

CORINTH, 1974: FORUM SOUTHWEST

(PLATES 1–11)

EXCAVATION at Ancient Corinth by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens was confined to two sets of grid squares in the southwest corner of the Roman forum, where the Roman roadway leaves the center of the city for Acrocorinth.¹

FORUM SOUTHWEST, EASTERN GRID SQUARES

Excavation was started on the first of April, 1974, in the Byzantine levels immediately west of the line of re-used Archaic columns that define the forum immediately north of the northwest corner of the South Stoa.² This area had been excavated through the late Byzantine levels in the 1959 and 1960 seasons.³

Here Byzantine levels were found to be a series of complex and closely packed superimposed strata, the walls constructed on stumps of earlier walls, sometimes destroying, other times disguising the exact sequence of occupation. This year, however, five definite post-Roman phases were distinguished, each of which can be subdivided into an original or construction period, and each with at least one alteration. A phase, as used here, implies the radical change in the design of a building, a new lay-out with new property lines, or evidence for rebuilding over heavy destruction debris.

ROMAN LEVELS

A fourth-century Roman roadway crosses the excavation area from the northwest to the southeast, toward the northwest corner of the South Stoa. The gravelly,

¹ It has been a privilege to excavate within the Roman forum of Ancient Corinth. Appreciation is here gratefully recorded to the Greek Archaeological Service and to its Inspector General of Antiquities, Professor Nicholas Kontoleon. Wholehearted thanks are given to Dr. James McCredie, Director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, for his continued help toward the better operation of the excavation. Similar thanks are extended to Mr. Charalambos Kritsas, the Acting Ephor of Antiquities of the Argolid and Corinthia. To Dr. Nancy Bookidis, Secretary of the Corinth Excavations, and to Miss Joan Fisher, numismatist of the excavations, I acknowledge indebtedness for their year-round efforts and expertise. Miss Stella Bouzaki supervised conservation; Messrs. N. Didaskalou, A. Papaioannou, and G. Arberores served as potmenders. Mr. Ph. Notes served as excavation foreman. Mrs. Sarah Rutter drew Figures 2 and 3 of this article. Ioannidou and Bartzioti made the final photographic records. The attentive supervision of trenches by Messrs. Jeffrey Hurwit and Thomas Martin, Miss Carolyn Koehler, and Mrs. Katherine Wright has made a valuable contribution to this report. The Roman period plan was newly drawn by Mr. Karle Packard, III; he also executed Figures 4 and 5. To all I owe sincere thanks.

² O. Broneer, *Corinth*, I, iv, *The South Stoa*, Princeton, 1954, p. 155, and note 49; H. S. Robinson, "Excavations at Corinth, 1959," *Hesperia*, XXIX, 1960, p. 227, and note 5.

³ H. S. Robinson and S. S. Weinberg, "Excavations at Corinth, 1959," *Hesperia*, XXIX, 1960, pp. 225–240; H. S. Robinson, "Excavations at Corinth, 1960," *Hesperia*, XXXI, 1962, pp. 95–116. For a report of stratification immediately northwest of the area excavated this year, see C. K. Williams, II and Joan Fisher, "Excavation at Corinth, 1973," *Hesperia*, XLIII, 1974, pp. 7–13.

Hesperia, XLIV, 1.

hard-packed, and wheel-rutted surface has been found in grid squares 64-C and 64-D, in 66-F, and in the grids of the 1973 season.⁴ This year forty-eight coins were recovered from the road surfaces and wheel ruts of the roadway, apparently washed or dropped there during the years of use. A packed dark soil and, in localized areas, a soft, sandy gravel with worn and ground sherds covered the road. This material is apparently road metal thrown up when wall foundations were dug through the road in the first building period after the end of the fourth century after Christ.⁵ This year the coins from the road range in date slightly more widely than those of last year, most being in the second half of the fourth century, four being earlier, five going into the fifth century after Christ, No. 176 possibly later than the others by 15 years.⁶

BYZANTINE LEVELS

The first two architectural phases of construction over the late Roman roadway are attested by a series of walls in grid squares 66-E and 65-F. The first or earlier phase is represented by two walls that form a T, now fragmentarily preserved, and no longer revealing any significant plan. A second phase overlaps the first. The north-south wall of the first phase is covered by a new north-south wall. The east-west wall of phase one appears to have been used again in phase two. Enough of the second structure is preserved to show that the complex is more than a two-roomed building. Its south end is destroyed at the time of the erection of a third-phase structure; its east side is removed when the foundations of the fifth-phase building are laid over the whole area.

Not enough stratification is preserved from either phase one or phase two to date the remains. The destruction of the phase two complex should be considered immediately prior to the beginning of phase three, when the new construction completely removes the south end of the second-phase building. Phase two cannot have come to an end before A.D. 913.⁷

Phase three is introduced by the construction of a large building with deep, well-built foundations that employ numerous large blocks from Roman structures. The builders of phases one and two had been satisfied with blocks that lone masons could put into place by themselves. Now blocks are used that require team-work for their setting. This new building is laid out without consideration of the earlier remains. Indeed, its construction completely obliterates the south end of the building of phase

⁴ Broneer, *Corinth*, I, iv, p. 55, where he mentions the roadway at the west end of the stoa; Robinson and Weinberg, *Hesperia*, XXIX, 1960, p. 232; Williams and Fisher, *Hesperia*, XLIII, 1974, p. 9.

⁵ For coins from a drainage ditch excavated in 1973, see Williams and Fisher, *Hesperia*, XLIII, 1974, p. 9, nos. 250, 284, 304, 307, 309, 315, and 319. These range between A.D. 367 and A.D. 425.

⁶ Catalogue Nos. 70, 77, 80, 107, 108, 121, 126, 129, 139-141, 148, 151, 153, 155, 159, 160, 165, 169, 174, 176, 186-188, 196-198, 209-211.

⁷ Of the 14 coins from foundation trenches of the third-phase building, four are Roman, four are of Leo VI, and the latest, No. 263, was minted under Constantine and Zoe, A.D. 913-919.

two. In the west end of the north wall foundation of this building was found a large marble archaistic relief, No. 28 (see below, pp. 23–24, Pl. 9). Farther east in the same foundation was found a marble Ionic epistyle fragment, inscribed with NTON, No. 20 (see below, p. 18, Pl. 6).

In the plan of the building four rooms could be distinguished. Basically, the structure is a parallelogram, with its long dimension from north to south, and two rooms added in a rectangle against its west wall. The parallelogram itself is subdivided by a partition wall into two rooms. The east wall of this building lies between 4 and 5 m. east of the colonnade of Archaic columns that limit the 1974 excavation area, the Byzantine walls not running parallel to the line of the colonnade.

The construction date of the third-phase building can be fixed to a time after the reign of Leo VI, and might be as late as the middle of the tenth century after Christ.⁸ Although the building was constructed solidly, it may not have survived for as long as a hundred years. It had a series of three earth floors. Seven coins were found in the lowest of these, and the latest, No. 286, indicates that the floor cannot have been abandoned before A.D. 989. In reality, the floor was probably used until some years thereafter.⁹

The building appears to have been abandoned in the middle of the eleventh century after Christ and its south side was dismantled in the course of the construction of a new, almost rectangular building whose maximum dimension is in the east–west direction. This is the fourth-phase construction in the area and was excavated during the 1959 and 1960 seasons.¹⁰

Phase five is represented by the construction of an addition against but not bonding to the phase four building (Fig. 1). This is a parallelogram added to the north wall of the earlier building and stretching toward the north. Its mass overlaps the foundations of the third-phase construction. The 1974 investigation at this level is a direct continuation of the work done in the 1959 season.¹¹

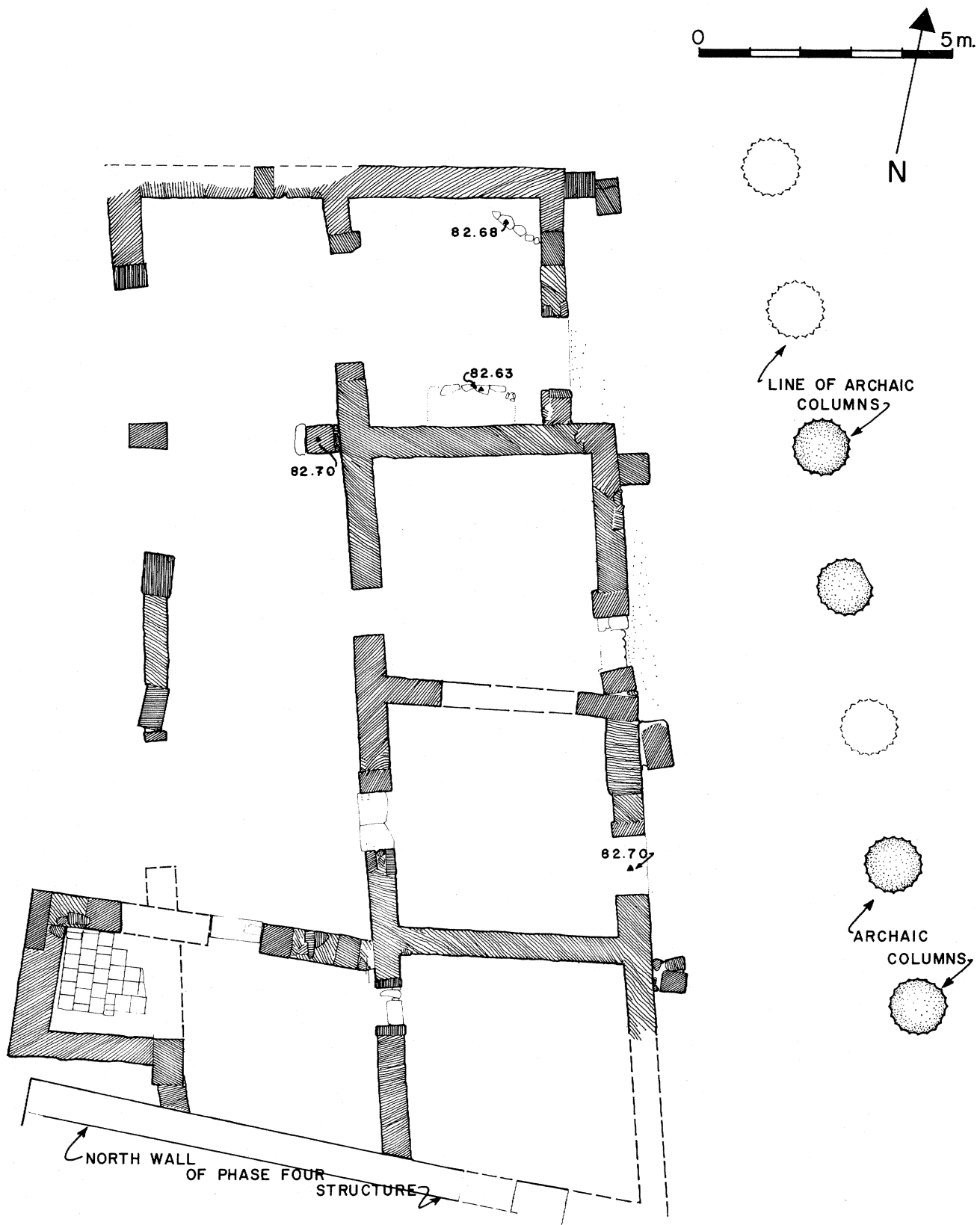
This building is now shown to have had two distinct periods, the later of which is presented in the 1959 excavation report. This year the plan of the building in its original phase was exposed: a rhomboid with parallel east and west walls and a central dividing wall. The east half is subdivided into four almost equal-sized rooms. Each has one door that opens eastward into the street that runs east of the building and a second door in the west wall. The west side of the building is subdivided to form a large hall at the north with two openings, one 2.70 m. wide, the other 2.10 m. wide,

⁸ See footnote 7, also coins Nos. 32, 60, 193, 194, 208, 237, 247–250, 263.

⁹ Coins from the lowest floor: Nos. 1, 192, 232, 234, 235, 272, and 286. Coin No. 286 shows some sign of wear.

¹⁰ Robinson and Weinberg, *Hesperia*, XXIX, 1960, pp. 228–230; Robinson, *Hesperia*, XXXI, 1962, pp. 98–103.

¹¹ Robinson and Weinberg, *Hesperia*, XXIX, 1960, pp. 230–231, fig. 2 of page 229, rooms 1–8.



BUILDING OF SECOND HALF OF ELEVENTH CENTURY— PHASE FIVE

Of. Williams & '74

FIG. 1. Plan of Phase 5 building, eleventh century

in its west wall, neither apparently ever closed by doors. The southern quarter of the building is divided into two rooms each about the size of the eastern series rooms. The southwest corner room connects with the room to its east, the one to its north, and with a room that protrudes from the rhomboid toward the west. The floor of this protruding room is paved with rectangular terracotta tiles.

In its original life, the building appears to have had a row of four shops along the road, the two northern ones with access to a large work room or hall. In the southwest corner a projecting room housed facilities for bathing, perhaps a shower room for the persons working on the premises.

The structure had built into it a number of marble fragments of the Roman period. The original south doorjamb of the door that connects the northeast corner room with the one to its west was made from a dentiled geison, No. 24, similar to a group found in the area, Nos. 21 through 23 (see below, p. 19). North of the door and built into the original fabric of the wall was an epistyle block, No. 20, with I V S inscribed on its frieze. This, now joined with a second fragment, appears to be from the same building that also used No. 24.

The building has a series of piers built along its east façade which do not bond with the original fabric of the east wall. The piers are 3.70, 4.80 and 4.80 m. apart, opposite what once were the southernmost, third, fifth and seventh of the line of Archaic Doric columns that had formed the western limit of this corner of the Roman forum. The relationship between these piers and the column shafts suggests that the space between wall and columns is roofed in this fifth phase, serving either as a covered roadway or as a portico.

By the time the building is altered into its latest form, the roofing of the colonnade is abandoned and the area becomes a straightforward road running between the column shafts and the building.¹² Apparently the accumulation of fills, attested in the raising of each threshold of the building, demanded the abandonment of the roofed colonnade, which had now become too low a covering to be convenient. This suggestion is reinforced by the accumulation of gravelly sand and packed pebbly road surface as well as by the construction of a large circular outdoor hearth within what, previously, had been the covered street. This hearth is built against the altered north doorjamb of the northernmost room of the building.

The area immediately west of the bronze workers' building appears to have been an open court. Entrance into it may have been made through the northeast corner room and the covered work hall of the building, for the door in the east wall of the northeast corner room is 1.50 m. wide, that in its west wall 2.20 m. wide. All the other doors of the building are narrower, between 0.80 and 1.20 m. wide.

The major change in the plan of the building comes with the division of the large

¹² Robinson and Weinberg, *Hesperia*, XXIX, 1960, p. 227, esp. note 6.

northwest working hall into two rooms and with the blocking of the large openings, in favor of smaller, closable doors. Thresholds are raised, the east façade, as noted above, loses its colonnade or street covering, and the building now becomes a series of four two-roomed suites along a north-south road.

FORUM SOUTHWEST, WESTERN GRID SQUARES

In addition to the area immediately west of the line of Archaic columns a second area, covering about 225 square meters, was excavated immediately south of the south wall of the West Shops; a 15 square-meter area immediately north of the same end wall of the West Shops also was cleared. In 1960 this southwest corner of the forum had been excavated from modern levels to those of the twelfth century, at which time tests were made which exposed early Roman and Classical remains.¹³

This year the area within the Roman building that lies immediately south of the West Shops was cleared to floor levels of the fourth century after Christ. The area outside the building was taken to the first-century B.C. road surfaces. One test trench was made below the early Roman roads into Hellenistic and Classical levels; two pre-Roman kilns were found, with indications that potting or, possibly, figurine making was done in the area during both the Hellenistic and the Classical periods. Inside the south end of the West Shops excavation removed stratified levels datable to the early Hellenistic period and to the fourth century and second half of the fifth century B.C.

GREEK LEVELS

(Plates 2, 3)

The Greek levels were examined this year within an overall area of 10 m. by 4 m., immediately underlying a series of hard-packed early Roman road surfaces. The north limit of the test is the foundation trench that had been dug by the Romans for the south wall of the south tower of the West Shops. The latest Hellenistic strata south of this foundation trench were badly disturbed. Only one portion of a shallow basin of waterproof cement on a cobbled bed and scanty remains of a structure with wood posts can be associated with this level. The north side of the settling basin had been cut through and destroyed when the foundation trench had been dug for the tower. Pottery from the earth under the lowest Roman road down to the floor of the basin contained fragments of Megarian bowls of the "long-petal" variety that should be dated from the middle of the second century B.C.

The architectural remains of a much more elaborate kiln structure were found at about 0.90 m. below the late Hellenistic level. This is a rectangle built of large, poros orthostates, *ca.* 0.45 m. wide. The space enclosed is 2.77 m. east-west by 2.22 m. north-south. The interior face of the west and north walls is lined with a mud-brick

¹³ Robinson, *Hesperia*, XXXI, 1962, pp. 95-116. For early Roman building, possibly a basilica, see pp. 110-113; for Greek remains, one area with votives but with no architectural remains, p. 113.

wall 0.45 m. thick, surfaced with one coat of mud plaster.¹⁴ The structure of the chamber is preserved to a height of no more than 0.26 m. above the chamber floor, except for an exposed portion of the south wall, which is preserved to a height of over 0.45 m. above the stone paving of the kiln. The floor is of stone slabs, laid as roughly jointed rectangles, in which is a recessed area 0.38 m. by 1.30 m., 0.10 m. below the general level. The paving is fire scarred and some of the poros blocks have a gray calcined surface, as does the preserved top of the poros orthostate of the south wall of the kiln.

Immediately east of the east wall of the kiln is a second line of wall, built contemporaneously with the kiln as part of a single complex. This is the west wall of a room with a waterproof cement floor in which is a shallow, hemispherical basin, 0.34 m. in diameter, with a small water channel draining from it toward the northeast. At the east scarp of the trench is a truncated wall, now rising no higher than the cement paving itself; this may be the badly damaged west side of a low dlatform. More excavation is needed to recover the full plan of this complex, of which only three-fourths of the kiln and part of the work-room are now exposed.

The kiln had been purposefully destroyed and the firing chamber was filled with cement flooring fragments, mud-brick debris, and wall plaster painted red. The room, too, appears to have been intentionally dismantled. Here a wall of crude construction is built on the cement floor. Pottery overlying the floor is dated from the late fifth into the first quarter of the fourth century B.C.

North of the south wall of the tower of the West Shops, that is, in the area defined by the foundations of that rectangular compartment of the Shops, numerous floors, walls, and a drain of the pre-Roman period have been found. A drain runs east-southeast along the south side of a wall with threshold; the drain, wall, and threshold are of the second phase of an earlier structure. The second phase can be dated from a number of pottery samples collected from pockets of flooring and destruction debris to the late fifth-first half of the fourth century B.C.

The earlier, original remains are those of a rhomboid room with its floor at about 1.10 m. below the floor of the second-phase building. The latest pottery from the fill that was brought in to make the new floor and to raise the floor level can be dated to the second and third quarters of the fifth century B.C. About a ninth of the painted pottery from the fill is of Early Helladic II date, along with about an equal amount of the Middle Geometric II period; one stem of a Mycenaean kylix and a few Late Neolithic sherds add to the general character of the dumped fill.¹⁵ The construction date of the original building has not been determined; the technique of wall construction

¹⁴ The north wall of the kiln was slightly damaged when the Romans laid the foundations for the south wall of the West Shops; mentioned by Robinson, *Hesperia*, XXXI, 1962, p. 113, at an elevation of +81.55 to 80.78 m. See, also, his fig. 5; compare with our Plate 3.

¹⁵ Corinth pottery lots 74-55, 74-56, and 74-57.

suggests a date in the Archaic period (Pl. 2). Fuller excavation must be made in the future to produce more information about the monument.

