

Fact Sheet: Feeder 123



- Feeders are also called feeding cups. They would have been used to feed young children with milk.
- 123 is the feeder's accession number – this is the unique number used to identify it in the Great North Museum: Hancock's records.
- The feeder was made in Corinth (in an area known as the Peloponnese in the south of Greece) between 600 and 575 BC.
- The feeder is 5.97cm high.
- The feeder weighs 76g.
- The feeder is made from clay (which is also called 'terracotta'). It was decorated with paint and then fired in a kiln.
- The feeder has a sieve built into the top. It also has a spout to make it easier for babies to drink from. It has two different types of handles. The feeder is decorated in the black-figure style, which was produced in Corinth from around 700 BC until around 550 BC. The background is left the red-orange colour of the clay and the details are painted on in black or dark brown.
- The decoration is in a Geometric style, it uses lines in different thicknesses and meander patterns.
- Small pellets of clay inside the bottom of the feeder tell us that the holes were pierced into the sieve at the top.

This is a **modern replica** of the feeder: it was made by a potter, using clay, like the ancient, original object. It is not exactly the same size and shape as the real feeder, but it gives you an idea of what the object feels like.

There is a modern replica of the feeder in your resources box: handle it and see if you prefer the replica or the 3D print?



Feeder replica

Feeder 3D-print



This is a **3D-print** of the feeder. The ancient, original object was scanned and it has been printed in plastic. It is exactly the same size as the real feeder, but it is not the same weight and it does not feel the same.

There are two 3D prints of the feeder in your resources box: handle one and see if you prefer the 3D print or the replica?