

CORINTH, 1982: EAST OF THE THEATER

(PLATES 1–12)

Summary

The excavation of 1982 immediately east of the theater of Ancient Corinth has been a direct continuation of the investigations conducted in 1981, reported in *Hesperia*, 1982. Work this year included a test into a level of the Neolithic Period which was mixed with some Early Helladic I pottery, investigation of a Middle Geometric—Late Geometric I well, a pit of the Corinthian period and some Classical and Hellenistic levels, including, one deposit of miniature pots on a floor in front of a hearth. The Roman levels attest occupation east of the Theater from the 1st century after Christ down into the first half of the 7th century. After the 7th century a gap exists, apparently, until reoccupation in the late Byzantine period. The Roman levels have produced evidence for a destruction by fire in the middle of the 3rd century and a second destruction at the end of the 4th century, with its clean-up in the early 5th century after Christ.

Because of the disturbed conditions in the area one cannot tell much about the use of land here before the Roman period. After the Roman refounding of Corinth the land use was both industrial and domestic, with stores or small workshops lining the north-south road east of the Theater.

THE CORINTH EXCAVATION SEASON of 1982 was designed as a continuation of investigations started east of the Theater in 1981 (Pl. 1).¹ Work this year has ranged from general clearing of strata of the late 12th century after Christ to a test through

¹ This year's report is not so full as had been anticipated initially for two reasons: the starting date of the excavations was delayed for two weeks, thus shortening the season; bibliographical references are somewhat abbreviated because of difficulty found, understandably, in using the American School library during its period of alteration.

For this year's results, I am extremely grateful to the Greek Archaeological Service and to Dr. M. Doris, Secretary General of the Ministry of Culture, for extending permission to the American School to excavate at Ancient Corinth. To Mrs. Aik. Demakopoulou, Ephor of the Argolid and Corinthia, I am indebted this year as last for her continued help and friendly interest in the work of the School; to Miss A. Banaka, the Greek Archaeological Service representative at the Excavation, I also extend thanks for her help, interest, and attention.

To Professor H. Immerwahr I acknowledge an accumulation of thanks and gratitude owed for his help and advice while he was Director of the School, to Professor S. Miller thanks for the energetic and enthusiastic help offered me since becoming Director.

The student excavators in 1982 were Misses Leslie Ike, Leslie Mechem, and Margaret Miller and Messrs Christopher Simon and Gregory Leftwich; during the summer Mr. Christopher Pfaff completed the excavation of wells started in the spring. Mr. P. Notes served as excavation foreman until his retirement this summer. Dr. N. Bookidis directed the museum work, with Messrs N. Didaskalou, A. Papaioannou, and G. Arberores as museum technicians, and Miss S. Bouzaki as conservator. Ioannidou and Bartzioti did the end-of-season site photographs and museum find shots. Miss Jennifer Ingram drew the profiles for the article. To all I owe warm thanks.

Works frequently cited will be abbreviated as follows:

- Agora V* = H. S. Robinson, *The Athenian Agora, V, Pottery of the Roman Period. Chronology*, Princeton 1959
Agora VII = J. Perlzweig, *The Athenian Agora, VII, Lamps of the Roman Period*, Princeton 1961
"Corinth, 1981" = C. K. Williams and O. H. Zervos, "Corinth, 1981: East of the Theater," *Hesperia* 51, 1982, pp. 115–163
Corinth XIII = C. W. Blegen, H. Palmer, and R. S. Young, *Corinth, XIII, The North Cemetery*, Princeton 1964

Hesperia, 52, 1

Neolithic levels to bedrock. A number of gaps exist, however, in the stratigraphic sequence of the area.

The Neolithic strata were tested in a trench laid out in the middle of the excavation area east of the Theater. Here the material from each pass, 0.04 m. thick, was kept separate and has been stored separately. Despite the care expended to isolate all soils by color and other efforts to obtain a pure sample, some contaminating element existed, for a number of the passes contained one or two Classical sherds. Except for the contaminations, all the material can be dated within the Early, Middle, and Late Neolithic periods, with a very low percentage of Early Helladic I. The mixed composition of fills to bedrock, the small size of the pot sherds, and the lack of joins suggest that this Neolithic deposit is not a direct accumulation of inhabitation levels, although such levels must exist somewhere in the immediate vicinity, to judge from the quantity of material recovered.

The Neolithic period was also represented in varying percentages wherever levels of the Archaic period or earlier were investigated. A storage pit, dated by its contents within the Early Corinthian period, and a well of the Middle Geometric II—Late Geometric period both produced quantities of worn Neolithic sherds. The well contained the larger amount and the greater variety, including fragments of Early Neolithic variegated bowls and red-slipped wares, Middle Neolithic patterned and monochrome Urfinis, Late Neolithic black-burnished, gray and polychrome wares, some Terminal or Late Neolithic red pattern-burnished wares close to cooking fabrics in texture. A few red-slipped sherds and two dull-glazed bowl rims with crackled surface are all that can be identified as Early Helladic I.

PIT 1982-1

Excavation in the past two years has revealed a gap in the ceramic sequence between Early Helladic I and Protogeometric. Even the Protogeometric and Early Geometric periods are represented at present only by scattered sherds. In fact, the earliest deposits of whole and nearly whole pots found this year come from Well 1981-6, dated in the late Middle Geometric II—early Late Geometric period,² and from a large, unlined storage pit, Pit 1982-1. This is bell-shaped, 3.63 m. deep and three meters in diameter at its base, cut into the soft bedrock of the area. An olpe (1), cups with offset rims of which five examples (4–8) are presented here, one plain, unglazed pitcher (9), fragmentary coarse ware including two amphoras (10 and 11), one loomweight (12), and an unbaked rim or curb (13), which must have served some household or totally utilitarian purpose, were all found in the storage pit. The pit is late Early Corinthian in date.

The mouth of the storage pit was found within the foundation trench of an Early Roman building, with Roman sherds intruding one whole meter into the pit itself (Pl. 2:a). The overlying Roman remains eliminate almost all expectation of finding a building that might be associated with the pit. In those few places where traces of the Early Corinthian building might still be preserved, the fill is covered by cement floors with cobbled bedding, belonging to the Roman structure that later occupied the area.

² This well will be published separately by Mr. Christopher A. Pfaff.

*From the Corinthian storage pit 1982-1:*³

1. Olpe Pl. 3
C-1982-74. H. 0.221, D. of foot 0.067, max. D. of body 0.12 m.

Pitcher with reserved bearing surface 0.011 m. wide and flat undersurface with central dot, one concentric circle of glaze at joint between foot and undersurface; yrrry⁴ above ray zone on body glaze, same at midpoint of body and under shoulder tongue zone. Tongues incised with rounded ends alternating YBBRBBY, etc. Handle scar in tongue zone; no other decoration preserved.

2. Cup with offset rim Pl. 2
C-1982-67. H. 0.058, D. of foot 0.036, D. of rim 0.104 m.

Ring foot with flat undersurface; bearing surface and undersurface reserved. Vertical lines in handle zone flank a central panel decorated with a series of vertical strokes floating in reserved field. Two horizontal lines on reserved rim, lip reserved, interior totally glazed. Single horizontal stroke along length of reserved handle.

3. Cup with offset rim Pl. 3
C-1982-68. H. 0.075, D. of foot 0.046, D. of lip 0.127 m.

Same as 2, all paint well preserved.

4. Kotyle Pl. 3
C-1982-71. H. 0.096, D. of foot 0.053, D. of lip 0.124 m.

Ring foot with inside of foot glazed, undersurface⁴⁵⁹ with dot and two concentric circles, seven rays on lower body, upper glazed, rrrw above ray zone on glaze, single w defining bottom of handle zone, reserved lip. Inside, monochrome with one line below lip.

5. Kotyle Pl. 3
C-1982-72. H. 0.095, D. of foot 0.05, D. of lip 0.119 m.

Ring foot with inside of foot glazed, undersurface reserved with dot and two concentric circles, seven rays in lower body, upper glazed, rrrw above ray zone on glaze. Single w defining bottom of handle zone, reserved lip. Inside, monochrome, w below lip.

6. Kotyle Pl. 3
C-1982-69. H. 0.099, D. of foot 0.06, D. of lip (restored) 0.126 m.

Ring foot steeper on inside but undersurface decorated same as 4. Nine rays in lower body zone; body glaze peeled above, no trace of added color, rw define bottom of handle zone, reserved lip. Inside, monochrome with w below lip. Handles reserved on inside.

7. Kotyle Pl. 3
C-1982-70. H. 0.091, D. of foot 0.052, D. of lip (restored) 0.124 m.

Foot decoration like 5. Lower body carries 14 rays with sphinx between two rays, on bottom edge of body glaze, head toward foot. Inside, monochrome; glaze on body peeled, no trace of added color.

8. Kotyle with coursing hounds Pl. 3
C-1982-73. Max. pres. H. 0.048, D. of foot 0.031 m.

Reserved ring foot with large central dot, one concentric circle, rays above foot, two lines, one black-figured hound preserved in body zone with two lines above.

9. Round-mouthed oinochoe Pl. 3
C-1982-76. Max. body D. 0.175, D. of neck 0.094 m.

Globular body, unpainted, handmade and pruned wide neck with flaring rim; highswung handle made of four circular sections with stepped joint to shoulder. Uneven exterior surface smoothly polished to interior of neck.

10. Corinthian transport amphora: neck fragment Pl. 3

³ No clay description will be included in the catalogue if the object appears to be made of the normal local clay. From Pit 1982-1, but not published here, come a fragmentary tray with reflex handles, C-1982-81, a perforated stand, C-1982-80, a fragmentary chytra, C-1982-75, and a neck fragment of an imported amphora, C-1982-79.

⁴ Upper-case letters = colors. Lower-case letters = lines of the indicated colors, bottom to top. Y = yellow. R = red. B = black. W = white.

C-1982-78. Max. H. of rim 0.029, max. D. of rim 0.255, D. of mouth 0.135 m.

Cylindrical neck with horizontal rim, slight rise at outside edge of top surface, concave vertical face of rim with maximum projection at bottom edge.

11. Corinthian fractional transport or table amphora: neck fragments

C-1982-77, C-1982-77 a. Max. D. of rim 0.159, D. of interior of rim 0.094, H. of rim 0.018, H. of rim and neck 0.082 m.

Shape same as 10, but with concave vertical face of rim having maximum projection at top edge.

Cf. C. K. Williams, II, "Corinth 1977, Forum Southwest," *Hesperia* 47, 1978, p. 34, pl. 1, no. 1, possibly as late as Middle Corinthian.

12. Discoid spindle whorl Pl. 3

MF-1982-22. H. 0.018, max. D. 0.0296 m.

Discoid, formed as two cones with minimum di-

ameter at mid-height, tapering from bottom to midpoint in straight diagonal wall, surface above convex. Hole on axis of disk. Bottom surface decorated with two pairs of concentric rings around axial hole, wall with two glazed lines about bottom edge, one at midpoint. Top surface has one glazed line at edge, two around central perforation.

No exact parallel in Corinth Excavation collection, but for type, see A. N. Stillwell, *Corinth*, XV, ii, *The Potters' Quarter, the Terracottas*, Princeton 1952, N 53, N 54.

13. Low storage or utilitarian tray Pl. 4

MF-1982-52, MF-1982-53. Max. pres. L. of MF-1982-52 is 0.32 m.

A low, curved wall of very lightly fired clay, handmade, with interior partition, apparently built directly upon earth(?) floor. MF-1982-52 has wall height preserved to 0.12 m. MF-1982-53 has full wall height preserved; top slopes from height of 0.075 to 0.11 m.

THE NORTH-SOUTH ROAD EAST OF THE THEATER (Fig. 1)

Taken chronologically, the next feature to be considered dates from the 5th century and lasts, apparently, until 146 B.C.: a north-south traffic artery of the city, first distinguished during the 1981 excavation season.⁵ Now the road has been found to extend over a length of 30 meters north to south. Toward the south it ascends toward Akrokorinthos, passing along the east side of the koilon of the Classical theater and up the slope into which the theater is built. Toward the north it appears to descend in a straight line toward the east side of the Asklepieion and the city wall. In fact it is here suggested that the road leaves the city at this point through a city gate, at the west side of which the Asklepieion was built.

One of the earliest monuments that can be associated with the road to the Asklepieion lies 25 meters north of the Corinthian storage pit (above, p. 2), in grid square 92BE. In this area was found a stratigraphic sequence from Early Roman back to levels of the mid-5th century B.C. The remains are fragmentary, but traces of a house of the 4th century—Hellenistic period underlie an east-west road of the Roman period. Under the house was found an east-west wall of the 5th century B.C. which extends to the north-south road but which does not, apparently, connect with any solid north-south wall to divide the area from the road itself.

To the north of the wall and to the east of the street were found a low hearth and a votive deposit, on the same floor level. The discovery is of special interest because of the good preservation of the hearth as well as for the position of the objects, found undisturbed and recovered from the floor as they had been placed before abandonment and before being covered by approximately 0.25 m. of clayish earth.

⁵ "Corinth, 1981," pp. 118–124.

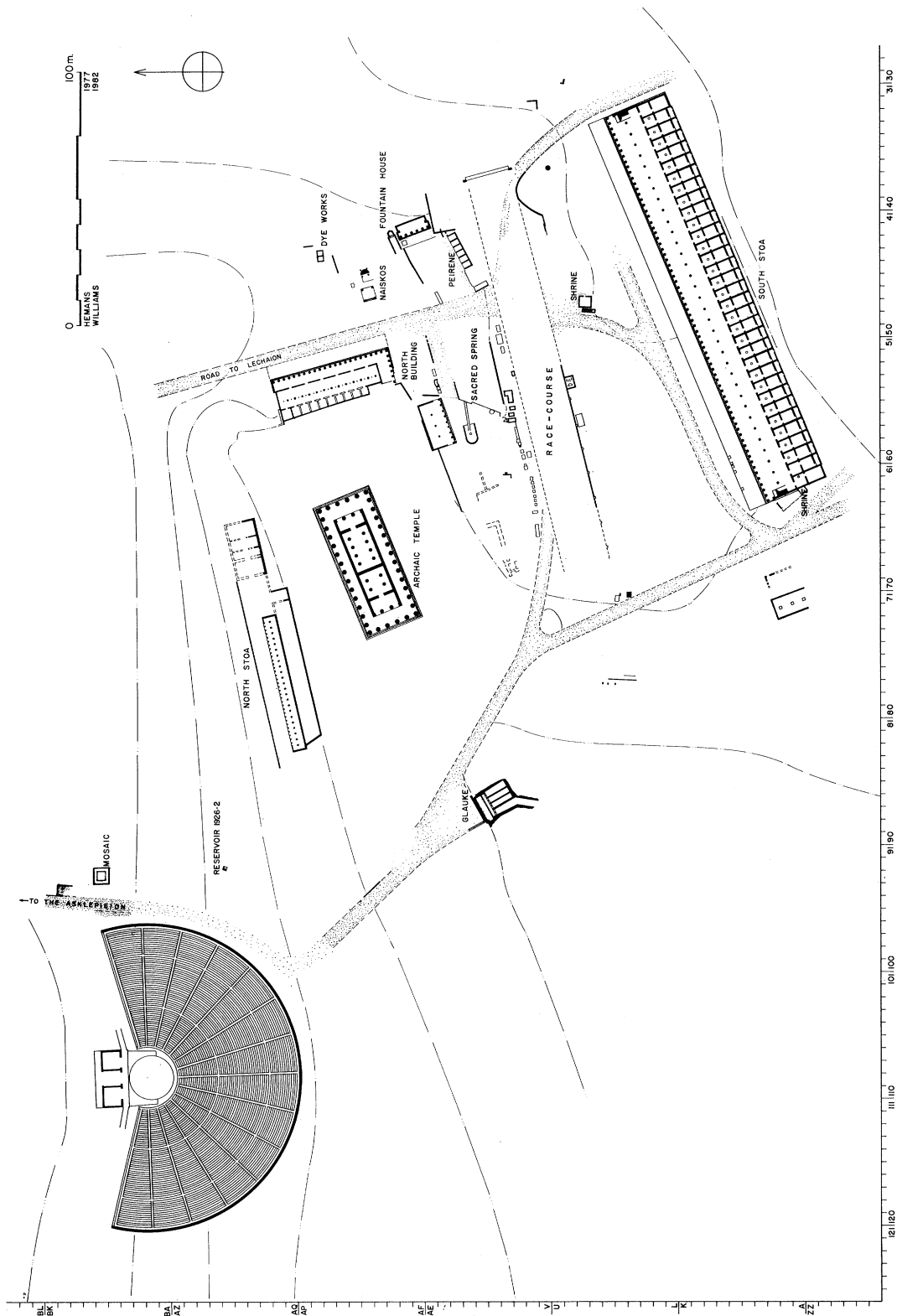


FIG. 1. Plan of Ancient Corinth, Hellenistic period.

The deposit, placed on the east-west axis of the hearth and at a minimum of 0.55 m. to its west, consists of an enthroned female figurine, **14**, against an upright tile and facing west, with a group of miniature vessels placed in front of her (Pl. 4). The center of this set of pots is a simple, unpainted phiale, **16**. Three skyphoi, **17**, **18**, and **19**, a krateriskos, **21**, and a dish, **20**, surround it. At 0.47 m. to the north of the figurine was found a small oinochoe with lid, **22**, while at 1.20 m. to the west of the phiale were found two oinochoai, side by side, **23** and **24**. Between the two pitchers and the cluster of miniature pots was found a second female figurine, **15** (not illustrated), similar to the first, with moldmade head and handmade body, seated on a handmade throne.

14. Handmade female figurine, moldmade head Pl. 4

MF-1982-38. H. of figurine and chair 0.128 m.

Solid figurine with moldmade face and side locks, handmade polos. Chair handmade separately. Necklace of two strands with pellets at shoulders. Top strand preserves impression for added pellets at breast. Arms applied as rolls of clay coming to points at ends, no articulation of hands. Single pellet applied at bottom of skirt to represent feet. Separate throne has four rolled clay legs, two others without connecting struts for back of chair, with arms similar but truncated and terminating with applied pellet disks.

Hair thick at temples and above ears, style of end of 6th century, but mold worn. See Stillwell, *op. cit.* (under **12**), p. 79, see commentary under no. 55.

15. Handmade female figurine, moldmade head

MF-1982-46. Pres. H. 0.026 m.

Fragmentary, similar to **14**; also with fragments of chair. Missing polos, broken at neck.

16. Miniature phiale Pl. 4

C-1982-53. H. 0.020, D. of rim 0.060 m.

Wide, globular body with curve from concave undersurface continuous to vertical lip; omphalos. Totally unglazed.

17. Miniature patterned skyphos Pl. 4

C-1982-49. H. 0.027, D. of foot 0.020, D. of rim 0.033 m.

Ring foot with reserved bearing surface, glazed underside, central dot. Body in three zones: bottom black, middle red, handle zone reserved with contin-

uous zigzag. Handle reserved with glaze stroke on end.

See *Corinth XIII*, p. 225, pl. 41, no. 2, perhaps first quarter of the 5th century. **17** is later in the series.

18. Miniature patterned skyphos Pl. 4

C-1982-50. H. 0.028, D. of foot 0.024, D. of rim 0.041 m.

Miniature skyphos with reserved center and central dot on resting surface, lower third black glazed, middle third red, handle zone with buds. Handles reserved, tip glazed; interior completely glazed.

Corinth XIII, pp. 241-242, pl. 49, grave 334-2, about 455-445 B.C.

19. Miniature patterned skyphos Pl. 4

C-1982-51.

Same size and decoration as **17**.

20. Miniature dish Pl. 4

C-1982-92. H. to lip 0.010, D. of rim 0.044 m.

Reserved bearing surface, body with black and red band, dotted rim. Interior wall with single black line; red floor with reserved central dot.

21. Monochrome miniature krater Pl. 4

C-1982-48. H. 0.024, D. of foot 0.018, D. of rim 0.03 m.

Flaring disk foot, flat undersurface, totally monochrome.

22. Unglazed, flat-bottomed oinochoe with lid Pl. 4

Pot, C-1982-54A; lid, C-1982-54B. Pot: H. to lip 0.077, max. D. of bottom 0.039, max. D. of body 0.08 m.

Ovoid body with flattened bottom, angular transition between body and shoulder. Wide vertical neck, narrow flaring trefoil rim. Smooth, rubbed surface, unglazed. High-swung handle from carination to lip. Trefoil lid, pinker clay than oinochoe, unglazed.

In style slightly later than *Corinth XIII*, p. 231, pl. 41, grave 301-3, between 470 and 460 B.C.; see also M. Z. Pease, "A Well of the Late Fifth Century at Corinth," *Hesperia* 6, 1937, pl. 299, fig. 30, no. 183.