Finds from the area within the south end of the West Shops suggest, generally, a domestic character to the area. Test pieces used by potters reinforce the indication of the use of the area given by the architectural remains; these test pieces were found in a single stratum, and the stratum is datable to later than the pottery associated with the kiln that now lies three-quarters exposed at the other side of the West Shop foundation.¹⁶ Figurines were found scattered within the different strata of the area, suggesting the possibility that the area was occupied by figurine makers. Most of the fragments are not from good contexts. They do represent, however, types that are commonly found associated with hero shrines. One group of such figurines was found in 1934 in Classical fill within the West Shops 30 m. to the north.¹⁷ The new finds include two horses with riders, MF-74-72 and MF-74-99, one handmade, one moldmade,¹⁸ a snake stele, MF-74-63, a banqueting hero, MF-74-101, one fragment of a handmade figure, MF-74-100, and a moldmade female head, MF-74-102. In this same south end of the West Shops was found the crowning molding of a terracotta altar, also from a disturbed fill.¹⁹

1. Fragment of curved terracotta altar. Pl. 2.

MF-74-70. Max. pres. dim. 0.120 m.

Corinthian clay with large inclusions, fine slip.

Fragment preserves about $\frac{1}{3}$ circumference of altar, if it was completely round, preserving plain upper wall, above which is crowning molding of offset, cyma reversa and upper crown rising slightly above general top surface of altar. Part of raised "crown" interrupted, perhaps by design. Hole at 0.111 m. in from outer edge perhaps to drain off libations. No traces of fire scarring.

Fragment may be from altar applied to wall. For type, see Davidson, *Corinth*, XII, no. 2939, p. 342, published as base, perhaps for large terracotta statuette. Examples in the round exist in poros, see A. N. Stillwell, *Corinth*, XV, i, *The Potters' Quarter*, Princeton, 1948, p. 77, fig. 8, pl. 24. The crowning molding here is more elaborate than MF-74-70. See, also, J. H. Kent, *Corinth*, VIII, iii, *The Inscriptions, 1926-1950*, Princeton, 1966, no. 14, p. 5, altar dedicated to Poseidon.

Because of the deposits of figurines in the area that do not appear to be dumps of over-fired or mis-fired figurines and because of the altar, as well as because of the finding of hero reliefs in the area,²⁰ it seems best to assume that the figurines found this

¹⁶ For test pieces, see Corinth pottery lot 74-59.

¹⁷ G. R. Davidson, *Corinth*, XII, *The Minor Objects*, Princeton, 1952, Deposit VIII; pp. 18, 23: No. 42, dog; no. 67, mirror; no. 95, standing kore; no. 145, dancing girl; no. 169, banqueting hero; no. 180, horse and rider, moldmade. Add to this deposit MF-3936, handmade dove; MF-3938, hero with polos? broken at chest; MF-3939, kore with dove; MF-3940, standing kore; MF-3941, banqueting hero.

¹⁸ MF-74-99 is from the same mold as MF-4034, Davidson, *Corinth*, XII, no. 310, from Deposit II along the east wall of the temenos of Temple C, north of the West Shops.

¹⁹ A number of other figurines are saved in Corinth pottery lot 74-66, a collection of terracottas that were found in contaminated or insignificant fills.

²⁰ For complete marble relief, see Robinson and Weinberg, "Excavations at Corinth, 1959," *Hesperia*, XXIX, 1960, p. 235, pl. 60; also, Robinson, *Hesperia*, XXXI, 1962, pp. 115-116, pl. 44.

year are part of a deposit or deposits disturbed in the course of construction within the area, not the discards from a terracotta-figurine factory.²¹

Also of interest is a Greek columnar cippus, used in a late Roman wall that was built within the foundation of the south end of the West Shops. This probably is a property or temenos marker that had been set up in the area, not a Classical grave stone.

2. Poros cippus.

Pl. 2.

about 0.04 m. in diameter. Cippus was covered, originally, with a coarse white plaster with fine surface.

A-74-19. H. 0.262, Diam. of column shaft 0.142 m.

Square base, originally probably 0.17 m. to a side, from which rises a 0.17 m. high cylindrical shaft. Top is flat with shallow circular depression,

For similar cippi, see H. S. Robinson, "A Sanctuary and Cemetery in Western Corinth," *Hesperia*, XXXVIII, 1969, p. 7, pl. 9, esp. nos. 26, 27, and 28.

ROMAN LEVELS

(Plates 4, 5)

The levels of the earliest Roman period represent a complete change from those of the Greek period. After the re-establishment of Corinth in 44 B.C., land-use change is drastic; in the southwest corner of the new forum a roadway is laid out that ignores the pre-Roman orientations and constructions. Excavation this year has exposed a Roman intersection between a north-south road that proceeds toward Acrocorinth and a road at right angles to it that rises toward the west. The building at the southwest corner of this intersection is among the earliest structures erected after the Roman refounding of Corinth.²² Even with excavation this season the structure has not been fully uncovered; only slightly over seven meters of its north wall and 6.50 m. of its east wall have been exposed. About 45 square meters of the interior floor area have been excavated to the levels of the fourth century after Christ. The area must be further investigated to give an exact idea of its original use and of its alterations.

The early Roman structure was originally built with basement, the walls of which are constructed of re-used poros blocks, mostly squared but not coursed, leveled with Corinthian roof-tile fragments; two courses of limestone blocks crown the wall, the lower one with cuttings for timber beam ends that supported the main floor of the building. The upper course, about 0.35 m. high, represents the space from the top of the beam ends to the top of the threshold, an area adequate in thickness for planking and flooring over the beams (Pl. 5).

In addition, two completely preserved slit windows are visible between beam

²¹ Small, simple shrines with associated deposits of figurines were found within the Corinthian potters' quarter at the west edge of the city. See Stillwell, *Corinth*, XV, i.

²² Robinson, *Hesperia*, XXXI, 1962, pp. 111-112, here suggested to be, possibly, a basilica.

sockets, the source of light for the basement. On the exterior the openings would have appeared in the risers of the stepped entrance to the building.²³

The structure originally was entered at ground level through a 4.42 m. wide opening in the north façade, at 1.23 m. from its northeast outside corner. This entrance connects the building directly with the street that runs along the north façade. Whether or not the opening was divided by piers and controlled by a series of individual doors or whether the space had only a screen between columns or piers cannot be determined at the moment because the south side wall of a seventh-century Christian vaulted tomb was constructed in the doorway, effectively blocking the opening (see below, pp. 15–17).

Two courses of rectangular poros wall blocks are preserved *in situ* at the northeast corner of the building immediately west of the entrance; the wall continues into undug fill on the west side of the excavation area. The lower course is 0.41 m. high, the upper 0.35 m. high. All blocks are beveled at their horizontal and vertical joints, the faces rather roughly dressed. West of the door the bottom 0.16 m. of the lower wall course is buried by the addition of a later sidewalk. The full height of the block can be seen on the inside of the building, where, however, the blocks do not make a smooth wall face. Dove-tail clamp cuttings are preserved in both courses at the northeast corner of the building.

In the first alteration of the building the basement was filled²⁴ and a sidewalk of large poros blocks (Pl. 5), many re-used, was added along its north façade and along its east side to the point where the sidewalk, apparently, is interrupted by a later man-hole. The basement windows along the north wall are covered by the addition of this sidewalk. By the similarity in date of the pottery from the basement fill and the road pottery associated with the construction and first use of the sidewalk, one should think of the two alterations as part of a single rebuilding. It may be at this very time that the door threshold was also altered, a change perhaps required by the raised ground level of the sidewalk. Evidence for this comes from the finding of two early Roman coins, together, in a pry hole on the earliest threshold block. The coins are too late in date to have been pushed into the pry hole with the original construction; they are appropriate for a first-century after Christ alteration.²⁵

Still in the first century after Christ, perhaps after the earthquake of A.D. 79, a radical change is made at the west end of the forum, apparently caused by plans to construct the West Shops. The natural slope has to be cut away to level the area where the Shops are to be built. The stylobate is established by its architects at 81.10 m.

²³ The type of window is illustrated by S. S. Weinberg, *Corinth*, I, v, *The Twin Basilicas*, Princeton, 1960, pp. 80–81, used in the Julian Basilica. The position for such basement lights is attested in such buildings as the stoa of the forum at Thessalonica and that of the forum at Ismir.

²⁴ Robinson, *Hesperia*, XXXI, 1962, p. 112, and notes 49, 50, where the filling is dated to the first half of the first century after Christ, and as early as A.D. 35.

²⁵ Coins Nos. 21 and 43. See Fisher, below, pp. 37 and 39.

above sea level with a slight slope to the north. This, apparently, is considered to be the best level to agree with the buildings that already exist in the area, such as the Babbis Monument. Because the earliest Roman ground level sloped upward toward the south to a height of 82.47, the northernmost continuation of the early Roman north-south road, passing here across the west end of the forum toward the Archaic Temple and the Fountain of Glauke, has to be cut down. The solution is the destruction of the early Roman north-south carriage road and the construction of a stairway at the south end of the West Shops to compensate for what now becomes a sudden change in grade. This radical 1.37 m. change forces the architects of the Shops to design a solid masonry block at the south end of the building, 10.20 m. long on its east face. Against this flat wall the abrupt change in level can be made easily, without problems in architectural design.

The foundation for the south wall of this rectangle is sunk into the east-west road discovered this year, narrowing the road slightly. The road is then regraded by the addition of a heavy fill, in order to produce a more gentle slope; the road now continues eastward from between the early Roman building and the south end of the West Shops to terminate, apparently, at the colonnade of re-used Archaic Doric columns that extends north from the west end of the South Stoa. At this point travelers enter directly from the road into the forum. With this change the early Roman north-south roadway to Acrocorinth goes out of use.

At the time of the construction of the West Shops the roadway to the south of the Shops is leveled by the addition of the deep road fill; a low poros and cement wall or curb is constructed along the edge of the sidewalk, built to retain the new depth of road fill and yet to allow the earlier sidewalk level to remain in use; thus the doorway in the early Roman building which opens onto this sidewalk can be used unaltered.

Thereafter a more drastic alteration takes place, attested by the fill from a manhole with three arms that is dug and then filled about the middle of the second century after Christ. This lies at the northeast corner of the early Roman building, at what had been the intersection between the north-south road and its western spur. The manhole is evidence for the final destruction of the roads in the area; the fill over the manhole and roads is of different texture and not hard-packed road metal.

A selection of finds from the manhole fill is here presented:

Eastern Sigillata B I:

3. Flat-based dish.

Fig. 2, Pl. 4.

C-74-135. H. 0.039; Diam. of rim 0.134 m.

Clay with little mica, 5 YR 6/6 (reddish yellow) to 5 YR 5/6 (yellowish red); glaze 2.5 YR 5/8 (strong brown).²⁶

Plate without moldings, no foot, slightly concave undersurface with angle where bearing edge meets side wall; slightly convex side wall flaring slightly to vertical lip. Floor stamped at center with "wheel" or six-petal flower, then two concentric incised circles.

Cf. J. W. Hayes, "Roman Pottery from the

²⁶ Colors of clays and glazes are here designated by the Munsell Soil Color Charts, 1973 edition.

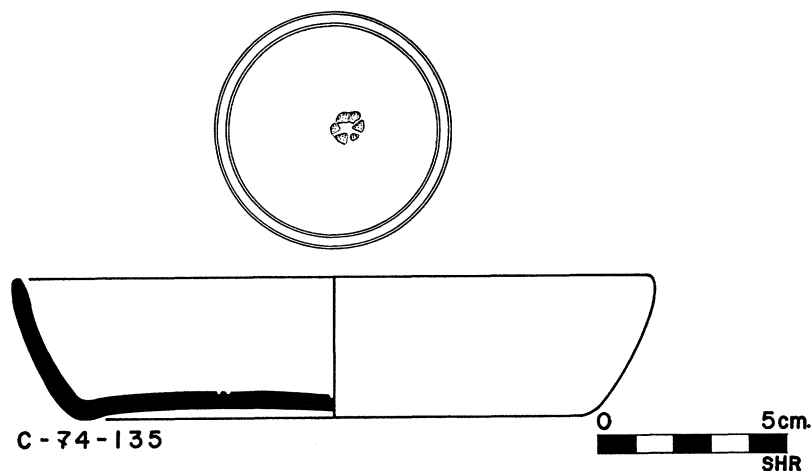


FIG. 2. No. 3, Eastern Sigillata B I flat-based dish

South Stoa at Corinth," *Hesperia*, XLII, 1973, pp. 452-454, no. 149.

Probably after the first half of the first century after Christ.

4. Flat-based dish. Pl. 4.

C-74-127. H. 0.029, Diam. of foot 0.064, Diam. of rim, max., 0.118 m.

Clay with mica inclusions, 5 YR 6/6 (reddish yellow); glaze 2.5 YR 5/8 (red).

Low bowl with flat undersurface, body rising from ring foot in unbroken profile into wide-flaring body, vertical rim with squared lip, flange between body and rim. Groove below flange on outside, another below lip. Horizontal top surface of lip rouletted. Floor of bowl at center stamped with flower (poor impression), then two concentric incised circles; groove below lip on inside of vertical rim.

Profile close to Robinson, *Athenian Agora*, V, *Pottery of the Roman Period: Chronology*, Princeton, 1959, J-28, mid-second century after Christ.

Local and other:

5. Flanged bowl. Pl. 4.

C-74-136. H. 0.047, Diam. of foot 0.036, Diam. of lip 0.082 m.

Clay with many specks of lime, 5 YR 6/8 (reddish yellow); dilute wash to max. depth of color 2.5 YR 5/8 (red).

Disc base, deeply grooved, hemispherical body pared at base and flaring out in continuous profile to sharp point of flange, giving cyma recta profile. Erect, slightly convex rim to sharp vertical lip. Red wash inside and out.

6. Lead-glazed skyphos. Pl. 4.

C-74-130. Max. pres. H. 0.042, Diam. 0.14 ± m.

Clay with much mica, fired hard, 7.5 YR 7/4 (pink); glaze greenish brown, almost completely flaked but leaving coat of greenish "wash" or ghost.

Upper body hemispherical to vertical rim, slightly thickened on inside; pointed lip. Body preserves molded decoration below rim, horizontal band of S's with V's on side, giving impression of guilloche.

See H. Goldman, F. F. Jones, *Excavations at Gözli Kule, Tarsus*, I, pp. 191-196, esp. no. 670, p. 263; see, also, Hayes, *Hesperia*, XLII, 1973, no. 177, pp. 459-460, pl. 88, probably earlier than 6.

Probably late first century after Christ.

7. Table amphora. Pl. 4.

C-74-133. H. 0.233, Diam. of foot 0.065, max. Diam. 0.145, Diam. of rim 0.068 m.

Clay 10 YR 8/3 (very pale brown) to 5 YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); glaze is dilute from 2.5 YR 6/8 to 2.8 (light red to red).

Ring foot with angular profile, conical undersurface; ovoid body, cylindrical neck, top of which is triple grooved, gives impression of 2 cm. high slightly thickened rim; rounded lip. Vertical strap handles from mid-shoulder to just below bottom rim groove. Lip, neck, shoulder glazed by dripping, drips down body.

8. Table amphora, cooking fabric. Pl. 4.

C-74-134. H. 0.192, Diam. of foot 0.142, max. Diam. of rim 0.044 m.

Clay of gritty fabric with sand and lime inclusions, fine walled, 2.5 YR 5/6 (red).

Deep-grooved foot, grooved inside resting surface with flat undersurface; ovoid body in continuous curve to contracted, short neck. Rim in deep cyma reversa profile, vertical position to angled lip above. Vertical handles from shoulder to underside of rim.

Variation of type, later in date: Robinson, *Athenian Agora*, V, M-92.

9. Two-handled wide-mouthed jar. Pl. 4.

C-74-129. H. 0.273, Diam. of foot 0.069, Diam. of rim 0.121 m.

Clay, between 7.5 YR 7/4 (pinkish) and 10 YR 7/4 (very pale brown).

Ring foot, convex undersurface with nipple trimmed off. Very elongated ovoid body to offset rim finely profiled with sharp overhanging bottom edge, flaring to rounded lip; rim top is slightly

concave inside, perhaps to receive lid. Two vertical strap handles, triple grooved, rising from lower shoulder to height of rim, then turning inward and downward quickly to join body at slightly over 1 cm. below rim. Accidentally splattered red wash over one side of body.

Close to Robinson, *Athenian Agora*, V, M-79, late second century after Christ.

10. Deep bowl. Pl. 4.

C-74-126. H. 0.145, Diam. of foot 0.076, Diam. of rim 0.206 m.

Overfired Corinthian clay, 5 Y 7/4 (pale yellow), with black inclusions and white lime.

Ring foot with convex undersurface and nipple, concentric groove. Ovoid body rising to vertical, horizontally flaring rim, top of which is triple grooved; no handles, no decoration; dilute glaze on interior, rim, and drips down exterior.

11. Bowl, cooking fabric. Fig. 3.

C-74-132. H. 0.095, Diam. of foot 0.073, Diam. of rim 0.237 m.

Clay surface, 2.5 YR 5/6 (red) to 10 YR 4/2 (dark grayish brown). Color speckled, many lime inclusions.

Ring foot with convex undersurface, body has straight flare of ca. 35 degrees to sharply inset flaring rim with outward-thickened lip 0.018 m. high. Two grooves at midpoint inside rim. Vestigial handle applied against upper lip;

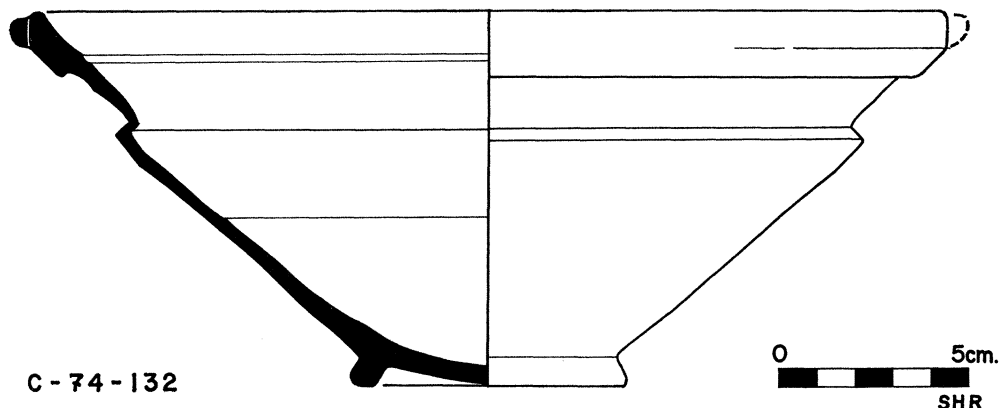


FIG. 3. No. 11, bowl of cooking fabric

opposite side of bowl missing, probably had second handle. Undecorated, unpainted.

12. Bowl.

Pl. 4.

C-74-128. H. 0.093; Diam. of foot 0.093, Diam. of rim 0.244 m.

Clay, 10 YR 7/4 (very pale brown), dilute glaze, streaky brown.

Ring foot, convex undersurface with nipple, one concentric groove. Wide flaring convex body, almost horizontal rim that is triangular in section. Outside facet of rim with one groove, to which are applied two vestigial horizontal handles

with circular section; top inside facet has one groove. Glazed on inside only.

13. Two-handled cooking pot.

Pl. 3.

C-74-131. H. 0.185, max. Diam. 0.209, Diam. of rim 0.197 m.

Clay, 5 YR 6/6 (reddish yellow).

Ovoid body with maximum diameter below mid-body, slightly flattened bottom, very flaring rim, two vertical handles from upper body to top of body against flaring rim.

Close to Robinson, *Athenian Agora*, V, G-193, layer III, late first, early second century after Christ.

Other objects found in the manhole include an inscribed lead curse tablet (MF-74-80), with, apparently, fourteen lightly inscribed lines on each side, and fragments of four masks, the best preserved of which is catalogued below:

14. Terracotta satyr mask.

Pl. 3.

MF-74-103. Max. pres. W. 0.151 m.

Corinthian clay, between 10 YR 7/6 and 10 YR 6/6 (yellow and brownish yellow).

Moldmade mask with round face, full cheeks, round pierced eyes with low-relief lid above; bulbous nose with pierced nostrils; slightly open broad mouth, slit open, lips slightly distinguished.

Large pointed ear, pierced by small suspension hole. White-slipped surface.

