

CORINTH, 1981: EAST OF THE THEATER

(PLATES 37–46)

Summary

The following report is designed less with the intent of being a general description for the activity of the 1981 excavation than as a presentation of the features that have shown themselves to be significant chronologically within the area east of the ancient theater of Corinth.¹ The discussion of deposits is here given priority over other facts and material brought to light during the 1981 season. The deposits represent a good cross section of goods and periods of occupation which are to be found in the area. Since digging is expected to continue here in 1982, it is hoped that a detailed description of the archaeological levels and architectural remains can be presented after the second season, providing then a more accurate picture of the area than would any synthesis that might be made after the work of this one season.

DURING EXCAVATION in 1981 in the area east of the Theater seven manholes and one well were cleared. Two wells and another two, which upon further investigation may turn out to be manholes, were left unexcavated. Three large, built shafts, including Manholes 1981-8 and 1981-9, one grave shaft, and some pits, as well as a number of other significant deposits, were explored.

Early and Middle Neolithic, Early Helladic, and Geometric sherds were recovered from the area. All except the Neolithic come from disturbed contexts. Only one Protocorin-

¹ The American School of Classical Studies again this year is indebted to the Greek Government and especially to Dr. N. Yalouris, Inspector General of the Department of Antiquities, for the privilege of excavating in Greece and for the support given to the American Excavations at Corinth. Both excavation work and research projects have been facilitated and made pleasant as well by the interest, help, and good will of Mrs. Aik. Demakopoulou, Ephor of Antiquities of the Argolid and Corinthia, and by her staff in the Corinth museum. My work at Corinth has also been made both easier and more enjoyable as a result of the help and interest of the Director of the American School, Professor H. Immerwahr. To all of the above I offer grateful thanks.

The work of the American School within the museum was directed by Dr. N. Bookidis. Dr. Orestes Zervos served as numismatist this year, S. Bouzaki as conservator, N. Didaskelou, A. Papaioannou, and G. Arberores as museum technicians. Bartzioti and Ioannidou did the object photography. Field supervisors were Misses Monica Barran, Claire Lyons, Barbara Tsakirgis, Messrs. Richard Liebhart and Christopher Pfaff. I owe much to the efforts and efficiency of the whole team but especially to Dr. Bookidis for her direction of the numerous activities that seem to proliferate in the course of an excavation. In addition I am pleased to thank Dr. Gladys R. Weinberg for sharing with me something of her vast knowledge of glass. Items 31 through 35 are more precisely described because of her.

The following special abbreviations will be used in this article:

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

Broneer Type. See O. Broneer, *Corinth*, IV, ii, *Terracotta Lamps*, Cambridge, Mass. 1930

Edwards, *Corinth* VII, iii = G. R. Edwards, *Corinth*, VII, iii, *Corinthian Hellenistic Pottery*, Princeton 1975

Hayes Form. See J. W. Hayes, *Late Roman Pottery*, London 1972

Howland Type. See R. H. Howland, *The Athenian Agora*, IV, *Greek Lamps and their Survivals*, Princeton 1958

Samaria Form. See J. W. Crowfoot, G. M. Crowfoot, and K. M. Kenyon, *Samaria-Sebaste*, III, *The Objects from Samaria*, London 1957

Hesperia 51, 2

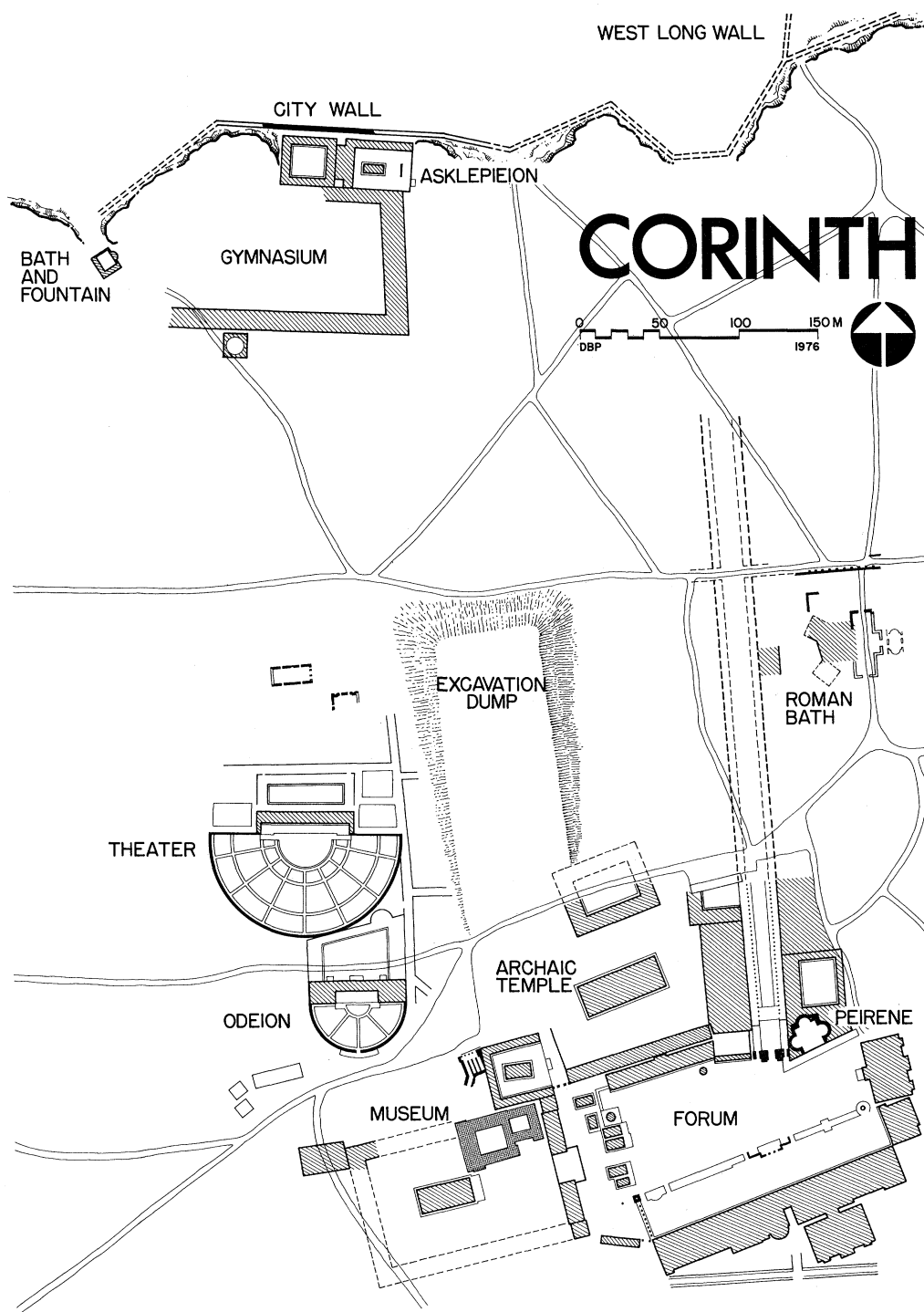


FIG. 1. Restored plan before excavations of 1981

thian or Late Geometric grave, probably looted in the 6th century after Christ, was found. Pits and fills containing Early and Middle Protocorinthian pottery were found in two five-by-five-meter grid squares, partially sealed by a pebble-mosaic floor of the 4th century B.C. The floor had been discovered in the excavations of 1929.² At that time the mosaic was dated within the early 4th century B.C. A Classical well, probably abandoned in the third quarter of the 5th century, was excavated this year; it lies beyond the northeast corner of the mosaic floor and two toichobate blocks that once formed part of the east wall of the room (Well 1981-2, Coin Unit XIV). The top two meters of the well were filled with Hellenistic material of the first half of the 3rd century B.C.

The above-mentioned pebble-mosaic floor is decorated with a floral center within a circular border, with animals as filling decoration at the corners. A second pebble-cement floor is preserved at 10 meters north-northwest of the first. This floor is not patterned with any special elements; rather it is a random scatter of small stones in a cement matrix. Well 1981-9, still largely unexcavated, lies at the northwest corner of the floor, surrounded on its north and east by remains of walls of this room or court.

A roadway, probably contemporary with the floors, lies to their west, going north-south along the east side of the Classical theater. The earliest strata of the road have not yet been examined but excavation this year has verified that a water conduit built of poros blocks was laid along the west side of the road at the end of the 4th century, or in the very early 3rd century B.C. The conduit was replaced by a terracotta pipeline, sunk between 0.90 m. and 1.00 m. below road level sometime around 250 B.C. or slightly later.

The most important remains of the Hellenistic period, however, are the manholes and cisterns of the area. One such manhole served as a northern access to a 20-meter-long cistern (Manhole 1981-6, Coin Unit XIII). A second, still sealed access to the same cistern, Manhole 1981-7, was re-used in the Roman period as a hiding place for valuables. Another complex, this one composed of a small rectangular basin, manhole, and cistern, lies just north of Manhole 1981-6 (Manhole 1929-1, Reservoir 1981-1). A third cistern, accessible by a carefully plastered shaft, lies four meters north-northeast of the figured pebble-mosaic floor discovered in 1929 (Manhole 1981-5, Coin Unit X). These three cistern complexes were in use until the destruction of Corinth by Mummius. They were filled and built over within the first 50 or 60 years after the Roman city was re-established in 44 B.C.

The Roman reconstruction of the area east of the Theater started early. In fact, a tunnel cut into bedrock, probably to serve as an underground aqueduct, may have been started in

² Reports for the excavation of the Theater and adjoining areas have been published as follows: T. L. Shear, "Excavations at Corinth in 1925," *AJA* 29, 1925, pp. 381-388; *idem*, "Excavations in the Theatre District of Corinth in 1926," *AJA* 30, 1926, pp. 444-463; *idem*, "Excavations in the Theatre District and Tombs of Corinth in 1928," *AJA* 32, 1928, pp. 474-489; *idem*, "Excavations in the Theatre District and Tombs at Corinth in 1929," *AJA* 33, 1929, pp. 515-536; R. Stillwell, "The Theatre at Corinth," *AJA* 33, 1929, pp. 77-97 (discussion of the architecture of the monument). For final publications: R. Stillwell, *Corinth*, II, *The Theatre*, Princeton 1952; for the sculpture of the theater, Mary C. Sturgeon, *Corinth*, IX, ii, *Sculpture, the Reliefs from the Theater*, Princeton 1977.

For reports of the pebble mosaic, see Shear, *AJA* 33, 1929, pp. 526-528, fig. 10; see also C. K. Williams, II, "Corinth, 1975: Forum Southwest," *Hesperia* 45, 1976, pl. 24. For a plan of the area showing the location of the mosaic floor, see C. K. Williams, II, "Corinth 1976: Forum Southwest," *Hesperia* 46, 1977, p. 54, fig. 3.

the first decade after Christ. It was abandoned before completion (Manhole 1981-3, Coin Unit XI; Well 1981-6, Coin Unit XII). But Roman reorganization of Greek Corinth can be most easily distinguished by a new road system laid out over the Greek ruins, imposing upon Corinth a loose form of the Roman grid system that is generated from a *cardus* and a *decumanus*.

In the area east of the Theater, excavation has uncovered one of the east-west streets of such a grid. In this case, however, the street did not pass uninterrupted from one side of the city to the other. The western termination of the street was near the center of the city, at a gate opening onto a court that, in turn, gave access to the theater of Corinth. Lining the south side of this street was a series of buildings; the ruins of part of one were investigated this year. The structure preserved two distinct levels of occupation, with the initial construction dating within the Julio-Claudian period. The second phase ended in fire with total collapse in the middle of the 3rd century after Christ (Pl. 43:a). Careful excavation of a small portion of the fallen debris of the building produced fragmentary frescoes and mud-brick walls, a collapsed roof, a wood-and-glass panel, and a marble-veneered balustrade (Coin Unit IX). The disaster which brought down the house might best be connected with the onslaught of the Herulians in A.D. 267.

In 395 Alaric passed over the area; his destructive powers are to be distinguished in a burnt and abandoned row of rooms that line the east side of the Theater Street (Coin Units V, VI, VII). The local reaction of at least one Corinthian to this impending danger was, perhaps, the hiding of a number of valuables at the bottom of Manhole 1981-7.

As renewal of the area started after the sack by Alaric, old walls were pillaged for their material (Coin Unit IV). One wall trench robbed of its blocks in the 5th century was filled with a good representative sample of contemporary pottery (Late Roman Pottery Fill, Coin Unit III). With the rebuilding came an extensive filling activity: the ground level was raised over 0.90 meters. Thus started a relatively short-lived reoccupation of the area. Evidence for later 6th- and 7th-century occupation is scanty, and still later occupation is even more poorly attested, as late as the 11th century after Christ. No pottery of the 11th century is related to architectural remains. On the other hand, the second half of the 12th century is represented by walls, Well 1981-8, partially dug, and by much pottery. Occupation seems to have been industrial. The few Frankish sherds recovered in levels covering the 12th-century occupation seem to be casual losses, wash, or dumped garbage rather than part of an occupation level within the immediate vicinity.

Scattered Turkish or modern sherds but no architectural remains were found. Nothing in these levels suggests significant occupation in the area after the 12th century after Christ.

GREEK STRATA

NORTH-SOUTH ROADWAY (Pl. 37)

A 10-meter-long portion of roadway, Classical and Hellenistic in date, was found this year to pass along the east side of the Theater. It appears to have been a main north-south artery of the city, going from the area around the Asklepieion and the Lerna at the north edge of the city to the east parodos of the Theater. Since wheel ruts are clearly distinguished

in the accumulated road metals, one can assume that the road was used not only by persons going to the Theater but also by pedestrians and vehicles continuing farther to the south, to the Fountain of Glauke and to Akrokorinthos.

The earliest levels of the road have not been tested; at the moment, however, one can say that the road was in use for some time before a poros water conduit was laid within the street, with its cover slabs protruding above the contemporary road metal. This conduit was abandoned when a clay water pipe was laid at a depth of 0.90–1.00 m. beneath the same road (Pl. 37:b). The pipe appears to have had a good amount of use between the times when it was laid and when it was abandoned in 146 B.C. Holes cut into the top of a number of sections of the line attest efforts made toward maintenance and cleaning before the line was abandoned.

Although the pipes were cemented at the joints in such a manner as to suggest that this was a pressure line, the added cleaning holes in the piping eliminate the possibility of such a theory, at least in the final phase of use.³ The cleaning holes were covered simply by fragmentary tiles laid loosely over them; no cement sealing was used.

The pipeline can only have been laid as a replacement for the stone conduit which, in one area, was found to have been damaged by workmen when they were digging the trench for the pipe. The laying of the stone conduit can be dated around 300 B.C. by the packing associated with it. The trench for the pipe must postdate the stone conduit, whatever its period of use. The final maintenance work on the pipe can be dated at some time after 250 B.C. by the molded relief bowls found in the fill of the trench dug for the pipe. Also found in the fill were fragments of South Italian drinking cups (2 and 3). These can now be added to the growing amount of pre-Roman wares from Magna Graecia in the Corinth collection.⁴

Terracotta water lines are an element introduced late to Corinth. No evidence exists for the installation of such a system before the early 4th century B.C.⁵ The line exposed this year thus is important for two reasons. It is securely dated within the Hellenistic period; the pottery from the trench dug for the line, as well as to repair it, is dated before the destruction of Corinth in 146 B.C. This trench has none of the admixture of Early Roman sherds usually found in the latest Corinthian Hellenistic deposits, which in most cases are clean-up after the Mummian destruction of Corinth.

³ For heavy terracotta pipes with cemented joints used to deliver water under pressure, see C. Roebuck, *Corinth*, XIV, *The Asklepieion and Lerna*, Princeton 1951, p. 27.

⁴ J. R. Green, "Ears of Corn and other Offerings," *Studies in Honor of Arthur Dale Trendall*, ed. A. Cambitoglou, Sydney 1979, p. 81, pl. 20. At least two other Apulian fragments exist in the Corinth collection. Numerous examples of Campana wares have been found in the excavations.

⁵ Other known examples in Corinth: MF 96, from area close to the base of Akrokorinthos, east of Hadji Mustafa. Max. D. of pipe at joint 0.253; max. L. of pipe *ca.* 0.63; wall Th. 0.032 m. Exterior flange of pipe 0.085, interior flange at other end 0.065 m. Evidence from fill around pipe suggests an early 4th-century date. For similar installations in the Corinth Asklepieion, see Roebuck, *op. cit.* (footnote 3 above), pp. 48–49, dated with the original design of the Hellenistic precinct to the early Hellenistic period. A second pipeline exists immediately west of the Asklepieion fountain house; see Roebuck, *op. cit.*, p. 74. The two lines, unlike the other Corinthian examples, are totally coated with a thick layer of waterproof cement.

1. Terracotta water pipe.

FM-124. Est. D. 0.240, av. Th. of wall 0.037 m. Tan local clay, rough at fracture with many large, dull red inclusions, some white, voids.

Fragment of pipeline preserving joint between two tiles, socketed ends fitted one into the other. Flange on overlapping end of pipe 0.085 m. long, inserted flange 0.077 m. long. Cement 0.016 m. thick in joint, smoothed around and covering only part of full circumference of interior of joint.

The line is made up of units of pipe between 0.65 and 0.68 m. long.

2. Gnathian kantharos with molded rim. Pl. 37

C-1981-130. Est. D. of lip 0.11 m.

Clean, dark reddish orange clay, 2.5YR 6/8 to 5/6. Core gray in certain places; without mica or inclusions. Lustrous black glaze, added white and light orange.

Three non-joining fragments of kantharos (only one illustrated) with ribbed ovoid body; inset concave neck rising to rim in two degrees; trace of handle attachment at rim. Added white band at head of rounded ribs below inset. Neck decorated in orange with wavy branch; alternating ivy leaves and dotted

rosettes above and below branch. Fragment C-1981-130 c preserves bow at termination of tendril.

For shape, see L. Forti, *La ceramica di Gnathia*, Naples 1965, p. 82, pls. XIV:a, XXV:a, XXVI:e; see also N. Lamboglio, "Classificazione preliminare della ceramica Campana," *Atti del 1° Congresso Internazionale di Studi Liguri* (1950), Borighera 1952, p. 186, Form 40:c. For close parallel of shape and decoration, see S. Winkelmann, "Späte Gnathia-Vasen," *ÖJh* 50, 1972-1975, p. 150, fig. 1:c. J. R. Green posits that ribbing appears on certain Gnathian shapes around 320 B.C. and that about 300 B.C. the ribbing evolves into a sloppy scoring (*Gnathian Pottery in the Akademisches Kunstmuseum Bonn*, Mainz 1976, pp. 10-11).

320-300 B.C.

3. South Italian cup kantharos(?)

C-1981-146. Max. W. of fragment 0.02 m.

Hard, fine buff clay without inclusions. About 7.5YR 7.5/4. Good black glaze with low luster.

Ribbed echinoid body to offset, concave neck on inturned shoulder; handle canted to right, fluted. Flutes painted white and overlaid in yellow orange.

Like 2, this falls into Lamboglio's Form 40:c.

WELL 1981-2

Well 1981-2 lies about one and a half meters north of the northeast corner of the 4th-century pebble-mosaic floor excavated in this area in 1929. The well from preserved top to bottom is 10.03 m. deep, with foot holes on its east and west sides, 0.44 m. apart. It has a diameter of 0.88 m. at its top, 1.02 m. at water level. The shaft was found to have been filled with two distinct types of earth. The top 1.98 m. was Hellenistic. The fill below the two-meter level was Classical, the latest material falling within the third quarter of the 5th century.

The top 1.98 m. of the well contained 46.1 kg. of pottery; a number of pots were recovered intact or almost complete. Only one fragment of 5th-century fine ware was found at this level: a red-figured neck sherd from a krater.⁶ The rest of the material from the upper fill can be dated within the first half of the 3rd century, except, possibly, one skyphos, 4; this may have been made at the end of the 4th century. The West Slope material is of an early style with all drawing executed in added slip. Only concentric circles are incised through the glaze. No fragments of molded relief bowls were recovered from the well, although one wheelmade bowl, 9, may be a precursor of that form.

The lower fill of the well contained about 6.5 kilograms of fine wares, blisterware, loomweights, one figurine, and 60.75 kg. of coarse wares. The material is within the expect-

⁶ C-1981-11.

ed range of pottery from a well of the third quarter of the 5th century.⁷ Of the Corinthian, 5 kotylai preserve a complete profile, with fragments of 29 drinking cups in all. The Attic imports include 11 drinking cups and Pheidias mugs, some small bowls, kraters and lamps. Almost all the coarse ware is local. Among the amphoras, fragments of at least six different containers were recognized, similar in shape and fabric to those recovered from the 5th-century levels of the Punic Amphora Building.⁸ One Chiot amphora with a swollen neck and one Corinthian Type A amphora of style and date like ones found in the Punic Amphora Building were among the pots recovered from the lower 7.5 meters of the well.

The reason for two distinct fills within the same shaft can best be explained as the result of two distinct dumping operations. The well was abandoned in the third quarter of the 5th century and at that time filled or almost completely filled; perhaps some space was left or else the loose fill later settled within the shaft. Around the middle of the 3rd century B.C. building activity near the well may have somehow resulted in the removal of the cover slabs and the reopening of the old well, at which time the shaft was topped out with fill of the 3rd century B.C.

4. Skyphos. Pl. 38

C-1981-36. H. 0.094, D. of foot 0.039, max. D. of body 0.078, D. of lip 0.075 m.
Totally black glazed.

Skyphos with toros ring foot, nipped undersurface. Narrow lower body rising vertically with heavy swell at mid-body; max. D. at $\frac{2}{3}$ height, contraction of upper wall to outward-projecting rim and horizontal lip, all in continuous profile.

