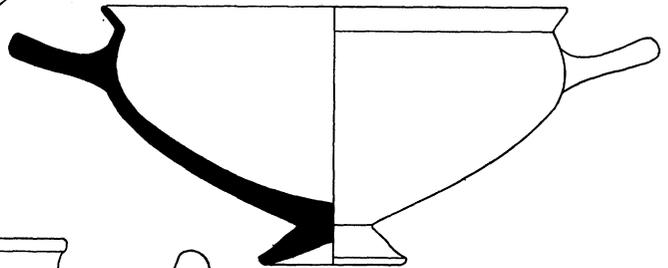
Palmette, 275-5



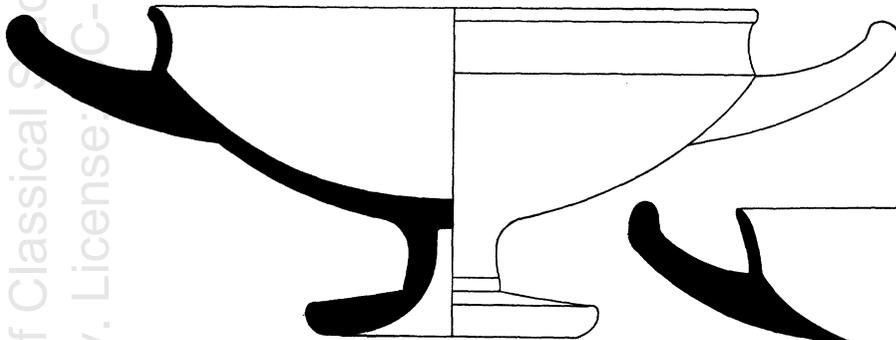
Palmette, 281-7



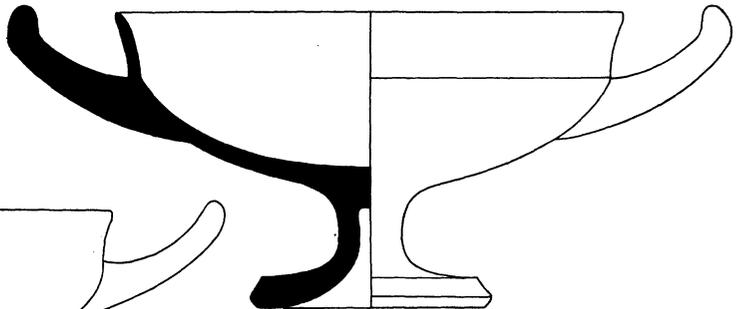
Cup-Skyphos, 275-4



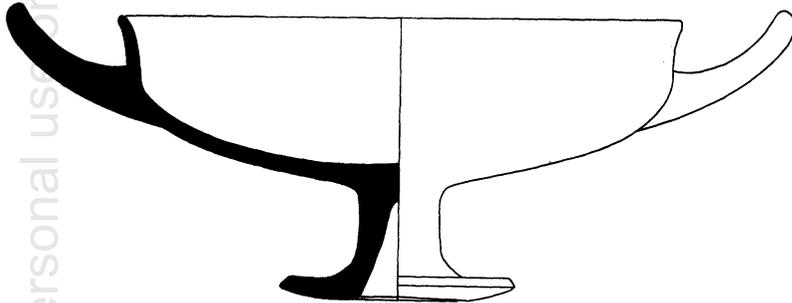
Banded, Komast Shape, 199-1



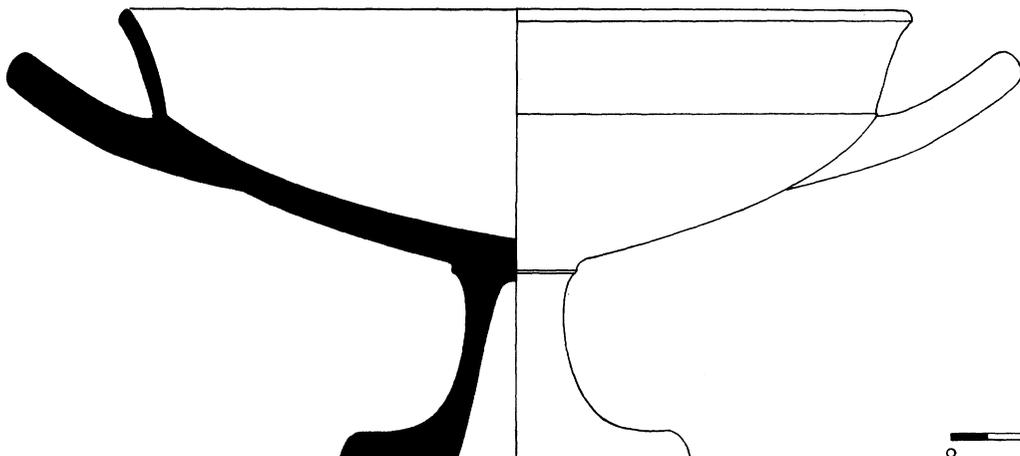
With Concave Lip, 300-4



With Offset Lip, 295-7



Palmette, 262-10



Droop Cup, 244-1



FIGURE 20. KYLIKES (1:2)

The shapes of the cups show a considerable amount of variation: from shallow bowls with wide low foot they tend to become much deeper with very narrow lip and comparatively high conical foot. Although only 202-2 comes from a good context, the earlier cups at least must precede the rise of the normal little master kylikes; the occurrence in grave 202 of a late banded cup and a fairly early little master would corroborate this.¹⁸¹ Two unusual pieces may be noted: 211-1 with black lip, and the miniature 213-5.

LITTLE MASTER CUPS

173-4 (Pl. 27)	219-3 (Pl. 32)	244-1 (Fig. 20, Pls. 32, 93)	250-14 (Pls. 35, 93)
202-3 (Pl. 31)	220-4 (Pl. 32)	246-2 (Pls. 34, 93)	250-15 (Fig. 21, Pl. 35)

These eight cups, though modest pieces, are the most important vases found after the disappearance of Corinthian figured wares. Of the five band cups, three are plain (173-4, 202-3, 219-3) and the pair from 250 are figured. The two lip cups, one by Neandros (220-4) and one late figured piece (246-2), are typical representatives of their class. No. 244-1 is a Droop cup. False or meaningless inscriptions appear on 173-4, 202-3, and 219-3; and the Neandros cup, 220-4, bears a neat signature (Fig. 22).

OTHER EARLY CUPS

198-1 (Fig. 21, Pl. 27)	220-5 (Pl. 32)
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PALMETTE KYLIKES

Description: vertical, slightly offset rim, shallow bowl, short thick stem, and very thin foot, not quite flat and turning up at the sides with a mere suggestion of profiling at the edge; small cone hollowed out inside foot; lip and handles and stem black-glazed; below lip, body entirely glazed except for narrow reserved band decorated with palmettes; edge of foot and underside reserved; inside, reserved area on floor with circle and dot.

262-9 (Pl. 36)	272-5 (Pl. 38)	300-3 (Pl. 44)	347-2 (Pl. 54)
262-10 (Fig. 20, Pl. 36)	275-5 (Fig. 20, Pl. 39)	325-5 (Pl. 48)	D 9-g (Pl. 43)
272-4 (Pl. 38)	297-4 (Pl. 42)	337-7 (Pl. 51)	D 47-c

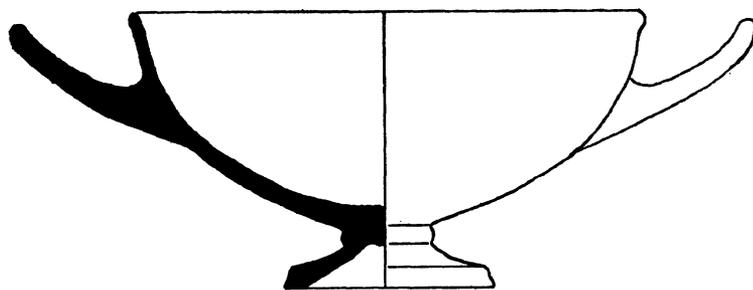
The palmette kylikes, appearing in the early fifth century in a number of different shapes, and with varying decoration, seem to become standardized, at least in the Cemetery series, in the second quarter of the century. Among the earlier, not-yet conventional pieces are 275-5 with plain lip and briefest of stems, and 262-9, the closest to the traditional band cups in respect to its comparatively deep bowl and narrow stem.¹⁸² Instead of the more usual palmettes with petals painted separately, 262-10 and the pair from grave 272 have the incised palmettes found on the floral cups of the Cracow Class (p. 155). For a fine selection of early palmette kylikes, see *Hesperia*, XV, 1946, pl. 62, nos. 218-223.

The cups of the second quarter of the century form a single series, in which a few general tendencies are apparent: the rim becomes straighter and narrower, the stem short and thick,

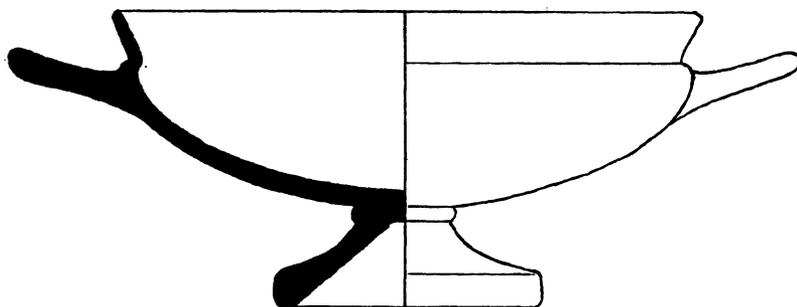
¹⁸¹ This date is now confirmed by the context of Athens Agora P24973 (see above, note 180).

¹⁸² From the character of the decoration and the shape,

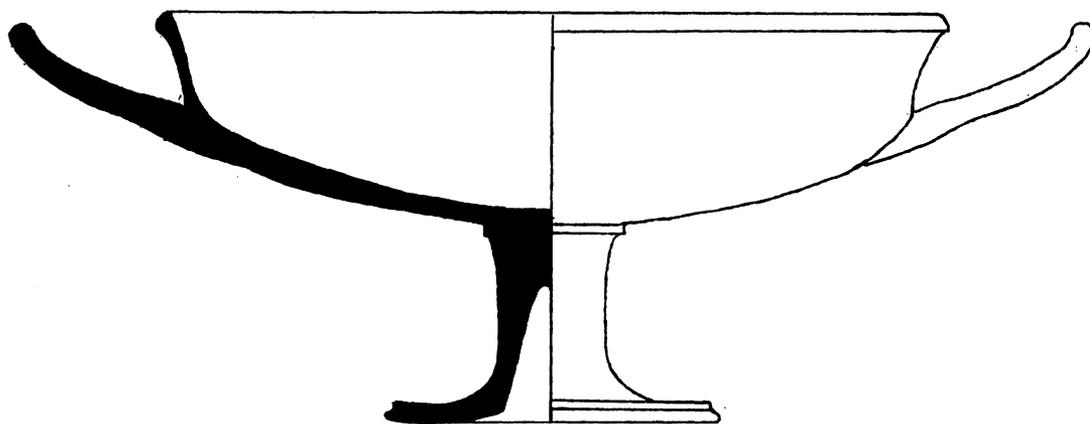
specifically the thin foot, it appears that this group is a successor to the Droop cups. Compare the profiles, Fig. 20, 244-1 and 262-10.



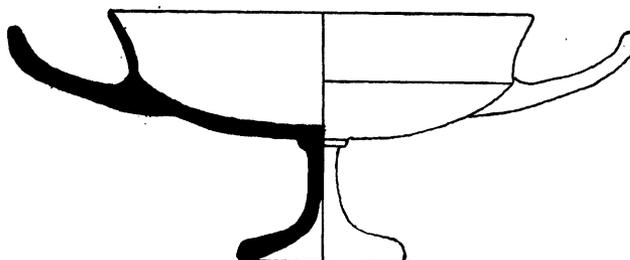
Cup-Skyphos, 237-2



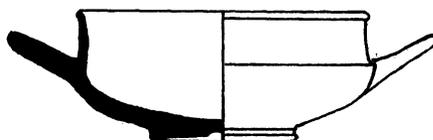
Black-glazed, 198-1



Little Master, 250-15



With Offset Lip, 344-10



Black-glazed Stemless, 271-3

FIGURE 21. KYLIKES (1:2)

and the foot loses its rocking-horse aspect. The latest example, 347-2, from probably just about the middle of the century, has palmettes with white arcs in the manner of the palmette lekythoi.

BLACK-GLAZED KYLIKES WITH CONCAVE LIP (TYPE C)

259-4 (Pl. 34)	271-2 (Pl. 39)	300-4 (Fig. 20, Pl. 44)	330-6 (Pl. 49)
268-4 (Pl. 38)	297-5 (Pl. 42)		

The first three belong to the first quarter of the fifth century: 259-4 and 268-4 find exact parallels in the Rock-cut Shaft;¹⁸³ 271-2 is a small piece, probably a bit later. Apparently the form became established at this time, and the remaining three vary but slightly from the earlier: 300-4 has a flat disk foot, however, and 330-6, from a mid-century group, has a foot profiled very much like those of the kylikes with offset lip.

BLACK-GLAZED KYLIKES WITH OFFSET LIP (VIENNA CUPS)

282-3 (Pl. 37)	302-3 (Pl. 45)	322-6 (Pl. 47)	340-3 (Pl. 52)
295-7 (Fig. 20, Pl. 43)	306-3 (Pl. 45)	322-7 (Pl. 47)	340-4 (Pl. 52)
295-8 (Pl. 43)	308-2 (Pl. 45)	323-4 (Pl. 47)	344-10 (Fig. 21)
300-5 (Pl. 44)	308-3 (Pl. 45)	329-7 (Pl. 49)	X-245

This series, datable completely within the second quarter of the fifth century, is extraordinarily homogeneous, yet a slow, even development is clear. It appears best in the angle of the lip, the depth of the bowl, and the thickness and swing of the handles (Figs. 20, 21).¹⁸⁴ All except 344-10, which has a small ring under the bowl and a disk foot, belong to Bloesch's group of "Wiener Schalen";¹⁸⁵ his dating of the group between *ca.* 470 and *ca.* 450 B.C. is corroborated by the series from the Cemetery. Three of our examples are completely glazed on the exterior wall, without the usual reserved patch between the attachments of each handle (329-7, 340-3, 340-4).

BLACK-GLAZED, DEEP-BODIED KYLIKES (ACROCUPS)

322-8 (Pl. 47)	324-2 (Pl. 47)	326-4 (Pl. 48)	328-3 (Pl. 45)
323-5 (Pl. 47)	324-3 (Pl. 47)	326-5 (Pl. 48)	337-8 (Pl. 51)

These relatively rare kylikes are all very nearly contemporary (late in the second quarter of the fifth century), and show almost no development.¹⁸⁶ The one variant is 324-2, with a disk foot, flat on the bottom, and a partly reserved stem. The series belongs to Bloesch's Acropolis group.¹⁸⁷

¹⁸³ *Hesperia*, XV, 1946, pl. 63, nos. 231 and 235, before 480 B.C. For the group as a whole, cf. Bloesch, *Formen*, pp. 119ff.

¹⁸⁴ None in this series is as early as *Hesperia*, XV, 1946, pl. 63, no. 236 (before 480 B.C.), but 282-3 is apparently earlier than Bloesch's first illustrated example, *Formen*, p. 139, no. 2, pl. 38, 1.

¹⁸⁵ *Formen*, pp. 139ff., pl. 38, 2 and 3 (add Caskey-Beazley, II, pp. 66f., no. 103). Cf. also *Hesperia*, V, 1936, pp. 336ff., figs. 4-6.

¹⁸⁶ The group is so completely uniform that it is difficult to see any significance in the variations, but it may well be that those with wider, more flaring rim and shorter stem are the later examples.

¹⁸⁷ *Formen*, pp. 141ff., pl. 39, 2 and 3. Cf. also *A.J.A.*, XLIII, 1939, p. 597, fig. 8, and *Hesperia*, XXII, 1953, pl. 80, no. 34. In a context of the third quarter of the century in the Agora at Athens was found what seems to be the latest development of the shape: a very deep cup with curiously dull glaze and very heavy stem ring painted a bright purple (P16535); it may not be Attic.

BLACK-GLAZED STEMLESS KYLIKES

271-3 (Fig. 21, Pl. 39)	331-5 (Pl. 50)	334-8 (Pl. 49)	347-3 (Pl. 54)
295-9 (Pl. 43)	333-10 (Pl. 50)	334-9 (Pl. 49)	450-5 (Pl. 75)
322-9 (Pl. 47)	334-7 (Pl. 49)	344-11 (Pl. 52)	450-6 (Pl. 75)

Most of the stemless kylikes from the Cemetery belong to about the middle of the fifth century. The sequence of development follows approximately that described in *Hesperia*, V, 1936, p. 339 (see also *Hesperia*, XXII, 1953, p. 77, no. 37). The three from grave 334 are unusual pieces, very shallow, with simple rim and heavy rounded foot. No. 295-9 and the very late pair from 450 have horizontal handles.

BLACK-GLAZED KANTHAROS

338-5 (Pl. 52)

PITCHERS OF VARIOUS SHAPES

294-2 (Pls. 42, 95), black-figured trefoil oinochoe
 X-246, miniature trefoil oinochoe
 300-6 (Pl. 44), black-glazed round-mouthed oinochoe
 X-247, olpe
 329-8 (Pl. 49), 429-4 (Pl. 72), wide-mouthed jugs

BLACK-GLAZED AMPHORISKOS

421-3 (Pl. 71)

BLACK-GLAZED BOWLS AND SALTCELLAR

357-10 (Pl. 56)	399-4 (Pl. 64)	X-249	X-251
365-6 (Pl. 59)	409-12 (Pl. 66)		

No. 365-6, is a tiny, footless bowl; the rest are larger examples of various shapes. The one "saltcellar" is X-251. Except for 409-12, which is not certainly Attic, they belong to the third quarter of the fifth century. Compare the local versions, p. 148.

BLACK-GLAZED STEMMED BOWL

X-250

BLACK-FIGURED LEKYTHOI, EARLY CYLINDERS

250-16 (Pl. 35)	250-18 (Pl. 35)	257-9 (Pl. 34)	257-10 (Pl. 34)
250-17 (Pl. 35)			

These five from the last quarter of the sixth century are slight works of very poor quality. Four belong to the cock group (Haspels, *ABL*, pp. 67 ff., and Beazley, *ABV*, pp. 466 ff.); the fifth, 250-16, is of the Phanyllis group (see catalogue).

BLACK-FIGURED LEKYTHOI, LATER CYLINDERS

262-11 (Pl. 36)	272-6 (Pls. 38, 94)	275-6 (Pl. 39)	324-4 (Pls. 47, 95)
267-3 (Pl. 37)	272-7 (Pls. 38, 94)	277-7 (Pls. 37, 94)	333-11 (Pl. 50)
268-5 (Pl. 38)	272-8 (Pls. 38, 94)	280-4 (Pl. 37)	
269-1 (Pl. 94)	272-9 (Pl. 38)	299-7 (Pl. 44)	
271-4 (Pls. 39, 94)	274-6 (Pl. 39)		

The later black-figured lekythoi cover approximately the whole of the first half of the fifth century. None is a masterpiece, and the majority are hastily executed products from the Haimon Painter's workshop.¹⁸⁸ Notable, for the Cemetery at any rate, are the two miniatures from the shop of the Diosphos Painter (267-3, 272-8), and the two large pieces (262-11, 272-6) from the workshop of the Painter of Athens 581. The subjects are commonplace: chariots, Herakles, an amazonomachy (272-6), and Dionysiac scenes. Only 274-6 and 299-7 are white-ground.

BLACK-FIGURED LEKYTHOI WITH CHIMNEY MOUTH

280-3 (Pl. 37)	297-6 (Pl. 42)	300-7 (Pl. 44)	323-6 (Pl. 47, 95)
294-3 (Pl. 42)	297-7 (Pl. 42)	302-4 (Pl. 45)	325-6 (Pls. 48, 95)
295-10 (Pls. 43, 95)	299-6 (Pl. 44)	302-5 (Pls. 45, 95)	333-12 (Pl. 50)
295-11 (Pl. 43)	299-8 (Pls. 44, 95)		

Most of the above are connected with the Haimon Painter's shop (see above), and the subjects are typical of the Haimon group: maenads, chariots, and symposia. The Emporion Painter decorated 302-5, with a Nike holding torches; and the Beldam Painter produced 323-6 and 325-6. Three are white-ground: 294-3, 299-8, and 302-5. For pattern lekythoi of this shape, see p. 165 below. The entire series is contemporary with the last, or almost the last of the normal black-figured lekythoi. For "chimneys" in general, see Haspels, *ABL*, pp. 178 ff.

RED-FIGURED LEKYTHOI

306-4 (Pls. 45, 96)	307-3 (Pls. 45, 96)	D 12-i (Pl. 53)
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It is rather surprising to find so few red-figured lekythoi in the Cemetery. Each of the two large vases has for decoration a Nike, one by the Bowdoin Painter, and the other by the Painter of London 342. No. D 12-i is a small, late, and fragmentary piece, probably showing Europa and the bull. For red-figured squat lekythoi, see below.

BLACK-GLAZED LEKYTHOI

219-4 (Pl. 32)	320-8 (Pl. 46)	336-7 (Pl. 49)	363-6 (Pl. 58)
262-12 (Pl. 36)	328-4 (Pl. 45)	342-12 (Pl. 51)	403-8 (Pl. 65)
295-15 (Pl. 43)	329-11 (Pl. 49)	358-5 (Pl. 54)	D 9-i (Pl. 43)
305-4 (Pl. 41)	330-9 (Pl. 49)	358-6 (Pl. 54)	D 9-j (Pl. 43)
306-5 (Pl. 45)	330-10 (Pl. 49)	360-3 (Pl. 57)	D 11-f (Pl. 53)
320-7 (Pl. 46)	333-15 (Pl. 50)	360-4 (Pl. 57)	

¹⁸⁸ Haspels, *ABL*, pp. 130 ff.; Beazley, *ABV*, pp. 538 ff. "Εργον, 1958, pp. 10 ff., figs. 6-8. An important new group is from the Academy at Athens,

Black-glazed Attic lekythoi occur frequently in the graves of the first three-quarters of the fifth century. They do not form a consecutive series; rather they are typical products of a number of shops working at different periods. The earliest lekythos, except for the mid-sixth century example (219-4), is the Sappho Painter's lekythos with the white buds on the shoulder (262-12). Somewhat later is the series from the shop of the Athena Painter, 295-15, 305-4, 306-5 (Haspels, *ABL*, pp. 161 ff., 262). Most of the vases of normal cylinder shape, both large and small, have a band of meander just below the shoulder. D 11-f and 363-6 have two bands of meander. The lekythoi of little lion shape are all black (329-11, 342-12, 330-9, and D 9-j; see Haspels, *ABL*, pp. 98 f., 118-120). Very late, and not certainly Attic, is 403-8.

PALMETTE LEKYTHOI (Fig. 15)

Description: small lekythoi with shallow mouth, tapering body, low foot (edge concave except in group i). Black glaze on mouth, back of handle, lower body, top of foot; narrow black line at turn of shoulder and side of foot; two rows of black rays on shoulder; on body *vertical* incised palmettes on red ground (white where noted) circumscribed by white arc (black arc on white ground); hearts of palmettes outlined by row of white dots between incised lines; between palmettes, vertical black strokes; palmettes resting on simplified guilloche with white centers (black dot on white ground).

Red-ground, group i

263-4 (Pl. 37)	275-7 (Pl. 39)	281-12 (Pl. 40)	284-4 (Pl. 40)
266-2	275-8 (Pl. 39)	281-13 (Pl. 40)	295-12 (Pl. 43)
272-10 (Pl. 38)	276-3 (Pl. 39)	282-4 (Pl. 37)	298-4 (Pl. 44)
272-11 (Pl. 38)	281-11 (Pl. 40)	282-5 (Pl. 37)	298-5 (Pl. 44)
273-1			

Red-ground, group ii

295-13 (Pl. 43)	299-10 (Pl. 44)	307-5 (Pl. 45)	D 9-h (Pl. 43)
298-6 (Pl. 44)	299-11 (Pl. 44)	308-4 (Pl. 45)	X-248
299-9 (Pl. 44)	307-4 (Pl. 45)		

Red-ground, group iii

322-10 (Pl. 47)	329-9 (Pl. 49)	334-10 (Pl. 49)	338-6 (Pl. 52)
323-7 (Pl. 47)	329-10 (Pl. 49)	334-11 (Pl. 49)	341-7 (Pl. 51)
325-7 (Pl. 48)	330-7 (Pl. 49)	334-12 (Pl. 49)	342-8 (Pl. 51)
325-8 (Pl. 48)	330-8 (Pl. 49)	334-13 (Pl. 49)	347-4
326-7 (Pl. 48)	331-6 (Pl. 50)	335-3 (Pl. 45)	353-8 (Pl. 55)
327-4 (Pl. 47)	333-13 (Pl. 50)	337-9 (Pl. 51)	

White-ground, group i

D 8-d

White-ground, group ii

308-5 (Pl. 45)	321-6 (Pl. 46)
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White-ground, group iii

323-8 (Pl. 47)	333-14 (Pl. 50)	337-10 (Pl. 51)	D 10-c
331-7 (Pl. 50)	334-14 (Pl. 49)	338-7 (Pl. 52)	
331-8 (Pl. 50)	334-15 (Pl. 49)	343-4 (Pl. 54)	

Most valuable of all series in the Cemetery for chronological purposes is that of the Attic lekythoi, and most especially the red-ground palmette group. They form a continuous sequence through the first half of the fifth century with a perceptible and gradual development in the shape. Group i, containing lekythoi with sloping shoulder and convex walls, covers the second and third decades of the century; the transition from stout to thin vases in this group is accurately dated by the examples found in the Marathon Tumulus of 490 B.C.¹⁸⁹ and the groups from the Persian destruction in Athens in 480 B.C.¹⁹⁰ The process of attenuation continues for perhaps a decade, after which there is a sudden increase in the width of the shoulder, almost certainly an indication that the Beldam Painter's shop had gone into the production of palmette lekythoi of the more common type. Transitional between group i and group iii (the typical Beldam product) are a few examples which have been listed as group ii. Of the white-ground lekythoi, there are very few in the first two groups; also to be noted is the red-ground 272-10 with a double row of palmettes.

The first examples of the fully developed group iii from the Beldam Painter's shop must date from the half decade 470-465 B.C.¹⁹¹ Thereafter there is little change, but a narrowing of the lower part to form an almost triangular body seems to be characteristic of the latest. They remain of reasonably good quality during the twenty years or so of their existence. White-ground vases become increasingly more common around the middle of the century, the white palmette lekythoi being followed by the white ivy series.¹⁹²

IVY LEKYTHOI

Description: shape of the Beldam Painter's lekythoi with flat broad shoulder, shallow mouth, tapering body, broad foot concave at edge; mouth, back of handle, lower body, and top of foot black; wet-incised lines on lower body; on reserved or reddened shoulder, two series of rays; body always white-ground with ivy pattern between bands of cross-hatching (no crosshatching on smaller vases).

326-6 (Pl. 48)	342-10 (Pl. 51)	346-9 (Pl. 55)	364-8 (Pl. 58)
337-11 (Pl. 51)	342-11 (Pl. 51)	353-9 (Pl. 55)	364-9 (Pl. 58)
337-12 (Pl. 51)	344-12 (Pl. 52)	354-4 (Pl. 55)	364-10 (Pl. 58)
340-5 (Pl. 52)	344-13 (Pl. 52)	355-7 (Pl. 56)	404-7 (Pl. 65)
340-6 (Pl. 52)	344-14 (Pl. 52)	355-8 (Pl. 56)	D 11-e (Pl. 53)
341-8 (Pl. 51)	345-3 (Pl. 54)	356-5 (Pl. 56)	D 13-c
341-9 (Pl. 51)	346-7 (Pl. 55)	359-5 (Pl. 54)	D 19-d
342-9 (Pl. 51)	346-8 (Pl. 55)	361-6 (Pl. 54)	

The Attic ivy lekythoi first appear with the latest palmette lekythoi and, at the last, just barely overlap with the Corinthian white-ground lekythoi (grave 404, but see p. 121). They

¹⁸⁹ Athens, *CVA*, I (III H h), pl. 10, nos. 2-4, 13.

¹⁹⁰ *Hesperia*, Suppl. IV, p. 31, fig. 23.

¹⁹¹ In *ABL*, p. 187, Haspels puts the beginning of the Beldam Painter's pattern lekythoi at about 470 B.C.

¹⁹² One of the latest palmette lekythoi, a white-ground example, appears in a well dated 460-440, *Hesperia*, XXII, 1953, p. 72, no. 22, pl. 28.

fall into two groups, the larger vases with bands of crosshatching bordering the ivy, and the smaller vases which lack it. The latter (340-6, 342-10, 342-11, 344-13, 344-14, D 11-e) come relatively early in the series. Throughout, the vases show little change except that the lower body tends to become narrower, finally developing what almost approximates a stem. Also, the quality drops, the lower band of crosshatching is narrower, and the clusters of berries become scantier, often of the "dot-rosette" type. Two exceptional pieces occur, both with meander just below the shoulder: 361-6, the only one of the larger vases which is not of the Beldam shape, and 326-6, a Beldam chimney lekythos, a unique piece.

With the last of the Cemetery series, one may compare the group from Argos in which there were pots of the late fifth century, Δελτίον, XV, 1933-1935, p. 46, fig. 28 (grave 7), but it must be remembered that this was a multiple burial. None from the Cemetery is quite so slender as the example from Athens, from the third quarter of the fifth century, probably about 430 B.C., *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, p. 480, fig. 4. See also *Hesperia*, XXII, 1953, pl. 28, no. 21.

LEKYTHOI WITH MISCELLANEOUS PATTERNS

294-4 (Pl. 42)	300-9 (Pl. 44)	336-6 (Pl. 49)	346-11 (Pl. 55)
294-5 (Pl. 42)	301-4 (Pl. 41)	339-4 (Pl. 52)	362-5 (Pl. 58)
295-14 (Pl. 43)	336-4 (Pl. 49)	339-5 (Pl. 52)	363-5 (Pl. 58)
300-8 (Pl. 44)	336-5 (Pl. 49)	346-10 (Pl. 55)	

The decoration of this miscellaneous group of lekythoi consists for the most part of horizontal palmettes varying in number, technique, and quality (for details, see catalogue). Nos. 295-14, 301-4, and perhaps 300-9 (the mouth is missing) are chimney lekythoi. A few (300-9, 301-4, 336-6, 339-4, and the odd white-dotted pair from grave 294) are red-ground, the rest white. The two from grave 346 are similar in every way to the Beldam Painter's ivy lekythoi except that a wide black band replaces the usual pattern; and 362-5 has a meander between crosshatching. See also the black-glazed lekythoi with two bands of meander, 363-6 and D 11-f.

SQUAT LEKYTHOI

355-9 (Pls. 56, 97)	422-13 (Pls. 70, 97)	426-18 (Fig. 25, Pl. 67)	D 28-f
418-14 (Pl. 69)	426-17 (Fig. 24, Pl. 67)	433-4	

All the lekythoi of this shape belong to the last years of the fifth century with the exception of the early 355-9, and D 28-f, which is much later. All the common types of decoration are to be found in the group: 426-17, red-figured design of a crawling baby; 355-9 with crosshatching and an early angular shape; 418-14, black-glazed; and the remainder with palmettes, of which 422-13 and 426-18 are of good quality.

FRAGMENTS OF ATTIC VASES

- D 11-g (Pl. 53)
X-253 to X-272 inclusive (Pls. 96-98)

A comparatively small number of fine sherds was found in the excavations.¹⁹³ Most are parts of Attic kraters, often only a piece of the rim or foot. X-254, for example, preserves three

¹⁹³ All the Attic sherds were inventoried during the excavation, and most of them have been catalogued, pp. 325-327. Omitted are a few small scraps, mostly rim fragments from late bell kraters. It is quite possible that of the

fragments listed here a number may belong together, but since no joins were possible, it has been thought advisable to catalogue them separately. D 11-g was the only Attic fragment which seemed to belong to any group of vases.

fragments from the neck and rim of a black-figured krater; X-264, on the other hand, is the body of a red-figured krater which lacks both rim and foot. Of the smaller pieces, X-267 is probably by the Kleophrades Painter; and the five scraps, X-265, by the Leningrad Painter, had a scene from a lost drama.

LAMPS

446-5 (Fig. 19, Pl. 100) 498-11 (Fig. 19, Pl. 100) D 32-e (Fig. 19, Pl. 100) D 38-g
 448-9 (Pl. 72) D 30-f (Fig. 19, Pl. 100) D 38-f (Fig. 19, Pl. 100) X-252
 449-4 (Pl. 71)

These Attic lamps are all normal representatives of well known types. Seven are of Broneer's Type VII; D 32-e is of Type IV, and 498-11 is of Type X. Many show signs of burning which indicates that, unlike the Corinthian lamps of Type IV (p. 151), they had once been objects in domestic use. A graffito appears on D 30-f, and 448-9 has an unusual handle. For the assignment of these lamps to the types established recently by R.H. Howland, *Athenian Agora*, IV, 1958, see catalogue. For Corinthian lamps from the Cemetery, see pp. 150-151.

NON-ATTIC IMPORTED VASES

X-241 (Pl. 90), lydion
 157-x (Pl. 90), plastic siren vase

GRAY UNGUENTARIA

491-10 (Pl. 76) 495-7 (Pl. 78) 496-16 (Pl. 77) D 39-c
 491-11 (Pl. 76)

The five unguentaria were found in three of the latest groups in the Cemetery, datable to the late fourth or early third century. Except for the brownish 491-11, they are of a coarse gritty gray fabric, striped with horizontal bands of dull glaze. Cf. *Hesperia*, XX, 1951, pl. 54, pyre 14; and *Swedish Cyprus Expedition*, IV, iii, pp. 60f., fig. 24, nos. 21-34.¹⁹⁴

CHYTRA

495-6 (Pl. 78)

¹⁹⁴ See now *Fouilles de Xanthos*, I, pp. 54ff., pl. 15, examples found with an oinochoe dating no earlier than the reign of Ptolemy III.

5. ROMAN POTTERY

The pottery of the Roman period has been treated as a separate group and no distinction has been attempted between the vases of local manufacture and the imports. The largest series is made up of the unguentaria, which for the most part resemble in fabric the masses of similar small bottles found all over the Mediterranean world and which are, therefore, presumably of foreign origin. Some of the other objects were probably also imported: lamps of Types XVIII and XIX and the mug 514-1. Many of the larger pieces, such as the bowls and cooking pots, appear to be of the same gritty reddish or gray fabric used for kitchen wares at Corinth throughout the Greek period (see p. 102). Only the cinerary urns, the lamps of Type XXII, and the lagynoi show the pale fine clay of typical Corinthian ceramics.¹⁹⁵

The graves containing Roman pottery begin shortly after the reconstruction of 44 B.C. and apparently do not extend beyond the first century after Christ.

UNGUENTARIA

Group i

503-2 (Pl. 78)	503-6	516-4	516-7	D 40-a (Pl. 99)
503-3 (Pl. 78)	511-2	516-5	516-8	D 40-b
503-4 (Pl. 78)	511-3	516-6	516-9	D 40-c
503-5	516-3			

Group ii

504-1	506-5 (Pl. 76)	508-3	514-2	D 41-a
505-2 (Pl. 76)	507-1	508-4	515-2	D 54-b
505-3 (Pl. 76)	507-2	508-5	515-3	X-273
505-4 (Pl. 76)	507-3	508-6	515-4	X-274
506-2 (Pl. 76)	507-4	510-2 (Pl. 77)	517-2	
506-3 (Pl. 76)	508-1	510-3 (Pl. 77)	520-1 (Pl. 78)	
506-4 (Pl. 76)	508-2	512-3		

Group iii

521-1	522-1	522-2	522-3	X-275	X-276	X-277
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The unguentaria of the Roman period are of three different kinds: group i, those with rounded body and made either of a porous pale clay or of an extremely fine reddish orange fabric; group ii, the more common slender type with the usual dark reddish brown clay and thick walls; and group iii, of the same red-brown fabric but with a squat body and slightly broader neck. Group ii is dated by the lamp of the Augustan period in grave 510. Group iii, rare here, but common on other sites, is certainly later. No lamp was found with any example of group i, but a relatively early date seems likely from the relationship of grave 503 to 520. There is, however, a possibility that the difference in shape can be accounted for by assuming separate centers of manufacture.¹⁹⁶

¹⁹⁵ The most valuable recent studies are *Swedish Cyprus Expedition*, IV, iii, 1956, pp. 66-81, and *Athenian Agora*, V, 1959, by H. S. Robinson.

¹⁹⁶ The Cemetery has no examples of the very early stemmed shape found in Athens, *Athenian Agora*, V, pl. 2, F 48. Our group i resembles closely Robinson's G 97 and

G 98 (*op. cit.* pl. 5; see the discussion under F 50, p. 15). Our vases of group ii are identical with his M 6 and M 7 (*op. cit.* pl. 18), mid-first century A.D. If Robinson's observation is correct (*op. cit.*, p. 15) that clay unguentaria do not occur in the second century and later, then our examples of group iii should date *ca.* A.D. 50-100.

BOWLS

503-7 (Pl. 78) 509-3 (Pl. 76) 513-1 (Pl. 99) X-278 (Pl. 99)

The two from 503 and 513 are large shallow casseroles with heavy lids; the others are small bowls, perhaps cups.

COOKING POTS

506-a 510-4 (Pl. 77) D 40-d (Pl. 99)

These deep round pots with offset rim are of very coarse fabric, and 506-a shows traces of burning on the bottom. It is possible that, except for 510-4, which was found in a re-used sarcophagus, these vessels were containers for cremated remains.

CINERARY URNS

517-1 (Pl. 76) 518-1 (Pl. 99)

In addition to these two clay urns, there is a lead example, 516-2.

OTHER SHAPES

514-1 (Pl. 99), mug 503-1 (Pl. 78), lagynos
510-1 (Pl. 77), lagynos 506-1 (Pl. 99), savings bank

LAMPS

Type XVI		Type XVIII		Type XIX
517-3	D 54-c	X-279	D 41-b (Pl. 100)	506-a (Pl. 76)
Type XXII				
506-b (Pl. 76)		510-5 (Pls. 99, 100)	X-280	X-281 (Pl. 26)
507-a (Pl. 99)		514-3		
Type XXVII				
X-282 (Pl. 100)				

The lamps of the first three types listed above are typical late Hellenistic products,¹⁹⁷ but they must have been imported or made in Corinth during the period following the reconstruction of 44 B.C. In fact, all but the isolated X-279 were associated with the same kind of unguentaria as were the lamps of Type XXII. The XVI's are local in origin; XVIII and XIX are imported.

The lamps of Type XXII include two rather early examples, 506-b and X-280, with non-representational designs and a horizontal rim (Broneer's profile 2, *Corinth*, IV, ii, p. 74, fig. 34). The others are somewhat later, with 510-5 the last of the series, but probably no later than the middle of the first century A.D. The relief decorations are unremarkable: an Apollo head in profile (507-a); a crudely modelled lion (X-281); and a Dionysos with attendant and dog (510-5). All these are of a pale clay, very possibly local. The solitary and isolated fragment of Type XXVII shows an Antinoos-like head in profile. Makers' marks appear on 514-3 and D 41-b.

¹⁹⁷ The types and dating are those of O. Broneer, *Corinth*, IV, ii, *The Terracotta Lamps*. Miss Perlzweig's volume on the

Roman lamps from the Athenian Agora was not available at the time of writing.

CATALOGUE

In this section are presented measurements and brief descriptions of the graves and all the objects of classical and Roman date. This information is, for the most part, in highly abbreviated form. Fuller descriptions of each kind of burial will be found in the introductory section (pp. 71–78 ff.). Evidence for re-use, disturbance, and the relationship of the grave to others in the vicinity has, however, been noted in each case. For the objects found in and around the graves, it is to be understood that, where the entry is abbreviated, reference should be made to the summaries and descriptions, pp. 88–168 ff. The catalogue of the certain burials is followed by that of the Deposits (pp. 300–313 ff.) and the isolated finds (pp. 313–327 ff.).

The special usages and abbreviations to be found in the catalogue are as follows:

All graves: depth was measured to the cover of the grave, and measurements were always taken inside the grave (l., length; d., depth; w., width; th., thickness); orientation is listed for the skeleton where preserved, elsewhere given for the grave. For the location of each grave, reference by sections is made to Plan 1.

Sarcophagi: a monolithic sarcophagus and lid may be understood unless otherwise noted; stucco means a complete lining of box and lid, and the cementing of the lid to the box; all breakage is noted.

Tile- and slab-covered graves: all tiles may be assumed to have been found broken; breakage for poros lids is cited; grave pits are unlined except for the few mentioned.

Skeletons: if not otherwise described, it is to be understood that the skeleton was extended, lying on its back, with arms by the sides; minor variations will be cited only where there is no sketch (Plates 101–123).

Objects: placement of the objects in the grave is noted only where there is no sketch (abbreviations, h., height; d., diameter; l., length; p., preserved). Objects found inside the grave have been assigned a number, those outside a letter.

Plate references: at the head of the discussion of each grave are listed all the plates on which objects from that grave are found. The plate on which the group of vases is illustrated is in italics; this number is not repeated after each of the individual vases. Only those plates with photographs of separate vases or with illustrations of other kinds of objects are noted after the individual item.

GRAVES

GRAVE 128

Section 7 C. Pl. 18

One of the children's graves in the family cluster which perhaps starts with the series of empty graves (79–85) to the northwest, and continues with those

to the east, 148–152, again empty, except for 148 and 152. Perhaps also related are the more distant 147 and 160.

Grave 128 itself contained no offerings in the sarcophagus, but around it were found a number of

objects: on top of the grave, at depth 0.70, a pyxis (128-g) against which had been placed the two bronze disks, with the rings very close by: on the west side, depth 0.85, were 128-f and -h, kalathos and second pyxis; and at the southeast corner (depth 0.95) the skyphos, 128-e. Early Corinthian.

Excavation number: 122.

Depth: 0.81.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.435; w. 0.275; d. 0.18; no stucco.

Cover: L. 0.52; w. 0.39; th. 0.11.

Silt: completely packed with earth.

Skeleton: almost entirely disintegrated; head east or west.

BRONZE

128-a (T1495). Ring.

D. 0.023. Round in section.

128-b (T1496). The same.

D. 0.02.

128-c (T1493). Disk.

D. 0.01. Very thin metal, slightly concave, pierced in center.

128-d (T1494). The same.

D. 0.013.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

128-e (T1501). Figured skyphos.

Rest. h. 0.06; d. foot 0.033. Fragmentary. On wall, running dogs; at base, long rays.

128-f (T1490). Kalathos.

H. 0.043; d. 0.061; d. bottom 0.027. Simple rim, sides tapering to small flat bottom. On exterior, pairs of narrow glazed lines around rim, middle wall, and two red lines at bottom; similar glazed lines inside.

128-g (T1492). Pyxis with concave sides.

H. with lid 0.107; d. 0.103. Below the rim, three narrow horizontal lines; in wide central zone, vertical stripes marked off by double incision, and colored alternately red, black, and white, with a row of white dots down each black stripe; at the base, row of small triangles. Inside, two wide black bands. On the lid, short petals around the base of the knob, wide band of stripes, probably colored as on box, and at edge double dotted band; on top and around knob, narrow black lines and red band.

Cf. *Necrocorinthia*, no. 667. See also *Perachora*, I, pl. 33, no. 14; *Délos*, XVII, pl. 58, no. 116; and *Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, pl. 83, no. D 65; XXI, 1952, pl. 50, no. 167, pl. 52, no. 172.

128-h (T1491). Powder pyxis.

H. with lid 0.057; d. 0.085. Cylindrical box, the walls very slightly concave; somewhat thickened rim; flat bottom. Flat lid with flange, no knob. On lid and box, bands of glaze, and red and yellow paint. For the shape, cf. 258-4.

GRAVE 129

Section 4 E. Pls. 18, 102, 124.

One of a line of early graves of Protocorinthian and Early Corinthian date strung along the western margin of the north half of the Cemetery; later graves in this line are 162, 171, 182, 244 and 245. In the entire area north of the geometric yard there are, besides the graves just mentioned, only five other sarcophagi with contents of the post-Protocorinthian period (330, 339, 416, 419, and 420, the last three perhaps re-used), and two with secondary burials of the Roman period (183/509 and 184/530). It is possible, however, that some of the empty sarcophagi listed as Protocorinthian may be late seventh or sixth century. The remainder of the later graves are tile- or slab-covered burials, most of them crowded among the early graves in the narrow strips along the eastern and western edges of the Cemetery, leaving the center area empty except for geometric graves and a comparatively few late fourth century intrusions.

The lack of contents in most of the graves listed as Protocorinthian and the scanty number of undisturbed sixth century graves in the area make any attempt at establishing family groups difficult. It is possible, however, that the early graves on the west margin are all related, and they probably fall more or less into a sequence from south to north.

Returning to 129, this was built over geometric grave 47, and near by were found the alabastron X-129, an oinochoe X-125, and two large pots, X-138 and X-139. Grave 129 is to be dated at the end of the seventh century.

Excavation number: 341.

Depth: 1.53.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.633; w. 0.42; d. 0.22; th. 0.07; no stucco.

Cover: L. 0.81; w. 0.645; th. 0.14.

Silt: 0.07.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; contracted position, head in northeast corner.

BRONZE

129-1 (T2550). Ring.

D. 0.024. Circular in section. Found in the upper middle part of the grave, probably near the hand.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

129-2 (T2546). Black-glazed skyphos. Fig. 11.

H. 0.065; d. 0.105; d. foot 0.038. Almost conical body with narrow vertical rim slightly offset from wall; sides tapering sharply to very small flaring foot. Narrow reserved handle zone; short, widely spaced rays at base; little glaze preserved, probably once lines of added color.

A skyphos of similar shape but without rays was found in the Potters' Quarter, KP 663, in an EC-MC context. Cf. also *Corinth*, VII, i, pl. 36, nos. 278-282,

and *Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, pl. 80, D 32 to D 35, all, however, with smaller foot.

129-3 (T2547). Figured aryballos. Pl. 124.

H. 0.062; d. 0.055. Tongues on mouth, neck, and bottom; dots on edge of mouth; cross lines on handle. Two cocks facing, left and right; between, small swan with closed wings, right. A few large unincised filling ornaments.

For the style of the cocks, see *Necrocorinthia*, p. 75, fig. 20, c, and p. 290, nos. 586ff.

129-4 (T2549). Figured alabastron. Pl. 124.

H. 0.07; d. 0.042. Tongues on mouth, neck, and bottom; dots on edge of mouth. Two cocks, left and right; between, double lotus design, the upper member crosshatched, the lower part red with black border, and the round central piece red. A few small incised filling ornaments.

For the style, in particular the crosshatched rendering of the neck feathers, cf. *Délos*, X, pl. 29, no. 398, somewhat more carefully drawn. For the floral, see *Necrocorinthia*, p. 282, nos. 273-276.

129-5 (T2548). Figured alabastron. Pl. 124.

H. 0.081; d. 0.047. On mouth alternating black and red tongues; dots on edge; tongues on neck probably black; on bottom, dot rosette. Panther to left; large incised rosettes.

The style is close to that of the aryballoi in Payne's Panther-bird Group, *Necrocorinthia*, p. 290. Cf. also *Délos*, XVII, pl. 56, no. 30, if not by the same hand, very close to it.

GRAVE 130

Section 8 D. Pls. 18, 103.

One of a line of graves probably progressing chronologically from west to east: **202**, **204**, **210**, **200**, **201**, **130**, **203**, **319**, **318**; the entire line may be a continuation of the parallel series to the south, for which see **132**. The vases found in **202**, **200**, **201** and **130** are by no means easy to date, but it seems likely that the oinochoe in **130** is later than it at first appears, and that both it and the skyphos should date about the middle of the century. This date is more in keeping with the extended position of the skeleton (note arms) and with the presence of the strap holes in the cover, and it preserves the chronological sequence of the line of graves. See also grave **200**.

Excavation number: 421.

Depth: 1.10.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.755; w. 0.595; d. 0.50; th. 0.08; no stucco.

Cover: L. 2.12; w. 0.825; th. 0.13; three strap holes.

Silt: 0.04.

Skeleton: fairly well preserved; head to south.

IRON

130-1 (T2978). Two pins.

(A). P.I. 0.048; d. head 0.015; hemispherical head.

(B). P.I. 0.067; d. head 0.012; elliptical head. Both much disintegrated, both found beside left shoulder.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

130-2 (T2977). Black-glazed skyphos, group i.

H. 0.075; d. 0.108; d. foot 0.068. Flaring foot as in group i, but added red lines only.

130-3 (T2976). Globular oinochoe.

H. 0.078; h. with handle 0.081; d. 0.091. Coarse pale-buff clay, unglazed, handmade. Squat body, round bottom without foot. The only example of this shape.

GRAVE 131

Section 8 D. Pls. 20, 103.

The earliest datable grave with offerings in the line which starts at the west with **134**; for the series as a whole, see **132**. Middle Corinthian, about contemporary with **160**, or a little later.

Excavation number: 419.

Depth: 1.40.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.76; w. 0.595; d. 0.47; th. 0.075; fine stucco.

Cover: L. 1.96; w. 0.75; th. 0.13; strap holes; bevelled on under side.

Silt: 0.07.

Skeleton: rather disintegrated; head to south.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

131-1 (T2972). Black-glazed skyphos, group i.

H. 0.091; d. 0.137; d. foot 0.086. Surface poorly preserved, but probably once red and white lines.

131-2 (T2971). Black-glazed globular oinochoe with lid.

H. 0.14; h. with handle 0.151; d. 0.169; d. foot 0.134; w. lid 0.075. Very squat body. Shoulder lines wrwrw; on lower body apparently one white line only.

GRAVE 132

Section 8 D. Pl. 79.

This grave, which contained two pins only, is undatable, but it is certainly early, and part of a series which was probably set chronologically from west to east. The line may have begun with **134** (or with some grave in the unexcavated area farther to the west), continuing east to **189**, then retracing to the west and starting again with **202** (see, however, grave **200**); the children of the family (graves **174** to **179**, perhaps also Deposits **4** and **6**) were set between the two rows of adult burials.

Grave **132**, like **133** and **134**, had no major offerings, but there is no reason to suppose robbing, in spite of the disturbed areas to the north and east.

Excavation number: 422.

Depth: 1.40.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.375; w. 0.59; d. 0.42; th. 0.08; no stucco.

Cover: L. 1.52; w. 0.80; th. 0.13.

Silt: 0.04.

Skeleton: rather disintegrated; contracted position, head to south.

IRON

132-1 (T2979). Two pins.

(A). D. 0.021. Only head preserved: two flat disks, with small knob at center of top. (B). P.I. 0.087. Flattened calyx head with small knob at center of top.

GRAVE 133

Section 8 E.

One of the **132** line of early graves. There were no offerings, not even pins. The use of sandstone for the cover is a very early feature.

Excavation number: 426.

Depth: 1.50.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.33; w. 0.552; d. 0.97; th. 0.065; no stucco.

Cover: sandstone slab, L. 1.68; w. 0.745; th. 0.13.

Silt: 0.06.

Skeleton: rather disintegrated; contracted position, head to south.

GRAVE 134

Section 8 E.

The westernmost of the **132** line of graves, and probably the earliest. Note the unusual thickness of the sarcophagus wall. Like **132** and **133**, this grave had no vases, and only a single pin was found.

Excavation number: 425.

Depth: 1.50.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.375; w. 0.61; d. 0.415; th. 0.095; no stucco.

Cover: L. 1.53; w. 0.79; th. 0.17.

Silt: 0.055.

Skeleton: rather disintegrated; contracted position, head to south.

IRON

134-1 (T3000). Pin.

P.I. 0.063. Probably small disk head.

GRAVE 135

Section 7 C. Pls. 18, 89.

This urn burial is perhaps one of the children's graves belonging to the **136** family cluster around the stele platform to the west. Near by was **140**, another urn. The krater, which served as the burial container, was covered by a block of stone; close beside it were found the two small vases, all at a depth of 0.85. About 600 B.C. or shortly after.

It is unusual to find a hydria replacing the usual pitcher in a group of offerings. Except for this one most doubtful occurrence, the only other evidence for libation deposits at this early date is Deposit **46**.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

135-1 (T1473). Pattern skyphos.

H. 0.048; d. 0.063; d. foot 0.032. In handle zone, row

of dots; on body, two narrow crosshatched bands between wide red lines; above foot, two black horizontal lines.

135-2 (T1474). Hydria with pattern decoration.

H. 0.072; d. 0.07; d. foot 0.045; d. mouth 0.051. Miniature vase, handle and part of rim missing; glaze much worn. Tongues on neck; horizontal bands on body. No added color preserved.

135-3 (T1472). Figured krater. Pl. 89.

H. 0.252; d. 0.30; d. foot 0.165. Handles attached by very narrow bridge, without handle plates, to flat rim; short neck, rather squat body, broad low foot. On top of rim, row of white dot rosettes (nine dots each); on shoulder, either side, reserved panel. Side A: panther and swan with closed wings to right. Side B: similar swan to right, and goat to left; a few large incised filling ornaments. Below panels, running all around vase, band of red and white lines (rwrw and wrw); and three or four red lines on lower body; no rays; foot red.

Published: *Art and Arch.*, XXIX, 1930, p. 201, fig. 8. Payne, *Necrocorinthia*, p. 342, called it early MC. For the style, cf. the fragments, *Mon. Ant.*, XVII, 1906, col. 622, fig. 430. For the shape, cf. *Corinth*, VII, i, pl. 32, no. 233, and p. 63, where ours is dated EC; and see also the note in Hopper, p. 252, no. 15. Another early example without handle plates is Altenburg 175, *CVA*, I, pls. 2, 3.

GRAVE 136

Section 7 D. Pl. 103.

This grave, which had no offerings, is not datable; but the thick walls of the sarcophagus and the position of the skeleton (note the arrangement of the legs, sketch, Pl. 103) indicate that the grave is very early, possibly still Protocorinthian in date. From its position, it seems likely that **136**, together with **137** and **138**, are the oldest graves in the family group around the stele platform, followed by **191**, **192**, and **219**, **220**; and probably by **193** and the later **248** and **257** farther to the west. With these are to be associated the urn burials, presumably those of the children of the family, **135**, **139**, and **140**. More distant graves which may be related are **237** to the north and the urn burials **194** and **195**. The group as a whole may be connected with the Protocorinthian graves **107** and **108**, which are in approximately the same line to the north of **136** and **137**.

Excavation number: 105.

Depth: 1.42.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.48; w. 0.635; d. 0.42; th. 0.08; no stucco.

Cover: L. 1.64; w. 0.76; th. 0.115; no strap holes.

Silt: 0.05.

Skeleton: partially disintegrated; partly contracted position, with legs folded, head to east.

GRAVE 137

Section 6 D. Pl. 103.

One of the **136** family cluster of graves around the stele platform, and, like **136** and **138**, containing no offerings. Just to the south was the urn burial, **139**.

Excavation number: 106.

Depth: 1.86.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.45; w. 0.56; d. 0.385; th. 0.08; no stucco.

Cover: L. 1.60; w. 0.80; th. 0.16; no strap holes.

Silt: 0.04.

Skeleton: fairly well preserved; contracted position, with head to east.

GRAVE 138

Section 7 D. Pls. 17, 103.

Part of the **136** family group around the stele platform, and again without offerings.

Excavation number: 107.

Depth: 1.46.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.35; w. 0.605; d. 0.40; th. 0.08; no stucco.

Cover: L. 1.70; w. 0.81; th. 0.12; no strap holes.

Silt: 0.05.

Skeleton: well preserved; contracted position, head to east.

GRAVE 139

Section 6 D.

A child's burial in the **136** family cluster, found on the south side of **137**. The burial was described as a coarse pithos containing nothing but bones. Perhaps the container, which was not inventoried, was an amphora such as **194**.

GRAVE 140

Section 7 D.

An urn burial at the east end of **136**, and part of the family cluster around the stele platform. Like **139**, it was described as a coarse pithos containing nothing but bones.

GRAVE 141

Section 8 A. Frontispiece, Pls. 16, 19, 85, 86, 103.

Apparently the earliest grave in the small family cluster in which **142**, **143**, and **163** represent the children, and **161** another adult. The series seems to progress from east to west (unlike most of the Cemetery clusters) to **164**, **240**, **252**, **268**, **262**; the disturbed line which includes **222** probably also belongs. The offerings in these graves were of unusually good quality, and in this cluster was found the one series of markers (**141**, **144**, **164**, **243**) which can definitely be dated later than the Protocorinthian period. The hexagonal stone found on the north side of the Roman **515** is identified with some doubt as the marker for **141**. See also **516** for re-used fourth century stelai.

Middle Corinthian.

Excavation number: 458.

Depth: 1.20.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.365; w. 0.60; d. 0.42; th. 0.08; no stucco.

Cover: L. 1.51; w. 0.83; th. 0.125.

Silt: 0.02.

Skeleton: rather disintegrated; contracted position, head to south.

IRON

141-1 (T3173). Four pins.

(A). P.I. 0.057. (B). L. 0.087. (C). L. 0.10. (D). Disintegrated. Probably all with flat elliptical head with small knob on top. Found in general area of shoulders.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

141-2 (T3177). Figured skyphos. Pl. 86.

H. 0.076; d. 0.11; d. foot 0.047. In handle zone row of vertical lines (not quite zigzags); above and below frieze, narrow dotted line; narrow, crowded rays at base. Frieze of silhouette goats to right; small, irregular filling ornaments.

141-3 (T3174). Globular oinochoe with pattern decoration.

H. 0.079; d. 0.063; d. foot 0.048. On shoulder, incised tongues colored red and white; below, wide band of colored lines (rw and wr); on lower body, seven horizontal rows of dots. In shape, a small version of the usual globular oinochoe, but with mouth and neck disproportionately large.

141-4 (T3175). Broad-bottomed oinochoe, black-glazed.

H. 0.165; h. with handle 0.17; d. 0.167; w. lid 0.08. Thin neck with ring. On neck ring, white dots; on shoulder colored lines (wwrrww), the red lines wide; on lower body, another band (wwrrww) above zone of rays.

Cf. Leipzig T4762, *CVA*, I, pl. 40, and refs., p. 48. Cf. also the Boston example with shoulder tongues, Fairbanks, pl. 45, no. 472, and another in the Hague, *CVA*, I (III C), pl. 3, 2; a third, also with tongues (KP 69) came from an EC-MC context in the Potters' Quarter at Corinth.

141-5 (T3171). Figured amphora with lid. Frontispiece, Pl. 85.

H. 0.215; d. 0.154; d. foot 0.079; h. lid 0.04; d. lid 0.083. Neck amphora with deep echinus mouth. On mouth, reserved line top and bottom edges, rest black with three red lines; on neck, vertical zigzags; on lower body wide black band with colored lines (rww and wr) above zone of rays with one squiggle on side B; foot black with white and red lines (wr). Side A: cocks comb to comb over double palmette design; cock at left with incised zigzag on wing bar, rows of purple dots on breast; cock at right the same but with incised scales on the breast. Side B: elaborate quadruple lotus, with unattached "cones."

Incised filling ornament, and two large rosettes on Side B near handles. For color, see Frontispiece.

Lid: cup-like form resembling a kalathos, but the interior barely deeper than the width of the rim; unglazed except for black line at top edge, and purple on outside of rim. Found at foot of grave.

Published: *A.J.A.*, XXXIV, 1930, pp. 420f., fig. 13; *Art and Arch.*, XXXI, 1931, p. 230, fig. opp. p. 225; *Arch. Anz.*, 1931, cols. 245, 246, figs. 19 and 20; see also Benson, *GKV*, p. 130, no. 1092. The closest published parallel to the cocks is on the protome pyxis in the British Museum (*Necrocorinthia*, no. 887, p. 75, fig. 20, F), particularly close in respect to the individual treatment of the two birds. The rather fine drawing of the pyxis seems so modest that I find it difficult to believe that it is by the same hand as the bold and splashy decoration of the amphora, as suggested by Amyx, even if one takes into account the difference in the vase shapes (Amyx, p. 217; see also Hopper, p. 243, 3). The plate from Ithaca (*B.S.A.*, XXXIX, 1938-1939, pls. 11, 12) seems to be by still a third hand. I have not seen the red-ground amphora in Taranto from Vaccarella mentioned by Hopper (p. 244, 9).

There are a number of very close parallels to the lotus design, most of them on flat-bottomed aryballoi. Basically, the design is that shown in *Necrocorinthia*, p. 147, fig. 54, B; compare particularly the examples with cones: *Necrocorinthia*, nos. 827, 831 (Oxford, *CVA*, II (III C), pl. 5, 1), and the example in Reading, *CVA*, I, pl. 6, 1; the design appears also on two alabastra, KP 2605 and 1698a from the Potters' Quarter at Corinth. For the squiggle, see also the skyphoi, 147-1, 156-3, and *Necrocorinthia*, p. 295, no. 686 and note 2. For the lid, *Perachora*, I, pl. 33, no. 15; another similar was found in the Potters' Quarter, KP 1318.

141-6 (T3172). Figured pyxis with convex sides. Pl. E. H. with lid 0.131; d. 0.127; d. foot 0.091. Unusually low, squat body. Tongues on top surface of rim; below, from top to bottom, band of short tongues, sigma pattern, triple dotted band, frieze, short rays. Red for figures only. Two sirens with raised wings facing swan with closed wings, right; also two panthers, lion, goat, and second swan. Red on lower face and upper breast of sirens; elsewhere the usual distribution. Lid with high knob (as for concave-sided pyxides); black bands on knob; around, tongues, black lines, double-dotted band, and red line at edge.

Published: *A.J.A.*, XXXIV, 1930, pp. 420, f., fig. 14; *Art and Arch.*, XXXI, 1931, pp. 230, 231; Hopper, p. 211, no. 9; Benson, *GKV*, p. 130, no. 1093. Probably by the same hand, but a slighter work, is the pyxis in Athens, *Kerameikos*, VI, i, p. 147, pl. 66, and *Arch. Anz.*, 1934, col. 206, fig. 4, dated about 590-580.

141-7 (T3176). Pattern pyxis with concave sides. H. with lid 0.073; d. 0.09. Very low wide bowl; flat

lid with wide knob, the top with concentric grooves. On bowl, reserved band at rim with large dots; second reserved line just below, and third above foot; purple lines on black wall. Top and sides of knob purple, remainder of lid black with purple lines. Black rings inside of bowl.

From the same workshop as 142-e. A unique knob for this shape of pyxis; for the grooving, cf. the fifth century unglazed lekanides, 346-2 and X-220.

GRAVE 142

Section 8 A. Pls. 17, 19, 103.

This child's grave belongs to the 141 family group, and a strong family resemblance may be noted among the offerings in this and the other burials of the cluster: first, an unglazed oinochoe appears here, and in 143 and 163; second, the distinctive lekanis is from the same shop as the pyxis, 141-7; and finally offerings were placed outside this grave as also outside 163 and 165.

The elliptical shape of the sarcophagus is unparalleled in the Cemetery. Compare, however, the Protocorinthian examples, elliptical inside but rectangular without: 75, 78, 97, 124. The vases were placed against the east wall of the coffin, just below the level of the cover, except for the lekanis, which was on the north side near the northeast corner of the cover. Middle Corinthian.

Excavation number: 445.

Depth: 0.65.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.53; w. 0.24; d. 0.175; th. 0.04; elliptical; no stucco.

Cover: L. 0.535; w. 0.33; th. 0.09; rectangular.

Silt: completely filled with earth.

Skeleton: almost entirely disintegrated; head to south.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

142-a (T3083). Figured skyphos.

H. 0.05; d. 0.102; d. foot 0.042. Offset rim, low, wide bowl, small ring foot. Inside: short rays, widely spaced at lip; below, narrow red line, three wide black bands, second red line, and on floor, 14-petalled reserved rosette. Outside: net pattern in handle zone; below, frieze of silhouette figures, eight animals (probably goats) all left, and three birds right; small dots for filling ornament; above foot, short rays; red line above and below handle zone; foot black.

For the shape, cf. *Corinth*, VII, i, pl. 36, no. 282, Early Corinthian.

142-b (T3085). Pattern skyphos.

H. 0.047; d. 0.073; d. foot 0.035. Vertical zigzags at rim; below, double dotted band between wide red lines; at base, thin, widely spaced rays.

142-c (T3082). Handmade unglazed oinochoe with lid. H. 0.083; h. with handle 0.095; d. 0.071. Much of wall and half of lid missing.

142-d (T3084). Warrior aryballos.

H. 0.08; d. 0.074. Vertical incisions on shields.

142-e (T3081). Pattern lekans.

H. with lid 0.082; d. 0.142; d. foot 0.065. Wide low bowl with reflex handles; low splayed foot. Flat lid with wide thick knob set on short stem. Red at rim; below, row of dots in reserved band; short rays at bottom; remainder glazed with two bands of added color (wrw and wrw); red foot. On the underside, black rings. Inside glazed with white line below rim, colored band (wrw) on floor around large red center dot. On lid, rays in reserved zone around knob; remainder black with two colored bands (wrw and wrw); on top of knob, reserved ring, red at edge, and red center dot.

From the same shop as **141-7**. For the lid, cf. *Perachora*, I, p. 93, pl. 23, 3; for the shape of the bowl, *Necrocorinthia*, no. 716, fig. 132.

GRAVE 143

Section 8 A. Pls. 17, 20.

A child's grave in the **141** family cluster, and aligned with **142**, another small burial. The vases are not closely datable (the cup is unique), but are probably still Middle Corinthian. Note that **157**, with a similar pitcher, also was stucco-lined.

Excavation number: 446.

Depth: 0.65.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.40; w. 0.24; d. 0.16; th. 0.04; stucco.

Cover: L. 0.445; w. 0.29; th. 0.085.

Silt: completely filled with earth.

Skeleton: no traces; orientation north-south.

143-1 (T3086). One-handled cup.

H. 0.042; d. 0.068. Shallow cup with splayed foot. On wall, horizontal bands on unglazed surface; no color preserved. The proportions are much like those of the shallow skyphoi of group i (p. 106). The only sixth century example; see p. 129 for later one-handled cups.

143-2 (T3087). Handmade unglazed oinochoe.

H. 0.083; h. with handle 0.105; d. 0.082.

GRAVE 144

Section 8 A. Pl. 123.

An early sarcophagus, re-used in Roman times (see grave **510**). The original burial, of which there are no remains, was part of the same family line as **222**, and probably was made in the early sixth century, perhaps contemporary with **141** and **142** to the south. Just to the east was found a grave marker.

Excavation number: 460.

Depth: 1.35.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.60; w. 0.60; d. 0.465; th. 0.075; no stucco.

Cover: L. 1.75; w. 0.735; th. 0.12; broken.

Orientation: north-south.

Marker: L. 0.60; w. 0.16; h. 0.17; depth 1.15.

GRAVE 145

Section 7 A. Pl. 123.

An early sarcophagus, probably to be dated to the first half of the sixth century, and re-used in Roman times (grave **507**). There were no skeletal or other remains from the first burial, which was part of the **159** family group.

Excavation number: 441.

Depth: 0.55.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.32; w. 0.60; d. 0.39; th. 0.075; no stucco.

Cover: L. 1.63; w. 0.77; th. 0.15; broken.

Orientation: east-west.

GRAVE 146

Section 7 A.

Like the near-by **145**, an early sarcophagus containing only a Roman burial (**508**). The sarcophagus probably dates from the first half of the sixth century, and the first burial was part of the same family cluster as **159**. The break in the cover and the hole in the west end of the coffin are the work of the Romans.

Excavation number: 443.

Depth: 0.70.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.53; w. 0.58; d. 0.46; th. 0.08; no stucco; west end broken.

Cover: L. 1.58; w. 0.72; th. 0.155; broken.

Orientation east-west.

GRAVE 147

Section 7 C. Pls. 15, 16, 21, 83, 103.

An early sarcophagus, containing both early offerings and a fourth century burial (**460**). The first burial, which was made early in the sixth century, appears to have been normal except for the extraordinary number of offerings. With only one other grave (**157**) were so many vases found, and it is impossible to guess how many more were originally placed in the grave. It seems likely, however, since so many were left, that the fourth century people left most if not all the earlier offerings in the coffin. The sketch of the grave (Pl. 103) seems to show a long bone in the southwest corner under the big oinochoe, which would indicate that the bones of the sixth century burial had been pushed to one side, as in **171**; note that here the entire end of the coffin was cut away in contrast to the smaller door-like section cut from **171** (Pl. 105).

The sixth century burial was perhaps a late part of the family complex of empty but probably Protocorinthian graves to the north; other later graves in the vicinity, perhaps of the same family, are **128**, **148**, **152**, and **160** to the east; see also **274** to the west.

Late Middle Corinthian.

Excavation number: 407.

Depth: 1.35.

Sarcophagus: P.L. 1.25; w. 0.55; th. 0.07; no stucco; broken.

Cover: L. 1.78; w. 0.85; th. 0.13; no strap holes; broken.

Skeleton: see above; orientation north-south.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

147-1 (T2929). Figured skyphos. Pl. 83.

H. 0.131; d. 0.185; d. foot 0.093. Vertical zigzags at rim; rays at bottom, among them one squiggle; in frieze, siren to left, head turned back, wings spread; swan and goat to right; many irregular filling ornaments.

Cf. the series at Taranto, *Not. Scav.*, 1940, p. 327, figs. 17, 18.

147-2 (T2925). Figured skyphos. Pl. 83.

H. 0.135; d. 0.185; d. foot 0.091. At rim, vertical zigzags; at bottom, rays; in frieze, panther to right, goat to left, and swan with raised wings to right; shaded, very irregular filling ornament.

The rosettes are similar to those on the vases of the Patras Painter (see 162-3), and this may be an early work of the artist in an uncharacteristic animal style.

147-3 (T2924). Pattern skyphos.

H. 0.057; d. 0.092; d. foot 0.044. Very shallow with walls curving to small foot; at rim groups of vertical zigzags; below, a series of very fine glazed lines and three wider red ones; long rays at base.

147-4 (T2919). Pattern skyphos.

H. 0.078; d. 0.109; d. foot 0.05. Deep body, small straight foot. Vertical zigzags at rim; on body, three wide red bands alternating with black, the bands separated by rows of small dots; rays at base.

Cf. **D 43-a** and the example in Oxford, *CVA*, II (III C), pl. 1, no. 52.

147-5 (T2936). Black-glazed trefoil oinochoe.

H. 0.255; h. with handle 0.294; d. 0.21; d. foot 0.107. Mouth and neck glazed; on shoulder, incised tongues with color (wbrwb. . .); below tongues, wide colored band (wwrww, the red wide); the same on lower body; rays at base; foot red. In shape, approximately as the MC example, *Necrocorinthia*, p. 33, fig. 10, G. For more developed examples of the shape, see p. 109.

147-6 (T2926). Black-glazed trefoil oinochoe.

H. 0.123; h. with handle 0.14; d. 0.106; d. foot 0.058. Small, with wide neck and broad body. No tongues; on shoulder, colored band (wrwrw); similar band (wrwr) on lower body; no rays; edge of foot reserved.

Cf. *Corinth*, VII, i, pl. 32, no. 228, Early Corinthian.

147-7 (T2921). Black-glazed broad-bottomed oinochoe with lid.

H. 0.074; h. with lid 0.09; d. 0.071; d. foot 0.066; w. lid 0.051. A miniature, with short narrow neck, sloping shoulder. Incised tongues on shoulder; no color preserved.

147-8 (T2937). Warrior aryballos.

H. 0.079; d. 0.076. As p. 113.

147-9 (T2928). Warrior aryballos.

H. 0.076; d. 0.072. Under handle, cross in circle.

147-10 (T2931). Warrior aryballos.

H. 0.075; d. 0.076. Under handle, rosette in circle between cross and dot.

147-11 (T2922). Warrior aryballos.

H. 0.066; d. 0.06. Line (not dots) on edge of mouth; spears behind warriors' heads.

147-12 (T2935). The same.

H. 0.065; d. 0.057.

147-13 (T2918). Warrior aryballos.

H. 0.074; d. 0.071. Vertical incisions on shield, left half glazed, right half purple; under handle, rosette in circle.

147-14 (T2920). Warrior aryballos.

H. 0.078; d. 0.074. As 147-13, but blank below handle, and five warriors.

147-15 (T2923). Quatrefoil aryballos.

H. 0.067; d. 0.07. As p. 114, but under handle, cross in circle.

147-16 (T2917). Quatrefoil aryballos.

H. 0.072; d. 0.069. Comb between lower petals; near handle, three crossed circles, and various small crosses and dots. As Ure, *Aryballoi*, pl. 9, nos. 125.b.5 and 92.11.

147-17 (T2938). The same.

H. 0.065; d. 0.07.

147-18 (T2927). Pattern aryballos.

H. 0.055; d. 0.056. Rings on mouth; line on edge, horizontal lines on handle; on body, three red bands alternating with black; on bottom, rosette.

Cf. *Necrocorinthia*, p. 291, no. 642.

GRAVE 148

Section 7 B. Pls. 17, 20, 83, 103.

Part of the small 128 cluster of early graves. An unusual group of offerings: the two cups, in particular the magnificent Attic kylix, suggest that this is the prototype of such groups as 201, etc. (see p. 97). As in 136, the legs of the skeleton were found in a most extraordinary position. About 585-575 B.C. for the Corinthian cup, and no doubt the same for the Attic.

Excavation number: 123.

Depth: 1.25.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.235; w. 0.505; d. 0.335; th. 0.085; no stucco; corner notches.

Cover: L. 1.34; w. 0.79; th. 0.10.

Silt: 0.055.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; partly contracted position; head to east.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

148-1 (T1489). Figured kylix. Pl. 83.

H. 0.071; d. 0.18; d. foot 0.071. Low cup with slightly incurved rim, and no offset lip; small, low foot, sharply curved in profile. A: siren to right, looking back, wings spread, standing between two sirens with

sickle wings; at l., under handle, panther left. B: siren right with spread wings, another left with sickle wing; at left, dove left looking right. Below frieze, one single, one group of four narrow reserved lines; edge of foot reserved. Interior: reserved band with two narrow red lines at rim; three red lines on floor.

Published: *Art and Arch.*, XXIX, 1930, p. 259, fig. 15; mentioned by Payne, *Necrocorinthia*, p. 343. D. A. Amyx kindly informs me by letter that this cup is by the same hand as Lausanne 4302 (*Necrocorinthia*, no. 978; Zervos, *Rhodes*, figs. 129, 133); he suggests calling the artist the Lausanne Painter. For another figured cup without lip, see *Corinth*, VII, i, pl. 37, no. 288, EC or early MC (for general comment on the shape, see also Hopper, pp. 227f.).

POTTERY, ATTIC

148-2 (T1488). Banded kylix of komast shape.

H. 0.096; d. 0.225; d. foot 0.077. Extraordinarily thin, fine fabric, warm pinkish buff in color; slightly metallic glaze. Almost certainly Attic. Reserved lip and handle zone; below, two wide black bands; lower body and foot black; red lines: one at rim, two at join of lip; two above each black band, three below second; edge of foot reserved. Interior: lip reserved with one red line; on floor, three reserved bands, in which one, two and three red lines respectively.

One of the earliest Attic cups of komast shape. For the profile, note the very interesting correspondence with the Protocorinthian example, *Necrocorinthia*, p. 23, fig. 9 B. A magnificent example of the best Attic pot-making.

GRAVE 149

Section 7 B.

Part of the **128** family group, and aligned with **148** just to the south. Since there were no offerings, the grave is not datable, but it is certainly early, probably seventh or early sixth century. At the east end was found Deposit **1**, which perhaps could be the offerings for the grave; the vases, however, were not set against the wall as in **129**, **151**, etc., and are probably unrelated to **149**.

This is one of the three instances of two apparently contemporary skeletons occurring in one grave (see p. 69). The excavator suggested a mother and child; from the small size of the sarcophagus (small even for contracted burials) it seems also possible that there were two children buried here. There are no indications that the grave was re-used at a later time.

Excavation number: 124.

Depth: 1.07.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.025; w. 0.495; d. 0.38; th. 0.08; no stucco; corner notches.

Cover: L. 1.33; w. 0.56; th. 0.11.

Silt: 0.16.

Skeletons: one large, contracted; one small; both much disintegrated; heads to east.

GRAVE 150

Section 7 B-C.

Another early grave without offerings in the **128** cluster.

Excavation number: 120.

Depth: 1.25.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.38; w. 0.52; d. 0.40; th. 0.085; no stucco.

Cover: L. 1.68; w. 0.77; th. 0.13; no strap holes.

Silt: 0.04.

Skeleton: rather disintegrated; contracted position, head to south.

GRAVE 151

Section 7 B-C.

Like **149** and **150**, an empty grave in the **128** cluster, and probably seventh or early sixth century.

Excavation number: 121.

Depth: 1.15.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.28; w. 0.61; d. 0.375; th. 0.085; no stucco.

Cover: L. 1.57; w. 0.78; th. 0.11; no strap holes.

Silt: 0.05.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; contracted position, head to south.

GRAVE 152

Section 7 B.

Urn burial containing a skyphos and a fragment of wood. The large jar was not inventoried, and the skyphos is not datable, but the burial must be sixth century (p. 73), and may well be about contemporary with the near-by graves, **148** etc. The urn was found just east of grave **151**, at a depth of 1.35.

WOOD

152-1. Fragment. Not inventoried.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

152-2 (T1882). Miniature black-glazed skyphos.

H. 0.038; d. 0.052; d. foot 0.025. Cf. **187-1** and **188-2** and **-3**. Most of the glaze has worn off, and possibly this was a pattern skyphos.

GRAVE 153

Section 7 D. Pls. 20, 88.

Urn burial, found at a depth of 1.30. The container was a krater covered by a fragment of a coarse pottery vessel, and inside was found the one offering, a tripod pyxis. The urn was set between two Geometric graves, **59** and **60**. The nearest burials of the classical period are **253** to the northeast, considerably later, and the undatable urn burial **154** to the southwest. The date of **153** is first quarter of the sixth century.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

153-1 (T2890). Tripod pyxis with pattern decoration. Pl. 88.

H. with lid 0.058; d. 0.077. Very shallow box with heavy rim; nearly flat lid with low button knob. On box, glazed band at rim and narrow horizontal lines on feet; inside, one glazed ring on floor; on lid, wide band around knob, three narrow lines at edge; narrow lines on knob. Apparently no added red.

153-2 (T2889). Krater with pattern decoration. Pl. 20.

H. 0.255; d. 0.26; d. foot 0.125. Very short neck, body tapering sharply to small flared foot. On rim, diagonal angular zigzags; on handle plates, octofoil with alternating black and reserved leaves. At center of body, double dotted band; above and below, colored band (wrw); probably similar band on lower body; at base, thin, widely spaced rays.

The shape must be Middle Corinthian, even though the multiple pattern is characteristic of aryballoi of the second quarter (Ure, *Aryballoi*, pp. 45f., for cinquefoils and sixfoils).

GRAVE 154

Section 7 D. Pls. 15, 18.

This urn burial, which was found at a depth of 1.10, had a coarse amphora with a fibula and three small pots inside. The burial was set among geometric and fifth century graves, and the nearest contemporary burial was **153** to the northeast. Middle Corinthian.

BONE AND IRON

154-1 (T3594). Fibula.

Disintegrated. Two fragments of bone (L. 0.039 and 0.06), and the remains of the iron pin. Found in skyphos.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

154-2 (T2786). Pattern skyphos.

H. 0.055; d. 0.084; d. foot 0.037. Very rounded walls, brief foot. On handles, row of dots; in handle zone, groups of vertical zigzags; on body, between wide red lines, double dotted band; tall rays at base; foot red. Cf. **147-3**.

154-3 (T2785). Pattern pyxis with concave sides.

H. 0.037; d. 0.057. Rather tall; accentuated concavity of profile. At top and bottom, red and black lines; in middle zone, double dotted band. Interior black. For the lid, see below.

154-4 (T2784). Kalathos pyxis with pattern decoration.

H. with lid 0.074; d. 0.069. Heavy bevelled rim, concave walls, flat bottom, two band handles at mid wall. In handle zone, vertical zigzags; above and below, wide red and black bands. Lid with high, turned knob; red and black bands on knob and lid; double dotted band at edge of lid.

The lid, which fits this vase better than **154-3**, is the type usually found on concave pyxides (and was

so photographed). Cf. the example in Karlsruhe, *CVA*, I, pl. 39, 3, with loop handle on lid; and *Perachora*, I, pl. 30, 5.

154-5 (T2783). Unglazed amphora.

D. 0.45; d. lip 0.195. Missing, 1949. Described as coarse buff clay, ovoid body, with handles rising from shoulder and attached to thin flat lip; body tapering to small flat bottom without foot.

GRAVE 155

Section 7 B. Pls. A, 15, 22, 81, 85, 88, 104.

This sarcophagus had offerings both inside and outside. It is one of several approximately contemporary graves in a small, uncrowded cluster: **156**, **157**, **158**, **172**, **173**. In the same line with **155** and **156** is **218** at the north; there is no way of knowing if this is in direct succession to the others, or if it should be associated rather with the more nearly contemporary graves in the circular cluster to the west (**198**, **199**, **211**). Most probably all belong to one large family group. The later graves in the western part are **236**, **246**, **249**, **296**, and **304**. From the westward sequence of dates, it seems certain that there is no connection between these and the group of Protocorinthian graves to the west. The only children's graves are **172** (near **156**) in the south, and **236** in the circular western cluster.

The graves nearest **155** have several unusual characteristics. Notable is the fact that three of the six graves have offerings placed outside the sarcophagus. The only other group in which this custom is found is in the series of graves, **142**, **163**, and perhaps **165**, not far to the south (an exception is **192**). It is also interesting that an unusually fine quality of stucco was used to line most of the coffins, notably **218**. The grave groups are characterized by either an exceptionally large number of offerings, or by the presence of at least one Attic cup. The unusually large number of Attic vases may indicate merely the greater wealth of the family, but these, together with the siren vase of **157**, are suggestive of the import-export trade which must have engaged many a Corinthian family of this period.

To return to grave **155** itself, the number and quality of the pots are exceptional. Outside, at the level of the cover, were found three large figured vases, **155-a** at the northwest corner, **155-b** at the southwest, and a pyxis, **155-c**, on the south side. Near **155-a** was found **155-d**, an extra cover for an oinochoe. Inside were a third large oinochoe, two Attic skyphoi, and two Corinthian skyphoi, an unusual instance of duplication. The bronze phiale is also a very rare offering.

Full Middle Corinthian.

Published: *Art and Arch.*, XXIX, 1930, p. 259, fig. 13; *I.L.N.*, August 17, 1929, pp. 286f., fig. 1.

Excavation number: 128.

Depth: 1.10.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.73; w. 0.625; h. 0.475; th. 0.08; fine stucco.

Cover: L. 2.12; w. 0.825; th. 0.125; three strap holes.

Silt: 0.002.

Skeleton: well preserved; head to east.

BRONZE

155-1 (T1524). Phiale. Pl. 81.

D. 0.20; d. boss 0.051; h. of boss 0.02. Fragments of floor around boss missing. Rim very narrow, incurved.

IRON

155-2 (T1530). Pin.

Much disintegrated. Described as pin or fibula. Two fragments preserved (L. 0.073 and 0.035). Found at one shoulder.

155-3 (T1531). Pin.

As **155-2**. Two fragments, L. 0.057 and 0.035. Found at other shoulder.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

155-4 (T1527). Black-glazed skyphos, group i. Fig. 11.

H. 0.11; d. 0.167; d. foot 0.102. Apparently no color at rim; below handles, colored band (wrwrw); at mid wall, wide red line; above rays, second band (wrwrwr) foot red inside and out. The "red" really a bluish-purple.

155-5 (T1528). Black-glazed skyphos, group i.

H. 0.078; d. 0.117; d. foot 0.075. Unusually wide flaring foot. White line inside and out at rim; below handles, colored band (wrwrw), and another above rays (wrwr); red foot.

155-6 (T1529). Broad-bottomed oinochoe with figured decoration.

H. 0.155; h. with handle 0.19; d. 0.169; d. foot 0.16; w. lid 0.088. White line at top and bottom of neck; below first frieze, double dotted band between red lines; below second frieze, wide glazed band with colored lines at top (rw) and bottom (wr) edge; foot red. In upper frieze, swan with raised wing either side of lotus-palmette complex. Lower frieze: two goats to left alternating with two panthers to right, and dove (?) to right with head turned back. Dark red-purple for dots on necks of swans and for the usual markings elsewhere on the figures; also for alternate petals of palmettes and lower section of lotus. Lid: reserved except for wide band at rim, inside and out; black knob.

In its basic form the lotus palmette is the same as the Middle Corinthian example, *Necrocorinthia*, p. 149, fig. 55, G. Note particularly the half-opened lotus buds, which occur also on the Ampersand Painter's oinochoe in Rhodes (for the most recent study of the Ampersand Painter, with references for his oinochoe, see Benson, *A.J.A.*, LXIV, 1960, pp. 281 ff.).

In style, as in shape, this vase may be compared to a number of similar oinochoai by the Dodwell

Painter and his followers (*Necrocorinthia*, nos. 1113 ff.). Particularly close is one in Athens, Collignon and Couve, no. 518, pl. 22. Ours may be by the same hand as the broad-bottomed oinochoe in Apollonia, which I believe is not by the same painter as the other two large vases in the same find (see further, Amyx, *Hesperia*, XXV, 1956, p. 75 and pl. 30). There are also close resemblances between **155-6** and the animal friezes of the kraters by the Three Maidens Painter (Benson, *GKV*, pp. 49f.). Cf. also **155-b** below, and the skyphos in Karlsruhe, B 758, *CVA*, I, pl. 40, no. 8.

POTTERY, ATTIC

155-7 (T1525). Black-glazed skyphos.

H. 0.09; d. 0.136; d. foot 0.077. Below handles, wide band of bluish-purple laid over glaze; immediately above foot, similar band, laid on reserved surface; foot unglazed; red rings on underside.

These cups are of the same shape as the Attic komast skyphoi (Beazley, *ABV*, pp. 23ff., and references), which in turn imitate, according to Payne, the Samos skyphoi of Corinth, dated 585-575 B.C. (*Necrocorinthia*, pp. 62, 309). An example identical with **155-7** (but described as Corinthian) was found in a Middle Corinthian group, *Corinth*, VII, i, pl. 43, no. 354. A similar cup, but somewhat more contracted at the foot (and thus probably later), was found in an Athenian well, dated to the first two decades of the second quarter of the century (*Hesperia*, XXV, 1956, pp. 57-59, pl. 18, b); I am informed, however, by Miss Talcott that others of the same kind come from a well group dating to the first quarter of the century. The early date of the Attic skyphoi would mean that either the shape was developed in Athens and copied in Corinth, or that the Samos cups are earlier than Payne supposed. The latter now seems the more likely, but the time-lag in copying in either direction need not be more than a few years.

155-8 (T1526). The same. Fig. 11.

H. 0.087; d. 0.131; d. foot 0.075.

OUTSIDE OFFERINGS

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

155-a (T1516). Broad-bottomed oinochoe with figured decoration. Pls. A, 85.

H. 0.222; h. with handle 0.235; d. 0.199; w. lid 0.088. Tall thin neck with broad flange at middle, and raised area on shoulder around neck. Upper surface of flange red, two red lines on plate at base of neck; below first frieze, double dotted band between red lines; below second frieze, glazed band with colored lines (rwr and rr and rwr); foot red. Upper frieze: siren with head turned back between two panthers all to right, goat to left. Lower frieze: (left to right from under handle) panther right, goat left, panther right; two cocks facing palmette-lotus complex; ram and horse left, the horse riderless but bridled. Lid:

black rim, reserved triangle with black line around knob; red dot on top of knob.

Published: *Art and Arch.*, XXIX, 1930, p. 259, fig. 14; *I.L.N.*, August 17, 1929, pp. 286f., fig. 8; mentioned by Payne, *Necrocorinthia*, p. 343. By the Geledakis Painter. Attribution also by Amyx. One of the better efforts by the painter, and certainly the best of his published vases.

For the Geledakis painter, see Amyx, *Hesperia*, XXV, 1956, pp. 73ff. For a recent find of similar shape, see p. 109, note 56.

155-b (T1518). Broad-bottomed oinochoe with figured decoration.

H. 0.154; h. with handle 0.20; d. 0.168; w. lid 0.10. Shape and subsidiary decoration exactly as **155-6**, except that there is a short line of continuous zigzag below the base of the handle. Upper frieze: dove to right, head turned back, between two swans and two panthers. Lower frieze: siren with open wings to right, between panthers; also goat and third panther to left, ram to right.

This vase is painted in a style less close to **155-6**, with its strong relationship to the Dodwell Painter, and nearer to **155-a**, by the Geledakis Painter. Note particularly the wide-eyed panthers of **155-b** in contrast to the pinched faces of those on **155-6**. All three pitchers, **155-6**, **155-a**, and **155-b**, must have been made in one shop, probably all at about the same time; the painters working in the shop, however, must have been numerous.

With **155-b** should also be compared the oinochoe in Rhodes mentioned above (**155-6**), attributed to the Ampersand Painter by Amyx (*op. cit.*, p. 225; see also Benson, *A.J.A.* LXIV, 1960, pp. 281 ff.).

155-c (T1519). Figured pyxis with convex sides and no handles. Pl. 88.

H. with lid 0.155; d. 0.178; d. foot 0.119; d. lid 0.105. Peculiarly shaped pyxis, basically of standard type (*Necrocorinthia*, p. 306, fig. 141), but with point of greatest diameter very low. On surface of rim, double dotted band between red lines; side of rim red; on wall, top to bottom, row of tongues, the centers painted alternately black and red; triple dotted band; frieze; band with groups of vertical zigzags and patches of dots where the band narrows; double dotted band; one red, one black line; and at base double rays, the lower series black, the upper in outline. In frieze, siren with open wings to right, between sirens with sickle wings; the same group repeated on other side; between groups, each side, lion to left and bird to right.

On lid, tongues on and around knob; below, double dotted band, frieze, and at edge, row of dots and red line. Frieze: siren with open wings between sphinxes with sickle wings; at right, and around lid counter-clockwise, panther, goat, siren, lion, all left, and panther right.

Awkward style with dots and hatched filling ornament. Probably by the same hand is *Necrocorinthia*, no. 1306, pl. 28, 7, a protome pyxis in Athens; cf. also the similar style of the pyxis, *Not. Scav.*, 1949, p. 208, fig. 10, and the oinochoe A 206 in Brussels, *CV A*, I, (III C) pl. 3, no. 6. For the peculiar branched rays, cf. the skyphos, R. Lullies, *Eine Sammlung Griechischer Kleinkunst*, Munich, 1955, pl. 13, no. 37.

155-d (T1517). Oinochoe lid.

Not found, 1949. As the lid of **155-6**, above. For extra lids, cf. *Clara Rhodos*, IV, p. 314, grave 178, no. 6, where it is suggested that they may have served as lamps.

GRAVE 156

Section 6 B. Pls. 20, 84, 104, 124.

Placed just to the north of **155**, and another wealthy grave in the **155** family group. Full Middle Corinthian.

Excavation number: 180.

Depth: 1.23.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.63; w. 0.70; h. 0.425; th. 0.09; fine stucco.

Cover: L. 1.94; w. 0.80; th. 0.14; strap holes.

Silt: 0.03.

Skeleton: poorly preserved; head to east.

IRON

156-1 (T1718). Pin.

P.I. 0.071. At right shoulder, head down.

156-2 (T1725). Pin.

P.I. 0.085. At left shoulder, head down.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

156-3 (T1722). Pattern skyphos.

H. 0.055; d. 0.08; d. foot 0.049. Vertical zigzags at rim; below, double dotted band; at base, rays, among them one squiggle. For the squiggle, see the amphora, **141-5**.

156-4 (T1723). Black-glazed skyphos, group i. Fig. 11.

H. 0.093; d. 0.146; d. foot 0.089. Glaze much worn, but below handle colored band (wrwrw ?) and perhaps same above rays; rays widely spaced.

156-5 (T1720). Figured kylix. Pl. 84.

H. 0.094; d. 0.163; d. foot 0.059. Black line at top of lip; below frieze, four narrow reserved lines; foot black with two red lines. A: large eagle flying right between two griffinbirds with raised wings; at left, under handle, panther to right. B: swan to right between two sirens, all with raised wings; at left, dove right, head turned back. Interior: reserved line at lip above two red lines; two others at edge of floor, and third red pair around whirligig with six arms alternating red and black.

Published: *A.J.A.*, XXXIII, 1929, p. 545, fig. 24. By the same hand as **157-c**. Amyx, p. 228, note 49, compares the style of this with the New York protome pyxis, *Necrocorinthia*, no. 1309 (Amyx, pl.

31f.). Benson, *GKV*, p. 57, no. 4 a, lists it as in the manner of the Bird Frieze Painter.

156-6 (T1716). Black-glazed broad-bottomed oinochoe with lid.

H. 0.14; h. with handle 0.184; d. 0.164; d. bottom 0.16; w. lid 0.093. Standard shape with low wide neck. On shoulder, colored band (wrrww, the red wide); another on lower body (wrwrw); foot red and white. Lid as **155-6**.

156-7 (T1724). Black-glazed broad-bottomed oinochoe with lid.

H. 0.137; d. 0.149; d. bottom 0.145; w. lid 0.06. Standard body, but very thin, comparatively high neck. On shoulder, colored band (wrwrw); foot red. Tall knob on lid.

156-8 (T1715). Handmade unglazed oinochoe.

P.h. 0.092; d. 0.114. Neck, mouth and handle missing.

156-9 (T1717). Figured aryballos. Pl. 124.

H. 0.06; d. 0.059. Rings on mouth and bottom, circle under handle. Three komasts with drinking horns to right; dot rosettes in field.

Cf. the example in Reading, *CVA*, I, p. 8, pl. 4, no. 6, dated by Mrs. Ure to the early sixth century.

156-10 (T1721). Pattern pyxis with concave sides.

H. with lid 0.088; d. 0.079. At rim, Z-pattern; below, purple and black bands, double dotted band between purple lines at middle, more bands, and thick vertical lines at base; handles purple. Inside glazed except for two reserved bands. On lid, similar dotted band between black and purple lines; wide black and purple lines on knob.

156-11 (T1719). Pattern pyxis with convex walls.

H. with lid 0.088; d. 0.099. On bowl, two bands of three rows of dots each, black and purple lines between; rays at base; foot black. On lid, similar patterns, and rays around knob; edge purple.

GRAVE 157

Section 7 B. Pls. C, D, 16, 23, 83, 84, 86, 87, 88, 90, 104, 124.

An early sarcophagus containing a Roman burial (**504**) but surrounded by the offerings deposited with the first interment. Part of the **155** family group, and probably the most interesting grave in the Cemetery.

There is no question about the presence of the secondary burial. Much of the wall in the south end of the coffin had been cut away, and the legs of the skeleton were found extended through the opening, resting on the four centimeters of wall which remained at the bottom of the cutting (Pls. 16, 104). The feet were protected by a poros slab, which served as an extension of the sarcophagus lid (but at a level 9 cm. lower than the cover), and which was supported by a crude wall of rubble. With the skeleton were found a Roman unguentarium (**504-1**) and an archaic

stemmed bowl, the twin to one found outside. There were no traces of the early skeleton. For the break in the sarcophagus, and its resemblance to fourth-century cuttings, see **504**.

The early offerings were ranged along the west side of the sarcophagus, just below the level of the cover, and at the two short ends (Pl. 16). On the west and north, the pots were set upright against the sarcophagus wall and were in a remarkably good state of preservation, most of them intact. At the south, the vases had been broken during the construction of the Roman extension, and fragments were incorporated into the rough walls. One fragment was found above the grave, at a depth of 0.50, a part of a phiale (**157-e**) which is by the same hand as **157-d**. Also above the grave, at 0.75, was found a Hellenistic coin (X-39).

The fragment of the phiale would suggest that there had originally been more offerings, but whether inside or out is not known. One may speculate, at least, that there may have been jewelry inside, since the pyxides indicate the grave of a woman, and it seems reasonable to suppose that there were more pots, in view of the placement in **155** etc. There may also have been offerings on the cover, as in **128** and **172**. Note also the extra pyxis lid, **157-s**. The chances are fairly good that the east side was left free in the sixth century, no doubt to facilitate the placement of the cover. The pieces found in the rubble walls of the extension show that these Romans, at any rate, were not interested in the ceramic form of *Necrocorinthia*; it is of course possible that their activities account for the absence of bronzes, but the few and quite dull bronzes of the early sixth century found in the Cemetery do not seem likely to have aroused the passionate collecting in Rome described by Strabo and Pliny (*Necrocorinthia*, pp. 348ff.). Why the Romans chose the single Greek vase to supplement their own meager offering is a question that cannot be answered. Probably it was mere indifference, but it may be noted that the unusual fabric of this pot is in color not very different from that of the unguentarium.

Quite apart from the circumstances of finding, the offerings in this grave are of unusual interest. It is remarkable to find so many pyxides and only a single skyphos. It is odd, too, that there is one certain non-Attic import, and perhaps others (**157-1**, w, x). The number of objects is twenty-five, a number greater than in any other grave in the Cemetery, and an unusual proportion of them are well-drawn figured vases. The protome pyxis was no doubt one of the most expensive pots on sale in the shops in Corinth.

The grave probably dates to the decade 580-570 B.C., although some of the vases may be somewhat earlier.

Published: *A.J.A.*, XXXIII, 1929, pp. 542ff., figs. 19-21; *Art and Arch.*, XXIX, 1930, p. 258, fig. 11;

I.L.N., August 17, 1929, pp. 286f., figs. 5, 7. Most of the vases are mentioned by Hopper, *B.S.A.*, XLIV, 1949, pp. 162ff., where the year of publication in the *A.J.A.* is cited consistently as 1930.

Excavation number: 139.

Depth: 1.20.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.17; w. 0.475; d. 0.37; th. 0.07; fine stucco; break in south end.

Cover: L. 1.42; w. 0.66; th. 0.125; cracked; no strap holes.

Orientation: north-south.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

157-1 (T1593). Stemmed bowl.

H. 0.069; d. 0.112; d. foot 0.077. Reddish clay, possibly Corinthian, dull red glaze. Low bowl with offset rim, short thick stem, flat disk foot. Purple on top and side of rim; below offset, white line; inside, colored band (wrw) below rim, another at mid wall; white and red lines on floor.

Although I know of no parallel for this exact shape, the stemmed bowl was a shape used by the Corinthian potters: Musée Rodin, *CVA*, pl. 6, nos. 4, 5; Louvre, *CVA*, VI (III C a), pl. 10, no. 10. Cf. also *Necrocorinthia*, nos. 719 A, 915, 1015. Though the fabric is not certainly Corinthian, the use of added red and white makes it quite certain that this bowl and **157-w** are not Roman, and so must belong to the period of the rest of the pots found outside. A parallel piece, of similar shape and decoration, but apparently of finer quality, was found in Athens in the Kerameikos, *Jahrb.*, LXI-LXII, 1946-1947, pl. 10, no. 27; no. 26 in the same illustration is much shallower.

OUTSIDE OFFERINGS

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

157-a (T1509). Figured skyphos. Pl. 83.

H. 0.076; d. 0.114; d. foot 0.051. Rather deep cup with small foot. At rim, vertical zigzags; at base, long rays. Frieze: panther to right, owl left, doe left with enormous ear to left. Red details as usual on animals; red dots on owl's neck and top of wing; left eye only red.

By the Group-dance Painter. Cf. the aryballos in Dunedin, *A.J.A.*, LX, 1956, p. 226, pl. 72, fig. 26. For other works by this painter, see Benson, *GKV*, pp. 38f. Note the long zigzag on the hind foot of the panther, also found on his other pieces.

157-b (T1515). Pattern kalathos.

H. 0.028; d. 0.046; d. bottom 0.02. Straight walls tapering to flat bottom; thin horizontal lines of glaze inside and out. As **128-f**, but an extra line on wall.

157-c (T1589). Figured kylix. Pl. 84.

H. 0.07; d. 0.176; d. foot 0.067. Exterior: rim reserved except for red line at top; below frieze, wide and narrow black lines; foot glazed. A: eagle flying to right between griffinbirds with sickle wings; at left,

swan to right. B: swan to right between sirens, all with raised wings; at left, swan to right. Interior: reserved line at rim with one red at lower edge; two red lines on floor, two more around whirligig with three red, three black arms in reserved circle. By the same hand as **156-5**.

157-d (T1598). Figured phiale. Pl. 84.

H. 0.032; d. 0.172. Broken; omphalos missing. Shallow bowl, with two suspension holes pierced at rim. Exterior: concentric bands at rim and around area of boss; most of wall imbricated, scales outlined by double incised line and colored alternately red and white (the white a small dot on black). Interior: black lines at rim and around boss; frieze of two sirens facing floral ornament, panther to left, cock right, goat left, lion right.

Cf. the similar phiale by another hand, *Clara Rhodos*, IV, p. 54, fig. 29. Closer in style, but probably not by the same painter, is the example in Providence, *CVA*, I, pl. 5, no. 11, attributed by Benson, *GKV*, p. 54, to the Herzegowinamaler.

157-e (T1578). Fragment of a figured phiale. Pl. 84.

H. 0.042; est. d. 0.164. Patterns exactly as above. Preserved: goat left, parts of two panthers right. By the same hand as **157-d**.

157-f (T1510). Broad-bottomed oinochoe with figured decoration. Pl. C.

H. 0.177; h. with handle 0.181; d. 0.154; w. lid 0.102. Unusually large mouth for this shape, and sloping shoulder. White dots on edge of mouth; five white dot rosettes on neck; between friezes, one black, one red line; below second frieze, black band with colored lines (wrw?); rays at bottom; foot red. Upper frieze: siren with open wings to right, head turned back, between panthers; also swan right and ram left. Lower frieze: lotus-palmette complex between sirens with sickle wings, and panthers; swan right, goat left. Red for sirens' faces. On lid, entirely glazed, three white dot rosettes; white ring around knob, and top of knob white.

Another large oinochoe from the Dodwell Painter's school. Another, but with less sloping shoulder appears in Brussels, *CVA* I (III C), pl. 3, no. 4. For the floral, cf. *Necrocorinthia*, p. 149, fig. 55, G. The style, although also connected with the Dodwell group, is much more delicate than that found on the other big oinochoai (**155-6**, **155-b**). In many of the details of the drawing, the style is reminiscent of the work of the Kalinderu Group (Benson, *GKV*, p. 47).

157-g (T1590). Handmade unglazed oinochoe.

H. 0.124; h. with handle 0.146; d. 0.112.

157-h (T1582). Bottle with figured decoration. Pl. 86.

H. 0.125; d. 0.087. Stout ovoid body with short neck tapering upward; ridge at base of neck; two holes for suspension below rim. On neck, from top down,

bands of Z-pattern, net, vertical zigzag; on body, tongue pattern, Z-pattern, row of dots; below frieze, row of dots, and, on bottom, whirligig. Frieze: on either side, between panthers, dancer to left, looking back. Incised zigzag down thigh of figures. Purple on chitons of dancers; also on necks, bellies, hips of panthers; the alternate arms of the whirligig are also purple, but laid not on black but directly on the surface of the clay.

One of the earliest vases in the group, and in style not far from that of the pyxides, 157-m and 157-n below. Referred to by Amyx, p. 226. For the shape of this and the other two bottles (157-i and 159-8), see p. 112, note 67. Another bottle with whirligig on the bottom is *Necrocorinthia*, no. 1071 (Berlin 1151).

157-i (T1512). Bottle with pattern decoration.

H. 0.1805; d. 0.124. Long cylindrical neck sharply offset from nearly globular body; broad flat bottom without foot. Rim red; two bands of red bordered by black on neck; another on shoulder; narrow black line at base of neck.

Cf. the aryballos in the same technique, *Hesperia*, XXV, 1956, p. 357, no. 15, pl. 53. For the shape, see p. 112, note 67.

157-j (T1592). Figured aryballos. Pl. 124.

H. 0.056; d. 0.057. Broken, surface much worn. Tongues on mouth, dots at edge; tongues on shoulder; cross bars on handle; on bottom, rosette of seven petals. On body, cock to right; above, one rosette, double-centered and whirling, a second to right, and a simple filler by feet.

The cock is similar to *Necrocorinthia*, no. 268, p. 75, fig. 20, E (Early Corinthian), but somewhat more developed, and the rosettes are surely later.

157-k (T1584). Quatrefoil aryballos.

H. 0.052; d. 0.054. Reserved petals on mouth.

157-l (T1585). The same.

H. 0.052; d. 0.054.

157-m (T1513). Figured pyxis with protome handles. Pls. D, 86, 87.

H. with lid 0.18; d. 0.17; d. foot 0.123. Black bands inside and on top surface of rim; on outside of rim, slanting checkerboard pattern; neck red; frieze on shoulder divided by protomes; below, double dotted band; another below main frieze; rays at base. On underside, concentric rings around black dot. Shoulder frieze: (a) between sphinxes with sickle wings, small siren to right, head turned back, wings closed; (b) siren with open wings to right, and small bird to left; (c) dove to right, head turned back, between griffinbirds, one with open, one with sickle wings. Main frieze: four panthers left and one right, alternating with two goats, one ram, and two doves right, both with heads turned back. Lid: around knob, rays, double dotted band, and frieze; on knob, rosette of ten reserved petals within purple and

black band. Frieze of lid: tiny eagle flying to right between sirens with lifted wings; four panthers left, alternating with three goats and one panther to right.

Protomes: wavy hair over forehead, in steps at sides; high arched eyebrows, bulging eyes with heavily modelled lids; long nose, deep chin, and large flat ears; dress purple, with reserved areas to represent the arms, which are not modelled. The peculiar shape of the upper lip is presumably the result of a small break in the mould.

Published: *A.J.A.*, XXXIII, 1929, p. 544, fig. 22; *I.L.N.*, August 17, 1929, pp. 286f., fig. 4; *Art and Arch.*, XXIX, 1930, p. 257, fig. 12; mentioned in *Necrocorinthia*, p. 342; Amyx, p. 214 and note 35; Hopper, p. 214, no. 2.

By the same hand as the protome pyxis in the British Museum, 73.10.12.1, *Necrocorinthia*, no. 887. Probably not by the same painter is the pyxis in a similar style, Berlin 4507, *Necrocorinthia*, no. 882; note, however, the same use of small sirens with closed wings in the upper frieze. Both styles owe much to the painter of the Early Corinthian bowls, *Necrocorinthia*, nos. 716, 717. Further examination might show that the two lids from the Argive Heraeum (*Hesperia*, XXI, 1952, pl. 52, nos. 169, 171) are also by the same painter as 157-m.

The protomes very closely resemble the heads on two other pyxides, *Necrocorinthia*, nos. 880 and 881 (Louvre MNB 625, *CVA*, VI (III C a), pl. 11, 1-3; and Copenhagen 1632, *CVA*, II (III C), pl. 89, no. 8); I do not feel that they are quite so closely related to the heads of the British Museum pyxis 73.10.12.1, a connection mentioned by Amyx, p. 214. Ours cannot be from the same mould as *Necrocorinthia*, nos. 880 and 881, even if one takes into account the break in the upper lip and the apparent reworking of the mouth. But the moulds of all three pieces must have been made at about the same date, which Payne placed at about 600 B.C. (Amyx, p. 213, puts 880 and 881 in his MC I group). At the other extreme, Benson observes that the heads on the British Museum pyxis 73.10.12.1 (*Necrocorinthia*, no. 887) are probably from the same mould as those of Louvre E 602, which he dates ca. 560-550 (*A.J.A.*, LX, 1956, p. 229). I think it quite possible that the Cemetery pyxis was using heads from moulds ten to twenty years old, and that the painting may be perhaps five years earlier than that by the same hand on the British Museum pyxis, but 157-m should not be placed any later than 580 B.C. (see also Hopper, p. 214), and the British Museum piece must belong at the latest to the very end of the Middle Corinthian period. In connection with the long use of terracotta moulds, it is instructive to read Mrs. Stillwell's very pertinent comments on two pieces from the Potters' Quarter, KH 9, a later example of the same mould type as KH 8, which she dates to the first quarter

of the sixth century, and which she compares to the heads of the British Museum pyxis 73.10.12.1 (*Corinth*, XV, i, pp. 90f., nos. 7, 8).

By way of postscript, attention may be called to the very close correspondence between the profiles of the heads of 157-m and its companion pieces, and that of the beautiful bronze plaque, *Olympia Bericht*, II, pl. 56. The Corinthian connections seem at least as strong as the Ionian suggested by the author.

Note: Since the above went to press, I have received two important articles by D. A. Amyx, one on the Honolulu Painter (*Antike Kunst*, V, 1962, pp. 3ff.), and one on the Medallion Painter (*A.J.A.*, LXV, 1961, pp. 1ff.). Both contain much information that is pertinent to the attribution of the Cemetery vases. The author's argument for assigning the British Museum head pyxis 73.10.12.1 (*Necrocorinthia*, no. 887) to the Honolulu Painter is convincing, and this new grouping would seem to exclude 157-m.

157-n (T1587 and T1596). Figured pyxis with convex sides. Pls. 86, 124.

H. 0.119; h. with lid 0.141; d. 0.128; d. foot 0.082; d. lid 0.096. Nearly half of wall missing; glaze almost completely worn. Shape as the protome pyxis, 157-m, but without the heads. Top of mouth purple; on side of mouth and on neck, Z-pattern; on shoulder, tongues and triple-dotted band; below frieze, similar band and long rays; on underside, concentric rings. Frieze: goat or stag to left, panther right, goat left, second panther right; the usual filling ornaments including double-centered rosettes. Cover (T1587): tongues on and around knob; triple dotted band between groups of narrow black lines; dots on vertical edge.

The incision and painting are very carefully done, and resemble the style of the protome pyxis above; the proportions of the animals are somewhat different, but this may be due to the greater height of the frieze, and the smaller circumference of the vase. Even closer in style is the pyxis with vertical handles in Boston, MFA 31.637; ours may be an earlier piece by the same painter.

157-o (T1599). Figured pyxis with convex walls. Pl. 88.

H. 0.115; d. 0.136; d. foot 0.095. Squat round body with short neck and flat projecting rim; two small loop handles set vertically on shoulder. On neck, horizontal wavy line; vertical wavy line on each handle; on upper body, each side, large siren to right with extended wings; a few large irregular filling ornaments; below, row of large rosettes with three purple segments; above foot, five closely set black lines. On underside, concentric circles.

Group of the Scale Pattern Painter. Noted by Amyx, p. 231, note 112; see also pp. 222f. For the painter, Benson, *GKV*, pp. 43f.; for the shape, *Necrocorinthia*, nos. 916-919, and Hopper, p. 211, no. 2. Add now

Karlsruhe B3027, *CVA*, I, pl. 41, 2, and Oxford 1938. 731.

157-p (T1508). Pattern pyxis with convex sides and vertical handles.

H. with lid 0.132; d. 0.131; d. foot 0.08. Low rounded bowl with small foot; high domed lid with low knob. At rim, row of dots; in handle zone, vertical zigzags; below, wide purple lines alternating with dotted bands (from top down, single, double, triple, double). Same decoration on lid except that all dotted bands are double.

From the same shop, no doubt by the same hand, as 157-q. Very similar is Heidelberg 130, *CVA*, I, pl. 17, 11.

157-q (T1583). Kotyle-pyxis with pattern decoration. H. with lid 0.137; d. 0.134; d. foot 0.067. Bowl shaped like a deep skyphos with inset rim and reflex handles. Domed lid with high turned knob. Decoration as 157-p, but all dotted bands double.

From the same shop as 157-p. A very late example of the shape (see *Necrocorinthia*, p. 296).

157-r (T1511). Pattern pyxis with concave sides.

H. with lid 0.11; d. 0.101. Very slight concavity to walls; high turned knob on nearly flat lid. Handles dotted; at rim, groups of three vertical zigzags; below, two very carelessly drawn double dotted bands. On lid, similar band between wide lines; black rings on knob. Inside box, three wide black rings. No added red now visible.

157-s (T1514). Lid from a pattern pyxis.

H. 0.041; d. 0.047. Shape and decoration (but better drawn) as the lid above, with additional row of dots on edge of lid and on knob; on top of knob, cross within circle.

The pyxis to which this lid belonged may have been lost in the Roman disturbance, but note the extra oinochoe lid, 155-d.

157-t (T1586). Powder pyxis with pattern decoration. Pl. 88.

H. 0.059; d. 0.105. On wall of cover, wide reserved band with groups of vertical zigzags; above and below, narrow dotted line; at lower edge, band of purple; on top of lid, two similar bands of zigzags (the groups of the inner band separated by dotted circles), and also a zone of triangles; at outer edge, purple band.

Cf. the Boston pieces, Fairbanks, pl. 44, nos. 441 and 442.

157-u (T1588). Pattern pyxis with convex walls and no handles.

H. with lid 0.064; d. 0.068; d. foot 0.047. Small, very squat body; conical lid with heavy knob. Tongues on shoulder; on body, row of crosshatching between broad glazed bands. On lid, tongues at edge and on knob; around knob, double dotted band. No added color preserved.

For the shape, cf. Copenhagen, *CVA*, II, pl. 84, 6.

157-v (T1591). Pattern pyxis with convex walls and no handles.

H. with lid 0.062; d. 0.065; d. foot 0.041. Similar to **157-u**, but flatter lid, rounder body; row of cross-hatching just below rim; on body, two bands each with two rows of dots. Traces of purple.

157-w (T1597). Stemmed bowl.

H. 0.081; d. 0.117; d. foot 0.073. As **157-1**, but narrower stem. Color better preserved: purple on top and edge of rim; below rim, wide purple band between narrow white lines. Inside, colored lines (wrw) below rim, a similar band on floor; white dot at middle of floor.

POTTERY, OTHER

157-x (T1595). Plastic vase in the shape of a siren. Pl. 90.

H. 0.104; L. 0.125. Back of head and large fragment of side missing. Brick-red clay; traces of white and dull red color. Round vase-mouth on top of head; small triangular handle with tab on back; hair arranged in a wide band of tiny curls over forehead and falling from behind ears in long corkscrew curls, two over each shoulder, the rest evenly spaced in back. The face rather flatly modelled. Around the neck is what appears to be a chain and pendant. Wings and feet only summarily modelled.

One of the earliest of a long series of siren vases. For complete bibliography, see A. Laumonier, *Délos*, XXIII, p. 85, nos. 174, 175; and Higgins, *BMC Terracottas*, pp. 52ff., nos. 75-78. Few of the parallel pieces show the winsome quality of the Cemetery example, created by the large eyes, the pronounced smile, and especially the turn of the head. Cf., in particular, Munich 5202 from Corinth, *CVA*, III, pl. 151, nos. 4, 5, also with short tail and dotted hair; similar, too, are the examples, *Thera*, II, p. 26, fig. 66; Boehlau, *Nekropolen*, pl. 2, no. 1, from Samos; Higgins, *BMC Terracottas*, pl. 16, no. 77, from Rhodes; and *Clara Rhodos*, III, pp. 194f., fig. 193 = *CVA*, II (II D o), pl. 1, no. 6.

GRAVE 158

Section 7 A.

The grave, which had no offerings, is undatable, but the sandstone cover and the very thick walls indicate an early date, and the grave is probably the earliest in the **155** cluster. The lack of contents is probably the result of robbing, since the cover was described as completely broken in, and there is no evidence of re-use. Compare **216** and **217** to the north, and **223** to the south.

Excavation number: 140.

Depth: 1.42.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.565; w. 0.57; d. 0.495; th. 0.095; no stucco.

Cover: sandstone slab, L. 1.64; w. 0.745; th. 0.17; broken.

Silt: 0.33.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to east.

GRAVE 159

Section 7 B. Pls. 24, 79, 83, 104.

A sarcophagus in the same family group as **223** and the re-used **145** and **146**; and perhaps a part of the larger group, **222**, etc. A contemporary child's grave may be represented in the Deposit **43** just to the west. One of the rare graves with jewelry, **159** also contains several pyxides and a single skyphos, a selection similar to that of **157**. All the tiny objects were found near the south end of the grave together with the fragments of the skull. About the middle of the first quarter of the sixth century.

Excavation number: 468.

Depth: 1.15.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.58; w. 0.34; d. 0.255; th. 0.06; no stucco.

Cover: L. 0.725; w. 0.42; th. 0.08.

Silt: 0.15.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to south.

SILVER

159-1 (G2358). Unidentified object.

Very tiny, thin flat fragments. Inventoried as a silver obol, but at this date probably a part of the jewelry.

BRONZE

159-2 (T3235). Eyelet.

L. 0.005; d. 0.008. Concave sides, fine scorings at each rim.

BONE AND IRON

159-3 (T3233). Fibula. Pl. 79.

L. 0.055; w. 0.026; iron: L. 0.053; w. 0.01. Flat bone plaque consisting of two large disks with two smaller ones between; sunken circle in each disk; row of fine concentric circles between lines incised around depressions. Iron attachment of fibula form.

Similar to Blinkenberg, *Fibules*, p. 266, fig. 311; cf. also *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, p. 426, fig. 79, 2, from Halai; *Artemis Orthia*, pl. 132, nos. 4-9; *Lindos*, I, pl. 9; and *Délos*, XVIII, pl. 86, nos. 728-730. For the Ephesos group, see Hogarth, pl. 32, and Jacobsthal, *J.H.S.*, LXXI, 1951, p. 86, and note 6.

GLASS

159-4 (T3234). Bead.

H. 0.009; d. 0.012. Globular, hollow bead of purple glass, not pierced, but opening on flattened under side.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

159-5 (T3238). Figured skyphos. Fig. 11, Pl. 83.

H. 0.094; d. 0.122; d. foot 0.049. Very deep with small splayed foot. At rim, net pattern, stopped at handles by star in metope. Above frieze, band of four rows of dots between black and purple lines, the purple overlaid on the top and bottom rows of

dots; below frieze, similar band of three rows of dots; at bottom, double rays; foot purple. Frieze: siren to left with extended wings, between sphinxes with sickle wings; two lions to left.

Cf. *Hesperia*, I, 1932, p. 70, fig. 14, precisely similar in shape except for the rounded foot, and similar in effect from the combination of narrow frieze and patterns; by a different hand, however.

159-6 (T3236). Black-glazed oinochoe with small foot. H. 0.127; h. with handle 0.135; d. 0.113; d. foot 0.06. Thin cylindrical neck, high rounded shoulder. At shoulder, wide red band between single white lines; at middle body, second colored band (rwr); white line at join of foot; no rays; foot red. At shoulder, two vertical incisions near handle, apparently where the painter began and abandoned a series of incised tongues.

159-7 (T3239). Black-glazed globular oinochoe. H. 0.088; h. with handle 0.095; d. 0.091; d. foot 0.064. More compact body than usual, with point of maximum diameter comparatively high. Colored lines (wrw) preserved on shoulder only.

Possibly a hybrid, but more likely a not yet fully developed form of the standard shape (p. 110). Apparently mid-way between the shapes of **159-6** and **159-7** is the example from grave II near the Diolkos at the Isthmos, *Ath. Mitt.*, LXXI, 1956, pp. 57f., Beilage 41.

159-8 (T3240). Bottle with pattern decoration. H. 0.11; d. 0.071. Continuous gradual curve between neck and body; holes for suspension just below rim. Horizontal lines at rim, long tongues on upper part of neck; on body, three wide bands of dots; between bands, groups of three horizontal lines. No color preserved.

For the relative date, see p. 112 note 67.

159-9 (T3230). Warrior aryballos. H. 0.064; d. 0.06. Band on edge of mouth; spear behind shoulder, white dots on shield.

159-10 (T3232). The same. H. 0.06; d. 0.059.

159-11 (T3231). Kotyle-pyxis. Fig. 12. H. with lid 0.113; d. 0.104; d. foot 0.051. Skyphos-shaped bowl with small reflex handles; slightly domed lid with high turned knob. On bowl, narrow band of S-pattern at rim, another at mid wall; below each, wide black band (no color preserved); widely spaced rays at base. On lid, one row of S-pattern between wide black bands; bands on knob.

Cf. the figured example from Syracuse, *Not. Scav.*, 1925, p. 198, fig. 30 (*Necrocorinthia*, no. 706).

159-12 (T3241). Powder pyxis with patterns and silhouette figures. H. 0.048; d. 0.089. On wall of lid, continuous row of vertical zigzags; on top, between concentric bands, four crudely drawn animals without incision, probably

a bird, a horse, and two goats, all to right. Red for lines on top and for bottom edge of cover.

159-13 (T3237). Tripod pyxis with pattern decoration. H. 0.054; h. with lid 0.092; d. 0.094. Shallow bowl with projecting rim; almost flat lid with high turned knob (small for box). On bowl, red rim, reserved panels above each foot outlined by narrow band of hatching. On lid, row of S-pattern between concentric red bands; red and black lines on knob.

GRAVE 160

Section 7 B. Pls. 24, 92, 104.

A comparatively isolated sarcophagus, but possibly related to the 128 cluster to the north and west. From the two complete sets of vases, one with large, one with small pots, it is likely that this was the burial of a mother and child. Though the grave is small, it would be quite large enough for an adult and an infant; cf. grave 191, of a comparable size, and with the skeleton filling hardly more than half the area of the sarcophagus (Pl. 105). Approximately the middle of the first quarter of the sixth century.

Excavation number: 463.

Depth: 1.25.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.17; w. 0.505; d. 0.38; th. 0.085; no stucco.

Cover: L. 1.33; w. 0.665; th. 0.10.

Silt: 0.13.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; contracted position, head to east.

BRONZE

160-1 (T3204). Unidentified object.

Missing, 1949. Small bronze fragments found in northwest corner of grave.

IRON

160-2 (T3205). Two pins.

Disintegrated. Found in southeast corner.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

160-3 (T3200). Black-glazed skyphos, group i. Pl. 92. H. 0.085; d. 0.125; d. foot 0.077. White line at rim, inside and out; below handles, colored band (wrwrw), and another above rays (wrwr); foot red inside and out.

160-4 (T3198). Black-glazed skyphos, group ii. H. 0.087; d. 0.122; d. foot 0.07. White line at rim, inside and out; wide red band (no white) below handles, another above rays; foot red inside and out. Cf. the Attic skyphos, 155-7.

160-5 (T3201). Miniature pattern skyphos. H. 0.023; d. 0.04.

160-6 (T3196). Broad-bottomed trefoil oinochoe with pattern decoration.

H. 0.107; h. with handle 0.12; d. 0.105. Thin neck, sloping shoulder. On shoulder, incised tongues with color (rbwbrbw...); below, wide black band with colored lines (wrw and wr), two rows of dots, plain

black line, reserved line, red line, band of dots, black line, reserved line and red.

For a somewhat earlier example of this shape, see *Corinth*, VII, i, pl. 28, no. 198.

160-7 (T3197). Black-glazed globular oinochoe.

H. 0.094; h. with handle 0.099; d. 0.125; d. foot 0.102; w. lid 0.058. Very low squat body; colored bands on shoulder (wrwrw), and just above foot (wrw); foot red.

160-8 (T3199). Black-glazed broad-bottomed oinochoe. H. 0.056; d. 0.062. Miniature with narrow neck and small mouth. Colored lines on shoulder (wrw); foot red.

160-9 (T3202). Pattern hydria.

H. 0.061; d. 0.056. Miniature vase with horizontal bands; in handle zone, groups of three short vertical lines; traces of red.

160-10 (T3203). Bowl.

H. 0.02; d. 0.057. Flat bottomed bowl without foot; bevelled rim. Unglazed; red on rim and red rings inside.

GRAVE 161

Section 8 A. Pls. 20, 104.

Part of the **141** family cluster of graves. Late first or early second quarter of the sixth century.

Excavation number: 447.

Depth: 1.00.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.43; w. 0.56; d. 0.45; th. 0.08; no stucco.

Cover: L. 1.77; w. 0.755; th. 0.15; strap holes.

Silt: 0.08.

Skeleton: fairly well preserved; partially contracted, head to south.

IRON

161-1 (T3138). Two pins.

P.I. 0.055 and P.I. 0.042. Probably inverted hemispherical head on each. Found one at each shoulder.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

161-2 (T3089). Black-glazed skyphos, group ii.

H. 0.086; d. 0.13; d. foot 0.066. Very tapering sides. No color preserved.

161-3 (T3088). Black-glazed globular oinochoe with lid.

H. 0.185; h. with handle 0.195; d. 0.204; d. foot 0.146; w. lid 0.09. Red line on plate around neck; tongues on shoulder incised and colored in pairs (rrbwwbrbww...); below, colored band (wwrww, the red wide); at mid body, three narrow red lines; on lower body another band (wrw, the red wide); foot red.

The largest and finest of the series.

GRAVE 162

Section 3 E. Pls. 25, 83, 104.

One of the very few sixth century graves in the northern part of the Cemetery; see **129**. Early second quarter of the sixth century.

Excavation number: 350.

Depth: 1.90.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.27; w. 0.568; d. 0.395; th. 0.074; stucco.

Cover: L. 1.60; w. 0.72; th. 0.135.

Silt: 0.015.

Skeleton: fairly well preserved; partially contracted, head to east.

BRONZE

162-1 (T2625). Ring.

Disintegrated. Found near hand.

IRON

162-2 (T2622). Two pins.

P.I. 0.092; P.I. 0.04. Perhaps two disks on head. Found low on chest of skeleton.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

162-3 (T2624). Figured skyphos. Pl. 83.

H. 0.097; d. 0.141; d. foot 0.074. Frieze of women dancing to right, hands joined, holding wreaths; at base, crowded thin rays; shaded filling ornaments.

One of a large series of skyphoi with characteristic shaded rosettes, and often women dancers, *Necrocorinthia*, nos. 945-949, and many others. D. A. Amyx informs me that he is calling the artist the Patras Painter. See also **147-2**.

162-4 (T2621). Black-glazed globular oinochoe.

H. 0.107; h. with handle 0.117; d. 0.135; d. foot 0.093. Colored band on shoulder (wrwrw), a second on lower body (wrw); foot red.

162-5 (T2623). Black-glazed globular oinochoe.

H. 0.10; h. with handle 0.111; d. 0.101; d. foot 0.067. Mouth and neck restored; colors worn, but probably as above.

GRAVE 163

Section 8 A-B. Pls. 17, 25, 104.

A child's grave in the **141** family group. Three of the vases were found outside the coffin at a depth of 0.80: a skyphos, **163-a**, at the south end, and two aryballoi on the west side close to the southwest corner. The multiplication of shapes is interesting in the pottery, the vases occurring in threes. Probably early in the second quarter of the sixth century.

Excavation number: 444.

Depth: 0.70.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.63; w. 0.31; d. 0.25; th. 0.06; no stucco.

Cover: L. 0.775; w. 0.46; th. 0.115.

Silt: 0.10.

Skeleton: rather disintegrated; head to south.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

163-1 (T3070). Figured skyphos.

H. 0.065; d. 0.105; d. foot 0.049. At rim, crowded vertical zigzags; at base, thin rays. Frieze of silhouette, very linear animals, all goats, to right; small dots in field. A few traces of red lines.

163-2 (T3075). Figured skyphos.

H. 0.066; d. 0.095; d. foot 0.047. As **163-1**, but single dotted band above and below frieze; and in frieze, goats to left.

163-3 (T3074). Handmade unglazed oinochoe.

H. 0.075; h. with handle 0.10; d. 0.073.

163-4 (T3076). The same.

H. 0.10; d. 0.087. Missing, 1949.

163-5 (T3071). Figured aryballos.

H. 0.067; d. 0.061. Rings on mouth, black line on edge; tongues on shoulder; rings on bottom. Back of handle plain except for black line across upper edge; under handle, large circle with dot in center. Horizontal lines above and below frieze; siren to right with extended wings and extremely long tail; horizontal incisions on hair. A few irregular incised filling ornaments.

163-6 (T3073). Alabastron with quatrefoil decoration.

H. 0.092; d. 0.04. Rings on mouth, black line at edge of lip; design on body exactly as quatrefoil aryballoi (p. 114).

Cf. the earlier, more elaborate examples, *Clara Rhodos*, IV, p. 317, fig. 346, grave 178, no. 25; *Délos*, X, pl. 30, no. 430.

163-7 (T3077). The same.

H. 0.09; d. 0.037.

163-8 (T3072). The same.

H. 0.09; d. 0.038.

OUTSIDE OFFERINGS

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

163-a (T3078). Pattern skyphos.

H. 0.066; d. 0.094; d. foot 0.05. Vertical zigzags at rim; below, double dotted band between wide red lines; foot red.

163-b (T3079). Quatrefoil aryballos.

H. 0.063; d. 0.065. Under handle, large round dot with cross incisions, like a filling ornament.

163-c (T3080). The same.

H. 0.068; d. 0.064.

GRAVE 164

Section 8 B. Pls. 25, 104.

Probably an extension of the **141** group to the east, and, with **165**, very likely transitional to the later graves to the west, **240**, **247**, etc. Probably second quarter of the sixth century. A stone marker was recorded near the southwest corner.

Excavation number: 459.

Depth: 1.10.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.42; w. 0.58; d. 0.42; th. 0.08; stucco.

Cover: L. 1.66; w. 0.79; th. 0.13.

Silt: 0.03.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; partially contracted, head to south.

IRON

164-1 (T3180). Pin.

P.l. 0.067. Inverted hemispherical head. Found near right shoulder.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

164-2 (T3179). Black-glazed skyphos, group ii. Fig. 11.

H. 0.082; d. 0.117; d. foot 0.064. As p. 108 but three red lines below handles.

164-3 (T3178). Black-glazed globular oinochoe with lid.

H. 0.134; h. with handle 0.148; d. 0.152; d. foot 0.102; d. lid 0.067. One wide red line around shoulder; foot red. Lid: small bump on top of knob; reserved area around knob.

GRAVE 165

Section 8 B. Pl. 88.

Probably transitional, with **164**, from the **141** cluster to the later graves to the west, **240**, **247**, etc. There were no offerings inside the grave, but the small group of objects found outside the south end of the sarcophagus at a depth of 1.12 were recorded as belonging to the grave. The shell and the skyphos were found inside the pyxis. The group could possibly be the remains of a separate burial, but the tradition of outside offerings in this area (**142** and **163**), the depth of the pots, and their closeness to the sarcophagus make it more likely that they belong to **165**. The presence of the whorl is exceptional, but it may have been used by the deceased child as a toy. The lack of stucco in the sarcophagus indicates an early grave, and the pyxis cannot be much if any later than **159-13**. Late first or early second quarter of the sixth century.

Excavation number: 450.

Depth: 0.95.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.453; w. 0.19; d. 0.145; th. 0.043; no stucco.

Cover: L. 0.60; w. 0.445; th. 0.105.

Silt: completely filled with earth.

Skeleton: almost entirely disintegrated; head to south.

SEA SHELL

165-a. Found inside pyxis.

TERRACOTTA

165-b (T3097). Spindlewhorl.

H. 0.02; d. 0.031. Dark red-brown clay. Roughly conical.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

165-c (T3120). Miniature pattern skyphos.

H. 0.021; d. 0.035; d. foot 0.017. As **160-5** (Pl. 24).

165-d (T3096). Tripod pyxis with pattern decoration. Pl. 88.

H. with lid 0.079; d. 0.102. Very wide shallow bowl, walls slightly concave, rim with horizontal ridges. Shallow lid with low flat knob. Purple rim; on wall

black, purple, and reserved bands; on each foot double dotted band. On lid, concentric purple and black rings, and band of vertical zigzags.

GRAVE 166

Section 9 B.

An early sarcophagus which, together with **167**, may perhaps be connected with the **141** cluster. The lack of stucco would suggest a date no later than about the middle of the sixth century. The coffin was found empty except for a few bones, and it seems likely from the broken lid that the grave had been rifled, although it is at some distance from the nearest obvious area of nineteenth century robbing (**374** etc.).

Above the cover was found a bronze coin, **X-2**.

Excavation number: 95.

Depth: 0.45.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.67; w. 0.54; d. 0.43; th. 0.07; no stucco.

Cover: L. 1.87; w. 0.73; th. 0.13; strap holes; broken. Silt: filled with earth and stones.

Skeleton: almost completely disintegrated; head to south.

GRAVE 167

Section 8-9 B.

A sarcophagus which was found opened and of which no description was made. From its entry on the plan, it appears to have been the sarcophagus for an adult burial. Almost certainly the grave had been robbed in the nineteenth century. Originally this and **166** may have been part of the **141** family complex, but **167**, since evidence is lacking, could equally well have been associated with the fifth century graves to the south.

GRAVE 168

Section 5 E. Pls. 14, 27, 88, 104.

Urn burial, one of a large group of early children's graves mixed with adult graves of a later period. This urn was set at a depth of 1.65, close to the adult grave **68** and not far from the large **279**; to the west was **170**, and to the east **169**, both of them also early children's burials; to the south was a third, **181**, and also an early deposit, **D 45**. Farther still to the east and south were more children's graves, somewhat, but not much later: **180**, **228**, **231**; and with these are probably to be associated a number of small graves disturbed and empty: **229**, **230**, **232**, and **235**.

The only early adult burial (excepting **68**) in the vicinity was **212**, which may be contemporary with some of the small sarcophagi near **228**, but which was a considerable distance from **168**. It seems possible that the adult graves around **168** were originally contemporary with the small graves, but were later re-used. See p. 78, and particularly graves **212** and **279**.

All ten of the small vases were packed neatly into a large jar which was not inventoried. The vases were not burnt, but with them were recorded ashes and traces of charcoal. Probably still Middle Corinthian.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

168-1 (T1552). Black-glazed skyphos, group i, shallow. Fig. 11.

H. 0.067; d. 0.103; d. foot 0.08. Unusually elaborate coloring: white line at rim inside and out; below handles wide band (wrwrw) and another above rays (wrwr).

168-2 (T1553). Black-glazed skyphos, group i, shallow.

H. 0.053; d. 0.086; d. foot 0.064. White line at rim inside and out; otherwise normal color (wrw) below handles and above rays.

168-3 (T1554). The same.

H. 0.062; d. 0.096; d. foot 0.06.

168-4 (T1551). Black-glazed skyphos, group ii.

H. 0.072; d. 0.104; d. foot 0.056. Wide red line under handles, two narrow red lines at mid wall, a single one above rays.

168-5 (T1550). Miniature oinochoe with figured decoration.

H. 0.099; h. with handle 0.101; d. 0.069; d. foot 0.052. Large trefoil mouth, pear-shaped body, wide foot. Three friezes of crudely drawn silhouette figures, all marching to right: at shoulder, five sirens and bird; in middle frieze, three panthers (?), two goats, and bird; at bottom, three panthers (?), and two goats; dots and large unincised filling ornaments. Zigzag down back of handle. No color preserved.

168-6 (T1555). Black-glazed globular oinochoe.

H. 0.056; d. 0.056; d. foot 0.042; A miniature early version of the usual shape. Colored band at shoulder (wrw); on foot, one white, one red line.

168-7 (T1556). Figured aryballos.

H. 0.061; d. 0.059. On mouth, seventeen reserved petals; row of dots on upper edge of mouth; tongues on shoulder; cross lines on handle; on body, bird to right with long tail and raised wing; two large filling ornaments, one incised, one with reserved petals, and a third filler drawn like a large curved wing.

168-8 (T1557). Powder pyxis with pattern decoration. Pl. 88.

H. 0.065; d. 0.131. Lid with thickened rim and heavy projection of top surface; matching projection at bottom of box. Lid: from center outward, outlined tongues with zigzag in each; narrow double-dotted band; zone of vertical zigzags; red lines at edge and between zones; on wall, zone of vertical zigzags between dotted lines; above and below, red bands. On floor and wall of box, inside and out, wide red and black bands.

Very similar to the fragment from grave 4 at Rhitsona, early sixth century, *J.H.S.*, XXX, 1910, p. 355, fig. 20.

168-9 (T1559). Powder pyxis with pattern decoration. H. 0.04; d. 0.093. Shape as **168-8**, but with somewhat sloping, slightly convex walls. On lid, from center out, tongues, continuous zigzag, and groups of vertical zigzags; outer edge red; on wall, groups of zigzags between red and black bands, lower edge red. On box, black rings on wall, inside and out.

A very similar example in Oxford, *CVA*, II (III C), pl. 2, no. 36, pl. 3, no. 16.

168-10 (T1558). Black-glazed bowl. H. 0.035; d. 0.094. Low curved walls, projecting rim, small ring foot.

GRAVE 169

Section 5 E.

Urn burial, part of the **168** series of early children's graves. The urn, which was not inventoried, was found at a depth of 1.65; close beside it were the skyphos and oinochoe. The skyphos must be late Middle Corinthian; for the oinochoe, see below.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

169-1 (T1546). Figured skyphos. H. 0.06; d. 0.098; d. foot 0.063. Shallow cup with flaring foot. At rim, vertical lines; below frieze, four horizontal lines. Frieze: five quadrupeds (lions?) to right, in silhouette technique; irregular filling ornament, including dotted circles.

Very similar to the MC example, *Corinth*, VII, i, pl. 42, no. 340.

169-2 (T1547). Fragmentary oinochoe. D. 0.078. Lower half preserved. Porous clay with smooth green-white surface; two horizontal reddish brown bands around tall body shaped much like flat-bottomed olpe. Apparently unique and undatable.

GRAVE 170

Section 5 E. Pls. 27, 104.

A small sarcophagus in the **168** series of children's graves, and located a short distance to the west of **168**. Middle Corinthian, rather late.

Excavation number: 130.

Depth: 1.33.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.47; w. 0.305; d. 0.21; th. 0.06; no stucco.

Cover: L. 0.60; w. 0.40; th. 0.10.

Silt: filled with earth.

Skeleton: almost completely disintegrated; head to south.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

170-1 (T1534). Pattern skyphos. H. 0.048; d. 0.068; d. foot 0.044. At rim, vertical zigzags; at middle of body, double dotted band between wide red bands; foot black.

170-2 (T1537). Handmade unglazed oinochoe. H. 0.057; h. with handle 0.072; d. 0.051. As p. 111 but small and with somewhat more ovoid body.

170-3 (T1538). Handmade unglazed oinochoe. P.h. 0.084; d. 0.085.

170-4 (T1539). Warrior aryballos.

H. 0.063; d. 0.058. Only three figures; vertical incisions on shield. Mended since photographing.

170-5 (T1536). Pattern pyxis with concave sides. H. with lid 0.074; d. 0.058. Small and very narrow box; conical lid with crudely made knob. At rim, dotted triangles; below, double dotted band between wide red and black lines; on lid, double dotted band and wide red and black lines.

170-6 (T1535). Pyxis-kalathos.

H. 0.058; d. 0.084; d. rim 0.075. No lid. Very heavy bevelled rim; sides sloping out to flat bottom; two small lug handles. On body, red and black bands; in handle zone, continuous zigzag.

GRAVE 171

Section 4 E. Pls. 26, 105.

A sarcophagus containing two burials, one of the sixth century and another (**463**) of the fourth. This is one of the few sixth century graves in the northern part of the Cemetery (see grave **129**). The skeleton of the first burial had been placed, more or less in order, at the west side of the coffin; the two early pots comprise almost certainly the total offerings of the original burial. For the break in the north end of the coffin, see **463**.

Second quarter of the sixth century.

Excavation number: 348.

Depth: 1.40.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.365; w. 0.58; d. 0.335; th. 0.07; stucco; corner notches.

Cover: L. 1.57; w. 0.73; th. 0.14.

Skeleton: fairly well preserved, but displaced; skull found in south end.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

171-1 (T2615). Black-glazed globular oinochoe. H. 0.132; h. with handle 0.134; d. 0.124; d. foot 0.085; w. lid 0.055. Red line at edge of mouth and neck; on shoulder colored band (wwrrrrw); on lower body two red lines; and on foot one red, one white.

POTTERY, ATTIC

171-2 (T2619). Black-glazed skyphos of Corinthian shape.

H. 0.091; d. 0.129; d. foot 0.064. Two red lines below handles, one above rays; black foot.

GRAVE 172

Section 6 B. Pls. 26, 105.

The only child's grave in the southern part of the **155** cluster (see also **236** to the northwest; Deposit **14**

to the south is of the fifth century). Nearly half the objects were found on top of the cover of the grave (172-a, -b, -c, -d, -e, -k, -l, and -m), the remainder around the sarcophagus, set at the level of the cover. No offerings were found inside. The resemblance to the near-by grave 157 is striking, both in the disposition of the objects, and in the selection, notably the phialai. The oinochoe, 172-j, is unexpectedly primitive in appearance, but there are no very early graves in the vicinity to which it could belong.

The Roman lamp, X-281, found on the east side, was so far away that it is more likely a chance relic of the disturbances in the area (notably 157) than evidence that the Romans tampered with grave 172. The objects remaining on the cover of the sarcophagus are proof that it was neither robbed nor re-used.

Late in the first quarter of the sixth century, or perhaps early in the second.

Excavation number: 183.

Depth: 1.15.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.66; w. 0.37; d. 0.285; th. 0.06; stucco.

Cover: L. 0.75; w. 0.49; th. 0.16.

Silt: 0.12.

Skeleton: completely disintegrated; head to north or south.

BRONZE

172-a (T1733). Mesomphalic phiale.

Est. d. 0.14; est. h. 0.035. Slightly thickened rim.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

172-b (T1734). Pattern skyphos.

H. 0.049; d. 0.066; d. foot 0.033. At rim, vertical zigzags; below, triple dotted band; at base, rays.

172-c (T1736). Pattern skyphos.

H. 0.045; d. 0.066. As 172-b, but with double dotted band.

172-d (T1737). The same.

H. 0.046; d. 0.065; d. foot 0.033.

172-e (T1742). The same.

H. 0.045; d. 0.068; d. foot 0.034.

172-f (T1747). Miniature pattern skyphos.

H. 0.031; d. 0.046; d. foot 0.022.

172-g (T1870). The same.

Fragmentary.

172-h (T1741). Figured phiale.

H. 0.037; d. 0.13. Exterior: horizontal black bands. Interior: dots at rim; on inner floor and wall, twelve female figures in silhouette technique, hands joined, dancing to right; on and around boss, black rings.

For the subject see the skyphos, 162-3, and the phiale, *Necrocorinthia*, no. 1004. Also without incision are the dancers on the skyphoi, CP 595 at Corinth, and Leipzig 3272, *CVA*, I, pl. 37, nos. 3, 4.

172-i (T1739). Handmade unglazed oinochoe.

H. 0.115; h. with handle 0.14; d. 0.107.

172-j (T1738). Handmade unglazed oinochoe.

H. 0.079; h. with handle 0.118; d. 0.089. Very short wide neck; thick handle forming wide loop. Seemingly much earlier than the others of the series.

172-k (T1731). Figured aryballos.

H. 0.059; d. 0.057. Rings on mouth, dots on edge; crossbars on handle; rings on bottom. Three komasts to right; small, irregular filling ornaments. Purple for garments. Cf. 156-9, somewhat earlier.

172-l (T1732). The same.

H. 0.06; d. 0.059.

172-m (T1746). Warrior aryballos.

H. 0.059; d. 0.059. Black line and dots on edge of mouth.

172-n (T1740). Quatrefoil aryballos.

H. 0.08; d. 0.075. On mouth, six reserved petals; on edge, diagonal crosshatching. On handle, cross lines; below, cross in circle. Elaborate quatrefoil with crosshatched lotus, the form as *Necrocorinthia*, p. 147, fig. 54, D. Cf. Reading, *CVA*, I, pl. 5, no. 3, tentatively dated by Mrs. Ure to the second quarter of the century.

172-o (T1748). Warrior alabastron.

H. 0.21; d. 0.091. On mouth rings; dots on edge; tongues on neck; rings on bottom. Two friezes of warriors (six above, seven below) to right, with shields but no spears; in field, dot rosettes. Between friezes, band of scale pattern, purple scales alternating with white-dotted black scales.

Cf. the very similar example in Madrid, *CVA*, I (III C), pl. 3, 10, which Amyx (p. 223) calls transitional between the MC and LC series.

GRAVE 173

Section 7 B. Pls. 27, 105.

From its position at the southern end of the 155 line of graves, one would expect this to be the earliest of the series. The vases, however, can be no earlier than those in 155 and 156, and probably are somewhat later, early in the second quarter of the sixth century. This was the largest sarcophagus found in the cemetery.

Excavation number: 127.

Depth: 0.92.

Sarcophagus: L. 2.07; w. 0.70; d. 0.56; th. 0.10; fine stucco.

Cover: L. 2.205; w. 0.885; th. 0.16; strap holes.

Silt: 0.02.

Skeleton: well preserved; head to east.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

173-1 (T1521). Black-glazed skyphos, group ii.

H. 0.086; d. 0.128; d. foot 0.071. As p. 106 but an extra red line at mid wall.

173-2 (T1523). Handmade unglazed oinochoe.

H. 0.09; h. with handle 0.11; d. 0.074. Differing from the main series in the high ovoid body and flat bottom.

173-3 (T1522). Tripod pyxis.

H. with lid 0.072; d. 0.081. Low wide box with very heavy rim; shallow cover rising gradually to small knob. Bands of varying width on wall and lid; probably red and black, but not distinguishable on the mottled glaze.

POTTERY, ATTIC

173-4 (T1520). Kylix.

H. 0.115; d. 0.201; d. foot 0.076. Band cup with deep body and very short stem. In handle zone, between palmettes with very short petals and very large red hearts, false inscriptions (Fig. 22). On floor inside, reserved dot and circle. Inside of foot plain.

Published: *I.L.N.*, August 17, 1929, pp. 286f., fig. 3; and *Art and Arch.*, XXIX, 1930, pp. 263f., where the name of Leagros is worked out. See also Beazley, *ABV*, p. 669. The proportions of the cup are even squatter than those of the Gordion cups (*J.H.S.*, LII, 1932, pp. 185f.; compare, e.g., E. Pfuhl, *MuZ*, fig. 213).

GRAVE 174

Section 8 D. Pls. 28, 105.

The easternmost of a line of children's graves, **174-179**, and the only one containing vases. These graves, together with the deposits, **D4** and **D 6**, are probably the children belonging to the **132** family group, since the line of small graves parallels that of **132** to the south and the **130** line to the north. The chronological placement of these two lines of adult graves is probably from west to east, and it seems likely that the **174** line ran in the same direction. The western children's sarcophagi are empty and unstuccoed (note also the crudely cut lid of **178**), and are probably earlier than **174**, which has, however, been listed first. The lack of offerings in **175-178** is probably due to the early date (cf. **133**, **134**), but the missing lid of **174** and the complete filling with earth in all the others alternatively suggest a disturbance such as that in **179**, and also in **206**, etc., in the area just to the north.

The two pairs of nearly identical vases tempt one to speculate that grave **174** once contained twin infants. Note, however, the duplications in **155** and **168**. Probably still Middle Corinthian.

Excavation number: 414.

Depth: 1.10.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.62; w. 0.31; d. 0.275; th. 0.075; stucco.

Cover: missing.

Fill: entirely packed with earth.

Skeleton: no traces; head to north or south.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

174-1 (T2956). Pattern skyphos.

H. 0.043; d. 0.07; d. foot 0.04. Low cup with unusually curved walls and splayed foot. In handle zone, row

of elongated dots; below, very fine double dotted band between red and black lines; above foot, row of closely set fine rays; on underside, red and black rings.

174-2 (T2959). Pattern skyphos.

H. 0.045; d. 0.063; d. foot 0.037. Deep cup with very high foot. Dots on handles; in handle zone, two rows of dots, a third row just below; on lower body, double dotted band between red and black lines; fine rays above foot. On underside, very fine rays around dotted circle.

For decoration on the underside of skyphoi, see *Corinth*, VII, i, pl. 44, no. 367; and *CVA*, Reading, I, pl. 2, no. 9, and note under pl. 2, 10.

174-3 (T2957). Handmade unglazed oinochoe.

H. 0.13; h. with handle 0.15; d. 0.111; w. lid 0.073.

174-4 (T2958). The same.

H. 0.095; h. with handle 0.123; d. 0.09; w. lid 0.053.

GRAVE 175

Section 8 D.

Another small sarcophagus in the **174** line of children's graves, without offerings, but probably at least early sixth century.

Excavation number: 417.

Depth: 1.15.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.605; w. 0.355; d. 0.215; th. 0.05; no stucco.

Cover: L. 0.69; w. 0.43; th. 0.11.

Silt: 0.125.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; partially contracted, head to south.

GRAVE 176

Section 8 D.

Like **175**, a small empty grave in the **174** line.

Excavation number: 413.

Depth: 1.00.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.472; w. 0.257; d. 0.20; th. 0.055; no stucco.

Cover: L. 0.65; w. 0.44; th. 0.11.

Silt: entirely filled with earth.

Skeleton: no traces; head to north or south.

GRAVE 177

Section 8 D-E.

Another small empty grave in the **174** line of children's burials.

Excavation number: 415.

Depth: 1.17.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.415; w. 0.245; d. 0.165; th. 0.045; no stucco.

Cover: L. 0.525; w. 0.365; th. 0.095.

Silt: completely filled with earth.

Skeleton: no traces; head to north or south.

GRAVE 178

Section 8 E.

A small empty sarcophagus at the western end of the 174 line. The cover, which was described as a roughly hewn poros slab, suggests that this is the earliest of the series.

Excavation number: 416.

Depth: 1.15.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.74; w. 0.42; d. 0.28; th. 0.075; no stucco.

Cover: L. 0.97; w. 0.655; th. 0.11.

Silt: completely filled with earth.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to north.

GRAVE 179

Section 8 E.

A small sarcophagus found near 178 at the western end of the 174 line of children's graves. When found, the grave was recorded as recently opened, and was not described. See also 204 to the northeast.

GRAVE 180

Section 5 D. Pls. 27, 105.

This small sarcophagus, although located at a considerable distance to the east, may belong to the same series of early children's graves as 168, and the missing cover is perhaps the result of the disturbance recorded in 269 and 270 just to the south. The presence in the grave of X-157 bis, a fourth century bolsal, is startling, but since the cover of the sarcophagus was missing, and since the late cup was found at a level above the other vases, an accidental intrusion seems the best explanation. A fourth century re-use and a still later disappearance of the cover cannot be entirely ruled out, but the small size of the sarcophagus makes this most unlikely.

Early second quarter of the sixth century.

Excavation number: 133.

Depth: 1.33.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.83; w. 0.22; d. 0.225; th. 0.07; no stucco.

Cover: missing.

Fill: completely packed with earth.

Skeleton: almost entirely disintegrated; head to south.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

180-1 (T1560). Figured skyphos.

H. 0.052; d. 0.079; d. foot 0.043. At rim, groups of three vertical lines; above and below frieze, narrow horizontal lines. On each side, in silhouette technique, a siren with extended wings to right between lions; under one handle, vertical row of X's; under the second, an elaborated lozenge, perhaps a debased palmette complex; in field, crosses and one dot rosette. No added color visible.

For the style, cf. the pyxis in Poland, *CVA*, I, pl. 6, 4; and for the ornament, *Necrocorinthia*, no. 706 A.

180-2 (T1565). Figured skyphos.

H. 0.056; d. 0.094; d. foot 0.064. Shape as the shallow black-glazed skyphoi, group i. Vertical lines in handle zone; below, row of dots and frieze of thin, sketchily drawn silhouette animals, all to right; dots in field; rays above foot; foot red.

Cf. *Hesperia*, XXII, 1953, pl. 46 a, right, with two friezes.

180-3 (T1564). Miniature pattern skyphos.

H. 0.025; d. 0.048; d. foot 0.023.

180-4 (T1563). Broad-bottomed oinochoe with pattern decoration.

H. 0.071; h. with handle 0.078; d. 0.073. Small but of normal shape with wide body and thin neck. Mouth and handle black, neck red; body reserved except for band of debased checker pattern between red and black lines at the shoulder, and two red lines around lower body.

180-5 (T1561). Quatrefoil aryballos.

H. 0.044; d. 0.045. As p. 114, but black line on edge of mouth.

GRAVE 181

Section 5 E. Pls. 28, 105.

One of the 168 cluster of children's graves. The vases are almost undatable, but it seems probable from the shape of the larger skyphos and from the lack of stucco in the sarcophagus that the grave is no later than the middle of the sixth century.

Excavation number: 132.

Depth: 1.55.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.485; w. 0.275; d. 0.205; th. 0.055; no stucco.

