

# CORINTH 1977, FORUM SOUTHWEST<sup>1</sup>

(PLATES 1-6)

## Summary

The following report presents the results of the 1977 spring excavation in the southwest corner of the Corinthian forum. Included are the excavation of a stele shrine which was established in the first half of the 6th century B.C. over the ruins of a private building. Excavation also revealed part of a building of the first half of the 5th century B.C. 25 m. north-west of the shrine. In the ruins were found transport amphoras from Spain, Chios, and Mende. The Punic amphoras from Spain, apparently, were used as containers for the import of dried or salted fish.

More of the north-south road to Acrocorinth was cleared this year. The earliest levels appear to have been used during the first half of the

5th century B.C. In the Roman period the road was re-established slightly closer to the west end of the South Stoa. All subsequent roads followed the Roman course until the early 20th century after Christ.

Three Roman phases were distinguished in the building that formed the west side of the road. The west side again was lined with buildings in the Byzantine period. At least five phases of construction were distinguished. The first probably should not be dated before the 10th century after Christ.

The remains of two Frankish architectural phases of overbuilding here have proved to be insignificant, although one good deposit of 13th century Frankish pottery was recovered from the area.

IN accordance with its continuing programme for the complete study of the southwest corner of the Corinthian Forum from modern to prehistoric levels, the Corinth Excavations has focused its activities during the spring of 1977 within an approximately fifteen-meter-wide area west of the South Stoa and in an area immediately north of the western half of the Long Rectangular Building cleared in 1975 to early Roman levels.<sup>2</sup> At least one more season is planned in the southwest corner to complete this work.

The purpose of this concentration is to examine in a restricted area as many aspects of Corinthian history as possible by careful study of the complex arrangement of strata, especially rich in this quarter, in order to see if a number of problems in Corinthian studies might be solved or, at least, be given consideration. Detailed studies will be made toward this end whenever the excavated material is deemed significant. The coins, certain Byzantine potteries, the levels of the 6th and 7th

<sup>1</sup> As in previous years the Corinth Excavations again is pleased to have this opportunity to express its indebtedness to the Greek Archaeological Service for its continued interest in and consideration of the activities of the American School in Ancient Corinth. The support of Mr. D. Lazarides, Inspector General of Antiquities, has been invaluable, as is the continuing interest of Mrs. F. Deilaki, the Ephor of Antiquities of the Argolid and Corinthia.

<sup>2</sup> C. K. Williams, II, "Corinth, 1975: Forum Southwest," *Hesperia* 45, 1976, pp. 127-135.

centuries after Christ, the inscriptions, and the early Roman pottery already are among those special studies that are being readied for presentation as articles of greater depth than possible in the yearly excavation reports.<sup>3</sup> As part of this programme the Corinth Excavations, under the technical guidance of and encouragement from the University of California-Berkeley, now is entering all newly inventoried material into the SELf GEnErating Master (SELGEM) museum collection and management system, a computer-supported collection management system that has been developed by the Smithsonian Institution to provide for the rapid, efficient, and inexpensive recording and retrieval of collection information for museums.<sup>4</sup>

## INTRODUCTION

During the excavations of the spring of 1977<sup>5</sup> a stele shrine was discovered at the west end of the South Stoa. It preserves interesting evidence for continuous sacred use from the second quarter of the 6th century B.C. until the late Hellenistic period.

At *ca.* twenty-four meters northwest of this shrine was found a structure of the 6th century B.C. protected under an accumulation of well-stratified levels. A

<sup>3</sup> Coins of the 1976 and 1977 seasons will be presented by J. Fisher as articles in *Hesperia*, rather than being appended to the excavation reports. The significant deposits or groups of Byzantine pottery are being examined for presentation by T. Mark-Weiner. The Early Christian city is presently under study by Dr. T. Gregory; the 6th and 7th century levels in the Forum will be one aspect of this general study. The inscriptions found in Forum Southwest before 1976 have been studied and published in *Hesperia* by T. Martin. K. S. Wright is publishing two deposits of early Roman pottery found in the Cellar Building excavated in 1976.

<sup>4</sup> Gratitude can only begin to be expressed to the University of California at Berkeley and to T. H. Chenoweth, Associate Vice Chancellor of Business Affairs, who introduced the Corinth Excavations to the potential uses of the SELGEM system. This undertaking would have been painful and inefficient without the skills and enthusiasm of Lynda G. Mancebo, Manager of the Management Analysis Group, and Kenny Yip, Senior Systems Analyst, both from UC-Berkeley. To all of the above, the Corinth Excavations is greatly indebted.

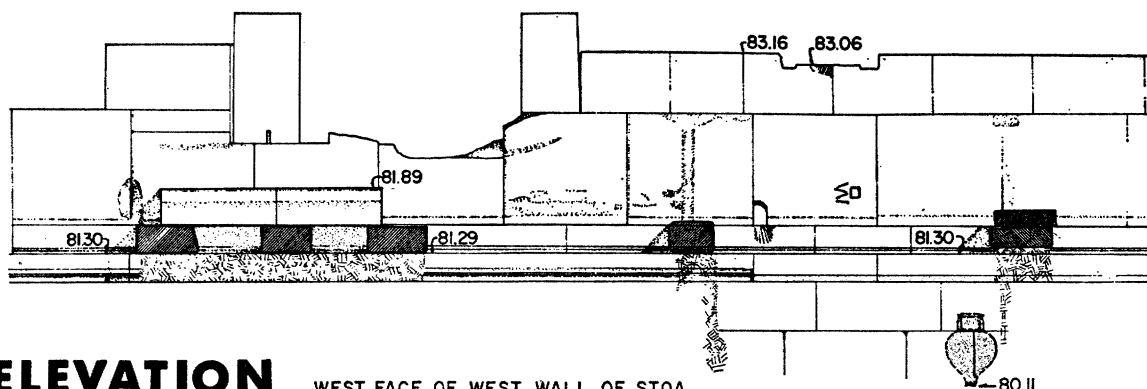
More information regarding the uses and application of the SELGEM system can be obtained from Mr. Reginald Creighton, Manager-Information Systems Division, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. 20560, or from Dr. Gary Gautier, Associate Director-Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. 20560.

<sup>5</sup> The Corinth Museum staff, under the direction of Dr. Nancy Bookidis, was formed of Joan Fisher, excavation numismatist, Stella Bouzaki, conservator, aided by Diane Duszak, and N. Didaskalou, A. Papaioannou, and G. Arberores, pot-menders. The object photography for 1977 was done by Ioannidou and Bartzioti. The photography of amphora 1 is the work of Carolyn Koehler; the amphora stamps, 10 and 21, and the skyphos, 19, were photographed by Michael Abbey. Sarah Rutter, Marsha Palaima, and Susan W. Katzev drew pottery profiles for this article.

The field excavators were Irene Bald, Glen Bugh, Margaret Miles, Thomas Palaima, and Gerald Schaus. Mr. Ph. Notes again this year served as foreman. In July Michael Katzev completed excavation of certain areas within the Punic Amphora Building that a busy season did not allow to be examined adequately before the end of June.

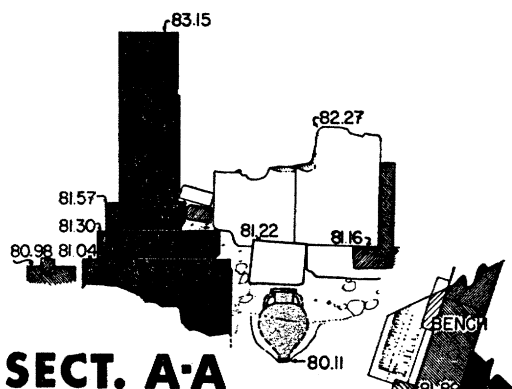
To everyone of this team I acknowledge both indebtedness and pleasure for work well done and for cooperative spirit displayed throughout the season.

# STELE SHRINE - SOUTH STOA

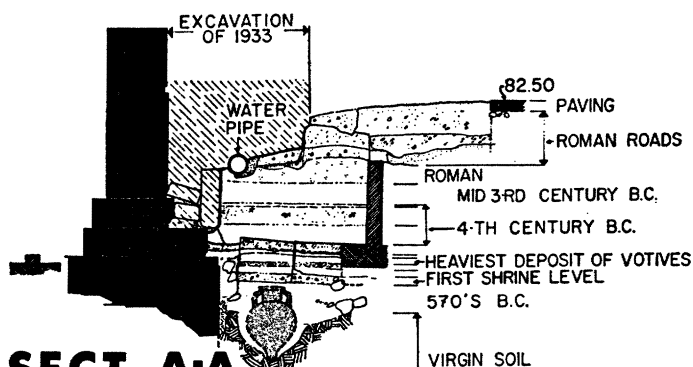


## ELEVATION

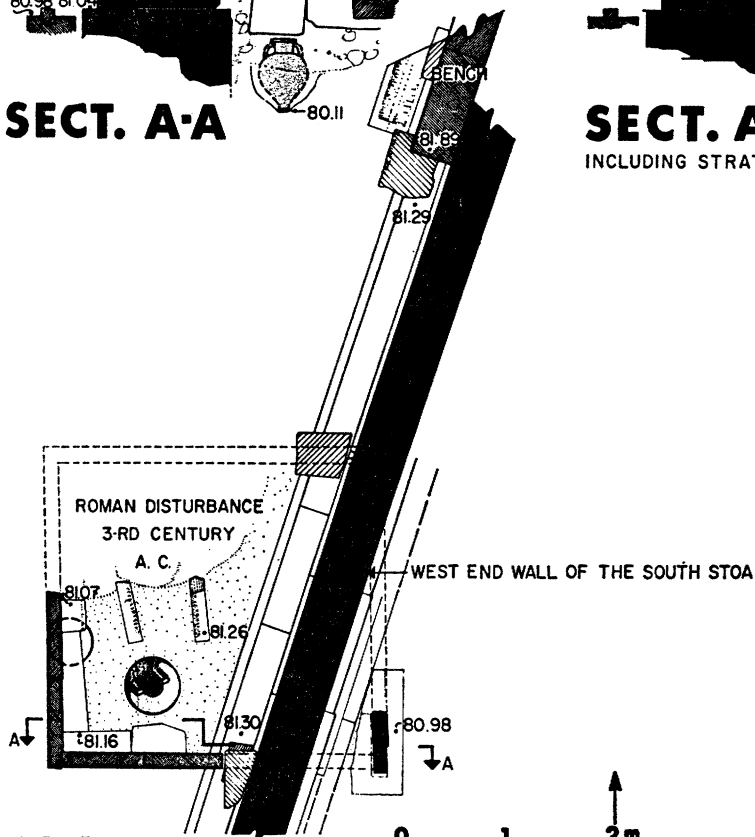
WEST FACE OF WEST WALL OF STOA



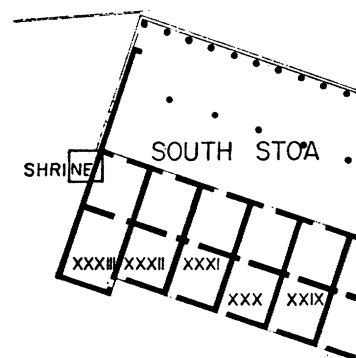
## SECT. A-A



## SECT. A-A INCLUDING STRATA



## PLAN



## KEY PLAN



FIG. 1.

building of the first half of the 5th century which overlies it has two occupational phases. During the second phase of the 5th century building the occupants import innumerable Punic and Chiot transport amphoras, the contents of which are, apparently, both fish and wine. Because of the large number of Punic amphoras recovered from this building, it will henceforth be referred to in this report as the Punic Amphora Building.

