

THE SANCTUARY OF DEMETER AND KORE ON ACROCORINTH

PRELIMINARY REPORT IV: 1969-1970

(PLATES 55-64)

EXCAVATION of the Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore in Ancient Corinth continued with campaigns in the Spring and Fall of both 1969 and 1970. While the area explored was not extensive, the architectural remains were considerable and brought much light to the difficult questions of the organization of the Sanctuary.¹ Work was concentrated in the central part of the Sanctuary, north of Building A and east of Building N.² Here we uncovered a monumental stairway, lined on either side with dining rooms built on terraces. To the east of the stairway we cleared five buildings on four terraces, two buildings on the lowest terrace, and one building on each of the three successively higher terraces to the south (Fig. 1, Pl. 1):

on the lowest terrace, Building U, a two-room structure with dining room and bath, and to the east of U, Building V, a one-room dining hall.

on the second terrace, Building T, a large seven-room complex, including dining room, bath and kitchen.

on the third terrace, Building S with three rooms, of which dining room and kitchen comprise two.

¹ For previous reports, cf. *Hesperia*, XXXIV, 1965, pp. 1-24; XXXVII, 1968, pp. 299-330; XXXVIII, 1969, pp. 297-310. Work was carried out with a crew of five to ten workmen under the supervision of the author. I wish to thank Ronald S. Stroud for his generous permission to continue excavation of the site and Charles K. Williams, II, Director of the Corinth Excavations, for his untiring assistance in the field. I also wish to thank Mrs. Evangelia Deilaki, Ephor of the Argolid and Corinthia, Miss Kathryn Butt for her help in the museum, Miss Joan E. Fisher, who identified the coins and prepared the catalogue at the end of this article, Dr. C.-G. Styrenius of the Swedish Institute and Dr. S. Immerwahr, who looked at the Mycenaean material. Plans were drawn by Joseph Shaw, Iro A. Trachanatzes, C. K. Williams, II. Photographs were taken by I. Ioannidou-L. Bartziotou. Finally, I wish to express my gratitude to the American School of Classical Studies for financial assistance during these two years.

Work has begun on the finds in preparation for the final publication. Patricia Lawrence, University of Oregon, has begun her study of the terracotta figurines, Elizabeth G. Pemberton, University of Maryland, is engaged in study of the pottery, while the author continues her work on the terracotta sculpture.

² *Hesperia*, XXXVII, 1968, pl. 96, for general plan of Sanctuary. For clarity the plans published below record only the most recent work. The plans, however, can easily be related with the general plan by means of the buildings cited above.

on the fourth terrace, near the head of the stairs, Building R, a two-room building with dining facilities and kitchen.

To the west of the Stairway, we uncovered one dining hall, Building P, a one-room structure near the head of the stairs, partially excavated in 1968. The remaining area to the west was badly disturbed by later Roman intrusions, and no coherent plan could be recovered.

Further investigation was also made on the rocky slope which forms the southern limit of the Sanctuary, where R. Stroud had cleared a small stepped theatral area in 1964-65. The results here were also rewarding: a second rock-cut theatral area to the southeast of the first, and to the southwest above the previously excavated Pit D, a series of rooms which housed the cult statues in the Roman period (Fig. 6).

Brief exploration on the east side of the Sanctuary verified R. Stroud's conclusions regarding the eastern limits of the temenos. No further buildings were uncovered here. To the south of the Northeast Building,³ however, more of the quarry was exposed which had produced the Acrocorinth limestone used for some of the Sanctuary buildings and which had subsequently been used as a dump in late Classical and Roman times. A test beyond the present excavation zone to the west exposed more dining rooms and indicated that the limits of the Sanctuary on this side are yet to be found.

In general, the results of the 1969-70 seasons continue to support the historical conclusions already presented by R. Stroud. The occasional occurrence of late Mycenaean, Protogeometric and Early Geometric sherds in the later fills attests to activity on the site at an early date. A late Mycenaean cist grave discovered beneath the floor of Building P indicates that some of this pottery, at least, derived from graves disturbed by Sanctuary builders. There is as yet no conclusive evidence to suggest any connection between the chance Mycenaean and Geometric sherds and the early Archaic Sanctuary. Among the earliest deposits of clearly religious character is one found this year on the slope just east of the Theatral Area. It contained 36 whole kalathiskoi, 2 conical oinochoai and 8 small skyphoi and dates from the transitional Protocorinthian to Early Corinthian period, *ca.* the last third of the 7th century B.C.⁴ The earliest architectural remains of the Sanctuary cannot be placed before the beginning of the 6th century B.C. From this time there is evidence for continuous activity in the Sanctuary until the 4th century after Christ, except for the period between 146 and 44 B.C. Traces of the final destruction of the Sanctuary were clearly preserved in the Roman buildings high up on the south slope. That the destruction was violent and willful is shown by the defacement of the one surviving cult head (S 2668, Pl. 62, a). Unfortunately, in the absence of good numismatic material, the date of the event cannot be

³ *Hesperia*, XXXVII, 1968, p. 319, for both Northeast Building and quarry.

⁴ C-70-2, -3. Corinth Pottery Storage Lot 6231.

securely fixed.⁵ Thereafter, the Sanctuary was used for a limited time as a Christian cemetery. Tile graves are particularly profuse on the lower slope from the level of Building T and northward. Two rubble walls of the 5th century after Christ built in the destroyed Building N and a handful of spirally grooved sherds of the 5th or 6th century after Christ are the last testimony of activity on the site.

ARCHITECTURAL REMAINS

THE STAIRWAY (Figs. 1, 2, Section K-K; Pls. 55, 56, a).

Undoubtedly the most important discovery for a better understanding of the organization of the Sanctuary and the focal point of all our subsequent work was the long stairway by which worshippers ascended the hillside to the cult buildings on the higher slope. The stairway is roughly on axis with the Classical stepped Theatral Area. It begins on line with the north end of Building T and ascends the hillside in alternating series of steps and graded landings to the northeast corner of Building A, a length of *ca.* 26.00 m. To east and west are dining rooms with entrances giving on to the stair landings.

The stairway is simply constructed with slabs of hard limestone 0.45 m. wide and 1.00 m. or more long (Pl. 56, a). The risers average 0.14 m. high, the treads *ca.* 0.30 m. deep. Two or three slabs are placed end to end to give the stair width of 2.70 to 3.00 m. Six or seven slabs placed side by side on the north-south axis, in one or two rows as desired, form the landings. The south end of the stairway is laid on bedrock, the remainder is bedded on earth fill. The steps have no cheeks. There is no evidence of gutters or retaining walls to keep the steps from muddying in inclement weather.

Before the construction of Building A in the late 4th century B.C. the stairway continued all the way up the hill to the Theatral Area. This is clear from the discovery of cuttings for two steps and a block of a third step *in situ* beneath the cement floor of Building A (Fig. 2, K-K). When Building A was constructed, this segment was blocked off. That the stairway north of this point continued in use is shown by the reworking of the landing blocks immediately north of the foundations of Building A. The blocks have been recut, and the position of the overlying riser has been shifted north 0.60 m. to give additional room for the steps to rise to the level of the cement floor of Building A and from there to give access to the Theatral Area and buildings to the east.

The area immediately north of the stairway is still under investigation. The steps have been completely uncovered. It is clear that to the north they gave way to a sloping surface of earth and gravel. There remains, however, to pursue this surface

⁵ For comments in this respect, R. Stroud, *Hesperia*, XXXIV, 1965, p. 4.

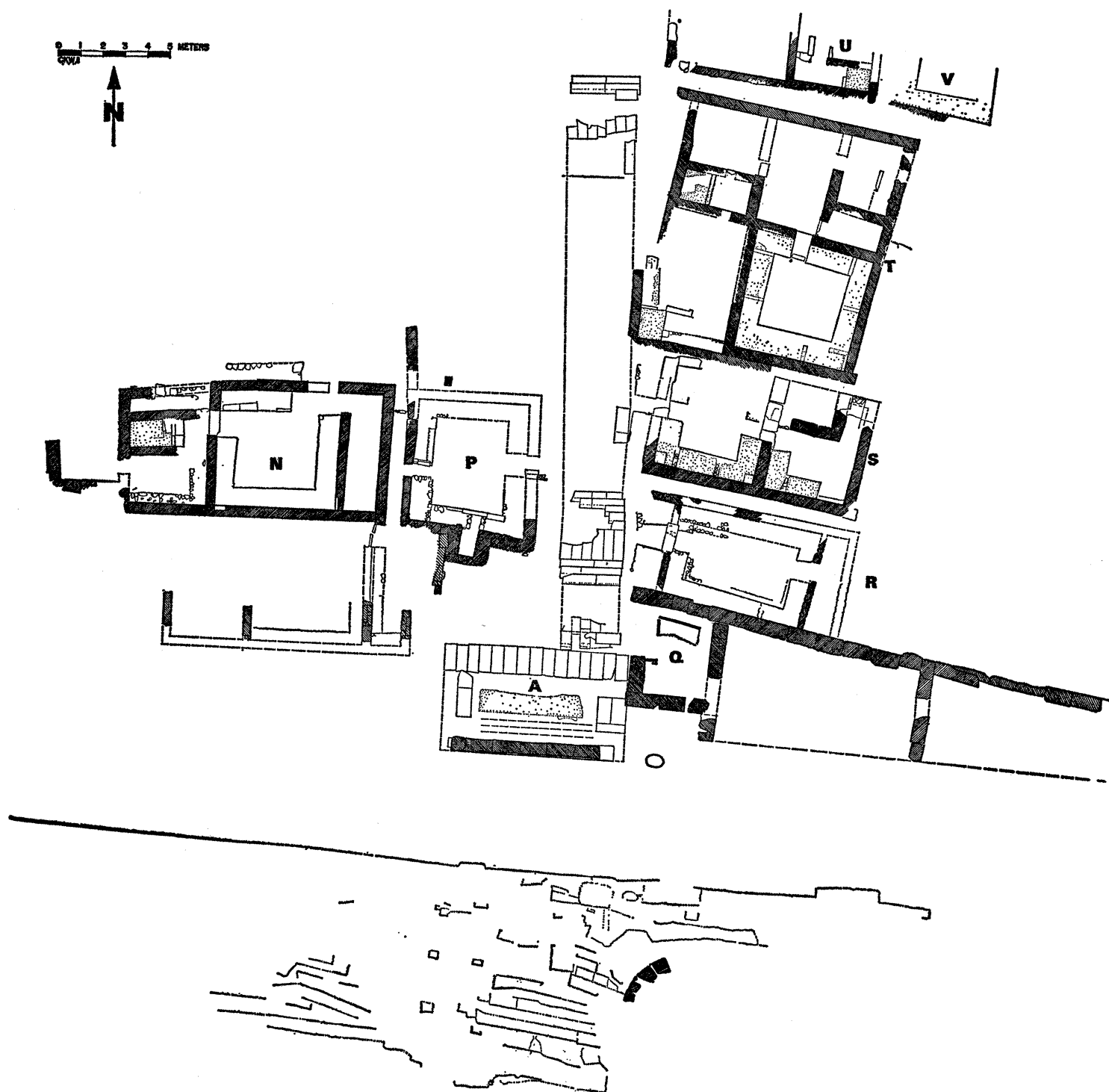


FIG. 1. Plan of the Central Area, Second Half of the 4th century B.C.

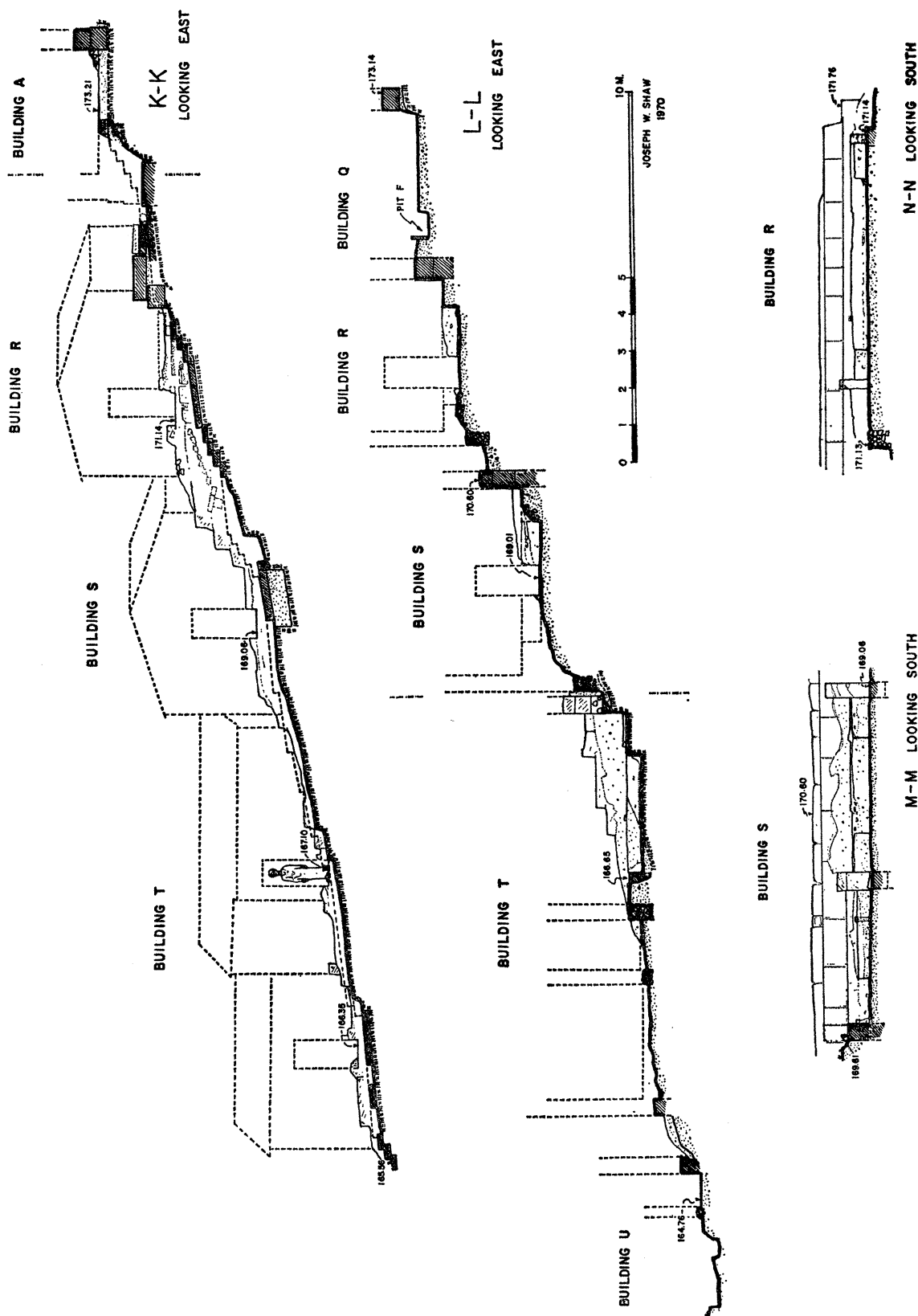


FIG. 2. Sections through the Stairway, through the Buildings East of the Stairway, and through Buildings R and S.

or pathway in order to clarify the entranceway and the road by which one reached the Sanctuary. At *ca.* 5.00 m. north of the lowest step we have located a large limestone block, possibly a threshold, set at an angle to the axis of the stairs. About 1.00 m. west of this is a massive block 0.85 m. square with rounded corners on the north side. It is not clear what purpose this served, unless perhaps to mark the entranceway. Enormous field stones or boulders run off in a line to the west of this large block and may bear some relation to the north limits of the Sanctuary. All of this, however, must await further exploration for clarification.

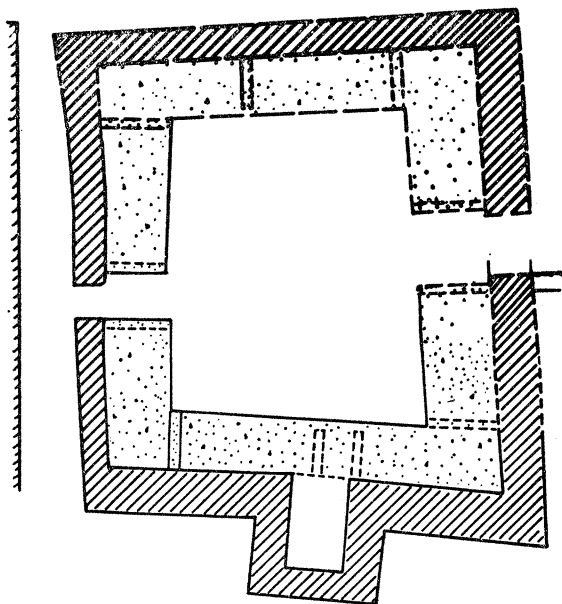
Broad termini for the date of construction of the stairway can be set on the basis of several tests made beside it. Excavation outside the northwest corner of Building T revealed an earlier phase of that building, a shower stall and earlier west wall lying very close to the line of the steps. A section through the fills here showed that the stairway was not built until this earlier construction had been filled in and Building T rebuilt further east. This change occurred around the middle to early third quarter of the 5th century B.C. and the construction of the stairway to sometime thereafter (Pottery Lot 6516). West of Building S beneath the single landing block there preserved, a large rectangular cutting in bedrock was cleaned. This had been filled and covered with a clay floor before the laying of the stair blocks. Pottery from the fill dated to the late 6th or early 5th century B.C., while pottery from the floor dated to *ca.* the second quarter of the 5th century B.C. (Pottery Lot 6513). The stairway therefore cannot have been built before the second half of the 5th century B.C. In cleaning the gravelly pathway north of the steps, we noted three successive floor surfaces, dating from the early Roman period to the mid 4th century B.C. The earliest overlay the original surface laid down with the steps and therefore dates them to before the middle of the 4th century B.C.

BUILDING P (Figs. 1, 3; Plate 56, b).