460-450 B.C.

- 23.** Small trefoil oinochoe, group i Pl. 4
(*Corinth XIII*)

C-1982-55. H. to lip 0.07, D. of foot 0.038, max. D. of body 0.065 m.

Flaring disk foot, globular body, angle between body and shoulder, rising at 45° to short vertical neck, trefoil rim. High-swung handle from mid-

shoulder to lip. Dip glazed to uneven line at 2/3 point of body.

See C-34-340, Pease, *op. cit.* (under **22**), p. 295: body more ovoid, shoulder not so sharply angled. Early third quarter of 5th century. Also compare *Corinth XIII*, p. 238, grave 327-2, 460-450 B.C.

460 B.C., or slightly earlier.

- 24.** Unglazed trefoil oinochoe, group i Pl. 4
(*Corinth XIII*)

C-1982-56. H. to lip 0.053, D. of foot 0.028, max. body D. 0.047 m.

Small oinochoe with disk foot, globular body, narrow, slightly sloping shoulder, wide neck, trefoil rim. High-swung handle from shoulder to lip.

See *Corinth XIII*, p. 240, pl. 50, grave 331-3, body more ovoid. 460-450 B.C.

Ca. 460 B.C. or slightly earlier.

The hearth associated with the figurines and pots appears to have been a temporary construction. It was built with two side barriers of unbaked mud brick placed 0.55-0.56 m. apart. The barriers rise only 0.05 m. above the floor. Between them lies a solid crust or layer of ash, *ca.* 0.04 m. thick. Very little ash was found to have spread out onto the floor, except to the west. Specks of charcoal and ash were found, however, throughout the earth that was used to bury the figurines and miniature pots. The ash that is confined within the barriers contains no bone. It appears, in fact, that all the ash is burnt wood or brush.

The exact significance of this deposit is not, at the moment, clear. The hearth, with its unbaked brick barriers, is not a feature that could hold up in the open, especially when exposed to winter rains, yet no evidence of a collapsed roof, such as burnt timbers, waterproofing marl, or roof tiles, was found in the area. No clear architectural definition of the area was distinguished that might suggest that the hearth had served as part of a house or built shrine. In fact, from the evidence available the remains suggest that this hearth may have been built in an open area along the north-south road, a temporary construction used, probably, for an extremely short period of time, after which the hearth was carefully and purposefully buried with figurines and pots set in place.

If more evidence of a house or building had been found in the area surrounding the hearth, one might theorize that the hearth was a domestic construction and that the figurines and pots had been set up when the house was to be dismantled and replaced by a new building in the middle of the 5th century B.C. The figurines and pots would thus be the testimony of a pious act or ceremony completed in anticipation of the abandonment of the family hearth. In that case one of the seated figures would represent Hestia, the second perhaps Demeter or Hera.

Attractive though this theory is, a second interpretation can be offered without doing violence to the evidence. As previously mentioned, one figurine was found seated with her

back to the east, to a fragmentary roof tile set up behind her, and to the hearth. Immediately in front of her, to the west, was found a group of votive pottery composed of shapes used in banqueting.⁶ The possibility is suggested here that the two seated figurines might be heroines, not goddesses, partaking of a ritual meal.

THE ROMAN PERIOD (Fig. 2)

No evidence exists that any part of the Classical-Hellenistic city of Corinth ever was gridded. The Romans did, however, impose a street grid upon the site when they refounded the city. Clear evidence of this is to be seen in the layout of the paved roads of Roman Corinth. A broad, colonnaded street leaves the forum at the heart of the city to go directly northward to the cliff that overhangs the coastal plain. Pausanias (II.3.4) mentions this as the straight artery that connected the center of the city with the harbor of Lechaion. In contrast to this north-south street are a paved east-west street lying immediately south of the South Stoa and known to continue at least 400 meters west of the forum, a second street, colonnaded but not paved, 470 meters to its north, partially exposed in a rescue excavation in 1973,⁷ and a third street, paved and colonnaded, lying between the first two east-west roadways, around which the excavation this year was focused.⁸

The paved Roman road that is to be seen at the northern limit of the 1982 excavation terminates in a paved court at the northeast corner of the theater (Fig. 3). A gate demarcates this terminus. First cleared in the 1920's and further examined in 1981, the street this year has been found to have had an earlier, unpaved phase. The design of that earlier or first Roman road includes a curbing of poros blocks 0.63 m. wide as well as an early gateway. The southern pier of this early gate is connected to the poros curb by a north-south foundation, 1.20–1.35 m. wide, of roughly squared blocks. The curb itself is restored here as supporting a short length of east-west wall which extends from the north-south foundation between gate and curb to the foundation for a wall which blocks the west end of the sidewalk along the south side of the street. This wall terminates the sidewalk at the point where it would debouch upon the theater court, but the foundations suggest that a door had been designed here which served to control pedestrian passage between the sidewalk and the court.

The paved rebuilding of this Early Roman street is much more elaborate than the first-phase street. It is terminated by a large gate with poros piers and heavy foundations. These

⁶ Commonly a banqueting hero relief illustrates a krater at one side, plates with food on a table, and a hero with phiale, drinking cup, kantharos, or rhyton in hand. Some reliefs show a young boy with oinochoe standing by the krater.

⁷ In an exploratory excavation conducted by the American School of Classical Studies made at the request of the Greek Archaeological Service, starting 20 February 1973, more than 14.5 meters of roadway was exposed. A colonnade bounds the south side of the street, with the columns varying between 2.35 and 2.70 m. on center. Two white marble Ionic bases were found *in situ*. All the bases apparently had different profiles; the lower column shafts vary in diameter from 0.47 to 0.50 to 0.43 m.

The stylobate is about 0.61 m. wide; the space between the stylobate and the south wall is 3.59 m. Over the stylobate was found an accumulation of four strata of sandy earth and hard-packed floors. Upon the top floor, between the columns, was built a wall that is still preserved 0.60 m. high (Corinth Field Notebook 565).

⁸ "Corinth, 1981," p. 28.

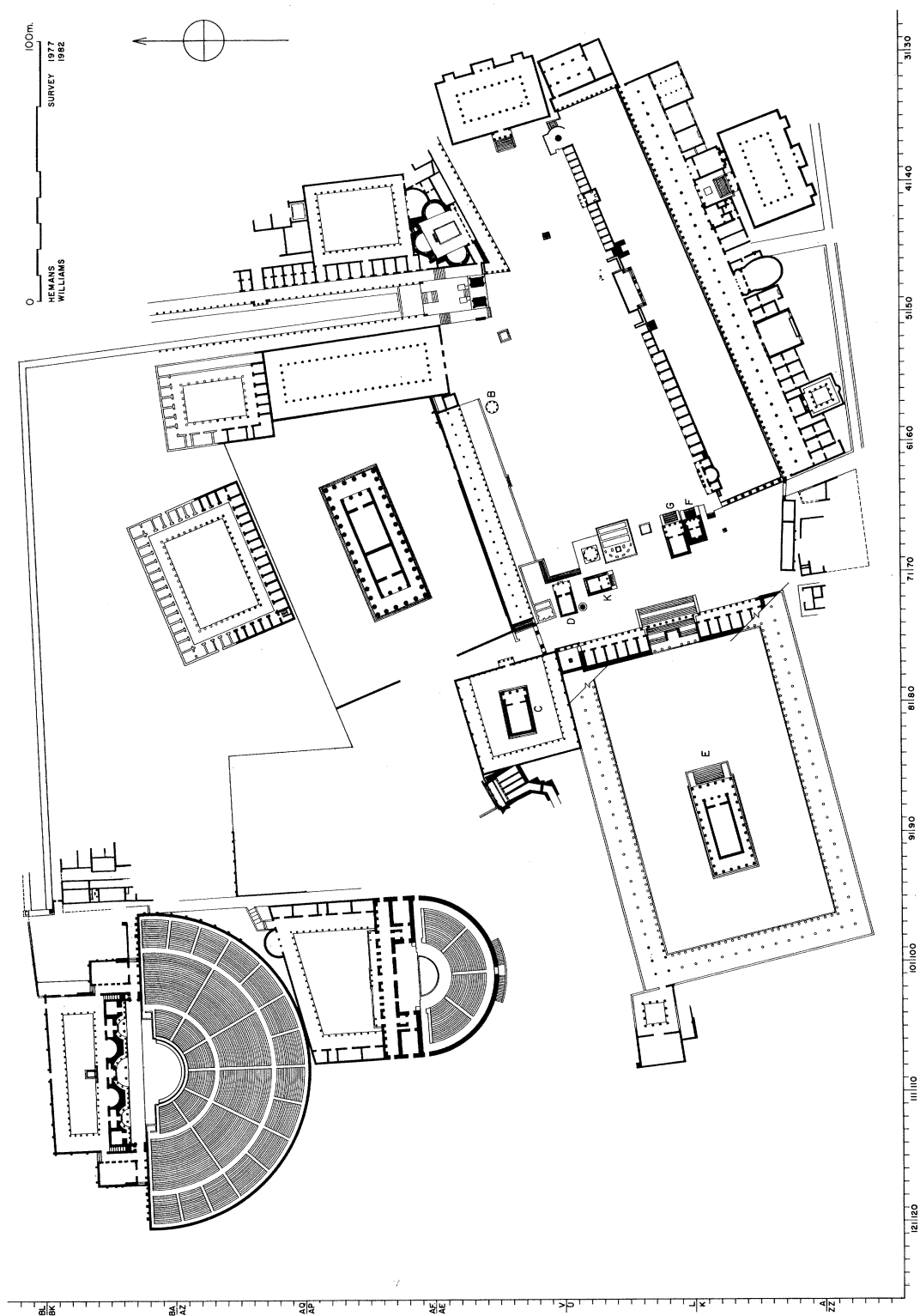


FIG. 2. Plan of Ancient Corinth, Roman period

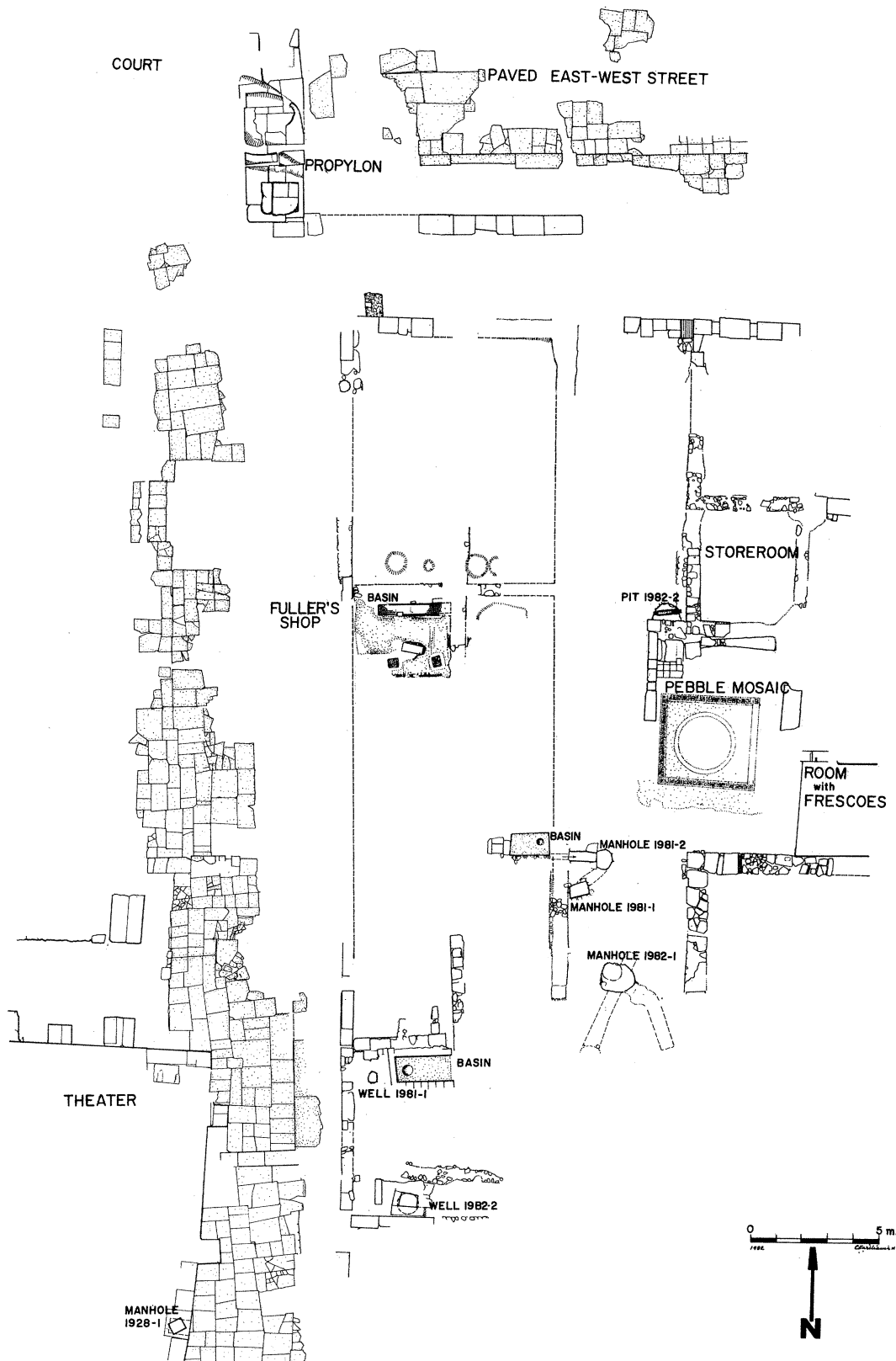


FIG. 3. Plan of the area east of the Theater

foundations, 2.25 m. wide, span the road and are two courses deep, both under the pier and across the whole width of the roadway. This heavy substructure suggests that a threshold, perhaps for doors, even with intermediate piers, stood here.

The road itself, paved in hard limestone similar to that used in the other paved streets of Roman Corinth, shows no traces of wear from wheeled vehicles. Those wheel ruts that can be seen today on the threshold foundations of the later Roman gate are of a late period, probably after A.D. 395.

The paved road appears to have been flanked on both sides by a sidewalk, the curb rising 0.25–0.28 m. above the paving of the road. In addition, on the south side of the south sidewalk are preserved the foundations for a colonnade. The columns sat on a line of poros blocks that in turn were set upon what had been the curb blocks of the earlier Roman street. The area that had been the sidewalk now was covered and became the colonnade. The floor of the new colonnade was laid 0.48 m. above the level of the earlier sidewalk. The south side of the colonnade is the north wall of the shop block east of the Theater. In the new design access from the sidewalk into the theater court was blocked by the south pier of the new propylon or gate. Access to the court appears to have existed, however, through the colonnade, by means of a door in the west end wall of that stoa, almost at the exact place where the door had existed in the cross wall of the first Roman period.

Upon passing beyond the colonnade or gateway from the east-west paved road, one entered the paved court or theater square that lies immediately northeast of the Theater. From this point one could go farther west and descend into a colonnaded court or go southwest across the theater square and descend by a ramp into the orchestra of the Theater. A third choice was to turn left immediately after entering the theater square by means of the propylon or gate from the street and pass the eastern parados of the Theater to ascend the slope into which the koilon of the Theater was built. From this road one might enter the Theater from the rear or continue to mount the slope to the Odeion. This street is paved only for 15 meters south of the parados, where there once may have been some sort of gate. The paved way may have been planned originally to serve theater crowds and to control them within walls and gates. Such a statement brings one to the need for a closer examination of the quarter that lies adjacent to the eastern street bordering the Theater.

Only part of the city block east of the Theater has been uncovered by excavation (Pl. 5). It is defined by the east-west paved road (p. 4 above) and the north-south road that runs beside the cavea of the Theater. These meet at the square which lies at the northeast edge of the Theater. The block is somewhat difficult to describe in detail, however, because of the vicissitudes suffered here in late Roman times. The original Roman plan seems to be that of a domestic block with a long series of small shops, two rooms wide, meant to border the north-south theater street as it rose up the slope. This structure, 8.80 m. wide, of small rooms may not all have been constructed at one time nor even as a single project, for where its walls are still preserved above foundation level differences in construction techniques are readily distinguishable in different areas.

In three cases large, built basins have been found which served as part of the furnishings of the rooms. More basins may have existed originally within the confines of the

various rooms of this building, but the poor state of preservation does not allow for any great degree of certainty.

The three basins that are preserved show some variation in construction techniques. Two of them, one at 24 meters, the other at 33 meters south of the propylon, probably are earlier in date than the third. These are built with lime cement and an aggregate of very small pebbles. One has its side walls built in an orderly manner with cemented rectangular tiles 0.24 m. square and 0.036 m. thick (Pl. 5, center); the second has its side walls made of lime cement but with a casual admixture of cobbles and tiles at its core. Both have a small hemispherical depression at the lowest point in the floor where the last drops of liquid or silt could collect. These two basins employ construction and design techniques that are close to pre-Roman building methods already attested at Corinth. The date for the abandonment of the basin constructed with cobble and tile appears to be late 1st or early 2nd century. If Manhole 1981-1, which lies immediately to its east and appears once to have connected with the basin by a built sluice, is correctly associated with the basin, then one can be sure that the basin was in use in the fourth quarter of the 1st century and abandoned or altered in the early 2nd century after Christ.⁹

A different type of construction was used for the third basin. Its floor was laid with heavy-duty, diamond-shaped tiles. The basin is extremely long and narrow and lies below the level of the floor of the room along whose north wall it was built. The basin is about 0.40 m. wide, 0.434 m. deep, and approximately 2.98 m. long. (Its east end now is covered by the remains of a later wall.) Like the basin, the floor of the room itself is paved with diamond-shaped tiles. Much of that paving now is missing, but impressions of the tiles are clearly preserved in the cement subflooring over an area of 2.25 m. from north to south by 3.80 m. from east to west. Traces of the east and north walls of the room are still preserved in places, as well as their triangular, cement base molding. The molding is designed to waterproof the joint between the floor and wall, in the same manner as the corners between walls and floors are waterproofed in reservoirs and basins. The dimensions of this room can be restored, including the basin along the north wall, to an interior space 3.80 m. long and 3.00 m. wide (north to south).

Set within the diamond-tiled floor at the south side of the room are two large, rectangular pits and a small rectangular basin. The two pits are each 0.60 m. by 0.56 m., spaced 1.15 m. apart and between 0.20 and 0.25 m. away from the south wall of the room. At the time of excavation this year these two pits were found filled with decayed wood, apparently the remains of squared wood posts that had been set upright within the floor. In line with the north edge of these pits and centered in a casual manner between them is preserved a deep rectangular basin, 0.46 m. wide, 1.00 m. long and 0.32 to 0.359 m. deep. The floor of the basin is a re-used, Lakonian type of pan tile which forms a concave bottom to the receptacle. The long basin paved in diamond-shaped tiles on the north side of the room apparently had

⁹ This area was badly disturbed by persons dismantling the walls for stones: thus many of the relationships of pits to walls to basins have been obliterated. Two pits have been dug west of the basin; they interconnect. It is here stated that the pit directly east of the basin, apparently connected by the sluice, is the earlier of the two pits dug. This observation, however, is subjective.

a function different from that of the basin paved with the roof tile. The first was designed, it appears, for hard use and wear, the second more as a collecting basin.

In the room that lies immediately north of that with the diamond-paved floor are preserved three pits cut into the underlying strata, including the Hellenistic roadbed. This room has not been completely excavated, nor has the room to its east where similar evidence for pits exists. In both cases the pits appear to have been dug to hold either pithoi or basins, the more likely being basins since pits for pithoi would probably have been deeper. Fragments of jar walls, thick enough to have been from pithoi, were found in association with the pits, but no complete pots or large portions were preserved in the appropriate strata. It seems best to consider that the pits in question, at a maximum 0.50 m. deep and 0.95 m. in diameter, held terracotta basins, perhaps similar to those found in Ostia and used there in the fullers' establishments for the treading of cloth in vats.¹⁰

Between 12 and 14 meters south of the room to be identified as a fuller's shop is a set of rooms, one of which has a furnace, possibly for forging or casting, constructed as part of the original design of the room. Here in the southwest quarter is preserved a roughly cobbled area bordered by larger stones. In the southeast quarter is a packing of clay retained by rough walls, perhaps the underpinnings for a furnace, part of which appears to be original, part later rebuilding of the original design. At the center of the room is a hard-baked, circular area set directly upon the original floor; this may be the remains of the original forging area or a subsidiary furnace (see crucibles mentioned under 74).