Classical and Hellenistic road metals of a north-south thoroughfare were found

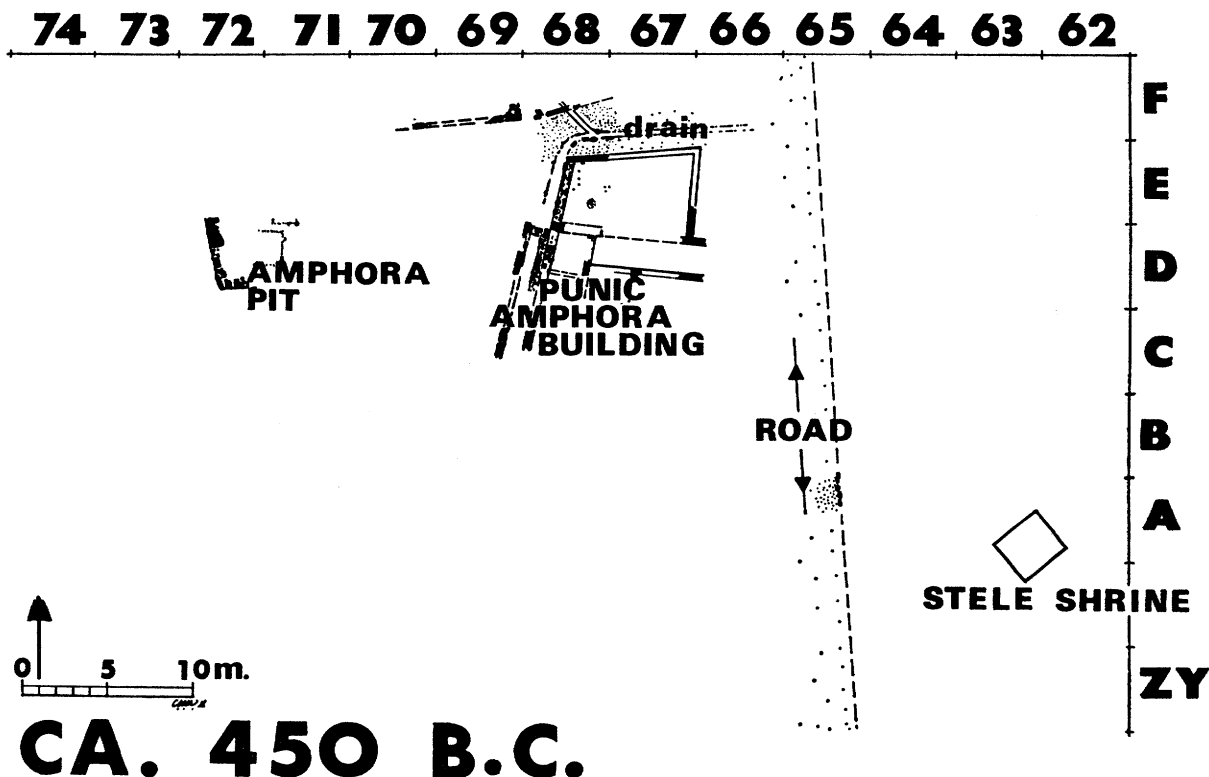


FIG. 2. Forum Southwest.

to run between the Stele Shrine and the Punic Amphora Building; a Roman road constructed with limestone slabs replaces its Greek counterpart, its line now following the side wall of the South Stoa. The Roman road establishes the path of communication to Acrocorinth that is to serve as such into the 20th century after Christ. Numerous strata of occupation were excavated this year at the west side of this Roman road, including three Roman, five Byzantine, and at least two Frankish phases. Each phase here is noted as such only when a major change in architectural plan or a general reconstruction of existing walls can be distinguished.

## THE STELE SHRINE (Figs. 1, 2)

The remains of a slotted foundation block, 0.145 m. thick, had been discovered in pre-South Stoa levels under the floor of the westernmost shop, XXXIII, of the South Stoa in the excavations of 1938.<sup>6</sup> The foundation for the west wall of the stoa now lies immediately west of the west side of this slotted foundation; the stoa foundation cuts away the northern end of the block but leaves most of the rest *in situ* below floor level. A 28° variation exists between the orientation of these two elements.

Excavation this year beyond the west end of the South Stoa has made possible the uncovering of blocks that are associable with the slotted foundation block within Shop XXXIII. From the evidence produced by the new investigations reinterpretation of the remains found previously now can be offered.

The lowest stratum over virgin soil immediately west of the west wall of the South Stoa, here a hard, red earth, had a group of amphoras set down into it, apparently late in the first quarter of the 6th century B.C. (Fig. 1). The 1977 excavation descended here to bedrock only in an area 1.80 m. east-west by 2.80 m. north-south maximum. As a result little can be said about the level immediately over bedrock except that two transport amphoras found buried in bedrock up to their necks apparently are the furnishings of a storeroom that occupied this area in the first quarter of the 6th century. One of two transport amphoras found within pits, C-1977-120, was recovered almost complete (Pl. 1:1). The second has not been removed and can still be seen under the west wall of the later stele shrine. It was destroyed to shoulder level when the west wall of the temenos was built over it. For a third amphora only the pit was found preserved; apparently the pot was removed when a Roman pit disturbed this area deep into bedrock. The enclosing walls of the amphora storeroom lie beyond the limits of the area cleared at present. Nothing more of the architectural design of this phase can be determined in the present state of excavation.

The floor level of the amphora storeroom is covered by a stratum of debris that contains numerous figured sherds of the Middle Corinthian period, largely kotylai and other household vessels, e. g. 2-6 below.

Over this debris is imposed a rectangular temenos with socle and poros orthostates, capped, at least in the Hellenistic period, by coping blocks. The shrine is used in this form from the second quarter of the 6th until the last half of the 4th century B.C. In the 4th century the east end of the stele shrine is destroyed by the construction of the South Stoa. The east wall and the east end of both its north and its south wall are replaced once the South Stoa is completed. Now the north and south walls of the shrine abut directly against the west face of the end wall of the new stoa

<sup>6</sup> O. Broneer, *Corinth, I*, iv, *The South Stoa and its Roman Successors*, Princeton 1954, pp. 11-12, fig. 2.

(see Fig. 1, elevation), and the stoa wall itself becomes the new boundary of the stele shrine. Even though the shrine is used in altered form once the South Stoa is built, there is no change of orientation for the enclosure walls so that they might harmonize with the design of the stoa. The shrine is used in its new form until the middle of the 3rd century B.C., or perhaps later; thereafter the history of the shrine becomes vague. Radical alterations of the stoa in the late 3rd century apparently involve the shrine as well.<sup>7</sup> In fact it is possible that at the end of the 3rd century the shrine is abandoned or its form is drastically changed. The shrine definitely is abandoned in the Roman period, for the Romans lay out their road to Acrocorinth along the west wall of the South Stoa directly above the shrine walls.

#### ARCHITECTURE

When the enclosure is built in the 6th century B.C., it is laid out with the over-all dimensions of 3.25 m. east-west by 3.00 m. north-south. Its construction is noticeably more casual than that of the temenos discovered in 1972, which it resembles in many ways.<sup>8</sup> The foundations are one course only, a rather carelessly built socle neither with continuous inside face nor level along its top surface. Variations on the top of the course range from + 80.98 m. (above sea level) at the southeast corner to + 81.22 m. at the middle of the south side, + 81.16 m. at the southwest corner, to + 81.07 m. at 1.40 m. north of the corner along the west wall (see plan, Fig. 1). The socle has a channel cut into its top surface, into which are wedged the bottoms of the orthostates. The channels are customarily 0.085 m. deep and about 0.13 m. wide. The orthostates, being at least one centimeter thicker, between 0.135 and 0.148 m., are trimmed along their bottom edge in order to fit into the channel.

The orthostates which the socle supports are poros slabs in two widths, 0.76 and 0.79 m. None are preserved to their full height, but one orthostate does preserve a height of 1.10 m. The original dimension can be restored, however, to *ca.* 1.30 m.

<sup>7</sup> Broneer discusses deposits and architectural features which suggest alterations of the South Stoa in the 3rd century B.C. See Broneer, *Corinth* I, iv, pp. 93, 96. He dates the stair deposit of Shop I in the 3rd century B.C. G. R. Edwards, however, in *Corinth*, VII, iii, *Hellenistic Pottery*, Princeton 1975, notes the deposit (pp. 224-225, Deposit 94) as an accumulation of occupation fills that goes as late as 146 B.C. and the sack of Corinth by Mummius.

Broneer assigns a date in the end of the 3rd or in the very beginning of the 2nd century B.C. to the deposit under the floor of Shop III. G. R. Davidson (Weinberg) dates the deposit not later than the third quarter of the 3rd century by the latest legible coin from the deposit, a bronze of Ptolemy III, 247-222 B.C., *Hesperia* 11, 1942, pp. 105-127, or earlier, *Corinth*, XII, *The Minor Objects*, Princeton 1952, Deposit VI, p. 20.

Other signs of alteration to the stoa are cited by Broneer, including paved areas in the rear of the building, made not earlier than the middle of the 3rd century B.C. The addition of the great drain behind the stoa, benches, and the individual latrines also are subsequent to the original building. For added discussion of the bench along the west face of the west wall of the stoa, see the text of this report.

<sup>8</sup> C. K. Williams, II, "Corinth, 1972: The Forum Area," *Hesperia* 42, 1973, pp. 6-12, pls. 1-5; "Excavations at Corinth, 1973," *Hesperia* 43, 1974, pp. 1-6, pl. 1.

above the socle because the orthostates of the South Stoa still preserve traces of a chiseled band at the place where the temenos orthostates abutted the stoa. A rectangular cutting for the coping course above that (see Fig. 1, elevation) indicates on the stoa wall that here the coping rose to a height of 1.30 m. (+ 82.49) above the socle of the shrine.

Because much of the original fabric of the shrine has been destroyed by later constructions, such as the South Stoa, the Roman road which passes over it, and a Roman pit, the complete architectural form of the shrine is not determinable. Two features suggest that the temenos was designed to be entered; even though an entrance is now nowhere preserved, a door probably should be restored in the south or east enclosure wall. First, packed floor levels within the shrine suggest occupation phases rather than an accumulation of silt which would be gradual and homogeneous in texture. Secondly, cult elements stand within the shrine; an offering table is built in the center of its western half. A stele apparently had been set up along the west wall. This furniture would be expected to be visible and available to the devout.