Cover: L. 0.60; w. 0.45; th. 0.095.

Silt: 0.05.

Skeleton: skull only preserved, found in middle of grave.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

181-1 (T1548). Pattern skyphos.

H. 0.046; d. 0.072; d. foot 0.048. Shallow with splayed foot. Reserved handle zone; below, glazed bands. Red at rim, perhaps elsewhere.

181-2 (T1549). Pattern skyphos.

H. 0.035; d. 0.056; d. foot 0.028. At rim, vertical lines between horizontal ones; below, row of dots between wide purple bands.

GRAVE 182

Section 3 D. Pls. 28, 88, 105, 124.

One of the few sixth century graves in the northern part of the Cemetery, and rather isolated from the series strung along the western edge. Close by is only the deposit, D 42, somewhat earlier than 182 (D 37 is fourth century). Late first or early second quarter of the sixth century.

Excavation number: 351.

Depth: 1.95.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.515; w. 0.283; d. 0.22; th. 0.053;
no stucco.

Cover: L. 0.61; w. 0.36; th. 0.09.

Silt: 0.18.

Skeleton: no traces; head east or west.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

182-1 (T2629). Figured skyphos.

H. 0.033; d. 0.058; d. foot 0.027. Very small vase; vertical lines at lip; below, frieze of two dogs running to right.

182-2 (T2630). The same.

H. 0.034; d. 0.057; d. foot 0.025.

182-3 (T2632). Figured skyphos. Pl. 124.

H. 0.021; d. 0.029; d. foot 0.017. One of the smallest miniature skyphoi. Vertical lines at rim; below, one dog-like animal running to right, followed by what appears to be a figure with spear and shield.

Cf. *CVA*, Heidelberg, I, pl. 18, 4, 5, a pyxis with equally casual painting; and for the subject, the earlier pyxis from Phaleron, *A.J.A.*, XLVI, 1942, p. 37, fig. 21, no. 32.3.

182-4 (T2627). Handmade unglazed oinochoe.

H. 0.073; d. 0.063. Small pitcher with narrow cylindrical neck, the trefoil mouth only slightly indicated; short handle attached to lip at right angles; otherwise as p. 111.

182-5 (T2631). Warrior aryballos.

H. 0.057; d. 0.059. White dots around shield.

182-6 (T2626). Warrior aryballos.

H. 0.06; d. 0.061. As **182-5**, but warriors to left.

Cf. Ure, *Aryballoi*, p. 41, no. 145-27; and *Délos*, XVII, pl. 55, no. 22.

182-7 (T2628). Tripod pyxis with figured decoration. Pl. 88.

H. with lid 0.108; d. 0.119. An unusual shape with the supports inset slightly from the wall of the bowl; domed lid with very slightly offset rim. On wall, five goats to left, alternating with four panthers and one goose right; on each support, two panthers facing; red on shoulders, ribs, and haunches. Inside, black rings on wall, floor entirely glazed; rings on underside. Petals on knob of lid; around knob, row of triangles; frieze of four panthers to right, alternating with three goats left, filled with small round incised ornaments; triangles at edge. On box, red for line at join of rim, line above and below frieze, and several lines on each support; red lines on lid, several red lines and red dot on knob.

Probably still Middle Corinthian. From what one can see in the illustration, a similar style may appear on the pyxis, Heidelberg 124, *CVA*, I, pl. 17, 4.

GRAVE 183

Section 1-2 C. Pl. 123.

An early sarcophagus in which was found a double burial of the Roman period (**509**). Since there is

neither stucco nor strap holes, the original burial presumably was made some time before the middle of the sixth century. This is one of only four pre-Roman graves in the area, **184** also re-used, **185** mutilated, and **487** a fourth century burial.

Excavation number: 280.

Depth: 1.00.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.44; w. 0.56; d. 0.43; th. 0.095; no stucco.

Cover: L. 1.73; w. 0.95; th. 0.13; no strap holes.

Orientation: north-south.

GRAVE 184

Section 1 C.

Like **183**, an early sarcophagus re-used in Roman times. The south end was cut away to accommodate the extended Roman corpse (see **530**). There is no indication of the date of the original burial, but in the absence of any fifth century graves in the area, it was very probably more or less contemporary with **183**.

Excavation number: 286.

Depth: 1.33.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.16; w. 0.58; d. 0.37; th. 0.085.

Cover: L. 1.60; w. 0.60; broken.

Orientation: north-south.

GRAVE 185

Section 1 C.

A sarcophagus entered on the plan near **522**, probably oriented east and west, and probably that of an adult. The excavator's note was as follows: "The presence of the Romans in [this section] explains the sarcophagus which had been mutilated probably for reburial at first, but since no bones were found in the remaining portion it is supposed they cut the sarcophagus in two and made room for their own burial in the tile covered grave of [**522**]."

GRAVE 186

Section 8 A. Pls. 28, 105.

One of a cluster of several small children's graves which includes also **187**, **188**, and **224**; for the near-by Deposit **46**, see p. 311. This cluster may be connected with the adult graves **221**, **222** etc. to the west, and perhaps also with the **159** group to the north. The small vases are undatable, but the large pyxis is probably still Middle Corinthian.

Excavation number: 439.

Depth: 0.85.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.465; w. 0.213; d. 0.165; th. 0.045; stucco.

Cover: L. 0.57; w. 0.35; th. 0.065.

Silt: 0.09.

Skeleton: almost entirely disintegrated; head north or south.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

186-1 (T3050). Miniature pattern skyphos.

H. 0.027; d. 0.049; d. foot 0.028. One handle missing. Narrow band of glaze at rim, another below handles; three glazed lines inside.

186-2 (T3048). Phiale with pattern decoration.

H. 0.02; d. 0.064. A miniature, plain outside, with black and red rings inside.

186-3 (T3046). Tripod pyxis with pattern decoration.

H. with lid 0.088; d. 0.108. Shallow bowl with narrow projecting rim; gently sloping lid with broad convex knob. Red and black bands on wall, most of each foot reserved; on lid, tongues around knob and wide reserved band between red and black lines.

186-4 (T3047). Pyxis with convex walls.

H. with lid 0.056; d. 0.054. A miniature with rather tall body and large foot. On box and lid, red and black lines, the red laid directly on unglazed surface.

186-5 (T3049). Kalathos.

H. 0.022; d. 0.048. Basket-like handle. Line of glaze at rim and mid wall.

For the shape, cf. *Clara Rhodos*, IV, p. 263, fig. 287, grave 132; and *Perachora*, I, pl. 29, no. 22. See also 287-4.

GRAVE 187

Section 8 A. Pls. 29, 105.

One of the 186 group of children's graves, and probably part of the larger 222 family cluster. Probably second quarter of the sixth century.

Excavation number: 437.

Depth: 0.75.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.555; w. 0.275; d. 0.225; th. 0.055; stucco.

Cover: L. 0.655; w. 0.40; th. 0.11.

Silt: entirely filled with earth.

Skeleton: almost completely disintegrated; head to east.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

187-1 (T3037). Miniature black-glazed skyphos.

H. 0.039; d. 0.054; d. foot 0.035. Nearly vertical walls; wide bottom.

187-2 (T3038). Phiale with pattern decoration.

H. 0.018; d. 0.05. A miniature with two narrow lines outside; on inner wall, red and black lines, row of continuous zigzag, four groups of three tongues around boss; rings and red dot on boss.

187-3 (T3036). Black-glazed globular oinochoe.

H. 0.083; h. with handle 0.095; d. 0.091; d. foot 0.07. Very small neck and mouth; no color preserved except for traces of red on foot.

187-4 (T3039). Miniature olpe.

H. 0.071; h. with handle 0.082; d. 0.055; d. foot 0.038. Rather crudely made; glazed over all except lower part; trefoil mouth.

Cf. 189-1.

GRAVE 188

Section 8 A. Pls. 29, 105.

Another grave in the 186 cluster of children's burials. The pyxis cover was found outside the grave, but it fits exactly and has the same odd glaze. Second quarter of the sixth century.

Excavation number: 438.

Depth: 0.72.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.42; w. 0.225; d. 0.175; th. 0.055; stucco.

Cover: L. 0.515; w. 0.375; th. 0.10.

Silt: completely filled with earth.

Skeleton: no traces; head to north or south.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

188-1 (T3042). Pattern skyphos.

H. 0.051; d. 0.078; d. foot 0.043. Straight vertical lines at rim.

188-2 (T3041). Miniature black-glazed skyphos.

H. 0.036; d. 0.066; d. foot 0.035. Shallow, with small foot.

188-3 (T3044). Miniature black-glazed skyphos.

H. 0.047; d. 0.072; d. foot 0.04. Deep, with wide foot.

188-4 (T3040). Broad-bottomed oinochoe with pattern decoration.

H. 0.085; h. with handle 0.11; d. 0.102. On shoulder, tongues and double dotted band between red lines; at bottom of wall, black and red lines.

188-5 (T3045). Amphoriskos.

H. 0.102; d. 0.064. Slanting tongues on shoulder; below, wide bands and double row of dots. No color preserved.

Very similar to the example from Rhitsona, Ure, *Aryballoi*, p. 26, pl. 4, 86.261, from a grave group of the second quarter of the sixth century.

188-6 (T3043). Black-glazed tripod pyxis.

H. with lid 0.111; d. 0.128. Red-brown glaze over all. Two red lines at rim, another below; two at the lower edge of each foot.

GRAVE 189

Section 8 D. Pls. 27, 105.

One of the 132 line of graves, and perhaps part of the family series. Most exceptional is the absence of a cup; although the damage seems slight, the break in the southeast corner may indicate robbery, as in the 204 group to the north or the 316 group to the east, but there were no other signs of disturbance in the grave. The presence of the strap holes together with the contracted skeleton and the lack of stucco indicate a transitional stage (see p. 72), perhaps first quarter of the sixth century; for the olpe, see below.

Excavation number: 418.

Depth: 1.15.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.515; w. 0.57; d. 0.44; th. 0.08; no stucco.

Cover: L. 0.70; w. 0.72; th. 0.11; broken; strap holes.
Silt: 0.16.

Skeleton: fairly well preserved; partially contracted,
head to south.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

189-1 (T2960). Black-glazed olpe.

H. 0.161; h. with handle 0.212; d. 0.115; d. foot 0.077.
High loop handle, trefoil mouth, stout body, splayed
foot. Black glaze over all; no traces of additional
color.

For Corinthian examples of this shape, see *Necro-
corinthia*, p. 326, all much more slender. Closer in
shape are a few Attic examples, as *Corinth*, VII, i,
no. 309, pl. 37; *A.J.A.*, XLI, 1937, p. 235, figs. 39,
40, no. 56; and *Délos*, X, pl. 44, no. 592, all late
seventh century. Cf. also the example in Boston,
Fairbanks, pl. 64, no. 555. For the series of early
Attic olpai as a whole, see Beazley, *ABV*, pp. 14 ff.

GRAVE 190

Section 8 D. Pls. 92, 105.

Part of the **132** line of graves. Probably second
quarter of the sixth century.

Excavation number: 420.

Depth: 1.25.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.435; w. 0.555; d. 0.45; th. 0.075;
fine stucco.

Cover: L. 1.63; w. 0.75; th. 0.105; no strap holes.

Silt: 0.015.

Skeleton: rather disintegrated; partially contracted,
head to south.

IRON

190-1 (T2975). Four pins.

(A). P.I. 0.054. (B). P.I. 0.045. (C). P.I. 0.038. (D).
P.I. 0.039. Badly disintegrated, but probably with
small round heads. Found two at each shoulder.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

190-2 (T2974). Black-glazed skyphos, group i. Fig. 11.
H. 0.097; d. 0.139; d. foot 0.088. Shape approxi-
mately as **131-1**; glaze very worn, but probably
colored band above rays (wrrrrw).

190-3 (T2973). Black-glazed globular oinochoe. Pl. 92.
H. 0.15; h. with handle 0.171; d. 0.17; d. foot 0.119.
Lid missing, 1949. Wide colored band on shoulder
(wrrrrrww), another on lower body (rrr); on foot
one red, one white line.

GRAVE 191

Section 6-7 D. Pls. 27, 105.

The sarcophagus underlay the northeast corner of
the poros platform; the other graves under the plat-
form are **192**, **219**, and **220**. For other burials in the
family group, see **136**. For the platform, see pp. 66-67.
Graves **191** and **192** are difficult to date, but it may
be assumed with some certainty that they are earlier
than **219** and **220** because of the contraction of the

skeletons (cf. particularly **219**, Pl. 107). The last of
the four to be placed was probably **220**, which coin-
cides exactly on the north and west sides with the
platform in contrast to the less regular placement of
the others.

Second quarter of the sixth century.

Excavation number: 112.

Depth: 1.55.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.25; w. 0.545; d. 0.40; th. 0.08; no
stucco.

Cover: L. 1.47; w. 0.75; th. 0.125.

Silt: 0.03.

Skeleton: fairly well preserved; extremely contracted
position, head to south.

IRON

191-1 (T1761). Pin.

P.I. 0.034; est. d. head 0.012. Head probably single
flattened sphere, with tiny knob on top. Found at
left shoulder.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

191-2 (T1485). Black-glazed skyphos, group i,
shallow.

H. 0.059; d. 0.10; d. foot 0.069. White line at rim,
inside and out; below handles, colored band (wrrwrw)
and another above rays (ww); foot red.

191-3 (T1486). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A.

H. 0.145; h. with handle 0.183; d. 0.138; d. foot
0.104. Narrow overhanging rim; very wide squat
body. Glaze very worn; top edge of mouth red, no
white visible. On shoulder, colored band (wrrw, the
red wide); apparently nothing on lower body; foot
red.

The first example of this shape which became so
important in the fifth century (see pp. 134-136).

GRAVE 192

Section 7 D. Pls. 30, 105.

The sarcophagus lay under the southeast corner of
the poros platform (see p. 67). The vases were not
found inside, but the skyphos had been placed at the
northeast corner of the sarcophagus, and the oinochoe
at the northwest, both at the level of the cover.
Second quarter of the sixth century, perhaps some-
what later than **191**.

Excavation number: 111.

Depth: 1.52.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.145; w. 0.485; d. 0.33; th. 0.07; no
stucco.

Cover: L. 1.24; w. 0.60; th. 0.08.

Silt: 0.03.

Skeleton: rather disintegrated; partly contracted,
head to south.

IRON

192-1 (T1458). Pin.

P.I. 0.077. Probably two flattened spheres on head.
Found at left shoulder.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

192-a (T1465). Black-glazed skyphos, group ii.
H. 0.089; d. 0.131; d. foot 0.07.

192-b (T1487). Black-glazed globular oinochoe.
H. 0.153; h. with handle 0.171; d. 0.175; d. foot 0.117. On shoulder, colored band (wrrrw); on lower body another (rrr); on foot, one red, one white line.

GRAVE 193

Section 6 D. Pls. 27, 92, 105.

Just to the north of the poros platform, and perhaps related to the **136** family group. The single offering is unusual, but there is no sign of disturbance, and compare **248** to the west of the platform. The skyphos appears to date from the second quarter of the sixth century or shortly after.

Excavation number: 161.

Depth: 1.25.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.54; w. 0.55; d. 0.47; th. 0.075; stucco.

Cover: L. 1.76; w. 0.77; th. 0.15; strap holes.

Silt: 0.045.

Skeleton: well preserved; head to east.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

193-1 (T1659). Black-glazed skyphos, group ii. Pl. 92.
H. 0.079; d. 0.112; d. foot 0.059.

GRAVE 194

Section 7 D. Pls. 15, 88, 92, 105.

An urn burial found near the southwest corner of **248**, one of the later graves in the **136** family group around the poros platform. The container was an amphora in which were found the offerings. Second quarter of the sixth century.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

194-1 (T1452). Miniature pattern skyphos.
H. 0.025; d. 0.045; d. foot 0.022. As **160-5**.

194-2 (T1451). Black-glazed miniature olpe. Pl. 92.
H. 0.047; h. with handle 0.051; d. 0.042.

194-3 (T1450). Tripod pyxis with pattern decoration. Pl. 88.

H. with lid 0.098; d. 0.11. Red and black bands on wall; on each foot large checker pattern. On lid, red and black bands, and near edge, reserved band with two rows of dots; small dots on vertical edges of knob and lid. Top surface and outside edge of rim of box finely grooved.

194-4 (not inventoried). Amphora. Pl. 105.

D. 0.403. Stout body with tall thin neck, small mouth; handles attached at base of neck, curving upward toward mouth and down again to shoulder.

GRAVE 195

Section 6 D.

Urn burial found to the northwest of **237**, which is aligned with the poros platform, but at some distance

to the north. Perhaps second quarter of the sixth century. The urn was not inventoried, and the only offering was a small bowl.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

195-1 (T1656). Black-glazed bowl.

H. 0.046; d. 0.072; d. foot 0.051. Rather deep bowl with bevelled rim, flaring foot. Not unlike **168-10**.

GRAVE 196

Section 12 A.

An urn burial found 0.90 below the surface, and described as an irregularly shaped jar packed with very hard earth and containing nothing but a few bones. The diameter of the urn was 0.685.

In spite of the lack of early graves in the vicinity, this and **197** need not be dated any later than the last of the other urn burials in the Cemetery, i.e., about mid sixth century. Note that a seventh century skyphos, X-121, was found isolated a few meters to the northwest. The grave nearest in date in the area may be **238** to the southwest.

GRAVE 197

Section 12 A. Pl. 105.

An urn burial found just to the southwest of **196**. It was a large amphora with a very small neck, and contained bones and a well preserved skull. The vase measured 0.48 in height, and 0.41 in diameter.

GRAVE 198

Section 6 B. Pls. 27, 106.

One of the graves in the circular part of the **155** cluster, and typical of the later burials there in that it contained a single Attic cup. Middle of the sixth century.

Excavation number: 177.

Depth: 1.20.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.74; w. 0.58; d. 0.48; th. 0.08; fine stucco.

Cover: L. 1.975; w. 0.80; th. 0.14; strap holes.

Silt: 0.05.

Skeleton: very disintegrated; head to east.

POTTERY, ATTIC

198-1 (T1710). Black-glazed kylix. Fig. 21.

H. 0.08; d. 0.155; d. foot 0.072. Offset rim, deep rounded body, base ring, conical foot with almost vertical edge. Red line between rim and body; base ring red; edge of foot reserved.

The proportions are approximately those of the "Athens Exekias" cup (see **220-5**), but with a narrower rim, more sharply set off from the wall. The foot resembles very closely that of the New York cup 06.1021.159 (Metropolitan Museum, *CVA*, II, no. 37, pls. 23, 40), dated to the middle or third quarter of the sixth century. An early experimental cup, the next stage being Nikosthenes' black cup of about 520, Beazley, *Guglielmi*, pl. 22, no. 74. For other early

Sonderformen, see Bloesch, *Formen*, pp. 1 ff., pls. 6, 7. Compare also the lip cup in the Louvre, Pottier, pl. 9, A 242; *CV4*, IX (III H e), pl. 90, nos. 10, 11, and pl. 91, nos. 4 and 5.

GRAVE 199

Section 6 B. Pls. 27, 106.

Another of the typical graves in the circular part of the 155 cluster, the only offering being an Attic cup. Second quarter of the sixth century, perhaps a bit later than 200–1.

Excavation number: 179.

Depth: 1.10.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.73; w. 0.54; d. 0.46; th. 0.07; no stucco.

Cover: L. 1.90; w. 0.81; th. 0.135; three strap holes.

Silt: 0.04.

Skeleton: adult male, about 36 years; well preserved; head to east.

POTTERY, ATTIC

199–1 (T1714). Banded kylix of komast shape. Fig. 20. H. 0.066; d. 0.126; d. foot 0.041. Very narrow, sharply offset rim; slanting walls with little curve; very small foot. Line of added red on lower wall.

GRAVE 200

Section 8 D. Pl. 31.

One of the graves in the 130 line and part of the 132 cluster. Cups very similar to 200–2 were found in the neighboring 201, and also in 202 to the west. One would expect the sequence to run from west to east (see 130) but the angularity of 200–2 appears to be earlier than the rounded forms of the cups in 201 and 202. For the sequence, see also 203. Deposit 6, to the south of 200, had a skyphos similar to 200–1, and may be approximately contemporary.

Although the cover of 200 was found broken and the grave was situated just to the south and east of the 204, 206 disturbance, the grave seemed intact. The skyphos was at the right shoulder of the skeleton, which was extended, and the kylix at the right elbow. Second quarter of the sixth century.

Excavation number: 411.

Depth: 1.20.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.70; w. 0.60; d. 0.41; th. 0.07; no stucco.

Cover: L. 1.915; w. 0.82; th. 0.155; broken.

Silt: 0.12.

Skeleton: partially preserved; head to south.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

200–1 (T2951). Pattern skyphos.

H. 0.049; d. 0.08; d. foot 0.048. Cone pattern at rim.

POTTERY, ATTIC

200–2 (T2950). Banded kylix of komast shape.

H. 0.062; d. 0.145; d. foot 0.045.

GRAVE 201

Section 8 D. Pls. 31, 106.

Part of the 130 line of graves and, like the near-by 200 and 202, containing large Attic cups. Compare the earlier 148, also with two large cups as the only offerings. Second quarter or mid sixth century.

Excavation number: 409.

Depth: 1.20.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.31; w. 0.49; d. 0.38; th. 0.075; fine stucco.

Cover: L. 1.425; w. 0.765; th. 0.125.

Silt: 0.03.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; knees slightly bent; head to south.

IRON

201–1 (T2942). Pin.

P.l. 0.057. Very much disintegrated but probably a fibula. Found at right shoulder.

POTTERY, ATTIC

201–2 (T2940). Banded kylix of komast shape.

H. 0.075; d. 0.152; d. foot 0.051.

201–3 (T2941). The same.

H. 0.058; d. 0.129; d. foot 0.048.

GRAVE 202

Section 8 E. Pls. 31, 106.

Another grave with Attic kylikes in the 130 line, and the westernmost of these burials. Late second quarter to mid sixth century.

Excavation number: 412.

Depth: 1.35.

Sarcophagus: L. 2.015; w. 0.69; d. 0.51; th. 0.09; no stucco.

Cover: L. 2.075; w. 0.885; th. 0.14; strap holes; broken.

Silt: 0.145.

Skeleton: fairly well preserved, somewhat disturbed; head to south.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

202–1 (T2955). Black-glazed skyphos, group ii.

H. 0.078; d. 0.119; d. foot 0.066.

POTTERY, ATTIC

202–2 (T2953). Banded kylix of komast shape.

H. 0.085; d. 0.167; d. foot 0.057.

202–3 (T2954). Kylix.

H. 0.116; d. 0.182; d. foot 0.074. Band cup. At handles, carelessly painted and incised palmettes with purple hearts; between, each side, false inscription (Fig. 22).

GRAVE 203

Section 8 D. Pls. 31, 92, 106.

A grave in the 130 line, and closer in the kind of offerings to 130 than to the other burials, which contained Attic cups. The oinochoe appears to be late,

perhaps third quarter of the sixth century, and the skyphos should not be very much earlier, but the sarcophagus had no stucco and no strap-holes, and the skeleton was much contracted, similar to **136**. Possibly middle of the sixth century.

Excavation number: 424.

Depth: 1.20.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.475; w. 0.56; d. 0.405; th. 0.08; no stucco.

Cover: L. 1.77; w. 0.71; th. 0.155.

Silt: 0.025.

Skeleton: rather disintegrated; contracted position; head to south.

IRON

203-1 (T2997). Pin.

P.l. 0.036. Much disintegrated. Found at right shoulder.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

203-2 (T2995). Black-glazed skyphos, group ii. Pl. 92. H. 0.071; d. 0.109; d. foot 0.058.

203-3 (T2996). Black-glazed globular oinochoe with lid. H. 0.102; h. with handle 0.118; d. 0.116; d. foot 0.075; w. lid 0.059. Glaze much worn, but apparently red lines only at shoulder and lower body; foot red. Short, incurved neck.

GRAVE 204

Section 8 D.

A large sarcophagus found open by the excavators, and otherwise undescribed. One of a series of robbed graves (with **206-210**) in the **130** line. The child's sarcophagus **179**, farther to the west, and **204** may have been opened in relatively recent times. Of the other graves, **206** and **208** had remnants of the original offerings, and all showed signs of disturbance. These seem to have been pilfered in an operation different from that which removed the contents from **174** and **204**, possibly in an earlier period. The children's graves **175-178** may have been disturbed at the same time. It may be assumed that all the graves in this robbed series were early burials, with **206** and **210** the earliest, since the sarcophagi lacked stucco.

GRAVE 205

Section 8 E.

A large sarcophagus already open when found by the excavators. The grave is situated at the extreme western edge of the excavation, on a line with the Middle Helladic burials, but twenty or so meters to the south. It is isolated from graves of the classical period; near by is Deposit **10** and the geometric grave **55**. To the east lies the **130** line of early graves, and although that line appears to stop with **202** well to the east of **205**, it is possible that the **132** line just to the south extended further west into the undug section, and to this group **205** might be related.

GRAVE 206

Section 8 D.

One of the series of disturbed graves in the **130** line, and probably robbed (see **204**). The cover was broken into in the center of the east side and at the northwest corner, and the contents were described as ransacked. Perhaps second quarter of the sixth century.

Excavation number: 386.

Depth: 1.00.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.81; w. 0.595; d. 0.49; th. 0.085; no stucco.

Cover: L. 2.00; w. 0.77; th. 0.135; broken; strap holes.

Silt: 0.19.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to south.

IRON

206-1 (T2813). Spearhead.

L. 0.185.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

206-2 (T2812). Unglazed oinochoe.

H. 0.08; d. 0.088; d. foot 0.052. Probably wheel made; shaped much like the standard black globular oinochoe, but with very short wide neck.

GRAVE 207

Section 8 D.

A sarcophagus without offerings in the **204** robbed series. It was recorded that the grave had been broken into at the southwest corner. Undatable, but presumably second or third quarter of the sixth century.

Excavation number: 390.

Depth: 0.80.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.67; w. 0.57; d. 0.435; th. 0.07; stucco.

Cover: L. 1.88; w. 0.80; th. 0.13; broken; strap holes; under edge bevelled.

Silt: 0.38.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to east.

GRAVE 208

Section 8 D.

One of the disturbed graves in the **204** series, and containing only the fragments of a small skyphos. Perhaps third quarter of the sixth century.

Excavation number: 391.

Depth: 0.85.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.895; w. 0.405; d. 0.28; th. 0.07; stucco.

Cover: L. 1.16; w. 0.56; th. 0.085; broken; no strap holes.

Silt: completely filled with earth.

Skeleton: no traces; head to north or south.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

208-1 (T2826). Pattern skyphos.

H. 0.042; d. 0.066; d. foot 0.043. Much of wall missing. Horizontal zigzag at lip.

GRAVE 209

Section 8 D.

Another grave without offerings in the 204 robbed series. Perhaps middle or second half of the sixth century.

Excavation number: 392.

Depth: 0.80.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.96; w. 0.402; d. 0.30; th. 0.06; stucco.

Cover: L. 1.35; w. 0.66; th. 0.09; broken; no strap holes.

Silt: completely filled with earth.

Skeleton: very small child; head south.

GRAVE 210

Section 8 D.

One of the earliest of the empty graves in the 204 robbed series. Probably first half of the sixth century.

Excavation number: 408.

Depth: 1.32.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.445; w. 0.255; d. 0.18; th. 0.055; no stucco.

Cover: L. 0.635; w. 0.41; th. 0.06; broken.

Silt: completely filled with earth.

Skeleton: no traces; head to east or west.

GRAVE 211

Section 6 B. Pls. 27, 106.

One of the graves in the circular part of the 155 family group, and, like the neighboring 198 and 199, containing a single Attic cup. Second quarter of the sixth century.

Excavation number: 200.

Depth: 1.28.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.945; w. 0.67; d. 0.545; th. 0.09; fine stucco.

Cover: L. 2.26; w. 0.88; th. 0.145; strap holes.

Silt: 0.045.

Skeleton: very well preserved; head to east.

POTTERY, ATTIC

211-1 (T1816). Banded kylix of komast shape.

H. 0.095; d. 0.214; d. foot 0.067. Very full body, short straight rim; rim black as in band cups.

Another black rim occurs on an East Greek example, Beazley, *Guglielmi*, pl. 1, no. 5, dated in the first half of the sixth century. The Cemetery piece appears to be more carefully made, and its fabric differs in no way from that of the other cups in the series found at Corinth (p. 156). Particularly close in shape to 211-1 is Athens Agora P 1005 (see p. 156, note 180).

GRAVE 212

Section 5 D-E. Pls. 27, 106.

This large grave was found with an apparently intact burial of about the middle of the sixth century or shortly after, but it was in the midst of a group of disturbed, probably robbed graves, both large and

small (see 229). For the possible re-use of the large graves beyond the area of disturbance, but not the small ones, see 168; also 254, and p. 78. There are a number of puzzling points about 212 itself. Although the pottery is fairly early, probably early enough to belong to an unstuccoed sarcophagus, the lid only was stuccoed, in addition to being much longer than the coffin itself; and the position of the skeleton was odd. If there is here a case of re-use, then it must have occurred quite early, and a new lid provided, but the chances are very good that this one grave escaped the disturbance in the area.

Excavation number: 186.

Depth: 1.40.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.61; w. 0.63; d. 0.45; th. 0.085; no stucco.

Cover: L. 2.10; w. 0.87; th. 0.135; strap holes; stucco on under side.

Silt: 0.06.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; disturbed; head found in east.

IRON

212-1 (T1769). Four pins.

Disintegrated.

Two found at each shoulder; one of each pair with large head.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

212-2 (T1767). Black-glazed skyphos, group ii.

H. 0.084; d. 0.117; d. foot 0.061.

212-3 (T1766). Black-glazed globular oinochoe.

H. 0.16; h. with handle 0.178; d. 0.177; d. foot 0.117; w. lid 0.077. Very plump body, incurved neck. Colored band on shoulder (wwrrrww) and lower body (rrr); one red, one white line on foot.

POTTERY, ATTIC

212-4 (T1768). Black-glazed skyphos. Fig. 11.

H. 0.098; d. 0.14; d. foot 0.074. Walls tapering with little curve to low splayed foot. Two red lines below handles, one above rays; rim and foot black.

GRAVE 213

Section 6 B. Pls. 32, 106.

One of three closely set sarcophagi, two of which contained secondary burials of the Roman period (214/505 and 215/506). It is odd that this grave was left undisturbed, since it was of a usable size, and very close to 215/506. There is no way of knowing if this and the original burials of the neighboring sarcophagi are to be connected with the 155 cluster to the south; note, however, the tiny banded kylix here and the many large examples in the circular part of the cluster (198, 199, 211). A miniature vase in an adult grave, particularly an imported piece, is perplexing; compare 272-3, also in a woman's burial. About the middle of the sixth century.

Excavation number: 207.

Depth: 1.34.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.64; w. 0.605; d. 0.46; th. 0.075; fine stucco.

Cover: L. 1.87; w. 0.79; th. 0.15; strap holes; under edge bevelled.

Silt: 0.02.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to east.

IRON

213-1 (T1839). Ring.

Disintegrated. Found at left hand.

213-2 (T1840). Six pins.

Disintegrated. Found near the shoulders.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

213-3 (T1837). Black-glazed globular oinochoe and lid.

H. 0.16; h. with handle 0.172; d. 0.176; d. foot 0.118; w. lid 0.077. Colored band at shoulder (wrrr-rrw), another on lower body (rrr); one red, one white line on foot.

POTTERY, ATTIC

213-4 (T1836). Black-glazed skyphos.

H. 0.125; d. 0.174; d. foot 0.093. Sides tapering with little curve to wide splayed foot. Two red lines below handles, two more above rays; foot and rim black.

Cf. *Hesperia*, XXV, 1956, pl. 18, a, early second quarter of the century.

213-5 (T1838). Banded kylix of komast shape.

H. 0.037; d. 0.07; d. foot 0.025. A precise copy in miniature of the large cups.

GRAVE 214

Section 5 B. Pl. 122.

An early sarcophagus containing a secondary burial of the Roman period (505) as well as the bones of the first skeleton. None of the original offerings were found. The cover was broken at the east end, but the sarcophagus was long enough to require no cutting. The adjacent grave, **213**, was an intact burial of the mid-sixth century, and **214** may have been about contemporary.

Excavation number: 205.

Depth: 0.84.

Sarcophagus: L. 2.005; w. 0.58; d. 0.475; th. 0.075; stucco.

Cover: L. 2.15; w. 0.76; th. 0.15; broken; strap holes.

Skeleton: remains heaped in west end.

GRAVE 215

Section 6 B. Pl. 123.

An early sarcophagus, containing, like the neighboring **214/505**, a secondary burial of the Roman period (506) and the remains of the first skeleton. Here also the cover was broken in at the east end, and there were no early offerings. Probably about the same period as **213** and **214**.

Excavation number: 206.

Depth: 1.05.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.78; w. 0.585; d. 0.46; th. 0.075; stucco.

Cover: L. 1.86; w. 0.75; th. 0.14; broken; strap holes.

Skeleton: remains heaped in west end.

GRAVE 216

Section 6 A.

No connection is apparent between this pair of rather isolated graves (**216**, **217**) and any others, since the nearest cluster is the **155** group at a considerable distance to the west. The coffin of **216** was described by the excavators as cut in two and the damage attributed to the Roman plunderers. No objects were found. It is possible that one end was cut away in preparation for a secondary burial, but what remained was found to be too short for use. Note the Roman secondary burials in **214**, **215** to the northwest, and **145**, **146** to the south.

Excavation number: 216.

Depth: 1.20.

Sarcophagus: P.L. 0.86; w. 0.57; d. 0.46; th. 0.085; probably stucco.

Cover: L. 0.98; w. 0.85; th. 0.125.

Silt: completely filled with earth.

Skeleton: almost entirely disintegrated; head to east or west.

GRAVE 217

Section 6 A. Pl. 15.

Like the neighboring **216**, a sarcophagus without offerings, probably opened by the Romans.

Excavation number: 217.

Depth: 1.37.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.42; w. 0.585; d. 0.45; th. 0.08; probably stucco.

Cover: L. 1.80; w. 0.84; th. 0.165; broken at east end.

Silt: entirely filled with earth.

Skeleton: almost completely disintegrated; head to east or west.

GRAVE 218

Section 6 B. Pls. 17, 32, 92, 107.

The northernmost grave in the **155** line, and transitional in position to the circular cluster to the west. The elaborate coloring of the inside of the sarcophagus (Pl. 17) occurs only in this one instance (but see also **330**). It is one more of the interesting details in the unusual character of the **155** cluster. For decorated sarcophagi elsewhere, see the painted sandstone coffin, J. Whitaker, *Motya*, London, 1921, p. 213, note 1; and the wooden chest found in the Kerameikos, *Arch. Anz.*, 1935, col. 271; of particular interest, the two sarcophagi with figured decoration found at Paestum, *Fasti*, X, 1955, 2592, of the fourth century.

The date of **218** is about the middle of the sixth century.

Excavation number: 182.

Depth: 1.14.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.70; w. 0.59; d. 0.51; th. 0.085; stucco on the inside painted in bright ochre yellow and vivid terracotta color; rim corresponding to border of cover; walls in three horizontal bands (w. 0.17), one yellow between terracotta; and floor probably as cover.

Cover: L. 1.89; w. 0.80; th. 0.17; strap holes; painted stucco: red border (w. 0.10) on north and south edges, yellow on east and west; within border, four triangles formed by diagonals, north and south triangles yellow, east and west red.

Silt: 0.01.

Skeleton: adult male, about 50; well preserved; head to east.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

218-1 (T1730). Black-glazed skyphos, group ii. Fig. 11, Pl. 92.

H. 0.105; d. 0.161; d. foot 0.081. Very wide at rim; foot black. Perhaps Attic influence.

218-2 (T1728). Black-glazed trefoil oinochoe.

H. 0.21; h. with handle 0.26; d. 0.163; d. foot 0.087. On shoulder, black and colored tongues (rbwrbwb...); below, colored band (wrrrrw); another at mid body (rrr); and a third above rays (wrrw); red on foot.

The shape much more developed than 147-5, and slightly more than 219-1; a replica of 220-1. Intermediate between 147-5 and 219-1 is the Apollonia example, *Albania*, IV, 1932, p. 10, fig. 7.

218-3 (T1729). Black-glazed bowl.

H. 0.042; d. 0.091; d. foot 0.046. Narrow flat rim, slightly offset; small ring foot.

GRAVE 219

Section 7 D. Pls. 14, d, 32, 107.

The third of the four central graves in the 136 cluster, this sarcophagus lay partially under the southwest corner of the poros platform. Both the oinochoe and the Corinthian lekythos seem slightly earlier than their counterparts in 220, the fourth grave under the platform, by perhaps five to ten years. Late second quarter to middle of the sixth century.

Published: *Art and Arch.*, XXIX, 1930, p. 261, fig. 17.

Excavation number: 109.

Depth: 1.45.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.75; w. 0.605; d. 0.455; th. 0.08; no stucco; surface smooth.

Cover: L. 1.93; w. 0.81; th. 0.15; three strap holes; slightly cracked.

Silt: 0.005.

Skeleton: young adult male, about 34; completely preserved; head to south.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

219-1 (T1476). Black-glazed trefoil oinochoe.

H. 0.212; h. with handle 0.263; d. 0.1705; d. foot

0.089. On shoulder colored and black tongues (rrbwb-rrbwb...); below, colored band (wrrrrw); another at mid body (rrr); and a third above rays (wrr); foot red.

Published: *Art and Arch.*, XXIX, 1930, p. 261, fig. 18; mentioned in *Necrocorinthia*, p. 343. See also 218-2.

219-2 (T1479). Black-glazed lekythos.

H. 0.153; d. 0.067. Glaze mostly worn off; two red bands at shoulder preserved.

Cf. p. 115, for Corinthian parallels, and also the Attic 219-4 below.

POTTERY, ATTIC

219-3 (T1477). Kylix.

H. 0.145; d. 0.217; d. foot 0.094. Band cup. In handle zone, palmettes with eleven petals, three of them red, around large red heart; between palmettes, nonsense inscriptions (Fig. 22). Narrow red line at top of stem. Interior: reserved area with dotted circle in center.

Published: *A.J.A.*, XXXIII, 1929, p. 542; *Art and Arch.*, XXIX, 1930, p. 262. Most of the same letters in this inscription are repeated in similar fashion on one side of the Athens Euxekias cup, Beazley, *ABV*, p. 147, no. 5, but there in a much more positive hand.

219-4 (T1478). Black-glazed lekythos.

H. 0.128; d. 0.065. Red line on mouth, neck, lower body, and two on shoulder.

Of Deianeira shape. See Haspels, *ABL*, pp. 4 ff.

GRAVE 220

Section 6-7 D. Pls. 32, 107.

The latest of the four graves under the poros platform, and perhaps this burial was the occasion for the construction of the platform. The placement of the sarcophagus coincided almost exactly with the northwest corner. The offerings, which included two fine Attic cups, are richer than those of the other three graves. About the middle of the sixth century or shortly after.

Excavation number: 110.

Depth: 1.45.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.66; w. 0.597; d. 0.482; th. 0.082; no stucco; surface smooth.

Cover: L. 2.09; w. 0.825; th. 0.17; strap holes.

Silt: 0.005.

Skeleton: fairly well preserved; head to south.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

220-1 (T1482). Black-glazed trefoil oinochoe.

H. 0.203; h. with handle 0.26; d. 0.168; d. foot 0.091. On shoulder, black and colored tongues (rbwrbwb...); below, colored band (wrrrrww); another at mid body (rr); and a third above rays (wrrw); foot red. See 218-2.

220-2 (T1483). Black-glazed lekythos.

H. 0.143; d. 0.065. Two red bands at shoulder.

220-3 (T1484). The same.

H. 0.145; d. 0.063.

POTTERY, ATTIC

220-4 (T1481). Kylix.

H. 0.148; d. 0.211; d. foot 0.097. Lip cup. At handles, palmettes with large red hearts, alternate petals red; between, inscriptions (Fig. 22): (A) NEANΔPOΣΜΕΓΓΟΙΕΞΕΝ; (B) ΝΕΑΔΡΟΣΜΕΓΓΟΙΕΞΕΝ.

Interior: Reserved area with black circles.

Published: *A.J.A.*, XXXIII, 1929, p. 542, fig. 18; *Art and Arch.*, XXIX, 1930, p. 261, fig. 19; Beazley, *ABV*, p. 167, no. 2; *J.H.S.*, LII, 1932, p. 180.

220-5 (T1480). Kylix.

H. 0.105; d. 0.191; d. foot 0.076. Stemless lip cup with high conical foot; black spike inside foot. At handles, palmettes with red hearts; between, each side, false inscription (Fig. 22). Interior entirely glazed.

Shape of the Athens Exekias, Beazley, *ABV*, p. 147, no. 5, and *J.H.S.*, LII, 1932, p. 185. Another similar example, P 20582, is in the Agora at Athens. The Gallatin cup is now Metropolitan Museum, 41.162.126, *CVA*, II, pls. 6, 37, no. 6.

GRAVE 221

Section 8 A-B. Pls. 33, 107.

Just to the north of **222** and the other graves in the line, and not far to the south of the disturbed group with **159** and **223**. Middle or third quarter of the sixth century.

Excavation number: 448.

Depth: 0.85.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.97; w. 0.635; d. 0.52; th. 0.08; stucco.

Cover: L. 2.09; w. 0.80; th. 0.125; strap holes; cracked.

Silt: 0.03.

Skeleton: nearly complete; head to east.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

221-1 (T3092). Pattern skyphos.

H. 0.068; d. 0.09; d. foot 0.048. Unusually large, but with normal decoration (p. 105).

221-2 (T3091). Black-glazed skyphos, group ii. Fig. 11.

H. 0.089; d. 0.126; d. foot 0.065. Foot black. Like **218-1**, showing Attic influence.

221-3 (T3090). Black-glazed globular oinochoe.

H. 0.102; h. with handle 0.124; d. 0.116; d. foot 0.081. Surface poorly preserved, but apparently red lines only, one at mouth and neck, three at shoulder; foot red.

GRAVE 222

Section 8 B. Pls. 15, 32, 107.

The only grave which appears to be undisturbed in the line **144**, **222**, **241**, **243**, **242**, with **144** at the east probably the earliest since it has no stucco. With this line may belong the children's group to the east, **186**, etc., both large and small graves perhaps being part

of the large family group, the oldest of which is **141** to the south.

The gabled lid (Pl. 15) is paralleled in the Cemetery only by that of **242**; for the significance of this fact in relation to the re-use of the **242** sarcophagus, see p. 208. There is no evidence for the re-use of **222**, but it is notable in a large grave with a cover more costly than usual that the only offering should be a late, ugly kylix with degenerate painting. A kylix was an important part of the offerings in the **155** cluster to the north, however, and one may conjecture that possibly a traditional figured cup was deemed necessary for the well-being of the deceased even in a period when the only figured vases available were such as **222-1**. Probably no later than the middle of the sixth century.

Excavation number: 449.

Depth: 0.80.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.92; w. 0.635; d. 0.51; th. 0.08; stucco.

Cover: L. 2.11; w. 0.84; th. max. 0.185, min. 0.15; single poros slab cut in gable form; three strap holes.

Silt: 0.02.

Skeleton: nearly complete; head to south.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

222-1 (T3093). Figured kylix.

H. 0.066; d. 0.134; d. foot 0.049. Comparatively deep bowl; small foot with straight sloping sides. Carelessly drawn unincised figures. A: two birds and griffin-bird; B: the same. Interior: black rings on floor; red line at lip, another on wall.

For almost equally debased drawing, cf. the cup, Leipzig no. 42, *CVA*, I, pl. 38, 3-5. See also **224-6**.

GRAVE 223

Section 7 A-B.

The grave is very close to **145/507** and **146/508**, old sarcophagi re-used by the Romans, and the Roman tile-covered grave, **528**. There is, however, no visible disturbance, and the skeleton was contracted. In spite of the lack of offerings, it is probable that this is an undisturbed primary burial, later than **159**, and somewhat earlier than **221** to the south, which has an extended skeleton.

Excavation number: 462.

Depth: 1.25.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.49; w. 0.64; d. 0.495; th. 0.08; stucco.

Cover: L. 1.84; w. 0.76; th. 0.155; strap holes.

Silt: 0.025.

Skeleton: rather disintegrated; contracted position, head to south.

GRAVE 224

Section 8 A. Pls. 33, 107.

Part of the **186** cluster of children's graves, and probably the latest burial in the group. About the middle of the sixth century. Near by was found

Deposit 46, which contained an oinochoe and a hydria in the same style as 224-4; for this and other groups of libation vessels, see p. 86.

Excavation number: 440.

Depth: 0.63.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.395; w. 0.225; d. 0.185; th. 0.047; stucco.

Cover: L. 0.58; w. 0.34; th. 0.085.

Silt: filled with earth.

Skeleton: almost completely disintegrated; head to north or south.

SEA SHELL

224-1. Mussel shell, found inside the skyphos, 224-3.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

224-2 (T3054). Pattern skyphos.

H. 0.042; d. 0.06; d. foot 0.032. Dots on handles; at mid wall, double dotted band; dots at edge of foot.

224-3 (T3052). Black-glazed skyphos, group ii.

H. 0.064; d. 0.11; d. foot 0.051. Extraordinarily broad at rim.

224-4 (T3051). Trefoil oinochoe with pattern decoration.

H. 0.149; h. with handle 0.175; d. 0.12; d. foot 0.068.

On shoulder and upper part of body, lotus chains (buds and flowers alternating, the calyxes probably red); between them black and colored band (wrw); above rays, very wide black band with colored lines (rw and wr); foot red.

Published: *Art and Arch.*, XXXI, 1931, p. 230, fig.; mentioned by Hopper, p. 234, no. 7. Almost the identical shape appears with white-style ornamentation, Copenhagen, *CVA*, II, pl. 84, 2. The pattern appears often on pyxides with vertical handles: see *Necrocorinthia*, p. 155, fig. 64 B, no. 1320.

224-5 (T3055). Powder pyxis.

H. 0.033; d. 0.064. The usual projection at the top edge of the lid, almost none at bottom. On top of lid, frieze of crudely drawn small animals, without incision, crowded with small dots; around it, single row of dots and band of tongues; outer edge rilled and painted red; on wall of lid, groups of vertical zigzags between red and black horizontal lines.

224-6 (T3053). Miniature figured pyxis with convex walls and vertical handles.

H. with lid 0.073; d. 0.068. On shoulder, each side, two crudely drawn silhouette birds to right, with heads reversed; below, black bands. High domed lid with cylindrical knob; black bands. Apparently no added color.

For the shape, compare the example from grave 40 at Rhitsona, *J.H.S.*, XXIX, 1909, p. 312, fig. 2, dating shortly after the middle of the century.

GRAVE 225

Section 5 C. Pls. 32, 107.

A child's burial in a small cluster which also contains 226, 227, 260, and 263. The cluster is isolated from

all other graves with offerings of the classical period, but it is possible that there may have been some continuity with the surrounding earlier graves. Although 227 appears to have been robbed, there is no convincing evidence that 225 and 226, also without offerings, are not intact. The two small graves, 225 and 226, and the large 227 had no stucco, and 225, with a pyxis which is not securely datable but which may be placed approximately in the late second or early third quarter of the sixth century, is probably one of the latest examples of sarcophagi without stucco.

Excavation number: 221.

Depth: 0.70.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.425; w. 0.31; d. 0.17; th. 0.05; no stucco.

Cover: L. 0.53; w. 0.315; th. 0.06.

Silt: completely filled with earth.

Skeleton: no traces; head to east or west.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

225-1 (T1864). Powder pyxis.

H. 0.058; d. 0.114. On top of lid, from center outward, red and black rings, band of continuous zigzag, groups of five straight lines, heavy rim rilled and painted red; on wall of lid, two bands of three narrow black lines with groups of six vertical straight lines; lower edge red. Lid stuck, box not visible.

GRAVE 226

Section 5 C. Pl. 107.

One of the small graves in the 225 family group, and like 225, poorly furnished. The fabric of the single offering reminds one of the small pots in 186. Perhaps as early as the second quarter of the sixth century.

Excavation number: 125.

Depth: 0.80.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.08; w. 0.395; d. 0.37; th. 0.075; no stucco.

Cover: L. 1.25; w. 0.555; th. 0.095; no strap holes.

Silt: 0.10.

Skeleton: almost completely disintegrated; head to south.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

226-1 (T1497). Pattern skyphos.

H. 0.045; d. 0.065; d. foot 0.041. Unglazed except for two red lines under handles, two above foot, and two more inside.

GRAVE 227

Section 5 C.

A large grave in the 225 family group. This burial would appear to be early, since the sarcophagus had no stucco; the children's graves, 225, 226, were poorly furnished, so it is conceivable that the offerings consisted only of the one iron object found, but

the broken cover, however, suggests robbing, perhaps in late antiquity or, less likely, in modern times.

Excavation number: 126.

Depth: 0.80.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.62; w. 0.58; d. 0.49; th. 0.075; no stucco.

Cover: L. 1.95; w. 0.81; th. 0.11; broken; strap holes. Silt: 0.39.

Skeleton: almost entirely disintegrated; head to south.

IRON

227-1 (T1498). Instrument or weapon.

Disintegrated. Possibly a knife or dagger.

GRAVE 228

Section 5-6 E. Pl. 107.

Since this grave had no stucco, it may perhaps be one of the children's graves in the early **168** series rather than part of the great cluster (**266** etc.) to the southeast. The lid was missing, and possibly some of the offerings had been taken in the same operation during which **229** was robbed. Perhaps second quarter of the sixth century.

Excavation number: 190.

Depth: 1.45.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.70; w. 0.315; d. 0.26; th. 0.065; no stucco.

Cover: missing.

Fill: packed with earth.

Skeleton: no traces; head to east or west.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

228-1 (T1778). Miniature pattern skyphos.

H. 0.027; d. 0.05; d. foot 0.021. As **160-5**; but see also **249-3**.

GRAVE 229

Section 5-6 D.

A small empty sarcophagus in an area of graves which were probably all robbed. No doubt disturbed in the same operation were **230**, **232**, **233**, **234**, **235**, **256**, **269**, **270**, and perhaps also **303** and **315**. The stucco lining of the sarcophagi indicates that the graves are probably no earlier than the middle of the sixth century, but other than that, no dating is possible. The three graves in the area with pots (**212**, **228**, **231**, as well as **235** with only a pyxis lid) suggest that there was a general trend toward the south, the robbed series and the few associated intact graves being transitional between the earlier graves **168** etc. to the north and the large **266** infants' cluster to the south. For the disturbance in the **229** area, see Plate 14, b.

Excavation number: 191.

Depth: 0.95.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.525; w. 0.245; d. 0.21; th. 0.055; stucco.

Cover: L. 0.71; w. 0.40; th. 0.085; broken.

Silt: entirely filled with earth.

Skeleton: almost completely disintegrated; head to east or west.

GRAVE 230

Section 5 D.

One of the **229** series of robbed sarcophagi.

Excavation number: 192.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.455; w. 0.285; d. 0.16; th. 0.045; stucco.

Cover: missing.

Fill: packed with earth.

Skeleton: completely disintegrated; head to east or west.

GRAVE 231

Section 5 D. Pls. 32, 107.

Probably the only one of the **229** cluster of children's graves which was not robbed, but no doubt the cover was broken in the same disturbance. Perhaps third quarter of the sixth century.

Excavation number: 193.

Depth: 1.10.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.46; w. 0.245; d. 0.19; th. 0.047; stucco.

Cover: L. 0.57; w. 0.39; th. 0.06; broken.

Silt: 0.14.

Skeleton: almost completely disintegrated; head to north or south.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

231-1 (T1783). Pattern skyphos.

H. 0.043; d. 0.06; d. foot 0.042. Continuous zigzag at rim.

231-2 (T1782). Black-glazed globular oinochoe.

H. 0.082; h. with handle 0.086; d. 0.081; d. foot 0.057. Very small mouth and neck; awkwardly turned foot. No color preserved.

GRAVE 232

Section 5 D.

Part of the **229** series of robbed graves. The cover was missing, and there were no contents; the grave is thus undatable. Outside, at the southeast corner, was found a group of vases listed on p. 302 as Deposit **9**, second quarter of the fifth century. These may be outside offerings, but because they were placed slightly higher than the sarcophagus lid, and because of their late date (see p. 85), it seems more likely that Deposit **9** was an intrusion, possibly the remains of a unprotected burial.

Excavation number: 194.

Depth: 1.05.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.47; w. 0.16; d. 0.17; th. 0.04; stucco.

Cover: missing.

Fill: earth and stones.

Skeleton: completely disintegrated; head to east or west.

GRAVE 233

Section 5 D.

A large sarcophagus in the 229 series of robbed graves. For the break in the cover, see Plate 14, b, at left.

Excavation number: 201.

Depth: 1.20.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.63; w. 0.54; d. 0.455; th. 0.075; stucco.

Cover: L. 1.74; w. 0.69; th. 0.145; broken; strap holes. Silt: 0.18.

Skeleton: almost completely disintegrated; head east or west.

GRAVE 234

Section 5 E.

A large grave, probably one of the 229 series of robbed burials. Outside, to the north, at a depth of 1.50, were found a skyphos and pitcher (Deposit 3). It is conceivable that these were outside offerings for 234, but, if so, they were placed somewhat higher in relation to the sarcophagus cover than was usual.

Excavation number: 209.

Depth: 1.55.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.375; w. 0.545; d. 0.45; th. 0.08; stucco.

Cover: L. 1.66; w. 0.78; th. 0.13; broken.

Silt: 0.12.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to east.

GRAVE 235

Section 5 D.

Part of the 229 series of robbed graves. The only remnant of the offerings was a pyxis lid. Perhaps third quarter of the sixth century.

Excavation number: 210.

Depth: 1.32.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.78; w. 0.37; d. 0.29; th. 0.065; stucco.

Cover: L. 0.90; w. 0.55; th. 0.10; broken.

Silt: entirely filled with earth and stones.

Skeleton: almost completely disintegrated; head to north or south.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

235-1 (T1856). Pyxis cover.

H. 0.021; d. 0.077. Probably from a tripod pyxis. Sloping sides, small flat knob. Rings on knob; around it, red and black bands, row of dots, and zone of reversing lotus chain, crudely drawn.

GRAVE 236

Section 6 B. Pl. 15.

Urn burial in a bronze lebes. Over the lebes, which was found at a depth of 1.50, had been placed a round cover of terracotta. One of the very few children's graves in the 155 cluster and the only bronze burial urn in the Cemetery apart from 262-4, a mark

of the quality characteristic of the graves in the family group.

BRONZE

236-1 (T1749). Lebes.

D. 0.365; d. rim 0.20; recorded 1929. Disintegrated, 1949.

GRAVE 237

Section 6 D. Pls. 32, 93, 107.

An unstuccoed sarcophagus containing offerings datable to the third quarter of the sixth century. The lack of stucco at this date and perhaps the position of the skeleton, which lay diagonally in the coffin, are possibly indications that the sarcophagus was re-used, but the evidence is inconclusive. The grave closest to 237 was 193 to the south, a peripheral burial in the 136 group around the poros platform, and perhaps dating to the second quarter of the sixth century; to the north, somewhat more distant, is the fifth century 302.

Excavation number: 162.

Depth: 1.25.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.105; w. 0.485; d. 0.38; th. 0.08; no stucco.

Cover: L. 1.36; w. 0.64; th. 0.10; no strap holes.

Silt: 0.01.

Skeleton: much disintegrated, lying diagonally in coffin; head in southeast corner.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

237-1 (T1661). Globular oinochoe.

H. 0.07; d. 0.09; d. foot 0.076. Of standard proportions, but short neck and, in general, carelessly made. Black on edge of mouth and neck; on shoulder, one black, one red band; black band on lower body; foot red; remainder unglazed.

POTTERY, ATTIC

237-2 (T1660). Black-figured cup-skyphos. Fig. 21, Pl. 93.

H. 0.073; d. 0.138; d. foot 0.058. Shape of the Cracow class (p. 155). A and B: three nude male figures, dancing; hair red, perhaps white baldric (?) across chest of center figure. Handle palmettes with five petals alternating red and black, around large red hearts outlined by row of white dots. Stem ring red.

For the style, cf. Schaal, *Frankfurter Sammlungen*, Frankfurt am Main, 1923, pl. 18 b; for the shape, *ibid.*, pl. 18 a; and University of California, *CVA*, I, pl. 17, no. 1, with somewhat higher foot.

GRAVE 238

Section 12 B-C. Pls. 32, 107.

The westernmost grave in a line which includes 251, 314, 259, 306, 307, 308, and 383; earlier graves may lie in the undug section to the west. The only contemporary child's grave in the immediate vicinity is 239, but note also Deposit 8. Grave 383 appears to

be an intrusion. For the date of **314**, see p. 234. This is the clearest example of chronological placement in the Cemetery (see p. 68).

Third quarter of the sixth century.

Excavation number: 74.

Depth: 1.45.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.79; w. 0.60; d. 0.46; th. 0.08; stucco.

Cover: L. 1.98; w. 0.80; th. 0.13; strap holes.

Silt: 0.06.

Skeleton: adult female, about 35; very well preserved; head to south.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

238-1 (T1294). Black-glazed skyphos, group i, shallow.

H. 0.051; d. 0.079; d. foot 0.052. No added color preserved. The latest of this shape, and poorly made.

238-2 (T1293). Black-glazed globular oinochoe.

H. 0.085; h. with handle 0.093; d. 0.095; d. foot 0.057. Red on edge of mouth; colored band (wrw) at shoulder; two red lines at mid wall; foot red.

Cf. **257-6**, with the same flat shoulder and low body, but with a narrower neck, probably later than **238-2**.

GRAVE 239

Section 13 B. Pls. 32, 107.

A small grave adjacent to the later burial **372**, but probably to be associated with the contemporary early graves of the **238** line to the north. Probably third quarter of the sixth century. Above the grave was found **X-220**.

Excavation number: 88.

Depth: 1.35.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.525; w. 0.22; d. 0.195; th. 0.05; stucco.

Cover: L. 0.61; w. 0.35; th. 0.09.

Silt: completely filled with earth.

Skeleton: no traces; head to east or west.

SEA SHELL

239-1. Found inside pyxis.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

239-2 (T1372). Pattern skyphos.

H. 0.039; d. 0.06; d. foot 0.034. Vertical zigzags at rim. Found inside pyxis.

239-3 (T1371). Tripod pyxis with pattern decoration.

H. with lid 0.095; d. 0.10. Comparatively deep body; conical lid with small flat knob. Wide projecting rim, rilled and painted red; on wall, black and red bands; above each foot, band of irregular vertical zigzags. On lid, black and red bands.

GRAVE 240

Section 8 B. Pls. 14, 32, 92, 107.

Part of a small group, which, with the neighboring **165**, **247**, and **252**, is probably an extension of the **141** family series; very close also to **243/428** of the

222 line. As often in this area, there was a marker above the grave (see below). Middle or third quarter of the sixth century.

Excavation number: 453.

Depth: 0.95.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.585; w. 0.567; d. 0.44; th. 0.075; fine stucco.

Cover: L. 1.81; w. 0.735; th. 0.12; strap holes.

Silt: probably almost none.

Skeleton: rather disintegrated; partially contracted, head to east.

Grave marker: L. 0.33; w. 0.30; h. 0.30; found 0.60 above the grave on the south side.

IRON

240-1 (T3106). Two pins.

(A) P.l. 0.079; (B) P.l. 0.066. One with large disk head. Both found at right shoulder.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

240-2 (T3104). Black-glazed skyphos, group iii. Pl. 92. H. 0.075; d. 0.11; d. foot 0.062. No red lines inside.

240-3 (T3105). Black-glazed globular oinochoe.

H. 0.134; h. with handle 0.152; d. 0.126; d. foot 0.073. Exceptionally tall body. No white preserved; red line at edge of mouth, neck, mid-body, two at shoulder; foot red.

GRAVE 241

Section 8 B. Pl. 117.

An early sarcophagus containing a burial of the late fifth century. This is one of a group of three re-used sarcophagi: **241/427**, **242/426**, and **243/428**, all of which seem to be part of the **222** family line, and which should be approximately contemporary with the neighboring graves, perhaps third quarter of the sixth century. The offerings found in the three graves belong to a period when sarcophagi were infrequently used, and are later than anything else in the area except the deposits to the west, **D 21**, **D 22**, **D 50**, and **D 53**. None of the offerings from the original burials was preserved with the possible exception of the pins in **426**. In addition to the late date of the vases, the evidence for re-use is to be found in the condition of the covers of the sarcophagi (**241**, **242** broken, **243** askew), and particularly in the similarity of the cover of **242** to that of **222** (see further, **242**).

Excavation number: 454.

Depth: 1.00.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.76; w. 0.61; d. 0.485; th. 0.07; stucco.

Cover: L. 1.88; w. 0.71; th. 0.13; broken; strap holes. Orientation: north-south.

GRAVE 242

Section 8 B. Pls. 16, 117.

An early sarcophagus containing a burial of the late fifth century (**426**), and one of three similarly re-used (see **241**). The original burial may have dated to the

third quarter of the sixth century. The form of the cover of the sarcophagus (Fig. 4) is unique in the Cemetery, a gable with raised crossbands, suggesting construction in wood. The only other gabled monolithic cover is that of 222 just to the east. Cf., however, 478.

Excavation number: 456.

Depth: 1.20.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.83; w. 0.645; d. 0.47; th. 0.06; stucco.

Cover: L. 1.98; w. 0.79; th. max. 0.12, min. 0.08; crossbands, w. 0.215, th. at edge, 0.04; broken; strap holes.

Orientation: north-south.

GRAVE 243

Section 8 B. Pl. 117.

An early sarcophagus, perhaps of the third quarter of the sixth century, containing a burial of the late fifth century (428). See further, 241. None of the original offerings was preserved. The cover when found was placed at an angle to the sarcophagus.

Excavation number: 461.

Depth: 1.45.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.82; w. 0.62; d. 0.48; th. 0.075; stucco.

Cover: L. 1.95; w. 0.81; th. 0.125; strap holes.

Orientation: north-south.

GRAVE 244

Section 3-4 E. Pls. 17, 32, 93, 108.

One of the few sixth century graves in the northern part of the Cemetery, and somewhat later than the other graves strung along the west margin (see further 129). Third quarter of the sixth century. For the presence of an Attic cup as the sole offering, see 189 etc. in the 155 group.

Excavation number: 345.

Depth: 1.60.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.885; w. 0.625; d. 0.515; th. 0.065; fine stucco.

Cover: L. 2.015; w. 0.715; th. 0.13; slightly cracked; strap holes.

Silt: 0.055.

Skeleton: fairly well preserved; head to south.

POTTERY, ATTIC

244-1 (T2593). Kylix. Fig. 20, Pl. 93.

H. 0.12; d. 0.216; d. foot 0.093. Droop cup. Lip black; in handle zone, lotus chain with connecting stems skipping two, and a dot under each flower; below, key pattern to right, and fine rays; upper part of stem reserved. Inside, on floor, reserved area with dot in circle.

Ure's group I C (*J.H.S.*, LII, 1932, p. 60; cf. specially, nos. 44-46). Probably a bit later than the best of the group, which Ure dates ca. 540 B.C.

GRAVE 245

Section 3-4 E.

An empty sarcophagus in the northern part of the Cemetery, near 244. It seems likely that the disturbance which accounts for the breaks on the east side of both the sarcophagus and its cover occurred at the same time as the damage to the neighboring graves, 64/468, 65/469, and 171/463. The "pieces of coarse stannos" found in the grave were not inventoried, and the description is insufficient to identify the fabric. The fragments could belong to an early burial which was simply disturbed, or could be the remains of a secondary burial.

Excavation number: 344.

Depth: 1.60.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.765; w. 0.65; d. 0.49; th. 0.078; stucco; broken.

Cover: L. 2.10; w. 0.81; th. 0.115; strap holes; broken.

Silt: entirely filled with earth.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to south.

GRAVE 246

Section 6 B. Pls. 34, 93, 108.

A sarcophagus in the circular part of the 155 family cluster, and the last of the graves with the traditional family offering of an Attic cup. The skeleton seems very small for the coffin, but there are no signs of disturbance. Third quarter of the sixth century.

Excavation number: 181.

Depth: 1.00.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.365; w. 0.565; d. 0.43; th. 0.085; fine stucco.

Cover: L. 1.50; w. 0.73; th. 0.15; strap holes.

Silt: 0.01.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to south.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

246-1 (T1726). Black-glazed globular oinochoe.

H. 0.089; h. with handle 0.10; d. 0.106; d. foot 0.084.

Very squat and rather poorly made. Red line on neck, two on shoulder, two more on lower body; foot black.

POTTERY, ATTIC

246-2 (T1727). Black-figured kylix. Pl. 93.

H. 0.109; d. 0.162; d. foot 0.07. Lip cup. Exterior plain. Interior: in central medallion, panther to right with head turned back, left forefoot raised; white for belly and dots on neck; red for rib and hip markings; around medallion, tongue pattern alternating red and black, with white dot at tip of each dividing line.

Published: *Art and Arch.*, XXIX, 1930, p. 263, fig. 21.

GRAVE 247

Section 8 B. Pl. 35.

A small grave near 240 and part of the small group which appears to be an extension of the 141 family

cluster. Both pots were found in the southwest corner of the sarcophagus. Second half of the sixth century.

Excavation number: 451.

Depth: 0.85.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.785; w. 0.32; d. 0.24; th. 0.055; stucco.

Cover: L. 0.895; w. 0.43; th. 0.065.

Silt: 0.17.

Skeleton: almost completely disintegrated; head to east.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

247-1 (T3098). Pattern skyphos.

H. 0.042; d. 0.065; d. foot 0.037.

247-2 (T3099). Miniature trefoil oinochoe.

H. 0.056; d. 0.038; d. foot 0.025. Large trefoil mouth, high shoulder sharply offset from body; crude foot. Entirely glazed.

GRAVE 248

Section 6 D. Pls. 15, 108.

Probably a late grave in the 136 family group, rather far to the west, but aligned with the poros platform. Note the unusual orientation of the skeleton. Late third or fourth quarter of the sixth century.

Excavation number: 103.

Depth: 1.35.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.74; w. 0.34; d. 0.28; th. 0.06; stucco.

Cover: L. 0.89; w. 0.40; th. 0.07.

Silt: 0.15.

Skeleton: almost completely disintegrated; head to north.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

248-1 (T1453). Black-glazed skyphos, group iii. Fig. 11.

H. 0.074; d. 0.11; d. foot 0.062. Three very wide red lines inside.

GRAVE 249

Section 6 B. Pls. 34, 108.

One of the latest graves in the circular part of the 155 cluster, and the first with standard, quite ordinary offerings. Another of the rare instances in which the skeleton was oriented with head to north. Late third, early fourth quarter of the sixth century.

Excavation number: 174.

Depth: 1.18.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.755; w. 0.57; d. 0.47; th. 0.075; very thin stucco.

Cover: L. 1.96; w. 0.77; th. 0.14; strap holes.

Silt: 0.06.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to north.

IRON

249-1 (T1709). Pin.

P.I. 0.039; d. head 0.011. Found at right shoulder.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

249-2 (T1707). Black-glazed skyphos, group iii. Fig. 11.

H. 0.084; d. 0.118; d. foot 0.068. Three red lines inside.

249-3 (T1708). Miniature pattern skyphos.

H. 0.024; d. 0.044; d. foot 0.016.

249-4 (T1706). Black-glazed globular oinochoe and lid.

H. 0.109; h. with handle 0.12; d. 0.115; d. foot 0.082; w. lid 0.065. Body proportionately very small. Red on mouth and neck; on shoulder, colored band (wrwwr); another on lower body (wrrw); red on foot. Red on edge of lid.

GRAVE 250

Section 8 D. Pls. 14, 35, 79, 93, 108.

The earliest of the small family line of graves which continues to the east with **261** and **295**, and perhaps includes the much later **402** just to the north of **250**. These burials may well be connected with the great **132** cluster to the south, the sequence of placement being broken by the **206** disturbance. The later series to the east may be an extension of the **250** line (see further **340**; note also **297**).

All the jewelry was found around the skull, except for the ring which was probably at the right hand. One of the richest graves in the Cemetery, notable for the jewelry and the showy imported kylikes. Late third or early fourth quarter of the sixth century.

Excavation number: 393.

Depth: 1.25.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.67; w. 0.575; d. 0.425; th. 0.065; stucco; lifting notches.

Cover: L. 1.91; w. 0.73; th. 0.115; strap holes; under edges bevelled.

Silt: 0.075.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to south.

GOLD

250-1 (T2837). Ring. Pl. 79.

D. 0.023. Nearly circular in section, slightly flattened top and bottom. Found near right hand.

250-2 (T2844). Pendant. Pl. 79.

L. 0.011. Flat, roughly oval in outline; pierced at one end. Found approximately in area of the neck.

SILVER

250-3 (T2841). Spiral hair coil or earring. Pl. 79.

D. 0.021. Flat silver band, thin gold applied over each end, incised with design of snake's head. Found near head of skeleton.

250-4 (T2842). The same. Pl. 79.

D. 0.021.

Cf. particularly *Clara Rhodos*, VIII, p. 95, fig. 81 from Lindos. For discussions of the use of these spirals, see *Olynthus*, X, nos. 307-314, pl. 38; and *Perachora*, I, p. 177, pl. 79, nos. 24-26.

BRONZE

250-5 (T2840). Clasp for necklace. Pl. 79.
H. 0.022; d. 0.015. Roughly barrel shaped; hollow; lion's face at one end, grooves around the other. Found near top of head.

250-6 (T2839). The same. Pl. 79.
H. 0.022; d. 0.015.

Hooks in the lions' mouths, now missing, served to attach the two heads.

IRON

250-7 (T2843). Pin.
P.l. 0.047. Probably a fibula.

GLASS

250-8 (T2838). Beads. Pl. 79.
D. ca. 0.007-0.008. Tiny rings made of a soft white powdery substance, which analysis shows to be decomposed glass; remains of at least 100 beads were found, scattered all around the skull.

Similar white beads were found at Rhitsona, Ure, *Sixth*, pp. 6f., fig. 2. Cf. also the many similar examples from Middle and Late Helladic graves, *Prosymna*, pp. 300ff.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

250-9 (T2833). Pattern skyphos.
H. 0.037; d. 0.056; d. foot 0.042. Horizontal zigzag at rim.

250-10 (T2830). Black-glazed skyphos, group iii. Fig. 11.
H. 0.068; d. 0.089; d. foot 0.051. One red line only inside.

250-11 (T2832). Black-glazed globular oinochoe.
H. 0.11; h. with handle 0.118; d. 0.121; d. foot 0.084; w. lid 0.056. Red at edge of mouth; on shoulder, colored band (wrrrw); one red line on lower body; foot red.

250-12 (T2834). Black-glazed lekythos of archaic type.
P.h. 0.112; d. 0.061.

250-13 (T2836). Chytra.
H. 0.07; h. with handle 0.074; d. 0.087. Miniature cooking pot with one handle. Reddish-brown clay with small black grits, probably Corinthian. Paring marks on lower body.

POTTERY, ATTIC

250-14 (T2827). Black-figured kylix. Pl. 93.
H. 0.108; d. 0.204; d. foot 0.087. Band cup. Very shallow bowl on high stem; thin foot not quite flat on bottom, edge slightly profiled. Red ring at top of stem. A and B: charioteer driving quadriga to right, left hand holding goad; at left and right, sphinx facing handle. White for charioteer's robe, one horse, face, neck, tip of tail of each sphinx; red for fillet, breast, part of wing of sphinx, mane of one horse, and loop across back of charioteer. Interior: reserved area on floor with dot in circle at center.

Published: *A.J.A.*, XXXIV, 1930, p. 423, fig. 16; *Art and Arch.*, XXXI, 1931, p. 232, fig. opp. p. 226; *I.L.N.*, August 9, 1930, pp. 344ff., fig. 11. Beazley, *ABV*, p. 193, no. 1, places this in the Group of Rhodes 12264.

250-15 (T2828). Black-figured kylix. Fig. 21.
H. 0.11; d. 0.212; d. foot 0.088. As **250-14**, but over horses on one side, bird flying to right; in the same position on second side, small red object; charioteer's goad raised.

250-16 (T2831). Black-figured lekythos.
H. 0.174; d. 0.089. Red at lip, base of neck, edge of foot and line below scene. On the shoulder, palmette flanked by standing draped figures. On body, hoplite leaving home, the warrior standing to left, with two draped figures each side holding spears. Red for palmette, helmet, greaves and garments; white for shield device (chariot body?).

The Phanyllis Class. See Haspels, *ABL*, pp. 66f., 205, and Beazley, *ABV*, pp. 464ff. Cf. also *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 568, no. 3, and refs.

250-17 (T2835). Black-figured lekythos.
H. 0.141; d. 0.062. Red on lip and for line below scene. On shoulder, cock with red comb to right; either side, ivy leaf. On body, two nude wrestlers; at l., draped figure leaning on stick; at r., similar figure holding stick in air; drapery or fillets suspended in field; red for hair and edge of garments.

Fairly early example of the Cock Group: Haspels, *ABL*, pp. 67ff.; Beazley, *ABV*, pp. 466ff., esp. p. 470, no. 91.

250-18 (T2829). Black-figured lekythos.
H. 0.147; d. 0.068. Much of surface missing. Decoration probably as **250-17**.

GRAVE 251

Section 12 B. Pls. 34, 108.

The second grave in the 238 family line. Last quarter of the sixth century.

Excavation number: 71.

Depth: 1.38.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.69; w. 0.56; d. 0.485; th. 0.07; stucco.

Cover: L. 1.80; w. 0.73; th. 0.105; strap holes, unusually small.

Silt: 0.05.

Skeleton: adult male, about 36; perfectly preserved; head to south.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

251-1 (T1272). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A.
H. 0.10; h. with handle 0.13; d. 0.103; d. foot 0.073. Very squat body with sloping shoulder.

POTTERY, ATTIC

251-2 (T1273). Black-glazed skyphos with torus foot.
H. 0.082; d. 0.119; d. foot 0.073. Deep groove be-

tween body and foot; upper edge of foot sloping. Two red lines below handle, red in groove.

Cf. the example with somewhat rounder contours, found in Syracuse with a little master cup, *Not. Scav.*, 1956, p. 132, fig. 12.

GRAVE 252

Section 8 B. Pls. 35, 79, 108.

For the position of this grave in relation to the surrounding burials, see 240. Note the orientation of the skeleton. Fourth quarter of the sixth century.

Excavation number: 452.

Depth: 0.95.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.825; w. 0.555; d. 0.465; th. 0.07; fine stucco.

Cover: L. 1.99; w. 0.68; th. 0.115; strap holes.

Silt: 0.065.

Skeleton: fairly well preserved; head to north.

IRON

252-1 (T3103). Pin. Pl. 79.

P.L. 0.052. Two flat disks with small knob on top, and inverted conical member below head. Found at right shoulder.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

252-2 (T3101). Black-glazed skyphos, group iii.

H. 0.07; d. 0.091; d. foot 0.06. No red inside. Outside, single wide red line below handles, and another above rays.

252-3 (T3100). Black-glazed globular oinochoe.

H. 0.095; h. with handle 0.10; d. 0.10; d. foot 0.073. Lid missing, 1949. No added color.

252-4 (T3102). Pattern lekaneis.

H. with lid 0.077; d. 0.076; d. foot 0.048. In handle zone, vertical lines; below, bands; no color preserved. On lid, rings on knob; around knob, band of cone pattern, and row of dots.

GRAVE 253

Section 7 C. Pls. 35, 108.

This grave, situated near Protocorinthian and early sixth century burials, is remote from any contemporary graves. It is about equally distant from the 128 and 147 group, from the 136 series to the northwest, and from 297 etc. to the south. The nearest grave which may be related is 274, at least a quarter century later in date.

The skyphos and the bowl were found in the pyxis. The last is of considerable interest since it is the latest Corinthian figured piece in the Cemetery, the drawing sketchy, but making an effective decoration. Fourth quarter of the sixth century.

Excavation number: 402.

Depth: 1.00.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.43; w. 0.22; d. 0.162; th. 0.048; stucco.

Cover: L. 0.525; w. 0.285; th. 0.085.

Silt: entirely filled with earth.

Skeleton: no traces; head to east or west.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

253-1 (T2902). Pattern skyphos.

H. 0.034; d. 0.054; d. foot 0.032. Horizontal zigzag at rim.

253-2 (T2900). Broad-bottomed oinochoe with pattern decoration.

H. 0.058; h. with handle 0.072; d. 0.056. Small neck and mouth; nearly cylindrical body with flat shoulder. Tongues on shoulder, two rows of thick vertical lines on body. Red on edge of lip, neck; narrow red lines on shoulder and body.

Cf. the example from grave 31 at Rhitsona, *B.S.A.*, XIV, 1907/8, pl. 11 e, and no. 23, p. 272, ca. 500 B.C. Also *Délos*, X, pl. 35, nos. 485, 486; and *Tiryns*, I, p. 104, fig. 42, as well as a number in museum collections.

253-3 (T2899). Figured tripod pyxis.

H. with lid 0.115; d. 0.104. Very deep box; lid rising sharply to small flat knob. In panel above each foot, attenuated sphinx to right with sickle wing; at right, vertical row of small dots; between panels, degenerate floral spray. On lid, row of dots and four similar sphinxes to right; on knob, cross and four dots. No incision. Red and black lines on upper wall and foot of box; also around knob and on edge of lid.

Published: *A.J.A.*, XXXIV, 1930, pp. 419 f., fig. 12; *Art and Arch.*, XXXI, 1931, p. 229, fig. on p. 230; *Arch. Anz.*, 1931, col. 247, fig. 22; Hopper, p. 216, under no. 5. Cf. the somewhat less attenuated sphinxes on a pyxis, Poland, *CV A*, I, pl. 6, no. 4, with filling ornament; and on two skyphoi, *Mon. Ant.*, XVII, 1906, col. 614, fig. 420, and XXXII, 1927, pl. 86, 6.

253-4 (T2901). Black-glazed bowl.

H. 0.028; d. 0.059. Bevelled rim, heavy foot.

GRAVE 254

Section 5 E. Pls. 34, 108.

Last quarter of the sixth century. Apparently much later than the near-by children's graves; note particularly the adjacent 181, and see the discussion on p. 78 in regard to the possibility of re-use. There are, however, no signs of tampering. If the contents in all cases belong to primary burials, a possible sequence for the large graves would run from south to north: 212, 234, 254, 279, and then perhaps east with 315, 323, and 369. The selection of vases in 254 is the standard skyphos-oinochoe group; the shapes chosen, however, are most unusual in each case.

Excavation number: 131.

Depth: 1.46.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.88; w. 0.575; d. 0.46; th. 0.07; stucco.

Cover: L. 2.00; w. 0.74; th. 0.12; strap holes.

Silt: 0.08.

Skeleton: fairly well preserved; head to east.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

254-1 (T1541). Beaked oinochoe.

H. 0.21; h. with handle 0.22; d. 0.134; d. foot 0.074. Double handle, ring at base of neck, tall slender body, small splayed foot. Red at edge of mouth and at base of neck; on shoulder, incised tongues colored and black (rbwbrwb...); below, colored band (wrrrw); on lower body, red line; foot red.

Although the shape may be derived from the Late Corinthian beaked oinochoai such as *Necrocorinthia*, pl. 42, 2 and 3, intermediate examples are lacking. The decoration is in the Corinthian tradition, but the form was perhaps re-introduced from Athens, a borrowing from the contemporary black-figured oinochoai of the late sixth century, as Beazley, *ABV*, pp. 440, 441, and Richter and Milne, *Shapes and Names*, fig. 127. Cf. *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 586, no. 74, fig. 14.

POTTERY, ATTIC

254-2 (T1540). Black-glazed skyphos with concave lip.

H. 0.108; d. 0.155; d. foot 0.086. Very deep body with narrow, sharply curved lip and wide foot. Red line below offset of rim and another at join of foot; edge of foot reserved. Inside, reserved line below rim. Not certainly Attic.

The closest parallels to this shape appear among the Theseus Painter's products (e.g., *Hesperia*, XV, 1946, pp. 289ff., nos. 61ff.) and the Teisia group (notably Rhitsona, Ure, *Sixth*, pl. 9, no. 80.106; see also Haspels, *ABL*, p. 109).

GRAVE 255

Section 6 E. Pls. 34, 108.

One of the large graves to the west of the great 266 cluster of children's graves, and about contemporary with most of them. The grave was on the edge of the 229 area of disturbance, but appeared to be intact. Late sixth century.

Excavation number: 187.

Depth: 1.60.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.87; w. 0.63; d. 0.54; th. 0.06; stucco.

Cover: L. 2.115; w. 0.84; th. 0.125; strap holes.

Silt: 0.04.

Skeleton: almost complete; head to east.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

255-1 (T1771). Black-glazed skyphos, group iii. Fig. 11.

H. 0.079; d. 0.106; d. foot 0.068. Double red line inside below rim; otherwise normal.

255-2 (T1770). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type B.

H. 0.107; d. 0.11. Ringed neck, very broad squat body with no foot. Glaze completely worn; no color preserved.

The earliest of this shape (see p. 136).

GRAVE 256

Section 6 E.

A child's grave, perhaps part of the 266 cluster of infant burials. Probably robbed, and if so, the southernmost of the graves in the 229 disturbance.

Excavation number: 195.

Depth: 1.08.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.75; w. 0.365; d. 0.265; th. 0.065; stucco.

Cover: L. 0.86; w. 0.49; th. 0.11; broken, part missing.

Fill: entirely packed with earth and stones.

Skeleton: almost completely disintegrated; head to east or west.

GRAVE 257

Section 7 D. Pls. 34, 109.

The latest grave in the 136 family group around the stele platform. The lack of strap holes in the cover and the position of the skeleton crowded into too short a coffin suggest that possibly this is a second burial; the wealth of the offerings, however, makes re-use not very likely. Late sixth century.

Excavation number: 104.

Depth: 1.55.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.58; w. 0.52; d. 0.42; th. 0.07; stucco.

Cover: L. 1.68; w. 0.72; th. 0.09; no strap holes.

Silt: 0.03.

Skeleton: partially disintegrated; head to south.

SILVER

257-1 (T1462). Ring.

Missing, 1949. Found near right forefinger.

BRONZE

257-2 (T1464). Bead or pendant.

L. 0.009; d. 0.004. Acorn-shaped with loop at top.

Found at right shoulder.

IRON

257-3 (T1461). Fibula.

Disintegrated. Found near right shoulder.

257-4 (T1463). Pin.

Disintegrated. Found near right hip.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

257-5 (T1455). Pattern skyphos.

H. 0.08; d. 0.099; d. foot 0.056. Unusually large. Black buds at rim, red and black bands below; foot reserved. Red band inside rim.

Cf. the more elaborate example found in Athens, *Hesperia*, XV, 1946, pl. 66, no. 312, first decade of the fifth century.

257-6 (T1454). Black-glazed globular oinochoe.

H. 0.088; h. with handle 0.103; d. 0.103; d. foot 0.072.

Very wide flat shoulder. No added color.

257-7 (T1460). Miniature black-glazed olpe.

H. 0.072; h. with handle 0.095; d. 0.05. Round

mouth, pressed inwards at attachment of tall loop handle; sharply offset shoulder, flat bottom without foot.

257-8 (T1456). Pattern lekanis.

H. with lid 0.104; d. 0.13; d. foot 0.06. In handle zone, band of diagonal crosshatching between broad purple lines; lower body reserved; foot black. Purple dots on knob; on lid, black and purple bands each side of debased palmette-lotus chain, the "palmettes" purple, the lotuses black. Exceptionally rich bluish purple.

POTTERY, ATTIC

257-9 (T1459). Black-figured lekythos.

P.h. 0.123; d. 0.068. Mouth missing. On shoulder, cock to right between ivy leaves. On body, draped figure seated left on okladias; at left, two men to right, one draped, one nude; at right, one draped figure to left. Red for hair, fillets, and details of garments.

Cock Group. See Haspels, *ABL*, pp. 67 ff.; Beazley, *ABV*, pp. 466 ff., and cf. esp. p. 469, nos. 85 ff.

257-10 (T1457). Black-figured lekythos.

H. 0.131; d. 0.061. As **257-9**, but scene reversed.

GRAVE 258

Section 12 B. Pls. 34, 108.

The smallest sarcophagus in the Cemetery, the coffin was found upside down, without a lid, yet packed with earth, pots, and skeleton. The apparent explanation is that the lid was removed not long after the burial and that the earth which then covered the contents became thoroughly hardened. At some later time it was tipped over, probably by the disturbers of **309** etc. to the east, who assumed that without a lid it would have no contents. The grave is the earliest in the immediate vicinity, and may be related to the wealthy **272** and to **273**, **280** to the north, and perhaps to some of the robbed graves to the east. End of the sixth century.

Excavation number: 48.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.36; w. 0.18; d. 0.16; th. 0.05; stucco.

Fill: packed with earth.

Skeleton: almost entirely disintegrated.

Orientation as found: north-south.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

258-1 (T1136). Pattern skyphos.

H. 0.039; d. 0.05; d. foot 0.034. Black buds at rim.

258-2 (T1134). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A.

H. 0.077; h. with handle 0.093; d. 0.078; d. foot 0.056. Squat body with very sloping shoulder.

258-3 (T1135). Black-glazed lekythos of archaic type.

H. 0.084; d. 0.04.

258-4 (T1138). Powder pyxis.

P.h. with lid 0.06; est. d. 0.068. Very soft clay. Much

of box and lid missing. Deep box; shallow domed lid with flange, set inside rim of box. Horizontal red and black bands on wall, red lines inside. Incised rings on edge of lid painted red. Cf. **128-h** for the kind of lid.

258-5 (T1137). Pattern lekanis.

H. of bowl 0.053; est. d. 0.091; d. foot 0.045. Knob and half of lid missing. Bowl unglazed except for red on foot. On lid, red and black lines, and band of debased floral pattern.

The origin of the floral band may have been a lotus-palmette chain such as that on **257-8**.

GRAVE 259

Section 12 B. Pls. 14, 34, 109.

The fourth large grave in the **238** family line. Early fifth century.

Excavation number: 69.

Depth: 1.40.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.88; w. 0.54; d. 0.43; th. 0.07; stucco.

Cover: L. 1.94; w. 0.71; th. 0.12; strap holes.

Silt: 0.09.

Skeleton: adult male, about 38; very well preserved; head to south.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

259-1 (T1270). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A, group i.

H. 0.122; h. with handle 0.145; d. 0.109; d. foot 0.07.

POTTERY, ATTIC

259-2 (T1271). Black-glazed skyphos of Corinthian shape.

H. 0.075; d. 0.097; d. foot 0.057. Slope of foot unusually steep. Found under **259-3**.

259-3 (T1268). Black-glazed cup-skyphos with concave lip.

H. 0.072; d. 0.149; d. foot 0.096. Outside of foot entirely glazed.

Cf. the black-figured example of nearly identical shape from the Rock-cut Shaft, *Hesperia*, XV, 1946, pl. 45, no. 81, dated ca. 500-490 B.C.

259-4 (T1269). Black-glazed kylix with concave lip.

H. 0.102; d. 0.183; d. foot 0.082.

Cf. *Hesperia*, XV, 1946, pl. 63, no. 231.

GRAVE 260

Section 5 C. Pls. 34, 109.

A large grave in the isolated **225** cluster. Early fifth century.

Excavation number: 129.

Depth: 1.15.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.88; w. 0.605; d. 0.475; th. 0.08; stucco.

Cover: L. 2.07; w. 0.75; th. 0.125; strap holes.

Silt: 0.04.

Skeleton: very well preserved; head to south.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

260-1 (T1532). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A, group i. Fig. 14 A.

H. 0.163; h. with handle 0.20; d. 0.143; d. foot 0.095. On shoulder, in heavy white paint with incision, bird to right, looking back; above, to right, white X with dots, and to left, small white circle.

For another oinochoe of this type with vestigial filling ornaments, see Brussels A 1705, *CVA*, III (IIIC), pl. 7, no. 4, with lion.

POTTERY, ATTIC

260-2 (T1533). Black-glazed skyphos with torus foot. H. 0.105; d. 0.133; d. foot 0.079. Completely glazed.

GRAVE 261

Section 8 D. Pls. 14, 34, 92, 109.

Part of the short family line beginning with **250**. For the refinements in the sarcophagus, cf. **250**. Early fifth century.

Excavation number: 394.

Depth: 1.25.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.91; w. 0.55; d. 0.435; th. 0.07; stucco inside and on upper 0.07 of exterior; corner notches.

Cover: L. 1.95; w. 0.735; th. 0.14; strap holes; under edge bevelled.

Silt: 0.045.

Skeleton: nearly complete; head to south.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

261-1 (T2863). Black-glazed skyphos with rays. Pl. 92. H. 0.088; d. 0.119; d. foot 0.074. As the sixth century skyphoi, group iii (p. 106).

261-2 (T2862). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A, group i.

H. 0.12; h. with handle 0.16; d. 0.12; d. foot 0.079.

GRAVE 262

Section 8 B. Pls. 17, 36, 80, 91, 109.

This was the only grave in the Cemetery found with armor. A helmet was in the north end of the sarcophagus, and near it three bronze eyelets, which the excavators suggested might be the remains of boots. In a large bronze lebes at the other end of the grave, there were, in addition to pots and a strigil, fragments of cloth and leather; these last may be the remains of a leather cuirass or jerkin, even though such a garment would be rather bulky to fit into the lebes. It was recorded that there were "very few traces of bones, some in lebes."

It has been suggested (*A.J.A.*, XXXIV, 1930, p. 424) that the deceased was a young boy. This is certainly possible considering the length of the coffin. The lebes, however, suggests an alternative possibility. Such cauldrons were regularly used for burial containers, either placed directly in the ground, as **236**, or given further protection, such as in the

tumulus in Attica (*J.H.S.*, XLVI, 1926, pp. 253ff.) where the lebes was set in a marble urn, or in the Kerameikos (*Arch. Anz.*, 1936, col. 188; G. Karo, *An Attic Cemetery*, Philadelphia, 1943, p. 21, pl. 24, b) where it had elaborate wrappings and was put into a limestone sarcophagus. For a recent discovery of a bronze urn in a protective container at Eleusis, see *I.L.N.*, Nov. 13, 1954, p. 843, fig. 9, and Sept. 12, 1953, pp. 402f. If the lebes of grave **262** was itself the burial urn, then the deceased could have been an adult, perhaps a soldier who died away from home, and whose remains, although cremated in the foreign fashion, were placed, still inside the lebes, in the traditional sarcophagus. The absence of any mention of burnt matter would be, on the other hand, an argument against this hypothesis, and the bones could be those of a pet animal or bird.

In addition to the armor, the grave contained the earliest strigil in the Cemetery, and a group of pots of unusually good quality, all of them Attic except the oinochoe. They date the grave to the early fifth century. The sarcophagus was placed in a comparatively isolated position, to the west of the **240** westward extension of the **141** cluster. Grave **268**, which is about a decade later, and which lies between **262** and the **240** group, breaks the westward chronological sequence.

Published: *A.J.A.*, XXXIV, 1930, pp. 424f.; *Art and Arch.*, XXXI, 1931, pp. 231-232; *I.L.N.*, August 9, 1930, pp. 244ff., fig. 10.

Excavation number: 457.

Depth: 1.35.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.97; w. 0.41; d. 0.345; th. 0.061; stucco.

Cover: L. 1.115; w. 0.49; th. 0.095; strap holes.

Skeleton: see above.

Silt: 0.045.

Orientation: north-south.

BRONZE

262-1 (T3164). Helmet. Pl. 80.

H. 0.315; w. 0.23. Intact except for a very small break on left cheek piece. Top smooth without attachment for crest; sharp offset at hairline, the indentation curving back from a point high on the forehead. Cheek pieces and the section covering back of neck meet at a sharp angle. Narrow band around eye holes; a line drawn far back from corners.

Published: *Art and Arch.*, XXXI, 1931, fig. p. 233; *A.J.A.*, XXXIV, 1930, p. 425, fig. 17; *I.L.N.*, August 9, 1930, pp. 244ff., fig. 13. This helmet is no. 152 in E. Kukahn, *Das Griechische Helm*, p. 92, where it is compared to the British Museum example (*ibid.*, no. 151, pl. 4, 1 and 2; Walters, *BMC Bronzes*, no. 2818). Cf. also the helmet in Athens from Hermione, *Festschrift für Carl Weickert*, Berlin, 1955, p. 14, figs. 4, 5; and the examples from Olympia, *Olympia*, IV, *Die Bronzen*, p. 168, pl. 63, no. 1018; and the dedication

of Miltiades, *Olympia Bericht*, V, pp. 69 ff., pls. 34, 35; and cf. *Olympia Bericht*, III, pp. 112 f., pls. 44, 45, a helmet with a hole for the ear and a small nose piece, and inscribed with archaic Corinthian letters.

262-2 (T3156). Lebes. Pl. 80.

P.h. 0.26; d. 0.362; d. opening 0.221; w. rim 0.0175. No decoration. Bottom disintegrated.

262-3 (T3166). Three eyelets.

Each, H. 0.009; d. 0.007. Concave sides. Perhaps from boots or cuirass. Found in northeast corner of grave.

IRON

262-4 (T3159). Strigil.

P.l. 0.28; w. 0.022. Cylindrical handle, with flat plate at end surmounted by small pierced knob (the latter probably bronze).

CLOTH AND LEATHER

262-5 (T3604). Very small fragments of decayed cloth and leather, stained green, probably from bronze of lebes.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

262-6 (T3165). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A, group i.

H. 0.133; h. with handle 0.17; d. 0.122; d. foot 0.081.

POTTERY, ATTIC

262-7 (T3158). Black-figured cup-skyphos. Fig. 11, Pl. 91.

H. 0.051; d. 0.088; d. foot 0.04. Shape of the Hermogenean Class (see p. 153), but no offset at rim. Wide reserved handle zone; below, narrow reserved line. A: boar to right, between lions left and right. B: the same, but all figures to right. Heavy incision; mouths and belly stripes once white. Found in lebes.

Cf. for style the lekythos, University of California, *CVA*, I, pl. 27, no. 5 (Beazley, *ABV*, p. 503, 5, Kallinderu Group); and the fragment from the Rock-cut Shaft, *Hesperia*, XV, 1946, pl. 51, no. 136.

262-8 (T3160). Palmette cup-skyphos.

H. 0.087; d. 0.14; d. foot 0.069. Shape of the Cracow Class. Palmettes as on red-ground palmette lekythoi (p. 163), but very short. On bottom, graffito (Fig. 22). Found in lebes.

See also **402-2**. Cf. the example found in the Kerameikos in Athens, *Jahrb.*, LXI-LXII, 1946-1947, p. 62, no. 25, pl. 9, and refs.

262-9 (T3162). Palmette kylix.

H. 0.09; d. 0.165; d. foot 0.07. Unusually wide rim and deep bowl; stem concave in outline. No white preserved.

For the shape, cf. *Hesperia*, XV, 1946, pl. 62, no. 223.

262-10 (T3157). Palmette kylix. Fig. 20.

H. 0.072; d. 0.154; d. foot 0.063. Solid palmettes with white central petal, white dots outlining heart, no incision, no circumscribing arcs. Found in lebes.

262-11 (T3163). Black-figured lekythos.

H. 0.205; d. 0.084. On shoulder, double series of rays; above scene, double row of dots; below scene, reserved line. Draped, bearded figure holding rhyton (Dionysos), seated to right, between two women (maenads), also seated right on okladias. Branches in field. White for flesh of women, chiton of man, top of rhyton; no added red.

Class of Athens 581. This may be Beazley, *ABV*, p. 501, no. 71.

262-12 (T3161). Black-glazed lekythos.

H. 0.175; d. 0.069. Tongues at base of neck; on shoulder, black lotus buds with white petals. Red on lip, two red lines at top of body, one on lower part, another at join of foot.

By the Sappho Painter: Haspels, *ABL*, pp. 94 ff. and 228, no. 50; see also Beazley, *ABV*, pp. 507 f.

GRAVE 263

Section 5 C. Pls. 37, 109.

The latest grave in the small **225** family group. About the second decade of the fifth century.

Excavation number: 208.

Depth: 0.80.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.71; w. 0.53; d. 0.44; th. 0.07; stucco.

Cover: L. 1.92; w. 0.71; th. 0.11; strap holes.

Silt: 0.03.

Skeleton: young adult female, about 21; rather disintegrated; head to south.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

263-1 (T1842). Semi-glazed skyphos, group i.

H. 0.086; d. 0.107; d. foot 0.066. Very straight sides; two lines above foot. The earliest of the series.

263-2 (T1841). Black-glazed miniature skyphos.

H. 0.043; d. 0.06; d. foot 0.035.

263-3 (T1843). Large trefoil oinochoe with lid.

H. 0.11; h. with handle 0.13; d. 0.117; d. foot 0.079; w. lid 0.05. No shoulder incision; no red on neck.

POTTERY, ATTIC

263-4 (T1844). Palmette lekythos, group i, red-ground.

H. 0.127; d. 0.045.

GRAVE 264

Section 6 D. Pls. 37, 109.

One of the adult graves near the great **266** cluster of infant burials, and probably earlier than most of them. Late sixth century for the skyphos; for the oinochoe, see below.

Excavation number: 202.

Depth: 1.50.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.69; w. 0.57; d. 0.47; th. 0.075; stucco.

Cover: L. 1.86; w. 0.79; th. 0.135; strap holes.

Silt: 0.06.

Skeleton: nearly complete; head to south.

BRONZE AND IRON

264-1 (T1819). Pin.

D. of head, 0.036. Probably an iron pin with bronze chain attached. At right shoulder. For pins with chains, see Jacobsthal, *Greek Pins*, p. 116. Add the silver example from Gortyna, *Annuario*, XVII — XVIII, 1955-1956, p. 238, fig. 33, right.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

264-2 (T1817). Black-glazed skyphos, group iii.

H. 0.092; d. 0.115; d. foot 0.071. Shape and rays late, but still red on rim and foot.

264-3 (T1818). Black-glazed globular trefoil oinochoe with lid.

H. 0.13; h. with handle, 0.151; d. 0.15; d. foot 0.095; w. lid 0.065. Red on edge of mouth; incised tongues on shoulder, colored red and white alternating with black (rbwbrbw); colored lines on shoulder (wrrrrw) and lower body (wrwrw); and red on foot.

In general, the shape and the system of coloring differ very little from **161-3**, but the higher shoulder and the curved neck make it considerably later; how late is not certain, but it may possibly be contemporary with the skyphos, and archaizing in its elaborate coloring. For the shape, cf. *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 585, no. 72, fig. 14, with plain shoulder; see also the example in Copenhagen, *CVA*, II, pl. 83, 9. Considerably earlier than the example from the Rock-cut Shaft, *Hesperia*, XV, 1946, pl. 67, no. 310, 490-480 B.C.

GRAVE 265

Section 6 E. Pls. 37, 109.

One of the adult graves near the great **266** cluster of infant burials. Early fifth century.

Excavation number: 164.

Depth: 1.35.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.82; w. 0.56; d. 0.445; th. 0.067; stucco.

Cover: L. 1.98; w. 0.79; th. 0.115; strap holes.

Silt: 0.10.

Skeleton: poorly preserved; head to east.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

265-1 (T1665). Black-glazed skyphos with rays.

H. 0.107; d. 0.132; d. foot 0.085. Very long sparse rays. Red lines: three at rim, two below handles, two above rays; foot red.

The only example from the Cemetery, this kind of skyphos was a common type of household vessel; see *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 589, figs. 15, 16; others were found in the unpublished well at Corinth, K 23. For one in Centuripe, Sicily, see *Not. Scav.*, 1952, p. 337, found with a skyphos by the Theseus Painter of about 500 B.C.; another comes from Elaious, Louvre, *CVA*, VIII (III C a), pl. 26, no. 21.

265-2 (T1664). Large trefoil oinochoe with lid.

H. 0.122; h. with handle 0.142; d. 0.116; d. foot

0.071; w. lid 0.057. Coloring as **264-3**, but shoulder band (wr and rw) and that above rays (wrrw) different. Unusually high body.

Cf. the example found in Athens, *Hesperia*, XV, 1946, pl. 67, no. 310, dated 490-480 B.C.

GRAVE 266

Section 6 D. Pl. 109.

One of a remarkable cluster of infant burials. In a relatively small area (between the large graves **265** to the west and **302** to the east) are fourteen tiny graves: **266, 271, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 298, 299**. The contents of most comprise a small pattern skyphos and a pyxis or lekanis. So far as these can be dated, it seems that the entire group falls within a very short period. It may be suggested that there was an epidemic, probably of some children's disease, that occurred early in the fifth century. For the possibility of secondary burials, see **284, 285**.

The last two graves listed in the group, **298** and **299**, seem a bit later and have richer offerings (see also Deposit **47**). Still later small burials which are perhaps to be associated with the **266** cluster are **322, 336**, and **344** to the east, and **334** to the north, all very rich graves for this Cemetery. See also **229** and **303**.

Excavation number: 168.

Depth: 1.20.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.455; w. 0.205; d. 0.205; th. 0.057; stucco.

Cover: L. 0.56; w. 0.37; th. 0.10.

Silt: filled to rim with earth.

Skeleton: almost completely disintegrated; head to east or west.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

266-1 (T1676). Miniature pattern skyphos.

H. 0.021; d. 0.037; d. foot 0.02. Vertical lines at rim; red band below.

POTTERY, ATTIC

266-2 (T1677). Palmette lekythos, group i, red-ground.

H. 0.131; d. 0.04. Mended from many fragments.

GRAVE 267

Section 13 B. Pls. 37, 109.

Middle of the first quarter of the fifth century; this and the near-by **277** are earlier than the surrounding graves, and in date transitional between the earlier and the later graves of the **238** line not far to the north. Above the grave was found a miniature oinochoe, X-208. Just above the broken southeast corner lay the wall of the rectangular enclosure (see p. 66).

Excavation number: 78.

Depth: 1.60.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.62; w. 0.54; d. 0.42; th. 0.07; stucco.

Cover: L. 1.93; w. 0.78; th. 0.12; broken at southeast corner.

Silt: 0.03.

Skeleton: well preserved; head to south.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

267-1 (T1323). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type B.

H. 0.146; d. 0.12; d. foot 0.07. Another early jug with unarticulated mouth and neck is **274-3**.

POTTERY, ATTIC

267-2 (T1324). Palmette cup-skyphos.

H. 0.065; d. 0.087; d. foot 0.061. No incision on palmettes, no white preserved. In shape not far from the "pinchbase" cup-skyphos (Beazley, *ABV*, p. 577); the palmettes, however, are specifically a cup decoration and it seems likely that, for all its breadth of base, this is a derivative of the Cracow class (p. 155). See also **281-7**, **281-8**.

267-3 (T1325). Black-figured lekythos.

H. 0.115; d. 0.044. Little-lion shape. Rays on shoulder; two rows of dots above scene; below it, two reserved lines. Charioteer driving quadriga to r.; behind horses, warrior to r. Red for charioteer's belt and fillet, for manes and harness of horses; white for robe, warrior's shield, horses' harness. Haspels, *ABL*, p. 235, no. 62, there ascribed to the Diosphos Painter; Miss Haspels has since told me that she believes it to be not by the painter's hand but in his manner. See also **272-8**.

GRAVE 268

Section 8 B. Pls. 38, 110.

For the position of this grave in its family group, see **240** and **262**. About 490-480 B.C.

Excavation number: 455.

Depth: 1.00.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.95; w. 0.595; d. 0.425; th. 0.064; stucco.

Cover: L. 2.18; w. 0.765; th. 0.17; strap holes.

Silt: 0.025.

Skeleton: well preserved; head to south.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

268-1 (T3135). Black-glazed skyphos with rays and heavy foot. Fig. 11.

H. 0.085; d. 0.105; d. foot 0.07.

268-2 (T3134). Small black-glazed skyphos.

H. 0.059; d. 0.08; d. foot 0.048. Lines of added red.

268-3 (T3137). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A, group i.

H. 0.151; h. with handle 0.184; d. 0.142; d. foot 0.095.

POTTERY, ATTIC

268-4 (T3136). Black-glazed kylix with concave lip.

H. 0.08; d. 0.139; d. foot 0.064. No stem ring. As *Hesperia*, XV, 1946, pl. 63, no. 235.

268-5 (T3133). Black-figured lekythos.

H. 0.156; d. 0.055. On shoulder, double series of rays; above scene, three rows of fine dots; below scene,

two black lines. Herakles and boar; cloak and quiver suspended in branches of tree at left; another tree at right. White for boar and fruit, red for garment. In the manner of the Haimon Painter (Beazley, *ABV*, pp. 539 ff.).

Cf. *Hesperia*, XV, 1946, pl. 55, nos. 147, 148.

GRAVE 269

Section 5 D. Pl. 94.

The fine stucco and the lack of strap holes would indicate that the sarcophagus belonged to a time no later than about the middle of the sixth century; the lekythos then would be either part of the furniture from a secondary burial of the early fifth century, or an accidental and external relic of the disturbance (see also **270** and **279**) which took place in the area, perhaps in the fourth century B.C., possibly not until the nineteenth century A.D. See the discussion under **168**, **229**, and p. 78. The lekythos was found between the legs of the skeleton.

Excavation number: 147.

Depth: 1.35.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.73; w. 0.50; d. 0.445; th. 0.07; fine stucco.

Cover: L. 1.96; w. 0.67; th. 0.11; cracked; no strap holes.

Silt: 0.10 (earth).

Skeleton: very disintegrated; head to south.

POTTERY, ATTIC

269-1 (T1634). Black-figured lekythos.

H. 0.154; d. 0.054. Mended from many fragments, surface much eroded. Rays at base of neck, inverted buds on shoulder; above scene, simple meander; reserved line below scene. Two draped women seated r. on okladiai, a third, similar, seated l. The figure at l. possibly holds flutes, the middle one a kithara, and the third has a white wreath (?) in each hand. Branches in field. Red on garments; white for flesh and fruit on branches. About 490-480 B.C.

GRAVE 270

Section 5 D.

The coffin, since there were strap holes in the lid, appears to be later than **269**, but the grave was no doubt disturbed at the same time (see also p. 78). No offerings were found.

Excavation number: 146.

Depth: 1.20.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.72; w. 0.56; d. 0.47; th. 0.06; stucco.

Cover: L. 1.97; w. 0.76; th. 0.12; strap holes; cracked.

Silt: 0.26.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to south.

GRAVE 271

Section 6 D. Pls. 39, 94, 109.

One of the great **266** cluster of infant graves. About 490-480 B.C.

Excavation number: 166.
 Depth: 1.30.
 Sarcophagus: L. 0.67; w. 0.28; d. 0.25; th. 0.057; fine stucco.
 Cover: L. 0.83; w. 0.46; th. 0.14.
 Silt: 0.07.
 Skeleton: entirely disintegrated; head east or west.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

271-1 (T1673). Tripod pyxis.
 H. with lid 0.087; d. 0.08. Red, black, and reserved horizontal bands. The last of the series of this shape (see p. 116), and the only fifth century example.

POTTERY, ATTIC

271-2 (T1670). Black-glazed kylix with concave lip.
 H. 0.053; d. 0.095; d. foot 0.048. The shape of the foot (but not the body) is close to Bloesch, *Formen*, pl. 34, 3.

271-3 (T1671). Black-glazed stemless kylix. Fig. 21.
 H. 0.033; d. 0.079; d. foot 0.037. The foot slightly concave beneath, with small central depression.

Cf. *Hesperia*, XV, 1946, pl. 63, no. 240.

271-4 (T1672). Black-figured lekythos. Pl. 94.
 H. 0.12; d. 0.042. Unbroken, but surface eroded. Top of lip red; neck, shoulder, and inside of handle white; body red ground. At base of neck, row of short rays; on shoulder, degenerate buds in the shape of stemmed dots; above scene, double row of dots; below scene, reserved band and three red lines; top of foot red. At left, Herakles wrestling with bull, observer standing at r. Branches in field; on them hung garment, fillet, bow, and quiver. Red for fillet, garments, quiver, neck stripes of bull; white for fruit on branches, horn, tail, and flank patches of bull, and two lines across shoulder of Herakles.

By the Haimon Painter, or in his manner. For the white shoulder and neck, see Haspels, *ABL*, p. 131. Cf. **272-8**, with the same shape and pattern work, but by a different hand.

GRAVE 272

Section 12 B. Pls. 38, 94, 110.

For the relationship of this sarcophagus to the adjacent tile grave, see **273**, and for the larger group, see **258**. One of the wealthiest graves in the Cemetery, this sarcophagus provided the only mirror found. The lekythos **272-10** was found standing upright in the northeast corner, possibly to preserve its contents, but more likely by accident. The absurdity of the crude miniature krater among expensive imported vases can hardly be explained away as a toy in such a large grave; unless it was perhaps a child's offering to his dead mother. About 490-480 B.C., with **272-6** earlier than the other offerings. For the broken cover, see **273** and **309**.

Excavation number: 36.
 Depth: 1.53.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.75; w. 0.545; d. 0.45; th. 0.065; stucco.

Cover: th. 0.12; strap holes; completely broken.

Silt: partially filled with earth.

Skeleton: disturbed, poorly preserved; head to south (skull in southeast corner).

BRONZE

272-1 (T1082). Mirror.

L. 0.31; d. 0.16. Slightly less than half of the disk missing. Disk and handle cut from one thin flat sheet of bronze, the tip at end of handle rolled into tiny cylinder. At the top of the disk, ring (preserved, but not illustrated). Handle narrowing below the disk from 0.038 to 0.026, and at the end rounding out into a palmette shape, the petals of which were apparently not incised.

Except for the scalloped end of the handle, this mirror is of the same basic shape as the examples published in *Necrocorinthia*, pp. 225 ff., and closest in proportions to fig. 103 B, dated tentatively to the late sixth century B.C.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

272-2 (T1076). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type B.
 H. 0.13; d. 0.114; d. foot 0.072.

272-3 (T1079). Miniature krater.

H. 0.02; d. 0.034. Black-glazed; string marks on base.

POTTERY, ATTIC

272-4 (T1075). Palmette kylix.

H. 0.073; d. 0.14; d. foot 0.06. Short palmettes with careless incision. Later than any in the 500-490 B.C. levels of the Rock-cut Shaft, *Hesperia*, XV, 1946, pl. 62.

272-5 (T1080). The same.

H. 0.073; d. 0.143; d. foot 0.062.

272-6 (T1077). Black-figured lekythos. Pl. 94.

H. 0.189; d. 0.086. Short thick rays at base of neck; on shoulder, lotus buds with looped stems, and points joined by arcs; dots between stems. Below scene, reserved band and two red lines. Amazonomachia: in center, warrior spearing Amazon fallen on one knee; at either side, warrior moving away but looking back. For left-hand warrior, red for dots on rim of shield and outline of helmet; white for fig-leaf blazon, baldric, and dots at base of crest. For central warrior, red for helmet, white for dots on edge of shield and chiton, triple dots on chlamys, and for edge of crest. For Amazon, red for hair, white for flesh, dots at base of crest, and circular blazon on shield. Warrior at right, as left-hand figure, but on shield white device of hindquarters of panther.

Published: *Art and Arch.*, XXIX, 1930, p. 264, fig. 22; Beazley, *ABV*, p. 489, no. 14 (the number there given wrongly as T1007), Class of Athens 581; Haspels, *ABL*, pp. 225 and 93, where the class is dated to about 500 B.C., making this vase at least a decade earlier than the others in **272**.

272-7 (T1074). Black-figured lekythos. Pl. 94.

H. 0.244; d. 0.088. At base of neck, closely set rays; on shoulder, three linked reversing palmettes with buds near handle. Purple band on edge of lip, three lines below scene, one on edge of foot. Above scene, double row of dots; below scene, one narrow, one wide black band. Chariot and four horses, right, the far one with head bent; in chariot, draped woman; behind horses, woman and Dionysos to r., the latter with head turned back. At r., woman seated l. In field, branches with fruit. Red for fillets, garments, beard of Dionysos, harness, and manes of two horses; white for women's flesh, horses' tails, and fruit.

Mentioned by Haspels, *ABL*, pp. 86, 215, no. B 1; connected with the Gela Painter.

272-8 (T1081). Black-figured lekythos. Pl. 94.

H. 0.12; d. 0.042. Purple line on edge of mouth, three below scene, one on upper edge of foot. At base of neck, short rays; on shoulder stemmed dots, the shoulder perhaps originally white. Above scene, double row of fine dots; below scene, broad black band. Quadriga driven by charioteer with goad racing to r., past goal post; behind horses, warrior with two spears moving to r. Red for belt and fillet of charioteer, mane of one horse, and harness, garment of warrior, fillets on goalpost. White for charioteer's robe, edge of helmet crest, circular shield device, goal post, and ornaments on harness. Hasty drawing (all the parts of all the horses not accounted for), but elaborate detail. In the manner of the Diosphos Painter (see note, 267-3); Haspels, *ABL*, p. 234, no. 61.

272-9 (T1084). Black-figured lekythos.

H. 0.17; d. 0.54. Double series of rays on shoulder; two rows of dots above scene; below scene, three reserved bands. Symposium: reclining figure on couch, at the foot of which female flute-player standing r.; on either side, woman seated on okladias. White for flesh of women.

272-10 (T1078). Palmette lekythos, group i, red-ground.

H. 0.135; d. 0.046. Palmettes normal, but a double series, above and below guilloche.

Double palmette chains are not uncommon. Closest is the example from the tumulus at Marathon, Athens, *CVA*, I (III H h), pl. 10, no. 4; see also Haspels, *ABL*, pl. 22, 5; *Hesperia*, XV, 1946, pl. 53, no. 183; *Δελτίον*, XV, 1933-1935, p. 44, fig. 26; Ure, *Sixth*, pl. 15, no. 131.12; *Berytus*, XI, 1955, pl. 25, no. 2; *Ἔργον*, 1958, p. 10, fig. 6; *Arch. Anz.*, 1954, cols. 97, 98, no. 3, fig. 2; Braunschweig, *CVA*, pl. 11, no. 14; Compiègne, *CVA*, pl. 12, no. 3; and E. L. Terrace, *Greek Vases at Dartmouth College*, no. 14.

272-11 (T1083). Palmette lekythos, group i, red-ground.

H. 0.13; d. 0.047.

GRAVE 273

Section 12 B.

This tile-covered grave was adjacent to grave 272. In it was found only the bottom of an Attic lekythos, datable to the later part of the first quarter of the fifth century B.C. If the lekythos belongs, this is one of the two earliest tile burials in the Cemetery. The simplicity of the construction, compared with that of 274, and the fragmentary condition of the vase make it seem more likely that the vase is an intrusion or that it belongs to 272, and that the grave itself is contemporary with 491, immediately to the west. Its proper offerings may have been removed during the disturbance which occurred among the graves to the south, 309-313, and which may account for the broken cover of 272.

Above the grave was found a miniature banded lekythos, X-212.

Excavation number: 41.

Depth: 1.60.

Grave: L. 1.15; w. 0.45; d. 0.45; unlined.

Tiles: th. 0.04; completely broken.

Fill: solid packing of earth and stones.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to east.

POTTERY, ATTIC

273-1 (T1099). Fragmentary palmette lekythos, group i, red-ground.

P.h. 0.05; d. 0.038. Lower body only preserved.

GRAVE 274

Section 7 C. Pls. 15, 39, 79, 110.

This is the earliest tile-covered burial (Fig. 5) found (but see 273), and the only one so elaborately constructed. Probably a late intrusion in an area of early sarcophagi, but possibly connected with 253 and 297. For the boxed tiles, see pp. 73-74, and *Olynthus*, XI, p. 160. About 485-475 B.C.

Excavation number: 406.

Depth: 1.05.

Grave: L. 1.44; w. 0.50; d. 0.555; eight tiles, two each on floor and sides, one at each end; well fitted.

Cover: two tiles, broken; each, L. 0.735; w. 0.635; th. 0.055.

Fill: completely filled with earth.

Skeleton: very disintegrated; head to south.

BRONZE

274-1 (T3255). Pair of pins. Pl. 79.

P.h. 0.02 and 0.019. Only heads preserved: seven graduated disks below a hemisphere. Similar to Jacobsthal, *Greek Pins*, fig. 105, and p. 26, there called subgeometric. Cf. *Perachora*, I, pl. 76, nos. 16-19, "relatively late" (p. 172).

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

274-2 (T2915). Semi-glazed skyphos with heavy foot. H. 0.061; d. 0.084; d. foot 0.055.

274-3 (T2914). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type B.
H. 0.13; d. 0.114; d. foot 0.062.

274-4 (T2913). Miniature bowl.
H. 0.25; d. 0.056. Slight thickening at the rim. The earliest of a long series (p. 149).

POTTERY, ATTIC

274-5 (T2916). Black-glazed cup-skyphos with concave rim.

H. 0.068; d. 0.14; d. foot 0.086. Reserved line just inside rim; red line at lower edge of offset of rim, inside and out. Edge of foot unglazed.

274-6 (T2912). Black-figured lekythos, white-ground.
H. 0.17; d. 0.056. Red on edge of mouth, several lines below scene, one at join of body and foot. On shoulder, double series of rays; above scene, zigzag of carefully drawn connected dots; below scene, wet-incised lines. Quadriga to right, woman mounting chariot, two others behind horses. At r., Hermes walking r., looking back. Branches in field.

Haimon Group, Beazley, *ABV*, pp. 538 ff.; Haspels, *ABL*, pp. 130 ff. Cf. in particular, the Stadium Street group, Δελητίον, XI, 1927-1928, pp. 91 ff., fig. 1, about 480 B.C.

GRAVE 275

Section 12 B. Pls. 39, 110.

Closely associated with this large grave are two small ones, **281** and **282**, the only burials in the vicinity which are contemporary or nearly so. If these three were part of a larger family group, the other graves would have to be the robbed sarcophagi, **309-313**, to the west, and the wealthy **272**, still farther west. Two lekythoi were found in the kylix, **275-5**. About 485-475 B.C.

Excavation number: 62.

Depth: 1.47.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.72; w. 0.53; d. 0.42; th. 0.065; stucco.

Cover: L. 1.78; w. 0.71; th. 0.115; broken.

Silt: 0.07.

Skeleton: fairly well preserved; head to east.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

275-1 (T1216). Black-glazed skyphos with rays.
H. 0.082; d. 0.10; d. foot 0.061.

275-2 (T1215). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type B.
H. 0.142; d. 0.113; d. foot 0.075.

275-3 (T1221). Black-glazed lekythos of archaic type.
H. 0.094; d. 0.035.

POTTERY, ATTIC

275-4 (T1218). Cup-skyphos with palmettes. Fig. 20.
H. 0.09; d. 0.167; d. foot 0.076. Shape of the Cracow class (p. 155). Solid palmettes, incised and circumscribed; no buds between. See note under **281**.

275-5 (T1217). Palmette kylix. Fig. 20.

H. 0.07; d. 0.16; d. foot 0.067. Unusual shape with

simple rim and sides tapering to short stem. Cf. *Hesperia*, XV, 1946, pl. 62, nos. 219, 220.

275-6 (T1222). Black-figured lekythos.

H. 0.154; d. 0.044. Surface much eroded. Double series of rays at shoulder; above scene, two rows of small dots; below scene, reserved line. Quadriga to r., behind horses, warrior to r. White for charioteer's robe, for helmet crest, and for goal post. No red visible.

Haimon Group; see **274-6**.

275-7 (T1219). Palmette lekythos, group i, red-ground.

H. 0.123; d. 0.045.

275-8 (T1220). The same.

H. 0.13; d. 0.044.

GRAVE 276

Section 4 C. Pls. 39, 110.

This grave partly overlay the geometric burial **20**, and appears to be the first made in the general area after it fell into disuse following the Geometric period. A quarter of a century later one finds **330** and **339**, etc., the beginning of the new intensive use of the section.

The kind of roof tile used to cover this grave, the earliest tile-covered burial except for **274**, is a rare form of the common pan tile. For the "trough," so described by the excavator, see the South Stoa tiles, *Corinth*, I, iv, p. 87, fig. 61, pl. 21, 2, where it is suggested that the high edge served as a barrier to divert water from entering the *opaiion* in the tile below. About 485-475 B.C.

Excavation number: 244.

Depth: 1.70.

Grave: L. 1.37; w. 0.60; rubble-lined.

Tiles: two, each L. 0.69; w. 0.59; th. 0.05; broken. Skeleton: almost entirely disintegrated; head to south.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

276-1 (T2212). Semi-glazed skyphos, group i.

H. 0.079; d. 0.096; d. foot 0.065. In addition to the usual red lines, one at rim, two in reserved area, just above foot.

276-2 (T2211). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A, group i.

H. 0.11; h. with handle 0.136; d. 0.10; d. foot 0.066.

POTTERY, ATTIC

276-3 (T2213). Palmette lekythos, group i, red-ground.

H. 0.119; d. 0.04.

POTTERY, OTHER

276-4 (T2210). Shallow bowl.

H. 0.038; d. 0.135. Low bowl with nearly vertical sides, rounded bottom, two small lug handles. Brittle red-brown fabric. Probably Corinthian cooking ware

fabric. Cf. *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 599. Cf. also *Pots and Pans of Classical Athens*, American School of Classical Studies, 1958, figs. 39, 43.

GRAVE 277

Section 13 B. Pls. 37, 94, 110.

For the relative isolation and possible relationship with the 238 line of this grave and the near-by 267, see the latter. About 490–480 B.C.

Excavation number: 77.

Depth: 1.36.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.81; w. 0.54; d. 0.42; th. 0.075; stucco.

Cover: L. 1.95; w. 0.73; th. 0.13.

Silt: 0.06.

Skeleton: very well preserved; male, middle adult; head to south.

IRON

277-1 (T1322). Strigil.

L. 0.285; w. 0.02. Cylindrical handle.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

277-2 (T1320). Black-glazed skyphos with rays.

H. 0.083; d. 0.103; d. foot 0.064. Tall and thin, the latest of this type.

277-3 (T1318). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A, group i.

H. 0.157; h. with handle 0.185; d. 0.142; d. foot 0.091.

277-4 (T1317). Black-glazed lekythos of archaic type.

H. 0.089; d. 0.04. Red on lip, shoulder, and foot.

277-5 (T1321). The same.

H. 0.089; d. 0.04.

POTTERY, ATTIC

277-6 (T1319). Black-glazed cup-skyphos with concave lip.

H. 0.109; d. 0.193; d. foot 0.111. Deep bowl, broad, slightly profiled foot, the edge unglazed. Bottom glazed except for small reserved circle with two black rings.

277-7 (T1316). Black-figured lekythos. Pl. 94.

H. 0.14; d. 0.056. Fragments of shoulder missing. Late version of the shape of the Cock Group. Double series of rays at shoulder; above scene, crude meander to r.; below scene, reserved line. Maenad between silens dancing to r. Red for beards and tails, and garment of maenad; a few traces of white. Very similar to *Hesperia*, XV, 1946, pl. 55, no. 145.

GRAVE 278

Section 8 C. Pls. 37, 79.

The earliest of an isolated cluster of three graves (see 327 and 396); possibly an extension of the family group to the east (240 etc.). First quarter of the fifth century B.C.

Excavation number: 431.

Depth: 1.35.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.735; w. 0.54; d. 0.45; th. 0.075; stucco.

Cover: L. 1.89; w. 0.69; th. 0.11; strap holes; broken.

Silt: 0.035.

Skeleton: much disturbed; head to south.

IRON

278-1 (T3017). Brooch.

Disintegrated.

278-2 (T3018). Four pins. Pl. 79.

(a). P.l. 0.056; probably three flattened spheres.

(b). P.l. 0.053; inverted hemispherical head. (c).

P.l. 0.067; probably two flattened spheres. (d). Diam.

0.015; flat disk head. All found scattered over area of

chest.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

278-3 (T3016). Black-glazed skyphos with rays and heavy foot.

H. 0.085; d. 0.102; d. foot 0.068. Unusually well-rounded foot.

278-4 (T3015). Large trefoil oinochoe and lid.

H. 0.111; h. with handle 0.138; d. 0.118; d. foot

0.085; w. lid 0.065. Four red lines at shoulder, no

white preserved; otherwise as pp. 130–132.

GRAVE 279

Section 5 E. Pl. 37.

One of the later burials, perhaps in an older sarcophagus, among the early children's graves (see 168, 254, and p. 78). No strap holes were noted for the lid, which was found broken. This, as well as the position, suggests re-use, or, perhaps more likely, re-use in the early fifth century and much later disturbance. See 269 for a similar situation. On the south side was found Deposit 45, about contemporary with the children's graves.

Excavation number: 138.

Depth: 1.33.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.74; w. 0.53; d. 0.44; th. 0.07; stucco.

Cover: L. 1.96; w. 0.71; th. 0.13; no strap holes; broken.

Silt: earth and stones to rim.

Skeleton: completely disintegrated; head to east or west.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

279-1 (T1581). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A, group i. Fig. 14 A.

D. 0.142; d. foot 0.089. Neck and fragments of body missing. On shoulder, white lotus-palmette with tendrils.

GRAVE 280

Section 12 B. Pls. 15, 37, 110.

Part of the same family group as 272. Near by, at the west end of the grave, was found Deposit 7,

probably a grave group contemporary with 280. There is no ready explanation for the damage to the south side of box and lid, and for the disturbance of the skeleton; if the predators who robbed the near-by graves 309 etc. are to blame, then perhaps they pulled out all the contents on the south side, not reaching across to those on the north (see sketch, Pl. 110). The selection of pots could be complete as it was found, but note the wealth of objects in 272, just to the south. About 485–475 B.C.

Excavation number: 35.

Depth: 1.45.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.65; w. 0.53; d. 0.42; th. 0.065; stucco; south wall broken.

Cover: L. 1.80; w. 0.54; th. 0.115; south side cut away (Pl. 15).

Silt: entirely packed with earth and large rocks.

Skeleton: disturbed and disintegrated; fragments of skull at east.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

280-1 (T1072). Black-glazed skyphos with rays and heavy foot.

H. 0.09; d. 0.105; d. foot 0.065.

280-2 (T1071). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A.

H. 0.13; h. with handle 0.16; d. 0.114; d. foot 0.075.

Unusually squat body, a development of the sixth century shape (see p. 134).

POTTERY, ATTIC

280-3 (T1070). Black-figured chimney lekythos.

H. 0.16; d. 0.05. Double series of rays on shoulder. Chimney mouth, not yet fully developed. Above scene, two rows of irregularly placed black and white dots; below scene, two black lines. Quadriga to right, driven by charioteer with goad; Athena running left, spears more or less in hand, mostly behind horses, but with her feet and the tail of her helmet crest on the near side of the team. White for flesh of Athena, crest of helmet, charioteer's robe, and harness decoration. Cf. the horses of 272-8, in the manner of the Diosphos Painter. For the Athena in this type of scene, see Beazley, *ABV*, p. 545, nos. 184-194, manner of the Haimon Painter.

280-4 (T1073). Black-figured lekythos.

H. 0.16; d. 0.052. Part of handle missing; surface badly pitted. Double series of rays on shoulder; double row of dots above scene; below scene, one wide, one narrow black band. Apparently mounted Amazons. Traces of red and white. Probably from the Haimon Painter's shop.

GRAVE 281

Section 12 B. Pls. 40, 111.

This and 282 are tiny sarcophagi probably to be associated with the adjoining grave 275. Both 281 and 275 contain very odd and ugly cup-skyphoi (see further, 281-7). Grave 281 also was the earliest grave

to contain an egg. Just west of 281, at a depth of 0.30 m., were found a lekanis and an Attic salt cellar, X-218 and X-251, probably about contemporary with the offerings in 281. About 480-470 B.C.

Excavation number: 64.

Depth: 1.46.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.68; w. 0.30; d. 0.19; th. 0.045; stucco.

Cover: L. 0.75; w. 0.39; th. 0.11.

Silt: 0.17.

Skeleton: completely disintegrated; head east or west.

EGG

281-1. Shell of one egg, found in southwest corner.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

281-2 (T1233). Semi-glazed skyphos, group ii.

H. 0.05; d. 0.066; d. foot 0.04. The one example of the group from an early fifth century context. The underside flat, separated from the foot by a groove, as in many pattern skyphoi.

281-3 (T1234). Unglazed miniature skyphos.

H. 0.03; d. 0.044; d. foot 0.026.

281-4 (T1236). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type B.

H. 0.072; d. 0.065; d. foot 0.031. Unusually incurved lip; no trace of the usual red lines.

281-5 (T1243). Black-glazed lekythos of archaic type.

H. 0.093; d. 0.034; d. foot 0.04.

281-6 (T1239). Pattern lekanis.

H. with lid 0.095; d. 0.106, d. foot 0.06. Normal bowl; lid with very wide knob and sloping sides. In handle zone, continuous zigzag; below, red line, another on foot. Lid glazed.

POTTERY, ATTIC

281-7 (T1232). Cup-skyphos with palmettes. Fig. 20.

H. 0.062; d. 0.101; d. foot 0.054. Deep cup with narrow offset lip and short thick stem, a degeneration of the shape of the Cracow class (see p. 155). The "palmettes" are merely irregular patches of glaze alternating with white dots, no incision.

The quality of this cup, 281-8, and also of 275-4, is so poor that one wonders that they were exported. A special consignment to a funeral outfitters' shop? Such inelegant cups do not occur in Athens even in ordinary domestic contexts; see, for example, the range of material from the Rock-cut Shaft, *Hesperia*, XV, 1946, pls. 35ff. The cups are almost certainly Attic in fabric.

281-8 (T1235). The same.

H. 0.056; d. 0.099; d. foot 0.053. Warped.

281-9 (T1237). Black-figured (palmette) skyphos.

H. 0.058; d. 0.075; d. foot 0.04. A variant of the Hermogenean Class (see p. 153) and close to the Pisteas Class (Beazley, *ABV*, pp. 627f.). Instead of palmettes, black ovals crossed by line of white dots.

Cf. the contemporary example, but with articulated palmettes, from Halai, *Hesperia*, XI, 1942, pl. 3, grave 25.

281-10 (T1238). The same. Fig. 11.
H. 0.058; d. 0.075; d. foot 0.04.

281-11 (T1240). Palmette lekythos, group i, red-ground.
H. 0.112; d. 0.037.

281-12 (T1241). The same.
H. 0.112; d. 0.037.

281-13 (T1242). The same.
H. 0.103; d. 0.034.

GRAVE 282

Section 12 B. Pls. 37, 111.

Like 281, a small sarcophagus situated on the north side of the large 275. For the break in the wall and the concentration of vases on the side away from the break, compare 280, also on the periphery of the 309 robbed area. About 480-470 B.C.

Excavation number: 65.

Depth: 1.40.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.72; w. 0.26; d. 0.20; th. 0.055; stucco; north and east sides broken away.

Cover: L. 0.81; w. 0.34; th. 0.09; broken.

Silt: entirely filled with earth.

Skeleton: completely disintegrated; head east or west.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

282-1 (T1246). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type B.
H. 0.073; d. 0.067. Unglazed. Flaring mouth; flat bottom, no foot.

282-2 (T1248). Pattern lekanis.
H. with lid 0.065; d. 0.079; d. foot 0.051. Bowl with bent-up handles; sloping lid with large knob. Bowl glazed, red on foot; on lid, red and black bands, and zone of debased buds alternating black and red with intertwined stems.

POTTERY, ATTIC

282-3 (T1245). Black-glazed kylix with offset lip.
H. 0.073; d. 0.148; d. foot 0.064. The first in the series of Wiener Schalen (p. 160). Cf. particularly the example by the Yale Painter, *Hesperia*, V, 1936, p. 338, fig. 6, dated just after 480 B.C.

282-4 (T1244). Palmette lekythos, group i, red-ground.
H. 0.108; d. 0.035.

282-5 (T1247). The same.
H. 0.106; d. 0.0335.

GRAVE 283

Section 6 D. Pls. 41, 80, 111.

One of the adult graves among the tiny sarcophagi of the 266 cluster, and about contemporary with most of them. About 480-470 B.C.

Excavation number: 189.

Depth: 1.30.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.72; w. 0.615; d. 0.47; th. 0.07; stucco.

Cover: L. 1.84; w. 0.68; th. 0.14; strap holes; cracked.

Silt: 0.08.

Skeleton: nearly complete; head to south.

BRONZE

283-1 (T1774). Strigil, group i. Pl. 80.

P.l. 0.252; w. 0.028. Probably riveted. Blade in section deeply curved. One of the largest and earliest bronze strigils in the Cemetery (see the iron examples, 262-4 and 277-1).

283-2 (T1775). Object.

H. 0.014; d. 0.036. A flattened hemisphere of thin bronze with lower edges rolled back forming rim, and a circular hole at the top with rough edges. Cf. also 306-1, 322-2, and 481-2.

Similar objects have been found elsewhere: *Pera-chora*, I, p. 158, fig. 22, and pl. 61, no. 104; *Clara Rhodos*, VIII, p. 107, no. 5, fig. 94 (middle row, second from right); *Not. Scav.*, 1949, p. 150, fig. 7, no. 5. These, like ours, could well be the mouths of leather aryballoi. But see also *Mon. Ant.*, X, 1901, col. 264, fig. 13, a strigil which has a circular attachment at the end of the handle.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

283-3 (T1773). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A, group i.

H. 0.119; h. with handle 0.147; d. 0.111; d. foot 0.066.

283-4 (T1777). Unglazed lekanis, group i, large.
H. with lid 0.101; d. 0.144; d. foot 0.101. Very shallow bowl with wide reflex handles; sloping un-ridged lid with thin flat knob on thick stem.

POTTERY, ATTIC

283-5 (T1776). Black-glazed skyphos of Corinthian shape.

H. 0.096; d. 0.118; d. foot 0.071.

GRAVE 284

Section 6 D. Pls. 40, 110.

One of the 266 cluster of infant graves. For the significance of the stucco, see 285. About 480-470 B.C.

Excavation number: 165.

Depth: 1.35.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.617; w. 0.257; d. 0.235; th. 0.055; fine stucco.

Cover: L. 0.73; w. 0.38; th. 0.07.

Silt: 0.10.

Skeleton: entirely disintegrated; head east or west.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

284-1 (T1668). Pattern skyphos.

H. 0.05; d. 0.068; d. foot 0.043. Close-set continuous zigzag; red band.

284-2 (T1669). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A.
H. 0.102; h. with handle 0.13; d. 0.10; d. foot 0.07.
Early type of squat body; very wide mouth.

284-3 (T1667). Pattern lekanis.
H. with lid 0.078; d. 0.095; d. foot 0.05. Shallow bowl with glazed band below handle, red on foot. Deep lid with low knob; between red and glazed bands, groups of vertical zigzags.

POTTERY, ATTIC

284-4 (T1666). Palmette lekythos, group i, red-ground.

H. 0.125; d. 0.044. Late in group; very careless incision.

Cf. the three examples in the Academy grave, *Eργov, 1958, p. 10, fig. 6.

GRAVE 285

Section 6 D-E. Pls. 40, 110.

One of the great 266 cluster of infant graves. It is difficult to date the small cups even approximately, but they appear to belong to the first half of the fifth century, probably too late to have been the original offerings in a sarcophagus without stucco. If the offerings are from a primary burial, this must be one of the latest occurrences of an unstuccoed sarcophagus. Note, however, that 284 had excellent fine stucco, also typical of the sixth century, and see the discussion under 279 concerning re-use in this area.

Excavation number: 167.

Depth: 1.33.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.615; w. 0.26; d. 0.205; th. 0.05; no stucco.

Cover: L. 0.745; w. 0.32; th. 0.125.

Silt: 0.12.

Skeleton: entirely disintegrated; head east or west.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

285-1 (T1674). Pattern skyphos.

H. 0.036; d. 0.055; d. foot 0.033. Continuous zigzag; red and black bands.

285-2 (T1675). Pattern skyphos.

H. 0.038; d. 0.059; d. foot 0.037. Vertical zigzags; red and black bands.

GRAVE 286

Section 6 D. Pls. 41, 110.

One of the 266 cluster of children's graves. The shell and skyphos were found inside the pyxis. Perhaps first quarter of the fifth century.

Excavation number: 198.

Depth: 1.10.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.54; w. 0.225; d. 0.19; th. 0.055; stucco.

Cover: L. 0.67; w. 0.39; th. 0.065; cracked.

Silt: completely packed with earth.

Skeleton: no traces; head east or west.

SEA SHELL

286-1. Mussel shell.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

286-2 (T1788). Pattern skyphos.

H. 0.034; d. 0.055; d. foot 0.033. Continuous zigzag; glazed bands only.

286-3 (T1787). Powder pyxis with pattern decoration.

H. with lid 0.073; d. 0.10. Cover: on top, two series of grooves painted red; on wall, five narrow lines, below which a wide zone of reversing cone pattern (scalloped edges), each unit in an outlined pentagonal area; at lower edge, lines and row of dots; rim red. Box: black bands on wall; red on top of projecting base.

GRAVE 287

Section 6 D. Pls. 40, 110.

One of the 266 cluster of children's graves. Perhaps first quarter of the fifth century.

Excavation number: 185.

Depth: 1.00.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.625; w. 0.255; d. 0.23; th. 0.05; stucco.

Cover: L. 0.71; w. 0.425; th. 0.085.

Silt: packed with earth.

Skeleton: entirely disintegrated; head to east or west.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

287-1 (T1757). Pattern skyphos.

H. 0.035; d. 0.051; d. foot 0.028. Continuous zigzag; red and black bands.

287-2 (T1760). Pattern skyphos.

H. 0.038; d. 0.058; d. foot 0.036. Cone pattern; red and black bands; on bottom, raised ring with dots, black and red circles.

287-3 (T1758). Miniature beaked oinochoe.

H. with handle 0.103; d. 0.062; d. foot 0.042. Black-glazed; red line on edge of lip, neck, middle body, and foot; on shoulder red and white lines (wrw). The shape is basically the same as 254-1, of the late sixth century; the cut-away mouth of 287-3 is a later development, however.

287-4 (T1759). Kalathos.

H. 0.026; h. with handle 0.039; d. 0.042. Of unusual shape, a miniature with concave sides and rolled handle across the top; red on lip and handle; on wall broken key pattern.

Cf. the example found at the Academy, *Eργov, 1958, p. 10, fig. 6; and another, *Corinth*, XIV, p. 17, pl. 3, no. 14; also Ure, *Sixth*, p. 92, pl. 10, grave 115.

GRAVE 288

Section 6 D. Pls. 41, 110.

One of the 266 cluster of infant graves. This may be one of the latest of the group, first half of the fifth century B.C.

Excavation number: 169.

Depth: 1.25.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.405; w. 0.20; d. 0.17; th. 0.045; stucco.

Cover: L. 0.57; w. 0.37; th. 0.105; broken.

Silt: packed with earth.

Skeleton: completely disintegrated; head east or west.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

288-1 (T1678). Pattern skyphos.

H. 0.038; d. 0.056; d. foot 0.035. Buds at rim; red and black bands.

288-2 (T1679). Powder pyxis with pattern decoration.

H. 0.047; d. 0.075. Cover: on top, grooves around low central boss and on projecting upper edge; boss red, around it black tongue pattern, outside edge red; on wall, broad verticals, between them groups of vertical zigzags alternating with hourglass design, all in black. Box: black rings.

GRAVE 289

Section 6 D. Pls. 41, 110.

One of the 266 cluster of infant graves. Perhaps first quarter of the fifth century. The skyphos had apparently been placed on the knob of the lekaneis.

Excavation number: 197.

Depth: 1.10.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.405; w. 0.26; d. 0.215; th. 0.045; stucco.

Cover: L. 0.50; w. 0.34; th. 0.075; cracked.

Silt: 0.15.

Skeleton: no traces; head east or west.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

289-1 (T1786). Pattern skyphos.

H. 0.035; d. 0.052; d. foot 0.032. Continuous zigzag; two narrow bands of careless checker; above, wide band of red. Inside unglazed except for black line at rim, another on floor.

289-2 (T1785). Black-glazed lekaneis.

H. with lid 0.095; d. 0.11; d. foot 0.052. Deep bowl, reflexed band handles; red lines on wall and on reserved area at foot. Oddly shaped lid with inverted conical knob, sloping sides, and vertical edges; across top, and around knob, reserved streak (apparently lid dipped in glaze twice, once each side, and knob painted afterward).

GRAVE 290

Section 6 D. Pl. 110.

One of the 266 cluster of infant graves.

Excavation number: 196.

Depth: 1.17.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.425; w. 0.225; d. 0.165; th. 0.045; stucco.

Cover: L. 0.55; w. 0.325; th. 0.07.

Silt: 0.12.

Skeleton: no traces; head east or west.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

290-1 (T1784). Powder pyxis.

H. 0.045; est. d. 0.078. Only partly preserved; shape similar to 292-1. No decoration visible.

GRAVE 291

Section 6 D. Pls. 41, 90, 111.

One of the 266 cluster of infant graves. The skyphos was found on the knob of the lekaneis (cf. 289), the shell inside. About the middle of the first half of the fifth century.

Excavation number: 155.

Depth: 1.16.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.39; w. 0.20; d. 0.175; th. 0.045; stucco.

Cover: L. 0.54; w. 0.30; th. 0.095; cracked.

Silt: 0.09.

Skeleton: completely disintegrated; head east or west.

SEA SHELL

291-1. Found in lekaneis.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

291-2 (T1638). Pattern skyphos.

H. 0.041; d. 0.056; d. foot 0.033. Continuous zigzag, carelessly drawn; red and black bands.

291-3 (T1637). Pattern lekaneis. Fig. 16, Pl. 90.

H. with lid 0.093; d. 0.112; d. foot 0.062. Bowl: band below handles black, rim and foot red, floor inside painted with triple ring of black and small circle at center. Cover: inside knob, Z-pattern and red band, dots on edge; on domed surface, from knob outwards, cone pattern, black, red, and black bands; red at edge.

GRAVE 292

Section 6 D. Pls. 41, 111.

One of the 266 cluster of infant graves. Early fifth century.

Excavation number: 188.

Depth: 1.35.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.675; w. 0.28; d. 0.215; th. 0.045; stucco.

Cover: L. 0.95; w. 0.40; th. 0.095.

Silt: 0.12.

Skeleton: completely disintegrated; head east or west.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

292-1 (T1772). Powder pyxis with pattern decoration.

H. 0.076; d. 0.094. About a third missing. Box: red, black, and dotted bands; row of crosses. Cover: on top, rings of lines and dots and one of broken meander, edge red; on wall, top and bottom, red and black bands with narrow lines of checker pattern; in wide central zone, broad vertical red bands with irregular outline bordered each side by three black vertical zigzags.

Cf. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale, *CVA*, I, pl. 8, no. 2; a later version of the same design appears as late as the third quarter of the fifth century on a pyxis from the Potters' Quarter, KP 131 (shaped much like 293-1).

GRAVE 293

Section 6 D. Pls. 41, 111.

Probably one of the latest graves in the 266 infant cluster. About second quarter of the fifth century.

Excavation number: 203.

Depth: 1.38.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.43; w. 0.195; d. 0.135; th. 0.045; stucco.

Cover: L. 0.55; w. 0.33; th. 0.09.

Silt: packed with earth.

Skeleton: no traces; head to east or west.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

293-1 (T1820). Powder pyxis with pattern decoration. H. 0.04; d. 0.054. Very heavy rim at top and bottom of wall. Cover: row of Z-pattern between red and black bands; similar bands on side.

Cf. *Olynthus*, XIII, p. 388, no. 927, frontispiece and pl. 237.

GRAVE 294

Section 8 D. Pls. 42, 95, 111.

The last grave in the long line starting with 134 to the west (see 132, 316 for the sequence in this area; also 250), and with 300 the latest in the vicinity. The presence of a one-handler as the only drinking vessel in this period is unusual, but not significant in a disturbed grave; the only other Attic oinochoe was found in 300, less than a meter to the north. For the break in the west side of the cover, note the robbed graves 316 and 317 to the west, probably all part of the same disturbance. About 480-470 B.C.

Excavation number: 432.

Depth: 1.20.

Sarcophagus: L. 2.05; w. 0.61; d. 0.44; th. 0.075; stucco.

Cover: L. 2.23; w. 0.815; th. 0.13; strap holes; broken into on the west side.

Silt: 0.05.

Skeleton: disturbed, somewhat disintegrated; skull found in south end.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

294-1 (T3025). One-handed cup.

H. 0.052; d. 0.098. Exceptionally deep.

POTTERY, ATTIC

294-2 (T3021). Black-figured trefoil oinochoe. Pl. 95. H. 0.171; h. with handle 0.19; d. 0.097; d. foot 0.052. At neck, above ridge, short band of meander to r., between black lines. On body, long panel extending up onto shoulder; at top of panel, row of vertical lines; on sides, border of dots; below panel, red line

extending all around vase. Artemis walking to r., right hand about to lift arrow from quiver on back, left hand holding bow and second arrow far behind her. At right, tall black object (altar?). Red for fillet on head, stripes and hem of garment, center of bow; white for flesh and dots on peplos. The black underpainting for the right foot is further back than the foot as it was finally drawn in white.

Probably from the Athena Painter's shop, Beazley, *ABV*, pp. 524ff., Haspels, *ABL*, pp. 147ff. For the shape, cf. especially Louvre F 354, Pottier, pl. 86; *Mon. Ant.*, XXII, 1913, pl. 63, 4; Rhodes 12390, *Clara Rhodos*, IV, pp. 97f., figs. 83, 84 (*ABV*, p. 537, 5); and for the drawing, Mainz 94, *CVA*, I, pl. 38, 4, by the Red Line Painter (*ABV*, pp. 600ff.).

294-3 (T3023). Black-figured lekythos, white-ground. H. 0.124; d. 0.041. Deep calyx mouth, undeveloped "chimney." On shoulder, double series of rays; above scene, horizontal zigzag; below scene, wet-incised lines; edge of foot reserved. Sphinx seated on short column right, head turned back. On either side, figure seated on camp stool, draped, bearded, holding staff or rhyton in r. hand. Branches in field, fruit unattached. No red.

The Haimon group; see the examples listed by Beazley, *ABV*, p. 551.

294-4 (T3022). Pattern lekythos, red-ground.

H. 0.171; d. 0.062. A number of fragments missing. Standard cylinder, with plain foot. On shoulder, double series of rays; at top of body, wide band of staggered black and white dots; lower body black with wet-incised lines. On wide reserved area, five circumscribed black palmettes, horizontal, with white-outlined hearts, and outline of small white dots around whole palmette; at right side, inverted black flower.

Cf. Mainz, *CVA*, I, pl. 39, 1, and see references, pp. 40, 41. See also the three examples from the Stadium Street grave (Δελτίον, XI, 1927-1928, p. 91, fig. 1, bottom row left), attributed to the Haimon Painter's shop by Haspels (*ABL*, p. 133); very similar is the group from the Academy, *Εργον, 1958, p. 10, fig. 6.

294-5 (T3024). Pattern lekythos, red-ground.

H. 0.175; d. 0.062. Much of wall missing. As 294-4, but white hearts to palmettes, and foot in two degrees.

GRAVE 295

Section 8 D. Pls. 14, 43, 95, 111.

Part of the family series of graves beginning with 250. Note the similarity of 295-6 to the odd skyphoi in 300 and 333 of the same family group. One of the wealthiest fifth century graves. About 480-470 B.C.

Excavation number: 395.

Depth: 1.25.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.80; w. 0.57; d. 0.465; th. 0.07; stucco; lifting notches 0.22 from bottom.

Cover: L. 1.965; w. 0.74; th. 0.13; strap holes; under edge bevelled.

Silt: 0.07.

Skeleton: fairly well preserved; head to south, knees slightly bent.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

295-1 (T2848). Semi-glazed skyphos, group i. H. 0.084; d. 0.108; d. foot 0.057.

295-2 (T2859). One-handled cup. H. 0.035; d. 0.063. Exceptionally deep.

295-3 (T2845). Large trefoil oinochoe and lid. H. 0.124; h. with handle 0.149; d. 0.128; d. foot 0.084; w. lid 0.058. No incised verticals on shoulder.

POTTERY, ATTIC

295-4 (T2851). Black-figured cup-skyphos. H. 0.085; d. 0.131; d. foot 0.083. Deep bowl with curved walls; simple rim, cup handles, very large foot, slightly profiled. Red-ground. Between palmettes with many thin petals, three crudely drawn figures, draped, standing (the central figure on a podium? poet and two listeners with sticks?).

Ure's K-3 group: *Sixth*, p. 69, and *J.H.S.*, LII, 1932, p. 203; see also Beazley, *ABV*, pp. 579-581.

295-5 (T2854). Black-glazed cup-skyphos with concave lip. H. 0.088; d. 0.174; d. foot 0.105. Lower part of foot glazed.

295-6 (T2849). Black-glazed cup-skyphos of mastoid shape. H. 0.08; d. 0.124; d. foot 0.058. Rather high foot with very thin walls, narrow resting surface.

295-7 (T2852). Black-glazed kylix with offset lip. Fig. 20. H. 0.079; d. 0.137; d. foot 0.065.

295-8 (T2853). The same. H. 0.08; d. 0.137; d. foot 0.065.

295-9 (T2858). Black-glazed stemless kylix. H. 0.04; d. 0.10; d. foot 0.049. Very early example.

295-10 (T2846). Black-figured chimney lekythos. Pl. 95.

H. 0.198; d. 0.057. On shoulder, double series of rays; above scene, three rows of black dots; below scene, wet incised lines; top of foot and lower degree black. Two women, left and right, moving away from column, on which are suspended two masks of Dionysos, shown in profile; branches in field. White for flesh, details of garments, fillets on column, beards of masks. No red.

For other lekythoi with this subject, see Beazley, *ABV*, p. 553, nos. 392-394.

295-11 (T2857). Black-figured chimney lekythos. H. 0.159; d. 0.046. Shape and subsidiary decoration similar to that of **295-10**. Banquet scene with female musicians. White for women's flesh, banqueter's fillet, outline of cithara; no added red.

295-12 (T2855). Palmette lekythos, group i, red-ground.

H. 0.147; d. 0.046.

295-13 (T2856). Palmette lekythos, group ii, red-ground.

H. 0.116; d. 0.04.

295-14 (T2847). Pattern lekythos, white-ground.

H. 0.136; d. 0.042. Chimney mouth; on shoulder, double series of black rays on brown glaze; on upper edge of body band of brown glaze with key-pattern to right; at middle body, on white, five horizontal, circumscribed palmettes and tendrils; below, wet incised lines and black glaze. No added red.

295-15 (T2850). Black-glazed lekythos.

H. 0.193; d. 0.065. Much of one side missing. At base of neck, narrow reserved panel with tongues. Remainder of vase black except for edge of foot. No red lines visible.

From the shop of the Athena Painter: Haspels, *ABL*, p. 262, and Beazley, *Guglielmi*, p. 65, no. 79, pl. 18; see also *Arch. Anz.*, 1954, cols. 98f., no. 4, fig. 2; *Clara Rhodos*, III, p. 237, fig. 234.

GRAVE 296

Section 6 B. Pls. 41, 111.

Perhaps a late insertion into the **155** cluster, but also not too late to be part of the sequence, particularly since the skeleton is that of an elderly man. The choice of offerings seems to be old-fashioned; cf. those of the near-by **304**. Late first quarter of the fifth century, or beginning of the second.

Excavation number: 178.

Depth: 1.16.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.825; w. 0.565; d. 0.43; th. 0.08; stucco.

Cover: L. 1.94; w. 0.78; th. 0.15; strap holes.

Silt: 0.09.

Skeleton: adult male, about 60; complete; head to east.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

296-1 (T1713). Black-glazed skyphos with rays and heavy foot. Fig. 11.

H. 0.083; d. 0.10; d. foot 0.067.

296-2 (T1712). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type B.

H. 0.144; d. 0.128; d. foot 0.078. Unglazed. Unusually wide shoulder.

GRAVE 297

Section 7 C. Pls. 42, 111.

This grave, together with **350** and **399**, may be associated with the **250** series to the west; if **395** was re-used, the original burial would complete the east-west sequence; **297** is also nearly contemporary with **274**, and thus may alternatively belong to the more northern cluster (see **253**). About 475-465 B.C.

Excavation number: 384.

Depth: 1.00.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.76; w. 0.55; d. 0.425; th. 0.072; stucco.

Cover: L. 1.785; w. 0.695; th. 0.14; no strap holes. Silt: 0.025.