Parallel in Edwards, *Corinth* VII, iii, nos. 346, 363 (fourth quarter of 4th century and ca. 325 B.C., respectively).

5. Articulated kantharos. Pl. 38

C-1981-37. H. 0.081, D. of foot 0.042, est. D. of body 0.076, est. D. of lip 0.070 m.
Corinthian manufacture.

Low, slightly flaring simple foot; high, steep lower body; rounded at point of carination at $\frac{3}{8}$ cup height; slight tapering of body above carination. Vertical strap handle with added spur for thumb; ivy leaf scratched in handle zone which is unframed by horizontal lines.

Exact parallel from South Stoa well XXVII, C-49-456, fill dated as late as 146 B.C. This form is

⁷ Corinthian semi-glazed kotyle, C-1981-161, slightly later than C-75-129, from pit 1975-1. See C. K. Williams, II, *Hesperia* 45, 1976, p. 105, no. 20, early third quarter of 5th century.

Corinthian semi-glazed kotyle, C-1981-162, close to H. Palmer, *Corinth*, XIII, *The North Cemetery*, Princeton 1964, p. 252, pl. 54, grave 361, no. 2, third quarter 5th century.

Corinthian one-handler, C-1981-163.

Attic small bowl, C-1981-164, similar to no. 870, B. A. Sparkes and L. Talcott, *The Athenian Agora*, XII, *Black and Plain Pottery*, Princeton 1970, but with higher foot.

Blisterware aryballos, C-1981-165.

Punic amphora, C-1981-166. For type see C. K. Williams, II, "Corinth, 1975: Forum Southwest," *Hesperia* 45, 1976, p. 107, pl. 20, nos. 29, 30; *idem*, "Corinth 1977, Forum Southwest," *Hesperia* 47, 1978, pp. 19-20, fig. 6; *idem*, "Corinth, 1978: Forum Southwest," *Hesperia* 48, 1979, pp. 111-115, 123, no. 29 (probably an earlier amphora than C-1981-166), also C-1978-43 on pl. 45. The closest parallel is C-1977-280.

Corinthian amphora toe, C-1981-167, first half of 7th century B.C.

Corinthian Type B amphora toe and lower body, C-1981-170, third quarter 5th century B.C.

I thank Dr. Carolyn Koehler for the benefit of her expertise in dating the Corinthian amphoras of this deposit.

⁸ Well 1981-2 is only 1.30 m. southwest of Manhole 1981-5. It may be that Well 1981-2 was rediscovered in the first half of the 3rd century B.C. during construction activity that included the digging of Manhole 1981-5 and its cistern. See below, p. 133.

equal to latest in Edwards' series, approaching the form of body of the latest in the Athenian series found at Corinth. Edwards suggests that the lowest limit of this articulated kantharos series is *ca.* 225 B.C. (*Corinth* VII, iii, pp. 83-84).

6. Articulated kantharos. Pl. 38

C-1981-39. H. 0.101 m., D. of lip 0.08 m.
Corinthian manufacture.

Carination at 2/5 cup height. Incised lines defining handle zone; scratched necklace.

7. Articulated kantharos. Pl. 38

C-1981-38. H. 0.079 m.
Corinthian manufacture.

Carination at 11/26 body height; no preserved decoration.

8. Cyma kantharos. Pl. 38

C-1981-41. Pres. H. 0.024, D. of foot 0.036 m.

Glazed except resting surface, top of second degree of foot, stem.

Foot in two degrees, narrow tapering stem 0.06 m. tall.

Compare Edwards, *Corinth* VII, iii, no. 444 (C-48-106), dated 275 B.C.

Second, fully glazed foot from same fill (C-1981-40, Pl. 38). Pres. H. 0.066, D. of foot 0.034 m.

Foot in two degrees with stem, ovoid lower body, form similar to **8**. No decoration preserved.

Compare Edwards, *Corinth* VII, iii, no. 408 (C-47-61).

Both kantharoi date *ca.* 275 B.C.

9. Hemispherical bowl. Pl. 38

C-1981-34. H. 0.055, D. of bottom 0.032, est. D. of lip 0.090 m.

Corinthian pinkish tan clay. Totally glazed, dilute glaze on bottom.

Hemispherical bowl with flat bottom, globular to ovoid body, and vertical lip rising above maximum diameter. Two grooves around outside of body just under lip, scratched after firing.

10. Attic West Slope plate. Pl. 38

C-1981-28. H. 0.035, D. of foot 0.074, D. of rim 0.20 m.

Totally glazed.

Ring foot with slightly recessed undersurface, body curved in flare to horizontal rim offset by shallowly wheeled groove.

Interior has flaring floor sharply offset from rim; rim with convex top surface. Floor: stamped circle under glaze at center of floral decoration consisting of loops and leaves executed in slip; added white dot at center of each loop. Central motif framed by scraped circle; rest of plate floor totally covered by rouletting. Rim: two scraped grooves at inside, one at outside edge. Rim decorated with slip-painted tendrils and berries, each tendril curving around single white dot.

11. Attic West Slope plate. Pl. 38

C-1981-29. Max. pres. D. 0.082 m.

Fragment of plate body, rim missing. Black-glazed, scraped circle on floor, second at rim(?), forming band 0.021 m. wide, decorated by checkerboard and diminishing rectangles. Alternate squares of checkerboard painted white.

12. Fish plate. Pl. 38

C-1981-23. H. 0.042, D. of foot 0.064, D. of rim 0.184, D. of depression 0.040 m.

Dip glazed, completely on inside, base and lower 2/3 of body reserved, outside showing uneven, dripped glaze line.

Plate with ring foot and flat undersurface. Body rises in 10° angle from foot, more steeply at upper body to narrow, outturned rim which is flat on top. Shallow depression at center of floor with raised lip.

For parallel, see Edwards, *Corinth* VII, iii, no. 136, dated *ca.* 275 B.C.

13. Fish plate.

C-1981-24. H. 0.042, D. of foot 0.060, est. D. of rim 0.205 m.

Similar to **12**, with thicker rim, groove around sauce hole, without raised ridge.

14. Attic plate with slip-painted decoration.

C-1981-30. Est. D. of foot 0.09 m.

Fragmentary plate floor with ring foot, grooved resting surface; graffito scratched after firing on nipped undersurface:

T P O

Floor with wreath in added slip and scraped groove on 0.045 m. radius from center. Center of floor has deeply stamped circle, D. 0.012 m.

15. Saucer, large size. Pl. 38

C-1981-25. H. 0.04-0.046, D. of foot 0.065, D. of lip 0.185 m.

Dip glazed with foot and lower third to half of body reserved.

Saucer with ring foot; flaring, almost straight walls to rounded lip. Lopsided.

16. Saucer, medium size. Pl. 38

C-1981-27. H. 0.031–0.034, D. of foot 0.049, est. D. of lip 0.150 m.

Dip glazed with foot and about one third of lower body reserved.

Ring foot, carelessly smoothed undersurface; very shallow, flaring and slightly convex body to rounded lip.

Second saucer, medium size from same deposit, C-1981-26 (Pl. 38). H. 0.035, D. of foot 0.055, D. of lip 0.138 m. Slightly more convex, smaller body than C-1981-27.

17. Echinus bowl, large. Pl. 39

C-1981-33. H. 0.052, D. of foot 0.053, max. D. 0.13, D. of lip 0.115 m.

Dip glazed; lower exterior body and foot reserved.

Flaring ring foot, conical undersurface, nipple. Wall curves in heavy, rounded form to incurving lip at about 30°.

Proportions close to Edwards, *Corinth* VII, iii, p. 31, no. 27, dated *ca.* 250 B.C.

18. Echinoid bowl, small. Pl. 39

C-1981-31. H. 0.026, D. of foot 0.04, est. D. of lip 0.085 m.

Completely glazed.

Ring foot, shallow body flaring wide to quickly inturning lip.

19. Echinoid saltcellar. Pl. 39

C-1981-32. H. 0.039, D. of foot 0.042, D. of lip 0.070 m.

Completely glazed.

Flaring ring foot with chamfered edge, nipped undersurface. Echinoid wall with steep sides, incurving lip.

20. Blisterware fine-walled aryballos. Pl. 39

C-1981-43. H. 0.069, max. D. of body 0.10 m.

Blisterware squat aryballos with broad, slightly concave bottom. Wide, squat body with maximum diameter near bottom. Narrow neck contracting slightly to funnel-shaped flaring rim; offset between

neck and rim. Vertical strap handle from upper body to lip, grooved.

Close to no. 775 (C-47-228) of Edwards, *Corinth* VII, iii, pp. 147–148. After late 4th century, by consideration of fabric; handle with groove is, apparently, also a late feature.

First half 3rd century.

21. Ring-handled guttus. Pl. 39

C-1981-42. Pres. H. 0.049, D. of foot 0.047, max. D. 0.095 m.

Preserved portion totally glazed on outside.

Body and lower neck of ring-handled guttus with slightly flaring ring foot, flat undersurface. Squat, almost biconical body with bottom part straight, flaring; upper body meets neck at offset, with loop decoration on shoulder, incised through glaze around offset.

22. Unglazed lagynos. Pl. 39

C-1981-113. H. 0.25, D. of foot 0.083, max. D. 0.209 m.

Clay very close to Corinthian fine buff; sparkling inclusions and lime flakes; clay laminates unlike regular Corinthian fabric. 10YR 8/3.

Lagynos with handle missing, irregularly pared ring foot, conical undersurface. Lower body rises *ca.* 45–50°, slightly convex in profile. Sharp angle at maximum diameter. Low convex shoulder. Tall, narrow cylindrical neck with slightly flaring, rounded lip; vertical strap handle 0.02 m. wide; wheel marks and scratches around lower body.

Profile of **22** is not like that of other unglazed lagynoi in the Corinth collection, most of which are Chian. **22** may be local. See Edwards (*Corinth* VII, iii, p. 50, also note 34) who assumes that the lagynos shape was not produced in Corinth.

23. Corinthian Type A transport amphora.

C-1981-54. Pres. H. 0.265, H. of neck 0.13, D. of rim 0.111 m.

Corinthian Type A transport amphora preserving rounded shoulder, cylindrical neck, high rim the bottom of which is vertical, upper segment rising steeply inward. Rim is sharply undercut at bottom; lip beveled, sloping to interior. Vertical handle attached on upper shoulder close to neck, rising to just under rim; circular in section with larger diameter at top.

Cf. C. Koehler, *Corinthian A and B Transport Amphoras of the Greek Period*, diss. Princeton Uni-

versity, 1978, no. 86, third quarter of the 3rd century B.C., similar but heavier and without undercut rim.

- 24.** Blisterware lamp, Howland Type Pl. 39
28A.

C-1981-7. H. 0.031, D. of base 0.048 m.

Lamp with disk base, slightly concave undersurface, thin floor; rim separated from globular body by groove, continuing curve of body. Small filling hole, very long, thin nozzle, pared. Pierced lug on left side.

MANHOLES 1981-6 AND 1981-7

Manholes 1981-6 and 1981-7 are oval access shafts to a corridorlike Hellenistic cistern 17.3 m. long. Manhole 1981-6 is at the northwest end of the corridor and southwest of the pebble-mosaic floor excavated in 1929. Manhole 1981-7 is at the southeast end of the cistern. The southeasternmost meter of the corridor, where it opens into Manhole 1981-7, appears to have been cleared of silt in the Roman period in order to serve as a secret storage place. At that end of the reservoir the Hellenistic silt had been removed down to the original cistern floor, and there the reservoir walls are scarred with pick marks made by the workman who cleared out the silt from the corridor. In this later period Manhole 1981-7 was the only access into the reservoir. The other shaft, 1981-6, remained blocked with fill until it was excavated this year, at which time examination of the whole system was made through Manhole 1981-6.

The completely stuccoed Hellenistic system was abandoned but apparently not closed with the destruction of Corinth in 146 B.C.⁹ Silt could still accumulate within the cistern before the whole complex was closed and built over by the Romans in their first occupation of the area. It seems that the southeast manhole, 1981-7, again probably came to light in the course of architectural repairs or rebuilding after the earthquake of A.D. 365 or 375. This time the cistern was not used for storage of water but as the hiding place for three glass cups or lamps, **33**, **34** and **35**, one glass lamp with tubelike bottom, a glass bowl, **31**, and a glass plate, **32**. The remains of a wooden chest were found with the stacked glass, along with a number of simply shaped bone fragments. A coarse pitcher, **30**, should be associated with these finds, even though it certainly was not stored within the cistern for its intrinsic worth or for its aesthetic merit.

Today one can see, by looking up from within the shaft of Manhole 1981-7, two large cover slabs of stone placed over the manhole, probably at the time of the attack on Corinth by Alaric in 395. It was then, without much doubt, that the manhole was closed in order to protect the valuables that were found in the cistern this year.

From Manhole 1981-6

- 25.** Molded relief bowl. Pl. 40

C-1981-103. Complete H. 0.084 m.

Local moldmade bowl; hemispherical body with tall, nearly vertical upper body and rim; outturned

lip. Body is spirally grooved to 0.018 m. below lip; scraped groove under outturned lip.

For similar bowl from Pergamon, see G. de Luca, *Altertumer von Pergamon*, XI, i, *Die Asklepieion*, Berlin 1968, p. 142, pl. 50, no. 272, with other examples cited; building phase II, second quarter 2nd century B.C.

⁹ The bottom 1.80 m. of fill was uncontaminated Hellenistic while the top 3.40 m. of the fill within the shaft had a scattering of Early Roman material amid the Hellenistic.

26. Molded relief bowl, fragmentary. Pl. 40

C-1981-106. Max. pres. W. 0.106 m.

Local moldmade bowl with 8-leaf medallion, framed by two concentric ribs, groove between scraped after glazing. Corolla of tall palmettelike fronds with central spines. Wall: row of hares going l.; above, repeated two-panther chariot going r., probably with Nike. Biga stamp same as that of C-48-787 (Edwards, *Corinth* VII, iii, no. 821, dated 146 B.C.).

Mold for bowl broken in antiquity or taken from a broken bowl; break line visible across medallion on present example.

For Argive bowls with same stamp, see G. Siebert, *Recherches sur les ateliers de bols à reliefs du Péloponnèse à l'époque hellénistique*, Paris 1978, pp. 56–57, pl. 27, M 48.

27. Molded relief bowl, fragmentary. Pl. 40

C-1981-107. Max. pres. W. 0.091 m.

Local moldmade bowl, upper body preserved. Lower wall: repeated winged Nike driving biga with two rearing horses to r. Upper wall zone: swags of raised pellets and birds flying l. Rim zone: ovules.

28. Molded relief bowl, fragmentary. Pl. 40

C-1981-105. Max. pres. W. 0.111 m.

Local moldmade bowl with hemispherical body, tall vertical rim, outturned lip. Corolla; frond alternating with akantos leaf, in most cases with rosette

between tops of leaves. Wall: framed zone of ivy tendrils ending in leaf and berries, winding to l. Lower rim zone: guilloche between two raised lines.

Single small fragment of Attic molded relief bowl: C-1981-104. Scraped rim line, rim zone decorated with palmettes and rosettes.

29. Oölitic-limestone aniconic head. Pl. 39

S-1981-6. Max. pres. H. 0.234, D. of neck 0.107, W. above ears 0.192 m.

Nearly spherical, aniconic head with hair rendered in deeply cut, irregular rows of short, curved locks that lie flat over most of spherical area. Columnar neck supports head; joint between is articulated by non-anatomical horizontal offset around top of neck shaft; back portion partially disguised by overlap of hair. Lobes of two ears descend below offset and onto neck shaft; very top of ears overlapped by curls. Ear opening executed as deep drill hole. Ears painted red. Front of head defined by band 0.02 m. wide between ears, above which is second band, painted red, with its maximum thickness, 0.026 m., at mid-point between ears. Top of red band is overlapped by row of short, S-shaped curls divided at mid-“face”, locks curling from center toward ears. No part is visible in mass of hair above lowest row of S-shaped curls.

The short hair with unparted, S-shaped locks and the ears painted red are indications of the masculine gender of S-1981-6.

Possibly to be associated with Hermes Psychopompos.

A female aniconic head, S-2714, has also been found in Corinth.¹⁰ Here neck and area from which the hair grows are undifferentiated parts of a single circular shaft, with hair parted and pulled up and back into a knot. Indication of the facial area is given only by the slightly raised hair-line at one point on the circular shaft. Articulation of bone structure is totally avoided. The form of this head is in the tradition of the Kyrene aniconic heads but S-1981-6, on the other hand, cannot be put within the Kyrene tradition because it represents a male, not a female.¹¹

¹⁰ H. S. Robinson, “A Sanctuary and Cemetery in Western Corinth,” *Hesperia* 38, 1969, p. 20, pl. 8, no. 38; G. Daux, “Fouilles en 1963,” *BCH* 88, 1964, p. 705, fig. 8 on p. 706. An aniconic head, consisting of columnar shaft with female coiffure, N.M. 4816 of the National Archaeological Museum in Athens, has been cited by L. Beschi as having come, possibly, from Corinth. See L. Beschi, “Divinità funerarie cirenai-che,” *ASAtene* 47–48, n.s. 31–32, 1969–1970 [1972], pp. 131–339. Because of its early entry into the National Museum’s collection the findspot is not known. The limestone is oölitic and similar to Corinthian poros; the plaster is similar to that used on limestone at Corinth. The reddish earth stains on the surface of the stone can be matched almost exactly on poros found at Corinth. Nothing counters Beschi’s identification of provenience. Now, with the finding of another aniconic head at Corinth, the identification of the piece in the National Museum as Corinthian seems even more possible.

I would like to thank most warmly Mrs. E. Raftopoulou for allowing me the opportunity to examine the head in the National Museum.

¹¹ Beschi (*op. cit.*, pp. 324–326, 335) does not identify the aniconic heads of Kyrene, all female, with a

A third find of the same type, A-415, should be considered among this group. It was found in the fill of the same manhole as was S-2714. It has been identified as a symbolic cippus or horos stone and considered by G. Daux as a phallic marker.¹² Its form has been compared to that of markers in the Black Sea area; but the shape can be compared also with cippi used on Etruscan tombs in the area from Orvieto to Bologna, except that the Corinthian examples may possibly be later than any of the parallels. The form of A-415 finds a good parallel in a series of cippi from Camarina.¹³ These Sicilian cippi have been recovered from cemetery areas of that city but not found *in situ* as grave markers. Their shape may be derived from some phallic form but, if so, that form lies well in the past.

In considering the chronology of the three Corinthian pieces, the female head is the most easily datable. The coiffure of S-2714 suggests a date in the 3rd century or in the first half of the 2nd century B.C. It is not the mellon coiffure one sees in these pulled-back locks but hair pulled and gathered in casual strands. The arrangement should be compared less with that of the Aphrodite of Knidos than with that of the girl from the Palazzo dei Conservatori, or with that sported by Nyx in the frieze of the Great Altar at Pergamon.¹⁴

The unweathered condition of the single, fine coat of stucco on female head S-2714 and cippus A-415 indicates that the two monuments, which were found together, cannot have been exposed to the elements for a long period of time before they were uprooted. S-1981-6 never was plastered; rather it had its red paint applied directly onto the limestone and shows some weathering, although not an extreme amount for soft stone. The hair style is based upon Classical patterns but it is done in a schematic manner. The softness of the stone precludes the possibility of portraying a wild, wooly style. Considering all these points, one is inclined to place this male aniconic head within the Hellenistic period.

A large group of related cippi, found commonly within the city walls of ancient Corinth, must be of a class related, somehow, to the above three monuments. These are truncated columns of poros, coated with fine plaster, and carved as one with a square plinth. There is a second type, cruder but basically of the same form.¹⁵ H. S. Robinson, who originally published S-2714 and A-415, along with a group of cylindrical cippi, suggests that they were either grave markers or horos stones.¹⁶ The identification as grave stones is less satisfactory than as horos stones, as no cippi have been found in the excavation of the North Cemetery outside the city or definitely associated with any excavated grave within the city walls. One, in fact, has been reported from the area of the Forum, an unlikely place for a grave marker in the Classical or Hellenistic period.¹⁷ The finding this year of the aniconic male head at the bottom of Manhole 1981-6, in the center of the city and about 12 meters east of the Theater, raises similar doubts about the use of this aniconic head as a grave

specific goddess but favors Persephone, bride of Hades, perhaps colored by local overtones, over Demeter, Aphrodite, Ge or "la Terra Madre".

¹² Daux, *op. cit.* (footnote 10 above), p. 705, note 1 and fig. 6 on p. 706.

¹³ Maria Teresa Lanza, "Tre nuovi cippi dalla necropoli di Camarina," *Sicilia Archeologia* 8, 1975, nos. 28, 29, pp. 39-46.

¹⁴ Ludger Alscher, *Griechische Plastik*, IV, *Hellenismus*, Berlin 1957: seated girl, pl. 6; Nyx, pl. 19:b. For the coiffure used on terracotta figurines, see M. Bieber, *The Sculpture of the Hellenistic Age*, New York 1955, p. 151, fig. 645, examples dated there within the early 3rd century B.C.

¹⁵ Robinson, *op. cit.* (footnote 10 above), p. 7, pl. 9, nos. 26-28, 52, 69; for cruder cippi, see nos. 53, 56, 57, 59, 70, 71.

¹⁶ Robinson, *op. cit.* (footnote 10 above), pp. 7-8.

¹⁷ C. K. Williams, II, "Corinth, 1974: Forum Southwest," *Hesperia* 44, 1975, p. 9, pl. 2, no. 2.

marker. It seems unlikely that any grave other than that of a hero or of a long-dead Corinthian of the prehistoric or Geometric period is to be found in this area. Thus, at the moment, it seems most likely that the new find was carved as a marker or as a votive connected, somehow, with a sanctuary of a chthonic aspect.