Apparently a variety of industrial shops was located within this building which was 8.80 m. in width. To their east is a corridor or service lane, 4.80 m. wide, with several man-holes that separates them from a large, apparently residential structure farther east. This eastern building has an Early Roman phase which was almost completely eliminated with its rebuilding in the later 1st century after Christ (see below, p. 18). One peculiar feature is a Classical, pebble-mosaic floor, an early element that was incorporated within the later house plan by the Roman architect (Pl. 6:c).

To the south of the residential unit with the earlier pebble mosaic lie the foundations of a second building, much picked over in later times and now in extremely poor condition. At the moment only the northwest corner of this second building has been excavated, including a run of 7.20 m. of its north wall and 5.60 m. of its west wall. The west wall of the building is aligned with the west wall of the Roman house to its north.

A number of re-used blocks, including rectangular wall blocks and fragments of piers with applied Ionic half-columns, were used to fashion the foundations (Pl. 6:a). Of special interest is a half-column Ionic capital with calyx volute decoration; this was found re-used within the northern foundation of the building (Pl. 6:b). The style of the capital suggests a date near the middle of the 3rd century B.C. for the monument to which the Ionic half-capital originally belonged.¹¹

¹⁰ See *Scavi di Ostia*, VIII, *Le fulloniche*, A. L. Pietrogrande, ed., Rome 1977; note the use of vats or basins (figs. 2, 11) especially of the Fullonica Maggiore di Via della Fullonica. For illustrations of equipment and fuller's press, see A. Mau and F. W. Kelsey, *Pompeii, its Life and Art*, New York 1902, pp. 393-397; fig. 227 shows a two-post fuller's press.

¹¹ Ionic capitals of the calyx pulvinus type are listed by C. Weickert ("West-Östliches," *RömMitt* 59, 1944,

Remains of two poorly preserved, fragmentary basins lie just south of the north wall of the building (not shown in Fig. 3). They are constructed of waterproof cement on cobbles, in the Greek mode of construction. These remains are not simple house floors because the stretch of cement flooring at the northwest corner of the building has in it a small, hemispherical depression similar to those found in two basins of the Early Roman building along the north-south theater street (p. 12 above).

The Roman building immediately north of that with the basins, that is, the structure with the Classical pebble mosaic incorporated within it, was investigated initially in the 1920's, tested in 1981, and further excavated in 1982.¹² The building has at least two phases in its history, the first initiated in the Julio-Claudian period. Unfortunately only a few deposits remain to testify to alteration and rebuilding, including one east-west drain (see below, p. 18) and Pit 1982-2 into which a late-phase wall was built, altering the design of the house. The whole structure was completely destroyed in the mid-3rd century after Christ, after which time a totally new building was erected over the rubble, mud, and tile debris. The new building uses the tops of some of the walls of the destroyed building, but in many cases the new walls are set into the house debris itself.

What is known today of the building from its late 1st-century construction to its destruction in the middle of the 3rd century after Christ has been obtained from excavation of the six westernmost rooms. The northwest corner room, its north exterior wall serving as the south wall of the colonnaded street, was found this year to have been disturbed to a depth well below the original floor of the building. Only traces of wall foundations indicate its size and shape. On the other hand, the room to its south was found covered with undisturbed debris of roof tiles and mud brick. This room has an earth floor and rather poorly constructed walls. The partition wall shared by it and the room to its east was built of mud, possibly pisé, and frescoed only on one side, that facing east. Apparently a storeroom, if one is to judge by the contents found on the floor, it contained three large, transport or storage amphoras, a large funnel, probably used with the amphoras, one table amphora and its lid, a pitcher in cooking fabric, three cooking pots and one lid, one African Red Ware plate and 12 lamps which were found clustered together, apparently as the lamps had been stored or set aside between refillings for use within the house. All the lamps show traces of hard use, with nozzles intensely fire scarred.

pp. 214–219) and further discussed by G. Roux (*L'architecture del l'Argolide aux IV^e et III^e siècles avant J.-C.*, Paris 1961, pp. 351–353, pl. 94). Add to this group the Corinth examples: The first (R. Stillwell, *Corinth*, I, ii, *Architecture*, Cambridge, Mass. 1941, p. 102, pl. XIII, no. 1) should be assigned to the Roman phase of the Northwest Stoa; definitely it is not Hellenistic. The second, a half-column published by O. Broneer (*Corinth*, I, iv, *The South Stoa and its Roman Successors*, Princeton 1954, p. 79, pl. 18:7 right), is not necessarily from the stoa itself and thus cannot be dated positively the construction period of that building. It is of the developed form with stem doubling back under the calyx.

The half-capital and fragments of applied half-columns built into the foundation all are of the same scale and come, most probably, from a single building. The order is small and probably should not be identified with any ground-floor architecture of a major structure. Because the applied half-columns do not have vertical slots, it seems unlikely that they come from a Hellenistic stage building of the Theater. In fact, Stillwell assigned elements to that building; these fragments are not part of that set. At the moment no monument has been identified which will carry the Ionic order found this year.

¹² "Corinth, 1981," p. 134. For references to the work in 1928–1929, see *ibid.*, note 25.

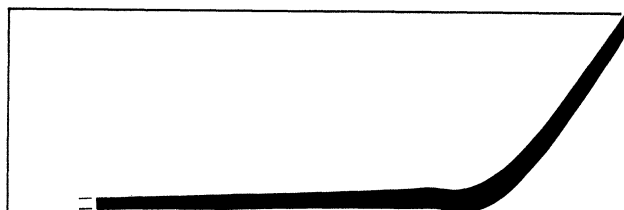


FIG. 4. African red-slipped dish 25. Scale 1:2

Found on the storeroom floor:

- 25.** Large African red-slipped dish Fig. 4
C-1982-18. H. 0.053 m.

Clay with fine surface, slightly rough at the break, fire scarred.

Steep walled with fine foot, beveled lip.

Compare type 50:46 of J. W. Hayes, *Late Roman Pottery*, London 1972, fig. 12, p. 68, dated A.D. 300–360.

Mid-3rd century.¹³

- 26.** Large Roman table or storage Pl. 7
amphora

C-1982-16. H. 0.684, D. of foot 0.172, max. D. of body 0.428, D. of rim 0.168 m.

Tan to light-brown clay, surface fired buff; many large lime and a few black inclusions, voids. 5YR 6/6–5.5/6.

Low, flaring ring foot with molded undersurface, nipple; ovoid body with maximum diameter at height of 0.40 m.; short, wide, slightly tapered neck with two grooves below outward-thickened rim. Vertical handles oval in section, attached at mid-shoulder, rising to above mid-point of neck. Body wheel ridged to handles.

- 27.** Roman transport or storage amphora Pl. 7
C-1982-15. H. 0.995, max. D. of body 0.589 m.

Dark red-brown clay with white, sparkling, and some dark inclusions; gray core (5YR 5/3–5/4). Surface 5YR 5/5 or slightly redder.

Ovoid body with truncated conical toe. Body with maximum diameter near shoulder, slightly contract-

ing neck, outward-thickened rim, triangular in section with deep groove around outside face. Vertical handles, round in section from shoulder to just below rim, curving out from shoulder in “loop”; handles multiridged. Wheel-ridged body with smooth, wide band at mid-body. Fire scarred.

Agora V, K 115 (P 21330), middle of the 3rd century after Christ.

- 28.** Roman transport or storage amphora Pl. 7
C-1982-11. H. 0.70, max. D. of body 0.430, D. of rim 0.113 m.

Fine, sandy cream clay, toward 7.5YR 7/4 at core.

Wheel-ridged, conical toe, deeply ridged at joint with wheel-ridged body, short cylindrical neck, swelling at point of upper handle attachment; outward-thickened round rim. Two vertical handles, ovoid in section, from mid-shoulder to upper third of neck. Fire scarred.

- 29.** Roman transport or storage amphora Pl. 7
C-1982-47. H. 0.859, max. D. of body 0.331, D. of rim 0.201 m.

Moderately fine clay with black inclusions, many voids; pale pink core to gray-green surface. 5Y 7/2 at surface.

Slightly conical peg toe flaring to tall, nearly cylindrical body; steep, straight shoulder; wide, straight flaring neck, thickened rim, flanged on top surface (or with raised lip) to give broad, horizontal inner surface. Two small vertical handles, oval in

¹³ I consider this pot to be a legitimate part of the destruction debris of *ca.* A.D. 250, despite the late date of the Hayes parallel. The dish, although only about a quarter preserved, was found within two soils associated with the destruction debris. It has been fire scarred after being broken, and such discoloration is similar to that of other pots and roof tiles from the same debris.

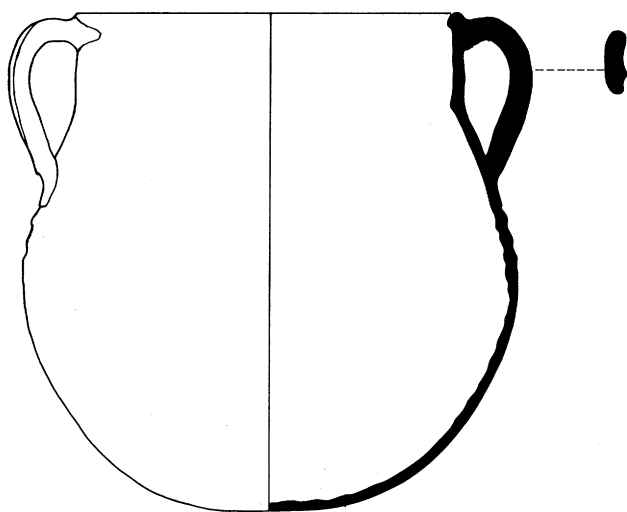


FIG. 5. Roman cooking pot 30. Scale 1:4

section, attached from mid-shoulder to just below mid-point of neck. Wheel-ridged body. Fire scarred.

30. Roman cooking pot Fig. 5

C-1982-4. H. 0.26, max. D. of body 0.265 m.

Hard, red-brown, gritty clay with numerous sharp, light inclusions. Clay similar to that of C-1982-105 (Pit A).

Round bottom with globular body, 0.052 m. tall, vertical rim, top of rim thickened into rounded lip. Two vertical strap handles with central rib from top of shoulder to lip. Upper body wheel ridged.

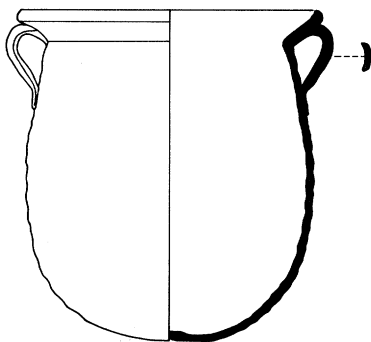


FIG. 6. Roman cooking pot 31. Scale 1:4

31. Roman cooking pot Fig. 6, Pl. 7

C-1982-3. H. 0.179, max. D. of body 0.170 m.

Micaceous clay with lime, hard thin fabric. 2.5YR 4.5/3.

Flat bottomed, tall globular body, wide mouth, flaring rim with vertical outside edge, lip profile tapering to point. Two vertical, sliced handles from upper body to underside of rim. Body totally wheel ridged.

See *Agora V*, p. 56, pl. 11, J 55, from layers I-III, as late as early 3rd century; see also C-33-272 from Corinth.

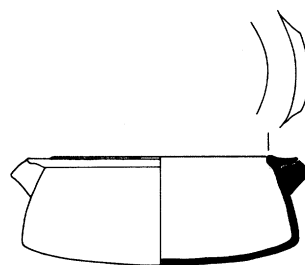


FIG. 7. Roman casserole 32. Scale 1:4

32. Roman casserole Fig. 7, Pl. 7

C-1982-13. H. 0.055, D. at bottom 0.146, D. at rim 0.145 m.

Hard, pale orange-brown to gray clay, a little golden mica, numerous small, dark and light inclusions. 2.5YR 6/8.

Shallow body at angle to convex bottom; side wall tapers upward in slightly convex profile; horizontal rim, concave top surface. Two horizontal lugs applied under rim.

33. One-handed cooking-ware pitcher Pl. 7

C-1982-7. H. 0.165, D. of foot 0.041, D. of rim 0.067 m.

Brown clay with white inclusions, no sand; hard fired. Close to 5YR 5/5 (core).

Disk foot with concave undersurface, ovoid body, cylindrical neck, small flaring rim, fine lip. Attachment for single handle from just above maximum diameter of body to rim. Body not smoothed or finely finished. Groove at joint between shoulder and neck, double groove under rim.

34. Funnel

C-1982-6. H. 0.255, max. D. at rim 0.296 m.

Rough, gray to rosy gray clay with voids and white, sandy inclusions. 2.5YR 5/5 at rosiest.

Narrow tube rising and continuously expanding to broad, ovoid body, maximum diameter at rim. Wheel ridging and groove on outside just below lip, articulating rim from body. Flange with concave top surface inside rim.

35. Roman molded lamp, Attic Pl. 8

L-1982-8. Full H. of body 0.03, D. of foot ring 0.0372, L. of lamp with handle 0.09, W. of body 0.059 m.

Buff clay with slight orange hue in places, smooth surface.

Rim with four rows of 11 globules on each side, volutes facing disk near nozzle; between volutes, bands to disk separating nozzle from body. Plain deep disk with framing ring, ring around central filling hole. Air hole between volutes. Pierced handle with three grooves, horizontal grooves across base of handle. Three plastic ridges and one pellet divide nozzle from body wall. Base framed by three rings with eight-pellet rosette around central pellet.

Agora VII, same series as no. 1242, p. 138, pl. 25, first half of 3rd century.

36. Roman molded lamp, Attic Pl. 8

L-1982-14. Full H. of body 0.031, D. of foot ring 0.039, L. of lamp with handle 0.0962, W. of body 0.064 m.

Pinkish clay core to pinkish tan surface, flaking, sparking inclusions.

Same as above, but poorer impression from larger mold. Example of two different mold series from same archetype. First half of 3rd century.

37. Roman molded lamp, Attic Pl. 8

L-1982-9. H. of body 0.066, D. of foot ring 0.0395, max. L. with handle 0.09, W. of body 0.066 m.

Buff laminating clay, surface rough, many air pockets.

Same type as preceding two, base ring around three pellets, close to *Agora* VII, no. 1225. First half of 3rd century.

38. Roman molded lamp, Attic Pl. 8

L-1982-5. H. of body 0.037, D. of outermost foot ring 0.048, L. with handle 0.106, W. of body 0.085 m.

Clay slightly lighter than 35.

Rim with pearling along outside of framing rib. Eleven pellets on outside of spirally ribbed, convex disk, poor impression; central hole with framing ring. Air hole near nozzle at edge of disk. Perforated handle with three grooves, U-shaped nozzle divided from body by straight transverse line. Base with four concentric ribs around central globule.

Roman molded lamps with ivy frame. Corinthian imitation of Attic type:

39. Roman molded lamp with ivy frame Pl. 8

L-1982-13. H. of body 0.038, D. of foot groove 0.03, W. 0.075 m.

Rim of three leaves alternating with two bunches of grapes, plain nozzle panel to disk. Disk of two framing rings, rays, rib around central hole. Handle with three grooves, ending in **W** and three horizontal lines. Single groove frames plain base.

Like nos. 1513–1552 of *Agora* VII series, p. 146, pl. 28; all except no. 1515, from reworked mold, are first half of 3rd century.

40. Roman molded lamp with ivy frame Pl. 8

L-1982-7. H. of body 0.035, W. 0.072 m.

Similar to 39, except for horizontal lines on bottom of handle and plastic ring framing plain base.

41. Roman molded lamp with ivy frame Pl. 8

L-1982-6. H. of body 0.033, D. of foot ring 0.031, W. 0.07 m.

Similar to 40, but from different mold.

42. Roman moldmade lamp Pl. 8

L-1982-4. H. of body 0.035, D. of outside foot ring 0.047, L. with handle 0.115, W. 0.089 m.

Buff clay, surface pocked with air holes, almost free of sparkling inclusions; lime.

Rim with rib and side panels, concave disk with four framing ribs, center of slightly concave disk plain, air and filling holes, perforated handle with three grooves from shoulder to heart-shaped leaf at base on body. Foot with three concentric ribs, pellet at center. Poor mold impression.

43. Roman moldmade lamp Pl. 8

L-1982-12. H. 0.034, D. of foot ring 0.044, L. with handle 0.115, W. 0.086 m.

From same archetype for top mold as 42; bottom mold with base pellet bigger, more deeply recessed.

44. Roman moldmade lamp Pl. 8
L-1982-3. H. of body 0.034, D. of outside foot ring 0.044, L. with handle 0.111, W. 0.084 m.
From same archetype as top mold for 43; base mold same archetype as 43 but different series.
45. Roman moldmade lamp Pl. 8
L-1982-11. H. of body 0.035, D. of widest base ring 0.043, L. with handle 0.111, W. 0.085 m.
Second generation in size from and sharper impression than 43. Possibly reworked, with frames
- around side panels. Same base archetype as 43 but different mold.
46. Roman moldmade lamp, Attic Pl. 8
L-1982-2. H. of body 0.033, D. of widest base ring 0.04, L. with handle 0.102, W. 0.076 m.
Rim with two concentric ribs and band, deep concave disk in two steps. Air and filling hole. Perforated handle with three grooves; wide base ring with second inside at edge of undersurface, central boss.
Close to, but sharper impression than, *Agora* VII, p. 136, pl. 24, no. 1146. First half of 3rd century.

ROMAN HOUSE WITH CLASSICAL MOSAIC FLOOR

The floor of the room south of the storeroom is at a level higher than those of any other rooms of the Roman building; it is a Classical pebble mosaic with a central floral pattern.¹⁴ Apparently the builders of the Roman house decided to incorporate the early floor into their design rather than eliminate it, even though it lay between 0.42 and 0.59 m. above the floor level of the house that they had planned. The possibility exists, on the other hand, that the owner of the Roman house had antiquarian interests and, upon finding a pre-Roman floor in relatively good condition on the site, decided to have it used, even at the expense of awkwardness or inconvenience within the house plan. Clear traces of a tiled area lie at the northwest corner of this pre-Roman floor; they are the remains of a basin 1.58 m. north-south by one meter east-west. The basin is part of an alteration within the paved room and can be connected with a rebuilding of the area north of the mosaic floor and with Pit 1982-2 north of that basin.

Pit 1982-2 is the collecting basin for a channel that slopes southward along the outer face of the west exterior wall of the house. The channel, perhaps designed to catch rain water from the roof, was filled in, along with Pit 1982-2, when an east-west wall was constructed to serve as the north wall of the tiled basin in the room with the pebble-mosaic floor. This new wall was built across the pit, after which a fill of bones, soft soil, and much broken pottery was added. All was topped off with a complete, imitation Koan amphora, 61, laid sideways over the fill. The alteration is dated by the finds within the second half of the 2nd century after Christ.

An east-west drain with at least two different phases of use within the 1st century after Christ runs along the north side of the mosaic floor. It flows westward into a well or deep pit that lies under the tiled basin at the northwest corner of the room. From this drain chronological evidence has been recovered which suggests an alteration of the house between its construction in the 1st century and its fiery collapse in the 3rd century. A second such deposit comes from the gully already mentioned that runs along the west exterior wall of the house.

¹⁴ The mosaic is reproduced in C. K. Williams, II, "Corinth, 1975: Forum Southwest," *Hesperia* 45, 1976, pl. 24.

The east-west drain was found packed with animal bones and black soil specked with charcoal, as well as pottery and some glass. The drain has two distinguishable phases, with a blocking wall holding back first-phase fill within the east end of the channel. The pottery from the eastern part includes more or less whole, discarded table wares, as well as a glass hemispherical bowl and a glass unguentarium (49), a spouted bowl with reflex handles (48), and a plate of 1st-century date (47). Two coins from the overlying earth reinforce a date in the second half of the century for the abandonment of the eastern portion of the drain, if not for its closing (Coin Unit VII). The later drain fill, overlying the blocking wall and descending to the channel bottom west of the blocking wall, was deeper; the pottery consists of at least two lamps (54, 55), a blown-glass vessel (50), a number of small coarse and semiglazed cups (e.g. 51), jugs 52, 53, a fragment of a terracotta theatrical mask, and a small, crudely executed marble relief of a lion with "Dionyses" inscribed above it (56).

From the east-west drain, eastern segment:

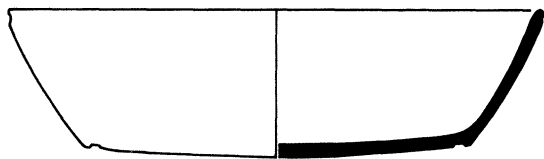


FIG. 8. Peloponnesian red-ware plate 47. Scale 1:2

47. Peloponnesian stamped early red-ware plate Fig. 8, Pl. 8

C-1982-19. H. 0.037, D. of base 0.106, D. of rim 0.145 m.

Fine, compact orange-buff clay with a few fine-to-large voids, white inclusions.