Skeleton: very disintegrated; head to south.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

297-1 (T2808). One-handled cup.

H. 0.05; d. 0.099.

297-2 (T2805). Large trefoil oinochoe with lid.

H. 0.158; h. with handle 0.176; d. 0.145; d. foot 0.09; w. lid 0.064.

297-3 (T2804). Black-glazed lekythos of archaic type.

H. 0.10; d. 0.044.

POTTERY, ATTIC

297-4 (T2809). Palmette kylix.

H. 0.065; d. 0.129; d. foot 0.063.

297-5 (T2803). Black-glazed kylix with concave lip.

H. 0.081; d. 0.145; d. foot 0.068.

297-6 (T2807). Black-figured chimney lekythos.

H. 0.171; d. 0.055. Double series of rays on shoulder; above scene, three rows of dots between lines; below scene, wet-incised lines. Symposium: man on couch; at l., two draped seated women, one with cithara; a third at r. No red, but lavish use of white.

Cf. **299-6**.

297-7 (T2806). Black-figured chimney lekythos.

H. 0.175; d. 0.055. Broken, part of surface missing. Subsidiary decoration as **297-6**, but meander to r. above scene. Woman mounting quadriga to r.; behind horses, one draped figure r.; at r., woman seated l. White for women's flesh and harness of horses. No red.

Haimon Group (see p. 162).

GRAVE 298

Section 6 D. Pls. **44**, 111.

One of the **266** cluster of infant graves, comparatively late and wealthy. About 480-470 B.C. To the south, at a depth of 1.20, was found Deposit **47**, with three palmette cups.

Excavation number: 204.

Depth: 1.38.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.605; w. 0.275; d. 0.225; th. 0.05; stucco.

Cover: L. 0.78; w. 0.43; th. 0.10.

Silt: 0.14.

Skeleton: no traces; head east or west.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

298-1 (T1825). Black-glazed miniature skyphos.

H. 0.041; d. 0.058; d. foot 0.033.

298-2 (T1824). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A.

H. 0.073; h. with handle 0.098; d. 0.07; d. foot 0.05. Squat body, in the early tradition.

298-3 (T1823). Pattern lekanis.

H. with cover 0.085; d. 0.115; d. foot 0.067. Unusual-

ly broad low foot on bowl; domed cover with low wide knob. On cover, widely spaced buds with interlocking stems and extended joined calyxes. Red and black bands on knob and edge of cover; black bands on bowl.

POTTERY, ATTIC

298-4 (T1822). Palmette lekythos, group i, red-ground.

H. 0.112; d. 0.036.

298-5 (T1826). Palmette lekythos, group i, red-ground.

H. 0.119; d. 0.036. Careless incision; cf. **284-4**.

298-6 (T1821). Palmette lekythos, group ii, red-ground.

H. 0.11; d. 0.037.

GRAVE 299

Section 6 D. Pls. E, **44**, 95, 111.

One of the **266** cluster of infant graves, one of the wealthiest and latest. Outside, at a depth of 1.25, near the northwest corner, were found two contemporary Attic skyphoi (**299-a**, **299-b**). If these belong to the grave, and they do not look like the usual deposit, they may be the overflow of offerings from the tiny, crowded sarcophagus. One of the few possible examples of outside offerings in the fifth century (see p. 85). About 475-465 B.C.

Excavation number: 211.

Depth: 1.33.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.63; w. 0.26; d. 0.21; th. 0.065; stucco.

Cover: L. 0.81; w. 0.415; th. 0.10.

Silt: 0.12.

Skeleton: no traces; head east or west.

EGGS

299-1. Remains of two eggs, one near easternmost lekythos (**299-6**) and one near skyphos in northwest corner.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

299-2 (T1846). Small trefoil oinochoe, group i.

H. 0.073; h. with handle 0.095; d. 0.069; d. foot 0.04. The earliest of the long series (pp. 132-133); note the unusual angular shoulder.

299-3 (T1845). Pattern lekanis. Fig. 16, Pl. E.

H. with lid 0.096; d. 0.136; d. foot 0.079. Several fragments missing. Lid with concave slope; only small reflex to handles. Bowl: in handle zone, broken meander, the units alternating red and black; below, three narrow lines (brb); foot red. Lid: Alternating red and black wide tongues; above and below, red and black lines; on knob, whirligig, six arms alternating red and black; edge red.

Published: *Art and Arch.*, XXIX, 1930, p. 265, fig. 24. The lekanis seems older than the other objects in

the grave: cf. 257–8. For the shape, see *Necrocorinthia*, p. 308, no. 920, fig. 148, certainly Late Corinthian.

POTTERY, ATTIC

299-4 (T1847). Black-glazed skyphos of Corinthian shape.

H. 0.052; d. 0.065; d. foot 0.039. One of the series of small vases in this class.

299-5 (T1850). The same.

H. 0.052; d. 0.067; d. foot 0.04.

299-6 (T1854). Black-figured chimney lekythos.

H. 0.129; d. 0.038. Replica of **297-6**.

299-7 (T1849). Black-figured lekythos, white-ground.

H. 0.11; d. 0.052. Several fragments missing. Shallow mouth, flat shoulder, very wide body, low disk foot. On shoulder, double series of rays; above scene, zigzag; below, wet-incised lines; black line on side of foot. Struggle for the tripod: at center, Apollo and Herakles; on either side, standing draped woman watching. No red.

The Haimon Group; cf. the slender lekythos, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale, *CVA*, II, pl. 87, nos. 7–9; and see also Beazley, *ABV*, p. 546 for others of the same subject in this group.

299-8 (T1852). Black-figured chimney lekythos, white-ground. Pl. 95.

H. 0.136; d. 0.04. On shoulder, double series of rays; above scene, small meander to right, between pairs of narrow lines; below scene, wet-incised lines; lower degree of foot black. Two silens, carrying large vessels, and two maenads, all to r.; in field, fruits(?) without branches.

Haimon Group; for the subject, cf. the cup, *Hesperia*, XV, 1946, pl. 46, no. 85 (*ABV*, p. 568, no. 660).

299-9 (T1853). Palmette lekythos, group ii, red-ground.

H. 0.119; d. 0.038.

299-10 (T1848). The same.

H. 0.119; d. 0.04.

299-11 (T1851). The same.

H. 0.118; d. 0.039.

OUTSIDE OFFERINGS

POTTERY, ATTIC

299-a (T1799). Black-glazed skyphos of Corinthian shape.

H. 0.049; d. 0.065; d. foot 0.036.

299-b (T1800). Black-glazed skyphos with torus foot.

H. 0.052; d. 0.063; d. foot 0.036. One vertical, one horizontal handle (as **D 11-d**).

GRAVE 300

Section 8 D. Pls. 44, 111.

This may be a continuation of the **132** line of graves which includes **294** and **316**; if so, the grave diggers

were forced to move north rather than across the soft area to the east. Note that all the vases are Attic, and that **300-2** is very similar to skyphoi in **295** and **333** not far to the north; see also **294** for the Attic oinochoe. About 470–460 B.C.

Excavation number: 429.

Depth: 1.12.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.705; w. 0.57; d. 0.405; th. 0.075; stucco.

Cover: L. 1.88; w. 0.72; th. 0.115; strap holes.

Silt: 0.06.

Skeleton: adult male, about 36; complete; head to south.

POTTERY, ATTIC

300-1 (T3007). Black-glazed skyphos of Corinthian shape.

H. 0.095; d. 0.121; d. foot 0.071. Unusually broad flat foot.

300-2 (T3010). Black-glazed cup-skyphos of mastoid shape.

H. 0.089; d. 0.136; d. foot 0.063. Inner edge of foot vertical; underside convex. Red line at join of foot.

300-3 (T3008). Palmette kylix.

H. 0.07; d. 0.134; d. foot 0.066.

300-4 (T3009). Black-glazed kylix with concave lip. Fig. 20.

H. 0.087; d. 0.165; d. foot 0.078. Very flat disk foot with convex edge; for the foot only, cf. Bloesch, *Formen*, pls. 35, 2, and 36, 1.

300-5 (T3005). Black-glazed kylix with offset lip.

H. 0.077; d. 0.144; d. foot 0.065.

300-6 (T3002). Round-mouthed oinochoe.

H. 0.155; d. 0.121; d. foot 0.08. Globular body, deep cup-shaped mouth, small handle joined to ring around neck; wide splayed foot. Purple line at lip, neck, edge of foot, and two at shoulder.

Cf. the Corinthian round-mouthed oinochoe Type B (pp. 136–137, and, in particular, **275-2**). See also Boulter, *Hesperia*, XXII, 1953, pl. 31, no. 47, and pp. 80, 81, with a full discussion of this shape in Athens, and references to this piece. Though the function of this kind of vase in Athens was no doubt that of a lekythos, at Corinth it was surely thought of as an oinochoe (see p. 134). Our jug has a more sloping shoulder and therefore earlier shape than that of Boulter's lekythos, which is dated 460–440 B.C.

300-7 (T3003). Black-figured chimney lekythos.

H. 0.175; d. 0.068. Unusual foot in two degrees with the upper part wider at the top. On shoulder, double series of rays; above scene, two rows of very small white connected dots; below scene, wet-incised lines. Woman (Ariadne) mounting chariot standing r.; behind horses, draped woman and Dionysos; at r., Hermes. White for women's flesh, two of the horses, wreath of Dionysos; red on harness.

The shape is the kind of chimney lekythos used by the Emporion and Haimon Painters, and the drawing belongs in the Haimon Group (p. 162).

300-8 (T3006). Pattern lekythos, white-ground.
H. 0.136; d. 0.058. Very shallow mouth and thin neck; extremely wide flat shoulder and heavy body; thin disk foot (cf. shape of **299-7**). On shoulder, two series of rays; at top edge of wall, two rows of fine dots; on body, five horizontal, circumscribed palmettes with tendrils; at each side, inverted flower. No added red.

Cf. *Musées du Cinquantenaire, Brussels, CVA, II (IIIJa)*, pl. 1, 7; and *Toronto, RHI*, p. 146, no. 333. A very similar piece is in *Boston, MFA*, 76.447.

300-9 (T3004). Pattern lekythos, red-ground.
P.h. 0.102; d. 0.04. Mouth and much of neck missing. On shoulder, double series of rays; at top of body two rows of dots; below, two palmettes, horizontal, pointing inwards; lower body black.

GRAVE 301

Section 9 B. Pls. *41*, 112.

One of the earlier tile graves, and earlier than any of the graves excavated in the vicinity except **166**. Above the grave was found an oinochoe, **X-191**. About 470-460 B.C.

Excavation number: 98.
Depth: 0.70.

Grave: L. 1.40; w. 0.55; d. 0.25; rubble-lined.
Tiles: two; each, L. 0.77; w. 0.58; th. 0.04; broken.
Fill: earth and stones.
Skeleton: almost entirely disintegrated; head east or west.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

301-1 (T1438). Black-glazed skyphos with rays and heavy foot.

H. 0.077; d. 0.095; d. foot 0.065.

301-2 (T1441). One-handled cup.

H. 0.048; d. 0.092.

301-3 (T1440). Unglazed flat-bottomed oinochoe.

H. 0.061; h. with handle 0.07; d. 0.067. The earliest example; neck and shoulder well defined.

POTTERY, ATTIC

301-4 (T1439). Pattern lekythos, red-ground.

H. 0.124; d. 0.042. Flaring mouth continuous with neck (modified chimney); flat shoulder; disk foot. Mouth, lower body, top of foot black. On shoulder, double series of thin rays; on upper body, between thin black lines, five horizontal, circumscribed palmettes; instead of tendrils, occasional small dots. Below, wet-incised line.

GRAVE 302

Section 6 D. Pls. *45*, *95*, 112.

One of the adult graves on the eastern edge of the great **266** cluster of infant burials. The closest infant

graves, however, are **303** and **322** to the north and east of **302**, somewhat removed from the main cluster. About 470-460 B.C.

Excavation number: 172.

Depth: 1.43.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.67; w. 0.545; d. 0.455; th. 0.065; stucco.

Cover: L. 1.865; w. 0.76; th. 0.15; strap holes.

Silt: 0.04.

Skeleton: much disintegrated (skull missing except for lower jaw); head to south.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

302-1 (T1694). Large trefoil oinochoe and lid.

H. 0.125; h. with handle 0.153; d. 0.137; d. foot 0.093; w. lid 0.067. Unusually broad flat shoulder without incision; colored lines as usual.

POTTERY, ATTIC

302-2 (T1695). Black-glazed cup-skyphos with concave rim.

H. 0.077; d. 0.12; d. foot 0.077. Deep cup; profiled foot, edge reserved.

302-3 (T1697). Black-glazed kylix with offset lip.

H. 0.071; d. 0.134; d. foot 0.069. Rather thick stem.

302-4 (T1698). Black-figured chimney lekythos.

H. 0.155; d. 0.046. On shoulder, two series of rays; above scene, three rows of dots between lines; below scene, wet-incised lines. Two dancing maenads; between them, another (Ariadne?) on mule walking r. Branches in field. White for flesh of women, and throat-line of mule. No red.

For the subject, see Beazley, *ABV*, p. 550, no. 307.

302-5 (T1696). Black-figured chimney lekythos, white-ground. Pl. 95.

H. 0.194; d. 0.057. On shoulder, double series of rays; above scene, two rows of dots on band of brown glaze; below scene, wet-incised lines. Nike standing, facing, head turned to her r., in each hand a torch; at either side, two large circumscribed palmettes. Purple-red used for Nike's fillet, edge of wings, edge of himation, and hearts of palmettes.

By the Emporion Painter: Haspels, *ABL*, p. 265, no. 44.

GRAVE 303

Section 6 D.

This small grave was perhaps originally part of the **266** infant cluster (but see also **302**), and may have been disturbed at the same time as the **229** group to the north, including the later, nearer graves **269**, **270**. If one considers the care with which the graves in the big cluster were made and furnished, the presence of the sandstone cover and the lack of offerings would suggest, if not robbery, a much later re-use of the sarcophagus and a lid borrowed from one of the geometric graves near by. The stucco on the box

precludes the possibility of the grave being of the same date as the neighboring sandstone coffin **111**, which, incidentally, was of the same size, and lacked a cover.

Excavation number: 213.

Depth: 1.33.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.44; w. 0.215; d. 0.23; th. 0.05; stucco.

Cover: L. 0.64; w. 0.39; th. 0.08; sandstone, unbroken. Silt: entirely filled with earth.

Skeleton: completely disintegrated; head north or south.

GRAVE 304

Section 6 B. Pls. **41**, 112.

Probably the latest grave in the **155** cluster. For the choice of objects, see **296**. Second quarter of the fifth century B.C.

In regard to the abnormal condition of the teeth of the skeleton, Dr. Frederick L. Whiting, D.D.S., of New York, wrote in a letter to Prof. Shear dated Nov. 20, 1929: "The superior maxilla # CLVII particularly is of great interest, for not only does it show an impacted third molar, but this wisdom tooth caused the impaction of the second molar. This second molar being unable to erupt normally, set up sufficient irritation in the floor of maxillary sinus above it to form a large inverted cone shaped osteoma or bone tumor. This osteoma fills a full third of the antrum cavity, and is caused directly by dental irritation."

Excavation number: 157.

Depth: 1.28.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.685; w. 0.505; d. 0.395; th. 0.065; stucco.

Cover: L. 2.05; w. 0.72; th. 0.12; strap holes.

Silt: 0.05.

Skeleton: very well preserved (for the teeth, see above); head to south.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

304-1 (T1657). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A, group i.

H. 0.103; h. with handle 0.133; d. 0.094; d. foot 0.064.

Glaze fired a mottled red and black; mouth and neck warped.

POTTERY, ATTIC

304-2 (T1658). Black-glazed cup-skyphos with concave lip.

H. 0.077; d. 0.14; d. foot 0.084. Very narrow lip.

GRAVE 305

Section 10 B. Pls. **41**, 112.

The earliest grave in the area, but in a narrow section of the excavation. Grave **343** to the north may suggest that it and **305** were part of a line running chronologically from the unexcavated area to the south. About 475-465 B.C.

Excavation number: 52.

Depth: 1.30.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.66; w. 0.53; d. 0.44; th. 0.075; stucco.

Cover: 0.177; w. 0.75; th. 0.125; strap holes.

Silt: 0.06.

Skeleton: young adult male, about 25; very well preserved; head to east (displaced).

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

305-1 (T1173). Black-glazed skyphos with rays and heavy foot.

H. 0.078; d. 0.091; d. foot 0.061.

305-2 (T1170). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type B.

H. 0.127; d. 0.122; d. foot 0.076. At shoulder, narrow white line either side of broad red band; another wide red band on lower body; foot red.

POTTERY, ATTIC

305-3 (T1171). Black-glazed skyphos of Corinthian shape.

H. 0.096; d. 0.119; d. foot 0.071.

305-4 (T1172). Black-glazed lekythos.

H. 0.127; d. 0.054. Double series of rays on shoulder; key pattern to right between thin black lines in reserved band at top of body; remainder black, with red line on lower part.

GRAVE 306

Section 12 B. Pls. **14**, **45**, 96, 112.

Part of the family line beginning with **238**. Note that this and the near-by **307** each has a red-figured lekythos (the only two found in the graves) and that each is decorated with a figure of Nike. About 465-455 B.C.

Excavation number: 66.

Depth: 1.33.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.87; w. 0.61; d. 0.47; th. 0.065; stucco.

Cover: L. 2.05; w. 0.76; th. 0.11; strap holes.

Silt: 0.05.

Skeleton: very well preserved; head to south (skull found in inverted position).

BRONZE

306-1 (T1257). Button (?).

P.h. 0.015; d. 0.037. Found near right shoulder of skeleton. Not certainly identified. This object, which is like the "top," **283-2**, may perhaps belong to grave **322**; and the button listed may not have been located in 1949.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

306-2 (T1253). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A, group i.

H. 0.133; h. with handle 0.156; d. 0.115; d. foot 0.072. Warped; roughly made.

POTTERY, ATTIC

306-3 (T1255). Black-glazed kylix with offset lip. H. 0.077; d. 0.145; d. foot 0.069. Wider rim than usual.

306-4 (T1256). Red-figured lekythos. Pl. 96.

H. 0.124; d. 0.052. On reserved neck and shoulder, double series of rays; at upper edge of body, all around, reserved band with meander to r., between black lines; below scene, reserved line. Nike flying to left, in r. hand hydria, in l., decorated phiale. Relief lines for all inner markings; thinned glaze for phiale. Blot on left sleeve.

A slight work by the Bowdoin Painter. See in general, Beazley, *ARV*, pp. 470 ff. The phiale would be metal, in shape much like the silver example from Achalgori, *Arch. Anz.*, 1938, col. 768, fig. 4; cf. also H. Lushey, *Die Phiale*, Bleicherode am Harz, 1939, fig. 31, a bronze phiale in Berlin.

306-5 (T1254). Black-glazed lekythos.

H. 0.149; d. 0.059. Double series of rays on the shoulder; at top of body, key pattern to r., between black lines. No added red.

GRAVE 307

Section 12 B. Pls. 14, 45, 96, 112.

The easternmost grave in the family series beginning with 238. For the red-figured lekythos as an offering, see 306, near by. About 465-455 B.C.

Excavation number: 68.

Depth: 1.48.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.69; w. 0.59; d. 0.047; th. 0.07; stucco.

Cover: L. 1.82; w. 0.78; th. 0.11; strap holes.

Silt: 0.05.

Skeleton: only partially preserved; head to south.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

307-1 (T1264). Large trefoil oinochoe and lid.

H. 0.138; h. with handle 0.155; d. 0.148; d. foot 0.096; w. lid 0.067. Unusually squat rounded body.

POTTERY, ATTIC

307-2 (T1267). Black-glazed cup-skyphos of mastoid shape.

H. 0.102; d. 0.127; d. foot 0.068. Two red lines at handles, two more on lower body; narrow reserved line at join of foot and body.

307-3 (T1263). Red-figured lekythos. Pl. 96.

H. 0.185; d. 0.067. Around neck, narrow band of ovolo; on shoulder three reserved palmettes (two circumscribed) with two buds and tendrils. Above and below scene, short band of meander to r. between black lines. Nike walking to right, with hands poised as if holding some object, but perhaps praying; to r., altar. Relief lines throughout.

Published: *Art and Arch.*, XXIX, 1930, p. 264, fig. 23. Belonging to the group of lekythoi associated with the Painter of London E 342 (*ARV*, p. 463); by

letter Sir John Beazley kindly informs me that the vase is perhaps from the painter's own hand, and compares it particularly to the amphora, Munich 2341, *CV4*, II, pl. 68, nos. 1, 2 (*ARV*, p. 460, no. 24).

307-4 (T1265). Palmette lekythos, group ii, red-ground.

H. 0.143; d. 0.05.

307-5 (T1266). The same.

H. 0.143; d. 0.05.

GRAVE 308

Section 12 B. Pls. 14, 45, 112.

Part of the family series beginning with 238, and lying between the clearly related graves 306 and 307. A short distance from the northwest corner was found Deposit 8, perhaps the remains of a child's burial in the family group. Note the exceptional orientation of the skeleton. *Ca.* 465-455 B.C.

Excavation number: 67.

Depth: 1.32.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.75; w. 0.58; d. 0.46; th. 0.07; stucco.

Cover: L. 1.88; w. 0.74; th. 0.14.

Silt: 0.16.

Skeleton: almost completely disintegrated; head to north.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

308-1 (T1258). Large trefoil oinochoe.

H. 0.102; h. with handle 0.123; d. 0.107; d. foot 0.07.

Very small mouth and neck; no incisions on shoulder.

POTTERY, ATTIC

308-2 (T1260). Black-glazed kylix with offset lip.

H. 0.079; d. 0.14; d. foot 0.065.

308-3 (T1262). The same.

H. 0.08; d. 0.141; d. foot 0.066.

308-4 (T1261). Palmette lekythos, group ii, red-ground.

H. 0.151; d. 0.053.

308-5 (T1259). Palmette lekythos, group ii, white-ground.

H. 0.131; d. 0.046.

GRAVE 309

Section 12 B. Pl. 112.

It seems improbable that the single skyphos found in this grave comprises the total offerings (note the broken cover). If the vase belongs, it dates the grave to about the middle of the fifth century.

Grave 309 is one of a group found robbed, perhaps in the nineteenth century (but see 258); the other certain examples are 310-313. See also 314 to the south. In the periphery are a number of graves which show considerable signs of disturbance, although the groups of offerings appear to be intact or partially so: 272, 273, 280, and perhaps 491 to the north, and 275, 282, and 489 to the east.

Excavation number: 34.
 Depth: 1.45.
 Sarcophagus: L. 0.92; w. 0.335; d. 0.27; th. 0.06;
 stucco.
 Cover: L. 1.15; w. 0.57; th. 0.10; broken.
 Silt: packed with earth.
 Skeleton: much disturbed and disintegrated; frag-
 ments of skull at east.

POTTERY

309-1 (T1064). Semi-glazed skyphos with heavy foot.
 H. 0.082; d. 0.091; d. foot 0.061. Not certainly
 identified; perhaps as **335-1**.

GRAVE 310

Section 12 B. Pl. 15.

Part of the group of robbed graves in Section 12 B
 (see **309**). There is no way of ascertaining the dates
 of this grave and the following. They may range
 anywhere from the end of the sixth century (the date
 of the neighboring burials, **251** and **258**) down to the
 later part of the fifth century.

Excavation number: 58.
 Depth: 1.35.
 Sarcophagus: L. 1.415; w. 0.56; d. 0.46; th. 0.075;
 stucco.
 Cover: L. 1.52; w. 0.68; th. 0.12; broken.
 Silt: 0.16.
 Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to south.

GRAVE 311

Section 12 B.

One of the **309** group of robbed graves. Above the
 grave were found several sherds: fragment of Siana
 cup (**X-253 bis**), and also some scraps of kraters, a
 neck fragment much like **X-255** and a bit of lower
 body preserving a few rays.

Excavation number: 59.
 Depth: 1.40.
 Sarcophagus: L. 1.68; w. 0.50; d. 0.42; th. 0.065;
 stucco.
 Cover: L. 1.84; w. 0.70; th. 0.12; broken.
 Silt: 0.22.
 Skeleton: poorly preserved; head to south.

GRAVE 312

Section 12 B.

One of the **309** group of robbed graves. For other
 graves without a cover, see **258**, also in this vicinity,
 but with its pots; and **333** far to the north.

Excavation number: 60.
 Depth: 1.47.
 Sarcophagus: L. 0.68; w. 0.36; d. 0.22; th. 0.05;
 stucco.
 Cover: missing.
 Silt: packed with earth and stones.
 Skeleton: no traces; head east or west.

GRAVE 313

Section 12 B.

One of the **309** group of robbed graves; empty of
 offerings, but less disturbed than the others.

Excavation number: 61.
 Depth: 1.47.
 Sarcophagus: L. 1.66; w. 0.55; d. 0.42; th. 0.065;
 stucco.
 Cover: L. 1.75; w. 0.64; th. 0.12; broken.
 Silt: 0.08.
 Skeleton: fairly well preserved; head to east.

GRAVE 314

Section 12 B.

Presumably to be dated to the end of the sixth or
 the very beginning of the fifth century, since it lies
 between **259** and **251**, and is part of the **238** series
 which progresses regularly from west to east. The
 disturbance which is apparent in **309-313** probably
 accounts for the lack of pots, in spite of the fact that
 the cover was found unbroken.

Excavation number: 70.
 Depth: 1.50.
 Sarcophagus: L. 1.72; w. 0.53; d. 0.535; th. 0.07;
 stucco.
 Cover: L. 1.84; w. 0.70; th. 0.13.
 Silt: 0.35.
 Skeleton: well preserved; head to south.

GRAVE 315

Section 5 D-E.

From the fact that eggshells were found, it seems
 likely that the burial dates after the middle of the
 fifth century B.C. The chances are very good, in view
 of the broken cover, that all objects except the egg
 or eggs were removed in the same operation as the
 rifling of **229** etc. to the south. For the possibility of
 re-use, see p. 78; the sarcophagus shows no early
 features, however.

Excavation number: 137.
 Depth: 1.36.
 Sarcophagus: L. 1.87; w. 0.55; d. 0.435; th. 0.08;
 stucco.
 Cover: L. 1.95; w. 0.76; th. 0.125; strap holes;
 broken.
 Silt: 0.14.
 Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to east.

GRAVE 316

Section 8 D.

Part of the long **132** family line. Since the graves
 appear to progress from west to east, these two
 burials, **316** and the neighboring **317**, also robbed,
 may be dated between the period of **189** at the west
 and **294** at the east, i.e., in the late sixth or early
 fifth century.

Robbed, probably in recent times, and probably
 along with **317-319** in a single operation. Other signs

of this same disturbance may perhaps be seen in the peripheral graves **189**, **294**, **333**. Note the second small robbed area (**204ff.**) to the west.

Excavation number: 427.

Depth: 1.30.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.675; w. 0.64; d. 0.50; th. 0.08; stucco.

Cover: P. l. 1.35; w. 0.79; th. 0.14; broken away at north end.

Silt: filled with earth.

Skeleton: no traces; head north or south.

GRAVE 317

Section 8 D.

One of the robbed graves in the **316** group; originally part of the **132** family line. The presence of the pins suggests, like the position in the sequence, a date no later than the early fifth century. That they were not taken with the other objects is an indication that the disturbance occurred at some time after the pins had rusted into a valueless condition.

Excavation number: 428.

Depth: 1.00.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.45; w. 0.46; d. 0.38; th. 0.07; stucco.

Cover: P.l. 1.60; w. 0.67; th. 0.11; north end broken away.

Silt: 0.08.

Skeleton: rather disintegrated; head to south.

IRON

317-1 (T3001). Two pins.

Disintegrated. One probably had an oval head and a knob on the upper part of the stem.

GRAVE 318

Section 8 D.

The easternmost grave in the long line beginning with **202** (for the family group, see **130**). Presumably robbed at the same time as **316** and **317**.

Excavation number: 435.

Depth: 0.95.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.725; w. 0.59; d. 0.455; th. 0.075; stucco.

Cover: L. 1.92; w. 0.78; th. 0.12; strap holes; broken into at south end and west side.

Silt: 0.215.

Skeleton: disturbed; disintegrated; head to south.

GRAVE 319

Section 8 D.

Like **318**, once part of the **130** family line, and robbed in recent times.

Excavation number: 433.

Depth: 1.00.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.70; w. 0.585; d. 0.445; th. 0.065; stucco.

Cover: L. 1.78; w. 0.755; th. 0.12; strap holes; broken into in middle.

Silt: 0.105.

Skeleton: disturbed; disintegrated; head to south.

GRAVE 320

Section 11 B. Pl. 46.

One of a line of graves, possibly a family group (see **331**). All the vases were found in the western half of the grave. Second quarter of the fifth century.

Excavation number: 7.

Depth: 1.18.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.75; w. 0.27; d. 0.20; th. 0.05; stucco.

Cover: L. 0.92; w. 0.45; th. 0.095.

Silt: 0.11.

Skeleton: entirely disintegrated; head east or west.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

320-1 (T609). Small black-glazed skyphos.

H. 0.061; d. 0.073; d. foot 0.039. Very narrow foot.

320-2 (T608). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A.

H. 0.083; h. with handle 0.105; d. 0.083; d. foot 0.056. Squat, archaic-looking body, but deep, more developed mouth.

320-3 (T604). Black-glazed lekaneis.

H. with lid 0.078; d. 0.099; d. foot 0.063. Very small reflex handles, close to wall; large knob with a wide horizontal rim around large depression, and a ring at the base. Probably one pair of adjusting marks.

POTTERY, ATTIC

320-4 (T606). Skyphos with palmettes.

H. 0.051; d. 0.069; d. foot 0.038. In shape, derived from the Hermogenean class (see p. 153). Between handles, row of sketchy palmettes alternating with white vertical strokes, all resting on a row of closely set thick white dots. Red line below handle zone, another at join of foot.

320-5 (T605). Black-glazed skyphos with torus foot. H. 0.062; d. 0.078; d. foot 0.044. Walls sharply curved.

320-6 (T607). Black-glazed skyphos with torus foot. H. 0.063; d. 0.078; d. foot 0.048.

320-7 (T610). Black-glazed lekythos.

H. 0.105; d. 0.042. Red line just below shoulder, another on lower body.

320-8 (T611). The same.

H. 0.103; d. 0.041.

GRAVE 321

Section 10 B. Pl. 46.

The earliest grave in a small group with two children's graves, **342** and **370**, and the large **359** and perhaps **355**; see also **326**. All the pots were found in the west half of the grave except for the oinochoe which was near the head. One meter north of the grave, at a depth of 0.50 m., were found two oinochoai, X-161 and X-167; between **321** and **355** were

X-156 and X-168, a cup and an oinochoe. About 465-455 B.C.

Excavation number: 3.

Depth: 1.00.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.65; w. 0.58; d. 0.43; stucco.

Cover: L. 1.80; w. 0.65; th. 0.14.

Silt: a small amount.

Skeleton: fairly well preserved; hands probably crossed at waist; head to east.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

321-1 (T568). One-handled cup.

H. 0.045; d. 0.093.

321-2 (T569). The same.

H. 0.045; d. 0.099.

321-3 (T572). The same.

H. 0.043; d. 0.095.

321-4 (T573). Large trefoil oinochoe with lid.

H. 0.11; h. with handle 0.127; d. 0.113; d. foot 0.075; w. lid 0.058. Reserved area above foot.

POTTERY, ATTIC

321-5 (T571). Black-glazed skyphos of Corinthian shape.

H. 0.095; d. 0.114; d. foot 0.065. Reserved zone above foot.

321-6 (T570). Palmette lekythos, group ii, white-ground.

H. 0.165; d. 0.051.

GRAVE 322

Section 6 D. Pls. 47, 81, 112.

Near the large grave **302** and perhaps a later addition to the family group which is notable for the great **266** cluster of infant graves to the west. Note that one of the two strigils has the archaic form of cylindrical handle and that there is a unique object, a strigil cleaner. About 460-450 B.C.

Excavation number: 173.

Depth: 1.16.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.83; w. 0.325; d. 0.243; th. 0.07; stucco.

Cover: L. 0.99; w. 0.49; th. 0.15; no strap holes.

Silt: 0.13.

Skeleton: almost entirely disintegrated; head north or south.

EGGS

322-1. Remains of probably two eggs. Found under the kylix **322-7** in the middle of the grave.

BRONZE

322-2 (T1703). Strigil. Pl. 81.

L. 0.186; w. 0.021. Cylindrical handle ending in disk and pierced knob; narrow blade. The "top" mentioned in the excavation records has not been identified, but may be an object like **283-2** (see also **306-1**).

322-3 (T1705). Strigil, group i. Fig. 9, Pl. 81.

L. 0.174; w. 0.16.

322-4. Strigil cleaner. Pl. 81.

L. 0.024; w. 0.017. Oval, slightly concave piece. Found near the handle of **322-2**.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

322-5 (T1700). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A.

H. 0.083; h. with handle 0.107; d. 0.09; d. foot 0.066. Squat, very rounded body.

POTTERY, ATTIC

322-6 (T1699). Black-glazed kylix with offset lip.

H. 0.073; d. 0.132; d. foot 0.062.

322-7 (T1705 *bis*). Black-glazed kylix with offset lip.

H. 0.068; d. 0.131; d. foot 0.061. As **322-6**, but with sloping foot; in shape a bit earlier (note the worn glaze).

322-8 (T1701). Black-glazed, deep-bodied kylix.

H. 0.083; d. 0.121; d. foot 0.059.

322-9 (T1702). Black-glazed stemless kylix.

H. 0.03; d. 0.077; d. foot 0.038. Very wide rim.

322-10 (T1704). Palmette lekythos, group iii, red-ground.

H. 0.124; d. 0.042. The earliest of group iii.

GRAVE 323

Section 5 D. Pls. 47, 95, 112.

The presence of such a late grave group in an area of small early graves might suggest re-use (see **279**); but the sarcophagus is of the standard type showing no early features. For a possible sequence of the large graves in the section, see **254**. The hands were placed in a position typical of early interments, and pins were found at the shoulders, early practices at variance with the up-to-date coffin and offerings. About 460-450 B.C.

Excavation number: 134.

Depth: 1.45.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.65; w. 0.56; d. 0.485; th. 0.07; stucco.

Cover: L. 1.96; w. 0.73; th. 0.12; strap holes; cracked. Silt: 0.08.

Skeleton: rather disintegrated; head to east.

BRONZE

323-1 (T1572). Pin.

Disintegrated. Of fine wire. At one shoulder.

323-2 (T1573). Pin.

Disintegrated. Of fine wire. At other shoulder.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

323-3 (T1568). Large trefoil oinochoe and lid.

H. 0.14; h. with handle 0.155; d. 0.146; d. foot 0.094; w. lid 0.064. Shoulder band wrwrw; other lines as usual (pp. 130-132). Above foot partial (and probably accidental) reserved area.

POTTERY, ATTIC

323-4 (T1566). Black-glazed kylix with offset lip.
H. 0.069; d. 0.14; d. foot 0.064.

323-5 (T1567). Black-glazed, deep-bodied kylix.
H. 0.091; d. 0.136; d. foot 0.065.

323-6 (T1570). Black-figured chimney lekythos. Pl. 95.
H. 0.189; d. 0.058. On shoulder, double series of rays. Above scene, meander right between double lines; below scene, wet-incised lines. Amazonomachia: falling Amazon, kneeling l., head turned r.; at l., mounted warrior to r.; at r., foot soldier. In field, branches with fruit. White wreath (vertical line between two rows of dots) on shields of Amazon and foot soldier; white also for her flesh, decoration of garment, all helmets; and fruit on branches. No added red.

By the Beldam Painter: Haspels, *ABL*, p. 267, no. 30.

323-7 (T1569). Palmette lekythos, group iii, red-ground.
H. 0.165; d. 0.054.

323-8 (T1571). Palmette lekythos, group iii, white-ground.
H. 0.134; d. 0.048.

GRAVE 324

Section 11-12 B. Pls. 47, 95.

The southernmost and probably the earliest in a line of graves (see **331**). The oinochoe was found at the left shoulder of the skeleton, the lekythos between the thighs, and the kylikes by the left ankle; the skeleton was extended, with arms straight at sides, skull fallen to right shoulder. Above the grave, at the southeast corner, was found Deposit **19**. About 460-450 B.C.

Excavation number: 31.

Depth: 1.55.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.71; w. 0.575; d. 0.49; th. 0.065; stucco.

Cover: L. 1.88; w. 0.75; th. 0.11.

Silt: 0.05.

Skeleton: well preserved, head to east.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

324-1 (T813). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A, group ii. Fig. 14 A.
H. 0.132; h. with handle 0.16; d. 0.125; d. foot 0.078. On shoulder, white palmette with long tendrils.

POTTERY, ATTIC

324-2 (T815). Black-glazed, deep-bodied kylix.
H. 0.10; d. 0.135; d. foot 0.063. Reserved band around upper stem; disk foot, flat underneath with small conical indentation in center.

324-3 (T816). Black-glazed, deep-bodied kylix.
H. 0.092; d. 0.129; d. foot 0.059.

324-4 (T814). Black-figured lekythos. Pl. 95.
H. 0.211; d. 0.07. On shoulder, double series of rays;

above scene, meander right between double lines; below scene, wet-incised lines. Sacrificial procession: woman carrying ritual basket on her head, walking r.; following her, draped man with thymiaterion, followed in turn by cow led by third man. In field, branches with fruit. White for woman's flesh, outline of men's robes, thymiaterion, cow's horns, tail, and fillets, fruit on branches; no added red.

By the Beldam Painter: Haspels, *ABL*, p. 267, 15. For the subject, see the example by the Gales Painter in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, No. 13.195 (Caskey-Beazley, I, no. 14; *ARV*, p. 30, no. 1).

GRAVE 325

Section 11 B. Pls. 48, 95.

Placed next to **324** and the second in the **331** line of graves. The oinochoe was by the right side of the skull, the lekythoi by the right arm, and the remainder in the center and somewhat west of center; the skeleton was extended, arms by the sides. Note the preponderance of Attic vases. About 460-450 B.C.

Excavation number: 23.

Depth: 1.70.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.52; w. 0.45; d. 0.375; th. 0.065; stucco.

Cover: L. 1.72; w. 0.73; th. 0.12.

Silt: 0.065.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to east.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

325-1 (T758). Large trefoil oinochoe with lid.

H. 0.13; h. with handle 0.154; d. 0.148; d. foot 0.098; w. lid 0.062. Shoulder lines wrwrw; reserved band above foot.

POTTERY, ATTIC

325-2 (T763). Black-glazed skyphos with torus foot.
H. 0.086; d. 0.106; d. foot 0.069.

325-3 (T765). Black-glazed skyphos with torus foot.
H. 0.10; d. 0.122; d. foot 0.076. One vertical, one horizontal handle; broad foot flat on top, rounded outer edge reserved.

325-4 (T764). Black-figured cup-skyphos.

H. 0.075; d. 0.123; d. foot 0.061. "Pinchbase" cup with offset lip and broad short stem. In white-ground figured zone, each side, Dionysos reclining l., gesturing at a goat which stands right, with head turned away; in field, branches with fruit; many-petalled handle palmettes with open hearts.

Closest in shape are two examples from Rhitsona, Ure, *Sixth*, pp. 71 f., pl. 22, 108.6 and 139.40 (Beazley, *ABV*, p. 566, nos. 622 and 623), of the Haimon Group. For style, cf. *Hesperia*, XV, 1946, pl. 47, nos. 96-106 (*ABV*, p. 580, nos. 1 ff.), connected with the Lañcut Group.

325-5 (T762). Palmette kylix.

H. 0.066; d. 0.125; d. foot 0.062. Thick foot with slightly profiled edge, the underside flat and the

hollow in center cylindrical rather than conical. Palmettes with heavy, rounded petals.

325-6 (T759). Black-figured chimney lekythos. Pl. 95. H. 0.188; d. 0.057. On shoulder, two series of rays; above scene, meander between thin lines; below, wet-incised lines. Maenad between two youths dancing to right. Red for decoration of garments; white for woman's flesh, fillets, and patterns on garments (note the elaborate border on the maenad's skirt).

By the Beldam Painter: Haspels, *ABL*, p. 269, no. 71.

325-7 (T760). Palmette lekythos, group iii, red-ground.

H. 0.125; d. 0.043.

325-8 (T761). The same.

H. 0.135; d. 0.045.

GRAVE 326

Section 10 A-B. Pl. 48.

This partially underlay the tile grave **368**. No. **326**, with the graves in the immediate vicinity (**347**, **365**, **368**, **410**, **438**, and Deposit **16**) may perhaps be related to the same family group as the small **321** complex to the southwest. The vases were clustered at the west end, except for the oinochoe which was near the head. This is the earliest grave containing a coin. About 460-450 B.C.

Excavation number: 2.

Depth: ca. 1.00.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.58; w. 0.50; d. 0.415; stucco.

Cover: L. 1.79; w. 0.63.

Silt: probably about 0.15.

Skeleton: partially preserved, somewhat disturbed; head at east.

COIN

326-1 (G 12). Corinth, 400-350 B.C.

AR obol. Diam. 8 mm.; wt. 0.4 gms.

Obv. Pegasus with pointed wing, flying l.; beneath, ♀. *Rev.* Trident upwards (symbol not visible). *BMC* Corinth, p. 48, no. 395, pl. 6, no. 13. Concerning the date, see p. 122.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

326-2 (T565). Large trefoil oinochoe with lid.

H. 0.122; h. with handle 0.133; d. 0.123; d. foot 0.085; w. lid 0.059.

POTTERY, ATTIC

326-3 (T564). Black-glazed skyphos of Corinthian shape.

H. 0.102; d. 0.124; d. foot 0.069. Graffito on the bottom (Fig. 22).

With this graffito and that of **326-5**, cf. Amyx, "An Amphora with a Price Inscription—Hearst Collection," *University of California Publications in Classical Archaeology*, Vol. I, p. 190, and note 117; and H. R. W. Smith, *CVA*, San Francisco, I, pp. 26, 27. Our vases are too insignificant to have had a

lekythos offered as a tie-in sale. And as there are two similar graffiti in the one grave, it seems much more likely that the ligature stands for the owner's name. For several owner's marks in a single grave, see *J.H.S.*, VI, 1885, pp. 372 ff., lots 218, 243-244.

326-4 (T562). Black-glazed, deep-bodied kylix. H. 0.077; d. 0.117; d. foot 0.058.

326-5 (T563). The same.

H. 0.079; d. 0.122; d. foot 0.06. On the underside of the foot, graffito (Fig. 22).

326-6 (T566). Ivy lekythos.

H. 0.208; d. 0.064. Chimney mouth; meander between narrow lines at upper edge of body; otherwise normal ivy lekythos. The Beldam Painter's only patterned chimney lekythos: Haspels, *ABL*, pp. 181 and 268, no. 52.

326-7 (T561). Palmette lekythos, group iii, red-ground.

H. 0.153; d. 0.051.

GRAVE 327

Section 8 C. Pl. 47.

Adjoining grave **278**, and, with a second large grave, **396**, comprising a small isolated cluster. The pots were all crowded into the northwest corner. About 460-450 B.C.

Excavation number: 430.

Depth: 1.00.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.513; w. 0.225; d. 0.185; th. 0.05; stucco.

Cover: L. 0.61; w. 0.365; th. 0.075.

Silt: completely filled with earth.

Skeleton: no traces; head north or south.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

327-1 (T3013). Pattern skyphos.

H. 0.052; d. 0.069; d. foot 0.038. Vertical zigzags at rim.

327-2 (T3014). Small trefoil oinochoe, group i.

H. 0.078; h. with handle 0.097; d. 0.068; d. foot 0.04. Shoulder sharply offset from body.

327-3 (T3012). Unglazed lekane, group i. Fig. 16.

H. with lid 0.073; d. 0.098; d. foot 0.058. One handle, part of one side missing. On top of lid, twisted loop handle.

Cf. *Olynthus*, XIII, nos. 638, 956 A and B, pl. 221, also Corinthian, all from the same house.

POTTERY, ATTIC

327-4 (T3011). Palmette lekythos, group iii, red-ground.

H. 0.125; d. 0.042.

GRAVE 328

Section 13 C. Pls. 45, 112.

One of the adult graves near the cluster of late infant burials at the south end of the excavation,

near the road wall. Probably related are the large graves **366**, **381**, **391**, and perhaps **409**; the group may have extended to the west. About the middle of the fifth century or slightly earlier.

Excavation number: 144.

Depth: 1.35.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.60; w. 0.53; d. 0.44; th. 0.065; stucco; corner notches.

Cover: L. 1.78; w. 0.715; th. 0.135; strap holes.

Silt: 0.04.

Skeleton: complete; head to east.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

328-1 (T1603). Semi-glazed skyphos with heavy foot. H. 0.076; d. 0.096; d. foot 0.061.

328-2 (T1601). Large trefoil oinochoe.

H. 0.076; h. with handle 0.094; d. 0.088; d. foot 0.069. Very squat body with two red lines on lower part; no incision on shoulder.

POTTERY, ATTIC

328-3 (T1602). Black-glazed, deep-bodied kylix.

H. 0.085; d. 0.127; d. foot 0.064.

328-4 (T1604). Black-glazed lekythos.

H. 0.136; d. 0.051. Red line at shoulder, another on lower body.

GRAVE 329

Section 13-14 C. Pls. 49, 112.

One of two small children's graves near **328**, **329** partly underlying the tile grave **360**; a bit removed from the tight **332** cluster of infant burials to the north, but about contemporary. About 460-450 B.C.

Excavation number: 145.

Depth: 1.70.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.83; w. 0.50; d. 0.22; th. 0.06; stucco; corner notches.

Cover: L. 0.96; w. 0.46; th. 0.10; no strap holes.

Silt: 0.02.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to east.

EGG

329-1. The remains apparently of one egg. Found between **329-4** and **-8**.

BRONZE

329-2 (T1614). Earring or earrings.

Disintegrated. Curved fragments of fine wire. Found near skull.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

329-3 (T1612). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A.

H. 0.081; h. with handle 0.103; d. 0.078; d. foot 0.057. Roughly made with sharply defined shoulder and heavy ridge around mouth. Glaze mottled red and black; no added color.

POTTERY, ATTIC

329-4 (T1606). Black-figured skyphos.

H. 0.071; d. 0.095; d. foot 0.052. Red-ground; in

handle zone, between black palmettes, male figure apparently kneeling before woman with rhyton seated l.

The shape is Hermogenean; the drawing of Beazley's Lañcut Group (*ABV*, pp. 576ff.). For the subject, *ABV*, p. 578, no. 52.

329-5 (T1605). Black-figured skyphos. Fig. 11.

H. 0.067; d. 0.094; d. foot 0.052. White-ground, otherwise replica of **329-4**.

329-6 (T1611). Black-glazed skyphos of Corinthian shape.

H. 0.068; d. 0.081; d. foot 0.045. No rays.

329-7 (T1608). Black-glazed kylix with offset lip.

H. 0.07; d. 0.135; d. foot 0.059. Bluish cast to glaze. Inside of handles and adjoining wall entirely glazed.

329-8 (T1607). Wide-mouthed oinochoe.

H. 0.066; h. with handle 0.072; d. 0.072. Glaze fired red and black; possibly not Attic.

The Corinthian example, **392-3**, is closer than **329-8** to the usual Attic shape. For such a jug in use, perhaps as a kyathos, see, e.g., the Douris cup in Florence, *CVA*, III, pl. 90.

329-9 (T1609). Palmette lekythos, group iii; red-ground.

H. 0.131; d. 0.0425.

329-10 (T1610). The same.

H. 0.13; d. 0.044.

329-11 (T1613). Black-glazed lekythos.

H. 0.102; d. 0.0415. Very flat shoulder. Red line just below shoulder.

GRAVE 330

Section 4 C. Pls. 49, 113.

One of the few sarcophagi and one of the few fifth century graves in the northern part of the Cemetery; see **129**. This may possibly be a secondary burial in an older coffin; early features are the in-between size, the unusually thick walls, and also perhaps the colored stucco. On the southeast corner of the cover was found Deposit **26**. About 460-450 B.C.

Excavation number: 240.

Depth: 1.37.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.01; w. 0.41; d. 0.35; th. 0.075; mottled, ochre-colored stucco.

Cover: L. 1.20; w. 0.57; th. 0.12; strap holes.

Silt: 0.205.

Skeleton: poorly preserved; head to south.

EGG

330-1. Shell of one egg, found near kylix.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

330-2 (T2175). Small black-glazed skyphos.

H. 0.051; d. 0.075; d. foot 0.04. Found at foot of grave.

330-3 (T2179). The same.

H. 0.052; d. 0.075; d. foot 0.036. Found completely broken at foot of grave with **330-2**.

- 330-4** (T2176). Black-glazed stemless kantharos.
H. 0.093; h. with handles 0.114; d. 0.114; d. foot 0.08.
Grayish buff clay; black glaze almost entirely disappeared. Oddly-shaped kantharos with shallow narrow bulge below handles and immediately above foot. Two red lines at rim, two more on bulge, and red on entire outer surface of foot. A heavy fabric which may possibly be Corinthian. For the shape, cf. the later Attic examples, *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, pp. 276f.
- 330-5** (T2172). Large trefoil oinochoe with lid.
H. 0.109; h. with handle 0.122; d. 0.106; d. foot 0.078; w. lid 0.054.

POTTERY, ATTIC

- 330-6** (T2173). Black-glazed kylix with concave lip.
H. 0.081; d. 0.144; d. foot 0.067. Edge of foot profiled as in kylikes with offset lip. Cf. Bloesch, *Formen*, pl. 36, 5.
- 330-7** (T2174). Palmette lekythos, group iii, red-ground.
H. 0.127; d. 0.044.
- 330-8** (T2177). The same.
H. 0.128; d. 0.044.
- 330-9** (T2178). Black-glazed lekythos.
H. 0.10; d. 0.041. Red on top of mouth; two red lines at shoulder, one on lower body.
- 330-10** (T2171). Black-glazed lekythos.
H. 0.103; d. 0.041. Key pattern to right at shoulder; red line on lower body.

GRAVE 331

Section 10 B. Pl. 50.

This is the northernmost of a line of graves which may have continued in the undug section beyond. The line is unlike others in the Cemetery (e.g., **238**) in that the oldest graves are at both the north and south ends of the line and the graves grow later as they progress inward; it would seem that there were two family groups, one from south to north (**324**, **325**, **337**, **345**), the other from north to south (**331**, **320**, **341**, **351**). The children of the southern group may be represented by graves **346**, **349**, **354**, and perhaps Deposits **11**, **13**, **19**. All the graves are more nearly contemporary than is usual, probably less than twenty-five years separating the earliest and latest. The slightly later graves to the east could be further additions to one or both parts of the line.

The vases in **331** were all found in the middle and west part of the grave except for the oinochoe which apparently rested upright on the chest of the skeleton. The earliest grave with a lamp. About 460-450 B.C.

Excavation number: 8.

Depth: 0.90.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.57; w. 0.48; d. 0.37; stucco.

Cover: L. 1.70; w. 0.76; th. 0.13.

Silt: 0.12 (minimum; at east end).

Skeleton: fairly well preserved; head to east.

BRONZE

- 331-1** (T619). Fragments. Found not far from the right shoulder. Probably the head of a pin, possibly with iron chain. See also **264-1**.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

- 331-2** (T618). Large trefoil oinochoe.
H. 0.115; h. with handle 0.13; d. 0.107; d. foot 0.066.
- 331-3** (T617). Small trefoil oinochoe, group i.
H. 0.049; h. with handle 0.06; d. 0.045; d. foot 0.026.
Unglazed. Found under kylix.
- 331-4** (T613; CL 1532). Lamp, Type V.
L. 0.087; h. 0.023; d. 0.071. Signs of burning on nozzle.
Published: *Corinth*, IV, ii, p. 138, no. 93.

POTTERY, ATTIC

- 331-5** (T612). Black-glazed stemless kylix.
H. 0.044; d. 0.128; d. foot 0.05.
- 331-6** (T616). Palmette lekythos, group iii, red-ground.
H. 0.13; d. 0.047.
- 331-7** (T614). Palmette lekythos, group iii, white-ground.
H. 0.133; d. 0.046.
- 331-8** (T615). The same.
H. 0.162; d. 0.052.

GRAVE 332

Section 13 B. Pls. 45, 112.

Probably the earliest in a cluster of children's graves, which included also **389**, **390**, **392**, **393**, **449**, as well as Deposit **12**. The group is notable for the presence of the libation deposit, **D 49** (p. 86). It is likely that the infant burials are to be associated with the contemporary adult graves to the south. The furniture of all these graves is characterized by the presence of a lekane. The two examples in **332** might suggest twin infants, although the sarcophagus is very tiny and of normal shape. About the middle of the fifth century.

Excavation number: 80.

Depth: 0.95.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.405; w. 0.18; d. 0.165; th. 0.05; stucco.

Cover: L. 0.50; w. 0.30; th. 0.07.

Silt: completely filled with earth.

Skeleton: completely disintegrated; head east or west.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

- 332-1** (T1330). Unglazed lekane, group i. Fig. 16.
H. with lid 0.071; d. 0.092; d. foot 0.057.
- 332-2** (T1331). Unglazed lekane, group i.
H. with lid 0.081; d. 0.095; d. foot 0.051. Handles bent up; unridged lid. A single adjusting mark on bowl only; the cover is of a different color from the bowl and fits poorly, and appears to have been made for another bowl.

GRAVE 333

Section 8 D. Pls. 50, 113.

A tiny sarcophagus in the 130 line of graves. Later than any of the near-by burials; but quite possibly related to 318 and 319 which, before they were robbed, perhaps held offerings contemporary with those of 333. Note that the rare cup-skyphos, 333-9, is very similar to those in 300 to the south and 295 to the north. A very wealthy grave, and the question arises how there was room for the infant as well as the offerings. The cover may have been removed during the 316-319 disturbance, but the pots would more likely have been left by the robbers if the lid had disappeared at an earlier time. See 258, also with pots and no cover. About 455-445 B.C.

Excavation number: 423.

Depth: 0.90.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.57; w. 0.245; d. 0.185; th. 0.055; stucco.

Cover: missing.

Silt: completely filled with earth.

Skeleton: no traces; head east or west.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

333-1 (T2984). Pattern skyphos.

H. 0.04; d. 0.049; d. foot 0.028. Horizontal zigzag. A worn and old-fashioned offering (see also 333-3).

333-2 (T2982). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A, group iii.

H. 0.085; d. 0.078; d. foot 0.051. No added color.

333-3 (T2989). Black-glazed lekythos of archaic type.

H. 0.083; d. 0.041.

333-4 (T2980). Pattern pyxis.

H. with lid 0.097; d. 0.13. Low cylindrical box with thickened rim and lower edge; on rim, three vertical, double-loop handles. Conical lid with knob flat on top. Horizontal red and black bands on bowl (center band wide, red), dots on handles and rim. On cover, three black rings on top and dots on edge of knob; around knob, zone of broken meander and another of Z-pattern bordered by red and black bands.

This, and the one other example, 338-3, resemble in decoration the later pattern lekanides, and the lid is close to that of a lekanis. A few fragments were found in a well at Corinth, *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 282, fig. 20, nos. 101-103, and pp. 285 ff. Cf. also the example, Leipzig 4758, *CVA*, I, pl. 35, 5, 6; and K.A. Neugebauer, *Antiken in deutschem Privatsbesitz*, Berlin, 1938, no. 146, pl. 61.

333-5 (T2992). Unglazed lekanis, group i.

H. with lid 0.069; d. 0.082; d. foot 0.049. Plain knob. One pair of adjusting marks.

POTTERY, ATTIC

333-6 (T2983). Black-figured skyphos.

H. 0.073; d. 0.095; d. foot 0.052. Hermogenean shape

(p. 153). Red-ground. Both sides: between seven-petalled palmettes, silhouette figures to right, a man, apparently unarmed except for something (shield?) on his left arm, striking helmeted warrior with shield fleeing, looking back (god and giant?).

The subject occurs on "pinchbases" in the Lañcut Group (Beazley, *ABV*, p. 578, nos. 43-45); for the shape in this Group, *ABV*, p. 576.

333-7 (T2991). Black-figured skyphos.

H. 0.07; d. 0.094; d. foot 0.053. As 333-6, but on one side, Herakles with club attacking kneeling warrior, with helmet and shield.

333-8 (T2985). Black-glazed skyphos with torus foot.

H. 0.053; d. 0.072; d. foot 0.044. Very small, and with unusually narrow lower body.

333-9 (T2981). Black-glazed cup-skyphos of mastoid shape.

H. 0.085; d. 0.107; d. foot 0.064. Splayed foot; underside of vase convex.

333-10 (T2994). Black-glazed stemless kylix.

H. 0.032; d. 0.08; d. foot 0.03. Excellent blue-black glaze. Very small ring foot. Very similar to *Hesperia*, V, 1936, p. 337, fig. 7 (P5137); XXII, 1953, pl. 29, nos. 36, 37.

333-11 (T2993). Black-figured lekythos.

H. 0.107; d. 0.045. Very short broad body. On shoulder, double series of rays; above scene, row of short vertical lines; below scene, wet-incised lines. Charioteer with goad driving quadriga to right; female figure (Athena?) behind horses; goal post at right. White for charioteer's robe, flesh of woman, harness decoration and manes of horses, and goal post.

333-12 (T2987). Black-figured lekythos.

H. 0.12; d. 0.04. Surface worn. Modified chimney mouth, very tapering body. On shoulder, double series of rays; above scene, three rows of dots between fine lines; quadriga standing right, male (?) charioteer; behind horses, draped figure with cithara (Apollo?). Red and white details.

333-13 (T2986). Palmette lekythos, group iii, red-ground.

H. 0.109; d. 0.042.

333-14 (T2988). Palmette lekythos, group iii, white-ground.

H. 0.108; d. 0.042.

333-15 (T2990). Black-glazed lekythos.

H. 0.094; d. 0.04. Below shoulder, meander to right, and two black lines.

GRAVE 334

Section 6 D. Pls. 49, 113.

Just to the north of the large grave 283 on the north edge of the great 266 cluster of infant graves. Closer in date to the other peripheral children's burials, as 336 and 344 to the southeast, and possibly to the robbed graves to the north (note the similarity

of the vases to those in Deposit 9 near the empty **232**). About 455–445 B.C.

Excavation number: 199.

Depth: 1.13.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.65; w. 0.28; d. 0.265; th. 0.06; stucco.

Cover: L. 0.77; w. 0.40; th. 0.07.

Silt: 0.12.

Skeleton: almost entirely disintegrated; head east or west.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

334–1 (T1806). Pattern skyphos.

H. 0.028; d. 0.037; d. foot 0.018. Miniature; continuous zigzag at rim; red and black bands.

334–2 (T1809). Pattern skyphos.

H. 0.025; d. 0.04; d. foot 0.022. Miniature; buds at rim; red and black bands.

334–3 (T1812). Black-glazed cup-skyphos of mastoid shape.

H. 0.064; d. 0.093; d. foot 0.046. The one Corinthian copy of the Attic shape (see p. 156).

334–4 (T1801). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type B.

H. 0.094; d. 0.093; d. foot 0.064. Incurved mouth; red lines.

334–5 (T1804). Powder pyxis with pattern decoration.

H. with lid 0.049; d. 0.065. Very tall, top and bottom edges projecting; on top of lid, zigzag (degenerate cone pattern?) between red and black lines; on wall, red and black bands. Lid found in **334**–8, the box on the north side.

334–6 (T1803). Unglazed lekanis, group i.

H. with lid 0.066; d. 0.084; d. foot 0.05. Handles pointed and bent up.

POTTERY, ATTIC

334–7 (T1808). Black-glazed stemless kylix.

H. 0.038; d. 0.092; d. foot 0.049. Shallow bowl with simple rim; thick torus foot, edge reserved.

334–8 (T1811). The same.

H. 0.038; d. 0.089; d. foot 0.048.

334–9 (T1815). The same.

H. 0.038; d. 0.089; d. foot 0.047.

334–10 (T1802). Palmette lekythos, group iii, red-ground.

H. 0.112; d. 0.042.

334–11 (T1813). The same.

H. 0.113; d. 0.042.

334–12 (T1805). The same.

H. 0.112; d. 0.042.

334–13 (T1814). The same.

H. 0.109; d. 0.042.

334–14 (T1810). Palmette lekythos, group iii, white-ground.

H. 0.112; d. 0.42.

334–15 (T1807). The same.

H. 0.112; d. 0.042.

GRAVE 335

Section 12 A-B. Pls. 45, 113.

The only grave of its period in the area; **275** etc. to the southwest are about a quarter century earlier, and the immediately surrounding graves at least that much later. Late second quarter of the fifth century.

Excavation number: 46.

Depth: 1.17.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.84; w. 0.58; d. 0.46; th. 0.07; stucco.

Cover: L. 1.93; w. 0.68; th. 0.11.

Silt: 0.08.

Skeleton: very well preserved; head to east.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

335–1 (T1126). Semi-glazed skyphos with heavy foot. H. 0.08; d. 0.10; d. foot 0.057.

335–2 (T1125). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A, group i.

H. 0.129; h. with handle 0.158; d. 0.117; d. foot 0.075. A late example, still with colored lines, but thick rim on lower edge of lip.

POTTERY, ATTIC

335–3 (T1127). Palmette lekythos, group iii, red-ground.

H. 0.132; d. 0.045.

GRAVE 336

Section 6 D. Pls. 49, 113.

Perhaps a late addition to the family group which also included the great **266** cluster of infant burials. The near-by graves are all early, and the closest adult grave of about the same period is **302** to the northwest.

Five vases were found outside the grave, **336**-a and **336**-e at the west, at the level of the lid, the others at the south, about 0.30 m. deeper. The vases inside and out must be approximately contemporary, and those outside were found close enough to the sarcophagus to suggest offerings for **336**, possibly a simple overflow from such a small grave (but cf. the still smaller **333**). The presence of a krater rim near by (**X**-262) and the greater depth of the vases at the south may indicate a separate burial, on the other hand. The character of the group, however, is that of neither a grave nor a libation group.

Middle of the fifth century or slightly earlier.

Excavation number: 170.

Depth: 1.40.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.69; w. 0.27; d. 0.215; th. 0.055; stucco.

Cover: L. 0.80; w. 0.40; th. 0.065; broken.

Silt: 0.01.

Skeleton: very disintegrated; head to south.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

336-1 (T1688). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A.
H. 0.076; h. with handle 0.098; d. 0.068; d. foot
0.043. Very small mouth, sloping shoulder; no color;
cf. **344-5** and **349-3**.

336-2 (T1682). Unglazed lekaneis, group i.
H. with lid 0.07; d. 0.081; d. foot 0.05. Knob with
thin rim and truncated cone in center.

POTTERY, ATTIC

336-3 (T1680). Black-glazed skyphos with torus foot.
H. 0.078; d. 0.094; d. foot 0.063.

336-4 (T1681). Pattern lekythos.
H. 0.092; d. 0.038. White-ground; five horizontal,
circumscribed palmettes, with short tendrils. For the
kind of pattern, see **294-4**.

336-5 (T1686). The same.
H. 0.097; d. 0.038.

336-6 (T1685). Pattern lekythos.
H. 0.102; d. 0.041. White-ground; three horizontal
palmettes with short tendrils; meander below shoulder.

336-7 (T1684). Black-glazed lekythos.
H. 0.105; d. 0.038. Broken meander below shoulder;
red line on lower body. Traces of white on neck.

OUTSIDE OFFERINGS

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

336-a (T1663). Black-glazed skyphos.
H. 0.079; d. 0.096; d. foot 0.065. In shape very close
to **336-3**; probably Corinthian, possibly Attic.

336-b (T1692). Black-glazed skyphos.
H. 0.057; d. 0.071; d. foot 0.042. Small. Much like
339-1.

336-c (T1691). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A.
H. 0.073; h. with handle 0.096; d. 0.078; d. foot
0.059. Much like **320-2**; mouth as **335-2**.

336-d (T1690). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type B.
H. 0.071; d. 0.075; d. foot 0.055. As **381-1**, but
stouter.

336-e (T1662). Baby-feeder with pattern decoration.
Pl. 90.
H. 0.063; d. 0.067; d. foot 0.048. Skyphos-shaped
body with top enclosed; vertical inner rim around
five concentric rows of small holes; heavy foot (as
skyphoi, p. 124). Concentric rings of red and black
on top; ends of handles and spout glazed; in handle
zone, debased palmette-lotus pattern, with central
petal of lotus red; below, bands of red and black;
foot black outside, red inside.

Published: *Art and Arch.*, XXIX, 1930, p. 265, fig.
25. Cf. *Necrocorinthia*, no. 1528 A (Copenhagen, *CVA*,
III, pl. 99, no. 23); and Heidelberg 148, *CVA*, I, pl.
19, no. 10.

GRAVE 337

Section 11 B. Pl. 51.

For the position of this grave in the line of family
burials, see **331**. The number of eggs found and the
presence of the small bit of wood are unusual. No
explanation can be offered for the small bone record-
ed as found in the handle of each of two lekythoi and
one of the skyphoi. The vases were all found along
the south side of the sarcophagus, the lekythoi at the
left shoulder, the oinochoe in the palmette kylix at
the waist, and the eggs around the skyphoi in the
southwest corner; the branch was in the northeast,
close to the right shoulder. Middle of the fifth century.

Excavation number: 17.

Depth: 1.50.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.65; w. 0.55; d. 0.51; th. 0.08;
stucco.

Cover: L. 1.90; w. 0.76; th. 0.14.

Silt: 0.15.

Skeleton: fairly well preserved; head to east.

EGGS

337-1. Remains of four or five eggs.

WOOD

337-2 (T698). Small branch of tree. Non-coniferous
tree, resinous, aromatic. Examined in 1928 by Profes-
sors Foster and Rankin of Princeton University. For
the use of grapevines in Attic graves, and for refer-
ences to olive branches and origan, see *Ath. Mitt.*,
XVIII, 1893, pp. 184ff.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

337-3 (T688). Semi-glazed skyphos with heavy foot.
H. 0.073; d. 0.093; d. foot 0.061.

337-4 (T692). Large trefoil oinochoe with lid.
H. 0.12; h. with handle 0.138; d. 0.118; d. foot
0.078; w. lid 0.058. Shoulder lines wrwrw; reserved
area above foot.

POTTERY, ATTIC

337-5 (T691). Black-glazed skyphos with torus foot.
H. 0.099; d. 0.116; d. foot 0.09.

337-6 (T689). Black-glazed skyphos of Corinthian
shape.

H. 0.094; d. 0.118; d. foot 0.066. Entirely glazed
except for lower edge of foot and underside; handles
thick for this shape.

337-7 (T693). Palmette kylix.
H. 0.062; d. 0.13; d. foot 0.065.

337-8 (T699). Black-glazed, deep-bodied kylix.
H. 0.087; d. 0.128; d. foot 0.059.

337-9 (T695). Palmette lekythos, group iii, red-
ground.

H. 0.16; d. 0.053.

337-10 (T697). Palmette lekythos, group iii, white-
ground.

H. 0.13; d. 0.034.

337-11 (T694). Ivy lekythos.

H. 0.154; d. 0.053.

337-12 (T696). The same.

H. 0.16; d. 0.054.

GRAVE 338

Section 9 B. Pls. 52, 113.

Much earlier than the adjoining **425**, which is also a child's burial; nearly contemporary graves are in the **352** line at some distance to the east, with the robbed graves **374** and **376** lying between. Mid-fifth century.

Excavation number: 94.

Depth: 1.00.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.56; w. 0.24; d. 0.20; th. 0.05; stucco.

Cover: L. 0.66; w. 0.365; th. 0.06.

Silt: entirely filled with earth.

Skeleton: completely disintegrated; head north or south.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

338-1 (T1425). Unglazed skyphos.

H. 0.044; d. 0.057; d. foot 0.034.

338-2 (T1426). Small trefoil oinochoe, group ii.

H. 0.069; h. with handle 0.085; d. 0.064; d. foot 0.041.

338-3 (T1427). Pattern pyxis.

H. with lid 0.045; d. 0.052. Miniature of the same kind of pyxis as **333-4**, but three reflex handles attached to rim, bent slightly outward. On cover, red and black bands and row of Z-pattern; on bowl, dots at rim, red and black bands on wall.

Cf. *Clara Rhodos*, IV, p. 117, and fig. 112, p. 121.

338-4 (T1423). Unglazed lekanis, group i.

H. with lid 0.072; d. 0.11; d. foot 0.065. Knob with truncated cone inside. One pair of adjusting marks.

POTTERY, ATTIC

338-5 (T1424). Black-glazed kantharos.

H. 0.048; h. with handles 0.054; d. 0.118; d. foot 0.04. Karkhesion: very shallow cup with wide, flaring rim, flat bottom. See Ure, *Black-glaze*, p. 12.

338-6 (T1421). Palmette lekythos, group iii, red-ground.

H. 0.135; d. 0.047.

338-7 (T1422). Palmette lekythos, group iii, white-ground.

H. 0.135; d. 0.047.

GRAVE 339

Section 4 C. Pls. 52, 113.

One of the few sarcophagi of the classical period in the north part of the Cemetery (see **129**). There is no reason to suspect this of being a secondary burial except for the prevalence of cheap containers in this area and the possibility of re-use in **330**. An early

example of the typical child's grave group with lekanis and no oinochoe. Mid-fifth century.

Excavation number: 237.

Depth: 1.45.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.545; w. 0.235; d. 0.175; th. 0.054; stucco.

Cover: L. 0.70; w. 0.37; th. 0.11.

Silt: entirely filled with earth.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to east.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

339-1 (T2168). Black-glazed skyphos.

H. 0.062; d. 0.075; d. foot 0.046.

339-2 (T2166). Unglazed lekanis, group i.

H. with lid 0.155; d. 0.175; d. foot 0.075. Large vase with band handles; disk knob on long stem; gently rounded steps on lid. A forerunner of group ii.

POTTERY, ATTIC

339-3 (T2167). Black-glazed cup-skyphos with concave lip.

H. 0.077; d. 0.117; d. foot 0.072.

339-4 (T2170). Pattern lekythos.

H. 0.094; d. 0.04. Red-ground; meander to right below shoulder; below, three horizontal, circumscribed palmettes with short tendrils.

339-5 (T2169). Pattern lekythos.

H. 0.109; d. 0.04. White-ground; two horizontal, circumscribed palmettes with dots instead of tendrils.

GRAVE 340

Section 7-8 D. Pls. 52, 113.

This grave may follow the family group **250**, **261** and **295**, and if so, the series perhaps continued with **388**, **395**, **401**, and Deposits **15**, **21** to the east; see also **297**. Mid-fifth century.

Excavation number: 383.

Depth: 1.30.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.84; w. 0.66; d. 0.49; th. 0.065; stucco.

Cover: broken in small fragments by roots of grapevine. Silt: 0.09.

Skeleton: fairly well preserved; head to south.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

340-1 (T2799). Semi-glazed skyphos, group i.

H. 0.09; d. 0.113; d. foot 0.065.

340-2 (T2802). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A, group iii. Fig. 14 A.

H. 0.097; h. with handle 0.12; d. 0.095; d. foot 0.059. On shoulder, white ivy leaf.

POTTERY, ATTIC

340-3 (T2798). Black-glazed kylix with offset lip.

H. 0.07; d. 0.136; d. foot 0.062. Foot with vertical edge; the whole vase completely glazed.

340-4 (T2801). Black-glazed kylix with offset lip.

H. 0.073; d. 0.13; d. foot 0.06. Foot with sloping edge, no profiling; the whole vase entirely glazed.

340-5 (T2797). Ivy lekythos.
H. 0.155; d. 0.051.

340-6 (T2800). Ivy lekythos, small.
H. 0.12; d. 0.04. Taller, more cylindrical than the other small ivy lekythoi.

GRAVE 341

Section 11 B. Pl. 51.

For the position of this sarcophagus in the line of family graves, see **331**. The skeleton was noticeably shorter than the sarcophagus, and all the vases were heaped in the west end. Note the large number of skyphoi. Mid-fifth century, or slightly earlier.

Excavation number: 10.

Depth: 1.30.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.71; w. 0.57; d. 0.48; stucco.

Cover: L. 1.84; w. 0.74; th. 0.13.

Silt: 0.04.

Skeleton: well preserved; length about 1.30; head to east.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

341-1 (T630). Semi-glazed skyphos, group i.
H. 0.084; d. 0.108; d. foot 0.064. Exceptionally wide body.

341-2 (T631). The same.
H. 0.085; d. 0.11; d. foot 0.066.

341-3 (T633). Rounded skyphos.
H. 0.084; d. 0.089; d. foot 0.053. Red lines below handles; reddened reserved area under handles.

341-4 (T634). Rounded skyphos.
H. 0.076; d. 0.086; d. foot 0.05. The usual form (p. 127).

341-5 (T635). Rounded skyphos.
H. 0.078; d. 0.087; d. foot 0.051. Entirely glazed except underneath.

341-6 (T637). Large trefoil oinochoe with lid.
H. 0.108; h. with handle 0.13; d. 0.119; d. foot 0.077; w. lid 0.048. Shoulder lines wrwrw; narrow reserved band above foot.

POTTERY, ATTIC

341-7 (T636). Palmette lekythos, group iii, red-ground.
H. 0.13; d. 0.047.

341-8 (T629). Ivy lekythos.
H. 0.154; d. 0.053. Unusually stout body and large ivy leaves; among the earliest in the series.

341-9 (T632). The same.
H. 0.158; d. 0.053.

GRAVE 342

Section 10 B. Pl. 51.

For the family group, see grave **321**. The egg, strigil and four vases were found at the west end, **342-3**, -5, -12 recorded in an upright position; the remaining pots were along the south side, with

342-11 upright at the southeast corner. Mid-fifth century.

Excavation number: 6.

Depth: 1.00.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.78; w. 0.29; d. 0.23; stucco.

Cover: L. 0.90; w. 0.43; th. 0.09.

Silt: entirely packed with earth.

Skeleton: almost completely disintegrated; head east or west.

EGG

342-1. Shell of one egg.

BRONZE

342-2 (T594). Strigil, group ii. Fig. 9.
L. 0.18; w. 0.019. The earliest of the group, with a short handle and a ridge around the top of the blade.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

342-3 (T590). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A, group iii.
H. 0.103; h. with handle 0.122; d. 0.098; d. foot 0.066.

342-4 (T586). Banded miniature lekythos.
P.h. 0.059; d. 0.043.

POTTERY, ATTIC

342-5 (T593). Red-figured skyphos.
H. 0.084; d. 0.105; d. foot 0.052. "Glaux" of standard type with one vertical, one horizontal handle; very small thick torus foot. Very fine dots on the owl. Closest to Johnson's group VII, *A.J.A.*, LIX, 1955, p. 121, pl. 36, fig. 25.

342-6 (T587). Black-glazed skyphos of Corinthian shape.
H. 0.063; d. 0.08; d. foot 0.043.

342-7 (T589). Black-glazed skyphos with torus foot.
H. 0.07; d. 0.081; d. foot 0.05. Very tall and rounded, close to Corinthian form in proportions.

342-8 (T585). Palmette lekythos, group iii, red-ground.
H. 0.128; d. 0.043.

342-9 (T595). Ivy lekythos.
H. 0.155; d. 0.052.

342-10 (T591). Ivy lekythos, small.
H. 0.095; d. 0.037.

342-11 (T592). The same.
H. 0.096; d. 0.038.

342-12 (T588). Black-glazed lekythos.
H. 0.11; d. 0.043. On shoulder, ring of dots above widely spaced rays; below shoulder, two red lines, another on lower body.

GRAVE 343

Section 10 B. Pls. 54, 113.

Above the lid were found two white-ground lekythoi of Corinthian fabric, X-214, X-215. Grave **343** was found in a narrow area of the excavation, but with

305, 407, etc., may be part of a larger family cluster. The lack of strap holes and the neat break across the cover are suggestive of re-use. See **407** and **437** near by. Mid-fifth century.

Excavation number: 51.

Depth: 1.30.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.52; w. 0.46; d. 0.39; th. 0.05; stucco.

Cover: L. 1.77; w. 0.62; th. 0.11; broken; no strap holes.

Silt: 0.07.

Skeleton: well preserved; head to east.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

343-1 (T1168). One-handled cup.

H. 0.045; d. 0.092.

343-2 (T1166). Large trefoil oinochoe with lid.

H. 0.115; h. with handle 0.138; d. 0.12; d. foot 0.083; w. lid 0.059. Neck tapering down to dripping; shoulder lines wrw.

POTTERY, ATTIC

343-3 (T1169). Black-glazed cup-skyphos with concave lip.

H. 0.098; d. 0.146; d. foot 0.079. Very wide lip, splayed foot; under handles reserved area marked with petal-shaped spot of glaze. Probably, but not certainly, Attic.

343-4 (T1167). Palmette lekythos, group iii, white-ground.

H. 0.13; d. 0.048.

GRAVE 344

Section 6 D. Pls. 52, 91, 113.

The latest of four small graves (see also **303**, **322**, and **336**) to the east of the large **302**, on the edge of the great **266** cluster. Mid-fifth century.

Excavation number: 156.

Depth: 1.18.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.71; w. 0.295; d. 0.24; th. 0.043; stucco.

Cover: L. 0.75; w. 0.395; th. 0.08.

Silt: packed with earth.

Skeleton: completely disintegrated; head north or south.

EGG

344-1. Shell of perhaps one egg.

BRONZE

344-2 (T1650). Strigil, group iii. Fig. 9.

P. l. 0.16; w. 0.022. Very early example (see p. 94). On the upper part of the handle, a palmette lightly incised. Cf. *Olynthus*, X, p. 178, no. 550, from a grave approximately contemporary with **344**.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

344-3 (T1641). Unglazed skyphos.

H. 0.042; d. 0.057; d. foot 0.032.

344-4 (T1647). One-handled cup.

H. 0.048; d. 0.092.

344-5 (T1645). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A.

H. 0.071; h. with handle 0.09; d. 0.068; d. foot 0.044. Very small mouth, sloping shoulder; no color. Cf. **336-1**.

344-6 (T1643). Unglazed lekane, group i.

H. with lid 0.112; d. 0.141; d. foot 0.103. Large, with band handles; shallow bowl, many narrow steps on lid, disk knob with deep conical hollow. Two pairs of adjusting marks.

344-7 (T1640). Miniature bowl.

H. 0.027; d. 0.06.

POTTERY, ATTIC

344-8 (T1639). Black-figured skyphos.

H. 0.071; d. 0.098; d. foot 0.055. Shape of the Hermogenean Class (p. 153), and drawing of the Lañcut Group (Beazley, *ABV*, pp. 576f.). Red-ground; between handle palmettes, (A) standing satyr with rhyton facing seated maenad; (B) kneeling satyr, otherwise as A.

344-9 (T1644). Red-figured skyphos. Pl. 91.

H. 0.073; d. 0.085; d. foot 0.05. Of "Corinthian" shape. Owl between olive twigs; below, reserved line and reserved area above foot. Owls on this shape of skyphos are much less common than on the standard glaux, as **342-5**.

344-10 (T1648). Black-glazed kylix with offset rim. Fig. 21.

H. 0.068; d. 0.116; d. foot 0.05. Very shallow bowl, and ring at top of stem.

The last of Bloesch's Akropolis group, *Formen*, p. 143, pl. 39, 4; cf. also the Agora example, P5131, *Hesperia*, V, 1936, p. 339, fig. 4.

344-11 (T1646). Black-glazed stemless kylix.

H. 0.031; d. 0.097; d. foot 0.039. Cf. Agora, P2290, *Hesperia*, V, 1936, p. 339, fig. 7.

344-12 (T1649). Ivy lekythos.

H. 0.156; d. 0.051.

344-13 (T1642). Ivy lekythos, small.

H. 0.083; d. 0.032.

344-14 (T1651). The same.

H. 0.083; d. 0.032.

GRAVE 345

Section 11 B. Pl. 54.

The only tile-covered grave in the **331** line of family burials; see also **378**. The lekythos was found by the right arm, the other vases between the legs of the skeleton. Mid-fifth century or shortly after.

Excavation number: 18.

Depth: 1.65.

Grave: L. 2.00; w. 0.80; d. 0.50; rubble-lined.

Cover: two horizontal tiles, each, L. 1.00; w. 0.80; th. 0.05.

Skeleton: disintegrated; somewhat disturbed; head to east.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

345-1 (T705). Semi-glazed skyphos, group i.

H. 0.086; d. 0.112; d. foot 0.059. As **355-2**.

345-2 (T704). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A, group ii.

H. 0.12; h. with handle 0.14; d. 0.12; d. foot 0.078.

On shoulder, single section of meander in white.

POTTERY, ATTIC

345-3 (T706). Ivy lekythos.

H. 0.121; d. 0.047.

GRAVE 346

Section 11-12 B. Pl. 55.

For the association of this small grave with the adult burials to the west, see **331**; adjoining it was an even smaller contemporary grave, **349**. The offerings of **346** had been placed left and right of the skeleton from about the shoulders down to the feet; the egg was at about the left elbow. Like **339**, an early example of the children's groups with lekanis and without oinochoe. Mid-fifth century.

Published as a group, *A.J.A.*, XXXII, 1928, p. 494, fig. 12; *Arch. Anz.*, 1928, col. 580, fig. 2; referred to by Haspels, *ABL*, pp. 187f., and mentioned in *Necrocorinthia*, p. 341.

Excavation number: 30.

Depth: 1.45.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.78; w. 0.31; d. 0.245; th. 0.07; stucco.

Cover: L. 0.94; w. 0.46; th. 0.06.

Silt: 0.045.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to east.

EGG

346-1. Shell of one egg.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

346-2 (T803). Unglazed lekanis, group i. Fig. 16.

H. with lid 0.091; d. 0.122; d. foot 0.081. Large, with band handles; fine grooves on top of knob around U-shaped central depression. Cf. **X-220**.

346-3 (T812). Miniature bowl.

H. 0.02; d. 0.043. Unglazed.

POTTERY, ATTIC

346-4 (T805). Black-figured skyphos.

H. 0.069; d. 0.095; d. foot 0.052. The shape is of the Hermogenean Class (p. 153), and the drawing of the Lañcut Group (see **344-8**). Red-ground; in handle zone, each side, between palmettes, satyr with rhyton pursuing maenad running r., looking back.

346-5 (T811). Black-figured skyphos.

H. 0.07; d. 0.095; d. foot 0.053. As above, but white-ground.

346-6 (T804). Red-figured skyphos.

H. 0.066; d. 0.089; d. foot 0.056. Owl between olive twigs; the shape a normal Attic skyphos (B) with heavy handles and thick foot, rather than a standard glaux, as **342-5**.

346-7 (T808). Ivy lekythos.

H. 0.135; d. 0.047.

346-8 (T810). The same.

H. 0.137; d. 0.048.

346-9 (T809). The same.

H. 0.16; d. 0.053.

346-10 (T806). Pattern lekythos.

H. 0.136; d. 0.048. White-ground; wide band of black encircling body; short band of crosshatching above and below; shape as ivy lekythoi.

346-11 (T807). The same.

H. 0.14; d. 0.049.

GRAVE 347

Section 10 A-B. Pl. 54.

For the position in the family group, see **326**. The two cups were placed by the left foot, the oinochoe, by the right hip; the lekythos was found broken, the two parts separated, both between the legs. The sarcophagus is of the intermediate size rare in the fifth century. To the north was found an approximately contemporary deposit, **D 16**. Middle of the fifth century or very shortly after.

Excavation number: 4.

Depth: 1.20.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.15; w. 0.44; d. 0.38; stucco.

Cover: L. 1.25; w. 0.58; th. 0.085.

Silt: fairly deep accumulation, probably about 0.07.

Skeleton: poorly preserved; head to east.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

347-1 (T574). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type B.

H. 0.077; d. 0.062; d. foot 0.042. Similar to **381-1**.

POTTERY, ATTIC

347-2 (T575). Palmette kylix.

H. 0.055; d. 0.13; d. foot 0.065. Short palmettes with very rounded petals, enclosed in white arcs; on floor, two reserved lines around usual reserved area.

347-3 (T576). Black-glazed stemless kylix.

H. 0.042; d. 0.12; d. foot 0.047. Very close to *Hesperia*, XXII, 1953, pl. 29, nos. 36, 37.

347-4 (T577). Palmette lekythos.

Missing, 1949. Probably red-ground.

GRAVE 348

Section 5 C. Pl. 92.

An unprotected burial found between two later tile graves, **431** and **432**; the nearest approximately contemporary grave is **385** to the northwest; see also **330**. The skyphos was found inverted over the oinochoe. Third quarter of the fifth century.

Depth: 1.80.

Skeleton: a few traces.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

348-1 (T1751). Semi-glazed skyphos, group i.
H. 0.084; d. 0.098; d. foot 0.059. Similar to **352-1**.

348-2 (T1750). One-handled cup.
H. 0.05; d. 0.091.

348-3 (T1752). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type B.
Pl. 92.

H. 0.097; d. 0.08; d. foot 0.053. Nearly globular body, but with sloping shoulder; short vertical lip.

GRAVE **349**

Section 11-12 B.

Adjacent to **346**, and with that grave perhaps part of the children's group belonging to the **331** family line to the west. Within the sarcophagus, the oinochoe was at the southeast corner, the strigil along the middle of the north side, the remainder of the objects in the southwest corner. Middle or early third quarter of the fifth century.

Above this tiny sarcophagus was found a group of skyphoi and lekythoi (Deposit **11**); and west of the grave, two oinochoai, **X-165** and **X-189**. All are about contemporary with the contents of the coffin, and might be considered outside offerings except for the presence of the krater rim (**D 11-g**), and the fact that they make up a typical grave group, complete with oinochoe (see further **D 11**).

Excavation number: 33.

Depth: 1.58.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.51; w. 0.19; d. 0.15; th. 0.05; stucco.

Cover: L. 0.59; w. 0.39; th. 0.08; broken.

Silt: entirely filled with earth.

Skeleton: no traces; head east or west.

BRONZE

349-1 (T822). Strigil, group i. Fig. 9.

L. 0.192; w. 0.06. Long leaf tip; very narrow blade.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

349-2 (T823). Black-glazed skyphos, miniature.

H. 0.033; d. 0.043; d. foot 0.022.

349-3 (T821). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A.

H. 0.07; h. with handle 0.092; d. 0.069; d. foot 0.043.

Small, with small mouth, sloping shoulder; no color. As **344-5**.

349-4 (T820). Unglazed lekanis, group i.

H. with lid 0.07; d. 0.079; d. foot 0.049. Replica of **336-2**.

GRAVE **350**

Section 7 C. Pls. **54**, **113**.

Probably part of the same family group as **297** and **399** to the west; possibly also connected with **274** etc. to the north. Third quarter of the fifth century.

Excavation number: 385.

Depth: 1.25.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.70; w. 0.595; d. 0.47; th. 0.065; stucco.

Cover: L. 2.00; w. 0.72; th. 0.08; strap holes.

Silt: 0.10.

Skeleton: very disintegrated; head to south.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

350-1 (T2810). Semi-glazed skyphos, group ii.

H. 0.07; d. 0.086; d. foot 0.046.

350-2 (T2811). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type B.

H. 0.102; d. 0.095; d. foot 0.059. Flaring lip.

GRAVE **351**

Section 11 B.

For the position of this burial in the line of family graves, see **331**. The oinochoe had been placed to the right of the head, the skyphos in the southwest corner, one strigil at the right shoulder, and the second in the right hand. A note among the records of this grave reports: "The jaw of this skull shows a cavity in the upper right first molar tooth. Examined by Dr. F. L. Whiting of New York, who reports no trace of mechanical treatment. At apex of tooth evidence of dento-alveolar abscess on the palatal root."

Above **351**, at a depth of 1.00, was found a Roman coin, **X-68**. Just to the north were **X-160**, an oinochoe, and **X-261**, a fragmentary Attic krater, possibly the remains of a disturbed earlier burial.

Probably early third quarter of the fifth century.

Excavation number: 13.

Depth: 1.45.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.80; w. 0.58; d. 0.48; th. 0.07; stucco.

Cover: L. 1.91; w. 0.78; th. 0.11.

Silt: very small amount.

Skeleton: well preserved; head to east (for teeth, see above).

BRONZE

351-1 (T652). Strigil.

L. 0.25. Disintegrated (1949).

351-2 (T653). Strigil, group ii. Fig. 9.

P. l. 0.123; w. 0.031. Top of handle wide in front, narrow in back; riveted tip.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

351-3 (T650). Semi-glazed skyphos, group i.

H. 0.081; d. 0.104; d. foot 0.057.

351-4 (T651). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A, group iii.

H. 0.146; h. with handle 0.168; d. 0.15; d. foot 0.105.

GRAVE **352**

Section 9 B. Pl. **54**.

One of a group of very nearly contemporary graves which includes the closely set line **353**, **384**, **356**, **352**, **394**, from south to north, and **373** at right angles

at the west; other graves of the family cluster may be in the undug section to the east; for graves to the west, see **338**. In **352**, the oinochoe was found at the left side of the skull, and the skyphos at the middle of the body. Probably early third quarter of the fifth century.

Excavation number: 5.

Depth: 0.70.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.75; w. 0.56; d. 0.45; stucco.

Cover: L. 1.93; w. 0.70; th. 0.13.

Silt: entirely filled with earth.

Skeleton: poorly preserved; head to east.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

352-1 (T578). Semi-glazed skyphos, group i.

H. 0.097; d. 0.116; d. foot 0.066.

352-2 (T579). Large trefoil oinochoe.

H. 0.098; h. with handle 0.118; d. 0.104; d. foot 0.065. Exceptionally flat shoulder and small cylindrical neck. Shoulder lines wrrw; wide irregular reserved area above foot.

GRAVE 353

Section 9 B. Pls. 55, 100.

For the position of this grave in the family group, see **352**. The vases were found in a cluster by the left knee except for the oinochoe which was above the pelvis. Notable among the offerings are the psimythion and the early lamp. Mid-fifth century.

Excavation number: 19.

Depth: 1.20.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.51; w. 0.57; d. 0.45; th. 0.07; stucco.

Cover: L. 1.75; w. 0.76; th. 0.105; slightly cracked; strap holes.

Silt: 0.085.

Skeleton: only skull well preserved; head to east; l. arm slightly bent.

PSIMYTHION

353-1 (T709). Several pastiles.

Found in lekanis, **353-6**. For occurrences of psimythion elsewhere, see **427-2**.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

353-2 (T716). Pattern skyphos.

H. 0.047; d. 0.066; d. foot 0.032. At rim, broken meander in red; below, one wide red and narrow black bands.

353-3 (T711). Semi-glazed skyphos, group i.

H. 0.089; d. 0.113; d. foot 0.061.

353-4 (T712). The same.

H. 0.088; d. 0.112; d. foot 0.063.

353-5 (T710). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A, group ii.

H. 0.089; h. with handle 0.11; d. 0.084; d. foot 0.045. Very small mouth; lower body reserved.

353-6 (T713). Unglazed lekanis, group i.

H. with lid 0.09; d. 0.119; d. foot 0.068. Band handles; very steep lid with stemmed knob (transitional to group ii). Two adjusting marks on bowl, none on lid.

353-7 (T717 and CL 1531). Lamp, Type V. Fig. 19, Pl. 100.

L. 0.089; h. 0.02; d. 0.072.

Published: *Corinth*, IV, ii, p. 138, no. 92.

POTTERY, ATTIC

353-8 (T715). Palmette lekythos, group iii, red-ground.

H. 0.125; d. 0.047.

353-9 (T714). Ivy lekythos.

H. 0.155; d. 0.052.

GRAVE 354

Section 11-12 B. Pl. 55.

One of the somewhat later graves to the east of the **331** line, and, with **357** and **367**, perhaps transitional in position as well as date to the group at the eastern edge of the trench, **386**, **387**, **408**, and **422**. The skyphos was found between the thighs, the other vases at the feet. Middle to third quarter of the fifth century. Just to the north, the contemporary Deposit **13**.

Excavation number: 32.

Depth: 1.55.

Grave: L. 1.60; w. 0.45; d. 0.73.

Cover: five gabled tiles, each, L. 0.80; w. 0.70; th. 0.045; the fifth tile upright against the east end.

Fill: small stones and earth, nearly to apex of tiles.

Skeleton: badly disintegrated; head to east.

WOOD

354-1 (not inventoried). Carbonized fragments, unidentifiable.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

354-2 (T817). Semi-glazed skyphos, group i.

H. 0.087; d. 0.104; d. foot 0.059.

354-3 (T819). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type C, blisterware.

H. 0.08; d. 0.09. Squat body.

POTTERY, ATTIC

354-4 (T818). Ivy lekythos.

H. 0.141; d. 0.047.

GRAVE 355

Section 10 A-B. Pls. 56, 97.

Probably part of the **326** family cluster; see also **321**. The two oinochoai were at the left side of the head, one skyphos between the legs, the remainder piled in the southwest corner. Early third quarter of the fifth century. For the presence of the two oinochoai, see p. 137.

Excavation number: 15.

Depth: 1.30.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.60; w. 0.58; d. 0.49; th. 0.07; stucco.

Cover: L. 1.96; w. 0.73; th. 0.12; slightly cracked.

Silt: 0.09.

Skeleton: well preserved; head to east (skull fallen onto right side).

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

355-1 (T678). Semi-glazed skyphos, group i.

H. 0.085; d. 0.107; d. foot 0.057.

355-2 (T684). The same.

H. 0.085; d. 0.105; d. foot 0.054.

355-3 (T677). Large trefoil oinochoe.

H. 0.093; h. with handle 0.106; d. 0.09; d. foot 0.067.

Shoulder lines wrwrw.

355-4 (T676). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type C, blisterware.

H. 0.053; d. 0.071. Orange-brown fabric; slanting ribs.

Cf. *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 290, fig. 23, no. 138; XVII, 1948, pl. 85, no. E 11.

POTTERY, ATTIC

355-5 (T679). Black-glazed skyphos of Corinthian shape.

H. 0.107; d. 0.125; d. foot 0.067.

355-6 (T680). The same.

H. 0.074; d. 0.088; d. foot 0.049.

355-7 (T682). Ivy lekythos.

H. 0.162; d. 0.054.

355-8 (T683). The same.

H. 0.167; d. 0.056.

355-9 (T681). Squat lekythos. Pl. 97.

H. 0.087; d. 0.045. An odd, early shape, with flat shoulder offset from body with nearly vertical sides. On body, wide reserved panel with fine crosshatching; remainder of vase black.

GRAVE 356

Section 9 B. Pl. 56.

One of the short crowded line of contemporary graves; see **352**. The egg and pots were found at the west end, presumably by the left foot of the skeleton; the small skyphos, **346-3**, was found inverted on the oinochoe. Third quarter of the fifth century. Above the east end of the grave was found a lekaneis, **X-219**.

Excavation number: 27.

Depth: 1.40.

Grave: L. 1.68; w. 0.70; walls and floor of rubble.

Cover: three horizontal tiles, each, L. 0.70; w. 0.56; th. 0.045.

Fill: solidly packed with earth and stones.

Skeleton: very disintegrated; head to east.

EGG

356-1 (T792). Shell of probably one egg.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

356-2 (T790). Semi-glazed skyphos, group i.

H. 0.083; d. 0.114; d. foot 0.062.

356-3 (T788). Semi-glazed skyphos with heavy foot.

H. 0.073; d. 0.096; d. foot 0.054.

356-4 (T789). Large trefoil oinochoe with lid.

H. 0.128; h. with handle 0.144; d. 0.129; d. foot 0.086; w. lid 0.052. For the downward tapering neck, see *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 287, no. 122, fig. 23

POTTERY, ATTIC

356-5 (T791). Ivy lekythos.

H. 0.152; d. 0.051.

GRAVE 357

Section 11 B. Pl. 56.

A slightly later grave just to the east of the **331** line; see also **354**. Grave **408** was built against the east end of **357**. The skyphos, **357-2**, was found between the thighs, the oinochoe below the feet, the strigil and the remaining pots in the northwest corner. Third quarter of the fifth century.

Excavation number: 25.

Depth: 1.60.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.82; w. 0.57; d. 0.50; th. 0.065; stucco.

Cover: L. 1.97; w. 0.72; th. 0.11.

Silt: 0.06.

Skeleton: well preserved; head to east; hands resting on stomach.

BRONZE

357-1 (T777). Strigil, group i.

L. 0.188; w. 0.029. Back of handle very narrow; riveted tip.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

357-2 (T771). Semi-glazed skyphos, group i.

H. 0.105; d. 0.13; d. foot 0.067. The largest of the series.

357-3 (T776). Rounded skyphos.

H. 0.101; d. 0.12; d. lip 0.114; d. foot 0.062. Red lines below handles; exceptionally good glaze, certainly Corinthian.

357-4 (T778). Rounded skyphos.

H. 0.075; d. 0.092; d. lip 0.088; d. foot 0.049. Much stouter than the above, and with a curiously thin torus foot.

357-5 (T780). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A group iii.

H. 0.122; h. with handle 0.145; d. 0.125; d. foot 0.083.

357-6 (T775). Banded miniature lekythos.

H. 0.075; d. 0.042.

357-7 (T772). Kalathos.

H. 0.046; d. 0.06. Bevelled rim; concave walls; flat bottom with bevelled edge. Unglazed.

357-8 (T773). The same.
H. 0.041; d. 0.057.

357-9 (T774). The same.
H. 0.045; d. 0.059.

POTTERY, ATTIC

357-10 (T779). Black-glazed miniature bowl.
H. 0.026; d. 0.055. Simple rim, curved walls, low flaring foot. Probably Attic.

GRAVE 358

Section 4 C. Pls. 54, 113.

One of the earlier graves of the classical period in the area (see **330**); possibly related to **361** and **379** to the east. Middle or early third quarter of the fifth century.

Excavation number: 262.

Depth: 1.60.

Grave: L. 1.26; w. 0.80; d. 0.57.

Cover: five gabled tiles, each, L. 0.78; w. 0.60; th. 0.06; the fifth tile upright at one end.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; "traces of arms and legs in the west end."

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

358-1 (T2288). Rounded skyphos.
H. 0.084; d. 0.101; d. foot 0.054.

358-2 (T2290). Black-glazed skyphos, small.
H. 0.057; d. 0.073; d. foot 0.045.

358-3 (T2285). Black-glazed kylix with offset lip.
H. 0.079; d. 0.139; d. foot 0.063. Reddened area under each handle. The one example of this shape in Corinthian fabric (see p. 160 for imports).

358-4 (T2287). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A.
H. 0.073; h. with handle 0.094; d. 0.065; d. foot 0.042. Very small and poorly made. Round body, high shoulder; lower part unglazed; no added color.

POTTERY, ATTIC

358-5 (T2289). Black-glazed lekythos.
H. 0.135; d. 0.05. No red lines visible.

358-6 (T2286). Black-glazed lekythos.
H. 0.139; d. 0.51. As above, but one red line preserved on lower body.

GRAVE 359

Section 10-11 B. Pl. 54.

Part of the small **321** cluster. The skyphos was found at the right knee, the strigil and remaining pots in the southwest corner. Early third quarter of the fifth century.

Excavation number: 11.

Depth: 1.25.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.80; w. 0.57; d. 0.49; stucco.

Cover: L. 1.91; w. 0.72; th. 0.13.

Silt: very small amount.

Skeleton: well preserved; head to east; laid diagonally in coffin.

BRONZE

359-1 (T646). Strigil, group ii. Fig. 9.
L. 0.232; w. 0.031. V-shaped incision on front of handle; back of handle narrow; riveted tip.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

359-2 (T639). Semi-glazed skyphos, group i.
H. 0.09; d. 0.118; d. foot 0.063.

359-3 (T638). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A, group ii.
H. 0.117; h. with handle 0.144; d. 0.118; d. foot 0.069. Incision rather than white bordering red band on shoulder; otherwise color as usual.

359-4 (T641). Banded miniature lekythos.
H. 0.075; d. 0.039.

POTTERY, ATTIC

359-5 (T640). Ivy lekythos.
H. 0.145; d. 0.049.

GRAVE 360

Section 14 C. Pl. 57.

This grave was found in the trench wall above **329** in the extreme southwest corner of the excavation. It appears to have been a normal burial in an unlined grave covered with horizontal tiles. Middle to third quarter of the fifth century.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

360-1 (T1618). Small trefoil oinochoe, group ii.
H. 0.08; h. with handle 0.094; d. 0.063; d. foot 0.036. Unusually globular body.

360-2 (T1617). Miniature bowl.
H. 0.25; d. 0.055.

POTTERY, ATTIC

360-3 (T1615). Black-glazed lekythos.
H. 0.177; d. 0.059. Tall cylinder with deep mouth and simple foot. On shoulder, double series of rays, the outer row thick and widely spaced; below shoulder, reserved band with meander to right between narrow lines; red line below meander, another on lower body.

360-4 (T1616). Black-glazed lekythos.
Restored H. 0.182; d. 0.06. As **360-3**, but below shoulder two red lines, no meander.

360-5 (T1619). Pattern skyphos.
H. 0.053; d. 0.069; d. foot 0.036. Normal Corinthian shape; entirely black-glazed; originally reserved band at rim with interlocking meander, later painted over. Possibly Attic, more likely Corinthian. Cf. the example from Rhitsona, 'Apχ. 'Ep., 1912, p. 118, fig. 20.

GRAVE 361

Section 4 C. Pls. 54, 113.

One of a confused group of geometric, fifth and fourth century graves. Note the unusual orientation of the skeleton. Third quarter of the fifth century.

Excavation number: 253.

Depth: 2.00.

Grave: L. 2.18; w. 0.55.

Cover: three horizontal, overlapping tiles, each,
L. 0.77; w. 0.55; th. 0.065.

Skeleton: only a few traces; head to north.

EGG

361-1. Remains of probably one egg, found in **361-2**.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

361-2 (T2241). Semi-glazed skyphos, group i.

H. 0.08; d. 0.104; d. foot 0.058.

361-3 (T2244). Rounded skyphos.

H. 0.103; d. 0.11; d. foot 0.069. A strange local version of the Attic skyphos. Unusually tall with wide flat foot; red lines under handles; rays on reserved, reddened area above foot.

361-4 (T2240). One-handled cup.

H. 0.041; d. 0.087.

361-5 (T2242). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A.

Fig. 14 A.

H. 0.086; h. with handle 0.113; d. 0.095; d. foot 0.073. Very small mouth and neck; squat body with wide sloping shoulder. On shoulder, large white animal to right, probably a bull; colored bands.

POTTERY, ATTIC

361-6 (T2243). Ivy lekythos.

H. 0.184; d. 0.061. Very flat shoulder, cylindrical body contracting sharply above foot; disk foot, the edge convex. On shoulder, row of dots and row of stemmed dots instead of usual rays; below shoulder, band of meander; on lower body, two red lines.

A carefully-made, comparatively late piece made in a different shop from that of the other ivy lekythoi p. 164). Cf. *Würzburg*, pl. 108, nos. 390a, b, c, also with meander but with usual sloping shoulder.

GRAVE 362

Section 9 B. Pls. 53, 81, 114.

Among the **374** group of robbed graves, and not far to the north of the **352** line. One of the rare sarcophagi of middle size (pp. 72-73), but showing no signs of reuse other than the broken cover which could well have been damaged during the disturbance of **374**, etc. Third quarter of the fifth century.

Excavation number: 97.

Depth: 1.15.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.11; w. 0.355; d. 0.34; th. 0.055; stucco.

Cover: L. 1.31; w. 0.60; th. 0.09; broken.

Silt: 0.12.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to east.

BRONZE

362-1 (T1437). Instrument. Pl. 81.

The "pin" listed from this grave has not been identified. The number has been assigned with some

probability to a long bronze instrument pointed at one end and terminating in a small flat disk at the other.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

362-2 (T1433). Rounded skyphos.

H. 0.084; d. 0.097; d. foot 0.052.

362-3 (T1434). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type B.

H. 0.07; d. 0.067; d. foot 0.042.

362-4 (T1436). Miniature bowl.

H. 0.027; d. 0.057.

POTTERY, ATTIC

362-5 (T1435). Pattern lekythos.

H. 0.099; d. 0.04. White-ground; band of meander to right between bands of crosshatching.

GRAVE 363

Section 13 B-C. Pls. 53, 114.

This grave and **372** were set between the early burials **267** and **277** to the south and the **238** line to the north; the only graves transitional in date were **333**, the insert at the north, and the group around **364**, at some distance to the south. Third quarter of the fifth century.

Excavation number: 89.

Depth: 1.35.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.77; w. 0.58; d. 0.47; th. 0.065; stucco.

Cover: L. 2.00; w. 0.83; th. 0.11; strap holes.

Silt: 0.07.

Skeleton: young adult male, about 30; almost completely preserved; head to south.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

363-1 (T1387). Semi-glazed skyphos, group i.

H. 0.086; d. 0.11; d. foot 0.059.

363-2 (T1385). Semi-glazed skyphos with heavy foot.

H. 0.072; d. 0.096; d. foot 0.054.

363-3 (T1386). Large trefoil oinochoe with lid.

H. 0.089; h. with handle 0.105; d. 0.094; d. foot 0.074; w. lid 0.039. Very thin neck with ring at base.

363-4 (T1390). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type C, ribbed.

H. 0.042; d. 0.056. Very squat body with wide shallow ribs. Perhaps a lekythos or a perfume bottle (see p. 137), and if the latter, an interesting item in the grave of an adult male.

POTTERY, ATTIC

363-5 (T1388). Pattern lekythos.

H. 0.154; d. 0.054. White-ground. Below shoulder, meander to right; below, band of crosshatching, three 19-petalled palmettes, the outer ones inverted, with tendrils, and a second band of hatching.

Cf. *Hesperia*, XI, 1942, pl. 2 from Halai; *Kalinderu*, pp. 80, 130f., no. 52, fig. 60; *Würzburg*, pl. 108, nos. 389a and b, and *Δελτίον*, XV, 1933-1935, p. 46,

fig. 28, from Argos. The way the crosshatching curves downward around the body of our piece and the Argos example suggests that rouletting of a sort may have been used for painted pots as well as for black-glazed pieces with stamped designs, which first appear at about this time.

363-6 (T1389). Pattern lekythos.

H. 0.084; d. 0.037. Short wide body; two reserved bands with Z-pattern between narrow lines.

GRAVE 364

Section 13 B. Pls. 58, 79, 91, 114.

One of the small family group at the southern extremity of the excavation by the road wall, and just to the south of the **332** children's cluster. The sarcophagus is one of the rare examples of middle size (pp. 72-73). In the daybook were recorded several pieces of bronze jewelry: an earring and a pendant at each forearm, and a pin at the left foot. In 1949 the bronzes stored with the objects from this grave included no pin as such but the series of small fragments listed under **364-4**.

Third quarter of the fifth century.

Excavation number: 90.

Depth: 1.95.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.04; w. 0.39; d. 0.27; th. 0.05; stucco.

Cover: L. 1.22; w. 0.53; th. 0.115; slightly cracked. Silt: 0.05.

Skeleton: rather disintegrated; head to south.

EGG

364-1. Remains of probably one egg. Found by right foot and skyphos **364-7**.

BRONZE

364-2 (T1398). Pair of earrings.

Each, w. 0.014. Arc of beaded wire. Similar to *Olynthus*, X, pls. 17, 18, nos. 290-294. The pendants **364-3** may have been attached.

364-3 (T1399). Pair of pendants. Pl. 79.

Each: H. 0.02; w. 0.01. Pyramidal in shape, edges beaded; two flat leaf-shaped members set vertically in square at top, with ring between.

Cf. *A.J.A.*, XIX, 1915, p. 425, fig. 2, from Halai; *Olynthus*, X, pls. 17, 18, nos. 265-272; *Δελτίον*, XV, 1933-1935, p. 40, fig. 22; and particularly L. Pollak, *Goldschmiedearbeiten Nelidow*, Leipzig, 1903, pl. 10, no. 202.

364-4 (T1397). Fragments of jewelry. Fig. 8.

Preserved: (a) parts of two slightly concave pierced disks (d. 0.016), a single hole on one side, two others on opposite edge with remains of chains in several; (b) one long hook-like member which could be the hook of an earring; (c) two rosettes (d. 0.01); (d) four tiny acorn-like drops on chains; (e) at least four similar drops attached to straight stems (L. 0.012).

For earrings with disks and drops, see *Clara Rhodos*, III, p. 73, fig. 63; also VIII, p. 154, fig. 140, for a necklace with both chained and stemmed acorn drops. Cf. also *BMC Jewellery*, pl. 30; and *Cambridge Ancient History*, Vol. Plates, III, pl. 82, a. Or, conceivably, the fragments might have been an elaborate brooch.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

364-5 (T1393). Semi-glazed skyphos, group ii.

H. 0.071; d. 0.091; d. foot 0.05.

364-6 (T1391). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type C, blisterware.

H. 0.09; d. 0.084. Globular body.

POTTERY, ATTIC

364-7 (T1396). Pattern skyphos. Pl. 91.

H. 0.074; d. 0.096; d. foot 0.052. Well-curved walls and splayed foot. Black-glazed; at rim, reserved band with vertical black lines, another, similar but slightly pendant, at middle, reserved line above foot; between reserved bands, on Side A, band of laurel pattern above, ivy pattern below, all in thick white paint; side B, two bands of laurel. Under handles, large reserved 11-petalled palmette.

A "Saint-Valentin" vase: see S. Howard and F. P. Johnson, *A.J.A.*, LVIII, 1954, pp. 191 ff.; cf. especially pl. 33, figs. 11, 14.

364-8 (T1392). Ivy lekythos.

H. 0.137; d. 0.046.

364-9 (T1394). The same.

H. 0.143; d. 0.046.

364-10 (T1395). The same.

H. 0.137; d. 0.045.

GRAVE 365

Section 10 A. Pls. 16, 59, 91.

Part of the small **326** cluster. All the offerings were placed in a tight group near the right knee. Third to fourth quarter of the fifth century. A bronze ring, **X-82**, was found above the grave.

Excavation number: 9.

Depth: 1.80 (to floor of grave).

Grave: L. 1.70; w. 0.71.

Cover: six gabled tiles, each, L. 0.70; w. 0.55; th. 0.045.

Fill: earth and stones.

Skeleton: well preserved; head to east; set diagonally in grave.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

365-1 (T622). Semi-glazed skyphos, group ii.

H. 0.069; d. 0.09; d. foot 0.05.

365-2 (T621). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A, group iii.

H. 0.09; h. with handle 0.115; d. 0.091; d. foot 0.056. Three narrow ridges on shoulder around base of neck.

365-3 (T623). White-ground lekythos, group i. Pl. 91. H. 0.16; d. 0.054. Red palmette on body, another on shoulder.

365-4 (T624). Banded miniature lekythos. H. 0.067; d. 0.035.

365-5 (T625). The same. H. 0.07; d. 0.036.

POTTERY, ATTIC

365-6 (T626). Black-glazed bowl. H. 0.033; d. 0.062. Miniature, with high walls, flat bottom. Cf. *Hesperia*, XXII, 1953, pl. 29, no. 77.

GRAVE 366

Section 13 B. Pls. 58, 114.

One of the cluster of graves near the road wall (see **328**). Note the wealth of bronzes in this and in the girl's grave **364** next to it. The cover is the only one of its kind on a sarcophagus (see p. 72). Late in the third quarter of the fifth century.

Excavation number: 91.

Depth: 1.90.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.57; w. 0.53; d. 0.385; th. 0.065; stucco.

Cover: L. 1.68; w. 0.70; th. 0.13; two blocks well fitted together; strap holes.

Silt: 0.07.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; head north or south.

EGGS

366-1. Remains of probably two eggs, found near the skyphos, **366-10**.

BRONZE

366-2 (T1409). Strigil, group i. L. 0.17; w. 0.025. Pointed sides at top of handle; short wide leaf tip.

366-3 (T1410). The same. L. 0.19; w. 0.028.

366-4 (T1411). The same. L. 0.182; w. 0.025.

366-5 (T1412). Strigil, group i. L. 0.192; w. 0.026. Curved sides at turn of handle.

366-6 (T1408). Strigil, group iii. L. 0.21; w. 0.03. Not certainly identified.

IRON

366-7 (T1407). Spearhead. P.l. 0.071; max. d. 0.031. Badly disintegrated. Most of socket, neck of spear preserved. The shaft had been riveted into the socket. Found on the west side of the grave near **366-15**.

366-8 (T1413). Unidentified object. L. 0.098; w. 0.037. U-shaped object, rectangular in section, arms slightly curved; hole pierced horizontally through top. Perhaps a kind of spear-thrower. Found at foot of grave with strigils.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

366-9 (T1402). Semi-glazed skyphos, group ii. H. 0.064; d. 0.086; d. foot 0.049.

366-10 (T1405). The same. H. 0.068; w. 0.086; d. foot 0.051.

366-11 (T1406). Wide-mouthed oinochoe, ribbed. H. 0.071; d. 0.082; d. foot 0.064. Very wide and low with light vertical grooves. For the proportions, cf. the Attic example, *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 277, fig. 17, no. 57.

366-12 (T1401). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A, group ii. H. 0.09; h. with handle 0.112; d. 0.094; d. foot 0.057.

366-13 (T1400). Banded miniature lekythos. H. 0.093; d. 0.047. Rounded body. For this variation of the usual type, see Ure, *Sixth*, p. 101, grave 139, no. 1, pl. 16, the grave dated 440-430.

366-14 (T1404). White-ground lekythos, group i. H. 0.193; d. 0.062. Decoration as ivy lekythoi of Attic manufacture, but additional band of meander below shoulder (cf. **361-6**), and red lines between zones.

366-15 (T1403). White-ground lekythos, group i. H. 0.191; d. 0.064. Below shoulder, meander to right; below, between bands of crosshatching, wide zone of black and white diamonds in alternating rows; small dot in each white diamond; bands of milto preserved between zones. Cf. the Attic example, *Hesperia*, XI, 1942, pl. 2.

GRAVE 367

Section 11 B. Pls. 17, 59.

One of the group of small graves to the east of the **331** line (see **354**). The sarcophagus is one of the unusual medium-sized examples. Inside, the oinochoe was found to the right of the head, the lekythos **367-12** at the left shoulder, the strigils carefully laid across the chest, two lekythoi between the thighs, and the remainder in the southwest corner. The sarcophagus, complete with skeleton and offerings, is on exhibit in the museum at Old Corinth. Third to fourth quarter of the fifth century.

Above the southwest corner of the grave were found **X-157** and **X-169**.

Excavation number: 20.

Depth: 1.60.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.29; w. 0.43; d. 0.28; th. 0.06; stucco; lifting notches.

Cover: L. 1.38; w. 0.55; th. 0.14; strap holes.

Silt: 0.04.

Skeleton: fairly well preserved; head to east.

BRONZE

367-1 (T720). Strigil, group i.

L. 0.22; w. 0.023. At turn of handle, sides curved; riveted tip.

- 367-2** (T721). Strigil, group i.
L. 0.195; w. 0.022. As above, but narrower handle.
- 367-3** (T730). Strigil, group ii.
L. 0.22; w. 0.026. Back of handle narrow.

IRON

- 367-4** (T731). Strigil.
L. 0.175.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

- 367-5** (T723). Semi-glazed skyphos, group ii.
H. 0.069; d. 0.088; d. foot 0.05.
- 367-6** (T724). Rounded skyphos.
H. 0.08; d. 0.095; d. foot 0.05. Two red lines below handles.
- 367-7** (T725). The same.
H. 0.081; d. 0.094; d. foot 0.05.
- 367-8** (T726). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A.
H. 0.076; h. with handle 0.10; d. 0.076; d. foot 0.055.
Very squat body; narrow lip and thin neck as in later vases of group iii; on shoulder, white swastika, arms clockwise.
- 367-9** (T729). Banded miniature lekythos.
H. 0.066; d. 0.034.
- 367-10** (T718). White-ground lekythos, group ii.
H. 0.205; d. 0.071. Stout but comparatively well-proportioned body. Palmette on shoulder; red and blue decoration on body, probably figured.
- 367-11** (T719). White-ground lekythos, group i.
H. 0.166; d. 0.052. Two rows of black laurel pattern between three bands of crosshatching.
- 367-12** (T722). The same.
H. 0.154; d. 0.051. Traces of miltois.
- 367-13** (T727). Miniature bowl.
H. 0.026; d. 0.055.
- 367-14** (T728). The same.
H. 0.023; d. 0.054.

GRAVE 368

Section 10 A-B.

The tiles of this grave were found overlapping the cover of grave **326**. The tiles and the vases found underneath them seem to indicate a grave, although no pit was recorded. Third or fourth quarter of the fifth century.

Depth: 1.00.

Cover: two horizontal tiles, each, L. 0.67; w. 0.58.

Skeleton: no traces.

Orientation: east-west.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

- 368-1** (T560). Semi-glazed skyphos, group ii.
H. 0.068; d. 0.088; d. foot 0.044. As **350-1**.
- 368-2** (T559). Banded miniature lekythos.
H. 0.067; d. 0.035. As **422-4**.

GRAVE 369

Section 5 D. Pls. 60, 114.

One of the latest graves in the area; for the position and general possibility of re-use, see grave **168**. Except for the cracked cover of the sarcophagus, however, there is no evidence that this is a secondary burial. Third quarter of the fifth century.

Excavation number: 135.

Depth: 1.45.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.74; w. 0.60; d. 0.465; th. 0.07; stucco.

Cover: L. 1.85; w. 0.72; th. 0.095; cracked; strap holes.

Silt: 0.125.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to south.

BRONZE

- 369-1** (T1576). Strigil, group i.
L. 0.23; w. 0.027. Back of handle very narrow; short wide leaf tip.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

- 369-2** (T1577). Semi-glazed skyphos, group ii.
H. 0.073; d. 0.093; d. foot 0.053.
- 369-3** (T1574). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A, group iii.
H. 0.116; h. with handle 0.14; d. 0.114; d. foot 0.071.
Lower body unglazed.
- 369-4** (T1575). White-ground lekythos, group i.
H. 0.184; d. 0.056. Three wide zones of lattice pattern; between, two black bands with white (reserved) laurel. Cf. **367-11** and **367-12**, with black laurel.

GRAVE 370

Section 10 B. Pl. 59.

Part of the small **321** cluster of graves. The strigil was found at about the middle of the north side of the pit, the egg near by, and the vases in a group somewhat east of the southwest corner, the oinochoe having been placed upright in the one-handled cup. Third quarter of the fifth century.

Excavation number: 12.

Grave: L. 0.91; w. 0.40; d. 0.30; walls of rough stones.

Cover: horizontal tiles, probably two, th. 0.075.

Fill: small stones and earth.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; skull to east.

EGG

- 370-1**. Remains of probably one egg.

BRONZE

- 370-2** (T647). Strigil, group i.
L. 0.218; w. 0.025. Very small tip.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

- 370-3** (T642). Semi-glazed skyphos, group ii.
H. 0.072; d. 0.095; d. foot 0.051.
- 370-4** (T644). One-handled cup.
H. 0.04; d. 0.092.

370-5 (T643). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type C, ribbed.

H. 0.083; d. 0.083; d. foot 0.056.

370-6 (T645). White-ground lekythos, group i.

H. 0.139; d. 0.05. Heavy miltos on shoulder and foot; shoulder rays once black; on body, two bands of crosshatching and probably row of ivy pattern.

GRAVE 371

Section 12 B. Pls. 60, 114.

Closer in date to **354** etc. to the north than to any of the graves in the immediate vicinity. This grave overlay at right angles part of **494**, which, on the evidence of the pyxis, must date at least a century later. From the description of the skeleton and the tiles, the northern pair of which were standing and the others broken and scattered, it seems likely that the southern part of **371** was disturbed when **494** was dug. Late graves were usually dug much deeper than those of the fifth century. Third quarter of the fifth century.

Excavation number: 37.

Grave: L. 1.80; w. 0.45; d. *ca.* 0.70.

Cover: six tiles, gabled, each, L. 0.72; w. 0.67; th. 0.06; the north pair standing intact.

Fill: earth to top of standing tiles.

Skeleton: almost completely disintegrated ("a few scattered bones"); head north or south.

EGG

371-1. Remains of probably one egg, found near skyphos, **371-3**.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

371-2 (T1085). Semi-glazed skyphos, group ii. D. 0.09. Not certainly identified.

371-3 (T1086). Rounded skyphos.

H. 0.085; d. 0.092; d. foot 0.052.

371-4 (T1087). Large trefoil oinochoe with lid.

H. 0.074; h. with handle 0.076; d. 0.057; d. foot 0.04; w. lid 0.033. Small version of the usual large oinochoe, complete with incision on shoulder; only red lines preserved.

371-5 (T1088). White-ground lekythos, group i.

H. 0.154; d. 0.05. Ivy pattern decoration, as on Attic lekythoi, p. 164, but note curve of stems.

GRAVE 372

Section 13 B. Pls. 60, 114.

See **363** for the position of these two graves among earlier burials.

Excavation number: 81.

Depth: 1.47.

Grave: L. 1.50; w. 0.50; d. 0.20.

Cover: two tiles, horizontal, each, L. 0.72; w. 0.56; th. 0.045.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to south.

EGG

372-1. Remains of probably one egg, found just south of the skyphos.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

372-2 (T1348). Semi-glazed skyphos, group i.

H. 0.087; d. 0.104; d. foot 0.052.

372-3 (T1346). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type C, blisterware.

Fragmentary. Not certainly identified.

372-4 (T1347). Banded miniature lekythos.

H. 0.065; d. 0.033.

372-5 (T1345). White-ground lekythos, group i.

H. 0.164; d. 0.053; d. foot 0.039. Decoration in yellow, red, and black; probably palmette and tendrils.

GRAVE 373

Section 9 B. Pls. 60, 114.

Set at right angles to the **352** line of graves, and approximately contemporary with most of them. Third quarter of the fifth century.

Excavation number: 100.

Depth: 0.85.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.65; w. 0.585; d. 0.46; th. 0.065; stucco.

Cover: L. 1.80; w. 0.70; th. 0.12; strap holes.

Silt: 0.05.

Skeleton: well preserved; head to south.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

373-1 (T1444). Semi-glazed skyphos, group i.

H. 0.089; d. 0.111; d. foot 0.059.

373-2 (T1443). Large trefoil oinochoe with lid.

H. 0.126; h. with handle 0.145; d. 0.133; d. foot 0.084. Very small mouth and neck; no shoulder incision, no colored bands. The mouth found at right shoulder of skeleton, the remainder in the northwest corner (no other disturbance apparent).

373-3 (T1445). Banded miniature lekythos.

H. 0.08; d. 0.039. Rounded sides.

373-4 (T1446). Miniature bowl.

H. 0.027; d. 0.057.

GRAVE 374

Section 9 B.

One of four small graves (with **375**, **376**, **377**) with no offerings or, in the case of **374**, incomplete grave groups (see p. 79). Apart from the lack of offerings there were no signs of disturbance, but it is most unusual to find graves of the date of **374** without vases, and it was the impression of the excavator that these burials had been robbed. See also **362** which lay between **374** and **377**, but which had a full complement of pots. Third quarter of the fifth century.

Excavation number: 99.

Depth: 0.93.

Grave: L. 1.10; w. 0.50; d. 0.20; rubble walls.
 Cover: two tiles, horizontal, each, L. 0.70; w. 0.56;
 th. 0.055.
 Fill: earth and stones.
 Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to east.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

374-1 (T1442). Semi-glazed skyphos, group ii.
 H. 0.073; d. 0.097; d. foot 0.054.

GRAVE 375

Section 9 B.

One of the apparently robbed graves near **374**. There is no indication of the date of this grave or the two following, but it seems likely that they are little if any later than the surrounding burials, probably still fifth century. Graves with rubble walls in general are earlier than those which have a simple, unlined pit.

Excavation number: 96.

Depth: 0.75.

Grave: L. 0.80; w. 0.35; d. 0.30; rubble walls.

Cover: one horizontal tile, L. 0.70; w. 0.56; th. 0.055.

Fill: earth and stones.

Skeleton: almost completely disintegrated; head to east.

GRAVE 376

Section 9 B.

One of the **374** group of apparently robbed graves.

Excavation number: 101.

Depth: 1.10.

Grave: L. 0.75; w. 0.46; d. 0.20; rubble walls.

Cover: one horizontal tile, L. 0.70; w. 0.58; th. 0.04.

Fill: earth and stones.

Skeleton: almost entirely disintegrated; head to east.

GRAVE 377

Section 9 B.

One of the **374** group of apparently robbed graves.

Excavation number: 102.

Depth: 1.15.

Grave: L. 0.66; w. 0.44; d. 0.40; walls well constructed of rather large stones on three sides.

Cover: one horizontal tile.

Fill: earth and stones.

Skeleton: almost entirely disintegrated; head east or west.

GRAVE 378

Section 11 B. Pl. 61.

A later insertion in the **331** line of graves and set at an angle unusually wide of the customary east-west axis. This is the earliest of the classical graves in which a simple pit is covered by a poros slab (see p. 75). The pots were all found in a tight cluster at the foot of the grave. Third quarter of the fifth century.

Excavation number: 29.

Depth: 1.70.

Grave: L. 1.90; w. 0.50; d. 0.40.

Cover: L. 2.00; w. 0.87; th. 0.10; slightly broken; strap holes.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to east.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

378-1 (T795). Semi-glazed skyphos, group i.

H. 0.092; d. 0.113; d. foot 0.06.

378-2 (T799). One-handled cup.

H. 0.041; d. 0.096.

378-3 (T801). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type B.

H. 0.08; d. 0.072; d. foot 0.04. Unglazed. Squat body with wide shoulder; flaring mouth, ring at top of neck.

378-4 (T797). Banded miniature lekythos.

H. 0.079; d. 0.039.

378-5 (T796). Unglazed lekanis, group i.

H. with lid 0.085; d. 0.11; d. foot 0.061. Band handles; stemmed knob with flat top and tiny central depression; one pair of adjusting marks.

378-6 (T802). Unglazed bowl.

H. 0.032; d. 0.09. Heavy bevelled rim, ring foot.

378-7 (T798). Miniature bowl.

H. 0.025; d. 0.058.

378-8 (T800). The same.

H. 0.025; d. 0.055.

GRAVE 379

Section 3-4 C. Pls. 62, 114.

Part of the confused group of graves including **361**. Third quarter of the fifth century.

Excavation number: 261.

Depth: 1.50.

Grave: L. 1.32; w. 0.67.

Cover: three tiles, horizontal, each, L. 0.59; w. 0.59; th. 0.025.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to east.

EGG

379-1. Shell of probably one egg, placed near the pots.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

379-2 (T2278). Semi-glazed skyphos with heavy foot.

H. 0.079; d. 0.10; d. foot 0.06.

379-3 (T2272). Semi-glazed skyphos, group i.

H. 0.086; d. 0.107; d. foot 0.057.

379-4 (T2280). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A. Fig. 14 A.

H. 0.086; h. with handle 0.102; d. 0.077; d. foot 0.05. Globular body; crudely modelled mouth. On shoulder, one incised swastika, arms counterclockwise; above it, and partly covering it, second incised swastika, arms clockwise. No added color.

379-5 (T2282). Banded miniature lekythos.

H. 0.076; d. 0.041.

379-6 (T2281). Banded miniature lekythos.

H. 0.097; d. 0.05. Ovoid body.

379-7 (T2277). White-ground lekythos, group i.

H. 0.145; d. 0.047. As Attic ivy lekythoi (pp. 164-165).

GRAVE 380

Section 11 B. Pl. 61.

Set diagonally northeast and southwest (32° east of north), between the corners of **337** and **357**, and approximately contemporary with the latter. The one object was in the northeast end. Third quarter of the fifth century.

Excavation number: 16.

Depth: 1.30.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.46; w. 0.215; d. 0.15; th. 0.045; stucco.

Cover: L. 0.56; w. 0.30; th. 0.035; broken.

Silt: completely filled with earth.

Skeleton: almost completely disintegrated.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

380-1 (T687). Pattern lekanis.

H. with lid 0.098; d. 0.139; d. foot 0.07. Shallow bowl with band handles; domed lid without steps; flaring knob. On bowl, two glazed rings on wall, one on foot; dots on handles. On lid, concentric red and black bands and one zone of broken meander; red and black on knob. One pair of adjusting marks.

The profile of the bowl indicates a date no earlier than the middle of the century, and probably somewhat later; for the splashes of glaze on the handle, and the meander, cf. **333-4**. Cf. *Clara Rhodos*, III, p. 248, fig. 244, with similar patterns, but flatter lid; and the coarser example in Heidelberg, *CVA*, I, pl. 18, no. 12.

GRAVE 381

Section 13 B. Pls. 17, 60, 114.

One of the adult graves at the southern end of the excavation, and the nearest to the **332** cluster of infant graves. Resting directly on the cover was grave **449**. Third quarter of the fifth century.

Excavation number: 87.

Depth: 1.47.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.78; w. 0.50; d. 0.42; th. 0.07; stucco.

Cover: L. 2.04; w. 0.73; th. 0.09; strap holes.

Silt: 0.10.

Skeleton: adult male, about 44; completely preserved; head to east.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

381-1 (T1370). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type B.

H. 0.073; d. 0.064; d. foot 0.039.

POTTERY, ATTIC

381-2 (T1369). Cup-skyphos.

H. 0.061; d. 0.128; d. foot 0.071. Low cup with heavy profiled foot. Red line at join of foot.

For the most recent discussion of the shape, see *Hesperia*, XVIII, 1949, pp. 323f.; ours is earlier than any there presented, and closest in shape to *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, p. 486, fig. 9, no. 10.

GRAVE 382

Section 3 C. Pl. 92.

An unprotected burial not far to the north of **379**, but otherwise among later graves. Pots at west end. Near by was found a lamp, X-236, which may belong. Third quarter of the fifth century.

Depth: 1.60.

Skeleton: only traces of bones; head probably to east.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

382-1 (T2253). Semi-glazed skyphos, group i. Pl. 92. H. 0.085; d. 0.105; d. foot 0.054.

382-2 (T2254). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type C, blisterware. Pl. 92.

D. 0.097. Mouth restored. Globular body.

GRAVE 383

Section 12 B. Pls. 92, 114.

A late intrusion into the **238** line of graves, and not far from the approximately contemporary **363** and **372** to the south. Third quarter of the fifth century.

Cover: a fragment of tile preserved.

Skeleton: only the skull found.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

383-1 (T1278). Semi-glazed skyphos, group ii. Pl. 92. H. 0.069; d. 0.089; d. foot 0.046. As **370-3**, but rounder foot.

383-2 (T1279). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A, group ii.

H. 0.087; h. with handle 0.109; d. 0.086; d. foot 0.059. As **407-10**. No color.

383-3 (T1280). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type C, ribbed. Pl. 92.

H. 0.04; d. 0.068. Very low wide body, with plain shoulder and fine diagonal ribs below. Cf. *Mon. Ant.*, XX, 1910, col. 47, fig. 27 b.

GRAVE 384

Section 9 B. Pl. 62.

One of the tight line of graves beginning with **352**. This burial was fitted between the tile-covered grave **356** and the sarcophagus **353**. The north wall of **353** served as the south wall of **384**; the north side of the **384** cover was supported by two poros blocks. The vases were placed slightly to the west of center in the grave. Fifth century, probably still third quarter.

Above the grave at the northeast corner was found X-254, an Attic black-figured krater rim.

Excavation number: 22.

Depth: 1.35.

Grave: L. 1.78; w. 0.73.

Cover: poros slab, L. 1.78; w. 0.75; th. 0.11; strap holes.

Fill: earth and small stones.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; head east or west.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

384-1 (T746). Semi-glazed skyphos with heavy foot. H. 0.063; d. 0.078; d. foot 0.043. Sharply tapering sides. The latest in the series.

384-2 (T748). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A. H. 0.078; h. with handle 0.10; d. 0.069; d. foot 0.042. Poor, small, with no added color.

384-3 (T747 and CL 1529). Lamp, Type IV. L. 0.10; h. 0.027; d. 0.072. Traces of burning on the nozzle. Early in the series, and comparatively well made.

Published: *Corinth*, IV, ii, p. 136, no. 72.

GRAVE 385

Section 4 C. Pls. 62, 114.

One of the few fifth century graves in the area, not far to the north of **348**, and at some distance to the west of **330**. Third to fourth quarter of the fifth century.

Excavation number: 245.

Depth: 1.70.

Grave: L. 1.70; w. 0.67.

Cover: three tiles, horizontal, each, L. 0.67; w. 0.565; th. 0.05.

Skeleton: almost completely disintegrated; head to south.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

385-1 (T2214). Semi-glazed skyphos, group ii. H. 0.065; d. 0.08; d. foot 0.055.

385-2 (T2216). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type C, ribbed. H. 0.065; d. 0.076. Very squat footless body; light ribbing.

385-3 (T2215). Lamp, Type IV. L. 0.081; h. 0.19; d. 0.055. Shallow, apparently unglazed.

GRAVE 386

Section 11-12 B. Pl. 61.

One of the small late graves paralleling the **331** line to the west. The strigils, both miniatures, were placed in the center of the grave, the pots extending from the middle toward the east, and the egg alone at the east end, but nearest to the lekaneis. Late third, early fourth quarter of the fifth century.

Excavation number: 26.

Depth: 1.00.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.62; w. 0.32; d. 0.215; th. 0.05; stucco.

Cover: L. 0.78; w. 0.42; th. 0.07.

Silt: completely filled with earth.

Skeleton: a few fragments of bone preserved; head east or west.

EGG

386-1 (T781). Remains of one egg.

BRONZE

386-2 (T786). Strigil, group iii.

Fragmentary. Curved sides at turn of handle; very small triangular tip. A miniature.

386-3 (T787). Strigil, group iii.

L. 0.119; w. 0.02. As above, but not quite so small. Blade V-shaped in section.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

386-4 (T784). Rounded skyphos.

H. 0.05; d. 0.054; d. lip 0.05; d. foot 0.031. Entirely black-glazed.

386-5 (T785). White-ground lekythos, group ii.

H. 0.203; d. 0.071. Very stout body. Figured decoration; perhaps male figure with red hair, leaning on cane to right.

386-6 (T783). White-ground lekythos, group ii.

H. 0.206; d. 0.073. Shape as above; black neck; possibly figured decoration on body.

386-7 (T782). Unglazed lekaneis, group ii, large.

H. with lid 0.105; d. 0.145; d. foot 0.094. Close-set handles; small knob convex on top, with small depression at center, very thin stem. Two pairs of adjusting marks.

GRAVE 387

Section 11 B.

Near **386** and the other later graves in the area. The miniature lekythos was found at the right shoulder, the large lekythos at the left. This is an unusually limited series of offerings, lacking both drinking cup and pitcher; but although **387** served as the east wall for grave **408**, there were no signs of disturbance. Probably late third quarter of the fifth century.

Excavation number: 28.

Depth: 1.50.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.55; w. 0.51; d. 0.44; th. 0.07; stucco.

Cover: L. 1.70; w. 0.60; th. 0.15.

Silt: 0.04.

Skeleton: fairly well preserved; head to south.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

387-1 (T793). Banded miniature lekythos.

H. 0.071; d. 0.038.

387-2 (T794). White-ground lekythos, group i.

H. 0.148; d. 0.05. As **388-11**, with stems of ivy in reversed position.

GRAVE 388

Section 8 C-D. Pls. 63, 100, 115.

Probably part of the same family group as **340**. The break in the cover may have resulted from the same disturbance which appeared in **316-319** to the south,

but the covers over unlined pits show more breakage generally than do those resting on sarcophagi. The position of the legs of the skeleton and the duplication of the skyphoi, oinochoai, bowls and miniature lekythoi suggest that this may have been the burial of a mother and child. Late third quarter of the fifth century.

Excavation number: 396.

Depth: 1.75.

Grave: L. 1.98; w. 0.715.

Cover: poros slab, L. 1.98; w. 0.715; th. 0.12; broken; strap holes.

Skeleton: very disintegrated; head to south.

EGG

388-1. Remains of probably two eggs, found with cluster of pots at foot of grave.

IRON

388-2 (T2873). Pin.

Disintegrated. Found with pots at foot of grave.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

388-3 (T2867). Semi-glazed skyphos, group i.

H. 0.083; d. 0.106; d. foot 0.052.

388-4 (T2864). Black-glazed skyphos.

H. 0.08; d. 0.10; d. foot 0.061. Rather small with torus foot; entirely black-glazed; red lines at rim, below handles, above and on foot.

388-5 (T2868). Large trefoil oinochoe with lid.

H. 0.137; h. with handle 0.151; d. 0.132; d. foot 0.083; w. lid 0.05. Small mouth and neck.

388-6 (T2869). Round-mouthed oinochoe, type B.

H. 0.10; d. 0.073; d. foot 0.05. A variant of the type with unusual ovoid body and deep mouth. For the shape, cf. the Attic example, **300-6**.

388-7 (T2872). Banded miniature lekythos.

H. 0.069; d. 0.038.

388-8 (T2875). The same.

H. 0.07; d. 0.037.

388-9 (T2874). White-ground lekythos, group i.

H. 0.169; d. 0.055. Ivy pattern as Attic lekythoi (pp. 164-165).

388-10 (T2876). The same.

H. 0.163; d. 0.056.

388-11 (T2866). White-ground lekythos, group i.

H. 0.16; d. 0.051. As above, but stems of ivy reversed.

388-12 (T2870). Black-glazed bowl.

H. 0.032; d. 0.071. Low rounded sides, rolled rim; well-made foot. Cf. the larger Attic example, *Hesperia*, XVIII, 1949, pl. 92, no. 59.

388-13 (T2871). Unglazed bowl.

H. 0.027; d. 0.079. Very shallow, with bevelled rim and well-made foot. For another unglazed example, see *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, pp. 297 f., no. 179, fig. 30.

388-14 (T2865). Lamp, Type IV. Fig. 19, Pl. 100.

H. 0.02; d. 0.07; l. 0.107. Very shallow and very early. Burning on nozzle.

GRAVE 389

Section 13 B. Pls. 60, 114.

Part of the **332** cluster of children's graves. Note the similarity of the offerings to those of **390**, the adjacent grave. About the middle of the second half of the fifth century.

Excavation number: 75.

Depth: 1.28.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.56; w. 0.22; d. 0.19; th. 0.045; stucco.

Cover: L. 0.70; w. 0.41; th. 0.08.

Silt: completely filled with earth.

Skeleton: wholly disintegrated; head east or west.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

389-1 (T1312). Black-glazed skyphos, miniature.

H. 0.029; d. 0.039. Found inside the lekanis.

389-2 (T1311). Unglazed lekanis, group ii.

H. with lid 0.078; d. 0.106; d. foot 0.061. Lid warped and sunken; deep U-shaped depression in knob. One pair of adjusting marks.

GRAVE 390

Section 13 B. Pls. 60, 114.

Part of the **332** cluster of children's graves. See also **389**, for offerings. About the middle of the second half of the fifth century.

Excavation number: 76.

Depth: 1.24.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.59; w. 0.23; d. 0.20; th. 0.05; stucco.

Cover: L. 0.70; w. 0.39; th. 0.07.

Silt: 0.10.

Skeleton: completely disintegrated; head east or west.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

390-1 (T1313). Black-glazed skyphos, miniature.

H. 0.029; d. 0.041.

390-2 (T1314). Banded miniature lekythos.

H. 0.066; d. 0.0375.

390-3 (T1315). Unglazed lekanis, group ii.

H. with lid 0.092; d. 0.118; d. foot 0.069. Knob concave on top. Two pairs of adjusting marks.

GRAVE 391

Section 14 B. Pls. 60, 115.

One of the large graves by the road wall in the most southern section of the excavation, and just to the south of the **332** children's cluster. Late third, early fourth quarter of the fifth century.

Above the grave were found an Attic kylix, X-245, and a Roman coin, X-70.

Excavation number: 92.

Depth: 1.90.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.71; w. 0.56; d. 0.42; th. 0.07; stucco.

Cover: L. 1.93; w. 0.78; th. 0.12; strap holes.

Silt: *ca.* 0.025.

Skeleton: very well preserved; head to east.

IRON

391-1. Nails (?).

Not inventoried. Recorded as two iron nails, found in the southwest corner, not far from the left foot of the skeleton.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

391-2 (T1416). Semi-glazed skyphos, group ii.
H. 0.068; d. 0.089; d. foot 0.047.

391-3 (T1417). Large trefoil oinochoe with lid.
H. 0.124; h. with handle 0.14; d. 0.129; d. foot 0.085;
w. lid 0.046. Very wide band of red around lower part of neck.

391-4 (T1414). Banded miniature lekythos.
H. 0.082; d. 0.04.

391-5 (T1415). White-ground lekythos, group i.
H. 0.156; d. 0.051. Decoration as on ivy lekythoi of Attic manufacture (p. 164).

GRAVE 392

Section 13 B. Pls. 60, 115.

Part of the **332** cluster of children's graves. The kinds of vases are normal for the period, all the usual pieces being represented; the shapes, however, are rather strange in contrast to those in contemporary graves, notably the Attic-like jug and lekanis. Late third, early fourth quarter of the fifth century.

Excavation number: 82.

Depth: 1.36.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.54; w. 0.25; d. 0.18; th. 0.05; stucco.

Cover: L. 0.64; w. 0.30; th. 0.09.

Silt: 0.06.

Skeleton: almost completely disintegrated; head east or west.

BRONZE

392-1. Pin.

Not inventoried; recorded as fragmentary, found in the middle of the south side of the grave.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

392-2 (T1341). Black-glazed skyphos, miniature.
H. 0.028; d. 0.04.

392-3 (T1342). Wide-mouthed oinochoe.
H. 0.057; h. with handle 0.062; d. 0.064. Black glaze over all except bottom. A local copy of the common Attic type, as **329-8**, but this closer to the normal shape.

392-4 (T1339). White-ground lekythos, group ii.
H. 0.131; d. 0.051. Very short body.

392-5 (T1340). The same.
H. 0.128; d. 0.048.

392-6 (T1344). Pattern lekanis. Fig. 16.
H. 0.07; d. 0.112; d. foot 0.065. Shallow bowl with

four reel handles at rim. Low sloping lid with knob convex on top. Black buds on handles and at rim of bowl; below, black band, and black on foot. On lid, red and black concentric bands; center zone reserved, with groups of short vertical lines. Red band and black lines on knob.

392-7 (T1343). Black-glazed lekanis.

H. with lid 0.119; d. 0.11; d. foot 0.066. Deep bowl, small flaring foot with wide resting surface; long reflex handles tilted upwards. Sloping lid with large disk knob (flat on top with narrow vertical rim and small central depression); red rings on knob.

The glaze and disk knob reflect Attic lekanides of this period, e.g., the example in Oxford, *CVA*, I, pl. 48, no. 17, with a similar knob, and no. 19, with a deep bowl. Cf. also *Hesperia*, XX, 1951, p. 220, no. 6, pl. 73.

GRAVE 393

Section 13 B. Pls. 60, 115.

One of the **332** cluster of children's graves. Note the repetition in the kinds of vases. Late third, early fourth quarter of the fifth century.

Excavation number: 84.

Depth: 1.33.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.47; w. 0.245; d. 0.18; th. 0.045; stucco.

Cover: L. 0.62; w. 0.33; th. 0.06.

Silt: 0.12.

Skeleton: entirely disintegrated; head east or west.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

393-1 (T1350). Black-glazed skyphos, miniature.
H. 0.042; d. 0.063; d. foot 0.027.

393-2 (T1349). Unglazed lekanis, group ii.
H. with lid 0.073; d. 0.112; d. foot 0.073. Three reel handles; unridged lid with small knob, the middle plateau-like with a tiny hole in center. One pair of adjusting marks. Cf. **392-6**.

GRAVE 394

Section 9 B.

Just to the northwest of **352**, and approximately contemporary with **384**, the latest grave in that line. Although no pit and no bones were recorded, it seems likely that the tiles and vases were the remains of a child's burial. Probably early fourth quarter of the fifth century.

Cover: tiles, horizontal, fragmentary.

Skeleton: no traces.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

394-1 (T598). Unglazed lekanis, group ii.
H. bowl 0.043; d. 0.11; d. foot 0.066. The lid badly broken. One pair of adjusting marks.

394-2 (T599). Unglazed lekanis, group ii.
H. with lid 0.07; d. 0.115; d. foot 0.069. One pair of adjusting marks.

GRAVE 395

Section 8 C. Pls. 63, 115.

There is considerable evidence that the contents of 395 represent a secondary burial. The complex of graves in this area shows no clear pattern, but there seems to be a west-east sequence (250, 261, 295, 297) broken by 395. The sarcophagi near 395 contain earlier offerings, and the contemporary graves are all tile-covered. Further, the sarcophagus is of an intermediate size, has a broken cover, and is at the same depth as the earlier graves near by. Against this hypothesis, however, may be mentioned the thin walls of the coffin, the strap holes, and the wealth of the offerings. See also the neighboring 402. Late third, early fourth quarter of the fifth century.

Excavation number: 397.

Depth: 1.60.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.025; w. 0.36; d. 0.27; th. 0.05; stucco.

Cover: L. 1.11; w. 0.50; th. 0.095; strap holes; broken. Silt: 0.095.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to south.

EGGS

395-1. Remains of two eggs, one found in the skyphos 395-3, and the other in 395-4.

BRONZE

395-2 (T2887). Earrings.

Est. d. 0.011. Simple hoops of twisted wire. Found one on either side of head.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

395-3 (T2882). Semi-glazed skyphos, group ii.

H. 0.073; d. 0.087; d. foot 0.046.

395-4 (T2885). The same.

H. 0.074; d. 0.09; d. foot 0.047.

395-5 (T2881). Rounded skyphos.

H. 0.069; d. 0.075; d. foot 0.045. Lines of added red.

395-6 (T2878). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A, group iii.

H. 0.101; h. with handle 0.127; d. 0.097; d. foot 0.053. Remains of a white design on shoulder, the form no longer distinguishable.

395-7 (T2883). White-ground lekythos, group i.

H. 0.158; d. 0.051. Traces of polychrome decoration, probably figures.

395-8 (T2884). The same.

H. 0.164; d. 0.053.

395-9 (T2877). White-ground lekythos, group ii.

H. 0.161; d. 0.057. Traces of colored decoration.

395-10 (T2880). The same.

H. 0.172; d. 0.059.

395-11 (T2886). Black-glazed amphoriskos.

H. 0.10; d. 0.055. Deep curved mouth with out-turned lip; ovoid body with vertical scorings; very small high base. Cf. the Attic example, 421-3.

395-12 (T2879). Miniature bowl.

H. 0.019; d. 0.045. Unglazed.

GRAVE 396

Section 8 C. Pls. 64, 115.

The latest of the three graves in a small isolated cluster; see also 278 and 327. Late third, early fourth quarter of the fifth century.

Excavation number: 434.

Depth: 1.25.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.79; w. 0.55; d. 0.455; th. 0.075; stucco.

Cover: L. 1.975; w. 0.81; th. 0.12; broken; strap holes.

Silt: 0.115.

Skeleton: rather disintegrated; head to south.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

396-1 (T3027). Semi-glazed skyphos, group ii.

H. 0.068; d. 0.091; d. foot 0.041. Unusually narrow lower part.

396-2 (T3031). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A, group ii.

H. 0.115; h. with handle 0.143; d. 0.113; d. foot 0.062. Small mouth; probably no added color.

396-3 (T3026). White-ground lekythos, group i.

H. 0.172; d. 0.061. Traces of red and blue decoration.

396-4 (T3029). White-ground lekythos, group i.

H. 0.172; d. 0.062. Inverted palmette on shoulder; red palmette on body.

396-5 (T3028). White-ground lekythos, group ii.

H. 0.136; d. 0.045. No decoration visible.

396-6 (T3030). Miniature bowl.

H. 0.025; d. 0.056.

GRAVE 397

Section 3 D. Pls. 65, 115.

Among a series of geometric and fourth-century graves; the few approximately contemporary burials in the area are 398 just to the east, and 358, 361 etc., farther to the east. The emerging of the new pattern in the placement of the offerings (p. 81) is shown here where the oinochoe is at the foot of the grave instead of near the head. Late third, early fourth quarter of the fifth century.

Excavation number: 300.

Depth: 2.00.

Grave: L. 1.93; w. 0.78.

Cover: poros slab, L. 1.93; w. 0.78; th. 0.12; strap holes.

Skeleton: very disintegrated; head to south.

BRONZE

397-1 (T2399). Strigil, group iii. Fig. 9.

P.l. 0.135; w. 0.031. Back of handle narrow; riveted tip as illustrated. Cf. *Olynthus*, X, p. 177, no. 542, pl. 34.

397-2 (T2400). The same.
W. 0.032.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

397-3 (T2398). Semi-glazed skyphos, group ii.
H. 0.07; d. 0.085; d. foot 0.042.

397-4 (T2396). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A, group iii.
H. 0.112; h. with handle 0.15; d. 0.112; d. foot 0.069.
No added color visible.

397-5 (T2397). White-ground lekythos, group ii.
H. 0.195; d. 0.069. Black neck and all-black foot.

GRAVE 398

Section 3 C-D. Pl. 92.

For the position of this grave, see **397**. About the middle of the second half of the fifth century.

Excavation number: 321.

Depth: 2.00.

Grave: L. 1.46; w. 0.60; "partly cut away."

Cover: three tiles, horizontal, th. 0.04.

Skeleton: lower part preserved; head probably to north.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

398-1 (T2480). Semi-glazed skyphos, group ii.
H. 0.068; d. foot 0.046. Found in southwest corner of grave.

GRAVE 399

Section 8 C. Pls. 64, 115.

One of the later graves in this uncrowded section, and probably related to **297** and **350**. Late third, early fourth quarter of the fifth century.

Excavation number: 405.

Depth: 1.15.

Grave: L. 1.80; w. 0.65.

Cover: three tiles, horizontal, each, L. 0.60; w. 0.58; th. 0.03.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to south.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

399-1 (T2910). Semi-glazed skyphos, group ii.
H. 0.078; d. 0.09; d. foot 0.048.

399-2 (T2908). Large trefoil oinochoe with lid.
H. 0.094; h. with handle 0.116; d. 0.091; d. foot 0.054; w. lid 0.036. Very small mouth above wide neck; sloping shoulder. No added color. The latest of the series.

399-3 (T2911). White-ground lekythos, group ii.
H. 0.155; d. 0.054. Upper half of foot black; black line above black lower body.

POTTERY, ATTIC

399-4 (T2909). Black-glazed bowl.
H. 0.018; d. 0.056. Very shallow; incurved rim, marked off from wall by groove; well-made ring foot. Cf. the Agora examples, *Hesperia*, XVIII, 1949, p. 328, no. 63, fig. 5; XXII, 1953, pl. 29, 70.

GRAVE 400

Section 3 C. Pls. 64, 115.

One of the confused group of graves which includes also **361**. Under the skeleton recorded at the top of the tile gable were found other leg bones at a lower level. Early fourth quarter of the fifth century.

Excavation number: 271.

Depth: 1.75.

Grave: L. 1.20; w. 0.65; d. 0.77.

Cover: four tiles, gabled, each, L. 0.68; w. 0.56; th. 0.055.

Skeleton: much disintegrated (see further above).

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

400-1 (T2310). Semi-glazed skyphos, group ii.
H. 0.075; d. 0.095; d. foot 0.045.

400-2 (T2311). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A, group ii.
H. 0.113; h. with handle 0.13; d. 0.119; d. foot 0.076.

400-3 (T2308). Banded miniature lekythos.
H. 0.076; d. 0.037.

400-4 (T2307). White-ground lekythos, group ii.
H. 0.159; d. 0.053.

400-5 (T2309). The same.
H. 0.153; d. 0.051.

GRAVE 401

Section 8 C. Pls. 64, 115.

The latest grave in the small cluster near **340**, and about contemporary with **395** just to the north. Early fourth quarter of the fifth century.

Excavation number: 410.

Depth: 1.50.

Grave: L. 0.70; w. 0.58.

Cover: single tile, L. 0.70; w. 0.58; th. 0.065.

Skeleton: almost completely disintegrated; head to south.

EGG

401-1. Remains of probably one egg, found with the button in **401-4**.

BRONZE

401-2 (T2949). Strigil, group iii.
P.l. 0.14; w. 0.024. Pointed edges at turn of handle; oval tip.

401-3 (T2946). Button.
D. 0.023. Made in two parts, a hollow dome attached to a flat disk with central hole; fragments of staple preserved.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

401-4 (T2945). Rounded skyphos.
H. 0.065; d. 0.077; d. foot 0.041.