From Manhole 1981-7

30. Flat-bottomed, coarse-ware pitcher. Pl. 40

C-1981-132. H. 0.211, D. of base 0.091, max. D. of body 0.121, D. at base of neck 0.075 m. Self-slipped, coarse clay with large lime inclusions; gold and silver mica.

Flat-bottomed pitcher with almost cylindrical body, max. D. at 0.10 m., curved shoulder, broad-bottomed neck. Neck tapers to trefoil rim; vertical strap handle 0.035 m. wide from point of maximum diameter to underside of lip. Wheel ridging around neck.

31. Large, shallow glass bowl. Pl. 40

MF-1981-47. D. of foot 0.10, D. of rim 0.254 m. Pale blue-green, free-blown glass, no impurities.

Wide bowl with cut-out base, pontil mark, 0.012 m. in diameter, on center bottom. Base in form of tall foot, outer face concave, wide at bottom, meeting body at vertical; body rises slightly then curves sharply to the vertical. Rim folded outward and down for 0.013 m. Numerous spherical bubbles in base; oval to elongated-oval bubbles in wall; blowing spirals clearly visible on wall.

Variations on the dish, but in most cases without folded-down rim, are common in the East in the 3rd and 4th centuries after Christ. See especially Dan Barag, "Ḥanita, Tomb XV. A Tomb of the Third and Early Fourth Century CE," *Atiqot* (English Series) 13, 1978, p. 11, no. 1, p. 17. From Africa comes another group of glass plates; see S. Lanel, *Verrerie antique de Tipasa*, Paris 1967, p. 20, fig. 29, pp. 90-92, nos. 181-186, pl. X:9.

32. Large, circular glass plate. Pl. 40

MF-1981-48. H. 0.032-0.046, D. of base 0.103, D. of rim 0.269 m. Same type of glass as **31** above.

Base same as **31**. Wall flares in straight, almost horizontal line to folded-under rim; rim *ca.* 0.014 m. wide.

For parallel, see Dan Barag, *op. cit.* (under **31**), no. 5 on p. 11. See also Lanel, *op. cit.* (under **31**), p. 88, no. 176. I thank Dr. G. Weinberg for her helpful comments about the glass from this manhole and these references.

33. Glass beaker or lamp. Pl. 40

MF-1981-50. H. 0.086, D. of base 0.065, D. of rim 0.82 m.

Light greenish, free-blown glass with dark blue handles.

Concave bottom with pontil mark. Straight, almost vertical wall to outward-folded rim. Rim folded down 0.007 m. Three vertical trails of dark blue glass form handles from upper body to rim, placed equidistant around circumference of rim.

Beakers or lamps of this type are discussed by C. Isings under Form 134 of *Roman Glass from Dated Finds*, *Archaeologica Traiectina* II, Groningen 1957, p. 162, where examples are listed. The type is dated to the last half of the 4th century or to the early years of the 5th century after Christ. A close parallel from Syracuse, dated by the excavator in the second quarter of the 3rd to the first quarter of the 4th century, is dated by Isings within the late 4th to early 5th century by a re-examination of the lamps. For original publication and photo, see *NSc*, 8th ser., 9, 1955, p. 236, col. 1849, fig. 16. H. 0.075, max. D. 0.095 m. For a newly discovered example, see J. Boube, "Voluminilis: un lampe en verre du IV^e siècle," *Notes et documents, Bulletin d'archéologie marocaine* 4, 1960, pp. 508-512, fig. 11, pl. XX.

34. Glass beaker or lamp. Pl. 40

MF-1981-51. H. 0.083, D. of base 0.074, D. of rim 0.092 m.

Similar to **33** but with more concave wall.

35. Glass beaker or lamp. Pl. 40

MF-1981-49. H. 0.086, D. of base 0.061, D. of rim 0.086 m.

Similar to **33**, glass slightly greener.

THE ROMAN PERIOD

THE PAVED EAST-WEST STREET

Among the most important Roman architecture today preserved in the area excavated east of the Theater is a paved and colonnaded roadway with sidewalk (Pl. 37:a). The road, oriented east-west, is the artery that connects the north-south Lechaion Road to the Theater.¹⁸ It probably crossed the Lechaion Road and continued eastward along the south side of the large Roman bath excavated by the American School of Classical Studies between 1965 and 1970.¹⁹ The west end of the road is terminated by a gateway which opens into a square court at the northeast corner of the Theater. The foundations of this gate, along with the lowest course of its southern pier, are still preserved *in situ*. Portions of the road and gate were excavated in 1928 and 1929 but were not reported at that time. This year more of the remains were cleared, allowing the following description.

The paving of the road is assumed to have been, at a minimum, 4.75 m. wide. The sidewalk on the south side of the street is 2.50 m. wide, and the colonnade, from the edge of its north stylobate to its back wall, is 4.05 m. wide. The general dimensions of the gateway are as follows: The maximum width of the top course of foundation, as preserved, is 2.40 m. The maximum preserved length is about 7.30 m. The full length of the foundation cannot be determined on the site because the north end of the foundation is destroyed by Byzantine intrusions. The top course of the foundation today supports a much eroded lowest course for the southern pier of the gate; the preserved dimensions of that pier are 1.45 m. north-south by 1.62 m. east-west. Originally the pier was larger but the poros has been worn away by weather and misuse. The pier was designed to meet and probably to terminate the southern colonnade of the east-west street. Although more than ten poros column drums and applied half columns are to be found in various positions of re-use northeast of the Theater, no positive identification of elements has yet been made for either the colonnade along the road or the gateway leading into the theater court.

At the moment little evidence exists for the date of construction of this paved roadway with sidewalk. The indications suggest, however, that sidewalk and street were laid in the second half of the 1st century after Christ. An earlier, unpaved road surface lies directly under the paving blocks of the street, apparently also Roman. No tests were made this year to establish the stratigraphy under the earlier Roman street.

MANHOLES 1981-3, 1981-2, WELL 1981-6, AND THE U-SHAPED FOUNDATION TRENCH

Among the earliest indications of Roman habitation and of Roman reorganization in the area is an unfinished tunnel system which was found between one and four and a half meters southeast of the 4th-century B.C. pebble-mosaic floor. Here lie Manhole 1981-3 and

¹⁸ Paving of the road is shown on plate II of Stillwell, *Corinth II* (footnote 2 above), and mentioned there, p. 14. See also Shear, *AJA* 33, 1929 (footnote 2 above), p. 526.

¹⁹ The building has been studied by J. C. Biers, *A Roman Bath in Corinth* (diss. University of California, Berkeley 1974 [publication forthcoming]). See also *JHS-AR*, 1965-66, p. 6; *JHS-AR*, 1967-68, p. 8; *JHS-AR*, 1968-69, pp. 9-10; *BCH* 90, 1966, pp. 753-754; *BCH* 91, 1967, pp. 634-635; *BCH* 92, 1968, pp. 788-791; $\Delta\epsilon\lambda\tau$ 21, 1966, B' [1968], pp. 136-138; $\Delta\epsilon\lambda\tau$ 22, 1967, B' [1968], p. 184; $\Delta\epsilon\lambda\tau$ 23, 1968, B' [1969], pp. 135-136; *AJA* 71, 1967, p. 297; *AJA* 72, 1968, p. 268.

Well 1981-6, two accesses into an unfinished underground tunnel system. Manhole 1981-3 is one of the original entrances to the system, with a corridor going off from it to the north end and one to the south. The northern corridor accidentally cut into the pre-existing shaft of Well 1981-6, and as a result the project appears to have been discontinued.

The pottery recovered from Manhole 1981-3 suggests that the operation was abandoned in the last decade before Christ, or possibly slightly later. The pottery is very close in style to material from an Early Roman deposit excavated in 1976 in the southwest corner of the Corinthian forum.²⁰ Compare, for example, the thin-walled wares and the Koan/Knidian cups of the two deposits. The lamps from the manhole are also paralleled in the Tiberian deposit of the forum. In fact, L-1976-10 finds a close parallel in **45**; from this one may prefer to push the date for the filling of the manhole into the 1st century after Christ.

The second access, Well 1981-6, is not part of the original design. Rather it is an early well that was struck accidentally during the digging of the underground tunnel; thereafter the soft fill and heavy architectural fragments from within the upper shaft collapsed into the tunnel, apparently causing the abandonment of the tunneling project. In any case, the tunneling was discontinued before the corridor had progressed more than 0.70 m. north of Well 1981-6, and the well and Manhole 1981-3 were then backfilled.

As has been stated above, the upper fill of Well 1981-6 collapsed in antiquity, leaving a large disturbed area around its mouth that, when found this year, was first thought to be a pit of amorphous shape. Upon further clearing, the sides of a shaft were distinguished; thereafter the underground corridor was found. Below the floor of the tunnel, the shaft became circular with footholds on its sides. From that level downward, as far as the well was excavated this year, the shaft is that of a canonical Corinthian well. Excavation was discontinued 0.47 m. below the underground corridor.

The mouth of the well was not only damaged because of the collapse of its edge but at a later date, probably within the 2nd century after Christ, a pit lined with stones, Manhole 1981-2, was constructed only slightly farther southwest. The lining of the pit projected into the side of Well 1981-6 and destroyed part of the south arm of the corridor that opened from the well.

A Doric capital, **54**, was found built into the wall of Manhole 1981-2; a second fragment, **53**, wall crown **52**, and triglyph block **51** were found in the fill of the well. These architectural members, as well as two fragments from a backfilled trench, are identified in the following catalogue as having belonged to a single monumental building or complex constructed at the beginning of the 5th century B.C. The building to which these elements belong apparently lies somewhere within the immediate vicinity of the finding place of the fragments.

All the blocks are of oölitic limestone and show similar workmanship, as well as two fine coats of plaster where plaster is preserved. The scale of the elements, i.e., the regula and the triglyph, and the profile of the moldings, i.e., the wall crown and a fragment possibly from an anta, suggest that the pieces belong to a single monument. The fragments were all found within the south-central and southeastern quarter of the excavation. Those that are

²⁰ K. S. Wright, "A Tiberian Pottery Deposit," *Hesperia* 49, 1980, pp. 135–177.

not associated directly with Well 1981-6 or with the manhole cut into it are from a nearby U-shaped foundation trench that contained large amounts of Late Hellenistic fill mixed with Early Roman. The findspots suggest that the building which used the foundation trench was destroyed or left abandoned, to be dismantled in the Early Roman reconstruction of the area around the change of millennium, or slightly later.

From Manhole 1981-3

- 36.** Eastern sigillata A cup, Samaria Pl. 41
Form 23.

C-1981-78. H. 0.047, D. of rim 0.085 m.
Orange-red glaze, double-dipped.

Tall ring foot with straight exterior, undersurface stepped, bevel above joint between foot and straight flaring body. Vertical rim with concave profile. Single row of faint rouletting on top of exterior face of rim.

- 37.** Eastern sigillata A cup, Samaria Pl. 41
Form 23.

C-1981-77. H. 0.063–0.065, D. of foot 0.05, D. of rim 0.127 m.

Similar to **36**, except with more rounded foot, rouletting over whole of outside surface of rim.

- 38.** Local black-glazed cup. Pl. 41

C-1981-76. Est. D. of rim at joint with body 0.135 m.

Glaze lackluster black, spotty in places, pocked and peeling.

Low ring foot with flat bearing surface, straight flaring wall with slight S-curve to the profile. Offset of rim starts with rounded molding, above which rim is missing.

- 39.** Gray-ware cup. Pl. 41

C-1981-75. H. 0.054, D. of foot 0.067, D. of rim 0.136 m.

Hard, clear, medium gray clay with sparkling inclusions, little lime. Very dark glaze, going olive on exterior near foot. Surface badly pocked.

Short ring foot with flat bearing surface 0.006 m. wide. Slightly recessed undersurface. Body almost horizontal for first centimeter, then carination, then body rises steeply in concave arc to almost horizontal, squared rim.

- 40.** Thin-walled one-handed jug. Pl. 41

C-1981-86. H. 0.089, max. D. 0.096, D. of rim 0.077 m.

Clay reddish tan, slightly rough; inclusions, including lime.

Wider body than C-1976-50 which has single handle applied from mid-body to horizontal upper body groove. Handle of **40** not preserved. See Wright, *op. cit.* (footnote 20 above), p. 157, no. 88.

- 41.** Thin-walled one-handed jug. Pl. 41

C-1981-85. H. 0.11 m.

Similar to **40** but larger.

- 42.** Thin-walled one-handed jug. Pl. 41

C-1981-87. H. 0.086 m.

Close to but with more globular body than C-1976-79 (Williams, *Hesperia* 49, 1980, p. 124, no. 17).

- 43.** Koan/Knidian two-handed cup. Pl. 41

C-1981-69. H. to lip 0.071, D. of foot 0.063, D. of rim 0.0168 m.

Almost exact duplicate, in fabric, shape and size, of C-1976-52 (Wright, *op. cit.* [footnote 20 above], p. 159, pl. 32, no. 96).

- 44.** Knidian lagynos with molded shoulder. Pl. 41

C-1981-84. Est. max. D. of body 0.25 m.

Orange-tan clay, rough at the break, much gold and silver mica, sandy inclusions. Thin, light-brown slip on exterior; dripped slip on interior redder.

Carination at 1/12 height of upper body; body above preserves molded decoration of water bird (ibis or stork?) striding r., wings spread above, helmet with hinged cheek pieces on ground in front of bird.

Identification by P. Kenrick.

- 45.** Moldmade lamp, Broneer Type XXI. Pl. 41

L-1981-12. D. of rim 0.095 m.

Entire exterior glazed in dilute tan to gray.

Italian moldmade lamp with low base ring, low body, molding of shallow ovolo and groove around

narrow rim, concave disk with spiral rosette, ovolo frame around small filling hole. Long, double-volute nozzle with large wick hole, rounded termination. Triangular handle shield. Akanthos leaves and tendril on preserved portion of shield. Exact parallel in *Agora* VII, no. 27, p. 74, pl. 2.

Late 1st century B.C. to early 1st century after Christ.

46. Moldmade lamp, Broneer Type XXI. Pl. 41

L-1981-13. D. of rim 0.087 m.

Entire exterior glazed in dilute tan to gray.

Italian moldmade lamp, shallow ovolo around narrow rim; concave disk divided by ovolo molding, rays in outer half, plain interior around small filling hole at center; long, double-volute nozzle without channel to wick hole. Handle with large triangular handle shield, decorated with 9-petal palmette on vertical stem, terminating in two sets of antithetic spirals. Stem crossed by horizontal ending at right and left in upturned spirals.

47. Moldmade lamp, Broneer Type XXII. Pl. 42

L-1981-14. D. of rim 0.069 m.

Italian moldmade lamp with low base ring, rim decorated with ovolo and cavetto, concave discus with Hermes head right, petasos; filling hole under chin. Air hole at edge of discus, near nozzle. Short volute nozzle with triangular termination, no channel. No handle or lug.

48. Wheelmade lamp, Broneer Type XVI. Pl. 42

C-1981-10. H. 0.035, D. of rim 0.06 m.

Clay and glaze close to **45-47**, except that surface is much pocked by small exploded lime particles. Traces of thin brown-black glaze; burning on nozzle.

Wheelmade lamp has string-cut base, angled lower body; vertical upper wall rises above discus, bent slightly to produce flare. Medium-sized filling hole, short squared nozzle, large oval wick hole. Trace of vertical strap handle from carination to top of rim.

49. Wheelmade lamp, Broneer Type XVI. Pl. 42

C-1981-11. H. 0.030, D. of rim 0.052 m.

Hard, red-brown compact clay with a few sparkling inclusions. Unglazed.

Wheelmade lamp with string-cut base, globular body to vertical upper wall. Short square nozzle,

large oval wick hole, fire scarred. Vertical handle from mid-body to top of rim.

From Well 1981-6

50. Two-handled cup in cooking fabric. Pl. 42

C-1981-97. H. 0.122, max. D. 0.126, max. D. of rim 0.098 m.

Coarse, gritty red-brown clay with gray-brown surface, lime and white stone inclusions.

Convex bottom articulated from sides by angle. Body rises vertically in convex wall contracting under convex rim 0.024 m. high.

Second, smaller two-handled cup of same shape but in thin-walled fabric, C-1981-125, from Manhole 1981-4. H. 0.093, max. D. of rim 0.087 m. (Pl. 42).

51. Triglyph block.

A-1981-2. H. 0.615, H. of triglyph 0.521, W. of triglyph 0.36 m.

Complete triglyph block, overlapping triglyph lip on left edge only. Top of triglyph channels undercut fascia. Head of triglyph very slightly arched but approaching horizontal. Left side on block behind lip has anathyrosis. Right side has no anathyrosis but has finished edge at front face. Area behind protrudes and is roughly finished; surface perhaps abutted mud brick. Top surface, back and bottom of block roughly worked.

52. Wall crown.

A-1981-1. H. at front 0.23, H. at back 0.242, W. 0.230, L. 1.11 m.

Front face has fascia 0.086 m. high, hawkbeak 0.09 m. high, with soffit projecting 0.06 m., sloping downwards. H. of soffit element 0.056 m. Anathyrosis on both ends of block, back roughly worked, as are undersurface and top behind projecting molding.

53. Doric capital, fragment.

A-1981-3. H. of abacus 0.131 m.

Fragment of echinus and abacus, without lower echinus or annulets. Echinus rises at flair wider than 45°, ending in heavy, rounded pillow under abacus. Two fine coats of plaster, first thinner than second.

From Wall of Manhole 1981-2

54. Doric capital.

A-1981-7. H. 0.38, max. D. of shaft at bottom of capital 0.482, H. of abacus 0.132 m.

Doric capital 0.072 m. high to lowest annulet. This part of shaft badly battered but flutes are between 0.073 and 0.075 m. wide; probably originally 20 flutes in all. Half of flutes deeply cut, other flutes very shallow, almost facets. Profile of echinus and abacus same as 53. Abacus restored to 0.805 m. wide. Lewis cutting on top 0.11 long by 0.025 m. wide, 0.10 m. deep. Empolion cutting on bottom, 0.035 m. square.

From U-shaped Foundation Trench

55. Fragmentary regula.

A-1981-4. Pres. H. 0.08, H. of guttus 0.028, max. D. of guttus 0.022 m.

If the catalogued architectural fragments are accepted as a group, they suggest that the building which they once adorned was constructed around 500 B.C. or slightly later, probably within the first quarter of the 5th century. The hawksbeak of the anta is close to but earlier in style than that used on anta capitals for the Temple of Zeus at Olympia. In fact, the hawksbeak falls in nicely with the moldings of the Athenian Treasury at Delphi and with a treasury at Olympia, dated by Mallwitz early within the 5th century B.C.²¹ The capital assigned to this Olympian treasury is slightly less advanced than the Corinthian example. The Corinth triplyph, on the other hand, has high and narrow proportions, noticeably more attenuated than those of the Megarian Treasury at Olympia, and suggests either archaic tastes or the special adaptation of this one triglyph to its terminal position in the frieze course.

Possibly to be associated with this group of architectural fragments is a head in poros which was found in the excavations of 1928 along the north-south street that passes east of the Theater. This head is dated by N. Bookidis at the end of the 6th century.²² The head has been lowered in date by B. S. Ridgway to the Severe period.²³ The style of the head falls, in either case, within the chronological limits of the architectural fragments.²⁴

²¹ For the anta capitals from the Temple of Zeus, see K. Herrmann, "Zu den Antenkapitallen des Zeustemples," *Olympia*, X, *Bericht über die Ausgrabungen*, Berlin 1981, pp. 302–317. For the profile of the Athenian Treasury, see L. T. Shoe, *Profiles of Greek Mouldings*, Cambridge, Mass. 1936, pl. LVII:6, dated by her between 510 and 500 or after 490 B.C.; for date of 500–490, see E. Harrison, *The Athenian Agora*, XI, *Archaic and Archaistic Sculpture*, Princeton 1965, pp. 12–13. For the treasury, see A. Mallwitz, "Architektur eines Schatzhauses," *Olympia*, VII, *Bericht über die Ausgrabungen*, Berlin 1961, pp. 29–55.

²² For original announcement of find, see Shear, *AJA* 32, 1928 (footnote 2 above), p. 490, fig. 10 on p. 489. The area in which this head was found lies ca. 40 meters south of the area excavated this year. For publication of the head, see N. Bookidis, "Archaic Sculpture from Corinth," *Hesperia* 39, 1970, pp. 323–324, no. 9, pl. 79.

²³ B. S. Ridgway, "Sculpture from Corinth," *Hesperia* 50, 1981, p. 426.

²⁴ Klaus Wallenstein (*Korinthische Plastik des 7. und 6. Jahrhunderts vor Christus*, Bonn 1971, pl. 137) dates the head much too high, ca. 580/570 B.C.

Fragment preserves two gutti, 0.066 m. on center, with space between them 0.04 m. Full length of regula restored as 0.36 m. Gutti flare slightly at bottom, three-quarters free from background but definitely designed to be attached to architrave.

56. Hawksbeak from crowning molding, possibly anta capital.

A-1981-6. Pres. H. 0.08, H. of fascia 0.023 m.

Hawksbeak with non-projecting crowning fascia, bottom of hawksbeak broken away. Top surface of block horizontal, chisel marks running parallel to face.

ROMAN BUILDING WITH GLASS PANEL (Pl. 43)

The remains of a large Roman building investigated this year occupy the whole of the eastern part of the excavation; the building covers the area between the south colonnade of the east-west theater street and the south scarp of the excavation. Its over-all north-south dimension is in excess of 20 meters. The eastern limit of the building lies under the dump of excavation earth upon which the Xenia Hotel of Ancient Corinth now stands. Access to the building apparently was from the north by way of the east-west Roman colonnaded street.