Slightly convex bottom with groove around outer circumference, slightly convex side wall rising to rounded lip. Large, broken pediform stamp on center of floor:]TTA, surrounded by bands of rouletting. Dip glazed. Glaze mottled from buff to reddish brown.

48. Peloponnesian early red-ware spouted bowl with reflex handles Pl. 8

C-1982-20. H. 0.094, D. of base 0.077, D. of rim 0.169 m.

Clay same as that of 47.

Flat base with groove on undersurface, 0.005 m. in from edge, articulated from body by groove on wall. Wide ovoid body, horizontal inturning rim with two grooves and rounded lip. Two reflex handles applied on edge of body at rim, flaring spout between on one side.

49. Roman mold-blown glass unguentarium Pl. 9

MF-1982-30. Restored H. 0.111, max. D. of body 0.028, max. Th. of wall 0.004 m.

Clear glass with bluish tint.

Almost tubular, heavy-walled body with round bottom, slightly wider at bottom than at top; neck tubular, divided from body by slight but abrupt contraction; neck wall thin, rim flaring.

From the east-west drain, western segment:

50. Wide glass bowl

MF-1982-31. H. 0.057, max. D. 0.08, D. of rim 0.071, max. Th. of wall 0.0024 m.

Clear glass with bluish tint, a few spherical bubbles.

Globular, with central kick, body wider than high, rising into squared lip, two wheel-cut grooves just below maximum diameter. Single wheel-cut groove below exterior of lip.

Close to MF 10967. H. 0.068, D. of rim 0.088 m. The latter has wide wheel-cut band at maximum diameter, groove at lip. Found at bottom of Well

1961–2 with latest coin minted under Trajan (A.D. 98–117).

J. W. Hayes, *Roman and Pre-Roman Glass in the Ontario Museum*, Toronto 1975, p. 56 (under beakers with grooved decoration and related pieces), no. 132, fig. 3. The example is dated *ca.* mid-1st century after Christ.

51. Two-handled cup Pl. 9

C-1982-62. H. 0.089, D. of base 0.034, max. D. 0.094, D. of rim 0.073 m.

Slightly coarse clay, similar to that of 53, but with sand.

Cup with flat, flaring disk foot, wide globular body, low flaring convex rim; two vertical handles from above maximum diameter of body to lower half of rim.

52. One-handled, round-mouthed jug Pl. 9

C-1982-21. H. 0.108, D. of base 0.034, max. D. 0.101, D. of rim 0.061 m.

Clay brown gray to reddish tan; lime and sandy particles, some voids.

Flat bottom, slightly articulated from rounded-biconical body, steeply flaring, tall rim with inward-beveled lip, groove below lip on outside. Vertical strap handle from below mid-shoulder to just under lip.

53. Round-mouthed jug Pl. 9

C-1982-22. H. 0.103, D. of base 0.031, D. of rim 0.078 m.

Clay fine buff with many fine-to-large voids, many sparkling inclusions. 9YR 7/5 fired to about 10YR 4/1.

Flat base on ovoid body with maximum diameter somewhat below median. Straight-flaring rim, rounded lip. Vertical loop handle from upper body to lower half of rim. Pot stacked in kiln and fired under reducing conditions, resulting in dull gray black of upper three quarters of body.

Similar to C-1982-61, C-68-260. See also *Agora* V, p. 32, pl. 7, G 103, layer IIb.

54. Roman Corinthian glazed molded lamp Pl. 9

L-1982-15. H. to disk 0.038, W. 0.065, L. including handle 0.111 m.

Almond-shaped lamp with flat oblong bottom framed by incised line. N on base, apparently incised in mold. Broad sloping rim with oblique leaf pattern ending on either side of nozzle with circular stamp, smaller circle on each side of handle, almond-shaped disk in two degrees with air hole at point between disk and channel to triangular nozzle. Pierced handle with two grooves on upper portion. Lamp totally covered with splotchy brown glaze, nozzle burnt.

O. Broneer, *Corinth*, IV, ii, *Terracotta Lamps*, Cambridge, Mass. 1930, p. 179, pl. X, no. 474 (poorer impression); see also, *Agora* VII: same as no. 218, pl. 7, late 1st century after Christ.

55. Roman Corinthian glazed moldmade lamp Pl. 9

L-1982-16. H. to rim 0.027, W. 0.073, L. including handle 0.101 m.

Base ring, circular body, broad rim with tendril decoration around disk, interrupted only at handle. Plain disk, concave with three concentric plastic framing rings, air hole at top of disk near nozzle. Two grooves on upper part of pierced handle. Dilute brown glaze all over, nozzle burnt.

Late 1st century.

56. Inscribed marble relief Pl. 9

S-1982-4. H. 0.133, W. 0.088, Th. 0.022 m.

White, fine-grained marble with micaceous veins. Pentelic.

Plaque probably carved from plain piece of veneer with roughly picked back. Very crude workmanship, with sides broken along incised lines, lower left corner preserved, top fractured. Panel in lower half of stone represents lion with mane, going left; at right unworked smooth surface suggesting (by accident?) tree trunk with branch overhead. Above midpoint of plaque, fascia inscribed:

ΔΙΟΥΥΚΕC

Area above fascia is undecorated.

The inscribed Greek and the quality of the relief are crude. Omega is not used, the sigmas are lunate. The case ending is a cursive epsilon, touching the final sigma, giving the impression that the final sigma might be an upsilon. Compare, however, the form of the fifth and the eighth letters. The fifth letter has a short vertical stroke at its bottom, not a curve toward the right. Here, probably, is a misspelled nominative.

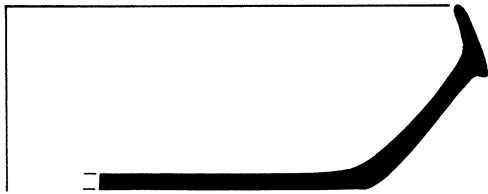


FIG. 9. Eastern Sigillata B plate 57. Scale 1:2

Pit 1982-2

57. Eastern Sigillata B plate Fig. 9

C-1982-66. H. 0.049, est. D. of base 0.198 m.

Fine orangish tan clay with much mica; clay surface laminates; red-orange slip surface spalls.

Base flat or very slightly concave; almost straight-flaring wall to offset rim with projecting edge; rim angles inward to rounded lip. Interior floor has two concentric bands, innermost made up of three grooves, second band of two. Center of plate not preserved.

Close to *Agora V*, K 13, early 3rd century but rim heavier, higher arch to floor; definitely later than *Agora V*, G 173, late 1st to early 2nd century.

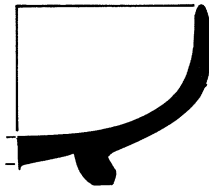


FIG. 10. Bowl of Çandarli fabric, 58. Scale 1:2

58. Small red-ware bowl, Çandarli Fig. 10, Pl. 9
fabric

C-1982-65. H. 0.045, D. of foot 0.048, restored D. of rim 0.10 m.

Fine reddish brown clay slightly rough at the break.

Small flecks of mica, especially in glaze, small white inclusions, a few voids. 2.5YR 5.5/8. Thick slip, darker than clay, lacklustrous.

Flaring ring foot, chamfered edge, flat bearing surface, undersurface with nipple; heavy flaring wall curving to vertical upper wall and slightly tapered vertical lip.

Second half of 2nd century.

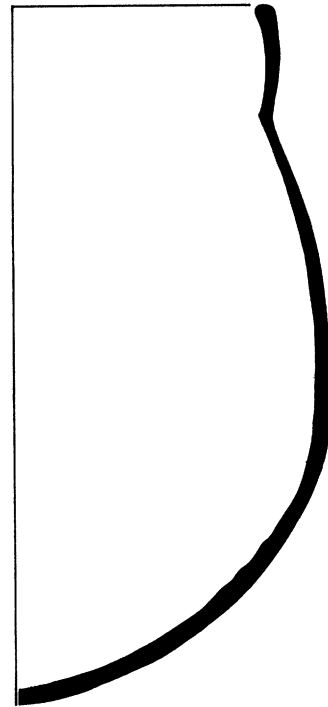


FIG. 11. Roman stew pot 59. Scale 1:4

59. Roman stew pot Fig. 11

C-1982-105. H. 0.378, max. D. of body 0.192 m.

Gritty cooking clay with numerous sharp whitish stone inclusions, some voids, fired light red to grayish black.

Round-bottomed globular body, vertical, slightly convex rim with thickening at lip, no trace of handle preserved.

60. Small Roman stew pot Fig. 12, Pl. 9

C-1982-63. H. 0.134, D. of base 0.039, max. D. of body 0.144, est. max. D. of rim 0.10 m.

Clay same as 59, but surface of upper body smoother.

Small base, very slightly concave undersurface; globular body; flaring, slightly convex rim, lip articulated by groove under it on outside, beveled on top toward inside. Incised line around body at height of 0.07 m. Thick vertical handle from point at two thirds height of body to upper half of rim. Pot wall missing opposite preserved handle.

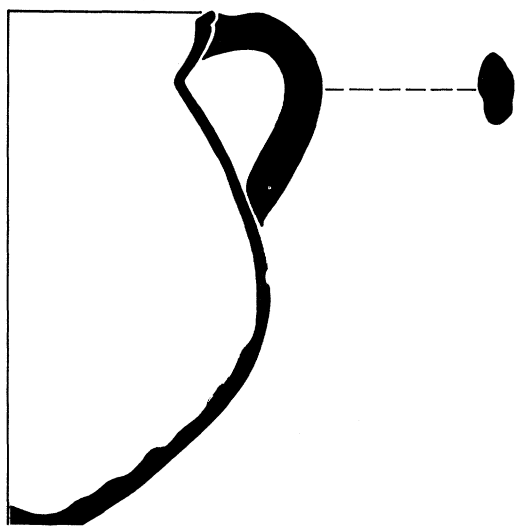


FIG. 12. Roman stew pot 60. Scale 1:2

61. Roman transport or storage amphora Pl. 9
C-1982-32. H. 1.205, max. D. of body 0.296, D. of rim 0.16 m.

Orange or rosy dark tan, buff slip fired rosy tan on surface. Lime, white-to-gray sandy inclusions, gold mica, voids; self slipped.

Koan type of amphora: solid, flaring toe contracts above to long, nearly cylindrical body. Body angles at shoulder; shoulder short, rising at *ca.* 30° to neck. Long, cylindrical neck flares slightly to outward-thickened, rounded rim. Two double-round handles rise vertically from shoulder, angle to neck just below rim.

For type see C. Panella, "Le anfore con anse bifide conservate a Pompei," *Collection de l'École Française de Rome*, 32, *Méthodes classiques et méthodes formelles dans l'étude des amphoras* (Actes du colloque de Rome, 27–29 Mai 1974), Rome 1977, fig. 40. Second half 2nd century.

Probably at the time of the filling in of the east-west drain south of the storeroom, or with the construction of the basin with a tiled floor and the filling in of Pit 1982-2, should be associated the desanctification of a small monolithic, Early Roman altar previously used, probably, within the building, now immured within the foundations of the basin over Pit 1982-2.

62. Roman poros monolithic altar Pl. 9
A-1982-2. H. 0.678–0.681, W. of plinth 0.37 (slightly trimmed), Depth 0.36 m. (probably not original surface).

Oölitic limestone rectangular altar with plinth, shaft, and crowning slab. Base plinth framed by fascia, *ca.* 0.04 m. wide, along its top and side edges; beveled molding runs horizontally above plinth,

above which is undecorated rectangular shaft with front face 0.335 m. wide and 0.32–0.335 m. high, crowned by beveled molding under vertical fascia. Crowning member carved: horns and triangular pediment in upper zone. Front face has top tilted to left, the result of mistaken measurements by stonemason. Side faces similar to front design but trimmed in second use. Flat top surface; slight trace of burning.

Both the room with the mosaic floor and the room to its south were cleaned in the excavations of 1928–1929. No record exists of the stratigraphy associated with the rooms at the time of their clearing, nor what finds were discovered in them. The southeastern room which today is partially covered by the earth dumped from the early excavation and upon which, now, is built the Corinth Xenia, is a space 3.52 m. wide, with a door at its northwest corner. The walls of the room preserve their original plaster and fresco, in some places to a height of 1.56 m. The design of the frescoes is simple: a white background with a single horizontal black stripe at 0.325 m. above the floor level. The white dado is subdivided below the stripe by verticals between 0.90 and 0.945 m. apart. Above the horizontal stripe is a band of red 0.065 m. wide; above this the wall may have been broken into large panels

framed in red rectangles.¹⁵ The floor originally was more ornate than the bedrock that here now is exposed. No part of it is preserved, but traces of cement at the foot of the north wall of the room show that some type of cement-bedded floor had been used in the room.

The door, 0.89 m. wide with pivot hole on its east side, gives access to the room north of that with frescoed walls. The poros threshold shows heavy wear on its west side, either the result of much traffic or a long life.

The room north of the frescoed room lies immediately east of the pebble-mosaic floor, with the room to its north lying immediately east of the storeroom (above, p. 14). The room east of the storeroom was cleared in the 1981 season.¹⁶ When cleared it was found to have a heavy layer of tile and mud-brick debris overlying its floor. Large portions of fresco, painted directly upon a poor mud-plaster backing on mud brick, were found in the debris and came, definitely, from the walls of this room. On the floor was found a large panel of wood decorated with a disk of *opus sectile* in various glasses. In the mud-brick debris overlying the adjacent storeroom were found this year fragments of a rectangular band of *opus sectile* in glass, probably coming from the panel found last year, perhaps a part of the border that broke away from the wood panel when the wall collapsed.

In general, the stratigraphy in the area east of the Theater, where stratigraphy is preserved, indicates heavy damage around the middle of the 3rd century, with rebuilding thereafter. A second destruction of an intensive nature occurs at the end of the 4th century, probably in A.D. 395.¹⁷

Good evidence for catastrophic destruction at the end of the 4th century comes this year from Well 1982-1, a well that served one of the shops along the north-south street at the east side of the Theater, apparently from the initial use of that shop to the moment when it was abandoned and the well filled with destruction debris. Abandonment of this well, along with the finding of various deposits of pottery and coins in burnt strata, suggests that the barbarian invasion of A.D. 395 was much more telling in this quarter of the city than the earthquake either of A.D. 365 or of A.D. 375.

The very bottom of Well 1982-1 contained fragmentary remains of early Roman pottery, probably the remnants of early fills cleared from the well at various times during its

¹⁵ The fresco programme of this room is simple, linear patterns on a white background. Despite preservation of the plaster to a height of over a meter and a half and of fragments from higher on the wall, nothing indicates that there was use of architectonic decoration nor an interest in perspective. Although this room may have been decorated by uninspired craftsmen, the design does suggest a date of execution after the Domus Aurea, that is, in the last quarter of the 1st century or in the 2nd century after Christ. See W. J. Th. Peters and P. G. P. Meyboom, "The Roots of Provincial Roman Painting, Results of Current Research in Nero's Domus Aurea," *Roman Provincial Wall Painting of the Western Empire*, J. Liversidge, ed., *Brit. Arch. Rep. International Series* 140, Oxford 1982, pp. 33-74.

Although traces of red paint exist in spots on the backing coat of the fresco, only this one wall fresco appears ever to have existed on the walls of the room. The date of execution of the frescoed walls seems, probably, to be later than the material in the east-west drain north of the pebble mosaic (p. 34) and suggests that construction of the frescoed room against the house to the south and the foundation wall with Hellenistic half-columns built into it may not be part of the original design of the building with mosaic floor.

¹⁶ "Corinth, 1981," pp. 133-135; the glass panel from the room will be published separately in *Hesperia* by Andrew Oliver.

¹⁷ For other evidence see the appendix by O. H. Zervos in "Corinth, 1981," pp. 145-146 and note 48.

lifetime. In the lowest level was one coin, 1982-240, a lamp of the 4th century, 73, an amphora, and one glass cup, 63. Two glass flasks, e.g. 64, a terracotta flask, 65, a shallow glass bowl, and over nine amphoras come from the filling of the lower shaft to about the level of standing ground water. Above this the shaft was filled with various concentrations of building debris, including tiles and rubble. At a depth of 5.60 m. from the top of the shaft was noticed a heavy concentration of snail shells; they may indicate that the well was filled up to this level in one operation and that the fill above the snails represents a dump of later date.¹⁸ Eight coins were found in the well that indicate that the fill above the snails was dumped within the first 60 years of the 5th century, probably as part of the general clean-up after the destruction of A.D. 395. Coins 1982-240, -129 and -130 are from below the level of the snails. Coins 1982-115-118, and 1982-126-128 are from among the snails or in fill above them, largely among building debris. The impression is that destruction was so serious that rehabilitation of the area was achieved only over a period of time. It is quite possible, however, that repairs which were made after the sack of the city in A.D. 395 may have been made to counter the accumulated deterioration of two earthquakes as well and not just the damage of the barbarian attack itself.¹⁹

Selected finds from Well 1982-1:

63. Three-handled, pale green, blown-glass cup Pl. 10

MF-1982-65. H. 0.069, max. D. of body 0.069 m.

Free-blown glass cup with flat, wide, slightly convex bottom; slightly convex wall rises abruptly to fine cyma-reversa rim with vertical lip. Three vertical handles added ca. 0.014 m. below lip. Blowing spirals and bubbles, no puntil mark.

64. Two-handled, blown-glass flask with threaded decoration Pl. 10

MF-1982-66. Pres. H. 0.26, max. D. of body 0.124 m.

Blown-glass flagon with ovoid body, tubular neck ca. 0.09 m. long with steeply flaring rim, slightly thickening to round lip. Flask probably had ring foot, scar of which exists around bottom of ovoid body. Two broad vertical handles joined on shoulder close to neck, rising to point slightly above bottom third of neck. Blue glass handles of two joined canes

of glass, slightly flattened. Above joint of handle at neck heavy glass thread is wound around neck 1¼ times. In area above this and below lip, fine blue glass thread wrapped six times spirally down neck.

Second, similar type of flask, more fragmentary, from same well, MF-1982-67 a, b.

Near Eastern, probably from Syria.

This general form appears in North Europe, especially in the Rhine Valley, in clear glass. The Near Eastern version has colored glass handles, decoration.

For shape with freeblown body, neck without threading, see S. B. Matheson, *Ancient Glass in the Yale University Art Gallery*, [New Haven] 1980, p. 86, fig. p. 87, no. 234, Eastern Mediterranean, 3rd-4th century after Christ.

For type with pattern-molded body see E. B. Dusenbery, "Ancient Glass in the Collections of Wheaton College," *JGS* 13, 1971, p. 25, fig. 41, no. 42, pointed "amphoriskos" of transparent bluish

¹⁸ Only the pottery from the bottommost baskets of Well 1982-1 had been mended as of 1 September 1982; the pottery thus has not been studied in detail. One cannot at this time tell if pottery joins exist from above to below the snail level, nor whether or not the pottery forms change noticeably at different levels within the shaft.

¹⁹ Although almost all the coins in levels connected with destruction debris and abandonment contain at least one coin of Theodosius I (A.D. 379-395) and thus must postdate the recorded 4th-century earthquakes, one cannot say that the buildings of Corinth were damaged only by Alaric. See J. H. Kent, *Corinth*, VIII, iii, *The Inscriptions 1926-1950*, Princeton 1966, pp. 165-166, no. 504.

glass, bright blue additions including blob toe, dated in the 4th century after Christ. A second example, from Syria, now in Munich, is noted in "Recent Important Acquisitions," *JGS* 11, 1969, p. 111, no. 15. For one without threading, see F. Neuburg, *Ancient Glass*, London 1962, no. 59, top row, second vessel, from a grave at Ashkalon, Palestine, dated 3rd-4th century after Christ.

For discussion of the shape and examples from North Europe, called diota, see C. Isings, *Roman Glass from Dated Finds*, Groningen 1957, p. 159, form 129.

- 65.** Two-handled flask with neck in two degrees Pl. 10

C-1982-122. H. 0.208, max. D. of body 0.144 m.

Smooth tan clay with air holes, a few white and a few sparkling inclusions. 7.5YR 6.5/5.

Pointed ovoid body, point cut off to form flat base with diameter of 0.02 m. Maximum diameter of body at height of 0.092 m. Neck in two units: lower, a plain cylinder, slightly flaring to sharp, outward flaring flange; upper, slightly flaring, spirally grooved cylinder 0.044 m. tall, ending in unprofiled, thin vertical lip. Two thin strap handles with double grooves, rising from mid-shoulder to just under flange of lower neck unit.

Three other similar flasks, uninventoried, from same level in well, all very close in shape and size.

This clay flask appears to imitate the glass version, **63**, or *vice versa*, with spiral ridging at neck; threading is used in the glass version. Body shape and proportions are close to **63**; second, uninventoried glass flask has slightly different proportions from upper body to lip.