401-5 (T2943). Rounded skyphos.
H. 0.053; d. 0.067; d. foot 0.033. Entirely black glazed; unusually thick foot.

401-6 (T2947). White-ground lekythos, group ii.

H. 0.168; d. 0.051. Traces of red decoration.

401-7 (T2948). The same.

P.h. 0.155; d. 0.053.

401-8 (T2944). Unglazed lekanis, group ii, large.

H. with lid 0.111; d. 0.151; d. foot 0.095. One pair of adjusting marks.

GRAVE 402

Section 7-8 D. Pls. 65, 115.

The date of this grave and its relation to the family group are not at all clear. The grave was set on an approximate northeast-southwest axis between the geometric 58 and the late sixth century 250. The sarcophagus was mended with lead clamps, and stucco was washed over the break. One of the offerings is an Attic cup which is about contemporary with 250, and nearly identical with a cup in 262, a grave which can be accurately dated to just after the turn of the century. The second offering is a jug which seems to belong to the second half of the fifth century (cf., for the small mouth and thin neck, 407-10). If the vases have been dated correctly, it may be that one burial took place very late in the sixth century, and that a second was made in the late fifth, at which time an oinochoe was added to the cup remaining from the first interment. A single oinochoe is an unlikely grave offering, however. It is also possible that this is an exceptionally late burial in a sarcophagus damaged during transportation to the Cemetery, and that the cup was an heirloom.

Excavation number: 387.

Depth: 1.35.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.805; w. 0.57; d. 0.42; th. 0.065; cracked and bonded with two "hook lead clamps" and stuccoed over mend.

Cover: L. 1.93; w. 0.70; th. 0.135; not broken; strap holes.

Silt: 0.04.

Skeleton: nearly complete; head to east.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

402-1 (T2824). Round-mouthed oinochoe, group ii.

H. 0.125; h. with handle 0.157; d. 0.12; d. foot 0.074.

There appear to be traces of a white design on the shoulder.

POTTERY, ATTIC

402-2 (T2825). Cup-skyphos with palmette decoration.

H. 0.098; d. 0.149; d. foot 0.078. Shape of the Cracow Class. Palmettes as on palmette lekythoi, but very short, and added red for top petal and heart.

Cf. 262-7.

GRAVE 403

Section 12 A-B. Pls. 65, 81, 115.

One of a group of nearly contemporary graves near the earlier 335. The reappearance of an Attic leky-

thos in this grave and 404 is interesting, both for the period (see p. 121), and because the two graves were so close. Early fourth quarter of the fifth century. One of the latest groups in a sarcophagus, but the only indication that the grave may have been re-used is the broken cover.

Excavation number: 45.

Depth: 1.45.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.80; w. 0.65; d. 0.43; th. 0.07; stucco.

Cover: L. 1.88; w. 0.76; th. 0.10; broken.

Silt: 0.08.

Skeleton: very well preserved; head to east.

BRONZE

403-1 (T1118). Strigil, group i. Pl. 81.

L. 0.213; w. 0.031. Curved sides at turn of handle; short leaf tip.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

403-2 (T1121). Semi-glazed skyphos, group ii.

H. 0.067; d. 0.085; d. foot 0.044.

403-3 (T1122). The same.

H. 0.067; d. 0.088; d. foot 0.045.

403-4 (T1123). One-handled cup, miniature.

H. 0.03; d. 0.065.

403-5 (T1117). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A, group iii. Fig. 14 A.

H. 0.107; h. with handle 0.122; d. 0.097; d. foot 0.064. On shoulder, small bird to left, painted in white. Basically of the same shape as the others of group iii, but more compact and more neatly made, making it appear rather early.

403-6 (T1119). White-ground lekythos, group ii.

H. 0.143; d. 0.049.

403-7 (T1124). The same.

H. 0.155; d. 0.052.

POTTERY, ATTIC

403-8 (T1120). Black-glazed lekythos.

H. 0.164; d. 0.057. Cylindrical body, sloping shoulder, slightly profiled foot. Two sets of rays on shoulder, two red lines on upper body, one on lower.

GRAVE 404

Section 12 A. Pls. 65, 116.

One of the same group of graves as 403, which also had a late Attic lekythos. Early fourth quarter of the fifth century.

Excavation number: 43.

Depth: 1.70.

Grave: L. 1.50; w. 0.70; d. 0.20.

Cover: overlapping tiles, each, L. 0.72; w. 0.58; th. 0.06.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to south; arms apparently outstretched toward west.

IRON

404-1 (T1108). Strigil.
W. 0.017.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

404-2 (T1102). Unglazed lekanis, group ii. Fig. 16.
H. with lid 0.08; d. 0.103; d. foot 0.052. One pair of adjusting marks.

404-3 (T1107). White-ground lekythos, group ii.
H. 0.149; d. 0.048. Red palmette on shoulder, another on body.

404-4 (T1104). White-ground lekythos, group ii.
H. 0.165; d. 0.05. No color visible.

404-5 (T1103). White-ground lekythos, group ii.
H. 0.15; d. 0.047. Traces of red decoration.

POTTERY, ATTIC

404-6 (T1105). Skyphos of Corinthian shape.
H. 0.064; d. 0.075; d. foot 0.04.

404-7 (T1106). Ivy lekythos.
H. 0.15; d. 0.048. Comparatively deep mouth with out-turned lip, slender lower body, narrow bands of hatching. The latest of the series (for the date, see p. 121).

GRAVE 405

Section 12 A. Pls. 65, 115.

This is one of the latest groups of vases found in a sarcophagus; the only evidence for re-use of the coffin is that it was placed at precisely the same depth and orientation as the neighboring **335**; see also **403**. This is a child's group with lekanis and no oinochoe. Immediately above the cover of the grave, however, were found an oinochoe and a miniature lekythos, **405-a** and **405-b**, which may be outside offerings. The oinochoe **X-199**, found much higher at 1.00, is a fourth-century vase. Grave **405** must date from about the beginning of the fourth quarter of the fifth century.

Excavation number: 44.

Depth: 1.30.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.585; w. 0.26; d. 0.215; th. 0.06; stucco.

Cover: L. 0.72; w. 0.40; th. 0.09.

Silt: entirely filled with earth.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to east.

BRONZE

405-1 (T1114). Strigil, group i. Fig. 9.
L. 0.151; w. 0.023. Pointed sides at turn of handle; small, short leaf tip. A late development in this group.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

405-2 (T1112). Semi-glazed skyphos, group ii.
H. 0.068; d. 0.094; d. foot 0.043. Very narrow lower body.

405-3 (T1116). Rounded skyphos.
H. 0.06; d. 0.072; d. foot 0.037.

405-4 (T1113). White-ground lekythos, group ii.
H. 0.15; d. 0.05.

405-5 (T1115). Unglazed lekanis, group ii. Fig. 16.
H. with lid 0.076; d. 0.096; d. foot 0.051. Very sloping lid; two pairs of adjusting marks.

OUTSIDE OFFERINGS

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

405-a (T1109). Small trefoil oinochoe, group ii.
H. 0.089; h. with handle 0.105; d. 0.073. Very similar to **412-9**.

405-b (T1110). Banded miniature lekythos.
H. 0.081; d. 0.044. Rounded body, as **366-13**.

GRAVE 406

Section 12 B. Pls. 65, 116.

One of the children's graves near the contemporary large burial, **403**. Probably late fifth century.

Excavation number: 42.

Depth: 1.40.

Grave: L. 0.90; w. 0.45; d. 0.25.

Cover: horizontal tiles, probably two, th. 0.035.

Skeleton: almost completely disintegrated; head north or south.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

406-1 (T1100). Unglazed lekanis, group ii, large.
H. with lid 0.11; d. 0.158; d. foot 0.094. Two pairs of adjusting marks.

406-2 (T1101). Miniature bowl.
H. 0.023; d. 0.052. Found inside lekanis.

GRAVE 407

Section 10 B. Pls. 66, 81, 100, 116.

This is a late group to be found in a sarcophagus, but a secondary burial seems rather unlikely in view of the late form of the sarcophagus and the wealth of the offerings; grave **305**, with which this is aligned, is probably less than half a century earlier; see, however, **437**. It is unusual to find eggs and strigils in a large grave; perhaps this was the burial of a tall adolescent (see p. 84). Early fourth quarter of the fifth century.

Published as a group, *Art and Arch.*, XXIX, 1930, p. 286, and fig. 26, p. 265.

Excavation number: 49.

Depth: 1.40.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.78; w. 0.63; d. 0.47; th. 0.06; stucco.

Cover: L. 1.96; w. 0.75; th. 0.12.

Silt: 0.08.

Skeleton: fairly well preserved; head to east.

EGG

407-1. Remains of probably one egg, found near **407-9**.

COIN

407-2 (G394). Corinth, 431-338 B.C. Pl. 100.

Æ obol. Diam. 9.5 mm.; wt. 0.39 gms.

Obv. Pegasus with pointed wings, flying l.; beneath, ♀. *Rev.* Swastika. *BMC Corinth*, p. 21, no. 213, pl. 5, no. 21.

BRONZE

407-3 (T1148). Strigil, group i. Fig. 9.

L. 0.214; w. 0.026. Special spade-shaped tip, probably riveted.

407-4 (T1149). Strigil, group i.

L. 0.185; w. 0.031. Curved sides at turn of handle.

407-5 (T1150). Strigil, group i.

L. 0.186; w. 0.03. Back of handle very narrow; short leaf tip; unusually deep blade.

407-6 (T1151). Strigil, group iii. Pl. 81.

L. 0.187; w. 0.03. Back of handle very narrow; short leaf tip.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

407-7 (T1154). Semi-glazed skyphos, group ii.

H. 0.07; d. 0.09; d. foot 0.047.

407-8 (T1155). The same.

H. 0.07; d. 0.086; d. foot 0.042.

407-9 (T1153). Wide-mouthed oinochoe, ribbed.

H. 0.088; d. 0.078. Rather tall body, very fine vertical ribbing, double handle bent at a sharp angle.

For the proportions, cf. the Attic mugs from a well of the last quarter of the fifth century, *Hesperia*, XVIII, 1949, pl. 93, nos. 78-80; and for the fine ribbing, *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, pp. 280f., fig. 17, nos. 55, 56. For a Corinthian example, see *Perachora*, I, pl. 28, no. 17.

407-10 (T1147). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A, group ii.

H. 0.109; h. with handle 0.13; d. 0.107; d. foot 0.068.

No added color.

407-11 (T1156). White-ground lekythos, group ii.

H. 0.164; d. 0.047. Unusually slender body with flaring mouth. In center of body, vertical red palmette; on either side, three-petalled floral motif; some yellow color preserved.

407-12 (T1152). Unglazed lekanis, group ii.

H. with lid 0.11; d. 0.121; d. foot 0.066. Two pairs of adjusting marks.

GRAVE 408

Section 11 B. Pl. 66.

A small grave squeezed between the sarcophagi 357 and 387, which in part served as the side walls of the burial. The pots were found in a tight group in the middle of the grave, the oinochoe inside the lekanis. Fourth quarter of the fifth century.

Excavation number: 24.

Depth: 1.20.

Cover: one horizontal tile, L. 0.73; w. 0.64; th. 0.055. Fill: earth and small stones.

Skeleton: only a few fragments preserved; head north or south.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

408-1 (T766). Rounded skyphos.

H. 0.05; d. 0.06; d. rim 0.058; d. foot 0.033.

408-2 (T767). The same.

H. 0.07; d. 0.09; d. rim 0.084; d. foot 0.046. Not certainly identified, 1949.

408-3 (T770). Small trefoil oinochoe, group i.

H. 0.046; h. with handle 0.06; d. 0.045; d. foot 0.029. Unglazed.

408-4 (T768). Banded miniature lekythos.

H. 0.07; d. 0.035.

408-5 (T769). Unglazed lekanis, group ii, large.

H. with lid 0.114; d. 0.157; d. foot 0.084. Three pairs of adjusting marks.

GRAVE 409

Section 13 B. Pls. 66, 100, 116.

Above this grave was later built the rectangular enclosure, oriented with the road wall near by (see p. 66). The pots seem late for a sarcophagus burial, but they comprise a fairly expensive group, and this may be one of the very latest sarcophagi. The broken lid might suggest re-use; on the other hand, the damage could have occurred during the construction above (cf. grave 267). Early fourth quarter of the fifth century.

Excavation number: 83.

Depth: 1.44.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.92; w. 0.685; d. 0.56; th. 0.075; stucco.

Cover: L. 2.03; w. 0.84; th. 0.09; broken; strap holes. Silt: 0.02.

Skeleton: fairly well preserved; head to east.

COIN

409-1 (G600). Corinth, 431-338 B.C. Pl. 100.

Æ obol. Diam. 8.2 mm.; wt. 0.4 gms.

Obv. Pegasus with pointed wing, flying l.; beneath, ♀ (?). *Rev.* Ornamented trident. *BMC Corinth*, p. 21, nos. 215, 216.

Found at right shoulder of skeleton.

BRONZE

409-2 (T1351). Strigil, group iii.

L. 0.206; w. 0.036. Pointed sides at turn of handle.

409-3 (T1358). The same.

L. 0.199; w. 0.033.

409-4 (T1356). Strigil, group iii.

L. 0.186; w. 0.033. Pointed sides at turn of handle.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

409-5 (T1354). Semi-glazed skyphos, group ii.

H. 0.07; d. 0.092; d. foot 0.048.

409-6 (T1355). One-handled cup.

H. 0.037; d. 0.09.

409-7 (T1353). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A, group ii.

H. 0.106; h. with handle 0.131; d. 0.105; d. foot 0.061. No added color.

409-8 (T1360). White-ground lekythos, group iii.

H. 0.197; d. 0.0665. Full rounded body, low foot; decoration in red and blue. Among the earliest of group iii.

409-9 (T1364). White-ground lekythos, group iii.

H. 0.149; d. 0.05. Shape as above; red palmette on shoulder, another on body.

409-10 (T1359). White-ground lekythos, group iii.

H. 0.156; d. 0.051. No trace of decoration.

409-11 (T1352). Lamp, Type IV. Fig. 19, Pl. 100.

H. 0.02; d. 0.074; l. 0.102. Shallow.

POTTERY, ATTIC

409-12 (T1357). Black-glazed bowl.

H. 0.023; d. 0.073. Red-brown clay, probably Attic; mottled red and black glaze. Flat projecting rim with incised lines; on floor, five very small palmettes stamped in circle. Cf. *Hesperia*, XVIII, 1949, pl. 92, no. 59.

GRAVE 410

Section 10 B. Pl. 65.

The first grave to be opened in the excavation (Sunday, May 20, 1928). Tiles were found above the grave. These may have been the remains of a separate burial, but more probably they were used to patch the broken lid of the sarcophagus, which, considering the date of the contents, may have been re-used. All the offerings were found in the northwest corner. Probably fourth quarter of the fifth century.

Excavation number: 1.

Depth: 1.30.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.85; w. 0.65; d. 0.50; stucco.

Cover: L. 1.95; w. 0.75; fragmentary, each end preserved.

Silt: small amount.

Skeleton: well preserved; head to south.

IRON

410-1 (T558). Strigil, group iii.

P.l. 0.128; w. 0.027.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

410-2 (T557). Semi-glazed skyphos, group ii.

H. 0.07; d. 0.085; d. foot 0.046.

410-3 (T556). Trefoil oinochoe, group i.

H. 0.115; h. with handle 0.141; d. 0.106; d. foot 0.06.

No color. The normal household size of a shape which in the Cemetery more commonly occurs in miniature (pp. 132-133). Cf. *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 287, no. 123, fig. 23.

GRAVE 411

Section 10 B. Pls. 66, 116.

In a narrow section of the excavation, but probably part of the same series as **407** and **410**, which followed the mid-fifth century graves in the area. Fourth quarter of the fifth century.

Excavation number: 55.

Depth: 1.55.

Grave: L. 1.10; w. 0.40; d. 0.22; lined with walls of small stones.

Cover: poros slab, L. 1.13; w. 0.50; th. 0.09.

Fill: earth to top of grave.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to south.

EGG

411-1. Remains of probably one egg, found near **411-4** and **411-6**.

BRONZE

411-2 (T1187). Strigil, group iii. Fig. 9.

L. 0.209; w. 0.037. Wide handle with little curve; narrow at back.

411-3 (T1183). Strigil, group iii.

L. 0.175; w. 0.031. Curved sides at turn of handle; tip short and wide.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

411-4 (T1180). Semi-glazed skyphos, group ii.

H. 0.07; d. 0.089; d. foot 0.046.

411-5 (T1186). Rounded skyphos.

H. 0.05; d. 0.056; d. foot 0.03. Unusually broad.

411-6 (T1181). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A, group ii.

H. 0.093; h. with handle 0.12; d. 0.091; d. foot 0.054. Very wide flat shoulder, with white design, probably a swastika.

411-7 (T1184). White-ground lekythos, group ii.

H. 0.149; d. 0.051. Red palmette with green stem on shoulder, another on body.

411-8 (T1185). The same.

H. 0.151; d. 0.05.

411-9 (T1182). White-ground lekythos, group ii.

H. 0.147; d. 0.051. No decoration visible.

GRAVE 412

Section 10 B. Pls. 67, 116.

In a narrow section of the excavation, but possibly related to **407**, **411**, etc., to the east. Fourth quarter of the fifth century.

Excavation number: 57.

Depth: 1.12.

Grave: L. 0.68; w. 0.34.

Cover: two gabled tiles, each, L. 0.68; w. 0.58; th. 0.055.

Fill: earth and stones.

Skeleton: entirely disintegrated; head east or west.

BRONZE

- 412-1** (T1198). Strigil, group iii.
L. 0.18; w. 0.032. Curved sides at turn of handle.
Blade deeply curved in section.
- 412-2** (T1202). Strigil, group iii.
W. 0.026. Pointed sides at turn of handle. Not certainly identified, 1949.
- 412-3** (T1207). Strigil.
Disintegrated.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

- 412-4** (T1197). Rounded skyphos.
H. 0.055; d. 0.068; d. foot 0.036.
- 412-5** (T1204). The same.
H. 0.056; d. 0.068; d. foot 0.035.
- 412-6** (T1203). Rounded skyphos.
H. 0.055; d. 0.069; d. foot 0.034. Heavier, thicker foot than usual.
- 412-7** (T1199). Bolsal.
H. 0.032; d. 0.08; d. foot 0.051. Lower wall sharply incurved; on floor, four palmettes stamped around small circle. Though rather coarsely made, the proportions are close to those of the Attic examples of the late fifth century, as *Hesperia*, XVIII, 1949, pl. 93, no. 77.
- 412-8** (T1201). The same.
H. 0.032; d. 0.078; d. foot 0.052.
- 412-9** (T1196). Small trefoil oinochoe.
H. 0.072; h. with handle 0.098; d. foot 0.037.
- 412-10** (T1194). White-ground lekythos, group ii.
H. 0.144; d. 0.047. Red palmette on shoulder; another on body with upturned petals (for flame palmettes at this period, see p. 143, note 151).
- 412-11** (T1200). White-ground lekythos, group ii.
H. 0.145; d. 0.047. Red palmette on body, another on shoulder.
- 412-12** (T1205). White-ground lekythos, group ii.
H. 0.148; d. 0.046. Traces of blue color.
- 412-13** (T1195). White-ground lekythos, group ii.
H. 0.162; d. 0.049. Traces of red decoration.
- 412-14** (T1206). Unglazed lekane, group ii.
H. with lid 0.084; d. 0.129; d. foot 0.072.

GRAVE 413

Section 4 D.

An unprotected burial among a series of contemporary graves which encroached on the empty area between the two north-south lines of geometric burials. Near by was found a lamp of Type V, X-238, which may possibly belong. The presence of a mug instead of a skyphos or other cup is unparalleled, but this was definitely stated to be a burial. The mug in this group suggests that at Corinth, at any rate, such a vase was a drinking vessel, not an oinochoe. Fourth quarter of the fifth century.

Depth: 2.40.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

- 413-1** (T2471). Wide-mouthed oinochoe, ribbed.
H. 0.079; d. 0.082. As **407-9**.
- 413-2** (T2472). White-ground lekythos, group iii.
H. 0.16; d. 0.051.
- 413-3** (T2473). The same.
P.h. 0.143; d. 0.051.

GRAVE 414

Section 4 C.

An unprotected burial among a large series of graves, contemporary or slightly later. Probably fourth quarter of the fifth century.

Depth: 1.40.

Skeleton: only a few traces; head probably at south.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

- 414-1** (T2251). Black-glazed skyphos.
H. 0.081; d. 0.096; d. foot 0.056. Copy of the Attic skyphos with torus foot; similar to **336-3**, but more slender.
- 414-2** (T2252). White-ground lekythos, group iii.
D. 0.053; d. foot 0.038. Upper part missing.

GRAVE 415

Section 11 A-B. Pls. 68, 81.

A child's grave with unusually lavish offerings. The number of bronze strigils is so great that one may speculate that this was the grave of the young son of a well-to-do bronze worker. It is particularly notable that some of the ten strigils are rather small, and that among them are included several different sizes and designs—a veritable sample case of boys' instruments. The ribbed cup is also of interest (**415-14**). In the grave, three strigils were placed at the left shoulder, two by the left hand, four by the right, and one in the northwest corner; four pots and four eggs were in the northeast corner, and the rest at about the middle of the grave.

This is one of the latest burials in a sarcophagus; there is some possibility that it may be a secondary burial because of the unusual thickness of the lid, and because its position, although relatively isolated, was nearest to earlier graves. The coffin was set 36° off the usual north-south axis.

Last quarter of the fifth century, earlier rather than later.

Excavation number: 14.

Depth: 1.55.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.98; w. 0.44; d. 0.365; th. 0.065; stucco.

Cover: L. 1.13; w. 0.55; th. 0.165.

Silt: 0.125.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; skull in south end.

EGGS

- 415-1**. Remains of at least five eggs.

BRONZE

415-2 (T664). Strigil, group i. Fig. 9.
L. 0.159; w. 0.025. V-shaped incision on front of handle; long narrow leaf-tip. A late development within the group.

415-3 (T665). Strigil, group i. Fig. 9.
L. 0.184; w. 0.029. Pointed sides at turn of handle; riveted tip, as illustrated.

415-4 (T663). Strigil, group iii.
L. 0.175; w. 0.028. Very narrow handle; tip shaped like a pruning hook.

415-5 (T667). Strigil, group iii.
Fragmentary. Very small; rounded sides at turn of handle; small triangular tip.

415-6 (T668). Strigil, group iii. Fig. 9, Pl. 81.
L. 0.197; w. 0.041. Very broad handle.

415-7 (T669). Strigil, group iii. Pl. 81.
L. 0.156; w. 0.026. Very narrow handle; riveted tip.

415-8 (T672). Strigil, group iii. Fig. 9.
L. 0.15; w. 0.022. Curved sides at turn of handle; small triangular tip.

415-9 (T673). Strigil, group iii. Fig. 9, Pl. 81.
L. 0.206; w. 0.031. Rounded sides at turn of handle; long leaf tip.

415-10 (T674). Strigil, group iii.
L. 0.125; w. 0.024. Small, with narrow handle.

415-11 (T675). Strigil, group iii.
L. 0.184; w. 0.038. Broad handle, sides rounded at top; very broad leaf tip.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

415-12 (T659). Rounded skyphos.
H. 0.073; d. 0.086; d. rim 0.078; d. foot 0.045.

415-13 (T666). Rounded skyphos.
H. 0.065; d. 0.08; d. rim 0.071; d. foot 0.043. Black glaze over all; scraped ring inside foot.

415-14 (T660). Wide-mouthed oinochoe, ribbed.
H. 0.055; d. 0.056. Very thin fabric, black glaze over all except small circle on bottom. Knotted handle, flaring lip, rounded wall, no foot; very fine vertical ribbing.

Knotted handles are typical of Hellenistic wares; cf., however, a ribbed mug in bronze of basically the same shape with knotted handle which was found in a tomb in Ceglie (*Röm. Mitt.*, XXIII, 1908, p. 342, fig. 6, 1) with a column krater by the Hephaistos Painter (Beazley, *ARV*, p. 391, no. 18). For similar pottery examples from South Italy, see Toronto, *RHI*, pl. 91, no. 554; another is No. 48.111 in the Walters Art Gallery in Baltimore; and a third, in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, acc. no. 95.833, was once gilded.

415-15 (T661). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type D.
H. 0.082; h. with handle 0.084; d. 0.071; d. foot 0.048. High, flat shoulder. The earliest in the series (pp. 138-139).

415-16 (T662). White-ground lekythos, group iii.
H. 0.246; d. 0.075. Remains of red and blue decoration, probably figured; and with what appear to be fillets on the shoulder, two red and one blue-black, either side of large red area in center.

415-17 (T658). White-ground lekythos, group iii.
H. 0.171; d. 0.051. Traces of red decoration.

415-18 (T670). The same.
H. 0.163; d. 0.051.

415-19 (T671). Miniature flat-bottomed bowl.
H. 0.009; d. 0.042. Perfectly flat bottom with very low walls. Unglazed.

GRAVE 416

Section 3 C. Pls. 68, 116.

This sarcophagus was in an area of cheap burials, all somewhat later in date, and had suffered considerable damage. It seems likely that the contents are the remains of a secondary burial. But the lekythoi on the east side were recorded as piled up at different levels which would suggest a later disturbance destroying any evidence in the coffin itself for re-use. The lack of drinking cup and the position of the skull may also be the result of this disturbance.

Last quarter of the fifth century.

Excavation number: 241.

Depth: 1.50.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.815; w. 0.63; d. 0.45; th. 0.075; stucco; east and south sides broken away.

Cover: L. 2.00; w. 0.75; th. 0.14; strap holes; broken. Silt: 0.135.

Skeleton: very disintegrated; head to north.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

416-1 (T2192). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A, group ii.

H. 0.113; h. with handle 0.135; d. 0.101; d. foot 0.056. No added color.

416-2 (T2195). White-ground lekythos, group ii.
H. 0.183; d. 0.057. Foot in two degrees. Red and blue decoration, blue scroll design on lower part of body.

416-3 (T2191). White-ground lekythos, group ii.
H. 0.175; d. 0.055. Traces of red decoration.

416-4 (T2196). The same.
P.h. 0.211; d. 0.077.

416-5 (T2188). White-ground lekythos, group iii.
H. 0.205; d. 0.06. Red palmette on shoulder, another on body.

416-6 (T2193). White-ground lekythos, group iii.
H. 0.193; d. 0.059. Remains of red palmette on body.

416-7 (T2189). The same.
H. 0.202; d. 0.065. Mended since photographing.

416-8 (T2190). White-ground lekythos, group iii.
H. 0.254; d. 0.072. Traces of red decoration.

416-9 (T2194). The same.

H. 0.203; d. 0.059.

416-10 (T2197). The same.

H. 0.215; d. 0.075.

416-11 (T2198). The same.

H. 0.205; d. 0.063.

416-12 (T2199). The same.

P.h. 0.22; d. 0.076.

GRAVE 417

Section 8 C. Pl. 116.

The one burial in the large square area of soft earth in Section 8 C. Fourth quarter of the fifth century.

Excavation number: 436.

Depth: 1.40.

Grave: L. 1.755; w. 0.69.

Cover: three tiles, horizontal, each, L. 0.69; w. 0.59; th. 0.055.

Skeleton: very disintegrated; head to east.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

417-1 (T3035). Rounded skyphos.

H. 0.075; d. 0.09; d. foot 0.047. Two red lines below handles.

417-2 (T3032). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A, group ii.

H. 0.107; h. with handle 0.136; d. 0.094; d. foot 0.063. No color.

417-3 (T3033). White-ground lekythos, group iii.

H. 0.194; d. 0.063. Traces of red decoration.

417-4 (T3034). White-ground lekythos, group iii.

H. 0.138; d. 0.05. Red rays on shoulder, red palmette on body; perhaps traces of blue.

GRAVE 418

Section 4 D. Pls. 69, 91, 116.

The northwest corner of this slab-covered burial extended over the geometric grave 22. In turn, the northeast corner of 418 was broken away when grave 475 was made. The grave was set considerably off the usual east-west axis. Late fifth century. Note the presence of one imported and two local squat lekythoi.

Excavation number: 304.

Depth: 2.00.

Grave: L. 1.85; w. 0.68.

Cover: poros slab, L. 1.85; w. 0.68; th. 0.085; broken at northeast corner.

Skeleton: very disintegrated; head to east.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

418-1 (T2416). Semi-glazed skyphos, group ii.

H. 0.067; d. 0.085; d. foot 0.046.

418-2 (T2417). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type C, ribbed.

H. 0.094; d. 0.094; d. foot 0.05.

418-3 (T2426). Banded miniature lekythos.

H. 0.06; d. 0.034.

418-4 (T2424). White-ground lekythos, group iii.

H. 0.268; d. 0.077. Very tapered lower body. Female figure with red hair and white garment seated to left on a yellow chair.

418-5 (T2421). White-ground lekythos, group iii.

H. 0.195; d. 0.06. Red rays on shoulder; red palmette on body.

418-6 (T2425). White-ground lekythos, group iii.

H. 0.20; d. 0.061. Traces of red decoration.

418-7 (T2418). The same.

H. 0.189; d. 0.055.

418-8 (T2419). The same.

H. 0.19; d. 0.06.

418-9 (T2423). The same.

H. 0.198; d. 0.059.

418-10 (T2420). Red-figured squat lekythos. Pl. 91.

H. 0.11; d. 0.064. Deep conical mouth, high-shouldered body. Black tongues on neck separated by fine black lines. Woman, perhaps with torch, standing at left, facing second woman walking away to right, head turned back; in latter's left hand a mirror, in her right a scarf. The glaze better than usual for this period at Corinth, but the fine interior lines worn away, leaving light lines in the pink wash which covers the reserved areas; thick white for jewelry and ornaments in hair.

Very careful imitation of contemporary Attic lekythoi. For the shape and kind of decoration, cf. the Attic examples, *Hesperia*, XVIII, 1949, pl. 81, no. 10, and pp. 312f. for the scarves; XI, 1942, pl. 5, from grave 79 at Halai; *Olynthus*, XIII, pp. 139f., no. 83, pl. 100; Oxford, *CVA*, I, pl. 40, no. 6; Δελτίον, XV, 1933-1935, p. 19, fig. 4, from Argos.

418-11 (T2422). Red-figured squat lekythos.

H. 0.114; d. 0.066. The same as the above, but Eros to right, offering box and scarf to woman standing left.

418-12 (T2414). Unglazed lekanis, group ii, large.

H. with lid 0.11; d. 0.147; d. foot 0.087. Two pairs of adjusting marks.

418-13 (T2427). Miniature krater.

H. 0.019; est. d. 0.032. Fragmentary. Unglazed.

POTTERY, ATTIC

418-14 (T2415). Black-glazed squat lekythos.

H. 0.104; d. 0.063.

GRAVE 419

Section 4 D. Pls. 69, 100, 116.

One of several contemporary graves (413, 418, 420) which, with some still later ones, encroached on the area of geometric graves. Possibly a secondary burial in an older sarcophagus, but there is no evidence except for the late date of the pots and the slightly broken corners of the cover. Late fifth century.

Excavation number: 295.

Depth: 1.80.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.755; w. 0.575; d. 0.47; th. 0.07; stucco.

Cover: L. 1.98; w. 0.76; th. 0.12; strap holes.

Silt: 0.395.

Skeleton: fairly well preserved; disturbed; head to east.

COIN

419-1 (G1438). Thebes, 426-395 B.C. Pl. 100.

Æ hemiobol. Diam. 7.8 mm.; wt. 2 gms.

Obv. Half Boeotian shield (?). Rev. ΘΕ[ΒΑ] above club; ivy leaf below. *BMC Central Greece*, p. 74, nos. 50-51; cf. pl. 13, no. 3. Found near skull.

IRON

419-2 (T2390). Spearhead.

P.l. 0.072. Badly disintegrated; possibly a knife. Found near left hip.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

419-3 (T2382). Semi-glazed skyphos, group ii. H. 0.074; d. 0.087; d. foot 0.047.

419-4 (T2389). Rounded skyphos.

H. 0.076; d. 0.082; d. rim 0.08; d. foot 0.044.

419-5 (T2379). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type C, ribbed.

H. 0.115; d. 0.107; d. foot 0.06.

419-6 (T2383). White-ground lekythos, group iii.

H. 0.27; d. 0.075. Figure with red hair standing right.

419-7 (T2377). White-ground lekythos, group iii.

H. 0.197; d. 0.062. Red rays on shoulder; red palmette on body.

419-8 (T2386). White-ground lekythos, group iii.

H. 0.278; d. 0.076. Traces of red decoration.

419-9 (T2381). The same.

H. 0.28; d. 0.078.

419-10 (T2378). The same.

H. 0.196; d. 0.058.

419-11 (T2387). The same.

H. 0.194; d. 0.061.

419-12 (T2385). The same.

H. 0.207; d. 0.062.

419-13 (T2384). The same.

H. 0.199; d. 0.059.

419-14 (T2376). The same.

H. 0.201; d. 0.058. Mended since photographing.

419-15 (T2380). Lamp, Type VI. Fig. 19, Pl. 100.

H. 0.029; d. 0.073; l. 0.102. No handle; rim set at approximate right angle to wall. For profile, cf. *Corinth*, IV, ii, p. 32, no. 28. Signs of burning on nozzle.

419-16 (T2388). Lamp, Type VI.

H. 0.029; d. 0.071; l. 0.099. As the above, but no signs of burning (note that the glaze is less worn).

GRAVE 420

Section 4 D. Pls. 70, 116.

This grave overlay the geometric burial 18, and is the westernmost of the late graves encroaching on the central geometric area from the east. The pots are late and the sarcophagus is of the rare intermediate size, but it seems unlikely that this is a secondary burial since the skeleton is the right size for the coffin, and the sarcophagus has not only strap holes but a band of stucco on the outside (see p. 72, note 34). This is the earliest grave with terracotta figurines. Late fifth century.

Excavation number: 294.

Depth: 1.88.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.42; w. 0.56; d. 0.42; th. 0.065; stucco inside as usual, and outside a band below the rim.

Cover: L. 1.65; w. 0.73; th. 0.11; strap holes.

Silt: 0.08.

Skeleton: adolescent child, 12 to 14 years; fairly well preserved, but somewhat disturbed; head to east.

EGG

420-1. Remains of probably one egg, found near left leg of skeleton.

COIN

420-1 bis. Corinth, 431-338 B.C.

Æ obol. Diam. 10 mm.; wt. 0.25 gms.

Obv. Pegasus with pointed wings, flying l.; beneath, φ. Rev. Swastika. *BMC Corinth*, p. 21, no. 213, pl. 5, no. 21.

Found with fragments of 420-2 and 420-3, and cleaned in 1960.

TERRACOTTA

420-2 (T2367). Figurine.

H. 0.064. A few small fragments missing. Local clay, fired orange-buff. Draped female figure, seated on rectangular stool, hands extended; lower arms set into sockets at elbows. Hair waved back from face; long garment, no detail visible. Back flat, unmodelled.

Very similar to a larger example in the British Museum, Higgins, *BMC Terracottas*, pl. 135, no. 962; this is dated in the early fourth century, but it seems later than ours in respect to its more carefully worked garment and the graceful folds of the skirt which cover the seat. Cf. also Breitenstein, pl. 43, no. 365, with dove, and *Perachora*, I, pl. 96, no. 106. All the mouldmade seated goddesses from the Potters' Quarter have engaged arms, *Corinth*, XV, ii, pl. 17.

420-3 (T2366). Figurine.

H. 0.122. Many small fragments missing; lower edge of skirt restored. Buff clay. Draped female figure seated, open hands extended. Head badly worn, but apparently small cap; hair waved over forehead and falling at sides. Straight garment extending to feet, with fine vertical lines.

Cf. *Corinth*, XV, ii, pl. 17, no. XI, 6.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

420-4 (T2364). Semi-glazed skyphos, group ii.
H. 0.07; d. 0.091; d. foot 0.048.

420-5 (T2363). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type C, ribbed.
H. 0.098; d. 0.097; d. foot 0.064.

420-6 (T2365). Lamp, Type IV.
H. 0.025; d. 0.075; l. 0.115. Shallow, with short square nozzle.

GRAVE 421

Section 13 B. Pls. 71, 117.

This, the adjoining **443**, and **449** to the south are the latest burials in the section by the road wall. Not far to the west were found **X-144** and **X-204**. Late fifth century.

Excavation number: 85.

Depth: 1.95.

Grave: L. 1.80; w. 0.44; d. 0.30.

Cover: three tiles, horizontal, th. 0.05.

Skeleton: almost completely disintegrated; head to south.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

421-1 (T1361). Semi-glazed skyphos, group ii.
H. 0.07; d. 0.088; d. foot 0.042.

421-2 (T1362). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type B.
H. 0.086; d. 0.082; d. foot 0.054. No added color.

POTTERY, ATTIC

421-3 (T1363). Black-glazed amphoriskos.
H. 0.122; d. 0.054. Deep mouth with out-turned lip; ovoid body covered by fine horizontal grooves; small ridged foot.

For the shape, see *Hesperia*, XI, 1942, pl. 5, pp. 391f., with references; for the horizontal grooving, cf. the example in Cambridge, *CVA*, II, R&S pl. 18, no. 16. See also *Δελτίον*, XV, 1933-1935, p. 47, fig. 29, from Argos.

GRAVE 422

Section 11 B. Pls. 70, 97.

The latest of the graves in the eastern series paralleling the **331** line. The late date of the contents and the badly broken lid may perhaps indicate that the coffin was re-used; but the group of offerings is one of the richest in this period. Note the two squat lekythoi. In the grave, **422-4** was found by the right shoulder; **422-2**, **-3**, and **-11** at the right hip; and the remainder scattered through the northern third of the coffin. End of the fifth century.

Excavation number: 21.

Depth: 1.50.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.83; w. 0.66; d. 0.48; th. 0.07; thick stucco; corner notches.

Cover: L. 1.95; w. 0.77; th. 0.12; broken; strap holes.

Silt: 0.13.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to south.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

422-1 (T737). Rounded skyphos.
H. 0.078; d. 0.091; d. rim 0.083; d. foot 0.042.

422-2 (T742). The same.
H. 0.076; d. 0.09; d. rim 0.083; d. foot 0.041.

422-3 (T743). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type C, ribbed.
H. 0.12; d. 0.11; d. foot 0.071.

422-4 (T745). Banded miniature lekythos.
H. 0.065; d. 0.033.

422-5 (T740). White-ground lekythos, group iii.
H. 0.209; d. 0.063. Tongues on shoulder; red palmette on body.

422-6 (T733). White-ground lekythos, group iii.
H. 0.259; d. 0.073. No decoration preserved.

422-7 (T734). White-ground lekythos, group iii.
H. 0.261; d. 0.075. For the size and shape with tapered lower body, cf. the figured vases, **418-4** and **427-10**.

422-8 (T739). White-ground lekythos, group iii.
H. 0.197; d. 0.058. No decoration preserved.

422-9 (T741). White-ground lekythos, group iii.
H. 0.205; d. 0.06. Traces of red decoration.



FIGURE 23. SQUAT LEKYTHOS, 422-10 (1:1)

422-10 (T738). Red-figured squat lekythos. Fig. 23.
H. 0.097; d. 0.061. Swan to right. Long vertical blot behind feet.

Very pale clay which appears to be Corinthian; yet the drawing is very close to that of the Mina Painter's lekythoi: *J.H.S.*, LVIII, 1938, p. 23, fig. 8, 3 (*ARV*, p. 858, no. 9); see also *Olynthus*, V, pl. 117, no. 258; XIII, pl. 101, no. 92.

- 422-11** (T744). Miniature bowl.
H. 0.02; d. 0.053. Shallower than usual.
422-12 (T736 and CL 1528). Lamp, Type IV.
H. 0.025; d. 0.067; l. 0.092. Shallow.
Published: *Corinth*, IV, ii, p. 135, no. 66.

POTTERY, ATTIC

- 422-13** (T735). Red-figured squat lekythos. Pl. 97.
H. 0.10; d. 0.064. Flaring lip with straight sides; short neck; nearly globular body. Reserved 11-petalled palmette within narrow border, framed on each side by a single tall petal.

GRAVE 423

Section 3 C. Pls. 67, 100, 117.

One of the many late graves in an area of geometric burials. Fourth quarter of the fifth century.

Excavation number: 247.

Depth: 2.00.

Grave: L. 1.82; w. 0.66; rubble walls.

Cover: poros slab, L. 1.82; w. 0.66; th. 0.125.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to east.

BRONZE

- 423-1** (T2217). Strigil, group iii.
L. 0.225; w. 0.035. Curved sides at turn of handle; very large and long leaf tip; wide deep blade.
423-2 (T2218). Strigil, group iii.
P.l. 0.21; w. 0.036. Back of handle narrow; wide shallow blade.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

- 423-3** (T2219). Semi-glazed skyphos, group ii.
H. 0.073; d. 0.088; d. foot 0.045.
423-4 (T2223). The same.
H. 0.068; d. 0.092; d. foot 0.047.
423-5 (T2224). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A, group iii.
H. 0.102; h. with handle 0.124; d. 0.10; d. foot 0.056.
No added color.
423-6 (T2220). Banded lekythos.
H. 0.149; d. 0.073. A large example like the special rounded group of the banded miniatures. Ovoid body, flaring mouth and foot. Broad red band on upper body, bordered by pairs of narrow black lines; another line on lower body.
Cf. the examples from Rhodes, *CVA*, Copenhagen, II, pl. 79, nos. 2 and 3.
423-7 (T2221). White-ground lekythos, group ii.
H. 0.198; d. 0.063. Traces of red decoration.
423-8 (T2222). Unglazed lekanis, miniature. Fig. 17.
H. with lid 0.053; d. 0.054. The bowl inverted in the photograph.
423-9 (T2225). Lamp, Type IV. Fig. 19, Pl. 100.
H. 0.027; d. 0.067; l. 0.116. Shallow; square nozzle.

GRAVE 424

Section 12 B. Pls. 71, 17.

This slab-covered grave is probably the earliest of the second series of graves in this section, succeeding the last of the 238 line after a gap of about a half century, and followed by 430, 458, and perhaps D 33. The grave was set more nearly northeast and southwest than on the usual strict axis; cf. the neighboring graves, 307 and 458. With an early type of strigil, and an unparalleled kind of askos, the grave is difficult to date; the skyphos, at any rate, should be no later than the early fourth quarter of the fifth century.

Excavation number: 72.

Depth: 1.62.

Grave: L. 1.20; w. 0.60; d. 0.30; rubble walls.

Cover: poros slab, L. 1.30; w. 0.68; th. 0.13.

Fill: packed with earth.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to southwest.

BRONZE

- 424-1** (T1277). Strigil, group ii.
P.l. 0.245; w. 0.035. Back of handle very narrow.
424-2 (T1274). Strigil, group iii.
P.l. 0.195; w. 0.033. Pointed sides at turn of handle.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

- 424-3** (T1276). Semi-glazed skyphos, group ii.
H. 0.068; d. 0.086; d. foot 0.046.
424-4 (T1275). Askos.
H. 0.098; w. 0.06. Rather poorly made miniature with only a rough suggestion of a foot. Poor reddish glaze over all except lower body.

GRAVE 425

Section 9 B. Pl. 116.

With 338, another small sarcophagus, rather isolated to the west of the 374 robbed group. Very possibly a secondary burial in an earlier sarcophagus because of the poor quality of the offerings. Fourth quarter of the fifth century.

Excavation number: 93.

Depth: 1.00.

Sarcophagus: L. 0.67; w. 0.27; d. 0.225; th. 0.05; stucco.

Cover: L. 0.98; w. 0.47; th. 0.09.

Silt: packed with earth.

Skeleton: completely disintegrated; head to north or south.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

- 425-1** (T1418). Unglazed skyphos.
H. 0.05; d. 0.068; d. foot 0.033.
425-2 (T1419). Small trefoil oinochoe, group ii.
H. 0.052; h. with handle 0.073; d. 0.048.
425-3 (T1420). Banded miniature lekythos.
H. 0.068; d. 0.039.

GRAVE 426

Section 8 B. Pls. 16, 67, 117.

A secondary burial in the sarcophagus (Fig. 4) of grave 242 (see also 427, 428). The iron pins listed below (426-2) may be the remains of the earlier interment since pins were seldom used in the late fifth century (see p. 89); they were found properly placed, however, two at the right shoulder, and one probably at the left. The lack of an oinochoe is quite exceptional; note, however, the contemporary libation deposits D 50 and D 51 to the west. About the middle of the last quarter of the fifth century, and perhaps a decade or so earlier than 422.

Excavation number: 456.

Sarcophagus: see 242.

Silt: 0.07.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to south.

COIN

426-1 (G2267). Leukas, 480-400 B.C. or later.

R obol. Diam. 8.1 mm.; wt. 0.22 gms. (broken).

Obv. Pegasos with pointed wing flying l.; beneath, Λ (?). Rev. Swastika. *BMC Corinth*, p. 137, no. 142, pl. 37, no. 16.

IRON

426-2 (T3155). Pins.

Remains of three recorded. Disintegrated.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

426-3 (T3149). Semi-glazed skyphos, group ii.

H. 0.07; d. 0.085; d. foot 0.045.

426-4 (T3154). One-handed cup.

H. 0.03; d. 0.07.

426-5 (T3148). Miniature banded lekythos.

H. 0.066; d. 0.034.

426-6 (T3141). White-ground lekythos, group iii.

H. 0.172; d. 0.053. Red rays on shoulder; red palmette on body.

426-7 (T3146). The same.

H. 0.172; d. 0.052.

426-8 (T3143). White-ground lekythos, group iii.

H. 0.171; d. 0.055. Red palmette on body.

426-9 (T3145). The same.

H. 0.177; d. 0.053.

426-10 (T3153). The same.

H. 0.165; d. 0.053. Not illustrated.

426-11 (T3140). White-ground lekythos, group iii.

H. 0.125; d. 0.054. Traces of red decoration.

426-12 (T3144). The same.

H. 0.225; d. 0.067.

426-13 (T3139). The same.

H. 0.232; d. 0.07.

426-14 (T3142). The same.

H. 0.223; d. 0.07.

426-15 (T3151). The same.

H. 0.216; d. 0.069.

426-16 (T3150). The same.

H. 0.177; d. 0.049.

POTTERY, ATTIC

426-17 (T3147). Red-figured squat lekythos. Fig. 24. P.h. 0.034; d. 0.05. Only body and small fragment of neck and mouth preserved. Baby crawling to left; below, ovolo pattern.

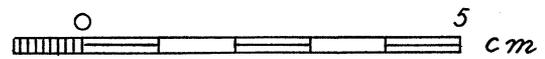


FIGURE 24. SQUAT LEKYTHOS, 426-17 (1:1)

A common subject: cf., e.g., *Hesperia*, XVIII, 1949, pl. 81, no. 11, pp. 313, 314 for references. See also *Olynthus*, V, pl. 116, no. 250.

426-18 (T3152). Red-figured squat lekythos. Fig. 25. H. 0.069; d. 0.058. Very low, squat body. Carefully drawn design of three reversing palmettes with scrolled tendrils.

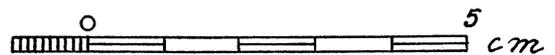
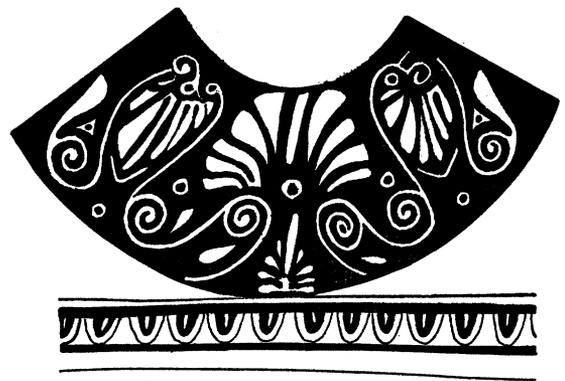


FIGURE 25. SQUAT LEKYTHOS, 426-18 (1:1)

Cf. for the long tendrils, the Eretria Painter's ornament, as on the amphoriskos in Oxford, *CVA*, I, pl. 40, 5; and the squat lekythos in Boston, MFA 95.48, Caskey-Beazley, I, pl. 30, *ARV*, p. 724, no. 2.

GRAVE 427

Section 8 B. Pls. 67, 79, 91, 100, 117.

The second burial in an older sarcophagus (grave 241). A bit later than the neighboring 426, but equally rich. Note the jewelry and psimythion, and the lack of Attic vases. Late fifth century B.C. For the conflicting date of the obol, see p. 122.

Published as a group by T. L. Shear, *Classical Studies Presented to Edward Capps*, Princeton, 1936, pp. 314ff., fig. 1.

Excavation number: 454.

Sarcophagus: see 241.

Silt: 0.08.

Skeleton: fairly well preserved; head to south.

EGG

427-1. Remains of probably one egg, found near cup, 427-8.

PSIMYTHION

427-2. A number of small cubes, found in 427-15.

For the use of psimythion in antiquity, see Prof. Shear's article cited in the introduction above. For occurrences elsewhere of psimythion and other cosmetics, see Ure, *Black Glaze*, pp. 44f.; add a pyxis in grave 8 in the Lenormant Street cemetery (briefly described, *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, pp. 360ff.); grave 12 in the Agora, *Hesperia*, XX, 1951, p. 93; and in the Kerameikos, *Ath. Mitt.*, XVIII, 1893, p. 167.

COIN

427-3 (G2230). Corinth, 350-338 B.C. Pl. 100.

Æ obol. Diam. 9 mm.; wt. 0.39 gms.

Obv. Pegasos with pointed wing flying l.; below, ♀.
Rev. Trident upwards; to l., A; to r., symbol off flan.
BMC Corinth, p. 24, nos. 239f., pl. 9, no. 16.

BRONZE

427-4 (T3119). Pair of earrings. Pl. 79.

W. 0.025. Each earring consists of two hollow crescents set at a slight angle to each other, with three semi-circular projections applied at upper curve. Found in cup, 427-8.

Cf. *Corinth*, XII, no. 2001, pl. 107, and *Perachora*, I, pl. 79, no. 28, with projections more widely spaced.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

427-5 (T3112). Semi-glazed skyphos, group ii.

H. 0.077; d. 0.092; d. foot 0.044.

427-6 (T3114). The same.

H. 0.073; d. 0.092; d. foot 0.044.

427-7 (T3118). The same.

H. 0.07; d. 0.087; d. foot 0.048.

427-8 (T3113). One-handled cup.

H. 0.041; d. 0.097.

427-9 (T3107). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type C, ribbed.

H. 0.108; d. 0.106; d. foot 0.061.

427-10 (T3109). White-ground lekythos, group iii. Pl. 91.

H. 0.275; d. 0.081. Woman with red hair and blue chiton standing left; possibly a reddish object and second figure at left.

427-11 (T3110). White-ground lekythos, group iii. Pl. 91.

H. 0.26; d. 0.074. Woman with black hair standing right, holding open box.

427-12 (T3111). White-ground lekythos, group iii.

H. 0.258; d. 0.079. Traces of red and blue decoration.

427-13 (T3108). White-ground lekythos, group iii.

H. 0.183; d. 0.058. Red tongues on shoulder; red palmette on body.

427-14 (T3116). Unglazed lekaneis, miniature.

H. with lid 0.055; d. 0.064. Two pairs of adjusting marks.

427-15 (T3115). Unglazed lekaneis, miniature. Fig. 17.

H. with lid 0.075; d. 0.062. Very deep lid. The whole inverted in photograph. Held psimythion (427-2). Found in skyphos, 427-5.

427-16 (T3117). Lamp, Type IV.

H. 0.024; d. 0.066; l. 0.11. Shallow. Traces of burning on nozzle.

GRAVE 428

Section 8 B. Pl. 117.

A secondary burial in an older sarcophagus (243). A much poorer group of offerings than those in the two near-by sarcophagi, 426, 427, also secondary burials. It should be noted, however, that the skeleton showed signs of disturbance. It is unusual to find strigils and eggs in a large grave (see p. 84). Probably late fifth century.

Excavation number: 461.

Sarcophagus: see 243.

Silt: 0.18 (earth and stones).

Skeleton: very disintegrated, disturbed; head to south.

EGGS

428-1. Remains of probably one egg, found near lekaneis.

CHARCOAL

428-2. Not inventoried. Apparently two small pieces of charred matter found near strigil at middle of grave.

BRONZE

428-3 (T3194). Strigil, group iii.

W. 0.029. Curved sides at turn of handle.

428-4 (T3195). Strigil, group iii.

L. 0.213; w. 0.032. Back of handle rather narrow; long slender tip.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

428-5 (T3191). Semi-glazed skyphos, group ii.

H. 0.072; max. d. 0.091; d. foot 0.047. Warped.

428-6 (T3193). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A, group ii.

H. 0.134; h. with handle 0.162; d. 0.128; d. foot 0.074. No added color. As **407-10**.

428-7 (T3192). Unglazed lekanis, group ii, miniature. Fig. 17.

H. with lid 0.046; d. 0.064.

GRAVE 429

Section 4 E. Pls. 72, 117.

The first of the late series of graves which were crowded in among Protocorinthian and sixth century burials on the west edge of the Cemetery; see also **464** ff. Note the unusual orientation of the skeleton. Late fifth or early fourth century.

Excavation number: 352.

Depth: 2.55.

Grave: 1.87; w. 0.66.

Cover: three tiles, horizontal, each, L. 0.72; w. 0.605; th. 0.05.

Skeleton: very disintegrated; head to north.

EGG

429-1. Remains of probably one egg. Found outside the right arm of the skeleton, an unusual position.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

429-2 (T2637). One-handled cup.

H. 0.042; d. 0.097. The roots of the handle are close together, as in fourth-century skyphoi.

429-3 (T2638). The same.

H. 0.042; d. 0.087.

POTTERY, ATTIC

429-4 (T2639). Wide-mouthed oinochoe.

H. 0.07; d. 0.071. Pinkish brown clay, not certainly Attic; black glaze inside and over all exterior except bottom.

Cf. *Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, pl. 85, no. E 8, with wider bottom and pronounced neck.

GRAVE 430

Section 12 B. Pls. 71, 117.

One of the late graves near the **238** line; see also **424**. Fourth quarter of the fifth century, probably about the middle of that period.

Excavation number: 73.

Grave: L. 1.80; w. 0.70.

Cover: six tiles, gabled, w. 0.69.

Fill: earth and stones.

Skeleton: almost completely disintegrated; head to east.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

430-1 (T1290). Semi-glazed skyphos, group ii.

H. 0.077; d. 0.087; d. foot 0.044.

430-2 (T1288). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type C, ribbed.

H. 0.102; d. 0.092; d. foot 0.053.

430-3 (T1286). White-ground lekythos, group iii.

H. 0.174; d. 0.054. Red rays on shoulder, red palmette on body.

430-4 (T1292). The same.

H. 0.175; d. 0.052.

430-5 (T1285). White-ground lekythos, group iii.

H. 0.176; d. 0.051. Traces of red decoration.

430-6 (T1287). The same.

H. 0.169; d. 0.048.

430-7 (T1291). The same.

H. 0.246; d. 0.069. Not illustrated.

430-8 (T1284). The same.

H. 0.183; d. 0.051.

430-9 (T1289). Miniature bowl.

H. 0.023; d. 0.054.

GRAVE 431

Section 5 C. Pls. 71, 118.

With **432** the southernmost of the crowded series of late graves overlying and interspersed among the geometric graves in the area; see also **348**. Note the orientation of the skeleton. Late fifth or early fourth century B.C.

Excavation number: 231.

Depth: 1.85.

Grave: L. 1.70; w. 0.60; d. 0.27.

Cover: three tiles, horizontal, each, L. 0.76; w. 0.585; th. 0.06.

Fill: earth and stones.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to north.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

431-1 (T1877). Black-glazed skyphos.

H. 0.07; d. 0.093; d. foot 0.047. Red line at rim and below handles.

431-2 (T1875). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type C, ribbed.

H. 0.109; d. 0.094; d. foot 0.056.

431-3 (T1876). Lamp, Type IV, miniature.

H. 0.016; d. 0.04; l. 0.063.

GRAVE 432

Section 5 C. Pl. 118.

For the position of this grave, see **431**. Late fifth or early fourth century B.C.

Excavation number: 230.

Depth: 1.85.

Grave: 1.76; w. 0.60; d. 0.40.

Cover: three tiles, horizontal, each, L. 0.70; w. 0.56; th. 0.06.

Fill: earth and stones.

Skeleton: very disintegrated; head to south.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

432-1 (T1874). Semi-glazed skyphos, group ii.

H. 0.073; d. 0.09; d. foot 0.049. As **423-3**.

GRAVE 433

Section 4 C. Pls. 73, 118.

Late fifth or early fourth century B.C.

Excavation number: 308.

Depth: 2.50.

Grave: L. 1.90; w. 0.70.

Cover: three tiles, horizontal, each, L. 0.61; w. 0.48; th. 0.035.

Skeleton: very disintegrated; head to south.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

433-1 (T2433). Semi-glazed skyphos, group ii.

H. 0.068; d. 0.088; d. foot 0.044.

433-2 (T2434). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type C, ribbed.

H. 0.084; d. 0.073; d. foot 0.045. Very broad, shallow ribs.

433-3 (T2435). Miniature bowl.

H. 0.024; d. 0.061.

POTTERY, ATTIC

433-4 (T2436). Red-figured squat lekythos.

H. 0.092; d. 0.056. Palmette design of the most common type. Cf., e.g., *Olynthus*, V, pl. 142, no. 426; XIII, pl. 103, no. 100.

GRAVE 434

Section 4 C. Pls. 67, 118.

One of a group of children's graves, of which 435 is about contemporary and 436 considerably earlier; the near-by adult graves 447 and 456 are later. For the ridge tile used as a cover, see sketch, Plate 118. Like 416, one of the rare examples of a group lacking a skyphos. Probably very early fourth century.

Excavation number: 256.

Depth: 1.80.

Cover: one tile, horizontal, L. 0.715; w. 0.715; th. 0.06.

Skeleton: no traces (orientation recorded as east and west).

EGG

434-1. Remains of probably one egg, found near oinochoe.

TERRACOTTA

434-2 (T2265). Figurine.

P.h. 0.064. A bit of the lower part missing; made from a worn mould. Pale orange-buff clay. Standing goddess wearing high polos, right hand held up to breast (with dove or egg?), the left either under himation or lifting skirt. Cf. *Corinth*, XII, pl. 7, no. 101.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

434-3 (T2264). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type C, ribbed.

H. 0.093; d. 0.082; d. foot 0.051. Very shallow ribs.

GRAVE 435

Section 4 C.

For the position of this grave, see 434. Late fifth or early fourth century. No oinochoe in the grave, but X-192 was found close by.

Excavation number: 259.

Depth: 1.60.

Cover: one tile, horizontal, L. 0.58; w. 0.58; th. 0.035.

Skeleton: almost completely disintegrated.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

435-1 (T2271). Semi-glazed skyphos, group ii.

H. 0.073; d. 0.094; d. foot 0.052. As 437-1.

GRAVE 436

Section 4 C.

Closer in date to 330 to the east than to the neighboring graves. Second half of the fifth century, probably third quarter.

Excavation number: 257.

Depth: 1.50.

Grave: L. 1.37; w. 0.60.

Cover: two tiles, horizontal, each, L. 0.88; w. 0.59; th. 0.05.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to south.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

436-1 (T2269). Semi-glazed skyphos, group i.

H. 0.086; d. 0.11; d. foot 0.061. As grave 351-1. Found between the legs of the skeleton.

GRAVE 437

Section 10 B. Pls. 71, 82, 100, 118.

The latest of the graves in the area, later even than the tile (412) and slab-covered (411) burials near by (see also 407). Very possibly a secondary burial in an earlier sarcophagus; note particularly the broken lid and the position of the skeleton, which is too large for the coffin (sketch, Pl. 118). If the pots represent the original burial, then the sarcophagus is the latest in the Cemetery. Early fourth century.

Above this grave was found the terracotta finial, X-120 (Pl. 82); see also p. 67.

Excavation number: 54.

Depth: 1.40.

Sarcophagus: L. 1.85; w. 0.66; d. 0.49; th. 0.06; stucco.

Cover: L. 1.96; w. 0.76; th. 0.11; broken.

Silt: 0.06.

Skeleton: well preserved; head to south, feet flattened against north wall.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

437-1 (T1178). Semi-glazed skyphos, group ii.

H. 0.068; d. 0.087; d. foot 0.047.

437-2 (T1177). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type C, ribbed.

H. 0.096; d. 0.091; d. foot 0.055. Ribs only barely suggested by light vertical scorings. Transitional between fully ribbed and incised groups (p. 138).

437-3 (T1179). Lamp, Type IV. Fig. 19, Pl. 100.

H. 0.037; d. 0.069; l. 0.105. Crudely made but still shallow.

GRAVE 438

Section 10 A.

This tile-covered grave was found 0.18 m. east of **347**. It is possible that the vases of Deposit **16** may be the offerings for this grave in addition to the strigil, in which case the date is probably the third quarter of the fifth century, about the time of the surrounding graves.

Depth: ca. 1.20.

Cover: tiles.

BRONZE

438-1 (T597). Strigil, group iii.

W. 0.025. Pointed edges at turn of handle.

GRAVE 439

Section 11 A.

A tile over a rubble-lined grave, filled with earth and stones. There were no contents and no pottery was found in the vicinity. East of grave **415**.

GRAVE 440

Section 3 C.

This unprotected burial was recorded as lying under the mid-fourth century grave **445** and over the geometric grave **38**. Near by, at a depth of 1.80, was found a white-ground lekythos of group iii (**X-213**), which might belong with this burial, and if so, would date it to the late fifth century. The coin was recorded with grave **38**, suggesting that it had filtered down through the broken cover slab. No oinochoe was listed with this burial, but two were found with **445**.

Depth: ca. 2.00.

Skeleton: skull and leg bones preserved.

COIN

440-1 (G1299). Corinth, 400-146 B.C.

Æ. D. 10 mm. Very poor condition.

Obv. Pegasos with pointed wing flying l. *Rev.* Trident, upwards. Edwards, *Corinth*, VI, p. 14, no. 11.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

440-2 (T2731). One-handled cup.

H. 0.032; d. 0.071.

GRAVE 441

Section 3 E.

The first grave to be made in this area after a lapse of about 150 years. The sandstone lid apparently was not removed from any neighboring geometric grave.

The four small pots were all clustered at about the left knee of the skeleton. Probably no later than the first quarter of the fourth century because of the presence of the miniature lekythos.

Excavation number: 366.

Depth: 2.50.

Grave: L. 2.08; w. 0.90.

Cover: sandstone slab, L. 2.08; w. 0.90; th. 0.14; broken.

Skeleton: very disintegrated; head to east.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

441-1 (T2693). Black-glazed skyphos, miniature.

H. 0.17; d. 0.031; d. foot 0.018. Pinched handles.

441-2 (T2695). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type B.

H. 0.053; d. 0.041; d. foot 0.025. Small, late.

441-3 (T2696). Banded miniature lekythos.

H. 0.054; d. 0.035. Very squat and crudely made.

441-4 (T2694). Lamp, Type IV, miniature.

H. 0.02; d. 0.038; l. 0.063.

GRAVE 442

Section 2 C. Pl. 118.

The easternmost of a cluster of fourth-century graves, mostly later than this, among geometric burials. For the two-slab cover, see **478**. Part of grave **119** was cut away when **442** was made. The presence of a second oinochoe is unusual, and **442-6** appears to be later than the other objects. Between **119** and **442** were found **X-148** and **X-240**, a skyphos and a lamp, which together with **442-6** would make up a consistent grave group. If it were not for the fact that **442** cut into **119**, one might suggest that the extra vases belonged to the latter. A mother and child double burial would be possible except for the strigils and the fact that the skeleton was well centered in the grave. Probably about the middle of the fourth century.

Excavation number: 339.

Depth: 2.60.

Grave: L. 2.12; w. 0.78.

Cover: two sandstone slabs, together, L. 2.12; w. 0.78; th. 0.12; rope cuttings.

Skeleton: poorly preserved; head to south.

IRON

442-1 (T2537). Strigil.

W. 0.029. Identification not certain; the fragments tentatively assigned belong to group iii.

442-2 (T2538). Strigil.

Fragmentary. Probably group iii, narrow.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

442-3 (T2532). Ovoid skyphos.

H. 0.091; d. 0.083; d. rim 0.073; d. foot 0.041. As **445-1**.

442-4 (T2535). One-handled cup, miniature.

H. 0.019; d. 0.039.

442-5 (T2533). Small trefoil oinochoe, group iii.
H. 0.064; h. with handle 0.086; d. 0.055; d. foot 0.032.
As **445-2**.

442-6 (T2534). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type B.
H. 0.068; d. 0.053; d. foot 0.031. As **474-3**.

442-7 (T2536). Lamp, Type IV.
H. 0.024; d. 0.048; l. 0.083.

GRAVE 443

Section 13 B. Pls. 71, 118.

This and **421** are a pair of rather isolated small graves, later than any in the vicinity. The offerings include the last of the bronze strigils and the last of the one-handed cups, which suggests that the grave is earlier than the series with ovoid skyphoi, and perhaps still first quarter of the fourth century. Note the late recurrence of boxed tiles (p. 74).

Excavation number: 79.

Depth: 1.35.

Grave: L. 0.70; w. 0.38; d. 0.30; one tile forming each of three sides.

Cover: two tiles, horizontal, each, L. 0.70; w. 0.56; th. 0.035.

Fill: earth and stones.

Skeleton: entirely disintegrated; head to east or west.

BRONZE

443-1 (T1329). Strigil, group iii.

Fragmentary. Probably pointed sides at turn of handle; special tip, as **397-1**, Fig. 9.

Cf. *Olymhus*, X, p. 177, no. 542, pl. 34.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

443-2 (T1328). One-handed cup.

H. 0.033; d. 0.066.

443-3 (T1327). Bolsal.

H. 0.022; d. 0.059; d. foot 0.037. Black-glazed miniature; in center of floor, single stamped palmette, encircled by ring and six more palmettes.

443-4 (T1326). Unglazed lekanis, group iii.

H. with lid 0.089; d. 0.125; d. foot 0.059. Two pairs of adjusting marks. The curve of the bowl indicates that this is not as late as it would at first appear from the warped and carelessly made lid.

GRAVE 444

Section 3 D. Pls. 71, 118.

With **462** just to the south, one of the comparatively few late graves in the long central area of the geometric cemetery. Note the unusually large fine lekanis, in which were found the shell and bowl. Second quarter or middle of the fourth century.

Excavation number: 314.

Depth: 2.30.

Grave: L. 1.78; w. 0.74.

Cover: three tiles, horizontal, each, L. 0.74; w. 0.065; th. 0.04.

Skeleton: very disintegrated; head to south.

SEA SHELL

444-1. Found in lekanis.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

444-2 (T2451). Ovoid skyphos.

H. 0.091; d. 0.085; d. lip 0.071; d. foot 0.04. Entirely black-glazed.

444-3 (T2452). Unglazed lekanis, group iii.

H. with lid 0.153; d. 0.247; d. foot 0.157. An exceptionally large and well made lekanis for this group; broad knob on very short stem. Three pairs of adjusting marks.

444-4 (T2453). Black-glazed bowl.

H. 0.032; d. 0.095. Incurved rim; walls tapering sharply without curve to roughly made foot.

GRAVE 445

Section 3 C. Pls. 71, 100, 118.

Directly under this grave were the unprotected burial **440** and the geometric grave **38**. The tiles had the "trough" as those of **276** (see p. 221 and Pl. 110). About the middle of the fourth century. For the extra oinochoe, see **440**.

Excavation number: 251.

Depth: 1.60.

Grave: L. 1.54; w. 0.57.

Cover: three tiles, horizontal, each, L. 0.69; w. 0.59; th. 0.06.

Skeleton: very disintegrated; head to east.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

445-1 (T2234). Ovoid skyphos.

H. 0.094; d. 0.088; d. rim 0.075; d. foot 0.039. Unglazed reddened area above foot.

445-2 (T2235). Small trefoil oinochoe, group iii.

H. 0.064; h. with handle 0.093; d. 0.053.

445-3 (T2236). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type C, incised.

H. 0.09; d. 0.076; d. foot 0.044.

445-4 (T2237). Unglazed lekanis, group iii.

H. with lid 0.068; d. 0.092; d. foot 0.041. Unusually well-made knob; no grooves at edge of lid.

445-5 (T2238). Lamp, Type IV. Fig. 19, Pl. 100.

H. 0.035; d. 0.06; l. 0.114. Long nozzle.

GRAVE 446

Section 4 C. Pls. 71, 100, 118.

The cover slab of **446** overlay a large part of **23** on the north and east, and **23** had been cut into to permit the burial of the **446** skeleton. About the middle of the fourth century.

Excavation number: 319.

Depth: 2.60.

Grave: L. 2.00; w. 0.77.

Cover: poros slab, L. 2.00; w. 0.77; th. 0.135; broken. Skeleton: very disintegrated; head to south.

IRON

446-1 (T2478). Strigil, group iii, narrow.
P.l. 0.19; w. 0.034.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

446-2 (T2475). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A, group iv.

H. 0.10; h. with handle 0.144; d. 0.087; d. foot 0.062.

446-3 (T2477, T2479). Unglazed lekanis, miniature, group ii.

D. bowl 0.06; lid, h. 0.038; d. 0.05. Bowl fragmentary and accessioned separately; not photographed. Much as **427-15**, but simpler lid.

POTTERY, ATTIC

446-4 (T2474). Ovoid skyphos.

H. 0.084; d. 0.071; d. rim 0.058; d. foot 0.031.

446-5 (T2476). Lamp, Type VII (Howland Type 25 B). Fig. 19, Pl. 100.

H. 0.04; d. 0.069; l. 0.102. The profile much like *Corinth*, IV, ii, p. 32, no. 34.

GRAVE 447

Section 4 C. Pls. 72, 119.

Middle or third quarter of the fourth century.

Excavation number: 260.

Depth: 1.75.

Grave: L. 1.95; w. 0.60.

Cover: three tiles, horizontal, overlapping, each, L. 0.60; w. 0.60; th. 0.06.

Skeleton: almost completely disintegrated; head to south.

IRON

447-1 (T2276). Strigil, group iii, broad.

P.l. 0.17. Probable identification (1949).

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

447-2 (T2279). Ovoid skyphos.

H. 0.09; d. 0.074; d. lip 0.063; d. foot 0.033. Very pale clay but excellent glaze; crosshatching at base.

447-3 (T2273). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type C, incised.

H. 0.064; d. 0.057; d. foot 0.035.

447-4 (T2274). The same.

H. 0.066; d. 0.057; d. foot 0.033.

447-5 (T2275). Lamp, Type IV.

H. 0.032; d. 0.057; l. 0.108.

GRAVE 448

Section 2 D. Pls. 72, 119.

There seem to be two separate sets of offerings in this grave. Nos. **448-5**, **-8**, and **-9** are standard furnishings for adult graves, while the miniatures, the egg, and the shell are typical of children's burials. This fact, together with the signs of burning on the under side of the cover, suggest that this was a mother and child burial, and that here and in **457** infant

cremation was practiced as at Halai (see *Hesperia*, XI, 1942, p. 368). Note also the position of the skeleton well to one side of the grave. For a similar situation with burnt remains, see **457**, which was not far to the southeast, and for the general family group, **478**. Middle or third quarter of the fourth century.

Excavation number: 336.

Depth: 3.00.

Grave: L. 1.90; w. 0.81.

Cover: poros slab, L. 1.90; w. 0.81; th. 0.12; under-side burnt.

Fill: earth and rocks.

Skeleton: fairly well preserved; head to south.

EGG

448-1. Shell of probably one egg, found near the skyphos, **448-2**.

SEA SHELL

448-2 (T2513). Scallop shell.

IRON

448-3 (T2514). Pin-like object.

Disintegrated. Found under lamp.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

448-4 (T2515). Black-glazed skyphos, miniature.

H. 0.031; d. 0.046; d. foot 0.024. Very small and crude.

448-5 (T2509). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type C, incised.

H. 0.08; d. 0.082; d. foot 0.065. Very wide bottom with rudimentary foot.

448-6 (T2516). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type B.

H. 0.082; d. 0.067; d. foot 0.047. Deep calyx mouth; squat body. Perhaps a poor Corinthian imitation of an Attic squat lekythos. Cf. *Hesperia*, XX, 1951, pl. 51, fig. a, no. 6.

448-7 (T2511). Miniature flat-bottomed bowl.

H. 0.017; d. 0.047. Unglazed.

POTTERY, ATTIC

448-8 (T2510). Ovoid skyphos.

H. 0.087; d. 0.077; d. rim 0.064; d. foot 0.033.

448-9 (T2512). Lamp, Type VII (Howland, Type 25A).

H. 0.041; d. 0.063; l. 0.115. With handle. Burning on nozzle.

GRAVE 449

Section 13 B. Pls. 17, 71, 119.

The latest of the **332** cluster of children's graves; and resting directly on the cover of **381**. Probably third quarter of the fourth century.

Excavation number: 86.

Depth: ca. 1.25.

Grave: L. 0.87; w. 0.57; d. 0.22 (outline irregular, measurements approximate).

Cover: tiles, probably two, horizontal.

Skeleton: entirely disintegrated; head east or west.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

449-1 (T1366). Baby feeder.

H. with lid 0.096; d. 0.097. Low rounded body with spout and two handles, one vertical, one horizontal; sloping lid with inverted conical knob. Irregular line of thick red paint at rim and another below handles; similar band on lid.

Published: *A.J.A.*, XXXIII, 1929, p. 545, fig. 25. There is another similar, but taller example at Corinth, Inv. C-31-279. Cf. the example with lion-head spout, *Würzburg*, no. 124, pl. 9 (*Necrocorinthia*, no. 1526).

449-2 (T1368). Bolsal.

H. 0.029; d. 0.061; d. foot 0.041. Black-glazed miniature; no stamped decoration.

449-3 (T1365). Unglazed lekanis, group iii, large.

H. with lid 0.118; d. 0.179; d. foot 0.089. Three pairs of adjusting marks.

POTTERY, ATTIC

449-4 (T1367). Lamp, Type VII (Howland, Type 25A).

H. 0.042; d. 0.066; l. 0.09. No handle.

GRAVE 450

Section 4 E. Pls. 75, 119.

On the southern edge of the area in which fourth-century graves were crowded in among seventh century and earlier burials. The piece of sandstone serving as a cover may be the relic of a disturbed geometric grave. Between **450** and **129** was found **X-138**, an early pot, perhaps a burial container. All the objects except the coin and the cup-kantharos were found inside the lekanis. About middle of the fourth century.

Excavation number: 353.

Depth: 2.88.

Grave: L. 0.75; w. 0.58.

Cover: sandstone slab, L. 0.75; w. 0.58; th. 0.07.

Skeleton: almost completely disintegrated; head north or south.

COIN

450-1 (G1721). Corinth, ca. 338-315 B.C. (?).

Æ obol. Diam. 7.7 mm.; wt. 0.25 gms. (broken).

Obv. Pegasus with pointed wing flying l.; beneath, ρ. *Rev.* Trident upwards, ornamented; no symbol visible. Perhaps as **452-2**.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

450-2 (T2644). Cup-kantharos.

H. 0.043; h. with handles 0.053; d. 0.074; d. foot 0.036. Rather shallow cup with slightly out-turned but not offset rim; low profiled foot; high-swung handles. Black-glazed except for reserved, reddened line between body and foot, and similar line inside foot; on floor, five 9-petalled palmettes stamped around small circle.

For another in the Cemetery, see **D 30-a**. Very close to the example from Thebes, Δελτίον, III, 1917, pp. 218ff., graves 5 and 15, figs. 156, 167. Different from and perhaps later than the Attic example, *Hesperia*, XVIII, 1949, pl. 86, no. 149, of the second or third quarter of the fourth century.

450-3 (T2640). Unglazed lekanis, group iii, large.

H. with lid 0.128; d. 0.183; d. foot 0.082. Two sets of four adjusting marks on lid; at handles of bowl, one set of four, one of six.

450-4 (T2643). Lamp, Type IV, miniature.

H. 0.019; d. 0.038; l. 0.06. Unglazed.

POTTERY, ATTIC

450-5 (T2641). Stemless kylix.

H. 0.022; d. 0.058; d. foot 0.036. Black-glazed miniature with horizontal handles.

450-6 (T2642). The same.

H. 0.027; d. 0.059; d. foot 0.041.

GRAVE 451

Section 4-5 E.

The southernmost of the late graves in the area, except for **497**, and presumably fourth century, as the neighboring **450**. No contents.

Excavation number: 347.

Depth: 2.60.

Grave: L. 1.77; w. 0.62.

Cover: three tiles, horizontal, each, L. 0.69; w. 0.69; th. 0.035.

Skeleton: very disintegrated; head to east.

GRAVE 452

Section 3 D. Pls. 74, 82, 100, 119.

One of the comparatively few late graves in the long central area of the geometric cemetery. Geometric grave **45** was damaged when **452** was dug. This grave, **452**, is interesting in that it represents one of the wealthiest of the burials of the fourth century, and yet is extremely modest. The covering is nothing more pretentious than tiles, but these are handsome, painted eaves tiles. The ceramic offerings consist only of the usual three vases; one, however, is an import. There are also a coin and a ring, a rare occurrence. Third quarter of the fourth century.

Excavation number: 324.

Depth: 2.45.

Grave: L. 1.96 w. 0.60.

Cover: three tiles, horizontal (for details, see below).

Skeleton: very disintegrated; head to south.

EGGS

452-1. Remains of two eggs, found near the oinochoe.

COIN

452-2 (G1556). Corinth, 338-315 B.C. Pl. 100.

Æ obol. Diam. 7.9 mm.; wt. 0.39 gms.

Obv. Pegasos with pointed wing flying l.; beneath, ρ . *Rev.* Trident; in field, AP.

BMC Corinth, p. 28, nos. 271, 272, pl. 12, no. 6. Ravel, "Corinthian Hoard from Chiliomodi," *Trans. Intern. Num. Cong.*, 1936, pp. 106-107.

BRONZE

452-3 (T2492). Ring.

D. 0.009. Round in section. Found near chest of skeleton.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

452-4 (T2495). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type D, small.

H. 0.06; d. 0.055; d. foot 0.035. Handle slopes from mouth to shoulder.

452-5 (T2494). Lamp, Type VII.

H. 0.036; d. 0.056; l. 0.084. Unglazed, simplified version of the type.

POTTERY, ATTIC

452-6 (T2493). Ovoid skyphos.

H. 0.087; d. 0.074; d. rim 0.062; d. foot 0.03.

TILES Pl. 82.

T2489. L. 0.71; w. 0.62; th. 0.054. Eaves tile; wide black band with reserved lotus-palmette chain (nine-petalled palmettes with red hearts alternating with lotuses with five palmette-like petals); below, reserved bead and reel, and band of red. On vertical edge, saltire meander, red square around black cross.

T2490. L. 0.70; w. 0.60; th. 0.06. The same but with only bead and reel and red band; edge as above.

T2491. L. 0.625; w. 0.597; th. 0.055. The same as T2490, but saltire square all black.

See *Corinth*, IV, i, pp. 36ff.; Walters, *BMC Terracottas*, p. 294, C 908; and cf. *Mon. Ant.*, XLIII, 1956, col. 326, fig. 47 from Rhegium. In Veii were found tiles elaborately painted with figures: *Not. Scav.*, 1953, pp. 70ff., and *Arch. Class.*, III, 1951, pls. C-E, pp. 29-32.

The closest parallels are to be found in the remains from the South Stoa at Corinth: *Corinth*, I, iv, pp. 86f., pl. 20, 4. Because of the correspondence in date and size, it is possible that the tiles from 452 were actually made at the same factory, perhaps even from the same lot as those ordered for the Stoa.

GRAVE 453

Section 3-4 C. Pls. 74, 119.

Third quarter of the fourth century. The only sandstone slab with strap holes. This is a child's grave with terracottas, ring, and strigils, the only instance of jewelry and strigils occurring in the same burial.

Excavation number: 255.

Depth: 1.70.

Grave: L. 1.25 w. 0.81.

Cover: sandstone slab, L. 1.25; w. 0.81; th. 0.14; broken; strap holes.

Skeleton: almost entirely disintegrated; head north or south.

BRONZE

453-1 (T2261). Ring or earring.

Est. d. 0.021. One side thickened with twisted wire.

Found at southwest corner of grave.

IRON

453-2 (T2257). Strigil, group i.

L. 0.19; w. 0.026. Blunt handle tip.

453-3 (T2258). Strigil, group iii, broad.

L. 0.265; w. 0.036. Handle tip elliptical.

TERRACOTTA

453-4 (T2262). Figure of a seated boy.

H. 0.092. Boy seated on high plinth, nude except for cap, head bowed, right knee raised, right hand resting on knee. Pointed red cap with blue knob and blue rolled rim.

Many similar figures, but without the cap, have been found at Corinth: *Corinth*, XIV, pl. 55, no. 24; XV, i, pp. 105ff., moulds 61-65, dated to the mid fourth century; and XV, ii, pp. 114ff., pl. 23. Cf. also *Corinth*, XII, no. 192, pl. 14; *Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, pl. 86, E 22 (head only); the examples in Copenhagen, Breitenstein, pl. 37, nos. 310, 311; *Clara Rhodos*, IV, p. 142, fig. 144, and p. 162, 9, fig. 159; VIII, p. 192, no. 25, fig. 185; and *Δελτίον*, XV, 1933-35, p. 38, fig. 20.

453-5 (T2260). Figure of a seated child.

H. 0.51. Pale pinkish buff clay, very soft; traces of white slip; red on hair and lips. Arms and lower legs missing. Child seated, probably with upraised arms. Associated small fragments (T2267) may indicate that a mixing bowl was set between the knees. Round, chubby face with wide smile; hair coming to point on top of head.

453-6 (T2263). Fragmentary figure.

L. 0.071. Buff clay, very soft. Probably a dove with open wings.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

453-7 (T2255). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type D, small.

H. 0.068; d. 0.066.

453-8 (T2256). Lamp, Type IV.

H. 0.026; d. 0.055; l. 0.089.

POTTERY, ATTIC

453-9 (T2259). Ovoid skyphos.

H. 0.084; d. 0.076; d. rim 0.065; d. foot 0.033.

GRAVE 454

Section 4 C. Pls. 74, 119.

This grave was described by the excavator as follows: "There were two covers over this grave: the lower one

was an early sandstone slab while the upper one which almost entirely covered the lower one, was poros. When the upper one was removed it was discovered that the lower one had been cut out leaving only a mere rim, and an upright poros slab inside supported the poros cover on the inside of the grave. . . . In the bit of earth under the early slab were only three pieces of obsidian." In the grave were the objects listed below; very close by (see sketch, Pl. 119) were those of grave 498. It seems likely that 454 disturbed a geometric burial and that the vases of 498 are the remains of a separate child's burial. It is less likely, though possible, that the offerings of 454 go with the sandstone slab, presumably re-used, and that the poros slab is to be assigned to the burial 498. For a very similar overlapping of lids, see 446; for the poros support of the cover, compare 384 and 482. Third quarter of the fourth century.

Excavation number: 269.

Depth: 2.00.

Covers: poros slab, L. 2.05; w. 0.78; th. 0.15; broken; sandstone slab, L. 1.60; w. 0.78; th. 0.14; mostly cut away.

Skeleton: very much disintegrated; head to east.

BRONZE

454-1 (T2323). Capsule.

H. with lid 0.02; d. 0.026. Tiny cylindrical box with lid, which fits over rim of box.

454-2 (T2322). The same.

H. with lid 0.024; d. 0.025.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

454-3 (T2320). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type B.

H. 0.099; d. 0.086; d. foot 0.058.

454-4 (T2321). Lamp, Type IV.

H. 0.029; d. 0.057; l. 0.087.

POTTERY, ATTIC

454-5 (T2324). Ovoid skyphos.

H. 0.088; d. 0.076; d. rim 0.065; d. foot 0.036.

GRAVE 455

Section 4 D. Pl. 74.

As usual, the skyphos was found between the legs of the skeleton, and the other two pots at the feet.

Third quarter of the fourth century.

Excavation number: 309.

Depth: 2.40.

Grave: L. 1.84; w. 0.615.

Cover: three tiles, horizontal, each, L. 0.65; w. 0.61; th. 0.035.

Skeleton: very disintegrated; head to south.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

455-1 (T2438). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type D.

H. 0.102; d. 0.089; d. foot 0.061.

455-2 (T2439). Lamp, Type IV.

H. 0.029; d. 0.06; l. 0.103.

POTTERY, ATTIC

455-3 (T2437). Ovoid skyphos.

H. 0.098; d. 0.083; d. rim 0.069; d. foot 0.036.

GRAVE 456

Section 4 C. Pls. 100, 119.

Second half of the fourth century.

Excavation number: 272.

Depth: 2.30.

Grave: L. 1.90; d. 0.86.

Cover: poros slab, L. 1.90; w. 0.86; th. 0.145; strap holes.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to south.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

456-1 (T2326). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type D.

H. 0.096; d. 0.085; d. foot 0.061. As 471-2.

456-2 (T2328). Lamp, Type IV. Fig. 19, Pl. 100.

H. 0.027; d. 0.061; l. 0.101. Long nozzle.

POTTERY, ATTIC

456-3 (T2327). Ovoid skyphos.

H. 0.10; d. 0.092; d. rim 0.073; d. foot 0.037. Entirely black-glazed.

GRAVE 457

Section 2 C-D. Pls. 75, 119.

This grave and 457 A together make up a double burial with infant cremation, as in 448, but the infant's grave in this case was a separate section adjacent to the larger grave. The entire fill of the graves was composed of burnt matter, and the underside of both the main covering slabs showed signs of burning. Since there is no sign of burning on the large skeleton or on the offerings in the large grave, it is possible that the pyre was built in both graves and that the mother was not buried until the bones of the child had been removed to the pit under the smaller slab. For other patched-up covers, see 410, 472, and 476.

Probably third quarter of the fourth century.

Excavation number: 322.

Depth: 2.90.

Cover: poros slab, L. 1.15; w. 0.74; one tile, horizontal L. 0.74; w. 0.50; th. 0.05; "colonette", L. 0.77; w. 0.16; th. 0.13.

Fill: entirely composed of burnt matter.

Skeleton: very disintegrated; head to south; not burned.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

457-1 (T2481). Ovoid skyphos.

H. 0.089; d. 0.084; d. rim 0.076; d. foot 0.042.

457-4 (T2485). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type D, small.

H. 0.061; d. 0.053; d. foot 0.032.

457-5 (T2484). Baby feeder.

H. 0.067; d. 0.06; d. foot 0.04. Unglazed. Pear-shaped body; strainer of eight holes in mouth with

high vertical rim around it; vertical band handle; long narrow spout.

A very similar example was found in a context of the third quarter of the fourth century in the Potters' Quarter at Corinth, inv. KP 237.

457-6 (T2486). Lamp, Type IV.
H. 0.022; d. foot 0.025. Broken. Unglazed miniature.

GRAVE 457 A

Section 2 D. Pl. 75.

For the position, see above. Apparently contemporary with the large grave, **457**.

Excavation number: 322.

Depth: 2.90.

Grave: pit.

Cover: poros slab, L. 0.77; w. 0.765; th. 0.12.

Skeleton: jumbled, charred bones.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

457-2 (T2482). Black-glazed skyphos.
H. 0.063; d. 0.079; d. foot 0.035. Crudely made; tapering lower walls. Possibly an early small example of the Laphaes type.

457-3 (T2483). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type D, small.

H. 0.055; d. 0.053; d. foot 0.028.

GRAVE 458

Section 12 B. Pls. 76, 120.

This is the only grave of the classical period lined with poros blocks. For graves using basically the same technique, see the Protocorinthian **125-127**. Since there are no graves that early in the vicinity of **458** (but see the urn burials **196, 197**), re-use of an earlier grave seems very unlikely. For the technique at other sites, see p. 73.

Second half of the fourth century. Note the unusual orientation of the grave. North of **458** was found the contemporary deposit, **D 33**.

Excavation number: 63.

Depth: 1.55.

Grave: L. 1.64; w. 0.48; d. 0.42; lined with 15 poros blocks of varying sizes, all with th. 0.14.

Cover: poros slab, L. 1.95; w. 0.76; th. 0.125.

Silt: 0.32.

Skeleton: poorly preserved; head to southeast.

IRON

458-1 (T1231). Strigil, group iii, narrow.
P.l. 0.155; w. 0.025. Long leaf tip.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

458-2 (T1227). Semi-glazed skyphos, group iii.

H. 0.074; d. 0.087; d. foot 0.036.

458-3 (T1228). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A, group iv.

H. 0.102; h. with handle 0.111; d. 0.076; d. foot 0.056.
Very wide lower body.

458-4 (T1230). Unglazed lekane, group iii.

H. with lid 0.08; d. 0.105; d. foot 0.045. No ridges, grooves only.

458-5 (T1229). Lamp, Type IV.

H. 0.045; d. 0.068; l. 0.113.

GRAVE 459

Section 3 C. Pl. 120.

Second half of the fourth century.

Excavation number: 275.

Depth: 1.15.

Grave: L. 2.00; w. 0.82.

Cover: poros slab, L. 2.00; w. 0.82; th. 0.145; broken.

Skeleton: very disintegrated; head to south.

IRON

459-1 (T2333). Strigil, group iii, broad.

W. 0.025. Fragmentary.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

459-2 (T2332). Semi-glazed skyphos, group iii.

H. 0.071; d. 0.085; d. foot 0.035. Similar to **478-1**.

459-3 (T2330). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A, group iv.

H. 0.092; h. with handle 0.114; d. 0.073; d. foot 0.038. Low rounded shoulder, walls tapering to small foot.

459-4 (T2331). Lamp, Type IV.

H. 0.03; d. 0.057; l. 0.095.

GRAVE 460

Section 7 C. Pls. 21, top right, 103.

This was the second burial in the sixth-century sarcophagus, **147**, which had been broken away at the north end to allow the later skeleton to be extended. For the placement of the objects, which was normal in spite of the crowding, see sketch, Plate 103. Third quarter of the fourth century. A century later than even the latest graves in the area, the nearest contemporary burials being 25 meters to the north.

Excavation number: 407.

Sarcophagus: see **147**.

Silt: 0.20 from the rim.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to south.

COIN

460-1 (G2042). Corinth.

Æ obol. Diam. 9.5 mm.; wt. 0.29 gms. Illegible, but probably Pegasus on reverse. Found near skull.

IRON

460-2 (T2934). Strigil, group iii.

P.l. 0.22; w. 0.03.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

460-3 (T2930). Semi-glazed skyphos, group iii.

H. 0.068; d. 0.089; d. foot 0.037.

460-4 (T2932). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type B.
H. 0.106; d. 0.079; d. bottom 0.05. Lip concave as in Type A; no foot.

460-5 (T2933). Lamp, Type IV.
H. 0.031; d. 0.059; l. 0.112. Long nozzle.

GRAVE 461

Section 4 C. Pls. 75, 100, 120.

At the north end of this grave was found the earlier deposit, **D 17**; see also **X-200** and **X-222**.

Second half of the fourth century.

Excavation number: 268.

Depth: 2.15.

Grave: L. 1.64; w. 0.60.

Cover: three tiles, horizontal, each, L. 0.65; w. 0.60; th. 0.05.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to south.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

461-1 (T2302). Semi-glazed skyphos, group iii.
H. 0.072; d. 0.097; d. foot 0.041.

461-2 (T2300). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type B.
H. 0.101; d. 0.082; d. foot 0.061.

461-3 (T2301). Lamp, Type IV. Fig. 19, Pl. 100.
H. 0.035; d. 0.063; l. 0.098. Deeper, rounder body, shorter nozzle than usual.

GRAVE 462

Section 4 D. Pls. 75, 120.

One of the comparatively few late graves in the long central section of the geometric cemetery. All the objects except the skyphos were found inside the lekanis. Third quarter of the fourth century.

Excavation number: 313.

Depth: 2.50.

Grave: L. 1.36; w. 0.57.

Cover: three tiles, horizontal, each, w. 0.615; th. 0.05.
Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to south.

EGG

462-1. Shell of one egg, found in lekanis.

IRON

462-2 (T2450). Pin.
Disintegrated. Apparently made of fine wire.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

462-3 (T2446). Semi-glazed skyphos, group iii.
H. 0.075; d. 0.094; d. foot 0.038.

462-4 (T2448). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type D.
H. 0.087; d. 0.082; d. bottom 0.053. No foot.

462-5 (T2447). Unglazed lekanis, group iii, large.
H. with lid 0.159; d. 0.212; d. foot 0.096. Unusually high conical lid with tall knob; around central hole of knob, extra ridge. Three pairs of adjusting marks.

462-6 (T2449). Lamp.
H. 0.025; d. 0.063; l. 0.09. Handleless variant of Type IV.

GRAVE 463

Section 4 E. Pls. 26, 105.

This was a late fourth century burial in grave **171**, a sixth century sarcophagus containing also its earlier skeleton and offerings. The cover was unbroken, but a rectangular section had been cut from the north wall of the sarcophagus. The second skeleton was partly flexed, and only the lower part of the legs projected through the break in the north end. Unlike **460**, a similar secondary burial, the skyphos was not set in its usual position but was with the other pots, carefully fitted into the northeast corner nearest the break in the wall (see sketch, Pl. 105). Near by was found Deposit **28**, about contemporary.

Excavation number: 348.

Sarcophagus: see **171**; break in north end, H. 0.31; w. 0.28.

Silt: 0.155.

Skeleton: fairly well preserved; head to south (see further above).

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

463-1 (T2616). Semi-glazed skyphos, group iii.
H. 0.062; d. 0.087; d. foot 0.033.

463-2 (T2617). Small trefoil oinochoe, group iii.
H. 0.076; h. with handle 0.101; d. 0.062; d. base 0.032.
Rudimentary foot only.

463-3 (T2618). Lamp, Type IV, miniature.
H. 0.017; d. 0.037; l. 0.055.

GRAVE 464

Section 4 D-E. Pl. 120.

This was an unusually large grave to have a shell (see p. 84). On the north side was found **X-137**, an early large pot. Late fourth to early third century.

Excavation number: 354.

Depth: 2.55.

Grave: L. 2.08; w. 0.66.

Cover: three tiles, horizontal, each, L. 0.60; w. 0.60; th. 0.03.

Skeleton: very disintegrated; head to east.

SEA SHELL

464-1 (T2648). Mussel shell, found near oinochoe.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

464-2 (T2645). Laphaes skyphos.
H. 0.084; d. 0.078; d. foot 0.044. As **491-5**.

464-3 (T2646). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type D.
H. 0.083; d. 0.073; d. foot 0.048. Approximately as **478-2**.

464-4 (T2647). Lamp, Type IV.
H. 0.021; d. 0.053; l. 0.083.

GRAVE 465

Section 3-4 E.

A grave without offerings, but probably about the same date as the secondary burials in the sarcophagi

in the vicinity, of which **463** is the only one with pottery. See also **467** just to the north.

Excavation number: 359.

Depth: 2.50.

Grave: L. 1.64; w. 0.585.

Cover: three tiles, horizontal, each, L. 0.69; w. 0.585; th. 0.07.

Skeleton: very disintegrated; head to south.

GRAVE 466

Section 3 D.

Lacking offerings, but, like the other tile graves in the area (see **465** and **467**), probably late fourth or early third century. Note the rare orientation of the skeleton.

Excavation number: 360.

Depth: 2.30.

Grave: L. 2.13; w. 0.715.

Cover: four tiles, horizontal, each, L. 0.715; w. 0.51; th. 0.055.

Skeleton: very disintegrated; head to north.

GRAVE 467

Section 3 E.

One of a series of very poor graves in the area, the near-by **465** and **466** having no offerings at all. Probably still fourth century.

Excavation number: 362.

Depth: 2.05.

Grave: L. 1.45; w. 0.70.

Cover: three tiles, horizontal, each, L. 0.58; w. 0.58; th. 0.06.

Skeleton: very disintegrated; head to south.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

467-1 (T2669). Semi-glazed skyphos, group iii.

H. 0.07; d. 0.085; d. foot 0.037. As **485-1**, but more slender.

GRAVE 468

Section 4 E.

A secondary burial in the early sarcophagus of grave **64**. The break in the north end and the crowding of the old skeleton to one side resemble the situation in **463**; **468** had no offerings, but probably dates from about the same time as **463**. For the patching of the old poros cover with tiles, cf. **410**.

Excavation number: 355.

Sarcophagus: see **64**; break in north end, H. 0.40; w. 0.395.

Silt: completely filled with earth.

Skeleton: somewhat disintegrated; head to south; lower legs extending through break in north wall.

GRAVE 469

Section 4 E.

A secondary burial in the Protocorinthian sarcophagus, **65**. As in **463** and **468**, the north end had

been cut out to permit the extending of the second skeleton, but in this grave the more recent skeleton was described as lying directly over the earlier, which had not been shoved to one side. The south end of the cover was found undisturbed. There were no offerings with the secondary burial. The date is probably about the same as **463**, late fourth or early third century.

Excavation number: 357.

Sarcophagus: see **65**.

Silt: completely filled with earth.

Skeleton: much disintegrated, somewhat disturbed; head to south.

GRAVE 470

Section 4 D.

A late burial in grave **122**, the most eastern of the group of early sarcophagi containing secondary burials of the fourth century. As in **468** and **469**, the north end of the cover had been cut away, and the north end of the sarcophagus broken out to permit the extension of the second skeleton. There were, however, remains of only one skeleton in **470**, presumably that of the second burial. No offerings were found, but the second burial is probably to be dated about the same time as **463**. Note that Deposit **32**, about contemporary with **463**, was found just to the south.

Excavation number: 358.

Sarcophagus: see **122**.

Silt: full of earth.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to south.

GRAVE 471

Section 4 C. Pls. 75, 120.

The only grave in the Cemetery in which the cover tiles were supported by other tiles set in the middle of the grave. Second half of the fourth century.

Excavation number: 267.

Depth: 2.30.

Grave: L. 2.10; w. 0.62.

Cover: three tiles, each, L. 0.695; w. 0.615; th. 0.07; laid horizontally over grave and supported by two tiles set vertically in grave.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to east.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

471-1 (T2297). Semi-glazed skyphos, group iii.

H. 0.072; d. 0.095; d. foot 0.036.

471-2 (T2298). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type D

H. 0.095; d. 0.088; d. foot 0.059.

471-3 (T2299). Lamp, Type IV.

H. 0.029; d. 0.059; l. 0.102. Long nozzle.

GRAVE 472

Section 4 C. Pl. 120.

Another late grave, like **457**, with a cover of mixed poros and tile pieces (Fig. 7). Probably late fourth century. A headstone was recorded at 0.61 above the

south end of the grave, but not otherwise described; there is no geometric burial in the immediate vicinity to which it can be assigned.

Excavation number: 276.

Depth: 2.45.

Grave: L. 1.67; w. 0.64.

Cover: two poros blocks (L. 0.76; w. 0.64; and L. 0.45; w. 0.32); and one whole tile (w. 0.54), and part of a second.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to south.

EGG

472-1. Shell of probably one egg, found near handle of lamp.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

472-2 (T2334). Semi-glazed skyphos, group iii.

H. 0.072; d. 0.093; d. foot 0.038. As 458-2.

472-3 (T2335). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type D.

H. 0.091; d. 0.084; d. foot 0.055. As 471-2.

472-4 (T2336). Lamp, Type IV.

H. 0.024; d. 0.07; l. 0.103.

GRAVE 473

Section 4 C-D. Pl. 100.

This grave was described as being located at the foot of 471, with a lamp in the south end. It was associated with fragments of tiles. No vases were found in the vicinity, but near by was found part of a strigil, X-90. Probably late fourth or early third century.

Depth: ca. 2.00.

Cover: probably tiles.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to north or south.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

473-1 (T2296). Lamp, Type VII. Fig. 19, Pl. 100.

H. 0.029; d. 0.059; l. 0.082. The local simplified version of the Attic type.

GRAVE 474

Section 4 D. Pls. 75, 92, 100, 120.

The east end of this grave overlay part of the geometric burial 19 and in the digging the upper half of a pithos belonging to 19 was destroyed. The extra small oinochoe in 474 and the diagonal position of the skeleton would suggest a mother and child burial, but no second cup was found in or near the grave. Third quarter of the fourth century.

Excavation number: 302.

Depth: 1.85.

Grave: L. 1.78; w. 0.70.

Cover: poros slab, L. 1.78; w. 0.70; th. 0.145; broken; rope cuttings, one set near each end.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to east.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

474-1 (T2404). Laphaes skyphos.

H. 0.085; d. 0.079; d. foot 0.042.

474-2 (T2406). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type B, small. Pl. 92.

H. 0.079; d. 0.065; d. foot 0.042.

474-3 (T2405). The same.

H. 0.061; d. 0.049; d. foot 0.031.

474-4 (T2407). Lamp, Type IV. Fig. 19, Pl. 100.

H. 0.031; d. 0.059; l. 0.102.

GRAVE 475

Section 4 C-D. Pls. 92, 121.

The northeast corner of 418 was cut away when 475 was dug. Late fourth century.

Excavation number: 305.

Depth: 2.40.

Grave: L. 1.75; w. 0.75.

Cover: three tiles, horizontal, each, L. 0.72; w. 0.55; th. 0.035.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to south.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

475-1 (T2428). Laphaes skyphos.

H. 0.088; d. 0.076; d. foot 0.037. As 490-1.

475-2 (T2429). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type D, small. Pl. 92.

H. 0.063; d. 0.053; d. foot 0.032.

475-3 (T2430). Lamp, Type IV.

H. 0.029; d. 0.056; l. 0.09.

GRAVE 476

Section 4 D. Pl. 121.

Over this grave were recorded a sandstone slab, a curved tile, and a flat tile, each set at a different angle. The presence of the geometric krater above the slab would suggest that this was a relic of an earlier burial; and the irregularly shaped pit may have been a geometric grave re-used. One of the two tiles, probably the curved one, could belong to any of the deposits found very close by, D 27, D 31, D 52, or, because of its greater depth, more likely D 29.

No oinochoe was found in the grave; however, a small contemporary pitcher, X-186, was found near by. For the graffito on the skyphos, see below. Last quarter of the fourth century.

Excavation number: 361.

Depth: 2.50.

Grave: irregular in shape.

Covers: (a) sandstone slab, P.l. 0.80; w. 0.58; one end broken away.

(b) curved tile, L. 0.90; w. 0.53.

(c) flat tile, L. 0.70; w. 0.60.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to east.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

476-1 (T2659). Laphaes skyphos.

H. 0.078; d. 0.076; d. foot 0.041. Just above the foot, a graffito, ΛΑΦΑΙ (Fig. 22).

This word, which has been used to identify the group of very late, very debased skyphoi of Attic type (Fig.

13), must be incomplete as it stands although there is no break in the vase. Presumably it is part of the name of the owner, and is restored as Λαφάης. For the name of a Laphaes of Phlious, see Pausanias, II, 10, 1, concerning an early sculptor. Another Laphaes, but from Sounion, is mentioned in *I.G.*, II², 2336, 156 (Kirchner 9004); see also S. Dow, *Harvard Studies in Classical Philology*, LI, 1940, p. 120, line 162. I owe these references to the kindness of Dr. George Stamires.

GRAVE 477

Section 4 D. Pls. 92, 121.

One of the relatively few late graves in the long central area of the geometric cemetery. Last quarter of the fourth century.

Excavation number: 365.

Depth: 2.40.

Grave: L. 2.00; w. 0.585.

Cover: three tiles, horizontal, each, L. 0.585; w. 0.55; th. 0.04.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to south.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

477-1 (T2671). Laphaes skyphos.

H. 0.083; d. 0.081; d. foot 0.041. As 490-1.

477-2 (T2672). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type D. Pl. 92.

H. 0.099; d. 0.086; d. foot 0.038.

477-3 (T2673). Lamp, Type IV.

H. 0.027; d. 0.053; l. 0.071.

GRAVE 478

Section 2 D. Pls. 16, 75, 121.

One of a cluster of late graves in the area, several of them of unusual interest for this period. The cover of 478 was of two blocks of gabled shape (Pl. 16). Note that 442 to the east and 481 to the north also had covers made up of two slabs. The two graves with burnt infant burials, 448 and 457, are also in this section. It is not without some probability that these are the graves of a family from outside Corinth, possibly from Boeotia (see 457). Late fourth or early third century.

Excavation number: 327.

Depth: 1.75.

Grave: L. 2.04; w. 0.76.

Cover: two gabled poros slabs, together, L. 2.04; w. 0.76; th. 0.14; h. of gable 0.21; rope cuttings at the gable point on the ends of each slab.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to south.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

478-1 (T2496). Semi-glazed skyphos, group iii.

H. 0.077; d. 0.084; d. foot 0.04.

478-2 (T2498). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type D.

H. 0.105; d. 0.089; d. foot 0.058.

478-3 (T2497). Lamp, Type IV.

H. 0.023; d. 0.041; l. 0.073.

GRAVE 479

Section 3 D.

The two vases found in this grave were placed unusually high, near the left arm of the skeleton. There was no skyphos, and none was found in the vicinity of the grave. Late fourth or early third century.

Excavation number: 323.

Depth: 1.80.

Grave: L. 1.62; w. 0.70.

Cover: pieces of various kinds of tiles laid horizontally; one, L. 0.71; w. 0.58; th. 0.05.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to south.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

479-1 (T2488). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type B.

H. 0.06; d. 0.048; d. foot 0.029. As 480-3, but small.

479-2 (T2487). Lamp, Type IV, miniature.

H. 0.017; d. 0.037; l. 0.055.

GRAVE 480

Section 2 D. Pls. 92, 121.

One of the completely standard graves in the 478 cluster. Second half of the fourth century.

Excavation number: 333.

Depth: 2.30.

Grave: L. 1.95; w. 0.71.

Cover: three tiles, horizontal, each, L. 0.715; w. 0.60; th. 0.03.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to south.

BRONZE

480-1 (T2503). Object.

Disintegrated. Inventoried as a pin, but if correctly identified in 1949 probably a double strand of fine wire. Found at south end of grave near the skull.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

480-2 (T2500). Laphaes skyphos.

H. 0.076; d. 0.07; d. foot 0.031. As 487-3, but a bit squatter.

480-3 (T2501). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type B. Pl. 92.

H. 0.103; d. 0.077; d. foot 0.043.

480-4 (T2502). Lamp, Type VII.

H. 0.029; d. 0.057; l. 0.082. The local simplified version of the Attic type. No handle.

GRAVE 481

Section 2 D. Pl. 121.

Part of the 478 family cluster, and, like 442 and 478, with a cover made up of two slabs. Probably late fourth century.

Excavation number: 334.

Depth: 2.25.

Grave: L. 1.87; w. 0.78.

Cover: two poros slabs, together, L. 1.87; w. 0.78; th. 0.125; rope cuttings on each.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to south.

IRON

481-1 (T2504). Strigil, group iii, narrow.
W. 0.025.

481-2 (T2505). Object.

P.h. 0.024; d. 0.039. Small cup-shaped piece of thick iron; hole in bottom with rough edge; perhaps attachment for stem. Cf. the bronze objects in **283** and **306**. Found near strigil.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

481-3 (T2506). Laphaes skyphos.
H. 0.084; d. 0.066; d. foot 0.036.

481-4 (T2507). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type D, small.

H. 0.06; d. 0.057; d. foot 0.036. As **453-7**, but with no foot.

481-5 (T2508). Lamp, Type IV, miniature.
H. 0.017; d. 0.039; l. 0.05.

GRAVE 482

Section 3 D.

This burial was placed diagonally on the cover of the early sarcophagus **114**. It is one of the very few graves in which there were supports for the tile cover (see p. 74). Since there were no offerings, the grave is not datable, but it is probably about contemporary with the surrounding tile burials, all late fourth century.

Excavation number: 329.

Depth: 1.45.

Grave: L. 1.73; w. 0.52.

Cover: three tiles, horizontal, each, L. 0.69; th. 0.05; supported by poros blocks.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to northeast.

GRAVE 483

Section 3 C.

An unprotected burial set among much earlier graves, but approximately contemporary with the late fourth century graves in the vicinity, and with the near-by Deposit **24**.

Depth: 2.00.

Skeleton: much disintegrated.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

483-1 (T2227). Semi-glazed skyphos, group iii.

P.h. 0.041; d. 0.07. Much of bottom missing. Pinched handles.

483-2 (T2228). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type D, small.

H. 0.045; d. 0.043; d. foot 0.028.

483-3 (T2226). Lamp, Type IV.

H. 0.023; d. 0.046; l. 0.082.

GRAVE 484

Section 3 C. Pls. 77, 121.

One of the very few graves containing a bronze coin (cf. **440**, **497**); and it is notable that the coin was placed at the foot of the grave, not near the head as were the silver obols. Late fourth or early third century.

Excavation number: 263.

Depth: 1.60.

Grave: L. 1.65; w. 0.68.

Cover: poros slab, L. 1.65; w. 0.68; th. 0.13; broken.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to south.

COIN

484-1 (G1326). Corinth, 400-146 B.C.

Æ. D. 14 mm.

Obv. Pegasos with pointed wing flying l.; below, Ϙ.
Rev. Trident. Probably as Edwards, *Corinth*, VI, p. 14, no. 11. Found in **484-3**.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

484-2 (T2291). Semi-glazed skyphos, group iii.

H. 0.078; d. 0.092; d. foot 0.036.

484-3 (T2294). Unglazed skyphos, miniature.

H. 0.018; d. 0.034; d. foot 0.018.

484-4 (T2292). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type D.

H. 0.089; d. 0.088; d. bottom 0.052. No foot.

484-5 (T2293). Lamp, Type IV.

H. 0.025; d. 0.054; l. 0.088.

GRAVE 485

Section 3 C. Pls. 76, 122.

This burial had been placed partly on the cover of the early grave **41**. Note the orientation of the skeleton. Late fourth or early third century.

Excavation number: 242.

Depth: 1.15.

Grave: L. 2.08; w. 0.60.

Cover: three tiles, horizontal, overlapping, each, L. 0.675; w. 0.585; th. 0.055.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to north.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

485-1 (T2200). Semi-glazed skyphos, group iii.

H. 0.072; d. 0.085; d. foot 0.035.

485-2 (T2201). Unglazed skyphos, miniature.

H. 0.027; d. 0.041; d. foot 0.022.

485-3 (T2202). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type D, small.

H. 0.049; d. 0.041; d. foot 0.028.

GRAVE 486

Section 2-3 C.

A late burial surrounded by much earlier graves. Since there were no offerings, **486** is undatable, but very likely it is about contemporary with **483** and **485** to the south.

Excavation number: 278.

Depth: 1.90.

Grave: L. 1.87; w. 0.64.

Cover: three tiles, horizontal, each, L. 0.60; w. 0.56; th. 0.055.

Skeleton: almost completely disintegrated; head to south.

GRAVE 487

Section 1-2 C. Pls. 73, 122.

The presence of the egg and the small vases in addition to those of normal size suggest that this was the burial of an adult and an infant. Note also the position of the skeleton well to one side of the grave (see sketch, Pl. 122). Possibly significant in this connection may be the ring, which was too small for the average adult, and which was not found in the usual position by the hands of the skeleton preserved.

The grave was remote from contemporary burials, the farthest north of the fourth century graves, and surrounded by graves of the Roman period. Third quarter of the fourth century.

Excavation number: 283.

Depth: 2.20.

Grave: L. 2.05; w. 0.81.

Cover: poros slab, L. 2.05; w. 0.81; th. 0.12; broken. Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to south.

EGG

487-1. Remains of probably one egg, found just to the west of the two oinochoai at the foot of the grave.

BRONZE

487-2 (T2348). Ring.

D. 0.01. Elliptical in section. Found just to the east of the two oinochoai at the foot of the grave.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

487-3 (T2341). Laphaes skyphos.

H. 0.088; d. 0.078; d. foot 0.039.

487-4 (T2342). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type D.

H. 0.081; d. 0.078; d. bottom 0.05. No foot.

487-5 (T2344). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type D, small.

H. 0.045; d. 0.04; d. foot 0.026.

487-6 (T2346). Miniature jar.

D. lip 0.025; d. foot 0.026. Broken. Unglazed. Wide mouth, round body, crude foot. See 498-9.

487-7 (T2345). Miniature flat-bottomed bowl.

H. 0.016; d. 0.053. Unglazed.

487-8 (T2343). Lamp, Type IV.

H. 0.021; d. 0.048; l. 0.082.

487-9 (T2347). Lamp, Type IV, miniature.

H. 0.021; d. 0.042; l. 0.045.

GRAVE 488

Section 12 B. Pls. 76, 122.

This was one of a group of five very late graves (488, 489, 490, 491, 494), all found in a rather small

area, and the only ones of this date in the entire section of the excavation south of the geometric yard in 5 C and 5 D. Above 488 was found a bronze instrument, X-94. Late fourth or early third century.

Excavation number: 56.

Depth: 1.60.

Grave: L. 1.50; w. 0.55; d. 0.35; rubble walls.

Cover: three tiles, horizontal, overlapping, each, L. 0.70; w. 0.60; th. 0.06.

Fill: earth and stones.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to east.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

488-1 (T1192). Semi-glazed skyphos, group iii.

H. 0.068; d. 0.075; d. foot 0.039.

488-2 (T1191). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type D, small.

H. 0.058; d. 0.051; d. bottom, 0.031.

488-3 (T1193). Lamp, Type IV.

H. 0.034; d. 0.046; l. 0.078. Long nozzle.

GRAVE 489

Section 12 B.

One of the 488 group of late graves, and probably contemporary with the others. It is possible that this grave was robbed along with 309 etc. to the west.

Excavation number: 47.

Depth: 2.15.

Grave: L. 1.40; w. 0.83; d. 0.48; rubble walls.

Cover: poros slab, L. 1.45; w. 0.90; th. 0.10; broken.

Fill: completely packed with earth.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to south.

GRAVE 490

Section 12 A. Pls. 16, 76, 122.

The easternmost of the 488 group of late graves. This was one of the few graves set on a northeast-southwest axis, a position which may possibly reflect the direction of the road (see p. 66, note 6). Late fourth century.

Above the grave was found X-282, a fragment of a Roman lamp.

Excavation number: 53.

Depth: 1.90.

Grave: L. 1.72; w. 0.40; d. 0.40; rubble walls.

Cover: three tiles, horizontal, each, L. 0.72; w. 0.60; th. 0.06.

Fill: earth and stones.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to northeast.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

490-1 (T1176). Laphaes skyphos.

H. 0.076; d. 0.071; d. foot 0.04.

490-2 (T1175). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type D.

H. 0.08; d. 0.064; d. foot 0.046.

490-3 (T1174). Miniature flat-bottomed bowl.

H. 0.017; d. 0.057. Black-glazed.

GRAVE 491

Section 12 B. Pls. 76, 122.

The richest of the 488 group of late graves. This is the only burial with more than one shell; note also the knife and wooden box. Early third century.

Excavation number: 50.

Depth: 2.50.

Grave: L. 1.60; w. 0.63; d. 0.43; rubble walls.

Cover: poros slab, L. 1.90; w. 0.74; th. 0.12; cracked.

Fill: completely packed with earth.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to east.

EGG

491-1. Remains of at least one egg, found near the lamp.

SEA SHELLS

491-2 (T1157). Six fluted shells, scallops and cockles.

IRON AND WOOD

491-3 (T1160). Box.

P.l. 0.04; w. 0.032. These fragments have been conjecturally identified as a small wooden box with iron fittings. Nails were preserved, and also a badly corroded iron object which may have been a key. For a Greek box, see Ure, *Sixth*, pp. 6, 7, containing astragals; and for later boxes, *Jahreshefte*, XXXVIII, 1950, cols. 186 ff.; *B.S.A.*, XLIV, 1949, pl. 27, 2, pl. 32, 5; and *Corinth*, XII, pp. 131 f.

IRON

491-4 (T1160). Object.

P.l. 0.094; w. 0.013. Apparently a flat blade with cloth folded around it and over one end, the other end missing.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

491-5 (T1158). Laphaes skyphos.

H. 0.082; d. 0.076; d. foot 0.04.

491-6 (T1164). Small trefoil oinochoe, group iii.

H. 0.067; h. with handle 0.096; d. 0.057.

491-7 (T1163). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type D, small.

H. 0.055; d. 0.047; d. foot 0.035. Unusually small mouth and thick handle.

491-8 (T1159). Unglazed powder pyxis.

H. 0.025; d. 0.037. Lid missing. Miniature.

491-9 (T1162). Lamp, Type IV.

H. 0.03; d. 0.048; l. 0.085.

POTTERY, OTHER

491-10 (T1161). Unguentarium.

H. 0.085; d. 0.047. Gray clay; reddish bands. Cf. the example from a pyre in Athens, *Hesperia*, XX, 1951, p. 129, no. 13, 5, pl. 54, a.

491-11 (T1165). Unguentarium.

H. 0.087; d. 0.043. Brownish red clay; brown bands.

GRAVE 492

Section 3-4 C. Pls. 92, 122.

When this grave was dug, it cut into the northwest corner of 37. Late fourth or early third century.

Excavation number: 270.

Depth: 2.60.

Grave: L. 1.72; w. 0.60.

Cover: three tiles, horizontal, each, L. 0.68; w. 0.60; th. 0.05.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to south.

IRON

492-1 (T2305). Strigil, group iii, broad.

L. of blade 0.15; w. 0.032.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

492-2 (T2303). Laphaes skyphos.

H. 0.088; d. 0.078; d. foot 0.041. As 491-5, but somewhat taller.

492-3 (T2304). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type D. Pl. 92.

H. 0.082; d. 0.074; d. foot 0.041.

492-4 (T2306). Lamp, Type IV.

H. 0.029; d. 0.066; l. 0.087.

GRAVE 493

Section 3-4 C.

An unprotected burial containing only a bronze strigil, and located between graves 379 and 492. There was no pottery outside the graves which could be associated with this burial. Probably still fifth century and perhaps about contemporary with 361 and 379 near by.

Depth: 2.40.

Skeleton: much disintegrated.

BRONZE

493-1 (T2208). Strigil, group i.

L. 0.207; w. 0.024. Pointed sides at turn of handle; very large but very short broad tip. One of the latest of group i.

GRAVE 494

Section 12 B. Pl. 76.

This grave was recorded as being under and at right angles to 371. But see note in catalogue, grave 371. The pyxis can certainly be no earlier than the fourth century, and is probably early third.

Excavation number: 40.

Depth: 2.00.

Grave: L. 1.70; w. 0.71.

Cover: three tiles, horizontal, each, L. 0.75; w. 0.60; th. 0.05.

Fill: earth and stones.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to east.

IRON

494-1 (T1096). Strigil.

Missing, 1949.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

494-2 (T1097). Unglazed powder pyxis.
H. with lid 0.079; d. 0.115.

GRAVE 495

Section 3 E. Pls. 78, 122.

Among the latest Greek graves in the Cemetery, this and **496** near by may have been a continuation of the fourth century series along the west edge of the excavation. The neighboring Deposits **30** and **38** are somewhat earlier. Probably first quarter of the third century.

Excavation number: 369.

Depth: 2.60.

Grave: L. 1.77; w. 0.65.

Cover: three tiles, horizontal, each, L. 0.67; w. 0.58; th. 0.06.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to east.

IRON

495-2 (T2699). Strigil, group iii, broad.
L. 0.28; w. 0.042. Very shallow blade.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

495-3 (T2702). Unglazed skyphos.

H. 0.053; d. 0.067; d. foot 0.031.

495-4 (T2700). Feeding cup.

H. 0.063; d. 0.06; d. foot 0.033. Tall body, tapering to rough foot; rim incurved around filling hole; long spout high on wall; vertical band handle. Worn black glaze.

495-5 (T2703). Powder pyxis.

H. with lid 0.041; d. 0.054. As the usual unglazed pyxis, but this covered with a thin red glaze. Incised rings on the lid.

POTTERY, OTHER

495-6 (T2698). One-handled pot.

H. 0.078; d. 0.102; d. mouth 0.064; w. lid 0.046. Coarse gray clay; unglazed; possibly Corinthian. Squat rounded body, short neck, flaring lip; thick handle bent at right angles, attached at lip and middle of body. Flat lid with rough knob.

A small version of the chytra: *Pots and Pans of Classical Athens*, American School of Classical Studies, 1958, fig. 40; also *Hesperia*, XX, 1951, p. 125, Pyre 8, 10, pl. 52, b. Cf. the Corinthian sixth century examples, listed p. 118.

495-7 (T2701). Unguentarium.

H. 0.108; d. 0.066. Coarse brittle dark gray clay; no bands preserved.

GRAVE 496

Section 2-3 E. Pls. 77, 82, 100.

This grave was encountered in the north wall of the trench, and it extended into unexcavated territory. It proved to be one of the latest and richest

of the Greek graves in the Cemetery. From the selection of offerings, the burial appears to have contained both an adult and an infant. First half of the third century.

Excavation number: 372.

Depth: 2.00.

Cover: tiles, probably horizontal.

Skeleton: head north or south.

COIN

496-1 (G1817). Argos, 350-228 B.C. Pl. 100.

Æ obol (?). Diam. 10.2 mm.; wt. 0.6 gms.

Obv. Wolf's head l.; above, OP (?). *Rev.* A in shallow incuse square; below, thunderbolt; in field, ΔE. Cf. *BMC Peloponnesus*, p. 143, no. 90.

SILVER

496-2 (T2729). Button or pendant.

L. 0.019; d. 0.004. Cylinder, with pierced lug on one side. Cf. *Swedish Cyprus Expedition*, II, pl. 43.

BRONZE

496-3 (T2726). Ring.

D. 0.016. Very thin, round in section. Found in bowl, **496-13**.

IRON

496-4 (T2724). Pins.

Disintegrated. Two pins inventoried.

GLASS

496-5 (T2727). Bead.

H. 0.007; d. 0.011. Blue; cylindrical with very large boring.

496-6 (T2728). Bead.

Missing, 1949. Described as gilt button ornament.

MATERIAL UNKNOWN

496-7 (T2730). Trefoil ornament.

Missing, 1949.

TERRACOTTA

496-8 (T2717). Figurine. Pl. 82.

P.h. 0.067. Head missing; figure broken across knees. Soft, gray-buff clay, probably local. Plump, heavy-set female figure seated on chair; right hand held at waist, left at knee; chiton girdled high, with thin folds over abdomen, and over and between knees.

Cf. Adriani, *Annuaire du Musée Greco-romain*, 1935-1939, pls. 33, 1 and 34, 7; and *Larissa am Hermos*, III, pl. 9, no. 7.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

496-9 (T2725). Unglazed skyphos, miniature.

H. 0.031; d. 0.034; d. foot 0.02.

496-10 (T2718). Small trefoil oinochoe, group iii.

H. 0.069; h. with handle 0.092; d. 0.052; d. foot 0.033.

496-11 (T2719). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A, group iv.

H. 0.064; h. with handle 0.076; d. 0.054; d. foot 0.033.

496-12 (T2722). Lagynos.

H. 0.125; d. 0.093; d. foot 0.052. Inside glazed, glaze dribbled outside mouth; rest of exterior unglazed.

Similar to the "narrow-necked jugs" from Cyprus, *Swedish Cyprus Expedition*, IV, 3, pp. 58f., fig. 22, no. 2.

496-13 (T2721). Covered bowl.

H. with lid 0.097; d. 0.095. Deep round bowl with low ring foot; one horizontal band handle with slightly reflexed ends; conical lid with small flat knob. Horizontal bands of dull glaze on body and lid.

Cf. the feeding cup, **449-1**, of similar fabric.

496-14 (T2720). Black-glazed bowl.

H. 0.042; d. 0.063; d. foot 0.03. Rather deep bowl with thin, offset rim, small ring foot.

496-15 (T2723). Lamp, Type IV, miniature.

H. 0.023; d. 0.039. No handle.

POTTERY, OTHER

496-16 (T2716). Unguentarium.

H. 0.086; d. 0.047. Pinkish gray clay with bands of thin gray glaze.

GRAVE 497

Section 5 D.

An unprotected burial containing six bronze coins and no pottery. The grave, which must be no earlier than the fourth century, is the only late Greek burial (except for **147 / 460**) to be placed in the great area of fifth century and older graves south of the fourth century cemetery.

Depth: 1.55.

Skeleton: much disintegrated.

COINS

497-1 (G801). Corinth, 400-146 B.C.

Æ. Diam. 13.5 mm.

Obv. Pegasus with pointed wing flying l.; below, φ.
Rev. Trident upwards. Edwards, *Corinth*, VI, p. 14, no. 11.

497-2 (G802). The same.

Diam. 12.1 mm.

497-3 (G803). The same.

Diam. 13 mm.

497-4 (G804). The same.

Diam. 13.3 mm.

497-5 (G805). The same.

Diam. 13 mm.

497-6 (G806). Corinth, 400-146 B.C.

Æ. Diam. 13 mm.

Obv. Pegasus with pointed wing flying l.; below, φ.
Rev. Trident upwards; in field r., Δ.

For the letter, see O. Ravel, "*Poulains*," II, p. 26. If the bronze coins correspond to the staters in respect to the letters, then **497-6** would mean a date of 307 B.C. or later for the grave.

GRAVE 498

Section 4 C. Pls. 78, 100, 119.

Probably an unprotected burial; for the circumstances of finding, see **454**, and sketch, Plate 119. The fact that no trace of a skeleton was found with the objects listed below suggests the burial of an infant. In earlier periods, the eggs would certainly indicate the burial of a child; by the date of this grave, however, probably the second half of the third century, the association of eggs with children and adolescents may have been lost, and the eggs, together with the chicken bones, may be merely a part of a *totenmahl*.

Depth: 2.00.

EGGS

498-1. Remains of several eggs, found in the larger bowl, **498-7**.

CHICKEN BONES

498-2. Probably also found in the bowl, **498-7**.

The identification was pencilled into the notebook, apparently after cleaning and examination of the remains.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

498-3 (T2325). Unglazed skyphos.

Missing, 1949.

498-4 (T2312). Black-glazed kantharos.

H. 0.097; d. 0.085; d. foot 0.044. High rim tapering inwards at top; rather deep body on small flaring foot; small vertical handles attached just below edge of lip, and at shoulder of body.

498-5 (T2315). Miniature black-glazed trefoil oinochoe. H. 0.06; d. 0.045; d. foot 0.028. Pear-shaped body, crude base. The only one of its kind in the Cemetery, but cf. the much earlier **247-2**.

498-6 (T2319). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type D, small.

H. 0.056; d. 0.047; d. foot 0.031. Unusual pear-shaped body; probably unglazed. Apparently a successor to such small jugs as **488-2** and **491-7**.

498-7 (T2313). Bowl.

H. 0.055; d. 0.126; d. foot 0.049. Rather crudely-made deep bowl with incurved rim and very small foot. Once black-glazed. Cf. *Hesperia*, III, 1934, p. 436, fig. 117, D 9.

498-8 (T2316). Bowl.

H. 0.037; d. 0.112; d. foot 0.046. Flaring lip, sharp carination half-way down wall, small foot. Inside and upper part of exterior wall glazed.

498-9 (T2314). Miniature jar.

H. 0.043; d. 0.046. Round body, wide mouth, crude base. Perhaps a medicine container. Cf. the lead examples, *Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, p. 191, pl. 69, 4; and the large series of inscribed lykion jars from

Morgantina, mostly from the third century, E. Sjöqvist, *A.J.A.*, LXIV, 1960, pp. 78ff., pls. 19, 20. 498–10 (T2317). The same. H. 0.04; d. 0.042.

POTTERY, OTHER

498–11 (T2318). Lamp, Type X. Fig. 19, Pl. 100. H. 0.031; d. 0.05; l. 0.075. Thin brown glaze; underside concave. One of the earlier examples of this type, *Corinth*, IV, ii, pp. 49ff.

GRAVE 499

Section 4 C. Pl. 15.

It is possible that 499 and 500, listed here and by the excavators as graves, were not burials. In each case the cover was a large, rough-hewn slab of sandstone located at a relatively slight depth, and each had been placed above a geometric grave. No pit was recorded for 500, and no traces of skeleton were found under either stone. The only objects were a few coarse sherds, which were not inventoried. Perhaps the slabs were the markers for the geometric graves beneath. See also 501.

Excavation number: 233.

Depth: 0.85.

Grave: L. 1.00; w. 0.50.

Cover: sandstone slab, L. 1.08; w. at north end 0.74; w. south end 0.60; th. ca. 0.14.

Skeleton: no traces.

Orientation: north-south.

GRAVE 500

Section 4 C.

Like 499, this large triangular slab was described as the cover of a grave, but no grave pit was found, nor were there any offerings or skeleton.

Excavation number: 234.

Depth: 0.90.

Cover: triangular slab, 1.40 by 1.00 by 0.95; th. 0.12.

Skeleton: no traces.

Orientation: north-south.

GRAVE 501

Section 3 C.

This grave was considered a cremation by the excavators, who described the contents as "a great deal of charcoal; numerous sherds, some crude, hand-made, others geometric, one with red glaze, obsidian." There were no traces of bones. On the cover slab were "many fragments of a large crater or pithos of crude ware." In general the description is similar to that of a number of geometric burials.

Excavation number: 236.

Depth: 0.85.

Grave: L. 1.15; w. 0.80.

Cover: L. 1.33; w. 0.95; th. 0.08.

Skeleton: no traces.

Orientation: north-south.

GRAVE 502

Section 8–9 A.

An empty slab-covered burial. The description sounds like a grave of the late fifth or fourth century, but the skeletons of that period were not contracted. In the immediate vicinity were only sarcophagi of the sixth century (when slab-covered burials were not made), and Roman graves in which usually considerable trouble was taken to extend the corpse as straight as possible. Excavation number: 465.

Depth: 1.25.

Grave: L. 1.56; w. 0.72; rubble walls.

Cover: poros slab, L. 1.56; w. 0.75; th. 0.11; broken.

Skeleton: very disintegrated; legs bent; head to south.

GRAVE 503

Section 2 D. Pls. 78, 122.

One of a crowded small cluster of four Roman graves near the fourth century 448 and Deposit 35. Set at right angles to 503, and apparently at about the same level, was 520. Two sets of unguentaria were found, one rather early, and one late; the early bottles have been assigned arbitrarily to the east-west skeleton, and with them the bowl, which may be later. For the dating of the unguentaria in this and the following graves, see p. 167.

Excavation number: 338.

Depth: 1.75.

Grave: L. 1.33; w. 0.80.

Cover: Roman tiles of various kinds, all collapsed.

Skeleton: very disintegrated, disturbed; head east or west.

POTTERY, ROMAN

503–1 (T2530). Lagynos.

H. 0.142; d. 0.009. Porous pale buff clay. Cf. *A.J.A.*, L, 1946, p. 464, pl. 40, no. 55.

503–2 (T2524). Unguentarium, group i.

H. 0.101; d. 0.057. Coarse buff clay.

503–3 (T2525). The same.

H. 0.102; d. 0.056.

503–4 (T2527). The same.

H. 0.103; d. 0.056.

503–5 (T2523). The same.

H. 0.111; d. 0.059. Grayish buff clay.

503–6 (T2526). Unguentarium. Missing, 1949.

503–7 (T2529, 2531). Bowl and cover.

Bowl: H. 0.10; d. 0.288. Cover: H. 0.052; d. 0.268. Round-bottomed bowl of unglazed reddish clay with two handles pressed up against rim; shallow conical lid, flat on top.

Cf. the similar Roman cooking pots found at Olympia, *Olympia Bericht*, IV, p. 102.

GRAVE 504

Section 7 A-B. Pls. 16, 104.

A Roman burial in the sixth century sarcophagus of grave 157. A neat rectangular opening had been

cut in the south end of the coffin, through which the feet of the Roman skeleton extended (Pl. 16); see further, p. 181, grave 157. The neat cutting is similar to that found in sarcophagi re-used by the fourth-century Greeks, as in 171 / 463, and it is possible though most improbable that the sarcophagus 157/504 was re-used by both fourth-century people and the Romans. Note, however, that X-39, a Hellenistic coin, was found above the grave. For the archaic bowl found in the grave along with the Roman unguentarium, see 157. Grave 504 is one of a line of Roman secondary burials (see also 505-508) along the east margin of the Cemetery.

Excavation number: 139.

Sarcophagus: see 157; break in south end, H. 0.33, w. 0.22.

Cover: see 157; slab over feet, L. 0.50; w. 0.36.

Silt: 0.10.

Skeleton: well preserved; head to north.

POTTERY, ROMAN

504-1 (T1594). Unguentarium, group ii.

H. 0.146; d. 0.057. Reddish clay.

GRAVE 505

Section 5 B. Pls. 76, 81, 122.

Like 504 to the south, a secondary burial of the Roman period in an early sarcophagus (214). There was no damage to the coffin, and the only remains of the earlier burial were the bones heaped in the west end. Most of the Roman offerings were inside, but a lamp (505-a) was found resting on a fragment of the broken sarcophagus cover.

Excavation number: 205.

Sarcophagus: see 214.

Silt: 0.15.

Skeleton: young adult male, about 25; well preserved; head to east.

BRONZE

505-1 (T1830). Capsule. Pl. 81.

P.l. 0.047; d. 0.011. A cylinder with three bands of grooving, and a cap at one end, recorded as having a reddish lining. In 1949, the cap had what appeared to be a black powder and traces of cloth.

POTTERY, ROMAN

505-2 (T1829). Unguentarium, group ii.

H. 0.166; d. 0.065.

505-3 (T1828). The same.

H. 0.128; d. 0.05.

505-4 (T1827). The same.

H. 0.09; d. 0.036.

OUTSIDE OFFERING

505-a (T1792). Lamp, Type XIX.

H. 0.03; d. 0.063. Gray fabric with thin brown glaze; on rim, moulded ovolo pattern.

Published: *Art and Arch.*, XXIX, 1930, p. 257, fig. 9. For the type of lamp, see *Corinth*, IV, ii, pp. 66ff.

GRAVE 506

Section 5-6 B. Pls. 76, 99, 123.

Another of the Roman secondary burials in older sarcophagi at the eastern edge of the Cemetery. The cover was damaged, but not the sarcophagus. As in 505, the skeleton from the original burial (215) was heaped in the west end, and there were no early offerings. The Roman objects inside included a terracotta savings-bank; and the usual unguentaria, found mostly in fragments, had been placed around the shoulders of the corpse. The lamp was found inside the bowl, both resting on the cover of the sarcophagus.

Published as a group, *Art and Arch.*, XXIX, 1930, p. 257, fig. 10.

Excavation number: 206.

Sarcophagus: see 215.

Silt: 0.08.

Skeleton: fairly well preserved; head to east.

POTTERY, ROMAN

506-1 (T1831). Savings-bank. Pl. 99.

H. 0.16; d. 0.113. Reddish brown clay, with heavy lime incrustation. Acorn-shaped, with large vertical slit on one side just below the knob.

Published: *A.J.A.*, XXXIII, 1929, p. 544, fig. 23; see also above.

506-2 (T1833). Unguentarium, group ii.

H. 0.158; d. 0.062.

506-3 (T1835). The same.

H. 0.11; d. 0.038.

506-4 (T1832). The same.

H. 0.108; d. 0.04.

506-5 (T1834). The same.

H. 0.099; d. 0.037.

OUTSIDE OFFERINGS

506-a (T1791). Pot.

H. 0.095; d. 0.126; d. lip 0.102. Coarse red clay. Round-bottomed, deep body with vertical lip; one handle preserved, from lip to wall.

506-b (T1790). Lamp, Type XXII.

H. 0.028; d. 0.067. Pale buff clay. Ridged, rather wide rim; on discus, pinwheel design.

Published: *Art and Arch.*, XXIX, 1930, p. 257, fig. 9. Cf. *Corinth*, IV, ii, pl. 7, no. 420.

GRAVE 507

Section 7 A. Pls. 99, 123.

This was one of three Roman burials set close together, one (528) a tile-covered grave, two (507, 508) in older sarcophagi. There were no remains at all of the original burial (145). Although the coffin was too

small, there was no break in the wall, and the Roman corpse had been shoved in at an angle. A lamp, **507-a**, was found resting on the sarcophagus cover, which had been broken and the pieces replaced.

Excavation number: 441.

Sarcophagus: see **145**.

Silt: 0.215.

Skeleton: fairly well preserved; head to east.

POTTERY, ROMAN

507-1 (T3056). Unguentarium, group ii.

P.h. 0.101; d. 0.054.

507-2 (T3057). The same.

H. 0.134; d. 0.056.

507-3 (T3058). The same.

H. 0.135; d. 0.054.

507-4 (T3059). The same.

P.h. 0.118; d. 0.054.

OUTSIDE OFFERINGS

507-a (T3067). Lamp, Type XXII. Pl. 99.

H. 0.032; d. 0.08. Very small volutes; on discus, head of Apollo (?) to right, hair rolled over fillet and knotted in back.

Published: *A.J.A.*, XXXIV, 1930, p. 427, fig. 18; *Art and Arch.*, XXXI, 1931, p. 234, fig.

GRAVE 508

Section 7 A.

One of three Roman graves in the eastern part of the Cemetery (see **507**), this was a secondary burial in the sarcophagus of the sixth century **146**. No offerings or skeleton of the original burial were found. Most of the Roman unguentaria were found at the east end of the grave, the remainder at the foot. The Romans cut a hole in the west end of the sarcophagus and filled the breaks in the cover with rocks. Just to the west was found the contemporary Deposit **41**.

Excavation number: 443.

Sarcophagus: see **146**.

Silt: 0.23.

Skeleton: disturbed; head to east.

POTTERY, ROMAN

508-1 (T3061). Unguentarium, group ii.

H. 0.145; d. 0.062.

508-2 (T3062). The same.

H. 0.131; d. 0.052.

508-3 (T3063). The same.

H. 0.145; d. 0.054.

508-4 (T3064). The same.

H. 0.115; d. 0.044.

508-5 (T3065). The same.

H. 0.096; d. 0.038.

508-6 (T3258). The same.

H. 0.135; d. 0.054.

GRAVE 509

Section 1-2 C. Pls. 76, 123.

One of the several Roman burials just to the south of the boundary wall. The sarcophagus, which was early, had not been damaged, and there were no remains of the original burial (**183**); see, however, **509-2** below. There were two skeletons in the coffin. One was crowded against the east wall of the sarcophagus but the bones were in order and both were in about an equal state of preservation; it thus seems improbable that either represents the original burial. Cf. grave **525**.

Excavation number: 280.

Sarcophagus: see **183**.

Silt: 0.13.

Skeletons: two, each well preserved; heads to south.

COIN

509-1 (G1378). Illegible.

Æ. Diam. 25.5 mm. Very worn. Found near skull of west skeleton.

GLASS

509-2 (T2338). Bead.

D. 0.013. Colorless glass. Round, flat on one side, gently convex on top; not pierced. Fragments of a second similar piece. Found at right forearm of west skeleton.

The position suggests that this bead is contemporary with the Roman burial, but there is also a slight possibility that it is a relic of the **183** offerings (cf. **159-4**, with, however, a hollow underside).

POTTERY, ROMAN

509-3 (T2337). Two-handled bowl.

H. 0.065; d. 0.094; d. bottom 0.042. Brittle reddish fabric. Deep bowl, biconical, with two vertical handles and small flat bottom.

A replica of *Olympia Bericht*, IV, p. 81, fig. 50.

GRAVE 510

Section 8 A-B. Pls. 77, 99, 100, 123.

A Roman burial in the sarcophagus of the early grave **144**. There was no damage to the coffin but the cover had been broken in the middle. The lamp was found in a pot inside the grave rather than on the cover (cf. **506**). One of several Roman burials in the immediate vicinity (see also **507** etc. and **515**, **516**, **529**).

Excavation number: 460.

Sarcophagus: see **144**.

Silt: sloping deposit, from rim to 0.085.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to south.

POTTERY, ROMAN

510-1 (T3185). Lagynos.

H. 0.125; d. 0.098. Pale buff clay with a whitish slip. Very wide projecting rim on mouth; rather squat rounded body.

510-2 (T3181). Unguentarium, group ii.

H. 0.102; d. 0.04.

510-3 (T3182). The same.

H. 0.163; d. 0.061.

510-4 (T3183). Pot.

H. 0.123; d. 0.146. Coarse, brittle dark gray clay. Deep bodied pot with round bottom and wide curved rim; made for lid, but none found; one handle vertical, one horizontal pressed up against lip.

510-5 (T3184). Lamp, Type XXII. Pls. 99, 100.

H. 0.035; d. 0.079; l. 0.105. On discus, large nude figure (Dionysos?) standing with legs crossed, holding kantharos inverted in right hand, left arm around shoulders of small nude figure who holds staff with fillets (thyrsos?) in left hand; below at left, small dog looking up.

Published: *A.J.A.*, XXXIV, 1930, p. 427, fig. 18; *Art and Arch.*, XXXI, 1931, p. 234, fig.

GRAVE 511

Section 1-2 C. Pl. 123.

One of the many Roman graves in the vicinity and located south of the boundary wall. Note the odd placement of the two nails; although no remains of wood were found, the nails may be part of a wooden bier.

Excavation number: 284.

Depth: 1.70.

Grave: L. 1.86; w. 0.45; d. 0.33.

Cover: six curved tiles with rolled edges (Fig. 6), each, L. 0.58; w. 0.45; th. 0.035; rim 0.06; a flat tile blocking each end.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to south.

IRON

511-1 (T2351). Two nails.

Missing, 1949. Both found at middle of east side of grave.

POTTERY, ROMAN

511-2 (T2349). Unguentarium, group i.

H. 0.172; d. 0.062.

511-3 (T2350). The same.

H. 0.167; d. 0.062.

GRAVE 512

Section 2 C. Pl. 123.

The southernmost of the large group of Roman graves near the boundary wall. The placement of the nails (see Pl. 123) suggests that a slab of wood closed one end of the tile gable in the same way that a flat tile closed the other.

Excavation number: 282.

Depth: 1.20.

Grave: L. 1.80; w. 0.60; d. 0.55.

Cover: curved tiles with rolled edges, gabled, each, L. 0.60; w. 0.45; th. 0.035; rim 0.07; flat tile upright at one end, and tile for floor.

Skeleton: complete; head to east.

IRON

512-1 (T2340). Nails.

Average L. 0.047. Three at west end, one between knees.

WOOD

512-2. Uninventoried fragments.

POTTERY, ROMAN

512-3 (T2339). Unguentarium, group ii.

H. 0.093; d. 0.037.

GRAVE 513

Section 1 C. Pl. 99.

Placed against the north side of the boundary wall, and the only certain child's grave of the Roman period. The pot was found in the south end of the grave.

Excavation number: 287.

Depth: 1.80.

Grave: L. 0.88; w. 0.39; d. 0.40.

Cover: two curved tiles, gabled, each L. 0.88; w. 0.41; th. 0.025.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to south.

POTTERY, ROMAN

513-1 (T2359). Bowl. Pl. 99.

H. without lid, 0.068; d. 0.151; d. foot 0.071; h. of lid 0.065; d. lid 0.194. Coarse buff clay with red-brown glaze. High vertical rim; below, narrow flange; low ring foot. Approximately conical lid with flat top, probably not made for bowl.

GRAVE 514

Section 2 D. Pl. 99.

One of the small closely set group of Roman graves near the earlier 448.

Excavation number: 340.

Depth: 2.40.

Grave: L. 1.50; w. 0.50.

Cover: three tiles, horizontal, each, L. 0.65; w. 0.45; th. 0.065.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to east.

POTTERY, ROMAN

514-1 (T2551). Cup. Pl. 99.

H. 0.102; d. 0.10. Unglazed reddish clay; very thin fabric. Deep cup with round bottom; restored with one handle as a similar cup from Cheliotomylos.

514-2 (T2552). Unguentarium, group ii.

H. 0.123; d. 0.044.

514-3 (T2553). Lamp, Type XXII.

H. 0.032; d. 0.073; l. 0.101. Most of discus missing. Thin buff clay, with thin glaze inside and out. On bottom, stamped ivy leaf.

GRAVE 515

Section 8 A.

One of the 510 group of Roman graves. It was recorded during excavation that numerous iron nails

were found around the body, and it was concluded that there had been a wooden coffin. The pots were all found by the skull and left arm of the skeleton.

Excavation number: 467.

Depth: 1.25.

Grave: L. 1.80; w. 0.70.

Cover: curved tiles, collapsed.

Skeleton: adult female, about 40; much disintegrated; head to east.

COIN

515-1 (G2339). Illegible.

Æ. Diam. 19 mm. Very worn. Found near left elbow.

POTTERY, ROMAN

515-2 (T3221). Unguentarium, group ii.

H. 0.094; d. 0.039.

515-3 (T3222). The same.

H. 0.109; d. 0.044.

515-4 (T3223). The same.

H. 0.114; d. 0.045.

GRAVE 516

Section 8-9 A. Pls. 76, 79, 99, 123.

Roman cremation burial. The bones were found in a lead urn which had been placed in a pit lined with four re-used grave stelai. Around the urn were seven unguentaria, and inside with the bones were twenty-two gold leaves.

The stelai, which had presumably been taken from earlier near-by graves, were poros shafts cut in a gable at the top, and originally covered with painted stucco. On one (B) were cut the letters ΔΑ (Pl. 99). The stelai are probably to be dated in the fourth century, and may well have been taken from graves 241-243 to the northwest. For the presence of markers in this particular part of the Cemetery, see p. 66.

Excavation number: 466.

Depth: 1.25.

Pit: L. 0.74; w. 0.66; d. 0.47; lining slabs (A) L. 0.72;

(B) L. 0.555; w. 0.23; (C) L. 0.41; (D) L. 0.51.

Cover: flat tile.

Skeleton: cremated; charred bones in lead urn.

GOLD

516-1 (T3214). Twenty-two gold leaves. Pl. 79.

Average length 0.035. Each leaf of very thin gold, roughly triangular, and pleated lengthwise; no connecting member.

A number of similar wreaths have been found in late Hellenistic and Roman contexts. Very similar are the leaves found at Amphipolis, *Ἐργον*, 1957, p. 40, fig. 41; cf., among others, *Swedish Cyprus Expedition*, II, p. 208, pl. 38, 12; *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 363, fig. 27; *A.J.A.*, XL, 1936, p. 200, fig. 25; *A.J.A.*, LIV, 1950, pp. 121 ff.; Γ. Α. Παπαβασιλείου, *Περὶ τῶν ἐν Εὐβοίᾳ Ἀρχαίων Τάφων*, Athens, 1910, col. 55, pl. 1Δ', no. 10; and *Délos*, XVIII, pls. 90, 91, with references, p. 312.

LEAD

516-2 (T3213). Urn. Pl. 76.

H. 0.19; h. with lid 0.295; d. 0.234. Nearly cylindrical, with hemispherical cover. No ornamentation.

POTTERY, ROMAN

516-3 (T3206). Unguentarium, group i.

H. 0.086; d. 0.039. Grayish buff clay.

516-4 (T3207). The same.

H. 0.099; d. 0.043.

516-5 (T3208). The same.

H. 0.114; d. 0.055.

516-6 (T3209). The same.

P.h. 0.12; d. 0.058.

516-7 (T3210). The same.

H. 0.17; d. 0.088.

516-8 (T3211). The same.

Fragmentary. Reddish clay.

516-9 (T3212). The same.

H. 0.181; d. 0.091. Grayish buff clay.

GRAVE 517

Section 1 C. Pls. 17, 76.

One of a pair of Roman terracotta cinerary urns just to the south of the boundary wall. The urn, which was filled with charred bones, was found at a depth of 1.20, resting on a much broken tile. Very close by was found the unguentarium, and somewhat farther away the lamp, both of which probably belong to the burial.

POTTERY, ROMAN

517-1 (T2250). Urn. Pl. 76.

H. with lid 0.356; d. 0.237. Local pale clay with thin reddish glaze. Cylindrical jar with projecting ridge below rim and above base; at mid-wall, two small double-loop handles with two rows of applied crimped clay between; wide bands of glaze. Conical lid with vertical rim; small knob at top, below it small round hole; two double-loop handles set at an angle; glazed bands.

517-2 (T2246). Unguentarium, group ii.

H. 0.123; d. 0.045.

517-3 (T2247). Lamp, Type XVI.

H. 0.035; d. 0.063. Cf. *Corinth*, IV, ii, pp. 56 ff.

GRAVE 518

Section 1 C. Pl. 99.

The second of two terracotta cinerary urns just south of the boundary wall, and very similar to 517-1. The pot was found at a depth of 1.10. Not far away was an unguentarium (X-275) which may belong, but it was at a much deeper level, at 1.40.

POTTERY, ROMAN

518-1 (T2268). Urn. Pl. 99.

H. with lid 0.354; d. 0.227. Buff clay. Shape as 517-1.

Wide black band, top and bottom; between handles on wall, wide black wavy line; at lower edge of upper black band, wet-incised wavy line, another through center band.

GRAVE 519

Section 1 C.

A covered jar filled with burned bones, found at a depth of 2.00, near grave 525, just north of the boundary wall.

POTTERY, ROMAN

519-1 (T2361). Urn.

Missing, 1949.

GRAVE 520

Section 2 D. Pl. 78.

For the position of this grave, which was set at right angles to 503, see the latter. The one object which surely belongs to the later skeleton is the small unguentarium, but the large bowl, 503-7, should perhaps also be attributed to 520.

Excavation number: 338.

Depth: *ca.* 1.75.

Grave: see 503.

Cover: tiles.

Skeleton: head north or south.

POTTERY, ROMAN

520-1 (T2528). Unguentarium, group ii.

H. 0.094; d. 0.034.

GRAVE 521

Section 1 C.

A large Roman tile-covered grave to the north of the boundary wall. One of a series of poorly furnished and apparently late burials, this was, with the exception of the small 513, the only grave with any offerings north of the wall.

Excavation number: 290.

Depth: 2.30.

Grave: L. 2.05; w. 0.65.

Cover: five tiles, horizontal, overlapping, each, L. 0.65; w. 0.50; th. 0.03.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to south.

POTTERY, ROMAN

521-1 (T2360). Unguentarium, group iii.

H. 0.084; d. 0.04. Found at foot of grave.

GRAVE 522

Section 1 C.

A Roman tile-covered grave south of the boundary wall. Grave 185 may have been mutilated while 522 was being dug. The construction of the tile cover resembled that of 511. All the unguentaria were in the northeast corner.

Excavation number: 285.

Depth: 1.40.

Grave: L. 2.00; w. 0.60; d. 0.55.

Cover: six curved tiles, gabled, each, L. 0.75; w. 0.55; th. 0.025; one flat tile covering each end of the gable.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to south.

POTTERY, ROMAN

522-1 (T2352). Unguentarium, group iii.

H. 0.083; d. 0.038.

522-2 (T2353). The same.

H. 0.111; d. 0.051.

522-3 (T2354). The same.

H. 0.084; d. 0.038.

GRAVE 523

Section 1 C.

A Roman tile-covered grave without offerings built against the north side of the boundary wall.

Excavation number: 288.

Depth: 2.00.

Grave: L. 1.60; w. 0.45; d. 0.37.

Cover: four tiles, gabled, each, L. 0.82; w. 0.45; th. 0.025.

Skeleton: almost entirely disintegrated; head to east.

GRAVE 524

Section 1 C.

Another tile-covered Roman grave without offerings found north of the boundary wall.

Excavation number: 289.

Depth: 2.15.

Grave: L. 1.34; w. 0.42.

Cover: two curved tiles, horizontal, each, L. 0.72; w. 0.42; th. 0.025.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to south.

GRAVE 525

Section 1 C.

Another of the group of tile-covered Roman graves without offerings north of the boundary wall. For the two skeletons, cf. 509, a re-used sarcophagus with double burial.

Excavation number: 291.

Depth: 1.25.

Grave: L. 1.74; w. 0.30.

Cover: four curved tiles, gabled, each, L. 0.87; w. 0.37; th. 0.025.

Skeletons: both much disintegrated; heads to south.

GRAVE 526

Section 1 C.

One of the empty tile-covered Roman graves to the north of the boundary wall.

Excavation number: 292.

Depth: 1.90.

Grave: L. 1.88; w. 0.70.

Cover: five tiles, horizontal; two curved, each, L. 0.65; w. 0.44; th. 0.03; three flat, broken.

Skeleton: no traces.

GRAVE 527

Section 1 C.

One of the series of tile-covered Roman graves without offerings in the area north of the boundary wall.