One of the masks is made of a brick-red clay and may portray a tragic character; one moldmade figurine of similar clay was found in the manhole, white slipped and painted with red decoration, apparently also an import.²⁷

At the time of the filling of the manhole, or slightly thereafter, walls are constructed over the road that had run along the south side of the enclosure of Temple E. Finally, after the earthquake of either A.D. 365 or A.D. 375, a whole rebuilding of the area was made, only to meet with destruction in the sack of Corinth in A.D. 395. To this phase of twenty or thirty years can be assigned a number of changes. The north wall of the early Roman building is now altered; a new door is added to its west, where previously the building had had a solid wall. The new door is about 1.85 m. wide, with its threshold cut from the type of hard limestone that is used in Corinth for road paving (Pl. 5). The door is double leaved and swings into the early Roman building. Just to the west of the door a wall is built across the old east-west road, extending the early Roman building to the south wall of the temenos of Temple E. A head of late third-early fourth-century style was found re-used within the new construction, nose damaged, apparently, by a fall in one of the earthquakes and for that reason consigned to a new life as a wall block.²⁸

²⁷ MF-74-109, red clay mask. The other masks are MF-74-104, MF-74-106; MF-74-105, figurine.

²⁸ S-74-30. Gordianus III? This head is being fully published by Miss C. Koehler.

Synchronous with the post-earthquake alteration of the early Roman building is an elaborate set of walls of rubble and good cement. The west wall of this new complex is laid out immediately east of the sidewalk that follows the east wall of the early Roman building. This wall continues into the scarp at the south end of the excavation, but, as it does so, a wall projects at right angles eastward from it. In this east-west wall is a doorway, and immediately east of the door are two small marble-veneer pools.²⁹ The building extends farther to the east, but no work has been done this year to investigate its plan beyond the limits of the north-south roadway to Acrocorinth. In the area where this building does overlap the north-south road, a second-phase wall was uncovered, built against the face of the good cement and rubble wall, apparently a repair or alteration of the original structure.

No construction date can be offered at the moment for the alteration. In fact, the only indications for the date of construction of the original cement and rubble complex are the materials recovered from the wall itself. Numerous small fragments of marble, all from columns and capitals of the West Shops, suggest that the wall was built immediately after the fourth-century earthquakes, when the West Shops were being rebuilt.³⁰

THE AGE OF BARBARISM

(Plate 6)

A new phase comes with a radical change of land use, brought about by the construction of a pair of vaulted chamber tombs along the north side of the early Roman building investigated this year. The south wall of the double tomb is built in the doorway of the early Roman building; the tomb chambers themselves are dug into the early Roman sidewalk and road metals north of the building.

The existence of an Early Christian vaulted tomb in the west end of the forum is not unparalleled; others have been found in this quarter.³¹ The structure uncovered this year, however, is the first double-chamber unit found thus far. The two tomb chambers, within a single building and sharing in common a 0.42 m. thick party wall, are roofed separately. The north chamber is 2.62 m. by 0.86 m.; the vault is 1.37 m. high at the west end. The south chamber is 2.66 m. long, 0.83 m. wide, and 1.30 m. high. The tombs are oriented at 86 to 87 degrees east of north. The floor of the north chamber is earth, that of the south is paved with large tiles, 0.57 × 0.57 m., or broken fragments thereof. The westernmost row here is laid against the west wall to form a slope that served as a pillow. All of the walls and both vaulted ceilings are coated with

²⁹ These pools are mentioned by Robinson, *Hesperia*, XXXI, 1962, p. 110.

³⁰ For a discussion of the rebuilding of the West Shops, see Kent, *Corinth*, VIII, iii, pp. 165-166, no. 504.

³¹ Williams and Fisher, *Hesperia*, XLIII, 1974, pp. 9-10.

a poor lime plaster, with straw used liberally for bonding and clearly visible on the surface. No second coat of plaster, no paint or other decoration was used.

Each chamber is entered at its east end from a rectangular manhole directly into the burial chamber, a variation on the customary form with vestibule entrance that allows access through the east wall of the chamber.³²

Both vaults appear to have had a brick arch immediately west of the manhole entrance; the rest of the vault, from there to the west end of the tomb, was made of rubble and cement. This is seen through the unevenness of the vaulted ceiling inside and from the structure exposed in a late disturbance dug into the top of the vault from above.

A room appears to have been built over the two tomb chambers, the western 2.20 m. of which was paved rather carelessly with two different-sized sets of tiles, the one 0.32×0.30 m., the other variations on 0.57×0.57 m. The larger type is also used for the flooring of the south tomb, the smaller type in the vault construction itself. The floor is enclosed within cement and rubble walls, foundations of which are preserved on the north, east, and west sides. Evidence along the south is difficult to obtain because of the overbuilding of later periods. The south side does not appear, however, to have been defined by a simple wall. A step or series of steps might better be restored here on the evidence of the remains, suggesting that the entrance had been from this side. No evidence exists at floor level to suggest what, if any, furniture or interior elements originally existed in the room. Thus, unfortunately, the state of preservation is so poor that one cannot now tell whether this structure was designed as an isolated burial chapel with two crypts or whether this is part of a larger complex now largely destroyed. The first hypothesis seems better to maintain at the moment, considering the evidence available.

The north tomb contained two skeletons and was furnished with two pitchers. The southern chamber, which had had its manhole altered, the lip level raised in that alteration, was found to contain five skeletons, one "lekythos", and one round-mouthed jug.

Pots from the north chamber:

15. Trefoil jug. Pl. 6.

C-74-49. H. 0.023, Diam. of base 0.125, max. Diam. of body 0.144 m.

Clay with few lime inclusions, 7.5 YR 7/4 (pink) to 5 YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); no glaze.

Flat base, ovoid body to narrow neck, flaring to

trefoil rim; rounded, slightly flaring lip. Joint of vertical handle at shoulder goes abruptly outward, then in to join jug below lip. Body gently wheel ridged from base to shoulder.

16. Round-mouthed jug. Pl. 6.

C-74-48. H. 0.115, Diam. of base 0.055, max. Diam. 0.081, Diam. of rim 0.066 m.

³² Besides the example excavated in the southwest end of the forum last year, a large number of examples that have this type of entrance can be seen in the Corinth Gymnasium area. J. Wiseman, "Excavations in Corinth, The Gymnasium Area, 1967-1968," *Hesperia*, XXXVIII, 1969, pp. 82-85. The type, with built vault, is illustrated by R. L. Scranton, *Corinth*, XVI, *Medieval Architecture*, Princeton, 1957, p. 127, fig. 12.

Clay with few lime inclusions, between 5 YR 6/8 (reddish yellow) and 2.5 YR 6/8 (light brown). No glaze. Gray calcification on part of body from lying in tomb.

Flat base, wide squat ovoid body to vertical neck; slightly flaring, rounded lip. Vertical handle from maximum diameter of body going abruptly outward, then in to join neck just below lip. Handle form same as No. 15.

Pots from the south chamber:

17. Round-mouthed jug. Pl. 6.

C-74-50. H. 0.115, Diam. at base 0.055, max. Diam. of body 0.081, Diam. of rim 0.066 m.

Hard clay with white lime inclusions, fired variously from 5 YR 5/4-5 YR 5/6 (reddish brown-yellowish red) to 5 YR 4/1 (dark gray); no glaze.

Flat base, ovoid body with diameter below the

median, flaring straight rim with squared lip. Vertical handle, flat ovoid in section, attached from just above maximum body diameter to lip.

18. "Lekythos". Pl. 6.

C-74-78. H. 0.142, Diam. of foot 0.058, max. Diam. of body 0.084, Diam. of rim 0.046 m.

Clay is hard fired with white sand grit, fired from 2.5 YR 5/6 (red) in areas to 5 YR 5/1 (gray); unglazed.

Disc foot, low stem, wide ovoid body to gently contracting neck, slightly offset flaring rim, squared lip. Vertical handle, ovoid in section, from maximum diameter to neck under rim.

For type, see Robinson, *Athenian Agora*, V, M-367, p. 118, pl. 34, late 6th century, which is glazed, max. body diam. lower, handle profile different. For two variant Corinthian forms, see C-66-187, C-66-188.

LATER BYZANTINE LEVELS

Upon the destruction of the room over the vaulted tombs, the history of the area is no longer very clearly attested by its archaeological remains. Even the date of destruction of the tomb structure must go unknown, for no debris was found that can be associated with its dismantling. Indeed, the area appears to have been cleared of debris for the first rebuilding over the tile floor of that earlier structure. Immediately over the tiles were preserved traces of a number of different tenth- and eleventh-century occupation levels, but only in patches between areas of disturbance. It is with the later eleventh and twelfth centuries that building forms once again become clear. These were largely exposed in the 1962 excavation season.

FINDS RE-USED IN LATE LEVELS

The above description is a general discussion of the stratified remains uncovered this year. The catalogue of finds presented below is of material that, as yet, is not assigned to any specific monument, foundation, or remains. The material will, without doubt, find its correct place in the topography and history of Corinth once the southwest corner of the forum is completely excavated. As of the moment the following finds are presented only as an excavation record.

Three fragments of an Ionic epistyle-frieze course were found this year built into tenth-century Byzantine walls. They are from the entablature of a single building and can be associated with a number of similar fragments found in the earlier excavations around the south end of the West Shops. All are executed similarly and are similarly

dimensioned. Only the fragments discovered this year are here catalogued, although all are discussed.

The first fragment of the series, I-1377, was found in 1934. It carries the inscription § A C E R D O S, with a curved stroke of the lower left-hand part of a letter, a C, G, or O, three-fourths of which is destroyed by the right-hand block fracture.³³

The second and third fragments also were found in 1934; I-1515, now joined to a large fragment of epistyle (Pl. 7) preserves the bottom horizontal stroke of an E or L and trace of the vertical, followed by the lower fourth of an O. The letter can be, possibly, a C but not a G, for enough of the lower part of the letter is preserved before the fracture to show that no vertical stroke ever existed here. I-2531 preserves the top serif of a C or, possibly, of an S, the top third of an O and of an L or, equally, an I (Pl. 7). This fragment does not join I-1515 physically, but should probably be considered to have been part of the same block, with the vertical of the L of I-2531 placed over the vertical of the L of I-1515, giving the letters C O L O. To this can be added a non-joining fragment, N I A E, No. 19. The E of I-74-3 is preserved only as the serif at the top of the vertical stroke of the E. I-1518, found in 1934, preserves an I and an N (Pl. 7). I-73-5 preserves a G and the vertical and lower two bars of an E (Pl. 7). I-74-2, made of two joining fragments, gives the name A] N T O N I V S, with a lower left-hand part of the curved stroke that can be a C, G, or O at the right-hand block fracture after the S.

19. Inscribed frieze fragment. Pl. 7.

I-74-3. Max. pres. H. 0.38, max. pres. L. 0.51, max. pres. Th. 0.19, H. of letters 0.15 m.

All edges and back broken away, leaving front and part of top surface. Surface claw chiseled, with smooth top curve and ovolo. Frieze preserves in cleanly chiseled strokes:

] N I A E [

20. Inscribed epistyle-frieze block. Pl. 6.

I-74-2. H. 0.73, max. pres. L. 1.77, Th. 0.28, H. of letters between 0.148 and 0.150 m.

Two joining fragments, preserving full height, full thickness of block, top, bottom, front, and back faces, right end.

Back: rough picked with band of anathyrosis along bottom edge. Top: claw-chisel finish similar to that of face of frieze, with two cuttings for hook clamps at right angles to inscribed face, from entablature block to backer or wall. Bottom: claw-chisel surface with dowel cutting on bottom edge at right end, 0.115 m. from front face. Front: three fasciae, with lowest 0.098 m. high, second 0.142 m., top 0.128 m., crowned by cyma reversa. Frieze barely convex, turning outward and then to ovolo frieze crown, now largely broken off. Frieze face has claw-chisel finish, curve of the frieze smooth chiseled. Frieze preserves in cleanly chiseled V strokes:

A]N T O N I V S Ç[

One uninscribed corner entablature block that should be assigned to the series of blocks with inscribed frieze was recovered in the earlier excavations and identified as part of this series in 1974.³⁴ It was found in the area between the West Shops and

³³ Kent, *Corinth*, VIII, iii, p. 88, no. 197. The curved right-hand letter after the S is not recorded.

³⁴ The block is a corner epistyle block, uninscribed, A-74-10. H. 0.729, max. pres. L. 1.88, Th. 0.27 m. The back is rough picked with a band of anathyrosis along the bottom edge, and with shallow reveal *ca.*

Temples F and G. The entablature block which would abut this corner epistyle-frieze block must be *ca.* 0.28 to 0.30 m. thick, maximum, and without a well-cut backer behind it. Rather, the whole marble epistyle-frieze course, as we have it preserved, must have been attached directly to a backing.

A series of four large geison blocks, considered from the point of view of scale, find spot, and workmanship, should be associated with the inscribed epistyle frieze. They are similar in workmanship and carry similar moldings and appropriate proportions, as well as having been found all in the same area, sometimes in the same walls.

21. Right corner geison block, dentiled.

A-74-11. Max. L. along face of pediment 0.88 m.; max. L. along right flank 0.996 m.

From pre-World War II excavations, found east of south end of West Shops.

Preserves pediment floor, beginning of raking geison. Dentils under soffit are 0.055 m. wide on front face, 0.050 m. wide on flank; projection of drip from dentils 0.187 m. on front, 0.194 m. on side. Corner space filled by cylinder where front and flank dentils meet, similar in design to that of Temple F. See Scranton, *Corinth*, I, iii, *The Lower Agora*, Princeton, 1951, p. 61, fig. 42. Cyma reversa molding above dentils and above crowning geisa; no dentils above pediment wall. Dowel cutting on slanting top surface of block near corner for dowel which secured separate sima block. Geison block joined to front and lateral blocks by hook clamps.

22. Left corner geison block, dentiled. Fig. 4.

A-74-17.

Now built into Roman foundation immediately east of southeast corner of West Shops.

Similar in all visible details to No. 23, No. 24.

23. Horizontal geison block, dentiled. Figs. 4, 5.

A-74-12. Full H. 0.297, max. pres. L. 0.84 m. (one end broken away).

Found in Byzantine wall in Grids 66-C and D.

Dentils between 0.056 and 0.060 m. wide, space between is $0.025 \pm$, projection of drip from dentils 0.198 m. Horizontal top surface carries mason's mark Δ .

24. Flank geison block, dentiled.

A-74-13. Max. H. at back of block 0.345, L. 1.12, Th. 0.61 m.

Found used as doorjamb in Byzantine building, immediately south of epistyle No. 20 (IVS frag.).

Dentils 0.056 m. wide, projection of drip from dentils 0.192 m. Back top surface of block preserves one complete beam cutting, two others overlapping the geison joints; cuttings spaced approximately 0.31 m. apart.

One raking-geison block, No. 25, probably should be included in this group, although its drip projects about 0.245 m. from the face of the pediment wall. Since, however, no dentils appear to have been used in this design above the pediment wall, the projection of drip in the raking geison equals projection of drip from frieze wall, dentils included, of the geison blocks catalogued above.

0.32 m. wide down the right end of the block (observer facing the back of the block), anathyrosis along the right vertical edge of that reveal. Bottom and top surfaces of the entablature are claw chiseled, top with dowel cutting at 0.65 m. in from the finished end of the block. Dowel is 0.065×0.035 m. at 0.11 m. in from the front edge of the molding. On the front, three fasciae, bottom 0.101 m. high, middle 0.144 m. high, top 0.124 m. high, are crowned by a cyma reversa molding, above which is a barely convex frieze rising to an apophyge, crowned by an ovolo molding. The same elements carried around the left end of the block (observer facing front face), but are now badly worn.

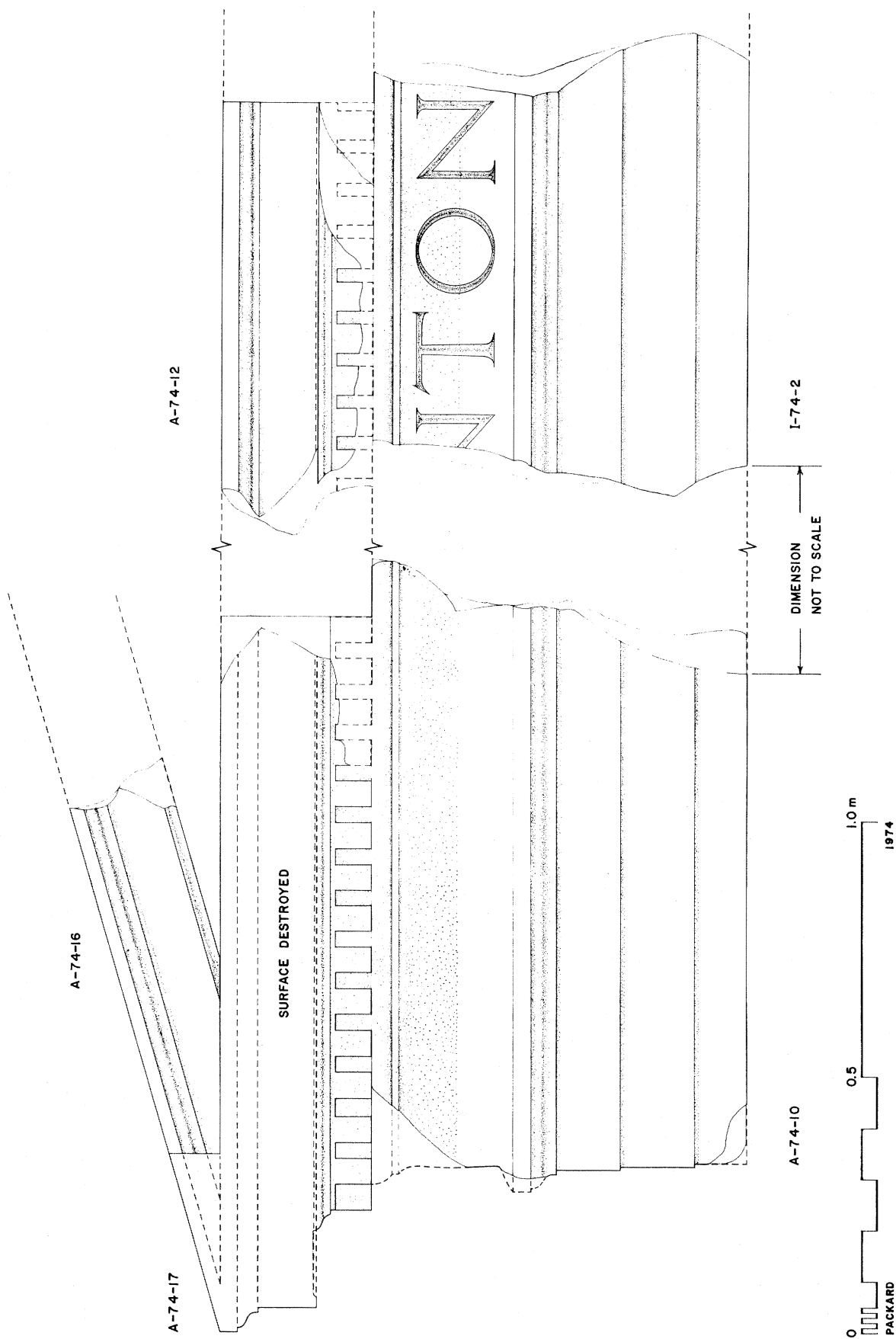


Fig. 4. Elevation: Architectural blocks of superstructure in position

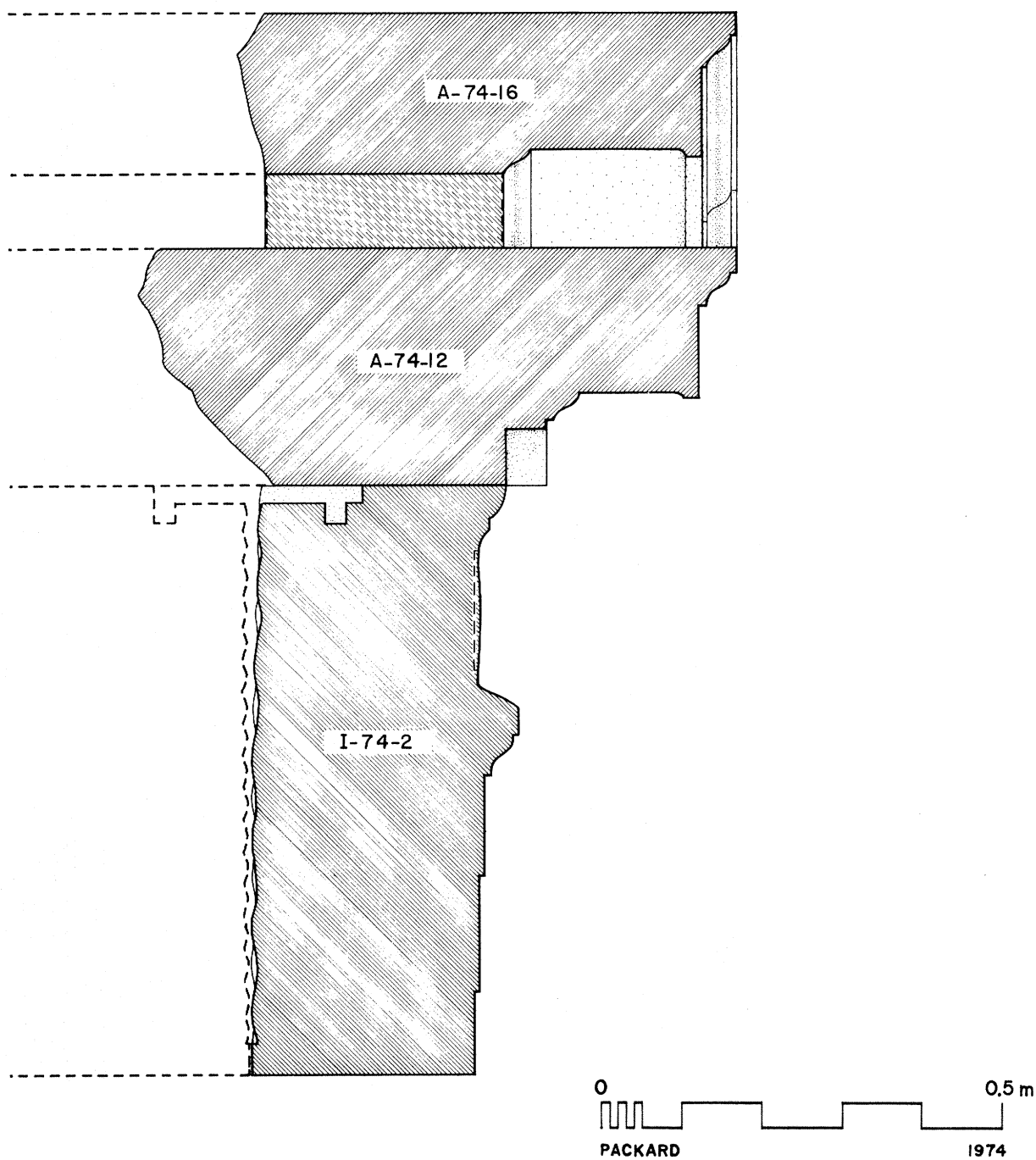


FIG. 5. Section: Architectural blocks as positioned in superstructure

25. Raking-geison block, without dentils.

Figs. 4, 5.