For clay versions of this shape, see *Agora* V, p. 104, pl. 27, M 216, called "decanter", and also P 10005 (L 24), pl. 39, both early 4th century. A close Corinthian parallel, C-67-2, comes from a grave on the north slope of Akrokorinthos. A variation of this shape is published in J. Hayes, *Late Roman Pottery*, London 1972, p. 197, pl. IX, form 173.1 (Louvre AO 6617), pl. IXb; there it is called a flagon. In the present article "flask" is used for both the glass and the clay examples, the name commonly given to it in its glass form.

- 66.** Small table amphora Pl. 10

C-1982-121. H. 0.253, D. of foot 0.081, D. of body 0.173, D. of rim 0.049 m.

Pinkish orange clay with white inclusions, surface sandy to touch. 2.5YR 6/8 to 2.5YR 5.5/6.

Small table amphora with tall, almost vertical ring foot, nipped undersurface. Foot joins ovoid body in continuous curve, body slightly angled at height of 0.15 m., that is, at maximum diameter. Narrow neck rises to narrow, outward-thickened rim; top has slope to outside. Two vertical handles, oval in section, from mid-shoulder to mid-neck. One handle missing.

- 67.** Roman table amphora in cooking fabric Pl. 10

C-1982-125. H. 0.452, max. D. of body 0.243, D. of rim 0.058 m.

Molded base with slight articulation to elongated ovoid body. Contracting neck to lekythoid rim 0.027 m. high; top surface slopes slightly inward. Two vertical handles from mid-point between maximum diameter and neck rising to upper attachment at mid-neck. Handles have wide ovoid section, pinched at root above shoulder.

At least three other similar amphoras, uninventoried, from same level in well.

- 68.** Roman table amphora Pl. 10

C-1982-124. H. 0.496, D. of foot 0.082, max. D. of body 0.24 m.

Orangish tan core to grayish interior, cream slip, black and white sandy grit, much mica, clay rough at break. 2.5YR 6/6 (outer core).

Molded foot, pointed nipple, attenuated ovoid body approaching straight flaring wall, rounded shoulder with continuous curve to tall narrow neck, flaring rim. Rim squared with bevel on outside, vertical lip. Body and neck lightly wheel ridged; two vertical handles, circular in section, pinched at root.

- 69.** Roman table amphora Pl. 10

C-1982-127. H. 0.478, D. of foot 0.081, max. D. of body 0.279, D. of rim 0.072 m.

Tan surface slightly streaked horizontally, gray core and grayish tan interior. 5YR 6/6 to 7.5YR 6/4 (surface).

Amphora with straight ring foot, molded base, ovoid body rising to narrow neck, 0.083 m. tall, and rim 0.02 tall, outset and thickened, rising in almost vertical face to rounded lip. Two handles from wide shoulder to upper half of neck.

70. Fractional Aegean transport or storage amphora Pl. 10

C-1982-126. H. 0.434, max. D. of body 0.136 m.

Light reddish brown clay, many small white inclusions. 10YR 5/7.

Tubular foot tapering to body, nipped undersurface; carrot-shaped body, rounded shoulder to tall, contracting neck. Rim sharply inset in cyma-recta profile. Two vertical handles from shoulder to top of neck; tops of handles rise almost level with top of rim. Handles oval in section. Much of body, one handle, and neck discolored from overfiring.

Slightly less evolved in form than Robinson, *Agora V*, M 303, early 5th century. Note less sharp angle of offset to rim, less flare to foot.

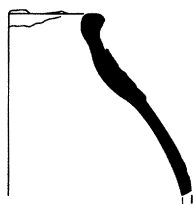


FIG. 13. Gaza amphora 71. Scale 1:4

71. Gaza transport or storage amphora Fig. 13

C-1982-129. Est. D. of rim 0.105 m.

Shoulder fragment preserves shoulder rising at about 60° to rounded vertical rim, slightly outward thickened. Very sloppily fabricated, rim rough, smeared clay on rim and upper shoulder, two very shallow wheel ridges on preserved shoulder.

The importance of this piece within the well is its early form with relatively high rim. See "Corinth, 1981," pp. 139-140, fig. 3.

72. Roman transport or storage amphora Pl. 10
with flaring rim

C-1982-128. D. 0.431, max. D. of rim 0.11, max. H. of rim and neck 0.114 m.

Tan to reddish tan firing spots, core tan to pinkish tan, large lime inclusions, large air holes. 7.5YR 6.5/5 (surface).

Wide, ovoid body with maximum diameter at shoulder; straight walled, contracting neck, straight flaring rim with round lip. Neck offset from shoulder, rim offset from neck. Two vertical handles from outer shoulder to upper half of neck. Spiral grooving from maximum diameter to mid-shoulder. On

shoulder beside one handle are 6 vertical lines, scratched after firing: quantity marks.

Close parallel: Robinson, *Agora V*, p. 109, pl. 29, M 272; better, P 4129, pl. 40. Late 4th century.

73. Attic, glazed moldmade lamp, signed Pl. 10

L-1982-34. Max. H. of body 0.036, L. 0.112, W. 0.078 m.

Tan to light-brown clay, thin red-brown wash, lime inclusions, almost no mica. 2.5YR 6/6.

Moldmade lamp with incised base ring, broken-barred alpha at center, flat rim with two incised concentric circles and on each side of rim small, stamped, double concentric circles. Disk has raised rays curving clockwise around plain area and central filling hole. Air hole at base of nozzle, two lines from air hole framing nozzle, one on axis. Unperforated lug with framed herringbone to top; framing lines continue down back of lug without herringbone. Lamp completely glazed; burning at nozzle.

Close to Perlzweig, *Agora VII*, p. 150, pl. 30, no. 1671, first half of 4th century.

74. Terracotta basin for molten glass

MF-1982-8. Max. pres. L. 0.098, max. pres. Th. 0.04 m.

Green glass adhering to a clay-rich liner, blackened by heat, discolored in other areas by penetration of glass into liner.

75. Side wall of terracotta basin or crucible
for molten glass

Max. pres. L. 0.067, Th. 0.028 m.

Clay side wall, apparently vertical, of basin, with liner between 0.008 and 0.015 m. thick. Greenish glass deposit at least 0.008 m. deep, top level of molten glass preserved in basin and adhering after final use. Floor of basin not preserved, thus full depth of deposit not obtainable.

Other fragments of basins were found in later fills within the area, including MF-1981-9 and MF-1981-10.

Also recovered from the well was one fragment of an iron crucible with bronze adhering to it, MF-1982-7. Numerous pieces of such crucibles, mostly from dishes 0.15 to 0.18 m. wide or shallow bowls with a single pour spout and sharp rim, have been recovered from different strata east of the Theater during the past two years. One fragment,

MF-1981-83, was found in an Early Roman context; a second iron crucible, complete but in extremely poor shape, was found in Early Roman road metal

of the range of industry that apparently existed immediately east of the Theater in the first four centuries after Christ.

After the destruction at the end of the 4th century, attested in the roadway along the Theater and in the Theater itself, the building that faces the north-south paved road expanded over the full width of its eastern sidewalk. In one place a threshold was cut into the edge of the sidewalk as part of the new building activity. Also at this time, probably, the paving of the north-south road, which originally had been designed for pedestrians going to the Theater or on to the Odeion, was scored horizontally, probably to give purchase on the incline for animal traffic now passing over the hard, slick limestone.

The propylon that crowns the east-west paved street was now being misused. In fact drains were laid over its foundations and through the sidewalk; deep wheel ruts apparently now crossed its foundations. One built drain, perhaps not laid immediately after the destruction in the late 4th century, took drainage from the north wall of the building immediately south of the propylon and carried it across the foundations of the threshold of the gateway at such an angle as to suggest that, by this time, the north pier of the gate had been dismantled.

In fact, one can witness in many places the damaging of the elaborate Roman paved streets. Persons building or repairing houses or shops in the area during this period made liberal private use of fragments of the hard limestone paving blocks in their constructions.

The function of the area apparently did not change radically, however, despite the obvious abuse and alterations. At least one new shop was built along the north-south theater street and equipped with a tiled basin. This construction was altered and finally filled in at the end of the 5th or early 6th century after Christ.²⁰ Little more can be said, at the moment, concerning 5th-century inhabitation of the rooms that border the street east of the Theater. North of the 5th-century tiled basin the remains now consist of stubs of walls and pockets of pottery. South of the basin the remains have only been partially explored, and then only for, at the most, a distance of ten meters.

Earthquakes are attested as the cause of widespread destruction in the northeast Peloponnesos in A.D. 522 and again in 551.²¹ Archaeological evidence from a number of American School excavations at Corinth, to which should be added the results of a 1972 excavation conducted at the eastern side of the ancient city about 650 meters east of the Theater, supplements the picture.²² The coins (Unit X) of the 1972 investigation indicate a date between A.D. 527 and 578 for serious damage to a room opening onto an east-west street in that part of the city. The roof of the building fell onto a five-centimeter deposit of ash and coins. The

²⁰ "Corinth, 1981," pp. 135-143.

²¹ R. Scranton, *Corinth*, XVI, *Mediaeval Architecture in the Central Area*, Princeton 1957, pp. 8, 25.

²² The excavation was conducted in October 1972, at the request of the Byzantine Ephoreia (Corinth Field Notebook 565). Here an east-west roadway was found on the line of the roadway that runs east-west and ends at the theater court. In this eastern extension of the northern street no colonnade or paving was found, but at its south side was found within one excavated room under fallen roof tiles two heavily burnt stroses of the 6th century after Christ. See below, Zervos, Appendix, Coin Unit X.

collapse is best laid to the earthquake of A.D. 551; barbarian invasion is attested for destruction later in the same century.

Evidence for this century of disasters cannot be noted clearly, however, in the preserved stratigraphy of the area east of the Theater as cleared in 1981 and 1982; in two places the stratigraphy even suggests that occupation does not end with the 6th-century calamities. Evidence exists, rather, that inhabitation continues, at least in some degree, into the first decade of the 7th century and, perhaps, later.

At this point an observation should be made for which a fact is clear but for which the conclusion is still wanting. The earlier 6th-century levels of the area indicate that the general occupation continues within the limits of buildings planned in the Early Roman period, although with numerous alterations. There is, however, a sudden break apparently sometime in the later 6th century when almost all the walls that had been used and re-used for centuries were dismantled for their stones. In almost every case only the bottommost blocks of a foundation, if those, are left; the stones themselves were removed from the site. After the dismantling of the walls a deep fill was laid down or accumulated. This fill was not brought in as dump, for no evidence exists to suggest any tipping operation. Upon the homogeneous earth then accumulated a short sequence of lightly packed floors of the later 6th and early 7th centuries after Christ.

Above the deep earth fill are preserved the latest Roman inhabitation levels yet found in the area. Two pits, 1982-3 and 1982-4, indicate occupation around the year A.D. 600 within the limits of what had been the row of shops along the theater street in Early and Middle Roman times. These two pits are between 18 and 25 meters northwest of the inhabitation levels supported on the deep fill. Very little else remains in the excavation area which might suggest occupation after *ca.* A.D. 600.

The Late Roman levels built upon the deep earth fill at the southeast corner of the excavation consist of a series of floors, an east-west wall that has been explored for a length of nine meters, hearths, and pottery. The wall now stands at the south scarp of the excavation; the complex to which it belongs probably lies to the south under unexcavated fills. The area north of the wall may have been a court or outdoor working area. It preserves evidence for two or possibly three phases of activity.

The earliest of three levels of the Late Roman period consists of a long rectangular basin, a circular hearth with a tiled area in front of it, and a group of large, coarse pots set into the floor halfway between the hearth and basin. The area of the buried pots and basin was covered by a heavy fall of roof tiles. The basin is stone built but not cemented or water-proofed. It is 0.75 m. deep, 2.30 m. long, and 0.47 m. wide. The basin was found to contain a number of coarse pots, including two Palestinian amphoras, **77** and **78**. The large, coarse pots set into a pit west of the basin include a wide-mouthed amphora **80**, its foot broken away and set into a second amphora, **81**, probably from Egypt,²³ that had been stuck into

²³ Three other fragmentary amphoras of exactly the same shape and fabric as **81**, C-73-391-C-73-393, were found together in a drain in the northeast corner of Shop 4 on the east side of the Lechaion Road. For general discussion of excavation of Shops 3, 4, and 5, see C. K. Williams, II, "Excavation at Corinth, 1973," *Hesperia* 43, 1974, pp. 29-32. In the same drain were found lamp L-73-8, close to **86**, and a second, of African

the pit with its neck downwards, apparently so that liquid might flow through the top amphora and seep into the ground through the mouth of the lower container. Another pot, this one whole when it was set beside the first two, was found with a small terracotta dipper in it. To be associated with the tile collapse is the dismantling to ground level of the east-west wall that had been part of this occupation level.

Fill from the built rectangular pit included the following:

76. Late Roman transport or storage amphora Pl. 11

C-1982-120. Max. D. of body 0.286, D. of rim 0.04 m.

Extremely sparkly clay, light tan going darker at core. Core 4YR 6/6, surface 7.5YR 7/5.5.

Ovoid body with maximum diameter at lower body; body tapers to low neck with slight shoulder, offset rounded rim tapers to vertical lip. Almost loop-shaped vertical handles from top of shoulder to upper rim, ovoid in section. Body wheel ridged to within 0.21 m. of lip, shoulder plain. Traces of dipinto in red paint.

77. Palestinian transport or storage amphora Pl. 11

C-1982-117. Max. D. of body 0.26 m., D. of rim 0.101 m.

Light orange-tan clay with numerous fine black and sparkling inclusions, large lime inclusions, little pitting, rough at breaks. 3YR 6/6 to 5YR 6/6.

Elongated ovoid body, low vertical neck with wheel ridge 0.028 m. high under rounded lip. Two vertical handles applied at outer limit of shoulder to point immediately under lip ridge. Lip ridge carelessly executed by finger stroke. Wide wheel ridging on body tightening along shoulder.

78. Palestinian transport or storage amphora Pl. 11

C-1982-118. H. 0.505, max. D. of body 0.079, D. of rim 0.086 m.

Dark tan clay cream to pinkish buff on surface, very few sparkling inclusions, a few white lime inclusions. Gritty surface, rough at breaks. 2.5YR 6/4 at core, whiter surface.

type (Broneer, *op. cit.* [under 54], Type XXXI), with small fish on rim, one larger fish on disk, and channel to nozzle.

Very elongated ovoid body with shallow depression at bottom, vertical neck 0.108 m. high, and slightly flaring rim, articulated by wide, concave, finger-made groove under lip. Handles oval in section, ridged by careless finger strokes. Body wheel ridged to point of attachment of handles; ridging contracts in width at top and bottom of body. Two lines of dipinti on shoulder between handles.

Agora V, M 333, early 6th century. The shape apparently has a very slow evolutionary history.

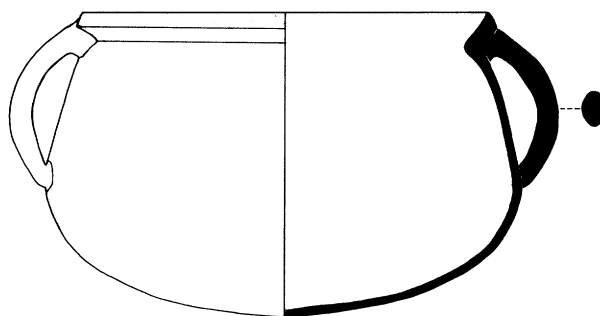


FIG. 14. Roman stew pot 79. Scale 1:4

79. Late Roman stew pot Fig. 14

C-1982-9. H. 0.159, max. D. of body 0.243, D. of rim 0.226 m.

Reddish gray clay surface, core reddish brown, many lime and white sandy inclusions. 2.5YR 5/5 core.

Round-bottomed, very wide ovoid body, low point of maximum diameter; thickened outturned rim, slightly offset, beveled diagonally on outside. Two vertical handles from maximum diameter to rim.

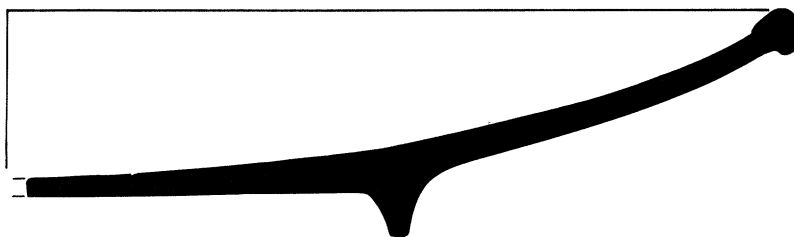


FIG. 15. African red-slipped dish 83. Scale 1:2

Fill from the pit west of the basin included the following:

- 80.** Late Roman transport or storage amphora Pl. 11
phora

C-1982-17. Max. D. of body 0.408, D. of lip 0.226 m.

Coarse tan clay going pinkish at core, many white inclusions, some exploded, some voids. 2.5YR 5.5/6 core.

Ovoid body, maximum diameter at lower body, vertical wide neck contracting to slightly flaring, rounded rim. Body spirally grooved in band from 0.155 m. below handle to handle base; three equally spaced grooves around neck, fourth at rim. Two vertical handles, flattened oval in section.

80 was found set into 81.

- 81.** Late Roman transport or storage amphora, from Egypt Pl. 11

C-1982-31. D. of lip 0.89 m.

Coarse, pale buff clay mottled pinkish buff from firing, white inclusions; core grayish buff, clay extremely sandy to the touch. 7.5YR 7.8/4 and slightly yellower.

Round-bodied amphora with vertical-collared rim 0.08 m. high; top half of collar tapers inward to thin, rounded lip. Two vertical loop handles with rib, attached between 0.03 and 0.11 m. below rim. Wide wheel ridging on body to 0.12 m. below handles; light spiral grooving from 0.10 to 0.02 m. from rim.

Close to amphoras made in Abou Mina; see M. Egloff, *Kellia*, III, *La poterie copte*, Geneva 1977, no. 186, text pp. 117–118; plates, pl. 14:4, dated mid-7th to early 8th century. Other examples at Corinth include C-73-391–C-73-393 (Pl. 11).

- 82.** Late Roman one-handed jug with dipinto Pl. 11

C-1982-39. D. of base 0.155, max. D. of body 0.267 m.

Very micaceous clay with a few white and black inclusions, tan surface going to reddish tan core; clay laminates. 5YR 6/6, 2.5YR 6/6 core.

Flat bottomed with ovoid body, maximum diameter above median, articulated vertical neck; single, vertical handle from just below incised decoration. Three grooves and one incised, wavy line on shoulder to neck, widely wheel ridged on neck. Pot lacks upper neck, rim.

Faded dipinto painted on neck below incised lines.

Material from Pit 1982-3, in the line of the building along the north-south theater street:

- 83.** African red-slipped dish or bowl, Fig. 15
Hayes form 105

C-1982-97. H. 0.062, D. of foot 0.18 (restored), D. of rim 0.41 m. (restored). Wall thickness above foot 0.007 to 0.009 m.

Same red for fabric and surface, numerous small to large lime inclusions and voids, sparkling inclusions, 10R 5/8 to 2.5YR 5/8.

Large plate with heavy ring foot 0.017 m. high with groove on outer face, flat undersurface, straight flaring wall rising at ca. 17° angle; rounded triangular, thickened rim rises vertically, offset on undersurface. Slipped and, from what is preserved of floor, unstamped interior, slipped rim.

Hayes 105B, but 83 has heavier foot and rim closer to type 104. Hayes gives date for type around 600, or later.

84. Roman moldmade lamp Pl. 11

L-1982-33. H. to discus 0.027 m.

Clay grayish beige to light brown, fired reddish tan at core. Much gold and silver mica, many fine white inclusions, one large fragment of lime.

Very low, wide bodied, moldmade lamp with low ring base. Body has double bands from ring base to shoulder framing nozzle, small circle on ring where bands meet ring. Traces of two other bands on body at handle end. Broad rim with raised vine pattern; small, shallowly depressed disk with central filling hole. Channel from disk to round projecting nozzle. Concentric circles at channel near disk. Thin, vertical lug handle applied to shoulder.

Cf. Broneer, *op. cit.* (under 54), Type XXIX, group 3, especially no. 1420.

Also from this pit comes a fragmentary cooking pot, C-1982-98.

Material from Pit 1982-4, in the line of the building along the north-south theater street and close to the east-west street:

85. Roman table amphora Fig. 16

C-1982-90. H. 0.37, max. D. of body 0.25 m.

Mottled tan gray to reddish in places from firing. Numerous lime inclusions, some large, some finer dark inclusions. 7.5YR 6/6 to 5YR 6/6.