Excavation number: 293.

Depth: 2.30.

Grave: L. 1.75; w. 0.40.

Cover: two curved tiles, horizontal, each, L. 0.57; w. 0.40; th. 0.025.

Skeleton: almost completely disintegrated; head to east.

GRAVE 528

Section 7 A.

A Roman tile-covered burial squeezed in between two sarcophagi re-used by the Romans (507, 508). The small number of nails found suggests a wooden bier rather than a wooden coffin.

Excavation number: 442.

Depth: 0.63.

Grave: L. 1.80; w. 0.40.

Cover: two curved tiles, horizontal, each, L. 0.90; w. 0.40; th. 0.03.

Skeleton: bones scattered; head to east.

IRON AND WOOD

528-1 (T3060). Two nails and small fragments of wood.

GRAVE 529

Section 7-8 A.

A Roman tile-covered burial just to the south of 507 and 528. No offerings were found; the few fragments of bronze and wood (uninventoried) suggest a wooden bier.

Excavation number: 464.

Depth: 1.25.

Grave: L. 1.82; w. 0.60.

Cover: curved and flat tiles, very broken.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to south.

GRAVE 530

Section 1 C.

A Roman burial in an early sarcophagus (184). The south end of the coffin had been broken away to permit the full extension of the Roman corpse, and the cover, which had been broken, was supplemented by a tile. Although there were no offerings, the secondary burial was judged to be Roman, which is likely because of the tile and because of the presence of so many Roman burials in the area, notably the very similar 509 just to the west; 487 was the only fourth century grave in the vicinity.

Excavation number: 286.

Sarcophagus: see 184.

Skeleton: much disintegrated; head to north.

DEPOSITS¹

In the following section are catalogued groups of objects, chiefly vases, found together but apparently unrelated to any skeleton, and found in no discernable grave pit. Many of them are almost certainly the remains of unprotected burials (see further, p. 76). Before a cluster has been labelled a probable or a possible grave group, care has been taken to see that the vases were found in one place, at the same depth, and that they are, so far as it is possible to tell, contemporary. An even more important criterion is the selection of shapes represented: if the vases conform in character to standard groups actually found in the graves, they have been listed as "probable grave group;" if one of the essential shapes is missing (the skyphos or oinochoe; see p. 80), a cautionary "possible" has been added. If a likely candidate for a group has been found at a different level or fairly close to the group, it has been noted, but not included.

A few of the deposits are of a character completely different from that of the grave groups. These are made up of libation vessels, oinochoai and phialai, or oinochoai alone. For their significance, see p. 86. There are also a few groups of miscellaneous nature, of some interest, but inconsistent within themselves in respect either to date or to the selection of shapes. A few pairs of pots found together but seemingly unrelated to any grave have been listed with the isolated vases (pp. 320-327), each with a notation referring to the pot found with it.

The distribution of the deposits by period follows roughly that of the graves themselves, except for the fourth century, when the number becomes much greater (p. 76). Sixth century in date are D 1-D 6, the probable grave groups, and D 42-D 46. The fifth century deposits are D 7 through D 22, and D 47-D 51, including the libation deposits. Datable to the fourth century are D 23-D 39, D 52 and D 53. Deposits 40, 41, and 54 are Roman. The quality of the vases is about equal to that of the pottery found in the graves. Special mention may be made of D 44, with its fine Middle Corinthian oinochoe and cups, and D 42 with an early aryballos.

¹ The triangles marking the deposits have been placed as accurately as possible on Plan 1; but, because of the scale, they often appear to be at some distance from the position described in the catalogue.

DEPOSIT 1

Section 7 B, east of grave **149**. Depth 0.95. Pl. 92.

Probable grave group. These two vases, found together, may represent a separate burial; it is possible, but not likely, that they are the offerings for grave **149** (depth 1.07), which was empty except for the two skeletons. Middle Corinthian, but probably very late in period.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

D 1-a (T1499). Black-glazed skyphos, group i.

H. 0.085; d. 0.129; d. foot 0.076. As **155-5**.

D 1-b (T1500). Black-glazed globular oinochoe. Pl. 92.

H. 0.125; h. with handle 0.135; d. 0.157; d. foot 0.112. The shape as **131-2**, with similar compressed body, but flatter shoulder. Colored lines on shoulder (wrrw), single white line preserved on lower body; red on foot.

DEPOSIT 2

Section 4 E, west of grave **429**, north of **66**, and south of **64**. Depth 1.80. Pl. 21.

Probable grave group of the Middle Corinthian period. The relationship of the group to the near-by graves cannot be determined with certainty. **66** is early in type, with no contents, and the similar **64** had a secondary burial (**468**) of the fourth century. Grave **429** is late fifth century. Though **64** and **66** have been assigned to the Protocorinthian period (from the proximity of **63** and **65**), it seems possible that one of them is later and contemporary with the deposit.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

D 2-a (T2677). Black-glazed skyphos, group i.

H. 0.067; d. 0.098; d. foot 0.06. Exceptionally deep; no white visible.

D 2-b (T2676). Black-glazed trefoil oinochoe.

H. 0.141; h. with handle 0.177; d. 0.121; d. foot 0.078. Normal trefoil mouth and bifid handle, but rather small compressed body, with broad foot, and very little tapering of sides. Black glaze over all, except for irregular reserved area above foot without rays; red line on neck, red and white bands on shoulder; red foot.

DEPOSIT 3

Section 5 E, on the north side of grave **234**. Depth 1.50. Pl. 92.

Probable grave group. Grave **234** was empty, and in a disturbed area. The deposit, only 0.05 m. above the level of the lid, may belong to the grave, either as an outside offering, or, though there is no sign of re-use and no evidence for the practice, as discarded furniture. Late second or early third quarter of the sixth century.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

D 3-a (T1857). Black-glazed skyphos, group i, shallow.

H. 0.069; d. 0.104; d. foot 0.075.

D 3-b (T1859). Black-glazed globular oinochoe and lid. Pl. 92.

H. 0.143; d. 0.143; d. foot 0.105. Exceptionally tall neck with no curve. Colored lines on shoulder (wrrrw) and on lower body (wrrw); red on foot.

DEPOSIT 4

Section 8 D-E, north of graves **176** and **177**; south of the large robbed sarcophagus, **204**. Depth 1.30. Pl. 24.

Probable grave group of the late Middle Corinthian period. The three early sarcophagi near by were all empty; the possibility of the group being the offerings from a disturbed sarcophagus is ruled out by the great depth of the deposit. Since during excavation they were not noted as belonging to any one grave, it also seems unlikely that these vases were offerings placed outside either **176** (depth 1.00) or **177** (depth 1.17). For the family group, see grave **132**.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

D 4-a (T2962). Pattern skyphos.

H. 0.039; d. 0.054; d. foot 0.032. At mid-wall, double dotted band.

D 4-b (T2963). The same.

H. 0.032; d. 0.05; d. foot 0.032.

D 4-c (T2965). The same.

H. 0.031; d. 0.048; d. foot 0.032.

D 4-d (T2966). The same.

H. 0.03; d. 0.047; d. foot 0.03.

D 4-e (T2964). Pattern skyphos.

H. 0.033; d. 0.056; d. foot 0.041. As above, but with exceptionally broad foot.

D 4-f (T2961). Broad-bottomed oinochoe with pattern decoration.

H. 0.071; h. with handle 0.094; d. 0.083. Glaze badly worn. On shoulder, tongues alternating red, white, and black (bwbrbwbr etc.); below, two double dotted bands; dividing lines red and white on black.

DEPOSIT 5

Section 6 C, north of grave **82**, south of graves **92** and **95**. Depth 1.50. Pl. 35.

Probable grave group, last quarter of the sixth century. From the early character of the empty sarcophagi in the vicinity, it seems likely that this was an intrusive deposit unrelated to the near-by burials.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

D 5-a (T1689). Black-glazed skyphos, group iii.

H. 0.089; d. 0.131; d. foot 0.068.

D 5-b (T1687). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A.

H. 0.088; h. with handle 0.10; d. 0.072; d. foot 0.05.

Small, comparatively deep mouth, nearly ovoid body. Among the earliest of this type; see p. 112.

D 5-c (T1688). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A. H. 0.123; h. with handle 0.157; d. 0.113; d. foot 0.071. Broader mouth and body, and in general somewhat more developed than **D 5-b**.

DEPOSIT 6

Section 8 D, between graves **174** and **175**. Depth 1.40. Pl. 92.

Probable grave group, late sixth century. Certainly later than the Middle Corinthian **174**, probably later than the empty **175**; cf., however, **200** to the north, with similar skyphos. Part of the **132** family group.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

D 6-a (T2969). Pattern skyphos. H. 0.057; d. 0.082; d. foot 0.045. Cone pattern; decoration as **200-1**.

D 6-b (T2968). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A. Pl. 92.

H. 0.10; h. with handle 0.127; d. 0.094; d. foot 0.07. Squat round body; early in series, similar to **262-6**.

DEPOSIT 7

Section 12 B, just west of grave **280**, near **491**. Depth 1.45.

Probable grave group, contemporary with **280**, 485-475 B.C.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

D 7-a (T1132). Black-glazed skyphos with rays. H. 0.086; d. 0.107; d. foot 0.065. Similar to **277-2**.

D 7-b (T1133). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A. H. 0.075; h. with handle 0.097; d. 0.073; d. foot 0.052. Squat round body, similar to **298-2**.

DEPOSIT 8

Section 12 B, north of graves **306** and **308**, south of **430**.

Probable grave group, second quarter of the fifth century. Part of the **238** family group. For the cup instead of a skyphos, see **D 16**.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

D 8-a (T1250). One-handled cup. H. 0.036; d. 0.068.

D 8-b (T1251). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A. H. 0.071; h. with handle 0.089; d. 0.062; d. foot 0.04. As **336-1**, but larger mouth and probably somewhat earlier.

D 8-c (T1252). Miniature bowl. H. 0.031; d. 0.065. As later examples, but with out-turned rim and modelled foot, concave beneath.

POTTERY, ATTIC

D 8-d (T1249). Palmette lekythos, group i, white-ground.

H. 0.143; d. foot 0.035. Wall broken. White on neck and shoulder.

DEPOSIT 9

Section 5-6 D, between graves **231** and **232**, and near **230**. Depth 1.00. Pl. 43.

Possible grave group; oinochoe lacking. Second quarter of the fifth century. Graves **230** and **232** were both in the **229** disturbed area (p. 87) and neither had a lid. Grave **231** contained vases of the sixth century. The group may be the by-product of the disturbance (see **232**), although it is later than the nearest datable graves and was found at approximately the same depth (see **334** to south). Of two other possibilities, the vases are probably not outside offerings (see p. 85), and an unprotected infant burial would be unlikely in an area where tiny sarcophagi were so common, and particularly where the furniture was so abundant and of such good quality. For a grave with all Attic vases, see **300**. It may be noted that the rare mastoid form of the skyphos (**D 9-d**, -e) occurs also in grave **334**, not far to the southeast.

POTTERY, ATTIC

D 9-a (T1753). Black-glazed skyphos with torus foot. H. 0.079; d. 0.107; d. foot 0.066. Rather early example of this shape, about mid-way between the Agora skyphoi, P 2732 (before 480 B.C.) and P 5145 (480-460); see *Hesperia*, V, 1936, p. 340, fig. 8; also XXII, 1953, pl. 29, no. 29, from a context dated about 460-450.

D 9-b (T1797). Black-glazed skyphos of "Corinthian" shape.

H. 0.052; d. 0.066; d. foot 0.04.

D 9-c (T1798). The same.

H. 0.049; d. 0.065; d. foot 0.038.

D 9-d (T1796). Black-glazed cup-skyphos of mastoid shape.

H. 0.052; d. 0.08; d. foot 0.038. Reserved line above foot. Very narrow at base.

D 9-e (T1793). The same.

H. 0.055; d. 0.079; d. foot 0.04.

D 9-f (T1756). Black-glazed cup-skyphos.

H. 0.046; d. 0.086; d. foot 0.045. Shallow.

D 9-g (T1794). Palmette kylix.

H. 0.068; d. 0.136; d. foot 0.065.

D 9-h (T1755). Palmette lekythos, group ii, red-ground. H. 0.111; d. 0.042.

D 9-i (T1754). Black-glazed lekythos.

H. 0.103; d. 0.046. Red on edge of mouth; on shoulder double series of rays; on upper part of body, reserved band with key pattern to r.; red line on lower body.

D 9-j (T1795). Black-glazed lekythos.

H. 0.093; d. 0.043. As **D 9-i**, but at shoulder two red lines only, and one on lower body.

DEPOSIT 10

Section 7 E, at north end of grave 55. Depth 2.00.

Probable grave group, late second quarter of the fifth century. Unrelated to 55.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

D 10-a (T2770). Small trefoil oinochoe, group ii. H. 0.07; d. 0.068; d. foot 0.05. As 360-1.

POTTERY, ATTIC

D 10-b (T2771). Black-glazed skyphos of "Corinthian" shape.

H. 0.095; d. 0.113; d. foot 0.066.

D 10-c (T2772). Palmette lekythos, group iii, white-ground.

H. 0.157; d. 0.051. White on neck and shoulder.

DEPOSIT 11

Section 11-12 B. Recorded as located above grave 349. Pls. 53, 98.

Probable grave group, contemporary with grave 349, middle of the fifth century or slightly later. See further, 349; and for the presence of the krater fragment, see p. 165. At the west end of 349 were found two oinochoai, X-165, X-189, which may belong; the Type C form of jug is an acceptable kind of oinochoe for a grave group, as is clear from graves 364 and 372.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

D 11-a (T830). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type C, blisterware.

H. 0.052; d. 0.076. Orange-brown clay. Very squat, with no foot; distinct vertical ribs.

D 11-b (T827). Unglazed lekanis, group ii.

H. bowl 0.033; est. h. with lid 0.064; d. 0.085. Identification not certain.

POTTERY, ATTIC

D 11-c (T826). Black-glazed skyphos of "Corinthian" shape.

H. 0.06; d. 0.076; d. foot 0.043. Reserved band above foot.

D 11-d (T825). Black-glazed skyphos with torus foot.

H. 0.06; d. 0.073; d. foot 0.04. Completely glazed; one horizontal, one vertical handle.

D 11-e (T828). Ivy lekythos, small.

H. 0.084; d. 0.034.

D 11-f (T829). Black-glazed lekythos.

H. 0.142; d. 0.05. Double row of rays on shoulder; two reserved bands with key pattern, one at shoulder, one on lower body.

D 11-g (T831). Fragmentary column krater. Pl. 98.

P.h. 0.13; est. d. 0.35. Small section of rim, neck, most of one handle preserved. A purple line on each edge of horizontal surface of rim.

DEPOSIT 12

Section 13 B, against west side of road wall (see p. 66), northeast of grave 366, east of 449 and 381. Depth 1.35. Pls. 53, 82.

Probable grave group of a child (see p. 76). Approximately contemporary with graves 366 and 381, and part of the 332 group of children's graves. Mid fifth century or shortly after.

FAIENCE

D 12-a (T1380). Small fragments of green faience which cannot be reconstructed, but resemble the mouth of a lekythos.

TERRACOTTA FIGURINES

D 12-b (T1373). Votive figure. Pl. 82.

H. 0.062. Local clay. Handmade standing figure with pinched-out nose, fillet around head, arms extended with round objects in hands (cakes?); flattened cylindrical body, toes protruding from long skirt. Glazed bands across fillet, bridge of nose, shoulders, lower part of skirt, and objects in hands. Eyes indicated by glaze; around neck a line with uncertain marks below, probably a necklace with pendants. The usual Corinthian figure of primitive type; see *Corinth*, XV, ii, pls. 2-4.

Published: *A.J.A.*, XXXIII, 1929, p. 529, fig. 11.

D 12-c (T1374). Tortoise. Pl. 82.

L. 0.049; w. 0.033. Tail broken off. Local clay, handmade. Poorly modelled figure, with head and feet consisting of simple, flat horizontal extensions; the shell a crude hemisphere. Markings on head and feet in glaze; line around shell, and on top a worn pattern.

Tortoises appear very commonly among Greek figurines, but usually are much more carefully and skillfully made. See, e.g., *Corinth*, XV, ii, pl. 42, XXIX, 12 and XXX, 7; *Hesperia*, XI, 1942, p. 391, no. 7, grave 193 at Halai; *Olynthus*, VII, pp. 88f., nos. 345ff., pl. 41; *Perachora*, I, pl. 101, no. 177; *Lindos*, I, pl. 114, no. 2437; *Delphi*, V, p. 162, fig. 677; *Clara Rhodos*, IV, p. 210, no. 5, fig. 221; III, p. 234, no. 2, fig. 233; and *Miniature Sculpture*, American School of Classical Studies, back cover.

D 12-d (T1379). Fragmentary hand.

P.L. 0.023. Grayish clay, orange at center. Broken off just below wrist; tips of thumb and most fingers missing.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

D 12-e (T1377). Miniature pattern skyphos.

H. 0.018; d. 0.034; d. foot 0.017.

D 12-f (T1376). Mesomphalic phiale, miniature.

H. 0.008; d. 0.036. Badly worn, some black glaze, but no color or decoration preserved; string marks on bottom.

D 12-g (T1375). Banded miniature lekythos.

H. 0.074; d. 0.036.

D 12-h (T1381). Miniature pyxis with convex walls and vertical handles.

H. (without handles) 0.033; d. 0.047. No lid preserved; no glaze visible.

POTTERY, ATTIC

D 12-i (T1378). Red-figured lekythos.

H. 0.11; d. 0.046. Handle, fragments of wall missing. Tongues on shoulder, reserved line below figures. Scene poorly preserved, probably Europa seated on bull to right.

DEPOSIT 13

Section 11 B, north of grave **354**.

Probable grave group, approximately contemporary with **354**; shortly after the middle of the fifth century.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

D 13-a (T755). Black-glazed skyphos, miniature.

H. 0.04; d. 0.058; d. foot 0.034. Straight, nearly vertical walls.

D 13-b (T757). Small trefoil oinochoe, group ii, black-glazed.

H. 0.065; d. 0.06. As **338-2**.

POTTERY, ATTIC

D 13-c (T756). Ivy lekythos.

H. 0.14; d. 0.048.

DEPOSIT 14

Section 7 B, about a half meter south of grave **173**. Depth 1.00. Pl. 92.

Possible grave group; the skyphos is lacking, and the presence of the tall trefoil oinochoe is also exceptional (see p. 133). This is, however, one of the earliest of the lekane deposits, and it is possible that the character of this kind of group had not yet become standardized. Third quarter of the fifth century, and much later than **173**, the only grave in the immediate vicinity.

SHELL

D 14-a. Found in lekaneis.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

D 14-b (T1505). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type C, blisterware. Pl. 92.

H. 0.06; d. 0.08. Very squat footless body with fine ribbing. Cf. Ἀρχ. Ἐφ., 1932, Χρονικά, p. 7, fig. 1, from Attica.

D 14-c (T1506). Tall trefoil oinochoe.

H. 0.112; h. with handle 0.136; d. 0.072.

D 14-d (T1504). Unglazed lekaneis, group i, large.

H. with lid 0.115; d. 0.139; d. foot 0.073. Many shallow bands on lid; two adjusting marks.

D 14-e (T1883). Miniature bowl.

H. 0.023; d. 0.05. Found in lekaneis.

DEPOSIT 15

Section 8 C-D, south of graves **61** and **340**, near **388**, **395**, **401**. Depth 1.50. Pl. 92.

Probable grave group, approximately contemporary with surrounding graves, except the geometric **61**. Close by was **D 48**. For the family group, see **250** and **340**. Middle or third quarter of the fifth century.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

D 15-a (T2891). Semi-glazed skyphos, group ii.

H. 0.073; d. 0.088; d. foot 0.046.

D 15-b (T2892). Rounded skyphos, fragmentary.

P.h. 0.059; d. foot 0.05. Similar to **357-4**.

D 15-c (T2894). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A, group iii, late. Pl. 92.

H. 0.077; h. with handle 0.098; d. 0.078; d. foot 0.048.

D 15-d (T2895). Banded miniature lekythos.

H. 0.065; d. 0.034. Very angular body.

DEPOSIT 16

Section 10 A, between, and slightly to the north of, graves **347** and **365**; near **438**. Depth 1.40. Pl. 100.

Probable grave group, contemporary with or a bit later than neighboring graves, that is, early in the third quarter of the fifth century. See grave **438**, which contained only a single strigil, and to which this deposit may belong. For the cup instead of a skyphos, cf. graves **429** and **443**.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

D 16-a (T582). One-handled cup.

H. 0.038; d. 0.086.

D 16-b (T581). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A.

H. 0.09; h. with handle 0.11; d. 0.083. Rather poorly made example with no added color; similar to **379-4**.

D 16-c (T583). Unglazed lekaneis, group i, late.

H. 0.04; d. 0.085; d. foot 0.05. Only bottom preserved.

D 16-d (T580 and CL 1530). Lamp, Type IV. Fig. 19. Pl. 100.

H. 0.027; d. 0.066. Shallow, with square nozzle.

Published: *Corinth*, IV, ii, p. 135, no. 67.

DEPOSIT 17

Section 4 C, by north end of grave **461**, south of **454**. Depth 2.00. Pl. 90.

Probable grave group (for the selection of shapes, see graves **389**, **390**, etc.). A small oinochoe (X-200) of the same period was found close by but at a depth of 1.30; and also near by, an earlier lekaneis lid, X-222. Third quarter of the fifth century, considerably earlier than the neighboring graves.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

D 17-a (T2206). Black-glazed skyphos, miniature.

H. 0.032; d. 0.041; d. foot 0.02.

D 17-b (T2207). Pattern lekanis. Pl. 90.

H. with lid 0.119; d. 0.16; d. foot 0.088. Shallow bowl with three thick reflex handles bent upwards; edge of foot nearly vertical. Lid normal in shape except for knob: mushroom-shaped with small hole in top; comparatively thick stem. Decoration of bowl: splashes of glaze on handles; red and black bands below handles; red foot. Lid: concentric rings on knob; around it, wide red and black bands, and reserved band in which double ivy pattern in black with leaves pointing to left (cf. Attic ivy lekythoi), and no berries. Cf. the very similar example, *Necrocorinthia*, p. 336, fig. 187, no. 1530A, in which the ivy is rendered in white on a black band (now illustrated in *CVA*, Louvre, VIII (III Ca), pl. 23, nos. 11, 13). A contemporary lid with flaring knob also has the black ivy pattern: *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 286, no. 110, fig. 21.

DEPOSIT 18

Section 10 B, east of grave **343** and north of **437**. Depth 1.50. Pl. 92.

Probable grave group, approximately contemporary with surrounding graves (except the earlier **343**). Third to fourth quarter of the fifth century.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

D 18-a (T1142). Semi-glazed skyphos, group ii. H. 0.072; d. 0.09; d. foot 0.044. As **395-4**.

D 18-b (T1140). Small trefoil oinochoe, group ii. Pl. 92. H. 0.075; h. with handle 0.095; d. 0.062. About mid-way in series; as **412-9**.

D 18-c (T1141). Miniature bowl. H. 0.023; d. 0.054.

DEPOSIT 19

Section 11-12 B, above grave **324**.

Probable grave group, late third quarter of the fifth century, three or four decades later than **324**. Between **324** and **349** were found two oinochoai, **X-165** and **X-189**.

EGG

D 19-a. Found in lekanis.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

D 19-b (T752). Black-glazed skyphos, miniature. H. 0.038; d. 0.058; d. foot 0.032. Straight, nearly vertical sides.

D 19-c (T754). Unglazed lekanis, group ii, large. H. 0.059; h. with lid 0.11; d. 0.148.

POTTERY, ATTIC

D 19-d (T753). Ivy lekythos. H. 0.152; d. 0.048. Late, as **404-7**.

DEPOSIT 20

Section 10 A, about two meters east of grave **355**. Depth 0.70.

Possible grave group. The oinochoe is lacking, but cf. graves **389**, **393**, and see note under **D 17**. Last quarter of the fifth century.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

D 20-a (T656). Rounded skyphos.

H. 0.04; d. 0.051; d. foot 0.027. Entirely black-glazed; as **412-6**.

D 20-b (T686). Bolsal.

H. 0.031; d. 0.068; d. foot 0.045. On floor, stamped palmettes. Shape as **412-8**.

D 20-c (T657). Unglazed lekanis, group ii.

H. with lid 0.093; d. 0.134; d. foot 0.079.

DEPOSIT 21

Section 7-8 C, about a meter east of graves **395** and **401**; the same distance west of **297** and **399**. Depth 1.65. Pl. 92.

Probable grave group, about contemporary with graves in vicinity, except **297**, which is earlier. Third or fourth quarter of the fifth century.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

D 21-a (T2818). Unglazed skyphos.

H. 0.063; d. 0.077; d. foot 0.046. Very crude.

D 21-b (T2819). One-handed cup.

H. 0.036; d. 0.09.

D 21-c (T2816). Miniature one-handed cup.

H. 0.018; d. 0.038.

D 21-d (T2814). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type D. Pl. 92.

H. 0.07; d. 0.066; d. foot 0.045. Very wide neck and narrow horizontal lip, probably one of the earliest in the series.

D 21-e (T2815). Banded miniature lekythos.

H. 0.073; d. 0.037.

DEPOSIT 22

Section 8 B, about a meter north of grave **268** and an equal distance west of **426**. Depth: 1.12 (**D 22-a** and **-b**); 1.20 (**D 22-c** and **-d**).

Probable grave group; or perhaps two groups. Note, however, the lack of skyphos. Deposit **51**, comprised of three contemporary oinochoai, was found in the same location at a depth of 1.00 (see also Deposits **50**, **53**). Last quarter of the fifth century, about contemporary with **426**. No children's graves were found near **426-428**, unless **D 22** is considered such.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

D 22-a (T3129). Miniature beaked oinochoe.

H. 0.068; d. 0.052. Unglazed, crudely made; small disks of clay pressed against each side of lip.

D 22-b (T3130). Unglazed lekanis, group ii.

H. with lid 0.08; d. 0.098; d. foot 0.057. Very orange clay. Two pairs of adjusting marks.

D 22-c (T3131). The same.

H. 0.068; d. 0.094; d. foot 0.049. One pair of adjusting marks.

D 22-d (T3132). Miniature bowl.

H. 0.024; d. 0.054.

DEPOSIT 23

Section 4 E, between graves **63** and **67**. Depth 2.00. Pl. 82.

Possible grave group (for the cup instead of the skyphos, cf. graves **443** and **429**). The graves in the immediate vicinity are all early, but note Deposits **27**, **29** and **31**, etc., to the east. Above the group, at a depth of 1.20, a late skyphos, **X-149**. Probably early fourth century.

TERRACOTTA FIGURINE

D 23-a (T2732). Seated female figure. Pl. 82.

P.h. 0.084. Pinkish buff local clay; traces of white slip. Woman seated on rectangular support; head missing; right arm free and somewhat extended with hand closed and pierced; drapery over left shoulder, arm, and breast; left hand resting on left knee; feet showing under skirt. Rather summarily modelled. A common votive type: see **420-2** and references.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

D 23-b (T2559). One-handed cup.

H. 0.032; d. 0.068. Poorly made; string marks on bottom.

D 23-c (T2557). Oinochoe, fragmentary.

Bottom only preserved; probably round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A, late, but also possibly Type D.

D 23-d (T2560). Unglazed flat-bottomed oinochoe.

H. 0.075; h. with handle 0.095; d. 0.072. Similar to **D 36-c** (Pl. 73).

DEPOSIT 24

Section 3 C, near grave **42** and the unprotected burial **483**; south of **42** is grave **459**. Depth 2.00.

Possible grave group; there is no skyphos, but cf. **479**. Near by, at a depth of 1.40, was found the bottom of a lekanis, **X-226**, which may belong. Late fourth century, about contemporary with **459** and **483**.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

D 24-a (T2355). Round-mouthed oinochoe, type D, small.

H. 0.062; d. 0.057; d. foot 0.036. As **488-2**.

D 24-b (T2356). The same.

H. 0.059; d. 0.05; d. foot 0.029.

D 24-c (T2357). Lamp.

H. 0.032; d. 0.056. Black-glazed, ball-shaped body,

plain rim, band handle. A Corinthian simplified version of the Attic Type VII, with a handle similar to that of the late examples of Type IV.

DEPOSIT 25

Section 3 D, near **46**. Depth 2.00.

Possible grave group, but lacking oinochoe. Unreliable to any grave (**46** is geometric), but note the contemporary Deposit **37**, not far to the south. Fourth century, perhaps second quarter.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

D 25-a (T2660). Miniature one-handed cup.

H. 0.02; d. 0.041.

D 25-b (T2661). Unglazed lekanis, group iii.

H. 0.046; d. 0.12. Lid missing. Two pairs of adjusting marks.

D 25-c (T2662). Lamp, Type IV, miniature.

H. 0.016; d. 0.033.

DEPOSIT 26

Section 4 C, resting on southeast corner of grave **330**.

Probable grave group; about the middle of the fourth century, and a century later than **330**.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

D 26-a (T2163). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A, group iv.

H. 0.079; d. 0.066; d. foot 0.038. As **459-3**.

D 26-b (T2164). Lamp, Type IV.

H. 0.025; d. 0.053.

POTTERY, ATTIC

D 26-c (T2162). Ovoid skyphos.

H. 0.084; d. 0.077; d. foot 0.033; d. mouth 0.061. As **446-4**.

DEPOSIT 27

Section 4 D, northwest of grave **476**, near three other late deposits, **29**, **31**, **52**. Depth 2.00. Pl. 92.

Probable grave group, about mid-fourth century.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

D 27-a (T2589). Semi-glazed skyphos, group iii. Pl. 92.

H. 0.074; d. 0.094; d. foot 0.034.

D 27-b (T2590). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type C, incised.

H. 0.064; d. 0.06; d. foot 0.039. As **447-3**.

D 27-c (T2591). Round-mouthed oinochoe. Pl. 92.

H. 0.088; d. 0.076; d. foot 0.05. Similar to Type B, but a special form with squat body, sloping shoulder, and wide flaring mouth; possibly a Corinthian version of a fourth-century Attic squat lekythos. Cf. **448-6**.

D 27-d (T2592). Lamp, Type IV.

H. 0.025; d. 0.058.

DEPOSIT 28

Section 4 E, east of grave 65/469 and north of 171/463. Depth 1.90. Pl. 92.

Probable grave group, contemporary with, or possibly a bit earlier than the second burial in the neighboring sarcophagus, 463, late fourth century. Close to the pots, but at a depth of 1.25, was found X-237, a late Type IV lamp, which could belong.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

D 28-a (T2655). Unglazed skyphos, miniature. H. 0.04; d. 0.059; d. foot 0.028.

D 28-b (T2651). Unglazed flat-bottomed oinochoe and lid.

H. 0.089; h. with handle 0.12; d. 0.077; w. lid 0.042. Quite tall and slender, so late (p. 133).

D 28-c (T2652). Small trefoil oinochoe, group iii. Pl. 92.

H. 0.068; h. with handle 0.107; d. 0.051.

D 28-d (T2650). Unglazed lekanis, group iii.

H. with lid 0.094; d. 0.123; d. foot 0.056.

D 28-e (T2654). The same.

H. 0.026; d. 0.09; d. foot 0.039. Bottom only preserved.

POTTERY, ATTIC

D 28-f (T2653). Squat palmette lekythos.

H. 0.052; d. 0.029. The very worst of its kind.

DEPOSIT 29

Section 4 D, at west side of 476. Depth 2.40.

Probable grave group; see Deposit 31 near by, of exactly the same character. About the same depth as the tiles listed as covering 476; it is possible that one of the two tiles assigned to 476 may have been the cover for this group of pots (but see also Deposit 52). Second half of the fourth century.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

D 29-a (T2602). Unglazed skyphos.

H. 0.067; d. 0.084; d. foot 0.038.

D 29-b (T2604). Unglazed lekanis, group iii.

H. with lid 0.072; d. 0.099; d. foot 0.047. Two pairs of adjusting marks. Inside were found two miniature amphoras (uninventoried) similar to those found in Deposit 31.

D 29-c (T2603). Lamp, Type IV.

H. 0.032; d. 0.053.

DEPOSIT 30

Section 3 D, east of grave 495. Depth 2.40. Pls. 73, 100.

Probable grave group, considerably earlier than 495, but later than 441 to the north. About mid-fourth century. Near by, at a depth of 2.25, a skyphos of the same period, X-147, which may belong.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

D 30-a (T2684). Black-glazed cup-kantharos.

H. 0.059; h. with handles 0.074; d. 0.101; d. foot 0.042. Rather shallow cup with slightly out-turned rim (but not offset), low pedestal foot; high-swung handles; reserved, reddened band between body and foot. See 450-2 and references.

D 30-b (T2681). Miniature amphora.

H. 0.031; d. 0.028. Found with the following inside the lekanis, **D 30-d**.

D 30-c (T2682). The same.

H. 0.033; d. 0.03.

D 30-d (T2680). Unglazed lekanis, group iii.

H. with lid 0.07; d. 0.103; d. foot 0.046. Pink clay of extremely soft texture.

D 30-e (T2683). Black-glazed bowl.

H. 0.034; d. 0.064; d. foot 0.04. Glaze worn.

POTTERY, ATTIC

D 30-f (T2679). Lamp, Type VII. Fig. 19, Pl. 100.

H. 0.053; d. 0.068. Pierced knob on side. H scratched on top of nozzle near rim. Howland Type 25B, *Athenian Agora*, IV, pp. 72ff. For similar marks on lamps of this type found on the Pnyx, see *Hesperia*, Suppl. VII, pp. 43f., where it is suggested that the letters are owners' initials.

DEPOSIT 31

Section 4 D, at west side of grave 476. Depth 2.00.

Probable grave group. The four small vases were found inside the lekanis. For the possible relationship to 476, see note under Deposit 52. Second half of the fourth century.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

D 31-a (T2576). Unglazed skyphos.

H. 0.048; d. 0.068; d. foot 0.034.

D 31-b (T2573). Miniature amphora.

H. 0.033; d. 0.032.

D 31-c (T2574). The same.

H. 0.036; d. 0.031.

D 31-d (T2572). Unglazed lekanis, group iii.

H. with lid 0.072; d. 0.102; d. foot 0.045. No ridges on lid; as 458-4 in shape.

D 31-e (T2575). Lamp, Type IV, miniature.

H. 0.02; d. 0.037.

DEPOSIT 32

Section 4 D, between graves 49 and 122/470. Depth 1.80 (except skyphos, found at 1.70). Pl. 100.

Probable grave group. Unrelated to surrounding graves which are all seventh century or earlier, but no doubt contemporary with the disturbances in these early graves. Probably second half of the fourth century.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

D 32-a (T2583). Unglazed skyphos.
H. 0.072; d. 0.091; d. foot 0.037.

D 32-b (T2586). Miniature amphora.
H. 0.041; d. 0.035. Found with the following inside the lekanis.

D 32-c (T2587). The same.
H. 0.043; d. 0.035.

D 32-d (T2585). Unglazed lekanis, group iii.
H. with lid, 0.09; d. 0.129; d. foot 0.064.

POTTERY, ATTIC

D 32-e (T2588). Lamp, Type IV (Howland, Type 30 A). Fig. 19, Pl. 100.
H. 0.031; d. 0.067.

DEPOSIT 33

Section 12 B, at the south side of grave **275**, near **458**. Depth 1.50.

Probable grave group. The three small pots were found inside the lekanis. Much later than grave **275**, and about contemporary with **458**. Second half of the fourth century.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

D 33-a (T1213). Black-glazed skyphos, miniature.
H. 0.047; d. 0.052; d. foot 0.025.

D 33-b (T1214). Miniature hydria.
H. 0.044; d. 0.036.

D 33-c (T1211). Unglazed lekanis, group iii, large.
H. with lid 0.123; d. 0.176; d. foot 0.088.

D 33-d (T1212). Lamp, Type IV, miniature.
H. 0.027; d. 0.042.

DEPOSIT 34

Section 4 D, close to grave **49**, southeast of **464**. Depth 2.30. Pl. 92.

Possible grave group, similar to Deposit **31**, but without skyphos. Unrelated to the early grave **49**, but approximately contemporary with **464**; note also Deposit **32** near by. Probably second half of the fourth century. The miniature olpai were found inside the lekanis.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

D 34-a (T2600). Miniature olpe.
H. 0.042; d. 0.03. Crudely made object, with mouth and upper handle dipped in glaze.

D 34-b (T2601). The same. Pl. 92.
H. 0.041; d. 0.031.

D 34-c (T2599). Unglazed lekanis, group iii, large.
H. with lid 0.107; d. 0.145; d. foot 0.063.

D 34-d (T2598). Lamp, Type VII.
H. 0.032; d. 0.057.

DEPOSIT 35

Section 2 D, about one meter north of graves **448** and **503**. Depth 2.90.

Probable grave group, but lacking lamp. About contemporary with **448**. Fourth century, probably second half. The two small pots were found inside the lekanis.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

D 35-a (T2581). Unglazed miniature skyphos.
H. 0.033; d. 0.044; d. foot 0.02.

D 35-b (T2580). Small trefoil oinochoe, group iii.
H. 0.06; h. with handle 0.087; d. 0.049.

D 35-c (T2579). Unglazed lekanis, group iii, large.
H. with lid 0.125; d. 0.16; d. foot 0.067.

DEPOSIT 36

Section 4 D, at southeast corner of grave **420** and south of **474**. Pl. 73.

Probable grave group, but lamp missing. Tiles were found in the vicinity. The oinochoe **D 36-b** is earlier than most powder pyxides of the type of **D 36-e** and **-f**, but the latter are larger and better made than usual, and may be early examples. Fourth century, later than **420** and probably earlier than **474**.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

D 36-a (T2368). Black-glazed skyphos, miniature.
H. 0.049; d. 0.065; d. foot 0.029.

D 36-b (T2372). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type C, incised.
H. 0.088; d. 0.077.

D 36-c (T2370). Unglazed flat-bottomed oinochoe with lid.
H. 0.075; h. with handle 0.095; d. 0.071; w. lid 0.04.

D 36-d (T2373). Miniature hydria.
H. 0.037; d. 0.034. Found in pyxis, **D 36-e**.

D 36-e (T2371). Unglazed powder pyxis.
H. with lid 0.08; d. 0.131. Unusually large example.

D 36-f (T2369). The same.
H. 0.06; d. 0.162. Lid missing.

SHELL

D 36-g. Found in pyxis, **D 36-e**.

DEPOSIT 37

Section 3 D, about one meter east of grave **182**. Depth 2.35. Pl. 92.

Probable grave group. Unrelated to **182**, but note the slightly earlier **444** to east and Deposit **25** to north. Late fourth century.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

D 37-a (T2707). Semi-glazed skyphos, group iii.
H. 0.074; d. 0.091; d. foot 0.039.

D 37-b (T2708). The same.
H. 0.073; d. 0.093; d. foot 0.039.

D 37-c (T2706). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type D. Pl. 92.

H. 0.097; d. 0.082; d. foot 0.057.

D 37-d (T2705). Small trefoil oinochoe, group iv.

H. 0.047; h. with handle 0.069; d. 0.058. Very squat, with no foot. Of such an advanced shape that it may be an intrusion.

D 37-e (T2709). Lamp, Type IV.

H. 0.024; d. 0.057.

DEPOSIT 38

Section 3 E, between graves **162** and **495**. Depth 2.00 (2.50 for **D 38-e** and **-f**). Pl. 100.

Probable grave group, unrelated to **162**, somewhat earlier than **495**. The group is standard except for the duplications, **D 38-d**, **-e** and **D 38-f**, **-g**; since **D 38-e** and **-f** were found a half meter lower than the others, it is quite possible that there were two separate deposits (but see the note on dating under **D 38-f**). Near by, at a depth of 2.20, were found two miniature fourth-century skyphoi, **X-151**, **X-154**, which may belong.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

D 38-a (T2611). "Laphaes" skyphos.

H. 0.079; d. 0.078; d. foot 0.04.

D 38-b (T2608). Miniature amphora.

H. 0.033; d. 0.032. Found with **D 38-c** in lekans, **D 38-d**.

D 38-c (T2609). The same.

H. 0.027; d. 0.032.

D 38-d (T2607). Unglazed lekans, group iii.

H. with lid 0.083; d. 0.104; d. foot 0.048.

D 38-e (T2613). The same.

H. 0.038; d. 0.104; d. foot 0.048. Lid missing. Two adjusting marks.

POTTERY, ATTIC

D 38-f (T2610). Lamp, Type VII. Fig. 19, Pl. 100.

H. 0.043; d. 0.06. Mainly unglazed and polished; possible traces of both glaze and burning on nozzle. Miltos on foot. For such pale lamps, see *Hesperia*, Suppl. VII, pp. 43f. (group 2 of Broneer Type VII); and Howland Type 25A Prime, *Athenian Agora*, IV, pp. 70f. Probably somewhat later than the next.

D 38-g (T2612). Lamp, Type VII.

H. 0.045; d. 0.059. Black glaze; traces of burning on the nozzle.

DEPOSIT 39

Section 4 D, about two meters south of grave **477**. Depth 2.00. Pl. 92.

Probable grave group, approximately contemporary with **477** and **476** close by. Late fourth to third century.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

D 39-a (T2664). Unglazed skyphos, miniature.

H. 0.032; d. 0.041; d. foot 0.024.

D 39-b (T2663). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A, group iv. Pl. 92.

H. 0.058; h. with handle 0.071; d. 0.048.

POTTERY, OTHER

D 39-c (T2665). Unguentarium.

P.h. 0.063; d. 0.047. Gray coarse clay. Shape as **496-16**.

DEPOSIT 40

Section 8 A, about a meter east of grave **510**. Depth 1.00. Pl. 99.

Probable grave group; compare the selection of vases in **510**. Early Roman period.

POTTERY, ROMAN

D 40-a (T3121). Unguentarium, group i. Pl. 99.

H. 0.178; d. 0.089.

D 40-b (T3122). The same.

H. 0.152; d. 0.062.

D 40-c (T3123). The same.

H. 0.126; d. 0.054.

D 40-d (T3124). Pot. Pl. 99.

H. 0.17; d. 0.214; d. lip 0.148. Coarse reddish fabric, gray outside; round body, vertical rim with concave inner face, two vertical rolled handles attached at shoulder.

DEPOSIT 41

Section 7 A, between graves **146/508** and **223**. Depth 0.85. Pl. 100.

Possible grave group. Although these vases may go with the Roman secondary burial in grave **508**, already well furnished, the presence of the unguentarium in **D 41** and the fact that the lamp was not resting on the lid of the sarcophagus (cf. **505** etc.) make it more likely that these are the remains of a separate but contemporary burial. First century A.D. (?).

POTTERY, ROMAN

D 41-a (T3128). Unguentarium, group ii.

H. 0.103; d. 0.038.

D 41-b (T3127). Lamp, Type XVIII. Pl. 100.

H. 0.038; d. 0.072. Nozzle completely restored; pinkish clay, red glaze. On bottom, impressed letters: ΓA (?). As Broneer, p. 63, fig. 27, 1; Howland Type 54A, *Athenian Agora*, IV, pp. 195f.

DEPOSIT 42

Section 3 D, about a meter and a half south of grave **182**. Depth 1.50. Pl. 124.

Probably not a grave group, lacking both cup and pitcher. Near by, at depth 1.70, another figured aryballos, **X-128**. For the bronzes, cf. **128**.

BRONZE

D 42-a (T2636). Ring.

D. 0.024. Flat in section.

D 42-b (T2636). The same.

D. 0.023.

D 42-c (T2636). The same.

D. 0.023.

D 42-d (T2636). Fragments of another ring.

D 42-e (T2636). Disk.

D. 0.02. Pierced in center.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

D 42-f (T2633). Figured aryballos. Pl. 124.

H. 0.056; d. 0.053; d. mouth 0.035. Many fragments missing. On the mouth, petals; dots on edge; horizontal lines on the handle; a 7-petalled rosette on the bottom. Panther to r., large filling ornaments.

Early Corinthian. Pantherbird group (*Necrocorinthia*, nos. 609 ff.).

DEPOSIT 43

Section 7 B, west of grave 159. Depth 1.20. Pl. 25.

Possibly a grave group, but lacking pitcher. About contemporary with 159, or slightly later.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

D 43-a (T3226). Pattern skyphos.

D. 0.081. Lower part missing. At rim, row of sigmas; below, six wide bands alternating red and black, separated by lines of small dots; at base, rays. Cf. 147-4.

D 43-b (T3227). Pattern skyphos.

H. 0.04; d. 0.069; d. foot 0.04. At mid wall, double dotted band.

D 43-c (T3253). Black-glazed skyphos, group i, shallow.

H. 0.048; d. 0.07; d. foot 0.049.

D 43-d (T3228). Banded kylix of komast shape.

H. 0.063; d. 0.121; d. foot 0.046. Unusually wide rim. The one non-Attic example of this shape (p. 156), perhaps Corinthian, more likely Ionic.

DEPOSIT 44

Section 8 A, east of grave 161. Depth: **D 44-a**, -b, -c at 1.50; the rest at 1.60. Pls. B, 30, 124.

In respect to the selection of shapes, this deposit could well be a grave group. But the period represented, from the Early Corinthian aryballos **D 44-f** to the Late Corinthian amphoriskos **D 44-k**, covers at least fifty years. Some of the vases are contemporary with the near-by 161, but some are earlier, ruling out any possibility of successive offerings. The number and the extraordinarily fine quality of the vases make it impossible to believe, particularly in this period, that the objects were the offerings for an unprotected burial. The disturbed graves in the general area are all at some distance, 167 to the southwest, and 144,

241 etc., to the northwest; **D 44** was, however, located not far from unexcavated ground.

BRONZE

D 44-a (T3229). Fragments. Small flat pieces, possibly the remains of a mirror.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

D 44-b (T3224). Figured kylix. Pl. B.

H. 0.088; d. 0.199; d. foot 0.073. Two friezes on exterior: upper, side A, panther, swan, siren with sickle wing, flying eagle, all r., similar siren l.; side B, owl, griffinbird, flying eagle, all r., siren with raised wings l.; under each handle swan l. Lower frieze: doe and siren with sickle wing l., and swan l. between two panthers r. Small neat fillers, very sparse. Interior: on lip, reserved, red, and black lines; at middle wall three red lines; in center, red, black, and reserved lines around black whirligig.

Published: *Art and Arch.*, XXXI, 1931, p. 229, fig.; *I.L.N.*, August 9, 1930, pp. 244 ff., fig. 9. By the same hand and also with two friezes: Brussels, A 2182, *CVA*, I, pl. 4, no. 3 (*Necrocorinthia*, no. 979); attribution also by Amyx. The Brussels cup is assigned by Benson to the manner of the Bird Frieze Painter (*GKV*, list 99, no. 2a), but he does not include **D 44-b**. His no. 4a is our 156-5, by a different hand.

D 44-c (T3225). Figured kylix.

H. 0.062; d. 0.137; d. foot 0.054. Exterior: side A, siren with spread wings r., head turned, between sphinxes with sickle wings; at r., panther l.; side B, the same; below, two groups of three narrow black lines above and below wide black band. Interior: on lip, three reserved lines above three red lines; on edge of floor three more red lines; and a third group of three around 16-petalled reserved rosette in center of floor.

By the same hand, an example in Corinth, *Hesperia*, I, p. 69, fig. 13 (also Amyx, who calls him the Painter of Corinth MP 6). Also with rosette, Brussels, *CVA*, I, pl. 4, 1 (*Necrocorinthia*, no. 1342).

D 44-d (T3249). Fragment of figured kylix. Pl. 124.

P.h. 0.041; est. d. 0.16. Part of lip and wall preserved. Male siren to l., facing double palmette design; at l., part of second figure preserved. Inside, red lines on lip and wall.

For the palmette, cf. *Necrocorinthia*, p. 151, fig. 58, D. The proportions of the siren remind one of the Scale Painter's figures, e.g., *Necrocorinthia*, pl. 29, 3.

D 44-e (T3245). Figured oinochoe with lid. Pl. 124.

H. 0.19; d. 0.172; d. foot 0.127; est. w. lid 0.10. Red on neck ring; between friezes double dotted band bordered in red; above rays wide polychrome band (rw and w and wr, the red wide); red foot. Upper frieze: swan to r. between sphinxes flanked by panthers l. and r.; at r. edge, swan l. Lower frieze: siren with spread wings l., between sphinxes with

raised wings, flanked by lions, l. and r.; below handle, deer l., lion r. Thick filling ornament, including odd quartered rosettes as well as the usual whirling type.

The style is a peculiarly formalized one. Its closest parallels are in the 700 group of kotyle-pyxides, *Necrocorinthia*, p. 296, particularly no. 703, the Brussels vase (Feytmans, pls. 1-3). Compare especially the structure of the lion, the large red dots on the winged figures, and the set arrangements of the figures. The curious pointed mane of the lions and the curved haunch lines of the sphinxes appear again in the Hearst protome pyxis which Amyx has already connected with the kotyle-pyxides (Amyx, p. 21). That both the **D 44** oinochoe and the Hearst pyxis are drawn in a style derived from that of the kotyle-pyxides is clear, but they show parallel developments and are not by the same hand.

D 44-f (T3246). Figured aryballos. Pl. 124.

H. 0.043; d. 0.046. Glaze much worn. On mouth, petals; on edge of mouth and handle, chevrons; on flat of handle, checkerboard; on bottom, pinwheel. Two sphinxes facing quadruple lotus pattern; four dot rosettes in field. Very precise, delicate hand. Early Corinthian. A very tiny vase, preserving in its ornament and style something of the Protocorinthian tradition.

D 44-g (T3247). Quatrefoil aryballos.

H. 0.085; d. 0.082. On mouth, seven reserved petals. Petals at neck extending down to quatrefoil, which has no comb between the upper two leaves. Very late Middle Corinthian.

D 44-h (T3250). Black-glazed aryballos.

H. 0.062; d. 0.065. Glaze badly worn, but almost certainly the body was completely black. Cf. Louvre, *CV4*, VI (III Ca), pl. 27, 2 and 3.

D 44-i (T3243). Pattern amphoriskos.

Restored h. 0.096; d. 0.063. Mouth and handles missing. Alternating lotus pattern, the base of each lotus red, the upper part cross-hatched. Cf. Boston 76.454, Fairbanks, pl. XLV, 473 (*Necrocorinthia*, no. 1353). Late Corinthian.

D 44-j (T3244). Pattern amphoriskos.

H. 0.104; d. 0.062. Mouth and foot red; on body two wide bands of small dots alternating with three groups of lines (brb); below, band of herringbone pattern. Shape as *Necrocorinthia*, no. 1075, fig. 158, Middle Corinthian.

D 44-k (T3242). Pattern amphoriskos.

H. 0.084; d. 0.038. Red for mouth, foot, and several lines on body. On neck, black tongues upward; on shoulder, tongues downward.

The slender shape and the white-style decoration indicate a date in the Late Corinthian period.

D 44-l (T3248). Pattern pyxis with convex walls, no handles.

H. 0.043; d. foot 0.047. Glazed band on top of rim and at middle of wall, some traces of red; foot red. On upper part of wall, double-dotted band.

DEPOSIT 45

Section 5 E, at south side of grave **279**. Depth 1.65.

Doubtful grave group. There is no parallel among the graves for this selection of shapes. On the other hand, the Early Corinthian krater, **X-136**, was found near by, and note the presence of the urn burials **168, 169** to the north. Grave **279** is much later than **D 45**, which is Middle Corinthian.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

D 45-a (T1544). Small pattern hydria.

H. 0.074; d. 0.076; d. mouth 0.046. One side-handle missing. Round body, wide mouth, almost no neck, flat bottom. Dots on lip; at shoulder, clusters of vertical lines; around middle body, short verticals. Cf. **135-2**.

D 45-b (T1543). Quatrefoil aryballos.

H. 0.074; d. 0.076; d. mouth 0.046. Ten reserved petals on mouth.

DEPOSIT 46

Section 8 A, in the cluster of children's graves, **186, 187, 188, 224**. Depth (a) 1.00; (b) 0.85. Pl. 33.

Possible libation deposit. Contemporary with grave **224**, but because of the shapes, not likely to be its outside offerings. The location in a group of children's graves is much like that of the later Deposit **49**.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

D 46-a (T3068). Pattern oinochoe.

P.h. 0.156; h. with handle 0.181; d. 0.122; d. foot 0.063. Much of lip and many fragments of body missing. Mouth, neck, and handle glazed. On shoulder and body, row of buds connected by arcs, skipping one; across buds two horizontal incisions. Between and below patterned areas, broad black band with red and white lines; long rays. Of the same shape as **224-4**, but this with more debased decoration. Cf. the pyxides in Heidelberg, *CV4*, I, pl. 17, nos. 12, 13.

D 46-b (T3066). Pattern hydria.

H. 0.15; d. 0.122; d. lip 0.066; d. foot 0.064. Mouth, handles, and neck glazed; red line inside mouth. Reserved panel in front with outlined black tongues at top; below, row of large buds and degenerate lotus flowers alternating, connected by arcs; at bottom, wavy horizontal line; black lower body with red and white band; foot red. For the decoration, cf. **224-4**.

DEPOSIT 47

Section 6 D, at the south side of grave **298**. Depth 1.20.

Miscellaneous group, possibly related to grave **298**. Compare Deposit **9** in respect to the Attic vases, the

period, and, to a limited extent, the shapes. Second quarter of the fifth century.

POTTERY, ATTIC

D 47-a (T1860). Palmette cup-skyphos. Fig. 11.

H. 0.065; d. 0.095; d. foot 0.041. Solid, unincised palmettes; edge of foot reserved.

D 47-b (T1861). The same.

H. 0.063; d. 0.099; d. foot 0.038.

D 47-c (T1862). Palmette kylix.

H. 0.07; d. 0.144; d. foot 0.061. As **D 9-g**.

DEPOSIT 48

Section 8 C, near **401**, not far from Deposit **15**. Depth 1.00.

Possibly a libation group, about contemporary with the near-by graves; probably third quarter of the fifth century. Note that **401** has no oinochoe.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

D 48-a (T2904). Tall trefoil oinochoe.

H. 0.115; h. with handle 0.137; d. 0.065.

D 48-b (T2905). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A, group iii, early.

H. 0.095; h. with handle 0.111; d. 0.091; d. foot 0.054. On shoulder, small incised swastika, the arms counter clockwise.

DEPOSIT 49

Section 13 B-C, between graves **332** and **389**. Depth 0.80. Pl. 57.

The vases, five phialai and six oinochoai, comprise a group totally different in character from the normal kinds of grave offerings. Though the shapes are rather static ones, it seems likely the group is about contemporary with **332** and **389** and the other children's graves of the **332** family cluster. Third quarter of the fifth century. For the significance of this libation group, see p. 86.

BRONZE

D 49-a (T1300). Mesomphalic phiale. Fig. 10.

H. 0.017; est. d. 0.081; d. omphalos, 0.021.

D 49-b (T1302). Fragments of a very similar phiale.

D 49-c (T1301). Bowl. Fig. 10.

H. 0.02; est. d. 0.121. Flat bottom.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

D 49-d (T1307). Unglazed mesomphalic phiale.

H. 0.022; d. 0.08.

D 49-e (T1881). The same.

H. 0.022; d. 0.08.

D 49-f (T1298). Tall trefoil oinochoe.

H. 0.118; h. with handle 0.147; d. 0.067.

D 49-g (T1299). Tall trefoil oinochoe.

H. 0.094; h. with handle 0.113; d. 0.058. Body somewhat shorter than **D 49-f**.

D 49-h (T1303). Small trefoil oinochoe, group i.

H. 0.043; h. with handle 0.051; d. 0.039. A miniature.

D 49-i (T1304). The same.

H. 0.046; h. with handle 0.052; d. 0.041.

D 49-j (T1305). The same.

H. 0.04; h. with handle 0.053; d. 0.04.

D 49-k (T1306). Wide-mouthed oinochoe.

H. 0.034; d. 0.035. A miniature, with squarish body and twisted handle. Black glaze.

DEPOSIT 50

Section 8 B, about a meter west of grave **242/426**, and just west of Deposit **53**. Depth 1.00.

Possibly a libation deposit, **D 50** may be related to **D 53**; see also **D 22** and **D 51**. Note that grave **264** lacked an oinochoe. Fourth quarter of the fifth century.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

D 50-a (T3125). Small trefoil oinochoe, group i.

H. 0.05; h. with handle 0.067; d. 0.047. A miniature.

D 50-b (T3126). Tall trefoil oinochoe.

H. 0.11; h. with handle 0.132; d. 0.068. Comparatively short and stout.

DEPOSIT 51

Section 8 B, about a meter north of grave **268** and an equal distance west of **242/426**. Depth 1.00. Pl. 92.

Probably a libation group. It was found in the same position as, but higher than, the approximately contemporary Deposit **22**, a probable grave group. See also **D 50** and **D 53**, just to the north. Probably last quarter of the fifth century.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

D 51-a (T3167). Small trefoil oinochoe, group ii.

H. 0.075; h. with handle 0.10; d. 0.066.

D 51-b (T3168). The same. Pl. 92.

H. 0.068; h. with handle 0.098; d. 0.066.

D 51-c (T3169). The same.

H. 0.071; h. with handle 0.095; d. 0.068.

DEPOSIT 52

Section 4 D, at the west side of **476**. Depth 2.00.

Any one of three deposits, this, or **D 29** or **D 31**, all found very close together, may be associated with grave **476**, one of the two tiles which covered **476** perhaps representing a second burial; if so, the greater depth of **D 29** makes that the most likely of the three possibilities. First half of the fourth century.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

D 52-a (T2561). Semi-glazed skyphos, group iii.

H. 0.075; d. 0.087; d. foot 0.041.

D 52-b (T2562). One-handed cup.

H. 0.035; d. 0.072.

DEPOSIT 53

Section 8 B, west of grave **242/426**, east of Deposit **50**. Depth 1.25. Pl. 92.

Miscellaneous group. If the typological development of oinochoai such as **D 53**-a and -b is correctly interpreted, these should date at the earliest to the mid-fourth century; the lekanis is quite certainly still fifth century (contemporary with Deposit **22** near by, a probable grave group). And if this date is correct, then the oinochoai are evidence for libations made nearly a half century after the last burials in the area. The oinochoai in **D 50** and **D 51**, however, must be about contemporary with the burials and **D 22**.

POTTERY, CORINTHIAN

D 53-a (T3186). Small trefoil oinochoe, group iv. Pl. 92. H. 0.06; h. with handle 0.084; d. 0.063.

D 53-b (T3187). The same.

Est. h. 0.06; d. 0.056. Fragmentary.

D 53-c (T3188). Unglazed lekanis, group ii. H. with lid 0.082; d. 0.095; d. foot 0.051.

DEPOSIT 54

Section 8 A, between graves **141** and **161**. Depth 1.50.

Miscellaneous group. The two Roman pots may well be the remains of an unprotected burial. No other strigil has been found with Roman groups, and this, though as usual very badly corroded, seems not to differ from the fourth century type of iron strigil. Roman disturbance was found throughout the area (**515**, **516** to the south, **510**, **529** to the north; see also **502**).

IRON

D 54-a (T3218). Strigil, group iii, narrow.

W. 0.026. Not certainly identified. Curved join, as **415**-8.

POTTERY, ROMAN

D 54-b (T3215). Unguentarium, group ii.

H. 0.11; d. 0.049.

D 54-c (T3217). Lamp, Type XVI.

H. 0.032; d. 0.055; length 0.087. Broneer's third group, *Corinth*, IV, ii, pp. 56 ff.

ISOLATED FINDS

The objects found scattered through the Cemetery comprise both the standard kinds of grave offerings and a smaller series of vases, bronzes, etc., which do not appear in the burials. The first are no doubt the remains of disturbed unprotected burials. The second are for the most part objects of daily use left by visitors or workmen passing through or by the Cemetery. A special group is formed by the proportionately large number of oinochoai (**X**-159 through **X**-209) which may have been libation vases (see p. 86).

Almost all the objects described in this section were found alone. The exceptions have been noted in the entries below: **X**-14, -16, -77, -144, -148, -151, -153, -156, -157, -161, -163, -165, -170, -177, -214, -218, -247, -273. Many of these juxtapositions are accidental, since the vases in each pair are often not contemporary. But special mention may be made of the lekanis (**X**-228) which was found with two coins resting on the lid.

Some of the vases are interesting and of good quality: the kraters, **X**-134, -135, -136, the aryballos **X**-128 and the alabastron **X**-129, the protome pyxis **X**-131, and the imported lydion **X**-241. **X**-112, -113, -114 are terracottas probably representing actors. For the Attic sherds, see pp. 325-327. The arrangement below is the same as in the rest of the catalogue. For reference to specific shapes, the summary lists, pp. 97 ff., will be found useful.

COINS

CORINTH

X-1 (G606). Corinth, ca. 338-300 B.C. Pl. 100.

Æ hemidrachm. Diam. 12.3 mm. Wt. 1.11 gms.

Obv. Forepart of Pegasus l., with curled wing; beneath, φ. *Rev.* Head of Aphrodite, l., with flowing hair; beneath, AP; to r., ivy leaf. *BMC Corinth*, p. 27, no. 266, pl. 12, no. 12. Section 13 B, near east end of south wall of road; depth 0.55.

X-2 (G677). Corinth, 400-146 B.C.

Æ. Diam. 13.5 mm.

Obv. Pegasus with pointed wing, flying r.; beneath, φ (?). *Rev.* Trident upwards. *Corinth*, VI, p. 14, no. 11. Section 9 B, above grave **166**; depth ca. 0.40.

X-3 (G738). Corinth, 400-146 B.C.

Æ. Diam. 12.8 mm.

Obv. Pegasus with pointed wing, flying l.; below, φ. *Rev.* Trident upwards; below, EV (no symbol visible). Cf. *BMC Corinth*, p. 55, no. 456. Section 7 B, two meters northeast of grave **149**; surface find.

X-4 (G898). Corinth, 400-146 B.C.

Æ. Diam. 13.5 mm.

Obv. Pegasus with pointed wing, flying l.; below, φ. *Rev.* Trident upwards. *Corinth*, VI, p. 14, no. 11. Section 6 C, south of grave **94**; depth 0.50.

X-5 (G962). The same.

Diam. 12.8 mm. Section 6 B, east of grave **218**; depth 0.50.

- X-6** (G963). The same.
Diam. 12.8 mm. Section 6 B, south of grave **218**;
depth 0.50.
- X-7** (G1001). The same.
Diam. 14 mm. Section 5 or 6 E; depth 0.65.
- X-8** (G1296). The same.
Diam. 15 mm. Section 4 D, west of grave **419**; depth
1.60.
- X-9** (G1297). The same.
Diam. 14 mm. Section 2 C, south of grave **511**; depth
1.45.
- X-10** (G1408). The same.
Diam. 13 mm. Section 1 C, east of grave **525**.
- X-11** (G1468). The same.
Diam. 15.5 mm. Section 2 C, northeast of grave **53**;
depth 2.00.
- X-12** (G1528). The same.
Diam. 13.5 mm. Section 3 or 4 C, surface find.
- X-13** (G1614). The same.
Diam. 12.7 mm. Section 3 E, north of grave **466**;
depth 0.80.
- X-14** (G1668). The same.
Diam. 13 mm. Section 4 E, between graves **64/468**
and **65/469**, with **X-15**, **X-23**, and **X-36**; depth 1.70.
- X-15** (G1669). The same.
Diam. 14 mm. Found with **X-14**.
- X-16** (G1800). The same.
Diam. 13.9 mm. Section 2 C, two meters north of
442, on the lid of lekane **X-228**; depth 1.50.
- X-17** (G1801). The same.
Diam. 14 mm. Found with **X-16** on **X-228**.
- X-18** (G1845). The same.
Diam. 14 mm. Section 4 or 5 E, surface find.
- X-19** (G1855). The same.
Diam. 14 mm. Section 5 E, west of grave **6**; depth
1.65.
- X-20** (G2375). The same.
Diam. 13.5 mm. Section 8 A, six meters east of
144/510; depth 1.50.
- X-21** (G366). The same.
Diam. 14.3 mm. Section 12 A, four meters east of
grave **490**; depth 1.35.
- X-22** (G2377). The same.
Diam. 15 mm. To l. of trident, **A**; to r., **Λ** and mask.
BMC Corinth, p. 55, no. 447 (cf. the staters, Ravel,
"Poulains," II, pp. 122, 260). Section 8 A or B,
surface find.
- X-23** (G1667). Probably the same (poor condition).
Diam. 15.7 mm. Section 4 E, found with **X-14** etc.
- X-24** (G1171). Possibly the same.
Diam. 13 mm. Section 3 C, near grave **501**; depth 0.65.
- X-25** (G961). Corinth, struck before 30 B.C. under
Duovirs P. Aebutius and C. Pinnius.
Æ. Diam. 22 mm.
- Obv.* [CORIN]. Head of Poseidon r., bound with
taenia. *Rev.* [P. AEBVTIO. C. PINNIO]. Chimaera l.
In ex., [II. VIR]. *SNG*, Copenhagen, Fasc. 15, no. 196.
Section 6 B, east of grave **199**; depth 0.30.
- X-26** (G1863). Corinth, anonymous coinage of 1st
century A.D. Pl. 100.
Æ. Diam. 16.7 mm.
Obv. Bust of Helios r., radiate and draped; border of
dots. *Rev.* CORIN; Pegasos flying r.; border of dots.
Cf. *Corinth*, VI, p. 26, no. 88. Section 6 E, north-
west of grave **9**; depth 1.50.
- X-27** (G519). Corinth, A.D. 14-37, struck under
Duovirs L. Arrius Peregrinus and L. Furius Labeo.
Pl. 100.
Æ. Diam. 21 mm.
Obv. L. FVRI[O LA]BEONE II VIR. Head of Tiberius
l., laureate. *Rev.* L. AR[RIO PEREGRINO] II VIR COR.
Hexastyle temple inscribed GEN. IVLI. *BMC Corinth*,
p. 64, no. 521; *Corinth*, VI, p. 20, no. 43. Section 12
B, near grave **306**; depth 0.75.
- X-28** (G964). Corinth, A.D. 81-96.
Æ. Diam. 23.5 mm.
Obv. [IMP. CAES] DOMIT. AVG [GERM]. Head of
Domitian r., laureate. *Rev.* [COL. IVL. .AVG. COR].
Bellerophon on Pegasos r., striking downward at Chi-
maera l. Cf. *Corinth*, VI, p. 26, no. 91. Section 6 B,
west of grave **246**, north of **198**; surface find.
- X-29** (G605). Corinth, A.D. 117-138.
Æ. Diam. 21 mm.
Obv. [IMP CAES HADRIANVS AVG]. Bust of
Hadrian l. *Rev.* [COL] IVL. Hexastyle temple on
Acrocorinthus. Cf. *BMC Corinth*, p. 75, no. 596, pl.
19, no. 16. Section 13 B, near east end of south wall
of road; depth 0.45.
- X-30** (G1043). Corinth, A.D. 195-211.
Æ. Diam. 25.2 mm.
Obv. L SEPT SEV PERT AVG [IMP]. Bust of Sep-
timius Severus r., laureate. *Rev.* CLI COR. Aphrodite
standing, head r., scepter in r. hand, apple in l. Cf.
BMC Corinth, p. 77, no. 607, and p. 87, no. 661,
pls. 20, no. 9 and 22, no. 4. Section 5-6 C, near grave
31; depth 0.80.
- X-31** (G784). Corinth, before A.D. 217. Pl. 100.
Æ. Diam. 23.7 mm.
Obv. IVLIA DOMNA SENNTG. Bust of Julia Domna
l., with cornucopia at shoulder. *Rev.* CLI CO[R].
Athena standing facing, holding Nike and spear;
shield resting on ground against spear. *Corinth*, VI, p.
36, no. 195; for obv., cf. p. 37, no. 200. Section 5 E,
west of grave **254**; depth 1.20.
- X-32** (G1799). Corinth, Tessera of the Roman period.
Æ. Diam. 20.2 mm.
Obv. Unstamped. *Rev.* Melicertes on dolphin r.;
below, D.D. *Corinth*, VI, p. 40, no. 229, and p. 9.
Section 5 E, north of grave **4**; depth 0.40.

OTHER GREEK CITIES AND RULERS

X-33 (G2376). Macedonia, Philip II, 359–336 B.C.

Æ. Diam. 19.5 mm.

Obv. Apollo head r., hair short and bound with taenia. *Rev.* ΦΙΛΙ[ΓΡΓΟΥ] above naked rider on horse prancing r.; below, Α. Cf. *McClellan Collection*, II, p. 49, no. 3376. Section 8 A or B, surface find.

X-34 (G1044). Illegible.

Æ. Diam. 16.5 mm. Possibly Macedonian, Alexander III.

Obv. Apparently ΑΛΕΞΑ; horse galloping r.; below, ☉. Cf. *SNG*, Copenhagen, Fasc. 8, Macedonia, nos. 1029–1033. Section 6 C, two meters east of grave 30; depth 0.75.

X-35 (G737). Boeotia, uncertain mint, ca. 220–197 B.C.

Æ. Diam. 17 mm.

Obv. Head of Demeter, facing three-quarters r., wearing wheat wreath. *Rev.* [ΒΟΙΩ]Τ [ΩΝ]; Poseidon naked, standing l., resting r. foot on rock, and leaning on trident. *BMC Central Greece*, p. 41, nos. 81–89, pl. 6, no. 8. Section 5 C, south of grave 15, near surface.

X-36 (G1670). Histiaia, 369–336 B.C.

Æ. Diam. 14 mm.

Obv. Maenad's head r., hair rolled; wearing earring and necklace and vine-wreath. *Rev.* [ΙΣΤΙ]. Forepart of bull, r. (no symbol visible). Cf. *BMC Central Greece*, p. 126, pl. 24, no. 4. Section 4 E, found with X-14 etc.

X-37 (G617). Athens, New Style, Shear Class VI, after 166 B.C.

Æ. Diam. 18.8 mm.

Obv. Head of Athena Parthenos, r. *Rev.* Α^Θ_Ε; Apollo Helios facing, holding statuette of three Charites and strung bow; in field l., cicada. *BMC Attica*, p. 82, no. 564, pl. 14, 9; J.N. Svoronos, *Les Monnaies d' Athènes*, Munich 1923–1926, pl. 80, nos. 8–14. Section 14 B, between grave 391 and road wall; depth 0.80.

X-38 (G2178). Aegina, 404–350 B.C. or later.

Æ. Diam. 12 mm.

Obv. A between two dolphins upwards. *Rev.* Incuse square divided into five compartments. *BMC Attica*, p. 143, no. 206, pl. 25, no. 11. Section 7 A-B, near southwest corner of grave 528; depth 0.70.

X-39 (G839). Sikyon, 251–146 B.C.

Æ. Diam. 15.8 mm.

Obv. Dove flying l. *Rev.* [ΣΙ] in olive wreath. Cf. *BMC Peloponnesus*, pp. 52, 53, nos. 203–224. Section 7 B, above grave 157/504; depth 0.75.

X-40 (G755). Sikyon, 251–146 B.C.

Æ. Diam. 16.2 mm.

Obv. Dove flying l.; above, ΠΡΟΜ[Α]; back of wing, ΔΑ. *Rev.* ΣΙ in olive wreath. *BMC Peloponnesus*, p.

54, nos. 223, 224. Section 7 B, two meters east of 149, depth 0.60.

X-41 (G616). Sikyon, 230–146 B.C. Pl. 100.

Æ. Diam. 15.5 mm.

Obv. Dove flying l.; monogram at r., Κ. *Rev.* ΣΙ in wreath. Cf. *BMC Peloponnesus*, p. 52, nos. 205, 206, pl. 9, no. 16, and no. 201 for monogram. Section 14 B, near east end of south road wall; depth 1.10.

X-42 (G1315). Sikyon, fourth century B.C. (?). Pl. 100.

Æ. Diam. 12 mm. Very badly preserved.

Obv. Apollo head (?). *Rev.* Dove to l.; below, prow (?). Section 4 C-D, near grave 471; depth 2.00.

X-43 (G1170). Phlius, 431–370 B.C.

Æ. Diam. 13.5 mm.

Obv. Bull l., butting. *Rev.* Φ with four pellets in corners. *BMC Peloponnesus*, p. 34, no. 16. Section 4 C, south of grave 456; depth 0.60.

X-44 (G618). Troizen, 370–300 B.C.

Æ. Diam. 13.3 mm.

Obv. Head of Athena l., bound with taenia. *Rev.* ΤΡΟ; trident upwards; l., dolphin. Cf. *BMC Peloponnesus*, p. 166, nos. 12–14; pl. 30, no. 24. Section 14 B, near west end of north wall of road; depth 1.00.

X-45 (G1258). Patras, A.D. 41–54. Pl. 100.

Æ. Diam. 28 mm.

Obv. TI CLAUDIVS CAESAR.AVG.GERMANICVS. Head of Claudius I., bare. *Rev.* COL.A.A.PATR. Three standards, the middle one surmounted by eagle; below, X XII. *BMC Peloponnesus*, p. 25, nos. 21, 22, pl. 5, no. 14. Section 1–2 C, west of grave 511; depth 0.80.

ROME

X-46 (G1059). Caracalla, A.D. 198–217, struck A.D. 199 or 200.

Æ. As. Diam. 18.5 mm.

Obv. ANTONIN[VS]AV[G]VSTVS. Bust, laureate, draped, r. *Rev.* PONTIF[TR.P. III S.C.]. Sol standing facing, head l., mantle over l. shoulder; in r. hand globe; in l., spear (?). *BMC*, V, pp. 316–318. Section 6 B, north of grave 211; depth 0.85.

X-47 (G291). Trebonianus Gallus, A.D. 251–254. Pl. 100. Antoninianus. Diam. 22.9 mm. Wt. 3.4 gms.

Obv. IMP.C.C.VIB. TREB.GALLVS AVG. Bust r., radiate, draped, cuirassed. *Rev.* PIETAS AVGG. Pietas standing l., hands raised; at feet l., burning altar. *RIC*, IV, 3, p. 166, no. 72. Section 12 B-C, west of grave 258; near surface.

X-48 (G1039). Claudius II, Gothicus, A.D. 268–270. Pl. 100.

Antoninianus. Diam. 21 mm. Wt. 4.6 gms.

Obv. IMP.C.CLAUDIVS AVG. Bust r., radiate. *Rev.* NEPTVN AVG. Neptune naked, standing l.; in r. hand, dolphin; in l., trident; in ex., A (mint of Antioch). *RIC*, V, 1, p. 229, no. 214. Section 6 D, one meter north of grave 110; depth 0.60.

X-49 (G1169). Aurelianus, A.D. 270-275. Pl. 100. Antoninianus. Diam. 20 mm. Wt. 3.31 gms.

Obv. IMP AVRELIANVS AVG. Bust radiate, cuirassed, r. *Rev.* CONCORDIA MILITVMQ. At l, emperor facing r., clasping hand of Concordia on r., facing l. In ex., * Q (mint of Siscia). *RIC*, V, p. 288, no. 216. Section 4 C, south of grave 453; depth 0.60.

X-50 (G309). Constantinople, A.D. 306-337. Pl. 100. Æ. Diam. 18.2 mm.

Obv. CONSTANTINOPOLIS. Helmeted bust of woman l. *Rev.* Victory standing l. with r. foot on prow, holding scepter and leaning on shield. In ex., SHTSA. J. Maurice, *Numismatique Constantienne*, Paris, 1908-1912, II, p. 472, no. 1, pl. 14, no. 15. Section 9 E, east of grave 86; depth 0.50.

X-51 (G1041). Constantius II, A.D. 323-361. Æ. Diam. 18 mm.

Obv. D.N. CONSTANTIVS P.F. AVG. Bust r., diademed, draped. *Rev.* FEL TEMP REPARATIO. Soldier spearing fallen horseman. Probably Cohen, VII, p. 447, no. 48. Section 5-6 C, north of grave 100; near surface.

X-52 (G1042). The same.

Diam. 16.5 mm. Section 6 C, east of grave 30; near surface.

X-53 (G1884). Constantius II, A.D. 323-361. Æ. Diam. 17 mm.

Obv. D.N. CONSTANTIVS P.F. AVG. Bust of emperor r., diademed, draped, and cuirassed. *Rev.* SPES REI PVBLICE (?). Constantius standing l., holding globe and spear. Cohen, VII, p. 468, no. 188. Section 7 E, north of grave 56; depth 0.75.

X-54 (G901). Constantius II, A.D. 323-361. Æ. Diam. 15 mm.

Obv. D.N. CONSTANTIVS P.F. AVG. Head diademed r. *Rev.* VOT XX MVLT XXX in laurel wreath. Cohen, VII, p. 492, no. 335. Section 6 C, north of grave 93; depth 0.65.

X-55 (G897). Constantius II, A.D. 323-361. Æ. Diam. 16.5 mm.

Obv. Head diademed r. *Rev.* Upright figure r., thrusting spear into fallen horseman l. ? (worn). Section 6 D, southwest of grave 302; depth 0.40 m.

X-56 (G1260). Constantius II, A.D. 323-361. Æ. Diam. 15.9 mm. Worn.

Obv. D.N. CONSTANTIVS P.F. AVG. Bust r., diademed, draped. *Rev.* FEL TEMP REPARATIO. Soldier spearing fallen horseman. Perhaps Cohen, VII, p. 446, no. 44. Section 2 C, between graves 51 and 52; depth 0.60.

X-57 (G900). Constans, A.D. 333-350. Æ. Diam. 14 mm.

Obv. D.N. CONSTANS P.F. AVG. Head diademed r. *Rev.* VOT XX MVLT XXX. Probably Cohen, VII, p. 435, no. 197. Section 6 C, east of grave 93; depth 0.60.

X-58 (G1550). House of Constantine, fourth century A.D.

Æ. Diam. 18.3 mm.

Obv. Head r. *Rev.* Illegible. Section 4 D, one meter south of grave 476; depth 0.50.

X-59 (G736). House of Valentinian, A.D. 364-392. Æ. Diam. 16.2 mm. Worn.

Obv. Bust r., laureate? *Rev.* Securitas Reipublicae type? Section 5 C, north of grave 260; depth 0.70.

X-60 (G735). Gratianus, A.D. 375-383.

Æ. Diam. 18 mm. Very worn. Section 5 C, one meter northwest of grave 226; surface find.

BYZANTIUM AND VENICE

X-61 (G270). Justinus II, A.D. 565-578 (struck A.D. 570/1). Pl. 100.

Æ. Diam. 33 mm.

Obv. DNIVSTI NVS P PAVG. Justin II (on l.) and Sophia (on r.) nimbate, and wearing tall headdresses and long robes, seated facing on double throne; Justin holds in r. globus cr.; Sophia holds in r. cruciform scepter. *Rev.* M; on l., $\overset{A}{N}$; above, ✕; on r., 4; be-

neath, Γ; in ex., CON. Cf. *BMC Byzantine Coins*, I, p. 80, no. 52. Section 10 A or B; surface find.

X-62 (G930). Constantine VII, A.D. 913-959 (struck A.D. 945).

Æ. Diam. 23.8 mm.

Obv. + CONST BASIL ROM Bust of emperor, bearded, facing, wearing crown with cross and robe with squares and pellets; in r., mappa; in l., globus cr. *Rev.* +]CONST

Ε]ηΘΕΟβα

Σ]ΙΛΕVSR

ΟΜ]ΕΟΝ

Cf. *BMC Byzantine Coins*, II, p. 463, nos. 45-57; pl. 53, nos. 8, 9. Section 6 D, one meter east of grave 266; near surface.

X-63 (G2125). Anonymous Byzantine Coinage, Class III (Constantine IX, A.D. 1042-1055).

Æ. Diam. 32 mm.

Obv. [+EMMA NOVHA]. Half figure of Christ standing facing; wears tunic, mantle and nimbus cr. with one pellet in each limb of cross; r. hand in benediction; l. holds book of Gospels with many pellets on cover. In field, IC XC. Border of dots. *Rev.* $\frac{IC}{NI} | \frac{XC}{KA}$ in angles of jewelled cross; at end of each limb a pellet. Border of dots. *BMC Byzantine Coins*, II, p. 507, nos. 6-16; pl. 60, nos. 6, 7; *NNM*, 35, p. 5, class III, and pl. 1, nos. 8, 9. Section 7 B, southeast of grave 160; depth 0.25 m.

X-64 (G2126). Nicephorus III, A.D. 1078-1081.

Æ. Diam. 24 mm.

Obv. Half figure of Christ, bearded, standing facing; wears tunic, mantle and nimbus cr. with pellet in each limb of cross; r. hand in blessing; l. holds book of

Gospels with five pellets on cover. In field l., IC and star; in field r., XC and star. *Rev.* $\text{C}\Phi$ / $\text{N}\Delta$ between arms of cross with globule at each forked extremity; in center, circle contains star. *BMC Byzantine Coins*, II, p. 538, no. 12, pl. 63, no. 9. Section 8 B, one meter south of grave 252; depth 0.20.

X-65 (G984). Levantine Colonial Coinage of Venice, 14th and 15th Centuries.

Æ. Diam. 17.2 mm.

Section 6 A, between graves 216 and 217; near surface.

X-66 (G1826). Venetian Colonial Coinage, A.D. 1686-1690.

Æ. Diam. 29 mm.

Obv. *S. MARC. VENT*; lion of St. Mark's facing; in exergue, *I I*. *Rev.* ISOLE ET ARMATA; above and below, quatrefoil. N. Papadopoli, *Le Monete di Venezia*, Venice, 1893 to 1919, III, p. 938. Surface find, probably Section 4 E.

ILLEGIBLE COINS

X-67 (G2127). Greek.

Æ. Diam. 13.5. Section 7-8 B, north of grave 221; depth 0.35.

X-68 (G93). Roman.

Æ. Diam. 24 mm.

Obv. Illegible. *Rev.* Figure standing l., r. hand raised; in l., cornucopia. Section 11 B, above grave 351; depth 1.00.

X-69 (G2372). Roman.

Æ. Diam. 17.7 mm. Section 8 A; surface.

X-70 (G604). Roman.

Æ. Diam. 24.1 mm. Section 13-14 B, near grave 391; depth 0.45.

X-71 (G807). Roman, fourth century A.D.

Æ. Diam. 14.5 mm. Section 7 A, six meters east of grave 157/504; depth 0.45.

X-72 (G899). Late Roman.

Æ. Diam. 24.8 mm.

Obv. Bust, radiate, r. *Rev.* Seated draped figure on r., facing l. with Victory on out-thrust r. hand; standing draped figure on l. Section 6 D, north of grave 344; depth 0.60.

X-73 (G1172). Possibly late Roman.

Æ. Diam. 14.1 mm. Section 3-4 C, south of grave 400; depth 1.00.

X-74 (G1259). Possibly late Roman.

Æ. Diam. 16.5 mm. Section 2 C, between graves 51 and 52; depth 0.60.

X-75 (G2373).

Æ. Diam. 14 mm. Section 8 A, surface.

X-76 (G292).

Æ. Diam. 6.7 mm. Section 12 B, north of grave 273; depth 0.80.

METAL, GLASS, AND STONE OBJECTS

RINGS AND PINS

X-77 (T2667). Bronze ring.

D. 0.024. Triangular in section, inside surface flat. Found with strigil X-92, Section 3 D, north of grave 46; depth 1.45.

X-78 (T3020). Bronze ring.

D. 0.02. Rectangular in section. Section 8 B, north of grave 241/427; depth 0.35.

X-79 (T3219). Bronze ring.

D. 0.022. Elliptical in section. Section 8 B, two meters northwest of grave 242/426; depth 1.60.

X-80 (T2768). Bronze ring.

D. 0.024. Round in section, rather heavy; ends cross, do not quite meet. Chance find in area of Middle Helladic graves.

X-81 (T3254). Bronze ring.

D. 0.014. Round in section. Section 7 B, west of grave 159; depth 0.25.

X-82 (T596). Bronze ring.

Thin wire, ends crossing; not certainly a finger ring. Section 10 A, from above grave 365.

X-83 (T3094). Iron ring.

Disintegrated. Section 8 B, over grave 221.

X-84 (T2789). Head of bronze pin.

H. 0.031; d. 0.011. Hemisphere above flattened spheres of decreasing size. Cf. the pin, 274-1. Section 6 E, near grave 11; depth 2.00.

X-85 (T3190). Bronze pin or instrument. Pl. 81.

L. 0.137. Long stem, round in section, widening toward the top to a small diamond-shaped plate; above, top curving backward in an S-shaped twist. Cf. *Lindos*, I, pl. 12, no. 310; and Jacobsthal, *Greek Pins*, figs. 348-351. Section 7 B, depth 1.25.

GLASS BEADS

X-86 (T2692). Bead.

D. 0.012; h. 0.009. Cylindrical; blue glass with white eyes centered by gilded dots. Section 3 E, south of grave 90, near Deposit 30.

Stratified eye bead, perhaps of the Roman period. See *Corinth*, XII, p. 292, nos. 2429-2434, pl. 121.

X-87 (T1636). Bead.

L. 0.011; w. 0.01; h. 0.005. Colorless with blue incrustation; elliptical in outline; slightly domed. Section 6 C, one meter northeast of grave 93; surface find.

X-88 (T1880). Bead.

Fragmentary. Chance find in 5 D or 6 D.

STRIGILS AND MISCELLANEOUS BRONZE OBJECTS

X-89 (T3606). Bronze button.

D. 0.021. Very thin metal, hollow, domed. Perhaps a boss. Section 8 A or B; surface find.

X-90 (T2393). Bronze strigil, group iii.

Only top of blade and beginning of handle preserved. Section 4 C, south of graves 23 and 446 (perhaps related to 473); depth 1.85.

X-91 (T2375). Iron strigil, group i.

Fragmentary; width of blade 0.04. Straight join, as the bronze 415-3; leaf-shaped handle-tip. Section 4 D, near grave 23, not far from 413; depth 1.60.

X-92 (T2668). Iron strigil, group iii.

Fragmentary. Narrow blade tapering to handle with curved join. Section 3 D, found with ring X-77 west of grave 46; depth 1.45.

X-93 (T2788). Bronze cylinder.

L. 0.035; est. d. 0.02. Simple open cylinder, now flattened at one end. Section 7 E, one meter north-east of grave 56; depth 1.00.

X-94 (T1208). Bronze instrument. Pl. 81.

L. 0.232; w. 0.05. Thin wire, rectangular in section; angular S-form, bent with three right angles. At one end, a small shallow spoon with sharp point; at the other end, a rough bump on one side about a centimeter from the end. Section 12 B, above grave 488; depth 0.80.

Cf. the metal part of a flute, *A.J.A.*, L, 1946, pl. 5, 14.

X-95 (T2266). Bronze instrument. Pl. 81.

L. 0.155; max. w. 0.016. Heavy wire, round in section, thickening to oval knob at one end; at the other, two rings below a spatula blade with tangs. Section 1 C, northeast of grave 525; depth 1.40.

Instruments of this shape, called a *spathomele*, occur frequently in late Hellenistic or Roman contexts: e.g., *Délos*, XVIII, pp. 221 f., with refs., pl. 74; *Kolophon, J.H.S.*, XXXIV, 1914, pl. 11, no. 30.

X-96 (T2522). Bronze point. Pl. 81.

L. 0.153. Thin wire thickening into a pyramidal end. Section 4 E, near grave 63; depth 1.50.

Cf. *Δελτίον*, I, 1915, *Parartema*, p. 28, fig. 27, λ, and fig. 29, τ.

X-97 (T2392). Bronze folded strip.

L. 0.018; w. 0.017. Folded in four layers; partially disintegrated. Section 4 D, near graves 455 and 475; depth 1.85.

X-98 (T3095). Bronze disk. Pl. 81.

D. 0.098. Very thin sheet of metal with hole (d. 0.06) in center. Section 7 B, near grave 160; depth 1.10.

Many similar disks were found at the Argive Heraion (*Argive Heraeum*, pls. 99 ff.).

X-99 (T2769). Bronze knob.

D. 0.04; pres. length of stem 0.025. Not certainly identified. Round, slightly domed boss on stem. Section 7 E, two meters north of grave 205; depth 0.65.

X-100 (T832). Lead clamp.

L. 0.145; w. 0.075. Elongated H-shape. Section 9 B.

STONE OBJECTS

X-101 (T2776). Bead.

W. 0.016. Dark blue stone, well polished. In shape,

roughly square with rounded corners; in section, elliptical with large hole. Section 5 E, area of Middle Helladic graves; depth 1.50.

X-102 (T1283). Button.

H. 0.006-0.01; d. 0.027. Dark grayish stone; truncated cone with hole in center; sloping top surface. Section 12 B.

X-103 (T685). Spindle whorl or button.

H. 0.009; d. 0.16. Gray stone, polished. Conical with vertical hole. Section 11 A-B, northeast of grave 415; depth 1.55.

TERRACOTTA OBJECTS

FIGURINES

X-104 (T2521). Fragment of a standing female figure. Pl. 82.

P.h. 0.064. Buff clay, Corinthian. Hollow, no base. Only lower part preserved of figure with drapery falling to ground; a bit of overfold at waist and left side also preserved; simple vertical folds falling in straight lines; back unmodelled. Probably fourth century. Section 4 D-E, near graves 63 and 464; depth 1.50.

X-105 (T2544). Head of a female figure. Pl. 82.

P.h. 0.036. Buff clay, probably Corinthian. Only head preserved. Low polos with flaring sides; under it, roll of hair with vertical incisions; hair falling in flat masses each side of face. Long face with protruding eyes and pointed chin. Late archaic, first half or middle of fifth century. Section 1 or 2 C, surface find.

Cf. heads of figures, *Corinth*, XV, ii, pl. 15, nos. X 1 and 2, and heads on pls. 18, 19; *Corinth*, XII, pl. 7, nos. 109-111; also Copenhagen 3752, Breitenstein, pl. 20, no. 182; the figure from grave 5, Argos, *Δελτίον*, XV, 1933-1935, p. 28, fig. 12, pl. 2; and also *Perachora*, I, pl. 96, nos. 107, 108.

X-106 (T1296). Head of a female figure. Pl. 82.

P.h. 0.051. Gray-buff clay, pinkish at center, probably Corinthian; traces of white slip. High polos with vertical sides; hair in scallops over forehead, and falling to shoulders in horizontal waves. Long oval face, features much worn. Late fifth century. Section 13 B, by road wall, one meter east of grave 409; depth 1.10.

Cf. Copenhagen 7337, Breitenstein, pl. 29, no. 264.

X-107 (T2283). Head of a female figure. Pl. 82.

P.h. 0.042. Hair arranged in broad coiffure with crisp herringbone waves and pulled to long knot high in back; small features somewhat compressed. Probably fourth century. Section 1 C, near grave 184/530; depth 1.40.

Cf. *Corinth*, XV, i, pl. 34, nos. 33, 34 for the hair; also *Perachora*, I, pl. 97, no. 127.

X-108 (T2520). Horse and rider. Pl. 82.

H. 0.07; length 0.084. Three legs of horse restored. Pale buff clay, Corinthian. Crudely modelled horse;

small human figure with fillet around head flattened against neck of horse. Section 4 D-E, near grave **63**; depth 1.35.

A type of figurine very common at Corinth in the fifth century, either as dedications or toys; cf. the examples, *Corinth*, XV, ii, pls. 36, 37, and particularly no. XXIII, 29, with references pp. 169, 170.

X-109 (T1338). The same.

P.h. 0.063. Legs, nose of horse, and most of rider missing. Section 13 B, at entrance to road; depth 1.65.

X-110 (T2614). Goose. Pl. 82.

H. 0.029; length 0.057. Dark buff clay, Corinthian. Traces of white slip and red color. Tip of tail and feet missing; hole through back. Very flat body, poorly modelled. Section 4 D, near grave **122**; depth 2.10.

X-111 (T2657). Dove. Pl. 82.

H. 0.035; pres. l. 0.042. Pinkish orange clay, Corinthian. Tail missing. Traces of white slip. Upright position with the head held high and turned to left; breast fully modelled; body tapering sharply toward tail. Section 4 D-E, south of grave **464**; depth 2.66.

Cf. the Rhitsona examples, Ure, *Aryballoi*, pl. 17, nos. 26.239, 18.260.

X-112 (T1063). Child-like female figure, draped. Pl. 82.

P.h. 0.085. Reddish clay. Broken at shoulder; lower part missing. Large head with hair falling each side in heavy curled masses; childish features, with small eyes and plump cheeks. Heavily wrapped in cloak, right arm at breast, left arm holding drapery at left hip. No vent preserved. Probably third century B.C. Section 12 B, near graves **371** and **494**, not far from **X-113**; depth 0.70.

Cf. the figure from Sciatbi, E. Breccia, *Monuments de L'Égypte Gréco-Romaine*, II, Bergamo, 1930, pl. 50, no. 7. It seems likely that, since it was found near the following, **X-112** also represents a character from the New Comedy.

X-113 (T1062). Actor in oratorical stance. Pl. 82.

H. 0.095. Reddish clay; white slip on cap, cloak and chiton; flesh parts painted red. Left hand missing. Figure standing with left arm raised, right hand on hip; feet apart on low rectangular base. Vent in bottom. Small, close-fitting cap, with wide raised border. Cloak fastened on right shoulder, and falling partly in back, partly in front of l. shoulder. Very short chiton extending only to waist. Round face well modelled with eyes deep set under angled eyebrows; rounded cheeks; smiling mouth, apparently human, not mask-like. Probably third century B.C. Section 12 B, near graves **371** and **494**; depth 0.70.

For the coloring, cf. the cook in Berlin, Bieber, *Theater*, fig. 98, and p. 77, from Megara.

X-114 (T1055). Actor in soldier's costume. Pl. 82.

P.h. 0.082. Reddish clay; white slip. Missing: part of

left upper body and arm, all below the knees. No vent preserved. Standing figure with right hand at waist; from the breaks it appears that the left arm was held up to the head, or, more likely, carrying some large object, perhaps a shield (cf. Bieber, *Theater*, p. 76, fig. 95). On the head, a small cap with wide raised border; a cuirass with wide straps over the shoulders and two deep rows of plates suspended from the waist; below, the edge of the chiton. The features of comic cast, with bulging eyes and large, thick-lipped mouth. Possibly third century B.C. Section 12 B, east of grave **280**, a couple of meters from **X-112** and **X-113** above; depth 0.50.

X-115 (T3220). Seated female figure. Pl. 82.

H. 0.119. Bright reddish brown clay, rather coarse. Seated figure with clay tang underneath, the support into which it fitted now missing. Vent in back. Arms down at sides, feet close together. Hair drawn back simply from forehead and low on sides; knotted at back; round face, features rather worn. Single long garment with short sleeves and with bands crossing over breast. Thick-soled shoes. On back: ΘΕΟΠΟΜΠΟΥ (Fig. 22). Section 7 A, near grave **145/507**; depth 0.70.

Late Hellenistic period: see the example, *Priene*, p. 330, fig. 366. Cf. for the costume, Burr, *Myrina*, pl. 1. For another figurine by Theopompos, see *A.J.A.*, XXXIV, 1930, p. 429 (including a reference to **X-115**).

X-116 (T2358). Standing female figure. Pl. 82.

P.h. 0.075. Preserved from the hips down. Coarse clay, bright reddish brown. Figure standing with weight on left foot, left hand on hip. Garment drawn in folds over hips and caught in large knot, possibly fringed in front; heavy fold falling between legs. Vent in bottom. On back, signature: ΑΜΦΙΛΥΤΟΥ (Fig. 22), very faint, apparently with the first Y added later. Section 8 D, near grave **130**; depth 0.60.

Late first century B.C. or early first A.D.

Cf. the signature ΑΜΦΙΛΟΧΟΥ on two figurines from Kyme, *Fasti*, IX, 1954, no. 3369, and reference.

OTHER TERRACOTTA OBJECTS

X-117 (T3189). Spindlewhorl.

H. 0.021; d. 0.03. Gray clay; roughly conical. Section 8 C, three meters west of grave **396**; depth 1.90.

X-118 (T1111). Loomweight.

H. 0.087; d. 0.06. Corinthian clay. Conical shape with narrow bevelling at bottom. On underside, an incised Δ. Fifth century. Section 12 A; depth 1.50.

For loomweights of the classical period, see *Corinth*, XII, pp. 143 ff., esp. nos. 1080, 1085, 1086, also with Δ.

X-119 (T1428). Floral attachment.

L. 0.05. Grooved stem ending in flower-like form with three small pointed petals around broken central member. Excellent black glaze. Section 13 B.

Possibly a handle, similar to those listed by Jacobsthal, *Greek Pins*, pp. 47-49.

X-120 (T1139). Palmette finial. Pl. 82. W. 0.26; p.h. 0.18; th. 0.065. Pale buff clay with coarse particles; fine buff slip on exterior. Broken top and bottom. On face, parts of three volutes in relief preserved; reverse side flat. No trace of a cross-bar between the upper two volutes. Surface well preserved, but no color visible. Section 10 B, at north-east corner of grave **437**; depth 0.80.

Almost certainly this is the capital of a grave stele, and in form it can be associated with the Ionian Group (Richter, *Archaic Attic Gravestones*, pp. 77 ff.), its proportions resembling those of the marble support in Boston (*ibid.*, p. 81, fig. 13; *A.J.A.*, L, 1946, pp. 1-5; *MFA Bulletin*, XLIII, 1945, pp. 24-26). If, on the basis of this similarity, the Corinthian fragment can be dated 550-525, we have additional reason for associating it with the stele platform (see p. 67), even though found at some distance. The use of terracotta rather than stone is not surprising at Corinth; for terracotta sculpture, see R. Stillwell, "A Terracotta Group at Corinth," *Classical Studies Presented to Edward Capps*, pp. 318 ff.; and S. Weinberg, *Hesperia*, XXVI, 1957, pp. 289 ff.

CORINTHIAN POTTERY, SIXTH CENTURY

X-121 (T1095). Skyphos with running-dog frieze. H. 0.045; d. 0.063; d. foot 0.029. Shape as **128-e**; groups of vertical zigzags at rim; horizontal bands below frieze. Section 12 A, south of grave **403**.

X-122 (T1129). Pattern skyphos. H. 0.094; d. 0.127; d. foot 0.062. Deep cup with tapering walls, as **221-1**; band of crosshatching, rays at base; glaze much worn, perhaps other decoration now missing. Section 12 A, east of grave **490**.

X-123 (T1475). Black-glazed skyphos. H. 0.047; d. 0.063; d. foot 0.032. Of Protocorinthian type, with curved walls, small foot, long rays; reserved band at handle-zone. Section 6 D, north of grave **191**; depth 0.53. Cf. *Corinth*, VII, i, pl. 24, no. 179.

X-124 (T1545). Black-glazed skyphos, group i, shallow. H. 0.05; d. 0.085; d. foot 0.052. Section 5 E, near graves **254** and **181**.

X-125 (T2518). Unglazed, handmade oinochoe. H. 0.162; d. 0.152. Handle and fragments missing. Possibly Protocorinthian. Section 4 E, near grave **129**, and possibly to be associated with urn **X-139**; depth 1.65.

X-126 (T2584). Black-glazed globular oinochoe. P.h. 0.09; d. 0.138; d. foot 0.089. Upper part missing. Very squat; red and white lines on shoulder (wrrw) and lower body (wrw). Section 3 D, one meter east of grave **466**; depth 1.75.

X-127 (T2634). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A. Pl. 92.

H. 0.10; d. 0.107; d. foot 0.07. Handle restored. Normal colored lines (p. 134). Similar in shape to **D 5-c**, but earlier. Section 4 E, near grave **65/469**; depth 2.00.

X-128 (T2597). Figured aryballos. H. 0.061; d. 0.058; d. mouth 0.035. Shape as *Necrocorinthia*, p. 288, fig. 124. Tongues on mouth; dots on edge; cross lines on back of handle; rosette on bottom. Siren to r. with open wings; fillet on head, zigzag between parallel lines across upper breast; a few neat incised rosettes in field. Probably Middle Corinthian. Drawing similar to, but not as coarse as that of Copenhagen 2254, *CVA*, pl. 87, 3. Section 3 D, near **D 42**, about one meter south of grave **182**; depth 1.70.

X-129 (T2499). Figured alabastron. P.h. 0.675; d. 0.039. Top missing. Pantherbird facing small goose; rosette on bottom. Carelessly drawn. Probably early Middle Corinthian. Section 4 E, near grave **129**; depth 0.75.

X-130 (T2442). Alabastron. P.h. 0.161; max. d. 0.042. Apparently Corinthian clay with white slip. Mouth, lower body missing. Long, slender alabastron with unpierced vertical lugs at neck. Imitation of alabaster vessels, as *Clara Rhodos*, VI, p. 19, fig. 5. Section 2 D, near grave **478**; depth 2.00.

X-131 (T2970). Figured protome pyxis. Pls. C, 87. H. 0.117; d. 0.127; d. mouth 0.095; d. foot 0.072; d. lid 0.095. Much of one side missing. Inside mouth, two wide bands; on top of mouth, rays; at edge, thick Z's; wide red band on neck; foot red; black rings on underside. Two heads supporting rim; red for hair and dress; black necklace; the heads made from worn moulds. On upper frieze, A: bull r., panther l.; B: goat r., panther l. Lower frieze, lotus-palmette design between seated sphinxes with poloi and sickle wings; siren with spread wings and goat (head missing) to r., alternating with three panthers l. Red for the usual details. Section 8 D, near graves **131**, **174**, **175**, and **190**; depth 1.30.

The heads were made from the same mould as those of Hermitage 5551, *Arch. Anz.*, 1930, col. 24, fig. 6; now published fully by Miss Lawrence, *A.J.A.*, LXIII, 1959, p. 354, pls. 90f. The drawing of the Leningrad pyxis, attributed by Miss Lawrence to the Chimaera Painter, is not by the same hand as **X-131**. Both painters presumably worked in the same shop at about the same time, i.e., early sixth century.

X-132 (T1066). Tripod pyxis. H. 0.045; d. 0.077. Most of lid missing. Heavy sloping rim, sharply concave walls; on wall, red and black bands; row of short vertical lines on each foot. Section 12 B, near grave **272**; depth 1.10.

X-133 (T2967). Tripod pyxis. Pl. 88. H. 0.094; d. 0.147. Lid missing. Very large; horizontally grooved rim, deep body. Red rim, red and

black bands below; on each foot neat horizontal zigzag with dot in each apex, fine lines below. Rings of glaze on floor inside. Section 10 B, west of grave 412; depth 1.25.

X-134 (T2796). Figured column krater. Pl. 89.

H. 0.329; d. 0.31; d. rim 0.285; d. foot 0.155. On rim, diagonal zigzags broken by handle plates, each with siren r., one with spread wing, one with sickle wing; on middle and lower body two wide bands of red and white lines (wrwrw), red line above rays, red and white line on edge of foot. Frieze: Side A: three sirens; Side B: griffinbird between sirens; a swan at l., facing r.; under each handle, swan r. Late Corinthian. Section 7 C, east of grave 350; depth 1.40.

X-135 (T2710). Black-glazed column krater. Pl. 89.

H. 0.222; d. 0.29; d. rim 0.235; d. foot 0.12. One handle missing. Purple line at inner edge of rim surface; below handles, wide red band between white lines; many short rays at base. Section 3 D, one meter south of grave 46; depth 1.80.

The shape is almost exactly that of a krater found in an Early Corinthian well group (*Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, p. 218, D 13, pl. 79). Cf. also 135-3.

X-136 (T1542). Black-glazed column krater. Pl. 89.

H. 0.266; d. 0.35; d. rim 0.265; d. foot 0.17. Much of wall missing. On rim, Z-pattern between red lines, outer edge of rim red; below handles, band of red and white lines (wrrrw); no color visible on lower body and foot. Section 5 E, near grave 68; depth 1.65.

Cf. the almost identical Early Corinthian krater, *Corinth*, VII, i, pl. 32, no. 233, which differs only in the greater height of the handles. The restoration of the brief foot, probably on the analogy of the North Cemetery examples, is more likely to be correct than the flaring one later suggested by the same author (*Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, p. 218).

X-137 (T3257). Handmade pot.

P.w. 0.251; d. 0.26; d. mouth 0.14. Less than half preserved. Brittle red clay, blackened with soot outside. Section 4 D-E, north side of grave 464.

X-138 (T2734). Handmade pot. Pl. 99.

H. 0.34; d. 0.353; d. mouth 0.231. Out-turned lip, flat band handles; nearly globular body; paring marks. Section 4 E, southwest corner of grave 129; depth 1.90.

X-139 (T2735). Handmade pot.

H. 0.31; d. 0.305; d. mouth 0.20. Short vertical neck with out-turned lip; globular body; two short rolled handles from lip to shoulder. Probably much earlier than the near-by grave 129. Section 4 E; depth 1.90.

X-140 (T2715). Pot.

H. 0.298; d. 0.288; d. mouth 0.19. Missing, 1948; probably as X-139. Section 3 E, near northwest corner of grave 89; depth 1.25.

X-141 (T1384). Sherd. Pl. 98.

P.w. 0.053. Fragment of Early Corinthian krater or pyxis, preserving attachment for handle, and the

back of painted woman's head; between, inscription upward. Section 13 B, east side of north road wall; depth 1.32.

Cf. the inscription on the pyxis in New York, *XAPITTA*, *A.J.A.*, XLVI, 1942, p. 219, fig. 2.

X-142 (T1336). Fragment of krater. Pl. 96.

P.h. 0.112. Part of neck and shoulder preserved. On shoulder, tongue pattern, every fourth one red (no white visible, but probably bwrbwbr etc.). Below, upper part of woman wearing red fillet and short-sleeved tunic, riding on a donkey l., only the ears preserved. Section 13 B, near grave 421; depth 1.70.

CORINTHIAN POTTERY, FIFTH AND FOURTH CENTURIES

SKYPHOI AND OTHER CUPS

X-143 (T2888). Semi-glazed skyphos, group i. Pl. 92.

H. 0.079; d. 0.101; d. foot 0.055. Section 8 D, between graves 295 and 388; depth 1.90.

X-144 (T1333). Semi-glazed skyphos, group ii.

H. 0.058; d. 0.074; d. foot 0.04. Found with oinochoe, X-204, between graves 372 and 421. Section 13 B; depth 1.70.

X-145 (T1502). Semi-glazed skyphos, group iii.

H. 0.073; d. 0.091; d. foot 0.045. Section 5 C, east of grave 26; depth 0.80.

X-146 (T2159). The same.

P.h. 0.064; d. 0.09. Only upper part preserved. Section 4 C, south of grave 361; depth 1.50.

X-147 (T2678). The same.

H. 0.068; d. 0.091; d. foot 0.04. Section 3 E, east of grave 495 and near Deposit 30; depth 2.25.

X-148 (T2543). The same.

H. 0.07; d. 0.084; d. foot 0.033. Found with lamp X-240; see grave 442. Section 2 C, depth 2.60.

X-149 (T2542). "Laphaes" skyphos.

H. 0.104; d. 0.09; d. foot 0.049. Section 4 E, south of grave 63; near Deposit 23; depth 1.20.

X-150 (T2184). Ovoid skyphos.

H. 0.056; d. 0.05; d. foot 0.023; d. rim 0.043. A miniature, with crosshatching at base. Section 3-4 C, near grave 379; depth 2.00.

X-151 (T2674). Black-glazed skyphos.

H. 0.053; d. 0.074; d. foot 0.032. Pinched handles. Section 3 E, between graves 162 and 495, near Deposit 38; found with X-154 below; depth 2.20.

X-152 (T1065). Black-glazed skyphos, miniature.

H. 0.031; d. 0.042; d. foot 0.021. Well made, as 392-2. Section 12 B, between graves 494 and 489; depth 1.40.

X-153 (T2605). The same.

H. 0.031; d. 0.045; d. foot 0.02. Found with oinochoe X-182, Section 4 D, one meter south of grave 476; depth 2.60.

- X-154** (T2675). Unglazed miniature skyphos.
H. 0.044; d. 0.065; d. foot 0.036. Pinched handles.
Found with skyphos **X-151**, above.
- X-155** (T1654). One-handled cup.
H. 0.031; d. 0.042. Very deep with broad handle.
Section 6 D, two meters southeast of grave **266**; depth 0.80.
- X-156** (T628). One-handled cup.
H. 0.032; d. 0.062. Normal shape. Found with oinochoe **X-168**, Section 10 B, between graves **321** and **355**; depth about 1.50.
- X-157** (T701). The same.
H. 0.028; d. 0.058. No handle preserved; perhaps a miniature bowl. Found with oinochoe **X-169**, Section 11 B, above the southwest corner of grave **367**.
- X-157 bis** (T1562). Bolsal.
H. 0.032; d. 0.074; d. foot 0.047. Black glaze over all. Very crude and very late. Found in grave **180**.
- X-158** (T1335). Miniature krater.
H. 0.017; d. 0.029. Shape as **272-3**, but cruder, and with vertical splashes of glaze at lip. Section 13 B, south side of road wall, opposite grave **409**.
- OINOCHOAI
- X-159** (T1210). Wide-mouthed oinochoe. Pl. 92.
H. 0.065; d. 0.066; d. mouth 0.042. As **392-3**, but broader at bottom, and shoulder more sharply offset. Section 12 B, one meter north of grave **430**.
- X-160** (T648). Large trefoil oinochoe. Pl. 92.
H. 0.147; h. with handle 0.172; d. 0.17; d. foot 0.135. Lid missing. Rather tall neck and very squat body. Vertical incisions on shoulder; red and white bands at shoulder (wrrwrw); two red lines on lower body; neck and foot red. Apparently transitional between the sixth century type of globular oinochoe (p. 110) and the fifth century series. Found with krater fragment, **X-261**, Section 11 B, north side of grave **351**; depth *ca.* 1.50.
- X-161** (T567). Trefoil oinochoe. Pl. 92.
H. 0.105; h. with handle 0.125; d. 0.10; d. foot 0.061. An outsized example of the same shape as the small trefoil oinochoai (p. 133). Found with oinochoe **X-167**. Section 10 B, north of grave **321**; depth *ca.* 0.50.
- X-162** (T2999). Small trefoil oinochoe, group i, unglazed.
H. 0.04; d. 0.035. Early, with concave throat. Section 8 C-D, three meters east of grave **300**; depth 1.00.
- X-163** (T1308). Small trefoil oinochoe, group i. Pl. 92.
H. 0.085; d. 0.077; d. foot 0.045. Handle missing. Found with **X-164**, Section 13 B, a half meter north of grave **409**; depth 0.75.
- X-164** (T1309). The same.
H. 0.085; h. with handle 0.103; d. 0.077; d. foot 0.046. Found with the above.
- X-165** (T751). The same.
H. 0.052; h. with handle 0.065; d. 0.049; d. foot 0.027. Section 11-12 B, at west end of grave **349**; found with tall trefoil oinochoe, **X-189**, and perhaps part of Deposit **11**.
- X-166** (T1143). The same.
H. 0.047; d. 0.044; d. foot 0.023. Handle missing. Section 10 B, one meter north of grave **407**; depth 0.50.
- X-167** (T601). Small trefoil oinochoe, group ii.
H. 0.078; d. 0.071; d. foot 0.042. Found with oinochoe **X-161**, Section 10 B, north of grave **321**; depth *ca.* 0.50.
- X-168** (T627). The same.
H. 0.067; d. 0.068; d. foot 0.042. Found with one-handled cup, **X-156**, between graves **321** and **355**, Section 10 B, depth *ca.* 1.50.
- X-169** (T700). The same.
H. 0.055; h. with handle 0.075; d. 0.053; d. foot 0.035. Found with one-handled cup **X-157**, above southwest corner of grave **367**, Section 11 B.
- X-170** (T708). The same.
H. 0.058; h. with handle 0.075; d. 0.049; d. foot 0.027. Found with lekani, **X-224**, Section 11 B, one meter north of grave **422**; depth 1.20.
- X-171** (T1068). The same.
D. 0.062; d. foot 0.038. Mouth and handle missing. Section 12 B, near grave **494**; depth 1.20.
- X-172** (T1130). The same.
H. with handle 0.092; d. 0.066; d. foot 0.045. Mouth missing. Section 12 B, at west end of grave **335**; depth 1.65.
- X-173** (T1295). The same.
H. 0.073; h. with handle 0.094; d. 0.065; d. foot 0.04. Section 13 B, east of grave **372**; depth 1.60.
- X-174** (T2156). The same.
H. 0.071; h. with handle 0.088; d. 0.069; d. foot 0.047. Section 4 C, near grave **339**; depth 1.20.
- X-175** (T2180). Small trefoil oinochoe, group iii.
H. 0.049; h. with handle 0.064; d. 0.045. Section 4 C, near graves **435** and **461**; depth 1.60.
- X-176** (T2413). The same.
H. 0.075; h. with handle 0.105; d. 0.059. Section 3 D, near graves **34** and **444**; depth 1.30.
- X-177** (T2454). The same.
H. 0.047; d. 0.034; d. foot 0.023. Handle missing. Section 2 D, two meters east of grave **448**, with **X-217**; depth 2.00.
- X-178** (T2565). The same.
D. 0.06; d. foot 0.038. Fragmentary. Section 3 E, north of grave **245**; depth 2.00.
- X-179** (T2582). The same.
H. 0.053; d. 0.042; d. foot 0.027. Section 4 D, two meters south of grave **477**; depth 2.25.

- X-180** (T2656). The same.
H. 0.031; h. with handle 0.042; d. 0.029; d. foot 0.019. Section 3 D, one meter east of grave 88; depth 1.80.
- X-181** (T2666). The same.
H. 0.058; h. with handle 0.086; d. 0.051; d. foot 0.033. Section 3 E, near grave 91; depth 1.45.
- X-182** (T2556). The same. Pl. 92.
H. 0.065; h. with handle 0.087; d. 0.052. Found together with skyphos X-153, Section 4 D, one meter south of grave 476; depth 1.80.
- X-183** (T2519). Small trefoil oinochoe, group iv. Pl. 92.
H. 0.053; h. with handle 0.075; d. 0.056. Section 4 E, near grave 63; depth 1.50.
- X-184** (T2558). The same.
P.h. 0.047; d. 0.049. Mouth and handle missing. Section 4 D, near grave 476; depth 2.00.
- X-185** (T2564). The same.
H. 0.042; h. with handle 0.063; d. 0.053. Section 4 E, between graves 451 and 129; depth 2.30.
- X-186** (T2606). The same.
H. 0.042; h. with handle 0.065; d. 0.046. Section 4 D, near grave 476; depth 2.50.
- X-187** (T2793). The same.
H. 0.055; h. with handle 0.069; d. 0.045. Section 7 C, near grave 62; depth 1.10.
- X-188** (T2906). The same.
H. 0.053; d. 0.046. Handle missing. Section 7 C, between graves 274 and 147/460; depth 1.00.
- X-189** (T750). Tall trefoil oinochoe.
H. 0.132; h. with handle 0.157; d. 0.073. Section 11-12 B, at west end of grave 349, together with X-165.
- X-190** (T1209). The same.
H. 0.082; h. with handle 0.097; d. 0.051. Section 13 B, south of grave 314; depth 0.90.
- X-191** (T1447). The same.
H. 0.089; h. with handle 0.11; d. 0.056. Section 9 B, above grave 301.
- X-192** (T2183). The same.
H. 0.09; h. with handle 0.115; d. 0.059. Section 4 C, near graves 435 and 461; depth 2.00.
- X-193** (T2998). The same.
H. 0.123; d. 0.065. Section 8 D, east of grave 300; depth 1.20.
- X-194** (T3170). The same.
H. 0.08; h. with handle 0.106; d. 0.054. Very short-bodied. Section 8 B, between graves 262 and 268; depth 1.40.
- X-195** (T602). Unglazed trefoil oinochoe.
P.h. 0.082; d. 0.074. Fragmentary. Very round body and wide mouth; handmade; possibly sixth century. Section 10 B, northeast of grave 321.
- X-196** (T603). Unglazed flat-bottomed oinochoe.
Fragmentary. Very squat, as 301-3. Section 10 A-B, between graves 326 and 347.
- X-197** (T1060). The same.
H. 0.071; h. with handle 0.091; d. 0.065. Taller than the above, but still with sharply defined shoulder and full throat. Section 12 B, east side of grave 489; depth 1.20.
- X-198** (T1067). The same.
H. with handle 0.102; d. 0.074. Mouth missing. As D 36-c. Section 12 B, near grave 406; depth 1.20.
- X-199** (T1089). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A, group iii. Pl. 92.
H. 0.094; d. 0.068; d. foot 0.036. Section 12 A, near grave 405; depth 1.00.
- X-200** (T2160). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type A, group iv.
Only mouth and handle preserved. Section 4 C, near grave 454 and Deposit 17; depth 1.30.
- X-201** (T2792). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type B. Pl. 92.
H. 0.098; d. 0.083; d. foot 0.056. Section 7 C, east of grave 60; depth 1.40.
- X-202** (T2374). Round-mouthed oinochoe, Type C, ribbed. Pl. 92.
H. 0.106; d. 0.091; d. foot 0.055. Section 4 C-D, between graves 475 and 24; depth 1.65.
- X-203** (T1059). The same. Pl. 92.
H. 0.11; d. 0.097; d. foot 0.063. Section 12 B, north of grave 406; depth 0.90.
- X-204** (T1334). The same.
D. 0.101; d. foot 0.058. Mouth missing. Found with skyphos X-144, Section 13 B, between graves 372 and 421; depth 1.70.
- X-205** (T655). Miniature olpe.
H. 0.045; d. 0.035. No handle visible; quite possibly a miniature jar, as 498-9 and -10. Section 10-11 B, one meter east of grave 359.
- X-206** (T1057). Miniature olpe.
H. 0.043; h. with handle 0.046; d. 0.038. Heavy loop handle. Section 12 B, one meter north of grave 312; depth 0.70.
- X-207** (T1188). The same.
H. 0.055; d. 0.037. Section 12 B, one meter north of grave 312; depth 0.30.
- X-208** (T1310). The same.
H. 0.046; h. with handle 0.052; d. 0.038. Section 13 B, above grave 267; depth 1.50.
- X-209** (T2155). Olpe.
D. 0.055. Part of rim and all of bottom missing. Section 4 C, between graves 361 and 447; depth 1.10.

LEKYTHOI

- X-210** (T654). Miniature banded lekythos.
H. 0.07; d. 0.037. Section 10 B, one meter east of grave 359.

- X-211 (T1061). The same.
H. 0.06; d. 0.032. Section 12 B, one meter east of grave 371; depth 1.20.
- X-212 (T1431). The same.
H. 0.07; d. 0.037. Section 12 B, above grave 273.
- X-213 (T2165). White-ground lekythos, group iii.
H. 0.189; d. 0.058. Section 3 C, near grave 445 (perhaps part of grave 440); depth 1.80.
- X-214 (T1145). The same.
H. 0.17; d. 0.055. Found with the following, X-215, Section 10 B, above grave 343.
- X-215 (T1146). The same.
H. 0.17; d. 0.055. Section 10 B, with the above.
- X-216 (T2391). The same.
H. 0.196; d. 0.054. Section 4 C-D, between graves 418 and 446; depth 2.00.
- PYXIDES AND LEKANIDES
- X-217 (T2445). Unglazed powder pyxis.
H. 0.036; d. 0.072. Top only. As D 36-e. Found with oinochoe X-177, Section 2 D, two meters east of grave 448; depth 2.00.
- X-218 (T1189). Pattern lekanis.
H. with lid 0.11; d. 0.135; d. foot 0.076. Deep bowl with very small reflex handles, rounded sides, small foot; upper part of exterior glazed. Sloping lid with inverted conical knob; glaze on top of knob only. Found with Attic saltcellar X-251, Section 12 B, west of grave 281; depth 0.30.
- X-219 (T824). Unglazed lekanis, group i.
H. with lid 0.067; d. 0.106; d. foot 0.058. Plain lid with very low knob. Section 9 B, above grave 356.
- X-220 (T1382). The same.
H. with lid 0.082; est. d. 0.107; d. foot 0.063. One side of bowl and lid preserved. Grooved knob, unridged lid. Section 13 B, above grave 239.
- X-221 (T3019). Unglazed lekanis, group i, large.
H. with lid 0.096; d. 0.15; d. foot 0.104. One pair of adjusting marks. Section 8 B, southwest of grave 164; depth 0.50.
- X-222 (T2158). Unglazed lekanis, group i.
H. 0.044; d. 0.089. Lid only. One adjusting mark. Transitional between groups i and ii. Section 4 C, near Deposit 17 and near grave 461; depth 1.40.
- X-223 (T2791). The same.
H. with lid 0.114; d. 0.141; d. foot 0.069. Perhaps 7 C or D; depth 1.50.
- X-224 (T707). Unglazed lekanis, group ii, large.
H. with lid 0.105; d. 0.146; d. foot 0.081. Found with oinochoe X-170, Section 11 B, one meter north of grave 422; depth 1.20.
- X-225 (T584). Unglazed lekanis, group iii.
H. with lid 0.068; d. 0.089; d. foot 0.055. Section 10 B, south side of grave 342; depth ca. 0.50.
- X-226 (T2161). The same.
H. 0.028; d. 0.08; d. foot 0.035. Bottom only. Section 3 C, near grave 42 and Deposit 24; depth 1.40.
- X-227 (T2685). The same.
H. with lid 0.079; d. 0.101; d. foot 0.048. Section 4 E, near grave 66; depth 1.80.
- X-228 (T2714). The same. Fig. 16.
H. 0.064; d. 0.09; d. foot 0.038. Found with two coins (X-16, X-17) on lid. Section 2 C, two meters north of grave 442; depth 1.50.
- X-229 (T2541). The same.
H. with lid 0.144; d. 0.161; d. foot 0.062. Four pairs of adjusting marks. Section 3 E, near grave 495; depth 1.50.
- OTHER SHAPES
- X-230 (T1058). Bowl, unglazed.
H. 0.03; d. 0.048; d. foot 0.028. Shallow bowl with concave rim. Section 12 B, near grave 371.
- X-231 (T2952). Miniature bowl.
H. 0.025; d. 0.055. Section 8 D, near grave 200; depth 1.20.
- X-232 (T3256). The same.
H. 0.025; d. 0.055. Section 7-8 C-D, near grave 61; depth 1.10.
- X-233 (T2635). Miniature kothon, unglazed.
H. 0.024; d. 0.047. One reflex handle. Section 3 E, near grave 91; depth 1.10.
- X-234 (T2649). The same.
H. 0.02; d. 0.033. Handle missing. Section 3 D, one meter east of grave 88; depth 1.80.
- X-235 (T2517). Miniature amphora.
H. 0.035; d. 0.033. Section 4 C, near grave 339; depth 1.45.
- LAMPS
- X-236 (T2154). Lamp.
H. 0.028; d. 0.079. Coarse reddish clay, not unlike that of Lamps Type XVI and of Corinthian cooking vessel fabric. Shape as Type IV with very wide rim, no foot; short pointed nozzle. Section 3 C, between graves 445 and 492 (see also 382); depth 1.00.
- X-237 (T2539). Lamp, Type IV.
H. 0.034; d. 0.058. Section 4 E, near D 28 and grave 65/469; depth 1.25.
- X-238 (T2470). Lamp, Type V. Fig. 19, Pl. 100.
H. 0.028; d. 0.068. Intermediate between profiles 23 and 24, Broneer, p. 32. Cf. *Hesperia*, XVIII, 1949, pl. 99, no. 113. Section 4 D, near grave 413 (see further p. 268).
- X-239 (T2443). Lamp, Type VII.
H. 0.051; d. 0.072. Probably Corinthian. Section 2 D, near graves 118 and 481; depth 2.00.
- X-240 (T2540). Lamp, Type VII.
H. 0.029; d. 0.05. Found with skyphos X-148, above grave 442, Section 2 C; depth 2.60.

ATTIC AND OTHER NON-CORINTHIAN FABRICS

X-241 (T2860). Lydion. Pl. 90.

H. 0.072; d. 0.06; d. mouth 0.055. Grayish clay with flecks of mica; bands of dull black glaze over body and foot. East Greek import. Section 8 D, southeast of grave 207; depth 1.00.

Published: *A.J.A.*, XXXIV, 1930, pp. 421 ff., fig. 15; *Art and Arch.*, XXXI, 1931, p. 231; *Arch. Anz.*, 1931, col. 246, fig. 21. For the name and date, see *J.R.S.*, XXV, 1935, p. 132; also Beazley, *Guglielmi*, pp. 18 and 21; and Ure, *Aryballoi*, pp. 49f.

X-242 (T1388). Attic black-glazed skyphos with torus foot.

H. 0.088; d. 0.119; d. foot 0.082. Similar to P5145, *Hesperia*, V, 1936, p. 340, fig. 8. Section 13 B, near grave 364; depth 1.32.

X-243 (T2182). Attic black-glazed cup-skyphos with concave lip.

H. 0.058; d. 0.096; d. foot 0.066. As 302-2. Section 4 C, near grave 339; depth 2.00.

X-244 (T2861). Attic banded cup.

H. 0.085; d. 0.162; d. foot 0.061. As approximately 199-1. Section 7-8 E, one meter north of grave 56; depth 2.30.

X-245 (T1448). Attic kylix with offset lip.

H. 0.079; d. 0.136; d. foot 0.066. Section 13-14 B, above grave 391.

X-246 (T2181). Black-glazed trefoil oinochoe.

H. 0.067; d. 0.038. A miniature with very sharply turned mouth, continuous neck and shoulder, slender body with low maximum width. Not certainly Attic. Similar to *Sciatbi*, pl. 49, no. 78. Section 3-4 C, near grave 453; depth 1.80.

X-247 (T2823). Black-glazed olpe.

P.h. 0.12; d. 0.061. Pale orange-buff clay, possibly Corinthian, but more likely Attic. Bottom and handle reserved; two red lines at shoulder, one below. Very similar to the example from grave 18 at Rhitsona, *B.S.A.*, XIV, 1907-8, pl. 13, g, center. Section 7-8 E, near grave 56, found with bowl X-249; depth 1.60.

X-248 (T1131). Attic palmette lekythos, red-ground, group ii.

H. 0.105; d. 0.035. Section 12 A-B, a half meter south of grave 335; depth 1.75.

X-249 (T2822). Red-glazed bowl.

H. 0.038; d. 0.095; d. foot 0.051. Slightly out-turned lip; rounded walls; low foot concave beneath. Fabric similar to that of "Samian" ware. Found with X-247, Section 7-8 E, near grave 56; depth 1.60.

X-250 (T1056). Attic black-glazed stemmed bowl.

H. 0.065; d. 0.094; d. foot 0.056. Much of wall missing. Wide offset, concave rim, shallow bowl; red ring above broad disk foot. As the example from the Tholos well, before 480 B.C., *Hesperia*, VIII, 1939, p. 230, fig. 27. Section 12 B, two meters east of grave 280.

X-251 (T1190). Attic black-glazed saltcellar.

H. 0.043; d. 0.064; d. lip 0.055. Concave sides, considerably smaller at top than bottom. Found with lekane X-218, Section 12 B, west of grave 281; depth 0.30.

X-252 (T2248). Attic Lamp, Type VII (Howland, Type 25A).

H. 0.035; d. 0.05. As D 30-f, but no lug. Section 2 C, west of graves 487 and 512; depth 1.00.

X-253 (T1652a). Fragment of an Attic black-figured cup. Pl. 98.

W. 0.038. Rim fragment, perhaps from a Siana cup. Head and shoulders of a bearded man to r.; at r., elbow of a second figure; red for sleeves; reserved line inside below rim. Beazley, *ABV*, p. 55, no. 84 (accession number there given as T1332), by the C Painter. Section 6 D, west of grave 237; depth 0.90.

X-253 bis (T1225). Foot of an Attic black-figured cup.

Est. d. of foot 0.095. Part of foot (cone inside), stem, and fragment from center of bowl preserved. I.: Warrior moving to l., in three-quarter view from behind; spearhead, bit of shield rim, with row of three white dots, and middle part of man preserved. Beazley, *ABV*, p. 55, no. 90, by the C Painter. Section 12 B, above grave 311.

X-254 (T703). Three fragments from the rim of an Attic black-figured volute krater. Pl. 96.

A. W. 0.193. Lacks the top moulding but preserves a large section of the figured band and part of the black neck. From l. to r., draped figure seated l.; figure with shield on back mounting quadriga standing r.; draped man seated l., with staff in r. hand; archer with raised l. hand standing r., looking l.; helmeted figure with round shield and lowered spear standing l.

B. W. 0.105. Preserves a bit of the overhanging rim with key pattern to l., a single black line above and below; and the r. end of the frieze: archer standing l., looking r., l. hand raised; several figures, draped, seated l.

C. W. 0.15. Large section of the neck and a bit of the frieze: the lower part of two figures standing l., one with greaves and shield, one with drapery and staff, both between thick black vertical members, possibly door-jambs. White for shield and helmet decorations, dots on garments and manes of horses; no red. Section 9 B, above grave 384.

The krater can be restored much like the example in Boston, MFA, no. 90.153, Richter and Milne, *Shapes*, fig. 50; see also S. Karouzou, *B.C.H.*, LXXIX, 1955, pp. 177 ff., with fragments of a similar krater decorated by the Antimenes Painter, and illustrating the Boston piece, pl. 10.

X-255 (T1281). Fragment from the rim of an Attic volute krater. Pl. 96.

P.h. 0.115; est. d. 0.145. Part of rim and small section of neck preserved. At rim, key pattern to l.;

below, double lotus-palmette chain; neck black. Red line above and below palmette-chain; red for hearts of palmettes and bases of lotuses. To be restored as the krater from the Rock-cut Shaft, *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 400, no. 36, fig. 23. Section 12 B, west of grave 458.

X-256 (T1430). Handle of an Attic volute krater. Pl. 98.

L. 0.076; est. d. 0.066. Most of the volute preserved; black-glazed; ends reserved with spiral of black ivy leaves. From the same kind of vase as X-254. Section 12 B, west of grave 458.

X-257 (T1337). The same. Pl. 98.

L. 0.074; est. d. 0.066. Identical with X-256, and probably part of the same vase. Section 13 B, near grave 390.

X-258 (T1449). Fragment from the rim of an Attic krater. Pl. 96.

P.h. 0.062; est. d. 0.57. Black rounded rim; below, row of horizontal black palmettes, circumscribed. Section 14 B. Cf. the two kraters, Louvre G 47, G 163, by the Eucharides Painter, *ARV*, p. 154, 10, 11, and references.

X-259 (T1297). Base of an Attic column krater. Pl. 98.

Est. d. 0.25. About half the foot preserved. Cf. Richter and Milne, *Shapes*, figs. 45, 46. Section 13 B, north side of wall, southeast of grave 443; depth 1.14.

X-260 (T1429). Fragments from the foot of an Attic krater. Pl. 98.

Est. d. 0.282. About half of foot and small fragment of lower wall showing base rays. Purple line between wall and foot; another on lower round of foot. Remains of a lead mend. Section 13 B, north side of walled area, over grave 409.

X-261 (T649). Rim and base of an Attic column krater. Pl. 98.

D. rim 0.235; d. foot 0.101. Rim, neck, and plate of one handle preserved. Rim and handles black; on neck, panel of elongated inverted buds joined by looped stems skipping three. Most of foot in two degrees preserved, and adjoining bit of wall with rays. Similar to Richter and Milne, *Shapes*, fig. 47. Section 11 B, north side of grave 351; depth ca. 1.50.

X-262 (T1655). Rim of an Attic bell krater with lug handles. Pl. 98.

Est. d. 0.456. Between lip and wall, a band of small ovolo pattern. Cf. *CVA*, San Francisco, I, pl. 22, 1. For near-by vases, see grave 336. Section 6 D, between graves 336 and 344.

X-263 (T1763-c). Rim fragment of an Attic bell krater. Pl. 96.

W. 0.065. Band of reserved laurel pattern. Section E 5-6, between graves 228 and 256.

X-264 (T2790). Fragmentary Attic red-figured column krater. Pl. 97.

P.h. 0.233; d. 0.289. Mouth, neck, and foot entirely missing; large part of both A and B preserved. Side A: in panel between double dotted borders, a man bearded and wreathed reclining on couch; upper body nude, garment folded over legs and looped under l. side; l. elbow propped on striped pillow, l. hand holding kylix; r. arm raised (hand missing). In front of couch, table and pair of boots with toes to l. At l., feet and part of long garment preserved of person standing r.

Side B: Three revellers, the figure at l. facing, only draped lower part preserved; in center woman to r. with wreath, chiton, and cloak, playing flutes; at right, heavily draped man with wreath and beard walking r. but looking back at flutist and gesturing from under robe; staff in l. hand. Rays at base. Section 7 C, northwest of grave 297; depth 0.75.

Mannerist Group (Sir John Beazley, by letter). For similar banquet scenes, see *Mon. Ant.*, XVII, 1906, col. 499, pl. 41; *A.J.A.*, XLII, 1938, p. 353, fig. 13 (*ARV*, p. 379, 31, 32 bis).

X-265 (T620 and T1144). Five fragments from an Attic red-figured hydria. Pl. 98.

A. W. 0.055. Upper part of a bearded man standing r., wearing lappeted cap (kidaris), garment decorated with dotted circles, and dark stole; part of each arm preserved and part of the two scepters which he held (hands and tops of scepters missing); lower part of figure concealed by upper part of burning log pyre; at r., hand and sleeved wrist of second figure, and perhaps a bit of staff held diagonally.

B. W. 0.038. The lower right corner of the pyre, with sickle-like attachment; at r. edge, bit of Oriental's garment.

C. W. 0.05. Upper part of bearded Oriental wearing dotted vest, and holding r. hand to kidaris; before him, at the left, and set low, a pair of outstretched hands.

D. W. 0.039. Bare foot and trousered leg of an Oriental moving l.

E. W. 0.056. Upper part of two figures: flute player r., wearing wreath, fillet, and elaborate costume with dots and meander; and Oriental (face missing) dressed as the one in C, but preserving more of the sleeve decoration.

Section 10 B; Fragments A, C, and E near the northeast corner of grave 437 (April 1929); and B and D near 410 (May, 1928).

By the Leningrad Painter. In addition to the attribution, a much fuller description of the sherds and an interpretation of the action have been given by Sir John Beazley in his "Hydria-Fragments in Corinth," *Hesperia*, XXIV, 1955, pp. 305 ff., pls. 85-88. He concludes that the fragments illustrate a lost tragedy, probably on a Persian subject.

X-266 (T620). Fragments of an Attic red-figured hydria. Pl. 98.

A. W. 0.102. Two joining fragments of shoulder preserved. Standing draped figure preserved from waist down; at r., foot of a second figure standing l. and holding oinochoe (?). Below, reserved line and band of inverted elongated buds with looped stems skipping two, and dots between stems.

B. W. 0.68. Fragment from the neck of a closed vase, possibly from the same vase as A. Heads and shoulders of two draped youths standing r., one hand of each raised.

Section 10 B, northwest corner of grave 410.

"By an undetermined mannerist, and recall the Agrigento Painter," Sir John Beazley by letter.

X-267 (T1332). Fragment of an Attic red-figured calyx krater. Pl. 98.

L. 0.164; w. 0.04; est. d. 0.33. Section of wall preserving the lower part of the picture and a bit of the convex member below. Lower parts of three figures preserved: legs of one standing r.; feet and part of cloak of a second standing l., the cloak with border and with weights in the two corners shown; and one foot of a third person standing l. Section 13 B, between graves 332 and 381; depth 1.00.

"Seems to be by the Kleophrades Painter," Sir John Beazley, by letter.

X-268 (T1869). Attic red-figured fragment. Pl. 98.

L. 0.071; w. 0.052. Part of a closed vase. Woman moving to l., wearing chiton and himation, which covers shoulders, and is wrapped around l. arm; at r., a bit of skirt of second figure moving r.; between, thin dotted object (perhaps the tip of a leopard skin; if so, then maenads). Section 6 D, between graves 264 and 283.

X-269 (T1763-a). Fragment of an Attic red-figured bell krater. Pl. 98.

W. 0.177. Woman running to l.; lower part of garment, tip of l. hand, l. foot preserved; feet and legs of figure following; below, meander; one attachment for handle. Section 5-6 E, between graves 228 and 256.

X-270 (T1763-b). Fragment of a small Attic red-figured bell krater. Pl. 98.

W. 0.09. Foot and skirt of a woman running to r.; meander below. Found with X-269.

X-271 (T702). Base of an Attic closed vessel. Pl. 98. P.h. 0.109; d. foot 0.102. Inside of body and under-

side of foot unglazed. Graffito on underside of foot: M. Section 11 B, at northwest corner of grave 337.

X-272 (T1763). Base of an Attic calyx krater. Pl. 98. P.h. 0.103; d. foot 0.129. About half of foot and small part of adjoining wall preserved.

Cf. Richter and Milne, *Shapes*, figs. 57, 58. Found with X-269 above.

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X-273 (T3251). Unguentarium, group ii.

H. 0.113; d. 0.04. Found with the following, X-274, Section 8 A, near grave 529; depth 0.85.

X-274 (T3252). The same.

H. 0.092; d. 0.038. Found with X-273.

X-275 (T2284). Unguentarium, group iii.

H. 0.08; d. 0.038. Section 1-2 C, between graves 183/509 and 487; depth 1.40.

X-276 (T2295). The same.

H. 0.074; d. 0.039. Section 1 C, near grave 522; depth 1.60.

X-277 (T2362). The same.

H. 0.09; d. 0.039. Section 1 C, in the general area of grave 524.

X-278 (T2245). Bowl. Pl. 99.

H. 0.053; d. 0.098; d. rim 0.087; d. foot 0.04. Much of wall missing; no handles or attachments preserved. Very thin reddish brown fabric with brown glaze. Section 1 C, south of grave 184/530; depth 0.90.

X-279 (T2249). Lamp, Type XVI.

H. 0.037; d. 0.065. Handle missing. Section 1 C, north of grave 524; depth 1.20.

X-280 (T2466). Lamp, Type XXII.

H. 0.03; d. 0.066. Pale buff clay. Very early in shape (Broneer, p. 74, profile 2, fig. 34). On the discus, shell design. The whole as S. Loeschcke, *Lampen aus Vindonissa*, Zurich, 1919, pl. 3, no. 559, and pl. 16, no. 570. Section 2 D, ca. two meters north of grave 480; depth 2.50.

X-281 (T1735). Lamp, Type XXII. Pl. 26.

L. 0.105; d. 0.075. On discus, panther or lion to l. Section 6 B (see note under grave 172).

X-282 (T1098). Fragment of lamp, Type XXVII. Pl. 100.