An offering table used with the fifth floor which accumulated within the shrine is attested by fragments of two re-used poros slabs set therein. These slabs are about 0.15 m. wide and are set between 0.55 and 0.60 m. apart (Fig. 1; Pl. 1: a). The top surface of the slabs is 0.10 m. above the top of the southwest socle block of the temenos and is 0.28 m. above the southeast corner block. One can restore a stone slab table top on these two approximately parallel slabs, low but appropriate for holding offerings. Although the fills associated with the floors within the temenos are flecked with ash and carbon, no concentration of ash or area of baked earth floor has been found between the two parallel supports that might suggest that these slabs ever were curbing for a hearth or for an area of burnt sacrifice.

The stele was not found *in situ* within the shrine; rather it was uncovered upright within a Roman pit of the 3rd century after Christ that destroyed the northwest corner of the temenos. The top edge of the stele is broken off and missing; the rest of it is intact. Plaster still adheres on the front face of the frame under the recessed panel of the stele. The stele itself is closely paralleled by examples from the Potters' Quarter of Corinth.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>9</sup> Twelve stelai are recorded from the Potters' Quarter, ten of which are close in design to the stele found in the forum this year. See A. N. Stillwell, *Corinth*, XV, i. *The Potters' Quarter*, Princeton 1948, pp. 72-76, nos. I-XII.

Shrine A, an enclosure 1.27 by 1.15 m. established in the 6th century B.C., contained two stelai, nos. I and II, p. 22.

Shrine B, an enclosure 1.20 and 1.10 m., established in the 6th century B.C., with two stelai, nos. III and IV, p. 25.

Erosa Shrine, an enclosure or two-roomed building, probably a shrine, dismantled in the late 5th century B.C., contained stele no. V, pp. 28-29.

Possible shrine near cistern, which contained stele no. VI, p. 27

Double Stele Shrine, an enclosure 5.30 by 4.00 m. used in the 4th century B.C., perhaps founded earlier, contained a two-panel stele, no. XII, two single stelai, nos. X and XI.

## STRATIGRAPHY AND CHRONOLOGY

The stratum immediately above bedrock contains an amphora of Corinthian Type A, 1, which was buried to its neck and used as part of the equipment for an establishment that precedes the construction of the stele shrine. The shape of the amphora is more advanced than one of about the same height, C-62-644, found in Late Protocorinthian context in the Corinth Anaploga Well,<sup>10</sup> and a smaller amphora, C-62-672, from the same well, that is considered Transitional.<sup>11</sup> Amphora 1 is earlier in form than one found in a well of the Corinthian Period and dated by Brann within the first half of the 6th century B.C.<sup>12</sup> One thus is inclined to suggest a date in the 580's or 570's for the amphora which is sunk up to its neck in the floor of the storage room.

Destruction of the storage-room complex can be dated by figured household pottery recovered from the level over the mouth of the amphora. Nothing in this stratum can be dated as late as the late 560's B.C. The fragments are Middle Corinthian, except for one in the early red-ground technique of the Late Corinthian Period (2-6).

The pottery types change drastically above the stratum which contains Middle Corinthian pottery. No longer are the shapes full sized or domestic; rather, they are miniatures, such as votive kraters, kotylai, and figurines. This stratum accumulates against the bottom of the toichobate of the temenos and is the first occupation level of the shrine. Above this are four other floors, also composed of a high concentration of discarded votive material.

The fourth floor contains a larger concentration of votive material than any other of the strata within the shrine. The dedications include miniature votive cups and figurines (244 fragments). Handmade horses and handmade horses with riders predominate, but the fill contains a number of moldmade heads (Corinth pottery lot 1977-74) as well. The date for this stratum descends into the 5th century B.C.

The highest or fifth floor comes to the top of the socle of the shrine and has in it pottery of the first half of the 4th century B.C. One fragmentary skyphos possibly should be dated into the third quarter of the 4th century (Corinth pottery lot 1977-68). Associated with this floor but penetrating into floor four were found the two parallel poros slabs described above, apparently re-used from elsewhere, but set in place to serve here probably as supports for an offering table. A greater

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South Circular Shrine, an area probably enclosed, 3 m. by 1.70 m., and initiated in the late 5th century B.C., contained stele no. VII.

Altar Room of the terracotta factory, a room 2 to 3 m. long by 4 m. wide, built no earlier than within the third quarter of the 5th century B.C., contained stelai nos. VIII and IX.

<sup>10</sup> D. A. Amyx and P. Lawrence, *Corinth*, VII, ii, *Archaic Corinthian Pottery and the Anaploga Well*, Princeton 1975, An 306, pp. 157-158, pl. 79.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*, An 304, p. 157, pl. 80.

<sup>12</sup> E. Brann, "A Well of the 'Corinthian' Period found in Corinth," *Hesperia* 25, 1956, no. 59, pp. 365-366, pl. 58.

concentration of carbon flecks was found in this area than elsewhere immediately under floor five, but not enough to suggest that a fire was built here. Twenty-four fragments of terracotta figurines and a large number of votive cups were recovered from this level.

The fifth hard floor is laid down in the temenos apparently immediately after the construction of the South Stoa. Its sub-flooring is an accumulation of poros building chips. It is impossible to determine precisely how long the floor was in use after the construction of the South Stoa. Above it and within the temenos walls is a deep fill which apparently once extended to the west wall of the stoa. A volume of this fill along the west face of the orthostates of the South Stoa had been removed in earlier excavations and the stratigraphy at this point cannot now be checked. The fill above floor five (Corinth pottery lots 1977-67 and -65) is at least 0.37 m. deep and appears to have been dumped here to establish a new floor at an elevation of 80.50 m. above sea level. This floor covers the *in situ* bottom stone of the patch between the orthostates of the South Stoa and the orthostates of the south wall of the temenos. The casual method of wedged-stone construction suggests that the patch was not meant to be seen but that the bottom stone was to serve as a foundation block for a wall block or blocks set between temenos wall and stoa. An occupation level of the second half of the 4th century, possibly as late as into the 3rd (Corinth pottery lot 1977-64), covers the deep fill, which in turn is covered by a stratum of the first half of the 3rd century. Its floor is at an elevation of *ca.* + 81.75 m. (Corinth pottery lot 1977-62). Above this are fills associated with the early Roman roads that pass by the west end of the South Stoa.

The 3rd century level probably should be equated with a series of alterations in the South Stoa which were made in the last half of that century (see above, footnote 7). Evidence for alteration includes a deposit in Shop III, of which the latest coin is of Ptolemy III, 247-222 B.C., as well as changes below the toichobate level, and, possibly, alterations behind or south of the stoa. Stone benches mentioned by Broneer<sup>18</sup> are late additions against the west face of the west wall of the stoa (Fig. 1, elevation, plan; Pl. 4: a). They are well executed with the concave front surface crowned by a fascia and a half round whose top is flush with the top of the seat. The stoa orthostates form their back. Isolated foundation blocks of roughly squared poros are set under the joints of the seat blocks to support the bench. These blocks are founded upon the projecting ledge of the course immediately under the toichobate, which was buried from sight once the ground level was raised to be appropriate for the benches. In the original design of the stoa both this course and the toichobate design were executed with the intention of being seen, not buried.

The ground level that should be associated with the construction and use of the seats is at an elevation of + 81.30 m. The ground level stretching westward from the stoa that most logically should be associated with the seats is a hard-

<sup>18</sup> Broneer, *Corinth* I, iv, p. 94, fig. 62.

packed road or plateia surface with a water channel running diagonally in it, bordered by heavy boulders (pp. 14-15 below; Fig. 6). The construction date of the drain and probably, therefore, of the seats should be put in the last quarter of the 3rd century, perhaps into the 2nd, for two coins, one of Ptolemy III, 247-222 B.C., and one of Argos, 228-196 B.C., are to be associated with the laying of the water channel.

Although only two seat blocks of the bench are now *in situ*, one can see weathering lines on the west face of the west wall of the stoa. These go from existing seats to the vertical line on the stoa orthostate where the north wall of the stele shrine once met it. At this point the weathering marks stop, and a roughly rectangular stone, similar to those used as foundations for the seats *in situ* along the stoa wall, is preserved; it may have supported the south end of the southernmost seat of this series. If so, then the seats indicate a change in the wall of the stele shrine at this point and may indicate a larger alteration of the temenos itself, of which now nothing more is evident.

Immediately west of the stele shrine Classical and Hellenistic levels were destroyed by the Roman north-south drain which lies under the paved Roman street. Little else can be suggested from the remains as they are exposed now. Whether or not any of the hero stelai that have been found in this area, such as S-2641, S-2644 and S-2632,<sup>14</sup> can be associated with this shrine, perhaps erected along the outside face of the enclosure, is beyond the scope of the present report. Indeed, a second shrine, as yet unexcavated, may lie in this area. This is suggested by a number of things, including a pocket of votives found in 1960. The deposit appears to have a vocabulary of terracotta figurines different from that found within the 1977 stele shrine.

## RITUAL

The documentation for sacrifice within the temenos is fragmentary at best. Earth noticeably flecked with carbonized wood and ash, little bone, and one olive pit were found at various levels. The concentration of carbonized material is not enough to restore a center of sacrifice or fire pit in the southwest corner of the temenos. But because a consistent amount of carbon was found in each of the floor levels within the temenos, it does seem plausible to consider that burnt offering of some sort was made within the enclosure, perhaps at its eastern side. If so, the pits or hearths were destroyed when the foundations for the west wall of the South Stoa were dug through that area of the temenos.

Similarly, one might assume that an offering table existed in the temenos from the inauguration of the sanctuary, but here again, as with the carbon, one must hypothesize that the original position for any table was in the eastern half or in the

<sup>14</sup> H. S. Robinson, "Excavations at Corinth, 1959," *Hesperia* 29, 1960, S-2632, p. 235, pl. 60; "Excavations at Corinth, 1960," *Hesperia* 31, 1962, S-2641, pp. 115-116, pl. 44:c, S-2644, pp. 115-116, pl. 44:d.

northwest corner of the structure, moved to the position where the feet were found this year (Fig. 1, plan; Pl. 1:a) only after the construction of the South Stoa, which necessitated repositioning the table. Such a theory explains why traces of the offering table, in this case two poros feet, were found in levels of the temenos over the construction chips of the South Stoa, without any evidence for similar construction in the earlier levels.<sup>15</sup>

## CONCLUSIONS

The stele shrine inaugurated in the 570's or 560's B.C. over a storeroom of an earlier house was found at the west end of the South Stoa. No evidence exists that a grave or graves had existed previously in this immediate vicinity. Definitely, house remains, not graves, underly the temenos. This is in contrast to the evidence found around the similar but better built temenos excavated in 1972-1973 at the center of the forum, where a Protogeometric grave plot was found underlying the shrine.