Molded base, ovoid body, slightly tapering neck 0.092 m. high, offset rim, 0.029 m. high, flaring in slight cyma recta curve to round, thickened lip. Two vertical strap handles attached from under shoulder to just above mid-neck. Band of fine combed lines from 0.168 m. above bottom to under handle attachments; drops of brownish wash from neck down body.

86. Roman moldmade lamp

L-1982-29. H. of body 0.022, W. 0.068 m.

Light tannish brown fabric, rough at break; wash with many sparkling inclusions. 4YR 6/6.

Round ring base, wide shallow body flaring to point of maximum diameter at junction with rim. Body decorated with three grooves giving impression of two ribs framing nozzle from base ring to rim, single line from base ring to apex of handle, and one set of three lined half circles pendent from shoulder at either side of lug. Convex rim sloping up, divided

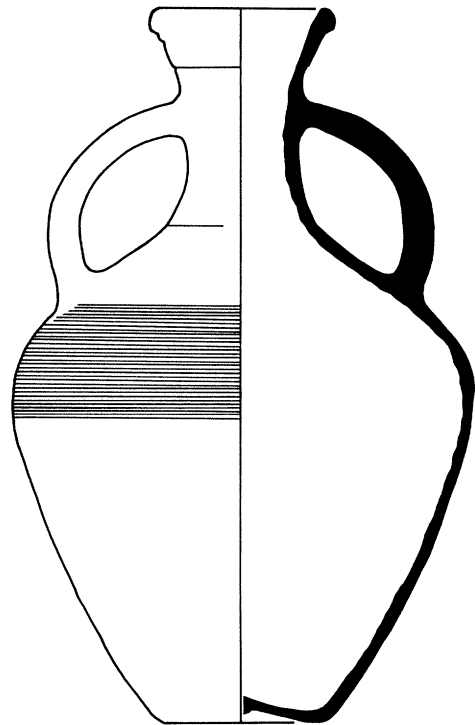


FIG. 16. Roman table amphora 85. Scale 1:4

into squares with central plastic ring and central dot or second ring. Flat, slightly depressed disk with central hole 0.013 m. in diameter. Channel from disk to wick hole; horizontal flaring lug with molded top and bottom surfaces, top decorated with 10-branch frond. Thin, slightly lustrous tan wash.

In the southwest corner of the area excavated in 1981 and 1982, especially along the east side of the north-south theater street, the latest Roman level is covered by a stratum of poros chips. Some fragments have finished edges; at least one large block of poros could well have served in its first use as part of the fabric of the Theater. These chips were laid down in

this area as fill around the foundations of a building that was being erected simultaneously with the deposition of the chips. They appear to be the direct product of the dismantling of the cavea wall and were made during the mining of the Theater blocks, probably as they were being cut down for easier handling and re-use.

The sherds found in and associated with the stratum of chips are almost exclusively Late Roman in date.²⁴ Enough late pottery has been found to suggest that the destruction of the cavea wall cannot be synchronous with collapse of the stage building at the end of the 4th century.²⁵ Now one sees the possibility that the final abandonment and dismantling of the Theater is of the late 6th or early 7th century after Christ or, possibly, Byzantine, if the few Byzantine sherds are not argued to be intrusive. The late 6th and early 7th centuries, however, are a time in the history of Corinth when neither was manpower easily available for quarrying the Theater nor were there demands for building material for new, large projects.

Since the floors immediately overlying the poros chips are to be associated, without doubt, with the foundations that were constructed as one with the chip fill around those foundations, and those floors suggest an 11th-century date (see, for example, Coin Unit I), then it seems best, at the moment, to assume that the cavea of the Corinth Theater stood intact only to face Byzantine destruction.

CHARLES KAUFMAN WILLIAMS, II

CORINTH EXCAVATIONS

²⁴ Coin Lot 1982-2 shows, except for two Vandal coins, a concentration of pieces to be dated before A.D. 395; the pottery from under the poros chips this year, as well as that from the deep east-west foundation also covered by the poros-chip level ("Corinth, 1981," pp. 135-143) indicates a later date, apparently in the 6th century after Christ.

²⁵ See footnote 17 above.

APPENDIX: COINS

(PLATE 12)

Continuing excavation of the city block east of the Theater, in the spring of 1982, produced 236 coins. Most of them survived well enough to yield to identification, but few are really well preserved, and still fewer can be called collector's items.²⁶ These finds came from virtually every section of the excavation. In addition to these coins, this report also includes 23 pieces discovered, along with others, during a test excavation made in 1972 at a location east of the modern village (Stratification List, X). They are little bronze "minimi" which because of their date, 5th to 6th centuries after Christ, provide useful parallels to the finds of the main excavation. All these coins are inventoried at the end of the Appendix. Several colleagues have contributed their views on numismatic matters, and I wish to thank them for their assistance.

The 200 identifiable coins of the Catalogue can be divided as follows:

Greek	
Corinth	29 (19 imperial)
Other States	8 (4 imperial)
Uncertain	6 (1 imperial)
Roman	94
"Vandalic"	35
Byzantine	28 (1 Latin)
<hr/>	
TOTAL	200

Allowing for the "Vandalic" coins, most of which come from the earlier test excavation, the present statistics are similar to those of last year for the Theater district. The coins are once again predominantly of the Roman Imperial age with hardly any going beyond the 12th century after Christ. In general, Greek remnants of the Classical and Hellenistic periods, in the region east of the Theater, remain considerably under-represented.

Numismatic evidence of destruction in the late 4th century after Christ, in reference to the shops of Theater Street, was noted in the last report.²⁷ Williams now calls our attention to new signs of destruction in Well 1982-1 in this area (pp. 23-27 above; Stratification List, IX). But the city block must have also suffered during the calamitous 6th century, as the rest of the city did, from earthquakes and invasion.²⁸ So far, in the on-going excavation, the most

²⁶ An antoninianus of Diocletian (No. 36, Pl. 12) and a small bronze of Julian (No. 52) were found to be, after cleaning, in a near brilliant state.

²⁷ "Corinth, 1981," pp. 145-146.

²⁸ For the testimony of coin hoards in and around the ancient city, see O. Broneer, "Area North of Basilica," *AJA* 30, 1926, pp. 52-53 (two hoards found west of Lechaion Road); J. A. Dengate, "Coin Hoards from the Gymnasium Area at Corinth," *Hesperia* 50, 1981, pp. 160, note 31 (a new reading in hoards discussed by Broneer, above), 153-178 (Hoards II and III); T. E. Gregory, "The Late Roman Wall at Corinth," *Hesperia*

significant evidence comes from a layer of poros chips and other fragmented building materials that evidently accumulated over certain of the shops sometime after their abandonment. In some instances lying above a floor of tiles, still in place, and in every case lying under the layer of fragmented matter, coins were found, the latest of which are 5th to 6th century "minimi" (Stratification List, II). If the overlying matter was produced by the demolition or dismantling of near-by buildings, possibly not much after the late 6th century, to judge from the coins, we may have here tangible evidence of advanced degeneration of city life in the region. Further investigation in the area east of the Theater will be needed to add more precise detail.

Purposeful accumulations of coins have not so far been detected among the remains of the city block, although fills with high concentrations of them have occasionally come to light.²⁹ Excavation this year has produced eleven Byzantine coins falling into the latter category.³⁰ They were found in a late fill south of the room with the pebble mosaic, and with the exception of a half-tetarteron of Manuel I (A.D. 1143–1180), consisted of anonymous folles and tetartera of the immediately preceding decades. That three of the folles should belong to one of the rarest known varieties (Class F) suggests that they and the remaining pieces had originally formed a single collection, possibly someone's savings, that was later broken up and dispersed.

STRATIGRAPHIC LIST

In the following list, "lots" refer to numbered deposits in the Corinth records. The designation "Late Roman" is used for the two centuries after Diocletian. P-T refers to Corinthian bronze coins of the ordinary Pegasos/Trident variety.

AREA OF SHOPS			III. PIT 1982-4. 7th century after Christ		
I. PIT 1982-5 IN FLOOR OF BYZANTINE ROOM.			<i>Lot 1982-103</i>		
12th to 13th centuries after Christ			82-194	Gratian-Arcadius	No. 70-72
<i>Lot 1982-1</i>			82-196	Arcadius	66
82-16	Alexius I	No. 88	<i>Lot 1982-104</i>		
			82-97	Phocas	No. 79
			82-198	Arcadius	64
II. FILL UNDER POROS-CHIP LEVEL. 5th to 6th centuries after Christ			IV. SEQUENCE OF RED FLOORS. 2nd to 4th centuries after Christ		
<i>Lot 1982-4</i>			<i>Lot 1982-67 (Floor 3)</i>		
82-34	Constantius II	No. 47	82-90	Galerius	No. 37
82-44	Flaccilla	62	<i>Lot 1982-68 (Floor 6)</i>		
82-45	Vandal period	—	82-92	Corinth (duoviri)	No. 11A
82-46	Gratian-Arcadius	70-72	82-93	Corinth (Commodus)	14
<i>Lot 1982-13 (above rectangular and diamond-tile paving)</i>			<i>Lot 1982-69 (Floor 8)</i>		
82-131	Vandal period	No. 77	82-120	Corinth (duoviri)	No. 7

48, 1979, pp. 272–274 (hoard of 742 pieces); and M. Krikou-Galani, "Εύρημα Κορίνθου μικρῶν χαλκῶν ὑποδιαίρέσεων Ε'-ΣΤ' αἰ. μ.Χρ.", *Δελτ* 28, 1973, A' [1975], pp. 138–158. Also see Williams' comments on the test excavation of 1972, pp. 27–28 above.

²⁹ "Corinth, 1981," p. 146.

³⁰ Coins 82-9, 82-10, 82-18–24, 82-27, 82-57 (Cat. Nos. 81ff.). They were found in the same grid square (93BD) and came from practically consecutive excavation baskets, Nos. 182, 184, 187, 190.

RESIDENTIAL SECTION

V. PIT 1982-6. 2nd to 3rd centuries after Christ

Lot 1982-94

82-164 Late Roman No. 52A

*Lot 1982-95**(Pit 1982-6 with its channel)*

82-159 Late Roman No. —

82-161 " 52A

82-162 Corinth (P-T) 5

82-163 Late Roman —

82-165 " —

VI. PIT 1982-2. 2nd to 3rd centuries after Christ

Lot 1982-91 (above pit)

82-77 Uncertain (Greek?) No. 29

82-78 Constantine I 41

*Lot 1982-92 (within pit)*82-79 Corinth (M. Aurelius-
Commodus) No. 15

VII. DRAIN SOUTH OF THE STOREROOM. 1st to 2nd centuries after Christ

Lot 1982-46

82-61 Corinth (duoviri) No. 8

82-62 " 9

VIII. DESTRUCTION DEBRIS ON FLOOR OF STORE-ROOM. 3rd century after Christ

*Lot 1982-44*82-51 Uncertain Roman No. 33
emperor

MISCELLANEOUS

IX. DESTRUCTION DEBRIS IN WELL 1982-1. 4th century after Christ

Within shaft: among snail shells or above them

82-116 Crispus No. 38

82-117 Valentinian I-III 70-72

82-126 " 72

82-127 " 71

Within shaft: below snail shells

82-129 Constantius II No. 50

X. TEST EXCAVATION EAST OF THE MODERN VILLAGE, 1972 (ROOM OF ROADWAY SHOP: LATE DESTRUCTION DEBRIS). 6th century after Christ

Under top burnt level to second burnt level

72-571 Vandal period No. —

72-573 Leo I to Justin II 74A

In second burnt level

72-566 Vandal period No. —

72-568 " —

" 72-569 " —

72-570 Leo I to Justin II 72A

Down to second (lower) floor with burning

72-573 Leo I to Justin II No. 74A

72-574 Justin I or II 74

72-576 Leo I to Justin II 74A

72-577 Vandal period —

72-578 " —

72-579 " —

72-580 Leo I to Justin II 74A

72-581 " —

72-584 Vandal period —

72-585 " —

72-587 " —

CATALOGUE³¹

The following conventions are used in this catalogue: (1) silver coins as well as plated and billon pieces are listed by numbers in *italic type*; (2) an asterisk (*) means that discussion follows at the end; (3) a double dagger (‡) indicates that the particular piece is illustrated on Plate 12.

COINS OF CORINTH (29)

1. AR	540–515 B.C.	Effaced/Incuse swastika	<i>BMC</i> , p. 1, 2	82-132
	stater			
2. AR	after 435 B.C.	Pegasos l., pointed wing	<i>BMC</i> , p. 21, 209–212	‡82-166
	trihemiobol	/Gorgoneion, mouth closed; no letters?		
3. AE	400–146 B.C.	Pegasos l./Trident; to l. ΔI, to r. thyrsos	<i>CopSNG</i> , 179	82-11
4. AE	"	Same/Same; to r. cornucopiae(?)	cf. Ed., p. 14, 11	82-104
5. AE	"	Same/Same; illegible controls		82-121 82-205 82-144 82-213 82-162 82-229

UNDER THE DUOVIRI

	<i>Inst(eius)-Cas(tricius)</i>			
*6. AE	44–30 B.C.	Chimaera l./Nike r.; to r. Q	Ed., p. 16, 19	‡82-54
	(ctmk.)			
	<i>Aebutius-Hera</i>			
7. AE	17 B.C.–A.D. 4/5	Head r./Inscription in wreath	Ed., p. 18, 32	82-120

³¹ Abbreviations used in this catalogue are as follows:

- Agora II* = M. Thompson, *The Athenian Agora, II, Coins, From the Roman Through the Venetian Period*, Princeton 1954
- BMC* = *A Catalogue of Coins in the British Museum*, 1873–
Greek Coins
Imperial Byzantine Coins
Vandals, Ostrogoths, and Lombards
- Cohen = H. Cohen, *Description historique des monnaies frappées sous l'empire romain*, Paris 1880–1892
- CopSNG* = *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Copenhagen: Corinth*, Copenhagen 1944
- DOC* = *Catalogue of the Byzantine Coins in the Dumbarton Oaks Collection and the Whittemore Collection*, A. R. Bellinger and P. Grierson, edd., Washington, D.C. 1966–
- Ed. or
Edwards = K. M. Edwards, *Corinth, VI, Coins 1896–1929*, Cambridge, Mass. 1933
- Fox = E. Fox, "The Duoviri of Corinth," *JIAN* 2, 1899, pp. 89–116
- Hendy = M. F. Hendy, *Coinage and Money in the Byzantine Empire, 1081–1261*, Washington, D.C. 1969
- LRBC* = R. A. G. Carson *et al.*, *Late Roman Bronze Coinage A.D. 324–498*, London 1960
- Mionnet = T. E. Mionnet, *Description de médailles grecques et romaines*, Paris 1807–1813; and *Supplement*, Paris 1819–1837
- NumCom* = F. W. Imhoof-Blumer, *A Numismatic Commentary on Pausanias*, enlarged ed., Chicago 1964
- RIC* = *The Roman Imperial Coinage*, H. Mattingly *et al.*, edd., London 1923–

*8. AE	<i>Peregrinus-Labeo</i> A.D. 14–37	Head r./Hexastyle temple	Ed., p. 20, 43	82-61
9. AE	<i>Candidus-Flaccus</i> A.D. 54–68	Head r./Helios in quadriga	Fox, p. 112, 53	82-62
*10. AE	<i>Optatus-Polyaenus</i> A.D. 54–68	Head r./Bellerophon r., Pegasos	<i>BMC</i> , p. 69, 562	82-222
11. AE	<i>Agrippa</i> A.D. 68/69	Head r./Nike l.	Ed., p. 24, 73	82-113
11A. AE	<i>Uncertain</i> to A.D. 69	Uncertain types	82-92 82-97 82-114	82-139 82-206 82-207

FROM DOMITIAN TO GETA

12. AE	<i>Domitian</i> A.D. 81–96	Head r./Poseidon l.	Ed., p. 26, 96	82-221
13. AE	<i>M. Aurelius</i> A.D. 161–180	Head r./Aphrodite r.	Ed., p. 33, 157	82-87
*14. AE	<i>Commodus</i> A.D. 176–192	Head r./Tyche l., altar	cf. Ed., p. 35, 179	‡82-93
*15. AE	<i>M. Aurelius-Commodus</i> A.D. 161–192	Head r./Poseidon l., foot on rock	Ed. NOT ³²	‡82-79
*16. AE	<i>S. Severus</i> A.D. 193–211	Head r./Nike r.	Ed. NOT	‡82-215
*17. AE	<i>Plautilla</i> A.D. 202–212	Head r./Artemis l., stag, dog	Ed. NOT	‡82-84

ANONYMOUS ISSUES

18. AE	Early Imperial	Pegasos r./Dolphin r.	Ed., p. 24, 76	82-208
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COINS OF GREEK STATES OTHER THAN CORINTH (8)

ATTICA

19. AE	<i>Athens</i> 350–330 B.C.	Athena head r./Double-bodied owl; controls?	<i>BMC</i> , p. 21, 221–225	82-220
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PELOPONNESE

*20. AE	<i>Aegeira</i> Geta A.D. 200–212	Bust r./Hygieia r., feeding snake	cf. <i>NumCom</i> , p. 91, 4	‡82-11
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³² NOT = unpublished variety

<i>Patrai</i>				
21. AE	250–146 B.C.	Owl l. (ΔAMACIAC) /Trident Π-A, in wreath	<i>BMC</i> , p. 22, 4	82-65
22. AE	Uncertain emperor	Head l.?/Colonist r., two oxen, plow	<i>cf. BMC</i> , p. 24, 19–20	‡82-88
23. AE	L. Verus or Commodus A.D. 161–192	Bust r./Artemis r., dog, altar	<i>cf. BMC</i> , p. 27, 38	82-236
<i>Argos</i>				
24. AE	A. Pius (?) A.D. 138–161	Head r./Hera and Hebe, peacock	<i>NumCom</i> , p. 34, 6, pl. I, xv	82-52
EGYPT				
<i>Alexandria</i>				
25. AE	Ptolemy III 247–222 B.C.	Bust r./Eagle on fulmen; to r. cornucopiae	<i>BMC</i> , p. 56, 100–101	82-189
*26. AE	Ptolemy X (?) 117–81 B.C.	Zeus head r./Headdress of of Isis (ΣΩ)	<i>cf. BMC</i> , pp. 107f., 49–56	82-67
COINS OF UNCERTAIN GREEK STATES (6)				
<i>Uncertain mint</i>				
27. AE	400–31 B.C.	Female head r. with hair done up /Uncertain type		82-155
*28. AE	"	Female(?) head r./Uncertain type; to l. ΗΡ, to r. Υ		82-38
29. AE	"	Uncertain type/Tripod		82-77
29A. AE	"	Uncertain type/Uncertain type		82-122 82-123
<i>A. Pius (?)</i>				
30. AE	A.D. 138–161	Head r./Nude man l. (Perseus?)		82-53

ROMAN IMPERIAL COINAGE (69)

MARCUS AURELIUS A.D. 161–180

<i>Rome</i>				
31. Dup.	A.D. 161–162	CONCORD AVGVSTOR Emperors clasping hands	<i>cf. BMC IV</i> , p. 520, 852	‡82-107
JULIA DOMNA A.D. 196–211				
<i>Uncertain</i>				
*32. Den.	A.D. 196–211 (plated)	CONCONC AVG TR P XVI, CO ~ III Concordia seated l.		‡82-153

UNCERTAIN EMPEROR

*33. AE (quartered)	<i>Uncertain</i> 3rd century after Christ	... AVG ... Hercules resting	cf. <i>RIC</i> IV, iii, p. 49, 309	‡82-51
CLAUDIUS II A.D. 268–270				
*34. Ant.	<i>Rome</i> A.D. 268–270	VIRTVS AVG Soldier l. (<i>mintmark</i> Ε)	<i>RIC</i> V, i, p. 219, 110	‡82-75
CARINUS A.D. 283–285				
35. Ant.	<i>Rome</i> A.D. 283–285	AETERNIT AVG Aeternitas l. (<i>mintmark</i> K ...)	<i>RIC</i> V, ii, p. 170, 244	82-31
DIOCLETIAN A.D. 284–305				
36. Ant.	<i>Ticinum</i> A.D. 285	IOVI CONSERVAT Jupiter l. (<i>mintmark</i> SXXIT)	<i>RIC</i> V, ii, p. 243, 222	‡82-85
GALERIUS A.D. 305–311				
37. AE1	<i>Heraclea</i> A.D. 308–309	GENIO IMPERATORIS Genius l. (<i>Officina</i> A)	<i>RIC</i> VI, p. 535, 37a	82-90
CRISPUS				
38. AE2	<i>Thessalonica</i> A.D. 320–321	CAESARVM NOSTRORVM Wreath with VOT X (<i>Officina</i> Δ)	<i>RIC</i> VII, p. 512, 121	82-116
CONSTANTINE I A.D. 307–337				
39. AE3	<i>Heraclea</i> A.D. 317	PROVIDENTIA AVGG Camp gate (<i>Officina</i> B)	<i>RIC</i> VII, p. 544, 16	82-150
40. AE3	<i>Cyzicus</i> A.D. 331–334	GLORIA EXERCITVS Two soldiers, two standards (<i>Officina</i> Δ)	<i>RIC</i> VII, p. 655, 79	‡82-101
40A. AE3	<i>Uncertain</i>	GLORIA EXERCITVS Two soldiers, two standards	cf. <i>LRBC</i> I, 48	82-209
41. AE3		No legend. Quadriga r.	cf. <i>LRBC</i> I, 943	82-78
42. AE3		VN MR Emperor r. (•)	cf. <i>LRBC</i> I, 1068	82-4