W. 0.067. On discus, draped bust of Antinoös in relief. Section 12 A, near grave 490; depth 0.50.

CONCORDANCE OF GRAVE NUMBERS

Excavation No.	Cat. No.								
1	410	49	407	97	362	145	329	193	231
2	326	50	491	98	301	146	270	194	232
3	321	51	343	99	374	147	269	195	256
4	347	52	305	100	373	148	94	196	290
5	352	53	490	101	376	149	98	197	289
6	342	54	437	102	377	150	103	198	286
7	320	55	411	103	248	151	104	199	334
8	331	56	488	104	257	152	97	200	211
9	365	57	412	105	136	153	108	201	233
10	341	58	310	106	137	154	102	202	264
11	359	59	311	107	138	155	291	203	293
12	370	60	312	108	78	156	344	204	298
13	351	61	313	109	219	157	304	205	214/505
14	415	62	275	110	220	158	92	206	215/506
15	355	63	458	111	192	159	93	207	213
16	380	64	281	112	191	160	95	208	263
17	337	65	282	113	82	161	193	209	234
18	345	66	306	114	84	162	237	210	235
19	353	67	308	115	85	163	109	211	299
20	367	68	307	116	83	164	265	212	7
21	422	69	259	117	81	165	284	213	303
22	384	70	314	118	80	166	271	214	111
23	325	71	251	119	79	167	285	215	106
24	408	72	424	120	150	168	266	216	216
25	357	73	430	121	151	169	288	217	217
26	386	74	238	122	128	170	336	218	30
27	356	75	389	123	148	171	96	219	31
28	387	76	390	124	149	172	302	220	32
29	378	77	277	125	226	173	322	221	225
30	346	78	267	126	227	174	249	222	99
31	324	79	443	127	173	175	28	223	100
32	354	80	332	128	155	176	27	224	109
33	349	81	372	129	260	177	198	225	110
34	309	82	392	130	170	178	296	226	105
35	280	83	409	131	254	179	199	227	112
36	272	84	393	132	181	180	156	228	26
37	371	85	421	133	180	181	246	229	25
38	87	86	449	134	323	182	218	230	432
39	86	87	381	135	369	183	172	231	431
40	494	88	239	136	68	184	124	232	101
41	273	89	363	137	315	185	287	233	499
42	406	90	364	138	279	186	212	234	500
43	404	91	366	139	157/504	187	255	235	76
44	405	92	391	140	158	188	292	236	501
45	403	93	425	141	14	189	283	237	339
46	335	94	338	142	15	190	228	238	75
47	489	95	166	143	16	191	229	239	77
48	258	96	375	144	328	192	230	240	330

CONCORDANCE OF GRAVE NUMBERS

Excavation No.	Cat. No.								
241	416	287	513	333	480	379	9	425	134
242	485	288	523	334	481	380	10	426	133
243	41	289	524	335	50	381	11	427	316
244	276	290	521	336	448	382	8	428	317
245	385	291	525	337	119	383	340	429	300
246	125	292	526	338	503/520	384	297	430	327
247	423	293	527	339	442	385	350	431	278
248	48	294	420	340	514	386	206	432	294
249	71	295	419	341	129	387	402	433	319
250	39	296	126	342	47	388	57	434	396
251	445	297	127	343	67	389	61	435	318
252	20	298	113	344	245	390	270	436	417
253	361	299	34	345	244	391	208	437	187
254	29	300	397	346	63	392	209	438	188
255	453	301	36	347	451	393	250	439	186
256	434	302	474	348	171/463	394	261	440	224
257	436	303	18	349	66	395	295	441	145/507
258	38	304	418	350	162	396	388	442	528
259	435	305	475	351	182	397	395	443	146/508
260	447	306	22	352	429	398	59	444	163
261	379	307	19	353	450	399	60	445	142
262	358	308	433	354	464	400	62	446	143
263	484	309	455	355	64/468	401	12	447	161
264	74	310	118	356	49	402	253	448	221
265	37	311	35	357	65/469	403	58	449	222
266	73	312	33	358	122/470	404	56	450	165
267	471	313	462	359	465	405	399	451	247
268	461	314	444	360	466	406	274	452	252
269	454/498	315	115	361	476	407	147/460	453	240
270	492	316	17	362	467	408	210	454	241/427
271	400	317	21	363	91	409	201	455	268
272	456	318	24	364	90	410	401	456	242/426
273	72	319	446	365	477	411	200	457	262
274	51	320	23	366	441	412	202	458	141
275	459	321	398	367	88	413	176	459	164
276	472	322	457	368	89	414	174	460	144/510
277	42	323	479	369	495	415	177	461	243/428
278	486	324	452	370	123	416	178	462	223
279	53	325	45	371	46	417	175	463	160
280	183/509	326	120	372	496	418	189	464	529
281	52	327	478	373	1	419	131	465	502
282	512	328	121	374	2	420	190	466	516
283	487	329	482	375	6	421	130	467	515
284	511	330	114	376	5	422	132	468	159
285	522	331	117	377	4	423	333		
286	184/530	332	116	378	55	424	203		

CONCORDANCE OF INVENTORY AND CATALOGUE NUMBERS

<i>Inv. No.</i>	<i>Cat. No.</i>						
G12	326-1	G1042	X-52	G2339	515-1	T594	342-2
G93	X-68	G1043	X-30	G2358	159-1	T595	342-9
G270	X-61	G1044	X-34	G2372	X-69	T596	X-82
G291	X-47	G1059	X-46	G2373	X-75	T597	438-1
G292	X-76	G1169	X-49	G2375	X-20	T598	394-1
G309	X-50	G1170	X-43	G2376	X-33	T599	394-2
G366	X-21	G1171	X-24	G2377	X-22	T601	X-167
G394	407-2	G1172	X-73	T556	410-3	T602	X-195
G519	X-27	G1258	X-45	T557	410-2	T603	X-196
G600	409-1	G1259	X-74	T558	410-1	T604	320-3
G604	X-70	G1260	X-56	T559	368-2	T605	320-5
G605	X-29	G1296	X-8	T560	368-1	T606	320-4
G606	X-1	G1297	X-9	T561	326-7	T607	320-6
G616	X-41	G1299	440-1	T562	326-4	T608	320-2
G617	X-37	G1315	X-42	T563	326-5	T609	320-1
G618	X-44	G1326	484-1	T564	326-3	T610	320-7
G677	X-2	G1378	509-1	T565	326-2	T611	320-8
G735	X-60	G1408	X-10	T566	326-6	T612	331-5
G736	X-59	G1438	419-1	T567	X-161	T613	331-4
G737	X-35	G1468	X-11	T568	321-1	T614	331-7
G738	X-3	G1528	X-12	T569	321-2	T615	331-8
G755	X-40	G1550	X-58	T570	321-6	T616	331-6
G784	X-31	G1556	452-2	T571	321-5	T617	331-3
G801	497-1	G1614	X-13	T572	321-3	T618	331-2
G802	497-2	G1667	X-23	T573	321-4	T619	331-1
G803	497-3	G1668	X-14	T574	347-1	T620	X-265, 266
G804	497-4	G1669	X-15	T575	347-2	T621	365-2
G805	497-5	G1670	X-36	T576	347-3	T622	365-1
G806	497-6	G1721	450-1	T577	347-4	T623	365-3
G807	X-71	G1799	X-32	T578	352-1	T624	365-4
G839	X-39	G1800	X-16	T579	352-2	T625	365-5
G897	X-55	G1801	X-17	T580	D16-d	T626	365-6
G898	X-4	G1817	496-1	T581	D16-b	T627	X-168
G899	X-72	G1826	X-66	T582	D16-a	T628	X-156
G900	X-57	G1845	X-18	T583	D16-c	T629	341-8
G901	X-54	G1855	X-19	T584	X-225	T630	341-1
G930	X-62	G1863	X-26	T585	342-8	T631	341-2
G961	X-25	G1884	X-53	T586	342-4	T632	341-9
G962	X-5	G2042	460-1	T587	342-6	T633	341-3
G963	X-6	G2125	X-63	T588	342-12	T634	341-4
G964	X-28	G2126	X-64	T589	342-7	T635	341-5
G984	X-65	G2127	X-67	T590	342-3	T636	341-7
G1001	X-7	G2178	X-38	T591	342-10	T637	341-6
G1039	X-48	G2230	427-3	T592	342-11	T638	359-3
G1041	X-51	G2267	426-1	T593	342-5	T639	359-2

<i>Inv. No.</i>	<i>Cat. No.</i>						
T640	359-5	T697	337-10	T755	D13-a	T811	346-5
T641	359-4	T698	337-2	T756	D13-c	T812	346-3
T642	370-3	T699	337-8	T757	D13-b	T813	324-1
T643	370-5	T700	X-169	T758	325-1	T814	324-4
T644	370-4	T701	X-157	T759	325-6	T815	324-2
T645	370-6	T702	X-271	T760	325-7	T816	324-3
T646	359-1	T703	X-254	T761	325-8	T817	354-2
T647	370-2	T704	345-2	T762	325-5	T818	354-4
T648	X-160	T705	345-1	T763	325-2	T819	354-3
T649	X-261	T706	345-3	T764	325-4	T820	349-4
T650	351-3	T707	X-224	T765	325-3	T821	349-3
T651	351-4	T708	X-170	T766	408-1	T822	349-1
T652	351-1	T709	353-1	T767	408-2	T823	349-2
T653	351-2	T710	353-5	T768	408-4	T824	X-219
T654	X-210	T711	353-3	T769	408-5	T825	D11-d
T655	X-205	T712	353-4	T770	408-3	T826	D11-c
T656	D20-a	T713	353-6	T771	357-2	T827	D11-b
T657	D20-c	T714	353-9	T772	357-7	T828	D11-e
T658	415-17	T715	353-8	T773	357-8	T829	D11-f
T659	415-12	T716	353-2	T774	357-9	T830	D11-a
T660	415-14	T717	353-7	T775	357-6	T831	D11-g
T661	415-15	T718	367-10	T776	357-3	T832	X-100
T662	415-16	T719	367-11	T777	357-1	T1055	X-114
T663	415-4	T720	367-1	T778	357-4	T1056	X-250
T664	415-2	T721	367-2	T779	357-10	T1057	X-206
T665	415-3	T722	367-12	T780	357-5	T1058	X-230
T666	415-13	T723	367-5	T781	386-1	T1059	X-203
T667	415-5	T724	367-6	T782	386-7	T1060	X-197
T668	415-6	T725	367-7	T783	386-6	T1061	X-211
T669	415-7	T726	367-8	T784	386-4	T1062	X-113
T670	415-18	T727	367-13	T785	386-5	T1063	X-112
T671	415-19	T728	367-14	T786	386-2	T1064	309-1
T672	415-8	T729	367-9	T787	386-3	T1065	X-152
T673	415-9	T730	367-3	T788	356-3	T1066	X-132
T674	415-10	T731	367-4	T789	356-4	T1067	X-198
T675	415-11	T733	422-6	T790	356-2	T1068	X-171
T676	355-4	T734	422-7	T791	356-5	T1070	280-3
T677	355-3	T735	422-13	T792	356-1	T1071	280-2
T678	355-1	T736	422-12	T793	387-1	T1072	280-1
T679	355-5	T737	422-1	T794	387-2	T1073	280-4
T680	355-6	T738	422-10	T795	378-1	T1074	272-7
T681	355-9	T739	422-8	T796	378-5	T1075	272-4
T682	355-7	T740	422-5	T797	378-4	T1076	272-2
T683	355-8	T741	422-9	T798	378-7	T1077	272-6
T684	355-2	T742	422-2	T799	378-2	T1078	272-10
T685	X-103	T743	422-3	T800	378-8	T1079	272-3
T686	D20-b	T744	422-11	T801	378-3	T1080	272-5
T687	380-1	T745	422-4	T802	378-6	T1081	272-8
T688	337-3	T746	384-1	T803	346-2	T1082	272-1
T689	337-6	T747	384-3	T804	346-6	T1083	272-11
T691	337-5	T748	384-2	T805	346-4	T1084	272-9
T692	337-4	T750	X-189	T806	346-10	T1085	371-2
T693	337-7	T751	X-165	T807	346-11	T1086	371-3
T694	337-11	T752	D19-b	T808	346-7	T1087	371-4
T695	337-9	T753	D19-d	T809	346-9	T1088	371-5
T696	337-12	T754	D19-c	T810	346-8	T1089	X-199

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<i>Inv. No.</i>	<i>Cat. No.</i>	<i>Inv. No.</i>	<i>Cat. No.</i>	<i>Inv. No.</i>	<i>Cat. No.</i>	<i>Inv. No.</i>	<i>Cat. No.</i>
T1090	87-1	T1147	407-10	T1203	412-6	T1261	308-4
T1091	87-4	T1148	407-3	T1204	412-5	T1262	308-3
T1092	87-2	T1149	407-4	T1205	412-12	T1263	307-3
T1093	87-5	T1150	407-5	T1206	412-14	T1264	307-1
T1094	87-3	T1151	407-6	T1207	412-3	T1265	307-4
T1095	X-121	T1152	407-12	T1208	X-94	T1266	307-5
T1096	494-1	T1153	407-9	T1209	X-190	T1267	307-2
T1097	494-2	T1154	407-7	T1210	X-159	T1268	259-3
T1098	X-282	T1155	407-8	T1211	D33-c	T1269	259-4
T1099	273-1	T1156	407-11	T1212	D33-d	T1270	259-1
T1100	406-1	T1157	491-2	T1213	D33-a	T1271	259-2
T1101	406-2	T1158	491-5	T1214	D33-b	T1272	251-1
T1102	404-2	T1159	491-8	T1215	275-2	T1273	251-2
T1103	404-5	T1160	491-3, 4	T1216	275-1	T1274	424-2
T1104	404-4	T1161	491-10	T1217	275-5	T1275	424-4
T1105	404-6	T1162	491-9	T1218	275-4	T1276	424-3
T1106	404-7	T1163	491-7	T1219	275-7	T1277	424-1
T1107	404-3	T1164	491-6	T1220	275-8	T1278	383-1
T1108	404-1	T1165	491-11	T1221	275-3	T1279	383-2
T1109	405-a	T1166	343-2	T1222	275-6	T1280	383-3
T1110	405-b	T1167	343-4	T1224	S-7	T1281	X-255
T1111	X-118	T1168	343-1	T1225	X-253 <i>bis</i>	T1283	X-102
T1112	405-2	T1169	343-3	T1227	458-2	T1284	430-8
T1113	405-4	T1170	305-2	T1228	458-3	T1285	430-5
T1114	405-1	T1171	305-3	T1229	458-5	T1286	430-3
T1115	405-5	T1172	305-4	T1230	458-4	T1287	430-6
T1116	405-3	T1173	305-1	T1231	458-1	T1288	430-2
T1117	403-5	T1174	490-3	T1232	281-7	T1289	430-9
T1118	403-1	T1175	490-2	T1233	281-2	T1290	430-1
T1119	403-6	T1176	490-1	T1234	281-3	T1291	430-7
T1120	403-8	T1177	437-2	T1235	281-8	T1292	430-4
T1121	403-2	T1178	437-1	T1236	281-4	T1293	238-2
T1122	403-3	T1179	437-3	T1237	281-9	T1294	238-1
T1123	403-4	T1180	411-4	T1238	281-10	T1295	X-173
T1124	403-7	T1181	411-6	T1239	281-6	T1296	X-106
T1125	335-2	T1182	411-9	T1240	281-11	T1297	X-259
T1126	335-1	T1183	411-3	T1241	281-12	T1298	D49-f
T1127	335-3	T1184	411-7	T1242	281-13	T1299	D49-g
T1129	X-122	T1185	411-8	T1243	281-5	T1300	D49-a
T1130	X-172	T1186	411-5	T1244	282-4	T1301	D49-c
T1131	X-248	T1187	411-2	T1245	282-3	T1302	D49-b
T1132	D7-a	T1188	X-207	T1246	282-1	T1303	D49-h
T1133	D7-b	T1189	X-218	T1247	282-5	T1304	D49-i
T1134	258-2	T1190	X-251	T1248	282-2	T1305	D49-j
T1135	258-3	T1191	488-2	T1249	D8-d	T1306	D49-k
T1136	258-1	T1192	488-1	T1250	D8-a	T1307	D49-d
T1137	258-5	T1193	488-3	T1251	D8-b	T1308	X-163
T1138	258-4	T1194	412-10	T1252	D8-c	T1309	X-164
T1139	X-120	T1195	412-13	T1253	306-2	T1310	X-208
T1140	D18-b	T1196	412-9	T1254	306-5	T1311	389-2
T1141	D18-c	T1197	412-4	T1255	306-3	T1312	389-1
T1142	D18-a	T1198	412-1	T1256	306-4	T1313	390-1
T1143	X-166	T1199	412-7	T1257	306-1	T1314	390-2
T1144	X-265	T1200	412-11	T1258	308-1	T1315	390-3
T1145	X-214	T1201	412-8	T1259	308-5	T1316	277-7
T1146	X-215	T1202	412-2	T1260	308-2	T1317	277-4

<i>Inv. No.</i>	<i>Cat. No.</i>						
T1318	277-3	T1374	D12-c	T1430	X-256	T1487	192-b
T1319	277-6	T1375	D12-g	T1431	X-212	T1488	148-2
T1320	277-2	T1376	D12-f	T1433	362-2	T1489	148-1
T1321	277-5	T1377	D12-e	T1434	362-3	T1490	128-f
T1322	277-1	T1378	D12-i	T1435	362-5	T1491	128-h
T1323	267-1	T1379	D12-d	T1436	362-4	T1492	128-g
T1324	267-2	T1380	D12-a	T1437	362-1	T1493	128-c
T1325	267-3	T1381	D12-h	T1438	301-1	T1494	128-d
T1326	443-4	T1382	X-220	T1439	301-4	T1495	128-a
T1327	443-3	T1383	X-242	T1440	301-3	T1496	128-b
T1328	443-2	T1384	X-141	T1441	301-2	T1497	226-1
T1329	443-1	T1385	363-2	T1442	374-1	T1498	227-1
T1330	332-1	T1386	363-3	T1443	373-2	T1499	D1-a
T1331	332-2	T1387	363-1	T1444	373-1	T1500	D1-b
T1332	X-267	T1388	363-5	T1445	373-3	T1501	128-e
T1333	X-144	T1389	363-6	T1446	373-4	T1502	X-145
T1334	X-204	T1390	363-4	T1447	X-191	T1504	D14-d
T1335	X-158	T1391	364-6	T1448	X-245	T1505	D14-b
T1336	X-142	T1392	364-8	T1449	X-258	T1506	D14-c
T1337	X-257	T1393	364-5	T1450	194-3	T1508	157-p
T1338	X-109	T1394	364-9	T1451	194-2	T1509	157-a
T1339	392-4	T1395	364-10	T1452	194-1	T1510	157-f
T1340	392-5	T1396	364-7	T1453	248-1	T1511	157-r
T1341	392-2	T1397	364-4	T1454	257-6	T1512	157-i
T1342	392-3	T1398	364-2	T1455	257-5	T1513	157-m
T1343	392-7	T1399	364-3	T1456	257-8	T1514	157-s
T1344	392-6	T1400	366-13	T1457	257-10	T1515	157-b
T1345	372-5	T1401	366-12	T1458	192-1	T1516	155-a
T1346	372-3	T1402	366-9	T1459	257-9	T1517	155-d
T1347	372-4	T1403	366-15	T1460	257-7	T1518	155-b
T1348	372-2	T1404	366-14	T1461	257-3	T1519	155-c
T1349	393-2	T1405	366-10	T1462	257-1	T1520	173-4
T1350	393-1	T1406	366-11	T1463	257-4	T1521	173-1
T1351	409-2	T1407	366-7	T1464	257-2	T1522	173-3
T1352	409-11	T1408	366-6	T1465	192-a	T1523	173-2
T1353	409-7	T1409	366-2	T1466	78-1	T1524	155-1
T1354	409-5	T1410	366-3	T1467	78-3	T1525	155-7
T1355	409-6	T1411	366-4	T1468	78-2	T1526	155-8
T1356	409-4	T1412	366-5	T1469	78-5	T1527	155-4
T1357	409-12	T1413	366-8	T1470	78-6	T1528	155-5
T1358	409-3	T1414	391-4	T1471	78-4	T1529	155-6
T1359	409-10	T1415	391-5	T1472	135-3	T1530	155-2
T1360	409-8	T1416	391-2	T1473	135-1	T1531	155-3
T1361	421-1	T1417	391-3	T1474	135-2	T1532	260-1
T1362	421-2	T1418	425-1	T1475	X-123	T1533	260-2
T1363	421-3	T1419	425-2	T1476	219-1	T1534	170-1
T1364	409-9	T1420	425-3	T1477	219-3	T1535	170-6
T1365	449-3	T1421	338-6	T1478	219-4	T1536	170-5
T1366	449-1	T1422	338-7	T1479	219-2	T1537	170-2
T1367	449-4	T1423	338-4	T1480	220-5	T1538	170-3
T1368	449-2	T1424	338-5	T1481	220-4	T1539	170-4
T1369	381-2	T1425	338-1	T1482	220-1	T1540	254-2
T1370	381-1	T1426	338-2	T1483	220-2	T1541	254-1
T1371	239-3	T1427	338-3	T1484	220-3	T1542	X-136
T1372	239-2	T1428	X-119	T1485	191-2	T1543	D45-b
T1373	D12-b	T1429	X-260	T1486	191-3	T1544	D45-a

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T1545	X-124	T1602	328-3	T1663	336-a	T1720	156-5
T1546	169-1	T1603	328-1	T1664	265-2	T1721	156-10
T1547	169-2	T1604	328-4	T1665	265-1	T1722	156-3
T1548	181-1	T1605	329-5	T1666	284-4	T1723	156-4
T1549	181-2	T1606	329-4	T1667	284-3	T1724	156-7
T1550	168-5	T1607	329-8	T1668	284-1	T1725	156-2
T1551	168-4	T1608	329-7	T1669	284-2	T1726	246-1
T1552	168-1	T1609	329-9	T1670	271-2	T1727	246-2
T1553	168-2	T1610	329-10	T1671	271-3	T1728	218-2
T1554	168-3	T1611	329-6	T1672	271-4	T1729	218-3
T1555	168-6	T1612	329-3	T1673	271-1	T1730	218-1
T1556	168-7	T1613	329-11	T1674	285-1	T1731	172-k
T1557	168-8	T1614	329-2	T1675	285-2	T1732	172-l
T1558	168-10	T1615	360-3	T1676	266-1	T1733	172-a
T1559	168-9	T1616	360-4	T1677	266-2	T1734	172-b
T1560	180-1	T1617	360-2	T1678	288-1	T1735	X-281
T1561	180-5	T1618	360-1	T1679	288-2	T1736	172-c
T1562	X-157 <i>bis</i>	T1619	360-5	T1680	336-3	T1737	172-d
T1563	180-4	T1620	16-10	T1681	336-4	T1738	172-j
T1564	180-3	T1621	14-2	T1682	336-2	T1739	172-i
T1565	180-2	T1622	15-2	T1683	336-1	T1740	172-n
T1566	323-4	T1623	16-1	T1684	336-7	T1741	172-h
T1567	323-5	T1624	16-2	T1685	336-6	T1742	172-e
T1568	323-3	T1625	16-3	T1686	336-5	T1746	172-m
T1569	323-7	T1626	16-4	T1687	D5-b	T1747	172-f
T1570	323-6	T1627	16-5	T1688	D5-c	T1748	172-o
T1571	323-8	T1628	16-6	T1689	D5-a	T1749	236-1
T1572	323-1	T1629	16-7	T1690	336-d	T1750	348-2
T1573	323-2	T1630	16-8	T1691	336-c	T1751	348-1
T1574	369-3	T1634	269-1	T1692	336-b	T1752	348-3
T1575	369-4	T1636	X-87	T1694	302-1	T1753	D9-a
T1576	369-1	T1637	291-3	T1695	302-2	T1754	D9-i
T1577	369-2	T1638	291-2	T1696	302-5	T1755	D9-h
T1578	157-e	T1639	344-8	T1697	302-3	T1756	D9-f
T1579	68-1	T1640	344-7	T1698	302-4	T1757	287-1
T1580	68-2	T1641	344-3	T1699	322-6	T1758	287-3
T1581	279-1	T1642	344-13	T1700	322-5	T1759	287-4
T1582	157-h	T1643	344-6	T1701	322-8	T1760	287-2
T1583	157-q	T1644	344-9	T1702	322-9	T1761	191-1
T1584	157-k	T1645	344-5	T1703	322-2	T1763	X-272
T1585	157-l	T1646	344-11	T1704	322-10	T1763a	X-269
T1586	157-t	T1647	344-4	T1705	322-3	T1763b	X-270
T1587	157-n	T1648	344-10	T1705 <i>bis</i>	322-7	T1763c	X-263
T1588	157-u	T1649	344-12	T1706	249-4	T1766	212-3
T1589	157-c	T1650	344-2	T1707	249-2	T1767	212-2
T1590	157-g	T1651	344-14	T1708	249-3	T1768	212-4
T1591	157-v	T1652a	X-253	T1709	249-1	T1769	212-1
T1592	157-j	T1654	X-155	T1710	198-1	T1770	255-2
T1593	157-1	T1655	X-262	T1712	296-2	T1771	255-1
T1594	504-1	T1656	195-1	T1713	296-1	T1772	292-1
T1595	157-x	T1657	304-1	T1714	199-1	T1773	283-3
T1596	157-n	T1658	304-2	T1715	156-8	T1774	283-1
T1597	157-w	T1659	193-1	T1716	156-6	T1775	283-2
T1598	157-d	T1660	237-2	T1717	156-9	T1776	283-5
T1599	157-o	T1661	237-1	T1718	156-1	T1777	283-4
T1601	328-2	T1662	336-e	T1719	156-11	T1778	228-1

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T1782	231-2	T1838	213-5	T2173	330-6	T2229	40-2
T1783	231-1	T1839	213-1	T2174	330-7	T2230	40-1
T1784	290-1	T1840	213-2	T2175	330-2	T2234	445-1
T1785	289-2	T1841	263-2	T2176	330-4	T2235	445-2
T1786	289-1	T1842	263-1	T2177	330-8	T2236	445-3
T1787	286-3	T1843	263-3	T2178	330-9	T2237	445-4
T1788	286-2	T1844	263-4	T2179	330-3	T2238	445-5
T1789	32-1	T1845	299-3	T2180	X-175	T2239	20-1
T1790	506-b	T1846	299-2	T2181	X-246	T2240	361-4
T1791	506-a	T1847	299-4	T2182	X-243	T2241	361-2
T1792	505-a	T1848	299-10	T2183	X-192	T2242	361-5
T1793	D9-e	T1849	299-7	T2184	X-150	T2243	361-6
T1794	D9-g	T1850	299-5	T2185	S-10	T2244	361-3
T1795	D9-j	T1851	299-11	T2186	69-1	T2254	X-278
T1796	D9-d	T1852	299-8	T2187	44-1	T2246	517-2
T1797	D9-b	T1853	299-9	T2188	416-5	T2247	517-3
T1798	D9-c	T1854	299-6	T2189	416-7	T2248	X-252
T1799	299-a	T1855	7-1	T2190	416-8	T2249	X-279
T1800	299-b	T1856	235-1	T2191	416-3	T2250	517-1
T1801	334-4	T1857	D3-a	T2192	416-1	T2251	414-1
T1802	334-10	T1859	D3-b	T2193	416-6	T2252	414-2
T1803	334-6	T1860	D47-a	T2194	416-9	T2253	382-1
T1804	334-5	T1861	D47-b	T2195	416-2	T2254	382-2
T1805	334-12	T1862	D47-c	T2196	416-4	T2255	453-7
T1806	334-1	T1864	225-1	T2197	416-10	T2256	453-8
T1807	334-15	T1866	109-1	T2198	416-11	T2257	453-2
T1808	334-7	T1868	112-1	T2199	416-12	T2258	453-3
T1809	334-2	T1869	X-268	T2200	485-1	T2259	453-9
T1810	334-14	T1870	172-g	T2201	485-2	T2260	453-5
T1811	334-8	T1873	25-1	T2202	485-3	T2261	453-1
T1812	334-3	T1874	432-1	T2203	43-1	T2262	453-4
T1813	334-11	T1875	431-2	T2204	54-1	T2263	453-6
T1814	334-13	T1876	431-3	T2205	20-3	T2264	434-3
T1815	334-9	T1877	431-1	T2206	D17-a	T2265	434-2
T1816	211-1	T1880	X-88	T2207	D17-b	T2266	X-95
T1817	264-2	T1881	D49-e	T2208	493-1	T2267	S-9
T1818	264-3	T1882	152-2	T2209	20-2	T2268	518-1
T1819	264-1	T1883	D14-e	T2210	276-4	T2269	436-1
T1820	293-1	T2154	X-236	T2211	276-2	T2271	435-1
T1821	298-6	T2155	X-209	T2212	276-1	T2272	379-3
T1822	298-4	T2156	X-174	T2213	276-3	T2273	447-3
T1823	298-3	T2158	X-222	T2214	385-1	T2274	447-4
T1824	298-2	T2159	X-146	T2215	385-3	T2275	447-5
T1825	298-1	T2160	X-200	T2216	385-2	T2276	447-1
T1826	298-5	T2161	X-226	T2217	423-1	T2277	379-7
T1827	505-4	T2162	D26-c	T2218	423-2	T2278	379-2
T1828	505-3	T2163	D26-a	T2219	423-3	T2279	447-2
T1829	505-2	T2164	D26-b	T2220	423-6	T2280	379-4
T1830	505-1	T2165	X-213	T2221	423-7	T2281	379-6
T1831	506-1	T2166	339-2	T2222	423-8	T2282	379-5
T1832	506-4	T2167	339-3	T2223	423-4	T2283	X-107
T1833	506-2	T2168	339-1	T2224	423-5	T2284	X-275
T1834	506-5	T2169	339-5	T2225	423-9	T2285	358-3
T1835	506-3	T2170	339-4	T2226	483-3	T2286	358-6
T1836	213-4	T2171	330-10	T2227	483-1	T2287	358-4
T1837	213-3	T2172	330-5	T2228	483-2	T2288	358-1

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T2289	358-5	T2346	487-6	T2402	18-7	T2460	17-12
T2290	358-2	T2347	487-9	T2403	18-3	T2461	17-8
T2291	484-2	T2348	487-2	T2404	474-1	T2462	17-13
T2292	484-4	T2349	511-2	T2405	474-3	T2463	17-15
T2293	484-5	T2350	511-3	T2406	474-2	T2464	17-14
T2294	484-3	T2351	511-1	T2407	474-4	T2465	17-9
T2295	X-276	T2352	522-1	T2408	18-2	T2466	X-280
T2296	473-1	T2353	522-2	T2409	18-4	T2467	21-1
T2297	471-1	T2354	522-3	T2410	18-5	T2468	21-2
T2298	471-2	T2355	D24-a	T2411	18-6	T2469	21-3
T2299	471-3	T2356	D24-b	T2412	18-1	T2470	X-238
T2300	461-2	T2357	D24-c	T2413	X-176	T2471	413-1
T2301	461-3	T2358	X-116	T2414	418-12	T2472	413-2
T2302	461-1	T2359	513-1	T2415	418-14	T2473	413-3
T2303	492-2	T2360	521-1	T2416	418-1	T2474	446-4
T2304	492-3	T2361	519-1	T2417	418-2	T2475	446-2
T2305	492-1	T2362	X-277	T2418	418-7	T2476	446-5
T2306	492-4	T2363	420-5	T2419	418-8	T2477	446-3
T2307	400-4	T2364	420-4	T2420	418-10	T2478	446-1
T2308	400-3	T2365	420-6	T2421	418-5	T2479	446-3
T2309	400-5	T2366	420-3	T2422	418-11	T2480	398-1
T2310	400-1	T2367	420-2	T2423	418-9	T2481	457-1
T2311	400-2	T2368	D36-a	T2424	418-4	T2482	457-2
T2312	498-4	T2369	D36-f	T2425	418-6	T2483	457-3
T2313	498-7	T2370	D36-c	T2426	418-3	T2484	457-5
T2314	498-9	T2371	D36-e	T2427	418-13	T2485	457-4
T2315	498-5	T2372	D36-b	T2428	475-1	T2486	457-6
T2316	498-8	T2373	D36-d	T2429	475-2	T2487	479-2
T2317	498-10	T2374	X-202	T2430	475-3	T2488	479-1
T2318	498-11	T2375	X-91	T2431	22-1	T2489	p. 282
T2319	498-6	T2376	419-14	T2432	19-1	T2490	p. 282
T2320	454-3	T2377	419-7	T2433	433-1	T2491	p. 282
T2321	454-4	T2378	419-10	T2434	433-2	T2492	452-3
T2322	454-2	T2379	419-5	T2435	433-3	T2493	452-6
T2323	454-1	T2380	419-15	T2436	433-4	T2494	452-5
T2324	454-5	T2381	419-9	T2437	455-3	T2495	452-4
T2325	498-3	T2382	419-3	T2438	455-1	T2496	478-1
T2326	456-1	T2383	419-6	T2439	455-2	T2497	478-3
T2327	456-3	T2384	419-13	T2441	S-4	T2498	478-2
T2328	453-2	T2385	419-12	T2442	X-130	T2499	X-129
T2330	459-3	T2386	419-8	T2443	X-239	T2500	480-2
T2331	459-4	T2387	419-11	T2445	X-217	T2501	480-3
T2332	459-2	T2388	419-16	T2446	462-3	T2502	480-4
T2333	459-1	T2389	419-4	T2447	462-5	T2503	480-1
T2334	472-2	T2390	419-2	T2448	462-4	T2504	481-1
T2335	472-3	T2391	X-216	T2449	462-6	T2505	481-2
T2336	472-4	T2392	X-97	T2450	462-2	T2506	481-3
T2337	509-3	T2393	X-90	T2451	444-2	T2507	481-4
T2338	509-2	T2394	113-1	T2452	444-3	T2508	481-5
T2239	512-3	T2395	22-2	T2453	444-4	T2509	448-5
T2340	512-1	T2396	397-4	T2454	X-177	T2510	448-8
T2341	487-3	T2397	397-5	T2455	17-1	T2511	448-7
T2342	487-4	T2398	397-3	T2456	17-2	T2512	448-9
T2343	487-8	T2399	397-1	T2457	17-6	T2513	448-2
T2344	487-5	T2400	397-2	T2458	17-7	T2514	448-3
T2345	487-7	T2401	18-8	T2459	17-11	T2515	448-4

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T2516	448-6	T2574	D31-c	T2633	D42-f	T2690	17-10
T2517	X-235	T2575	D31-e	T2634	X-127	T2692	X-86
T2518	X-125	T2576	D31-a	T2635	X-233	T2693	441-1
T2519	X-183	T2579	D35-c	T2636	D42-a to e	T2694	441-4
T2520	X-108	T2580	D35-b	T2637	429-2	T2695	441-2
T2521	X-104	T2581	D35-a	T2638	429-3	T2696	441-3
T2522	X-96	T2582	X-179	T2639	429-4	T2698	495-6
T2523	503-5	T2583	D32-a	T2640	450-3	T2699	495-2
T2524	503-2	T2584	X-126	T2641	450-5	T2700	495-4
T2525	503-3	T2585	D32-d	T2642	450-6	T2701	495-7
T2526	503-6	T2586	D32-b	T2643	450-4	T2702	495-3
T2527	503-4	T2587	D32-c	T2644	450-2	T2703	495-5
T2528	520-1	T2588	D32-e	T2645	464-2	T2705	D37-d
T2529	503-7	T2589	D27-a	T2646	464-3	T2706	D37-c
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PLATES



Oinochoe 155-a

PLATE B

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Kylix Deposit 44-b



Pyxis X-131



Oinochoe 157-f

PLATE D

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Pyxis 157-m



Pyxis 141-6



Lekane 299-3

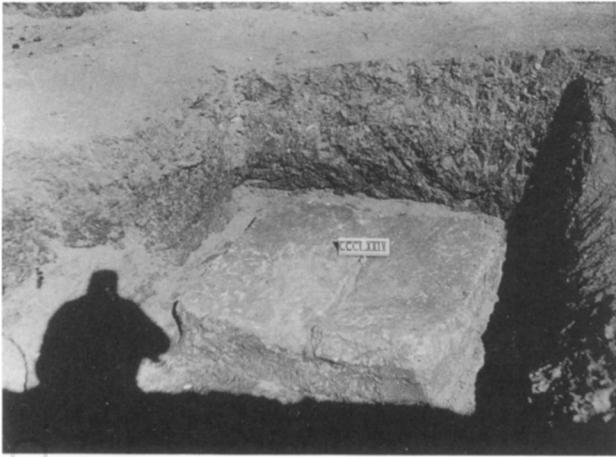


a. View of Acrocorinth from site of North Cemetery, 1962.



b. Looking toward the Gulf of Corinth from above the site of the North Cemetery, in the middle ground, covered with citrus grove in 1962.

PLATE 2



Grave 2



Graves 5 and 4



Grave 6



Grave 8



Grave 7



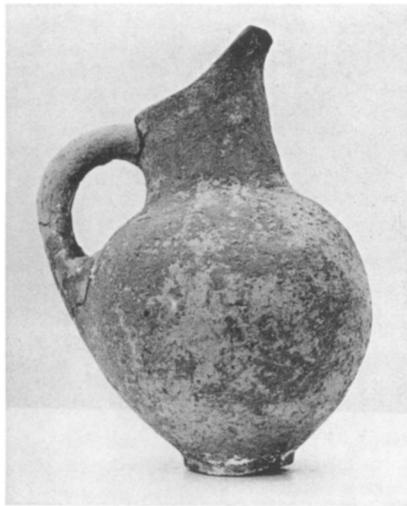
Grave 11



1-1



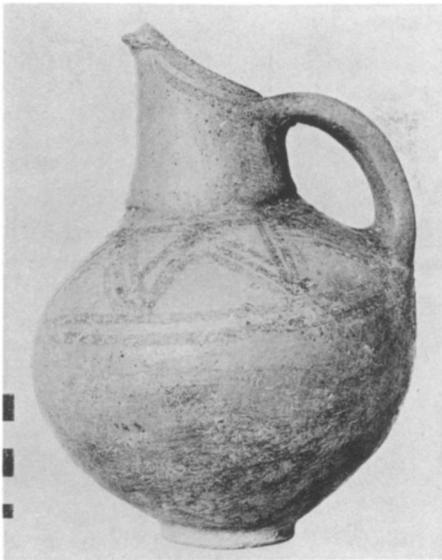
1-2



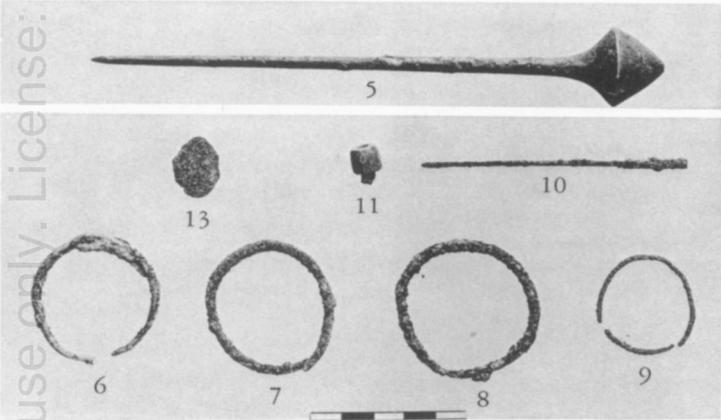
1-3



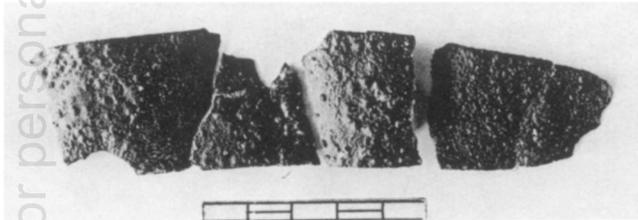
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2



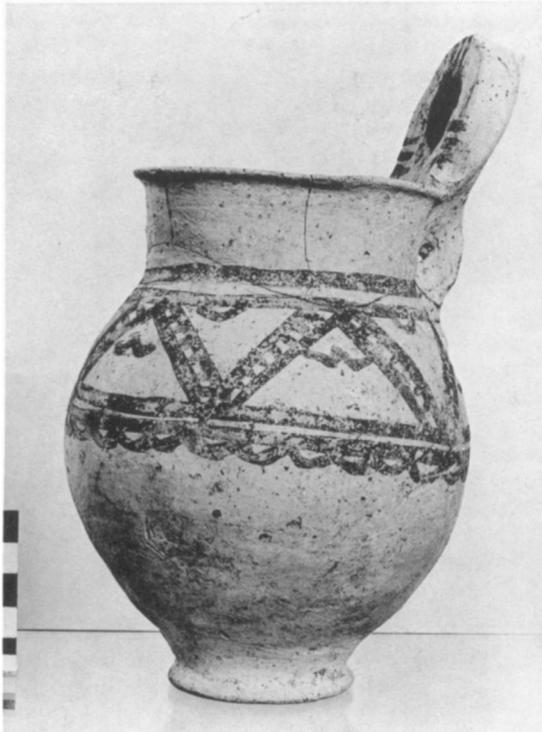
2-12



2-3



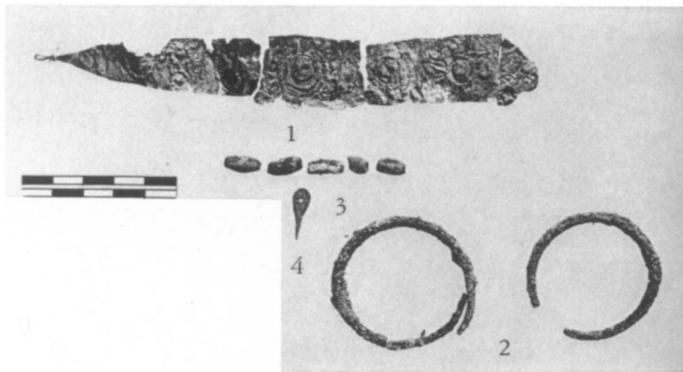
2-4



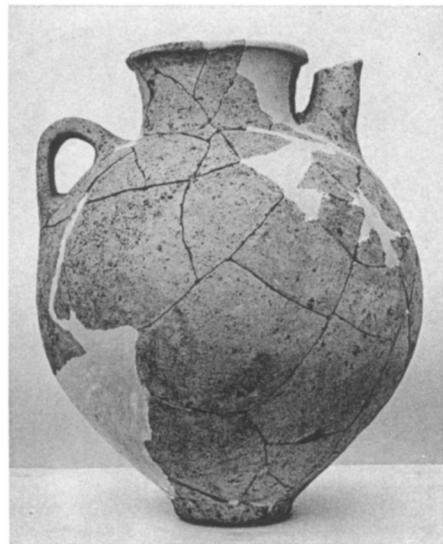
2-2

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PLATE 4



3



3-5



5-1

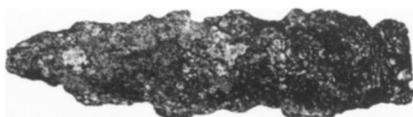


5-2

6-1



5-3



5-5



5-4



7-1



10-1

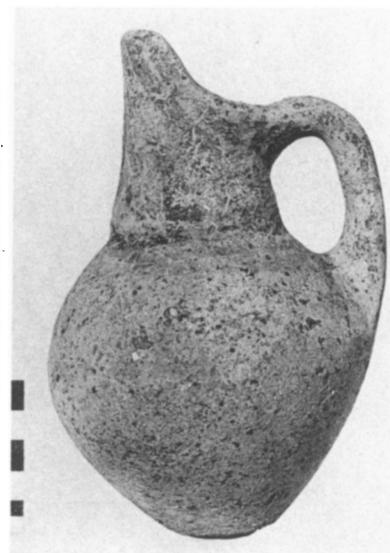
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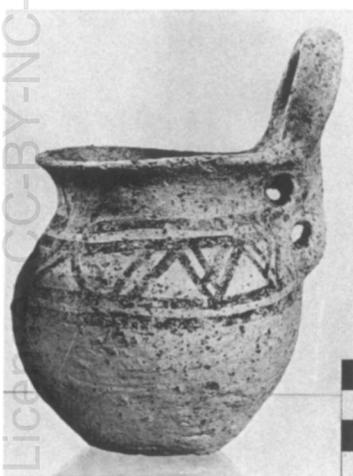
8-1



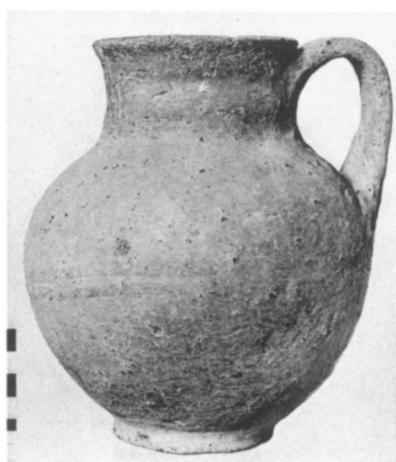
8-2



8-3



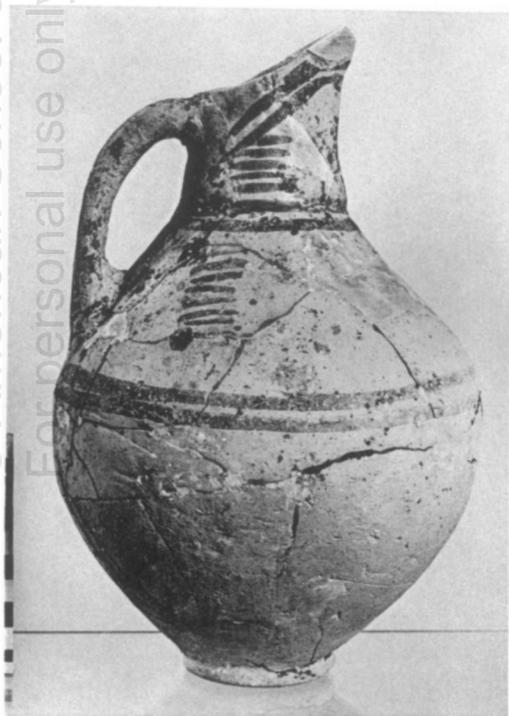
13-2



9-1



9-2



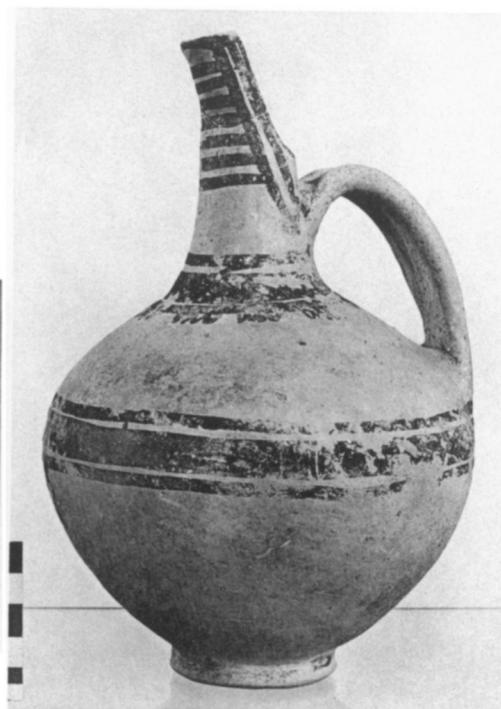
13-1



11-2



11-3



11-1



Graves 14 and 15



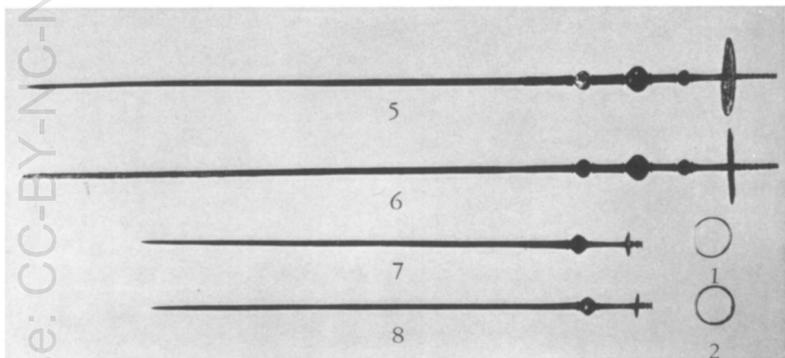
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15-2



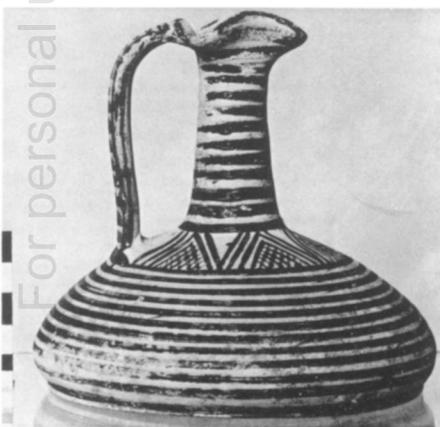
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16-10



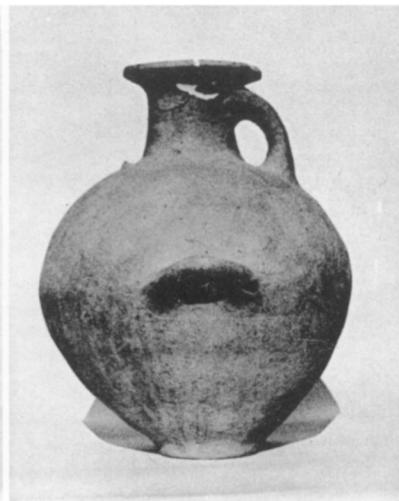
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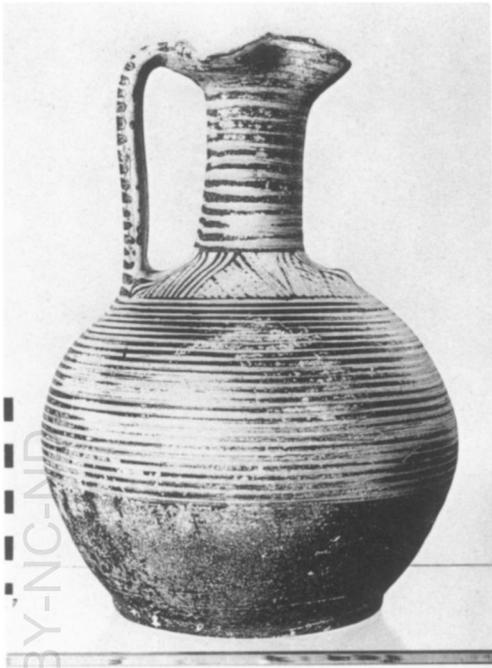


20-2



20-3

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17-1



17-2



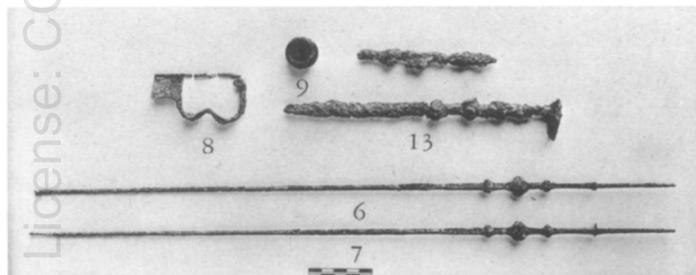
17-8



17-3



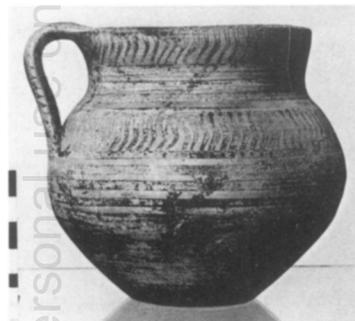
19-1



17



21-1



22-1



17-4



32-1

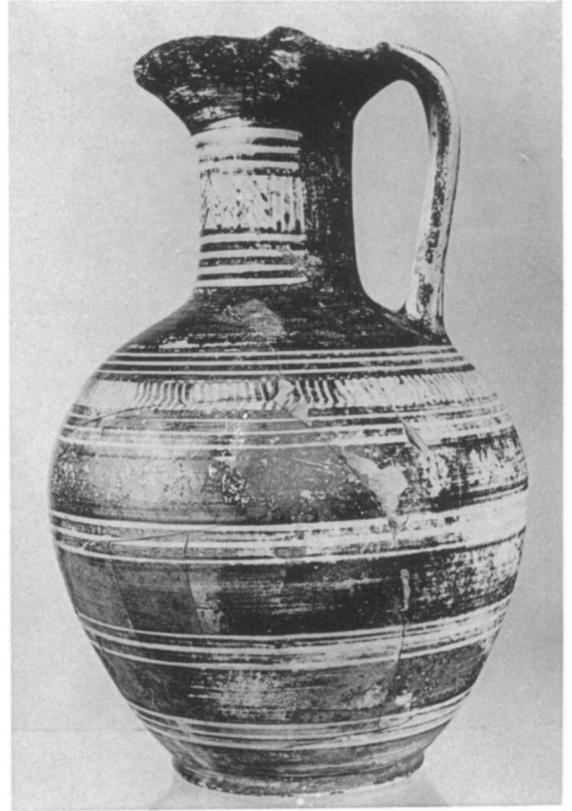


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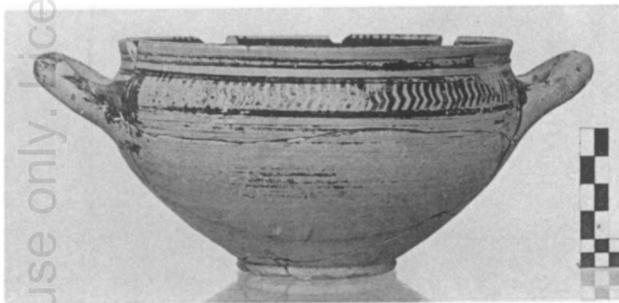
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18-1



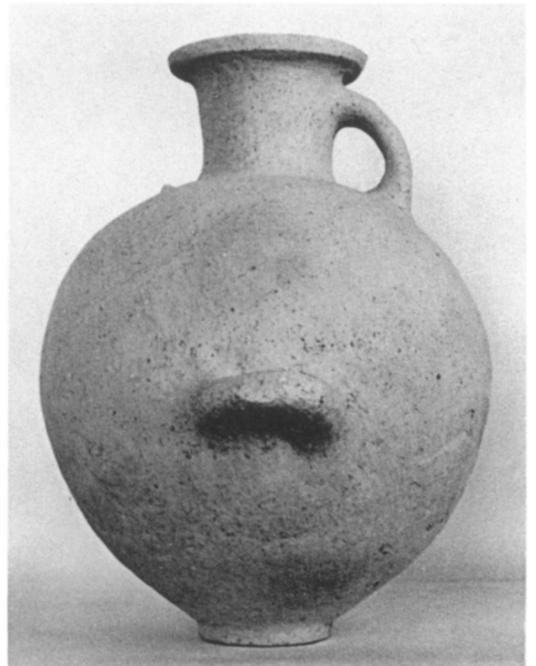
18-2



18-7



18-3



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18-6, 5, 4

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40-2



44-1



40-1



47-1



43-1



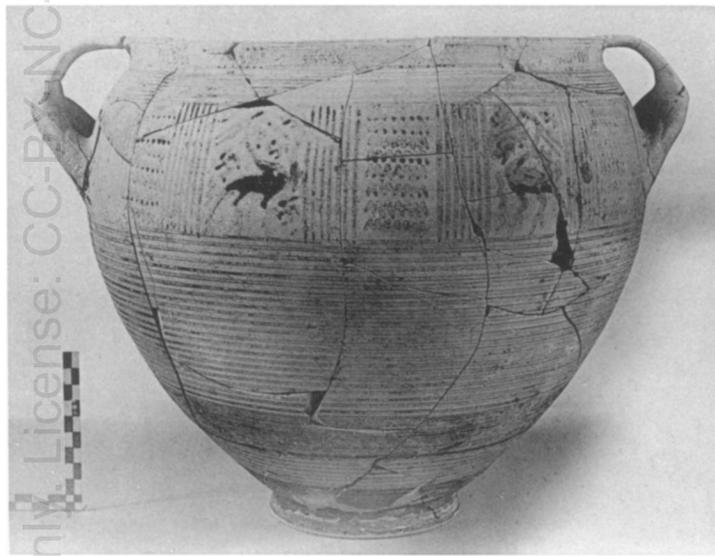
54-1



S-1



S-5



S-2



S-7



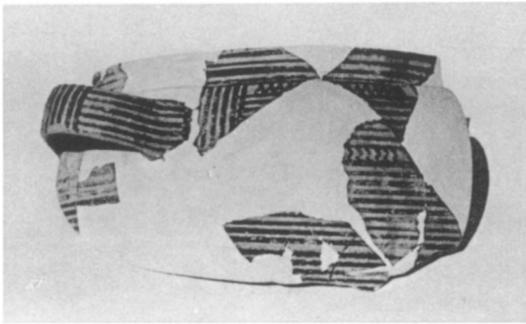
S-3



S-8



S-4



S-6



S-9



S-10



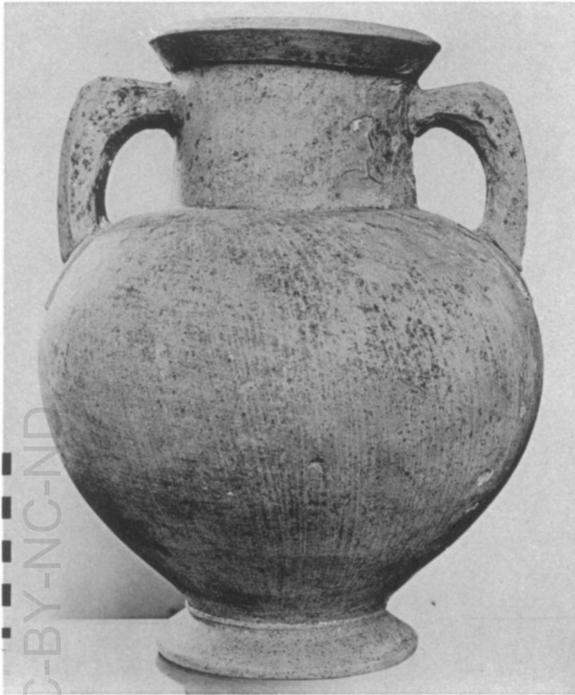
S-11



S-12



S-13



63-1



63-2



65-1



69-1



70-1



70-3



70-2



70-4



70-5, 6



78-2, 3, 1



78-6, 5, 4

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87-2, 1, 3



87-5, 4



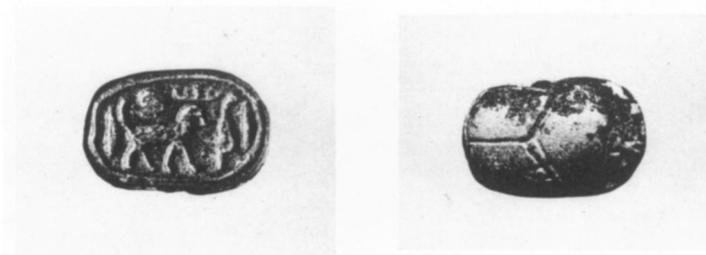
112-1



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113-1



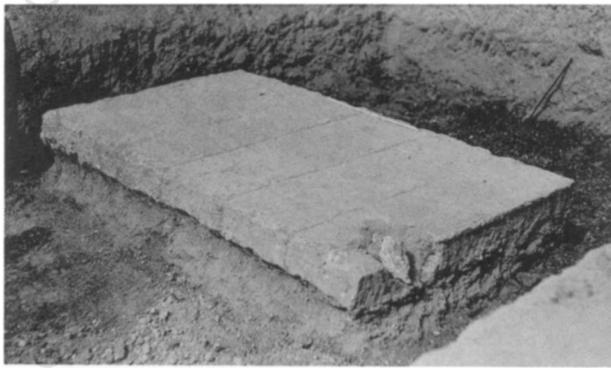
109-1



a. Terminus of the Road Wall, with Small Poros Enclosure.



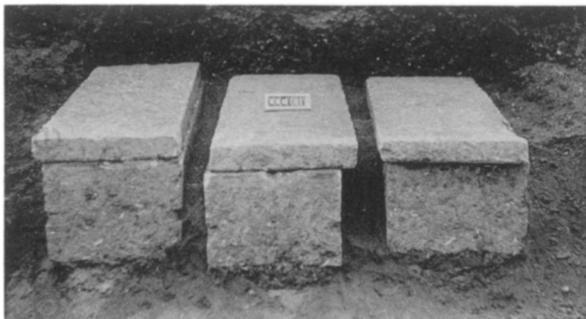
b. Cluster of Robbed Graves, Sections 5 D, 6 D.



c. Stelai Platform.



d. Stelai Platform with Grave 219 below.



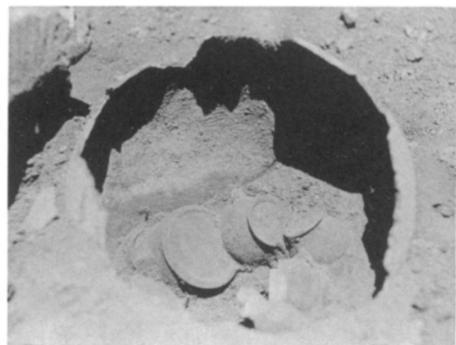
Graves 295, 261 and 250



Grave 240 with Marker



Graves 307, 308, 306 and 259



Grave 168



Grave 154



Grave 236



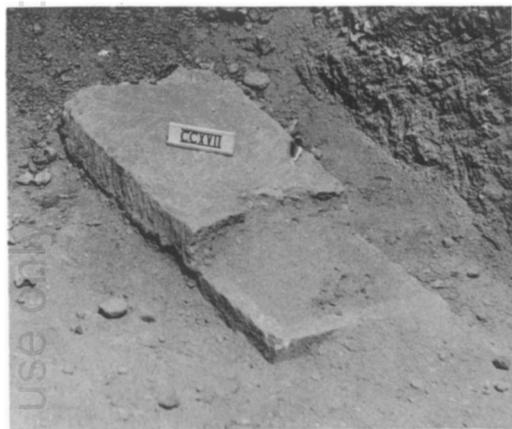
Graves 194 and 248



Graves 274 and 147



Grave 499



Grave 217



Grave 155



Grave 310

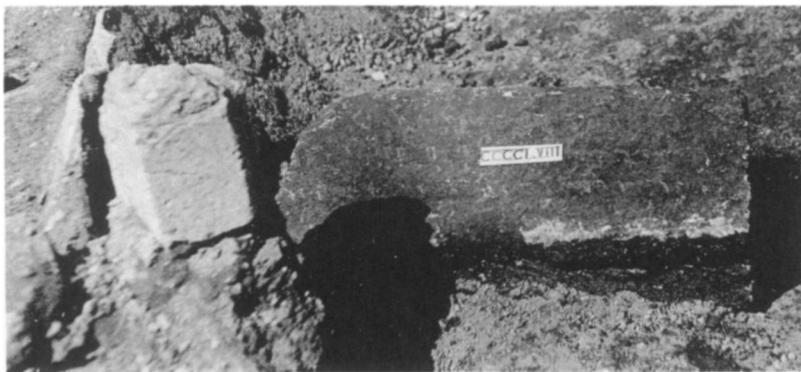


Grave 222



Grave 280

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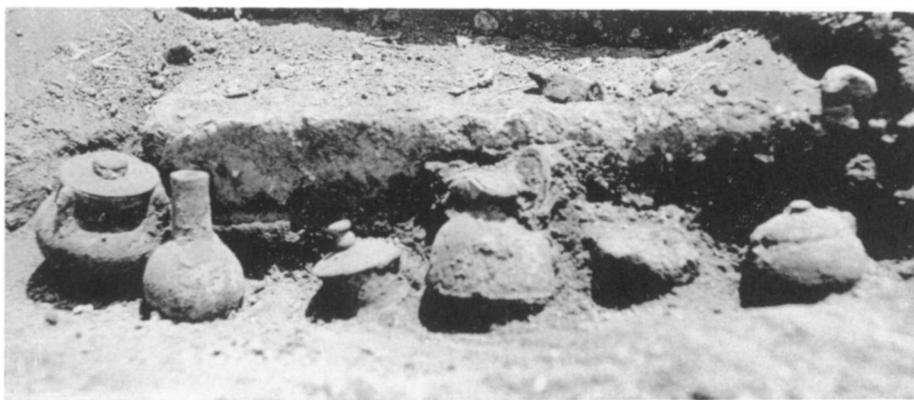
Grave 141 and Marker



Grave 147



Graves 157 and 504.



Offerings around Grave 157



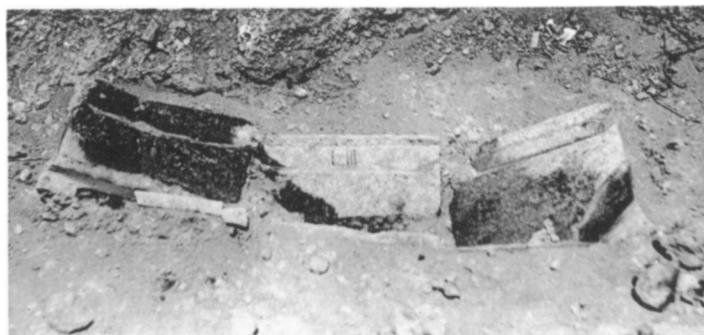
Graves 242 and 426



Grave 365



Grave 478



Grave 490



Grave 218, with painted Stucco



Grave 148



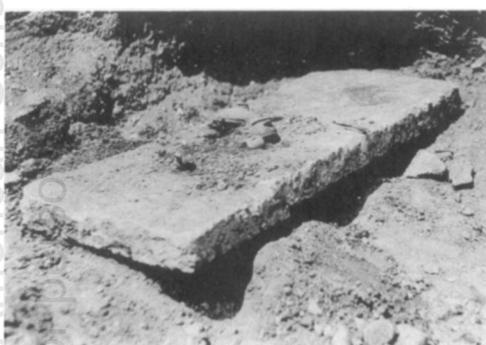
Grave 138



Grave 244



Grave 262



Grave 449, resting on the lid of Grave 381



Graves 163 (open), 143 and 142 elliptical)

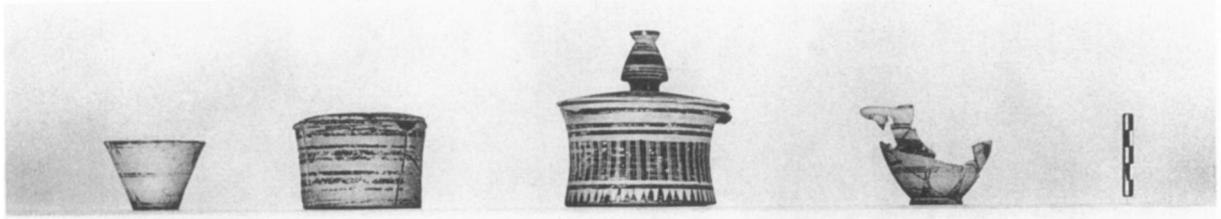


Grave 517 and Marker

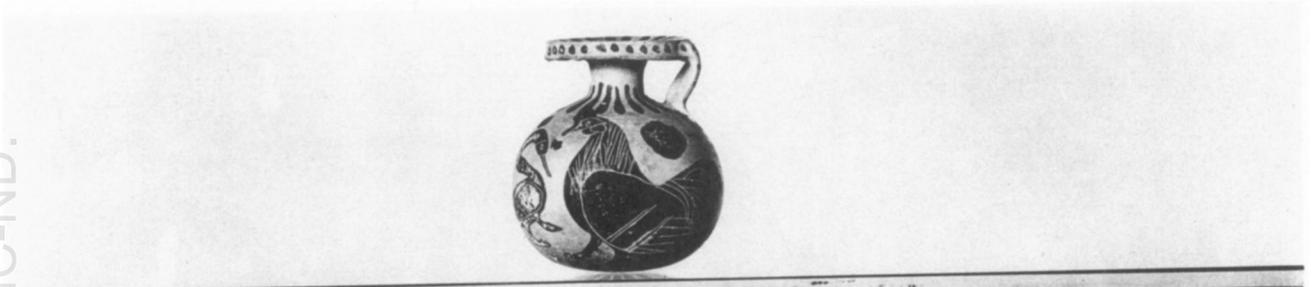


Grave 367

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128-f, h, g, e



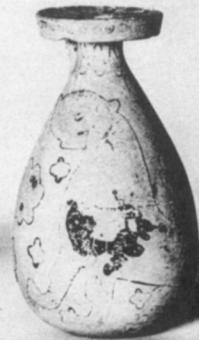
3



4



2

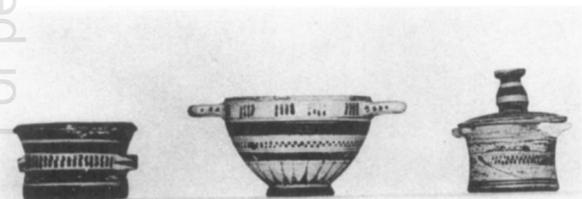


5

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130-3, 2



154-4, 2, 3

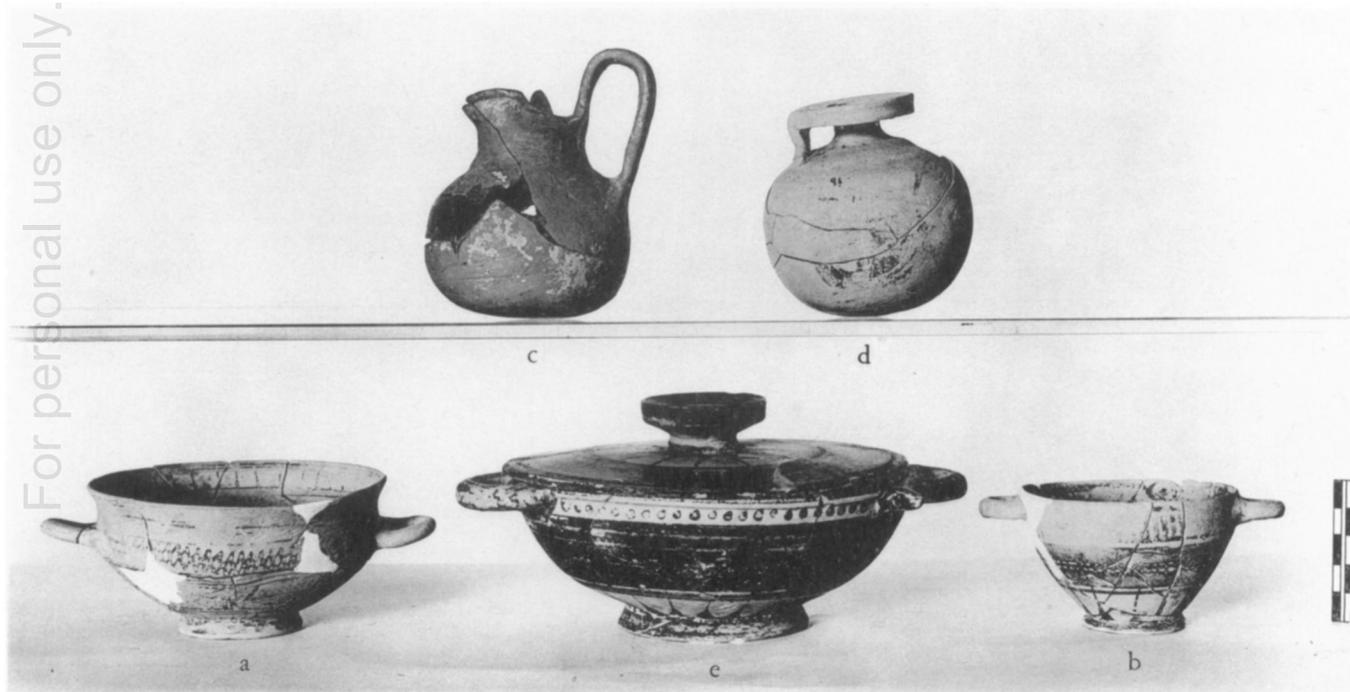


135-3



135-1, 2

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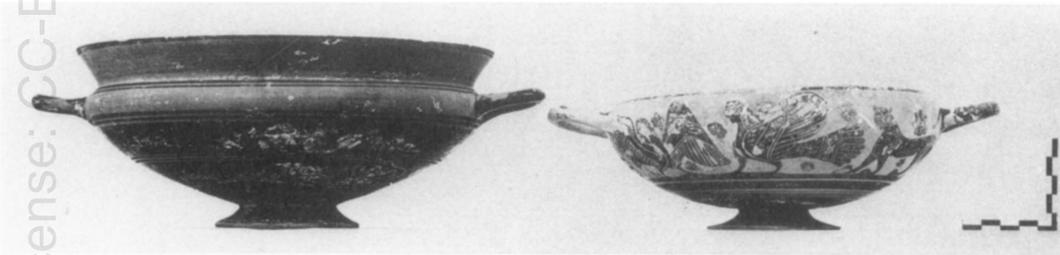
131-2, 1



153-2



143-1, 2



148-2, 1

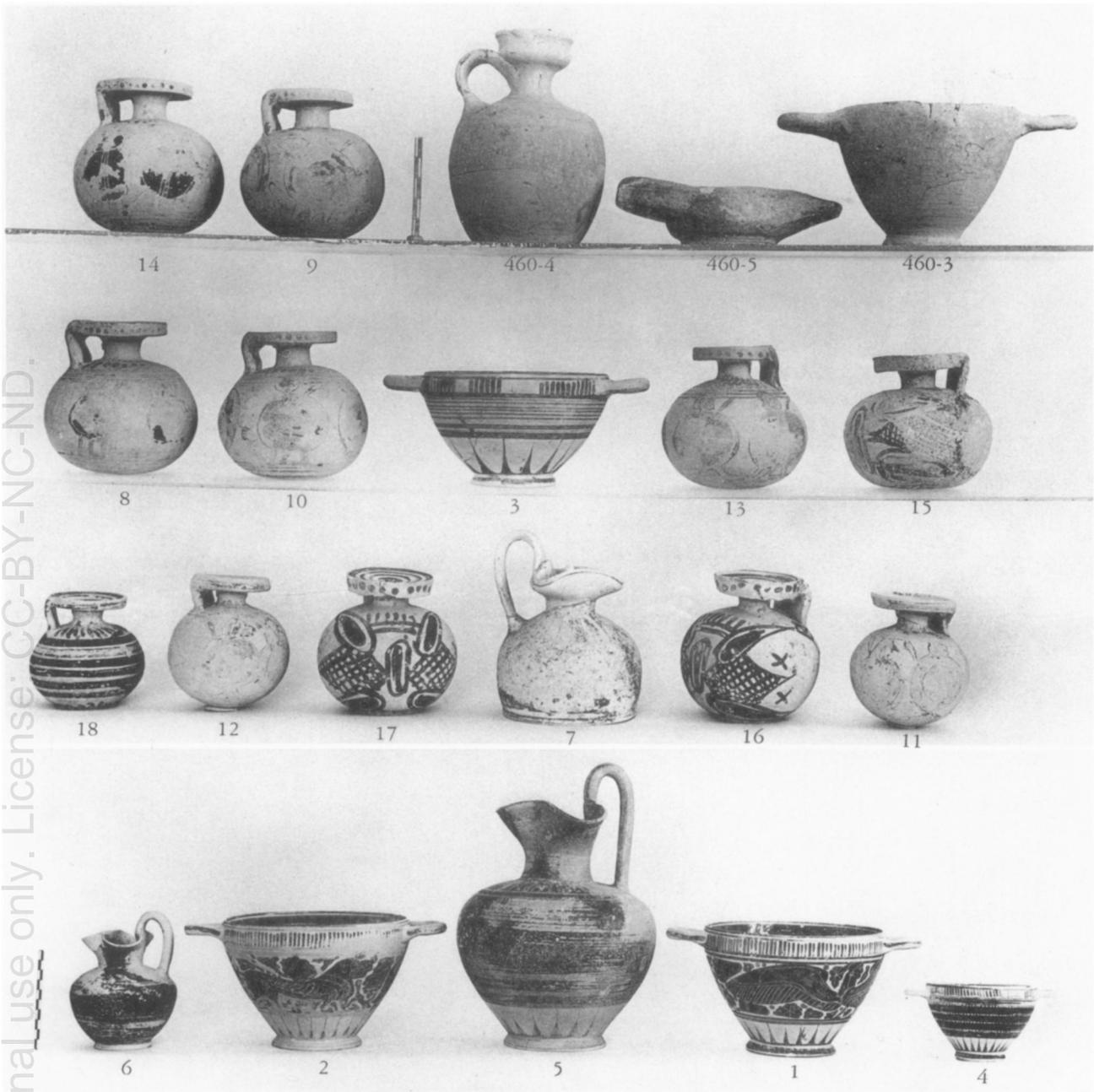


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161-3, 2

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147



Deposit 2-a, b



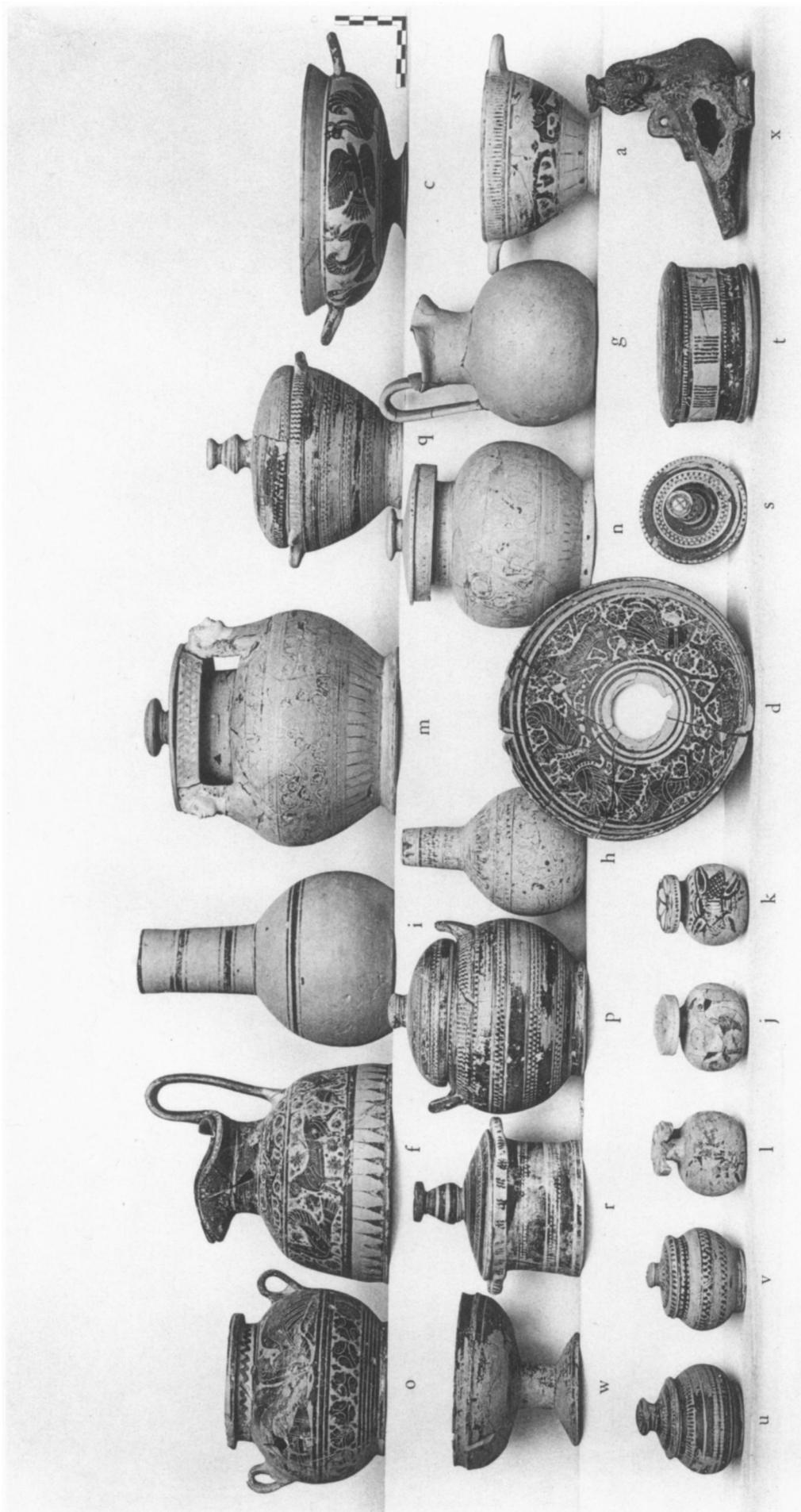
155-6

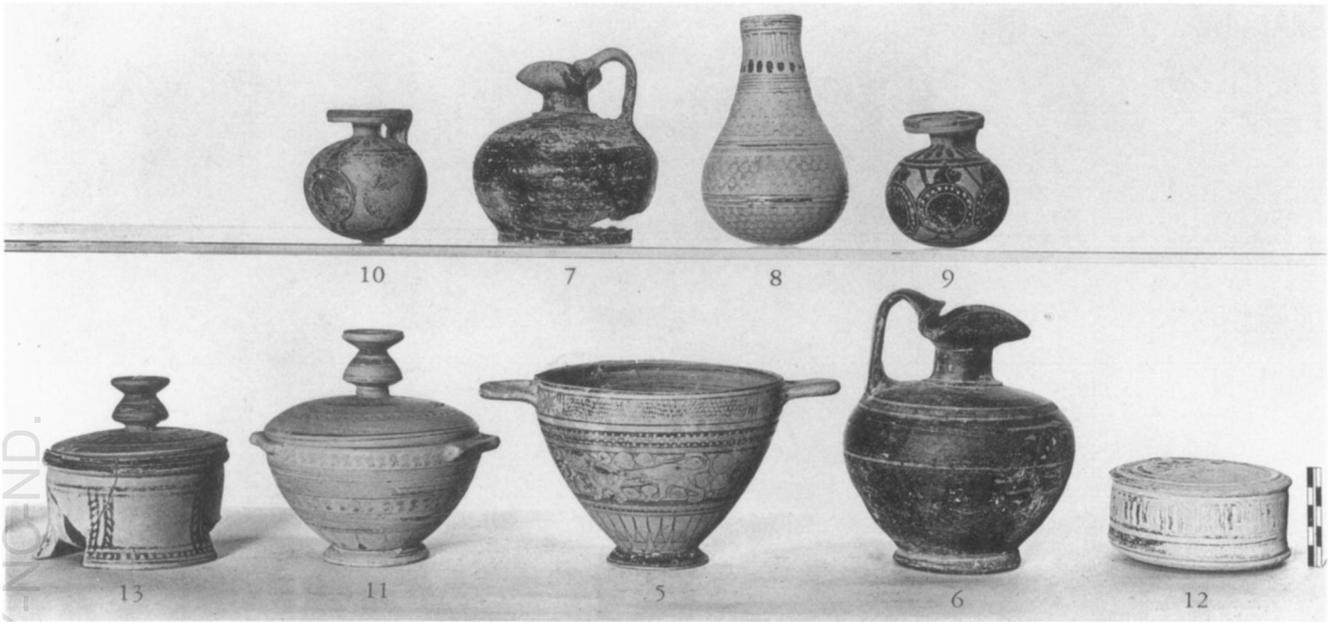


155-c, b, a

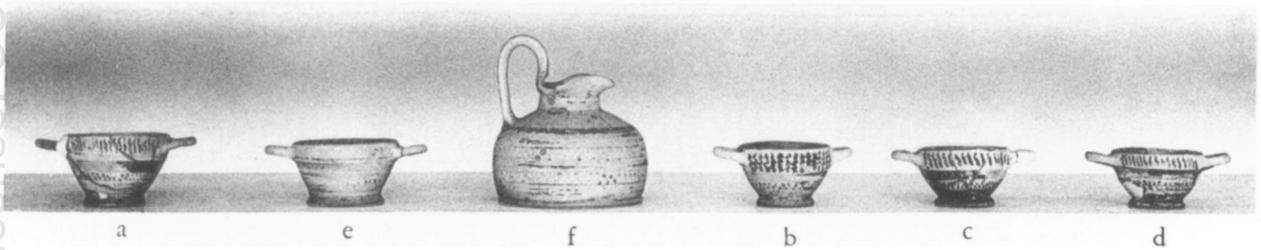


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159

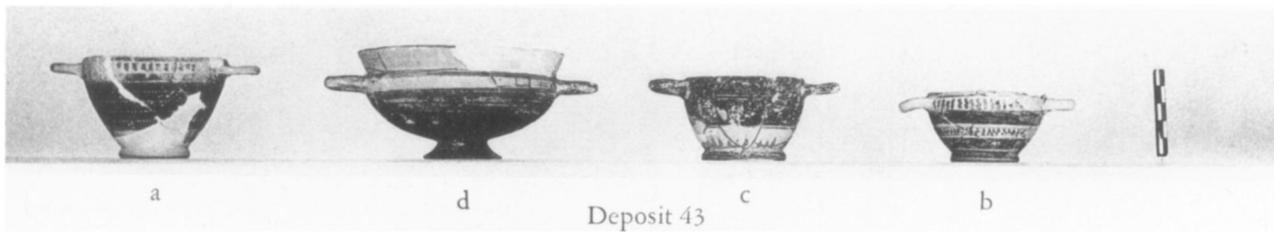


Deposit 4



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Deposit 43



162-4, 3, 5



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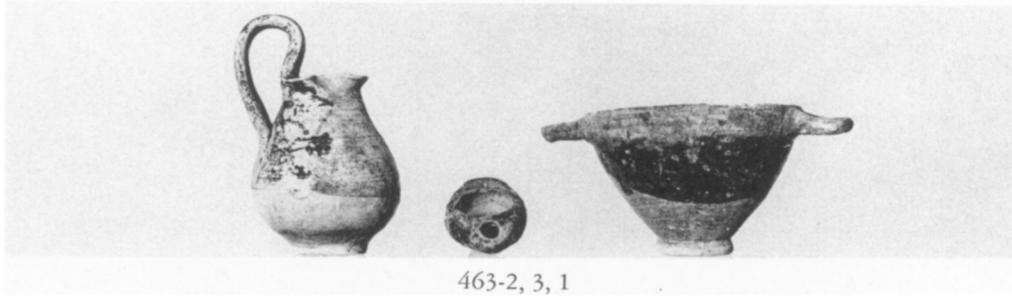
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c

163

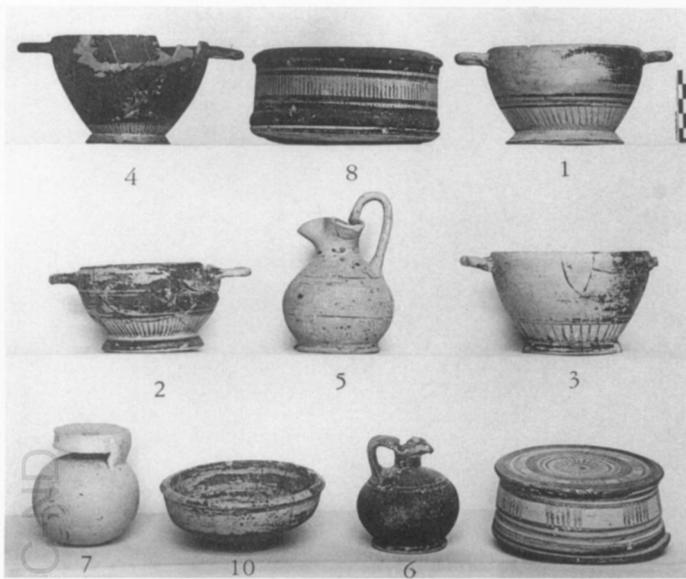


164-2, 3



172 and Lamp X-281

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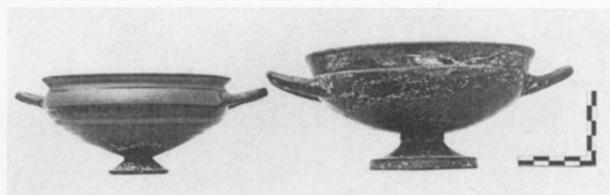
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191-2, 3



211-1

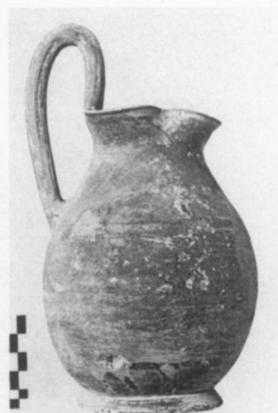


199-1

198-1



193-1



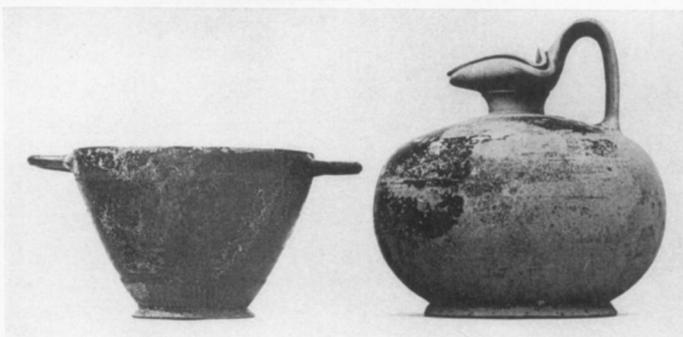
189-1



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180

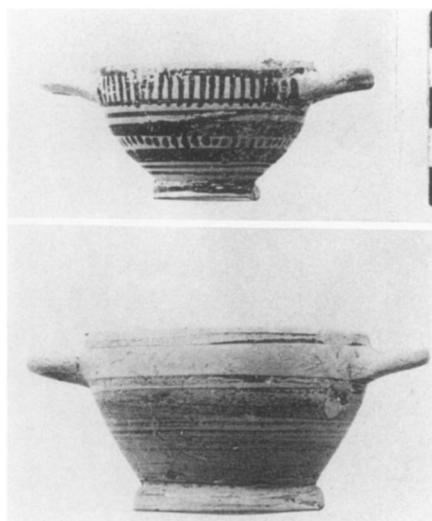


212-2, 4, 3

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181-2 (above), 1



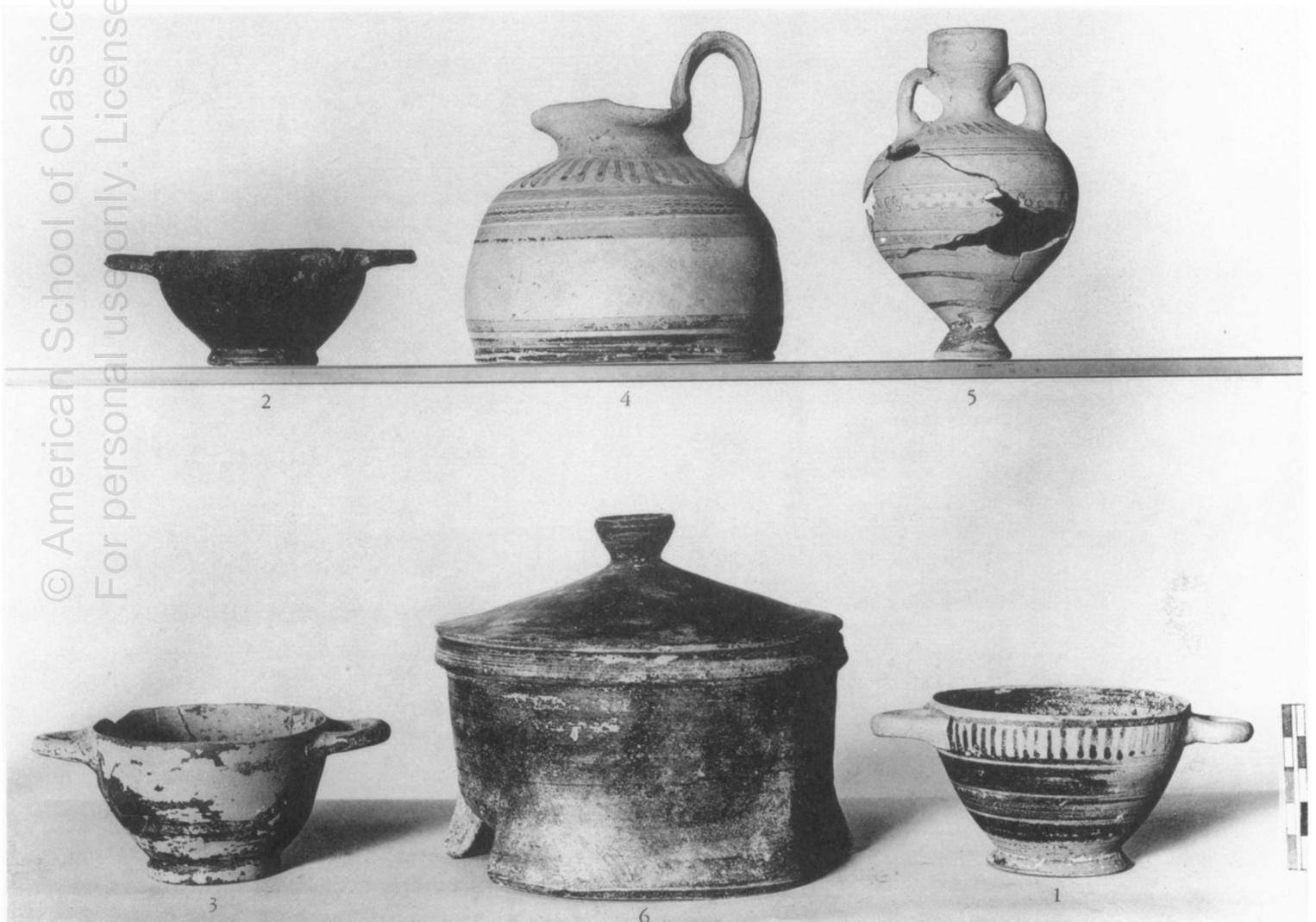
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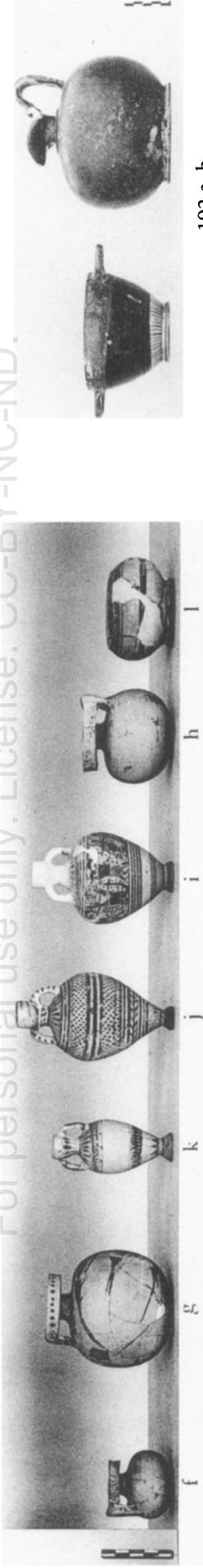
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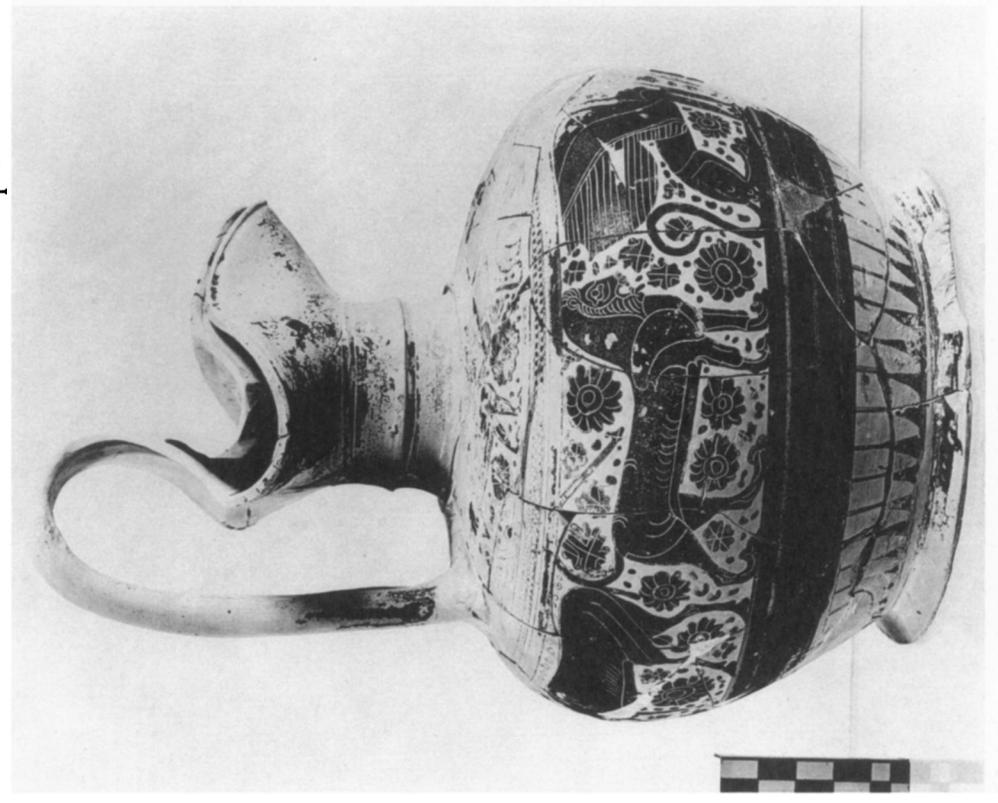
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192-a, b

Deposit 44



c

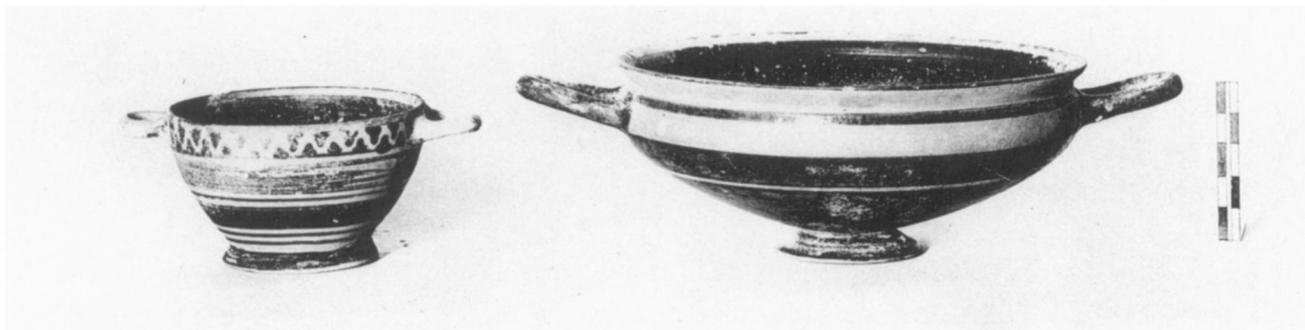


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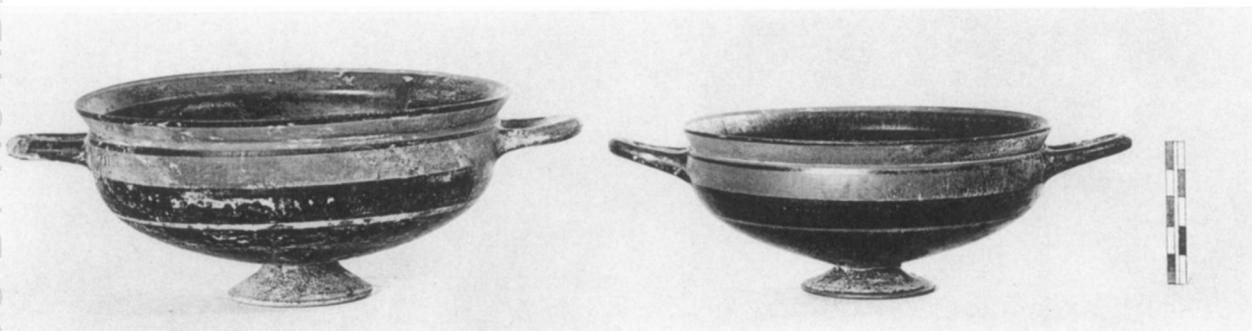


b

Deposit 44



200-1, 2



201-2, 3



202-2, 3, 1



203-2, 3



213-4, 5, 3



231-1, 2



218-2, 1



222-1



225-1



218-3



237-2, 1



219



238-2, 1



239-3, 2



240-3, 2



220



244-1

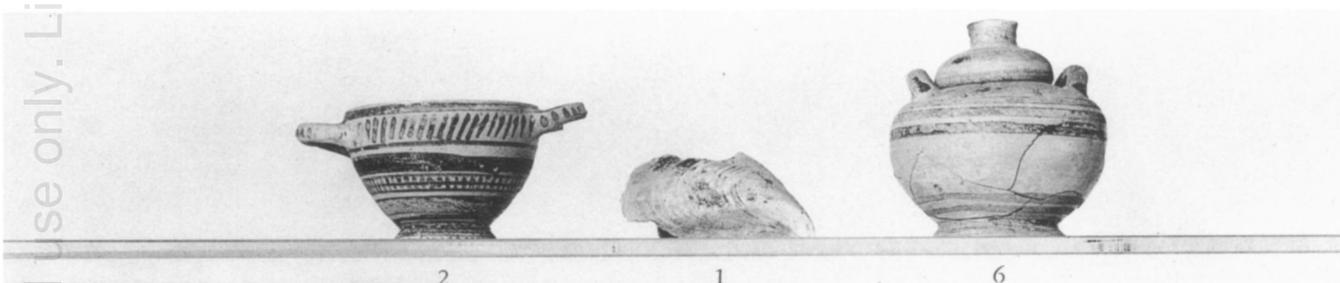
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221-1, 3, 2



Deposit 46-b, a



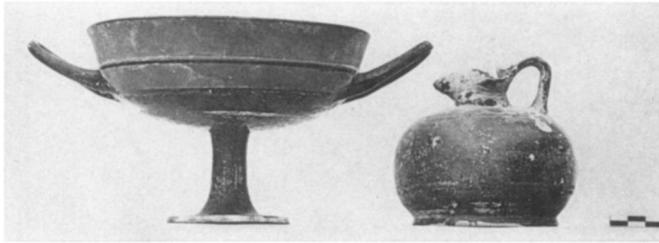
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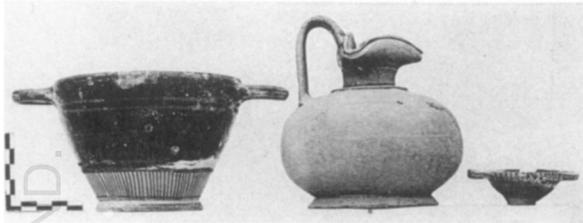
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246-2, 1



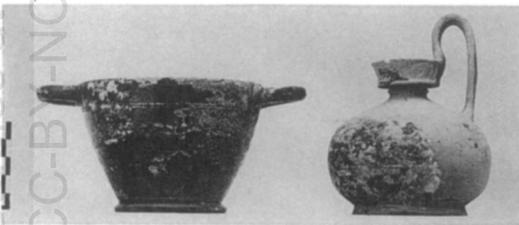
255-1, 2



249-2, 4, 3



257



251-2, 1



254-2, 1



258



259



261-1, 2



260-2, 1

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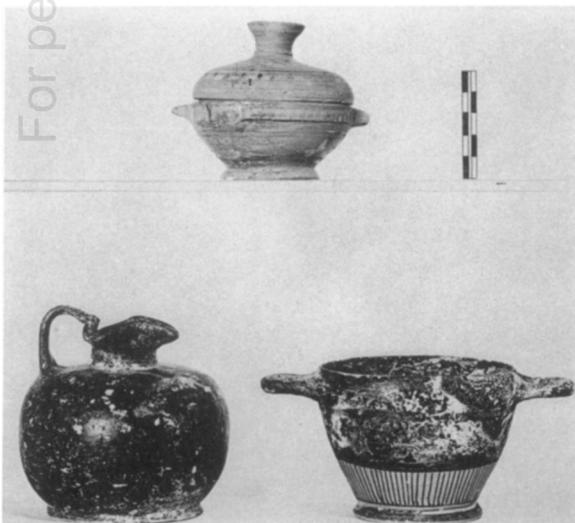
Deposit 5-c, a, b



247-1, 2



250



252-4 (above), 3, 2



253

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264-3, 2



279-1



265-1, 2



280



267-2, 3, 1



282



278-3, 4

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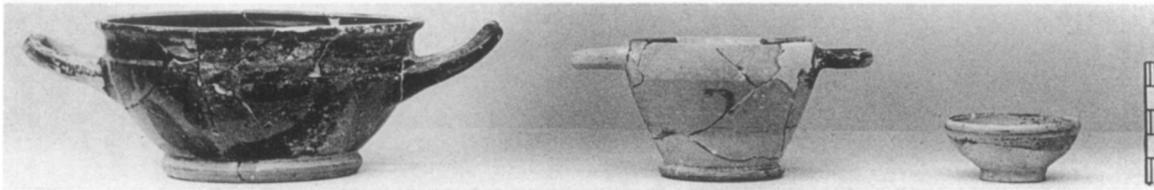


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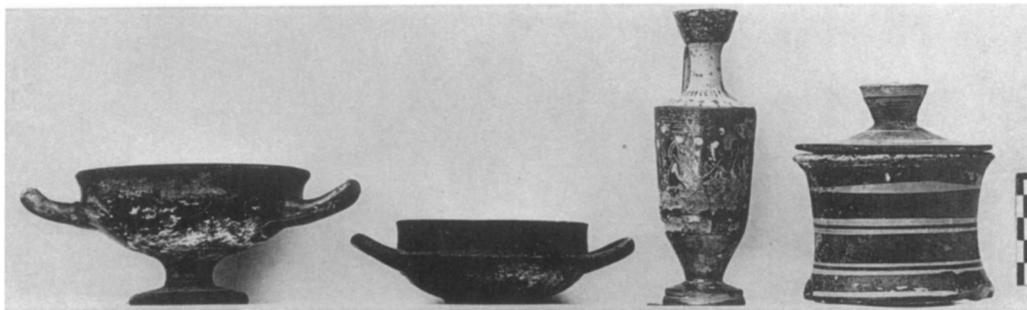


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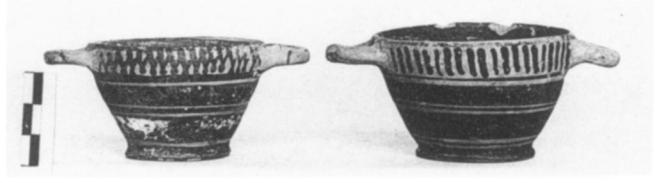
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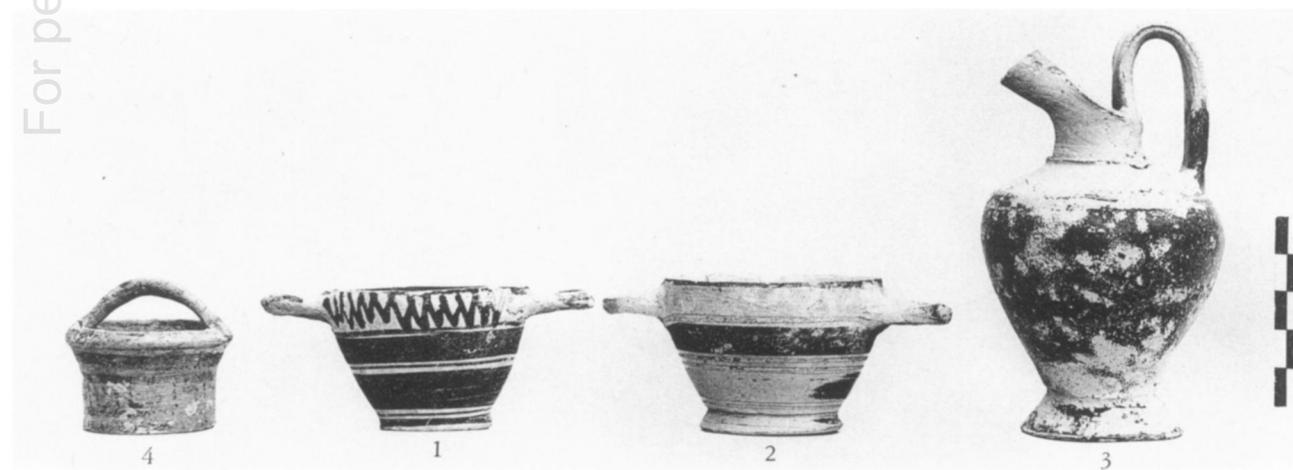
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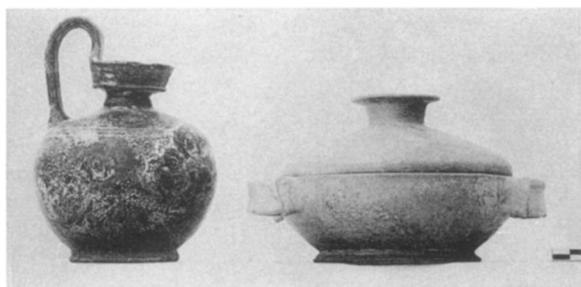
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285-1, 2



287



283-3, 4



283-5



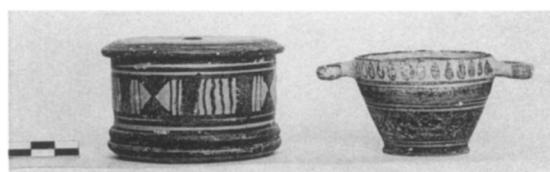
289-1, 2



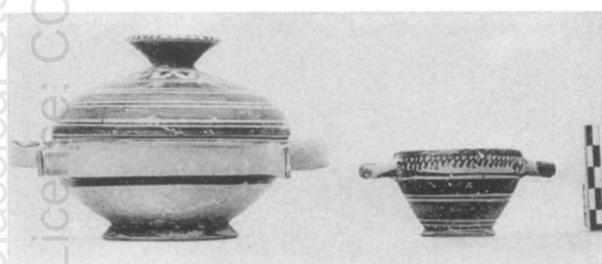
286-2, 3



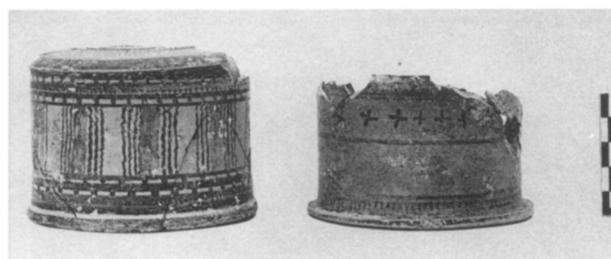
293-1



288-2, 1



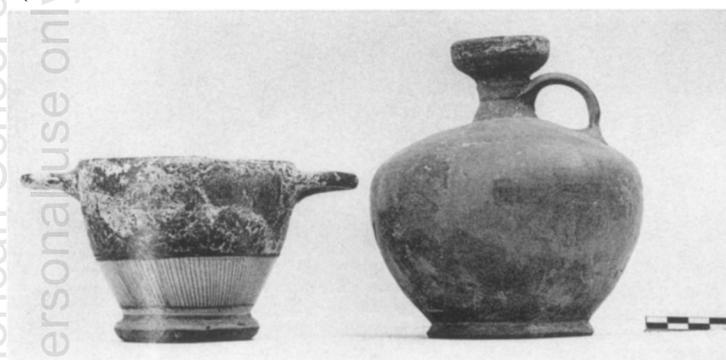
291-3, 2



292-1



304-2, 1

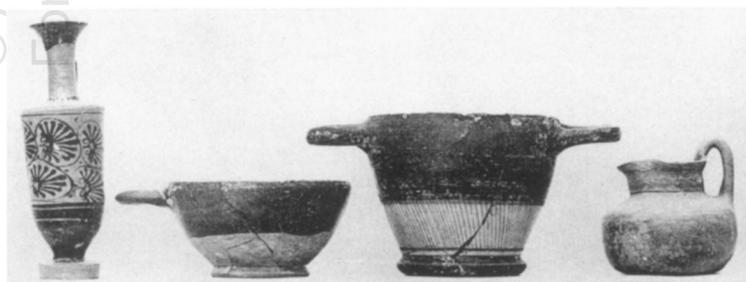


296-1, 2



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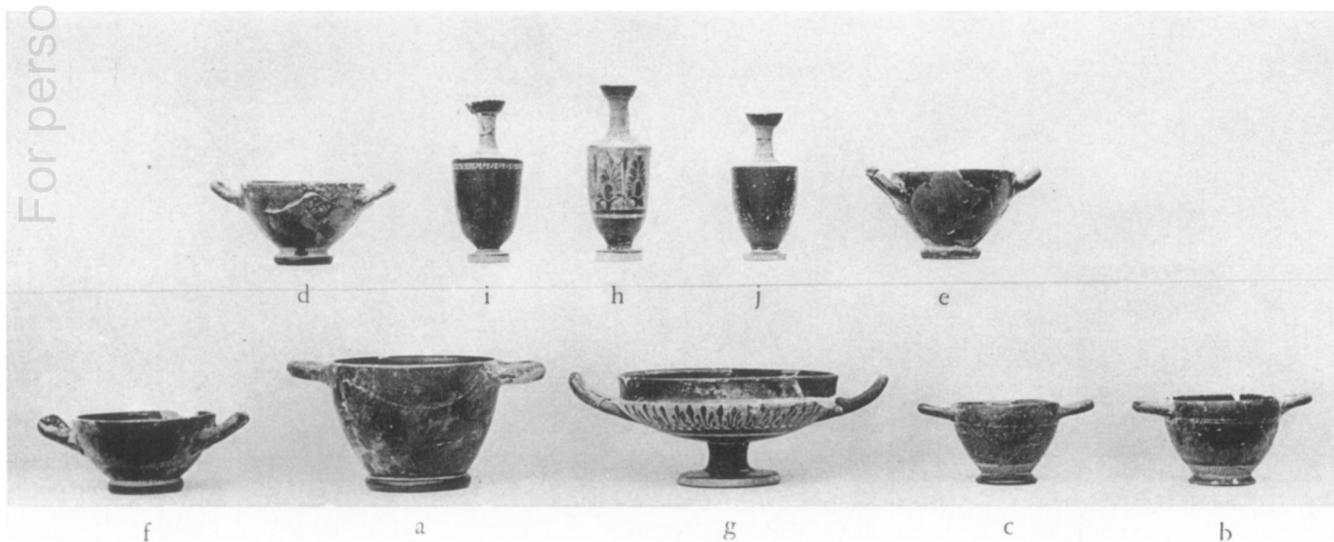
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Deposit 9



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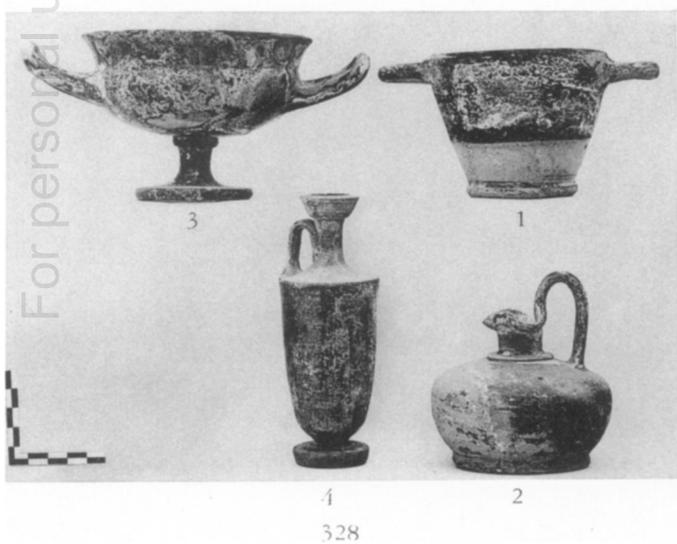
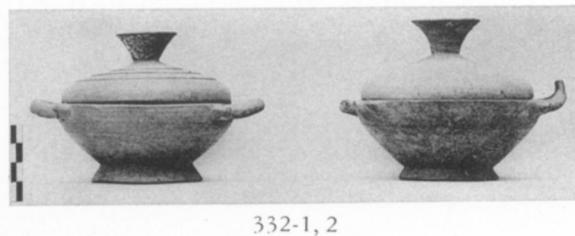
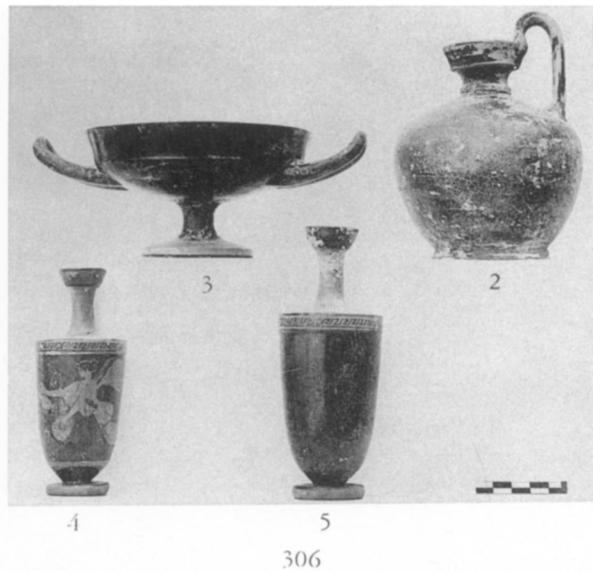


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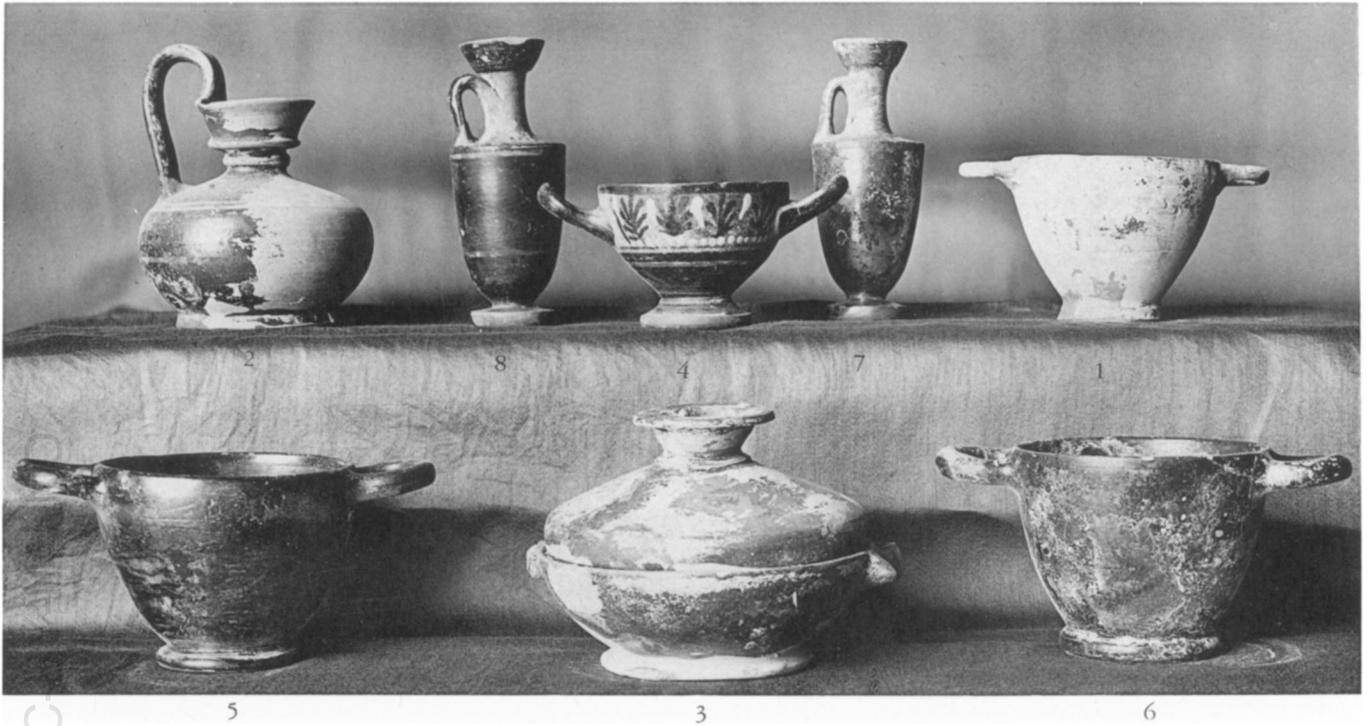


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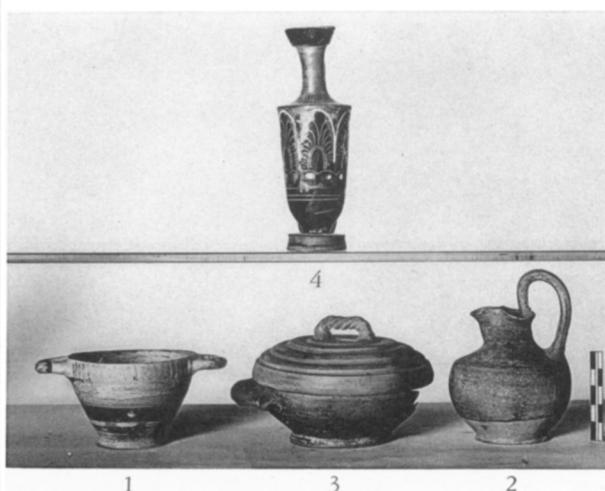
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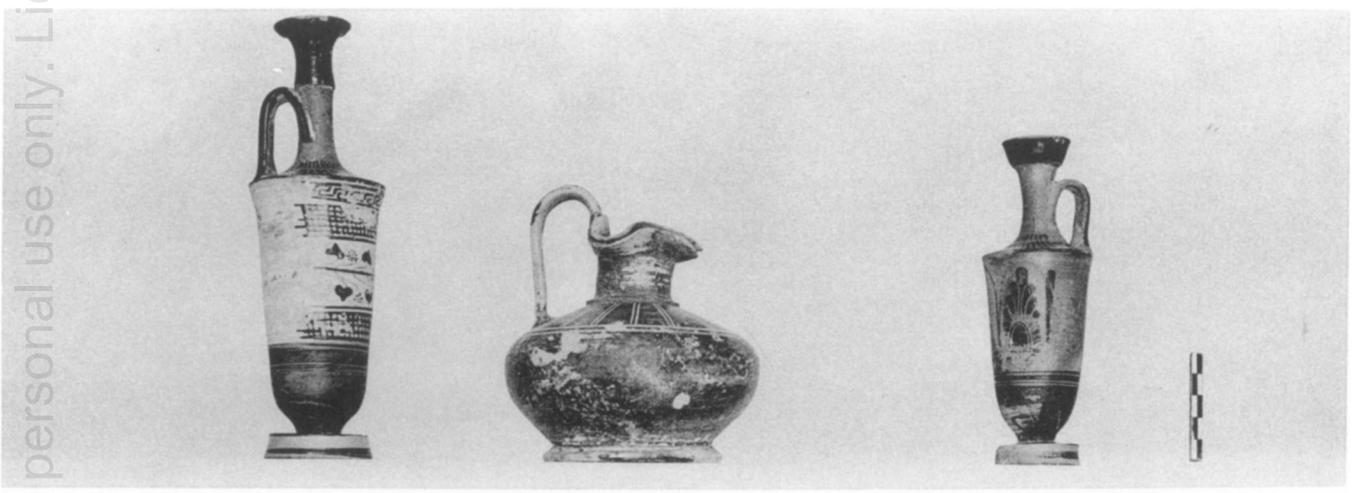


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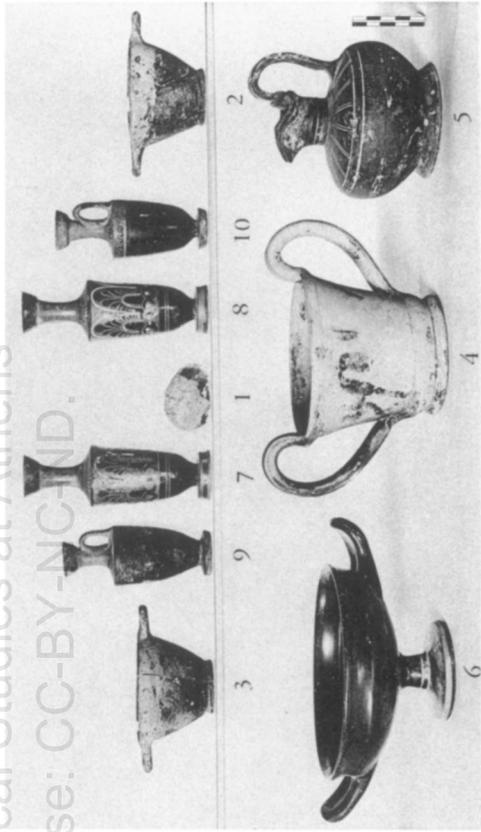
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4 3 5

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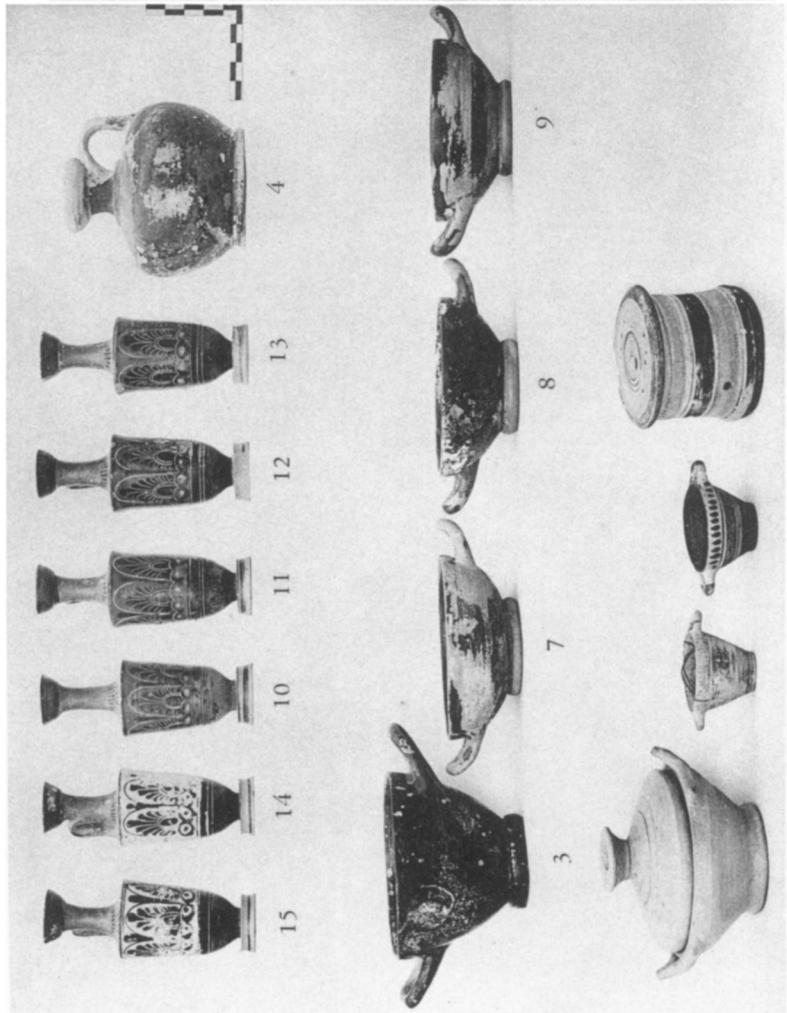
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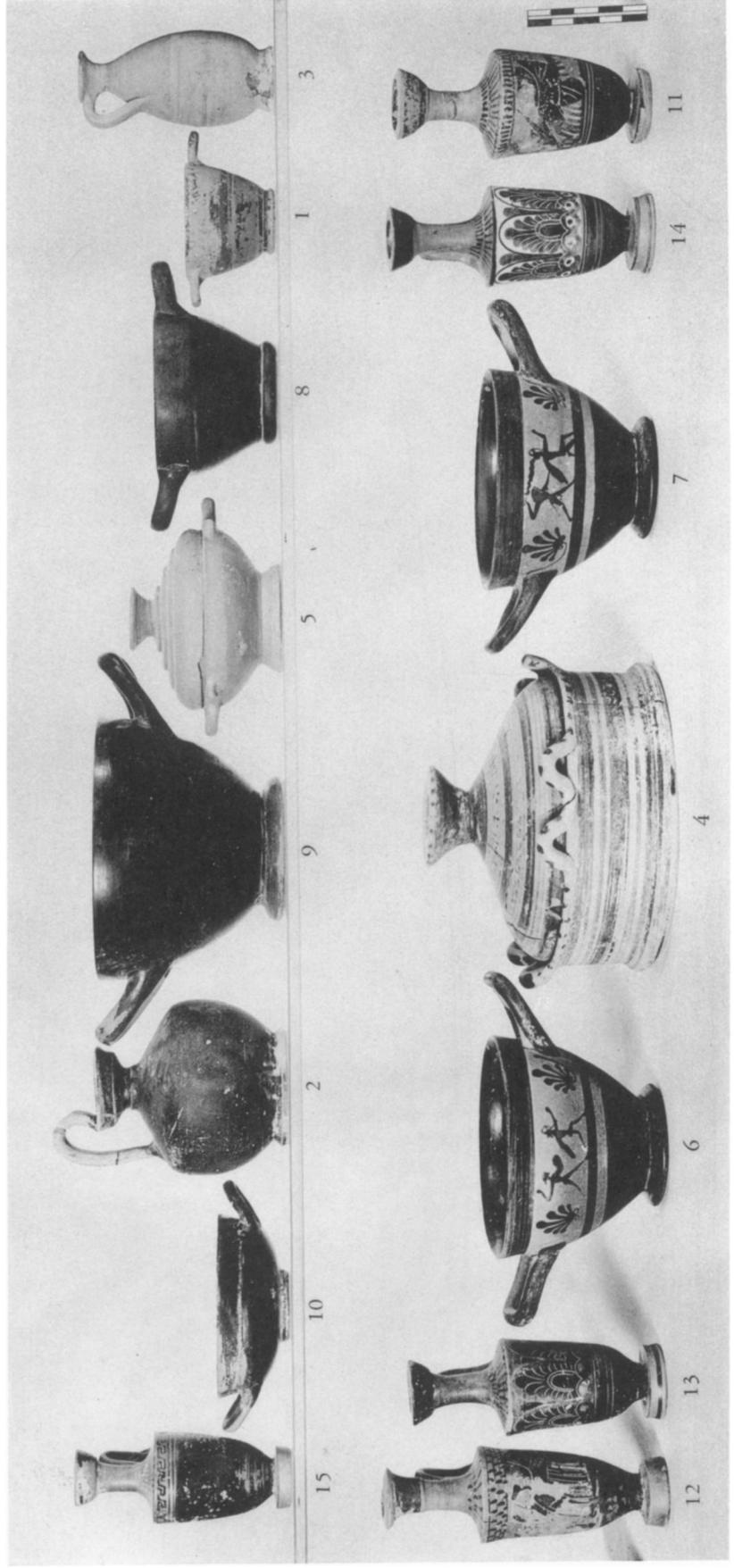
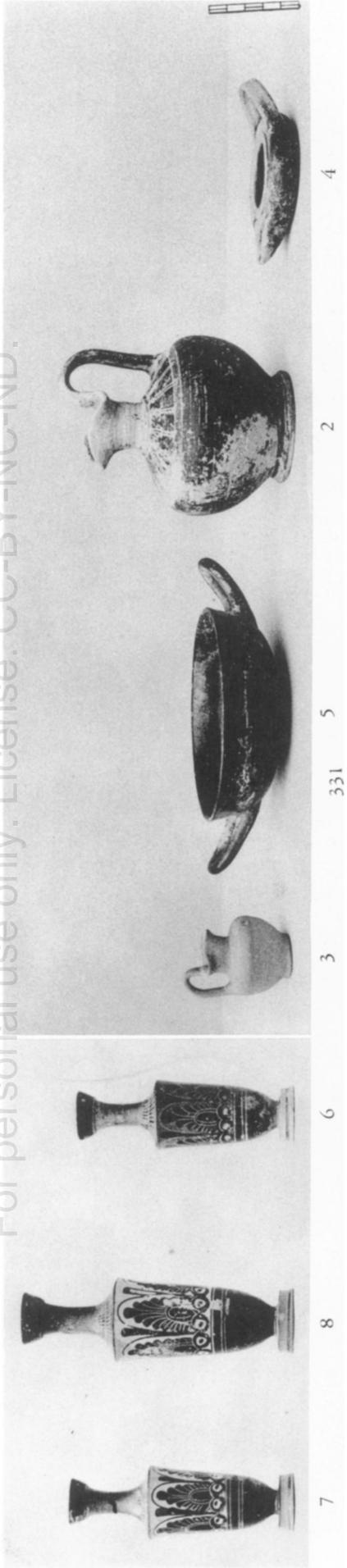


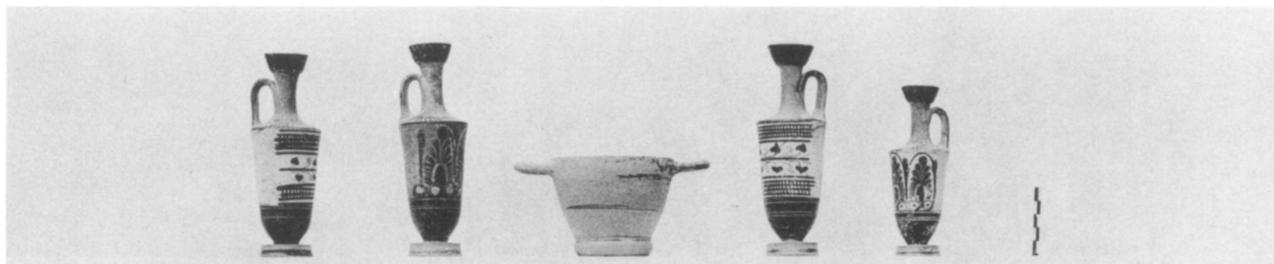
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11 9 3 12 10

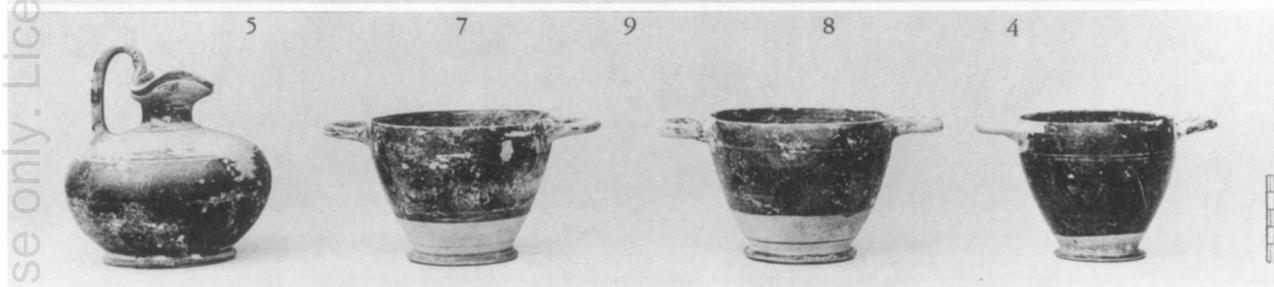


7 5 4 6 8

337



5 7 9 8 4



6 1 2 3

341



10 8 9 12 11

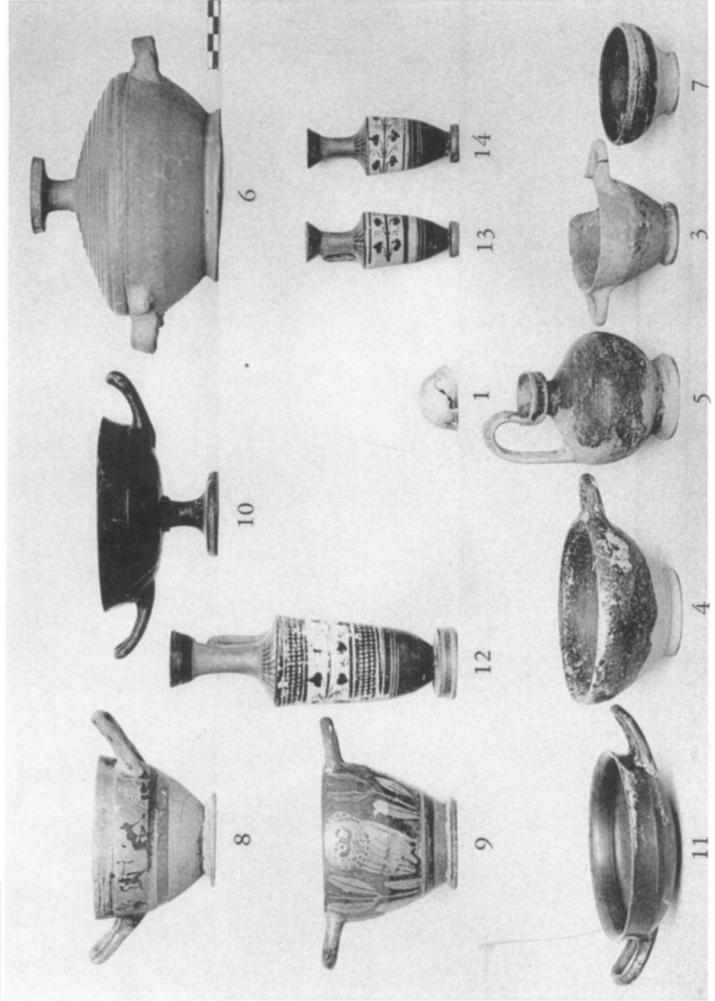
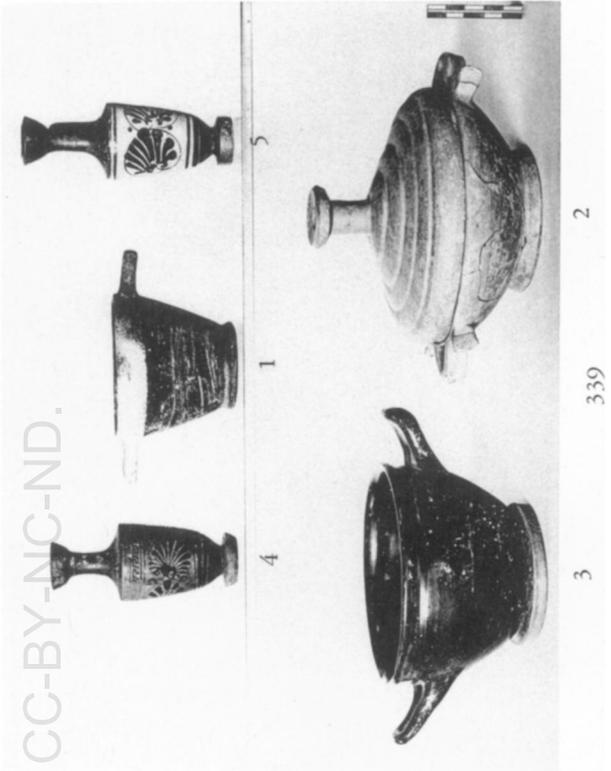


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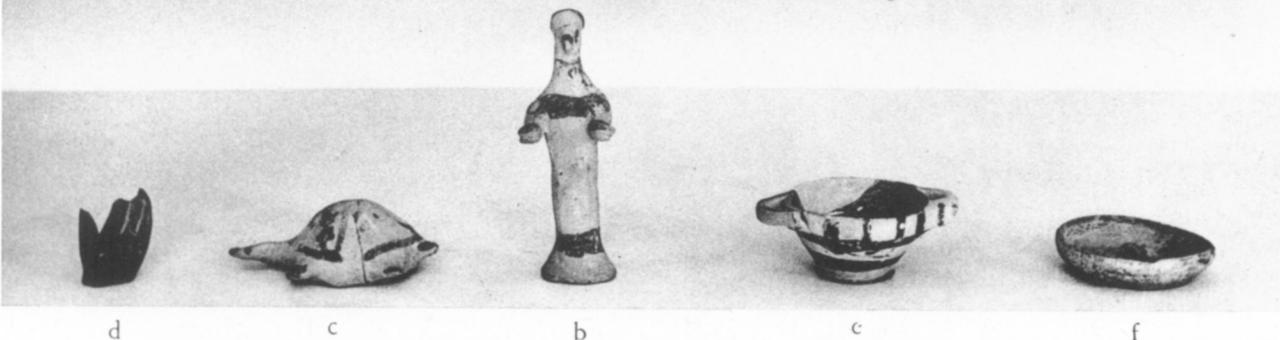
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Deposit 11



Deposit 12

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343

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345-2, 3



350-1, 2



352-2, 1



347-2, 3



359-3, 4, 5



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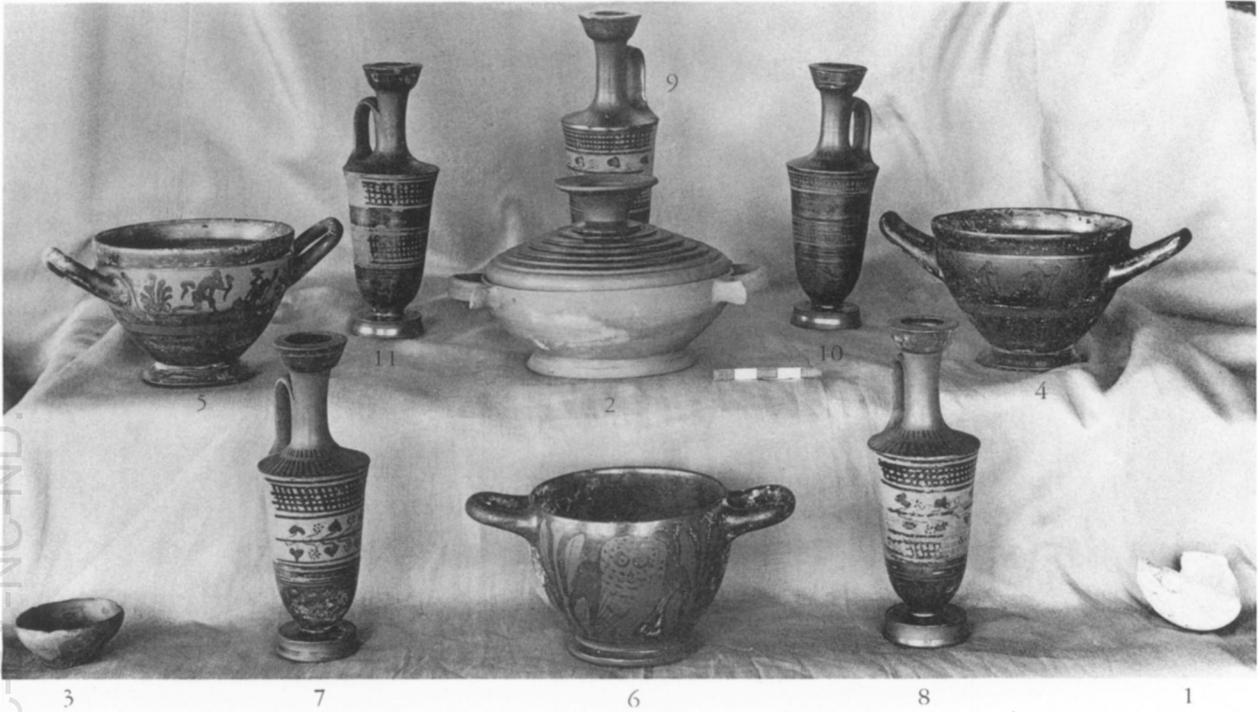
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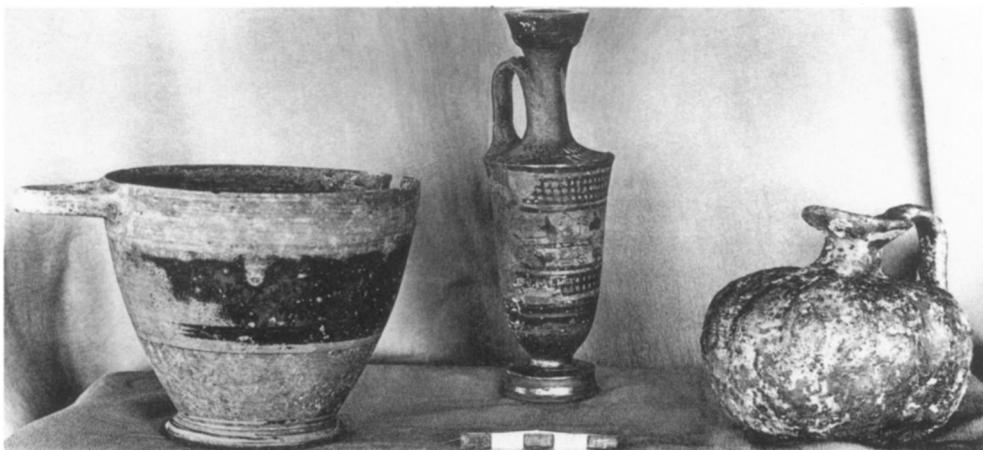
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354-2, 4, 3



2 8 7 1



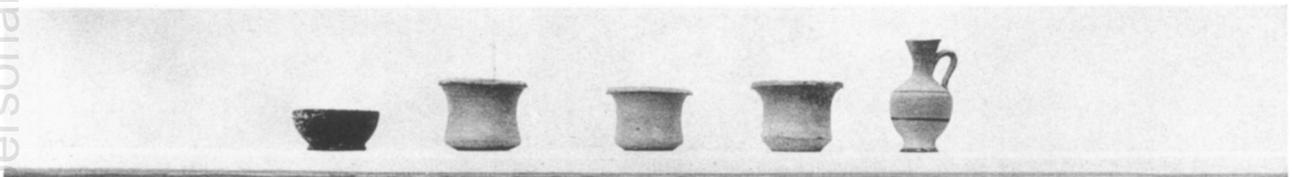
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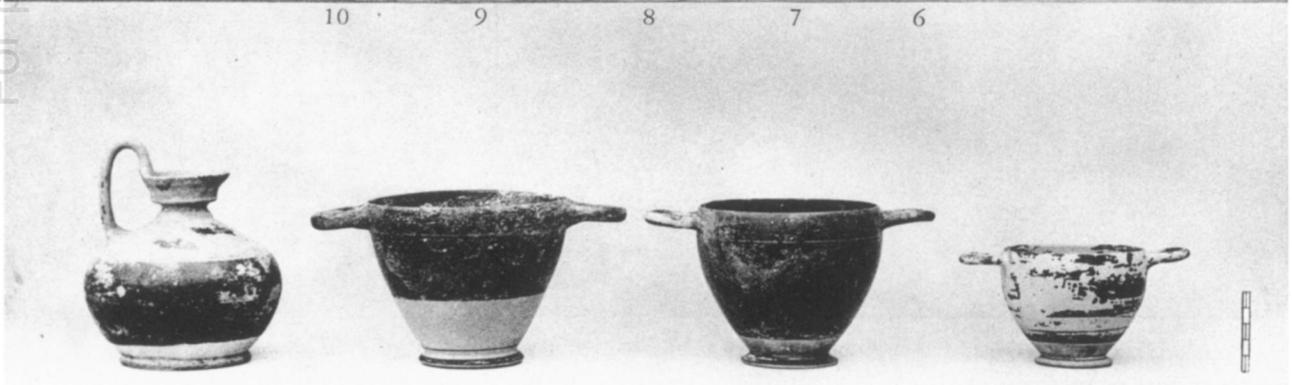


3 5 4 2

356



10 9 8 7 6



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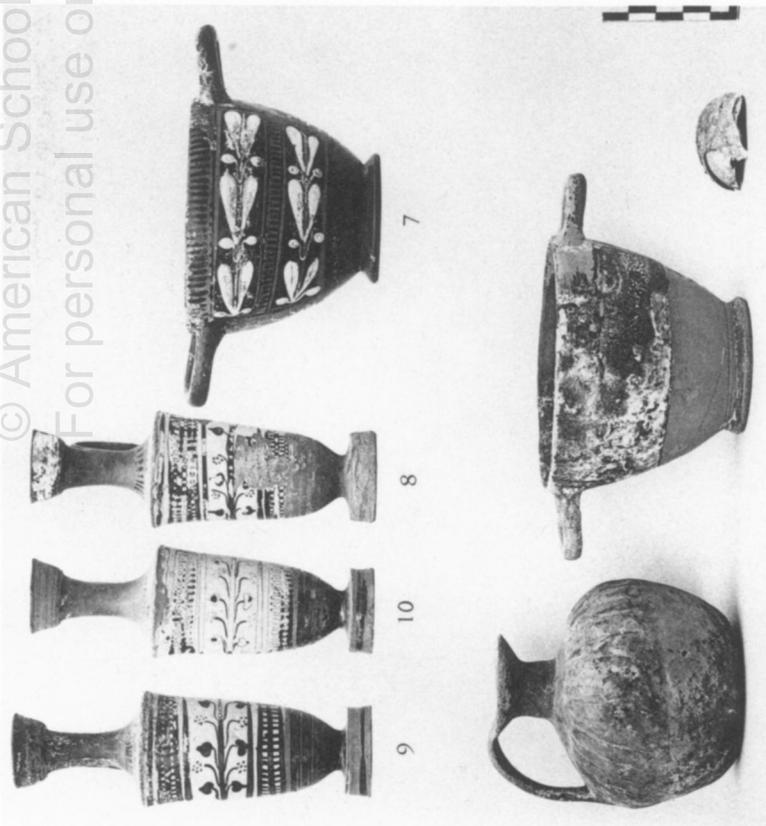
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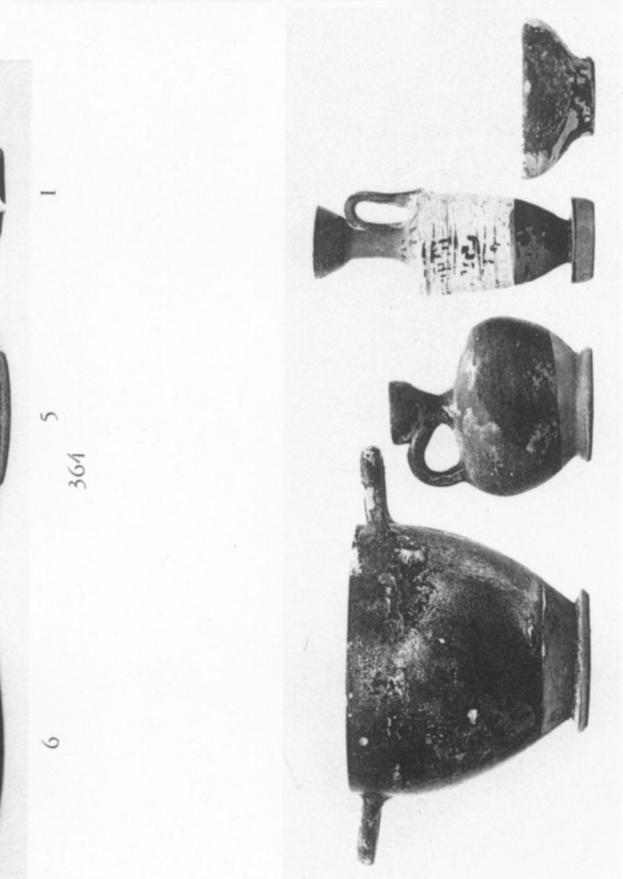
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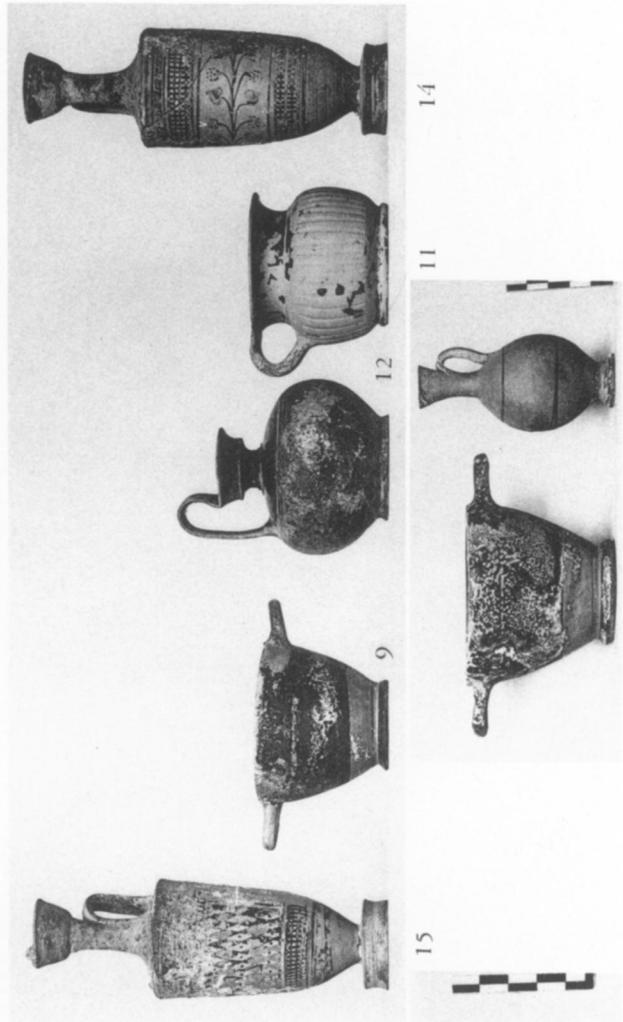
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1 2 3 4 5 6 363



2 3 4 5 362



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370



369-3, 4, 2



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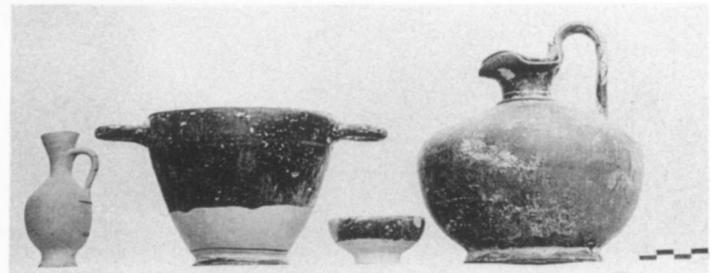
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373



381-2, 1



390-1, 3, 2



389-1, 2



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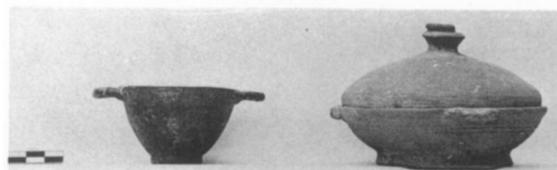
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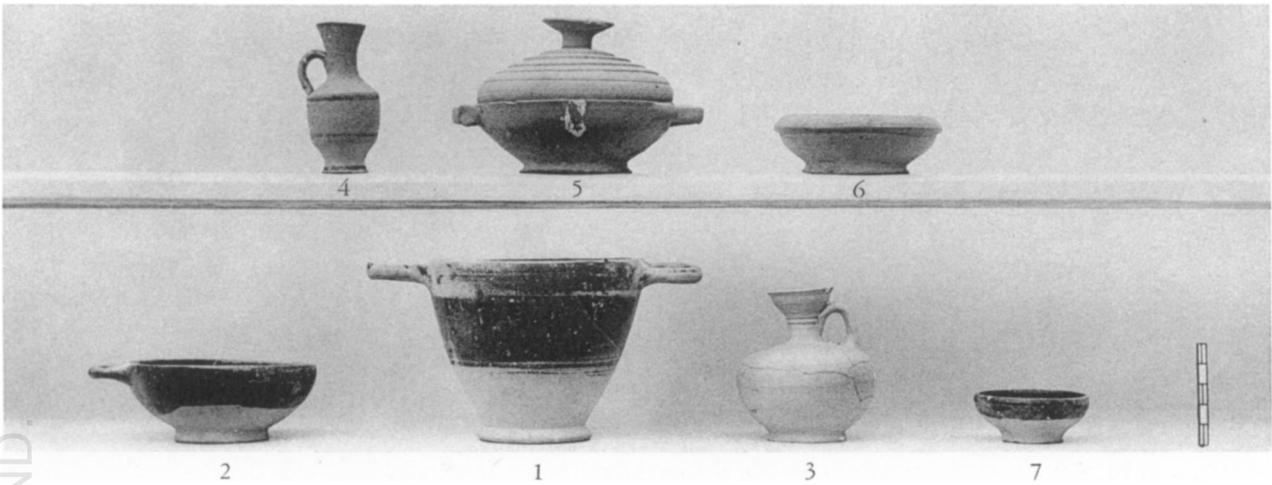
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393-1, 2

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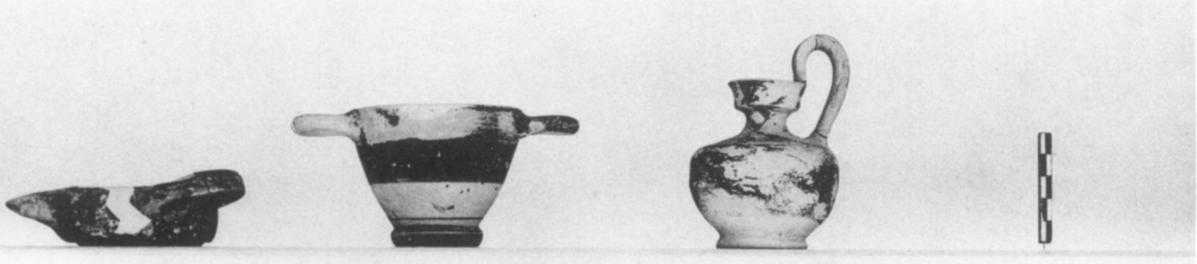


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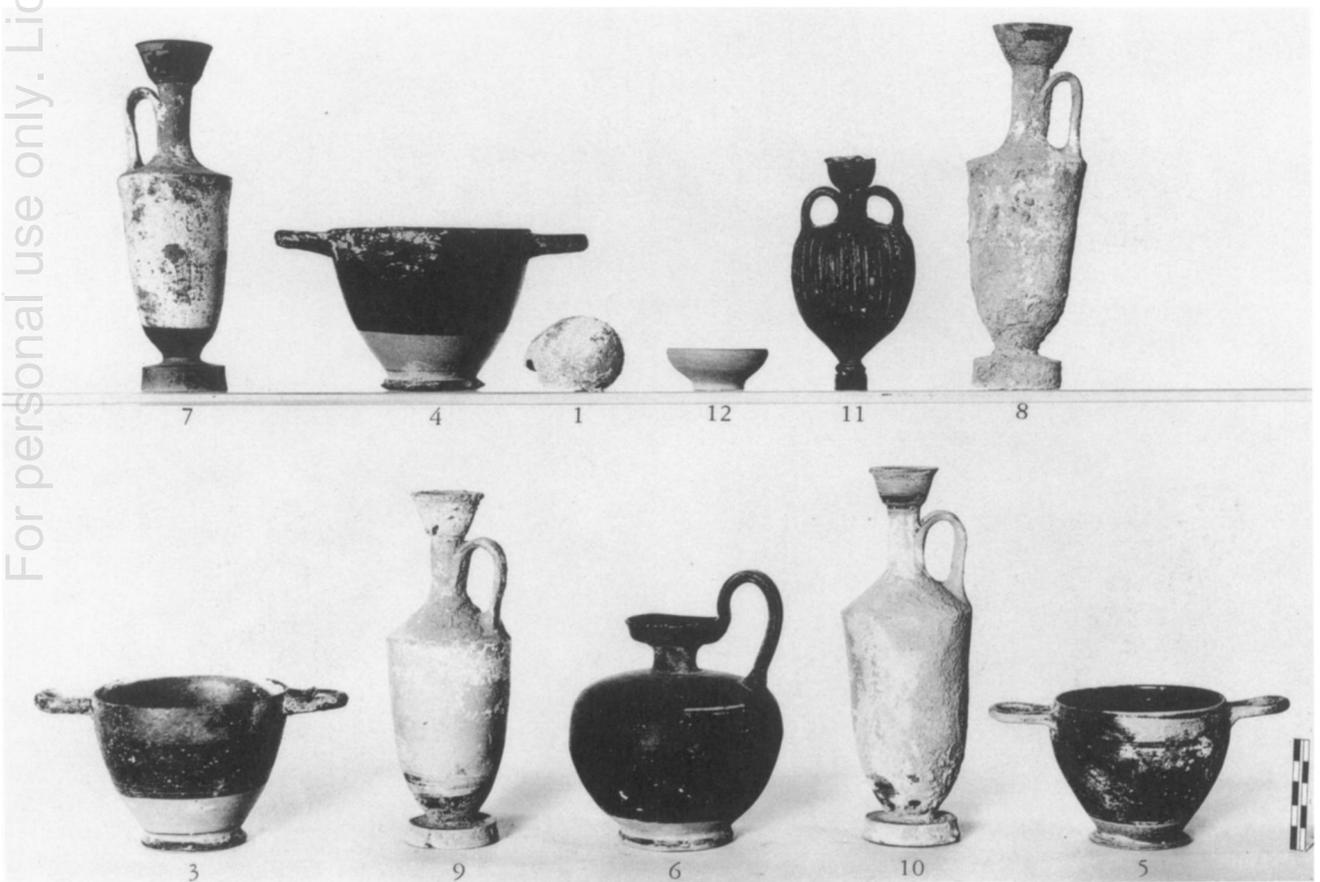
384-3, 1, 2



385-1, 3, 2

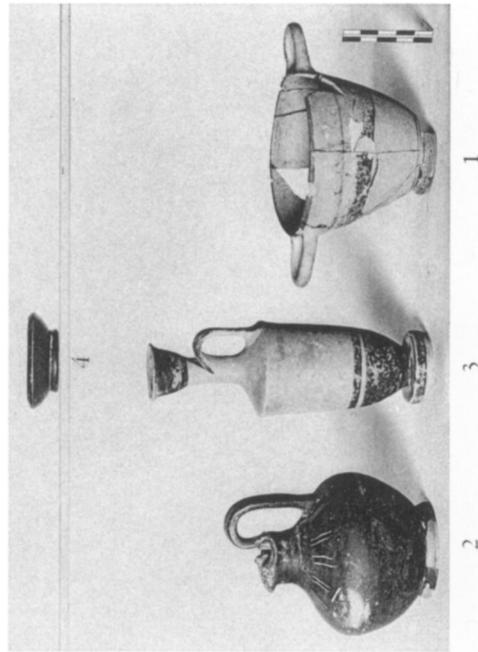
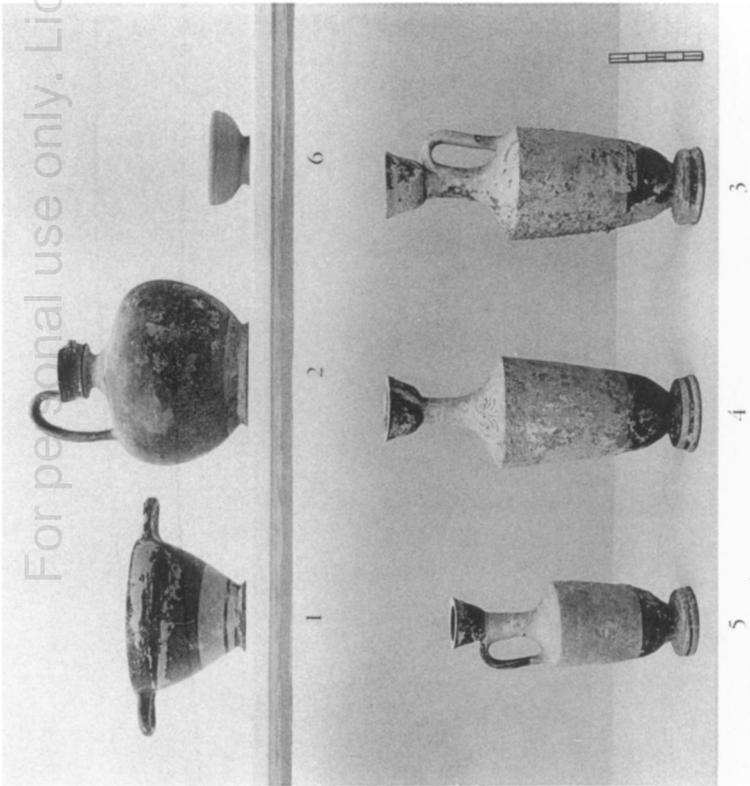


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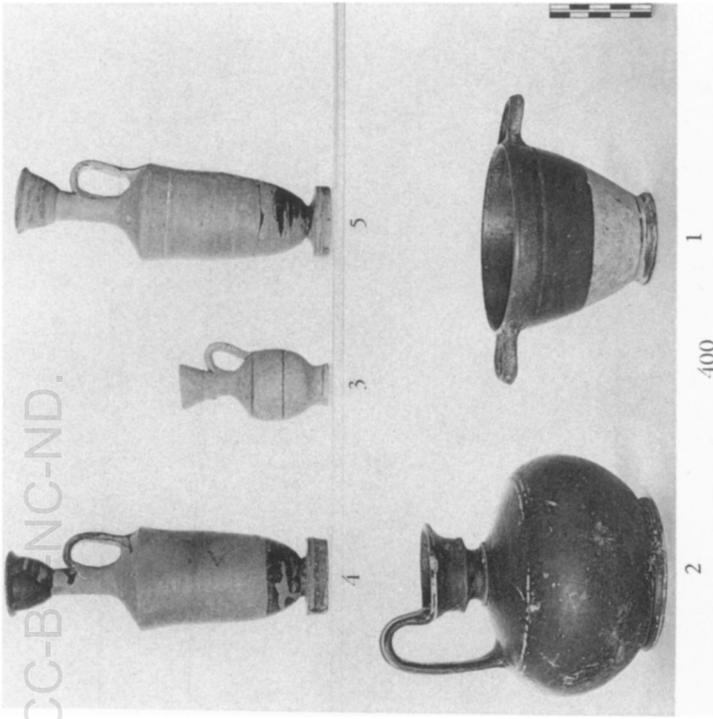
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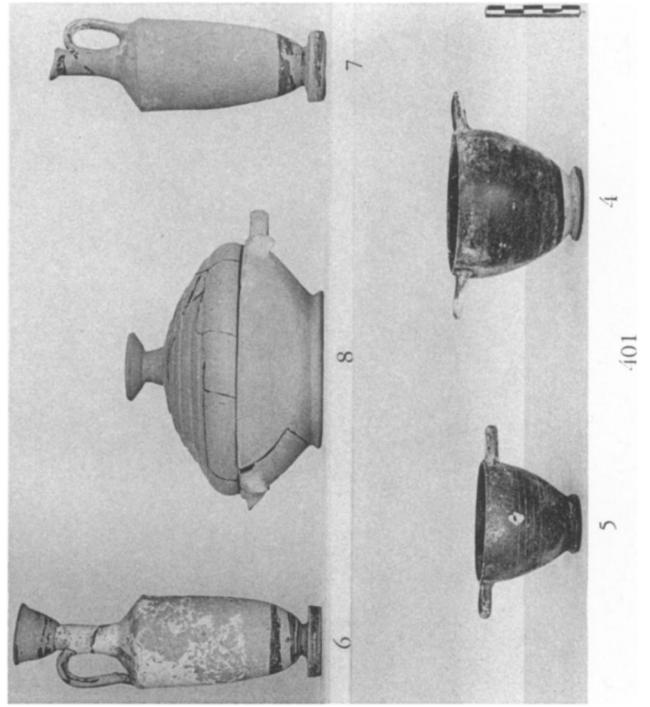