A-74-16. H. 0.195, max. pres. L. 0.72, Th. 0.635 ± m.

Found re-used in grids 71- and 72-C as door sill of twelfth-century building.

Lowest left-hand raking-geison block of pediment, without dentils, cyma reversa on soffit, cyma reversa crowning molding. Left end of block cut vertically to fit corner geison block; vertical edge is 0.099 m. high. Top surface of block has hook clamp at left edge of block, 0.325 m. in from front, marked on top with B, implying that numbering of course starts with left corner of building.

Block should be placed on No. 22, a corner geison block, with hook clamp cutting of No. 25 lining up with that on No. 22.

26. Caryatid.³⁵

Pl. 8.

S-74-26. Max. pres. H. 1.95 m.

White Attic marble.

Standing draped female, facing front, both feet broken off where protruding from drapery, missing her right arm and hand, left hand, as well as head with much of upper neck.

Figure has weight on left foot, right knee forward, upper body leaning very slightly backward. Figure wears peplos belted at waist with deep overfold, mantle from shoulders, left corner of which is held by left hand (now missing), billowing slightly behind. Left arm decorated just above wrist with two three-banded bracelets with beading. Third bracelet may have been on lower arm, now missing. Two fragments of arm, with bracelet, added to original by joins of S-1797 and S-1815.

Head broken away at neck, lower part of two corkscrew curls fall from each side of head, one curl falling diagonally to side of breast in front of armpit, second sideways along side of shoulder. Rest of hair combed back and rolled at nape of

neck, gathered between shoulders, then flaring in wedge-shaped lock below.

Statue stands on shallow plinth which is roughly quarry dressed underneath. Transition between plinth and drapery not articulated by deep cutting of the running drill; chisel generally used at this point, with rare trace of the drill. This detail of execution is more similar to the Augustan copies than to the Hadrianic. See Erika E. Schmidt, *Antike Plastik*, XIII, 1973, maidens from the Augustus Forum, pl. 4, and maiden number 2233, pls. 21 and 22, from Hadrian's villa.

The caryatid is not designed to be free-standing. Its back has a pick-dressed band, 0.25 m. to 0.28 m. wide, cut vertically from shoulders to base. The band is broader near the bottom with finer, claw-chiseled edge giving the impression of anathyrosis. The top of the pick-dressed band continues from the back to the top of both shoulders, stopping only at the point where the corkscrew locks fall across the shoulders. The hair at the back of the neck protrudes from the face of the pick-dressed "anathyrosis", indicating that a spur wall, if that is what met the band, never rose in a continuous vertical line to the level of the shoulders, or higher than 1.62 m. from the plinth. The caryatid was not applied directly to a wall, for the folds of her mantle protrude back from the vertical pick-dressed band.

Execution of the drapery and the lower lock of hair on the back suggest that the statue was blocked out roughly in the round and only thereafter was the band cut into the back of the statue.

The statue is a copy of the maiden of the Erechtheum porch, east side, rear.³⁶

Generally, the workmanship of this copy is of good quality. The running drill is used sparingly and, when used, is handled to minimize any effect of exaggerated light and shade. No drilling is used under the folds and hems of the garments; here undercutting of any sort is minimal. Areas are

³⁵ Special acknowledgment is due Mrs. Ivy Sun Martin, who has made a careful study of this material. All joins have been made by her, as has the identification of No. 27 as the head of a second caryatid.

³⁶ Special thanks are owed to Dr. G. S. Dontas, Ephor of the Acropolis, who let me examine the original kore closely. For preserved fragments of the lower body, see M. Brouscaris, "*Η Έκρη Καρυάτις*," *A.A.A.*, I, pp. 61-64, figs. 2, 3.

not outlined by the drill. The only sign of casualness of workmanship is in the strip of picking that runs down the back of the caryatid. The picked band is not a vertical strip; rather, the strip swells slightly outward behind the proper right shoulder, as though this part of the statue may have been executed from an imperfectly assembled plaster cast or by means of a flawed pointing system. This in turn may explain the exaggeration of the backward tilt of the proper right breast and shoulder.

The kore appears in style to be of the first century after Christ, perhaps as late as the period of Nero. A final evaluation of the statue and the building from which it comes can only be given, however, after the whole area is excavated, once all of the evidence is recovered.

27. Head of caryatid. Pl. 7.

S-1768. Max. pres. H. 0.29 m.

White Attic marble, with traces of blue veins.

Found in Forum SW in 1934, with a join of side lock behind right ear found in grid 72-D, in 1974.

Female head with face and top of head missing, preserves hair pulled back from behind ears in loose waves to back of neck where it is rolled, probably once gathered at shoulder-blade level. Fragment preserves top of two corkscrew locks behind proper right ear.

Surface of neck not polished; no evidence for running drill; point work in skin of neck behind corkscrew curls. Hair, curls are executed with flat chisel into sharp but shallow curls. Hair on proper left is executed in broad chisel cuts with minimum of detail, right has more waves, better worked, but worn.

Trace of bottom of dowel 0.053 m. wide cut into top of head, for join with separate polos, which has similar dowel cutting (see below, A-74-6). Also associated with this caryatid are a sandaled right foot, S-1939 (Pl. 7), and, possibly, two arm fragments, S-1955 and S-1779.

The pillow capital or polos of a caryatid, A-74-6, was found in the Forum West, grid 66-E. This is 0.145 m. high, decorated with three elements: the bottom molding is a shallow ovolo with rope decoration; the molding above is an ovolo, undecorated; the uppermost is a large ovolo

carved with a shallow egg and dart. The molding to the left of the second egg is uncarved; running drill around eggs. From traces around break at right of molding, it appears that the polos had an element protruding from it. Perhaps the polos was applied to a tongue that spanned the space from the back of the head of the caryatid to the wall.

28. Rectangular base decorated on three sides with relief figures. Pls. 9, 10.

S-74-27. H. 1.63, W. of front face 0.60, W. of side faces between 0.578 and 0.59 m.

Bottom surface: badly damaged, only front preserves original claw-chisel finish, trace of dowel cutting at 0.10 m. in from left side edge; similar dowel cutting could have been cut on the other side, now broken away.

Back: undecorated, finished with claw chisel, as is background of the three sculptured faces; apophyge at top of block carries along side face and across back; bottom apophyge also probably ran across back face, now nowhere preserved.

Left side face: erect female in three-quarter view advancing right with left foot forward; proper right heel preserved by addition of fragment S-1935, showing sandaled foot on plinth. Ground line is cut off vertically, immediately back of heel, to apophyge of block. Right arm at side, hand holding hem of short Ionic himation that is draped from over left shoulder to under right armpit, pulled up over top band to make conventionalized pleats; himation is worn over chiton. Proper left arm bends at elbow, forearm raised, holding torch vertically. Face in profile, looking right, hair crowned by thin fillet with two strands of hair from behind proper right ear to just above right breast. One strand from left side of her head visible over her left breast. Hair in fall down back, held loosely at nape of neck by fillet. Pyramidal earring hangs from realistically executed ear; head crowned with flaring, undecorated kalathos (polos).

Right side face: female figure similar in composition to figure on left side, but reversed; in three-quarter profile with right foot out, left hand on hip, probably holding himation. Right hand is raised at elbow, holding stems with poppy pods

and heads of grain, not torch. Himation hangs from over right shoulder to under left armpit. Both locks from both sides of head fall to chest; figure wears earring and kalathos (polos). Figure gains polos by join with S-1809.

Front face: mature male striding right with proper left foot forward, bare feet on plinth 0.095 to 0.117 m. high. Plinth gives effect of spreading slightly under weight of right foot. Figure is bare chested with himation from over his left shoulder to under right armpit; himation falls in straight line of swallow-tail folds to within 0.03 to 0.045 m. above proper right foot. Head bearded, profile to right, wearing polos, which has been claw chiseled to low relief. Hair held back

by fillet around head, locks loosely gathered over ear to loose loop at back of head, tucked under fillet with end overlapping fillet and projecting almost horizontally behind head. Hair over crown of skull defined with very light chisel work, perhaps modified after initial execution. Kalathos appears reworked, when compared with the depth of relief and smooth surface of the other two kalathoi. Figure holds cornucopia in his left hand; this passes under left arm, behind back and reappears above his right shoulder. Only edge of top of horn and trace of one fruit now preserved. In his right hand the male holds mesomphalic phiale to his side, bottom of vessel to viewer, four fingers on bottom of phiale, thumb over rim.

A number of things beyond the employment of an archaizing style emphasize the decorative quality of the base. Foremost is the symmetry of the two flanking females who carry attributes. One wears her himation from over her left shoulder to under the right; the other wears her himation from right to left. This gives a balanced composition to the base as a whole. For the same reason the two females stride with opposite legs forward. The female figures on the sides are executed in deeper relief than the male. The relief on the sides is up to 0.075 m. high; relief on the front face is only 0.036 m. high. This is probably so that the side figures can be seen even when the base is viewed from the front.

The work is competent, if not polished, with a number of inconsistencies of style. The only mistake of execution is in the right hand of the female on the left flank. Her forefinger bends to hold poppy stems and heads of wheat; the first section of the finger is carved equal in length to two joints of the middle finger. A flat-chisel band is always left around the figures or other raised relief, while the general background is finished with the claw chisel. Skin and cloth clearly show the rasp work. Nowhere is a trace of the running drill seen. The competent but slightly careless quality of the workmanship is suited to a base that is set up in the open. The base might be considered, from the technical side, to be as early as Augustan.³⁷

³⁷ A monument decorated with maenads in relief, S-193, published by F. P. Johnson in *Corinth*, IX, *The Sculpture*, Cambridge (Mass.), 1931, no. 275, pp. 131-132, is dated to the first century after Christ. The workmanship is not similar to the monument found this year. A delicate running-drill channel, not mentioned in publication, separates the figures and their drapery from the background; the work should be dated, probably at the earliest, to the reign of Hadrian. Another such relief fragment, a maenad, S-2597, with smooth background and metal-like forms, was found in front of the South Stoa; O. Broneer, "Investigations at Corinth, 1950," *Hesperia*, XX, 1951, pp. 297-299, p. 94. A joining fragment (Pl. 7) was found in 1963, built into a grave immediately south of the Northwest Shops. The original fragment is dated to the Antonine period by W. Fuchs, *Die Vorbilder der Neuattischen Reliefs*, *Jahrb.*, Suppl., XX, 1959, p. 82, no. 9 above.

The monument is a rectangular base decorated on three sides each with a just under life-sized relief figure. The back side, without figure, is finished in a manner similar to the background of the other three faces. All four are crowned with an apophyge, with apophyge probably also around all four sides at the bottom. Although the back was not meant to be appreciated, the treatment of that face indicates that the monument was meant to stand free, perhaps placed close to a wall or column. A female figure is carved on each flank, both of the same age, dress, and similarity of stance. They are close to mirror images, holding different objects. They share with the bearded male on the front face a similar scale, each with a polos, each standing on a stepped ground line or base, more suggestive of a plinth than natural earth. By these devices the group is presented as a single religious unit.

The male is equipped with a cornucopia in his left hand, a phiale in his right. The females carry wheat, poppy pods, and a torch. Together the three figures have the attributes of chthonic powers with an emphasis on the fertility of the fields. Iconographically, the featured male suggests the god Hades, Sarapis, Dionysos, or Zeus. The last three of these gods are attested to have had sanctuaries or statues in the Corinthian forum or close by.

THE ROUTE OF PAUSANIAS

(Fig. 6)

Before further consideration of the identification of the base, No. 28, it is perhaps best, now, to examine the route of Pausanias through the Corinthian forum.³⁸ The area of immediate concern is the west end of the forum, starting at the southwest corner where Temple F has been identified with the Temple of Tyche, mentioned by Pausanias. From here one has assumed that he proceeded to the north. The best fixed monument, most easily equated with the literary description of Pausanias, is a fountain said to have been decorated with a bronze Poseidon, under the feet of which is a dolphin spouting water. This is at the approximate center of the buildings at the west end of the forum. As Pausanias supposedly carries his description northward, he mentions a statue of Apollo Clarios and one of Aphrodite, as well as two standing bronze images of Hermes, one of which is said to have been housed in Temple D. Thereafter are mentioned three images of Zeus, all set up in the open.

An alternative interpretation of the archaeological remains is here offered by a re-examination of this route, in the hope that more precision can be obtained in the identification of the antiquities along with a better understanding of the description of Pausanias.

³⁸ For the generally accepted interpretation of the remains described by Pausanias (II, 2, 6–8), see Scranton, *Corinth*, I, iii, 1951, pp. 67–72, and mid-page plan on p. 65. See, also, G. Roux, *Pausanias en Corinthie*, Annales de l'Université de Lyon, 3rd series, fasc. 31, Paris, 1958, and N. D. Papahatzis, *Παυσανίου Ἑλλάδος Περιήγησις*, II, pp. 43ff.

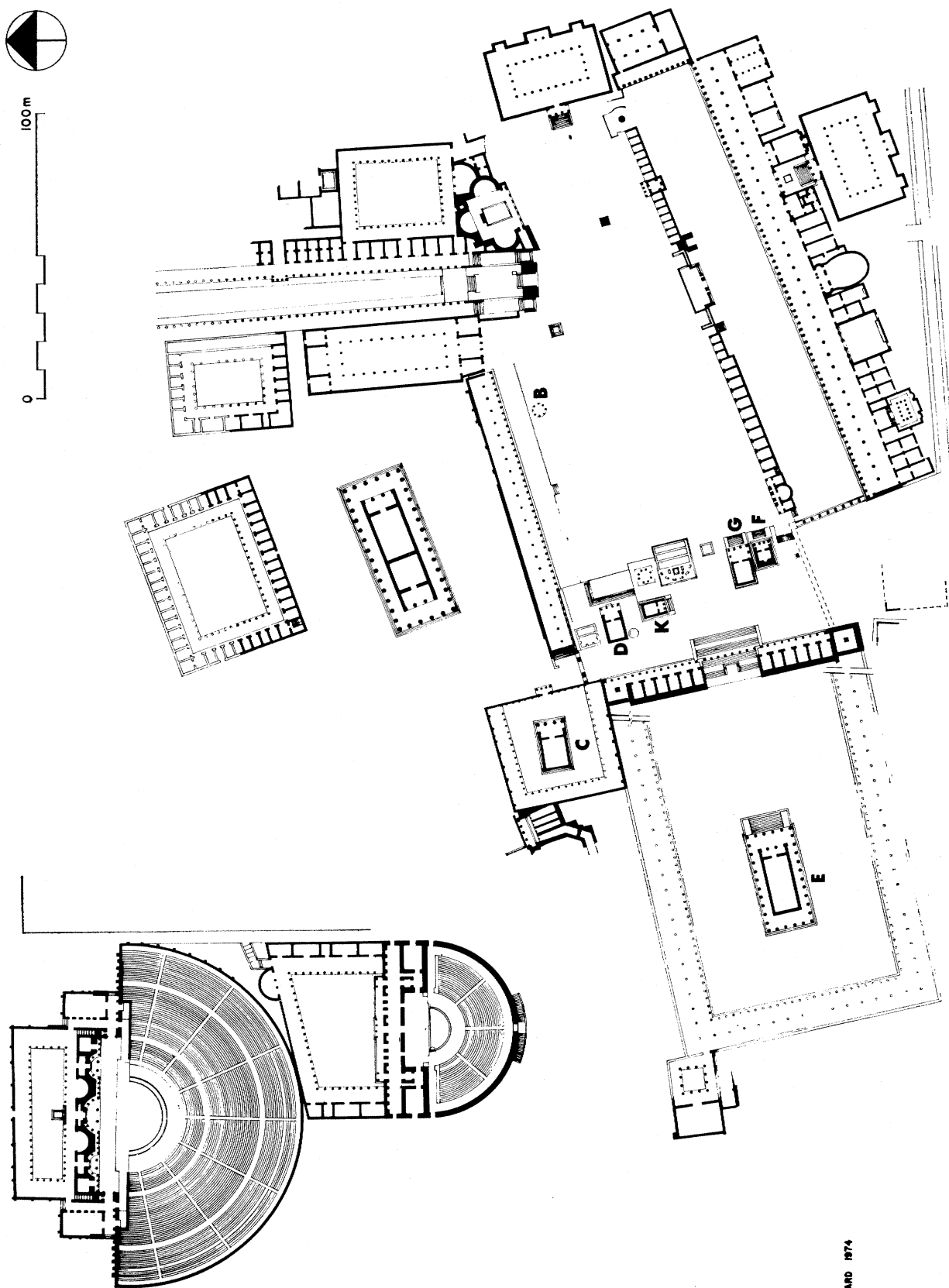


FIG. 6. Plan of center of Corinth at the time of Pausanias

If one were to consider that Pausanias sees the Temple of Tyche at the northwest corner of the forum rather than at the south and that he progresses counter-clockwise, one identifies Temple D as the Temple of Tyche. This association is made by the proximity of the findspot of a base inscribed VICTORIAI SACRUM,³⁹ found east of Temple D, as well as by an over life-sized statue, identified as a Nike, found just north of the Babbuius Monument and in front of Temple D.⁴⁰ This statue is given as part of the evidence for the identification of the Temple of Venus Victrix.⁴¹ An over life-sized head with mural crown and inlaid eyes was found in walls in the area of Temple D and the Babbuius Monument.⁴² A statue of Tyche standing, with wheel at her side, is presented by Scranton, tentatively, as the cult statue of the Temple of Tyche. This "was found in 1902, in the west end of the Northwest Stoa."⁴³ The findspot is immediately north of Temple D. All material appropriate to the cult of Tyche which is used for its identification, except for the pediment block inscribed with VENERI, has been found in the northwest corner of the forum, although in late contexts.