It is here suggested that the construction of the stele shrine excavated this year should be associated with the period immediately following the 6th century uprisings which removed the tyrants from control of Corinth. Sherds from at least two pots, 5 and 6, from the debris of the underlying house are discolored by fire. Why is a plot of land approximately three by four meters put aside for religious use over the ruins of what previously had been a private establishment? The shrine apparently never was considered a private concern; it was considered important enough even into the early Hellenistic period to keep its place when the South Stoa was erected. True, the shrine does lose its original east wall with the construction of that stoa, but the untouched orthostates of the western side of the enclosure remain standing in their original place and with their original orientation while the South Stoa is forced to take on the temenos as an odd-angled appendage against its western face. Indeed, it is possible that this shrine is a determining factor for the position of the west end of the stoa itself.

The votive material that can be associated with the shrine is of the sort that is generally associated in Corinth with hero cults (e. g. 7-18 below). All of the terra-cotta figurines are types customarily found in hero shrines. No types were found this year that had not been found dedicated at the hero shrine which was excavated in 1972-1973.

For the above reasons it seems likely that this new stele shrine was established in honor or in memory of a person connected with the overthrow of the Corinthian

<sup>15</sup> The original position for the table may have been similar to that found in the Hero Temenos of 1973. See C. K. Williams, II, "Corinth, 1972: The Forum Area," *Hesperia* 42, 1973, pp. 6-12. For table, specifically, see *idem*, "Excavations at Corinth, 1973," *Hesperia*, 43, 1974, pp. 1-6, fig. 1, pl. 1. Such tables and their uses are considered by D. Gill in "Trapezomata: A Neglected Aspect of Greek Sacrifice," *Harv. Theo. Rev.* 67, 1974, pp. 117-134.

tyranny, probably in the second decade of the 6th century B.C.<sup>16</sup> The shrine apparently lost popularity during the Macedonian control of Corinth, or, at least, the Hellenistic remains that are preserved do not suggest that the shrine continued to receive the attention it had earlier.

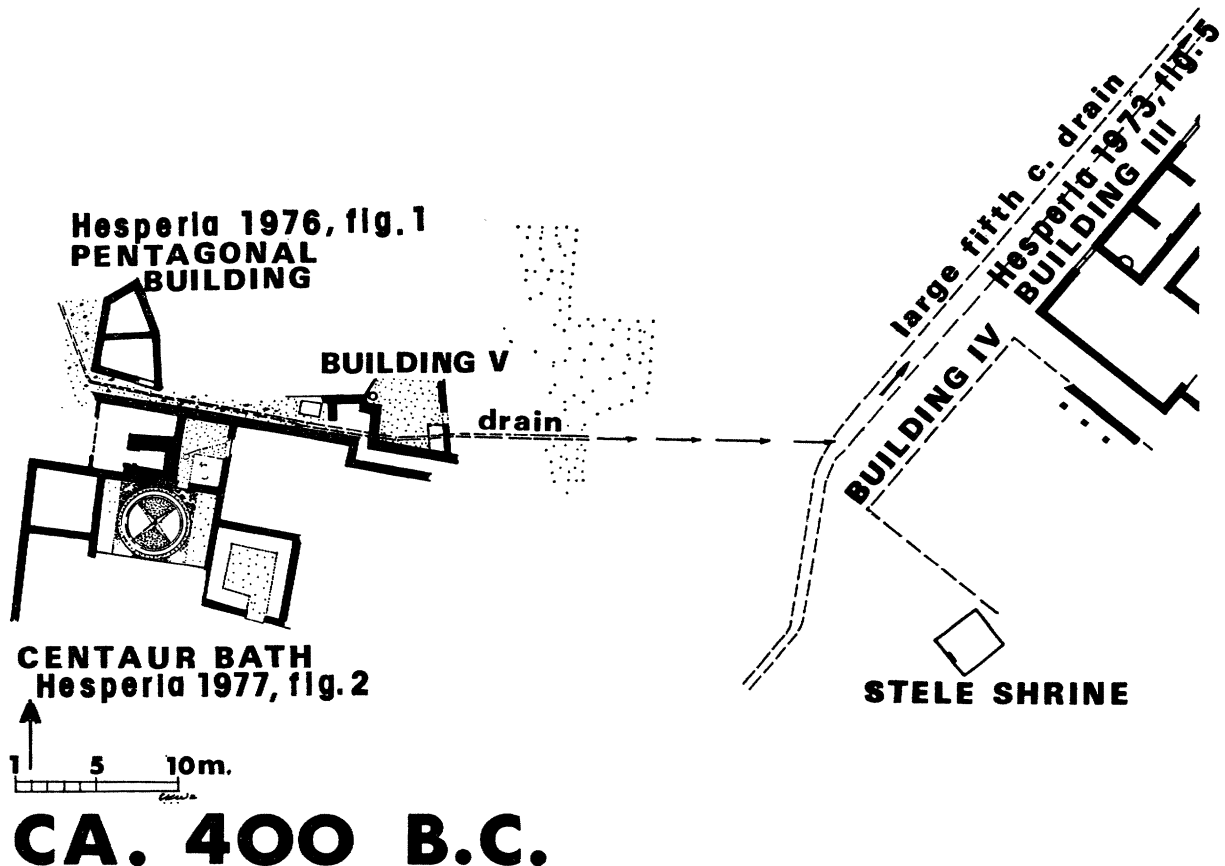


FIG. 3. Forum Southwest.

### CLASSICAL AND HELLENISTIC ROADS AND DRAINS

Except in the excavation of the stele shrine and in a trench dug along the west end of the South Stoa in 1938, no pre-Roman levels have been excavated within a seven-meter strip immediately west of the stoa. West of the seven-meter band excavation in 1977 did descend to Classical levels; here numerous superimposed hard-packed road metals have been isolated, some with wheel ruts cut into them, some without. The hard-packed surfaces generally indicate a north-south course for the road, but the direction of the wheel ruts shifts slightly at different periods, going more toward the southeast or southwest, apparently adapting at different times to the various new constructions in the area.

<sup>16</sup> For discussion of the high (ca. 585 B.C.) and the low (as late as 540 B.C.) date for the collapse of the tyranny at Corinth, see R. Sealey, *A History of the Greek City States 700-338 B.C.*, Berkeley 1976; see esp. note 5, p. 60.

Three drains or water conduits have been cleared this year which can be associated with specific phases of this road. They are of great value in the area because they serve as physical ties between widely spaced grids and help to certify contemporaneity of strata over varying distances.

The earliest of the three is a large, stone built drain that flows from south to north along the grid line between sections 64 and 65 (Fig. 3; cf. Fig. 2). At the southwest corner of grid square 64-C the drain turns toward the northeast, and within 14 m. it meets the southwest end of the segment of drain that is cleared along the north side of Buildings II, III, and IV.<sup>17</sup> Although the two segments have not yet been joined physically by excavation of all the fill, they are constructed similarly, and both show Roman repairs which kept the system functioning until after the earthquake of A.D. 551 (see below, p. 28). The original sides of the Classical drain are constructed of large ashlar blocks of poros set upon bedrock to a height of over one meter. Above this is a course of rectangular poros blocks, projecting from the face of the wall by 0.10-0.15 m. to carry the cover slabs of the drain.

The drain walls were laid sometime in the 5th century, when they were put down through a roadbed of the early part of that century. That road (Fig. 2) west of the drain in grid square 65-A is packed with large, rounded boulders flattened on top by wear. The boulders are in a hard-packed gravel, randomly placed, except along the east side of the road where a series of these large, worn field stones delineate its edge. Immediately over this road was found an accumulation of road levels, mostly composed of hard crushed poros with faintly worn wheel ruts in them; the ruts run slightly west of south, parallel to the course of the large 5th century drain.

A second, much smaller drain was found in a hard-packed level of crushed poros chips that, apparently, was laid shortly subsequent to the construction of the large 5th century drain just discussed. This smaller drain (Fig. 3) flows from west to east. It is the eastward continuation of the drain that was discovered in 1975 between the Pentagonal Building and the Centaur Bath<sup>18</sup> and in 1976 under the cement floor of Building V.<sup>19</sup> The small east-west drain appears to have been altered or cleared in the second half of the 4th century or, more precisely, in the third quarter of that century. This is suggested by a skyphos, **19**, found relatively whole in the packing over the area where the drain had been repaired. A crushed poros-chip surface overlies this repaired area. It in turn is covered by a debris of red mudbrick, the same stratigraphic sequence that earlier had been found over the drain both in Building V and south of the Pentagonal Building. This is the mudbrick debris in which the Centaur Bath is buried and which attests to its final abandonment.

<sup>17</sup> C. K. Williams, II, "Corinth, 1972: Forum Southwest," *Hesperia* 42, 1973, pp. 18-19, 21, pl. 7:a.

<sup>18</sup> *Idem*, "Corinth, 1975: Forum Southwest," *Hesperia* 45, 1976, p. 108, fig. 1.

<sup>19</sup> *Idem*, "Corinth, 1976: Forum Southwest," *Hesperia* 46, 1977, p. 44, fig. 2.

The stratigraphic evidence suggests the following history for the drain. It is constructed with Building V, under which it is built. It is cleaned and repaired after the destruction of Building V. At this time a secondary drain is built to empty into it from the Centaur Bath, and the system as such survives until the later 4th century. The drain is destroyed or at least abandoned when the Centaur Bath is destroyed. At present the stratigraphy suggests that a new phase with the construction of the South Stoa immediately follows the abandonment of bath and drain.

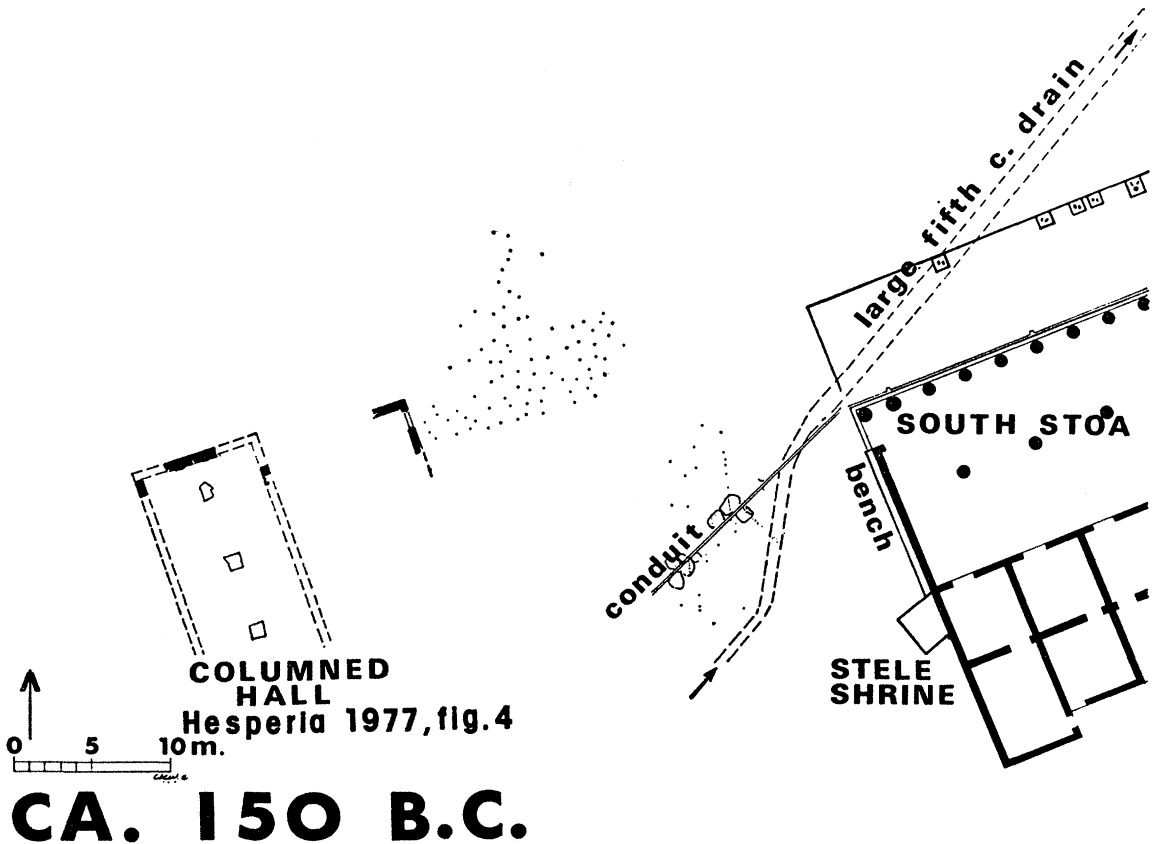


FIG. 4. Forum Southwest.