Building P lies near the head of the steps to the west. Excavation here was begun in 1968, and the building is now completely cleared.⁶ It consists of one large room with dining couches. The south and west sides of the building are well preserved with walls standing to a height of *ca.* 1.50 m. above the floor. Of the other two sides there are two blocks of the east wall, three blocks of the north wall and small segments of east and north couches. The building measures 6.25 m. east-west by 6.65 m. north-south and, internally, 5.25 m. east-west by 5.50 m. north-south. South and north walls are built of rubble and partly worked stones; east and west walls are of Acrocorinth limestone blocks with occasional roof tiles and stacks of rubble. One door stands on the west side and opens onto a narrow corridor.⁷ A second door can be

⁶ For account of previous work, *Hesperia*, XXXVIII, 1969, pp. 305-307, therein identified as Room 13.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 306, for description of door. A second door is wrongly restored on the north side.



RESTORED PLAN

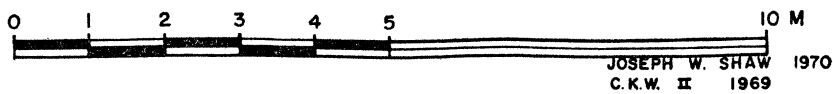
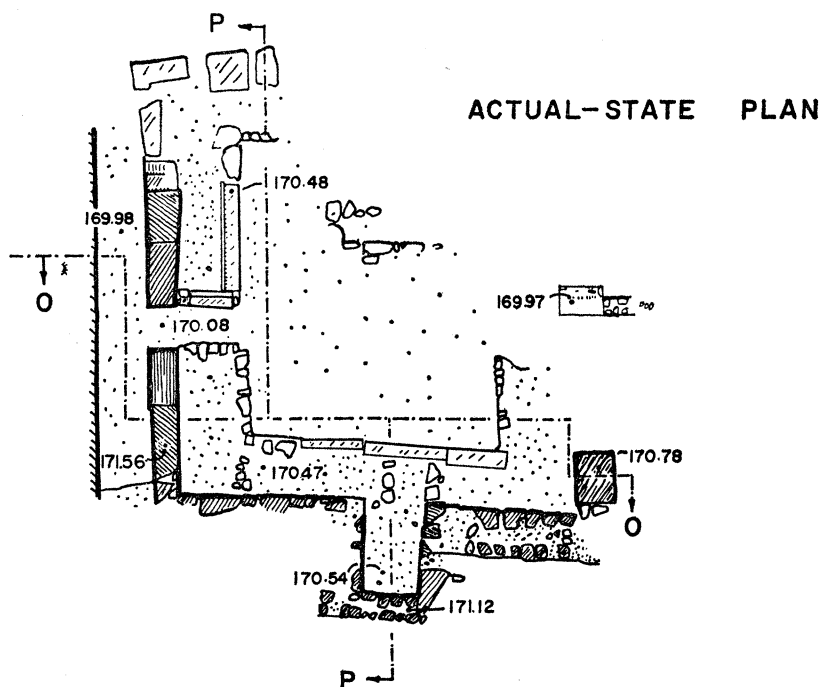
BUILDING P

FIG. 3. Building P: Actual State and Restored Plans.

restored on the east side to open onto the stairway. Evidence for this door is preserved in a small limestone block lying 2.75 m. from the southeast corner of the room. The top of the block is trimmed slightly along the north side, perhaps to receive the south door jamb. A narrow rubble wall projecting eastward from the block can be restored as the end wall of an exterior bench like those in Buildings R and S. A door placed here coincides with a landing on the stairway, a landing which can have served no other building. Of this landing one row of paving blocks is preserved at the base of the steps to the east of Building P.

Inside, the room is furnished with couches. The couches take the form common to all couches in the Sanctuary. They are high continuous platforms of earth retained by rubble or limestone walls. In Building P the east, southwest and north couches are built of rubble, the south and northwest of poros slabs. The couches are generally plastered with stucco cement, no longer preserved in P, and irregularities of construction would therefore not be apparent. The couches average 0.80 to 0.95 m. wide, 0.30 to 0.40 m. high. Headrests of rubble, originally also stuccoed, and averaging 0.18 m. wide, divide the continuous platforms into individual couch lengths. These lengths often show considerable variation even within the same building. In P the couches are remarkably consistent, averaging 1.90 to 2.00 m. long. The floor is of earth and clay.

An element peculiar to dining room P is the deep recess in the middle of the south wall, which can best be likened to a closet. It is 0.75 m. wide and 1.28 m. deep and projects well beyond the south wall of the building. Its earth floor is level with the top of the south couch. The closet was entered by climbing over the couch, as is shown by the considerable wear on the couch wall here, and through a narrow passage of 0.35 m. between the two south couches. There is no evidence of a door across the face of the closet. Whether the dining plates and cups were kept here is uncertain, since the fragmentary pottery found with it may well have washed down from the south with the destruction of the building. Since, however, this dining room is unique in not having a second smaller room in which such utensils could be kept, the small closet may have been an alternate solution.

No further information has come to light with regard to the date of construction of the building. However, the close relation of P to the stairway and to a stair landing that served only P indicates that the dining room is at least as old as the stairway, perhaps older. There were several phases or modifications to the original plan of the building. Excavation beneath the clay floor associated with the present couches revealed two earlier clay floors, each considerably burnt; southwest and east couches are bedded on the latest floor, whereas south and northwest couches go down to the earliest level. In the corridor to the west of Building P were found three discarded poros slabs like those used for the south couch. These originally may have been side walls of dismantled couches. Pottery over the upper of the two earlier floors dates

to about the middle or third quarter of the 4th century B.C. with nothing clearly identifiable as Hellenistic (Pottery Lot 6187). The remodelling took place sometime thereafter. On the basis of the most recent finds, the pottery over the third and latest floor should be dated from the 4th to the 3rd century B.C. Among the latest pieces are kantharoi and blisterware pitchers with incised ivy pattern, several skyphoi with compound curve of Attic type A, much cooking ware, and a black-glazed saucer of advanced profile, 1. Among the better preserved shapes are the following.

1. Black-glazed saucer. Pl. 57.

C-69-297. H. 0.035, D. at base *ca.* 0.05, D. at rim 0.145 m.

Clay buff, glaze black. Complete profile.

High vertical ring foot, flaring body convex in profile, turning up to a rounded lip, glazed inside and out.

G. R. Edwards, *A.J.A.*, LXXIV, 1970, p. 345, pl. 87. Our saucer closest to C-47-136, dated to *ca.* third quarter of the 3rd century B.C.

Middle 3rd century B.C.

2. Deep echinus bowl. Pl. 57.

C-69-264. H. 0.041, D. at base 0.049, D. at rim *ca.* 0.09 m.

Clay buff, glaze streaky red. Complete profile.

Low flaring ring foot, deep bowl with convex walls turning in slightly at rim, rounded lip,

glazed inside, carelessly on upper half of exterior.

3. Chytra. Pl. 57.

C-69-298. P.H. 0.20, Est. D. at rim 0.18-0.19 m.

Brittle orange cooking fabric with white inclusions. Profile of upper body.

Deep rounded body with maximum diameter below median, compound curve from rounded sloping shoulder to concave neck with neck slightly inset from shoulder, flattened outturned rim. One preserved vertical strap handle from rim to shoulder.

Similar chytra (C-61-386) from Pit B, *Hesperia*, XXXIV, 1965, p. 10, pl. 3, c, end 4th to early 3rd century B.C.

End 4th century B.C.

Coin: No. 4 (400-146 B.C.), See catalogue below.

MYCENAEAN CIST GRAVE (Plate 57, a).

Tests below the floor of Building P exposed three sides of a small cist grave cut into stereo near the center of the room. Oriented approximately east-west, the grave is built of large field stones laid in a single row with small stones to fill the joints. The grave, which is at least 1.10 m. long and 0.35-0.40 m. wide, had been disturbed during the construction of the dining room. Found within it, however, was a deep monochrome bowl, nearly complete, and a fragmentary obsidian blade. Near by to the east in later fill were fragments of a small amphora or stirrup jar, which originally must have been part of the grave offerings. The bowl belongs to the Granary Class of L.H.III C, dating the grave to the 12th century B.C. The small size of the cist indicates that it was the burial of a child, a fact which may explain the absence of bones. While we did not dig everywhere to bedrock, there was no sign of any additional graves in the immediate area.

4. Deep Bowl.

Pl. 57.

C-69-179. H. 0.123, Max. D. 0.155, D. at base 0.055, Est. D. at rim 0.155 m.

Clay buff-tan, glaze dull, streaky brown-black. Over one-half preserved, complete profile.

Flaring ring base, deep ovoid body with pronounced convex curve to mid belly, maximum diameter above median, tapering shoulder to low flaring rim equal to maximum diameter. Two canted horizontal loop handles on shoulder. Glazed inside, and out to upper part of foot; lower foot, underside, and narrow band on interior of rim reserved.

Cf. Wace, *B.S.A.*, XXV, 1921-23, p. 33, fig. 9 a, e, f. Granary Class L.H. IIIC. Cf. Styrenius, *Opusc. Athen.*, IV, 1962, pls. VII, 3645, VIII, 3655, Sub-Mycenaean. Small ring foot, pronounced curve of body and very small flaring lip incline toward the Granary Class parallels from the Lion Gate at Mycenae. However, Dr. Styrenius informs me that the bowl would

not be entirely out of place in early Sub-Mycenaean.

12th century B.C.

5. Small amphora or stirrup jar.

Pl. 57.

C-69-104. P.H. of largest fragment 0.075, D. at base 0.069 m.

Clay buff-tan with few inclusions, glaze streaky red-brown, fragments badly burned. Four joining fragments of base and lower belly; three non-joining fragments from upper walls.

Low flaring foot, oval body with maximum diameter above median, flat sloping shoulder; neck and mouth not preserved. Decoration: exterior of belly and foot glazed, shoulder reserved, with three brown stripes, concentric or running (?) spiral, octopus motif consisting of pear-shaped body and one preserved pair of dependent tentacles. Interior unglazed.

For octopus, cf. Furumark, *Mycenaean Pottery*, Stockholm, 1941, p. 305, fig. 49, example 23. Cuttlefish, III.C.1, omitting eyes.

BUILDING R (Figs. 1, 2, L-L and N-N; Pl. 56, a).

Near the head of the stairs to the east is the small Building R with dining room and service area. With the exception of the south wall, dismantled when the large building to the south was erected, the walls stand at foundation level, while the south couch is preserved to nearly original height. The building is 8.50 m. long east-west and *ca.* 4.90 m. north-south. The walls are built of rubble, the couches of rubble and earth.

The entrance lies on the west side. Outside the entrance to north and south are benches of rubble and earth, which create a passage 0.60 m. deep and 1.00 m. wide. The off-center door is set 1.20 m. from the northwest corner, 2.00 m. from the southwest. The limestone threshold block is preserved *in situ*. The block bears several sets of cuttings which, however, appear to belong to an earlier use.

The entrance opens directly into the dining room. This is 6.30 m. long and 4.15 m. wide. A service door on the east side, opposite the main entrance, interrupts the otherwise continuous couches of rubble and earth. Around the base of the couch runs a low platform of small stones and earth fill, 0.05 m. high and 0.25 m. wide.⁸ The floor is of clay.

⁸ A similar low, footing platform occurs in the small dining room immediately north of P. Cf. *Hesperia*, XXXVIII, 1969, p. 307, Room 6. The platform had not yet been exposed at the time of publication. Cf. also Building V below.

The division of the couches and therefore the dining capacity of the room can be restored in several ways. The division of the south half of the room is clear: one couch 2.00 m. long to the south of the main entrance, three couches each 1.83 m. long along the south wall. The bolster of the end south couch is partly preserved. This leaves a length of 1.35 m. to the south of the service door on the east side, a unit shorter than the normal couch length.

Exactly how many couches were on the north side of the room is problematic. From the door to the northeast corner is a distance of 1.25 m. and from the northeast corner to the northwest is 6.30 m. This permits any of three possible solutions:

- a) one short couch of 1.25 m. beside the door, three normal couches of 1.85 m. along the north wall.
- b) simply three long couches of 2.10 m. each, beginning at the northeast corner.
- c) four shorter couches, beginning at the northeast corner, each *ca.* 1.57 m.

Either of the first two solutions seems most acceptable, giving a total of eight or nine banqueters. Since the better preserved, and often larger, banquet rooms accommodate eight people,⁹ the second restoration with three long couches seems preferable, with four normal couches on the south and west sides and one short couch on the east. The shorter couch appears in a number of the Demeter Sanctuary dining rooms. From the discovery of two marble heads, we know that in Roman times young girls served the cult as priestesses.¹⁰ Is it possible that we find here further evidence of their existence in the form of special dining couches designated for them? It seems difficult to explain otherwise these "left-over" spaces in a structure generally thought to be as meticulous as the dining room.

The eastern door leads to a small room *ca.* 2.20 m. wide with a clay floor. There was nothing within it to indicate what function the room served. Its small size, however, and position next to the dining room suggest a service or storage area or kitchen with cooking on small portable braziers.

When Building R was erected is at yet unknown. Excavation has not proceeded below the floor. There is evidence of earlier, underlying structures that will be investigated at some future date. For the date of the building's destruction, considerable pottery was recovered from the stratum overlying the floor (Pottery Lots 4451, 4452, 6217). This was quite fragmentary and undoubtedly represents dump brought in to fill the room when it went out of use. Among the latest sherds are fragments of type A skyphoi with compound curve, blister ware aryballoi, spur-handled kantharoi and

⁹ The best example is Building T, for which cf. below. On the basis of this building I am now inclined to revise my restoration of Building N, that is, to place two generous rather than three short couches along the south wall, thereby giving eight couches instead of nine. For this, *Hesperia*, XXXVII, 1968, p. 315.

¹⁰ *Hesperia*, XXXIV, 1965, pp. 20-21, pl. 10, b, c.

much cooking ware, suggesting a date in the latter part of the 4th century B.C. for the abandonment.

6. One-handled cup. Pl. 57.

C-65-495. H. 0.048, D. at base 0.044, Est. D. at rim 0.09 m.

Clay buff, glaze gray-brown. Complete profile.

Low ring foot, concave inside with central nipple on underside of bowl; deep bowl with flatter, less rounded profile than 7, contracting slightly at flattened rim; part of one handle just below rim, pinched at root and tilted. Carelessly glazed inside and out, underside plain.

7. One-handled cup. Pl. 57.

C-69-271. H. 0.051, D. at base 0.041, D. at rim 0.091 m.

Clay buff, glaze streaky brown black. Complete profile.

Vertical ring foot with broad resting surface, concave inside with central nipple on underside; deep rounded bowl, vertical wall, flattened rim outward thickened. Attachment for one

handle just below rim, pinched at root and tilted. Glazed inside and out, underside plain.

For close parallel for proportions and profile, cf. Nemea P-601, in Corinth storerooms, dated to end of the 4th century B.C.

8. Saucer with incurving rim. Pl. 57.

C-69-272. H. 0.025, Est. D. at base 0.04, Est. max. D. 0.08 m.

Clay buff, glaze brown black, badly peeled. Complete profile.

Low vertical ring foot with narrow resting surface, shallow bowl with rounded profile, incurving rim, thick and rounded. Glazed inside and out.

For similar shape, C-35-645, from a well in the South Stoa terrace, dated to *ca.* third quarter of the 4th century B.C.

Coins: No. 29 (400-146 B.C.).

69-788, 69-798: bronze Pegasos/Trident coins with illegible symbols.¹¹

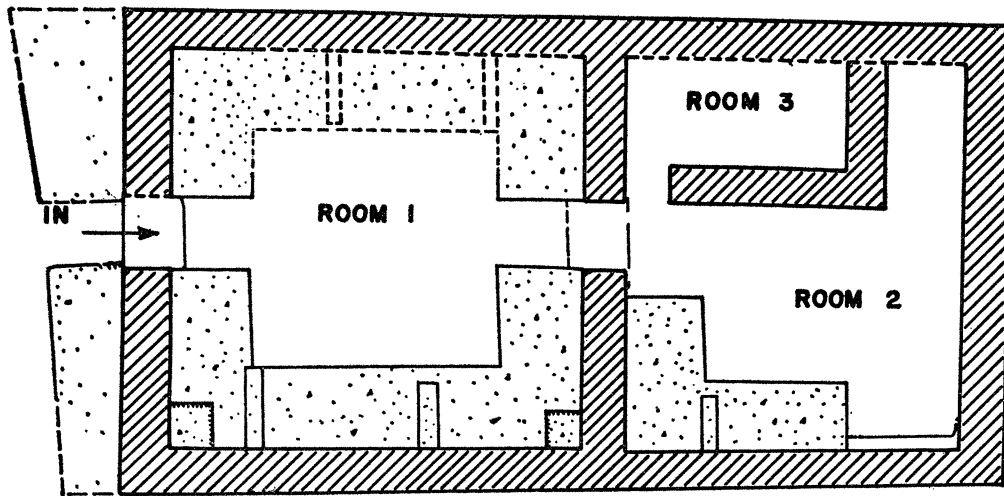
When the building was filled in, its approach from the stairway was blocked off. There is some evidence to suggest that at a later date another structure was erected on the same site at a higher level. This, however, was very poorly preserved and its identification uncertain.

BUILDING S (Figs. 1, 2, L-L, M-M, 4; Pl. 58).