Thereafter Pausanias mentions a "Hieron" of All the Gods near the Temple of Tyche. The word "hieron" is used here rather than naos. The implication is that the area sacred to all the gods is not just a temple but an enclosure or specially defined area, in which a temple may have been built. The arrangement of temples at the west end is such that only around the Babbuius Monument and Temple D is there room for a temenos or area set off from the common forum space. It is difficult to restore a hieron around Temple G. It may be possible that the "Hieron" of All the Gods did not have a canonical temple but may have been an area reserved for statues and altars, in which Pausanias saw the monopteros of Cn. Babbuius Philinus on a large square podium. Pausanias then mentions the fountain of Poseidon close by.

On the south side of the central passage between the west-end temples and the fountain, Pausanias mentions two statues. Both are presented with the same emphasis, but no mention is made as to whether they are housed in or outside of temples. One statue is the Apollo and one is an Aphrodite, made by Hermogenes of Cythera. Temple F, the southernmost of the line of temples, has its tympanum inscribed with VJENERI; the right side of the pediment, unfortunately, is broken away.⁴⁴

It seems easiest to assign this temple to Venus, not to Venus Victrix in the form of a Fortuna or Tyche.

³⁹ A. B. West, *Corinth*, VIII, ii, *Latin Inscriptions*, Cambridge (Mass.), 1931, no. 11, found about 20 m. northeast of the Babbuius Monument.

⁴⁰ R. Stillwell, "Excavations at Corinth, 1934-1935," *A.J.A.*, XL, 1936, p. 41.

⁴¹ Scranton, *Corinth*, I, iii, p. 68, note 42. The statue is identified as an Athena type. See Stillwell, *loc. cit.*

⁴² S-802, Johnson, *Corinth*, IX, no. 54, pp. 46-47, considered to be a head of Cybele; mentioned by Scranton, *Corinth*, I, iii, p. 69, as Tyche (Nemesis).

⁴³ Scranton, *loc. cit.*; Pausanias states specifically that the cult statue is of Parian marble; this statue is of Pentelic.

⁴⁴ Scranton, *Corinth*, I, iii, pp. 61-62; also fig. 44.

If this is accepted, one uses Temple F for the statue of Aphrodite by Hermogenes. The temple to its north, between it and the Fountain of Poseidon, becomes the Temple of Clarian Apollo.

At the south end of this line of buildings is a small three-roomed temple that faces north with its altar in front of it, in the line of the Central Shops. This has been called the Dionysion but, with the course of Pausanias reconsidered, becomes the Temple of Hermes, housing one of the two bronzes Pausanias said was in a temple.⁴⁵ The Dionysion referred to by Pausanias as a hieron is given its place, instead, over the Classical temple of the Sacred Spring, where a monopteros was constructed in the Roman period and then moved slightly to the southeast when the Northwest Shops were built. Associated with this monopteros is a large tripod base, still *in situ*, appropriate to the cult of Dionysos.⁴⁶ In this area was found a large relief, decorated with maenads, and an over life-sized statue of Dionysos.⁴⁷ It seems possible that the Sacred Spring was a sanctuary of Dionysos in the Classical period and that the Romans preserved the memory by the erection of the monopteros here. If this is so, the temple of hemicircular plan plus side rooms at the west end of the forum becomes identified as the Temple of Hermes and is sited in the forum in a more prominent position, appropriate to a god who is connected with the functions of the forum. In a drain, about 25 m. east of this building, was found a marble life-sized head of Hermes; an archaistic statue of Hermes Kriophoros was found immediately south of the temple.⁴⁸

After mentioning the Temple of Hermes Pausanias sees three statues of Zeus, one without surname, one Chthonios, the third Most High. Thereafter he returns to the middle of the forum, mentions the Temple of Octavia as lying beyond the forum. Thereafter he describes the exits from the forum in a counter-clockwise direction, i.e., in the same direction that he took his first turn among the monuments of the forum.

After leaving the forum by the Lechaion Road and then again by the Sikyon Road, past the odeion and the theater, he leaves the forum for Acrocorinth (II, 4, 7). The first monuments that he mentions on this route are two temenoi of Isis and two of Sarapis. From the description of Pausanias it is possible to anticipate that the

⁴⁵ The three-roomed building, with its central space hemicircular in plan, is identified by Scranton, *Corinth*, I, iii, p. 85. The identification is accepted by G. Roux, *Pausanias en Corinthie* (Annales de l'Université de Lyon), 1958, p. 109. See M. Ch. Picard, *Comp. rend. Acad. insc.*, 1944, pp. 137-157, where the form is equated to the Stibadeion.

⁴⁶ The base is recognized as Roman by L. T. Shoe in "The Roman Ionic Base in Corinth," *Essays in Memory of Karl Lehmann*, 1964, pp. 300-303. For reconstruction see C. K. Williams, II, "Corinth, 1969: Forum Area," *Hesperia*, XXXIX, 1970, p. 29, fig. 8.

⁴⁷ Relief, S-193, Johnson, *Corinth*, IX, no. 275; Dionysos, S-194, Johnson, *Corinth*, IX, no. 25. One fragment of a maenad, S-2597, Plate 7, was found in a grave directly west of the Sacred Spring, see above, footnote 37. Also related are a Dionysos, S-987, found in the great drain in the Peribolos of Apollo, about 50 m. northeast of the Sacred Spring; S-69, immediately north of the court of Peirene, in the Peribolos of Apollo; and S-426, in the NW Stoa, immediately northwest of the apsidal Temple B.

⁴⁸ S-72-4, Head of Hermes, to be published by Dr. M. Sturgeon; S-1934, a second head from the same area, fragmentary, with pilos. S-686, the Hermes Kriophoros.

sanctuaries of these gods might be found immediately beyond the forum, and, as a result, that one of the sanctuaries of Sarapis or Isis could have been decorated with the three-figure relief base found this year.

The bearded male might be identified with Sarapis, his polos or kalathos trimmed of its customary olive-sprig decoration.⁴⁹ Be it Sarapis or not, the polos has been cut down, probably because the recognizable attribute originally carved on the polos was thought, afterwards, to be either undesirable or too specific. Because the male wears a himation without chiton and is therefore bare chested, it seems unlikely that Sarapis is represented here. Moreover, generally, Sarapis is represented with unruly hair falling down upon his forehead, an iconographical feature that he shares with Hades. In the relief under consideration the hair is pulled back cleanly from the face. Even though the relief is archaistic, the sculptor could have used the device of Archaic spirals or corkscrew curls along the forehead.

Dionysos, who is sometimes represented with polos rather than with ivy crown, may be represented on this relief. An attribute in the form of a cornucopia is acceptable for him; he is known to carry a phiale, although the kantharos is the common Dionysiac container. If this identification is to be used, the god is identified by his least obvious attributes. The figures on the sides should be maenads; these have such dignity and composure, however, that a Dionysiac association becomes unlikely here.

The most appropriate identification appears to be a Zeus, with attributes that emphasize his chthonic aspects. His garb is used in other archaistic reliefs, including one tripod base of the Athenian Agora, which preserves such a figure going in the opposite direction from our figure and is similar to the Zeus of the Four Gods base in the Athenian Acropolis Museum.⁵⁰ Zeus, executed in archaistic style, may be appropriate for a base that would carry a statue of Zeus Chthonios. The attributes on the base are appropriate. In Boeotia Zeus Chthonios should be prayed to at plowing time along with Demeter to make the grain of Demeter bountiful and it is with the blessing of Zeus that the crop flourishes.⁵¹ Pausanias mentions a statue of Zeus Chthonios beyond the Temple of Hermes, and, if Pausanias did tour the Corinthian forum in a counter-clockwise direction, this statue should then be found close by the southwest corner of the forum, in the area where, indeed, the base in question has been found.

CHARLES K. WILLIAMS, II

CORINTH EXCAVATIONS

⁴⁹ W. Hornbostel, *Sarapis*, Leiden, 1973, illustrates numerous examples; see, especially, pl. VII and standing Sarapis, pls. CXCVIII, CXCIX. Also, Kater-Sibbes, *Preliminary Catalogue of Sarapis Monuments*, Leiden, 1973, esp. pls. IV and XXIII.

⁵⁰ E. Harrison, *The Athenian Agora*, XI, *Archaic and Archaistic Sculpture*, Princeton, 1965, no. 128. The figure is not securely identified and may be king or other deity. See, however, the Acropolis figure, Harrison, pl. 64. Here the figure is Zeus and wears the himation, treated in archaistic manner similar to that of the Corinthian figure, viewed, however, from the other side.

⁵¹ Hesiod, *Erg.*, 465-476.

APPENDIX: COINS

(PLATE 11)

Of the 593 coins recovered this year from the southwest corner of the Corinthian Roman forum, 340 are identifiable and appear as usual in the Catalogue below. The remaining items—illegibles, fragments, or non-numismatic pieces like heads of nails, metal disks, or buttons, for example, are with one exception excluded from the record.⁵² Excavations in the southwest forum took place in primarily Byzantine and Roman levels so that early coins were necessarily scarce. Only 54 Greek specimens are recorded as opposed to 127 Byzantine and 159 Roman finds. The heaviest single count is no longer that of the well-known Pegasos/Trident bronzes struck in the Greek period at Corinth; now, the equally familiar Emperor bust/LEON EN ΘEO BASILEUS ROMEON folles struck in Byzantine times (A.D. 886–912) at Constantinople are the most abundant. Thirty-three such folles of Leo VI were recovered. Most of them came from the area of the large Byzantine building uncovered just east of the Archaic columns which stand at the northwest corner of the South Stoa. At the present time there are no clues as to why these folles are concentrated in the above area and sparsely distributed—only five coins—in the second area excavated, that south of the West Shops.⁵³ More will be said about these folles below, in comments on the Byzantine material.

To start with the Greek finds, these range from the end of the 6th/beginning of the 5th century B.C., with many gaps, down to the reign of Caracalla, A.D. 198–217. A fine Archaic stater (No. 1) and a 4th-century B.C. drachm (No. 2) are the only new silver additions to the collection this year. Both struck in Corinth, both suffering bad effects of time and wear, the stater's obverse die nevertheless can be identified as P 120 of Ravel's Period II, now dated about 515–450 B.C., while the drachm proves to belong to the A-series and to be very similar to *BMC* 230. Before special cleaning, the stater looked suspiciously like the base-metal core of a plated coin. Doubts of authenticity were soon dispelled as under treatment severe discoloration and other accretions gave way to a characteristic hue of ancient silver. A splendid head of Athena, with delicate features and Archaic hair style, also began to emerge from the deep incuse square on the reverse. The coin did lose about a gram in cleaning, but its ultimate restoration well compensates for this toll.⁵⁴ The stater, together with a Leo VI follis (No. 232), came from an unstratified context near the west wall of the large Byzantine building.⁵⁵

⁵² For previous coin reports, see C. K. Williams, II and J. Fisher, "Excavations at Corinth, 1973," *Hesperia*, XLIII, 1974, pp. 1–76; *ibid.*, XLII, 1973, pp. 1–44; XLI, 1972, pp. 143–184; XL, 1971, pp. 1–51 and footnote 43. The exception referred to above: No. 25, Corinthian tessera, not strictly numismatic.

⁵³ First area, around the Byzantine building: Nos. 230–257. From the building itself: Nos. 232, 234, 235, 245–250. Second area, south of the West Shops: Nos. 258–262. For both areas in detail, see above, pp. 1ff. and 6ff.

⁵⁴ Credit for this patient and skilled restoration goes with warm thanks to Miss Stella Bouzaki. Weight before cleaning: 8.87 gr. Present weight: 7.85 gr.

⁵⁵ Basket 44c, Corinth Excavation Notebook 583.

In regard to Corinthian bronzes, as few as twenty-six Pegasos/Tridents were found and twelve of these are sufficiently legible to be catalogued. Only seven bear any symbols or letters. A predominance of the Δ -series is evident, but these are all quite separate and unrelated finds from disturbed fill, in various parts of the Forum. The predominance, therefore, is just fortuitous. Only No. 3, a Pegasos-right/Trident, comes from a significant stratum, that of the destruction debris of Kiln 2 which lies below the early Roman road, south of the West Shops. This bronze is compatible with the first quarter of the 4th-century B.C. limit given for the associated pottery.⁵⁶

With regard to the Duoviri, they are less numerous this year than last (7 new finds to 29 for last year) and cover a more limited period (Julius Caesar to Nero, rather than all the way down to Galba). The predominance of Augustan issues, however, follows the pattern of past years. Two of the seven Duoviri coins are especially interesting, namely Nos. 17 and 22. The first, with a fine head of Poseidon and a Chimera on obverse and reverse, is one of a rare issue struck under P. Aebutius and C. Pinnius at the time of Mark Antony. The coin is only the fourth of its kind (Fox 8) found at Corinth. The reverse inscription PINNIO, missing on the other specimens as well as on the *BMC* 493 and the *CopSNG* 196 specimens, confirms the reading of Earle Fox.⁵⁷ The coin also offers curious evidence of the workmanship at that time. The disk was so poorly positioned or held on the anvil that the types were struck barely on-flan. That such a defective piece was put into circulation at all means not only poor controls at the mint but also a pressing need for these bronzes in the local economy. The second coin, No. 22, bears the name of Q. Ful. Flaccus, magistrate under Nero. It is only the second Fox 53 known at Corinth and a slight variation in the obverse legend, --CLAVD for the more usual --CLAV, distinguishes this piece from others of its kind. A crisp portrait of Nero is another obverse feature of No. 22. The reverse type, Helios driving a fast quadriga right, is the same as the Fox 53 specimen found in the collection of the American Numismatic Society, except for a slight change in the disposition of the legend. Illustrations of this reverse type usually appear coupled with a head of Agrippina (Fox 54) and not the more rare head of Nero (Fox 53).⁵⁸

Moving from Duoviri to Imperials, No. 24 seems to be an unpublished bronze of Domitian. Although the ethnic is missing the mint may well be—by analogy with

⁵⁶ See Williams, above, p. 7. For Pegasos-right/Tridents in early contexts, see especially *Hesperia*, XL, 1971, p. 37, nos. 11–12, 14–17 (Sacred Spring, phase 3); *ibid.*, XLIII, 1974, p. 299, no. 2 (Acrocorinth Demeter Sanctuary quarry, closed stratum).

⁵⁷ E. Fox, "The Duoviri of Corinth," *Journ. int. d'arch. num.*, II, 1899, p. 99. Fox 7 and 9 appear in Edwards, *Corinth*, VI, *The Coins*, Cambridge (Mass.), 1933. Three Corinth specimens mentioned: 62–85 Oakley South, 2–VI–61 Agora SW–E, 2–VI–38 Agora SC.

⁵⁸ Second specimen mentioned: 10–X–36 South Stoa M; (imperfect). ANS specimen: E. T. Newell, Fox 53. For examples of Fox 54, cf. Ed. 60, *BMC* 552, *CopSNG* 238, etc.

No. 24a—Corinth. The identity of the reverse type remains a puzzle. Although the coin is much worn a naked male can be seen striding left, with right arm extended forward and left bent back holding perhaps a scepter or a trident. From the neck billows a long chlamys that twines around the left arm before floating free behind. Further details are worn away, yet a similar pose is known for two other Corinthian issues of Domitian. The first (No. 101 for Forum 1973) represents a naked runner left carrying palm and torch.⁵⁹ The athlete wearing no cloak and carrying distinctive attributes affords less of a parallel than does No. 24a. This second coin, illustrated on Plate 11, is clearly marked CLI COR. It bears a type quite similar to No. 24 except that here the figure appears to be bearded and more imposing. He strides majestically left with his right foot coming to rest on a rock or step. He is probably a god, but for lack of clear attributes he can not be securely identified. Perhaps he is Poseidon or Zeus, both appropriate for this mint. In any case, the general type was used by Domitian on a large and small denomination alike and until other examples in better condition come to light the exact identification of the male figure remains problematic.⁶⁰

The next two pieces, Nos. 25 and 27, rarely appear in publications. The first, No. 25, is one of a group of Corinthian tesserae often found on the site yet just as often excluded from catalogues for being (strictly speaking) non-numismatic items. Published originally by Edwards, this uniface bronze with the D.D. stamp and Melikertes lying on a dolphin is a more legible specimen than her no. 230 and reappears here for that reason. It turned up along with No. 40 (Arcadia) and No. 49 (Uncertain, Duoviri?) in the manhole with three arms underlying the north-south Roman road. They help date the mid-second century (after Christ) closing of that manhole.⁶¹ The second coin mentioned, No. 27, is an Augustan issue from Chalcis which was published in Mionnet's *Supplement* and later by Imhoof-Blumer, but not photographed.⁶² On this handsome piece, two finely drawn heads of Augustus and Livia (as Hera) are struck on obverse and reverse, respectively. No inscriptions survived, but the remarkable pearl headdress worn by Livia identifies the mint. Used on autonomous bronzes of Chalcis as early as the second century B.C., the tiara persisted down to the coins of Septimius Severus (A.D. 193–211), becoming a heavy three-strand version arranged in thick horizontal rows on top of the head. The more delicate effect of the earlier diadem can be appreciated by a glance at No. 27. Here, the pearls are limited to two

⁵⁹ *Hesperia*, XLIII, 1974, p. 56, No. 101, or Hunter 132.

⁶⁰ No. 24 is unstratified: found on top of a late wall near the early Roman structure. Corinth Excavation Notebook 604, Basket 121.

⁶¹ K. M. Edwards, *Corinth*, VI, 1933, Introduction, p. 9 and tessera 230. D.D. is for *decretio decurionem*. See also Williams, above, p. 11, for manhole. No. 49 may be an issue of Nero, but is nearly illegible. For this, see CopSNG 235.

⁶² T. E. Mionnet, *Description des médailles antiques grecques et romaines*, Paris, 1807–1837, Suppl. IV, 361, 73. Imh.-Blum., *Mon. Gr.*, p. 222, 57–59.

rows mounted on slender, vertical projections.⁶³ No. 27 comes from the surface of the roadway near the three-armed manhole.

Like most Chacidian bronzes, those from Argos are common enough at Corinth, but No. 38 holds a surprise. The issue is the well-known Apollo/Wolf at bay series, usually anepigraphic or sometimes bearing a χ . No. 38, however, has the distinction of reading $\Theta\text{IO}\Delta\text{E}$ in the exergue. Both Weber and the *BMC* record parts of names, but the above inscription may be unique.⁶⁴

The occurrence of the next coin, No. 43, is as unexpected as was No. 38. In very poor condition, the coin still bears a legible $\text{KIBYPAT}\Omega\text{N}$ on the reverse, thus making this the second coin from distant Kibyra (Phrygia) ever found at Corinth. Unfortunately, the main types are less clear. The head of a young and beardless emperor or hero can just be seen on the obverse while a small female figure in a long chiton strides left on the reverse. The coin is smaller in size than most of the published examples from that mint; the obverse "portrait" need not be that of Augustus or Caligula, but possibly that of Demos or Senate (*BMC* 23–27, especially), for the mint struck quasi-autonomous coins in the early Roman period, as well as Imperial issues. Many details concerning the reverse type are obscure. The figure may wear a polos, carry a torch, or bear wings, details appropriate for a Hekate, a Demeter, or a Nike—all types known at Kibyra. She could be the city goddess herself.⁶⁵ In any case, the coin has no immediate parallel and is possibly unknown. The small size, the neat, compact types, however, place it early in Roman times, struck perhaps during the quasi-autonomous period or under Augustus. On the reverse, the winged or mantled figure must remain unidentified until a better specimen comes to light. The findspot is as unusual as the coin itself, a pry-hole in the first threshold block of the early Roman building. This pry-hole also contained No. 21, a Corinthian Duovir struck under Augustus.⁶⁶

Turning from Greek to Roman coins, 157 new finds are recorded for this year (167 for 1973), of which two are Republican and the rest Imperial. The latter span the

⁶³ See *CopSNG* (Chalcis) 455 for autonomous issue with diademed Hera head, dated *ca.* 197–146 B.C.; *ibid.*, 466 for Sept. Severus example. The American Numismatic Society has three specimens: (1) E. T. Newell, 5.33 gr., \uparrow , Obv. $\chi\Lambda\chi\text{KI}-\Delta\text{E}\Omega\text{N}$. Rev. [legend]; most like No. 27. (2) E. T. Newell 6.68 gr., \leftarrow , Obv. $\text{MECK}-\text{INIO}\text{C}$ CTP . Rev. $\chi\Lambda\chi\text{KI}-\Delta\text{E}\Omega\text{N}$; coarser style. (3) E. T. Newell, 4.59 gr., \leftarrow , Obv. [legend]. Rev. [legend], Countermark E.