One road surface accumulates thereafter, immediately followed by the construction of a new drain. This in reality is a water conduit (Fig. 6) which flows from southwest to northeast. It crosses the north-south roadway diagonally and passes over the cover slabs of the large 5th century drain that earlier ran along the north side of Buildings II, III, and IV. This conduit carries water toward the northwest corner of the South Stoa and may have been designed to meet at the corner of the stoa the drain that lies against the bottom step of the north façade. The juncture of these two water conduits, one carrying fresh water, the other rain water from the stoa roof, is no longer preserved. The Roman foundations for the Archaic Doric

columns that were set up at the northwest corner of the South Stoa destroyed all traces at this critical point.

The diagonal water conduit is carved into poros blocks and then cemented with a hydraulic coat. This suggests that the line was meant to carry clean water. The conduit channel is 0.09 m. wide and covered by poros blocks. Where the conduit crosses the north-south road the line is protected from wear by large, flat-topped boulders which lie against it on both sides.

The wheeled traffic that goes over this conduit once again goes in a north-south direction, but some ruts do veer toward the southeast, apparently to clear the southwest corner of the South Stoa rather than to go toward Acrocorinth.

The construction of the diagonal water conduit can be dated rather closely by the coins that were recovered from two consecutive levels of associated road metal. The lower level, a reddish gravel, was cut by the contractors when they laid the conduit. The gravel contained coins 1977-1080 through 1977-1087, 1977-1106 through 1977-1117, and 1977-1120 through 1977-1122.<sup>20</sup> This stratum was in use until after 300 B.C. because the latest coin in it is a Corinthian bronze of 300-243 B.C. The next latest is a Boiotian bronze of 315-288 B.C. The stratum that buries this first level and serves as packing against the conduit cannot have accumulated its upper use crust until after 228 B.C. because the latest coin from the fill is a bronze of Argos, dated between 228 and 196 B.C.; a coin of Ptolemy III, 247-222 B.C., also was found in this sandy gravel.<sup>21</sup>

The whole area west of the South Stoa appears to undergo a definite change near the end of the 3rd century B.C., perhaps reflecting a change in emphasis for the use of the area. The diagonal water conduit is part of this change, as may also be repairs to the South Stoa itself with the addition of seats along its west face.

### PUNIC AMPHORA BUILDING (Fig. 2)

West of the north-south roadway just discussed, excavation has cleared in two places to the 6th century B.C. levels. In general, however, the earliest strata reached can be dated within the first half of the 5th century B.C. At this level over seventy-five square meters of a complex have been exposed which hereafter will be called the Punic Amphora Building. The Punic Amphora Building is only partially excavated; the present discussion therefore must be supplemented by expanded excavation in 1978.

The 6th century habitation level has been exposed in two places, where it underlies the earliest floor of the 5th century building. In both places the earliest remains appear to have nothing to do either in plan or in function with the Punic

<sup>20</sup> All of the coins are Corinthian bronzes except coin 1977-1108, Argos, *ca.* 350-228 B.C., coin 1977-1117, Aigina, *ca.* 404-338 B.C., and coin 1977-1116, Boiotia, *ca.* 350-288 B.C.

<sup>21</sup> Three bronzes were identifiable, one Corinthian, coin 1977-1071, one of Argos, coin 1997-1070, *ca.* 228-196 B.C. and one of Ptolemy III, coin 1977-1074.

Amphora Building. Under the early 5th century floor of grid square 68-D was recovered a small amount of painted pottery (Corinth pottery lot 1977-45), including kotylai banded in white and red, oinochoai, and one silver Aiginetan stater, coin 1977-1055. This material might best be dated in the second half of the 6th century.

In the levels of the first half of the 5th century B.C. north of the Punic Amphora Building, that is, at the northernmost limit of the excavation area of 1977, was found a roadway datable to the second quarter of the 5th century. The lowest surfaces of this street have not been excavated, and the initial use of the roadway has not been determined yet. The north side of the road is lined by the wall of a building which, at the moment, is otherwise unexcavated. Through this wall and into the street runs a well-built drain with sides of long, rectangular blocks of poros. It crosses to the south side of the street and there meets a more simply constructed drain which flows eastward along the north wall of the Punic Amphora Building. The drain with cut poros sides appears to be an addition to the earlier east-west drain into which it flows.

The Punic Amphora Building also has a drain which runs along its west side. This flows to the northwest corner of the building and there flows into the east-west drain. The function of this drainage system appears to be to carry off the roof water from the Punic Amphora Building. From the fragments of fallen pan and cover tiles found in this area, as from the layout of the drains, one is inclined to restore a canonical Corinthian tile roof in hipped form to the building.

The northwest corner of the Punic Amphora Building, seven meters of its west wall, and in one area eight and one half meters of its east-west breadth have been excavated. The northwest corner room preserves clusters of post-holes in its northern half and a hearth at its center. Very little pottery was found on its floor. The south wall of the room is attested only by a rectangular cutting in bedrock, apparently for a large poros socle block, similar to that still *in situ* in the north wall of the same room. South of this room is a second, smaller room which has a general coat of burnt matter on its floor. Both were found to have only one floor surface, directly covering the apparently unrelated 6th century structure. The smaller room has a well-fashioned poros threshold in its east wall; it provides access to the end of a long east-west corridor which serves as well the rooms to the north and south.

The Punic Amphora Building displays at least two different phases in its construction. Occupation in the second period apparently was much more intensive than in the first, with its function apparently confined to the handling or processing of fish and wine. Almost no evidence exists for such use in the first period of the building.

The original construction of the early 5th century complex is with well-cut poros thresholds and with squared poros blocks at the corners. Much of the stone employed in the first phase of construction has been robbed for use elsewhere, thus removing what probably had been a socle course built extensively of cut poros. The second phase is represented by alterations to the first-phase structure and by various

subdivisions therein. New partitions are constructed with one course of large, roughly shaped limestone boulders, set on end, over which are set much smaller stones, uncoursed and set in mud mortar. Upon this apparently once stood a mud-brick superstructure. The builders were not concerned with right-angled corners nor with parallel walls, either in the initial construction or in the alteration.

The importance of the complex can be seen best at this point of excavation by a discussion of the finds which have been recovered from the associated areas. Almost all of the material is coarse ware. Of that the larger percentage is composed of amphora fabrics. The highest concentration of such sherds, excluding those found in the north-south drain west of the house and in a foundation trench robbed of its stones, has been found in the southeast part of the excavated area. Here, within the long, narrow, corridor-like space as well as in the area to its south, sherds were found to spill over and cover a line of two poros thresholds, starting at a floor elevation of 80.19 m. above sea level. The deposit of sherds, 0.040 m. thick, appears to have been built up in strata, but, even though four fills were isolated in excavation, the separation was no more than a series of lightly packed crusts with sherds packed flat, not floors with accumulations of occupation debris on them. From an area  $3 \times 5$  m. in this corridor and over the thresholds, one of which has wheel ruts worn in it apparently from the first use of the building, were recovered over 451 kilograms of pottery. Joins of pottery between fills suggest that there is little chronological significance between levels that can be derived from the sequence. The range in style of Chiot and Punic amphoras from these fills does indicate, however, some chronological spread.

#### THE AMPHORAS (Figs. 5, 6)

Along with the Corinthian, Mendeian, and Punic amphoras, a representative sample of Chiot, including C-1977-105 through -107, C-1977-125, and C-1977-137 through -139, was inventoried; all come from within the Punic Amphora Building. None of the Chiot examples is stamped, but one, C-1977-38, has an O painted on the bulge between its handles.

The Chiot amphora form is that with the two-degree neck, lower part contracted, swelling above, rim oval in plan rather than with a constant diameter. The earlier variety is represented by C-1977-106 and has a short lower neck, almost indistinguishable from the shoulder but with a gentle swell above. The later form has a taller, thinner throat capped by an articulated swell, as in C-1977-137 and C-1977-125 (Fig. 5).<sup>22</sup> The abandonment of the Chiot amphora with swelling neck for that with

<sup>22</sup> Examples of the different Chiot necks are given in J. K. Anderson, "Excavations on the Kofinà Ridge, Chios," *BSA* 49, 1954, pp. 168-170, figs. 8, 9, pl. 14: d. For the profile of feet, see John Boardman, *Excavations in Chios 1952-1955, Greek Emporio*, 1967, pp. 178-180, esp. fig. 126. The examples found in the Punic Amphora Building are paralleled in profile nos. 944A, 945, 947, and 949.

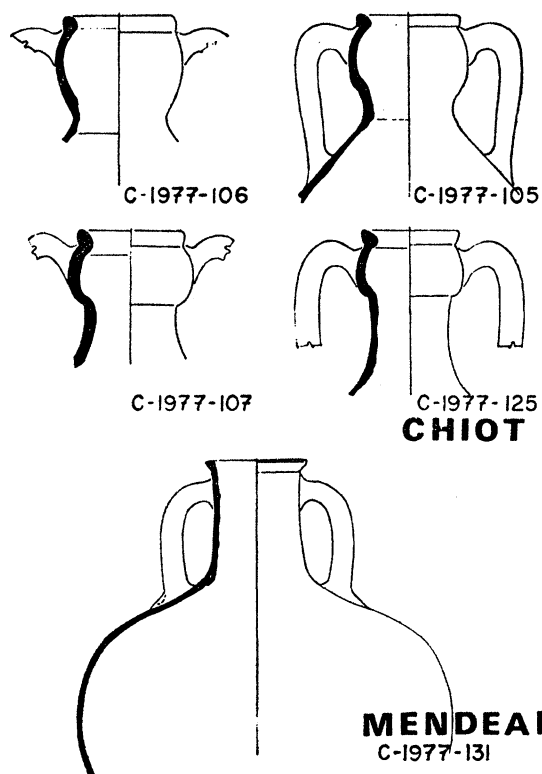


FIG. 5. Chiot and Mendeian amphoras. Scale 1:8.