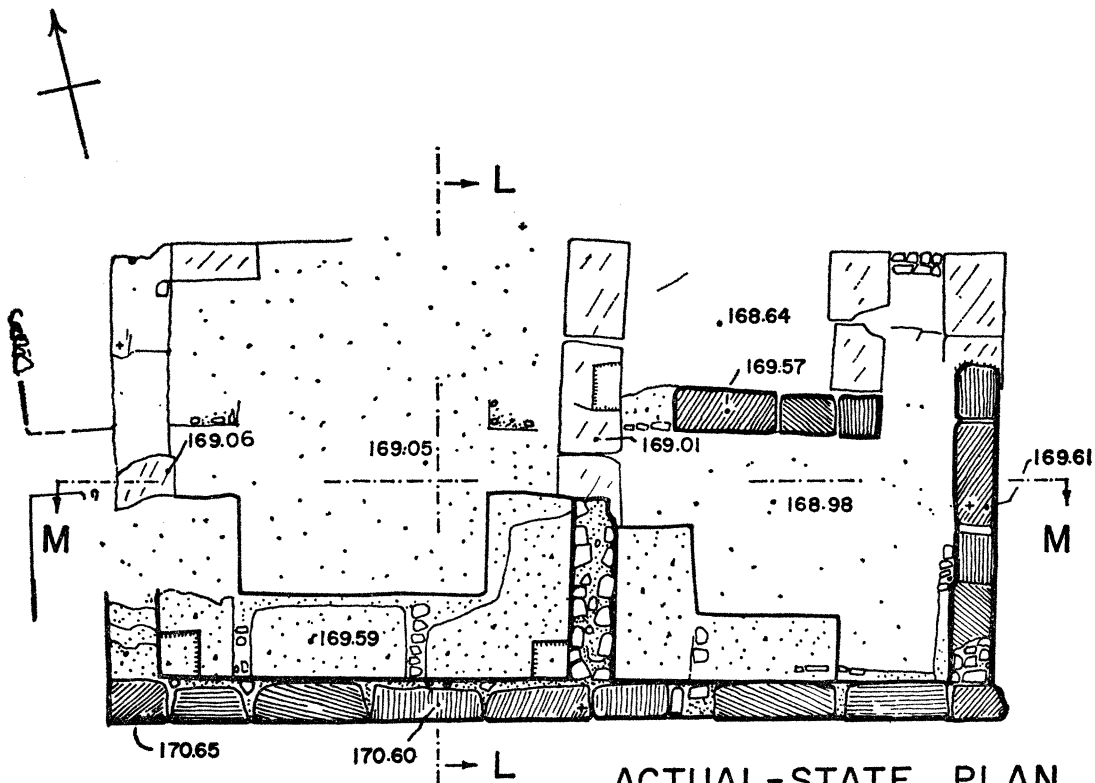
Building S lies below Building R to the north. A narrow passage 0.45 m. wide separates the two and originally served to collect the run-off from both roofs. S is a three-room structure 9.70 m. long east-west and 5.60 m. wide north-south. The south wall stands to a height of 1.60 m. above the floor, and the south line of couches is nearly intact. Only the south face of the north couches is preserved. The side walls here are at foundation level; of the north wall the western two blocks are preserved. The walls are built of local Acrocorinth limestone blocks, averaging 0.50 m. wide, 0.65 m. for the foundation course. The interior faces of the walls are covered with a fine hard stucco.

Benches outside the main entrance left clear a passage 0.94 m. deep and 0.80 m.

¹¹ In addition, the bronze coin 65-1055, Pegasos/Trident, to 1. pileus, was found over the floor in previous excavations of the room.



RESTORED PLAN



ACTUAL-STATE PLAN

BUILDING S

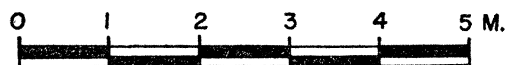
JOSEPH W. SHAW 1970
C.K.W. 1969

FIG. 4. Building S: Actual State and Restored Plans.

wide, leading from the stair landing to the door. The floor of the passage lies *ca.* 0.20 m. below the threshold. The entrance is off-center. The threshold is composed of the exposed foundation course of the west wall; neither jamb is preserved. The entrance opens directly into the dining room, as is common in nearly all the Sanctuary buildings. The dining room is nearly square, 4.50 by 4.55 m. (Pl. 58, b). It is divided into two unequal parts by the placement of a second door, leading to the kitchen, on axis with the entrance. A continuous couch of rubble and earth, stuccoed on top and front face lines the south half of the room and originally the north half also. The couch-platform is 0.90 m. wide and 0.46 m. high. Two bolsters are preserved on the south couch and divide it into three units: one, 2.07 m. long, to the south of the entrance, two, 1.82 m. long each, on the south side, leaving a unit without a bolster of 1.20 m. to the south of the eastern door. Presumably the same arrangement existed on the north side. There, however, the northeast couch was 1.65 m. long, the return north of the main entrance *ca.* 0.75 m. Six diners and perhaps one child could have reclined in comfort.

In the top of the south couch at the southeast and southwest corners of the room there are two rectangular basins. The southwest basin is *ca.* 0.50 m. square, 0.30 m. deep; the southeast is slightly smaller, *ca.* 0.40 by 0.44 m. and 0.30 m. deep (Pl. 57, b). The mouths of the basins lie flush with the top of the couch. Sides and bottoms are stuccoed; there is no evidence of drains. Where the plaster is broken, plasterings of earlier couches and basins are visible. What use these basins served is not clear. They are too inconveniently placed to be easily accessible to someone standing at the couch edge; the reach to them across the couch is at least 0.60 to 0.75 m. The contour of the couch top is such that anything poured over it would have run to the center of the couch and not into the basins. Moreover, if our couches are indeed dining couches with mats and pillows, as the bolsters and couch lengths seem to indicate, then the basins must have been covered and accessible only when the couches were not in use. This implies that they were designed for storage rather than for continuous service. There is evidence for at least one more room like this in the Sanctuary, a partially dug building in the northwest corner of the excavation.¹² The function of these installations, however, is no clearer.

The eastern door in the dining room leads into another room to the east. Room 2 is 3.65 m. long from east to west and 2.80 m. wide from north to south. It is furnished with two couches like those in Room 1. One, 1.70 m. long, lies just south of the doorway; the second 1.63 m. long is at right angles to it against the south wall. The floor is of clay. During excavation of this room, much evidence of burning was noted—ashy earth, pieces of burnt wood—and substantial amounts of cooking wares and utility vessels were recovered. The burning was especially noticeable in the southeast corner of the room between the south couch and the east wall, a space of *ca.*

¹² *Hesperia*, XXXVII, 1968, pl. 96.

1.20 m. In this corner we found signs of a simple hearth at a level higher than our earliest floor. It was formed on the south side by cut bedrock, which projects 0.20 m. from the face of the south wall, and on the east by a line of stones built against the east wall 0.25 m. high and at least 0.65 m. long.¹³ A thin slab was set on end at 0.58 m. west of these stones; around it was decomposed mud brick, and in the enclosed area was much burning. While a similar arrangement was not found at the lower floor level, the concentration of burning here suggests that the same function was carried on. This, together with the considerable amount of badly broken cooking ware, utility vessels, and animal bones, points to the use of the room as a kitchen. As in Room R, the cooking was done against an outside wall away from the stairs to permit escape for the smoke. For this purpose there must have been either a hole in the roof or a window high up in the southeast corner. The identification of this room as a kitchen makes the identification of Room 1 as a dining room more encouraging, though it gives no more insight into the use of the basins.

A small passage 0.85 m. wide extends north 2.10 m. from the northeast corner of Room 2. A narrow door may have existed here at the north end to give access to the buildings and areas to the northeast. Unfortunately, the walls here are preserved at foundation level only and the existence of the door cannot be verified.

Immediately west of this passage is a third small room measuring *ca.* 2.50 m. east-west and *ca.* 1.25 m. north-south. It is entered by a door in the northwest corner of Room 2. The small room 3 is almost wholly destroyed, and there is nothing to indicate what purpose it served. In view of its small size, however, it may have been used as either a shower room or small storage area.

Building S is not the earliest structure on the site. Excavation beneath the floors of both Rooms 1 and 2 and east of Room 2 revealed two or three underlying dining rooms of the late 6th century B.C. and provided useful pottery by which to date the construction of Building S (Pottery Lots 6827, 6831, 6833). The pottery is dated to the 5th and 4th centuries B.C. The latest pieces, catalogued below, date to the third quarter of the 4th century B.C. and can be closely paralleled with material from the 1971 excavations in the Corinthian Forum area.

9. Skyphos with compound curve, type A.

Pl. 58.

C-71-87. H. 0.081, D. at base 0.044, D. at mouth 0.083 m.

Clay buff, glaze black. Complete profile, one handle and attachment for second.

Torus foot, body with narrow stem, com-

pound curve, low outturned lip. Two horizontal handles set well below rim, pinched at root and tilted. Glazed inside and out.

Two more with same profile, one with grafito on underside: E (C-71-169, -72).

Close to C-71-91, from Corinth, Forum Southwest, dated to the third quarter of the

¹³ A similar arrangement with lines of rubble against bases of walls and associated burnt floors was noted in the westernmost room of Building N, Room 8, *Hesperia*, XXXVIII, 1969, p. 302.

4th century B.C., and to the Attic example from the Athenian Agora, Sparkes and Talcott, *Agora*, XII, p. 26, no. 351, ca. 350-40 B.C.

Third quarter 4th century B.C.

10. Saucer with bevelled rim. Pl. 58.

C-71-137. H. 0.026, D. at base 0.05, Max. D. 0.086, D. at mouth 0.073 m.

Clay buff-green, glaze black. Nearly complete.

High ring foot, steep flaring wall with straight profile, thick incurving rim sharply defined from body.

The saucer with bevelled rim is a shape not uncommon to 4th century Corinth, and common in the Sanctuary. It is a variation of the saucer or bowl with incurving rim in which the transition from bowl to rim is carefully articulated by a sharp line. Cf. no. 22 from the Asklepion, *Corinth*, XIV, p. 133, pl. 48, in Deposit IV, dated before 315 B.C.; Ure, *Black-Glazed Pottery from Rhitsona*, p. 46, Grave 59.4, pl. XII. The grave is dated to just before the mid 4th century B.C. Our example is more angular in profile, the foot higher, and it is therefore probably later.

Third quarter 4th century B.C.

11. Wheelmade lamp. Pl. 58.

L-71-8. P.H. 0.039, Est. D. ca. 0.10 m.

Clay orange-tan, unglazed. Fragment, preserving profile of rim and body to above foot, nozzle.

Deep body with slight convex curve, flattened overhanging rim with raised lip around sizeable fill hole, two shallow grooves encircling rim. Large deep nozzle, flat on top, round wick hole at end with burning.

Broneer, *Corinth*, IV, ii, pp. 42-43, 138, no. 98, pl. II. Type V, third variety, there dated to the 5th century B.C. Identical parallels from as yet unpublished deposit, Corinth, Forum

Southwest, L-71-41, of the third quarter of the 4th century B.C. There are no Attic parallels for this type. The deep, squarish shape, however, comes closest to Howland type 23 D, dated to third quarter 4th century B.C. and later, *Agora*, IV, p. 61.

A great quantity of pottery was recovered from the foundation fill, behind the south wall of Building S. Primarily votives of the 5th century B.C., the pottery nevertheless included one or two later pieces: part of a type A skyphos and an unusual blister ware lamp, 12.

12. Blister ware lamp. Pl. 58.

L 4785. H. 0.034, D. at base 0.04, Max. D. 0.067 m.

Clay hard dark gray with scattered white inclusions, thick heavy fabric. Exterior mottled gray and orange. Complete except for tip of nozzle.

Low ring foot, deep ovoid body with maximum diameter just below rim, curve of body continuing into rim without articulation. Rim broad and flat. Large filling hole. Short shallow nozzle with large wick hole impinging on rim, burning around wick hole. Horizontal loop handle, tilted; two pair lug-like protuberances flanking handle and nozzle, each with impressed four-petalled rosette.

Of unusual profile, our lamp has no close parallels. Howland, *Agora*, IV, pp. 91-92, and Weinberg, *Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, p. 239, F 10, F 11, state that blister ware lamps first appear in the latter part of the 4th century B.C. In form, however, our lamp more closely resembles 5th century types, namely, the curving profile, small nozzle, large wick and fill holes, and horizontal handle. The fabric is much heavier than the usual brittle clay of blister ware lamps. We date it here in the 4th century B.C., but there is no certainty as to how early it may be.

The building remained in use until at least the latter half of the 3rd century B.C., perhaps as late as the 2nd century. A relatively small amount of pottery was recovered from the floor of the dining room. It was quite fragmentary and ranged

in date from the 6th century B.C. downward. Among the latest pieces are the hanging rim of a fish-plate, flanged stew pots, and a fragmentary lopas with horizontal loop handle depressed in the center to produce a bowed shape.¹⁴ Two coins were found, namely, a bronze Pegasos/Trident, No. 6, on the floor, and a coin of Antigonos Gonatas, No. 58 (277-239 B.C.) on the east couch. There was no evidence of subsequent use.

BUILDING T (Figs. 1, 2, L-L, 5, 7; Pl. 59).

Building T lies immediately north of Building S near the base of the stairway. It is the largest structure yet excavated in the Sanctuary, having seven rooms and measuring *ca.* 10.50 m. east-west and *ca.* 11.70 m. north-south. It was one of the few classical buildings to have been rebuilt and used in Roman times, and a clear succession of strata was recovered from it ranging from classical to late Roman periods.

The complex as now exposed in its classical form is a consolidation of two or more earlier structures, resulting in its irregular appearance particularly on the west side. This consolidation is reflected in the construction of the walls which are both of rubble and of Acrocorinth limestone. Since the interior surfaces of the walls are stuccoed, and perhaps originally the exteriors also, these differences are not noticeable. The walls in the north half of the building are preserved to little more than foundation level. In the south half they stand to as much as 2.11 m. above floor level. As a result, while the southern rooms preserved some sort of identifiable interior features, those in the north half give no clue to their original function.

More complex than the dining rooms considered so far, Building T nevertheless presents a straightforward plan: two large rooms in the south half, in the north a sizable central room flanked on both east and west sides by a larger and smaller room. The main entrance lies in the southwest room. Of it there remains only a problematic threshold block in the middle of the room's west wall, which aligns with no existing part of that wall.¹⁵ The room is large, measuring 6.00 m. long north-south and 3.80 m. wide. Much of it was destroyed by Roman activity. The south half, however, has preserved some of its classical furnishings. Against the back wall is a rubble bench

¹⁴ Cf. *Hesperia*, XXXVIII, 1969, p. 307, pl. 79, b, for nearly complete example, there incorrectly dated to the 4th century B.C. A similar example from Corinth derives from a well near Temple E (C-53-268). Both are from mixed fills and could be as late as early Roman. The lopas, however, is a good classical shape, and since variation in handle forms is common in the Hellenistic period, it is probably pre-146 B.C. Cf. P. 18779, from the Komos Cistern in the Athenian Agora, dated to late 3rd or early 2nd century B.C.

¹⁵ The southern segment of the west wall dates to one of the earliest phases of T, the north half to a 4th century B.C. rebuilding. The gap between the two segments is due to later Roman reconstruction of the west side. There was at one time a second entrance to the building located in the northwest corner room, but this was subsequently blocked up.

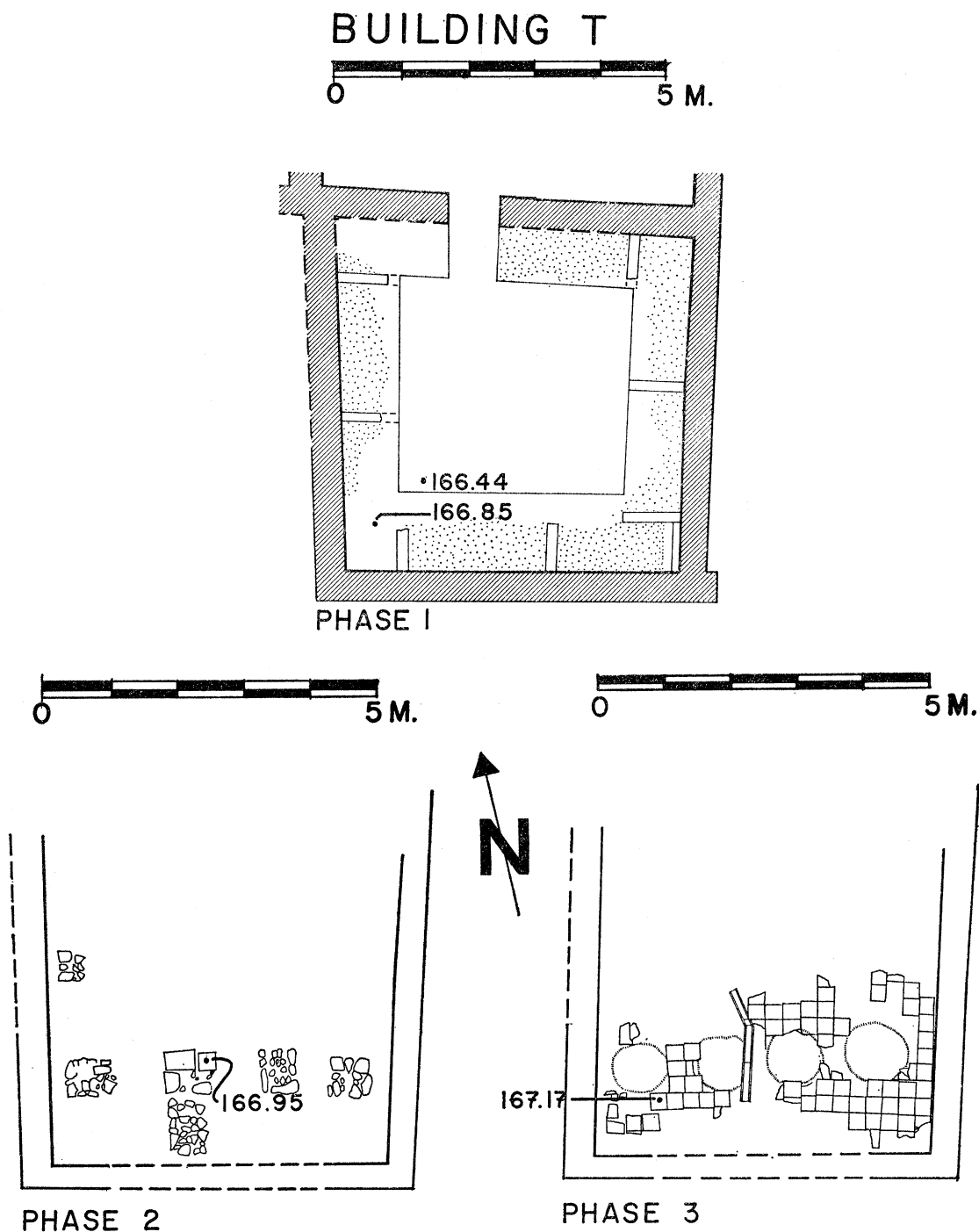


FIG. 5. Building T, Dining Room in Classical, Early Roman and Late Roman phases.