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397-3, 5, 4



402-1, 2



6 7 8 5 403 3



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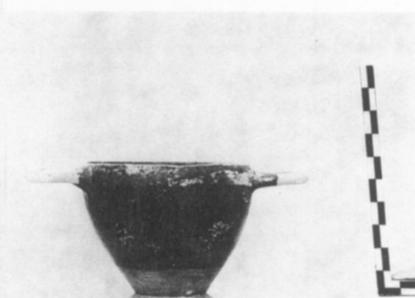
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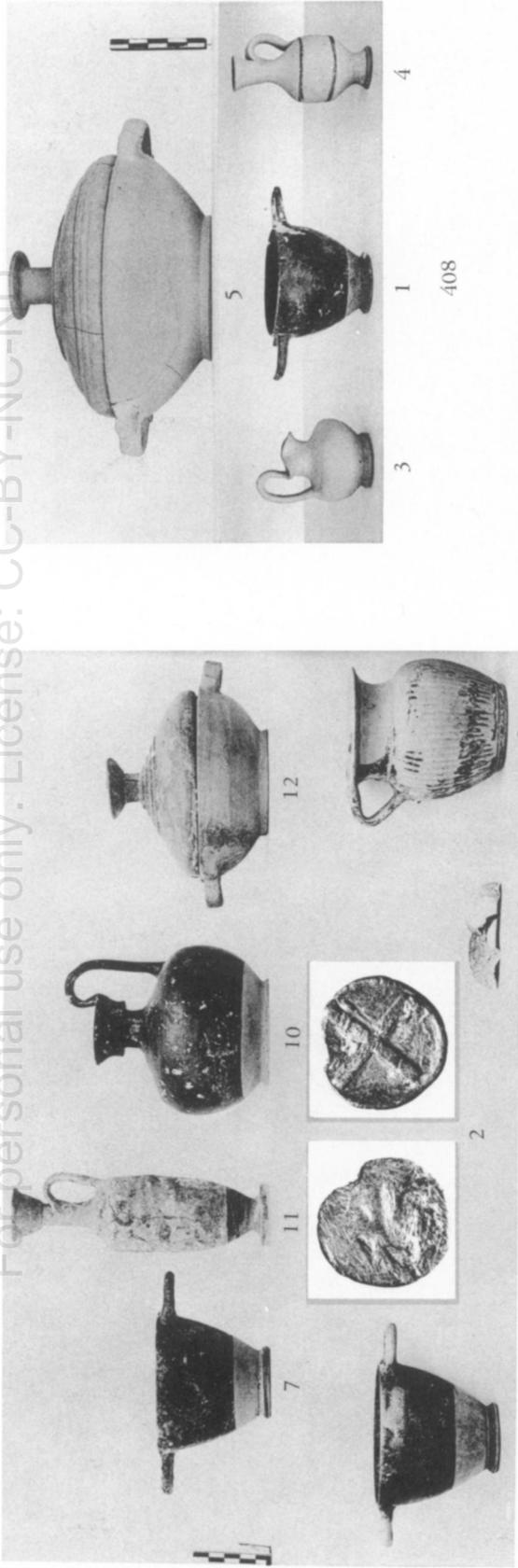
406-1, 2



410-3, 2

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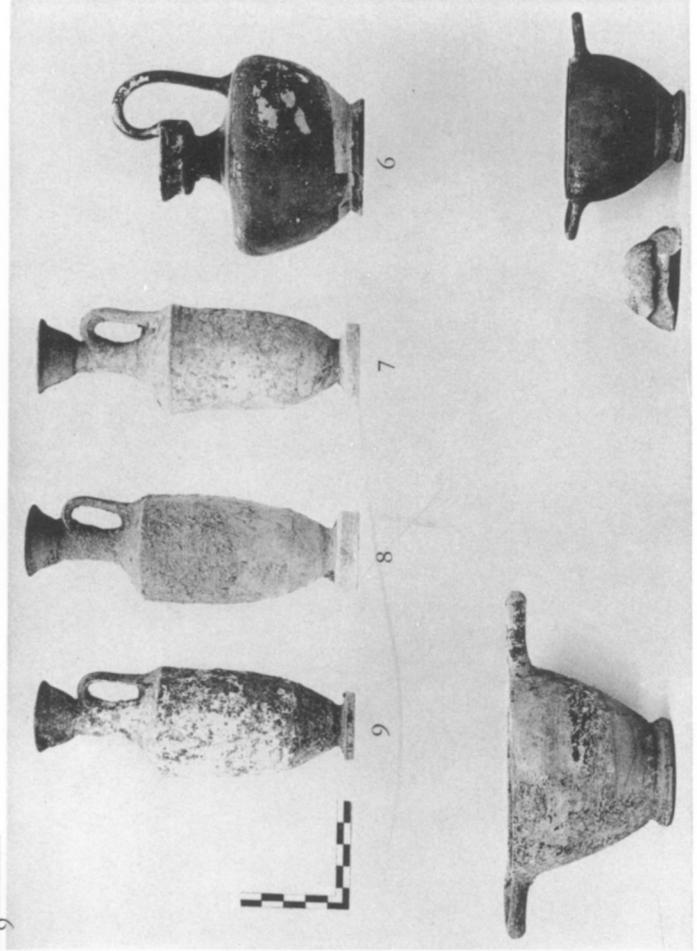
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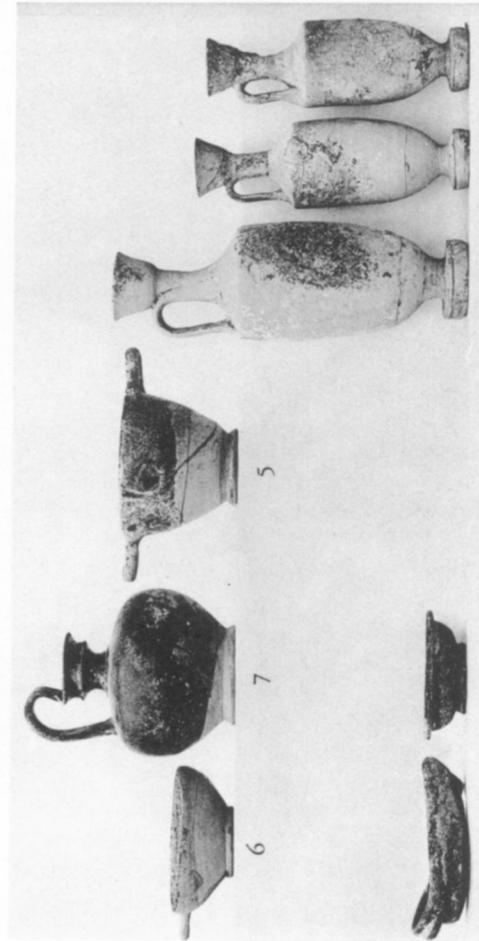
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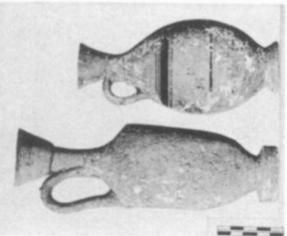
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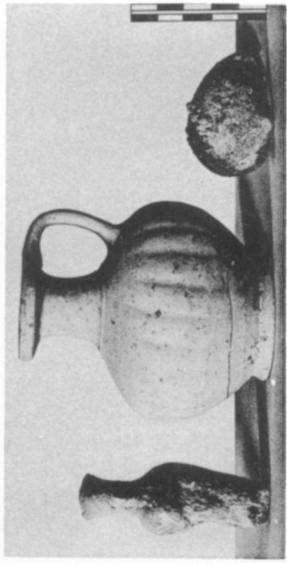
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423



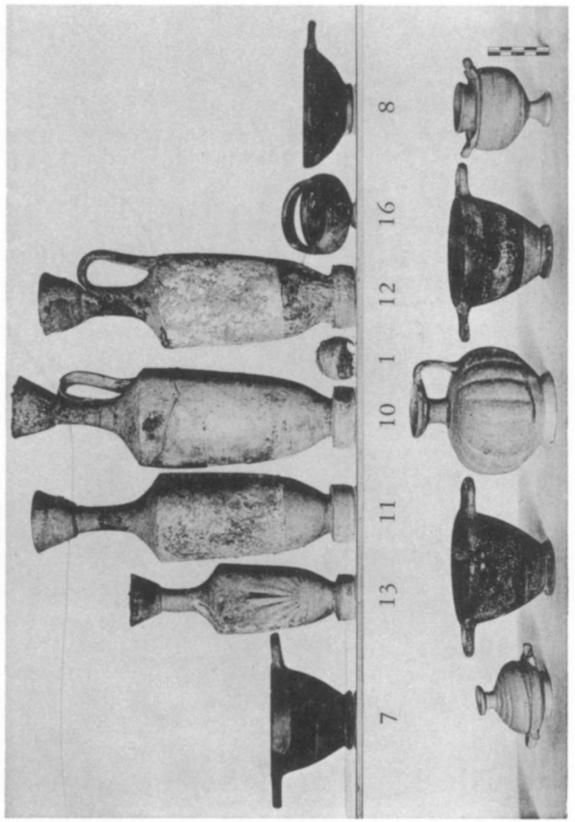
423-7, 6



434-2, 3, 1

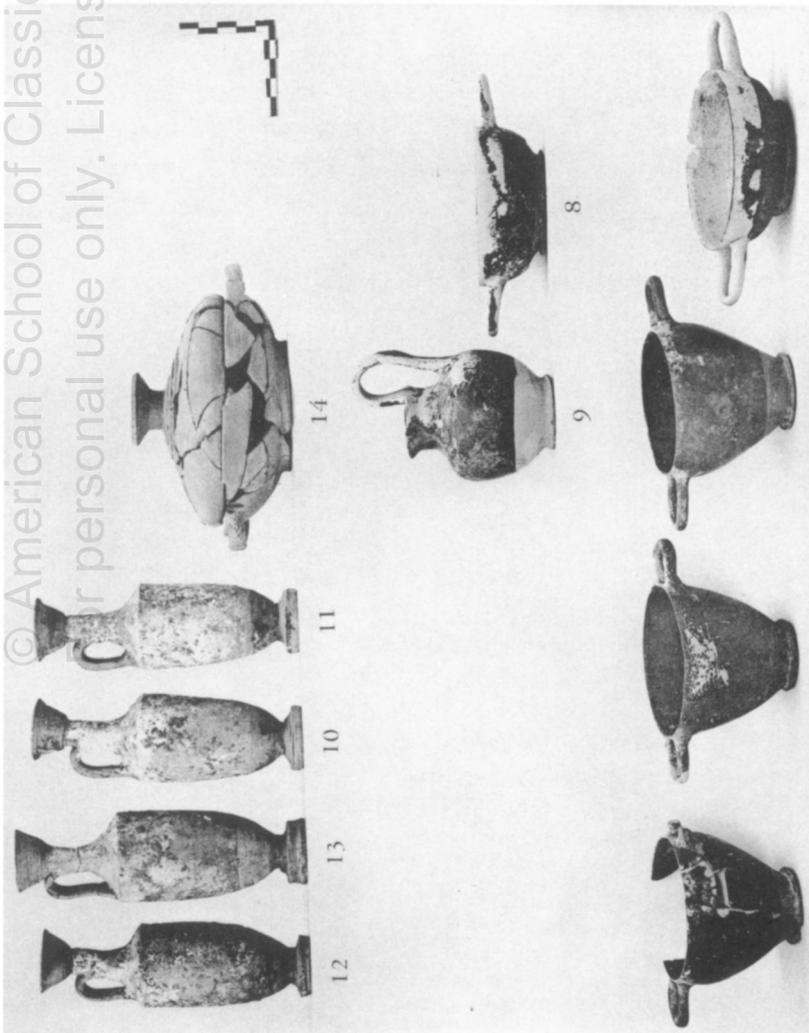


427-3



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427



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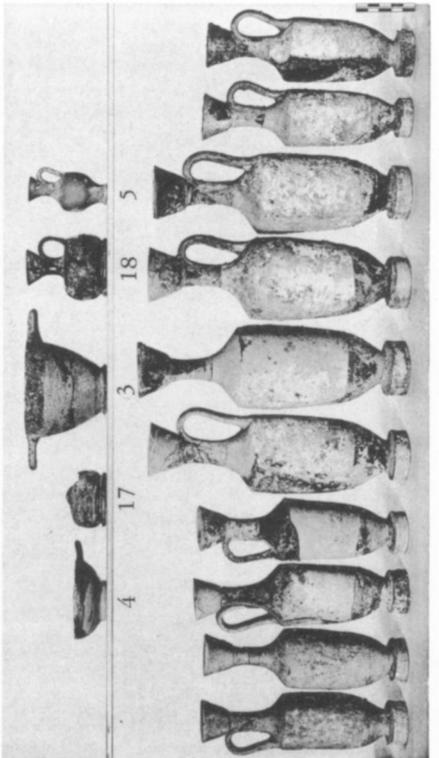
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426-1



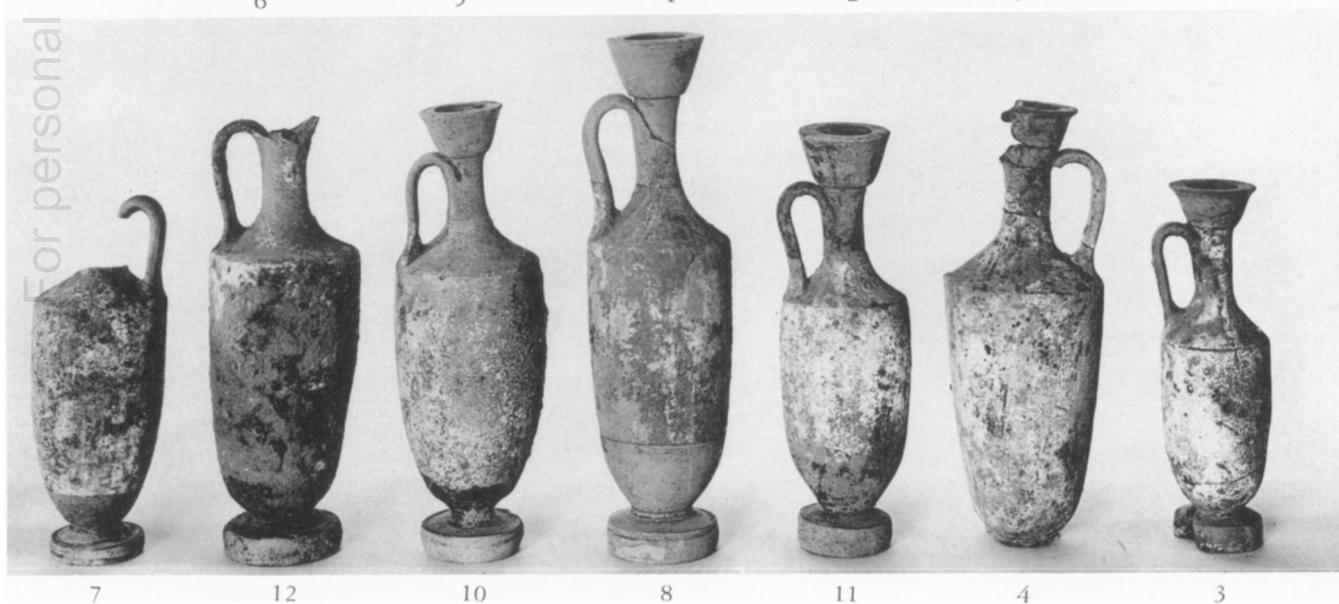
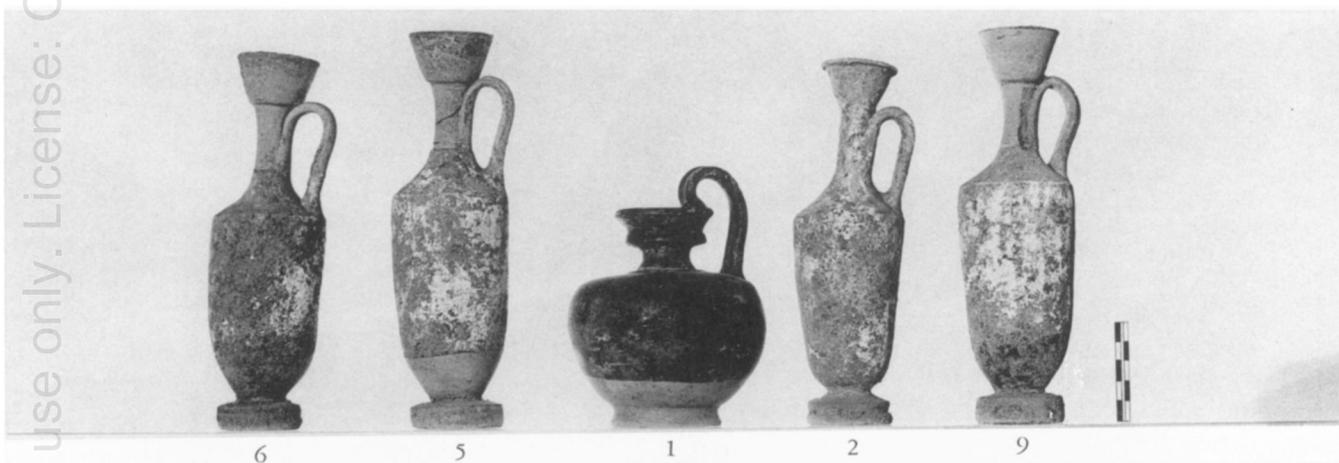
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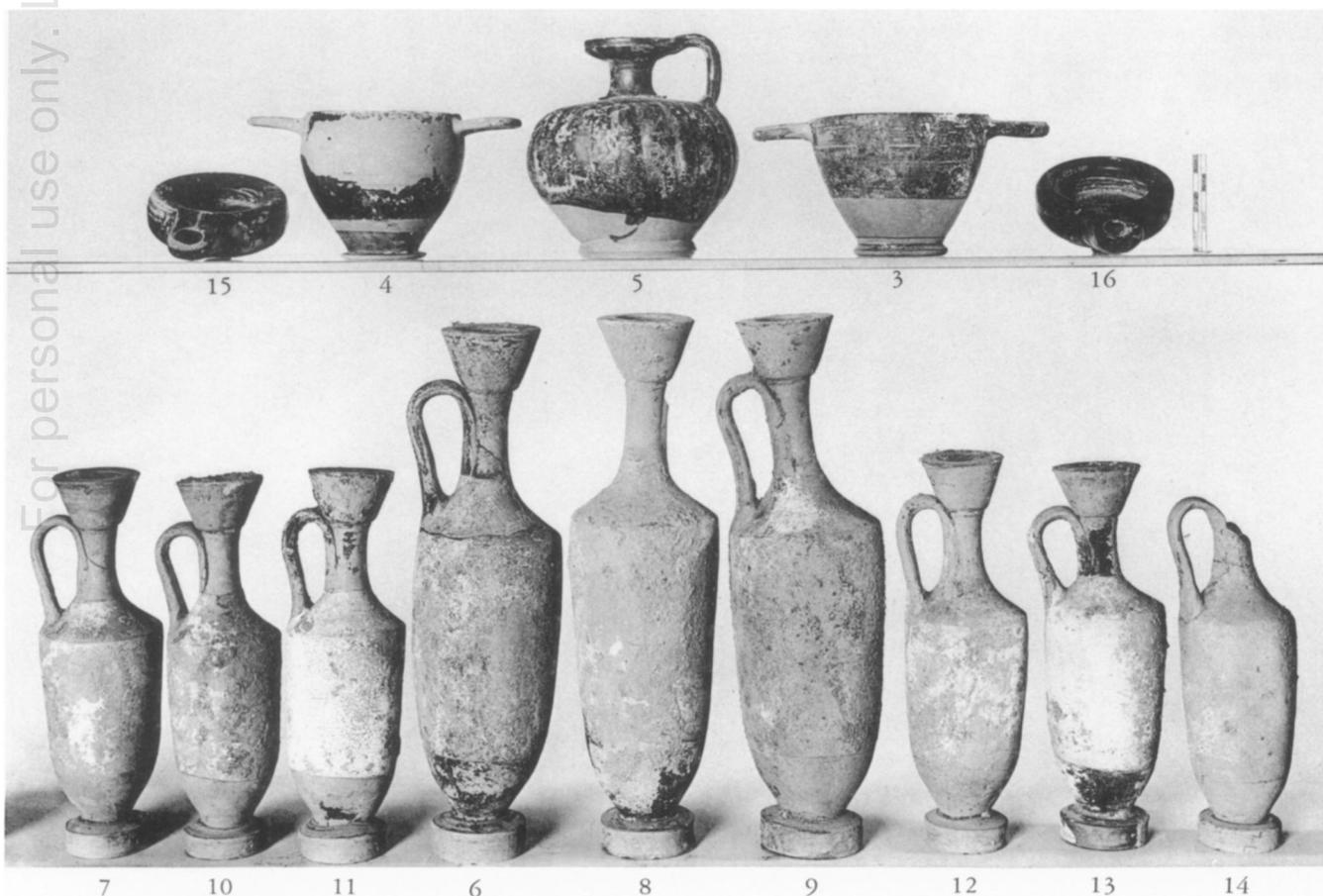
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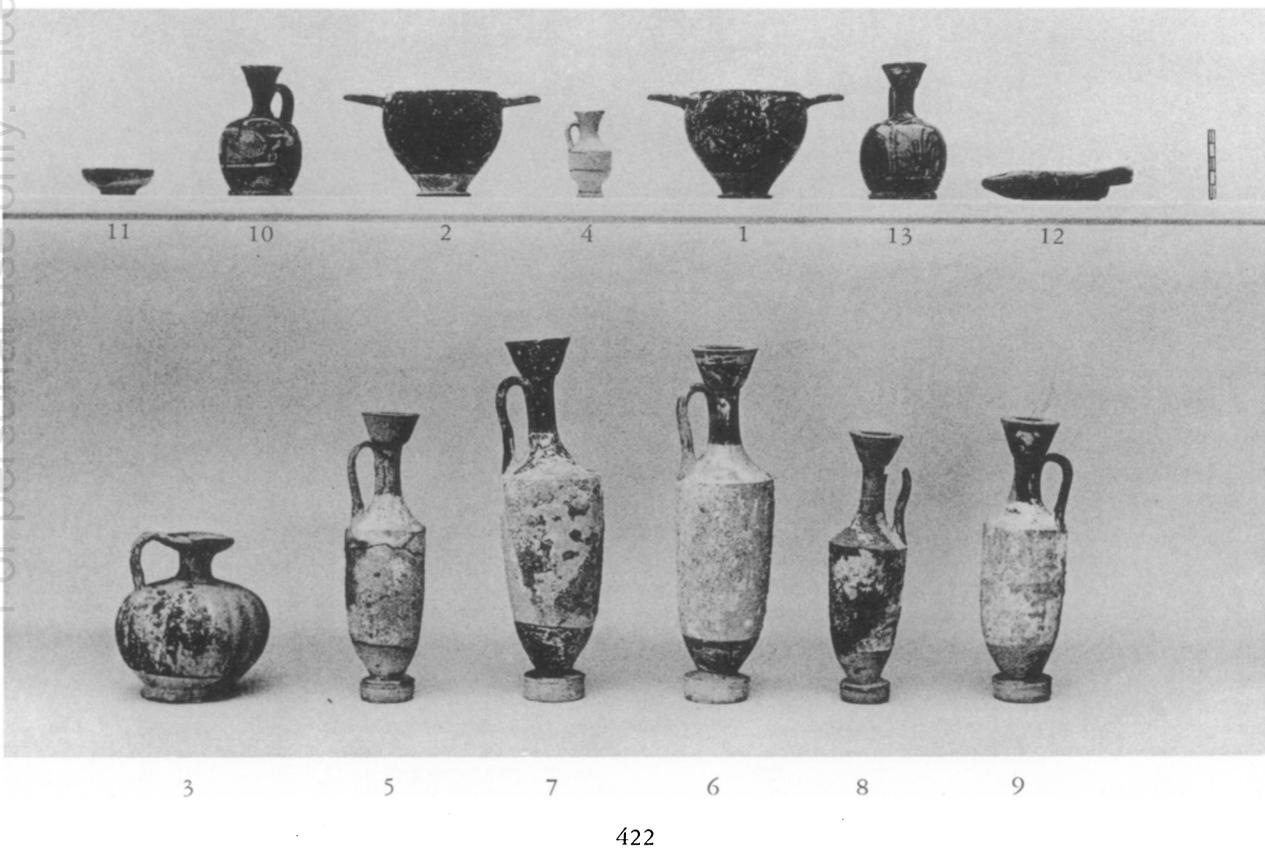
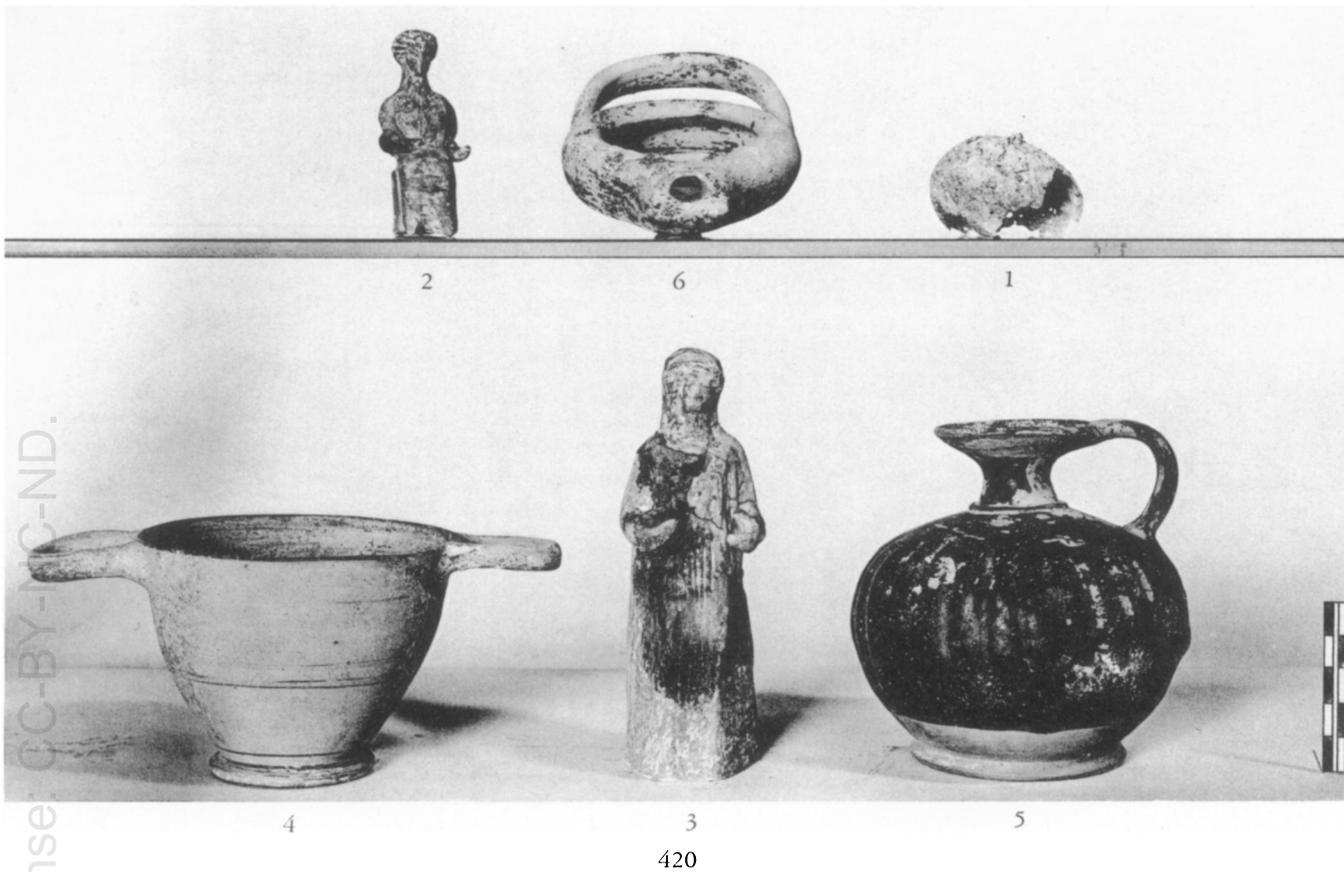
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421-1, 3, 2



424-3, 4



431-1, 3, 2



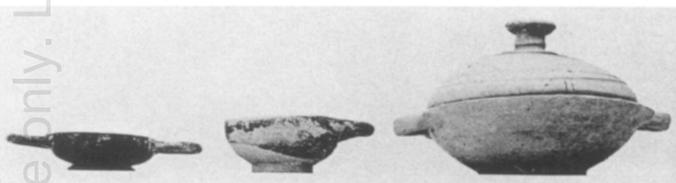
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430



445



443-3, 2, 4



444

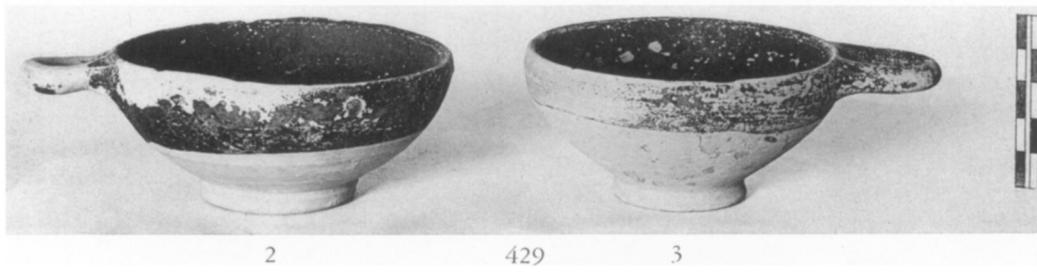


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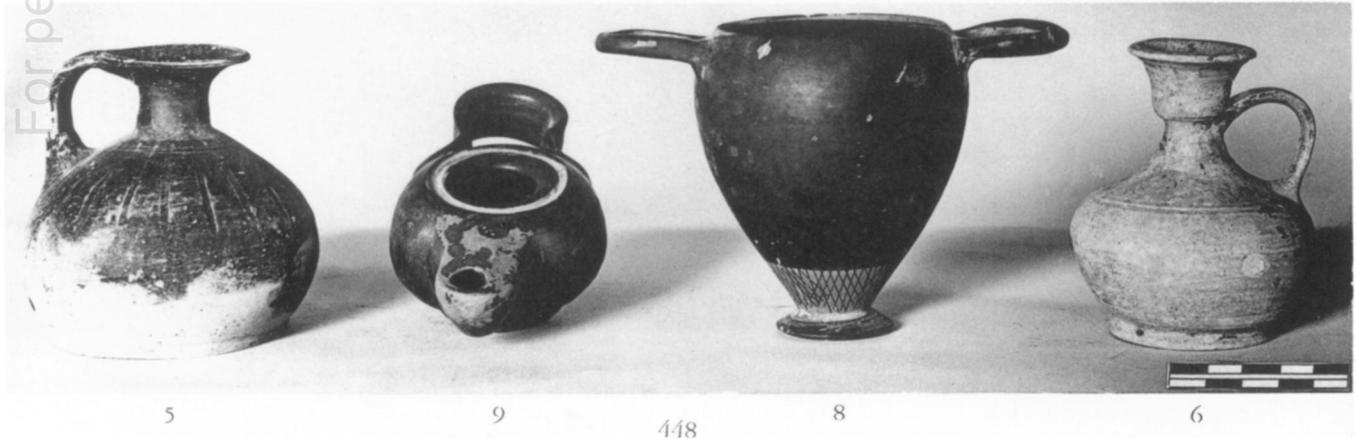
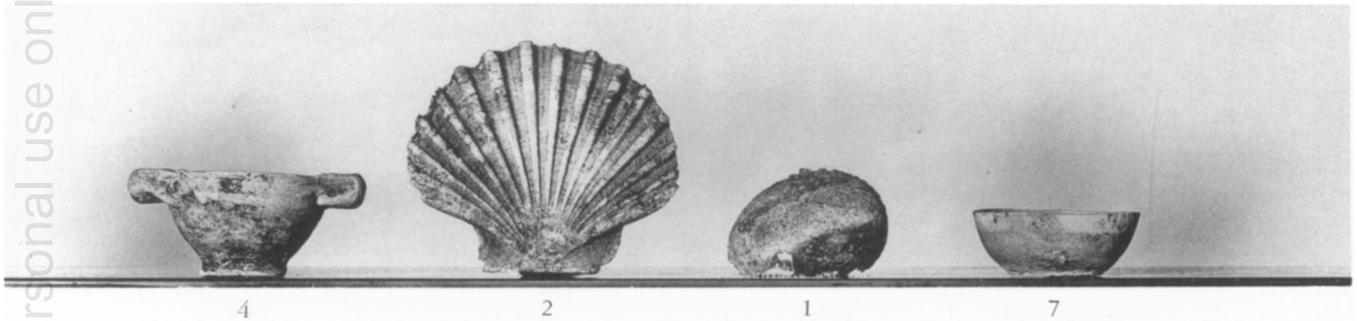


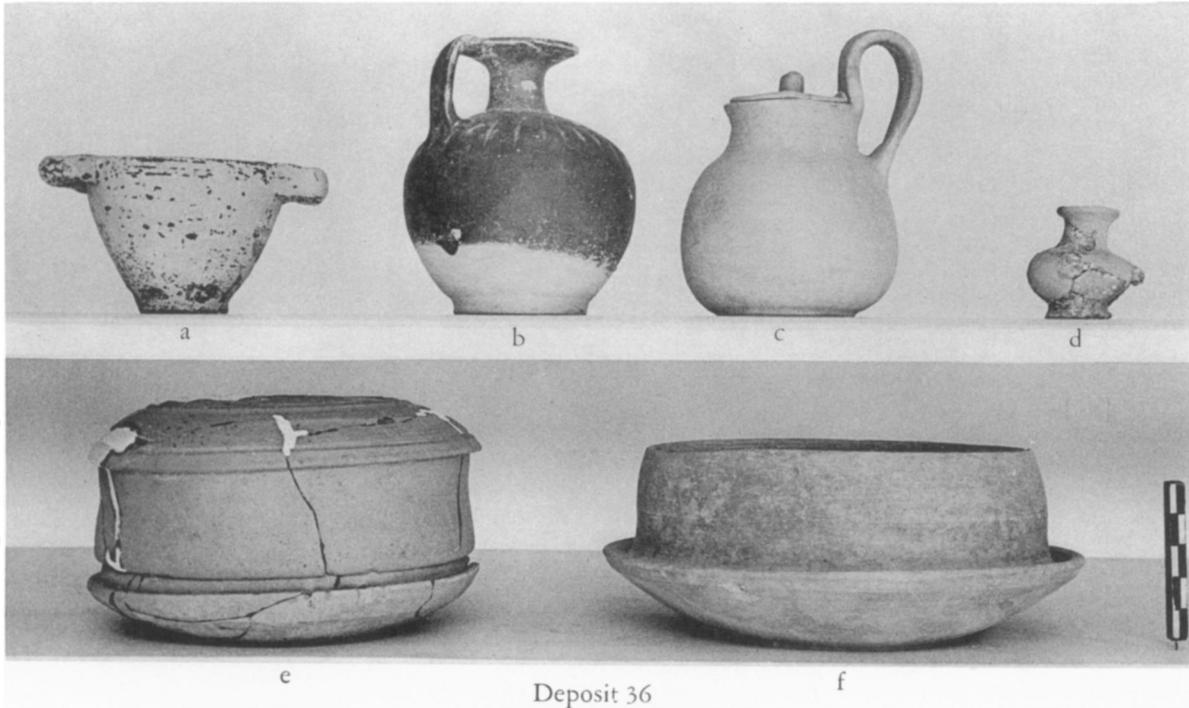
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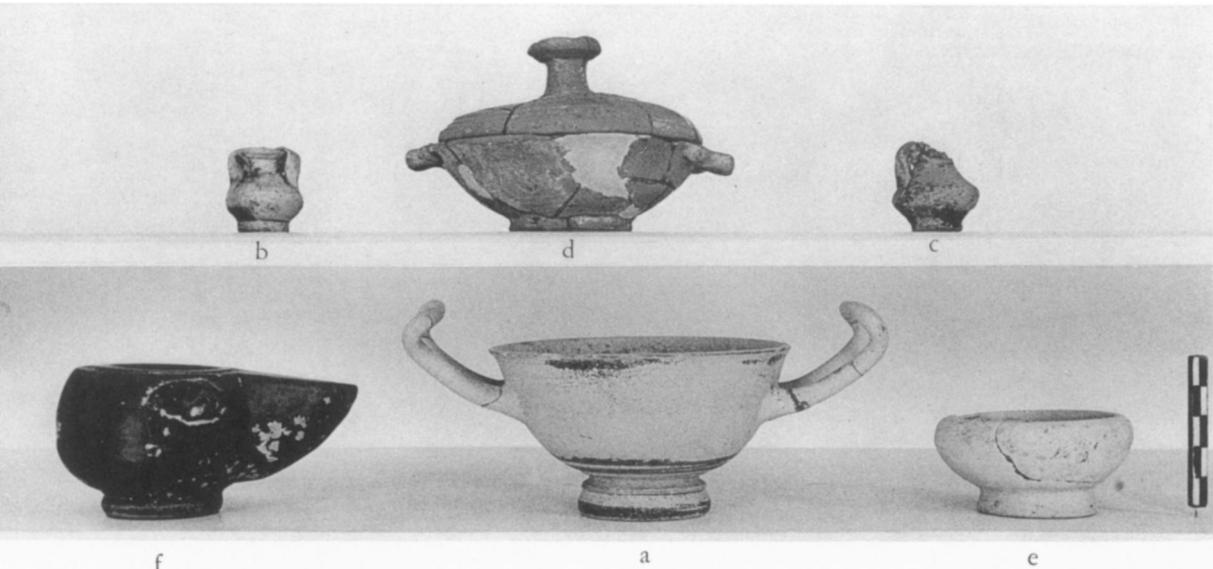


447-3, 2, 4

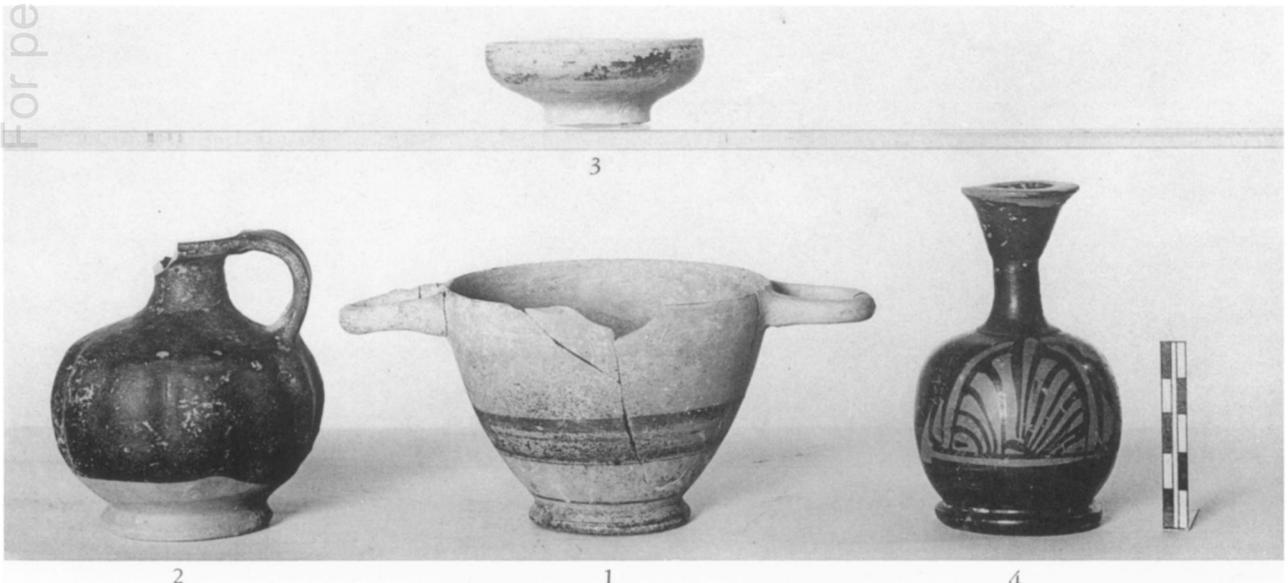




Deposit 36



Deposit 30





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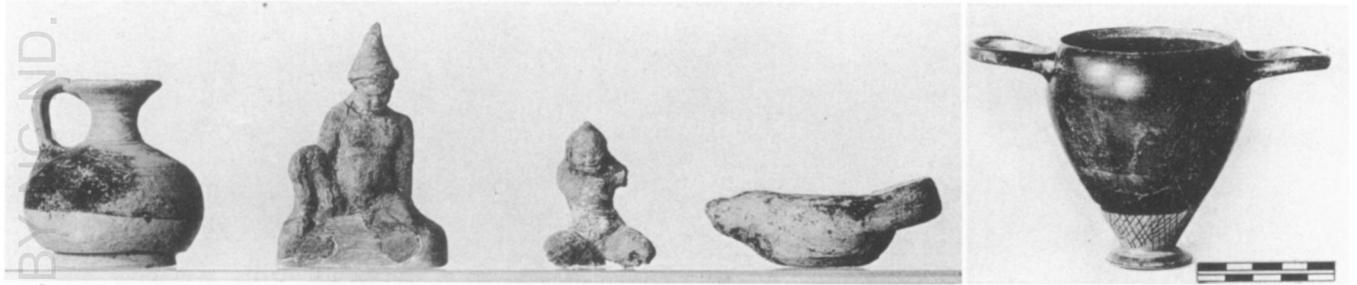
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452



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7

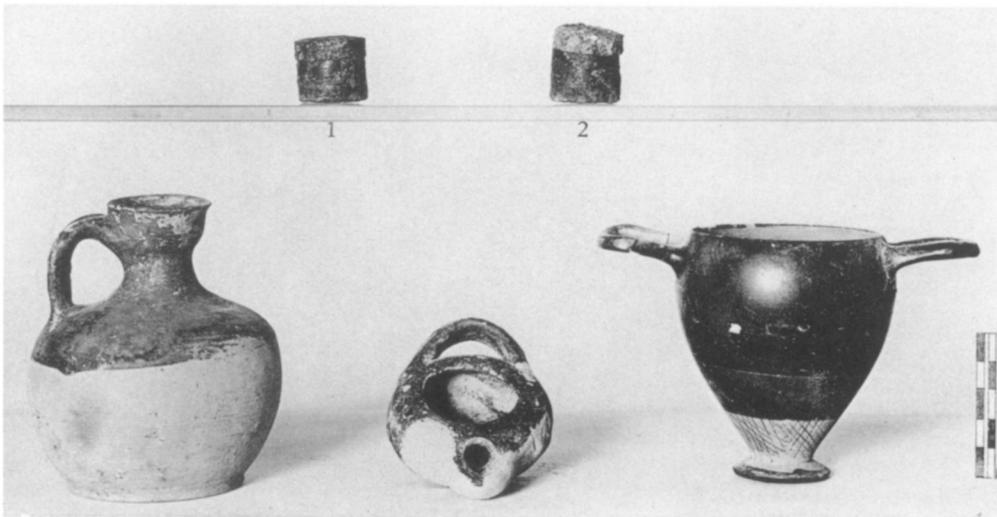
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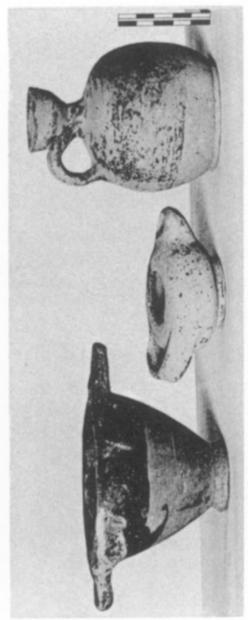
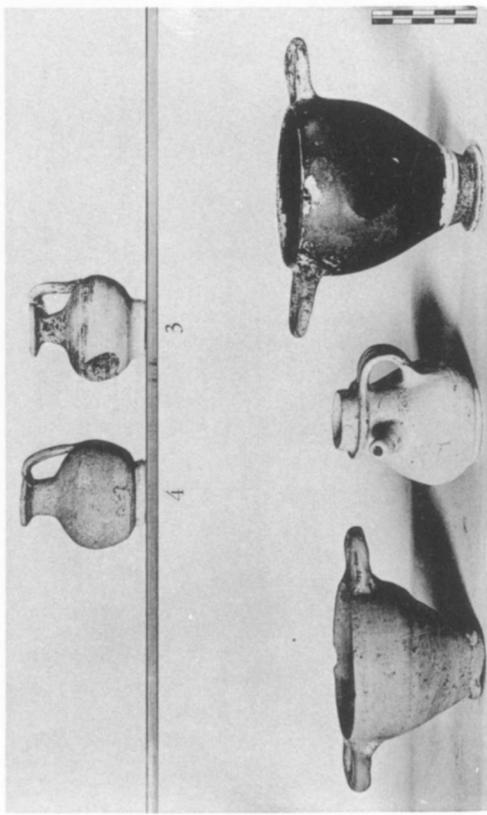
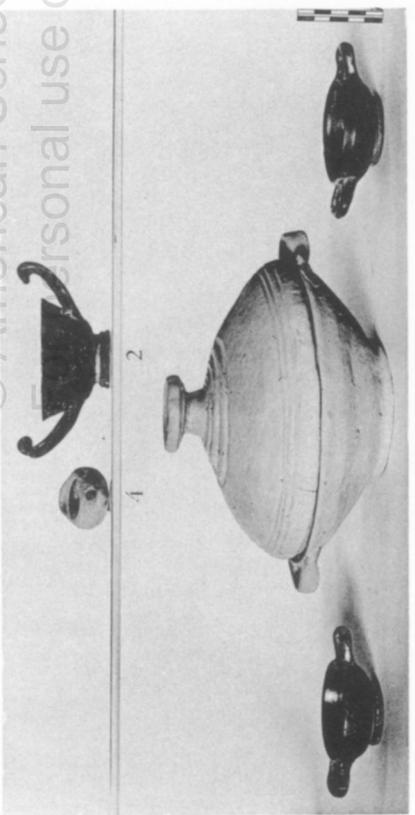
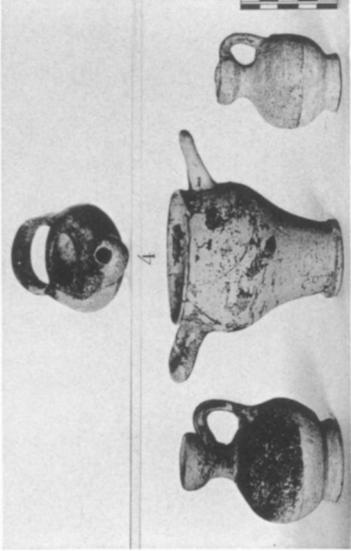
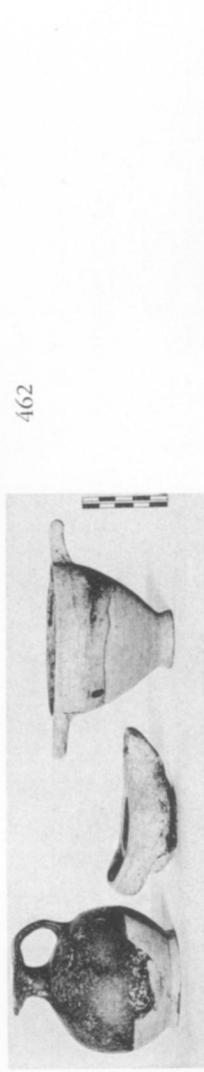
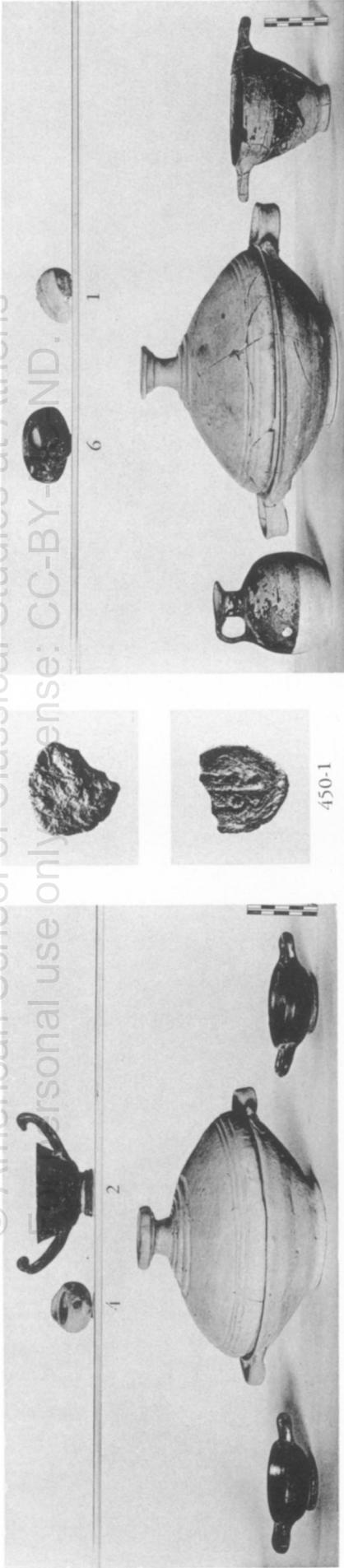
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455-3, 2, 1

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450-1

471-2, 3, 1

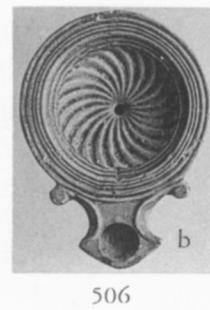
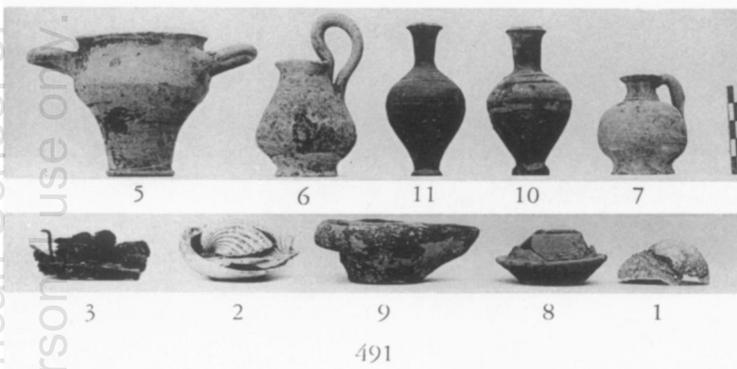
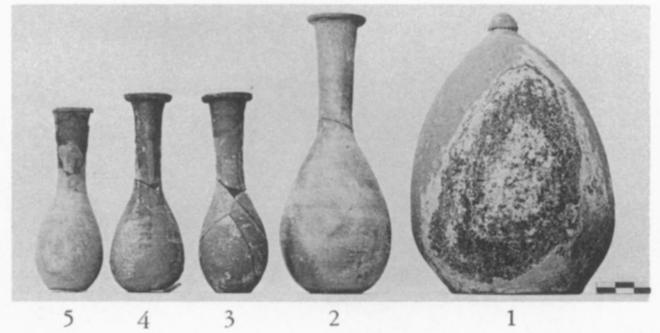
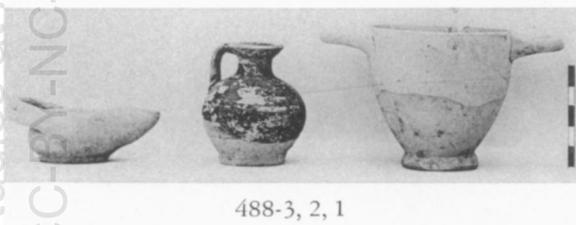
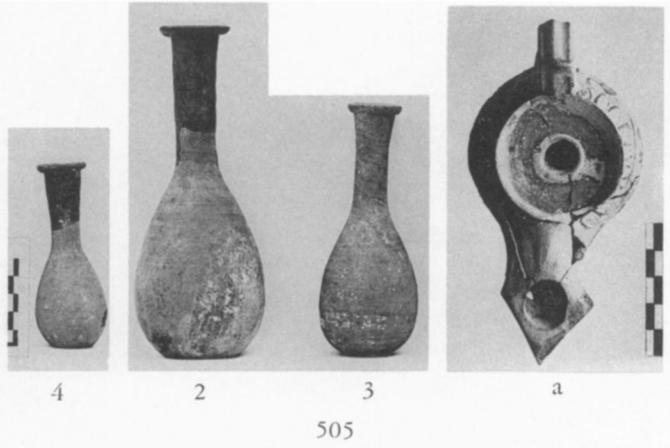
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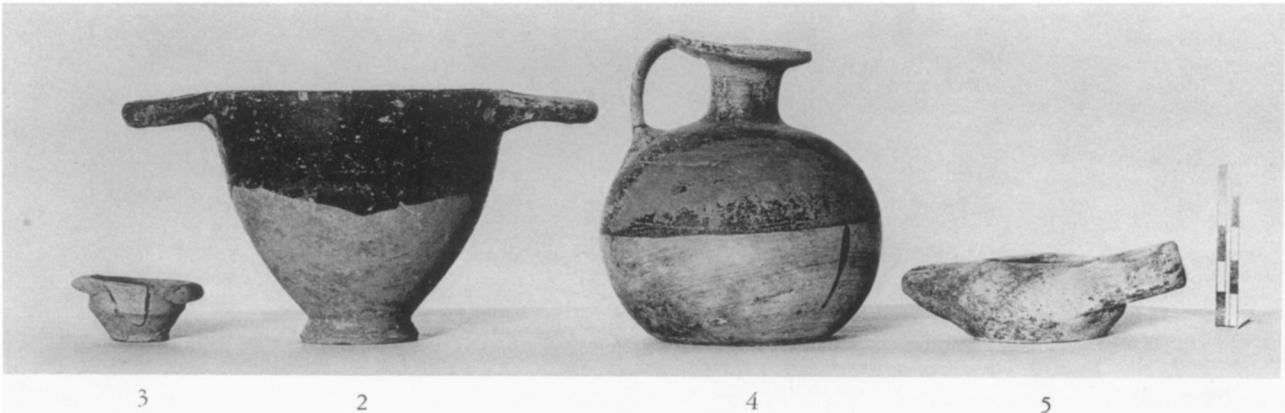
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478-1, 3, 2

462

474





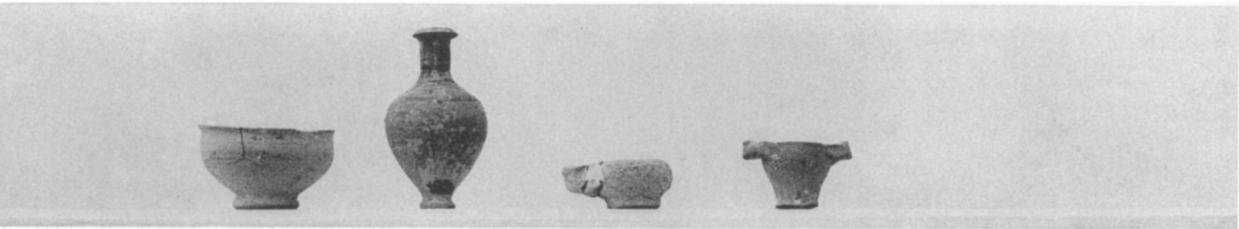
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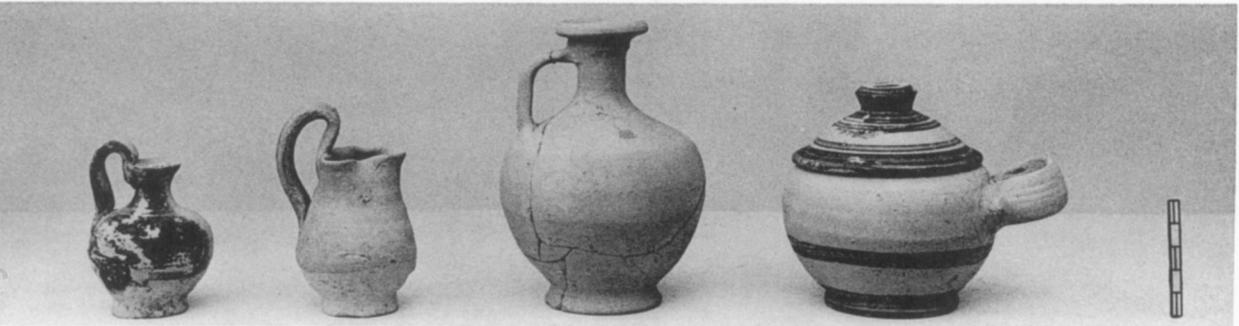


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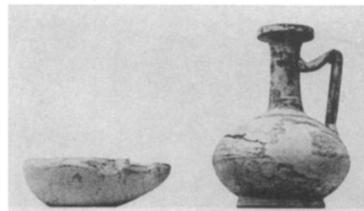
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496



496-1 (2:1)



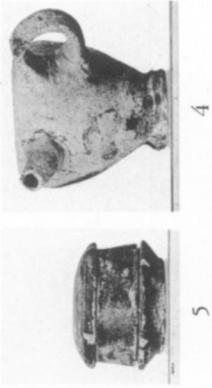
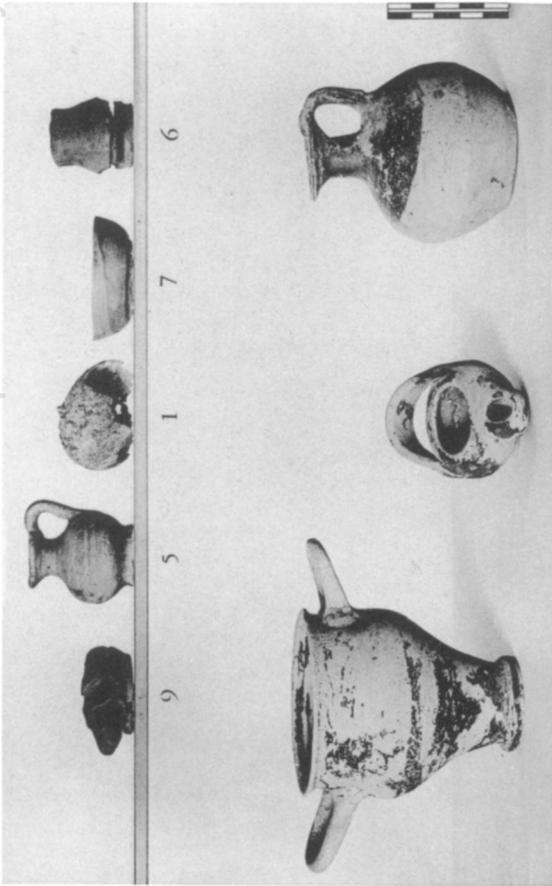
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510-3, 4, 2

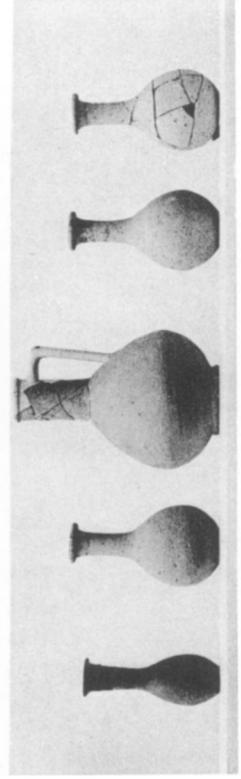
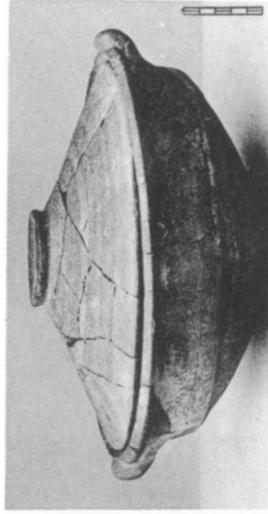
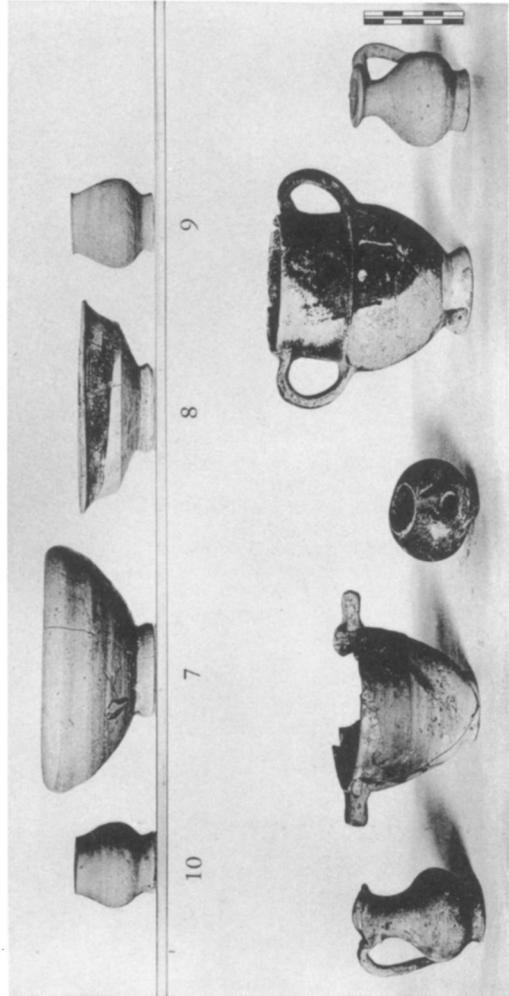
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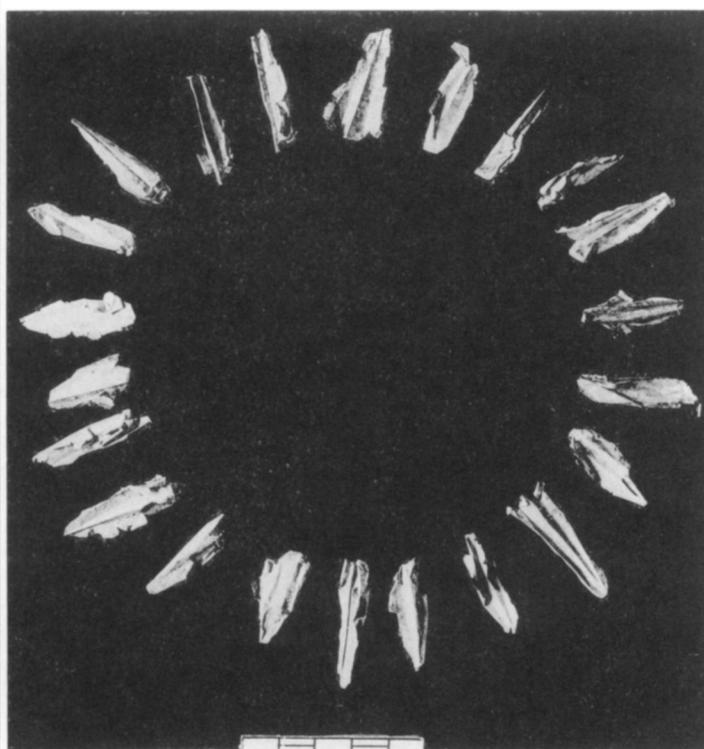
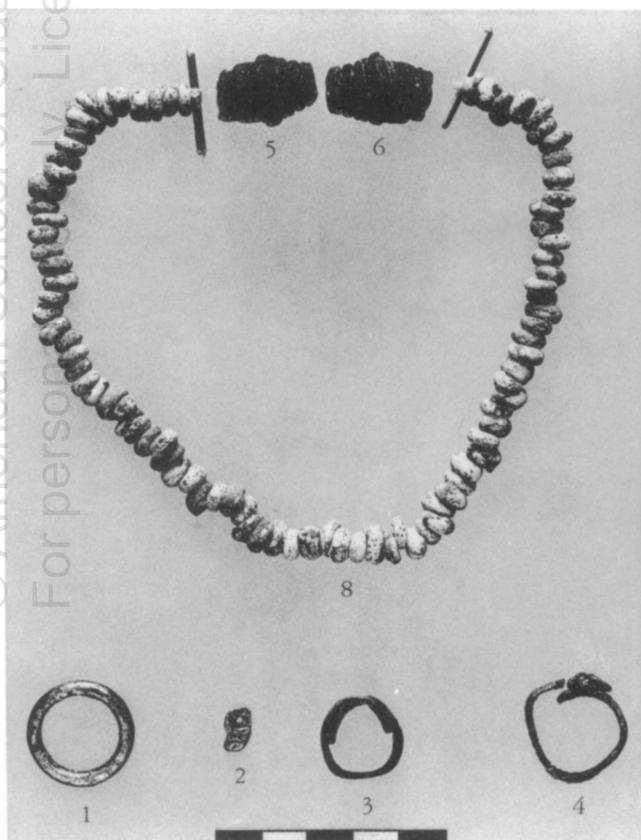
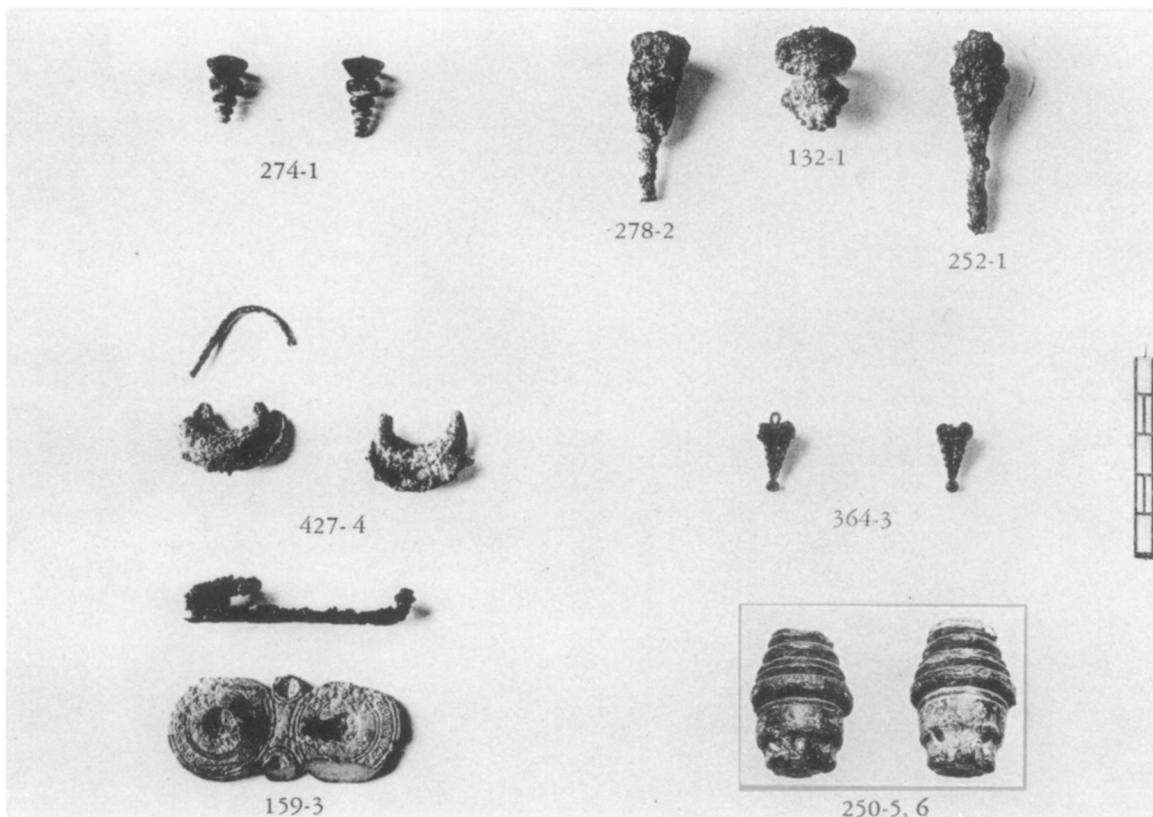
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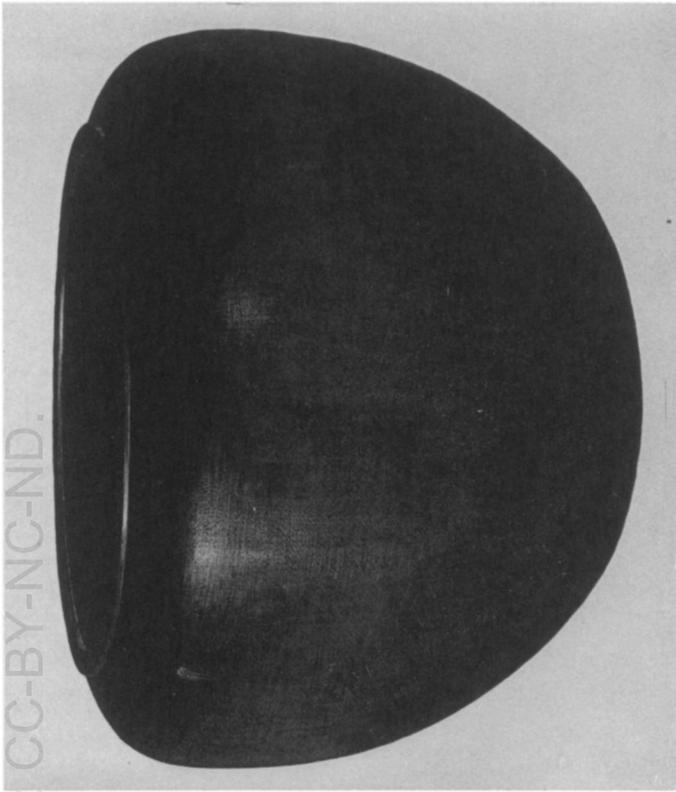
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503

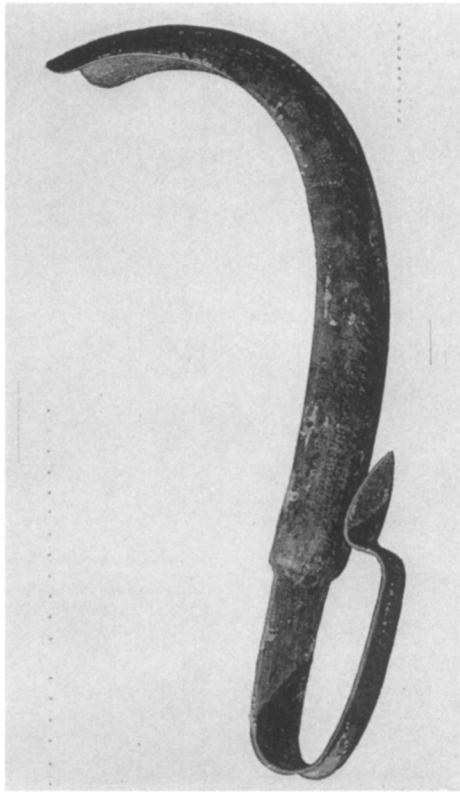




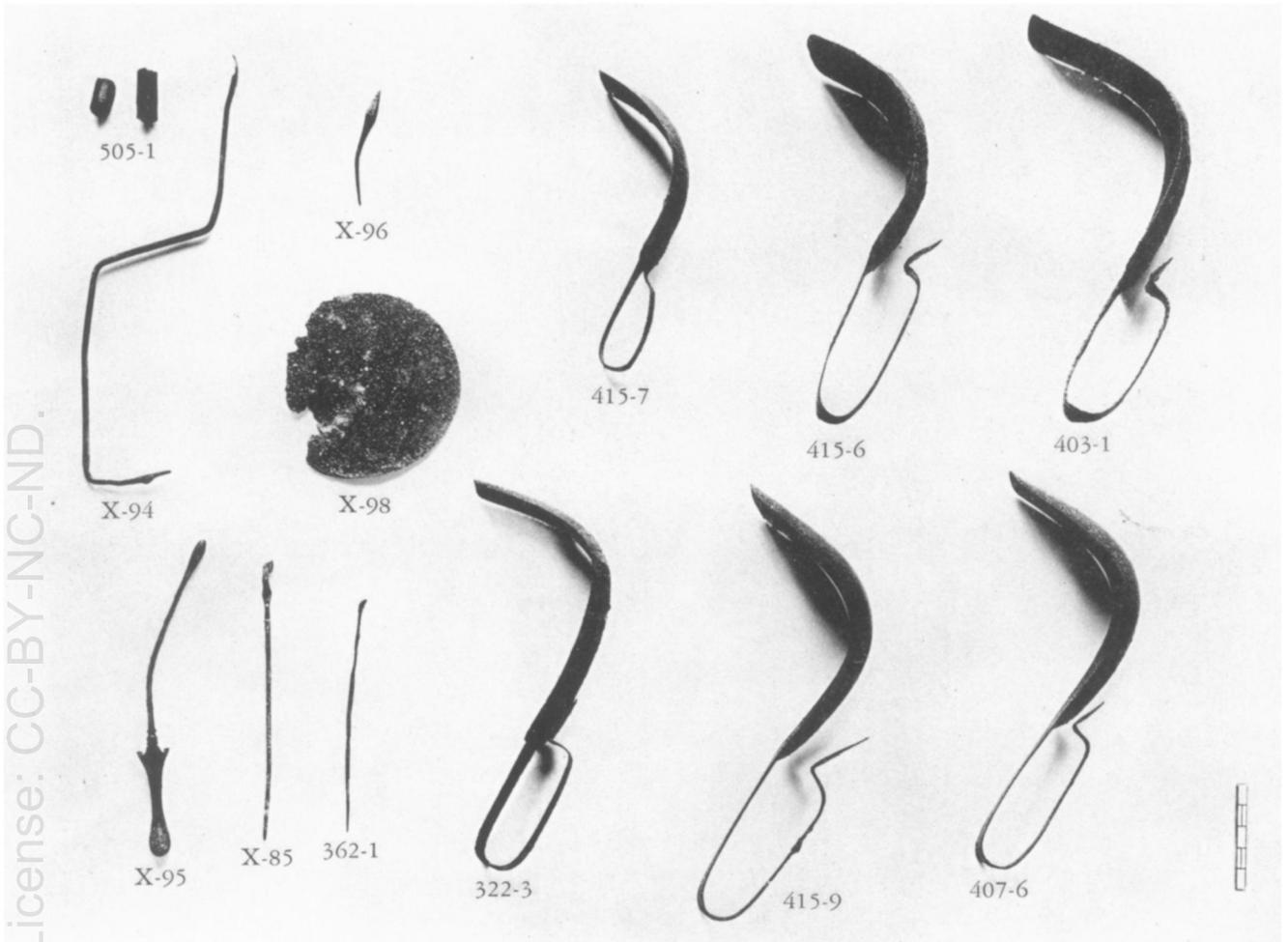
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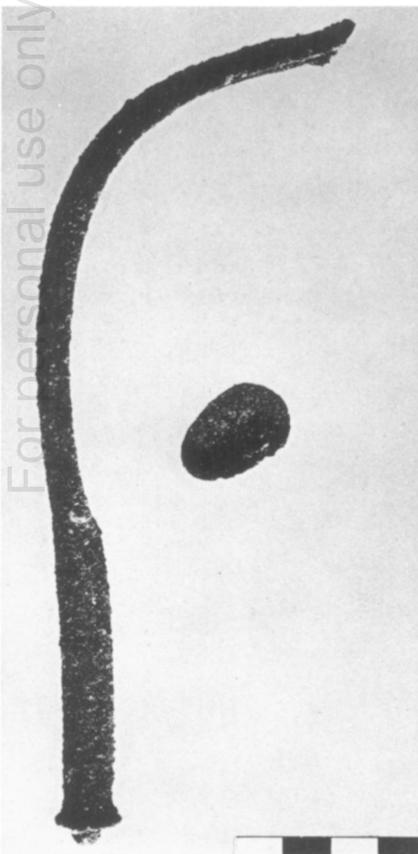
262-2



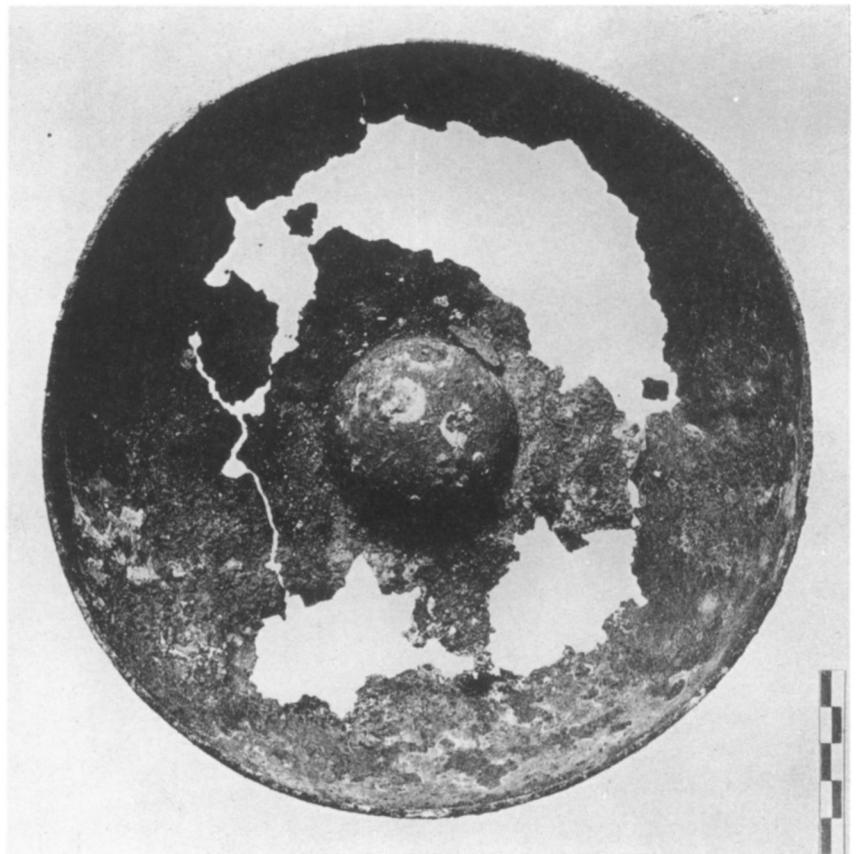
283-1



Miscellaneous Bronzes



322-2, 4



155-1

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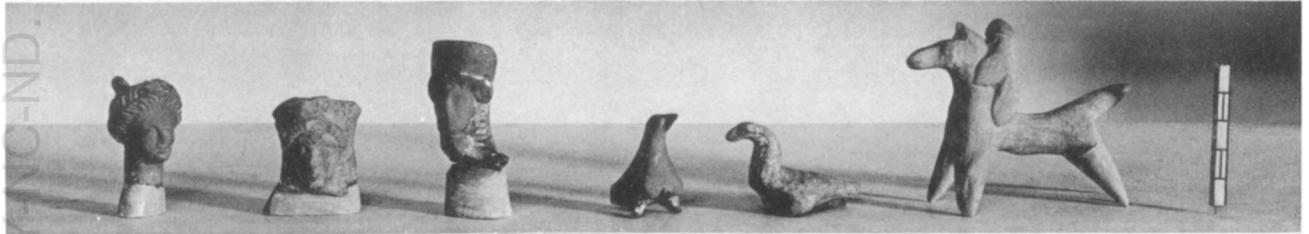
X-115

D23-a

496-8

X-104

X-116



X-107

X-105

X-106

X-111

X-110

X-108



D12-c



D12-b



X-113



X-114



X-112



452-a, b, c



X-120

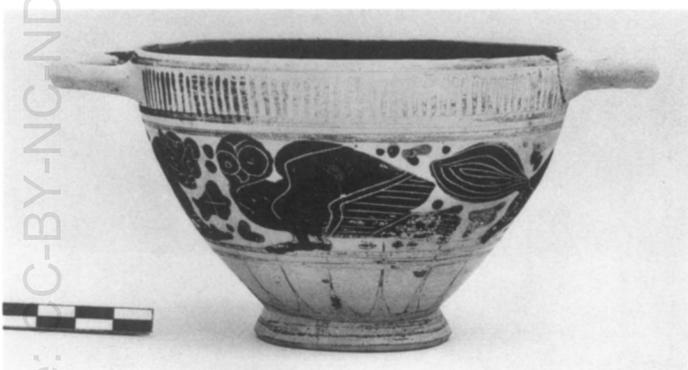
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147-1



147-2



157-a



148-1



159-5



162-3

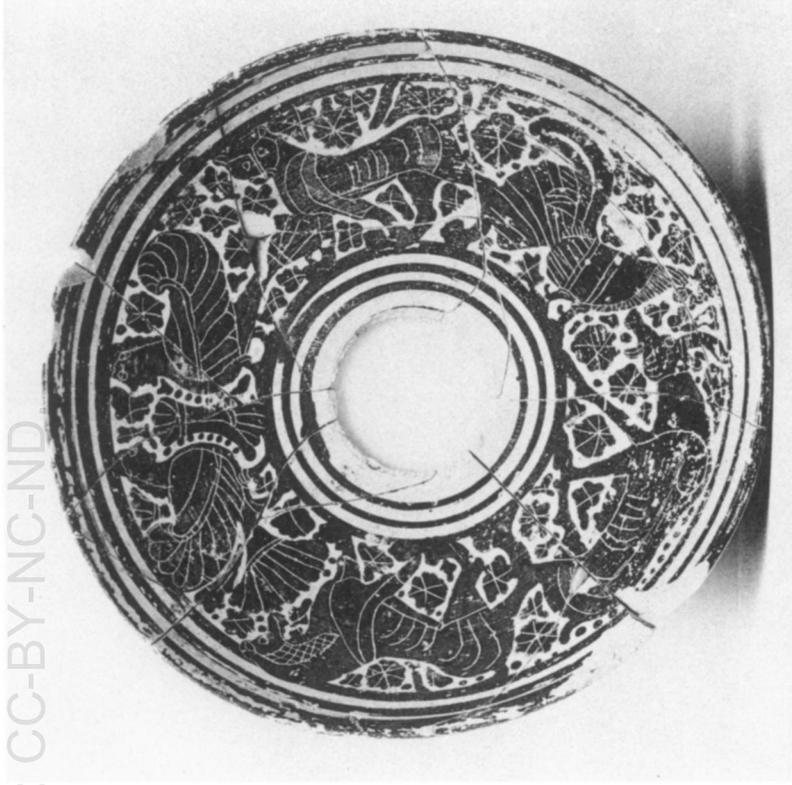
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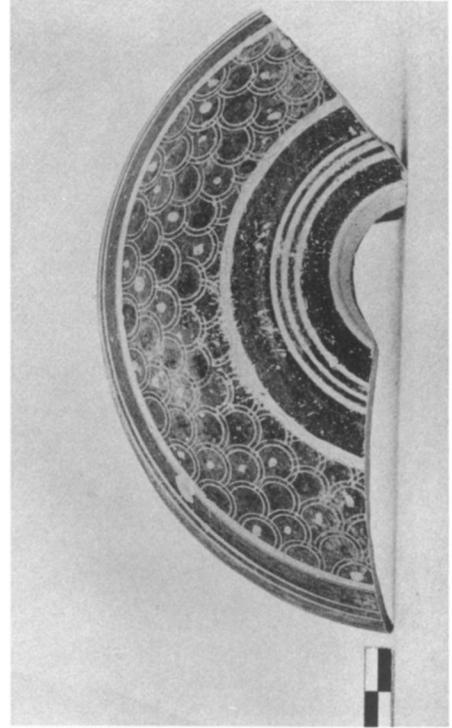
157-c



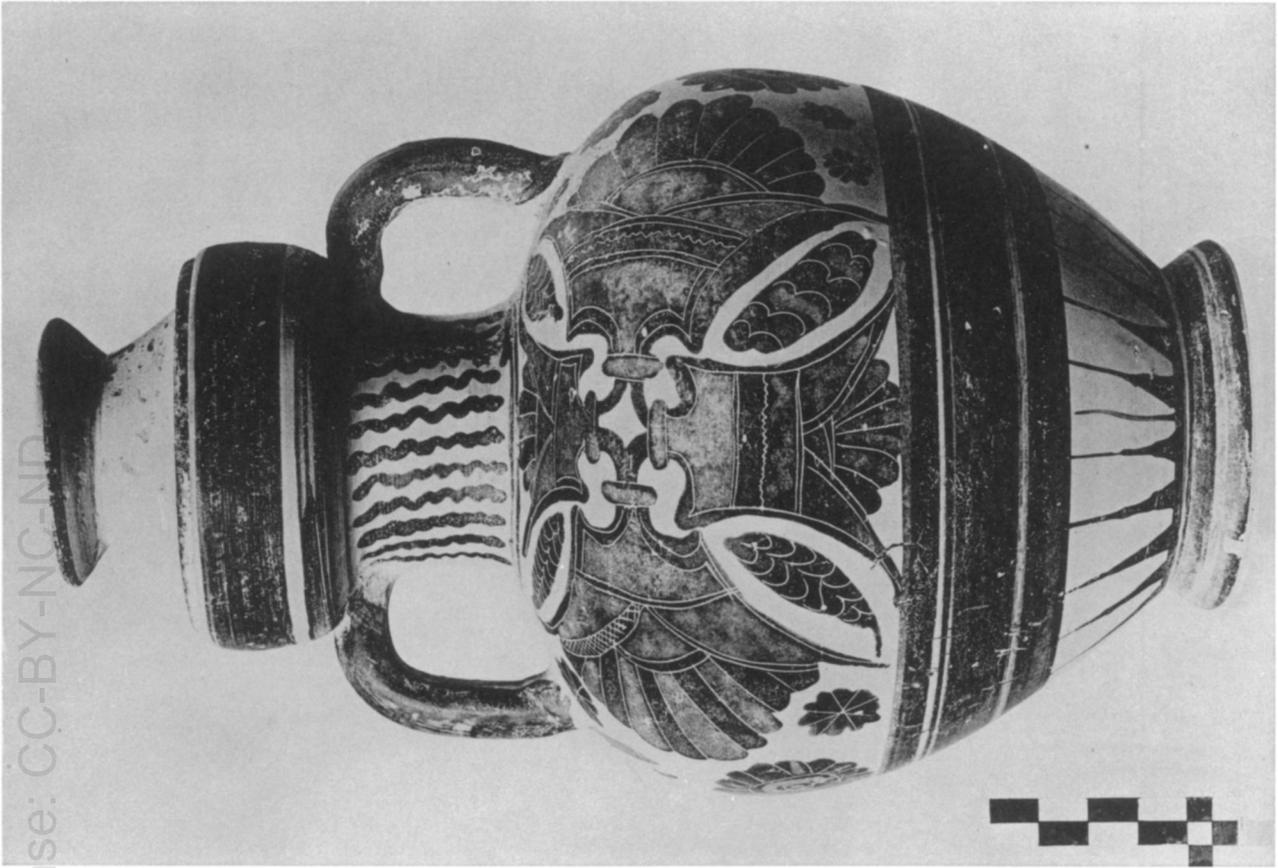
157-d



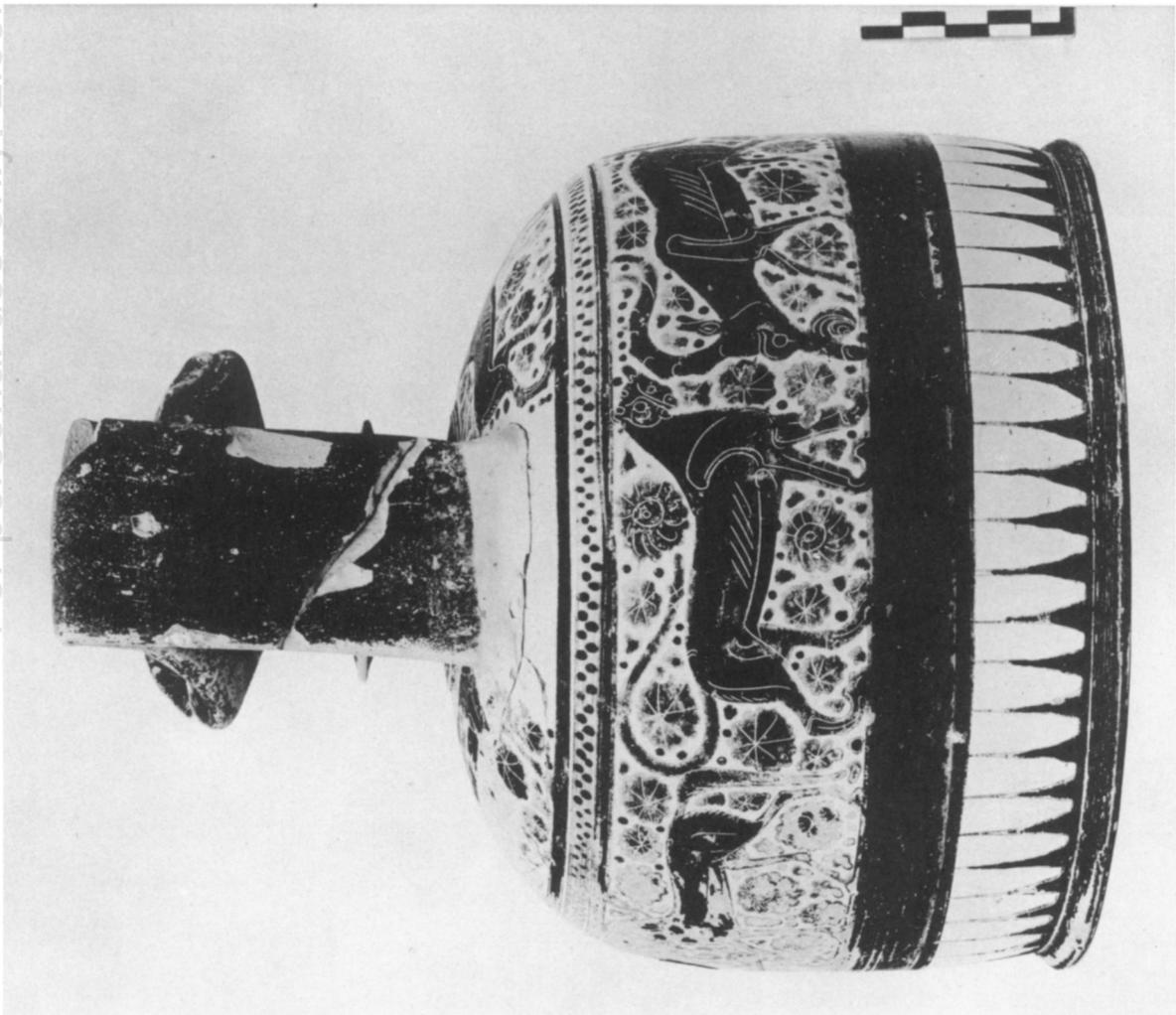
157-e



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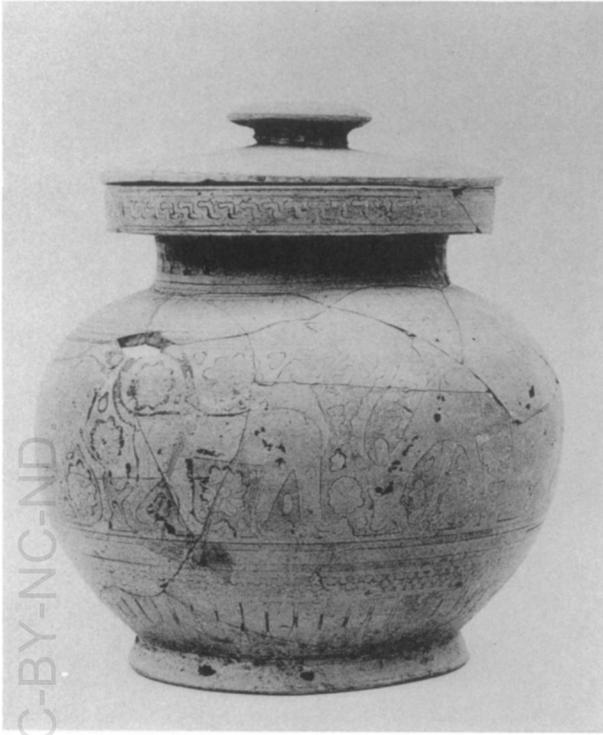


141-5

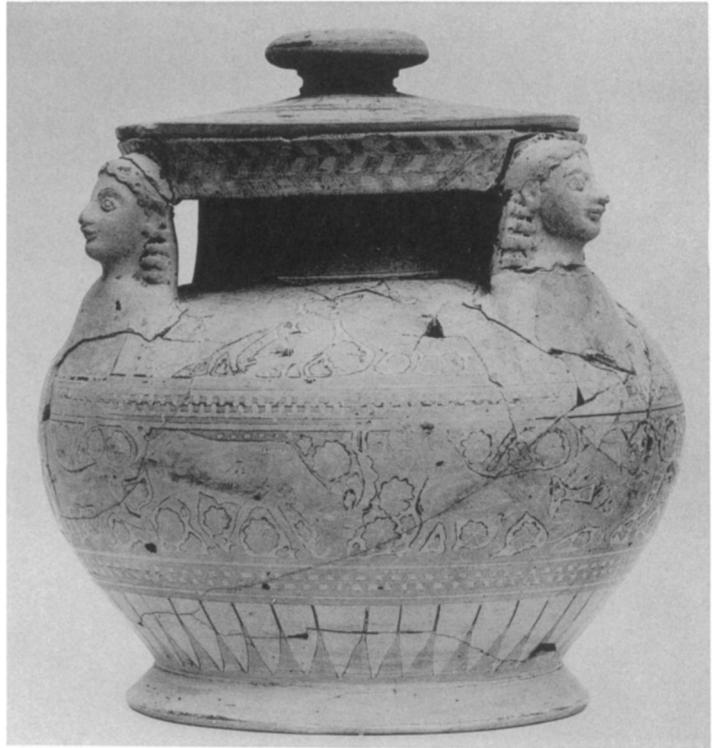


155-a

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157-n



157-m



157-h



141-2



157-m



X-131

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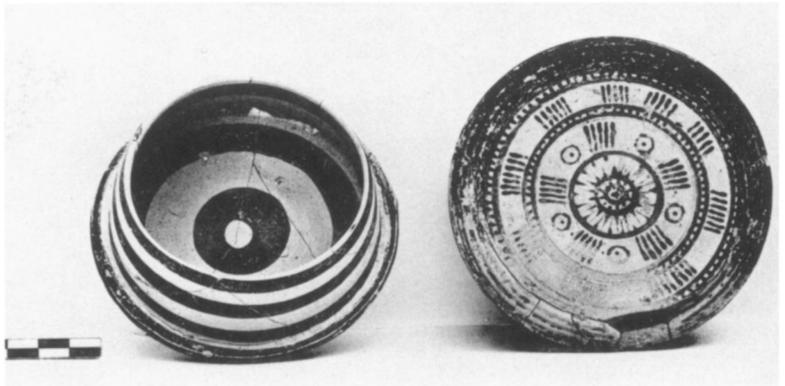
157-o



155-c



182-7



157-t



168-8

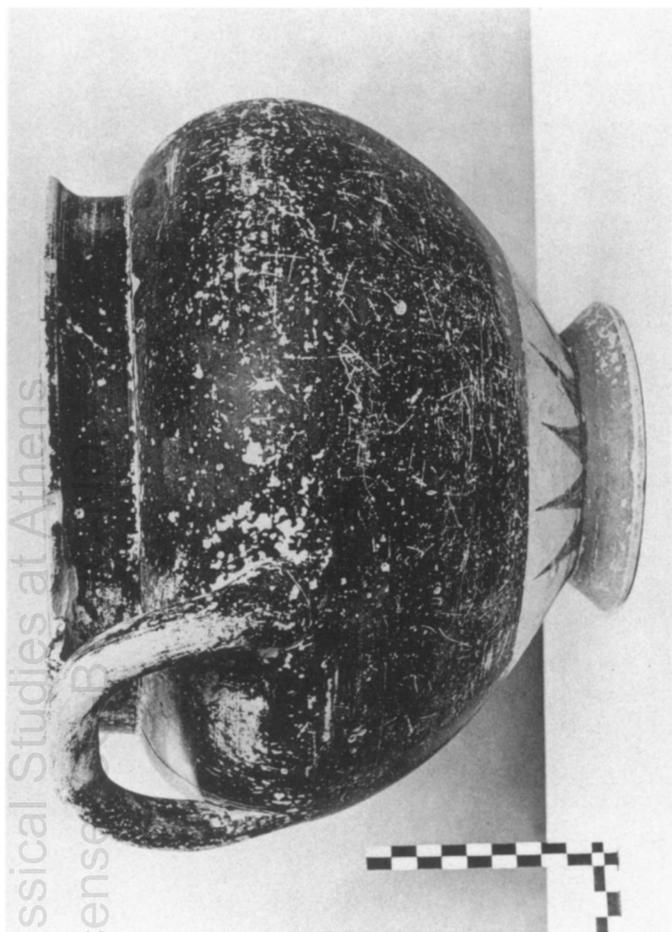


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165-d

153-1



X-135



X-134



135-3



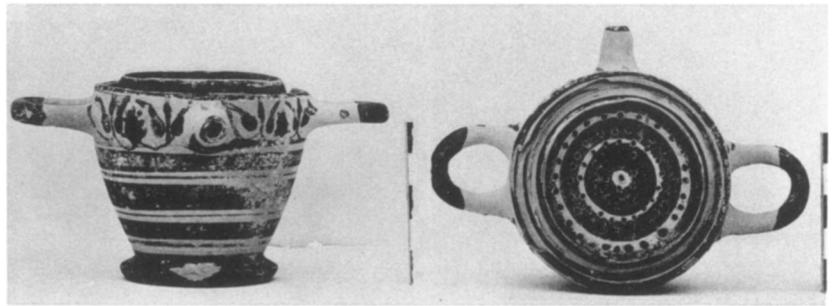
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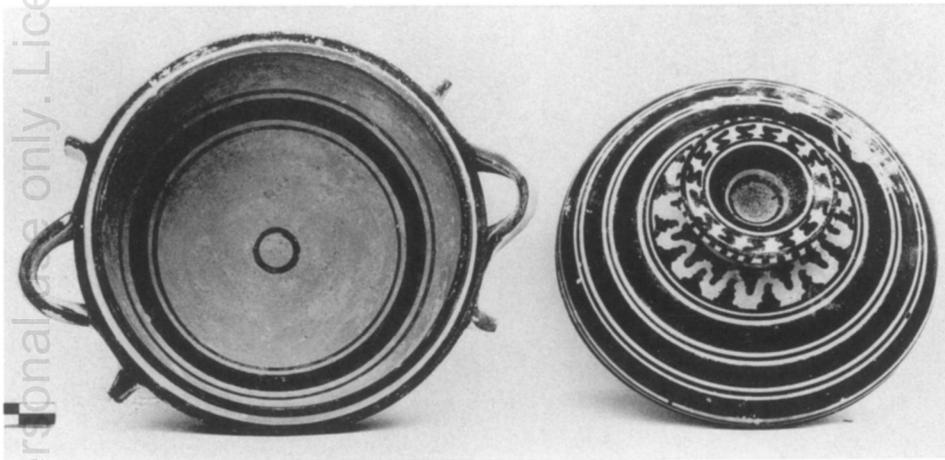
157-x



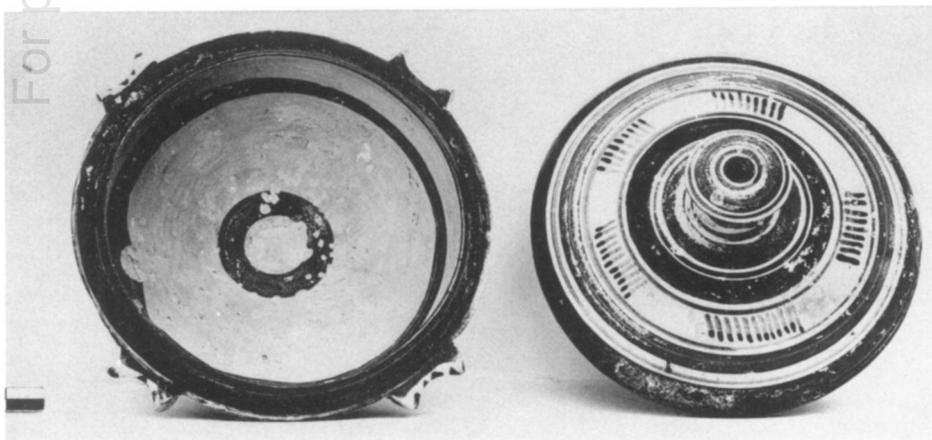
Deposit 17-b



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392-6



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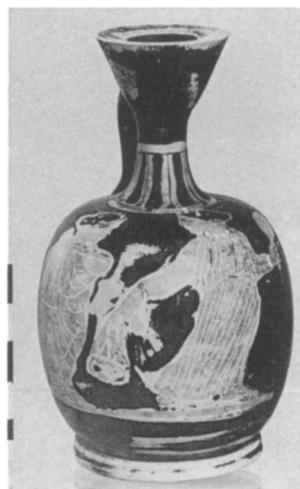
427-11



365-3



262-7



418-10



364-7



344-9



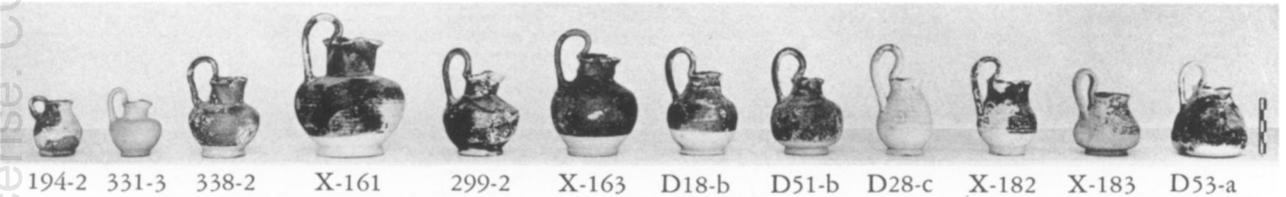
Black-glazed Skyphoi.



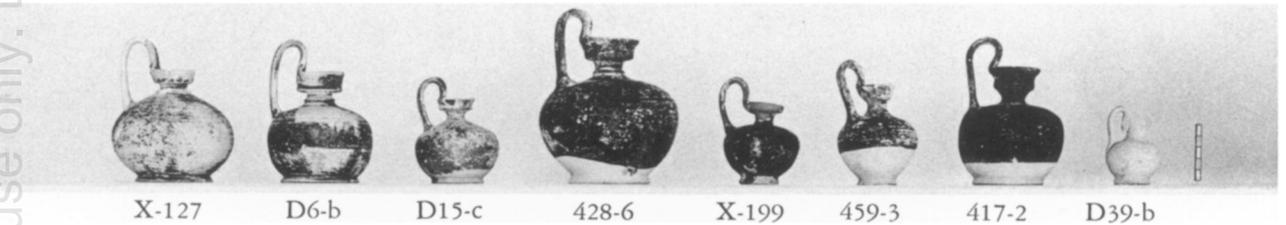
Semi-glazed Skyphoi.



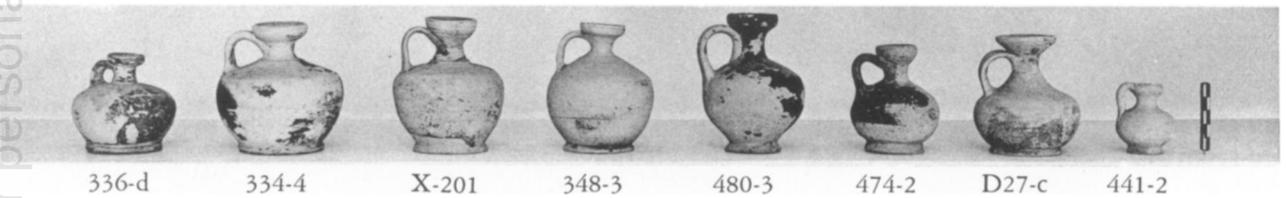
Globular and Large Trefoil Oinochoai.



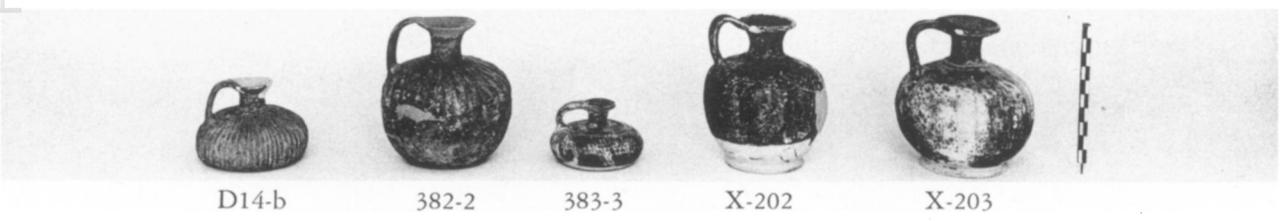
Small Trefoil Oinochoai.



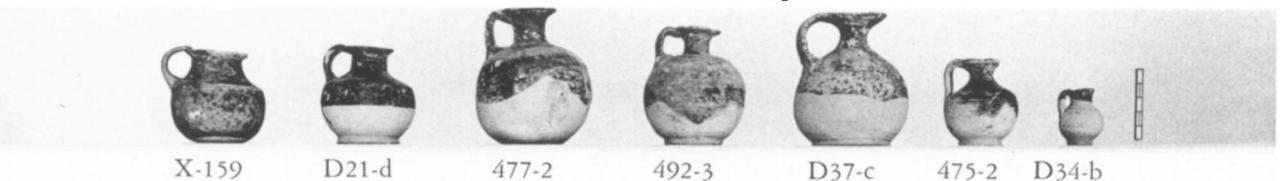
Round-mouthed Oinochoai, Type A.



Round-mouthed Oinochoai, Type B.



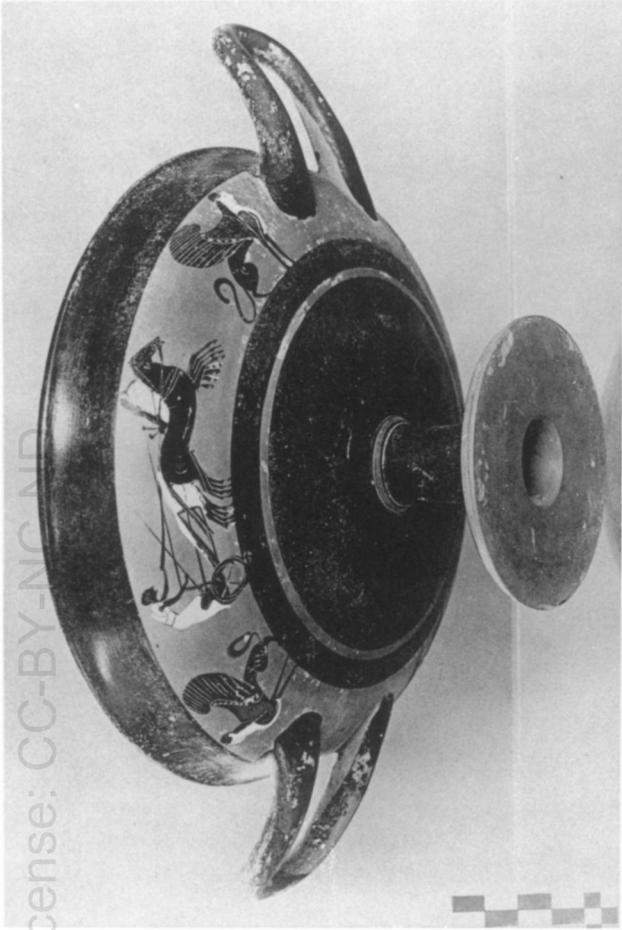
Round-mouthed Oinochoai, Type C.



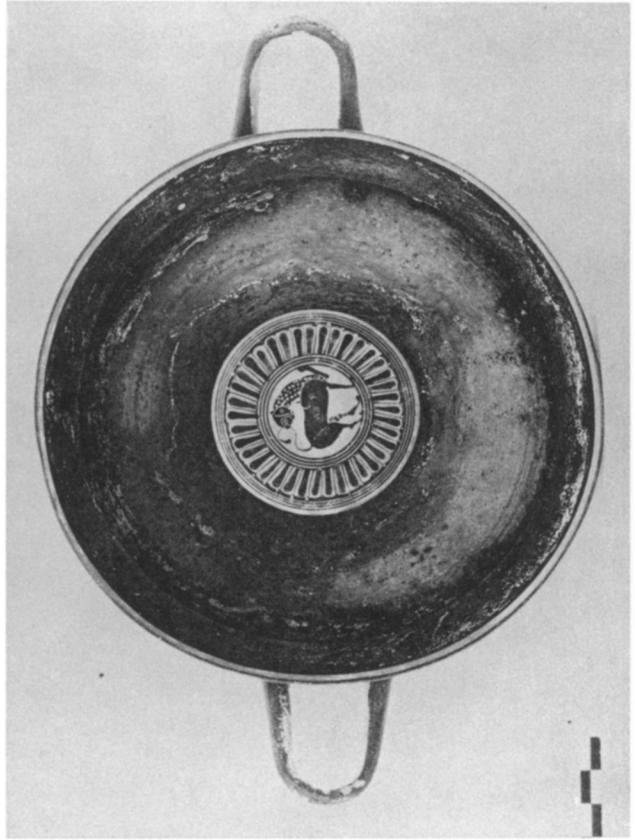
Round-mouthed Oinochoai, Type D.

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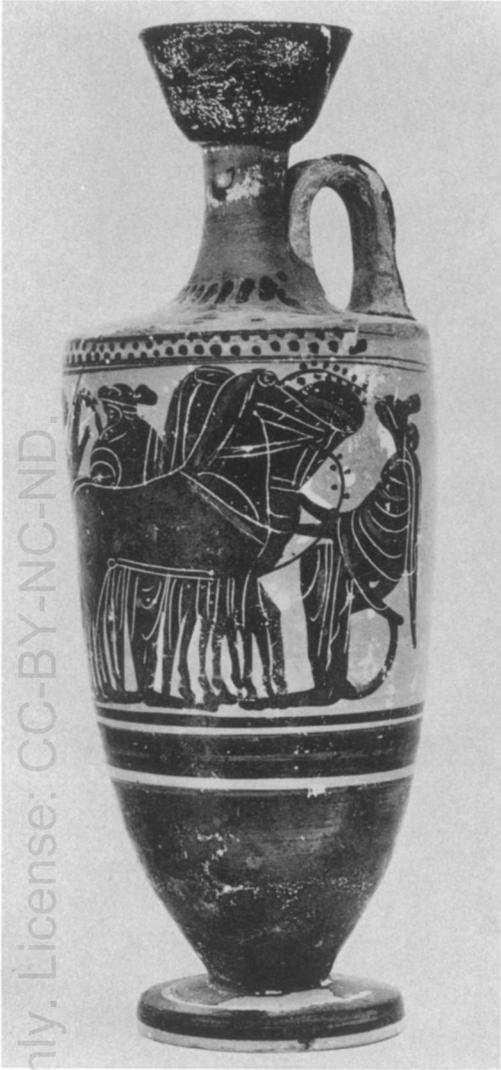


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272-6



269-1



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272-8



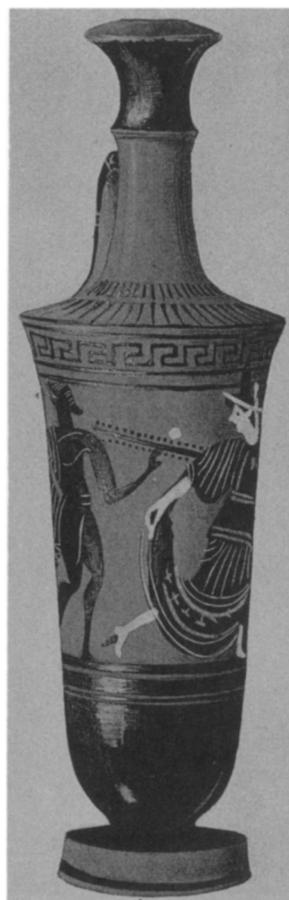
277-7



294-2



324-4



325-6



299-8



295-10



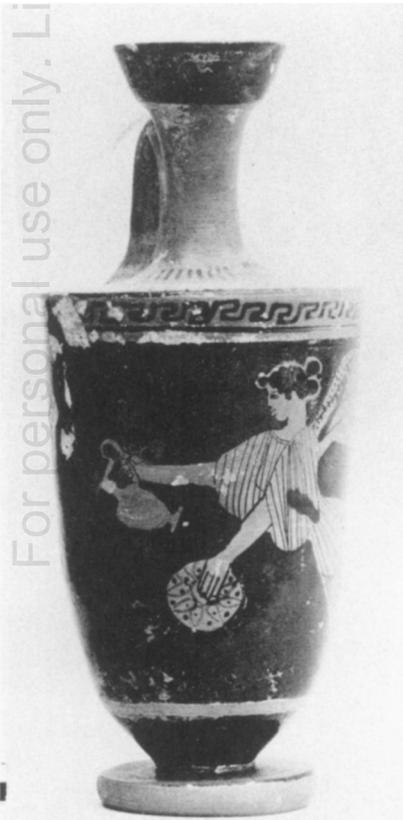
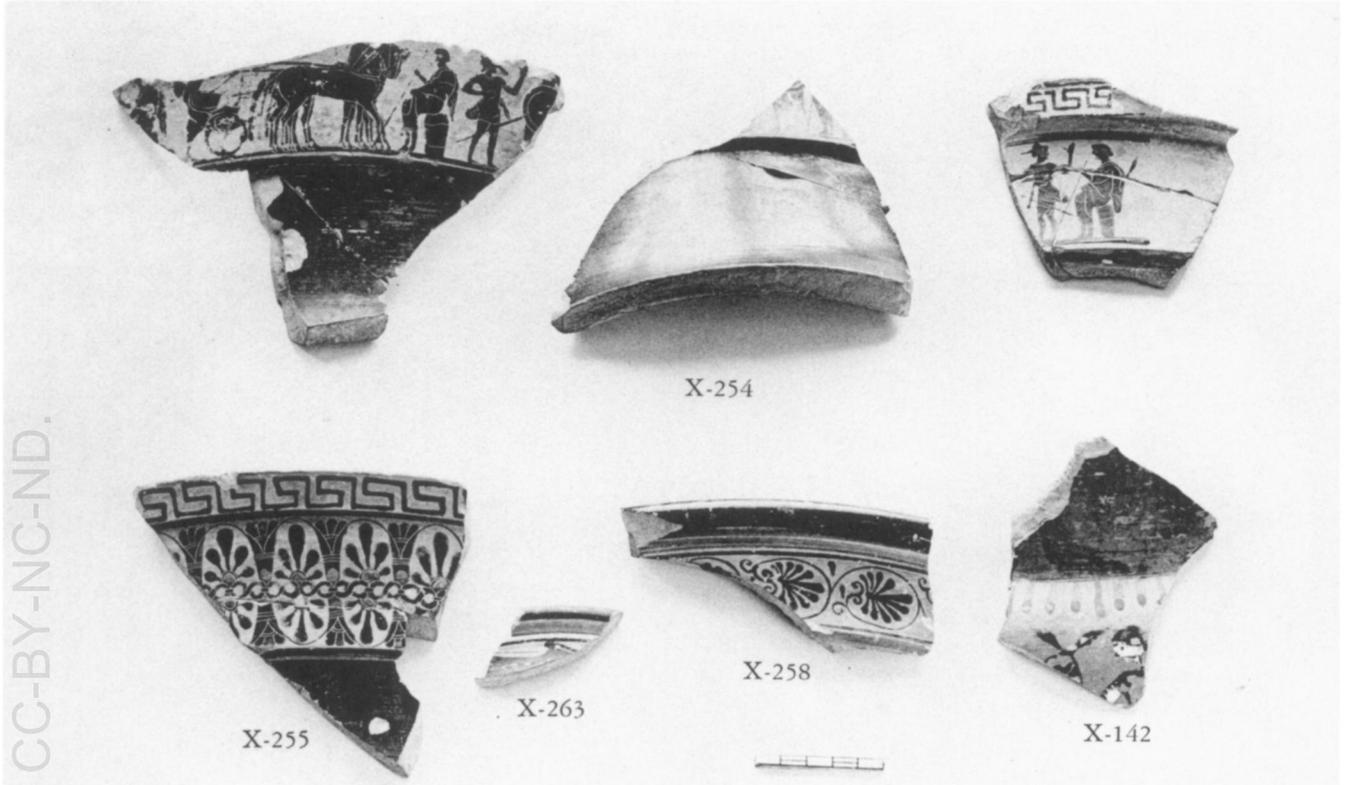
323-6



302-5

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307-3



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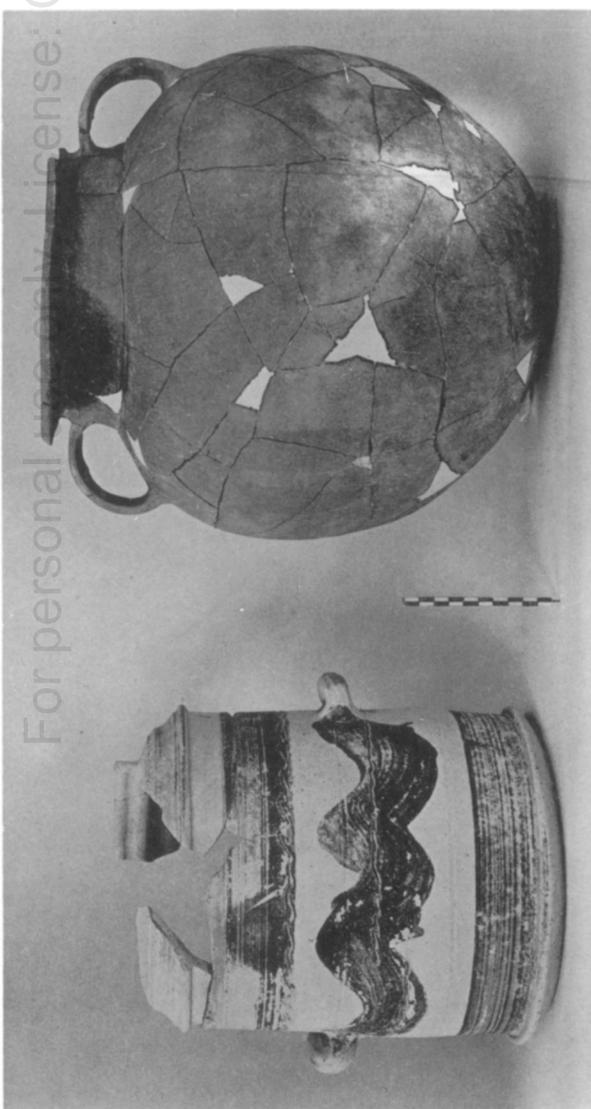


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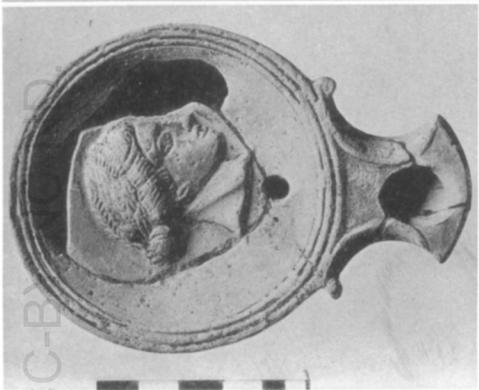
355-9

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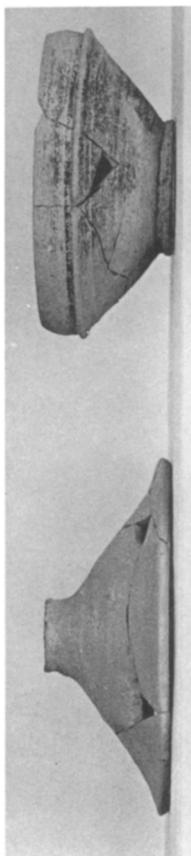
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507-a



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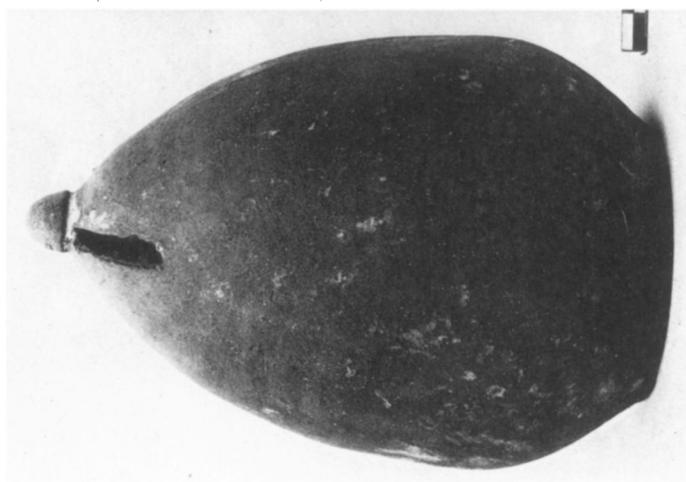


513-1

X-278



Deposit 40-d, a

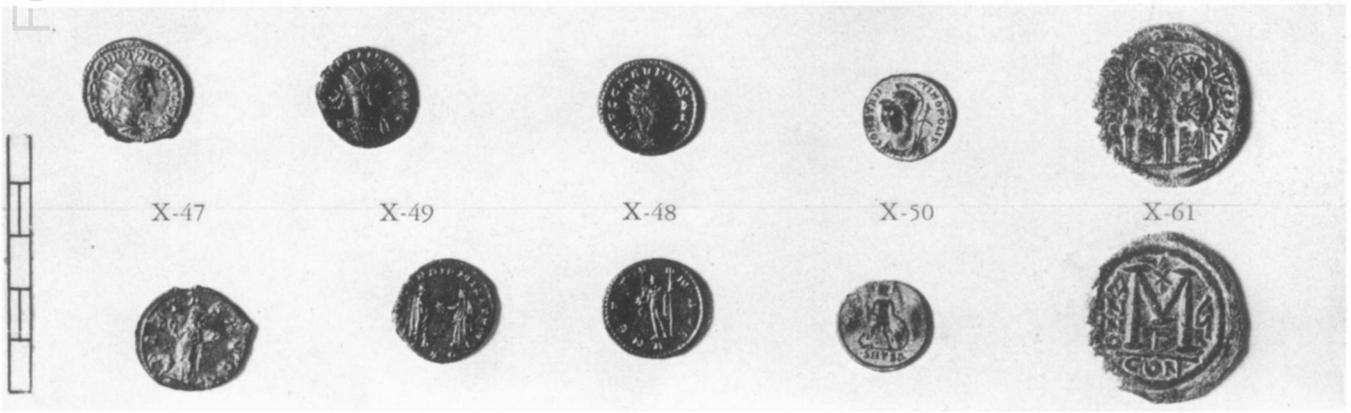
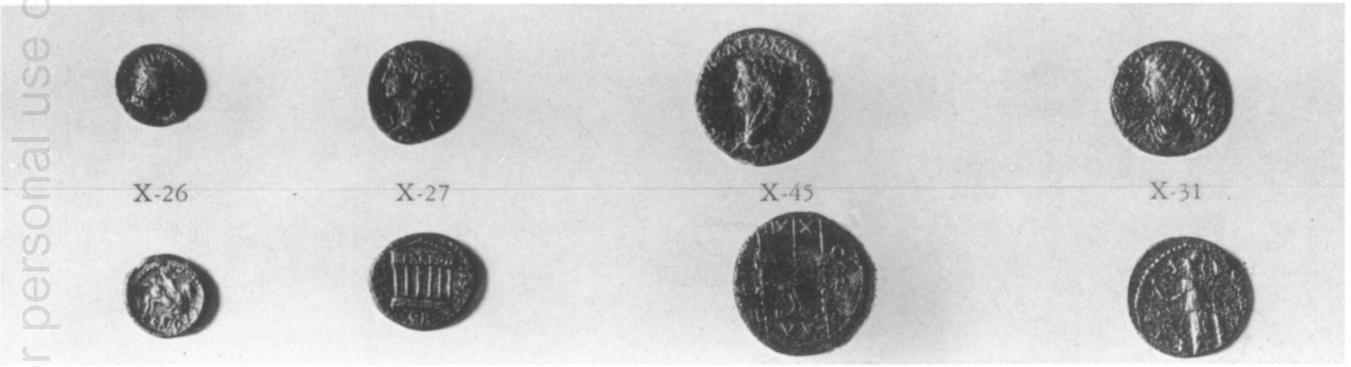
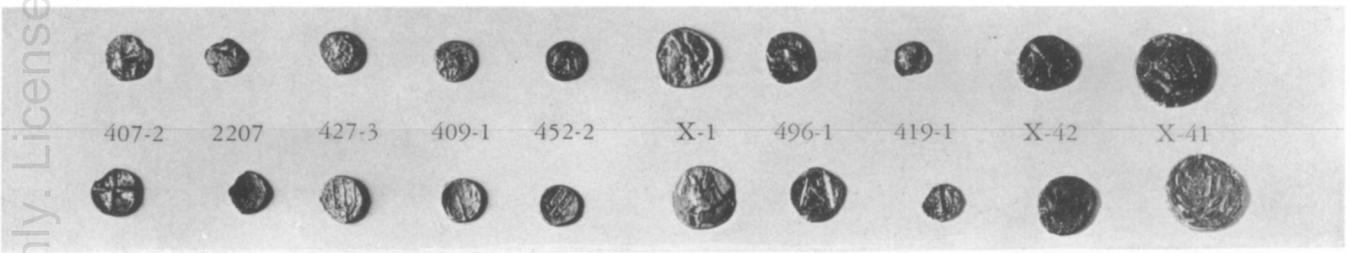
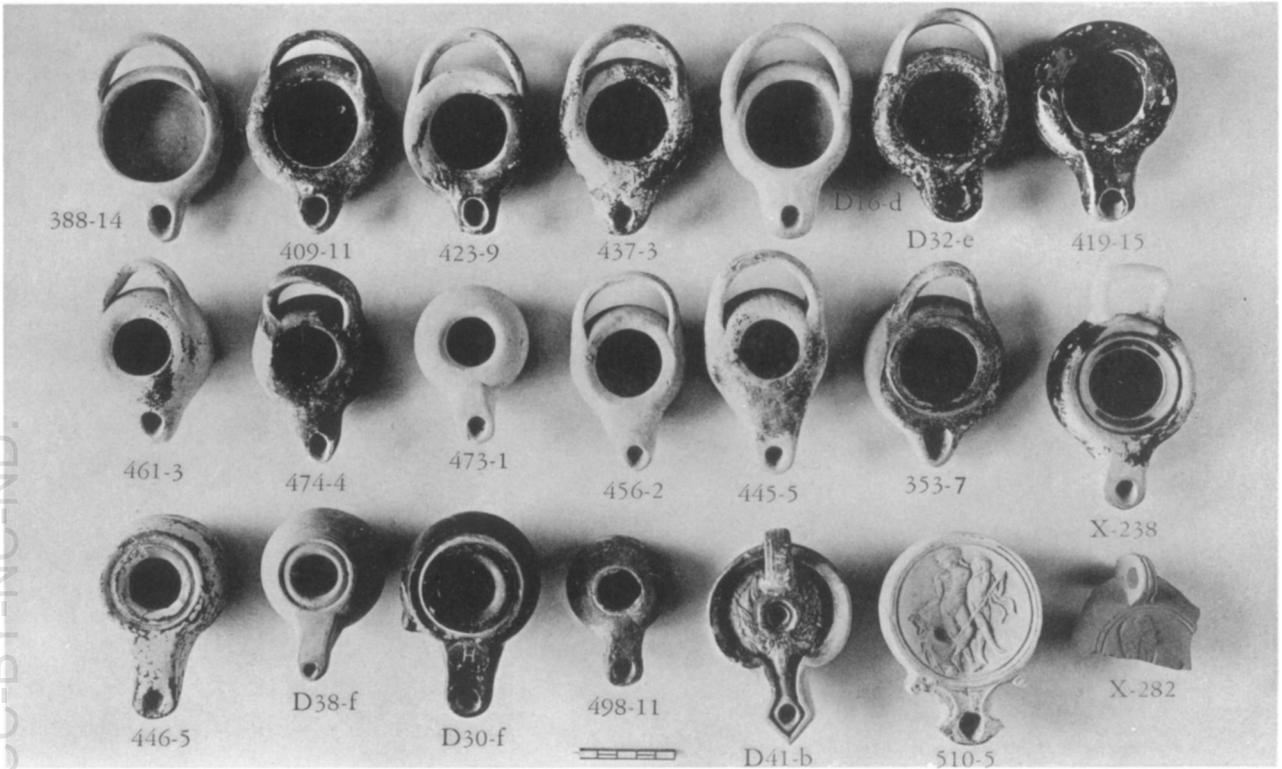


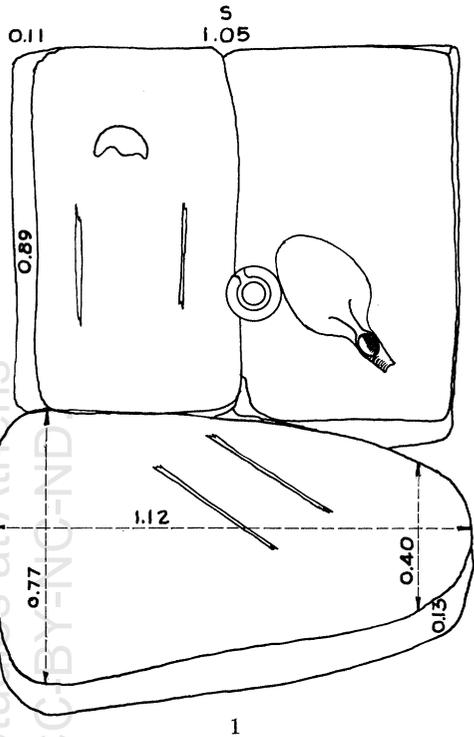
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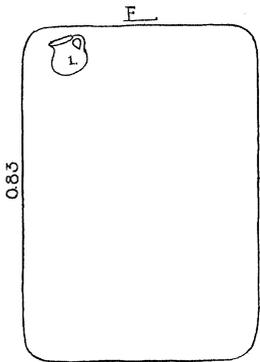
516-Stele

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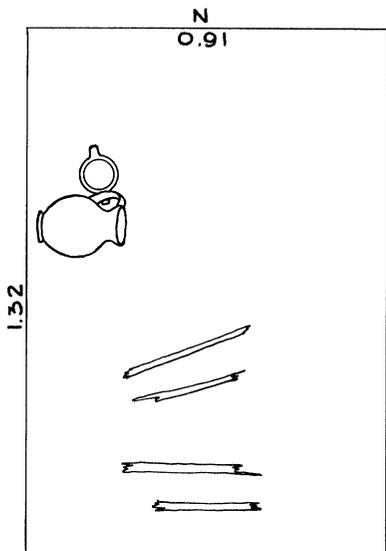




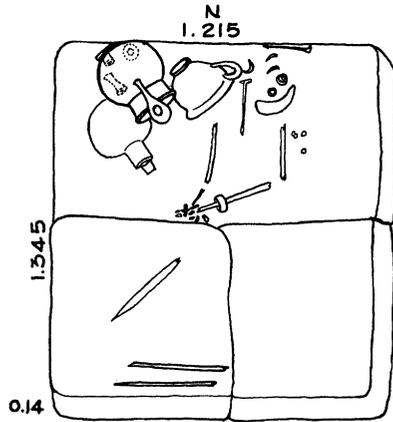
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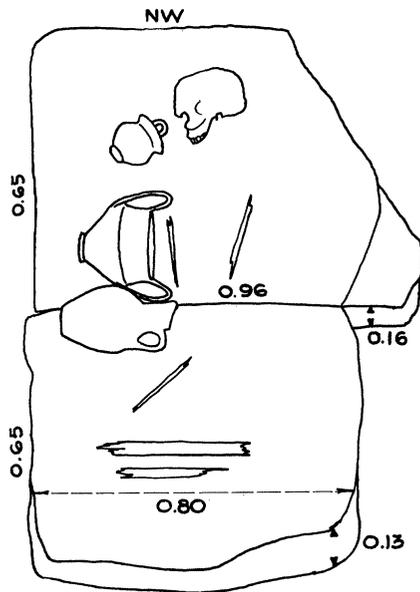
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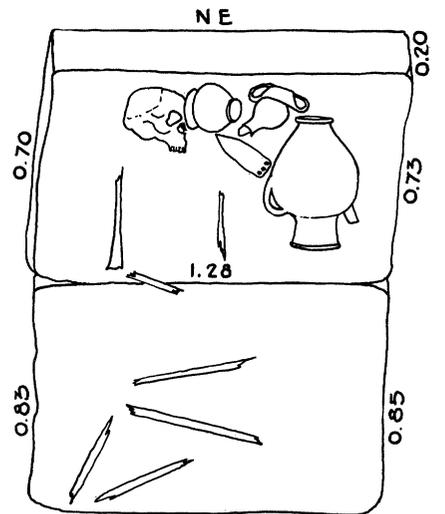
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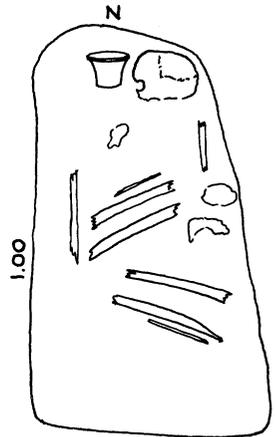
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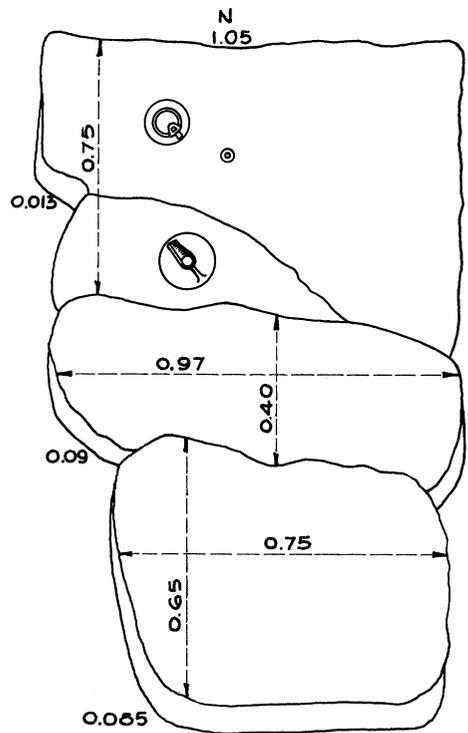
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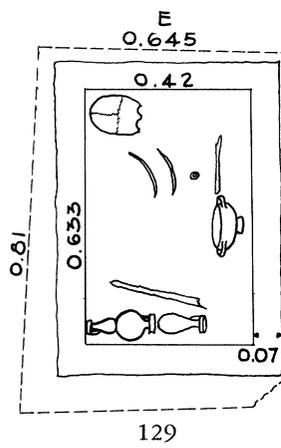
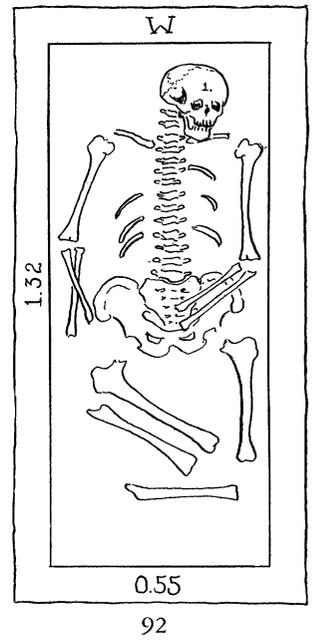
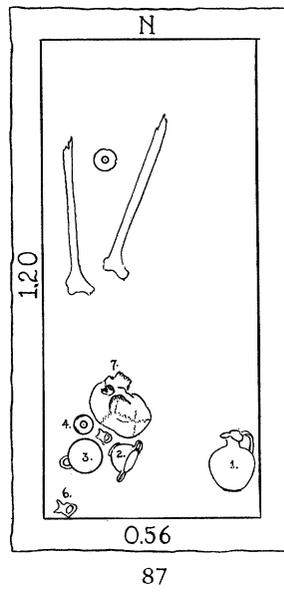
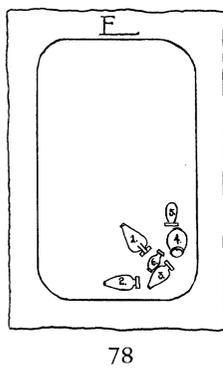
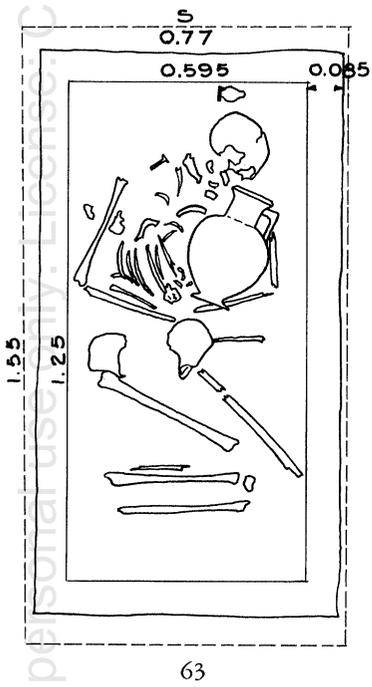
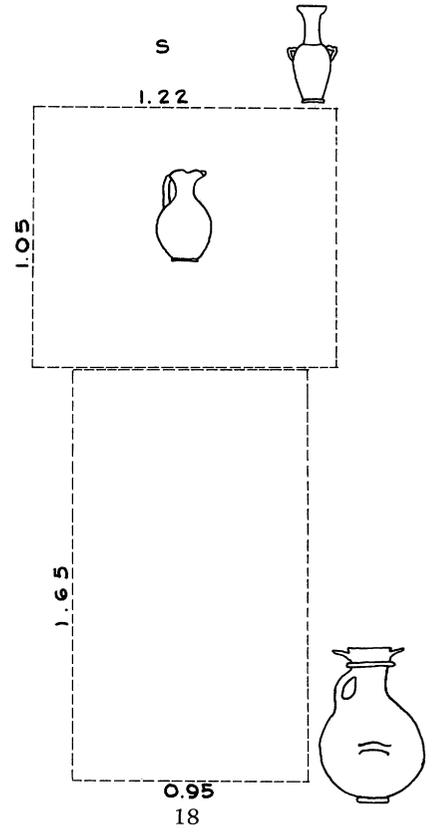
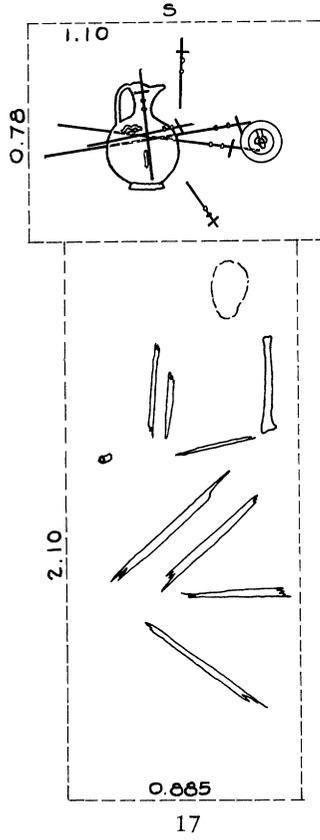
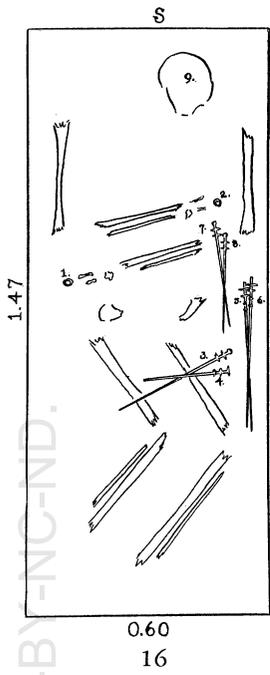


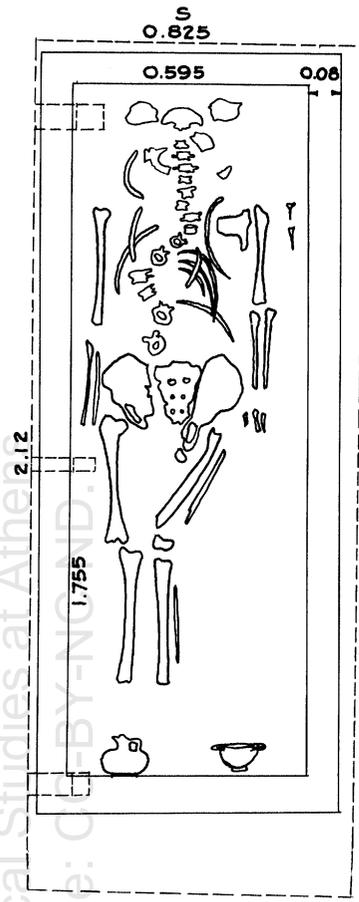
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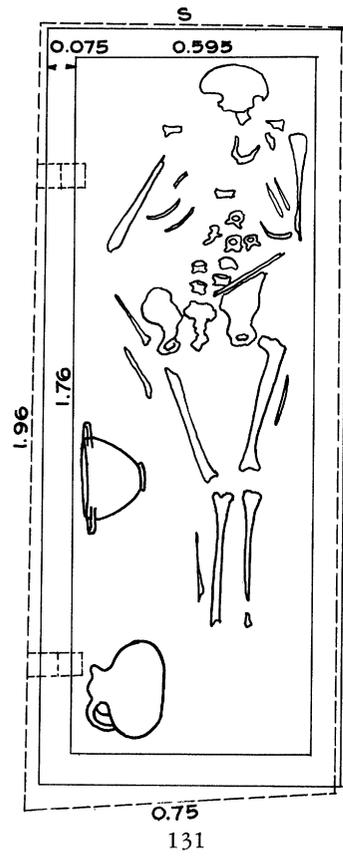
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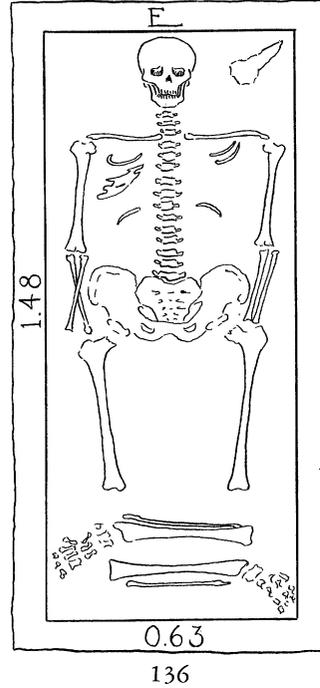