⁶⁴ See *CopSNG* (Argos) 68 for monogram; Weber 4195 for coin marked $--\text{EI}\Omega\text{N}$; *BMC* 125, 127 marked A, ΠA respectively. No. 38 is from an early surface of the hard-packed Roman road, near the kiln; see Williams, above, p. 6.

⁶⁵ *Hesperia*, XLIII, 1974, p. 61, no. 149 for first Kibyran coin found at Corinth. See also *BMC* (Phrygia) 72 for Hekate; 84 (Hekate Triformis) one aspect of goddess l. with torch and polos, similar to No. 43; 70 (Nike); 95 (Kibyra); Hans S. von Aulock, *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum Deutschland*, Berlin, 1964, no. 3724 (Demeter). In general, these examples are larger denominations, often late in date, and illustrative only of the local deities mentioned.

⁶⁶ See Williams, above, p. 10.

reigns of Probus, A.D. 276–282, and Leo I, A.D. 457–474, although some partly illegible pieces run as late as Valentinian III and two so-called Vandal pieces complete the picture. As usual, most coins are from the 4th century after Christ and belong to Constantius II (20 coins). Arcadius, not Julian II as last year, comes next with 16 coins. For the general period, that is Galerius through Arcadius (A.D. 305–408), only eight mints are represented, Thessalonica being the most frequent mint mark.⁶⁷ Considering briefly two Roman coins, the first, No. 55, is half a Roman as (Syd. 264), the first in this condition found so far at Corinth.⁶⁸ Below the Janus head chisel marks appear to exist and, despite the rather crooked break, the heads have been neatly separated; this being unlikely in the event of an accidental break, the coin was probably purposely halved. The cut itself is sharp, in contrast to the smooth, worn flan, and thus occurred some time after the coin was in circulation. Professor T. V. Buttrey has published a fine study on such halved coins.⁶⁹ This piece, then, helps support his evidence for widespread halving as a local operation in early Roman times. Also, the present weight of this piece, 15.14 gr., could correspond to half an uncial as of 27.29 gr. (whole theoretical weight), although, as Professor Buttrey rightly cautions, weights for the Republican asses vary notoriously. No. 55 comes from one of the middle surfaces of the east–west Roman road that runs between the early Roman building and the West Shops.⁷⁰ The second Roman coin, No. 213, is a minor anomaly from the late 4th/early 5th-century period. A barbarous version of the familiar SALVS REIPVBLICAE series, the coin came up in what may be a rut or gutter in the north–south Roman road uncovered near the west end of the South Stoa.⁷¹

Finally, the Byzantine finds follow the usual pattern of well-known types from Anastasius I (A.D. 491–518) to Manuel I (A.D. 1143–1180) with a notable gap in the 7th century. Just two items merit further comment. The first concerns the above-mentioned folles of Leo VI. In this concentration of thirty-three coins, Nos. 237 and 257 illustrate the only die identities established. The obverse of No. 237 links with that of No. 233, while that of No. 257 links Nos. 238, 240, and 247. These particular dies are not illustrated in the Dumbarton Oaks catalogue, nor are our die-links, here, for plate limitations. As noted by Philip Grierson, these folles are indeed in good condition. With many different obverse dies apparent, the series was of course struck in quantity;

⁶⁷ For mints of past campaigns, *Hesperia*, XLIII, 1974, pp. 46–47 and footnotes 3, 4. 1974 mint count: Aquileia 4, Thessalonica 11, Heraclea 2, Constantinople 5, Nicomedia 10, Cyzicus 7, Antioch 1, Alexandria 1.

⁶⁸ Two whole asses of the Janus/Prow type (Syd. 264) are in the collection: (1) 2–II–47, South Stoa Well XX, published by Price, *Hesperia*, XXXVI, 1967, no. 145; Rev. star above, ROMA below, ■ (?) below. 23.79 gr. (2) 9–III–27, chance find; Rev. [star], ROMA, ■. 31.50 gr.

⁶⁹ T. V. Buttrey, “Halved Coins, the Augustan Reform, and Horace, *Odes* I.3,” *A. J. A.*, LXXVI, 1972, pp. 31–48.

⁷⁰ See Williams, above, p. 9.

⁷¹ Basket 263, Corinth Excavation Notebook 598. In this same basket, No. 206 and four unclassified 4th/5th-century (after Christ) coins came up with No. 213. See also Williams, above, p. 2.

their freshness attests to brief circulation. A change of fabric is also noticeable in this concentration. Nos. 237 and 257 have the more usual fine, copper-colored sort while Nos. 242 and 256, for example, have a distinctly crude, black, and "oily" fabric that takes a less crisp strike. Lacking, this year, Classes I and II as well as any closed deposits, no further confirmation of Grierson's sequence of the three Leo series can be offered.⁷²

The last comment concerns No. 333, a jeweled-cross fraction of Alexius I, struck, according to Michael Hendy, at an unknown, central Greek mint. It differs from the known tetartera or half-tetartera by its very light weight, 0.79 gr., and its paper-thin flan. A number of these paper-thin fractions have been recovered in the past, many registering weights under one gram.⁷³ Both obverse and reverse types are extremely crude as on No. 333. Spidery letters, squared cross ends, no steps, and a roughly octagonal clip are further, though not invariable, characteristics. The main distinction is the very thin flan. Although classification of these coins is premature, they differ noticeably from known jeweled-cross examples. They may be local imitations of the official tetarton or half-tetarton, or even a smaller division of the coin in question.

CATALOGUE

Coins are all bronze unless marked otherwise. Weights appear for the silver only, although cleaning in field conditions removes much of the metal. Bronze weights are not given, because these coins suffer much deterioration even before cleaning. Asterisks mean that those coins are illustrated.⁷⁴

GREEK (54)

CORINTH

(25)

Pegasos flying r., curled / Archaic head of Athena r.,
wing; below, ♀ / in incuse square

cf. Ravel
209-210

- *1. 74-83 AR Stater ↓ 7.85 gr. Obv. same die: Ravel's P 120.
Period II, class 2, ca. 515-450 B.C.

⁷² Philip Grierson, *Catalogue of the Byzantine Coins in the Dumbarton Oaks Collection and in the Whittemore Collection*, III, part 2, 1973, pp. 510ff.

⁷³ For example, 26-IX-26, no. 418, Peribolos Track, 0.98 gr.
2-V-27, no. 1053, Odeion Tunnel, 0.76 gr.
30-X-29, no. 1382, Odeion, 0.70 gr.
24-X-29, no. 1403, Odeion, 0.69 gr.
1926-418a, 0.98 gr.
1928-688, Odeion, 0.98 gr.
No. 333 (above), 0.79 gr.

See also Hendy, pl. 8, 10-12, and p. 100.

⁷⁴ For abbreviations, see *Hesperia*, XLII, 1973, p. 34, note 41 and XLIII, 1974, p. 46, note 1.

- Pegasos l.; ♀ / Head of Peirene l., hair bound with crossed cords; to r.,
/ traces: A. cf. *BMC* 230
- *2. 74-218 AR Drachm ← 1.85 gr. 4th century B.C.
- Pegasos r.; ♀ / Trident; no symbol Ed. 11
3. 74-571 [Rev.].
- Similar, but Pegasos l.; no symbol (4)
4. 74-466 ↙
5. 74-477 ←
6. 74-515 ↓
7. 74-532 ↗
- Similar, but single symbol r. (1)
8. 74-534 ← Griffin
- Similar, but symbols or letters l. and r. (6)
9. 74-31 Aphlaston (?) —[Δ]; [Obv.]
10. 74-556 ↖ Δ—Amphora
11. 74-573 ↖ Δ—Amphora, Ω
12. 74-154 Δ—[]; [Obv.]
13. 74-192 as No. 12
14. 74-308 ↙ Σ (?)—[]
- Similar, but [type] or nearly illegible:14
Total.....Pegasos / Trident found:26
- Head of Apollo r. / Zeus, naked r.; holding long staff and fulmen Ed. 15
15. 74-592 ↓ Rev. [staff, fulmen]; to l., Σ.
- DUOVIRI (7)
- CORINTHVM / P.TADI.CHILO C.IVLI NICEP Ed. 17
- Bellerophon capturing / II VIR Poseidon seated r., on rock, holding trident
Pegasos r., near portal /
16. 74-545 → Obv. [ethnic]. Rev.]CHILO[-]IVLI N[-]VIR. Struck under
Julius Caesar.
- CORIN Head of Poseidon r. / P.AEBVTIO C.PINNIO CopSNG 196
/ Chimera l.; in exergue,
/ II VIR
- *17. 74-527 ↓ Obv. [ethnic]. Rev.]PINNIO[. Under Mark Antony.
- CORIN Head of Aphrodite r. / Q CAECIL NIGR II VIR C HEIO Ed. 26
/ P~~AN~~ Pegasos flying r.
18. 74-408 ↘ Obv. [ethnic]. Rev. Q CAEC[-] C HEIO[. Under Augustus.
- CAESAR CORINTHI CORIN / C SERVILIO C F PRIMO M ANTO- Ed. 28
Head of Augustus r. / NIO HIPPARCHO II VIR Heads of
/ Caius and Lucius, face-to-face;
/ between, C L
19. 74-504 → Obv. CAES[---] CORI[. Rev. [legend]. Under Augustus.

- COR Athlete running r., / M NOVIO BASSO MA^A HIPPARC Ed. 31
holding palm / Lighted race-torch
20. 74-587 → Obv. [COR]. Rev. M[-]OV[---]IPPAR[. Under Augustus.
- AVGVSTVS CORIN^N / P^AE B^T S P F C IVLIO H^ERA II Ed. 32
Head of Augustus r. / VIR QVI ITER all in wreath
21. 74-510 ↙ Obv.]CORI. Rev. Q [VI] ITE[. Under Augustus.
- NEROCLAV CAESAVG / Q FVL FLACCO II VIR COR Fox 53⁷⁵
Head of Nero r. / Helios radiate, driving quadriga r.
- *22. 74-563 ↗ Obv.]EROCLAVD (sic) CAE[---. Rev. FVL[---]CO. Under Nero.
- IMPERIAL TIMES
- DOMITIAN, A.D. 89-96
- IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM / COL IVL FL AVG COR Ed. 92
Head of Domitian r. / Pegasos r.
23. 74-517 ← Obv.]DO[. Rev. [legend].
- [Legend] / [Legend]
Head of Domitian r. / Deity striding l., with billowing chlamys and
/ scepter (?)
- *24. 74-589 ← For similar type struck at Corinth under same emperor and not in the usual catalogues, see below, 24a.
- *24a. 65-73 ↓ Larger denomination, found May 27, 1965, north section of Roman Bath.
- TESSERA
- Melicertes lying on dolphin r. / Unstruck Ed. 230
under tree; below, D.D. /
- *25. 74-586 Early Roman times.

OTHER GREEK MINTS (29)

THESSALY TO AETOLIA

- KORKYRA, ca. 229-48 B.C.
- Jugate heads of Herakles / KOPKYPAlON Galley r.; BMC 557-560
and Korkyra r. / above, ΦΙΛΩΤΑΣ
26. 74-318 ↑ (?) Obv. traces: type. Rev. [legend]. Specimen poorly preserved.

CENTRAL GREECE

- CHALCHIS (?)
- AUGUSTUS, 27 B.C.-A.D. 14
- AVΓ(?)-- / cf. Weber 3367
Head of Augustus r. / Head of Hera r. (or Livia as Hera), wearing two-
/ tiered pearl headdress
- *27. 74-593 ↑ Attribution not certain. The pearl headdress in tiers, however, is suggestive of Chalchis; see, for example, BMC 107-111.

⁷⁵ E. Fox, "The Duoviri of Corinth", *Journ. int. d'arch. num.*, II, 1899, p. 112, 53.

ATTICA

ATHENS, 4th century B.C.

Head of Athena r. / AΘ Two owls r. and l., in wreath

cf. *BMC* 209–
219

28. 74–568 Fragment. [Obv.]. Rev. [ethnic].

IMPERIAL TIMES

Head of Athena r. / AΘH Uncertain type

29. 74–138 Mended fragments.

AEGINA, 4th century B.C.

Two dolphins; between, A / Five-part incuse square

BMC 206–210

30. 74–217 ↑ Obv. and Rev. traces: type.

PELOPONNESE

PHLIUS, *ca.* 431–370 B.C.

Bull butting l. / in field, : :

BMC 16–17

31. 74–570 [Obv.]. Rev. :] ::

SIKYON, 4th–2nd century B.C.

Dove flying l. / ΣI in wreath

cf. *BMC* 216ff.

32. 74–111 Fragment ↑ Obv. above tail, A or Δ; below tail, A?

Dove flying r. / ΣI in wreath

BMC 138–142

33. 74–500 →

34. 74–549 ↓

Head of Apollo r. / ΣI Dove flying l.

cf. *BMC* 234–
240

35. 74–495 → Rev. above, traces: magistrate's name; [ΣI].

CARACALLA (?), A.D. 198–217

Head of Emperor r. / Artemis standing in temple, holding a torch in each
/ hand*NCoP* H-xix

36. 74–339 ↖ Obv. [legend]. Rev. [ethnic].

ZAKINTHOS (?), *ca.* 191–43 B.C.

Head of Artemis r. / Z A Quiver; all in wreath

cf. *BMC* 80–82

37. 74–137 Rev. [A], traces: type. Specimen poorly preserved and reading tenuous.

ARGOS, *ca.* 228–146 B.C.

Apollo head r. / A Wolf at bay r.; in exergue, ΘΙΟΔΕ (sic)

cf. Weber 4195

- *38. 74–506 ↗ Rev. New magistrate ? Weber records --ΕΙΩΝ. The series often bears a monogram on the reverse; a full name in the exergue is unusual.


Probably LUCIUS VERUS, A.D. 161–169

----- V ----- / APΓE – ΙΩΝ

cf. *CopSNG* 93Bust of Verus r., laureate / Tyche standing l., holding patera and cornu-
/ copiae; to l., altar

39. 74–576 ↓ Rev. ΙΩ[N; altar (?) cornucopiae (?) Coin poorly preserved and reading tenuous.

ARCADIA, ca. 363–280 B.C.

Head of Pan l. /  Syrinx

BMC 70–72

40. 74–585 →

AEGEAN ISLANDS

ANDROS, 3rd–1st century B.C.

Head of Dionysos r. / A N Thyrsus; to r., grapes
/ Δ PI

BMC 17

41. 74–590 ↑ Obv. CTMK: Silenus head r. Rev. [Δ PI].

ISLANDS OFF IONIA

CHIOS, 2nd century B.C.

Sphinx seated r. on winged / XIOΣ Amphora; to r.,
caduceus, holding grapes / name of magistrate;
in raised forepaw / to l., symbol

CopSNG 1569

42. 74–316 ↖ Rev. [ethnic]. to r., –]MHTP!– (ΔHMHTPIOΣ ?); to l., [symbol].

PHRYGIA

KIBYRA

1st century after Christ (?)

Head of Emperor / KIBYPATΩN Goddess in long robe,
or Hero r. / mantle (?), kalathos (?), and striding
/ l. She holds uncertain object(s) in lowered hand(s)

*43. 74–511 ↗ Obv. [legend]; traces: type. Rev. [N]: legend reads upwards.
Apparently unpublished, see p. 33.

EGYPT

PTOLEMY III EUERGETES, 247–222 B.C.

Bust of Ptolemy r. / ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
/ Eagle on fulmen l.

Ed. 468

44. 74–496 ↑ Rev. [legend]; to r., cornucopiae.

UNCERTAIN

45. 74–497 [type] / Tripod (?)

46. 74–234 Bearded head r. / [type]. Lacedaemon (?) Cf. *BMC* 63–65.

47. 74–561 Augustus (?) head r. / [type]. Corinth (?) Cf. Ed. 35–38.

48. 74–493 As No. 47.

49. 74–584 [type] / traces: Temple (?) figure (?) Corinth (?) Cf. *CopSNG* 235–236.

50. 74–184 [type] / traces: Pegasos (?) rearing r. Corinth Anonymous (?) Cf. *CopSNG* 262.

51. 74–460 → A. Pius bust r. / Naked Zeus (?) r., holding uncertain object(s)
Corinth (?) Cf. *NCoP* E-lxxxix.

52. 74–205 L. Verus bust r. / [type].

53. 74–475 traces: Emperor head r. / [type].

54. 74–594 traces: Head r. (?) CTMK: Δ (?) / [type]. Korkyra (?) Cf. *BMC* pl. xxv,
14–15.

Greek illegible:46

ROMAN REPUBLICAN COINAGE (2)

ROME, *ca.* 167–155 B.C.Janus head / Prow r.; above, star; to r., |;
/ below, ROMA

Syd. 264

- *55. 74–490 ↓ As. Half coin (broken). Obv. r. part of type.
Rev. r. part of type; [above, star; below, ROMA].

M. ANTONIUS *ca.* 36–35 B.C.

M. O. Capito, moneyer

[Legend] Jugate heads of / [Legend] Galley

BMC II, 164

M. Antony and Octavia r. / under sail r.

56. 74–13 → Obv. and Rev. traces: type.

ROMAN IMPERIAL COINAGE (155)

PROBUS A.D. 276–282

Uncertain RESTITVTOR ORBIS Emperor, Jupiter

cf. *RIC* V₂, 857

57. 74–124 Fragment.

CARUS A.D. 282–283

ROME (?) VIRTVS AVGG Soldier I.

RIC V₂, 46

58. 74–344 Antoninianus

DIOCLETIAN A.D. 284–305

HERACLEA CONCORDIA MILITVM Emperor, Jupiter

RIC VI, 13

A.D. 295/6

59. 74–455

GALERIUS A.D. 305–311

Uncertain CONCORDIA MILITVM Emperor, Jupiter

cf. *RIC* VI, p.
581, 16b

60. 74–75 Antoninianus (light radiate fraction).

CONSTANTINE I A.D. 307–337

NICOMEDIA VN MR Pietas r.