0.55 m. wide, in the southwest corner a stucco cement floor with drain, and extending north from this to the entrance is a second larger bench 0.75 m. wide and 0.32 m. high. A long, narrow limestone block sets off the area of rubble bench and cement floor from the remainder of the room. The cement floor is *ca.* 1.15 m. by 1.40 m. Unlike the shower stalls, it is laid at floor level with a low tile rim along the east side. The surface is considerably burnt, as is the clay floor to the east of it. Cooking ware discovered here suggests that this part of the room served as a kitchen.

From the kitchen and entrance, one passes to a small bathing room immediately to the north (Pl. 59, b). The bathing room is 3.10 m. long east-west and 1.45 m. wide. The west half is occupied by a waterproof cement shower stall 1.40 m. square. The stall stands *ca.* 0.10 m. above the clay floor of the room. It has a low thick rim along one open side and a drain in the southwest corner. The room itself is little more than a passage between the entrance area and the remaining parts of the building. Washing must therefore have been perfunctory. The bathing room opens into a larger room, now nearly destroyed, which occupies the northwest corner of the building and measures *ca.* 3.05 m. east-west and 2.70 m. north-south. A door in its east wall gives onto a larger central room 2.80 m. east-west by 4.80 m. north-south. This room seems to have served primarily as a means of access to the remaining three rooms, namely, a sizeable room in the northeast corner 3.33 m. north-south by 2.50 m. east-west, a small room south of this 2.45 m. east-west by 1.33 m. north-south, a spacious dining room in the southeast corner of the building.

Unlike the other dining rooms considered thus far, the dining room in Building T is not immediately accessible from the roadway but only via the route outlined above. It is set at the back of the building and cut well into the hillside. Since it is exceptionally well preserved, it merits some description (Fig. 5, Phase 1; Pls. 59, a, 60, a). The off-center door is 0.76 m. wide with a limestone threshold at both north and south ends and a small pivot hole for the door just north of the outer threshold block. A narrow drain runs along the base of the east jamb, and the jambs themselves are decorated with shallow reveals in plaster. The dining room is somewhat irregular in shape: 5.05-5.45 m. wide east-west and 5.08-5.35 m. long north-south. Eight couches line the room. In the south two-thirds of the room these are cut from bedrock, as is the floor. In the northern third, where bedrock drops away, the couches are built up of earth and rubble, and the remainder of the floor is levelled with earth fill. Walls, couches, and floor are plastered with a fine, hard cement, much of which is still intact. The couches average 0.40 m. high and 0.80-0.90 m. wide, except for the south couch which is 1.15-1.20 m. wide. The headrests are generally well preserved, averaging 0.16 m. thick and 0.09 m. high with one sloping side for more comfortable reclining. The individual couch lengths, all of which are known, show some variation. Beginning to the right, or west, of the door, they are as follows:

Northwest corner:	1.77 m.	East side:	1.99, 2.33 m.
West side:	2.12, 2.42 m.	Northeast corner:	2.16 m.
South side:	2.27, 1.80 m. ¹⁶		

The differences in couch lengths seem peculiar in a dining room as sizeable as this without the spatial complications of a second door. Moreover, couches along the same wall vary by as much as 0.30 m., when a simple division by half of a given length would be the expected solution. One wonders whether the couches were not designed with these differences, whether certain couches were not designated for specific officials and were therefore larger.¹⁷ That this dining room had a special function is apparent from the size of the building, the number of rooms which call for a multiplicity of activities, and the position of the building near the beginning of the stairway and entrance to the Sanctuary. It may well be that officials of the cult partook here of the sacrificial meal apart from the rest of the worshippers.

As in the other Sanctuary dining rooms, no evidence of tables or supports for tables was found. The couches along the south side, which are cut from bedrock, are 0.30-0.40 m. wider than normal and may have included a resting surface for food and drink. For the remainder of the couches, however, the tables were undoubtedly portable. Near the southeast corner of the room is a small stuccoed niche built into the south wall. The niche stands 1.78 m. above the floor. Lamps were no doubt placed here to provide lighting in an otherwise very dark room.¹⁸ Nothing has been found as yet to suggest that windows existed in any of our dining rooms. If the masses of lamps which occur in the excavation are any testimony, however, part or all of the rites carried out in the Sanctuary were nocturnal. All of the lamps to the smallest miniatures show evidence of use. Windows for more than ventilation would therefore have been unnecessary and perhaps undesirable.

On the basis of preliminary tests made beneath some of the floors, Building T in its consolidated form appears to date to the second half of the 4th century B.C. (Pottery Lot 6643). It undoubtedly continued in use throughout the Hellenistic period, since we nowhere found any evidence of pre-Mummian fill. In the early Roman period, Building T was extensively remodelled.

¹⁶ The total length of this couch from headrest to wall is 2.01 m. At the east end of the couch, however, there is a second bolster-like construction *ca.* 0.20 m. wide which reduces the length of the couch to 1.80 m. What purpose this served is not clear unless simply to reduce the length of the couch. It cannot have been planned for a "right-handed diner," since he could not have reached his food.

¹⁷ An alternative, of course, is that these were double couches for two people reclining together, but this seems unlikely. Nevertheless, the vagaries of the Demeter Sanctuary dining rooms are certainly striking when compared with the consistent and orderly arrangements in the near-by Asklepieion, Roebuck, *Corinth*, XIV, pp. 51-55, or in the Hestiatorion at Perachora, R. A. Tomlinson, "Perachora: The Remains Outside the Two Sanctuaries," *B.S.A.*, LXIV, 1969, pp. 164-172. Only so much variation can be attributed to careless design and construction.

¹⁸ For similar niches, Building N, *Hesperia*, XXXVII, 1968, p. 316.

This Roman remodelling is best preserved in the dining room (Fig. 5, Phase 2). The classical dining room was filled with rubble to the level of the couch tops. Over the south couch and against the south wall a new wall with limestone orthostates was built. West and east walls were left as previously; the north wall is not preserved. *Ca.* 1.00 m. from the south wall and parallel to it were laid rubble foundations, 0.55 m. square, of four piers or columns. A thin partition wall was built between the third pier from the east and the back wall, creating two spaces of unequal size, open on the north side. A simple clay floor was laid.

The date of this reconstruction is well attested by pottery and coins recovered from the rubble fill and from the overlying clay floor (Lots 6219, 6220). The pottery ranged in date from classical to early Roman. Samian plates and cup, small globular jugs and lamps of Broneer types XVI and XXII bring the date well into the 1st century after Christ. This date is supported by a silver denarius of Titus, No. 82, dated to A.D. 72/3(?).

13. Samian Cup.

C-69-251. P.H. 0.047, Est. Max. D. 0.11 m.

Clay soft micaceous light cinnamon red, glaze red-orange. Rim and body fragment.

High flaring concave body, low vertical rim; groove above and below joint between body and shoulder, beneath lip on interior and exterior. On rim applied spirals. Glazed inside and out.

A common early Imperial shape. Cf. Robinson, *Agora*, V, p. 28, G 28; p. 26, G 35, Arretine cup, first half 1st century after Christ; p. 87, M 33, late 1st to first half 2nd century after Christ; H. Goldman, *Tarsus*, I, pp. 186-187, 254, no. 564; shape there more popular in Arretine.

1st century after Christ.

14. Globular Jug. Pl. 59.

C-69-252. H. 0.127, D. at base 0.05, Est. Max. D. 0.125 m.

Clay brittle gray with white inclusions. Complete profile.

Flattened base, deep globular body with maximum diameter above median, low vertical rim turning out slightly, concave inside. Wheel groove on exterior of rim below lip, second on shoulder. Attachment for vertical strap handle at mid belly.

Cf. C-62-170, from Tomb QQ, Corinth, late 1st century after Christ. Also P 16725, Athenian Agora from well at 49/IE, dated 1st century after Christ.

Second half of the 1st century after Christ.

15. Wheelmade lamp. Pl. 59.

L-69-410. H. 0.037, Est. D. at rim 0.065 m.

Hard buff clay, unglazed. Two joining fragments giving profile of body, nozzle.

Wheelmade lamp of Broneer type XVI, *Corinth*, IV, ii, pp. 56-60, fig. 14, profile 52.

Coins: No. 44 (A.D. 37-41).

No. 82 (A.D. 72/3?).

No. 75.

Above the first Roman floor we cleared a succession of clay floors, all of which were considerably burnt. Pottery generally dated from 1st to early 2nd centuries after Christ. Most abundant were small globular jars like 14, lamps of Broneer types XVI, XXII, XXVII, and smaller amounts of coarse wares (Pottery Lot 6221). On one of the floors was found a coin of Domitian, No. 50 (A.D. 81-96). A final stratum

of black earth covered the pier foundations and above this was laid the bedding for a tile floor, to be described below, with pottery of the 2nd to early 3rd centuries after Christ (Pottery Lot 6222).

Surely the most important finds, however, from the levels described so far are eleven lead curse tablets or *defixiones*. The tablets were found in all three Roman phases, i.e. three in the rubble packing beneath the earliest Roman floor, six in the successive floor fills, and two in the final layer which covered the piers.¹⁹ The tablets when found were either folded in two or rolled and transfixed with a nail. Five, when unrolled, proved to be complete or nearly so, the remaining six were quite fragmentary. All but one are rectangular and vary from 0.09 to 0.18 m. long, 0.08 m. wide. One is circular, 0.08 m. in diameter, with a low vertical rim. The tablets are generally inscribed on one side only, although one is inscribed on both. They are addressed to the chthonic gods and follow the usual format of *defixiones*. Although these are not the only tablets that have been found in the Sanctuary, they represent the largest single group yet found in stratified fills.²⁰

The tablets suggest that in the Roman period Building T had taken on special cult significance. The building is separated from the main Roman cult area of theater, temple and stoa located further up the hillside (Fig. 7). It may have served one aspect of the cult which had taken on a more chthonic cast. This is supported by the numerous lamps and small libation jugs found together with the tablets.

Building T underwent another remodelling (Fig. 5, Phase 3). The west wall was rebuilt in rubble, and in the area of the classical dining room a new floor was laid of terracotta tiles. A terracotta drain ran down the center of the room beneath the floor. Four new supports were erected in roughly the same positions as the previous ones. The remodelling was carried out sometime in the 3rd century after Christ, as shown by lamps of Broneer type XXVII and micaceous wheel-ridged water jars found in the bedding for the floor. Whether this occurred before or after the Herulian invasion cannot be determined in the absence of good numismatic evidence.

The tile floor represents the last phase in the history of Building T before its final destruction and subsequent use as a burial ground. Pottery over the floor and from the debris which overlay the northern half of the building consisted largely of coarseware amphoras, wheel-ridged micaceous water jars, and lamps of the 3rd to 4th centuries after Christ. Coins from this debris fix the destruction more closely to the end of the 4th century after Christ.

¹⁹ MF 69-294 through -300, -308, -309. A few were very fragmentary and did not survive cleaning. The tablets are being studied by R. Stroud.

²⁰ A second circular tablet (MF 69-301) was found in late Roman fills over the stairway to the southwest of Building T and may have originally been from that building. Another fragmentary tablet was found in the late Roman destruction fill of the stepped foundation to the southeast of the new theater (MF 70-51).

16. Lamp.

L-69-404. H. 0.038, W. 0.066, L. 0.097 m.

Clay orange, glaze orange-red. Nearly complete.

Mouldmade lamp of Broneer type XXVIII, *Corinth*, IV, ii, pp. 102 ff. Vertical lug handle unpierced and grooved. Decoration of rim too worn to identify.

17. Lamp.

Pl. 59.

L-69-407. H. 0.033, W. 0.06, L. 0.094 m.

Clay coarse hard orange, unglazed. Complete.

Mouldmade lamp of Broneer type XXVIII. Vertical lug handle, unpierced and grooved.

Decoration: base, two circles; rim, concentric arcs flanking nozzle, groove to air hole, grooves flanking handle; body, horizontal groove half way up side meeting three parallel grooves straddling underside of nozzle.

No close parallels for decoration. For concentric arcs beside nozzle, Broneer, *Corinth*, IV, ii, p. 271, no. 1325, fig. 49, 9, dated to *ca.* middle 4th century after Christ. Perlzweig, *Agora*, VII, p. 136, no. 1141, dated second half 4th century after Christ.

Coins: No. 93 (A.D. 337-361).

No. 95 (A.D. 379-395).

No. 102 (4th century after Christ).

Four Early Christian graves were excavated within the limits of Building T: three tile graves and one open grave built into the original south wall of the building. Only two of the graves had any datable contents. Grave 4 (Fig. 7), built into the south wall, yielded a nearly illegible bronze coin, No. 100, of the late 4th century after Christ. The grave was not covered, however, and the coin undoubtedly came into it with the surrounding earth. In Grave 5 a glass flask was found lying at the foot of the grave. The flask is of a type popular in the 4th century after Christ but not unparalleled in the 5th century. Because of the general paucity of grave gifts, however, it is difficult to know how long the site continued in use as a cemetery.

18. Glass Flask.

Pl. 59.

MF 69-292. H. 0.137, Max. D. 0.10, D. at rim 0.065 m.

Greenish transparent glass. Nearly complete.

Concave bottom, globular body, funnel neck shorter in height than body, contracting slightly at rim, rim unworked.

Morin-Jean, *La verrerie en Gaule sous l'empire romain*, Paris, 1913, pp. 91-94, Type 40,

3rd to 4th centuries after Christ. C. Isings, *Roman Glass from Dated Finds*, Groningen, 1957, pp. 122-125, Type 104, 4th to 5th centuries after Christ. J. Wiseman, *Hesperia*, XXXVIII, 1969, p. 106, pl. 32, j, MF 68-215, from fill of late 5th to early 6th centuries after Christ.

End 4th to 5th centuries after Christ.

BUILDINGS U AND V (Fig. 1)

One meter north of Building T lie two more dining halls, U and V. Building U lies just east of the roadway at the base of the stairs, and Building V is situated beside U to the east. The slope of the hillside is gentler here, and the buildings are only slightly lower in level than Building T. As a result, they have suffered much the same erosion as the north half of the latter. The south half of each building is preserved to a height of 0.40 m., while the couches in Building U are almost wholly destroyed.

Building U is 9.60 m. wide east-west and over 3.00 m. long north-south. It is divided into two rooms: a dining room entered directly from the stair area and a bathing room to the east of this. East and west walls are built of small limestone blocks; the remaining walls are of rubble. A limestone threshold is preserved *in situ*, and on the south jamb is a coat of thin hard stucco. The dining room is 5.05 m. wide. Rubble and earth couches line at least south and east sides. The south couch begins immediately to the right of the door without the usual intervening single west couch. Two or three banqueters could have fit along the south side.

The door to the eastern room is not preserved. It stood at least a couch width and length from the southeast corner. The room is 3.40 m. wide. It is divided into two parts: a front waiting room with two or more benches, and a bathing room behind this to the south. The benches are built of poros slabs and earth fill and are *ca.* 0.50 m. wide. One bench stands against the west wall. A passage 1.00 m. wide, permitting access to the south bathroom, separates this bench from a second bench built against a narrow rubble wall on the south side. Behind this partition wall is a stucco cement shower stall *ca.* 1.00 m. square in the southeast corner of the room. On the open west side of the stall is a low rim and beyond this a clay floor extending to the southwest corner. Although smaller in size, the arrangement of bathroom and benches recalls that of the bathing room off the large dining room in Building N.²¹

No datable pottery was recovered from the floor of either room. There is no indication, therefore, when the building went out of use. Its immediate access from the central stair area suggests that it was in operation in the 4th century B.C. Excavation of the foundation trench of the south wall produced pottery dating to the first half of the 5th century B.C. The construction of the building therefore dates to sometime thereafter.

A narrow passage 0.62 m. wide separates Building U from V to the east. V is 5.10 m. wide east-west and over 4.00 m. long north-south. South and east walls are built of large limestone blocks; the west wall is of rubble. The building consists of one room 4.40 m. wide. It is furnished with couches of rubble and earth on at least three sides. Two couches 1.77 m. long each can be restored along the south side. A small fragment of plaster is sole evidence of a low dais which bordered the base of the couch and raised it above the clay floor.

Pottery over the floor was sparse and not closely datable. However, the fragments of a blisterware oinochoe and a possible semi-glazed skyphos with line above the foot indicate a date no earlier than the second half of the 5th century B.C. for the end of the building.

In the Sanctuary as we know it at the end of the 4th century B.C. (Fig. 1), the dining rooms form a coherent unit quite separate from the main cult buildings. They are not confined to the area immediately flanking the stairway, but extend to the

²¹ Room 9, *Hesperia*, XXXVIII, 1969, pp. 301-302, fig. 2.

present limits of the Sanctuary to east and west. South of Building R the nature of the Sanctuary changes. The dining rooms give way to buildings in which the principal rites of worship to the two goddesses were carried out. The stairway provides access to this upper area. Facing onto the stairway are the two *Horoi*, discovered previously, to north and south of Building P.²² While the exact meaning of these boundary stones is not yet clear, they defined for the ascending votary the immediate area of the stairway.

To the east at the head of the steps as altered in the 4th century is a small court Q, closed on three sides but open to the last stair landing. The court is 3.60 to 4.00 m. north-south and 2.80 m. east-west. Beside the entrance is an uninscribed stele 0.44 m. high and 0.49 m. wide. The floor of the court is of clay. Along the north side of the room is a small pit 1.80 m. long and 0.80 m. wide, built with thin slabs of limestone. The pit, which was excavated by R. Stroud in 1964-65, was empty.²³ Its contents of votive pottery, however, must have resembled those of similar intact pits found elsewhere in the Sanctuary. The position of the pit within the court near the stairway suggests that worshippers placed their votive offerings to the goddesses here before continuing further. The court is built into the west end of a long stoa-like building of Acrocorinth limestone which in turn is built above the highest terrace of dining rooms. Limestone building, court and Building A at the head of the stairway make a significant division in the physical organization of the Sanctuary. Above this area to the south attending worshippers received their instruction in the rites of Demeter and Kore. This division can be seen most clearly in the buildings which we excavated these past two seasons on the upper south slope, all of which are Roman in date.

THE THEATER (Fig. 6, Pls. 60, b, 61, a).

The newly excavated theater lies just southeast of the theatral area uncovered by R. Stroud in 1964. It is a simple construction consisting of a small seating area or cavea and a level floor, where those addressing the initiates could stand or enact some ritual performance. The theater is cut into the sloping bedrock of the hillside so that the high rock on the east, west and south sides forms a natural enclosure for the cavea.