URBS ROMA

- | | | | | |
|---------|--------------------------------|---|----------------------------|-------|
| 43. AE3 | <i>Cyzicus</i>
A.D. 331–334 | No legend. Wolf and twins
(<i>Officina</i> E) | <i>RIC</i> VII, p. 656, 91 | ‡82-5 |
|---------|--------------------------------|---|----------------------------|-------|

CONSTANTINE II A.D. 337–340

- | | | | | |
|---------|----------------------------------|---|---------------------|--------|
| 44. AE3 | <i>Nicomedia</i>
A.D. 335–337 | GLORIA EXERCITVS
Two soldiers, one standard
(<i>Officina</i> A) | <i>LRBC</i> I, 1126 | 82-238 |
|---------|----------------------------------|---|---------------------|--------|

CONSTANTIUS II A.D. 337–361

- | | | | | |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 45. AE3 | <i>Thessalonica</i>
A.D. 351–354 | FEL TEMP REPARATIO FH ³³
(<i>Officina</i> Γ) | <i>LRBC</i> II, 1681 | 82-154 |
| 46. AE2 | <i>Constantinople</i>
A.D. 351–354 | FEL TEMP REPARATIO FH
(<i>Series</i> Γ •) | <i>LRBC</i> II, 2028 | 82-230 |
| *47. AE3 | " | Same (<i>Officina</i> Γ, <i>series</i> •) | <i>LRBC</i> II, 2043 | ‡82-34 |
| 48. AE3 | " | Same (<i>Series</i> •M•) | <i>LRBC</i> II, 2049 | 82-119 |
| 49. AE3 | <i>Cyzicus</i>
A.D. 330–335 | GLORIA EXERCITVS
Two soldiers, two standards
(<i>Officina</i> Γ) | <i>LRBC</i> I, 1229 | 82-71 |
| 50. AE3 | <i>Uncertain</i> | VOT XX MVLT XXX
in wreath (<i>Officina</i> A) | cf. <i>LRBC</i> I, 958 | 82-129 |
| *50A. AE3 | | FEL TEMP REPARATIO FH | cf. <i>LRBC</i> II, 1683 | 82-2
82-89
*82-228 |

VETRANIO A.D. 350

- | | | | | |
|----------|---------------------------------|---|----------------------|---------|
| *51. AE3 | <i>Thessalonica</i>
A.D. 350 | VIRTVS EXERCITVM
Soldier I., standard
(<i>Officina</i> Γ) | <i>LRBC</i> II, 1652 | ‡82-181 |
|----------|---------------------------------|---|----------------------|---------|

JULIAN A.D. 361–363

- | | | | | |
|---------|-------------------------------------|--|----------------------|--------|
| 52. AE3 | <i>Thessalonica</i>
A.D. 361–363 | VOT X MVLT XX
(<i>Officina</i> B) | <i>LRBC</i> II, 1697 | 82-242 |
|---------|-------------------------------------|--|----------------------|--------|

³³ FH = Fallen Horseman

FAMILY OF CONSTANTINE

Uncertain mint

52A. AE3/2	FEL TEMP REPARATIO FH	82-83	FEL TEMP REPARATIO FH	82-161
	Same	82-125	Same	82-164
	Same	82-138	Uncertain type	82-106

VALENTINIAN I A.D. 364–375

Thessalonica

53. AE3	A.D. 367–375	SECVRITAS REIPVBLICA Victory advancing l. (<i>Officina A, series two stars</i>)	<i>RIC IX</i> , p. 178, 271, xvii	82-146
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GRATIAN A.D. 367–383

Thessalonica

54. AE3	A.D. 367–375	GLORIA ROMANORVM Emperor dragging captive r. (<i>Officina Δ, series V, star</i>)	<i>RIC IX</i> , p. 178, 26c, xxxviii	82-212
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VALENTINIAN II A.D. 375–392

Thessalonica

55. AE4	A.D. 383–392	GLORIA REIPVBLICE Camp gate (<i>Officina A</i>)	<i>RIC IX</i> , p. 186, 62a, 2	82-184
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Antioch

56. AE4	A.D. 383–392	SALVS REIPVBLICAE Victory dragging captive l. (<i>Officina A, series †</i>)	<i>RIC IX</i> , p. 292, 67a, 1	82-169
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Uncertain

56A. AE4		Same (<i>Series †</i>)	cf. <i>LRBC II</i> , 1873	82-176 82-211
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THEODOSIUS I A.D. 379–395

Thessalonica

57. AE4	A.D. 383–388	VICTORIA AVG Two Victories (<i>Officina Δ, series •</i>)	<i>RIC IX</i> , p. 187, 63b, 4	82-216
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Constantinople

58. AE4	A.D. 378–383	VOT X MVLT XX in wreath (<i>Officina A?</i>)	<i>RIC IX</i> , p. 229, 63b	82-175
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Cyzicus

59. AE3	A.D. 388–395	SALVS REIPVBLICAE Victory, captive (<i>Series †</i>)	<i>RIC IX</i> , p. 246, 26b, 1–4	82-177
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Nicomedia






*60. AE4	A.D. 388–392	Same (<i>Officina A</i>)	<i>RIC IX</i> , p. 262, 45b, 1	82-237
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Uncertain

60A. AE4		VOT X MVLT XX in wreath	cf. <i>LRBC II</i> , 767	82-42 82-182
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61. AE4		SALVS REIPVBLICAE Victory, captive	cf. <i>LRBC</i> II, 1984	82-173
61A. AE4		Same (P)	cf. <i>LRBC</i> II, 797	82-179 82-188
		FLACCILLA		
62. AE4	<i>Uncertain</i> A.D. 383–386	SALVS REIPVBLICAE Victory seated r.	cf. <i>LRBC</i> II, 1560	82-44
		ARCADIUS A.D. 383–408		
63. AE3	<i>Thessalonica</i> A.D. 383–388	VIRTVS AVGGG Emperor on ship (<i>Officina</i> Γ)	<i>RIC</i> IX, p. 186, 61c	82-86
64. AE4		GLORIA REIPVBLICE Camp gate (<i>Officina</i> Γ)	<i>RIC</i> IX, p. 187, 62c, 3	82-198
*65. AE3		Same (<i>Officina</i> Γ, series P)	<i>RIC</i> IX, p. 186, 59c, 2	‡82-143
*66. AE4	<i>Constantinople</i> A.D. 388–392	SALVS REIPVBLICAE Victory, captive (<i>Officina</i> A or Δ, series P)	<i>RIC</i> IX, p. 234, 86c, 1	82-196
*67. AE4	"	Same (<i>Officina</i> Γ, same series)	<i>RIC</i> IX, NOT	‡82-178
67A. AE4	"	Same (<i>Officina</i> ?, same series)	cf. <i>LRBC</i> II, 1875	82-6
		EUDOXIA		
68. AE3	<i>Uncertain</i> A.D. 400	GLORIA ROMANORVM Empress seated (+)	<i>LRBC</i> II, 2450	‡82-192
		VALENTINIAN III A.D. 425–455		
69. AE4	<i>Uncertain</i> A.D. 425–455	VOT XX in wreath	<i>LRBC</i> II, 847, 856	82-76
		VALENTINIAN I—VALENTINIAN III		
70–72. AE4/3	<i>Uncertain mint</i>	GLORIA ROMANORVM Emperor, captive	82-80 VRBS ROMA FELIX Roma with standard (71)	82-127
		GLORIA ROMANORVM Three Emperors (70)	82-191 VICTORIA AVG, AVGG or AVGGG Two Victories	82-117
		SALVS REIPVBLICAE Victory, captive	82-227 82-39 VIRTVS EXERCITI Victory 82-183 crowning Emperor (72) 82-187	82-126
		SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE Victory l.	82-40 VOT X MVLT XX in wreath 82-186	82-46 82-194



“VANDALIC” COINAGE (12)

<i>Monogram or letter</i>			
73. AE	Illegible type/  or  (monogram of Anastasius I)	<i>BMC</i> , pp. 32f., 128–134	82-37 82-64
*74. AE	Bust r./  (monogram of Justin I or II)	<i>BMC</i> , p. 33, 135–138	72-574
74A. AE	Traces of type/  , etc. (uncertain monograms: Leo I–Justin II)	cf. <i>BMC</i> , pp. 31ff., 118, 123–138	72-570 72-573 72-576 72-580
75. AE	Bust r./Chi-Rho (Justinian I)	<i>BMC</i> , p. 37, 159–160	72-583
76. AE	Traces of type/  (Justinian I)	<i>BMC</i> , p. 34, 141–148	82-199 82-234
<i>Cross</i>			
77. AE	Traces of type/Cross, plain or potent (Emperor?)	<i>BMC</i> , pp. 38ff., 173–200	82-41 82-131

“VANDALIC” UNCLASSIFIED (23)

BYZANTINE COINAGE (28)

JUSTINIAN I A.D. 527–565


<i>Constantinople</i>			
*78. A.D. 543	M	ANNO to l., to r.  (<i>Officina</i> Γ or Ε)	<i>DOC</i> I, p. 89, 42b.3 ‡82-43
PHOCAS A.D. 602–610			
<i>Nicomedia</i>			
79. A.D. 605	XXXX	ANNO above, to r.  (<i>Officina</i> B?)	<i>DOC</i> II, p. 177, 57b 82-197
ANONYMOUS ISSUES			
80a. A.D. 976–1030	CLASS A2	Christ bust/Four-line legend	<i>DOC</i> III, ii, p. 654, var. 11 ‡82-226
*80b. ”	CLASS A2	Same/Same	<i>DOC</i> III, ii, pp. 665ff., var. 39 or 40 82-231
*81. A.D. 1060–1065	CLASS F	Christ on seat without back /Three-line legend	<i>DOC</i> III, ii, pp. 690f., 1–15 82-21 82-23 82-24 82-111
82. A.D. 1065–1070	CLASS G	Christ bust/Virgin bust	<i>DOC</i> III, ii, pp. 692ff., 1–28 82-201

*83.	A.D. 1070–1075	CLASS H	Same/Patriarchal cross	<i>DOC</i> III, ii, pp. 694f., 1–19	82-27
*84.	A.D. 1075–1080	CLASS I	Same/Latin cross	<i>DOC</i> III, ii, pp. 696ff., 1–64	82-241
85.	A.D. 1085–1092	CLASS K	Same/Half-length figure of Virgin	<i>DOC</i> III, ii, pp. 702ff., 1–26	82-20

ALEXIUS I A.D. 1081–1118

<i>Constantinople</i>					
86.	A.D. 1081–1092		Christ bust/Half-length figure of Virgin	Hendy, pl. 2: 20, 21	82-32
<i>Thessalonica</i>					
87.	A.D. 1092–1118		Same/Alexius bust with cross	Hendy, pl. 8: 7, 8	82-14 82-200
*88.	"		Jeweled cross C Φ/Same ΛΛΔ	Hendy, pl. 8: 10–12	82-10 82-12 82-13 *82-15 *82-16 82-18 *82-19 82-22 82-57 *82-217

MANUEL I A.D. 1143–1180

<i>Unattributed</i>					
89.	A.D. 1143–1180		Manuel bust/ 	Hendy, pl. 18: 1, 2	82-49
90.	"		Christ bust/Manuel with cross	Hendy, pl. 18: 5, 6	‡82-9

LATIN IMITATIVE

<i>Unattributed</i>					
91.	A.D. 1204–1261		Virgin with Christ, seated /Emperor with labarum	Hendy, pl. 29: 1–3	82-30

NOTES

(6) The names of the two officials are always abbreviated **INST – L CAS** or **– CAS** when used together. The latter also appears in full as *L. Castricius Regulus* in another duoviral issue (*BMC*, p. 64, no. 523). But for the name of "Inst." the coins offer no clues. B. V. Head restores it as *C. Insteius* on an earlier authority (*BMC*, p. xl), but the view has recently been advanced that its true form may be *M. Insteius Tectus*, as suggested by two Corinthian inscriptions and other evidence; see J. H. Kent, *Corinth*, VIII, iii, *The Inscriptions 1926–1950*, Princeton 1966, p. 67, no. 149 and p. 137, no. 345.

The countermark on the present coin, a letter **S** in a square frame on the obverse, is found only in association with this issue, one of the four produced under "Inst." and "Cas.". It probably signifies the denomination of a semis: D. W. MacDowall, "Countermarks of Early Imperial Corinth," *NC*, 7th ser., 2, 1962, pp. 114–115.

(8) All known coin varieties of this college of duoviri have identical reverses: a hexastyle temple, its epistyle inscribed **GENT IVLI**. Imhoof and Gardner (*NumCom*, p. 22, 21) think that it must represent the temple described by Pausanias as that of Octavia but which in reality probably was a temple of Gens Julia as suggested by the coin legend. The wide spacing of the middle columns on many of the coins, e.g., the present specimen (Pl. 12) or no. 214 in *CopSNG*, was evidently provided to make room for the depiction of a cult state whose traces can often be seen.

(10) On account of the, the series of Optatus-Polyaenus has been placed by J. E. Fisher before that of Anaxilaus-Fronto, i.e. before ca. A.D. 51/52; see *Hesperia* 49, 1980, p. 8.

(14) **COMMODVS ANTONI** Bust of Commodus r., laureate.

Rev. **COR** Tyche l., holding patera over altar, and cornucopiae.

Pl. 12

Except for the laurel wreath on the emperor's head, this coin is the same variety as that listed in Edwards, p. 35, no. 179.

(15) Bust of emperor r., (?) laureate.

Rev. **COR** Poseidon l., nude, foot on rock, holding dolphin and trident.

Pl. 12

The reverse is identical with that on a coin of Geta in the Corinth Museum; see Edwards, p. 40, no. 225, and A. R. Bellinger, *Catalogue of the Coins Found at Corinth, 1925*, New Haven 1930, p. 8, no. 70, pl. I:7.

(16) **SEPTI** **SEVER** Bust of Septimius r., laureate.

Rev. **CLI COR** Nike r., holding wreath and palm.

Pl. 12

The basic manuals do not seem to list any issues of Septimius with reverse type of Nike turned *right*. Edwards mentions this type only in conjunction with certain other emperors (Commodus, Caracalla, etc.), giving Septimius the more usual version of Nike facing l. (Edwards, p. 36, no. 190).

(17) **PLAUTILLAE AVGVSTAE** Bust of Plautilla r.

Rev. **CLI COR** Artemis l., holding torch and bow, with stag and dog beside her.

Pl. 12

Corinthian coins of Plautilla with the Artemis reverse seem to be rare. That reverse type, however, is better known for the emissions of several other emperors from Hadrian to Septimius Severus; see *NumCom*, p. 18, no. 12.

(20) **IOYAIOC C** **OC ΓΕΤΑC** Bust of Geta r., head bare.

Rev. **ΑΙΓΕΙΡΑΤΩΝ** Hygieia r., dressed in a chiton, feeding snake from a saucer.

Pl. 12

The only parallel I have been able to find is a coin in the St. Florian Collection: F. Kenner and J. Gaisberger, *Die Münzsammlung des Stiftes St. Florian in Ober-Oesterreich*, Vienna 1871, pp. 61–62, pl. II:9. That coin has a somewhat different obverse legend which as restored by Kenner and Gaisberger reads **(CEITI)MIOC C ΓΕΤΑ K(A)ICAP**. Its

reverse type, much worn, is described as Hygieia looking *left*, but the goddess is certainly turned the other way, as she is on our coin and as her action requires.

The appellation IOYΛIOC on the present piece is strange. Geta changed his name from Lucius Septimius to Publius Septimius Geta around A.D. 200 (see *BMC* V, p. cxlii), but Julius is not part of it. Possibly the die engraver erred, changing the new praenomen ΠΟΥΠΛΑΙΟC into IOYΛIOC. The same corrupt version may also be present on the St. Florian piece, as the restoration quoted above is not the only one possible.

(26) This coin is very worn and its Egyptian attribution uncertain. Another possibility is Halikarnassos in Caria (cf. *BMC*, p. 109, no. 73).

(28) This coin was apparently struck twice. The head on the obverse, badly impressed, seems to have been struck over an earlier head now faintly delineated and pointing —→ .

(32) ΙΥΛΙΑ ΑΥΓΥ ~ΤΑ Head of Julia Domna r.

Rev. CONCONC . . . VG TR P XVI (top, l. to r.) CO~ IIII (exergue, l. to r.) Concordia seated l., holding patera in r. hand, and resting l. arm on backrest.

Pl. 12

This is an irregular piece. Not only is the form of some of the letters (S, X) unusual, but also the reverse legend is bungled, the first word evidently standing for CONCORD(IA). Moreover, obverse and reverse types are mismatched (hybrid issue). If the final character I of the COS-legend in the exergue was meant to be part of the inscription at the top (thus: CONCORD AVG TR P XVII, COS III), the reverse may have been originally intended for an issue of M. Aurelius such as *BMC* IV, p. 413, nos. 209–217, etc.

(33) Fragment of a dupondius or *as*. The evenness and angle of the broken edges (Pl. 12) suggest that the original coin was purposely fragmented, possibly to produce a “quarter”. What remains of the reverse legend can tentatively be read as (VIRTV)T! AVG(VSTI). The portrait on the obverse represents without doubt a 3rd-century emperor such as Gordian III, etc. (see *RIC* IV, iii, p. 49, no. 309).

(34) The obverse legend is rendered IIIIID CLNVDIVS AVG and is evidently meant to be read IMP CLAUDIVS AVG. Poor lettering is common among the issues of Claudius; see *RIC*, V, i, p. 205; Cohen VI, p. 161, note 1.

(47) The break in the reverse legend of this coin, FEL TEMP R----EPARATIO, is unusual (*LRBC* gives FEL TEMP RE----PARATIO).

(50A) Coin 82-228 has ·M· in the l. field.

(51) Vetrician was *augustus* for less than a year (1 March 350 to 25 December 350), and his coins are naturally rare. *Agora* II lists but a single coin for this emperor, and the present piece is the first so far published from Corinth.

(60) The details of the obverse are blurred, but the reverse type is definitely of a barbarous style.

(65, 66) Both coins have peculiarities of style and technique that stand out. In 82-143, the emperor's profile is executed in a strongly linear manner, and the mappa ordinarily held in his right hand is omitted (Pl. 12). On the other hand the Nike-Captive reverse of coin 82-196 is done in a truly barbarous style.

(67) The obverse legend is partly off-flan at the top of the coin, but the break doubtless occurs thus, **DN ARCADI-VS PF AVG** (Pl. 12). *RIC* does not give this variety in combination with *Officina* Γ (cf. *RIC* IX, p. 234, no. 86 and p. 236, no. 90).

(74) While this reverse monogram has in the past been associated with Anastasius I (cf. Wroth in *BMC, Vandals*, p. 33, no. 136), it is now generally given to the two Justins; see R. L. Hohlfelder, "A Sixth Century Hoard from Kenchreai," *Hesperia* 42, 1973, p. 93, note 18.

(78) Notice the *pellet* above the date.

(80b) The third line of the reverse legend on this coin reads **bASIL ʎ** instead of **bASILEʎ'**. The whole question of the relationship between the folles of Class A1 and A2 (same types but different fabric) has recently been discussed by W. E. Metcalf who concludes that A2 came before A1 or else that the two appeared together, *ca.* A.D. 969–1030. In *DOC*, the dates for the present and the preceding piece (*ca.* A.D. 976–1030) reflect the traditional view that A2 is the later class. Mr. Metcalf's views are set forth in his article "Early Anonymous Folles from Antioch and the Chronology of Class A," *ANSMN* 21, 1976, pp. 109–128.

(81) All four pieces are poorly impressed, preserving in every instance traces of an earlier type. 82-24 is struck over Class A2 (var. 24 or 39–40b); 82-23 possibly over Class E; 82-111 over an indeterminable follis; and, finally, 82-21 seems to be merely double struck.

(83) Struck over any one of Classes D, E, or F.