This year an area of destruction debris from this house, four by two meters in extent, was examined (Pl. 43:a). The stratigraphy within the grid squares investigated includes Byzantine levels with architectural remains, a late Roman structure, and the destruction debris. The large Roman building has Roman house debris of an earlier phase packed under its ground floor. In some places Neolithic fill directly underlies the Roman levels; in other places it is bedrock beneath them. Apparently readying of the site for construction in the Roman period demanded the cutting away of almost all the earth and pre-existing occupation levels. Such site preparation has left few traces of earlier levels; besides the Neolithic fill, pre-Roman remains include Manhole 1981-5 of Hellenistic date and its cistern. The shaft is oval or, more accurately, rectangular with rounded corners and with squared and beveled foot holes on both side walls of the shaft.

The manhole descends into a long, thin, corridorlike cistern. Both shaft and cistern are beautifully stuccoed. The mouth of the manhole is now destroyed, and the building which it once served is no longer preserved here. Thus the date for the construction of the manhole and cistern cannot be deduced from the ceramic evidence. The date of the filling of the shaft can be posited, however, as within the first half of the 1st century after Christ, on the basis of an analysis of the pottery in the fill that blocked the manhole.

The manhole was found because the fill in the shaft had settled during the succeeding centuries, causing the collapse of the clay floor of the Roman building in the immediate vicinity of the manhole. The spread of amphora sherds that overlay the Roman floor also overlay the mouth of the manhole; a few of them also were recovered from within the top of the shaft. At the present moment not enough of the debris of amphoras has been excavated to allow the mending of the sherds into complete profiles, but on the clay floor near the cistern was found a coin struck under Gordian III, A.D. 240 (coin 1981-343 of Coin Unit IX), one cooking pot dated within the middle of the 3rd century, **57**, and a large wooden panel with a circular glass medallion set into it (Pl. 43:c). The wood-and-glass unit definitely does not seem to have been the top of a table or part of any other such furniture, for the burnt wood on the clay floor covered much too large an area. No nails or metal cross struts, braces, feet or other hardware was found among the carbonized wood on the floor. Apparently either the wood panel (perhaps a door) burned in a freestanding position, allowing the whole unit to fall face up, or else the panel fell from a door frame or from the wall so that it landed face up, to be partially burnt thereafter as the house collapsed over it. The amphora sherds as well as roof tiles that overlay the panel also show signs of fire.

The glass medallion is about 0.58 m. in diameter, as measured in its fallen and unre-stored state.²⁵ It is composed of a frame of two entwined squares, forming an 8-pointed star, surrounded by a band of mosaic glass and with a central circular disk decorated with three fish and one eel.²⁶ The fish and eel, between 16 and 17.5 centimeters long, face alternately to either side. The eel is made of millefiore with a frame of two twisted canes around the body. The glass gills and fins are rolled in (Pl. 42:a).²⁷

The evidence for the destruction of the building over the glass panel is beautifully preserved in the various layers of collapsed debris. In the northernmost meter of undisturbed debris (grid square 92:BH) was found a baluster 0.90 m. high with a running meander carved on one face (Pl. 43:a). This face is much worn. The waist-high wall associated with the post was built with a cement core 0.038 m. thick, covered on both sides by an undecorated, white marble veneer 0.018–0.03 m. thick. Fallen roof tiles were found around and covering the baluster and waist-high veneered wall; the tiles extend into the still unexcavated eastern scarp. Over the roof tiles south of the balustrade lay mud brick frescoed on front and back. There were enough large segments of mud brick found to allow the conclusion that most of, if not all, the debris is from interior walls and probably from non-bearing partitions. The largest segments of fresco show figured designs on a red background, one fragment having a maximum preserved length of over 0.60 meters. The frescoes are cracked and shattered from their collapse upon the fallen roof tiles. Executed directly upon the mud brick, the frescoes have no solid backing to reinforce them.

The roof tiles preserve much evidence for destruction by fire (Pl. 43:b). Most of the signs of burning are on the bottom surfaces of the pan tiles, for example 58. This is also the case on the cover tiles, for example 60. These appear to have been scarred while in place but in some cases roof tiles were scorched after falling and breaking, for example 59.

From the evidence above one can deduce that, as a result of a general fire, the roof of the building fell in, onto the furnishings, with the walls collapsing thereafter onto the fallen roof debris.

The building was burnt, to judge from the preliminary evidence, in the middle of the 3rd century after Christ. The precise date for the construction of the earliest Roman phase of the building and its date of alteration or repair cannot, at the moment, be ascertained.

²⁵ Excavation was conducted in this area in 1928 and 1929, when much of this building was cleared. For report of the seasons, see Shear, *AJA* 32, 1928 (footnote 2 above), pp. 474–495; *idem*, *AJA* 33, 1929 (footnote 2 above), pp. 516–546. The excavation is recorded in Corinth field notebook 321 (De Waele).

²⁶ The final publication of this panel is being undertaken by Andrew Oliver. At the moment only a small portion of the glass has been cleaned.

²⁷ For other examples of fish in opus-sectile technique, see G. D. Weinberg, "An Inlaid Glass Plate in Athens," *JGS* 4, 1962, pp. 29–36. See also *eadem*, "Recent Important Acquisitions," *JGS* 4, 1962, p. 139, no. 3, a millefiore fish used in architectural embellishment but not applied to wood; it is dated in the 1st century after Christ. The technique is recorded for the execution of the eel-like fish from Kenchreai; see Leila Ibrahim, *Kenchreai, Eastern Port of Corinth*, II, *The Panels of Opus Sectile in Glass*, Leiden 1976, p. 19. See also Martin Kunz, *3000 Jahre Glaskunst*, *Kunst Museum Luzern*, Lucerne 1981, p. 39, no. 27, fragments of fish, Egyptian, 1st century after Christ.

57. Two-handled cooking pot.

C-1981-144. H. 0.127, D. at carination 0.191, D. at rim 0.193 m.

Fine, sandy-textured clay, reddish brown with parts fired black; white and sparkling inclusions.

Complete but chipped cooking bowl with flat bottom curving out into hemispherical, wheel-ridged body with slightly projecting carination. Body above carination rises inward with slightly concave wall, angled at juncture to almost horizontal, wide rim. Rim has vertical edge 0.018 m. high. Two vertical strap handles rise from upper wall to touch bottom of flaring rim.

Close to *Agora* V, K 93, middle of the 3rd century after Christ.

58. Roman pan tile.

Pl. 43:b

FP-354. L. 0.884, W. at 0.22 m. from broad end is 0.433, Th. of tile 0.017–0.024 m.

Clay similar to that of cover tile FC-117 but without orange-buff core. 6YR 6.5/4.

Typical pan tile of Lakonian form. Slightly rough, concave surface with fire-scarred lower end. Convex surface shows paring or smoothing strokes running length of tile except at last 0.12 m. of narrow end where strokes go across tile. Wide end has three parallel, semicircular strokes made with three fingers. Most of undersurface of tile is fire scarred, concentration of burnt area 0.15–0.20 m. away from either end.

No special cuttings or molded details at edges of tile.

59. Roman pan tile.

FP-355. Max. pres. L. 0.673, W. at short end 0.365, W. at 0.61 m. from short end is 0.415 m.

Clay similar to **58**. 7.5YR 7/4.

Slightly over half of tile (contracting end); preserves Lakonian form. Concave surface rough and slightly weathered, except for 0.06 m. margin on either side which was protected by overlapping cover tile.

Light fire scarring on some individual fragments of tile, as though scarred after breaking; adjacent mended fragments do not always have matching burnt areas.

60. Roman cover tile.

Pl. 43:b

FC-117. L. 0.76; W. at wide end 0.196, at narrow end 0.168; H. of tile at wide end 0.089, at narrow end 0.066; wall Th. 0.019 m.

Corinthian fabric, buff at surface to orange-buff core, poorly compacted, large air holes. Between 2.5YR 6/6 and 7.5YR 7/4. Inclusions of mudstone and hard limestone.

Chipped cover tile, roughly parabolic in section. Smooth upper (external) surface, rough concave undersurface. Concave surface scraped with scratches running length of tile. Tile is warped. No molded edges or areas shaped for jointing. Tile apparently made flat and bent into shape when still soft.

One spot of fire scarring on top surface; light but definite traces of fire scarring on undersurface at both ends but concentration is at narrow end.

LATE ROMAN POTTERY FILL (Fig. 2, Pls. 44–46)

A large dump of pottery²⁸ was recovered from a trench which extends from the paved street on the east side of the Theater to a north-south wall six meters east of the street. The trench resulted from the removal in the 5th century after Christ of a wall that had served in the 4th century as a partition between rooms adjacent to the street. The robbing of the fabric left a trench 0.70–0.80 m. wide and 2.40 m. deep that thereafter was filled with discarded pottery from the surrounding area. Although whole or almost whole pots were discarded in the trench, earth was dug up and used to supplement the pottery fill; in this manner a certain amount of pottery of an earlier date found its way into the trench and is included in the following catalogue. The coins from this trench are discussed under Coin Unit II; none are as late in date as the latest pottery.

²⁸ Lot 1981-19 has 115.8 kilograms of pottery, lot 1981-20 26.25 kilograms, lot 1981-21 (contaminated) 3 kilograms.

The trench cannot have been readied to receive the discarded pottery until after A.D. 395. Indeed, floors accumulated against the east-west wall throughout the 4th century; this demands the supposition that the building with its east-west wall was intact until after A.D. 395. The latest coins to be associated with floor levels here are minted no later than the 390's, although they do descend into that decade.

The following catalogue is not a complete record of finds from the east-west trench. It is designed, however, to give as complete a picture of the finds as is possible in a preliminary report.

Six Late Roman, red-slipped dishes have been inventoried from the fill of the trench. Late Roman C is the common fabric. Of the group only **61** is of North African manufacture, while **66** is Attic. The Late Roman C dishes appear to be homogeneous in form and suggest a date of manufacture in the third quarter of the 5th century. The inventoried and uninventoried red-slipped wares indicate a shift from trade with the African cities to closer connections with the eastern Mediterranean markets and the Aegean area. Five fragments of North African²⁹ versus 16 fragments of Late Roman C attest the reasonableness of the observation. Hayes sees the change coming in Athens just after the middle of the 5th century after Christ.³⁰ Deposits from Corinth of the first half of the 5th century need to be published in detail before one can say accurately when the shift occurs here, but given the evidence of the deposit under discussion, a working theory that considers the change to be occurring by the middle of the century may not be far from the mark.

61. African red-slipped, flat-based dish. Pl. 45

C-1981-16. H. 0.071–0.075, D. of bottom 0.11, max. D. at rim 0.351 m.

Complete profile, almost complete floor.

Fine, pinkish orange clay with scattered lime inclusions, some sparkle, fracture rough. 10YR 5/8 or slightly yellower.

Bowl has slightly depressed, flat bottom with shallow framing groove. Wide convex body to outward-thickened, triangular rim, offset on inside; rounded lip. Floor design around circle close to center of plate uses two alternating stamps. One is V-shaped, made up of parallel strokes; the other is square, 0.02 m. to a side, with two interlocking squares forming an 8-pointed star, the center of which is three concentric circles. The two stamps alternate to form a large rectangular design framed by two concentric circles, the maximum diameter being 0.107 m.

Close to Hayes Form 61B but not an exact parallel, probably first quarter 5th century after Christ;

cf. also Hayes, *Supplement to Late Roman Pottery*, London 1980, p. 481 and J. Deneauve, "Céramique et lampes africaines sur la côte de Provence," *Antiquités africaines* 6, 1972, pp. 219–240, esp. p. 224, pl. 1, no. C-874.

62. Late Roman C dish, Hayes Form 3C. Pl. 44

C-1981-4. H. 0.060, restored foot D. 0.184, restored D. of rim 0.32 m.

Profile from floor to lip, two non-joining fragments.

Hard, grayish red clay with fine, white inclusions. Red slip applied thinly at exterior of rim, showing drip marks. 2.5YR 5.5/6.

Late Roman C dish with low ring foot; flat bearing surface 0.004 m. wide. Flat undersurface. Shallow, flaring, convex body, vertical rim folded down 0.024 m. with slightly concave exterior profile. Lip rounded with very slight flattening on top.

Ca. A.D. 460–475.

²⁹ For Coin Unit II with coins 1981-117 (illegible), -318 (illegible), -52, -53, -182, -183, see appendix, pp. 147, 153, 155.

³⁰ The sherds of North African red ware are earlier in date than the posited shift in trade and may, at least in part, represent early pottery that was mixed with that of the final use before the filling of the trench. J. W. Hayes (see footnote 1), pp. 417–418.

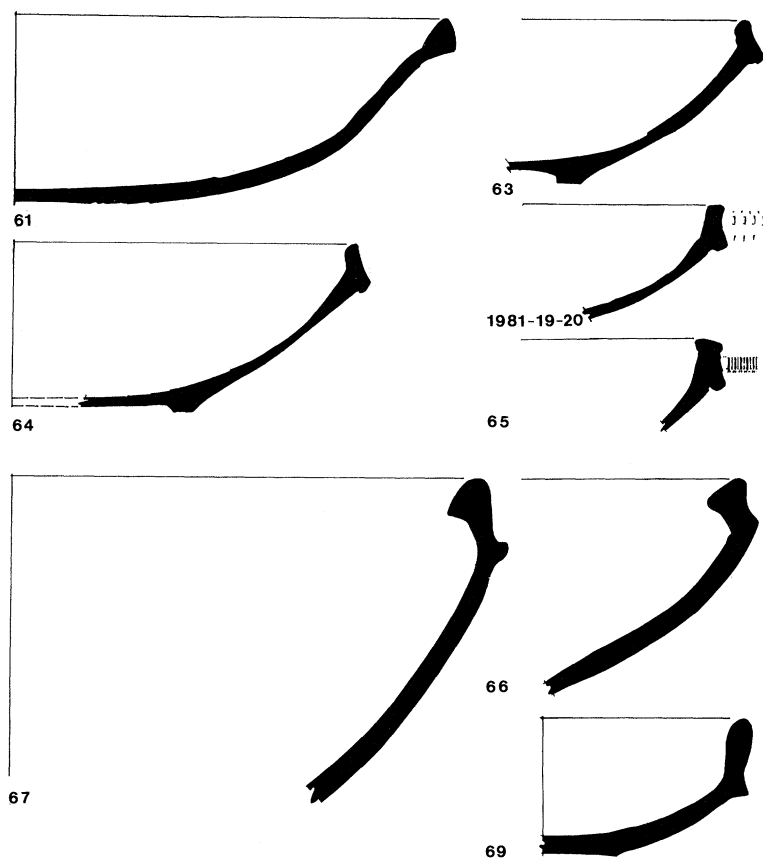


FIG. 2. Late Roman red-slipped (61, 63–66) and coarse (67, 69) ware. Scale 1:3

63. Late Roman C dish, Hayes Form 3.

C-1981-21. H. 0.063, restored D. of foot 0.15, restored D. of rim 0.27 m.

Complete profile except for central floor.

Clay slightly more tan than 62; fine, hard-fired clay with a few fine white inclusions. 2.5YR 5/6.

Dish similar to 62 but with wider, flat bearing surface (0.012 m.). Body slightly straighter in its flare. Rim smaller, 0.017 m. deep; outer surface slightly concave and flaring out toward bottom; lip rounded, tilting inward.

A.D. 460–475.

64. Late Roman C dish, Hayes Form 3.

C-1981-22. H. 0.067; restored D. of rim 0.28 m.

Clay similar to 62.

Complete except for central floor, shape close to 63 but flat bearing surface of ring base is 0.007 m. wide. Folded rim 0.02 m. deep.

A.D. 460–475.

65. Late Roman C dish, Hayes Form 3.

C-1981-17. Est. D. of rim 0.28 m.

Fine, hard clay with small white inclusions; orangish tan to gray tan. 2.5YR 6/5 and grayer. Thin slip.

Dish rim fragment with almost straight, flaring wall, rim folded down 0.19 m.; flat surface 0.011 m. wide on top sloping toward exterior, projection to interior and exterior. Rouletting on sloping outer surface of rim.

66. Attic imitation African red-slipped plate, stamped floor. Pl. 45

C-1981-136. H. 0.043, est. max. D. at rim 0.28 m.

Light red-orange clay. 2.5YR 5.5/7. Rough at the break with numerous sparkling and white inclusions. Dull reddish brown slip on interior, on rim and body, dripping onto bottom. 10R 5/6 to 2.5YR 5.8.

Plate with large, slightly concave bottom, low, flaring echinoid body, wall thickening to unarticulated roundish lip. Decoration on floor; stamp of 4-petal rosette with pellet filler between, all framed by single groove. This stamp is used at center of plate and for one encircling row of 10 (est.) rosettes; three-

groove frame with widest of concentric grooves 0.107 m. in diameter.

Close to examples from Athenian Agora, dated early 5th century. See *Agora* V, M 289, P 8651, p. 111, pl. 71. Plate P 8651 was found with coin of Marcian, A.D. 450–457.

A type of coarse, unglazed shallow basin with thickened rim, usually *ca.* 0.40 m. in maximum diameter, is represented in the fill by **67**, with fragments of others of this type stored as lot item 1981-19:12–17. A related, smaller shape, an unglazed bowl with flat base or bottom, **69**, has an outward thickened rim, the result of folding the rim down to give the impression of a flange 0.02–0.03 m. below the lip. These bowls are 0.14–0.17 m. in maximum diameter. They are common in Corinth, perhaps of local manufacture. They appear in the 4th century after Christ and perhaps even earlier, lasting well into the 6th century. The earliest form has a low disk base with concave undersurface.³¹ The body is close to hemispherical.³² In its later stage the disk becomes a flat base, the body more flaring.³³ The east-west trench under discussion contained bowl **69**, which falls late in the evolutionary series, having a barely discernible bottom and a very widely flaring body.

67. Coarse-ware shallow basin with thickened rim.

C-1981-13. Est. D. of rim 0.39 m.

Gritty fabric related to cooking ware, small to medium sized white inclusions; clay brown to gray on outside, brick-red core with brownish gray inside surface. 7.5YR 5/2 to 2.5YR 5/6 at core.

Two fragments preserve one twelfth of rim, more of body, no foot.

Bowl with steep, flaring body slightly convex in profile. Vertical, flanged, inward-thickened rim, its top surface projecting downward toward the inside.

68. Coarse-ware shallow basin with thickened rim.

C-1981-20. Est. D. of rim 0.205 m.

Gritty fabric, related to cooking ware; white, sandy inclusions and voids. 2.5Y 6/2.

Bowl with steep, flaring body, slightly convex in profile. Carinated rim, convex outer face. Max. D. of bowl at carination. Inward-thickened rim, its top surface projecting downward toward the inside.

69. Coarse-ware bowl with folded rim. Pl. 45

C-1981-67. H. 0.055, D. of base 0.054, est. D. of rim 0.16 m.

Gritty fabric, same as **67**, brick-red core to reddish brown and grayish surface.

³¹ E.g. C-64-457 and C-67-155.

³² E.g. C-62-215, early in form but the undersurface is flat, not concave.

³³ E.g. C-68-270, C-68-230.

Bowl with flat bottom, wide-flaring convex wall, vertical rim 0.03 m. tall and folded outward, rounded lip.

From lot 1981-18, which is slightly contaminated.

70. Coarse-ware round-mouthed pitcher.

C-1981-6. H. 0.313, D. of foot, 0.07, max. D. 0.242, D. of rim 0.102 m.

Light reddish tan clay, surface creamish buff to tan. 2.5YR 5/6 (core). Large white and dark sandy inclusions.

One-handed pitcher with ring foot and shallowly recessed convex undersurface. Ovoid body rises in unbroken profile from foot to rim. Ovoid body with max. D. below median, low neck, broad horizontal outward-thickened rim 0.016 m. high, with vertical, slightly concave edge. Concave top surface sloping inward. One shallowly ridged vertical handle from upper body to vertical edge of rim.

71. Coarse-ware deep basin. Pl. 44

C-1981-124. H. 0.299, D. of base 0.162, max. D. of rim 0.271 m.

Coarse, tan clay, grayish from burning; somewhat yellower than 5YR 6/6. Clay has numerous voids, white inclusions; much mica, some golden.

Coarse-ware basin with flat base. Very steep, slightly convex body rises almost to the vertical un-

der rim. Outward-thickened rim, rounded on top. Horizontal grooves, one at mid-point of body, two others equally spaced between it and rim. Handles (one missing) placed on second groove.

Stew pots from the east-west trench are represented by one inventoried example, **72**, and by a second of the same design, lot item 1981-19:23, almost as well preserved as the inventoried example. These can be considered as part of the latest material from the trench, along with the other relatively whole pots. The rim profile is represented as well in five other fragmentary examples. A second type of stew pot, similar to the first but with a more rounded top surface to the rim, is also found in the deposit, albeit in small fragments. A third type of stew pot, with a concave top surface to the rim, is represented by lot item 1981-19:25. The body is not as spherical as those of the first two varieties; it, too, is represented only in fragments, of which four pieces of rim are preserved in lot 1981-19. No shallow casseroles or frying dishes have been identified among the cooking-ware fragments from this fill.

72. Two-handled spherical cooking pot.

C-1981-140. H. 0.204, max. D. 0.245, D. of rim 0.181 m.

Coarse, reddish brown clay at core where not overfired. 2.5YR 5/8 (core at its reddest). Much sandy grit, very rough at break.

Spherical cooking pot with round bottom, lowest

0.048 m. of body finely wheel ridged. Horizontal outturned rim 0.018 m. wide with rounded outer edge, attached to upper body without neck element. Two vertical handles from upper body to outer edge of rim, slightly squeezed at point of attachment to body.

Second example from same fill: lot item 1981-19:23.