The cavea is *ca.* 3.00 m. deep and 5.50-6.50 m. wide. It is approximately rectangular and consists of six rock-cut steps averaging 0.40-0.50 m. wide and 0.30-0.40 m. high. The steps are irregularly cut and may have once been faced with stone, although no traces of this remain. It is estimated that 85 people could have been seated comfortably in the cavea. The seats face northward onto a small terrace, from which they are separated by a low step. The terrace consists of a level floor cut in

²² *Hesperia*, XXXVII, 1968, p. 330; XXXVIII, 1969, p. 310. On Figure 1 these are indicated in solid black.

²³ Pit F, *Hesperia*, XXXVII, 1968, p. 311.

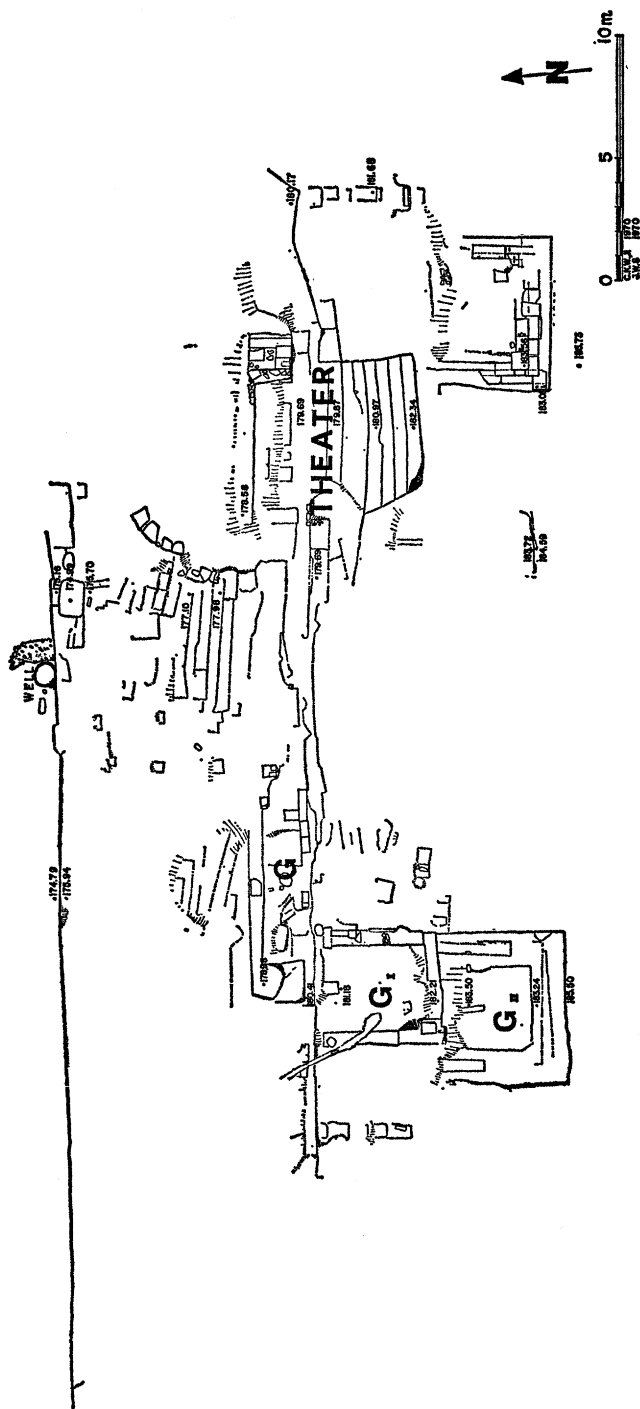


FIG. 6. Plan of the Theatral Area.

bedrock, enlarged with earth fill where the hill drops away. The fill was sustained by a retaining wall which must have served simultaneously as a screen for the rites within. The retaining wall with short return at either end enclosed a space *ca.* 5.00 m. wide east-west and 3.60 m. north-south. Entrance to the theater lay on the west side, since to north and east the hill drops sharply away. The exact position of the entrance, however, is confused by a number of cuttings of different periods.

Because the theater is cut from bedrock, there is little evidence by which to date it. Preserved at the southeast end of the terrace retaining wall are several re-used blocks with claw chisel tooling. These indicate a Roman date for at least part of the structure's history. A stratum of classical pottery of late 4th to early 3rd centuries B.C. overlay the lowest steps and terrace floor. With this stratum was a pocket of miniature hydriai and other votives and a layer of broken pan tile in moist black earth, undoubtedly the discarded contents of a votive pit. It is unlikely that this pottery can be interpreted as evidence of a classical phase for the theater. The absence of advanced Hellenistic pottery, the occurrence of discarded votives, and the fact that the stratum covered the two lowest rows of seats of the cavea and the cuttings in the terrace floor suggest rather that it is dumped debris. In the classical period the central stepped area, excavated in 1964, undoubtedly served as the theater. The length of the steps compares closely with that of the upper theater. With the Roman rebuilding of the Sanctuary, a new theater was cut further up the slope to complement the temple built to the west and to be discussed below.

Just above the southeast corner of the theater cavea are the foundations of a small building or monument erected in a deep cutting in the hillside (Pl. 61, b). Only the south half of the structure survives, that is, south and part of east and west sides to a height of three foundation courses. It is rectangular in plan, measuring 5.60 m. east-west by *ca.* 4.80 m. north-south. The foundations are carefully built of re-used, well-cut limestone blocks, some of which preserve V-shaped lifting channels and derive from an important late archaic structure. The foundations are stepped; lightly scratched setting lines indicate the position of the overlying course. The width of the building at the top course is 4.50 m. The building had been thoroughly destroyed to the level of the top of the interior bedrock core, and part of the foundations were robbed. The last preserved course falls level with this bedrock core. This surface is sufficiently irregular to have made some levelling necessary before the laying of a floor. There was therefore at least one more foundation course if our monument was indeed an enclosed building with walls and floor. In favor of such a restoration is a fragmentary geison block found in the destruction fill of the building. A toichobate block found on the terrace of the theater below may also have belonged to our structure.²⁴

²⁴ A-70-85, Geison Block. H. 0.154, P.W. 0.15, P. Th. 0.23 m. Ionic horizontal geison block with blunt, squared beak, and crowning moulding of indistinct profile originally executed in stucco.

The building was constructed in the second half of the 1st century after Christ. This is clear from the pottery recovered from the working chips of the foundation fill (Pottery Lot 6506) and from coins recovered in the overlying strata. Cleaning of the bedrock core produced one bronze coin from the time of Galba, No. 47 (A.D. 68). From the late Roman destruction debris came three bronze coins of early Roman date which undoubtedly derive from foundation fills subsequently disturbed, Nos. 41, 43, 48. These support the evidence of the pottery and the coin of Galba.

The date of the building's destruction cannot be determined so closely. There were three relevant coins from the destruction fill, Nos. 49, 51, 54, the latest of which dates to the time of Geta (A.D. 209-212). Type XXVIII lamps, however, bring the date down to at least the early 4th century after Christ (Pottery Lot 6505), and it is possible that the same cause that brought about the end of Building T also destroyed this structure.

BUILDING G (Fig. 6, Pl. 60, b).

Building G is located in the southwest corner of the Theatral Area opposite the newly excavated theater. It consists of two parts. Along the north side is a long narrow structure running east-west, *ca.* 7.50 by 2.50 m., exposed by R. Stroud in 1964 (G).²⁵ It is divided into three or more small rooms in one of which is the Pit D. At right angles to the west end of the structure is a newly excavated building which ascends the hillside to the south (G 1, 2). Of this new building very little is preserved except for the rock-cut wall beddings, three blocks near the northeast corner and several fragments of an Ionic entablature recovered from the destruction fill. While the structural details of the building are not wholly clear, several artifacts found within the southern room make identification of the building's function quite certain.

Building G 1-2 is divided into two rooms, one behind the other with a court to the west. The slope of the hillside is considerable here, and the rooms are therefore stepped: the southern room is as much as 3.00 m. above the northern, measuring at either extremity. This difference is considerably reduced by the stepped construction of the wall beddings in the northern room. While the bases of north and south walls in this room differ by as much as 1.80 m., the south wall bedding is only 0.60-0.70 m. below the "floor" of the upper room.

Building G 1-2 measures 10.70 m. north-south and 4.65 m. east-west, or 8.50 m. with the western court. Its north wall is a continuation of the south wall of Building

The toichobate block is 0.45 m. high, 0.42 m. preserved width, 0.425 m. preserved thickness; broken on one side, back and top. It is a corner block with moulded profile on two exterior faces: fascia, 0.105 m. high, crowned by a cavetto 0.054 m. high, 0.05 m. deep; anathyrosis on one side, underside smooth. There are, however, no signs of claw chisel, as should be expected for the stepped monument.

²⁵ *Hesperia*, XXXVII, 1968, pp. 306-307, G and walls 44-46, pl. 96.

G, and the two structures overlap for *ca.* one-half of the width of G 1. As a result, it is not clear where the entrance to the building stood. There are two possibilities: one may have approached G 1 through G by passing through the respective rooms of this lower building and entering in the northeast side of G 1, an arrangement which seems somewhat peculiar; alternatively, Building G may have retained an earth terrace on its south side with the entrance to G 1 therefore on the east. While this seems the preferable solution, the area of the hypothetical terrace is considerably restricted by the abrupt rise of bedrock to the south of G.

The northern room G 1 is 3.55 m. wide east-west and 4.50-4.75 m. deep north-south. Because of the substantial difference in height between north and south sides of the room, the floor level must have been at least as high as the base of the south wall. In the middle of the north side there is a rectangular cutting in bedrock 0.45 m. wide which falls just within the line of the north wall. Whether this cutting is relevant to Building G 1-2 is not certain, in view of the considerable depth of floor fill on this side. There are certainly a number of cuttings in the area of this building which clearly precede its construction. The only structural element preserved within the room is a narrow rock-cut drain, on the west side near the west wall, which runs off to the northwest. A door should be restored in the south wall of G 1 with several steps leading to the southern room G 2, although nothing of this has survived.

The upper room measures 3.50 m. east-west and 3.70 m. north-south. It falls *ca.* 0.25 m. west of Room G 1. The room is built into a deep cutting in bedrock like the stepped foundation behind the new theater, and bedrock encloses it on three sides to a maximum height of 2.00 m. The walls, now entirely robbed, were built in shallow cuttings in the otherwise levelled rock. No floor was located. The only architectural feature is a shallow rock-cut drain, which begins in the center, runs off to the north and may have originally been piped to the drain in the lower room.

The entire building had been completely destroyed. However, in the thick layer of destruction debris which overlay the southern room were found several fragments of an Ionic entablature, including Ionic volute capitals, a three-fascia architrave and dentillated cornice.²⁶ These are of limestone with a thick coat of white stucco in which most of the finer details were executed. Of the roof there survive not only numerous roof tiles, but also several fragments of a terracotta sima with acanthus scrolls and lion-head spouts, **19** below, and palmette antefixes with the manufacturer's stamp ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙΣΙΟΥ, **20**. Much of this architectural material can be paralleled with finds from the deep well at the base of the Theatral Area, excavated by R. Stroud in 1961.²⁷ It seems quite clear now that a good deal of material thrown down the well derived from the destruction of Building G. This was most dramatically illustrated by the discovery of two fragments of marble sculpture in the debris overlying the south

²⁶ A 70-71 through -74, -81 through -83.

²⁷ *Hesperia*, XXXIV, 1965, pp. 4, 14-15, 20.

room G 2. The two fragments, a piece of braided hair and a portion of the bust, belong to the large marble head of a cult statue found in the well.²⁸ The braided hair directly joins the back of the head, and while the bust does not, workmanship and scale are so similar as to make its association unquestionable (Pl. 62, a). Also with the south room fill were found fragments of two and possibly three marble offering tables, **21**. Offering tables and sculpture provide the identification of Building G 1-2 as the temple in which the Roman cult statues were kept. In his single reference to the Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore, Pausanias states (II, 4, 7) that the cult statues could not be seen. Our building would agree nicely with such a prohibition. It is situated in a high remote corner of the Sanctuary, set apart from the areas designated for the votaries. It is small in scale, sufficient for the cult statues and for the priestesses who tended them, and no more. The northern room G 1 served as an anteroom, where certain lesser dedications may have been stored, for example, such as the statues of the two young priestesses, the heads of which were also found in the well.²⁹ The cult statues must have stood in the southern room along the back wall with offering tables in front of them on either side of the central drain.

Excavation to the west of Building G 1-2 produced only the stepped bedding of a retaining wall, running up the hill at right angles to the north wall of G 1. The retaining wall lies 3.15 m. west of G 1 and is the western wall of a small room, or, more likely, of an open court, since there is no evidence that the south side was closed. At the same time, it served as the temenos wall for the southwest corner of the Sanctuary, since no further evidence of activity was found to the west of it.

The date for the construction of Building G 1-2 is not well attested. Pottery from the poros chip foundation fill of the walls of Room G 2 was primarily Hellenistic in date. Several small fragments of early Roman pottery represent the latest pieces, namely, the flattened rim of a shallow bowl with thick red micaceous glaze, a small globular jug similar to **14** above, and a coarse black cooking pot with horizontal loop handle and horizontal grooves on the shoulder.³⁰ It is quite probable that the temple was built at the same time as the stepped foundation above the theater, that is, in the second half of the 1st century after Christ. Profiles of cornice blocks from both structures are very close.

Pottery from the destruction fill was equally unilluminating, ranging in date from 1st to 4th centuries after Christ. Among the latest pieces is a whole lamp of Broneer type XXVIII, signed KY and dated to the second half of the 4th century

²⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 20-21, pl. 10, a. S 2668, P.H. of head 0.29, of bust 0.147, P.L. of bust 0.235 m.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 21, pl. 10, b, c.

³⁰ C-70-409. P.H. 0.09 m. One fragmentary stamped pan tile (FP 273) was found with the name L RUTIL[]. It is tempting to associate the name with either of two Corinthian duoviri, L. Rutilius Plancus (shortly after A.D. 22-23) or L. Rutilius Piso (A.D. 67/68). For examples of roof tiles bearing magistrates' names, cf. *Corinth*, I, iv, p. 88, from the South Stoa, and *Corinth*, II, p. 35 and note 25, fig. 27. My thanks to Miss K. Butt for this suggestion.

after Christ.³¹ The destruction of the building must therefore have been at sometime in the second half of the century, perhaps as late as the end of the century.

19. Horizontal terracotta sima. Pl. 62.

FS 1048. H. 0.22, P.L. 0.29 m.

Orange clay with much grog, finer surface slip. Fragment, broken on one side.

Low fascia, vertical face with acanthus stalk, springing volutes and dependent bud, crowning egg and dart moulding; lion-head spout to right.

Cf. Hill, *Corinth*, IV, i, pp. 81-82, S 147-167, 265; S 149 from West Shops.

20. Stamped palmette antefix. Pl. 62.

FA 532. H. 0.263, W. at base 0.175 m.

Orange-tan clay with much grog, finer surface clay, traces of white slip. Complete except for attachment to roof tile.

Ten-petalled palmette in relief, over S-scrolls with smaller scroll in either upper corner; beneath, half palmettes flanking inverted lotus.

Across base ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙΣΙΟΥ . Fragments of more in pottery storage lot; similar antefix from Well, cf. *Hesperia*, XXXIV, 1965, p. 20 and note 51.

21. Marble table leg. Pl. 62.

A-70-79. P.H. 0.492, W. 0.075-0.094 m.

Fine-grained white marble. Broken at top.

Low plinth on which rests lion's paw; at base of shaft of leg rectangular panel with three studs in a row; above, three flat vertical bands set off from each other by thin flat border with central groove. At upper break, part of horizontal pin hole for attachment of console (?).

Also, A 70-75, lion's paw; A-70-78, similar leg but with shallow flutes on shaft. For similar table legs, cf. G. M. A. Richter, *The Furniture of the Greeks, Etruscans and Romans*, London, 1966, p. 68, figs. 352-356 for Greek, p. 111, fig. 574 for Roman.

The plan of the Sanctuary in the Roman period is clear in its general outlines (Fig. 7). The temple and theater, described above, occupy the highest and most imposing positions in the Sanctuary. This is undoubtedly an indication of their relative importance. They were reached by means of a flight of steps, the rectangular cuttings for which may be preserved to the west of the classical theatral area.

At the base of the theatral area is a long broad terrace, supported by a retaining wall of rubble and cement (Wall 11). The terrace with Roman stoa, cistern and well has been described already by R. Stroud.³² It replaced the terrace with long poros building and votive pits east of Building A, in the Classical Sanctuary, much as the Roman theater replaced the Classical theatral steps. The retaining wall served a triple function: to support the terrace, to form the back wall of the stoa, and to screen the activities which were carried out within the area enclosed to the south. Since the wall extends for most of the exposed breadth of the Sanctuary, it must have had much the same effect as a temenos wall. Certainly no sign of a Roman temenos wall has yet come to light in the north half of the excavation.

The so-called P-shaped foundation (M), which lies just outside the line of this

³¹ L-70-43. H. 0.04, P.L. 0.094 m. For close parallel, *Agora*, VII, p. 154, no. 1942, dated to the second half of the 4th century.

³² *Hesperia*, XXXVII, 1968, pp. 312-314.