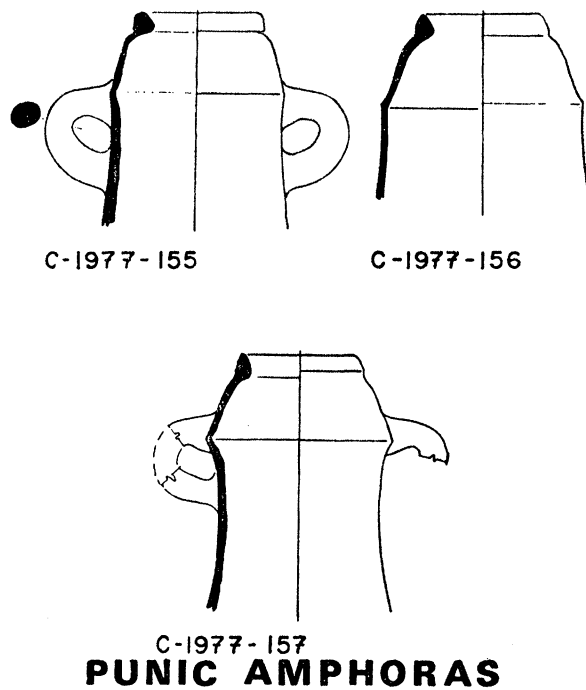


FIG. 6. Punic amphoras. Scale 1:8.

a straight cylindrical neck comes in the first years after the middle of the 5th century B.C.<sup>23</sup> No Chiot amphoras with the simple cylindrical neck were found in this floor debris, a deciding factor for the date here given to the destruction of the Punic Amphora Building.

Fewer Mendeian amphoras were discovered from this debris, here illustrated by C-1977-131 (Fig. 5). The shape is more advanced than no. 161, from the mid-5th century well in the Athenian Agora,<sup>24</sup> but is noticeably less advanced in profile than a Mendeian amphora, also from the Athenian Agora, dated in the third quarter of the 5th century.<sup>25</sup>

Fragments of at least three Punic amphoras, probably from Spain, had been found in 1975 in a rectangular pit, where a number of other types also had been dumped, including Chiot amphoras with swollen necks.<sup>26</sup> The pit lies about 14 m. west of the Punic Amphora Building, with which it shares a number of common ties. All of the Punic amphoras which have been recovered thus far at Corinth are of similar shape, with large ovoid lower body, divided by a carination from the upper body. The upper body rises and contracts in concave profile to a small, sloping shoulder and rim. The rim is either triangular or ovoid in section. Two vertical loop handles are applied at the top of the body, sometimes overlapping onto the shoulder. The clay has a great variation in color, although the texture and grit stay constant. The variation, ranging from 2.5YR 5/6 to 7.5YR 7/4 (Munsell), is a result of firing, not a sign of different clay beds. The pots are self slipped, some more heavily than others, but one, C-1977-158, appears not to have been slipped at all.

Variation of shape may be more a carelessness of workmanship than a chronological factor. There are numerous signs of hurried or casual fabrication. Whether the top of the vertical ring handle is attached largely above the shoulder carination (C-1977-157), or totally below the carination (C-1977-155), is the result of careless fabrication (Fig. 6). The range between walls that taper upward to shoulder and walls with concave sides in the upper body may be significant. This variation appears to be only one part of a whole set of changes in proportions for this relatively rare type of amphora.<sup>27</sup> Associated with the deposit of sherds found in the Punic Amphora

<sup>23</sup> V. R. Grace, M. Savvatiannou-Pétropoulakou, in *Exploration archéologique de Délos*, XXVII, *L'îlot de la maison des Comédiens*, Paris 1970, pp. 359-360, esp. note 1.

<sup>24</sup> C. Boulter, "Pottery of the Mid-Fifth Century B.C. from a Well in the Athenian Agora," *Hesperia* 22, 1953, nos. 161-162, Mendeian (?), pp. 106-107, fig. 5, pl. 40. The Corinth examples do not have the second groove under the rim; only one has a paint band around the neck under the rim. The clay ranges from reddish tan with tan surface 5YR 6/6 (Munsell; reddish yellow) and surface slightly lighter, with small pieces of mica, golden in color, to dark creamish, 7.5YR 8/4 (pink), at the surface, light violet tan at the core, 5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown), micaceous but not noticeably golden. One Mendeian amphora has large particles of golden mica.

<sup>25</sup> V. R. Grace, *Amphoras and the Ancient Wine Trade, Excavations of the Athenian Agora*, Picture Book No. 6, Princeton 1961, fig. 43.

<sup>26</sup> C. K. Williams, II, "Corinth, 1975: Forum Southwest," *Hesperia* 45, 1976, pp. 104-107, pl. 20, nos. 29, 30.

<sup>27</sup> R. Pascual Guasch, "Underwater Archaeology in Andalusia," *International Journal of*

Building, and most closely with the Punic amphoras themselves, were portions of scaled fish skin. Fish bones also were removed from the debris. This combination of fish remains and Punic amphoras has been found at other sites, especially at Motya and in Spain.

#### CHRONOLOGY

Because both pit and building contain Punic amphoras that hitherto were unknown at Corinth, and because both pit and building contain Chiot amphoras and skyphoi of similar date, the two constructions are considered related. The area between the 5th century pit and the building apparently is an open area or court, much of which now is destroyed by a large 10th and 11th centuries Byzantine bothros, pit 1977-1 (Fig. 9), dug into bedrock (bottom elevation + 79.50, Corinth pottery lot 1977-34). Despite the fragmentation of the area caused by this pit, a general stratigraphic sequence can be established:

1. Occupation fill overlying the remains of a building of the 6th century B.C.
2. Erection of the Punic Amphora Building, first phase, in places directly over the 6th century building, in places on a fill of white clay.
3. Punic Amphora Building, second phase, including the accumulation of discarded amphoras.
4. Destruction debris over the Punic Amphora Building, including Chiot, Corinthian, Mendeian and Punic amphoras; the disturbed sherds are covered by a deep, red clayish fill, probably decayed mudbrick from the walls. Destruction is before 448 B.C.
5. Top of the red clay debris, which is a crust packed into a hard surface. In places over this are thin streaks of sand. The top of the sand streaks is the level to be associated with the construction of Building V.
6. Fill over the hard surface and sandy streaks, covered by a hard top surface of poros chips. A series of rectangular stones is laid within this fill, perhaps placed into the poros chip floor to support posts for a temporary structure. This most probably should be associated with the destruction of Building V and the alteration of the Centaur Bath.
7. Heavy deposit of earth, apparently decomposed mudbrick. This probably is the stratum which covers the Centaur Bath, fills its wall trenches where the stones have been removed, and covers the hard north-south road surface and the drain that goes east-west from Building V. The fill can be dated within the late third or last quarter of the 4th century B.C.

*Nautical Archaeology* 2, 1973, fig. 8: C from Adra, figs. 9: A, 9: B, from sea off Adra; figs. 10: A, 10: B, with the possibility that fragments may mend into an amphora similar to fig. 10: D. See, also, R. P. Guasch, "Un nuevo tipo de ánfora Púnica, *Archivo Español de Arqueología* 42, 1959, pp. 12-19.

## CORINTH: 146 B.C. TO 44 B.C.

Little archaeologically has been attested in Corinth for the period between 146 and 44 B.C. Indeed, the site generally has been considered to have been abandoned from the sack by Mummius until the refounding of Corinth as *Laus Julia Corinthiensis*. Some evidence has been accumulating over the years of excavation, however, that reinforces the statement by Cicero that persons did live among the ruins of the city in the interim period.<sup>28</sup> The evidence includes stamped amphoras that are securely dated close to the mid-point of the period in question.<sup>29</sup> Most of the coins of the interim period found during excavation can possibly be considered as having been lost by sight-seers to the ruins, or brought by the new colonists. Not all coins, however, can be explained thus. A group of four silver coins of which three date to 146 B.C. or before, one to *ca.* 86 B.C., suggests that the four together probably were collected before the founding of Corinth as a Roman colony. These were found

<sup>28</sup> Cicero, *Tusc. Disput.* III. 22. 53.

<sup>29</sup> I am indebted for the following information to V. R. Grace. Without her identifications and Corinth working notes, the following list would have been impossible.

If one takes from the Corinth Excavations collection the Knidian stamped amphoras, since they can be dated with precision, one has over fifty stamps with which to work. They are presented here only as an example of the material that exists for the period of abandonment. From this group eleven definitely fall into the period between 146 and about 108 B.C.:

CP-917	C-33-1438	C-46-8
CP-1785	C-37-645	C-65-3
CP-1796	C-37-2433	C-68-164
C-32-194	C-37-2450	

Thirty-one stamped handles can now be dated between 108 and 80 B.C. or slightly thereafter:

CP-918	C-36-99	C-48-55
CP-1779	C-36-103	C-60-164
CP-1782	C-36-402	C-63-459
CP-1787	C-37-2447	C-67-89
CP-1790 through CP-1792	C-38-674	C-68-100
CP-1823	C-38-700	C-68-101
C-31-383	C-39-392	C-68-115
C-33-169	C-46-7	C-68-161
C-33-170	C-47-895	C-68-163
C-34-164	C-47-896	

One more perhaps may be added now to this group: C-47-243. See *Délos* XXVII, p. 353, under E 198, where the Corinth example is cited.

The stamped amphoras that can be dated within the second quarter of the 1st century are not considered in this list so that no confusion can be made with the earliest material imported after 44 B.C.

For other pottery that should be dated to this period, see G. R. Edwards, *Corinth* VII, iii, p. 176, note 32. He isolates a group of molded relief bowls that "may be attributed to the period of the Sikyonian occupation of Corinth" and datable in the earlier 1st century B.C.

C-33-1375	C-37-2249
C-36-2035	C-37-732
C-37-2095	

in earth, close together under the paving of the central portion of the forum.<sup>30</sup> In 1968 one denarius of *ca.* 80 B.C. was recovered during the removal of a foundation built of re-used poros blocks; the building once stood over the temenos of the Sacred Spring and south of the Captives' Façade of the Roman period. It can have been built only after 86 B.C., and it was dismantled by the time the area was converted into a forum for the Roman city.<sup>31</sup> With this wall probably should be associated a roadway that lies west of the building, of which today one sees only traces worn into the top of the Greek triglyph terrace wall and into bases of statues along the side of the abandoned sanctuary. The road cuts deeply into the poros here and represents much wear. The ruts attest to more use than should be expected if they were made during any short-lived phase after 44 B.C. when the Romans were only just laying out the colony.