Hill 1148

A.D. 341–346

61. 74–109

62. 74–160

Uncertain GLORIA EXERCITVS One standard

cf. Hill 1125

63. 74–202

64. 74–87 VN MR Pietas r.

cf. Hill 1397

CONSTANTINE II A.D. 337–340

HERACLEA (?) PROVIDENTIAE CAESS Camp gate

RIC VII, 32

A.D. 318–320

65. 74–363

CONSTANTINOPLE A.D. 330-335 66. 74-501	GLORIA EXERCITVS Two standards	Hill 1006
ANTIOCH A.D. 335-337 67. 74-110	GLORIA EXERCITVS One standard	Hill 1364
CONSTANTIUS II A.D. 337-361		
AQUILEIA A.D. 352-360 68. 74-45	FEL TEMP REPARATIO Fallen horseman	Hill 932
THESSALONICA A.D. 341-346 69. 74-51	VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN Two Victories	Hill 859
NICOMEDIA A.D. 330-335 70. 74-221	GLORIA EXERCITVS Two standards	Hill 1119
A.D. 337-341 71. 74-419	GLORIA EXERCITVS One standard	Hill 1136
A.D. 355-361 72. 74-112	FEL TEMP REPARATIO Fallen horseman	Hill 2311
CYZICUS A.D. 346-350 73. 74-508 Type 4	Same	Hill 2484
A.D. 351-361 74. 74-224 Type 3	Same	Hill 2496
A.D. 355-361 75. 74-156 76. 74-452	SPES REIPVBLICE Virtus l.	Hill 2504
Uncertain 77. 74-220 Type 3 78. 74-172 Type 4 79. 74-228 80. 74-273	FEL TEMP REPARATIO Fallen horseman	cf. Hill 2632 cf. Hill 2634
81. 74-391 82. 74-174 83. 74-170 84. 74-271	GLORIA EXERCITVS One standard SPES REIPVBLICE Virtus l. VOT XX MVLT XXX in wreath Uncertain type	cf. Hill 1028 cf. Hill 2506 cf. Hill 1305
CONSTANS I A.D. 337-350		
CONSTANTINOPLE A.D. 341-346 85. 74-381	VOT XX MVLT XXX in wreath	Hill 1065

	NICOMEDIA A.D. 335–337	GLORIA EXERCITVS One standard	Hill 1128
86.	74–389		
	A.D. 337–341	Same	Hill 1144
87.	74–98		
88.	74–155		Hill 1138
	Uncertain	Same	cf. Hill 1044
89.	74–150		
90.	74–191 [Type]		
	CONSTANTIUS GALLUS		
	NICOMEDIA A.D. 351–354	FEL TEMP REPARATIO Fallen horseman	Hill 2310
91.	74–210 Type 3		
	Uncertain	Same	cf. Hill 2038
92.	74–482		
	JULIAN II A.D. 361–363		
	THESSALONICA A.D. 355–361	SPES REIPVBLICE Virtus l.	Hill 1692
93.	74–237		
	CONSTANTINOPLE A.D. 355–361	Same	Hill 2054
94.	74–560		
	NICOMEDIA A.D. 355–361	Same	Hill 2316
95.	74–199		
	Uncertain	FEL TEMP REPARATIO Fallen horseman	cf. Hill 936
96.	74–185		
	HOUSE OF CONSTANTINE		
	HERACLEA	FEL TEMP REPARATIO Fallen horseman	
97.	74–386 Type 4		
	CONSTANTINOPLE	Same	
98.	74–380 Type 4		
	CYZICUS	VOT XX MVLT XXX in wreath	
99.	74–390		
	ALEXANDRIA	SPES REIPVBLICE Virtus l.	
100.	74–225		
	Uncertain	GLORIA EXERCITVS One standard	
101.	74–263		
102.	74–423		

FEL TEMP REPARATIO Fallen horseman

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 103. 74-119 | 108. 74-283 | 113. 74-385 |
| 104. 74-190 | 109. 74-310 | 114. 74-559 |
| 105. 74-226 | 110. 74-358 | 115. 74-564 |
| 106. 74-227 | 111. 74-369 | 116. 74-581 |
| 107. 74-281 | 112. 74-383 | |

FEL TEMP REPARATIO Emperor, galley l.

117. 74-135

SPES REIPVBLICE Virtus l.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 118. 74-44 | 121. 74-256 |
| 119. 74-175 | 122. 74-494 |
| 120. 74-197 | |

VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN Two Victories

123. 74-145

VOT XX MVLT XXX in wreath

124. 74-157
125. 74-203
126. 74-253

Uncertain type

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 127. 74-189 | 129. 74-290 |
| 128. 74-241 | 130. 74-579 |

VALENS A.D. 364-378

THESSALONICA
A.D. 364-367

GLORIA ROMANORVM Emperor, captive

Hill 1705

131. 74-544

CYZICUS
A.D. 364-365

SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE Victory l.

Hill 2520

132. 74-502

Uncertain

GLORIA ROMANORVM Emperor, captive

cf. Hill 2654

133. 74-91

134. 74-211

SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE Victory l.

Hill 528

VALENTINIAN II A. D. 375-392

AQUILEIA
A.D. 388-392

SALVS REIPVBLICAE Victory, captive

Hill 1105

135. 74-322

THESSALONICA
A.D. 383-392

VIRTVS AVGGG Emperor, galley l.

Hill 1853

136. 74-331



CYZICUS (?)
A.D. 383-392

SALVS REIPVBLICAE Victory, captive

Hill 2568

137. 74-341

Uncertain	Same		cf. Hill 1105
138. 74-80	141. 74-299		
139. 74-285	142. 74-453		
140. 74-288			
THEODOSIUS I A.D. 379-395			
AQUILEIA	VOT XV MVL T XX in wreath		Hill 1075
A.D. 378-383			
143. 74-456			
THESSALONICA	GLORIA REIPVBLICE Camp gate		Hill 1862
A.D. 383-392			
144. 74-108			
145. 74-327			
A.D. 383-392	VICTORIA AVG Two Victories, face-to-face		Hill 1868
146. 74-260			
CONSTANTINOPLE	SALVS REIPVBLICAE Victory, captive		Hill 2184
A.D. 383-395			
147. 74-343			
Uncertain	CONCORDIA AVGGG Constantinopolis		cf. Hill 2128
148. 74-219			
149. 74-247	GLORIA REIPVBLICE Camp gate		cf. Hill 1862
150. 74-379	GLORIA ROMANORVM Emperor, captive		cf. <i>RIC</i> IX, 55b
	SALVS REIPVBLICAE Victory, captive		cf. Hill 1106
151. 74-245	153. 74-287		
152. 74-251	154. 74-361		
155. 74-246	VOT X MVL T XX in wreath		cf. Hill 2159
156. 74-326			
ARCADIUS A.D. 383-408			
AQUILEIA	SALVS REIPVBLICAE Victory, captive		Hill 1107
A.D. 338-402			
157. 74-320			
THESSALONICA	GLORIA REIPVBLICE Camp gate		Hill 1848
A.D. 383-392			
158. 74-518			
159. 74-243			Hill 1857
160. 74-289			Hill 1863
A.D. 383-392	VIRTVS AVGGG Emperor, galley l.		Hill 1855
161. 74-580			
Uncertain	GLORIA REIPVBLICE Camp gate		cf. Hill 1857
162. 74-214			
	SALVS REIPVBLICAE Victory, captive		cf. Hill 1107
163. 74-105	166. 74-328		
164. 74-261	167. 74-346		
165. 74-276	168. 74-525		

169. 74-282 VIRTVS EXERCITI Victory, Emperor cf. Hill 2580
 170. 74-294 VOT X MVLT XX in wreath cf. Hill 2735
 171. 74-404
 172. 74-348 Uncertain type
- HONORIUS A.D. 393-423
- NICOMEDIA GLORIA ROMANORVM Two Emperors with globe Hill 2456
 A.D. 408-423
 173. 74-402
 Uncertain SALVS REIPVBLICAE Victory, captive cf. Hill 1111
 174. 74-186
 175. 74-325
- THEODOSIUS II A.D. 400-450
- Uncertain CONCORDIA AVGG Victory with wreaths cf. *MN* IX, p.
 176. 74-201 169, 107
 177. 74-65 No legend, cross cf. Hill 2234
- MARCIAN A.D. 450-457
- Uncertain  cf. Hill 2249
 178. 74-266
- LEO I A.D. 457-474
- Uncertain  cf. *NNM* 148,
 179. 74-394 509ff.
- VALENTINIAN I-VALENTINIAN III
- ROME (?) SPES REIPVBLICAE Virtus l.
 180. 74-582
 181. 74-106 VICTORIA AVG, AVGG, AVGGG Victory l.
- THESSALONICA SALVS REIPVBLICAE Victory, captive
 182. 74-345
 183. 74-350
- CONSTANTINOPLE Same
 184. 74-4
- ANTIOCH (?) GLORIA ROMANORVM Emperor, captive
 185. 74-272
 Uncertain Same
 186. 74-244 189. 74-313
 187. 74-277 190. 74-364
 188. 74-304 191. 74-481

192. 74-85 GLORIA ROMANORVM Two Emperors with shields

SALVS REIPVBLICAE Victory, captive

193. 74-99 197. 74-230

194. 74-100 198. 74-254

195. 74-136 199. 74-397

196. 74-229 200. 74-413

SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE Victory l.

201. 74-274 204. 74-349

202. 74-311 205. 74-382

203. 74-324

206. 74-181 VICTORIA AVGG Victory l.

VIRTVS AVGGG Emperor, galley l.

207. 74-61 209. 74-278

208. 74-102 210. 74-286

211. 74-302 VOT XX MVLT XXX in wreath

ROMAN IMPERIAL UNCLASSIFIED

Fourth century after Christ: 21

Late fourth and fifth centuries after Christ: 19

Uncertain period: 3

“VANDAL” PERIOD (2)

212. 74-458 N (?) Monogram (?)

cf. *MN* XI, p.
194, 340

*213. 74-179 Emperor bust / Victory r. (sic), captive

cf. *Agora* II,
1687

UNCLASSIFIED

“Vandal” period: 11

BYZANTINE (127)

ANASTASIUS I A.D. 491-518 or later

Uncertain

cf. *DO* I 26c ff.

214. 74-354 €

JUSTIN I or JUSTINIAN I A.D. 518-565

Uncertain

215. 74-151 ✕ to r., €

cf. *DO* I, p. 45,
21 or p. 82, 35

JUSTINIAN I A.D. 527-565

CONSTANTINOPLE (?)

cf. *DO* I, 97e.5

A.D. 543-565 € to r., cross; all in circle

216. 74-521

217. 74-552 Same, but to r., S

DO I, 97f

- Uncertain cf. *DO* I, 69
218. 74-373 K̅ to l., long cross
219. 74-355 A̅ or A̅ cf. *MN* XI, p. 195, 335 or p. 198, 401
- JUSTIN II A.D. 565-578
- THESSALONICA Justin, Sophia / K̅ Θ̅ C above; ANNO l.; cf. *DO* I, 78.1
 220. 74-337 / [year] r.; TES below or 82.2
- CYZICUS Justin, Sophia / M̅ I̅ above; ANNO l.; DO I, 120a.2
 A.D. 571-572 G̅ r.; A̅ below; in exergue, KYZ
221. 74-332 Obv. in ex., wavy pattern (cf. *DO* I, 121c).
 Uncertain As No. 220
222. 74-359 [Θ̅ C, ANNO, year, mint].
 THEOPHILUS A.D. 829-842
- CONSTANTINOPLE Emperor/Inscription BMC II, 18-26
 A.D. 839-842
223. 74-357 Obv. [decorations]; streamers.
 BASIL I A.D. 867-886
- CONSTANTINOPLE Emperor seated / Inscription BMC II, 8-10
 A.D. 867-868
224. 74-415
 A.D. 869-879 Two busts / Inscription BMC II, 11-16
225. 74-317
 A.D. 869-879 Two emperors seated / Inscription BMC II, 17-20
226. 74-417
 A.D. 870-879 Three emperors / Inscription BMC II, 21-29
227. 74-116
 228. 74-131
 229. 74-362
- LEO VI A.D. 886-912 (33)
- CONSTANTINOPLE Emperor / Inscription BMC II, 8-10
 A.D. 886-912
- | | | |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 230. 74-33 | 241. 74-122 | 252. 74-188 |
| 231. 74-34 | 242. 74-125 | 253. 74-213 |
| 232. 74-84 | 243. 74-126 | *254. 74-270 |
| 233. 74-86 | 244. 74-132 | 255. 74-333 |
| 234. 74-89 | 245. 73-147 | 256. 74-365 |
| 235. 74-90 | 246. 74-148 | 257. 74-368 |
| 236. 74-94 | 247. 74-153 | 258. 74-430 |
| *237. 74-103 | 248. 74-161 | 259. 74-520 |
| 238. 74-113 | 249. 74-176 | 260. 74-526 |
| 239. 74-115 | 250. 74-177 | 261. 74-537 |
| 240. 74-117 | 251. 74-187 | 262. 74-539 |

CONSTANTINE VII A.D. 913-959

CONSTANTINOPLE Constantine, Zoe busts / Inscription
A.D. 913-919

BMC II, 1-6

263. 74-120

A.D. 919-944 Romanus I bust / Inscription

BMC II, 14-29

264. 74-114

265. 74-298⁷⁶

A.D. 945-959 Constantine bust / Inscription

BMC II, 45-57

266. 74-6 270. 74-64 273. 74-168

267. 74-36 271. 74-66 274. 74-208

268. 74-57 272. 74-82 275. 74-212⁷⁷

269. 74-60

NICEPHORUS II A.D. 963-969

CONSTANTINOPLE Emperor bust / Inscription
A.D. 963-969

*BMC II, 8-12*276. 74-469⁷⁸

NICEPHORUS III A.D. 1078-1081

CONSTANTINOPLE Christ figure / Cross and circle with $\begin{smallmatrix} \text{C} & \Phi \\ \text{N} & \Delta \end{smallmatrix}$
A.D. 1078-1081

BMC II, 12-21

277. 74-17 281. 74-336

278. 74-23 282. 74-340

279. 74-70 283. 74-541a⁷⁹

280. 74-96

ANONYMOUS ISSUES









Class A-1 Christ bust / Inscription
A.D. 969-989

Agora II, 1863

284. 74-22

Class A-2 Same, with decorations:
A.D. 989-1028 nimbus: book: / above: below:

Agora II, 1864

285. 74-56	..		.	.
286. 74-76	..		.	.
287. 74-52	..	[-]	[-]	[-]
288. 74-55	..			
289. 74-8	[-]	[-]		
290. 74-405	[-]	[-]	[-]	
291. 74-454	o-o	[-]	[-]	...
292. 74-53	[-]	[-]	[-]	[-]

⁷⁶ Overstrike on ?⁷⁷ Nos. 266, 267, 271, 273, 275 are overstruck on Romanus I (No. 264).⁷⁸ Overstrike on Romanus I (No. 264) and possibly over another type (Constantine VII, No. 266).⁷⁹ Coin found stuck to Nos. 302 (Class H) and 335 (Alexius I).


Class B A.D. 1028–1034	Christ bust / Cross on steps, inscription in angles	<i>Agora II</i> , 1865
293. 74–49		
294. 74–69		
295. 74–71		
Class D A.D. 1042–1059	Christ on throne with back / Inscription	<i>Agora II</i> , 1867
296. 74–74 ⁸⁰		
297. 74–542		
Class H A.D. 1071–1078	Christ bust / Patriarchal cross	<i>Agora II</i> , 1871
298. 74–41 301. 74–529		
299. 74–406 302. 74–541b		
300. 74–528 303. 74–543		
Class I A.D. 1078–1081	Christ bust / Latin cross	<i>Agora II</i> , 1872
304. 74–10 308. 74–48		
305. 74–12 309. 74–50		
306. 74–25 ⁸¹ 310. 74–63		
307. 74–43 311. 74–149		
Class J A.D. 1081–1118	Christ bust / Latin cross on crescent	<i>Agora II</i> , 1873
312. 74–42 ⁸²		
Class K A.D. 1081–1118	Christ bust / Virgin orans	<i>Agora II</i> , 1874
313. 74–39 316. 74–334		
314. 74–97 317. 74–422		
315. 74–123		
ALEXIUS I A.D. 1081–1118		
THESSALONICA A.D. 1081–1092	Virgin bust / Alexius figure	Hendy, pl. 3, 1
318. 74–72 ⁸³		
	Jeweled cross ra- C Φ / Alexius bust diate on steps ΑΛΔ /	Hendy, pl. 3, 2
A.D. 1081–1092		
319. 74–38		
CONSTANTINOPLE A.D. 1092/3–1118	Christ seated on throne / Alexius bust	Hendy, pl. 7, 2–4
320. 74–236		

⁸⁰ Overstrike on Class C (Christ bust / Jeweled cross, inscription).

⁸¹ Overstrike on Class F (Christ on backless throne / Inscription).

⁸² Overstrike on Nicephorus III (No. 277).

⁸³ Overstrike on Class K (No. 313).

THESSALONICA A.D. 1092-1118	Christ bust / Alexius bust	Hendy, pl. 8, 7-8
321. 74-18		
A.D. 1092-1118	Virgin orans / Alexius bust	Hendy, pl. 8, 9
322. 74-11		
323. 74-20		
	Jeweled cross radiate on steps C Φ / Alexius bust AΛΔ/	Hendy, pl. 8, 10-12
A.D. 1092-1118		
324. 74-7	328. 74-16	332. 74-37
325. 74-9 ⁸⁴	329. 74-19	*333. 74-59
326. 74-14	330. 74-24	334. 74-206
327. 74-15	331. 74-30	335. 74-541c ⁸⁵
JOHN II A.D. 1118-1143		
THESSALONICA A.D. 1118-1143	Christ bust / John bust with scepter	Hendy, pl. 11, 11-12
336. 74-209		
MANUEL I A.D. 1143-1180		
Uncertain Greek mint	 / Manuel bust	Hendy, pl. 18, 1-2
337. 74-40		
338. 74-67		
339. 74-173		
	St. George bust / Manuel bust	Hendy, pl. 18, 3-4
340. 74-29		

UNCLASSIFIED

Byzantine: 3

...

Illegible fragments: 67

Not coins: 59 (3 are rings, 4 are Byzantine seals)

Disintegrated: 11

JOAN E. FISHER

CORINTH EXCAVATIONS

⁸⁴ Overstrike on Alexius I (No. 322).⁸⁵ Overstrike on Class K (No. 313).



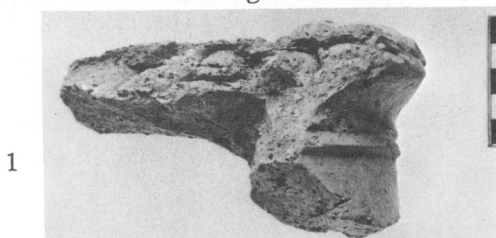
Westernmost grids: View toward the Archaic Temple with Early Roman north-south street in foreground

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PLATE 2



a. Westernmost grids from north: South end of West Shops in foreground, Greek remains exposed



1

2



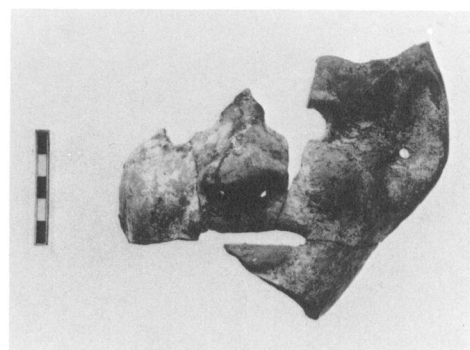
b. Early fifth-century B.C. wall and alteration in front of it, within West Shops



a. South wall of West Shops from east: Early Roman road surface, left, wall of Greek kiln exposed, Greek drain within West Shops tower

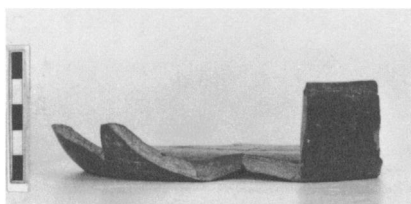


13



14

PLATE 4



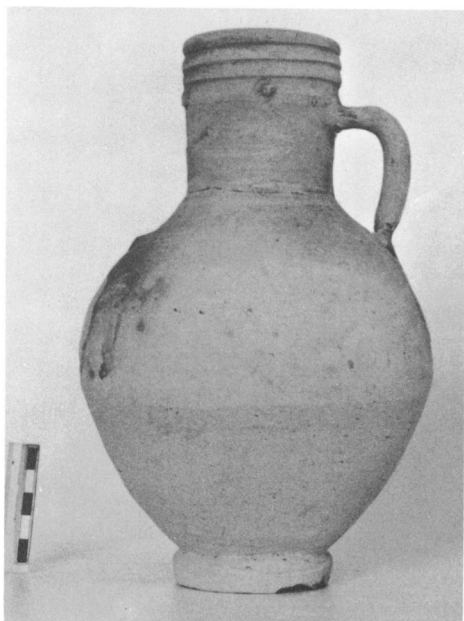
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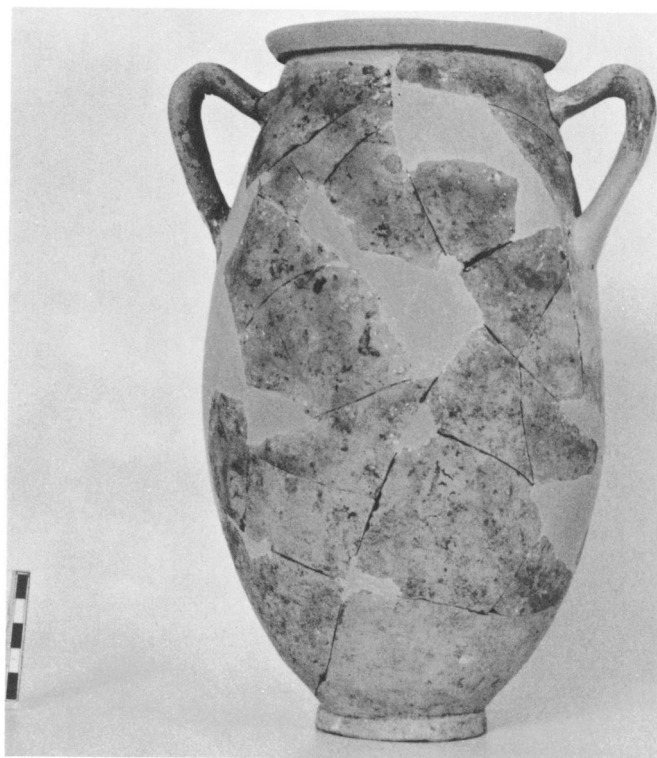
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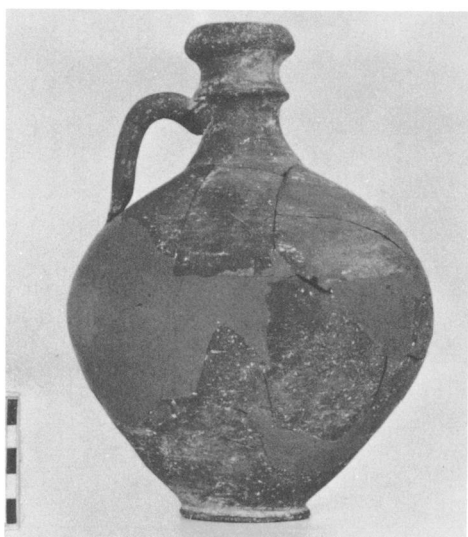
5