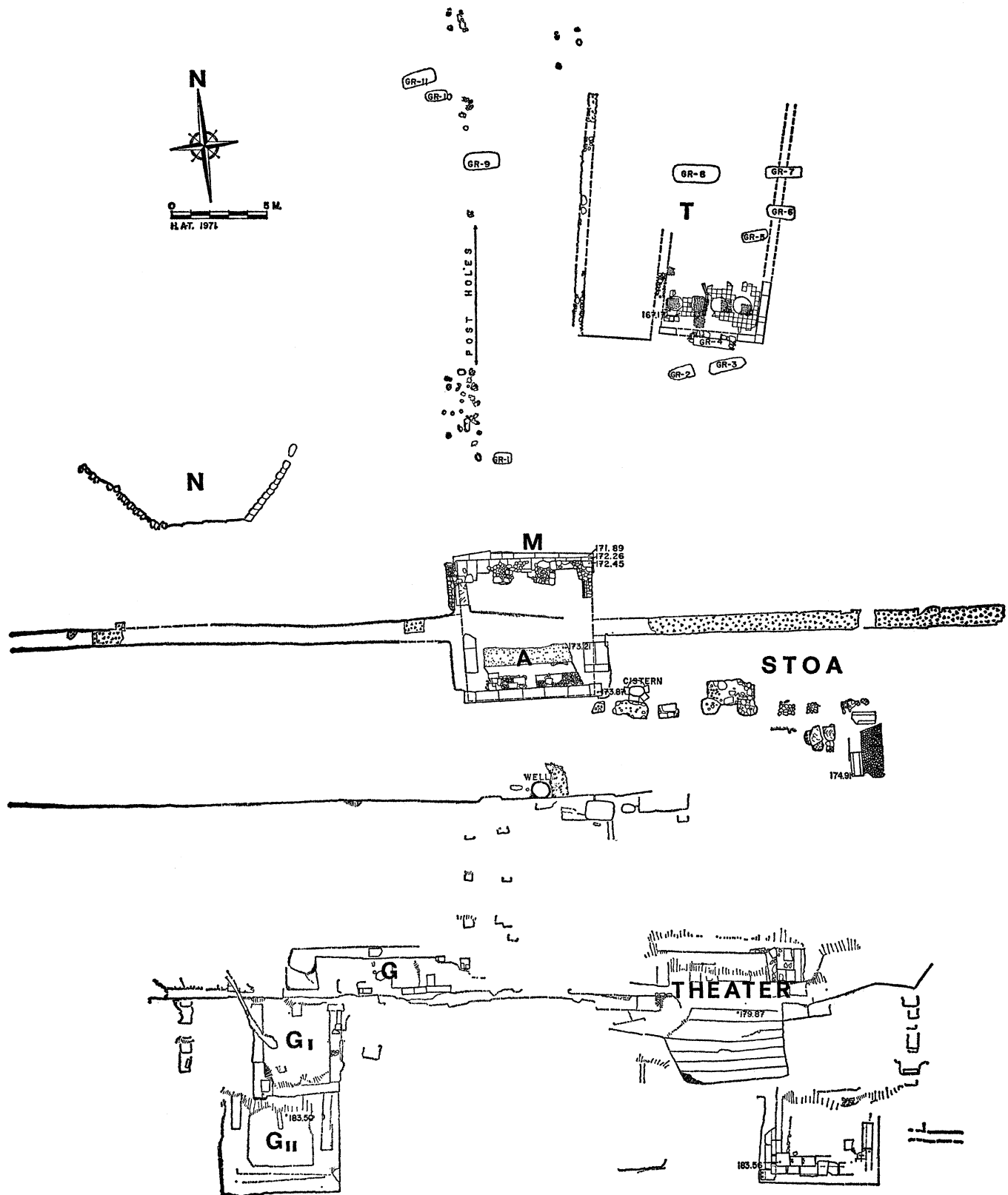


FIG. 7. Plan of the Sanctuary in the Roman period.

wall, accordingly takes on added importance.³³ The position of the foundation on line with the central part of the Classical theatral area and with an upper stairway which must have existed there suggests a purpose different from that of porch or dedication as originally proposed. The sturdy construction and use of square, rubble foundations for columns against the north wall would be fitting for a propylon or entranceway leading to the upper sanctuary. The building would provide both the necessary means of access to this area and control over passage. The P-shaped foundation lies immediately north of the late classical Building A. It is not clear what relation the two structures bore to each other because so much of A was subsequently dismantled. It is tempting, however, to regard the foundation as an enlargement of Building A, a rebuilding of the facade, while pebble and stucco floor and back steps of A continued in use. The floor is considerably higher than the preserved height of the P-shaped foundation and close to the surface (+ 173.21 m. a.s.l.). On the floor, as well as in the robbing trenches of the walls, was destruction debris of late Roman date, suggesting that the building was exposed and used until late. It is even more tempting to assign to Building A a similar purpose in its original Classical form. Identification of it as a gateway would provide a solution to the otherwise very difficult problem of access to the upper Classical Sanctuary, and to the question of interruption of the main stairway. It would also help to explain the unusual construction of the heavy-duty cement and pebble floor in Building A, the interior steps against the south wall, and the need for massive foundations for the north wall. The entire area, however, must be more thoroughly studied before any final conclusions can be made.

In Roman times, the monumental Classical stairway appears to have been covered over, certainly that part just north of the P-shaped foundation and perhaps even its entire length. That this continued to be the main route of ascent, however, is suggested by the discovery of numerous post holes which descend the hill in a line just west of the stairs from at least the middle of Building P to well past the base of the steps. Lined with stones and roof tiles, the holes average 0.20 m. in diameter and contained much ash. Torches may have been set in them to light the way for worshippers during nocturnal celebrations.

With the exception of Building T, described above, there is no evidence preserved that any of the Classical buildings to the north of Building A continued in use in the Roman period. Nevertheless, great quantities of Roman cooking ware have been found everywhere, and it seems likely that the custom of dining continued. It is possible that this was done in more temporary circumstances, either out of doors or within tents.³⁴

³³ *Ibid.*, p. 314, M on pl. 96. The poros orthostate there associated with the foundation has since been identified as a discarded step block and can be dissociated from this structure.

³⁴ Evidence of outdoor dining in the Roman period is preserved in the Sanctuary of Demeter

Perhaps the most striking aspect of the Roman rebuilding of the Sanctuary is the degree of continuity which existed with the Classical period, despite the break of 100 years which separated the two, continuity in both organization and execution of the cult. It therefore may well be that the setting of the Roman temple bears some relation to the location of its predecessor, the Classical temple, for by making Building A into an entrance system, we are without a building of Classical date that would have housed the cult statues. No remains have been identified so far, however, of such a structure.

THE FINDS

The range of finds characteristic of the Demeter Sanctuary has already been described in the earlier excavation reports. There is little that need be added to those accounts. The total number of inventoried objects has risen to 2482. Finds continue to be most abundant for the period of 6th through 4th centuries B.C., but also substantial for 1st through 4th centuries after Christ. They are noticeably meager for the Hellenistic period, perhaps because there was much less rebuilding at this time to seal deposits.

Since work of the past two seasons has been primarily concerned with the Classical dining rooms, the pottery has consisted largely of drinking and utility vessels, a sampling of which has been described above. The votive miniatures, however, continue in abundance, together with occasional decorated fragments in black- and red-figured styles and in Classical Corinthian outline technique. Of special interest are the much-worn fragments of a large skyphos decorated in outline technique with a scene of a foot race. Watching the runners is a woman wearing a diadem, identified by inscription as ΦΒΡΞ [, Persephone. The skyphos dates to the first half of the 5th century B.C.³⁵

The figurines continue to appear in abundance. Most are repetitions of types already published. There are occasional examples, however, new to the Sanctuary repertory. One such is the figurine of a young boy with goose (Pl. 62, b). Another is that of a woman seated on a rock in an attitude of mourning, a suitable subject for an offering to Demeter (Pl. 62, c). Both figurines derive from fill of late 4th to early 3rd centuries B.C.³⁶ A problematic piece is the figurine of a girl carrying a pig and torch which appears to have been made from a plaster mould (Pl. 62, d). The figurine was found with a pocket of pottery of late 4th to early 3rd centuries B.C. in a late Roman context in the new theatral area. If the figurine is as early as the pottery, it considerably raises the date when plaster moulds were first introduced.³⁷

at Knossos, to be presented in a future *B.S.A.* My thanks for this information to Mr. Nicholas Coldstream, who is publishing the architectural and ceramic remains.

³⁵ C-69-180, -182, C-65-291. Diam. at base 0.12 m.

³⁶ Boy with goose, MF 70-27, H. 0.13 m. Seated woman, MF 70-59, H. 0.12 m.

³⁷ MF 70-26, P.H. 0.168 m. For discussion of plaster moulds, cf. D. B. Thompson, "Three

Especially satisfying, however, have been the finds of large-scale terracotta sculpture. It is estimated that 25 to 30 statues are represented by the many fragments discovered to date. All appear to depict a young man wrapped in himation, carrying an offering. Much work has been done on the mending of these statues, and the results have been rewarding. Best preserved is a statue of a draped youth executed in fine orange Corinthian clay and found, in part, in the theatral area (Pl. 63, a, b). With newly found fragments and mending of the old, we now have the head, most of the torso from shoulders to hips, extended left arm supporting the paws of a hare, as well as numerous non-joining fragments including a sandalled right foot. The statue dates to the late fifth or early fourth century B.C.³⁸ A newly discovered piece of the early 5th century B.C. is the upper torso of a youth over one-half life size, preserving chest and shoulders with scored left side for attachment of the drapery (Pl. 63, c). With this torso can be associated a face with applied corkscrew curls crowning the forehead and falling down to the shoulders, and a leafy wreath encircling the head (Pl. 63, d). The entire statue is covered with light red paint to designate the male sex. It is technically very interesting, because the torso is handmade, with an H-shaped central support running through the torso, while the face is mouldmade with applied detailing.³⁹

Objects of metal are much less common among the finds from the Sanctuary. Of these most frequent are the bronze jewelry, primarily finger rings of simple hoop or bezelled hoop types, and pendant earrings. Among the finer pieces which have been found are a plain bracelet of gold leaf (MF 69-302) and a silver finger ring (Pl. 63, e). The ring consists of a silver hoop with pointed oval bezel of gold. On one side of the bezel is a small gold stud. The bezel is engraved with a seated sphinx facing right, with long slender body and high curling wings. In each point of the bezel is a single palmette. The slim refined proportions of the animal suggest a date near the middle of the 5th century B.C.⁴⁰

NANCY BOOKIDIS

CORINTH EXCAVATIONS

Centuries of Hellenistic Terracottas, V, The Mid-Second Century B.C.," *Hesperia*, XXXIV, 1965, p. 35. The earliest use of plaster moulds for figurines is there placed around the middle or second half of the second century B.C.

³⁸ MF 10507, head, *Hesperia*, XXXIV, 1965, p. 11, pl. 3, d. MF 12913, torso, part of which published in *Hesperia*, XXXVII, 1968, p. 325, pl. 95, d. P.H. of statue 0.58 m. Characteristic of this statue as of most of the statues is the widely divergent finding places of the fragments. The head was found beside Pit B; much of the torso was found in the Theatral area below Building G; the left arm was recently found in the quarry south of the Northeast Building, while the sandalled foot came up in the bathroom of Building T. There was clearly much reshuffling of earth from the time of the initial disposal of the piece. With regard to identification of this and other statues, cf. R. Stroud's comments, *Hesperia*, XXXVII, 1968, pp. 324-325.

³⁹ MF 12901, face, P.H. 0.104 m. MF 69-304, torso, P.H. 0.187 m.

⁴⁰ MF 70-163. D. of hoop 0.02 m.

APPENDIX: COINS

The number of coins found in the Demeter and Kore Sanctuary on the slopes of Acrocorinth has never been very large. Between 1961 and 1965 the amount was 280, while from 1968 to 1970, campaigns with which this appendix deals, 153 came to light.⁴¹ In 1971 only 30 were recovered, making a present total of 463 numismatic finds for the Sanctuary. If compared to the total of 573 coins found in the Sacred Spring during 1968 through 1970, or 429 from the Forum Southwest during 1971 alone, the quantity is slight. This, however, is understandable not only for reasons of smaller digging operations on the site, but also for the essentially non-commercial nature of the ancient Sanctuary. What the coins lack in quantity they are apt to gain in quality for they leave the soil in consistently superior condition to that of the silver and bronze from the Forum areas below.⁴²

Of the Sanctuary coins from 1968 through 1970, 4 are silver, the rest bronze.⁴³ Chronologically, they range as in years past from middle to late 4th century B.C. down with surprising regularity to the early 5th century after Christ. No archaic pieces were found, no hoards, no coins that fall definitely between 146 and 44 B.C.⁴⁴

As usual, the most abundant coins are the Pegasos/Tridents minted in the city below Acrocorinth. 61 were found in 1968-1970, making 146 the number found to date. Nearly half of this total came from the 1965 and 1969 seasons alone. The 1968-1970 group is distinctive in including both the Δ- and the late Σ- issues while lacking the early Pegasos-right series.⁴⁵ In fact only three Pegasos-right bronzes have appeared so far in the Sanctuary, each from unstratified levels near the surface.⁴⁶ Another minor feature in this 1968-1970 group is what may be a new symbol for the Pegasos-left series, a spearhead (left).⁴⁷ Generally speaking, however, the Sanctuary has only produced 13 out of at least 50 solitary symbols known for the Pegasos/Tridents; the same paucity is apparent for the symbols accompanied by letters although a final count has not been taken.

⁴¹ For previous coin reports, cf. *Hesperia*, XXXIV, 1965, p. 19; XXXVII, 1968, p. 327; XXXVIII, 1969, p. 309.

⁴² Cf. Plate 64 with *Hesperia*, XL, 1971, pls. 10, 11 (Sacred Spring); XLI, 1972, pl. 29 (Forum Southwest).

⁴³ Cf. catalogue and Plate 64. Silver: Nos. 1, 2 (drachms of Corinth); No. 81 (quinarius of Augustus); No. 82 (denarius of Titus).

⁴⁴ 4th-3rd centuries B.C.: Nos. 1, 2 (Æ), 56, 61, 63, 66-68, 70-72, 77 (Æ). 4th-5th centuries after Christ: Nos. 86-106. Chronology of the Pegasos/Trident series remains in abeyance for lack of secure dating criteria.

⁴⁵ Cf. to Forum Southwest 238 Pegasos/Tridents, of which Pegasos-right: 16; Σ - issues: none; *Hesperia*, XLI, 1972, pp. 179, 175.

⁴⁶ 65-1048: layer 2 below surface over Room 10, Building N.

64-41: just below surface in quarry, east of Room E.

61-12: with bronze of Alexander III, mixed fill, late level over east half of Room A; cf. plan, *Hesperia*, XXXVII, 1968, pl. 96.

⁴⁷ Cf. Plate 64, No. 4.

As to the Macedonian Kings, 2 Antigonos Gonatas and 2 Philip V bronzes (Nos. 57-60) bring the total for this period up to 9. Given so scant a record it is not surprising that coins of Demetrios Poliorketes have not yet been found in the Sanctuary. The Duoviri period—Julius Caesar through Galba—on the other hand is more in evidence. Eight new finds help fill the gaps here. Although issues belonging to Caligula predominate in 1968-1970, those of Augustus and notably Class XIII (C. Heius Pollio and C. Mussius Priscus) are to date the most common of the Sanctuary's 24 Duoviri pieces. This is by no means unusual. The abundance of Augustan issues is a marked feature of Duoviri coins found elsewhere in Corinth. A check through the 1896-1971 excavation files shows that under this emperor, Class VIII (C. Servilius C. f. Primus and M. Ant. Hipparchus) turns up as frequently as do the Pollio-Priscus issues, although it has not yet appeared in the Sanctuary.⁴⁸

Apart from the preceding coins three other 1968-1970 finds fall into this period. One (No. 64) is a Duoviri bronze of the reign of Julius Caesar, attributed by Imhoof-Blumer to Dyme.⁴⁹ A countermark, plus signs of moderate wear, indicate that the piece had an extended circulation. The other two coins (Nos. 65, 81) are Augustan. No. 65 from Patras bears a reverse type somewhat obscured by surface deterioration. Either two stags are pulling a figure in a chariot, like those on the British Museum examples, or else they are two oxen.⁵⁰ Thick necks and cord-like tails suggest the latter identification as do possible traces of horns. The elongated legs leave some doubt, as well as the fact that the horns (as opposed to antlers) appear more readily on the photograph than they do on the coin itself. In the American Numismatic Society Collection, however, a small denomination occurs with oxen

⁴⁸ 1896-1971 Forum areas, 683 Duoviri coins:

Augustus	242	Caesar to M. Antony	63
Caligula	105	Galba	60
Tiberius	75	Claudius	34
Nero	74	Mark Antony	31
Most frequent for Augustus, Class VIII (Ed. 28):			46
		(Ed. 29):	11
		Class XIII (Ed. 35):	32
		(Ed. 36-9):	26
		for Caligula, Class XVII (Ed. 47):	46
		(Ed. 48-9):	6
		Class XVI (Ed. 45-6):	53
Rarest issues: Augustus (Ed. 27):		1	
Galba (Ed. 68):		1	

Above count is comprehensive, but not final.

⁴⁹ F. Imhoof-Blümer, *Monnaies Grecques*, 1883, p. 165, 42. The abbreviated ethnic is read COLONIA IVLIA DVMAEORVM; the officials C. ARRIVS A.f. and C. IVLIVS TANGIVS on the obverse, while the long reverse inscription DVVMVIRI QVINQVENNALES EX DECRETO DECVRIONVM contributes to the elimination of Dium and Dyrrhachium as mints. The flan with reverse surface wider than obverse is another peculiarity of Dyme. Cf. also *SNG-Cop* 149.

⁵⁰ *BMC* (Peloponnesus), 34-35.

chariot, and although the driver is on foot, a variation of this general type may have been used for the larger denomination as well.⁵¹ No. 81 is a handsome quinarius struck at an uncertain mint in the East, about 19 B.C. or later. Unfortunately, there is no stratigraphical context for this find as it is a surface stray from above Building T.