A question can also be asked about the continuity of cult places from the Greek to the Roman period. The period of abandonment for the city is over 100 years; the time span is more than the life of one person. In some way, however, the chain of knowledge of the sanctity of specific areas is maintained during this period, even though the city is in ruins. It is here suggested that some sort of activity does continue in the Greek temenē, even though in no way substantial, from 146 B.C. to 44 B.C. For this reason Greek cult places such as that of Aphrodite on the top of Acrocorinth, the Demeter Sanctuary on the north slope of Acrocorinth, and the Asklepieion against the north wall of the city can be rebuilt and the cult activity can be continued on the spot where it was in the Greek period. A scattering of finds from the Demeter Sanctuary gives a certain archaeological validity to this theory.<sup>32</sup>

The evidence presented above is a sample of material in the Corinth collection that may be dated within the period of desolation; it here is presented to show the possibility that strata of occupation and architecture do exist in Corinth for the period between the late 2nd and the early 1st century B.C.; a second stamped amphora is isolated this year at an elevation of 81.71 to 81.93 m. above sea level in grid square 68-D, the area overlying the Punic Amphora Building. Despite the segmented condition of the area, the result of foundation trenches dug for the Roman Long Rectangular Building, the stratum appears to be a continuation of a similar earth deposit that was found last year overlying the kitchen of Building V. No architecture has been associated with the stratum this year.

The dating of the stratum in question between 146 and 44 B.C. is suggested by

<sup>30</sup> C. K. Williams, II and J. E. Fisher, "Corinth, 1970: Forum Area," *Hesperia* 40, 1971, pp. 22, 35, 43, 45, pls. 10-11, nos. 136, 140, 174, 182. No. 182 (coin 69-36) is dated *ca.* 86 B.C. (C. Censorinus).

<sup>31</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 45, no. 181, C. Censorinus, *ca.* 86 B.C. The wall is XIIa of B. H. Hill, *Corinth*, I, vi, *The Springs*, Princeton 1964, pl. 17.

<sup>32</sup> N. Bookidis, J. E. Fisher, "Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore on Acrocorinth. Preliminary Report V: 1971-1973," *Hesperia* 43, 1974, p. 303, pl. 60, no. 67, Q. L. Cerco, *ca.* 106 B.C. Also from the sanctuary is a gray-ware molded relief bowl, C-65-383 (unpublished), from this period.

the pottery and one glass bowl that have been recovered from the level. The most obvious piece of evidence is a fragmentary amphora with Latin stamp, **20**, dated between the late 2nd and the early 1st century B.C.; a second stamped amphora is as telling. This (**21**) is Knidian, dated by the duoviri of the stamp to the same period. One long-petal bowl, **22**, can be dated as no earlier than 155 B.C.; the type is used through the end of the 2nd century. Two gray-ware molded relief bowls, **23** and **24**, are best dated squarely within the period of abandonment. From parallels with bowls found in Delos,<sup>33</sup> one might date the Corinth examples between the very late 2nd and the early 1st century B.C. These two bowls with low, wide profile and slightly inturning rim, executed in gray clay, are not unique in the Corinth collection. One other fragment, **29**, which was found in the same area in 1976, has the signature of the potter on its undersurface. Other inventoried examples of gray-ware bowls exist from earlier seasons.<sup>34</sup> The glass bowl, **28**, from the 1977 stratum is being dated in the period of abandonment; in addition, two red-glazed fragments with incised decoration, one (**26**) from a hemispherical bowl, the second (**27**) from a lagynos, can be placed best within this 102 year period.

### ROMAN LEVELS

The preserved remains in the area west of the South Stoa show almost no continuity between the Greek and the Roman periods, even though the South Stoa itself does survive the 102 years of abandonment after the sack by Mummius. It is re-used by the Romans, but the stele shrine which stood against its west wall before 146 B.C. now is buried by road metals of a Roman street that passes along the west wall of the stoa. The course of this Roman thoroughfare is well east of the line of the road of the Greek period and is marked by a poros archway at its south end where it debouches onto the forum.

The large Classical drain which parallels the north side of Buildings II, III, and IV and turns south along the west side of the Classical road to Acrocorinth is reconstituted for use in the 1st century after Christ. It serves as a drain as late as the last half of the 6th century. The drain passes under an early Roman building that is erected along the west side of the Roman road; it is built over again in the

<sup>33</sup> P. Bruneau, *Délos* XXVII, pp. 239-242, nos. D 11, D 14, D 15, D 22.

<sup>34</sup> The following gray-ware molded bowls here are isolated from the Corinth collection of Hellenistic gray wares as being of shape and style best dated around the later 2nd and early 1st centuries B.C.:

C-31-472, signed on undersurface with Φί]λωνο ]		
C-34-209	C-37-2220	C-39-441
C-34-2284	C-37-2696	C-47-274
C-36-194	C-37-2700	C-47-335
C-36-1232	C-37-2707	C-48-87
C-37-714	C-37-2710	C-65-303
C-37-1605	C-37-2720	C-66-194
C-37-2218	C-37-2743	

3rd century when that building is replaced by a new structure whose east façade is laid out slightly closer to the South Stoa, thus reducing the width of the street. This building of the 3rd century is rebuilt radically in the 6th century after Christ, apparently after the earthquake of A.D. 551.

#### FIRST TO THIRD CENTURIES AFTER CHRIST (Fig. 7)

In its first form the Roman road is a gravel surface which runs north-south between the South Stoa and the east façade of the early Roman building that is

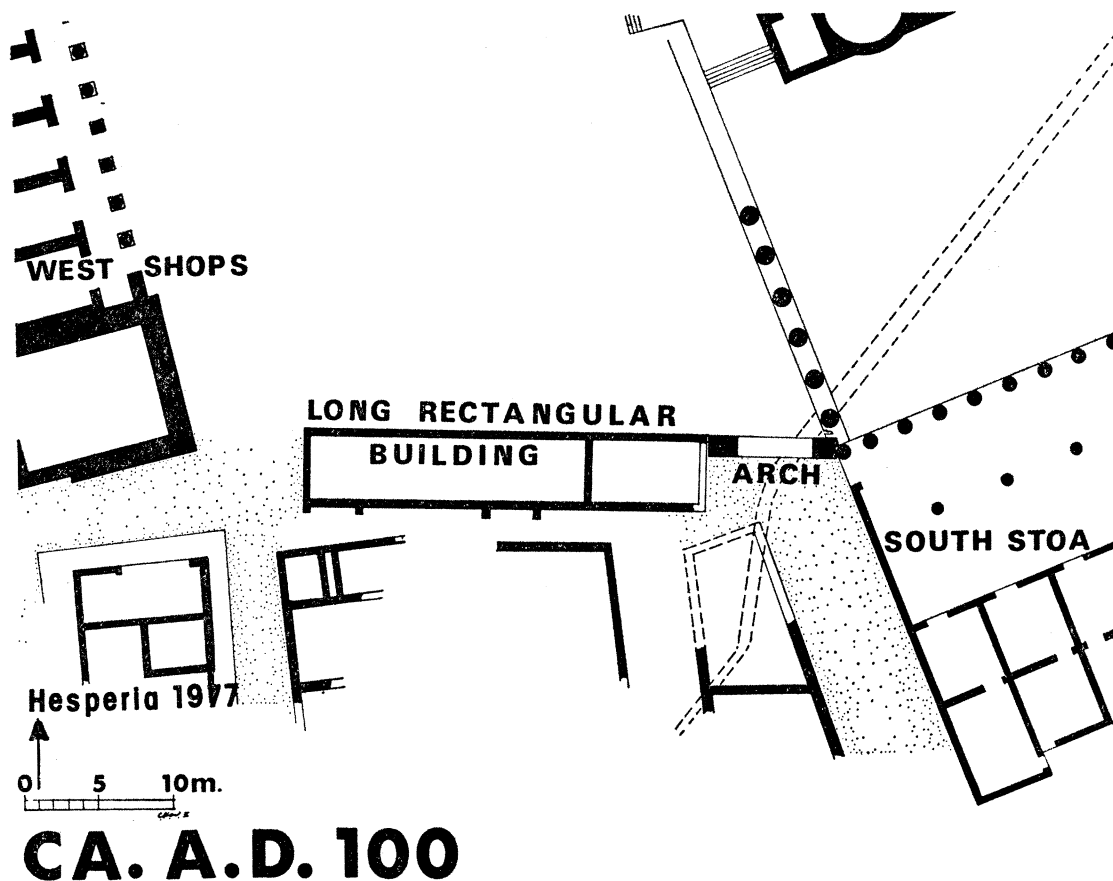


FIG. 7. Forum Southwest.

*ca.* 7.10 m. west of the stoa. The east wall of the Roman building is preserved in fragmentary segments at foundation level for the first 7.50 m. south of the propylon. Only thereafter are blocks of the toichobate course preserved. These disappear almost immediately into the unexcavated south scarp of the excavation. The east and west walls of this building are not parallel. The east façade is parallel to the west wall of the South Stoa but the west wall of the Roman building is oriented much closer to due north. The foundations for only one cross wall of this building have been identified, *ca.* 15.20 m. south of the propylon and in an almost true east-west orien-

tation. All floor levels that originally served this building have been destroyed by later constructions and occupations in the area, but an erection date for the building can be obtained from the pottery within undisturbed construction fill associated with the foundations of its east-west cross wall.

The large Classical drain apparently was restored at the time of the construction of the building along the west side of the road. The reconstructed drain passes under the angle formed by the meeting of the preserved partition wall and the west, or back, wall of the building. Here, where the partition wall bonds with the west wall, the sides of the drain are raised by the addition of one course of large squared poros wall blocks. At this point, where the drain passes under the foundations, a flat vaulted roof was constructed to carry the west wall of the building over the drain.

The Roman roadway west of the South Stoa undergoes a complete revamping in the reign of Septimius Severus or perhaps more likely shortly thereafter. The road is now paved in hard limestone up to within 0.10 m. of a poros curb along the west wall of the South Stoa. The curb appears to have been covered with hard limestone veneer of which almost none now remains. The building that previously demarked the west side of the early Roman roadway now is dismantled. The road of the 3rd century is made narrower, with the northeast corner of a new building set at 4.50 m. west of the stoa and 4 m. south of the propylon (cf. Fig. 8). The façade of the newly erected building does not run parallel to the stoa nor is it laid in one straight line. Rather it allows the street to expand to a width of *ca.* 5.29 m., at which point it disappears into undug fill at the south. Today the east face of the building is preserved in two courses of roughly squared poros blocks, much mutilated from having been utilized in the reconstruction of the 6th century. The east-west partition wall that had served the earlier Roman building is rebuilt almost on its original line and used as part of the building of the 3rd century. This suggests that the west wall of the earlier building also is re-used. One segment of the west wall is rebuilt, but the date for its reconstruction cannot be attested stratigraphically with much precision. In fact, the fabric of the 3rd century building generally is more poorly preserved than its predecessor, except along the roadway.