The Gaza amphora, a class of container much used for the shipment of fish, developed in the second half of the 4th century and was used well into the 6th century after Christ.³⁴ In the east-west trench this type of amphora is represented by two inventoried and four uninventoried fragmentary examples. **74** is over five-sixths preserved; the others are in much more fragmentary condition. A seventh example, close in form to **73**, was found under the tile stratum within the same trench (Pl. 46:a). Both the inventoried example and the fragment under the tiles have a vertical rim rising at an angle from the shoulder. **74** may be earlier, having a rim that rises 0.018 m. above the shoulder in a gradual curve. The latest form of this type, however, has a mouth which is virtually rimless, only a terminal thickening of the shoulder wall. **73** and the fragments from lot 1981-19 are late in this series, having more a thickening at the mouth than an articulated rim.

Micaceous water jars, probably from the Maeander Valley, are present in the same trench fill. The latest form is inventoried in two fragments: **75**, a toe, and **76**, a two-handled neck. The two-handled neck, capped with a small, flaring rim, is of a form dated within the 5th and 6th centuries after Christ.³⁵ The tapering lower body of **75** swells to a ridge below

³⁴ Two rim fragments from this type of amphora are stored with context pottery as lot items 1981-19:18 and 19. Not much of the bodies and neither foot is preserved; these two fragments appear, from what remains, to be early in the course of evolution.

³⁵ A. Zemer, *Storage Jars in Ancient Sea Trade*, The National Maritime Museum, Haifa 1977, p. 51, pls. 18, 19. Jars with everted or thickened rim, like **49** and **53**, belong to earlier groups, dated within the 3rd and 4th centuries after Christ. In the 5th and 6th centuries the everted and thickened rims disappear, as in **50**.

Cf. E. Egloff, *Kellia*, III, i, *La poterie copte*, Geneva 1977, pp. 116–117, for examples from the site dated from the beginning of the 5th century to the end of the 7th, with bibliography.

See also J. W. Hayes in *Excavations at Carthage 1975, conducted by the University of Michigan I*, J.

which the toe tapers to a blunt cone; the toe is no longer hollow, as it is in earlier examples. The solid or closed conical toe reaches this state of evolution either in the closing years of the 5th century or in the early years of the 6th century after Christ. An unpublished deposit of pottery excavated in Corinth in 1965, dated by Hayes to the mid-late 5th century, contains a complete water jar of this series with a hollow toe, rather than one similar to 75.³⁶

A water-jar toe similar to that from the 1965 deposit and a second toe, not solid but of a more advanced form, come from the fill in the trench. A micaceous water jar with an extremely pointed, solid toe was recovered from a contaminated segment of the trench; it now is stored in lot 1981-18. The micaceous water jars suggest that the fill from the east-west trench can be taken to the end of the 5th and, possibly, into the 6th century.

A third class of amphora, pinkish to cream in color with fine, dark inclusions, sandy to touch and rough at the break, is represented by C-1981-66 and C-1981-139. Fragments including a neck, lot item 1981-19:1, and five handles, 1981-19:2-6, attest the commonness of this class, perhaps Syrian, at Corinth. Also from this fill come body fragments of at least one amphora in a related fabric but sporting white painted decoration.³⁷

73. Gaza amphora.

Fig. 3

C-1981-19. Pres. H. 0.51, D. of rim 0.109 m.
Moderately fine, brown clay. 5YR 6/6. Random quartz, minimal sparkle to clay; lower body tends to laminate at breaks.

Half of rim on very elongated ovoid body; rounded shoulder with angle between body and short, vertical rim. Wheel-ridged band 0.047 m. wide in handle zone starting 0.095 m. below rim. Smear of excess clay fired on upper shoulder, covering outside edge of rim.

74. Gaza amphora.

Fig. 3, Pl. 44

C-1981-8. Max. pres. H. 0.752, max. D. of body 0.263, D. of rim 0.107 m.
Clay same as 73.

Shape same as 73, except that rim curves from shoulder to lip in continuous profile. Wheel-ridging at bottom of body, second zone of ridging 0.07 m.

wide at base of handles; grooving smeared in places. Two vertical loop handles attached at top of upper edge of upper band of grooving. Excess clay fired in smeared band onto upper shoulder below rim.

Two-handled micaceous water-jar fragments

75. Pointed toe.

C-1981-142. H. of toe 0.036 m.

76. Two-handled neck.

C-1981-141. D. of rim 0.042 m.
Fine, brownish red clay, without inclusions except for much fine mica, a few larger flakes, none noticeably golden.

The pointed toe is solid or closed at the bottom, paralleled by *Agora* V, M-373, p. 119, pl. 41, dated there in the 6th century after Christ.

H. Humphrey, ed., *Tunis* 1976, p. 120, fig. 21, no. 9. Gaza amphora F9, rim sherd class 4 (Gaza), is associated with material dated within the late 5th or first half of the 6th century. Hayes says that the type "must now be moved back to the closing years of the 4th century (whereas previously it had only been firmly attested in contexts later than ca. A. D. 430)"; cf. *idem*, *Excavations at Carthage* 1976, conducted by the University of Michigan IV, J. H. Humphrey, ed., Ann Arbor, Mich. 1978, p. 54, no. 48, fig. 13 (LR Class 4), from deposit XXIV, dated A.D. 650-ca. 700.

This type of amphora is common at Corinth and is represented by four relatively complete, inventoried examples from earlier excavations: C-38-713, C-59-274, C-65-192, and C-65-305.

³⁶ Two-handled water jar C-65-14, North African red-slipped plate C-65-13. For plate see Hayes, *op. cit.* (footnote 1 above), pp. 132-133, fig. 23, no. 1.

³⁷ Probably Palestinian bag-shaped amphora. See Hayes, *Carthage* 1975 I (footnote 35 above), p. 117, under no. 5.

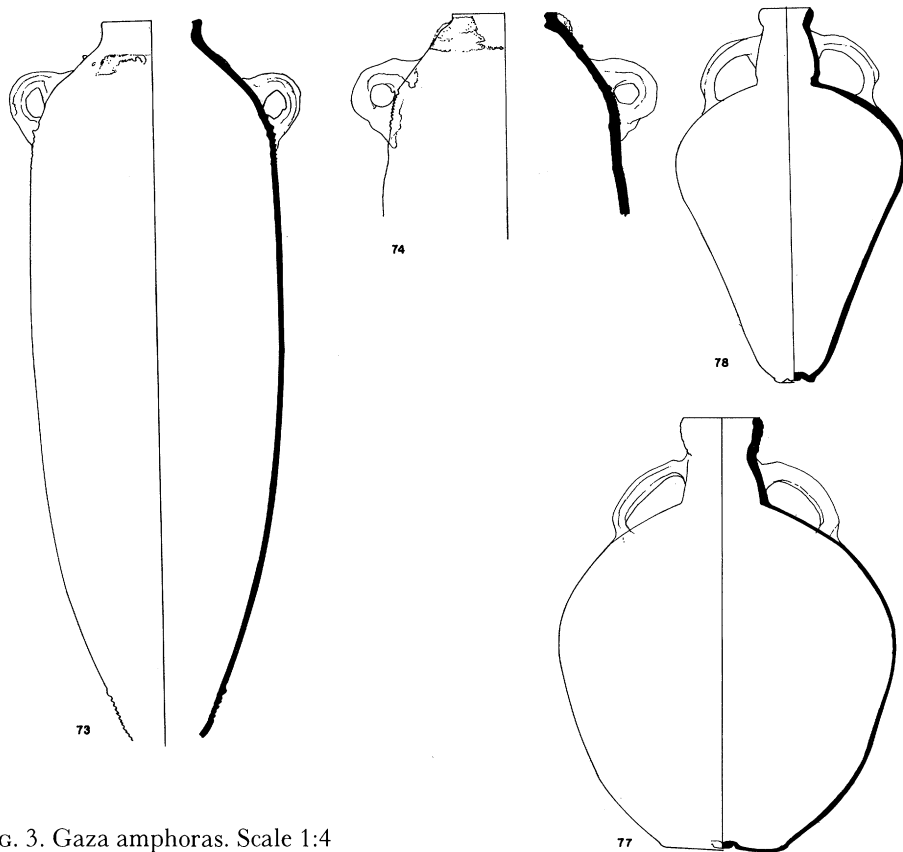


FIG. 3. Gaza amphorae. Scale 1:4

77. Transport amphora with molded base. Fig. 3

C-1981-15. H. 0.46, max. body D. 0.354, D. of rim 0.087 m.

Coarse clay with dark tan surface, core and interior surface dark gray, sandy grit, lime. 10YR 4/1 (core), 5YR 6/6 (surface).

Amphora with molded base, ovoid body with maximum diameter above mid-body. Short neck with offset rim 0.04 m. high; convex, rounded lip. Two vertical handles attached from shoulder to just below rim.

78. Transport amphora with false ring foot, cooking fabric. Fig. 3, Pl. 46

C-1981-12. H. 0.398, bottom D. 0.42, max. D. of body 0.225, D. of rim 0.059 m.

Coarse, gray clay with large, white inclusions, fired gray, sandwiches gray to reddish core. Gray near 10YR 5/1.

Amphora with false ring foot and molded base. Tall ovoid body with narrow, conical neck that tapers to offset convex rim 0.011 m. high. Two vertical handles from shoulder to upper neck; single groove around mid-point of neck. Fragment of second neck in lot.

Five lamps have been inventoried from the fill within the trench under discussion. Fifteen fragmentary, uninventoried lamps, stored in lot 1981-19, also come from this trench. One of the fifteen is a handle of a Broneer Type 27 lamp, one a fragment from an Athenian glazed lamp with rosette discus; the two probably are remainders from inhabitation earlier than the general use fill within the trench. All lamp fragments, except for the one Athenian example, are unglazed.

Three of the five inventoried lamps are in relatively complete condition, suggesting that

they had not been moved about or dumped from place to place before being discarded in the east-west trench. One inventoried lamp, **80**, is a small fragment of Corinthian manufacture and can have wandered before finding a resting place within the east-west trench. The present value of this fragment lies in the fact that it is from the same mold as L-4489 and L-69-71.³⁸ L-69-71 comes from a lot found in the Fountain of the Lamps at Corinth, dated within the early 6th century after Christ. It should be noted, however, that the two lamps do not seem to be of the same fabric.

The second inventoried lamp, **83**, also has a parallel from the Fountain of the Lamps, L-69-53.³⁹ **83** is a first-generation example with L-69-53 coming after it. Although **83** is similar in fabric to those other lamps identified by Garnett as manufactured in Corinth, this example has both silver and gold mica in its brown clay. Gold mica is not found in the usual Corinthian pottery and lamps.

82 is signed on its bottom with EIII/ΦA. The clay is Attic; the name is known from an Athenian lamp⁴⁰ but this is the first example of the work of the lampmaker attested in Corinth.

- 79.** Roman moldmade lamp, Corinthian; Pl. 45
Broneer Type 28, copy of Type 27.

L-1982-4. Max. L. 0.0805, max. W. 0.071, max. H. including handle 0.0466 m.
Micaceous brown clay. 5YR 5/6. White inclusions, probably not lime; surface flaked in laminations.

Intact lamp with flat circular base; base framed with single circle, quartered by cross with single small circle in each quarter. Convex body, webbing, horizontal shoulder, and circular frame with wick hole slightly impinging. Frame decorated with chevrons and ring of dots, raised side panels. Two grooves frame plain concave discus with pour hole at center. Unperforated air hole behind wick hole. Unperforated vertical lug handle on frame overlapping shoulder, carrying no trace of decoration (worn). Unglazed.

- 80.** Fragmentary Roman moldmade lamp, Corinthian; Broneer Type 28, copy of Type 27. Pl. 45

L-1981-18. Max. pres. dim. 0.057 m.

Brown clay. 6.5YR 5.5/4. Spalled surface, rough at break, sparkling inclusions.

Top half of lamp, preserving frame rising slightly to gently concave discus. Frame does not preserve its original ovule decoration; double grooving around discus. Discus with *retarius* (poor impression) stooping l. One pour hole preserved at right of head, trace of second at level of lower leg. Unperforated vertical lug handle, ungrooved. Unglazed.

Same mold as L-69-71 and L-4489.

- 81.** Roman moldmade lamp, Attic; Pl. 45
Broneer Type 28.

L-1981-17. Est. W. 0.071 m.

Pinkish tan clay. 4.5YR 6/5. Lime inclusions, silver mica.

Handle and half of almond-shaped lamp, pared at shoulder, webbing trimmed away. Horizontal herringbone frame with groove between frame and discus. Cross with open *rho*, single circle at end of each arm, two at top arm, one at center, four pour holes in

³⁸ For L-4489, found over grave 73, see J. Wiseman, "Excavations in Corinth, The Gymnasium Area, 1967-1968," *Hesperia* 38, 1969, p. 82 and note 33, p. 83.

For L-69-71, see K. A. S. Garnett, *Late Roman Lamps of Corinthian Manufacture from the Fountain of the Lamps* (M.A. thesis University of Texas at Austin, May 1970): this lamp is mentioned there under no. 1, p. 66; for lot, see p. 146. For a published, abbreviated version of the thesis, see eadem, "Late Roman Corinthian Lamps from the Fountain of the Lamps," *Hesperia* 44, 1975, pp. 173-206, esp. p. 186.

³⁹ L-69-53 comes from lot 6102. See Garnett, *Late Roman Lamps of Corinthian Manufacture* (footnote 38 above), no. 49, imitation Attic unglazed lamp, Broneer Type 28. Lot is dated as early 6th century after Christ.

⁴⁰ *Agora* VII, no. 938, p. 129, Attic lamp of the second half of the 4th century after Christ.

field. Unpierced, vertical lug with ladder pattern. Unglazed.

No exact parallel at Corinth.

- 82.** Roman moldmade lamp, Attic; Pl. 45
Broneer Type 28.

L-1981-16. Max. W. 0.082, max. H. with handle 0.042 m.

Tan Attic clay going slightly gray. 7.5YR 7.3/4. Sandy grit, lime inclusions, very little mica.

Handle half of almond-shaped lamp. Base has two framing grooves, punched double circle at handle and nozzle ends of frame; frame encloses EIII/ΦA. Pared seam, horizontal frame of herringbone around undecorated concave discus with two pour holes. Unperforated double-grooved vertical lug. Three circles on discus at base of handle. Unglazed.

Maker attested for Attic lamp, see *Agora* VII, no. 938, p. 129, second half of 4th century after Christ.

- 83.** Roman moldmade lamp, Corinthian? Pl. 45
Broneer Type 28.

L-1981-3. Max. H. with handle 0.038, max. L. 0.0927, max. W. 0.062 m.

Light reddish brown clay. 4YR 5/6. Gold and silver mica, lime inclusions, compact surface, relatively smooth to touch.

Intact almond-shaped lamp, bottom with branch enclosed by frame of two lines. Webbing. Diagonally rising shoulder, horizontal frame with herringbone

design. Rectangular discus with cross, vertical arms decorated by chevrons, horizontals with single incised circles, circle at center of cross. Concentric rectangles in upper right field of discus; field in other three quadrants perforated by filling holes. Air hole in channel from discus to nozzle, solid lug with ladder pattern. Triangular area of frame to either side of lug filled by three circles. Unglazed.

L-69-53 is later generation of same lamp, max. L. 0.083, max. H.

Second fragment, preserving discus and handle, from same mold as 83, was found under tile level within same east-west trench.

- 84.** Lead ornament. Pl. 46

MF-1981-14. L. 0.097, W. 0.064, Th. 0.002 m.

Intact, flat, cast-lead wreathlike disk with circular loop *ca.* 0.02 m. in diameter projecting from disk at one point. From opposite side swallow-tailed element projects 0.017 m. Raised decoration on one face of ornament only: circles with dotted centers, as well as dots along interior and exterior edge of main disk in imitation of round nail heads. Five similar "nail-heads" on loop; swallowtail decorated with raised diagonal crosshatching.

The object once was cleated to cloth or to thin leather by four tongues cast as one with the disk, then bent over against the undecorated back of the disk.

Exact use unknown.

Glass from the east-west trench is fragmentary and is represented only by small fragments.⁴¹ The largest piece is a fragment of light-green window glass with a yellowish tint. Of similarly tinted glass is one fragment of a kicked base, one fragment of the floor of a circular bottle with large pontil mark, a foot and shoulder of a second bottle, one goblet foot and seven other fragments. Clear glass includes one cup with plain, unprofiled lip, a clear base, and ten other fragments. One dark blue handle and a turquoise tessara are the only fragments of strongly colored glass from the deposit. Three fragments of clear glass tending toward blue include a molded ribbed bowl with cut groove on the inside of the rim. This is best paralleled at Corinth by MF 1336 and MF 6432, both dated within the 1st century after Christ.⁴² The similarity lies in material, design, and polished rim with interior groove. Rather than considering the early glass from the trench to be heirlooms of the 1st century, it is better to assume that a few fragments of early glass were shoveled into the trench during the filling operation along with the later debris, such as the window glass, which is centuries later in date.

⁴¹ All glass from the east-west trench is stored in pottery lot 1981-19.

⁴² G. Davidson, *Corinth*, XII, *The Minor Objects*, Princeton 1952, nos. 596, 598, p. 95.

EARLY FIND FROM LATE CONTEXT

Lastly, a fragment of an Archaic head should be cited. It comes from no significant level or deposit. It was found in earth fill in a sluice associated with Manhole 1981-2.⁴³ The head may have been brought in with material for the construction of the side walls of the sluice, thereafter collapsing into the channel. In any case, the head was sealed within the channel by the end of the 4th century after Christ. No other fragments of the figure were found, nor, at the moment, can it be restored to a monument or a specific position in the area.

85. Limestone head. Sphinx? Pl. 46

S-1981-3. Pres. H. 0.123, est. W. of head at fillet 0.12 m.

Single fragment of top of head preserving crown in back is broken at level of eyes in front. Head and face are slightly asymmetrical, top of head almost round rather than oblong; design gives impression that head was turned sideways rather than being placed frontally on body. Hair above fillet is finished smooth; below fillet hair framing forehead is parted in the middle in wavy locks without internal modeling or incision. Eyebrows battered but originally were an angled ridge at temples, becoming rounded

at bridge of nose. Large, wide, slightly protruding eyes are shallowly set and curve around side of face.

The head is slightly under life-size; if from a sphinx, it is from an animal slightly smaller than that found behind the South Stoa, S 2230.⁴⁴ It is, however, the size of the marble sphinx found in the coastal plain northwest of Corinth about ten years ago.⁴⁵ In style the eyes of the head found this year appear to be less advanced than are those of the mythical beast from the coastal plain. If the difference between these two heads is not due to a difference in material, then **85** should probably be dated between the two previously discovered sphinxes, perhaps within the decade approaching 550 B.C.

CHARLES KAUFMANN WILLIAMS, II

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES
AT ATHENS

⁴³ Lot 1981-76. 41.59 kilograms. Fine wares are of the 2nd century after Christ; cooking wares appear to be later, possibly into the 3rd and 4th centuries after Christ.

⁴⁴ J. C. Wright, "A Poros Sphinx from Corinth," *Hesperia* 46, 1977, pp. 245-254, pl. 56, dated between 570 and 560 B.C.

⁴⁵ *JHS-AR* 1979-80, p. 24, photograph on cover; E. Protonotariou-Deilaki, "Ἡ Σφίγξ τῆς Κορίνθου," *AAA* 6, 1973, pp. 181-187.

APPENDIX: COINS

(PLATE 47)

The excavations carried out in the region east of the Theater, in the spring and summer of 1981, resulted in the discovery of several hundreds of coins, mostly bronze. It often takes a good eye to distinguish these nuggets of metal disfigured by oxides and covered with dirt, and after the elimination of several extraneous objects there remained a total of 357 coins. Many were in such a bad state of decomposition that even after treatment they remained undecipherable. Some 204 pieces were finally read and classified, which is within the expected proportion for coins found in Corinth, or perhaps slightly above average. These are entered in the catalogue at the end of this Appendix. Identifying the coins is usually a routine matter, since most varieties tend to appear year after year in Corinth. This season's coins are no different, but I must acknowledge the help of my colleagues, Mando Oeconomides, Io Tsourti-Kouli, Anne Kromann, John P. C. Kent, William E. Metcalf, and Alan M. Stahl, in dealing with some unusual or irregular pieces.

The inventoried coins can be broken down by category as follows:

Greek	
Corinth	38 (20 imperial)
Other States.	20 (7 imperial)
Roman	109
“Vandal”	4
Byzantine	32
French	1
<hr/>	
TOTAL	204

The Greek autonomous coins and the Byzantine coins are represented in similar numbers, though they span unequal periods, but the majority of the material is of the Roman Imperial Age. Now the latest Byzantine coins fall in the years of Manuel I (A.D. 1143–1180), and there is practically nothing after them. There are no Turkish or other modern pieces and, with the exception of one French mediaeval coin, no coins of the West. The absence of late pieces is very possibly a peculiarity of the Theater district, since elsewhere in Corinth, in the Forum for instance, they do occur in moderate quantities. Otherwise, the distribution of the coins is not unusual. But it must be kept in mind that the digging, largely started at the modern surface of the ground, has barely touched Classical levels and that continuing excavation will no doubt alter statistics in favor of the Greek coins.

Williams remarks in his report (p. 118 above) that the row of rooms along Theater Street, at the west limit of the excavation, was probably damaged or destroyed by the invading Goths in A.D. 395 and that some reconstruction took place in the years that followed.

The coins do suggest such an interpretation. These rooms must have been at the center or in the vicinity of much commercial traffic in the 4th century of our era, for the concentration of coins in the destruction debris and other deposits here (Stratigraphic List, Coin Units IV–VIII). All this is corroborated by the results of older excavation. In 1929, T. L. Shear reported the discovery of a small hoard of 4th-century bronzes, a regular cache with the coins in actual contact with each other, in this general area⁴⁶ and, the year before, the finding of a few thousand bronze pieces, none apparently later than the end of the century, in a destruction layer on top of Theater Street in front of the row of rooms.⁴⁷ For both instances, he stresses the absence of any later coins, but the concentration of the bronzes in the deposit on Theater Street, so puzzling to Shear, can probably be understood in the light of this year's conclusions.