7



9



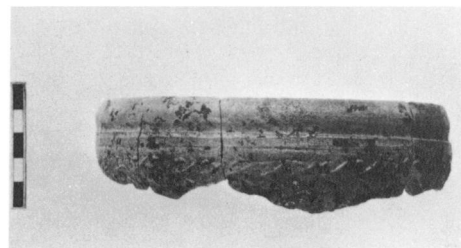
8



10



12



6



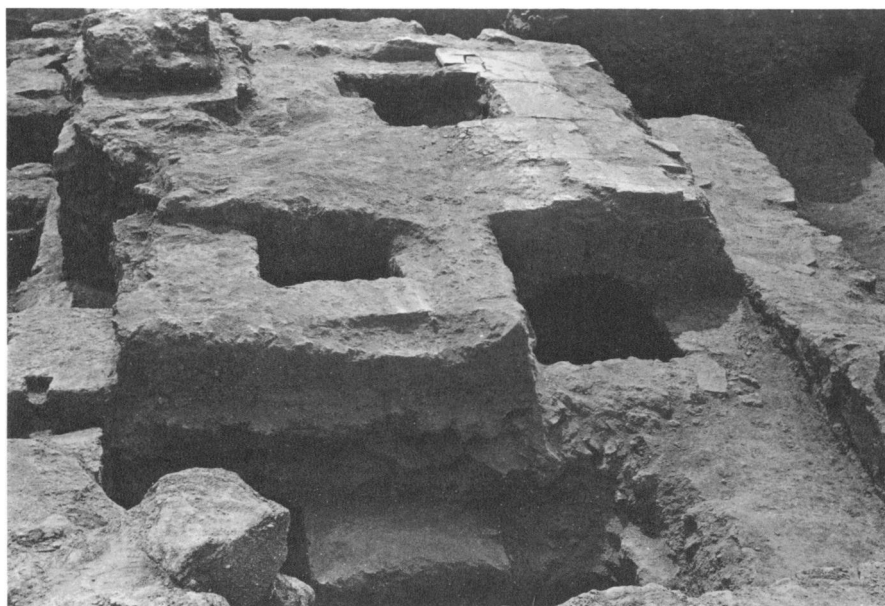
a. Beam cuttings and window slit of Early Roman Building from south, Early Christian tomb blocking entrance



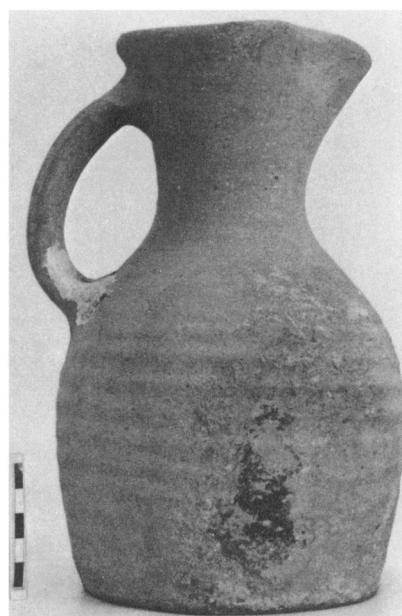
b. Early Roman east-west road from northeast, with Early Christian tomb built over road



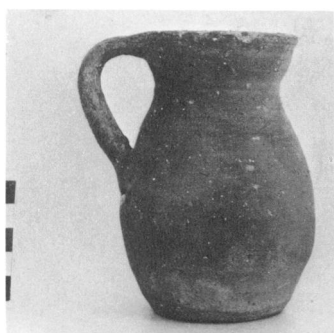
c. Early Roman east-west road from north, fourth-century (after Christ) door in early Roman Building



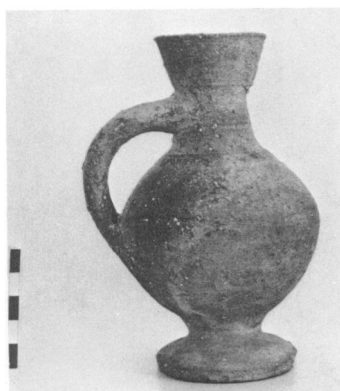
a. Early Christian vaulted double tomb from east



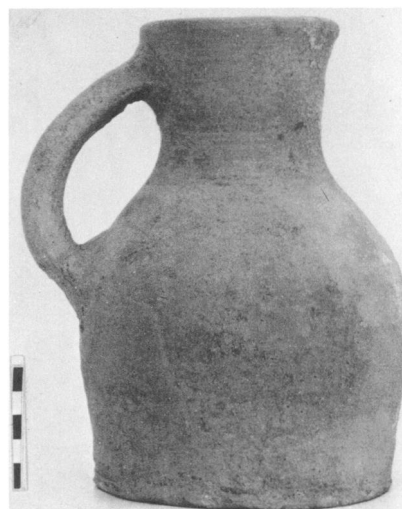
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17



18



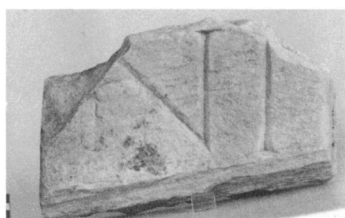
16



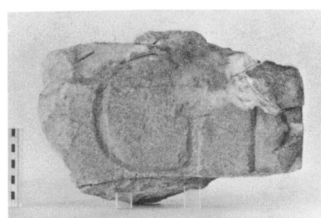
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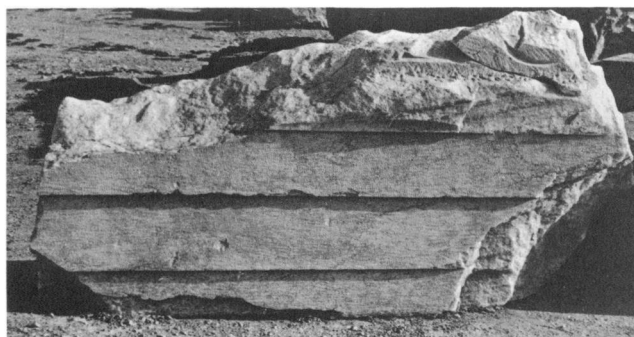
I-2531



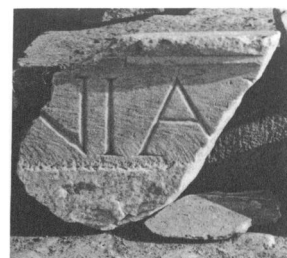
I-1518



I-73-5



I-1515



19



27

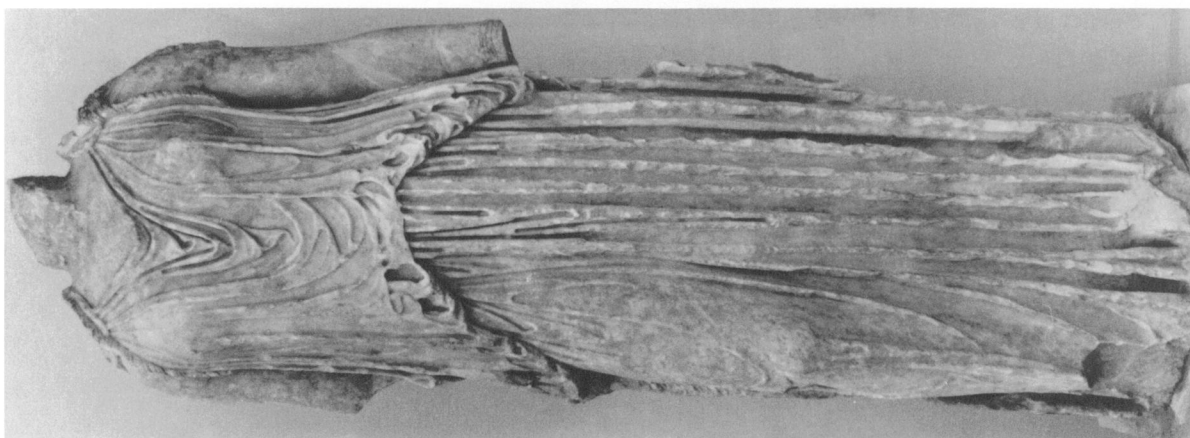
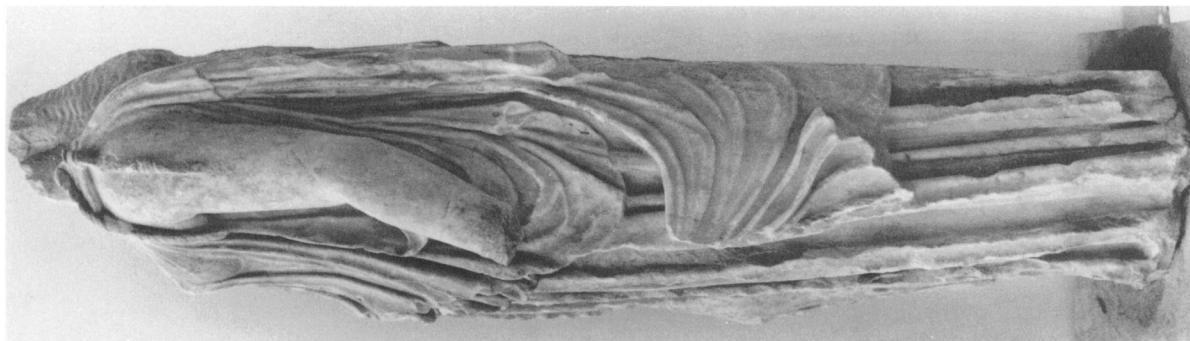
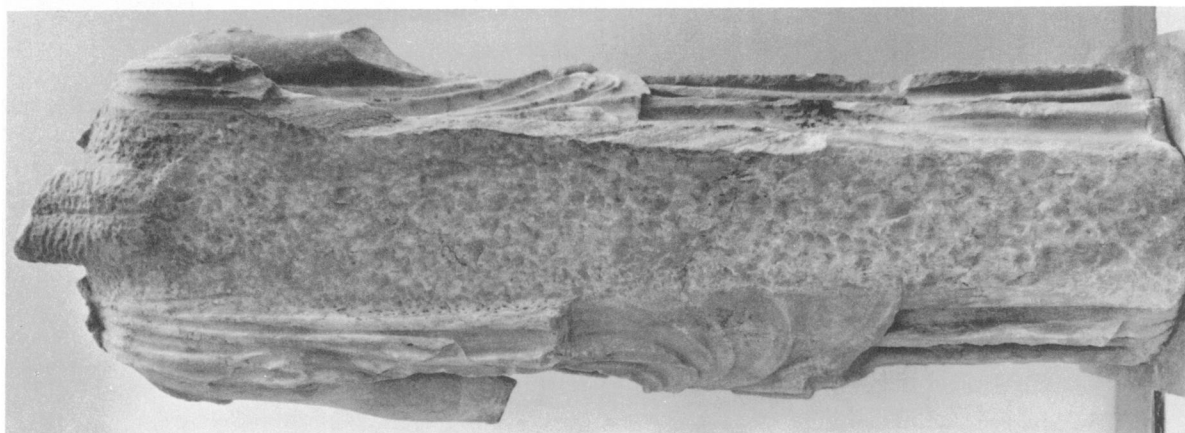


S-2597



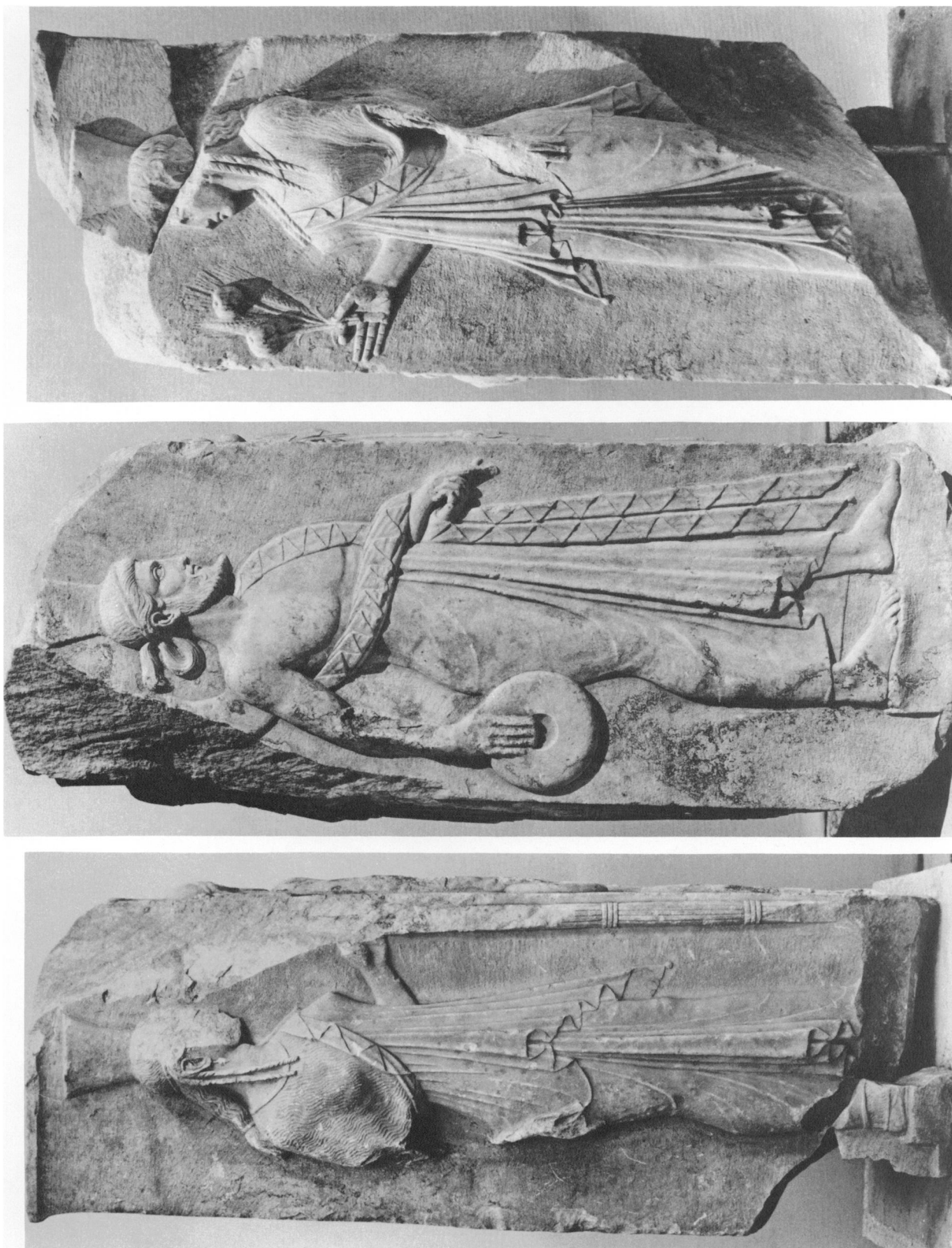
S-1939

PLATE 8



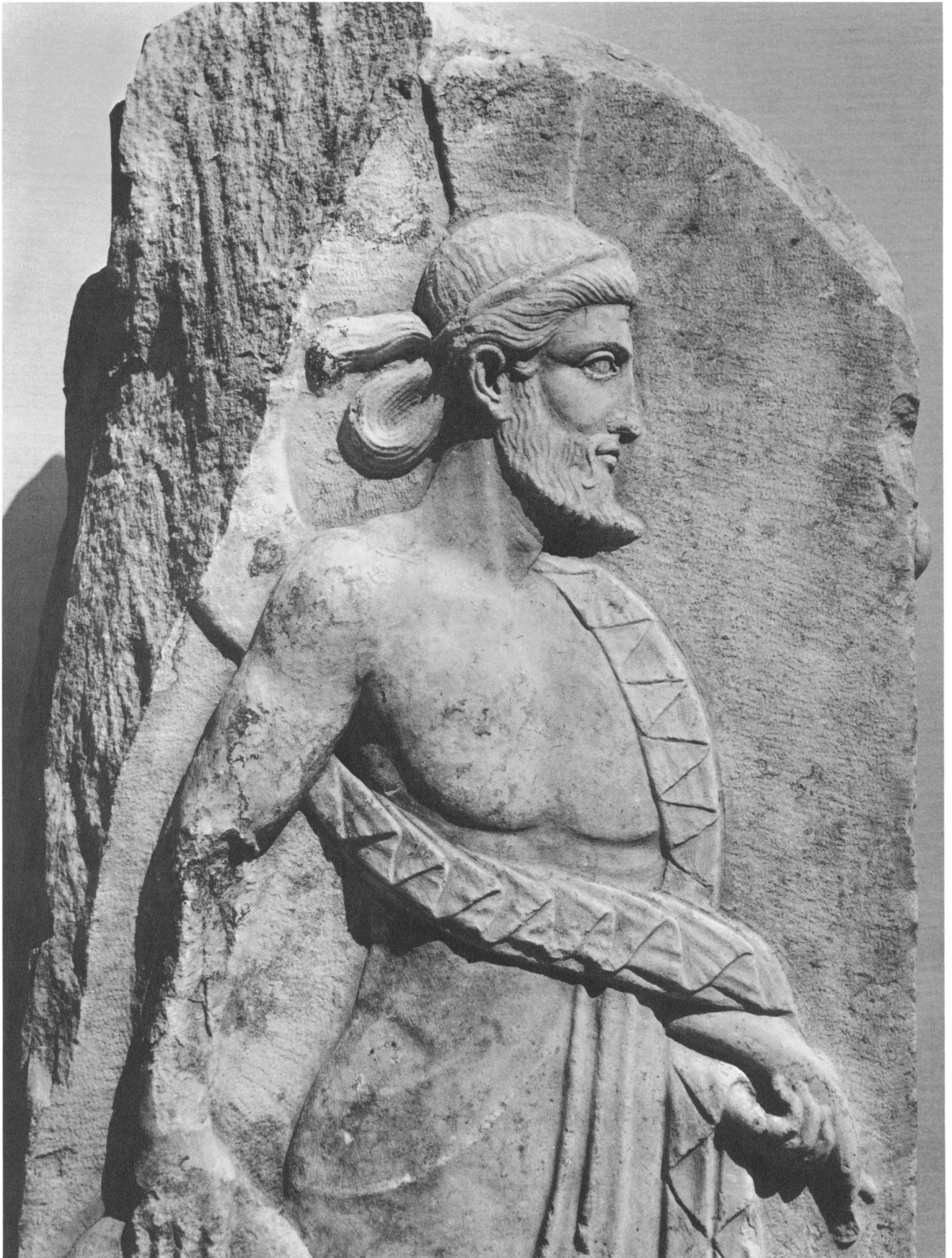
Caryatid, 26

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Base with three relief figures, 28

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Detail of Zeus Chthonios, 28

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1.



2.



17.



22.



24.



24a.



25.



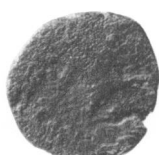
27.



38.



43.



55.



213.



237.



254.



333.