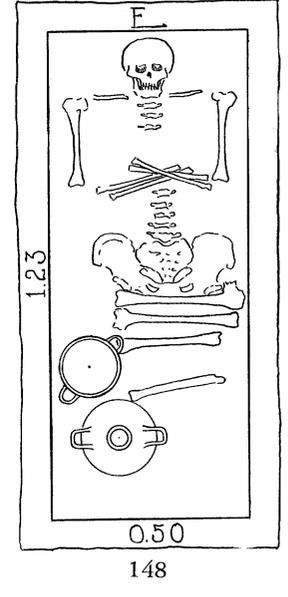
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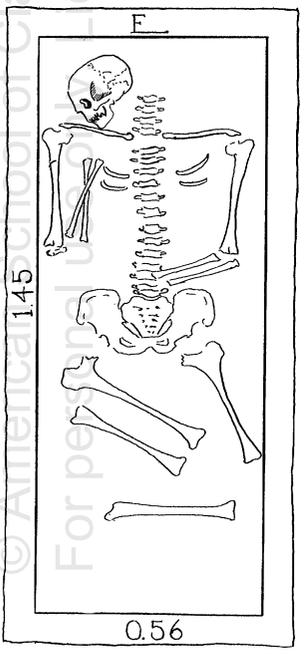
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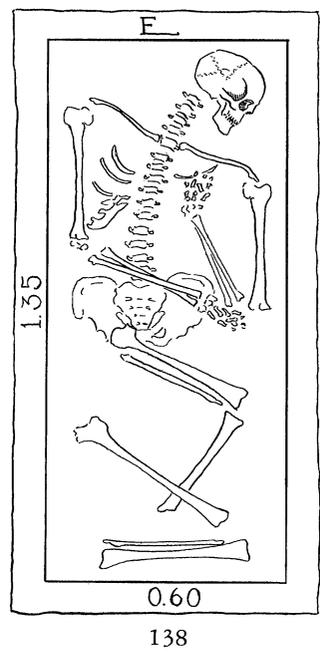
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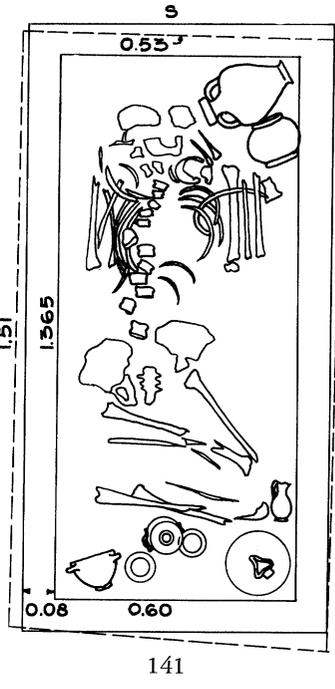
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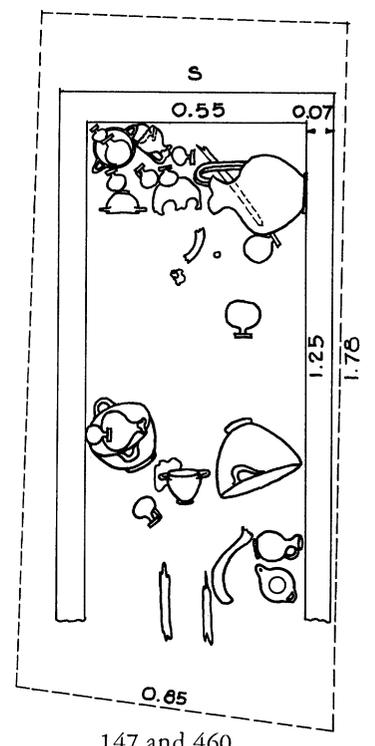
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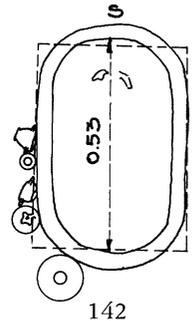
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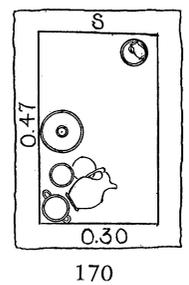
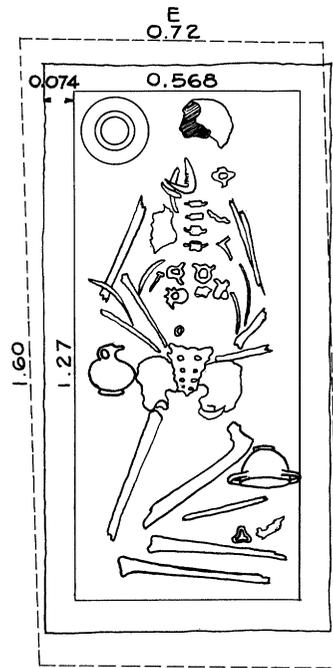
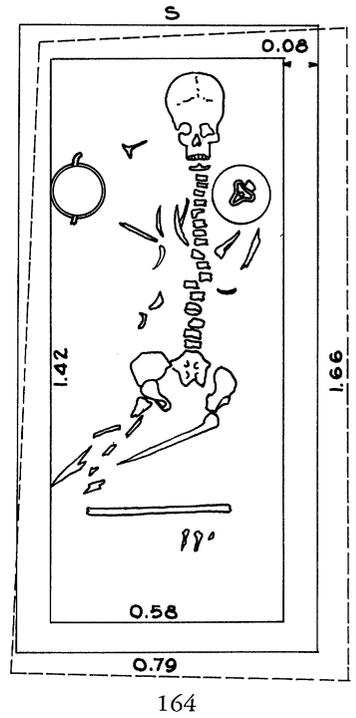
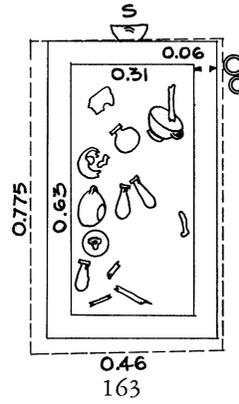
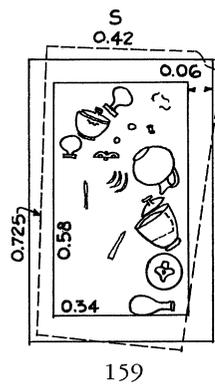
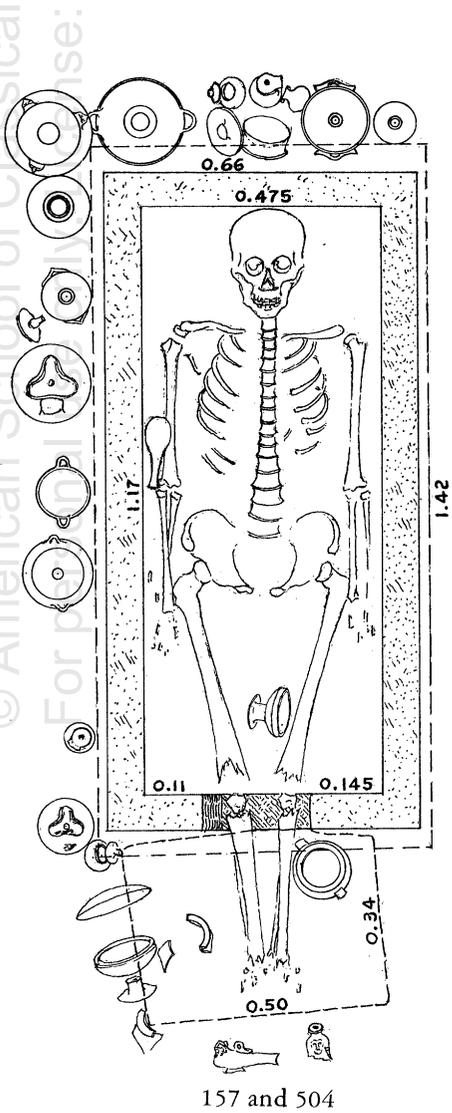
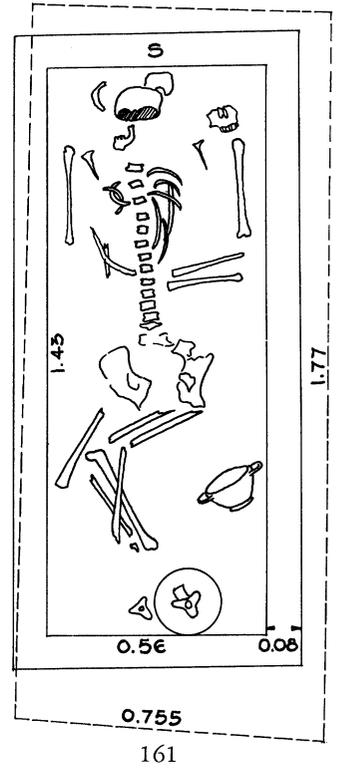
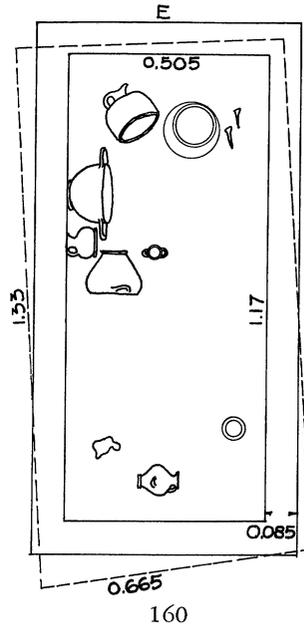
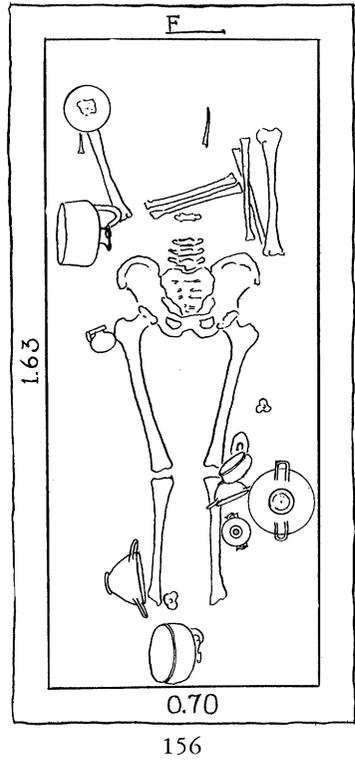
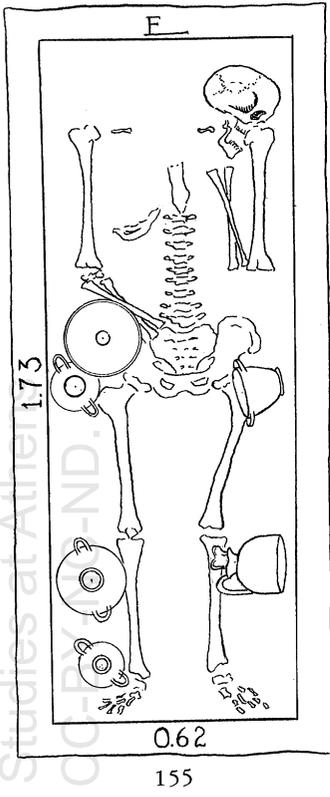
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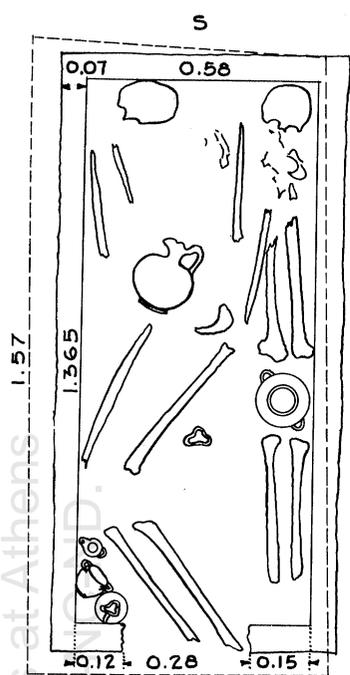
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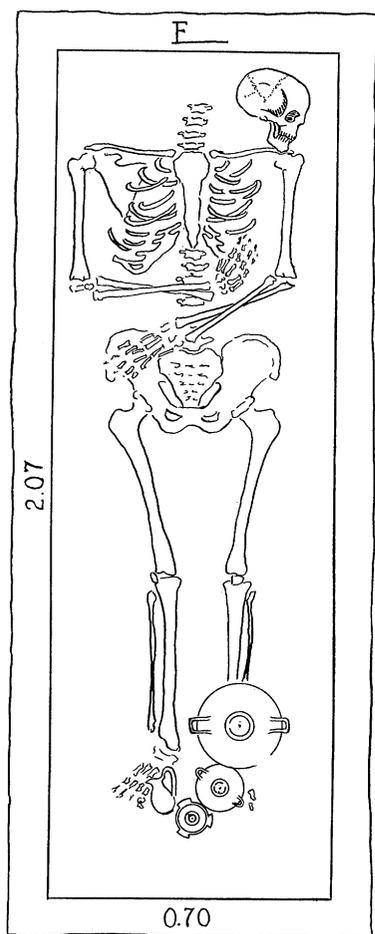
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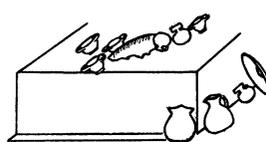
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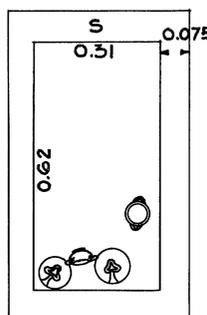
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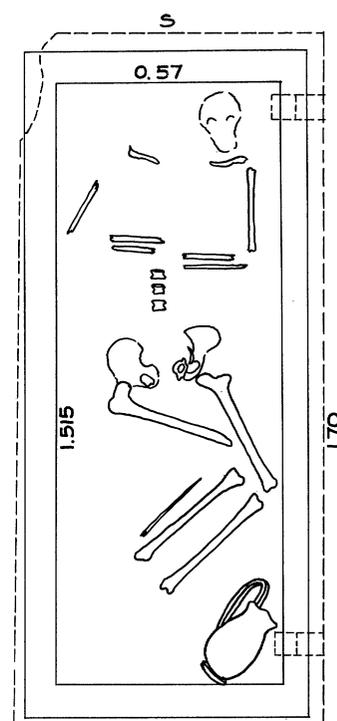
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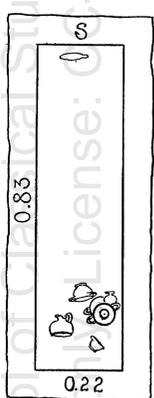
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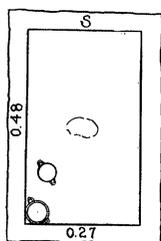
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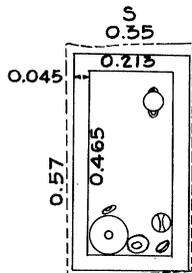
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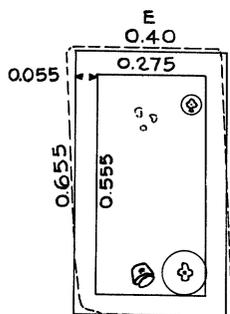
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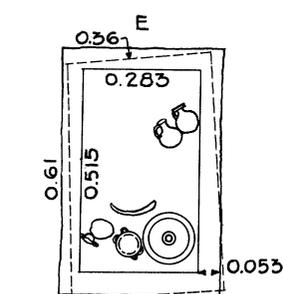
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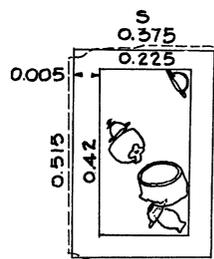
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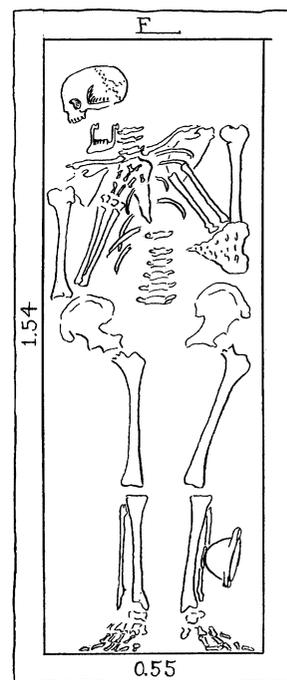
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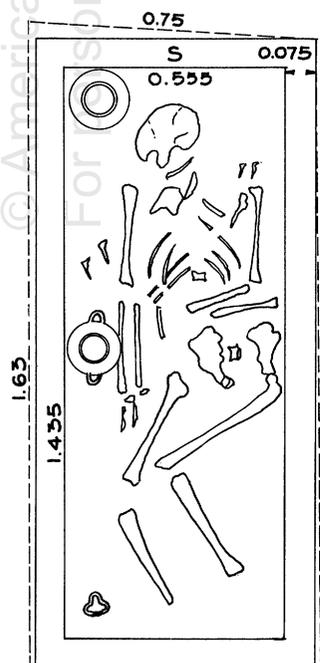
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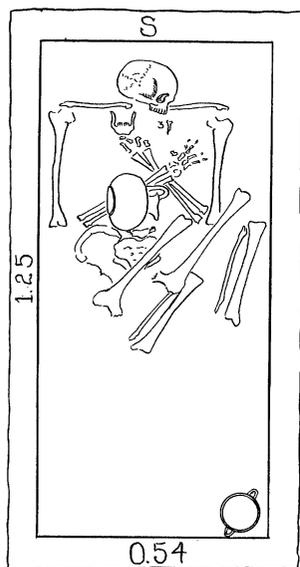
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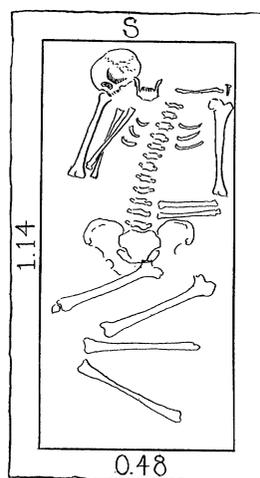
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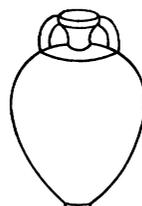
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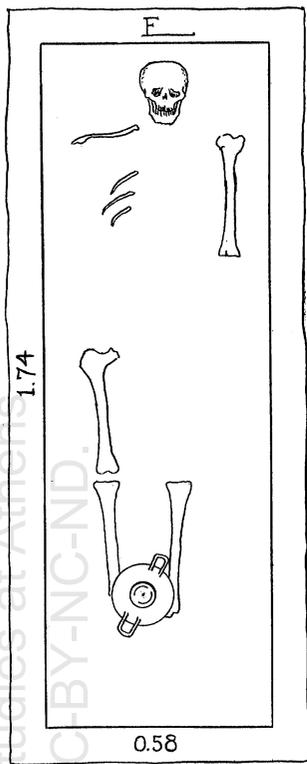
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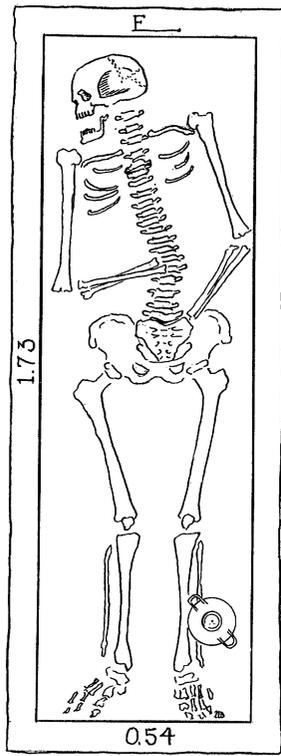
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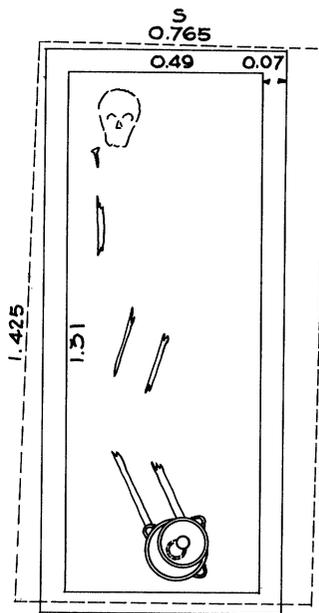
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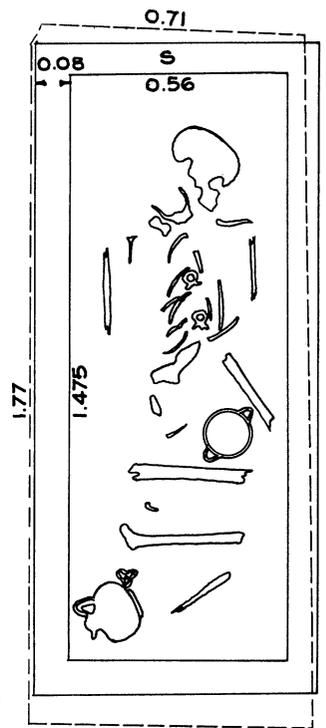
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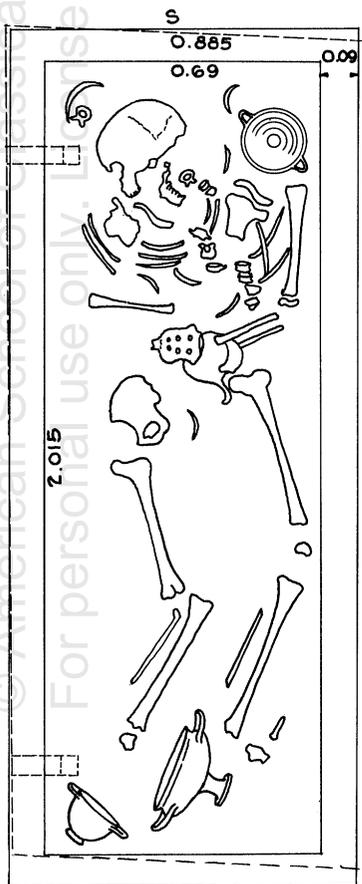
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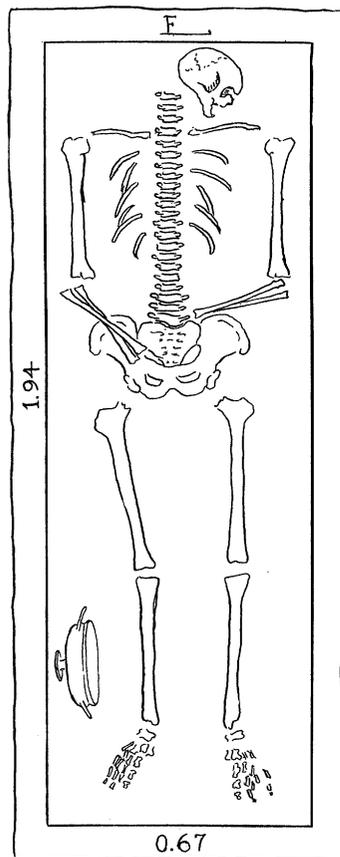
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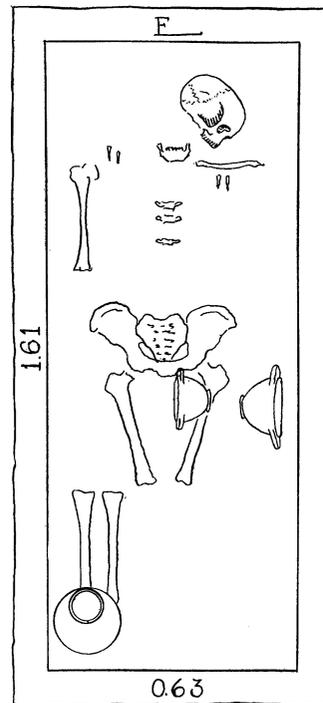
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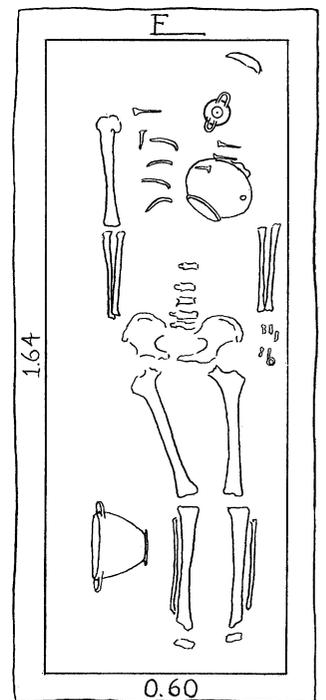
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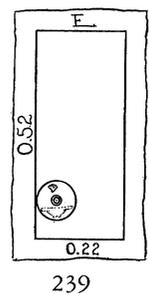
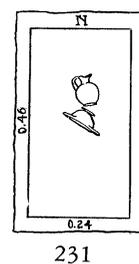
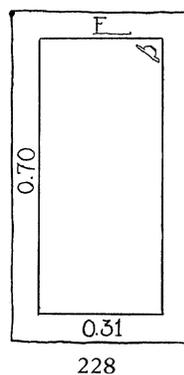
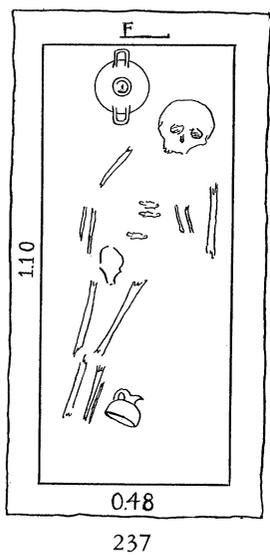
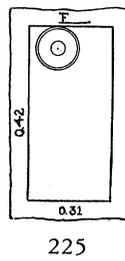
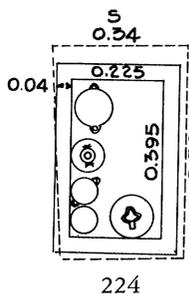
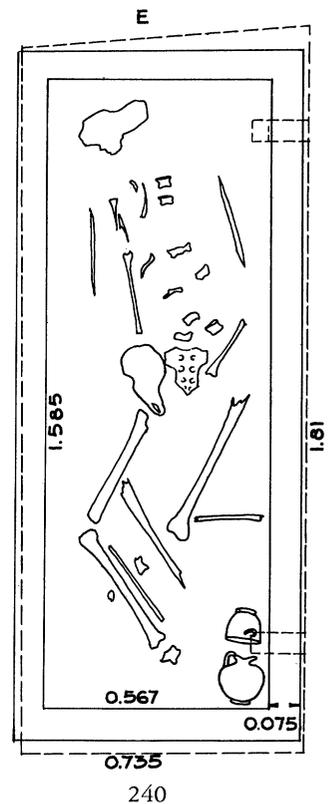
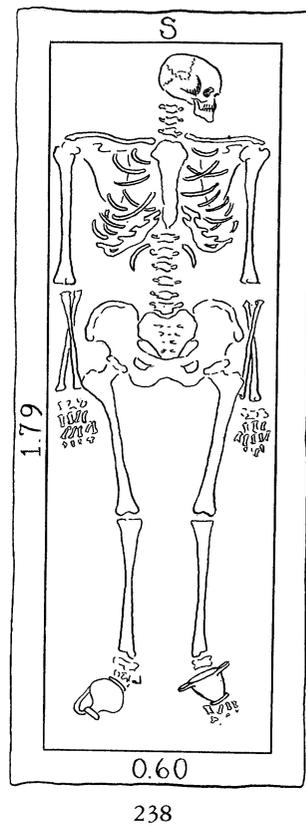
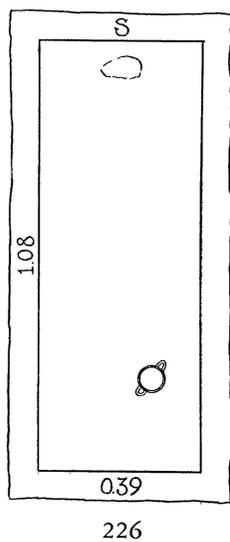
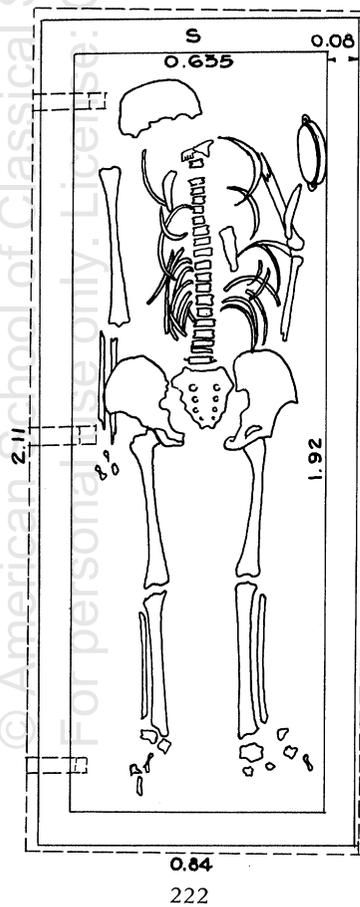
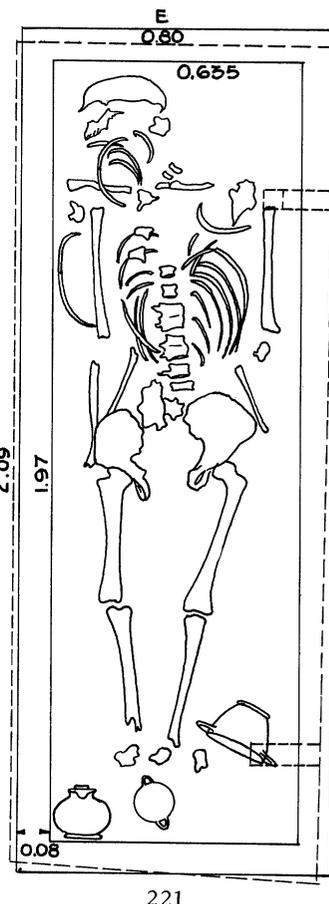
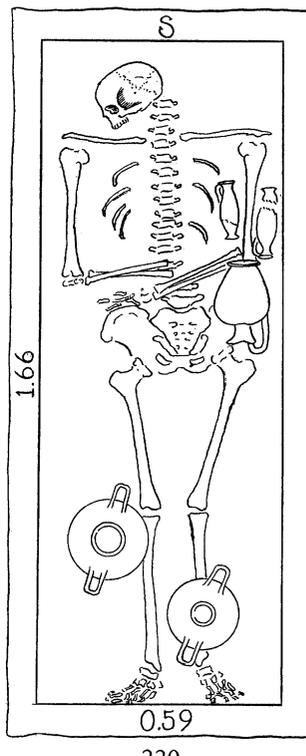
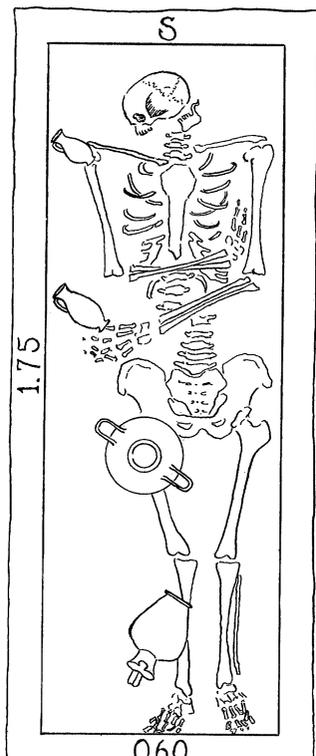
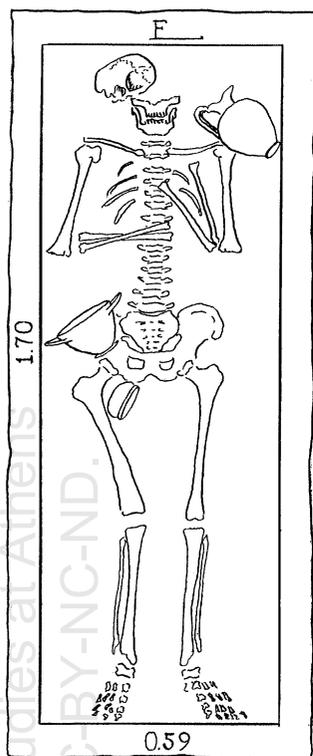
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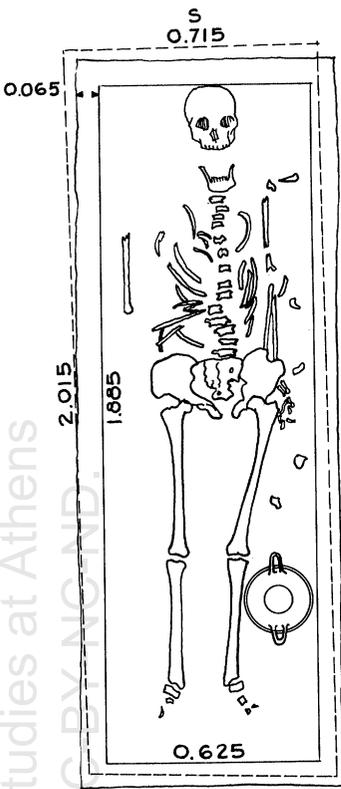


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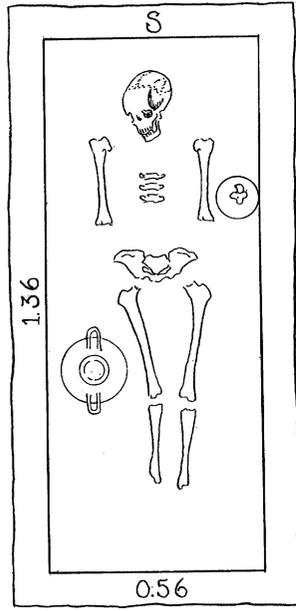


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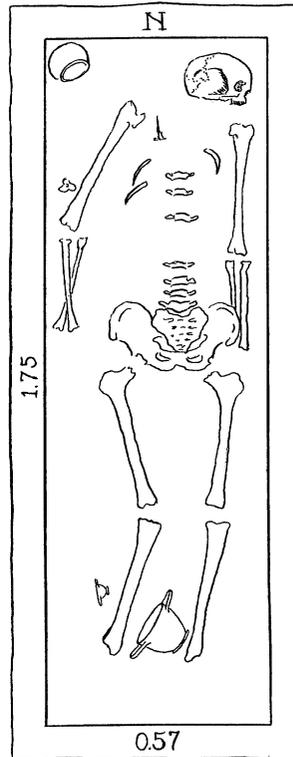




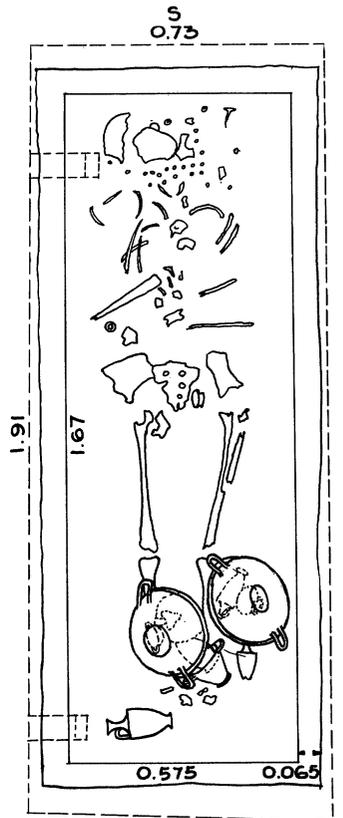
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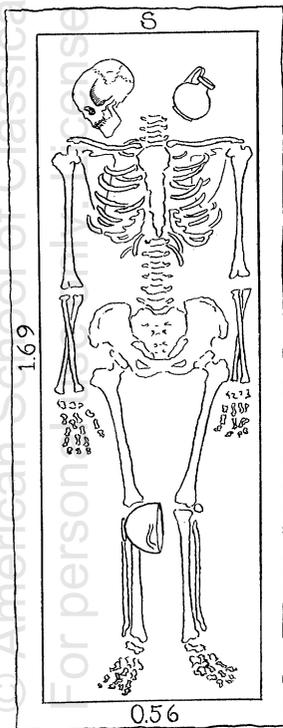
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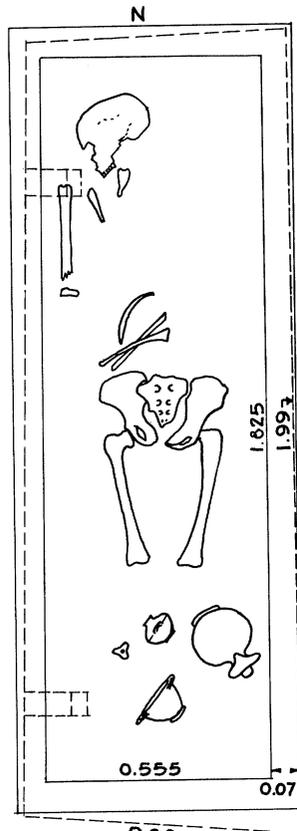
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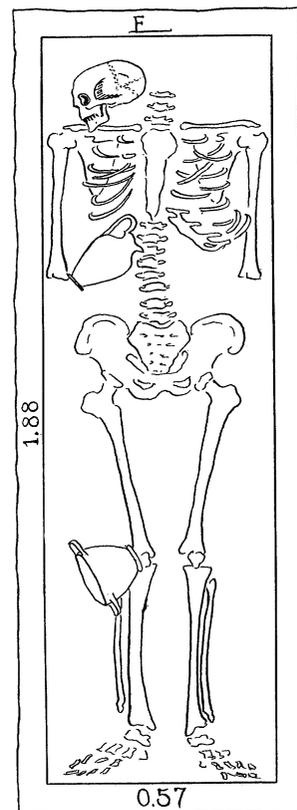
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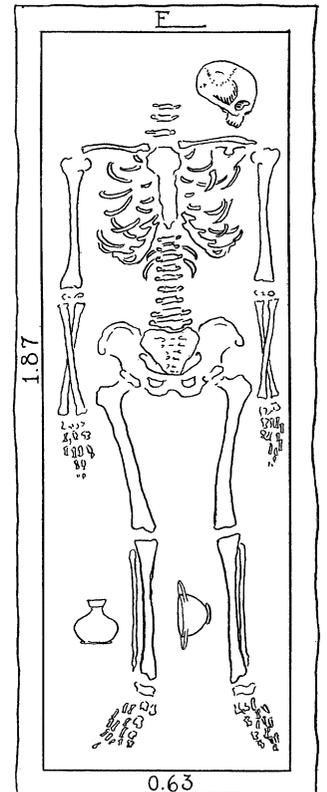
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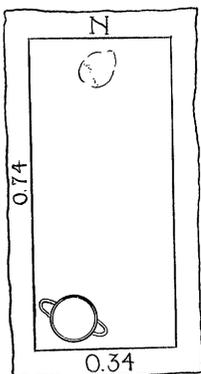
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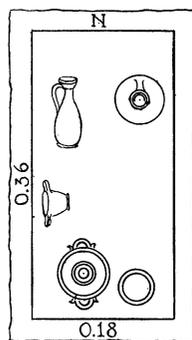
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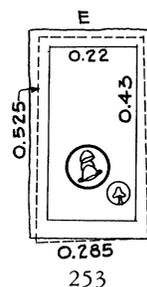
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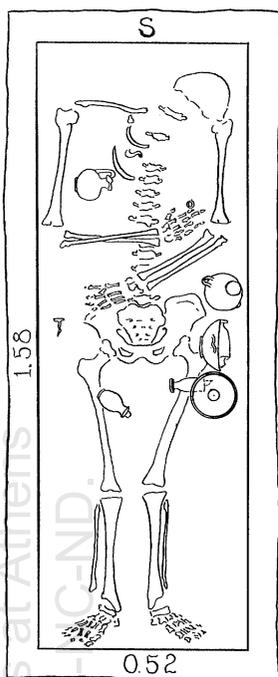
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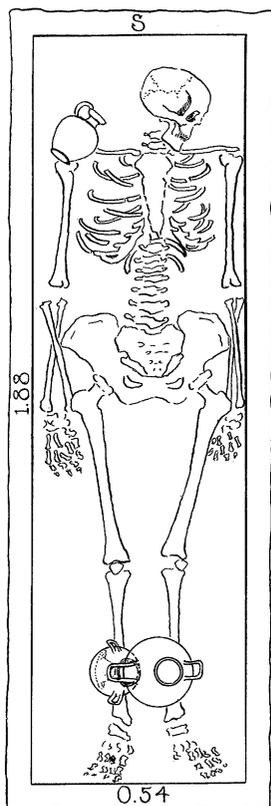
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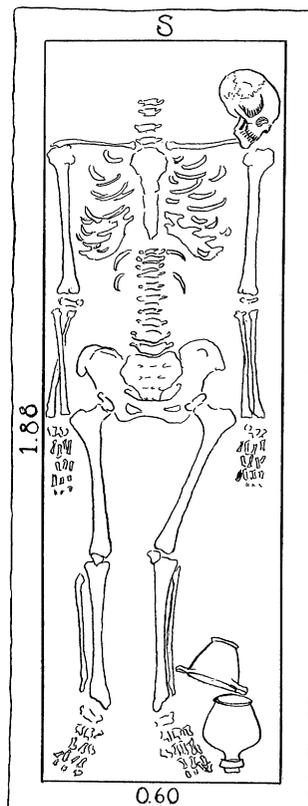
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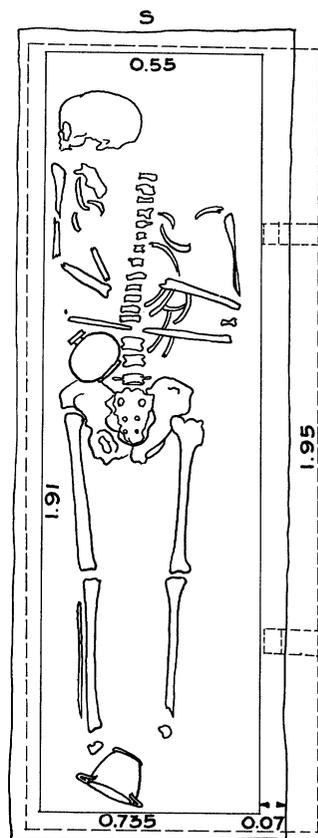
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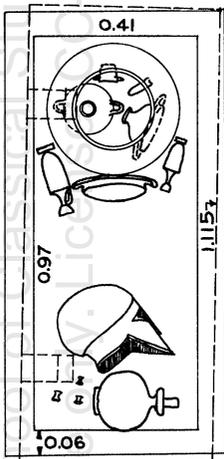
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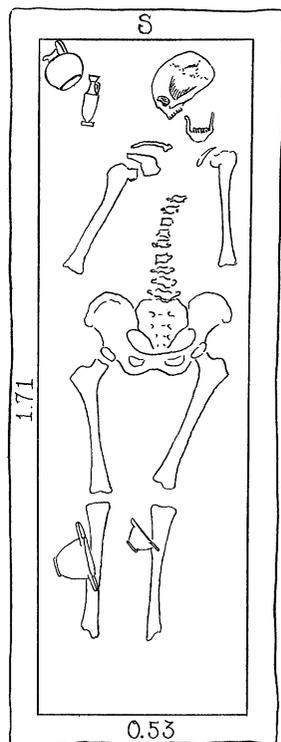
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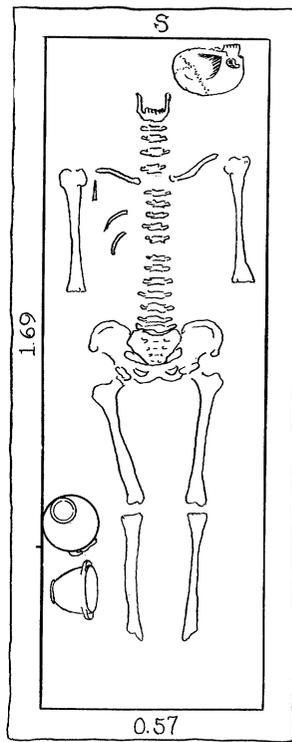
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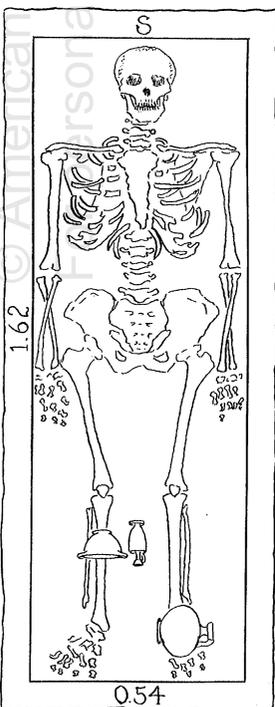
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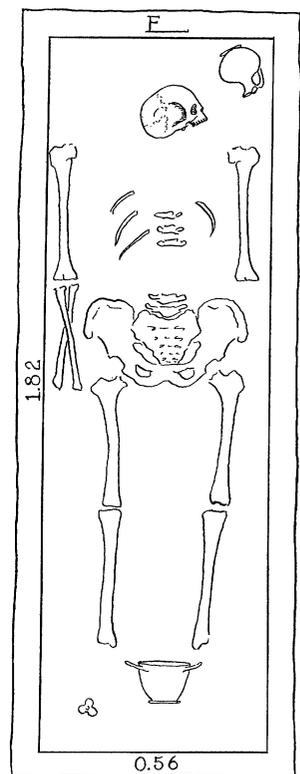
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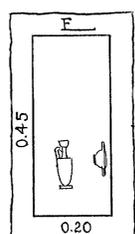
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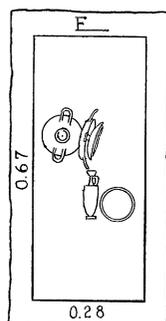
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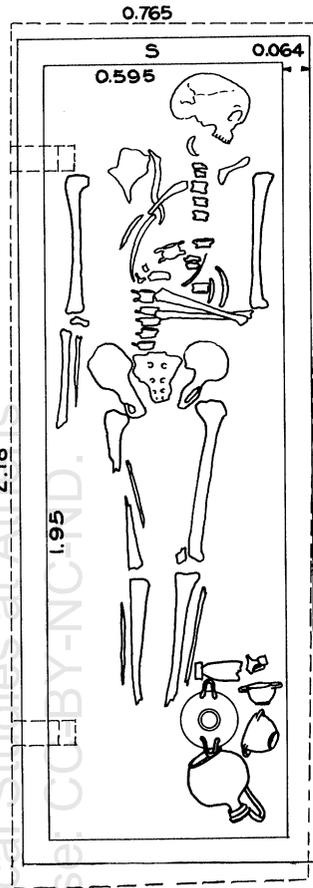
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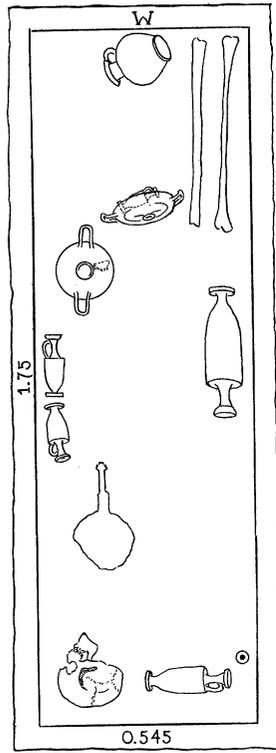
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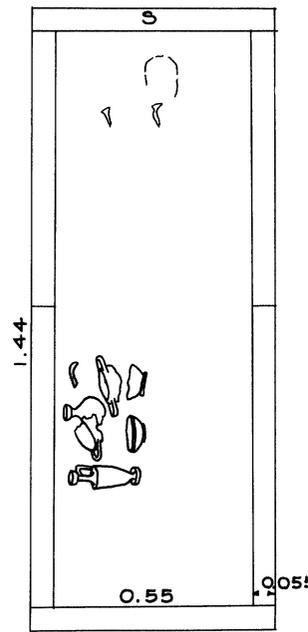
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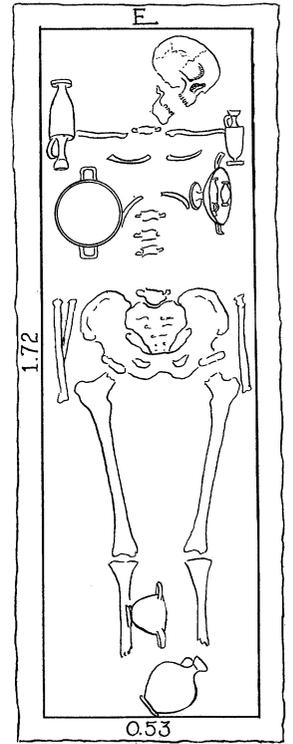
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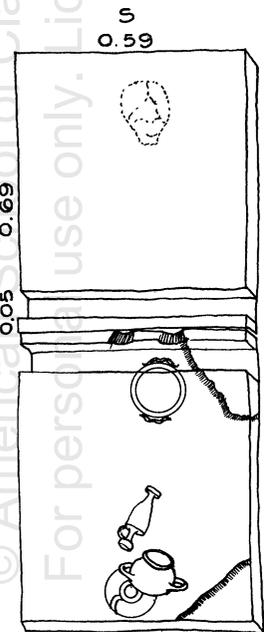
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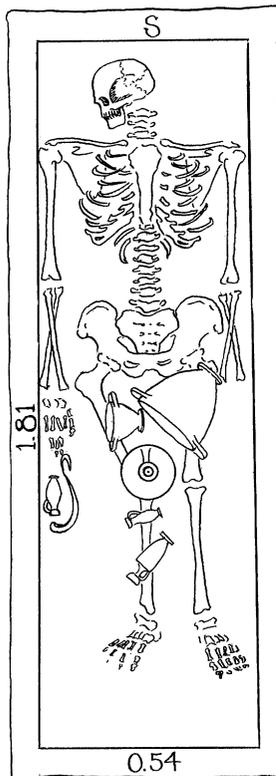
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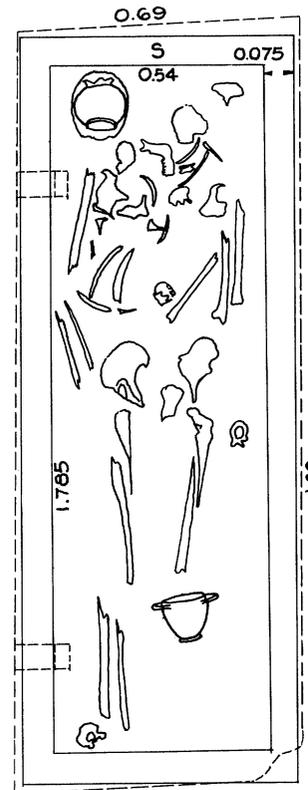
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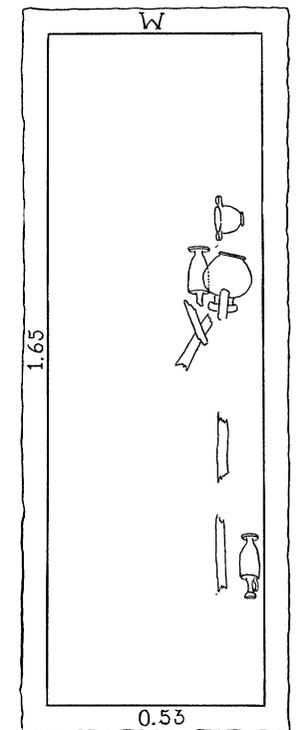
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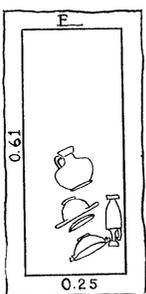
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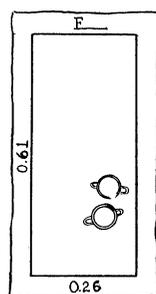
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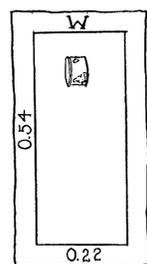
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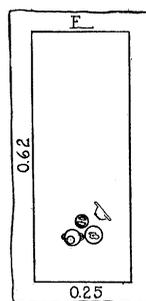
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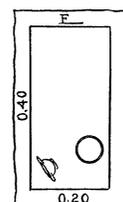
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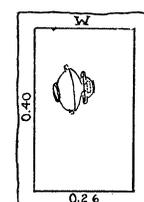
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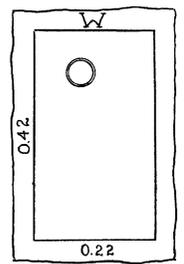
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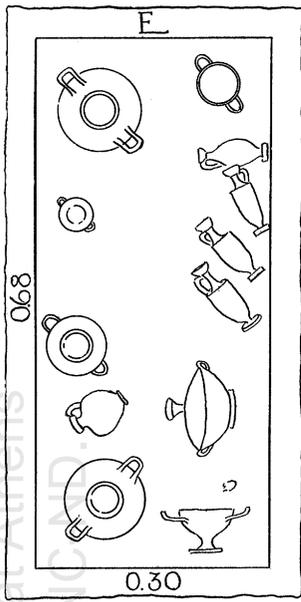
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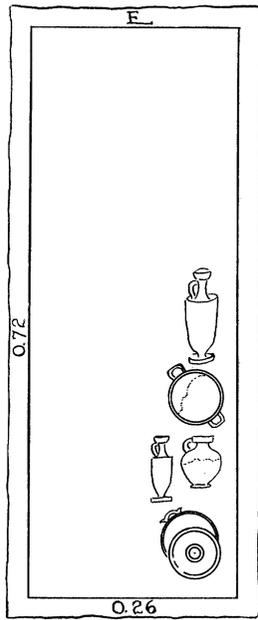
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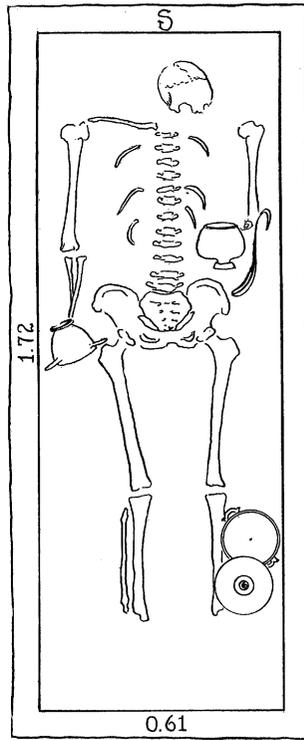
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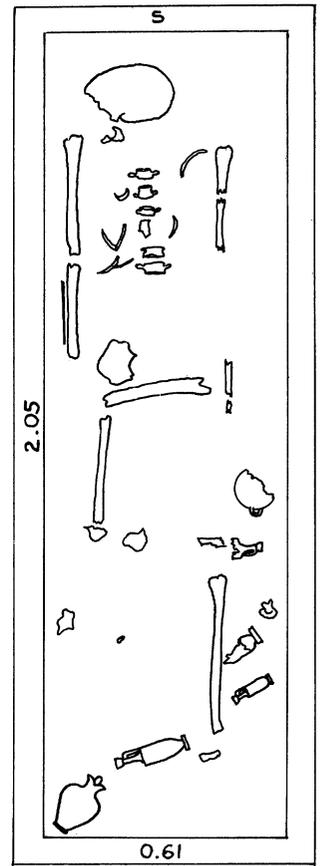
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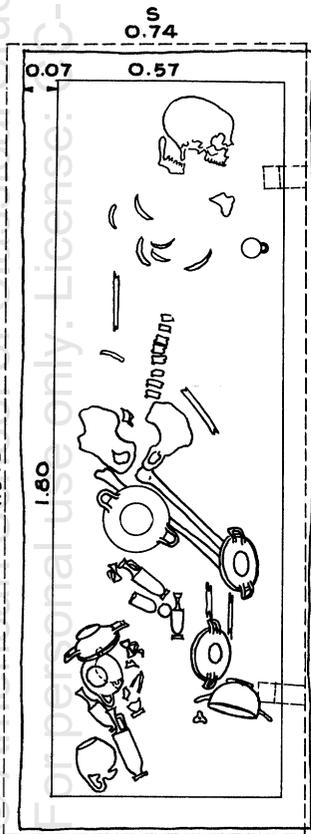
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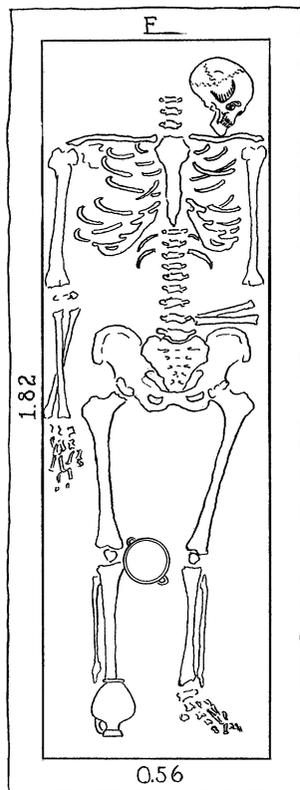
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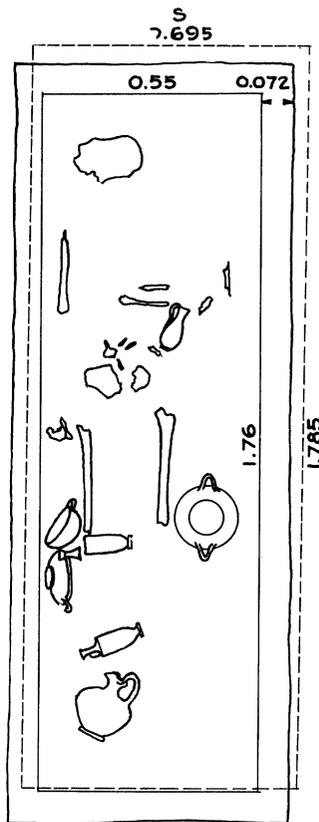
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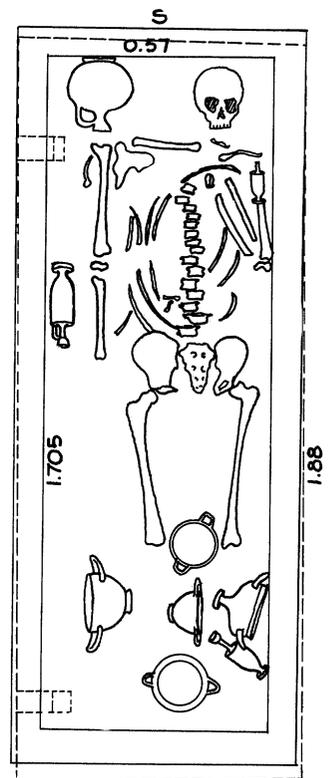
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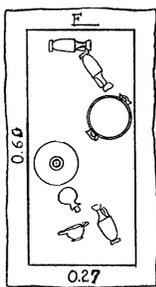
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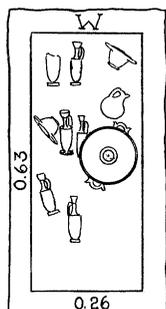
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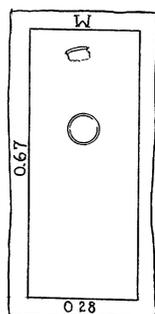
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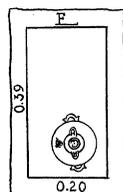
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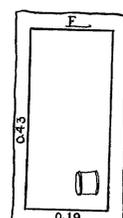
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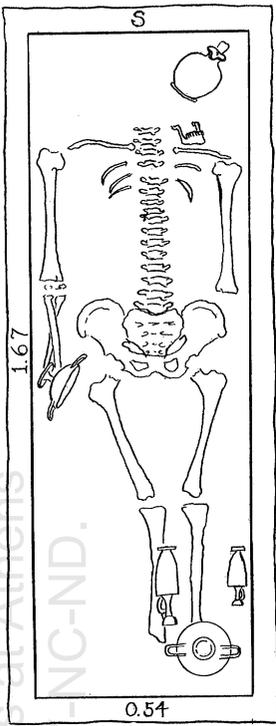
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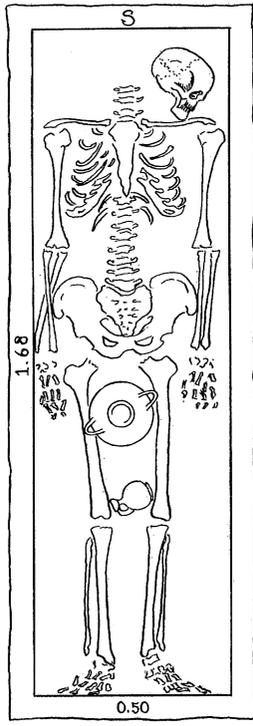
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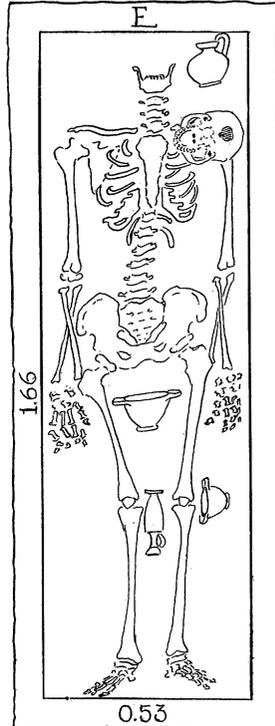
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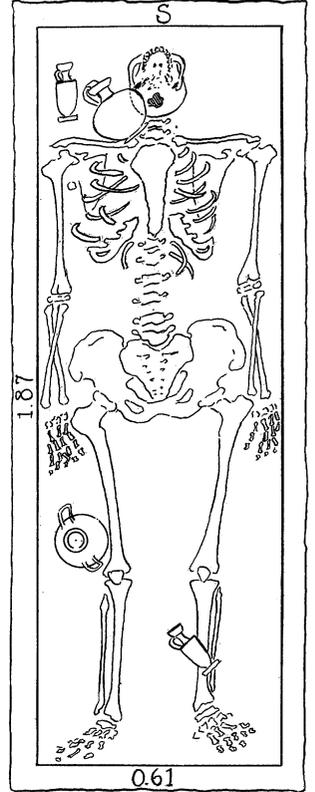
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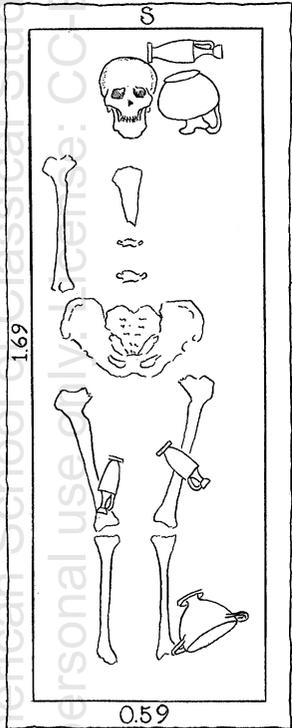
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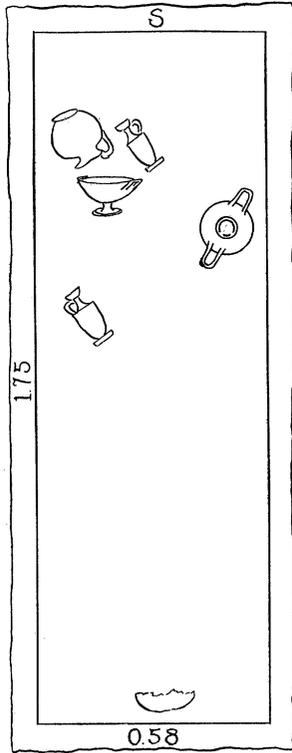
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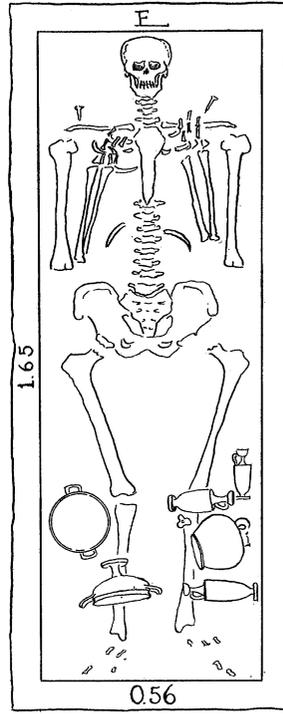
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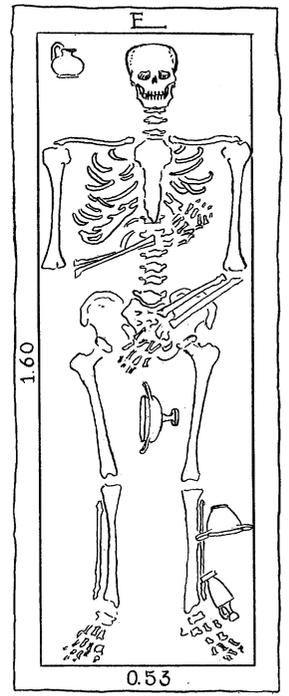
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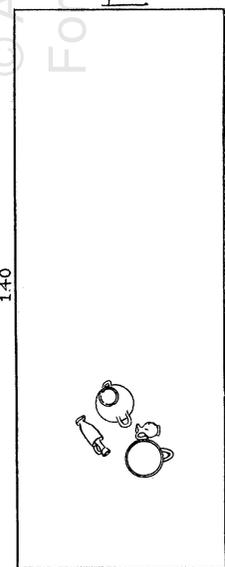
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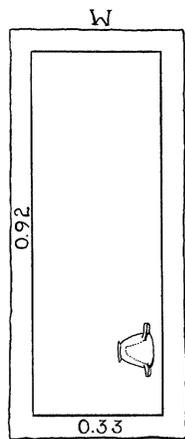
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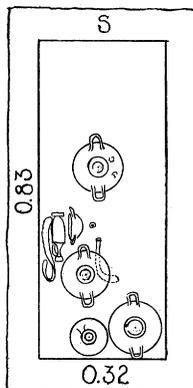
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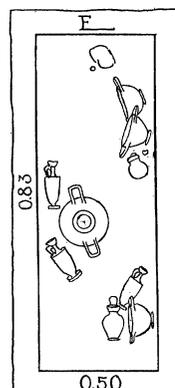
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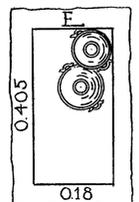
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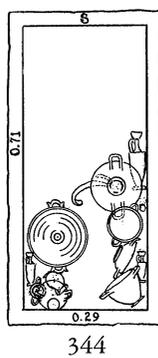
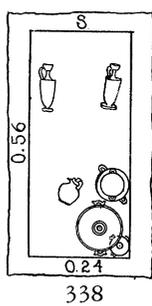
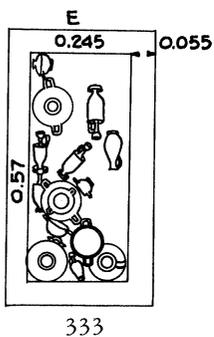
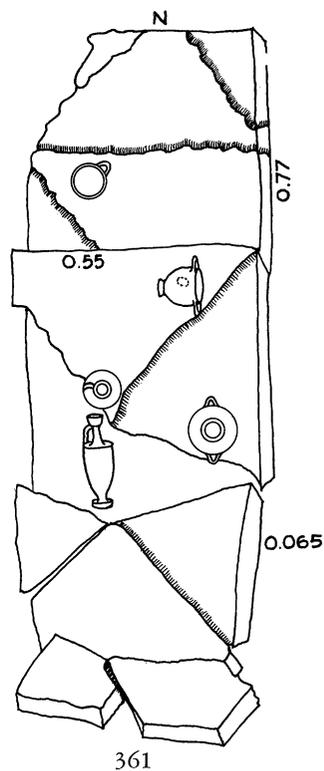
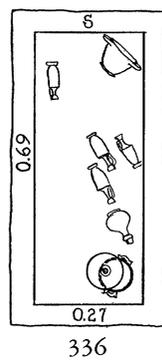
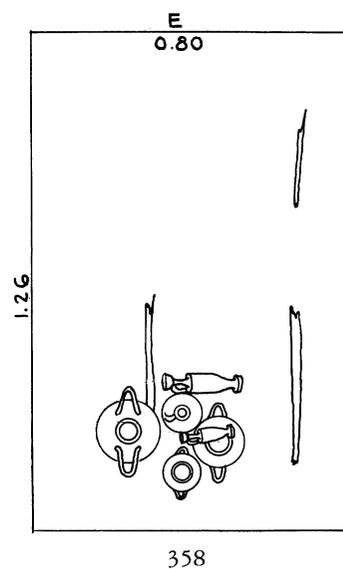
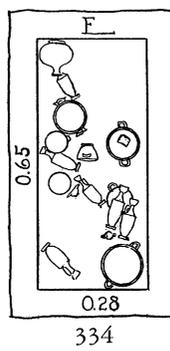
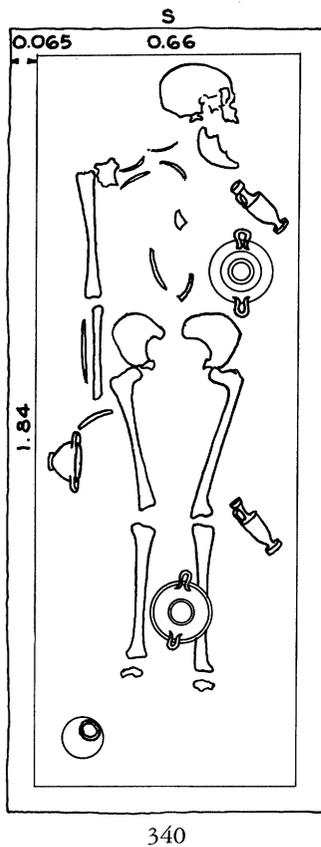
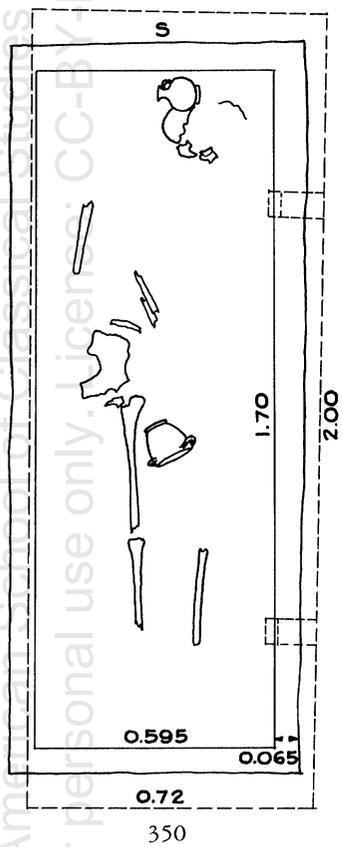
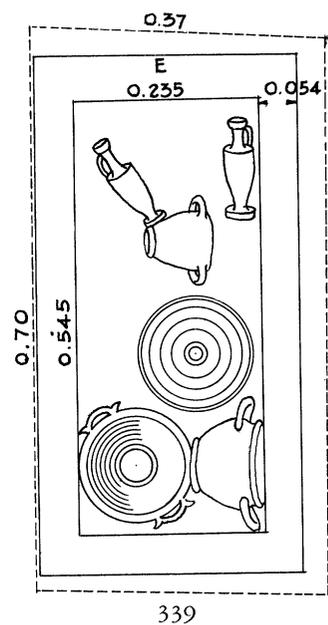
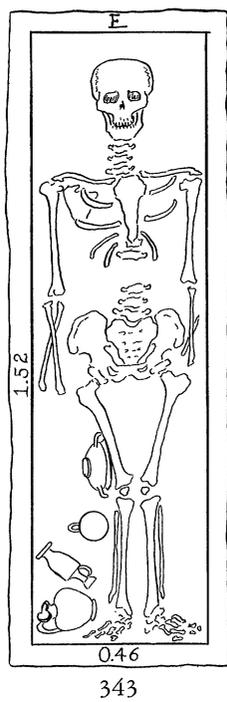
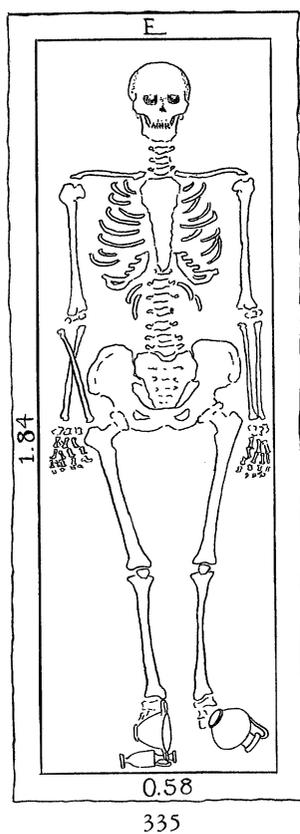
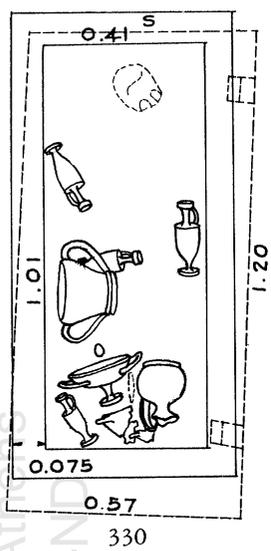
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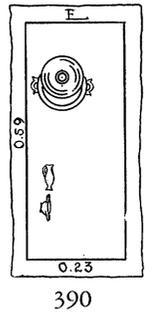
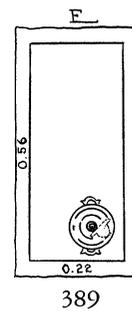
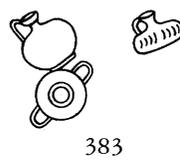
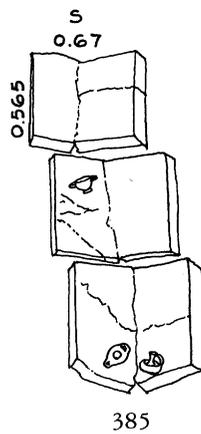
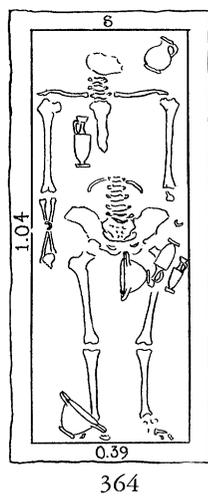
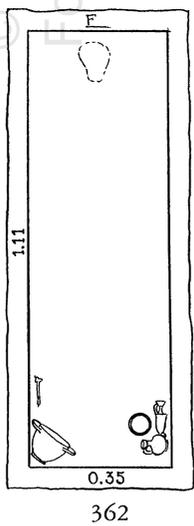
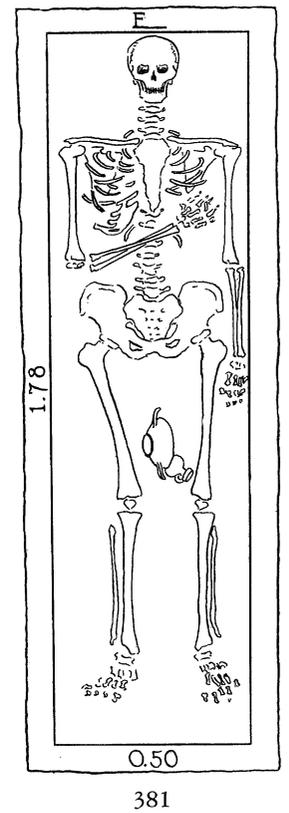
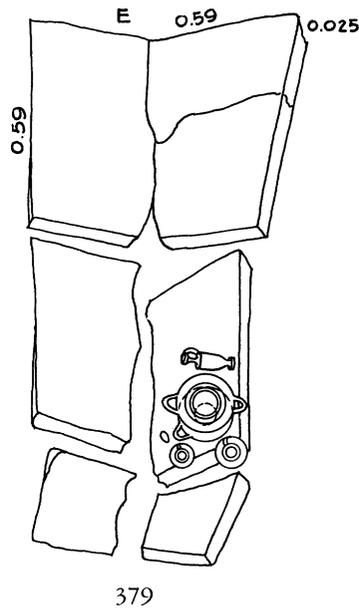
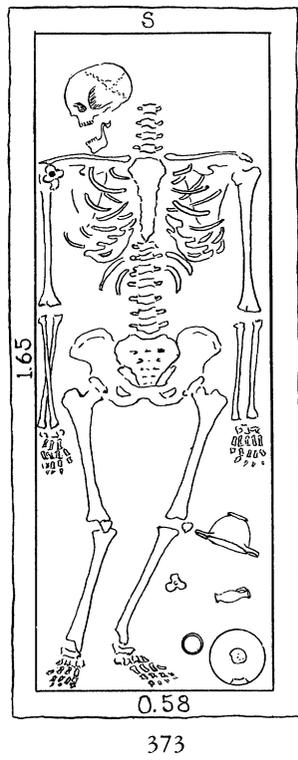
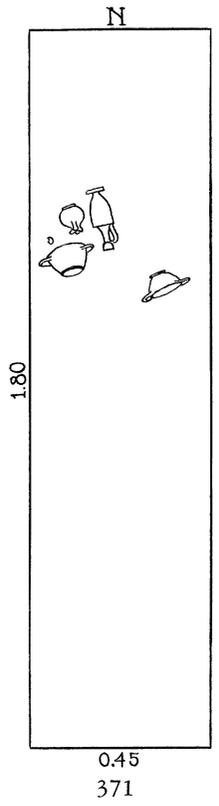
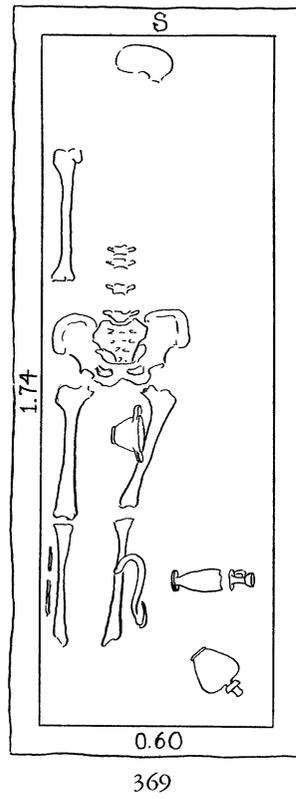
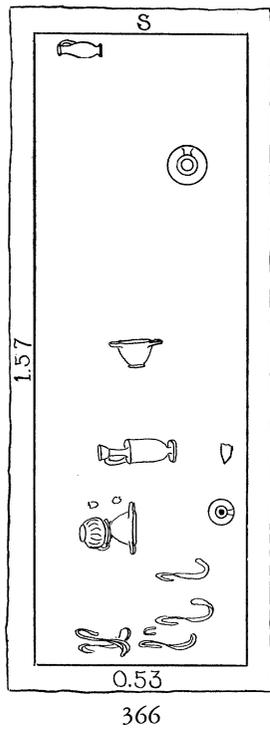
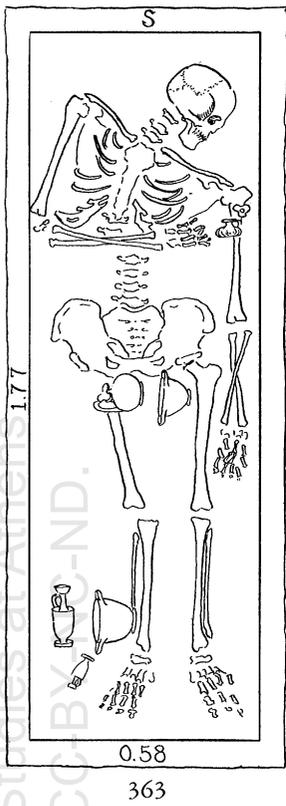
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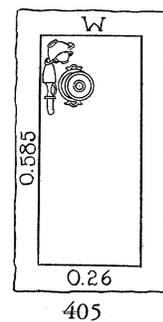
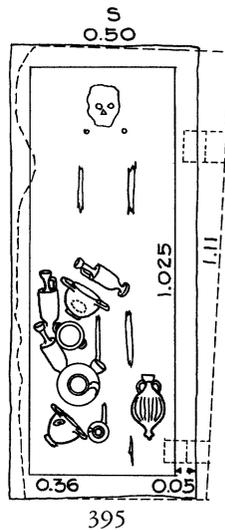
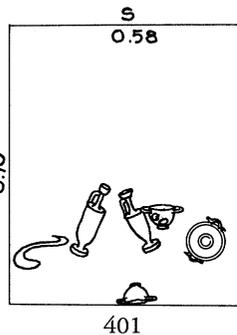
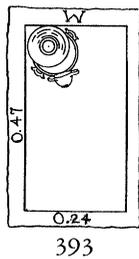
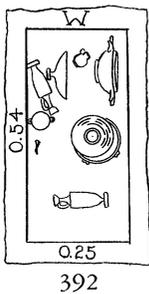
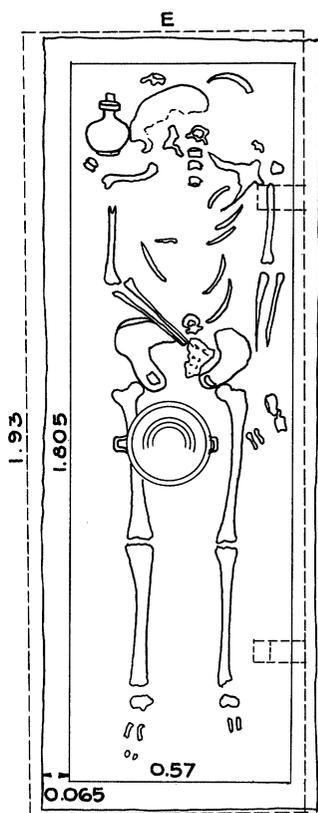
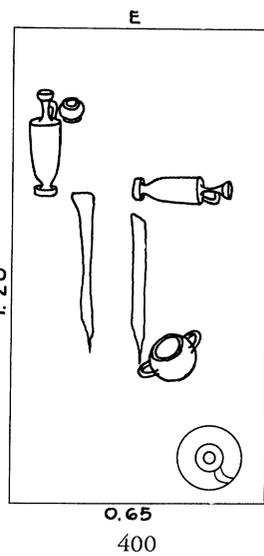
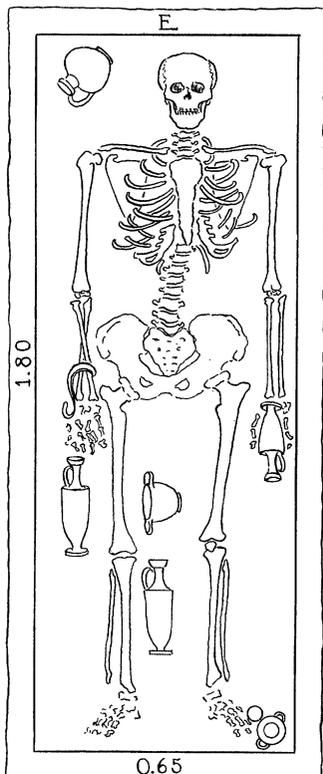
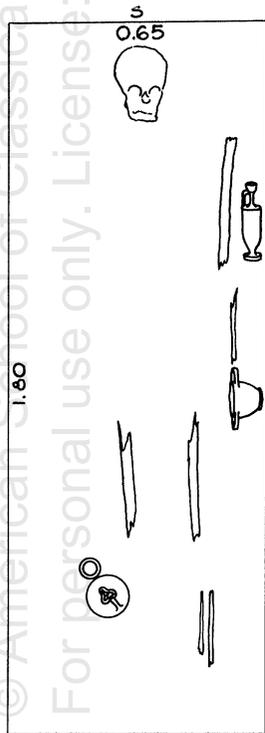
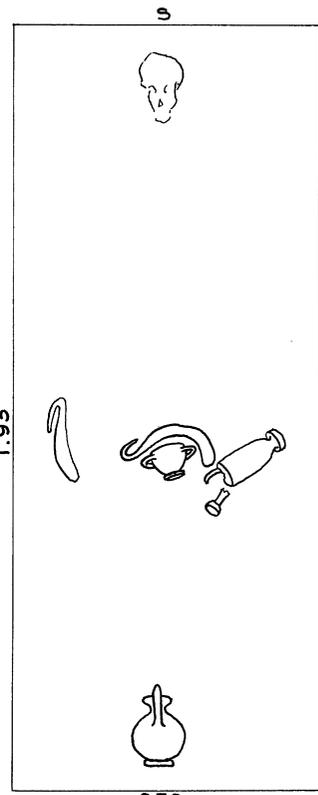
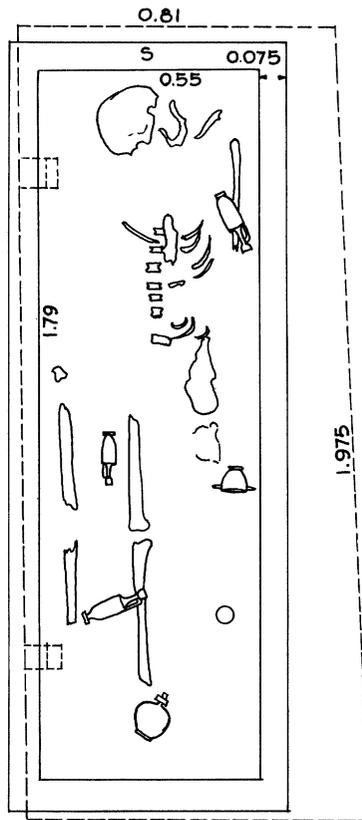
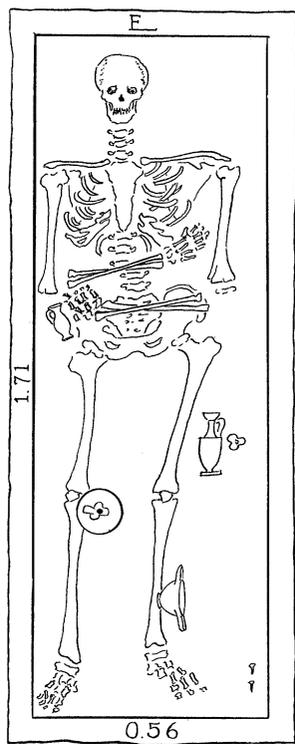
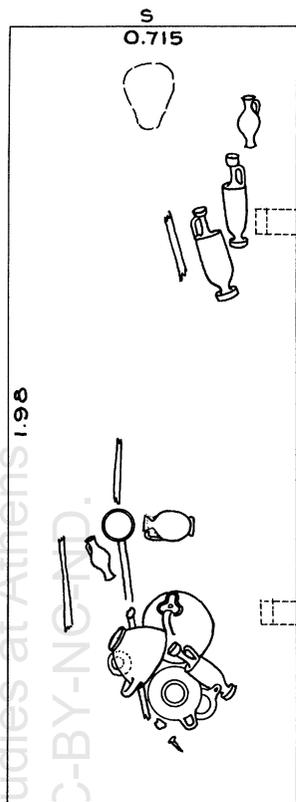


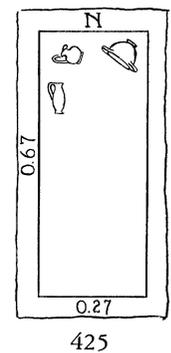
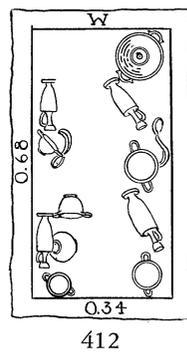
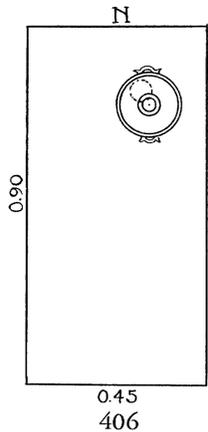
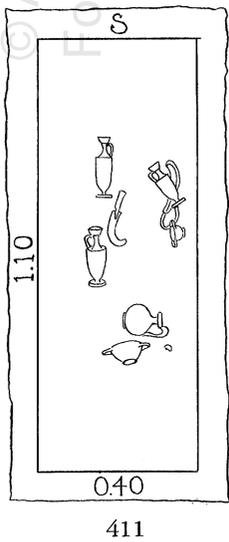
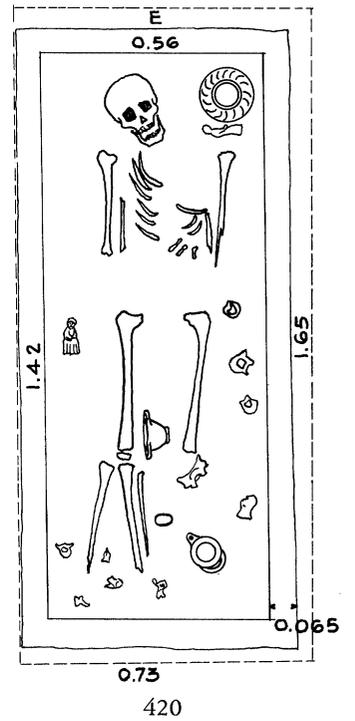
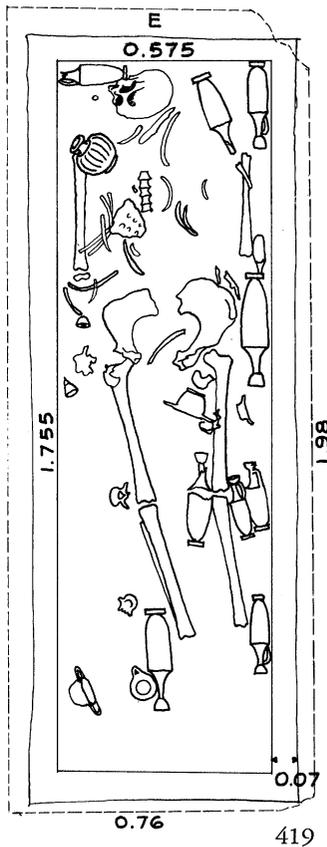
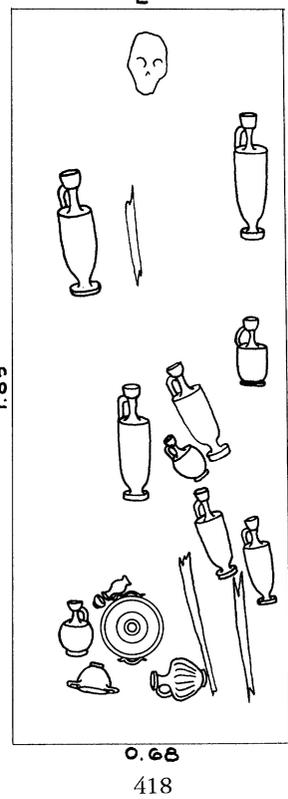
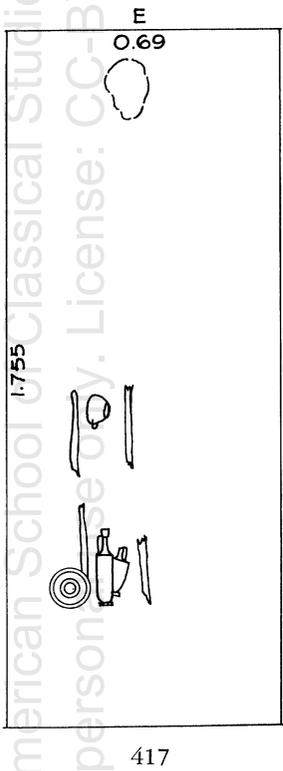
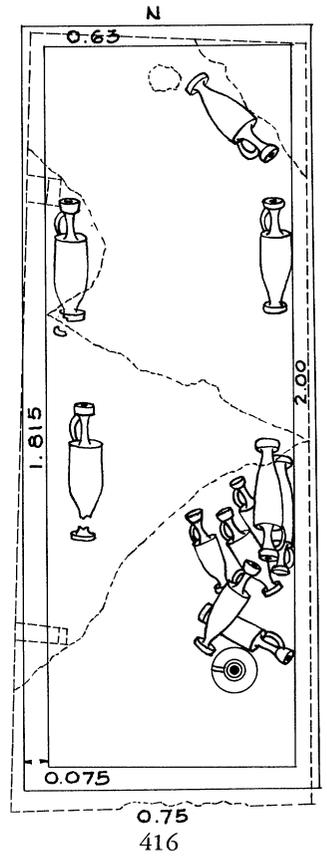
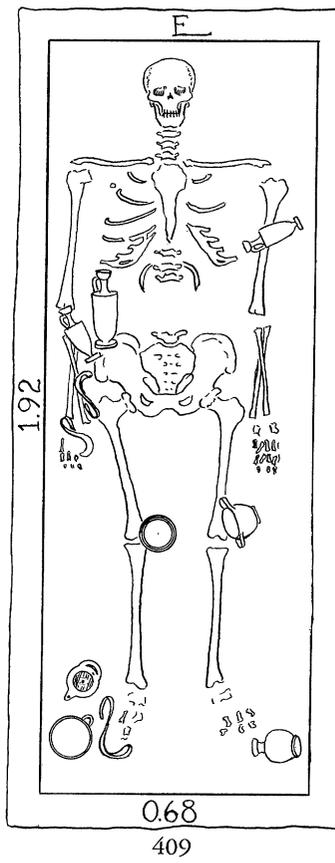
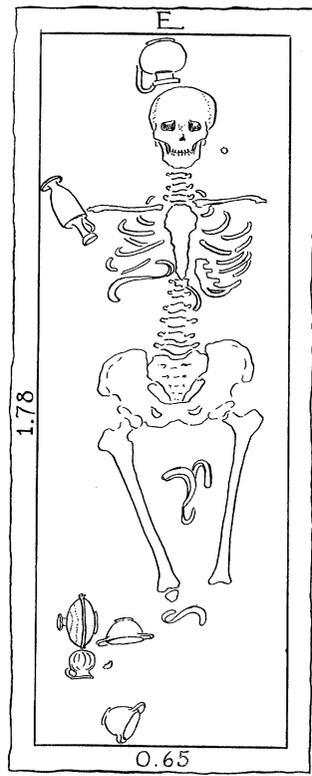
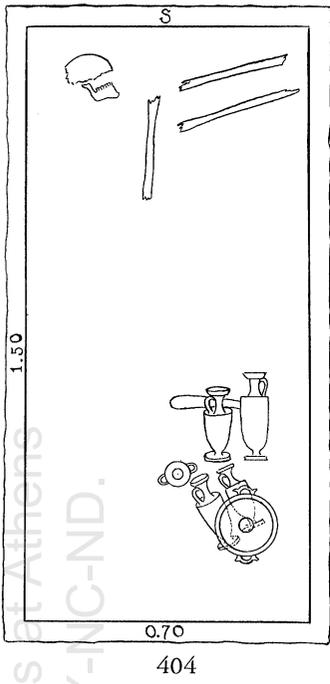
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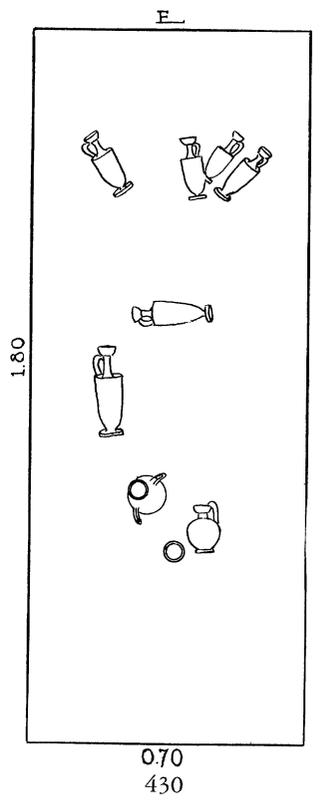
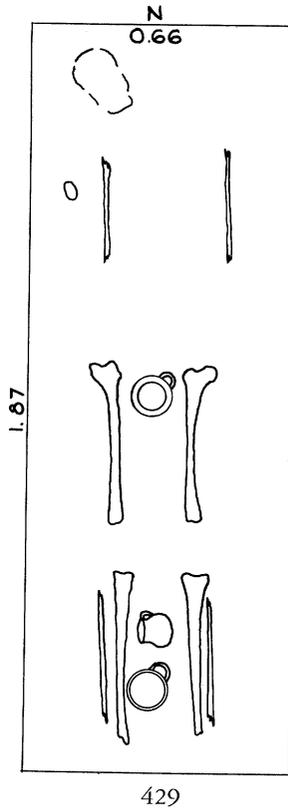
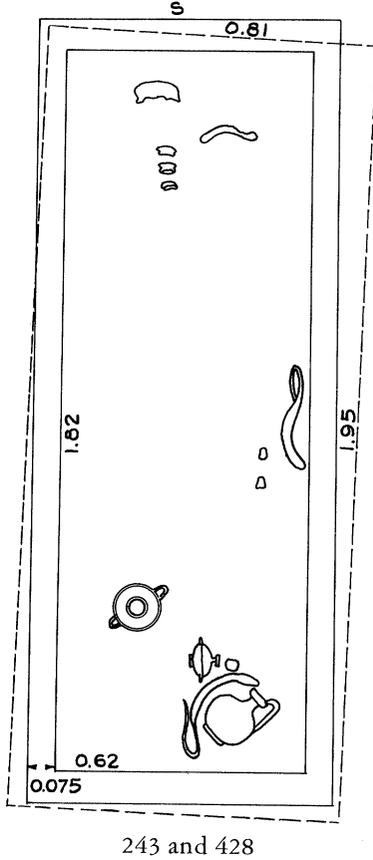
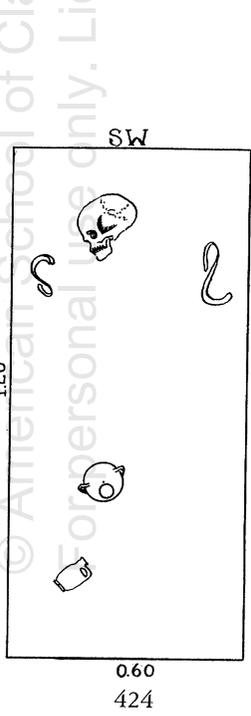
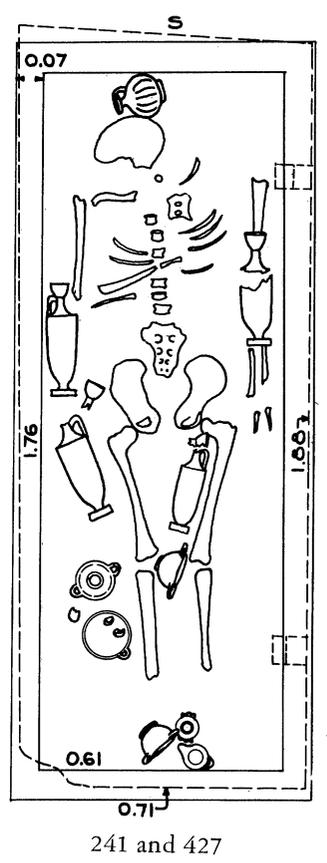
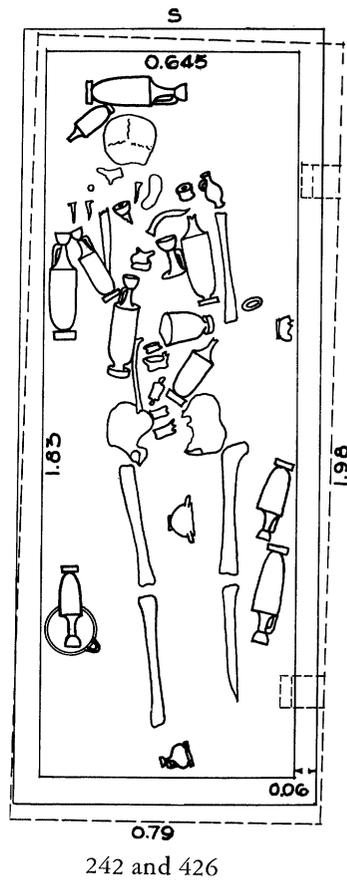
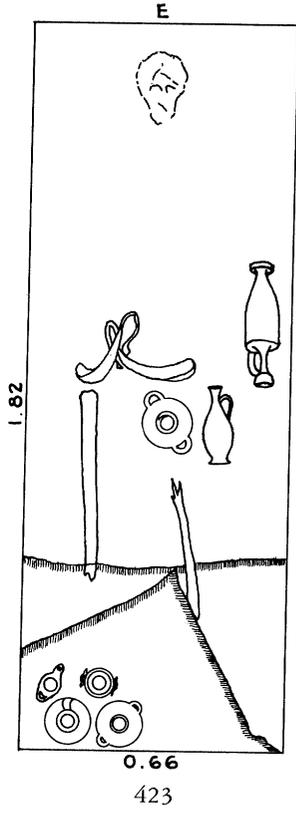
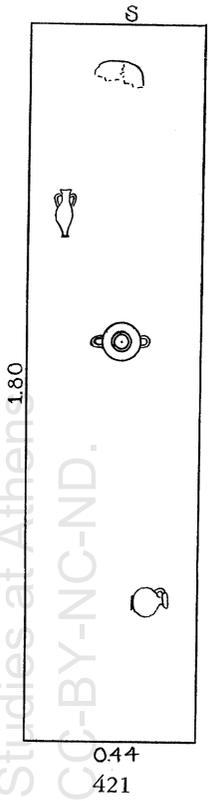


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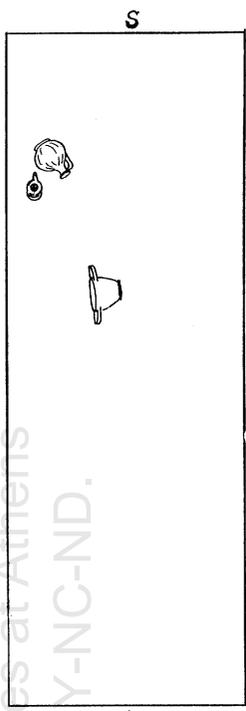




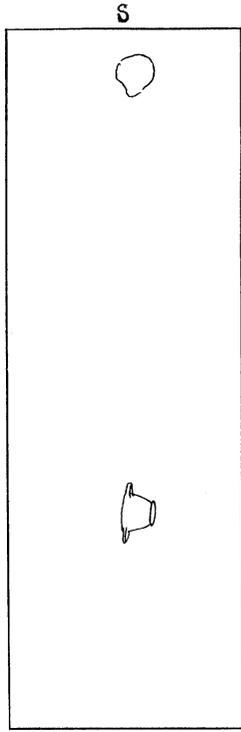




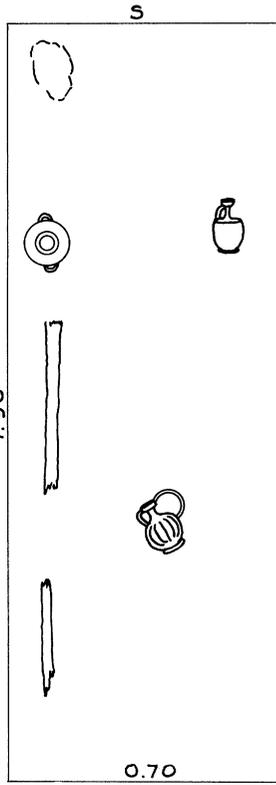
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0.60
431

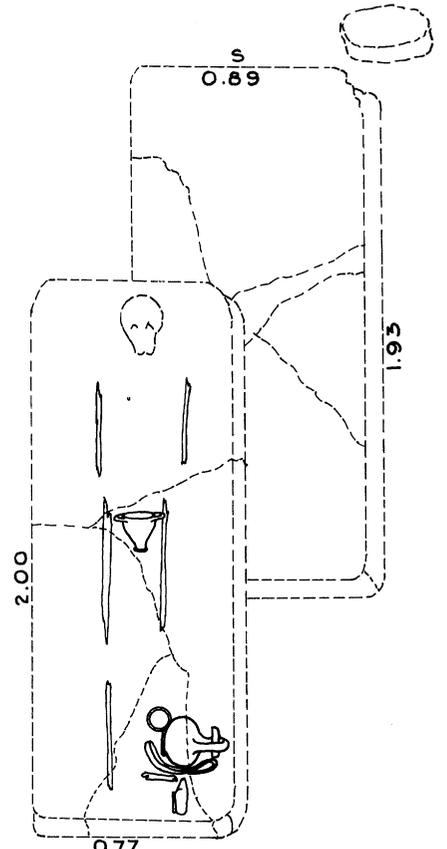


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432



1.90

0.70
433

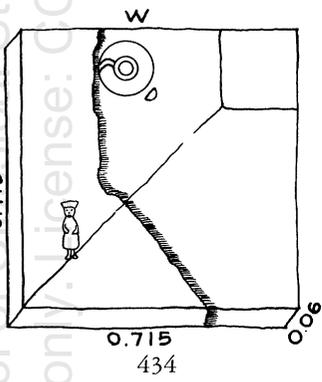


2.00

0.89

1.95

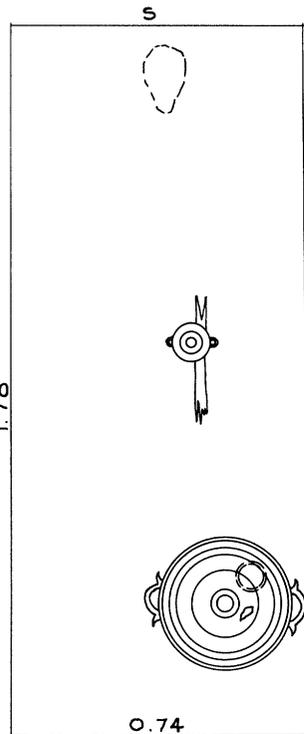
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446 and 23



0.715

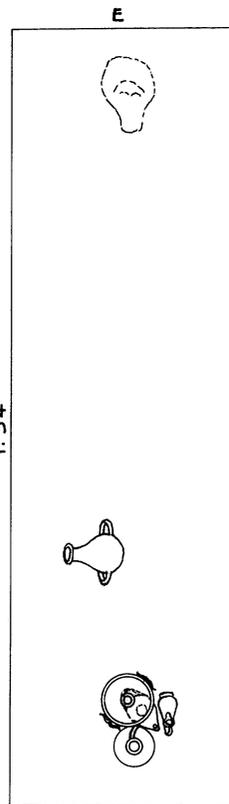
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0.06



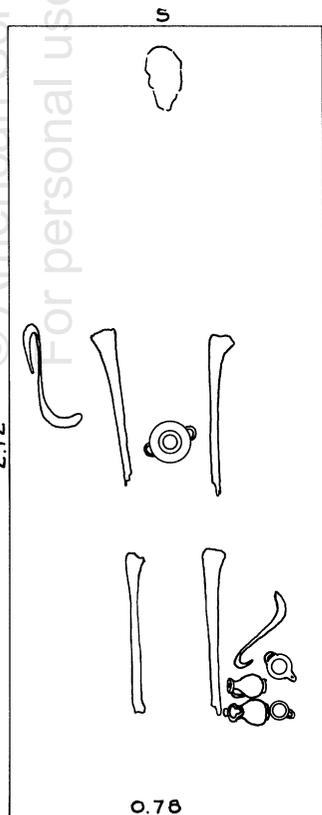
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0.74
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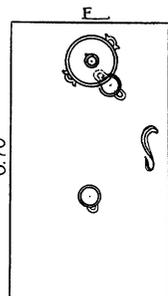
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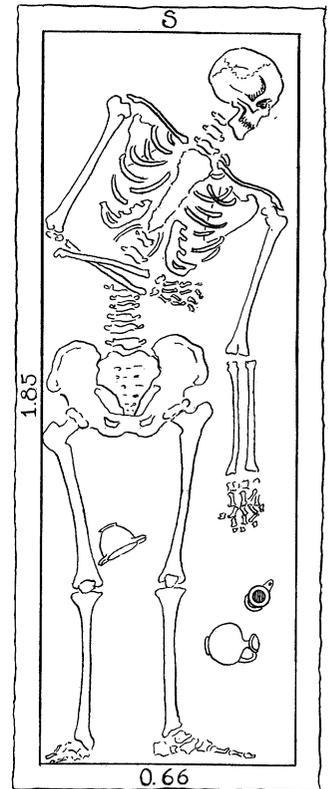
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0.70

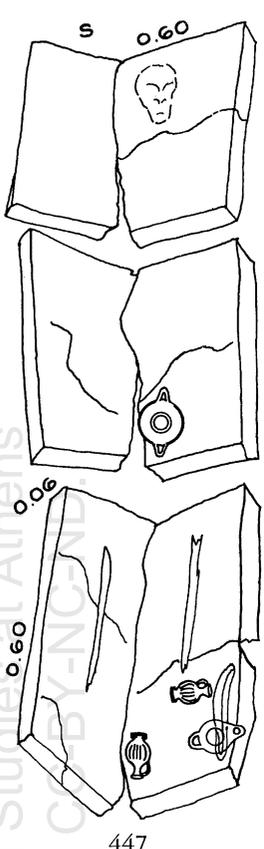
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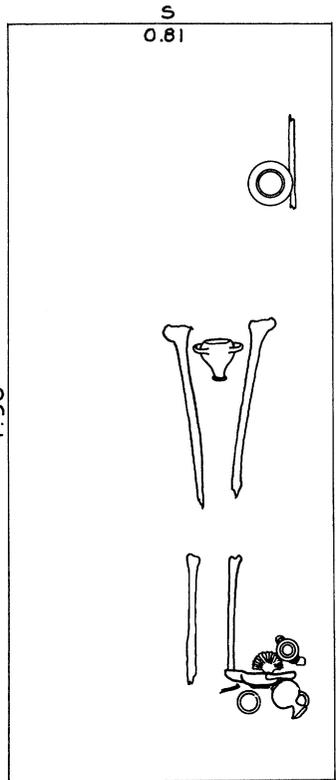
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0.66
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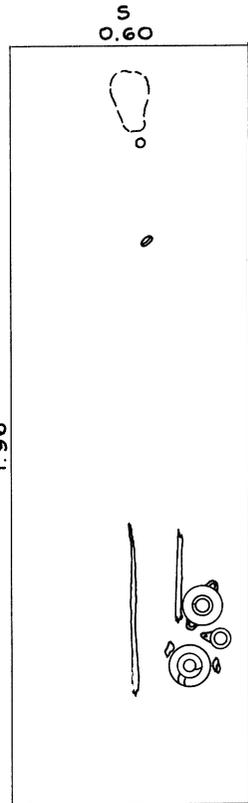
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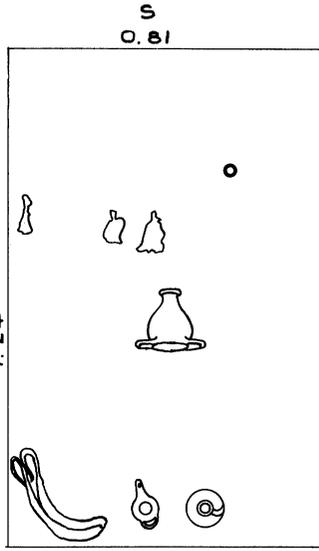
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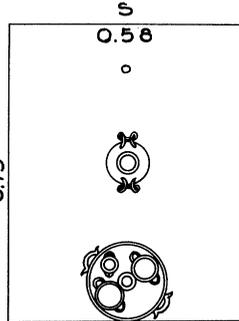
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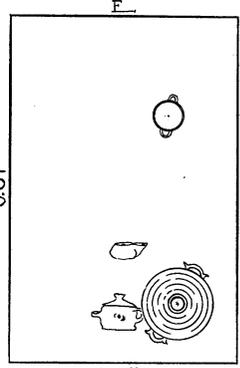
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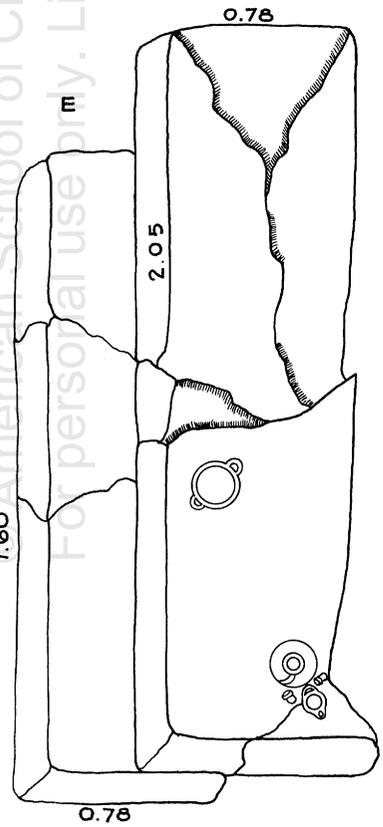
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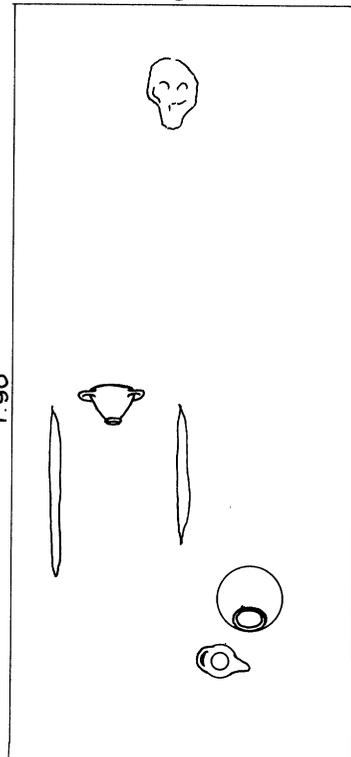
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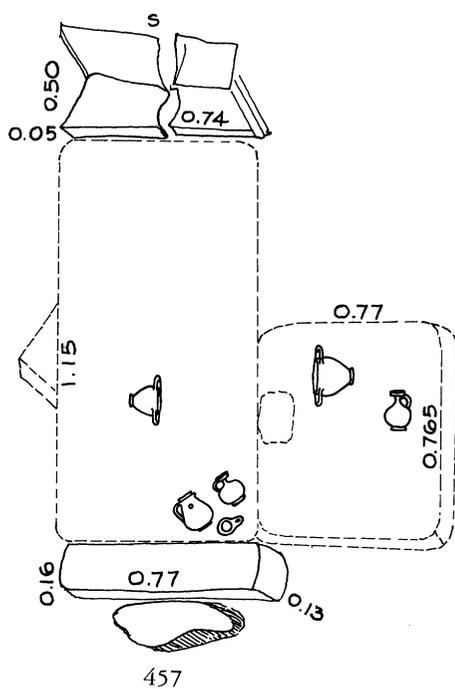
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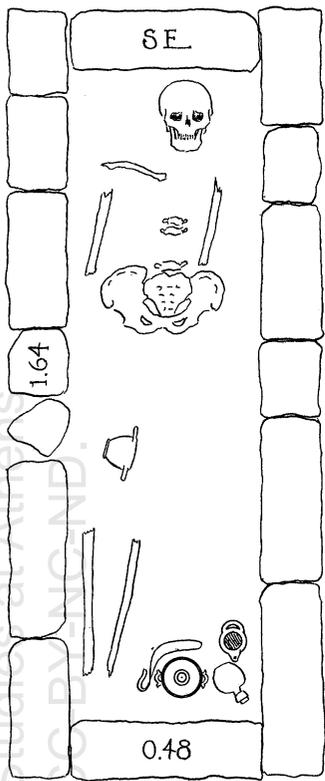


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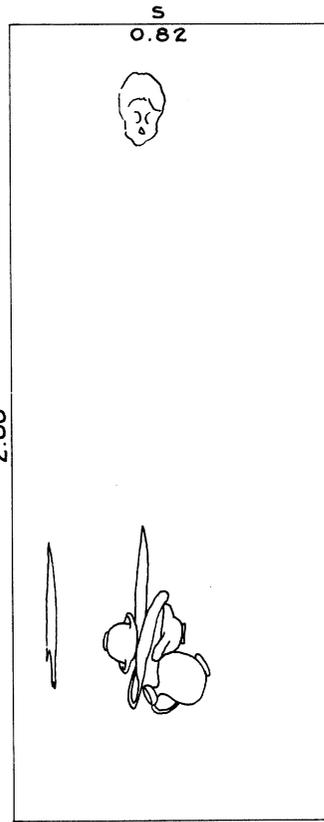


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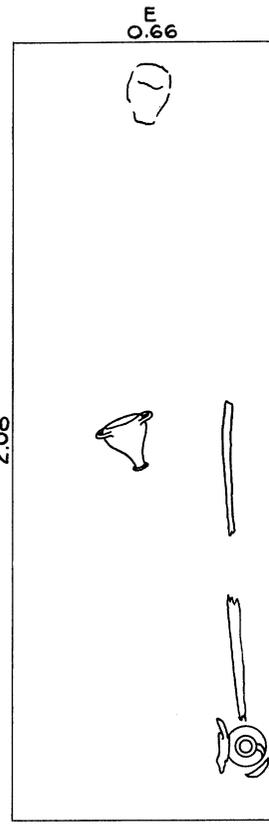
PLATE 120



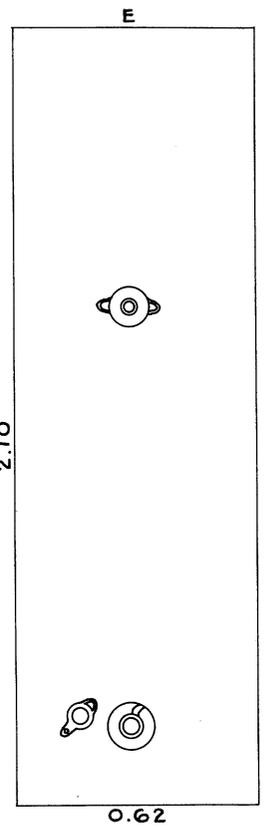
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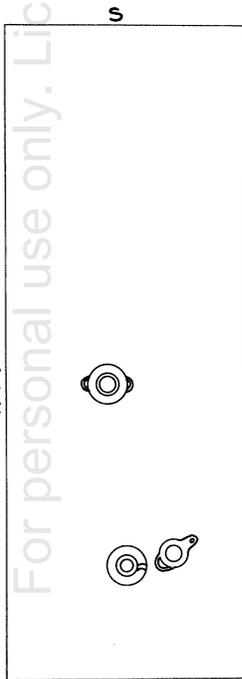
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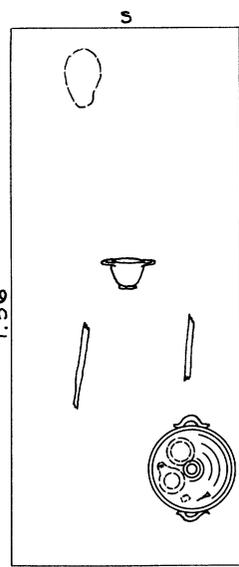
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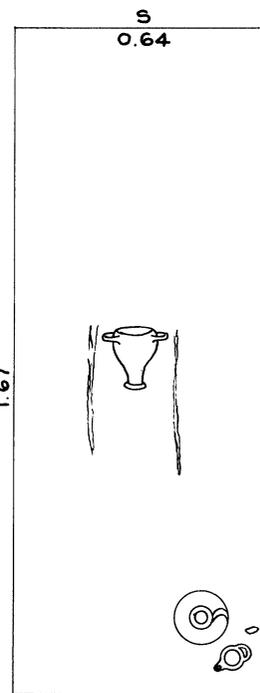
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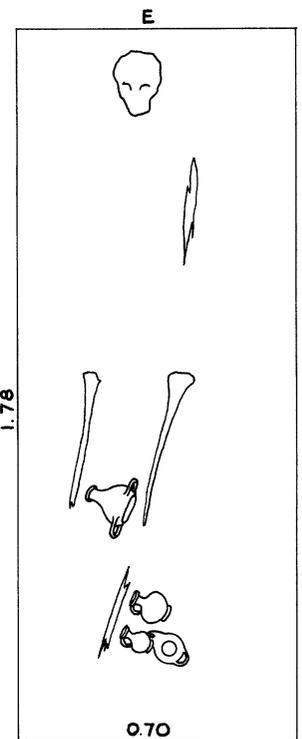
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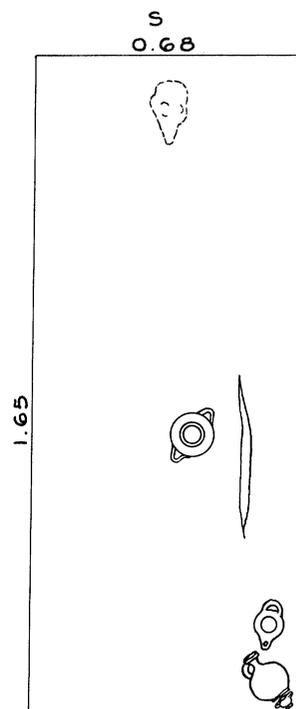
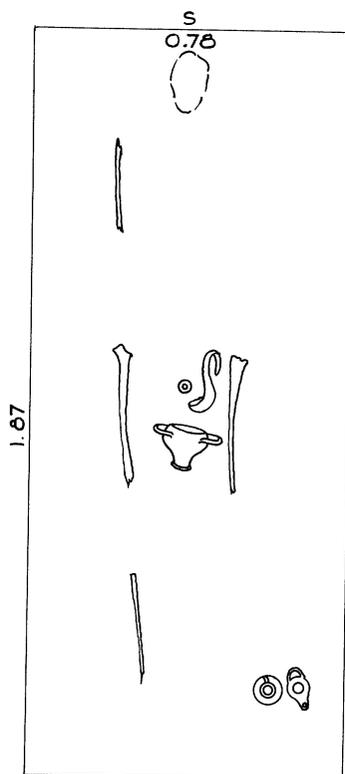
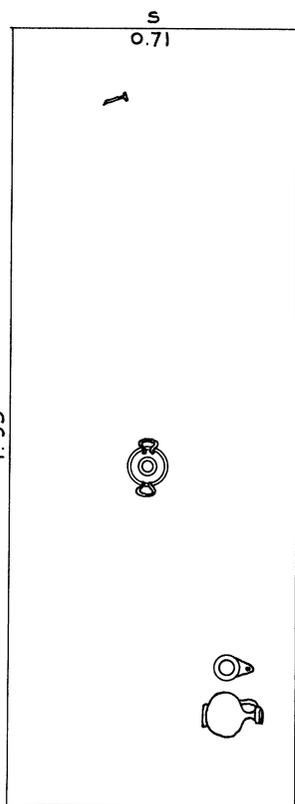
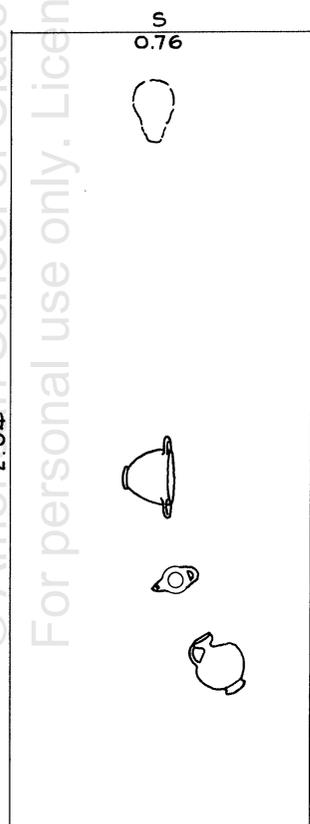
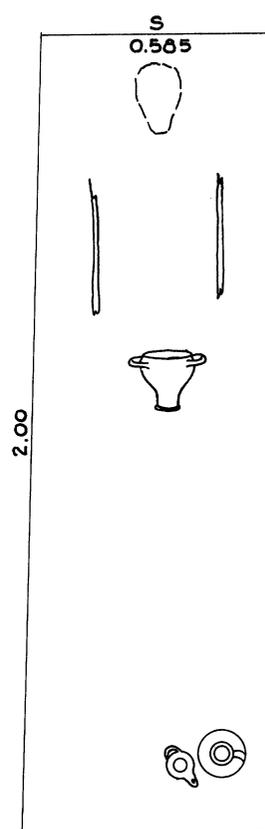
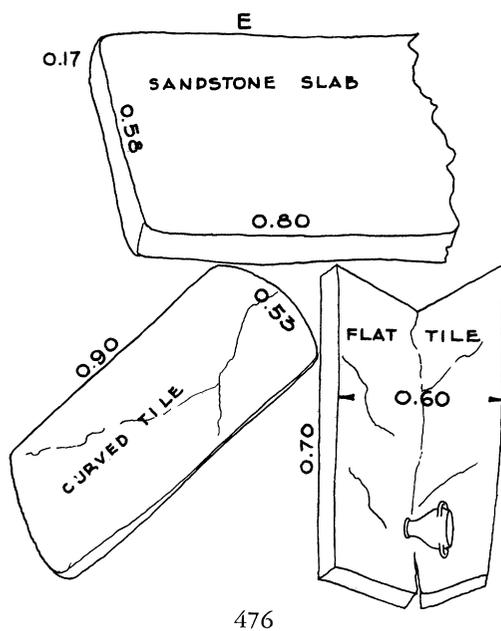
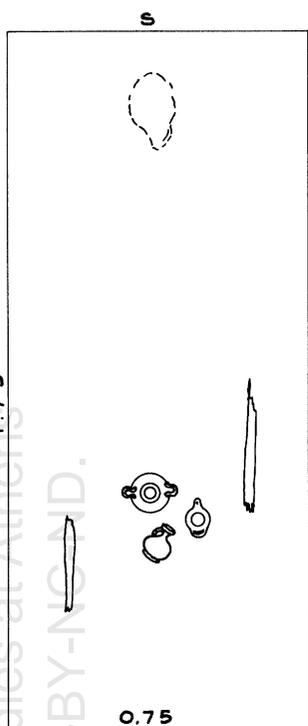
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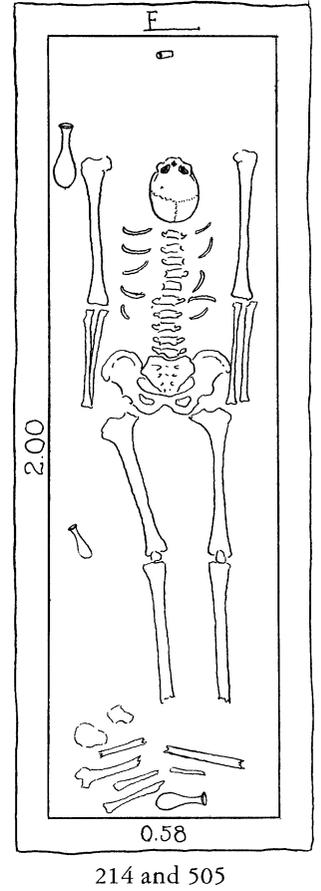
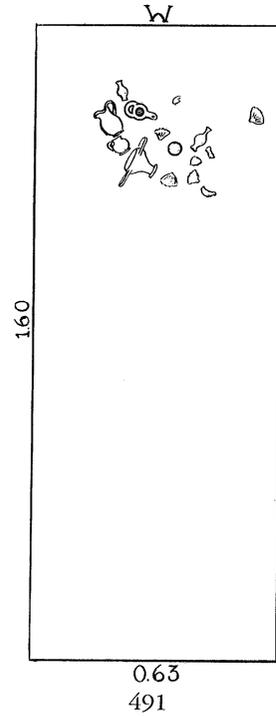
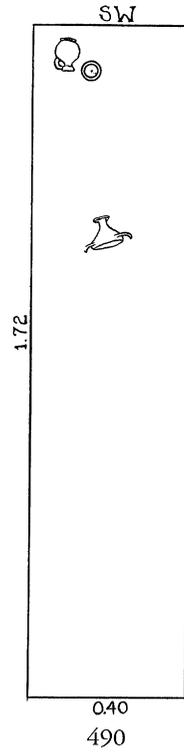
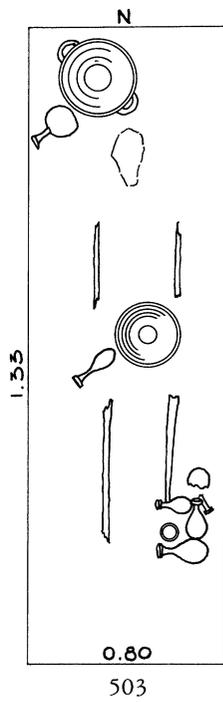
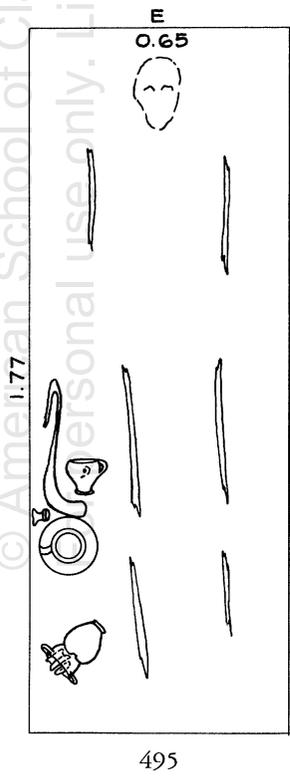
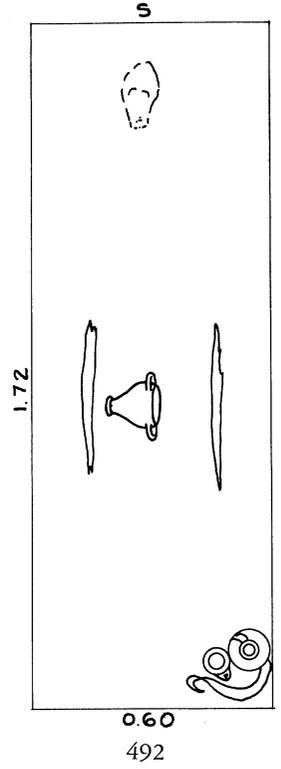
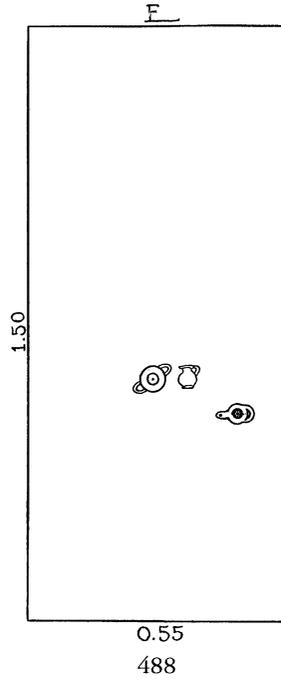
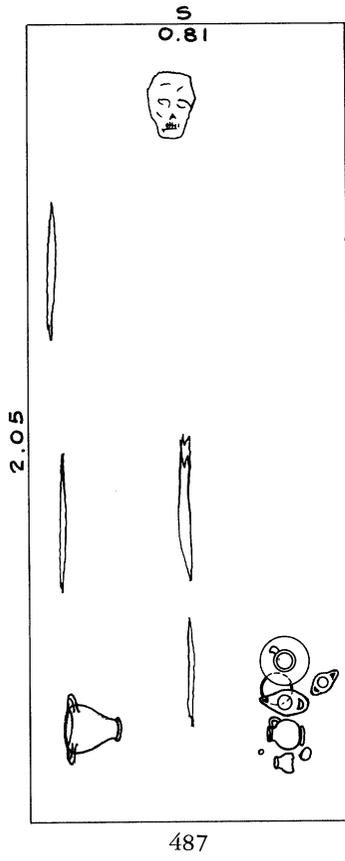
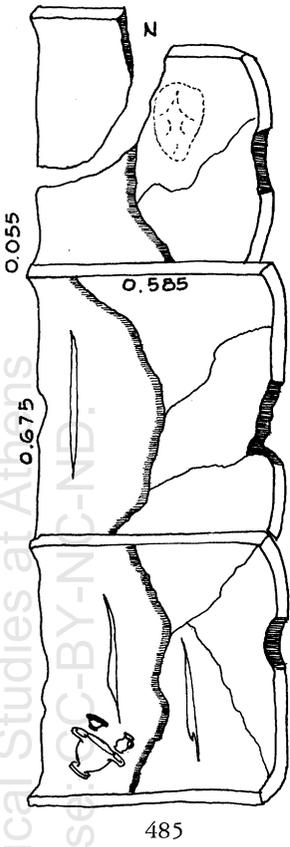


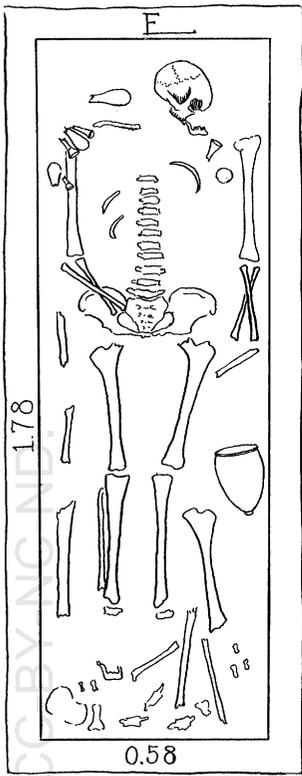
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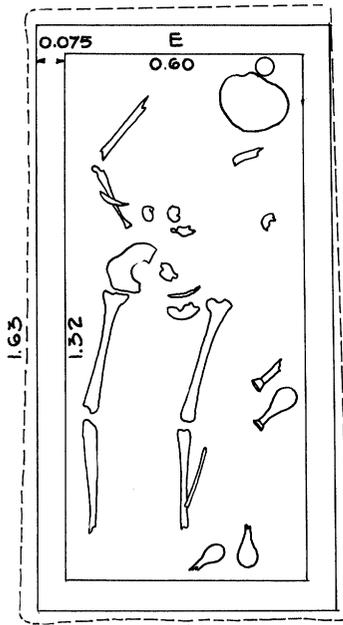
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1.75
2.04



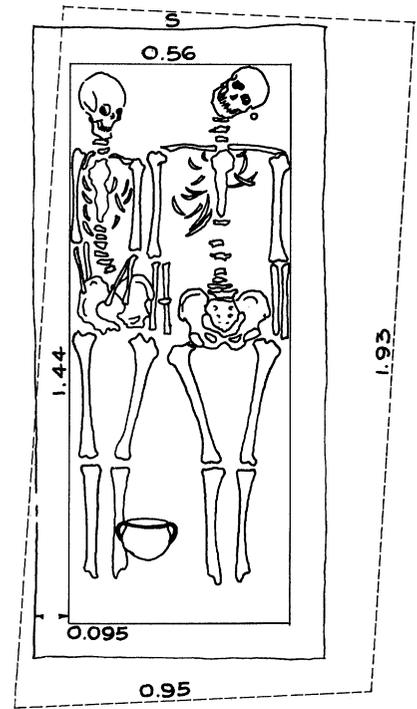




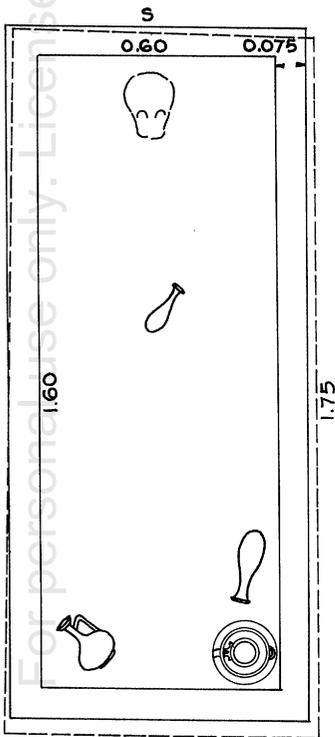
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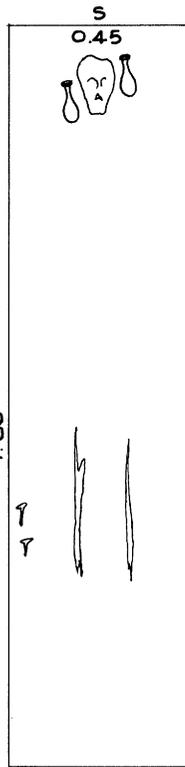
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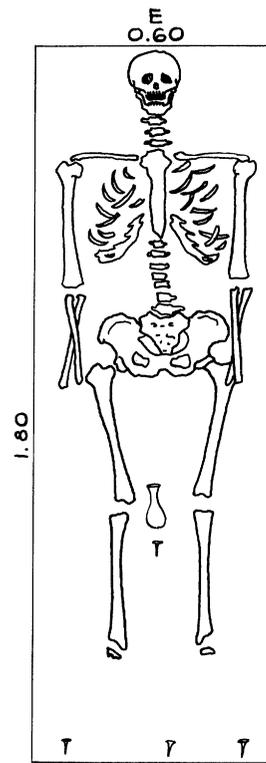
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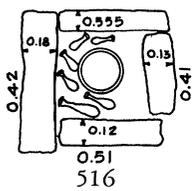
144 and 510



511



512



516



Deposit 8



Deposit 33



Deposit 36

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157-j



129-5



D42-f



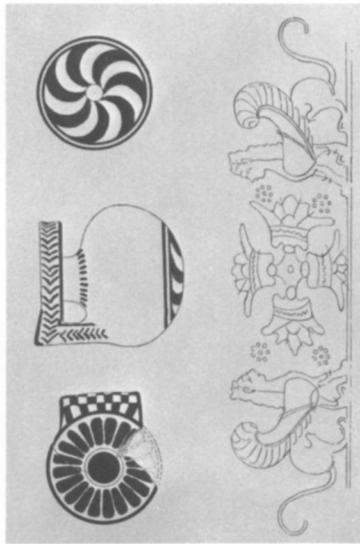
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182-3



157-n



D44-f



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129-3

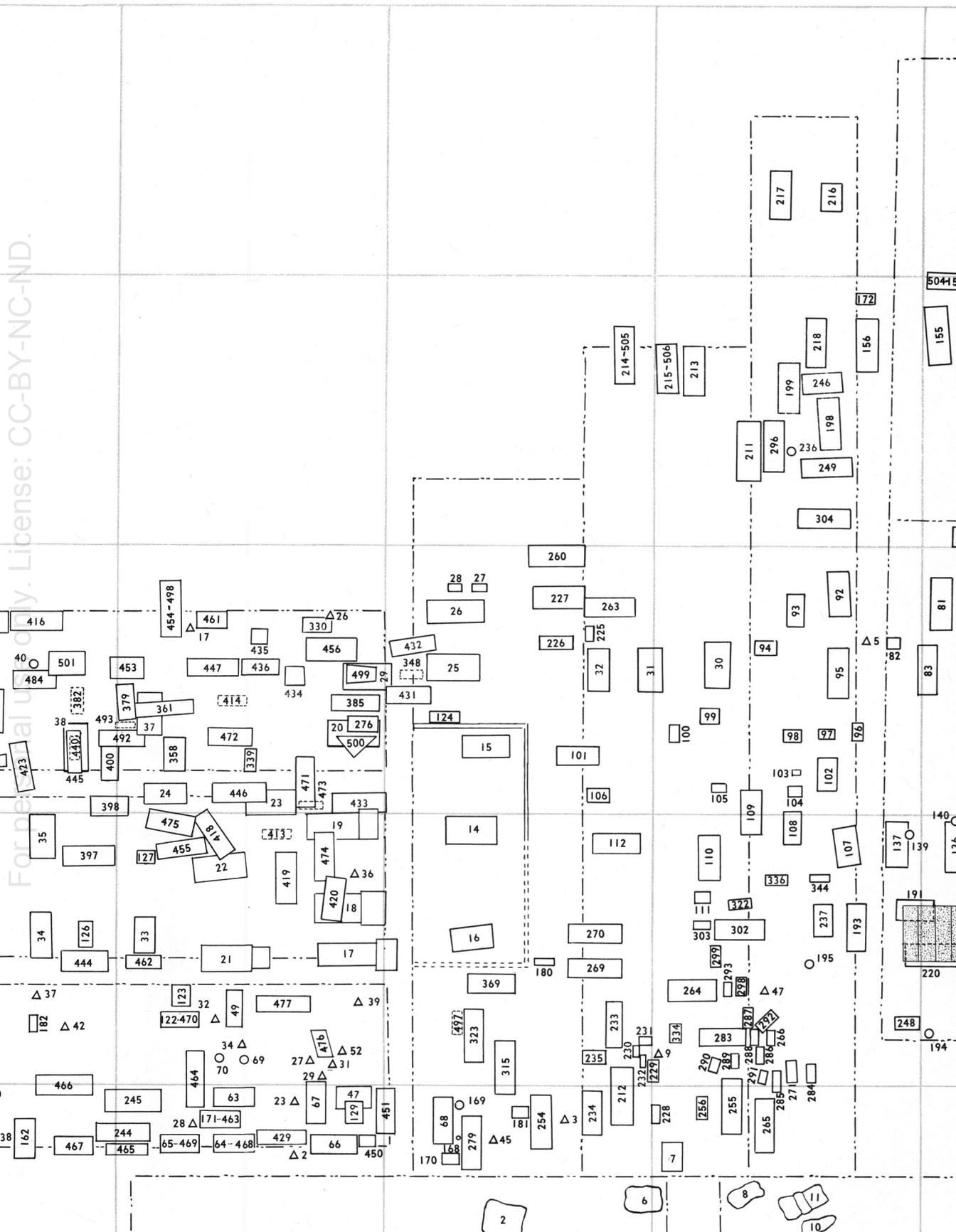


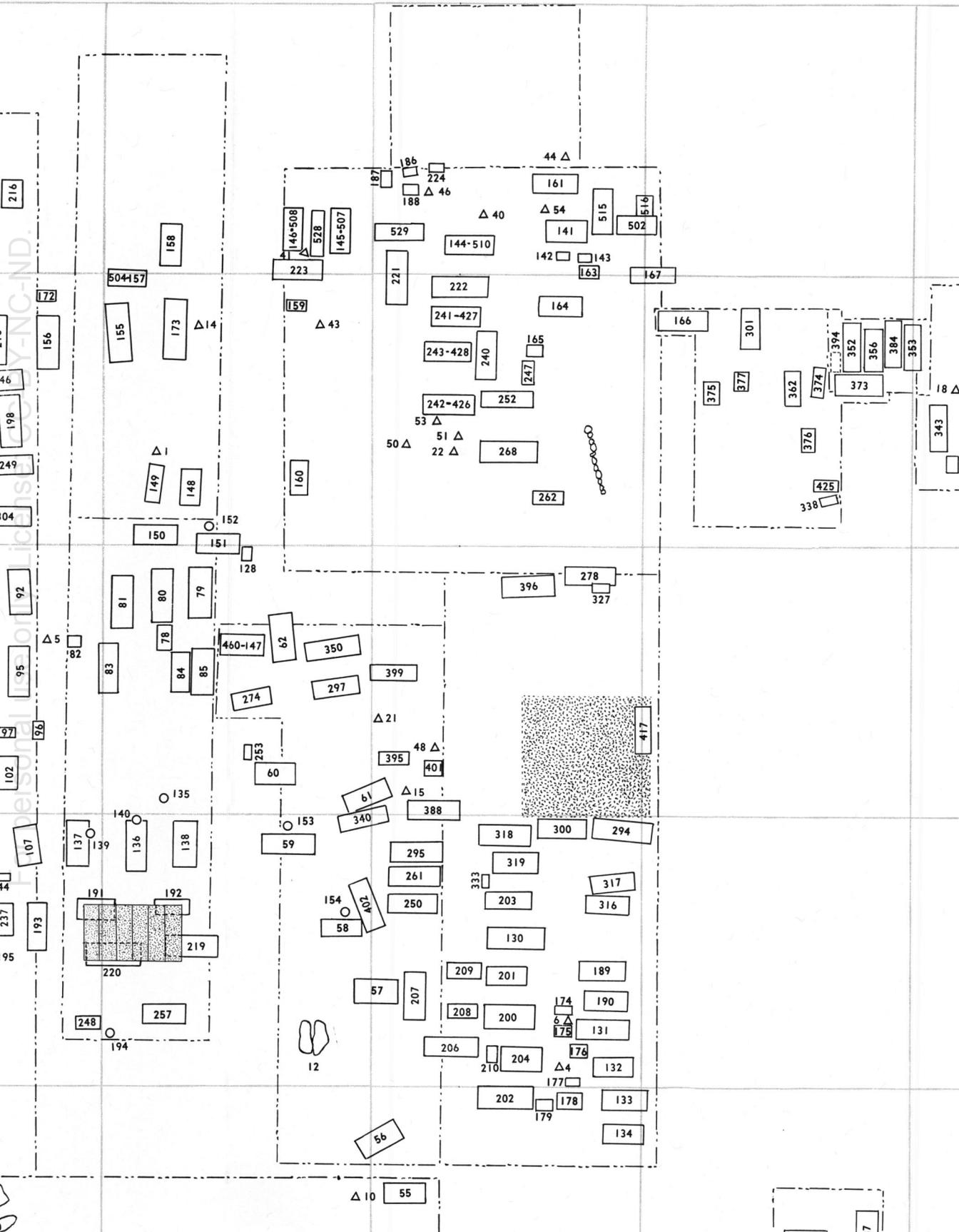
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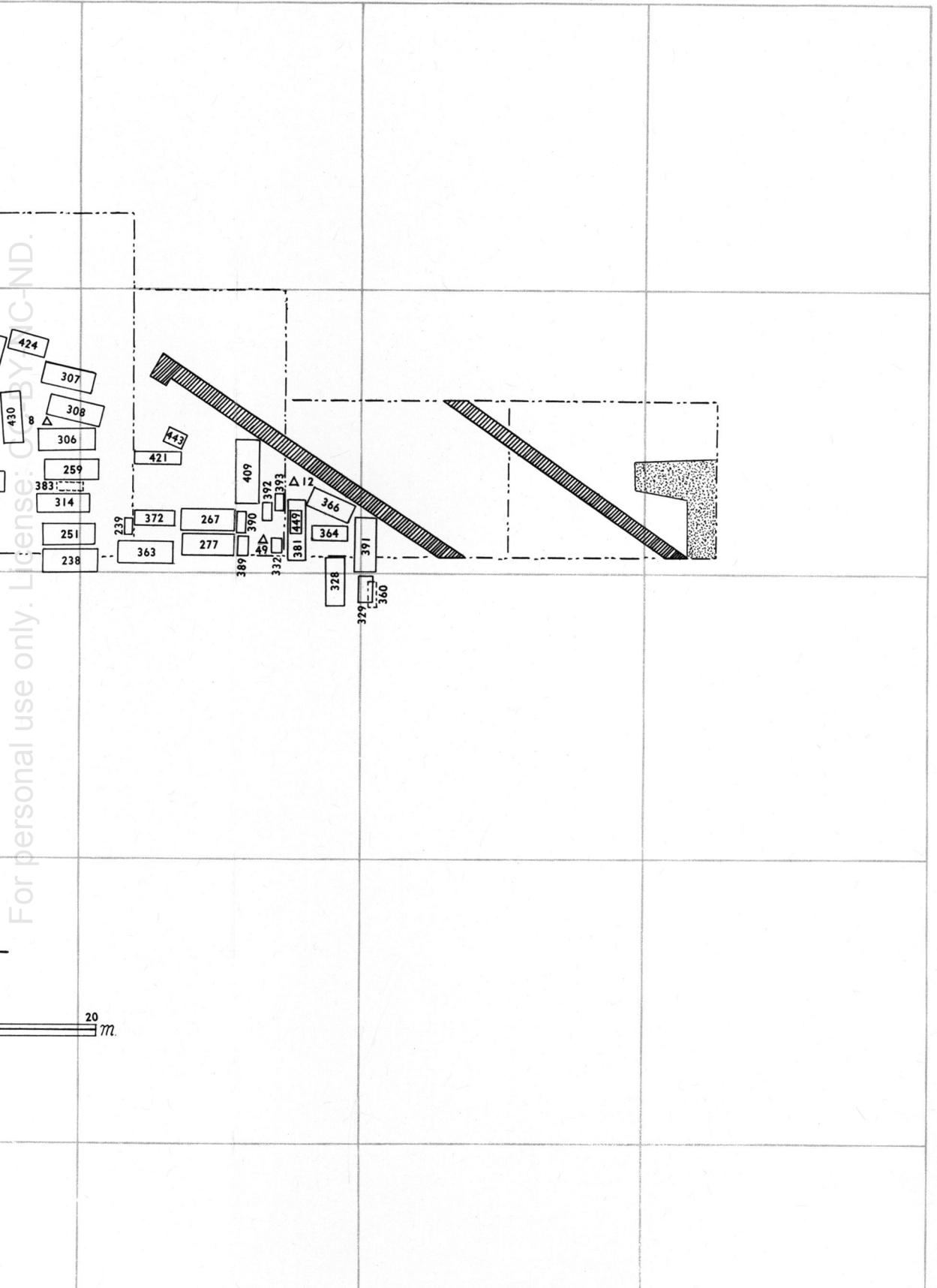




13

14

15



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20
m.

B

C

D

E



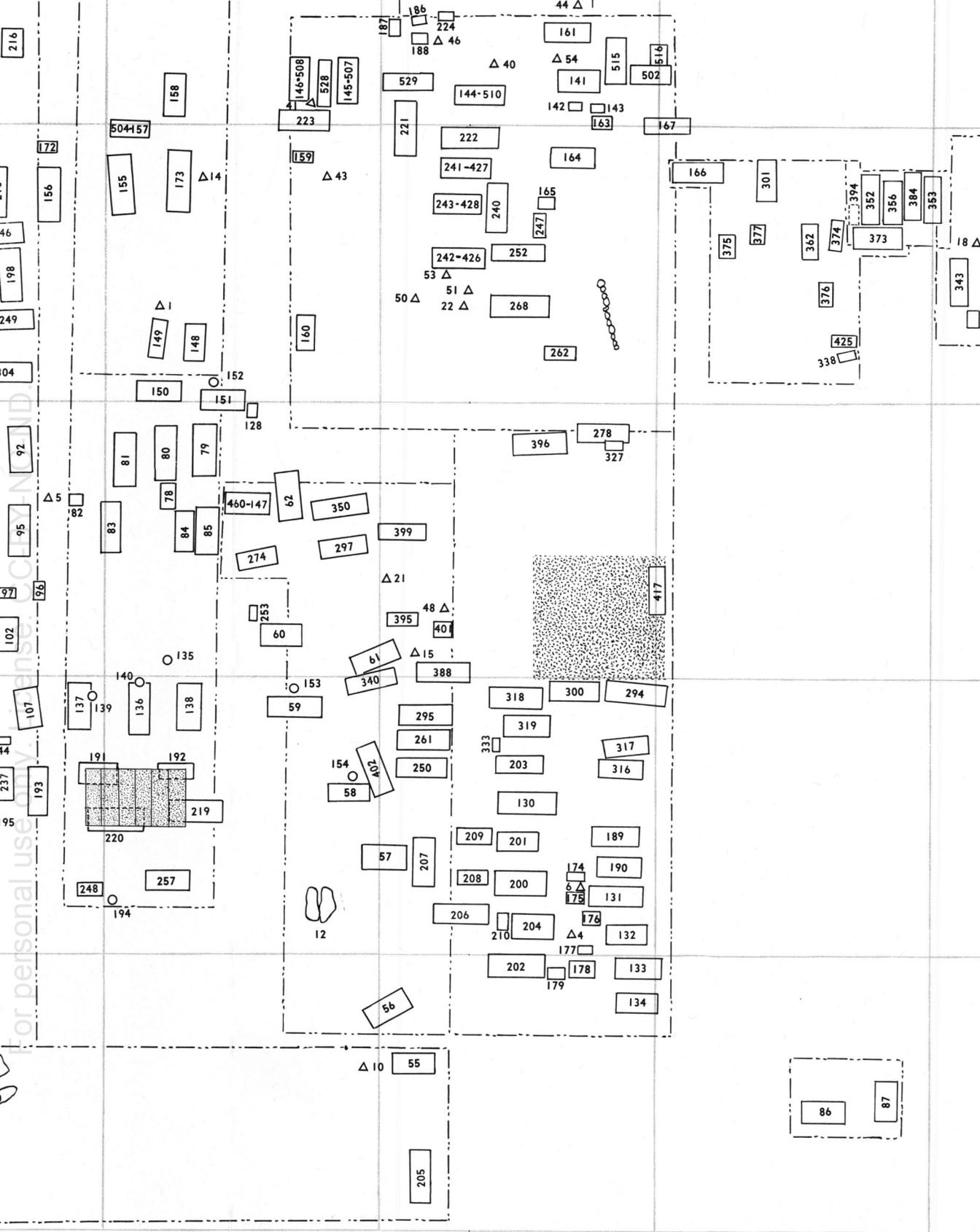
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2

3



Plan 1. Plans of Graves: 1-13 Middle



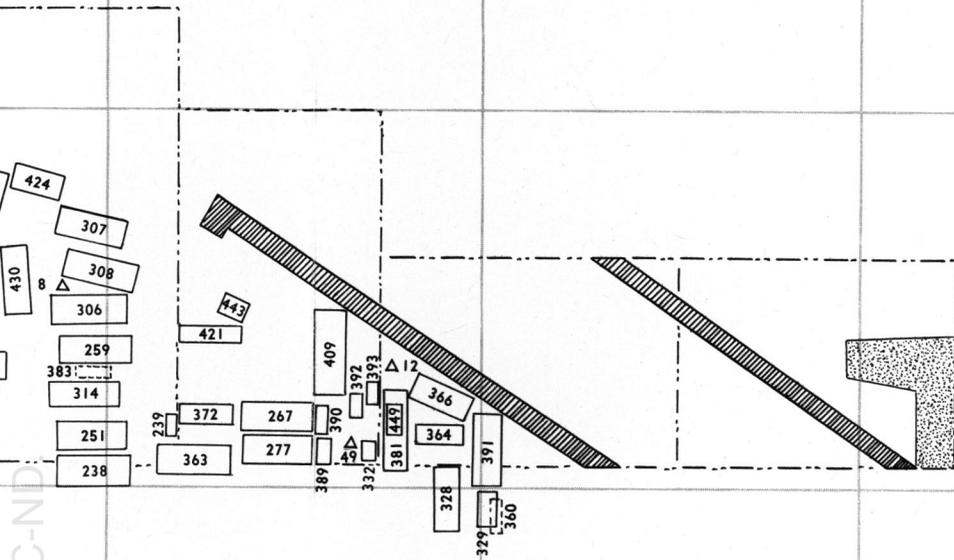
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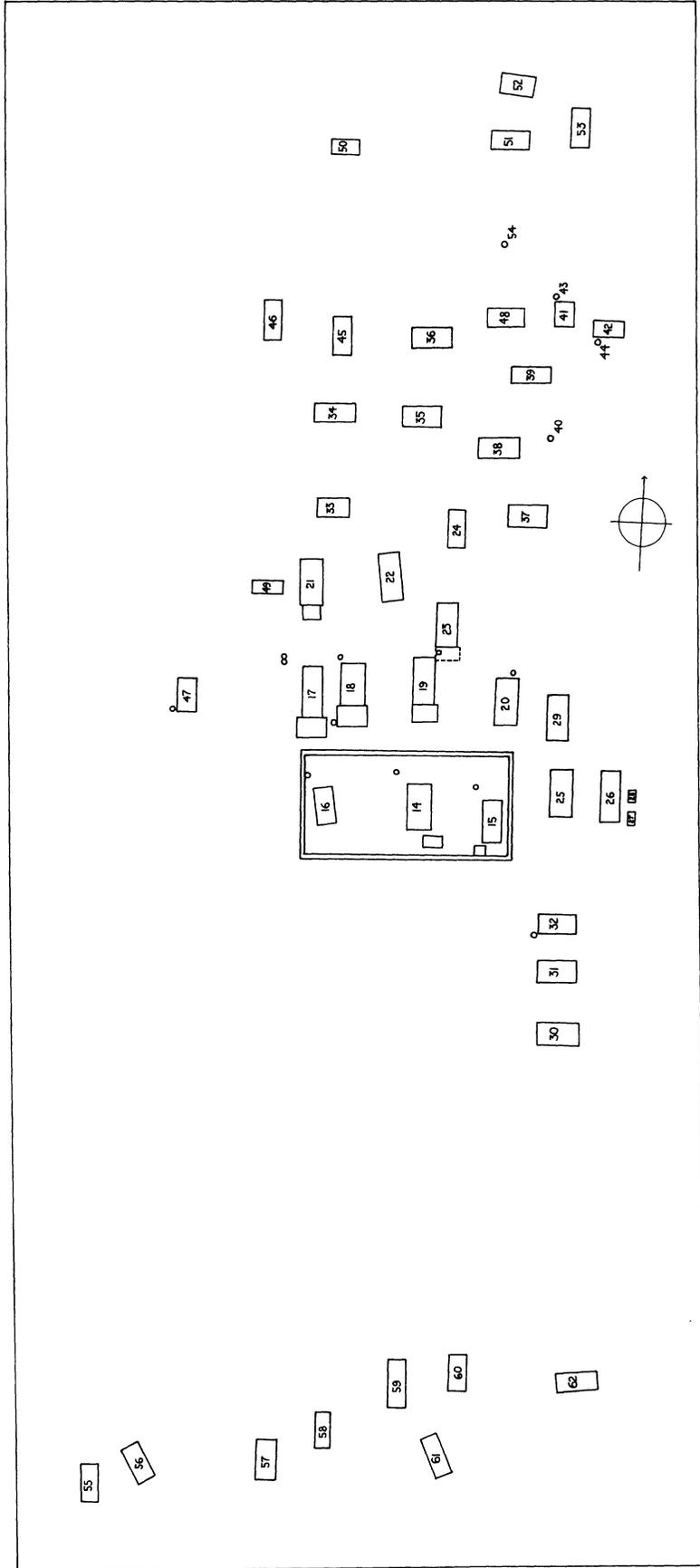
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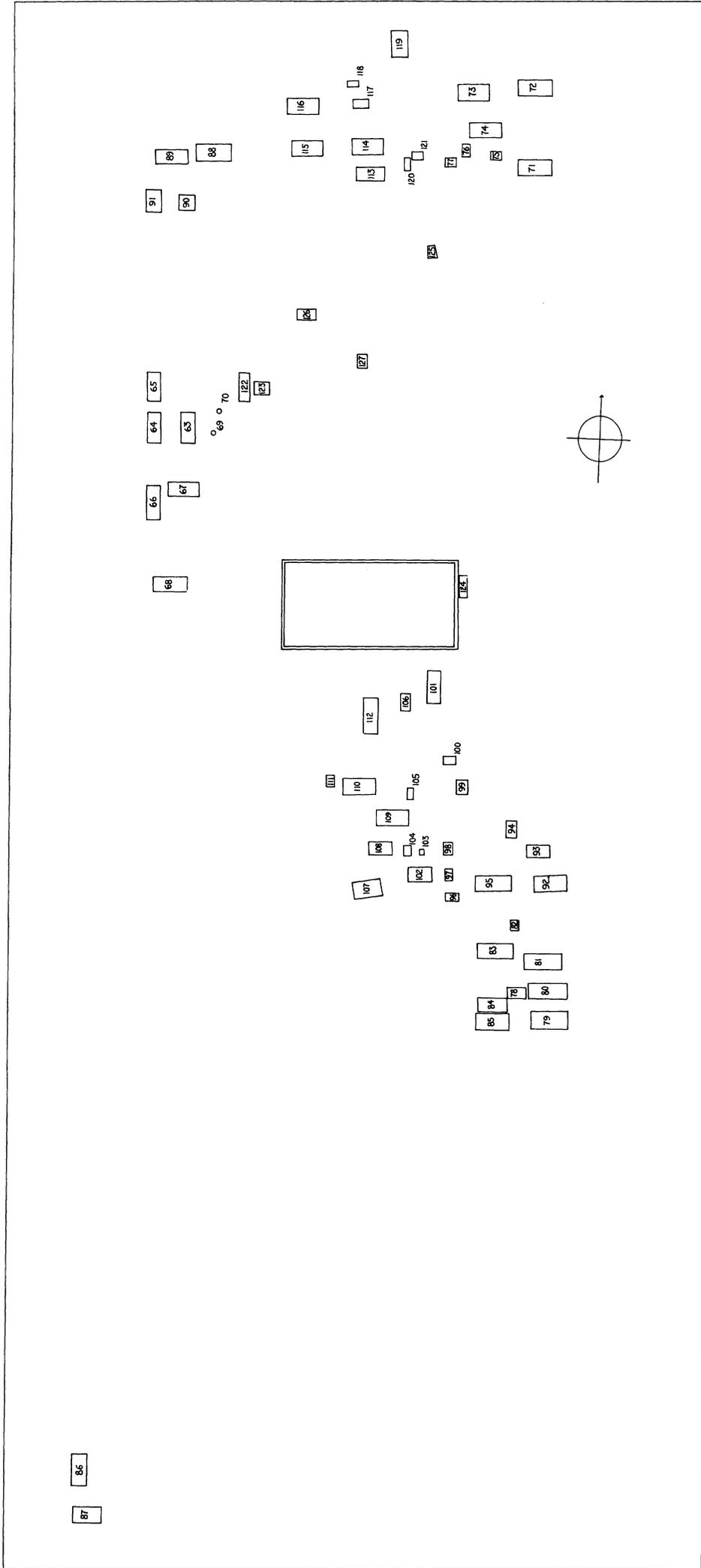
Structures: 1-13 Middle Helladic; 14-62, Geometric; 63-127, Protocorinthian; 128-502, Classical; 503-530, Roman; Δ1-54, Classical

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Plan of Graves of the Geometric Period



Plan of Graves of the Protocorinthian Period