One also gains the impression from the reports of 1928 and 1929 that the coins then recovered from other sections east of the Theater, the pieces immediately cleaned, provide additional parallels to this year's finds. There is the same spread of material from Greek to Byzantine, the same cut-off point in the 12th century, and the same high incidence of 4th-century Roman coins.⁴⁸ But the picture of coin traffic for the many centuries of habitation here is bound to become more defined when the coins from the Shear excavation have been studied as a whole and their evidence added to that of the coins from the on-going dig.

In the list of stratified coins that follows,⁴⁹ the various accumulations under a given heading are generally referred to as "lots" or "pockets". Lots are designations used in the excavation records and are of no importance to the reader except in reminding him that a certain deposit also contains inventoried pottery and other objects. A pocket is my own word for matter collected in one or more excavation baskets, from which generally only the coins have been inventoried.

⁴⁶ T. L. Shear, *AJA* 33, 1929 (see footnote 2 above), p. 525.

⁴⁷ Shear writes that the coins were "scattered for the most part in a layer of sand and burnt material that was 0.50 to 0.75 m. above the pavement [of Theater Street]. The majority of these coins was lying above a stretch of the street extending from in front of the [eastern] parodos for about 10 m. to the south" (*AJA* 32, 1928 [see footnote 2 above], p. 486).

⁴⁸ Many coins came from the excavation of the Theater itself, but the most significant find was made in the main drain of the orchestra which presumably had functioned until the end. Shear reported at the time (*AJA* 32, 1928, p. 476) that in the earth that filled the water channel were discovered, among coarse pottery sherds, four bronze coins, two of Constantius II (A.D. 337–361), one of Valentinian II (A.D. 375–392), and one of Theodosius I (A.D. 379–395). There is nothing later. Thus the Theater must have been hit by the same destructive force, at the end of the 4th century after Christ, that also brought to ruin the row of rooms to its east.

⁴⁹ Joan E. Fisher, my predecessor as Corinth numismatist, had almost always added to her coin reports a summary of coin groups recovered from important contexts. How informative such coins can be, for both their positive and negative evidence, toward unraveling the history of a place, has already been illustrated. But "context coins" can also be of occasional use to the numismatist who works with whole series of coins of a certain mint, as well as to the archaeologist who must often rely on the coins for the dating of other objects found in excavation. Miss Fisher's practice is worth continuing, and I am accordingly prefacing the main catalogue of this report, which gives the coins in numismatic order, with a list of several of this year's important coin-bearing accumulations.

STRATIGRAPHIC LIST⁵⁰

I. MANHOLE 1981-8. 6th century after Christ			<i>Pocket C</i>		
	<i>Lot 1981-35</i>		81-294	Constantine I	No. 52
81-121	Corinth (duoviri)	No. 11	81-295	Late Roman (?)	—
81-148	Sikyon	28	81-296	Hn. or Theodosius II	94
81-213	Late Roman	—	<i>Pocket D</i>		
II. EAST-WEST TRENCH (ROW OF ROOMS)			81-297	Late Roman	No. —
5th/6th century after Christ			81-298	" "	—
	<i>Lot 1981-19</i>		81-299	Late Roman (?)	—
81-52	Constantius II	No. 56	81-303	Valentinian I-III	95A
81-53	Constantius II or J.	68A	81-304	Arcadius	90B
81-182	Late Roman	—	81-306	Julian	68
81-183	Late Roman (?)	—	81-307	"Vandal"	99
III. MANHOLE 1981-9. 4th/5th century after Christ			81-308	House of Constantine	68A
	<i>Lot 1981-33</i>		<i>Pocket E</i>		
81-193	Uncertain Greek	No. 37	81-309	Late Roman	No. —
IV. DEPOSITS WITH HIGH CONCENTRATIONS OF COINS (ROW OF ROOMS). To 5th century after Christ			81-311	Late Roman (?)	—
	<i>Pocket A</i>		81-312	Ar., Hn. or Th. II	91
81-273	Greek (Hadrian?)	No. 40	81-313	Corinth (duoviri)	16A
81-274	Corinth (tessera)	22	81-314	" "	14
81-276	Cs. or Const. Gallus	68A	<i>Note.</i> These pockets all had common boundaries, lying adjacent to each other or on top of each other in an overlapping fashion. The first two were discovered in the order A→B, pocket B filling a gully cut through already deposited soil. Immediately west of the gully was a deposit without coins, under which came pockets C→D. Pocket E was under A and C.		
	<i>Pocket B</i>		V. DESTRUCTION AND OTHER DEPOSITS SOUTH OF EAST-WEST TRENCH (ROW OF ROOMS). End of 4th century after Christ (A.D. 395)		
81-278	Anonymous follis	No. 113		<i>Lot 1981-47 (destruction)</i>	
81-279	Constantius II	59	81-77	Constantius II	No. 58
81-280	"Minimus"	—	81-78	Valentinian II	79
81-281	Constans I	66	81-79	Valentinian I-III	95A
81-282	Corinth (P-T)	6A		<i>Lot 1981-48 (destruction)</i>	
81-283	"	6A	81-100	Valentinian I	No. 69
81-285	Late Roman	—		<i>Related Pocket</i>	
81-286	Corinth (P-T)	6A	81-80	Valentinian II	No. 77
81-287	House of Constantine	68A			
81-288	Apameia (Nero)	35			
81-290	Valentinian I-III	95A			
81-291	" "	95A			
81-292	Corinth (P-T)	2			

⁵⁰ Names of Late Roman emperors, when abbreviated, are given as follows: Ar. = Arcadius; Cs. = Constantius II; Hn. = Honorius; J. = Julian; Th. = Theodosius; Vt. = Valentinian; the label "Late Roman" is reserved for the period after Diocletian. P-T refers to Corinthian bronze with the common types Pegasos/Trident.

81-81	Gratian	74		<i>Lot 1981-91 (robbed wall)</i>	
81-82	Valentinian II	79		81-344	Constantius II No. 57
81-84	Late Roman	—		81-345	Uncertain (Roman) —
	<i>Related Pocket</i>			81-346	Gordian III 45
81-97	Late Roman	No. —		X. MANHOLE	1981-5. Under IX. Early 1st century after Christ
81-98	Vt. or Valens	96			<i>Lot 1981-94</i>
81-99	House of Constantine	—		81-348	Argos No. 31
	<i>Related Pocket</i>			81-349	Corinth (P-T) 6
81-101	Valentinian II	No. 78			<i>Lot 1981-96</i>
VI. POCKET BENEATH MARL LAYER (FLOOR) UNDERLYING V. Mid-1st century after Christ or later				81-351	Corinth (imperial) No. 20
	<i>Lot 1981-57</i>			XI. MANHOLE	1981-3. End of 1st century after Christ or later
81-190	Corinth (duoviri)	No. 13			<i>Lot 1981-78</i>
81-195	Uncertain Greek	38		81-163	Corinth (duoviri) No. 12
VII. DESTRUCTION DEBRIS NORTH OF EAST-WEST TRENCH (ROW OF ROOMS). End of 4th century after Christ (A.D. 395)				81-178	M. Antony 42
	<i>Pocket above lot 1981-56</i>			81-179	Augustus (halved as) 43
81-154	Valentinian I-II	No. 95A		81-180	Sikyon 27
81-155	Arcadius	89		XII. MANHOLE	1981-4. End of 1st century after Christ or later
	<i>Lot 1981-56</i>				<i>Lot 1981-81</i>
81-156	Constantius II	No. 63A		81-215	Patras No. 29
81-157	Late Roman	—		81-221	Corinth (duoviri) 10
81-158	Arcadius	87		81-222	" " 9
81-159	Gratian	73		81-224	Sikyon 26
81-160	Theodosius I	81		81-225	Corinth (duoviri) 10
81-161	Late Roman	—		<i>Note.</i> A worn coin, 81-216, of apparent Late Roman date was found in sifting the fill of this manhole, but its presence is probably due to contamination by the workmen.	
81-162	Theodosius I	84		XIII. MANHOLE	1981-6. Hellenistic
<i>Note.</i> Coins 81-160-81-162 were all in rubble fallen on a pavement of tiles.					<i>Lot 1981-108</i>
VIII. RESERVOIR (ROW OF ROOMS). End of 4th century after Christ (A.D. 395)				81-241	Athens No. 24
	<i>Lot 1981-50</i>			81-249	Corinth (P-T) 6A
81-122	Theodosius I	No. 85		XIV. NORTH-SOUTH GREEK ROAD. Hellenistic	
81-123	Late Roman	95A			<i>Lot 1981-101 (above rut)</i>
	<i>Lot 1981-51</i>			81-358	Corinth (P-T) No. 6A
81-124	Valentinian II	No. 76			<i>Lot 1981-102 (below road metal)</i>
81-126	Constantius II	62		81-359	Greek (by fabric)? No. —
81-128	Late Roman	—		<i>Pocket below road metal, over water channel</i>	
IX. ROMAN BUILDING WITH GLASS PANEL: DESTRUCTION AND OTHER DEBRIS. Mid-3rd century after Christ				81-361	Corinth (P-T) No. 3
	<i>Lot 1981-69 (destruction)</i>				
81-342	Athens	No. 25			
81-343	Gordian III	44			

CATALOGUE⁵¹

The format of the following is taken for the most part from Joan E. Fisher's excellent and usable reports published in past issues of this journal. There are a few small changes: (1) Catalogue numbers are now used to designate coin varieties rather than individual specimens; (2) silver coins are indicated by numbers printed in *italic type*, and the same applies to plated and billon issues; (3) an asterisk(*) before an entry means that discussion follows in notes at the end; and (4) a double dagger(‡) before the publication reference indicates that the coin variety is illustrated on Plate 47.

COINS OF CORINTH (40)

1. AE	400–146 B.C.	Pegasos l./Trident; to l. ΔI, to r. thyrsos	<i>CopSNG</i> 179	81-65
2. AE		Same/Same; to l. amphora Δ, to r. Ω	Ed., p. 15, 11	81-292
3. AE		Same/Same; to l. Δ, to r. Ω amphora	<i>CopSNG</i> 182	81-361
4. AE		Same/Same; to l. Δ, to r. male figure	<i>Hesperia</i> 36, 1967, p. 369, 2	81-150
5. AE		Same/Same; to l. Δ . . .	cf. <i>BMC</i> , p. 55, 448	81-38
6. AE		Same/Same; to r. vase . . .	cf. <i>BMC</i> , p. 56, 462	81-349

⁵¹ 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*, London 1873–
Greek Coins
Imperial Byzantine Coins
Vandals, Ostrogoths, and Lombards
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*6A. AE	400–146 B.C.	Same/Same; illegible controls	75-751	81-227	81-282
			75-752	81-246	81-283
			81-48	81-249	81-286
			81-192	81-251	81-358

7. AE 300–146 B.C. Athena head l./Trident *BMC*, p. 57, 472–475 81-257

8. AE Athena head r./Pegasos r. *BMC*, p. 57, 476 81-86

UNDER THE DUOVIRI

*9. AE *Aeficius-Julius*
44–42 B.C. Head r./Bellerophon on Pegasos Ed., p. 16, 16 81-185
(ctmk.) 81-222

10. AE *Chilo-Nicephorus*
to 30 B.C. Bellerophon and Pegasos, Ed., p. 16, 17 81-221
porch/Poseidon standing r. 81-225

11. AE *Primus-Hipparchus*
17 B.C. Head r./Two heads *vis-à-vis* Ed., p. 18, 28 81-121

12. AE Poseidon head r./Inscription Ed., p. 18, 29 81-163
in wreath

*13. AE *Peregrinus-Labeo*
A.D. 14–37 Head l./Temple Ed., p. 20, 43 81-190
81-272

14. AE *Labeo-Plancus*
A.D. 37–41 Head r./Pegasos r. Ed., p. 20, 45–46 81-314

15. AE *Agrippa*
A.D. 68/69 Head r./Clasped hands Ed., p. 24, 71 81-75
holding poppy-head, etc.

16. AE Head r./Temple Ed., p. 24, 72 81-322

16A. AE *Uncertain*
to A.D. 69 Uncertain types 81-172
81-313

FROM DOMITIAN TO GETA

17. AE *Trajan*
A.D. 98–117 Bust r./Poseidon standing l. *BMC*, p. 73, 588 81-50

18. AE *Hadrian*
A.D. 117–138 Bust r./Propylaia Ed., p. 30, 129 81-23

19. AE *Caracalla*
A.D. 198–217 Bust r./Pegasos and Bellerophon *BMC*, p. 87, 659 81-74

ANONYMOUS



- | | | | | |
|--------|----------------|-----------------------------|----------------|--------|
| 20. AE | Early imperial | Poseidon head r./Dolphin r. | Ed., p. 25, 82 | 81-351 |
| 21. AE | Hadrianic | Female head r./Aphrodite r. | ‡Fox 29 | 81-113 |

TESSERAE


- | | | | | |
|--------|----------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 22. AE | Early imperial | Unstamped/Pegasos r. | Ed., p. 40, 231 | 81-149
81-274 |
|--------|----------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|

COINS OF GREEK STATES OTHER THAN CORINTH (20)

MACEDON AND ATTICA

- | | | | | |
|---------|--|--|-------------------------|--------|
| 23. AE | <i>Antigonos Gonatas</i>
277–239 B.C. | Athena head r./Pan setting up trophy; in field,  , helmet, wreath | Ed., p. 41, 240 | 81-207 |
| 24. AE | <i>Athens</i>
260–240 B.C. | Athena head r./Owl r.; to r. cornucopiae | <i>BMC</i> , p. 22, 239 | 81-241 |
| *25. AE | 55 B.C. | Triptolemos in car/Crossed spears of wheat 
Θ E | <i>BMC</i> , p. 91, 661 | 81-342 |

PELOPONNESE

- | | | | | |
|---------|--|---|-----------------------------|------------------|
| 26. AE | <i>Sikyon</i>
323–251 B.C. | Dove r./ΣI in wreath | <i>BMC</i> , p. 47, 138 | 81-224
81-338 |
| 27. AE | 323–146 B.C. | Effaced/ΣI in wreath | | 81-180 |
| 28. AE | 323–251 B.C. | Dove l./... in wreath | <i>BMC</i> , p. 43, 87f. | 81-148 |
| 29. AE | <i>Patras</i>
146–32 B.C. | Athena head r./Poseidon r.; to l.  | <i>BMC</i> , p. 22, 6 | 81-215 |
| *30. AE | <i>Lakedaimon</i>
Hadrian
A.D. 117–138 | Bust r./Dioskouroi riding, in wreath | ‡ <i>BMC</i> , p. 129, 74 | 81-92 |
| 31. AE | <i>Argos</i>
322–229 B.C. | Effaced/A over harpa | <i>BMC</i> , p. 147, 136 | 81-348 |
| *32. AE | Sep. Severus
A.D. 193–211 | Bust r./Ares r. | ‡ <i>NumCom</i> , p. 42, 29 | 81-175 |
| 33. AE | Julia Domna | Bust r./Hypsipyle, snake | <i>BMC</i> , p. 152, 169 | 81-266 |

- | | | | | |
|--------|-----------------|---|-------------------------|-------|
| | <i>Hermione</i> | | | |
| 34. AE | 350–322 B.C. | Demeter head r./E-P-Torch,
in wreath | <i>BMC</i> , p. 161, 14 | 81-89 |

PHRYGIA

- | | | | | |
|---------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------|
| | <i>Apameia</i> | | | |
| *35. AE | Nero
A.D. 54–68 | Head r./Zeus l.; on r.
ΗΓΗCΙΠΠ-OC | ‡ <i>BMC</i> , p. 94, 146 | 81-288 |

EGYPT

- | | | | | |
|--------|-----------------------------|---|-------------------------|--------|
| | <i>Alexandria</i> | | | |
| 36. AE | Ptolemy III
247–232 B.C. | Bust r./Eagle on fulmen;
to r. cornucopiae | <i>BMC</i> , p. 56, 100 | 81-191 |

COINS OF UNCERTAIN GREEK STATES

- | | | | | |
|--------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--------|
| | <i>Uncertain mints</i> | | | |
| 37. AE | 400–300 B.C. | Bird on helmet r./Uncertain
type | | 81-193 |
| 38. AE | 300–31 B.C. | Head r./Poseidon standing l. | | 81-195 |
| | <i>Hadrian (?)</i> | | | |
| 39. AE | A.D. 117–138 | Bust r./Two figures, altar | | 81-31 |
| 40. AE | | Bust r./Lion to l. raising paw | | 81-273 |
| | <i>M. Aurelius
or L. Verus</i> | | | |
| 41. AE | A.D. 161–180 | Head r./Figure standing l. | | 81-56 |

ROMAN REPUBLICAN COINAGE (1)

MONEYER: M. ANTONY, *ca.* 42 B.C.

- | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|---|------------------------------|--------|
| *42. Den.
(Plated) | <i>Gaul</i> | Antony head r./Caesar head r.
CAESAR DIC | ‡ <i>Syd.</i> , p. 189, 1165 | 81-178 |
|-----------------------|-------------|---|------------------------------|--------|

ROMAN IMPERIAL COINAGE (108)

AUGUSTUS, 27 B.C.–A.D. 14

- | | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|--------|
| | <i>Eastern mint</i> | | | |
| *43. As
(Half) | after 14 B.C. | Head r./... in wreath | ‡ <i>RIC</i> I, p. 64, 53 | 81-179 |

GORDIAN III, A.D. 238–244

- | | | | | |
|----------|-------------|--|--------------------------------|--------|
| | <i>Rome</i> | | | |
| 44. Ses. | A.D. 240 | PM TR P II COS PP SC
Emperor sacrificing l. | <i>RIC</i> IV, iii, p. 47, 291 | 81-343 |
| 45. Ses. | | CONCORDIA MILIT SC
Concordia standing l. | <i>RIC</i> IV, iii, p. 47, 288 | 81-346 |

TREBONIANUS GALLUS, A.D. 251–253

46. Ant. *Rome*
A.D. 251–253 **LIBERTAS AVGG.** Libertas l. *RIC* IV, iii, p. 163, 37 81-17

GALLIENUS, A.D. 253–268

47. Ant. *Rome*
A.D. 260–268 **MARTI PACIFERO** Mars l. *RIC* V, i, p. 151, 236 81-328

48. Ant. *Milan*
A.D. 260–268 **SALVS AVG** Aesculapius l. *RIC* V, i, p. 176, 511b (K) 81-147

PROBUS, A.D. 276–282

49. Ant. *Rome*
A.D. 276–282 **VICTORIA AVG** Victory l. *RIC* V, ii, p. 40, 215 81-133

GALERIUS, A.D. 305–311

50. Ant. *Cyzicus*
A.D. 295–299 **CONCORDIA MILITVM**
Emperor, Jupiter (*Officina* B) *RIC* VI, p. 581, 19b 81-254

CONSTANTINE I, A.D. 305–337

- *51. Follis *Rome*
A.D. 312–313 **LIBERATORI VRBIS SVAE**
Roma in temple ‡*RIC* VI, p. 387, 304 81-269

52. AE3 *Nicomedia*
A.D. 330–335 **GLORIA EXERCITVS**
Two soldiers, two standards *LRBC* I, 1117 81-294

53. AE3 *Cyzicus*
A.D. 337–339 No legend. Quadriga r. *LRBC* I, 1287 81-228

CRISPUS

- *54. AE2 *Cyzicus*
A.D. 324–326 **PROVIDENTIAE AVGG**
Camp gate ‡ 81-151

CONSTANTINE II, A.D. 337–340

- *55. AE3 *Cyzicus*
A.D. 337–339 **GLORIA EXERCITVS**
One standard (*Officina* Δ) *LRBC* I, 1288 81-111

CONSTANTIUS II, A.D. 337–361

56. AE3 *Siscia*
A.D. 355–361 **SPES REIPVBLICE** Virtus l. cf. *LRBC* II, 1245 81-52

57. AE3 *Thessalonica*
A.D. 330–335 **GLORIA EXERCITVS**
Two standards *LRBC* I, 837–837a 81-344

58.	AE3	A.D. 355–361	SPES REIPVBLICE Virtus l.	LRBC II, 1691	81-77
59.	AE3	<i>Constantinople</i> A.D. 355–361	FEL TEMP REPARATIO FH ⁵²	LRBC II, 2049	81-24 81-279
60.	AE3	<i>Nicomedia</i> A.D. 346–350	Same	LRBC II, 2295	81-73
61.	AE3	A.D. 355–361	SPES REIPVBLICE Virtus l.	LRBC II, 2315	81-105
62.	AE3	<i>Cyzicus</i> A.D. 341–346	VOT XX MVLT XXX in wreath	LRBC I, 1306	81-126
63.	AE3	<i>Antioch</i> A.D. 351–361	FEL TEMP REPARATIO FH	LRBC II, 2632	81-194
63A.	AE3	<i>Uncertain</i>	VOT XX MVLT XXX in wreath	Cohen 335	81-270
	AE3		FEL TEMP REPARATIO FH	Cohen 44	81-255 81-330
	AE3		SPES REIPVBLICE Virtus l.	Cohen 188	81-67 81-156 81-315
CONSTANTIUS II OR JULIAN					
64.	AE3	<i>Uncertain</i> A.D. 355–363	SPES REIPVBLICE Virtus l.	Cohen 41	81-199
CONSTANS I, A.D. 337–350					
*65.	AE3	<i>Thessalonica</i> A.D. 341–346	VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN Two Victories <i>vis-à-vis</i>	‡cf. LRBC I, 863	81-30
66.	AE3	<i>Uncertain</i> A.D. 337–341	GLORIA EXERCITVS One standard	Cohen 46	81-281
CONSTANTIUS GALLUS					
67.	AE2	<i>Constantinople</i> A.D. 351–354	FEL TEMP REPARATIO FH	LRBC II, 2038	81-329
JULIAN, A.D. 360–363					
68.	AE3	<i>Arles</i> A.D. 355–360	SPES REIPVBLICE Virtus l. (<i>Officina T</i>)	LRBC II, 462	81-306