(84) Restruck with the same types and dies to judge from certain die breaks on the Latin cross. The coin was apparently turned over for the second impression and struck with an uneven blow, so that only half of each type now shows clearly. Faint traces of a still earlier striking are preserved on the coin.

(88) Three of these tetartera show clear signs of having been overstruck. 82-15 is over an anonymous issue of Class K; 82-217 is over an Alexius I coin with types Virgin bust/Emperor bust (Hendy, p. 88, pl. 8:9), and 82-16 is struck over an uncertain type. Another piece, 82-19, was found fused with a small lump of bronze, itself probably a coin.

ORESTES H. ZERVOS

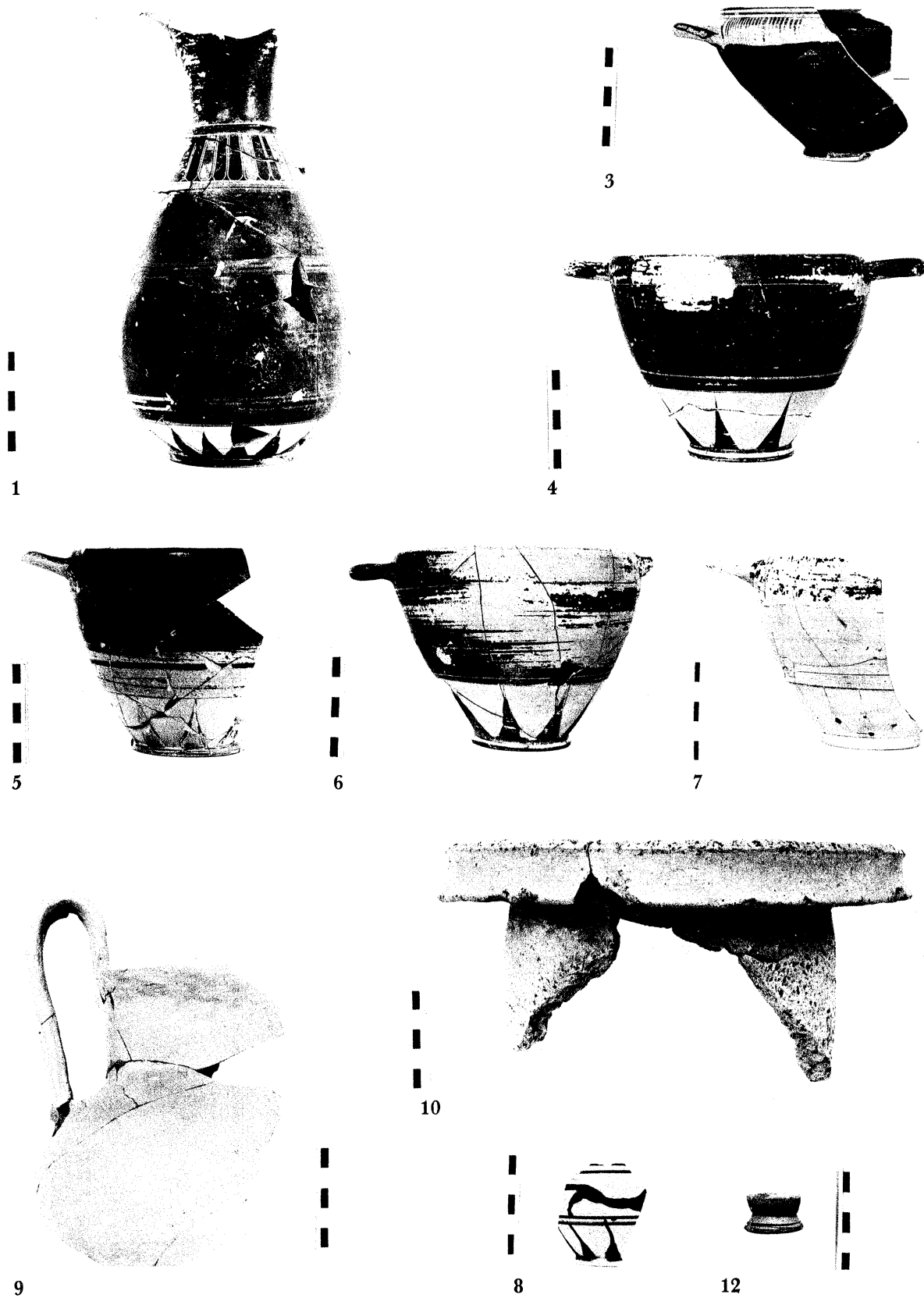


The excavation east of the Theater, from the northeast



a. Classical mosaic (top) and foundation of Roman building, with Early Corinthian Pit 1982-1 between. From the south





Early Corinthian Pit 1982-1

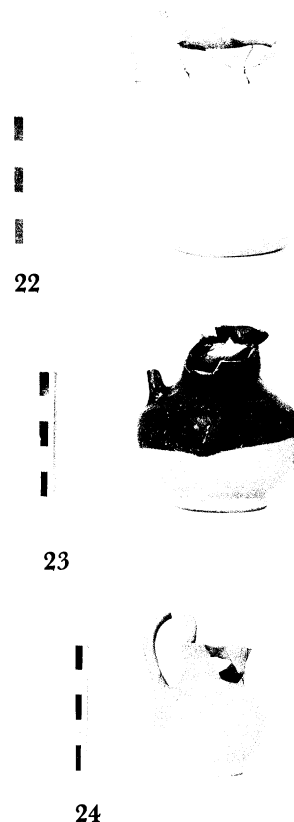
CHARLES K. WILLIAMS, II AND ORESTES H. ZERVOS: Corinth, 1982: East of the Theater



13. Tray: side view (above) and top view (below)



14. Figurine. 16-21. Miniature vases

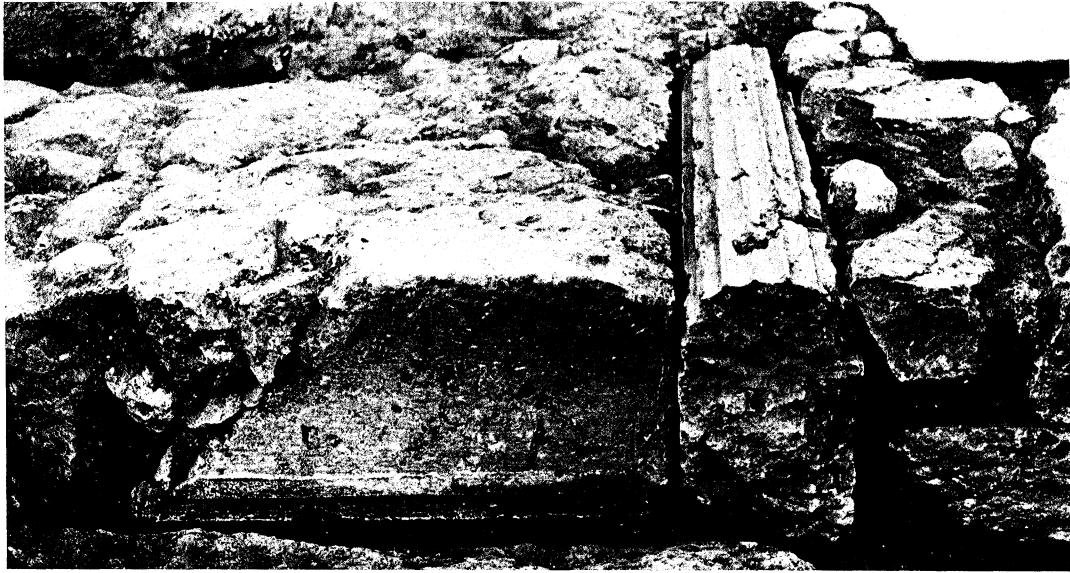


Votive deposit



Shops along the north-south theater street, from the south

PLATE 6



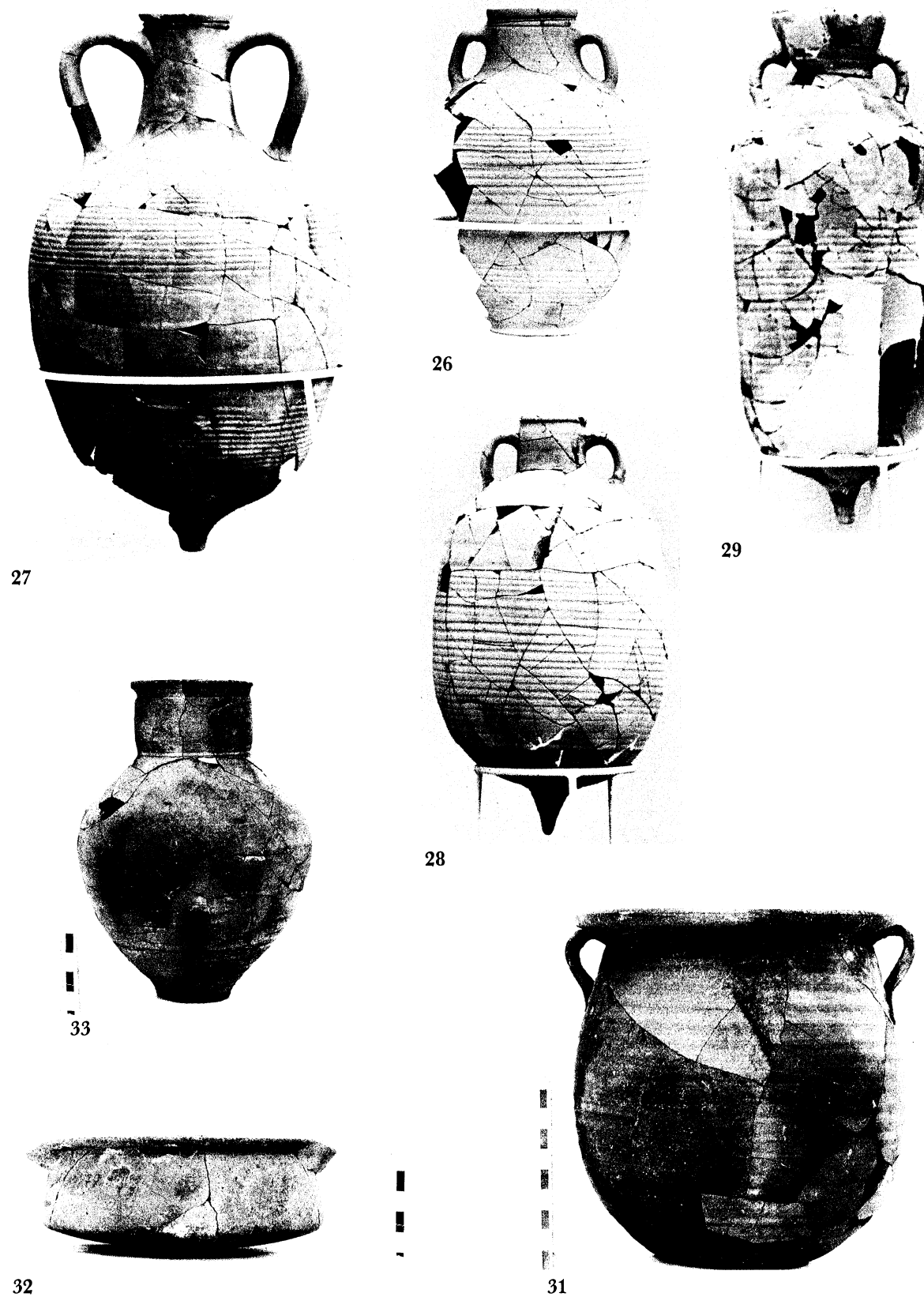
a. Foundation incorporating re-used half column



b. Ionic half-capital re-used in foundation

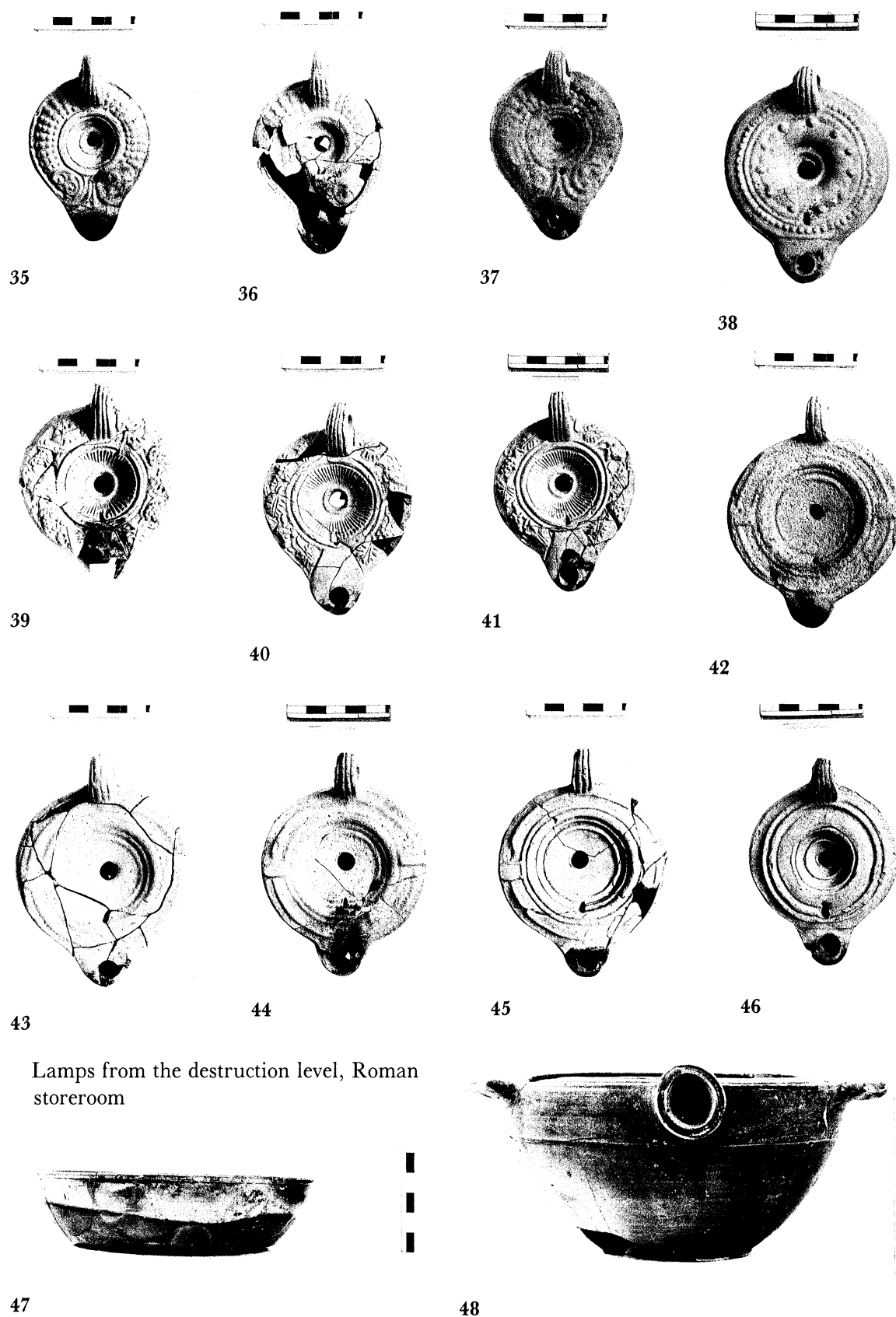


c. Mosaic of the 4th century B.C.



Pottery from the Roman building containing the Classical mosaic

PLATE 8

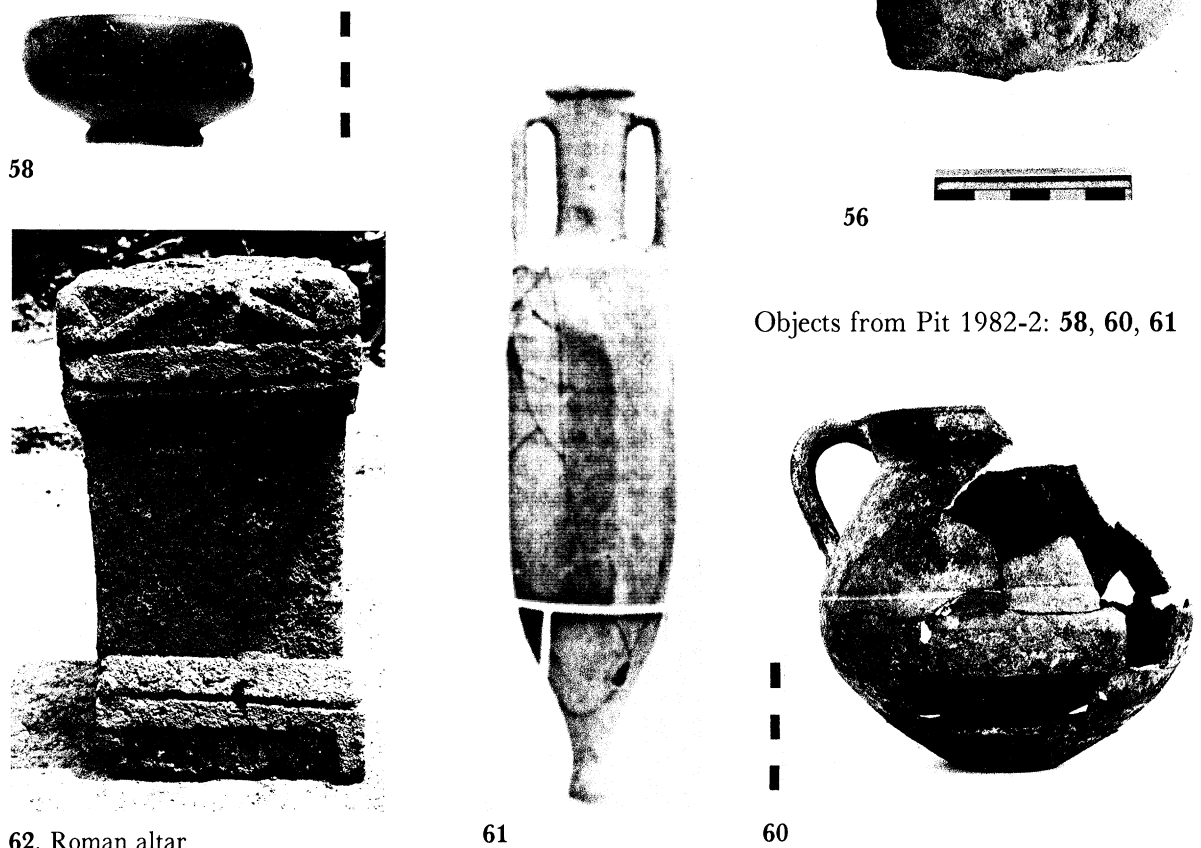


Lamps from the destruction level, Roman storeroom

Pottery from the eastern segment of the east-west drain



Objects from western segment of east-west drain: 49, 51-56



Objects from Pit 1982-2: 58, 60, 61

62. Roman altar



63



66



67



64



68



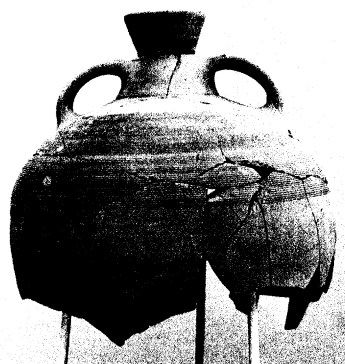
69



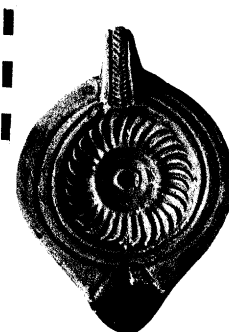
70



65



72



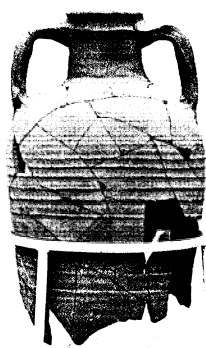
73

Well 1982-1

CHARLES K. WILLIAMS, II AND ORĒSTES H. ZERVOS: Corinth, 1982: East of the Theater



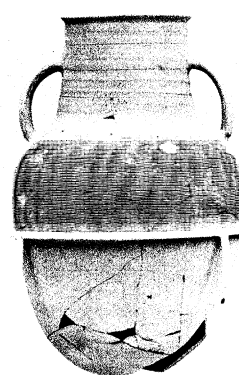
76



77



78



80



79

Built rectangular pit: 76-79



82



84



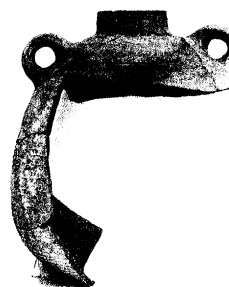
81



a. C-73-392



b. C-73-393



c. C-73-391

Pit west of the Late Roman basin: 80-82, 84