From Galba (A.D. 68-69) to Constantine I (A.D. 307-337), only 12 specimens came to light in 1968-1970. Nos. 52 and 54, bronzes of Lucius Verus and Geta respectively, are of note. Apparently struck at Corinth, neither coin figures in the usual catalogues. On the Verus piece little is left of the ethnic inscription, but the fine style plus the existence of a small denomination of the same type (Pegasos trotting right) in the A. N. S. Corinth trays leaves no doubt as to where the coin was minted. For No. 54, the reverse type exists on an issue of Caracalla that was found at Corinth on November 8, 1933.⁵² Although the mounted emperor type is not uncommon on imperial issues of Septimius Severus or Caracalla, this provincial striking for Geta seems quite rare.⁵³ When looking at this period as a whole, a gap between the reigns of Lucius Verus (A.D. 161-169) and Gallienus (A.D. 253-268) becomes apparent for nearly all Sanctuary coins except, notably, for the 1964 finds. This occurrence serves to recall Cistern A. It contained 16 coins bridging the gap, with the possible exception of one unclassified Roman Imperial.⁵⁴ In relation to Professor Stroud's evidence for Herulian destruction in the Sanctuary, which the cistern contents seem to imply, perhaps the localization of coins from this period in areas around Cistern A, the Roman Stoa, terrace wall and south of it might indicate what areas in particular were targets for barbarian ravages in A.D. 267.⁵⁵ Buildings near the Roman terrace wall and south seem likely as opposed to buildings north which flank the central stair. On the other hand, the small number of such coins found to the north may be occasioned by thorough recleaning of the terrain after very extensive destruction, although no debris other than that found in Cistern A has as yet been attributed to these invaders.

After the Herulians just three antoniniani of Aurelian bear witness to some activity in the Sanctuary by A.D. 273, or shortly thereafter.⁵⁶ The only other 3rd century coin was an issue of Probus, No. 85. For the 4th century little need be said other than that Constantius II (A.D. 337-361) was as usual well-represented. During

⁵¹ Information on A. N. S. coins kindly furnished by Dr. Nancy Waggoner, letter, 27/IV/71.

⁵² Corinth Field Notebook (Dow), p. 73. Roman building south of Oakley house.

⁵³ For No. 54, nothing similar in the A. N. S. Greek trays. For imperial issues, mint of Rome, cf. *BMC* V, 495, 496 (Severus *N*, *AR*); 503, 848-9 (Caracalla *AR*, *AE*).

⁵⁴ R. Stroud, *Hesperia*, XXXVII, 1968, p. 310. The unclassified Imperial (64-111) is 2nd century after Christ. Obverse appears to be Trajan or Hadrian; reverse, illegible.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 312-314 for Roman stoa and terrace wall. Nos. 53, 54, and 61-22 are the only non-cistern coins of the gap period; only No. 54 was found to north. Cf. list, p. 322, Building P.

⁵⁶ No. 84, 61-2, 61-34 are from earlier years. Both are: Siscia, A.D. 272/3 *CONCORDIA MILITVM* (*RIC* V, 215).

the 5th century, 4 late Roman coins confirm the evidence of previous years as to sporadic use of the site without, however, providing a fixed date for the abandonment of the area, since they were either unstratified or illegible.⁵⁷ Two Byzantine surface finds (Nos. 107-108) of the extremely common Alexius I and Manuel I types complete the chronological record.

As to provenances: thirteen non-Corinthian mints are represented among the 1968-1970 Greek finds and seven among the Roman. Of the Greek, only four are in north and central Greece, while nine are Peloponnesian. The latter are mostly neighboring mints such as Phlius, Sikyon, Kleonai, Epidauros. Not unexpectedly the general range of Sanctuary mints is more local than that of the Forum areas, where coins from the islands or the East—Amisos, Ephesos, Miletos—were found, not to mention diverse northern cities. This suggests that the Sanctuary did not attract as cosmopolitan a visitor as did the markets, temples and other civic buildings below.⁵⁸ In Roman times the distribution is as usual predominantly eastern. The most common mints are Antioch and Nikomedeia.

As to provenances in relation to site, the following grouping of numismatic material may be a helpful supplement to Dr. Bookidis' foregoing architectural analysis:

STAIRWAY AREA (pp. 285-288, Fig. 1)

NORTH			
Corinth	Pegasos 1./Trident	ΔI — Stag's head	(No. 19)
		Δ or A — Conch	(No. 20)
		Σ — ∅	(No. 32)
		Σ — Herm	(No. 34a)
Sikyon	Dove 1./ΣI wreath		(No. 73)
Roman	Constantius II, A.D. 337-361		(No. 89)
	Uncertain emperor, 4th century A.D.		(No. 105)
SOUTH			
Corinth	Athena/Pegasos		(No. 38)
Macedonia	Antigonos Gonatas, 277-239 B.C.		(No. 57)
EAST			
Epidauros	Antoninus Pius, A.D. 138-161		(No. 80)
Roman	Constantine I, issue A.D. 341/6		(No. 86)

⁵⁷ Nos. 97—rubble wall 141 above room 8, Building N (published *Hesperia*, XXXVIII, 1969, p. 303, note 13).

98—west of central stair, below surface.

99—modern dump.

106—Roman fill (layer 2), Building T. Minimus, illegible.

⁵⁸ Cf. M. J. Price, *Hesperia*, XXXVI, 1967, especially pp. 373-386 for wide geographical range of South Stoa coins. Cf. *Délos*, XXVII, 1970, "Les Monnaies" by T. Hackens, especially p. 407, note 3. Small bronzes found on archaeological sites are apt to be more informative on movements of persons than on business.

WEST

Corinth	Herakles/Protome	(No. 37)
	II Vir, Flam-Regulus (Claudius)	(No. 45)
Macedonia	Philip V, 220-178 B.C.	(No. 59)
Roman	Theodosius II, A.D. 400-450	(No. 98)

No secure stratigraphy is recorded for the stair; No. 59 is the only coin from unmixed fill (Hellenistic).

BUILDING P (pp. 288-291)

BELOW SURFACE

Roman	Aurelian, issue A.D. 272/3	(No. 84)
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UPPER ROMAN FILLS

Corinth \mathcal{A}	Pegasos/Peirene (drachm)	(No. 1)
	Pegasos 1./Trident Dolphin	(No. 9)
	II Vir, Labeone-Plancus (Caligula)	(No. 42)
	Plautilla, A.D. 198/212	(No. 53)
Sikyon	Dove r./ Σ wreath	(Nos. 71, 72)

LOWER FILL, OVER THIRD FLOOR

Corinth	Pegasos 1./Trident Spearhead	(No. 4)
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BUILDING R (pp. 292-294)

OVER EAST COUCH (p. 293)

Corinth	Pegasos 1./Trident H — []	(No. 21)
---------	---------------------------------	----------

OVER FLOOR

[]		
Δ	—	O
[T]	—	Zeus [I]

(No. 18)

(No. 29)

In 1965, 1 Herakles/Protome and at least 7 Pegasos/Tridents came from upper layers. The only symbols were Amphora-left (65-1045), Pileus-left (65-1055). Latter was found over floor.

BUILDINGS S (pp. 294-299)

ROOM 1

OVER EAST COUCH

Macedonia	Antigonos Gonatas, 277-239 B.C.	(No. 58)
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OVER FLOOR

Corinth	Pegasos 1./Trident Bow	(No. 6)
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ROOM 2

NEAR SURFACE



	Bow	(No. 7)
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OVER BURNT FLOOR

	M — Wreath	(No. 22)
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BUILDING T (pp. 299-305)

UPPER ROMAN LEVELS

Corinth	Pegasos 1./Trident	Nike — 	(No. 26)
		 — Bee	(No. 34)
Megara	Prow/Dolphins		(No. 63)
Dyme	Julius Caesar, 49-44 B.C.		(No. 64)
Sikyon	Dove r./ Σ wreath		(No. 70)
	Dove l./ Σ wreath		(No. 74)
Roman	Constantius II, issue A.D. 351/4		(No. 87)
	Uncertain emperor, 4th century A.D.		(No. 104)
	"Vandal" illegible		(No. 106)
GRAVE 4	Uncertain emperor, 4th century A.D.		(No. 100)

KITCHEN, UPPER LEVEL

Corinth	Pegasos 1./Trident	* — 	(No. 12)
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BATHING ROOM, BASIN AREA

Troizen	Athena/Trident		(No. 79)
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CENTRAL ROOM, SOUTH AREA

UPPER LEVEL

Corinth	Pegasos 1./Trident	Amphora	(No. 3)
Roman	Probus, issue A.D. 280		(No. 85)

ABOVE FLOOR

Corinth	Pegasos 1./Trident	Σ — Star	(No. 31)
Roman	Constantius II, A.D. 337-361		(No. 93)
	Valentinian II, A.D. 379-395		(No. 95)
	Uncertain emperor, 4th century A.D.		(No. 102)

The stratigraphy of this central room is largely disturbed. Although most of the coins for Building T come from this room, they may be intrusions and not necessarily indications of the room being the most frequented.

SMALL EAST ROOM, UPPER LEVEL

Corinth	Pegasos 1./Trident	Helmet	(No. 11)
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DINING ROOM

BELOW ROMAN TILE FLOOR

Argos	Wolf head / A		(No. 77)
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ABOVE ROMAN CLAY FLOOR

Corinth	Domitian, A.D. 81-96		(No. 50)
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BELOW ROMAN CLAY FLOOR

	II Vir, Agrippa-Proculus (Caligula)		(No. 44)
Roman \mathcal{A}	Titus, A.D. 72/3(?) issue (denarius)		(No. 82)

RUBBLE ABOVE CLASSICAL FLOOR

Sikyon	Dove 1. / Σ wreath		(No. 75)
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BUILDINGS U, V, THEATER, G (pp. 305-307, 307-309, 310-313)

no coins

SMALL BUILDING ABOVE THEATER (p. 309-310)

LAYER 1

Corinth Poseidon / Pegasos (Augustus) (No. 48)

LAYER 2

II Vir Labeone-Plancus (Caligula) (No. 43)

DESTRUCTION FILL

II Vir Pollio-Priscus, A.D. 4/5 (No. 41)

Aphrodite / Tyche, rudder (Hadrian) (No. 49)

Antoninus Pius, A.D. 138-161 (No. 51)

Geta, A.D. 209-212 (No. 54)

OVER BEDROCK

II Vir L. C. Agrippa (Galba) (No. 47)

Curiously, all the coins from this destroyed building or monument are Corinth mint.

BUILDING N

ROOM 10, DEBRIS OVER WEST COUCH

(Excavated 1968, cf. *Hesperia*, XXXVIII, 1969, pp. 297-310, Fig. 1)

Corinth Pegasos 1. / Trident [] — Zeus (No. 27)

Δ — Bearded statue (No. 13)

ROOM 9, BURNT LEVEL

Cornucopia (No. 5)

ROOM 8

UPPER LEVEL

Roman Arcadius, A.D. 400-408 (No. 97)

NEAR FLOOR

Corinth Æ Pegasos / Peirene (drachm) (No. 2)

ROOM 6, UPPER LEVEL

Roman Arcadius, A.D. 383 (No. 96)

ROOM 5, MIDDLE LAYER

Corinth Herakles / Protome (No. 36)

ROOM 3

MIDDLE LAYER, SOUTHWEST

Corinth Pegasos 1. / Trident Δ — Helios (No. 14)

FOUNDATION TRENCH, SOUTH BENCH

Dolphin (No. 10)

No. 10 was previously published in *Hesperia*, XXXVIII, 1969, p. 303.

CATALOGUE OF COINS OF 1968-1970

CORINTH

- Pegasus l.; ♀ / Peirene head l.; wreathed
 *1. 69-198 AR Drachm ↙ 2.50 gr. Rev. to l.; [A]. BMC (Cor.) 228-229
 *2. 68-1242 AR Drachm ↗ 2.43 gr. Rev. taenia; to r., A; cf. BMC 385
 Similar to Cop. 132, Lockett 2115, Weber 3715,
 but not same die.⁵⁹
- Pegasus l.; ♀ / Trident; symbol l. (3) Edwards (Cor. VI) 11
3. 69-821 ↓ Amphora
 *4. 69-215 ↖ Spearhead; see p. —
 5. 68-1187 ↘ Cornucopia
 Similar, but symbol r. (6)
6. 69-339 → Bow 9. 68-1236 ↙ Dolphin
 7. 69-337 ↗ Similar 10. 68-1263 ↘ Similar
 8. 70-261 ↗ Torch 11. 69-812 ↘ Helmet (?)
- Similar, but symbols or letters l. and r. (23)
12. 69-781 ↘ ★ — traces: symb. 19. 69-336 ↖ ΔI — Stag's head
 13. 68-1188 ↗ Δ — Bearded statue 20. 69-826 ↘ Δ or A — Conch
 14. 68-1260 ↑ Δ — Helios head 21. 69-799 ↘ H — [—]
 15. 70-515 ← Δ — traces: symb. 22. 69-340 ↗ M — Wreath
 16. 69-226 ↓ Similar 23. 70-530 ← Similar
 17. 70-1 ↑ Lily — Δ 24. 70-517 ↘ Similar
 18. 69-779 → Uncertain — O 25. 70-516 ← Cock's head — Uncertain
 Δ
26. 69-802 ↘ Nike — traces: (N)
 27. 68-1186 ↘ [—] — Zeus, with long scepter and [fulmen].
 28. 69-224 ↗ T(?) — Zeus fulminating
 [I]
29. 69-801 → Similar, but [T] — [I]
 30. 70-129 ↗ Similar
 31. 69-822 ↖ Σ — Star
 32. 70-527 ↑ Σ — ∅
 33. 70-262 ↗ Σ — Wreath
 34. 69-790 ↓ [A] — Bee (?)
 34a. 69-318 ↗ Σ — Herm
- Similar, but uncertain symbols: 7
 [symbols]: 19
 [type]: 2
 Total Pegasus/Trident found.. 61
- Herakles head r., bearded / Pegasus protome r.; Ed. 13
 below, letters
35. 70-269 ← Rev. traces: H [?].

* Means coin on Plate 64.

⁵⁹ Our die (Rev.) may have been recut around crown of head. The A is well-preserved, but Ω or Π to lower left is strand of hair. See BYB 777 for alternative reading.

36. 68-1240 ↗ Rev. ♀ [Π].

37. 69-785 ↓ Rev. [letters].

Athena head r., in / Pegasus r., below, K
Corinthian helmet /

BMC 476

38. 69-286 →

Athena head l., in / Zeus standing l., hold-
Corinthian helmet / ing scepter and fulmen

Ed. 14

39. 68-1251 ↖ Rev. to l., Σ; to r., torch.

DUOVIRI

CORIN / Q. CAECIL NIGR HEIO P A II VIR
Aphrodite head r. / Bellerophon on Pegasus r.,
striking Chimera

Ed. 25

40. 70-251 ↗ Obv. [ethnic]. Rev. [legend].

AGRIPPA CAESAR CORINTHI / C. HEIO POLLIONE I ER
Agrippa head r. / C. MVSSIO PRISCO II VIR
all, in wreath

cf. Ed.
36-37

41. 70-175 → Obv. [legend]. Rev. [C]MVS; [R]IS. A.D. 4/5

A. VATRONIO LABEONE II VIR / L. RVTILLO PLANCO II VIR COR
Caligula head r. / Nike on globe, holding
wreath and palm

Ed. 46

*42. 68-1250 ↑ Obv. RONI[O]. Rev. [LL]; C[O]R; [wreath].

43. 70-160 ↑ Obv. traces: type. Rev. [legend].

C. CAESAR AVGVSTV / P. VIPSANIO AGRIPPA II VIR COR
Caligula head r. / Pegasus flying r.

Ed. 47

44. 69-816 ↓ Obv. C.CA[. Rev.]AGRIPPA[.

FL A REG II VIR / COR SE
Helios head l. / Poseidon standing l., holding
dolphin and trident

Ed. 53

*45. 70-195 ↓ Obv. [EG II]. A.D. 49/50 or 50/51

P. Q. R. SENATV / L. CAN. AGRIPPAE II VIR COR
Veiled head / Nike l., holding wreath and
r., stephane / palm

Ed. 67

46. 69-784 ← Rev. [PAE II VIR]. A.D. 68/69

SVL GAL CAESAR AVG / L. CAN. AGRIPPAE II VIR COR Ed. 73
Galba head r. / Nike l., holding wreath and palm

*47. 70-176 ↘ Obv. [legend]; on head, CTMK? Rev. traces: legend. A.D. 68/69

Poseidon head r., behind / Pegasus r., below, COR
neck, trident /

CopSNG
262

*48. 70-151 → Obv. [trident]. Rev. [CO]. Time of Augustus.

Aphrodite head r. / COP CLI Tyche (?) facing, with
head l., holding rudder, patera,
and offering over altar l.

JIAN 6,
p. 15, 37

*49. 70-174 ↓ Time of Hadrian.⁶⁰

IMPERIAL TIMES

DOMITIAN, A.D. 81-96

IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM

Domitian head r., laur.

COL. IVL. FLAV AVG CORINT

Isthmos naked, facing with
a rudder in each hand

BMC 584

50. 69-813 ← Obv. and Rev. traces: legend.

ANTONINUS PIUS, A.D. 138-161

ANTONINVS AVG PIVS

A. Pius head r., laur.

CLI COR Apollo enthroned r.,

holding long thyrsos

Ed. 143

*51. 70-161 →

LUCIUS VERUS, A.D. 161-169

..CI.. VERV. AVG / CLI COR

L. Verus head r., laur. / Pegasos trotting r.

*52. 70-267 ← Rev. [COR].⁶¹

PLAUTILLA, A.D. 198-212

PLAVTILLAE AVGVSTAE

Plautilla bust r.

CLI COR Nike l., holding wreath
and palm

Ed. 223b

*53. 68-1235 → Obv. [PLAVT]; to r., cornucopiae. Rev. type 1. (Var.).

GETA, A.D. 209-212

L. CEPTIMIUC ΓETA C CAECAR / CLI COR Mounted spearman r.

Geta bust r.

*54. 70-162 → Obv. [C Γ ET].⁶²

HADRIAN? A.D. 117-138

Illegible

55. 70-243

MACEDONIA

ANONYMOUS BRONZE, after ca. 311 B.C.

Shield; in center, Gorgoneion / B A Helmet with cheekpieces

56. 70-529 ↑ Rev. [A]; below, [symbol, letter].

cf. CopSNG
1122-1129

ANTIGONOS GONATAS, 277-239 B.C.

Athena head r., in / B A Pan erecting trophy r.

Corinthian helmet /

Ed. 240

57. 69-285 ↓ Rev. to r., quiver.

Young Herakles head r. / ΒΑΣΙ ... Horse and rider r.

Ed. 241

58. 69-335 ↘ Rev. below, Α ; between forelegs, Α ?

⁶⁰ Figure on reverse wears polos (or wreath), not usual turreted crown. Harbor-nymphs, however, appear to have no headdress. See CopSNG (Corinth) 290, for nymphs; 322-323, 326 for Tyche.