⁵² FH = Fallen Horseman

FAMILY OF CONSTANTINE

68A. AE3	<i>Uncertain mint</i>			
	FEL TEMP REPARATIO <i>FH</i>	81-28	SPES REIPVBLICE Virtus l.	81-53
	Same	81-29	Same	81-188
	Same	81-189	Same	81-320
	Same	81-244	Same	81-323
	Same	81-276	VOT XX MVLT XXX	81-15
	Same	81-287	Same	81-298
	Same	81-308		

VALENTINIAN I, A.D. 364–375

69. AE3	<i>Siscia</i>			
	A.D. 364–367	SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE Victory	<i>LRBC</i> II, 1296	81-100

VALENTINIAN I OR VALENS

70. AE3	<i>Siscia</i>			
	A.D. 364–378	SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE Victory	cf. <i>LRBC</i> II, 1273	81-340

71. AE4	<i>Alexandria</i>			
	A.D. 364–375	Same	<i>LRBC</i> II, 2860–2863	81-66

VALENS, A.D. 364–374

72. AE3	<i>Thessalonica</i>			
	A.D. 364–367	SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE Victory	<i>LRBC</i> II, 1707	81-247

72A. AE3	<i>Uncertain</i>			
		Same	Cohen 47	81-324

72B. AE3		Uncertain type		81-93
----------	--	----------------	--	-------

GRATIAN, A.D. 367–383

73. AE2	<i>Rome</i>			
	A.D. 378–383	REPARATIO REIPVB Emperor, woman	<i>LRBC</i> II, 750	81-159

74. AE3	<i>Thessalonica</i>			
	A.D. 378–383	VOT XV MVLT XX in wreath	<i>LRBC</i> II, 1819	81-81

VALENTINIAN II, A.D. 375–392

75. AE2	<i>Thessalonica</i>			
	A.D. 378–383	REPARATIO REIPVB Emperor, woman (<i>Officina</i> Γ)	<i>LRBC</i> II, 1824	81-316

76. AE3	A.D. 383–392	VIRTUS AVGGG Emperor on ship	<i>LRBC</i> II, 1853	81-124
---------	--------------	-------------------------------------	----------------------	--------

77. AE4	<i>Antioch</i> A.D. 383	VOT X MVLT XX in wreath	<i>LRBC</i> II, 2740	81-80
78. AE3	A.D. 383–392	SALVS REIPVBLICAE Victory, captive (†)	<i>LRBC</i> II, 2763	81-101
79. AE4	“	Same (†)	<i>LRBC</i> II, 2768	81-78
79A. AE4	<i>Uncertain</i>	Same (†)	cf. <i>LRBC</i> II, 2768	81-25
		THEODOSIUS I, A.D. 379–395		
80. AE3	<i>Rome</i> A.D. 383–388	VICTORIA AVGGG Two Victories (<i>Officina</i> €)	<i>LRBC</i> II, 790	81-130
81. AE2	<i>Thessalonica</i> A.D. 379–383	REPARATIO REIPVB Emperor, woman (<i>Officina</i> Γ)	<i>LRBC</i> II, 1826	81-160
*82. AE3	A.D. 379–392	GLORIA REIPVBLICE Camp gate, † (no <i>officina</i> letter)	‡cf. <i>LRBC</i> II, 1862	81-110
83. AE3	A.D. 383–392	Same type (<i>Officina</i> Δ)	<i>LRBC</i> II, 1862	81-70
*84. AE4	<i>Cyzicus</i> A.D. 383	VOT X MVLT XX in wreath	<i>LRBC</i> II, 2557	81-162
*85. AE4	A.D. 393–395	SALVS REIPVBLICAE Victory, captive	‡ <i>LRBC</i> II, 2577	81-122
85A. AE4	<i>Uncertain</i>	VOT X MVLT XX in wreath	Cohen 68	81-103 81-171
85B. AE4		SALVS REIPVBLICAE Victory, captive	Cohen 30	81-237
		THEODOSIUS I OR II		
85C. AE4	<i>Uncertain</i>	SALVS REIPVBLICAE Victory, captive	Cohen 30	81-102 81-114
		ARCADIUS, A.D. 383–408		
86. AE3	<i>Thessalonica</i> A.D. 383–392	GLORIA REIPVBLICE Camp gate	<i>LRBC</i> II, 1857	81-326 81-334
87. AE3	A.D. 383–392	SALVS REIPVBLICAE Victory, captive	<i>LRBC</i> II, 1875	81-158

88. AE3	<i>Heraclea</i> A.D. 383	VOT V in wreath	<i>LRBC</i> II, 1964–1969	81-55
89. AE4	<i>Constantinople</i> A.D. 393–395	SALVS REIPVBLICAE Victory, captive	<i>LRBC</i> II, 2193	81-155
90. AE4	<i>Nicomedia</i> A.D. 402–408	CONCORDIA AVGGG Cross	<i>LRBC</i> II, 2451	81-252
90A. AE4	<i>Uncertain</i>	SALVS REIPVBLICAE Victory, captive	cf. <i>RIC</i> IX, p. 106, 58	81-173 81-253
90B. AE4		Uncertain type		81-304
ARCADIUS, HONORIUS OR THEODOSIUS II				
91. AE3	<i>Rome</i> A.D. 402–408	VRBS ROMA FELIX Roma (<i>Officina</i> Q)	<i>LRBC</i> II, 812–818	81-312
HONORIUS, A.D. 393–423				
*92. AE3	<i>Nicomedia</i> A.D. 395–408	GLORIA ROMANORVM Three emperors	<i>LRBC</i> II, 2447	81-218
93. AE4	<i>Cyzicus</i> A.D. 395–408	CONCORDIA AVGGG Cross	<i>LRBC</i> II, 2595	81-91
HONORIUS OR THEODOSIUS II				
94. AE4	<i>Constantinople</i> A.D. 408–423	GLORIA ROMANORVM Two emperors	<i>LRBC</i> II, 2224, 2225	81-296
95. AE3	<i>Nicomedia</i> A.D. 408–423	Same	<i>LRBC</i> II, 2456, 2457	81-325
VALENTINIAN I—VALENTINIAN III				
95A– 97.	<i>Uncertain mint</i> AE4/3 CONCORDIA AVG or AVGGG Cross Same Same GLORIA ROMANORVM Emperor, captive (96) SALVS REIPVBLIC(A)E Victory, captive Same Same Same Same Same	81-200 Same 81-267 81-290 81-98 81-69 81-112 81-125 81-169 81-232 81-243	SALVS REIPVBLICAE, etc. Same SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE Victory Same Same VOT X MVLT XX in wreath Same VOT XX MVLT XXX in wreath Cross in wreath (97) Same [] Victory l.	81-262 81-291 81-79 81-123 81-154 81-319 81-37 81-303 81-261 81-4 81-138 81-129

“VANDALIC” COINAGE (4)

VANDAL PERIOD

- | | | | |
|---------|---|---------------------------|--------|
| 98. AE | Bust of Valentinian III r./Victory advancing l. | <i>BMC</i> , p. 18, 12ff. | 81-35 |
| 99. AE | Bust of Theodosius II r./Victory, frontally, with wreaths | <i>BMC</i> , p. 22, 42 | 81-307 |
| 100. AE | Bust of Justinian I r./VOT XIII in wreath | <i>BMC</i> , p. 29, 91-93 | 81-60 |

OSTROGOTH KING: BADUILA, A.D. 541-552

- | | | | |
|---------|---|---------------------------|--------|
| 101. AE | Bust of Anastasius I r./DNREX in wreath | <i>BMC</i> , p. 90, 28-36 | 81-142 |
|---------|---|---------------------------|--------|
- B

BYZANTINE COINAGE (32)

ANASTASIUS I—HERACLIUS

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|-------|
| <i>Uncertain</i> | | | |
| *102. A.D. 498-641 | Є (<i>Officina</i> B) | cf. <i>BMC</i> I, p. 7, 55, 56 | 81-11 |

JUSTIN I OR JUSTINIAN I

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|
| <i>Uncertain</i> | | | |
| *103. A.D. 518-565 | K (<i>Officina</i> B), long cross l. | cf. <i>BMC</i> I, p. 15, 33 | 81-144 |

JUSTINIAN I, A.D. 527-565

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--|----------------------------|--------|
| <i>Constantinople</i> | | | |
| 104. A.D. 538-563 | M ANNO to l., illegible date
(<i>Officina</i> Δ) | <i>BMC</i> I, p. 30, 39ff. | 81-143 |
| 105. A.D. 543-565 | Є (<i>Officina</i> Δ) | <i>DOC</i> I, p. 103, 97 d | 81-352 |

JUSTIN II, A.D. 565-578

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|-------|
| <i>Constantinople</i> | | | |
| 106. A.D. 570-578 | K ANNO l., to r. 9 | <i>DOC</i> I, p. 215, 49 b | 81-10 |

PHOCAS, A.D. 602-610

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----|-----------------------------|------------------|
| <i>Thessalonica</i> | | | |
| *107. A.D. 603-605 | XX | <i>BMC</i> I, p. 169, 62-65 | 81-137
81-256 |

HERACLIUS, A.D. 610-641

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|-------|
| <i>Thessalonica</i> | | | |
| 108. A.D. 614-615 | M ANNO to l., to r. | <i>BMC</i> I, p. 212,
213-215 | 81-43 |

THEOPHILUS, A.D. 829-842

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|-------|
| <i>Constantinople</i> | | | |
| 109. A.D. 830-842 | Emperor/Inscription | <i>BMC</i> II, p. 423, 23-26 | 81-21 |

LEO VI, A.D. 886–912

Constantinople
110. A.D. 886–912

Leo bust/Inscription *BMC II*, p. 447, 8–10 81-347

NICEPHORUS III, A.D. 1078–1081

Constantinople
*111. A.D. 1078–1081

Christ figure/Cross and circle
with C Φ
N Δ *BMC II*, p. 538, 12–21 81-8
81-42

ANONYMOUS ISSUES

112. A.D. 1034–1041

CLASS C Christ figure/Cross,
jeweled, legend at angles *Agora II*, 1866 81-258

*113. A.D. 1078–1081

CLASS I Christ bust/Latin cross
with globules and tendrils *Agora II*, 1872 81-145
81-278

114. A.D. 1081–1118

CLASS J Similar, but cross behind head/
Cross on crescent *Agora II*, 1873 81-107

*115. A.D. 1081–1118
116.

CLASS K Christ bust/Virgin orans *Agora II*, 1874 81-13
Contemporary imitation of CLASS I ‡ 81-46

ALEXIOUS I, A.D. 1081–1118

Thessalonica
117. A.D. 1092–1118

Christ bust/Alexius bust Hendy, pl. 8:7, 8 81-135

118. “

Virgin orans/Similar Hendy, pl. 8:9 81-335

*119. “

Jeweled cross C Φ/Similar
M Δ Hendy, pl. 8:10–12 81-1
81-3
81-7
81-12
81-16
81-206
81-339

MANUEL I, A.D. 1143–1180

Unattributed
120. A.D. 1143–1180

Monogram/Manuel bust Hendy, pl. 18:1, 2 81-115

*121. ”

St. George bust/Similar ‡Hendy, pl. 18:3, 4 81-2
81-40

LATIN IMITATIVE

Unattributed
122. A.D. 1204–1261

Virgin with Christ, seated/Emperor Hendy, pl. 29:1–3 81-41
81-45

FRENCH COINAGE (1)

DUKES OF NORMANDY 11th century after Christ

*123. Denier

Temple, cross between columns/ ‡RN, 1906, p. 312, 21 81-5
 NORMANN(I)A Cross with
 globules

NOTES

(6A) The water sieving of material from Well 5, dug in 1975, was not completed until after the coin report of that year had gone to press. Continued sifting produced two coins, nos. 75-751 and 75-752; see J. E. Fisher, *Hesperia* 45, 1976, p. 144, note 55.

(9) Nos. 81-185 and 81-222 (weights: 8.49 and 17.06 g.) are both countermarked with an *open hand* stamped on what appears to be a head of Julius Caesar. The application of this countermark on the issues of L. Certus Aeficius and C. Julius, which would postdate the actual minting of the coins, is placed by D. W. Macdowall in the period 44 to 42 B.C. for reasons he explains in his article, "Countermarks of Early Imperial Corinth," *NC*, ser. 7, 2, 1962, pp. 113-123. Macdowall is of the opinion that the coins of this college, struck with unvarying types, were all of the same denomination though ranging in weight from about 6.5 g. all the way up to 13.5 g. In view of the excessive weight of No. 81-222, this would mean in general that pieces differing in weight by a factor as large as 2.5 would pass in circulation as one and the same thing.

(13) The names of the Corinthian duoviri are as a rule rendered in the ablative case, but on coin No. 81-190 they are given in the nominative, thus: *L. Fur[ius] Labeo* and *L. Arrius Per[egrinus]*. For other exceptions, see Edwards, p. 17, nos. 22-24 and p. 23, nos. 65-73.

(25) This coin belongs to a long series of bronzes apparently issued on the occasion of the Greater Eleusinia. Its date is discussed by Margaret Thompson, "Coins for the Eleusinia," *Hesperia* 11, 1942, pp. 227-228.

(30) The reverse type of this issue is generally enclosed in a dotted circle, as in no. 74 in *BMC*, but the present coin has a wreath instead.

(32) **L SEPT SEV PER** . . . Severus bust r., laureate.

Rev. ΑΡΓΕΙΩΝ Ares r., standing before altar(?), holding branch in extended l. hand.

(Pl. 47)

There seem to be few published examples of this coin. Imhoof-Blumer mentions but one piece (*NumCom*, p. 42, no. 29, pl. L.L, rev.), and Mionnet possible another (*Suppl.*, IV, p. 250, no. 94). And the use of Latin on the legend of the obverse is itself unusual, perhaps significant as a practice mostly confined to the issues of Septimius at Argos (for other rare instances see *CopSNG*, no. 102; Mionnet, *loc. cit.*, no. 96).

(35) Mionnet lists several Apameia issues with the name ΗΓΗCΙΠΠΙΟC on the reverse: one struck jointly for Claudius and Nero (*Descr.*, IV, p. 232, no. 237), a similar one for Nero and Agrippina (*Suppl.*, VII, p. 511, no. 155), and yet another, like ours, struck for Nero alone (*Descr.*, IV, p. 232, no. 238). The ethnic on the Corinth example, partly erased, difficult to make out, and possibly garbled, may be ΑΠ . . . , to be read from the coin's rim

inwards. The duplicate in Mionnet is listed as having ΑΠΑ . COY, and another in *BMC Phrygia* (p. 94, no. 146) has ΑΠΑΜΕΩΝ. But the magistrate's name stands out clearly on our coin; its form is as indicated above, not ΗΓΕCΙΠΠΙΟC (spelled with an epsilon) as Mionnet thinks. The straight Nero variety was evidently an issue of short duration, to judge from the paucity of examples in the standard catalogues.

(42) Plated Roman coins are almost entirely confined to *denarii*. L. A. Lawrence writes, "Between 124 B.C. and 37 B.C. every moneyer's name is known on a plated coin except C. Numitorius, Sex. Julius Caesar, M. Arrius Secundus, and Q. Voconius Vitulus." Thus our example must have other known parallels. Whether these coins were contemporary forgeries or official issues of the mint is an unresolved question; see L. A. Lawrence and E. A. Sydenham, "On Roman Plated Coins," *NC*, ser. 5, 20, 1940, pp. 190–202 (a debate).

(43) Weight of half, 4.86 g. The whole, an *as* of the semuncial standard, was almost certainly of the common variety, "Head of Augustus with **CAESAR**" on the obverse and "**AVGVSTVS** inside wreath" on the reverse. M. Grant attributes the issue to an uncertain mint in Asia Minor, as is generally done, and dates it soon after 14 B.C. (*The Six Main Aes Coinages of Augustus*, Edinburgh 1953, pp. 8–10, 111–116). The sectioning of the coin, an operation distinct from its actual minting, came some time later.

The halves of the **CAESAR-AVGUSTVS** *as* have never been closely studied, but to judge from a few known finds, they circulated mainly in the eastern part of the Empire. One has turned up at Aquae Calidae, in southeast Bulgaria, in a group containing 10 additional halves of different varieties as well as numerous other whole coins (T. Gerassimov, "Cut Coins of Aquae Calidae" [in Bulgarian], *BullInstArch* (Sofia) 20, 1955, pp. 579–581, no. 2); 20 pieces, of this or possibly the related "C. A. Series", all unpublished, were unearthed by American excavators at Sardes (see T. V. Buttrey, "Halved Coins," *AJA* 76, 1972, p. 32, note 10; *idem*, "The Coins," *Apollonia, Port of Cyrene, Excavations by the University of Michigan, 1965–1967* (LA, Suppl. 4), Tripoli [1976], p. 356, note 56); and several examples have apparently been unearthed in excavations across Greece, as I am told by Mrs. I. Tsourti-Kouli of the Athens Coin Cabinet. The published record of Corinth contains only one further example of halved Roman bronze, but that piece, partly chiseled, partly broken, came from an *as* of earlier date and standard (uncial standard—the half weighs 15.18 g.); see J. E. Fisher, *Hesperia* 44, 1975, p. 40, no. 55.

(51) The name "Liberator of Rome" appearing on this coin variety stresses the good effects of Constantine's victory over Maxentius in the year 312 and is meant as a contrast to the "Conservator" given his adversary (and occasionally Constantine himself) on earlier emissions. This important historical issue, struck in the imperial capital soon after the battle, survives in small numbers, as the authors of *RIC VI* know of less than 25 specimens. And it must also be rare among finds in Greece: there is not a single piece in the published record of the Athenian Agora, and in the coin lists of Corinth there is nothing aside from the piece published here. Our coin is unhappily poorly preserved, the seated Roma on the reverse being hardly recognizable (Pl. 47).

(54) **FL IVL CRISPVS NOB CAES** Bust of Crispus I., draped, cuirassed, and pearl-diademed.
Rev. **PROVIDENTIAE AVGG** Camp gate with two towers, star above; in exergue: **SMKA** (•)
 (Pl. 47)

This is a “hybrid” as its types are clearly incompatible: the obverse belongs to Crispus and the reverse to Constantine I. Hybrids of this particular combination are apparently very rare as most standard references do not list them (e.g., *RIC* VII; *Agora* II; Edwards). But C. Ramus does record a parallel in the Copenhagen collection, in which, however, the emperor is depicted wearing a *laurel* wreath and facing to *right* and where the mintmark is **STR** (*Catalogus numorum veterum graecorum et latinorum Musei Regis Daniae*, Copenhagen 1816, part 2, p. 257, no. 38). See also Cohen, VII, p. 351, no. 113.

Chronology might present a problem if our specimen is an ancient forgery, for in that case the emission could have taken place later than law or mint custom required. The unusual form of the Crispus portrait—an unknown variety, if I am not mistaken—could possibly render the coin suspect. But the general style of both obverse and reverse seems normal for the period, and the coin’s fabric (weight, 2.66 g.; axes, \uparrow ; etc.) what one might expect of Cyzicus. If then our hybrid is the result of a genuine mistake at the mint and not the product of counterfeiting, its date would be no later than the execution of Crispus in 326 and, of course, no earlier than the invention of the “Providentiae” type *ca.* A.D. 324.

(55) It is unclear whether there is a dot after **GLOR**; see discussion in *LRBC*, p. 27.

(65) There is some ambiguity in *LRBC* about the actual distribution of the type “Two Victories *vis-à-vis*” among the various mints. But surely, the type was not used by Rome alone as there stated (p. 34).

(82) The omission of the *officina* letter (B or Δ) is unusual. Neither *LRBC* nor *RIC* (cf. *RIC* IX, p. 186, no. 59 b) cites parallels.

(84) The mintmark is either **SMKA** or **SMKΓ**.

(85) The composition of the Victory on the reverse of the coin is unusual, as it omits both the figure’s right hand, which terminates at the wrist, and the trophy’s stem which the missing hand would have held. Even stranger is a small bronze (AE4), found in an earlier excavation, where the type is the mirror image of what it should be. But that coin is barbaric as its workmanship demonstrates; see J. E. Fisher, *Hesperia* 44, 1975, p. 46, no. 213, pl. 11.

(92) The reverse legend is written **GLORIA ROMANORV**, the final letter **M** being left out.

(102) It is unclear whether the **Є** has pellets on either side of the crossbar.

(103) Possibly **NI** on the reverse, in which case the mint is Nicomedia.

(107) No. 81-256 is overstruck; unreadable traces of the earlier type on the obverse.

(111) No. 81-42 is overstruck; traces of a Latin(?) cross with globules at ends on the obverse.

(113) No. 81-145 is struck over a coin of Romanus IV (A.D. 1061–1071), as *BMC*, p. 528, nos. 9–13. The dotted Gospels and some drapery details of the Romanus obverse can be clearly seen on the obverse of our coin.

(115) Struck over Class J; traces of dotted border on the obverse, and of cross, crescent, and rosetted globule on the reverse.

(119) No. 81-2 is possibly struck over a follis of Class I; traces of cross arm, globules, and crescent on obverse. No. 81-206 also seems to be overstruck, but the traces of the earlier types are unreadable.

(121) No. 81-40 gives the emperor's name in Latin—**MANU**—instead of in the usual Greek. The saint's name on the coin's obverse is in the regular Greek, approximately as in *BMC* II, p. 579, nos. 77, 78 (Pl. 47). On No. 81-2, none of the legends are preserved, and the figure of the saint is completely gone.

(123) Finds of Norman coins have been located in many countries in the wide area stretching from Scotland to the Levant, but our piece is apparently the first to be reported from Greece. For the distribution of the coinage, see F. Dumas, "Les monnaies normandes (X^e–XII^e siècles)," *RN*, ser. 6, 21, 1979, pp. 84–140.

ORESTES H. ZERVOS

CORINTH EXCAVATIONS

EAST-WEST STREET
TO THE ROMAN THEATER

PEBBLE-MOSAIC FLOOR
OF FOURTH C. B.C.



COVER OF POROS
WATER CHANNEL

NORTH-SOUTH
ROMAN STREET

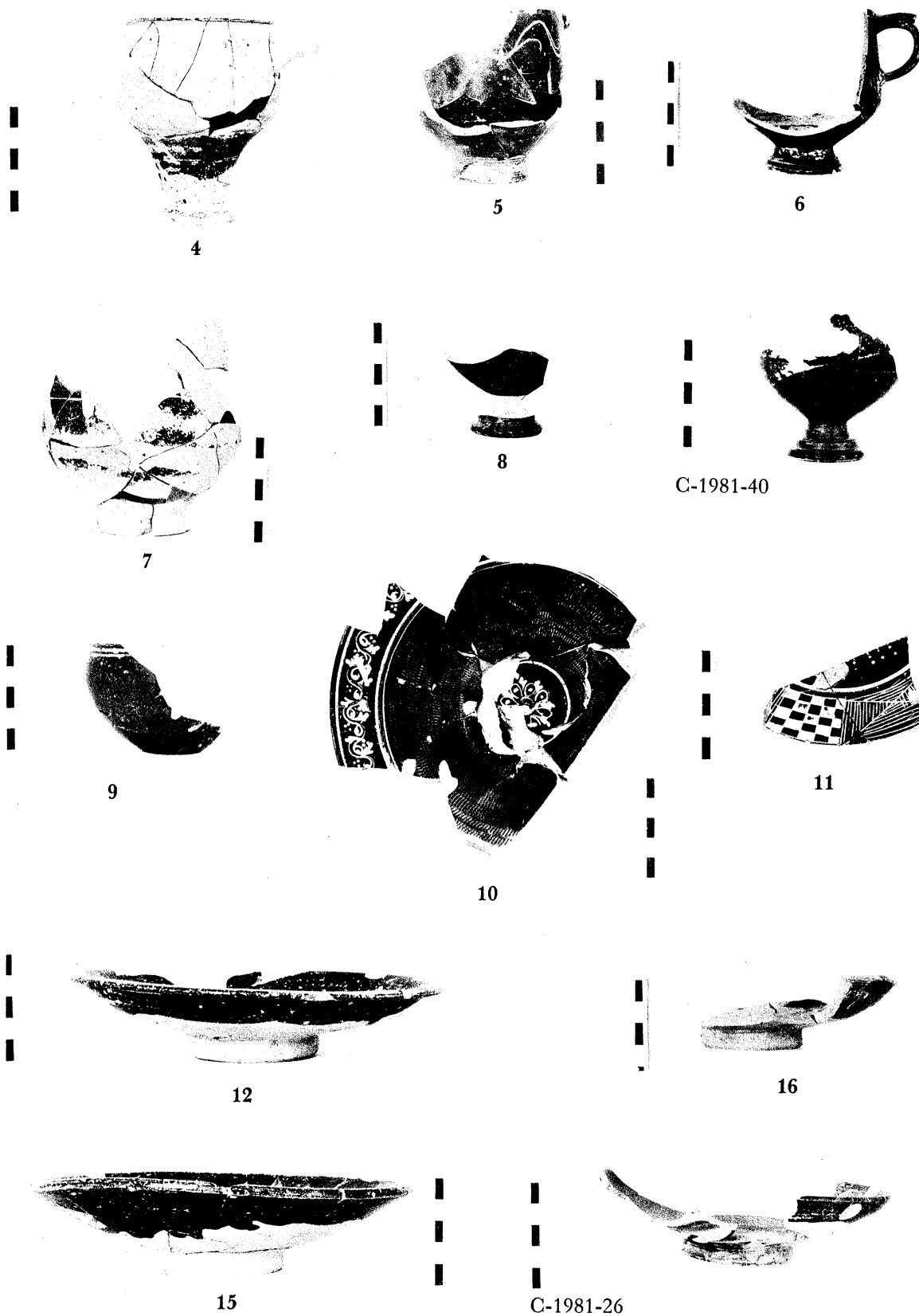
EAST-WEST
TRENCH-LATE
ROMAN

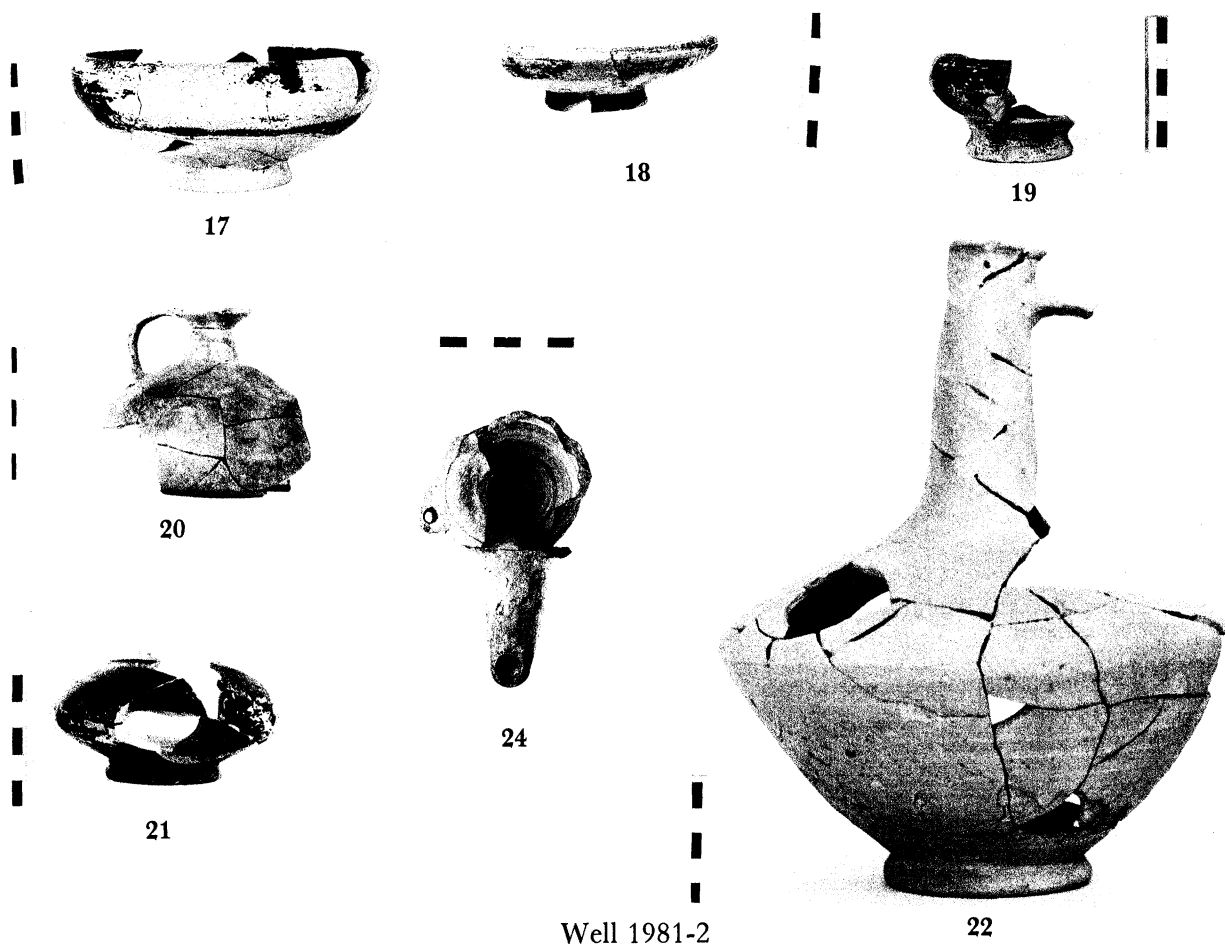
a. Area east of the Theater



b. Poros water conduit in the North-South Street







29. Front



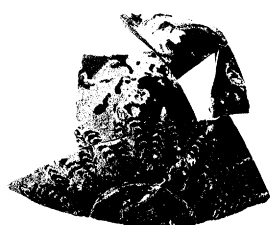
29. Left side



25



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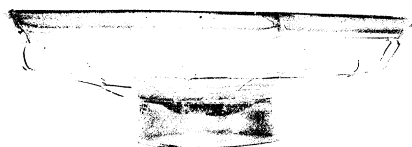


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27

Material from Manhole 1981-6



31



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33



34



35

Material from Manhole 1981-7



36



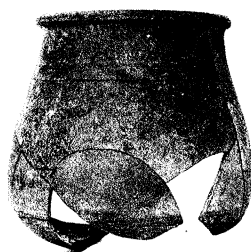
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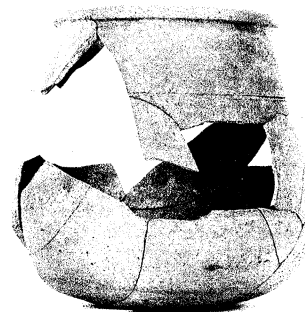
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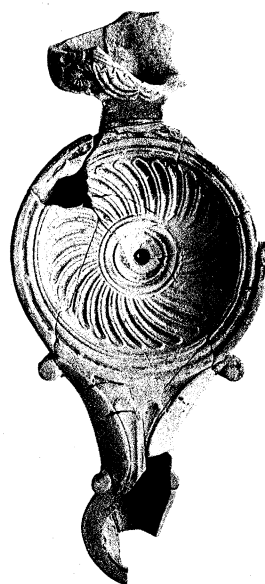
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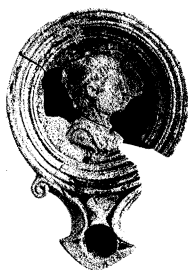
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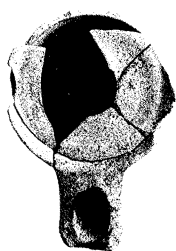
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47



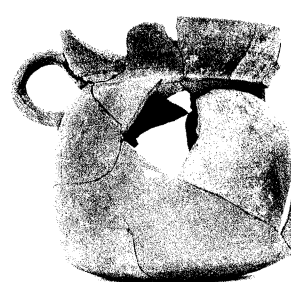
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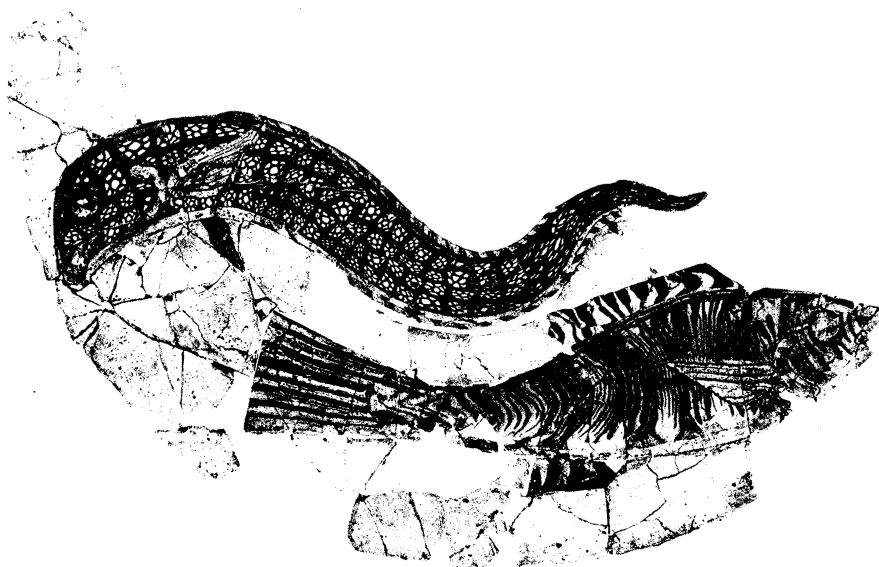
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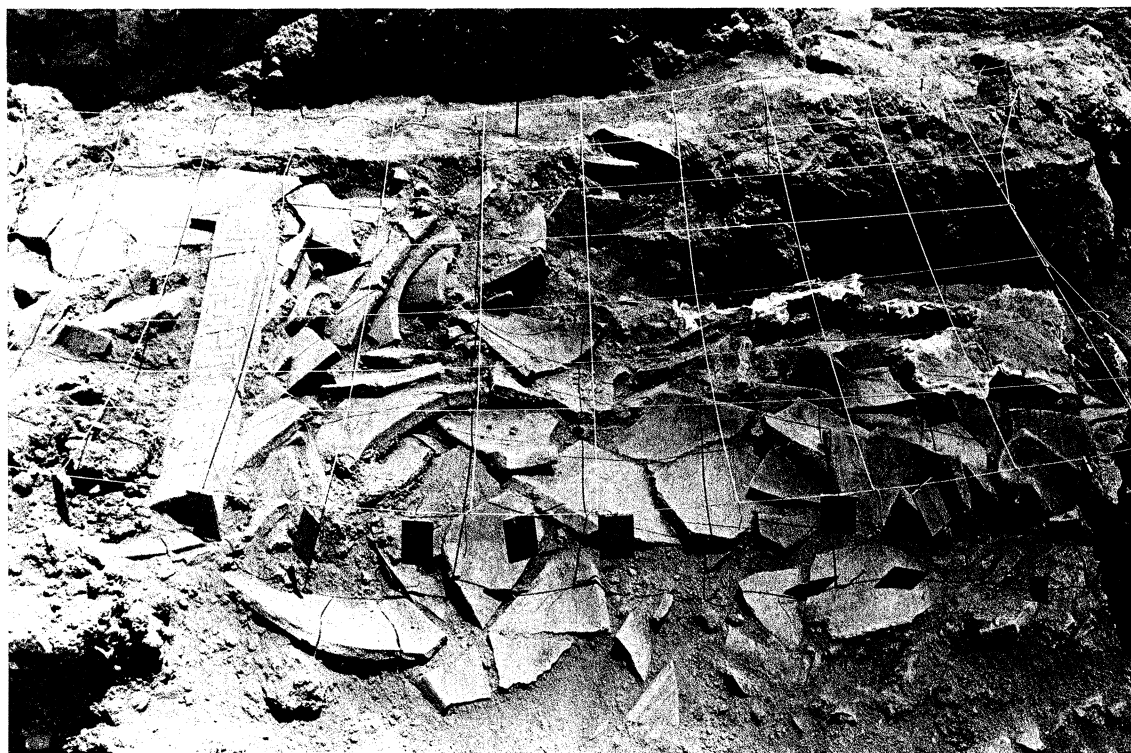
49



C-1981-125



a. Fragment of glass panel



a. Roman house debris



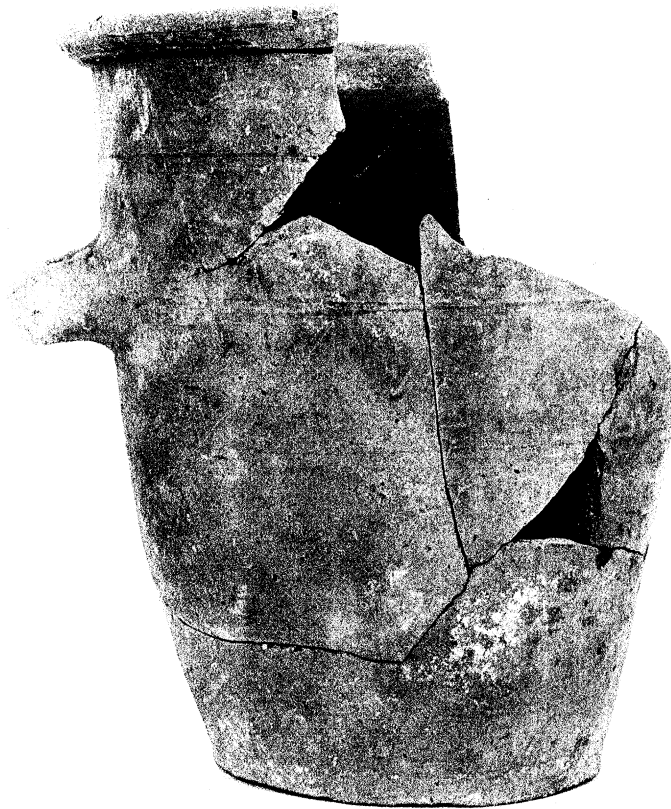
b. Tiles 58 and 60



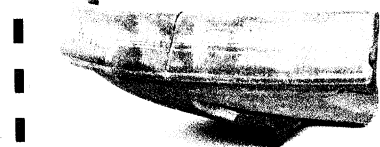
c. Glass medallion



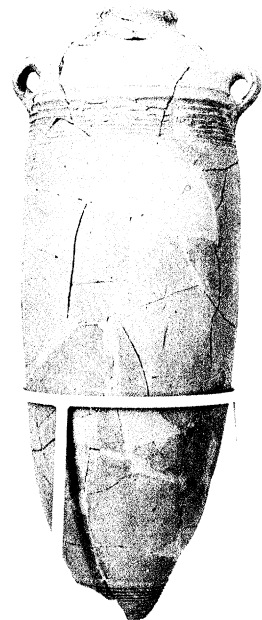
a. Area east of the Theater, east-west trench at right



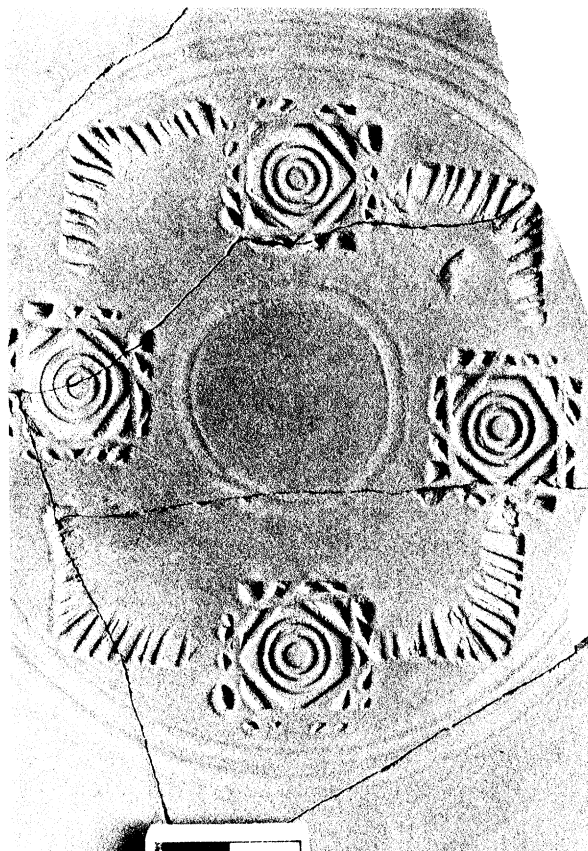
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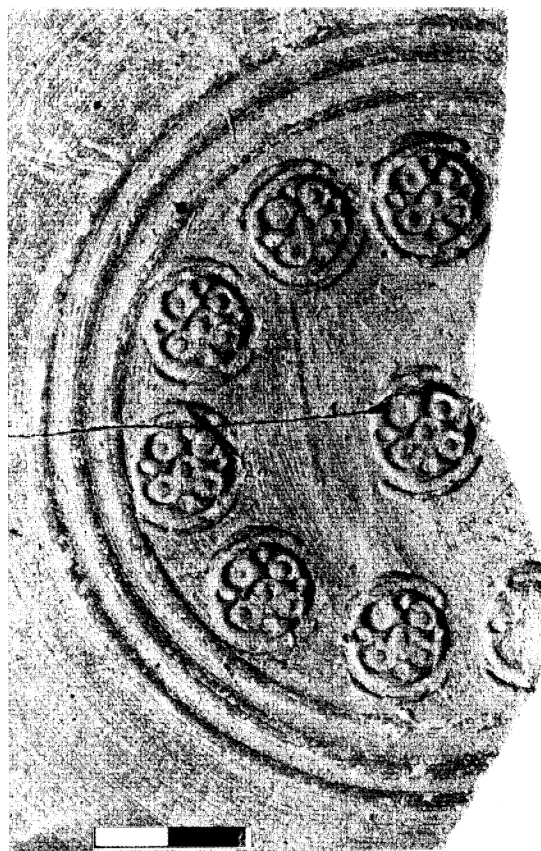
62



74



61



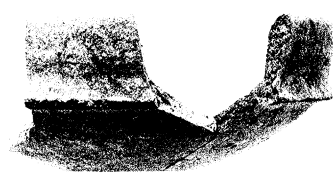
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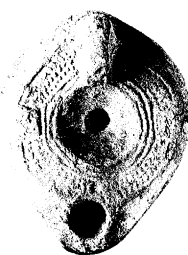
C-62-215



C-68-270



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79



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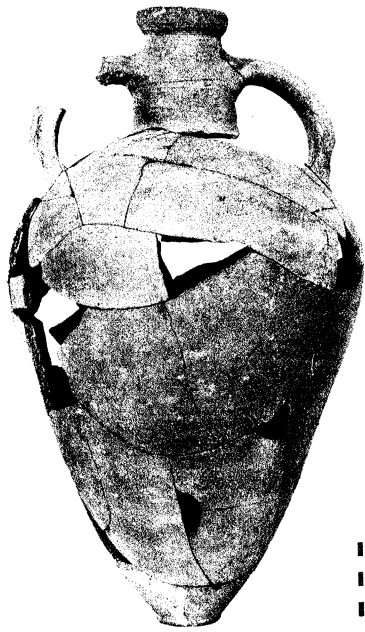
81



82



83



78



84



a. East-west robbing trench, tile stratum



85. Front



85. Left side