⁶¹ See p. 320.

⁶² For discussion, see p. 320.

PHILIP V, 220-178 B.C.

Poseidon head r., laur. / BA Φ Athena Alkis r.

Ed. 244

59. 70-254 ↖ Rev. to r., fulmen?

60. 70-264 ← Rev. [symbol].

THRACE

MARONEA, 4th c. B.C.

Prancing horse r. / ↑ MAP → ΩΝΙ ↓ ΤΩΝ Grape-vine,
in linear square

CopSNG
628-632

*61. 70-518 ↓ Obv. below, traces: monogram. Rev. [monogram].

CENTRAL GREECE

BOEOTIA: Federal Coinage

Boeotian shield / ΒΟΙΩΤΩΝ Trident; to r., dolphin

CopSNG
179-181

62. 69-780 ↓ Rev. [ethnic].

ATTICA

MEGARA

Prow l.; on deck, tripod / ΜΕΓ Two dolphins, clockwise

BMC (ATTICA)
21-22

63. 69-789 ↔ Obv. above, trident. Rev. [ethnic].

PELOPONNESE

DYME

Julius Caesar 49-44 B.C.

C.ARR.I.A.F.C.I.D.C.IVL.TANG / II.VIR.QVIN.Q.EX.D.D.

J. Caesar head r.

Plow

Imh.-Blum.
(Mon. Gr.)
p. 165, 42

*64. 69-786 ← Obv. to l., CTMK: six-rayed star. See p. 319.

PATRAS

Augustus (?) 27 B.C.-A.D. 14

Beardless head r., laur.

Chariot with driver r.,
drawn by two quadrupeds;
in ex., PATR

cf. BMC
34-35

*65. 69-176 ↓ Obv. traces: legend. See p. 319.

PELENE

Apollo head l., laur. / Ε Ram's head; all in wreath

BMC 8-9

66. 70-265 ← Rev. Ε].

67. 70-266 ← Similar, but Rev. type: Ε in wreath.

BMC 13-14

PHLIUS

Bull l., butting / Φ

BMC 13-15

68. 68-1678 ↖ Rev. two pellets.

*69. 69-231 ↖ Similar, but Obv. in ex., ΜΕ ? Rev. four pellets.

BMC 16-17

SIKYON

Dove flying r. / ΣΙ in wreath

BMC 138-142

70. 69-797 →

71. 69-199 ↖
 72. 68-1249 Obv. traces: type. Rev. [ΣΙ].
 Similar, but Dove l. BMC 143-145
 73. 70-519 ↙
 74. 69-828 ←
 75. 69-817 ↗ Obv. above tail, Κ.
 Dove flying l. / Tripod in wreath
 76. 70-521 ←
 ARGOS
 Wolf head l. / A cf. BMC 101-102
 77. 69-810 ↖ Rev. below, helmet?
 KLEONAI
 Young Herakles head r. / ΚΛ ΕΩ in wreath BMC 9-10
 *78. 70-513 ↖
 TROIZEN
 Athena (or Apollo) head l.; / ΤΡΟ Trident; to l.,
 79. 69-807 ↓ Obv. traces: type. Rev. [ΤΡΟ; dolphin]. cf. BMC 14, CopSNG 159
 EPIDAUROS
 Antoninus Pius A.D. 131-161
 ANT NEINOC AVG / ΙΕΡΑC ΕΠΙΔΑΥΡΟ
 A. Pius head r., laur. Hygieia (?) l., holding staff
 and patera (?)
 *80. 69-808 ↑ Obv. [Α]..[OC AVG. Rev. [ΙΕ]...[Ι].⁶³

ROMAN IMPERIAL COINAGE

- AUGUSTUS 31 B.C.—A.D. 14
- The East AVGVSTVS Head r. / Victory on prow BMC I 670
 ca. 19 B.C. or later
- *81. 69-783 \mathcal{R} Quinarius 1.79 gr.⁶⁴
- TITUS A.D. 79-81
- Antioch T CAES VESP PON / Emperor, seated Judea, RIC II 367
 A.D. 72/3(?) TR POT palm tree
 Head r., laur.
- *82. 69-815 \mathcal{R} Denarius 3.24 gr.
- GALLIENUS A.D. 253-268
- Rome VBERITAS AVG Uberitas l. RIC V₁ 287
 A.D. 260/8
83. 68-1656 Antoninianus Rev. traces: type.

⁶³ Rev. type is not in usual catalogues; cf. BMC 29-30 for ethnic.

⁶⁴ Cf. A. S. Robertson, *Roman Imperial Coins in the Hunter Cabinet*, 1962, p. 55, 282 and Introduction, pp. xxviii, 1, for date, mint references.

- | | | | |
|-----|--|---|-------------------------------|
| | Milan
A.D. 272/3 | AURELIAN A.D. 270-275
CONCORDIA MILITVM Emperor, captive | RIC V ₁ 120 |
| 84. | 69-177 Antoninianus | | |
| | Antioch
A.D. 280 | PROBUS A.D. 276-282
CLEMENTIA TEMP Emperor, Jupiter | RIC V ₂ 922 |
| 85. | 69-818 Antoninianus | | |
| | (prob.) Antioch VN MR Pietas r.
A.D. 341/6 | CONSTANTINE I A.D. 307-337 | Hill
(L. R. B. C.)
1397 |
| 86. | 69-811 AE-4 | | |
| | Constantinople
A.D. 351/4 | CONSTANTIUS II A.D. 337-361
FEL TEMP REPARATIO Fallen horseman | Hill 2037 |
| 87. | 69-800 AE-2 Rev. [star].
Cyzicus
A.D. 346/50 | Similar | Hill 2485 |
| 88. | 70-234 AE-3 Rev. SMKS
Uncertain | Similar | Cohen 47 |
| 89. | 69-825 AE-3 | | |
| 90. | 70-259 AE-3 | | |
| | | VOT XX MVLT XXX | C. 335 |
| 91. | 70-258 AE-4 | | |
| 92. | 70-242 AE-4 | | |
| 93. | 69-820 AE-4 | | |
| | Uncertain | CONSTANTIUS GALLUS A.D. 351-354
FEL TEMP REPARATIO Fallen horseman | C. 16 |
| 94. | 70-514 AE-3 | | |
| | Uncertain | VALENTINIAN II A.D. 379-395
SALVS REIPVBLICAE Victory 1. | Hill 1105 |
| 95. | 69-819 AE-4 | | |
| | Nikomedea
A.D. 383 | ARCADIUS A.D. 383-408
VOT V in wreath | Hill 2385 |
| 96. | 68-1257 AE-4
A.D. 400/8 | | |
| 97. | 68-1238 AE-4 | CONCORDIA AVGG Cross | Hill 2451 |
| | Uncertain | THEODOSIUS II A.D. 400-450
CONCORDIA AVG Victory with wreaths | cf. Hill 2236 |
| 98. | 70-194 AE-4 | | |
| | Uncertain | VALENTINIAN III A.D. 423-455
VICTORIA AVGG Victory 1. | NNM 148
261-262 |
| 99. | 70-233 AE-4 | | |

		UNCERTAIN	
	[mint]	GLORIA ROMANORUM Emperor, captive	cf. Hill 338
100.	69-803		
		SALVS REIPVBLICAE Victory 1.	cf. Hill 1105
101.	70-255 AE-4		
		SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE Victory 1.	cf. Hill 527
102.	69-823 AE-4		
		SPES REIPVBLICE Emperor 1.	cf. Hill 2504-2505
103.	69-824 AE-4		
		VOT X MVLT XX	cf. Hill 2555-2558
104.	69-795 AE-4		
105.	70-520 AE-3	Emperor hd. r. / illegible	
		" VANDAL " PERIOD	
106.	69-787	Bust r. / illegible	cf. MN IX, pl. IX, 337 for obv.

BYZANTINE

		ALEXIUS I A.D. 1081-1118	
	Thessalonica	Christ bust / Alexius bust	Hendy, (D. O. XII)
	ca. A.D. 1092-1118		pl. 8, 7-8
107.	70-257		
		MANUEL I A.D. 1143-1180	
	Uncertain	St. George bust / Manuel bust	Hendy, pl. 18, 3-4
	Greek mint		
108.	69-831		

ILLEGIBLE

16 in all (9 are Greek, 1 Byzantine, 6 unidentifiable)

JOAN E. FISHER

CORINTH EXCAVATIONS



a. General View of the Sanctuary, from the North



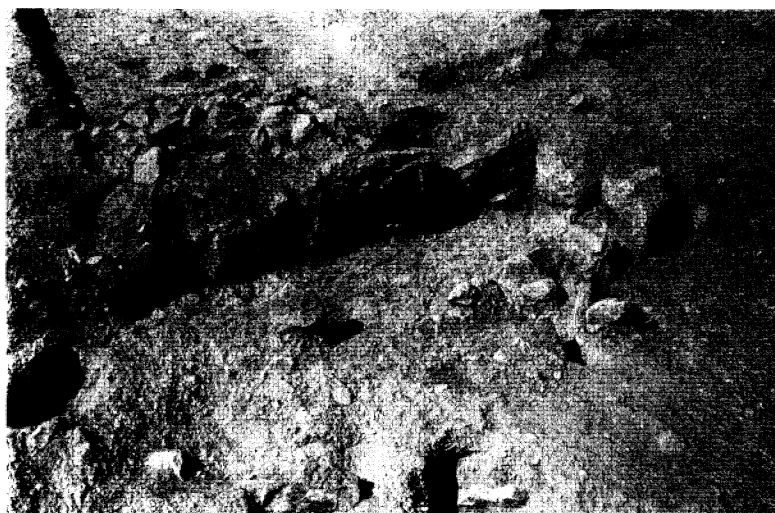
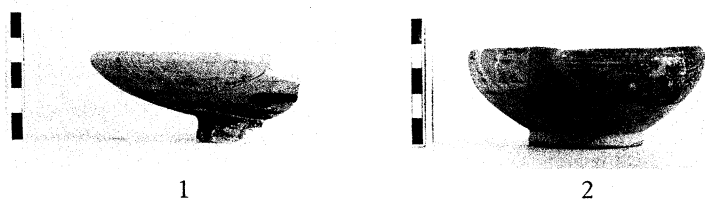
b. View of the Stairway and Dining Rooms to the East, from the West



a. Detail of Stairway and Room R in the Background, from the West



b. Room P, with Stairway to the East, from the North



a. Room P, Detail of Cist Grave, from the Northeast



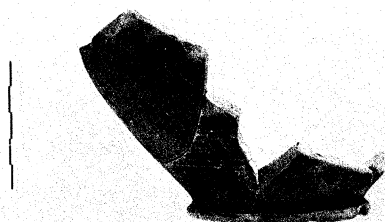
3



5



4



5



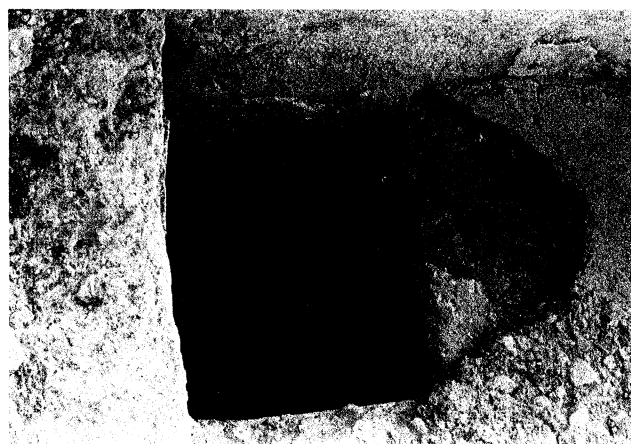
6



8



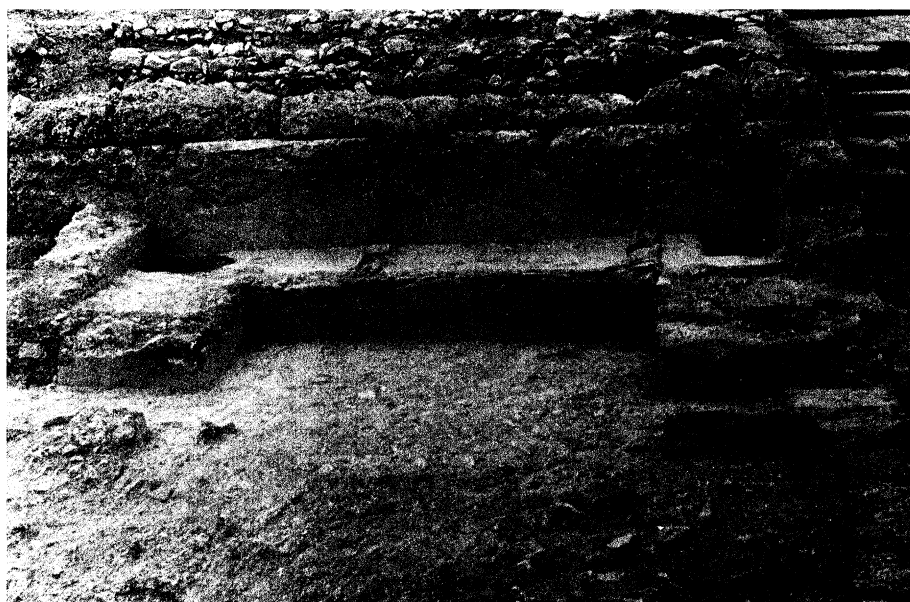
7



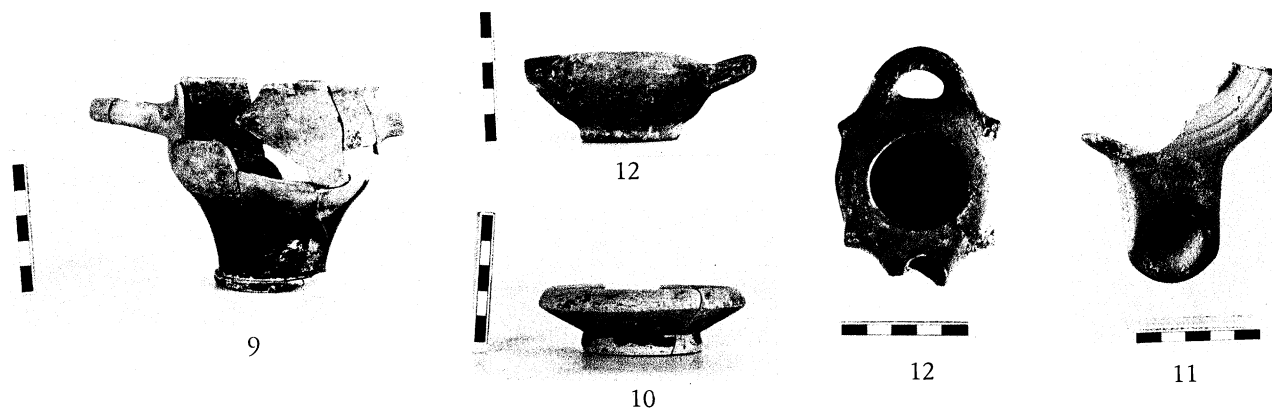
b. Room S, Detail of Southeast Basin, from North



a. General View of Building S, from Northwest

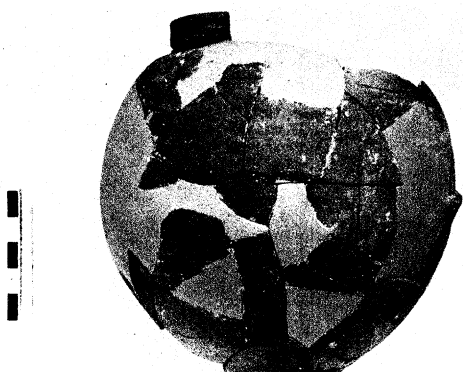


b. Building S, Room 1, from North





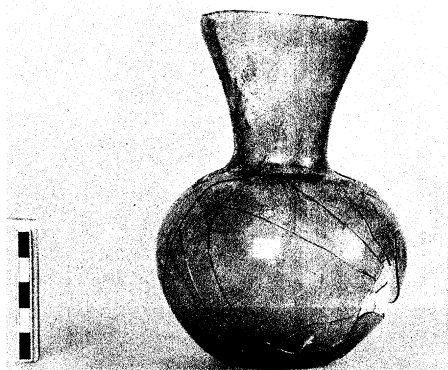
a. General View of Building T, from North



14



b. Building T, Bathing Room, from East



18



15



17



a. Building T, Dining Room, from Southwest



b. General View of the Theatral Area, with Classical and Roman Theatral Areas, and Northeast Corner of Building G at upper right, from Northwest



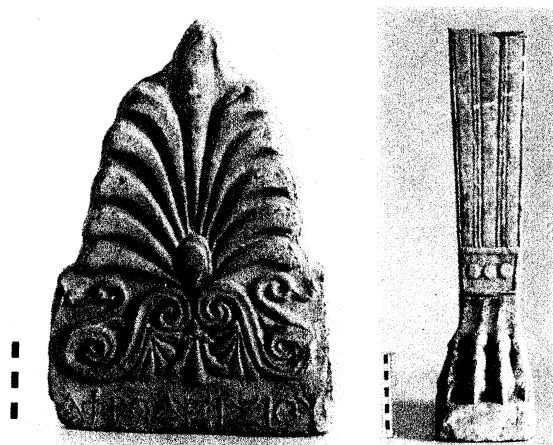
a. New Theatral Area, from the North



b. Stepped Foundation behind the New Theater, from the West



a. Cult Head (S 2668, 1:5)



20

21



19



b. Boy with Goose (MF 70-27)



c. Seated Woman (MF 70-59)



d. Girl with Pig (MF 70-26)



a. and b. Draped Youth, Front and Back Views (MF 12913)



c. Draped Youth, Chest and Shoulders, Front View (MF 69-304)



d. Head of Draped Youth, Front View (MF 12901)



e. Silver Ring (MF 70-163, 2:1)



1



2



4



42



45



47



48



49



51



52



53



54



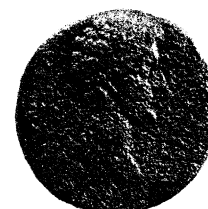
61



64



65



69



78



80



81



82