At present only where building remains and road construction meet can contemporaneity of the two be demonstrated. The limestone paving plaques of the road stop between 0.62 and 0.77 m. from the east wall of the 3rd century building. Either narrow paving plaques that were fitted against the wall, or thicker blocks, forming a sidewalk, have been removed at this point. Where the blocks are missing, however, a cement and tile bedding, continuous with that under the road blocks *in situ*, goes directly against the base of the wall of the building.

#### LEVELS OF THE SIXTH CENTURY AFTER CHRIST (Fig. 8)

The 3rd century structure on the west side of the street is rebuilt radically in the 6th century after Christ. A number of architectural changes suggest general

clean-up in the area and extensive rebuilding. The reconstruction is necessitated, apparently, by the earthquake of A.D. 551. The east wall of the 3rd century building that had lined the west side of the street now is dismantled to its bottom two poros courses. Upon these two courses is built a new, uncoursed rubble wall, bonded with a white cement containing beach sand, of which traces remain today on the top surface of the poros blocks. Two east-west stubs of the same cement, rubble, and

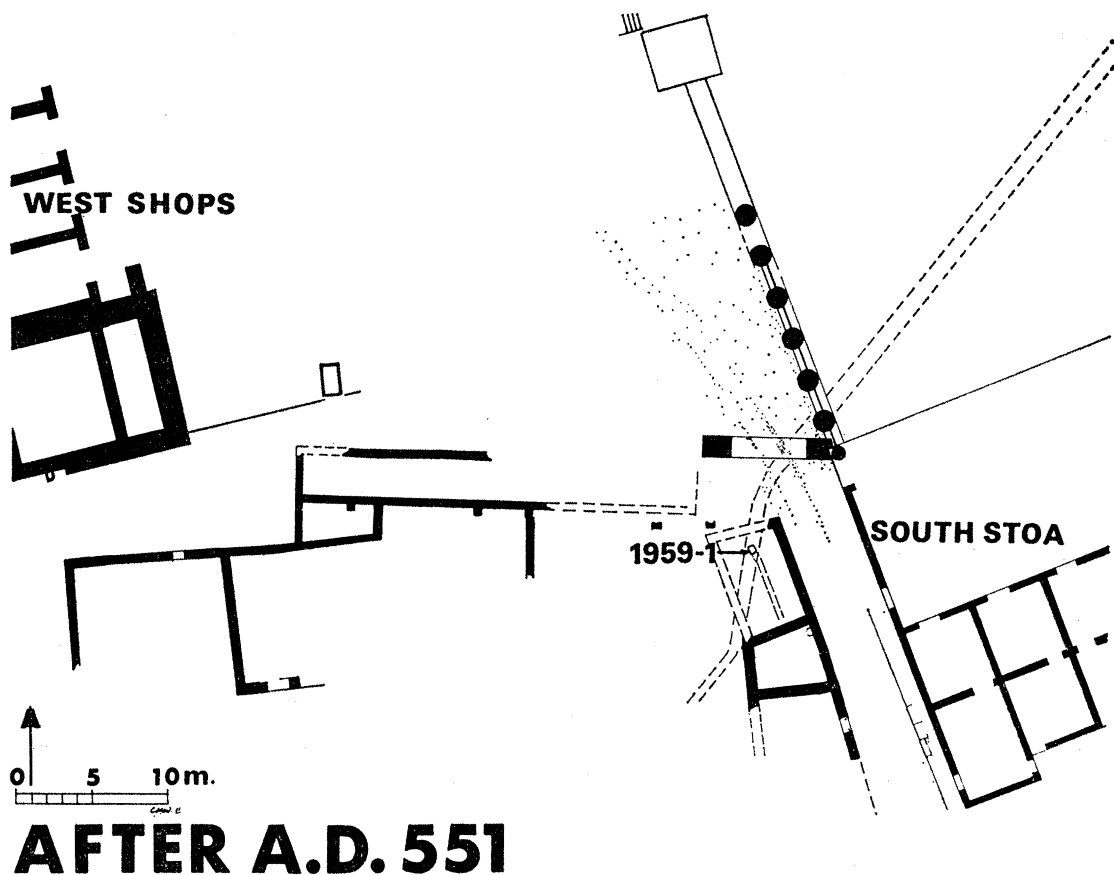


FIG. 8. Forum Southwest.

tile protrude from the east façade wall of this building, 3.90 m. apart. One segment of the back wall of this room, at a maximum of 4.70 m. west of the east wall but not parallel to it, gives the general dimensions for one room that faced the 6th century road. Most of the rest of the back wall was destroyed by the construction of a very sturdy building of the 11th century, cleared in 1960 (cf. Fig. 10).<sup>85</sup> Water installations exist just north of this room, and a north-south drain is laid under the floor,

<sup>85</sup> H. S. Robinson, "Excavations at Corinth, 1960," *Hesperia* 31, 1962, pp. 95-103, figs. 2, 3; for discovery and initial excavation, see Robinson and S. S. Weinberg, "Excavations at Corinth, 1959," *Hesperia* 29, 1960, pp. 225-235, fig. 2.

apparently to carry a liberal amount of water to a manhole shaft, excavated in 1959, and through that into the large Greek drain of the 5th century B.C.<sup>36</sup> The latter is still to be used until it silts up, presumably at the end of the 6th century after Christ. The manhole, 1959-1, through which the Early Christian drain enters the Greek drain, apparently is designed for the northernmost room of this post-earthquake complex. Fill packed around the outside of the shaft below the floor level of the 6th century building can be dated within the first half of the 6th century after Christ and probably should be associated with the general clean-up and reconstruction after A.D. 551.

#### CHRONOLOGY OF THE PAVED STREET

The date for the paving of the street that runs north-south between the South Stoa and the building just discussed is fixed by material recovered from a pit sealed under paving slabs of the roadway. The pit was dug before the construction of the road; apparently it was excavated originally to aid in the construction of a built drainage system which lies under the paved road.

The drain is a tunnel constructed with two solid side walls of squared poros one meter apart, covered by a roof of cut poros blocks. The roof slabs directly support the bedding for the road paving. Along the east side of the drain, at the northwest corner of the Classical stele shrine found this year, is an abrupt widening of the drain trench. This widening or pit apparently was dug to facilitate work during the construction of the drain and was filled upon completion, after which limestone road-paving slabs, similar to those used in the Lechaion Road that leads out of the forum toward the north, were laid to cover both drain and pit. The drain, being solidly constructed with poros side walls, does not allow the paving above it to settle. The pit which was dug along the east side of the drain wall was refilled, however, with soft debris. This soft spot has caused the paving blocks over it to settle under the superimposed weight. The top surface of those paving slabs still is fresh with its original pick dressing. This lack of wear suggests that the plaques were covered by road sand and silt almost immediately after being laid. The top surface of the paving slabs which did not settle was not covered as quickly, thus their top surface now is smooth and the edges of the individual slabs are rounded from wear by exposure to continuous traffic.

Over 290 coins were recovered from nine securely stratified pockets of gravel which had accumulated between paving blocks and in pits in the roadway. In one place gravel fills a trench cut into the road slabs, in other places the gravel fills gaps left where individual limestone plaques were lifted from the road for use elsewhere. Seven deposits have a scattering of early Roman coins, even some Greek, but of the more numerous coins the earliest are datable as struck within the second half

<sup>36</sup> The manhole is numbered as Well 1959-1; see plan, Fig. 8. For original mention of shaft, see Robinson and Weinberg, *Hesperia* 29, 1960, p. 231, within room 9. The fill of shaft is dated there between the 4th and 5th centuries after Christ. See, however, 31 below.

of the 4th century after Christ. A representative sample of coins of the 5th and first half of the 6th centuries accompanies the earlier ones. The latest coins are Ostrogothic, most minted by Baduila between A.D. 541 and 549. One deposit has three Baduila coins, three other deposits have one each, two have one Ostrogothic coin each, probably struck by Baduila, and one has an imitation Baduila, A.D. 541-552.<sup>37</sup>

The paving of the road was damaged, some of the plaques were removed, and gravel and coins accumulated until the middle of the 6th century after Christ. Because of the evidence yielded by the coins and because of pockets of tile debris and packed earth immediately upon the road and gravel, one is inclined to see here evidence for the earthquake of A.D. 551. It is only after the earthquake that debris covers the paved street and its sandy pockets, thus stopping the further deposition of coins in the gravel.

A major clean-up of the area and a general rebuilding appear to take place in the 6th century after the earthquake of A.D. 551. This year two deposits of roof tiles, pottery, and rubble debris were excavated, having been used as packing or fill against newly constructed architecture, in one case against a cement-and-rubble foundation that was to serve as the new back wall to the building that faces the road to Acrocorinth, in the other case around a newly constructed manhole shaft (Well 1959-1; Fig. 8). Both deposits should be dated in the first half of the century.

Well 1959-1, the mid-6th century manhole access to the large Greek drain, can be dated precisely because of new works on Late Roman pottery and late lamps. Therefore lamps **31** and **32** are presented below; both were recovered from the fill of the manhole shaft. They suggest a closing of the shaft after the mid-6th, not in the 5th century as was previously suggested (see footnote 36 above).

<sup>37</sup> The first deposit has coins 1977-480 through 1977-676, excluding coins 1977-485, -492, -501, -508, -509, -511 through -515, -519, -522, -524, -529, -542, 552, -563, -565, -574, -589, -593, -606, -610, 613, -620, -623, -628, 640, -642, -645 through -647, -653, -655, -659, -660, -664, and -672. The three Ostrogothic coins of the deposit are 1977-611, 1977-621, and 1977-644. Baduila, A.D. 541-549.

The second deposit has coins 1977-679 through 1977-719, excluding coins 1977-680, -682, -686, -688, -699, -702, -704, -708, -710, -711, -715, and -716. The Ostrogothic coin of this deposit is 1977-698, Baduila.

The third deposit has coins 1977-888 through 1977-898. Coin 1977-897 is Ostrogothic, Baduila, A.D. 541-549.

The fourth deposit contains coins 1977-922 through 1977-937, excluding coin 199-928. The Baduila bronze is 1977-937.

The fifth deposit has coins 1977-197 through 1977-205, excluding coin 1977-198; coin 1977-204 is Ostrogothic, probably Baduila. Also from this deposit are coins 1977-143 through 1977-171, excluding coins 1977-147, -153, -157, -160 and -161.

The sixth deposit contains coins 1977-747 through 1977-792, excluding coins 1977-779, -782, and -787. Coin 1977-185 is Ostrogothic, probably struck by Baduila.

The seventh deposit contains coins 1977-1029 through 1977-1048, excluding coins 1977-1033, -1044, and -1046. One imitation Baduila, *ca.* A.D. 541-552, is represented by coin 1977-1034.

## THE BYZANTINE LEVELS

A small area was cleared this year from modern surface levels; all those five-meter squares that preserved significant Byzantine levels lie immediately west of the South Stoa.<sup>38</sup> Association of any of the earliest Byzantine remains excavated

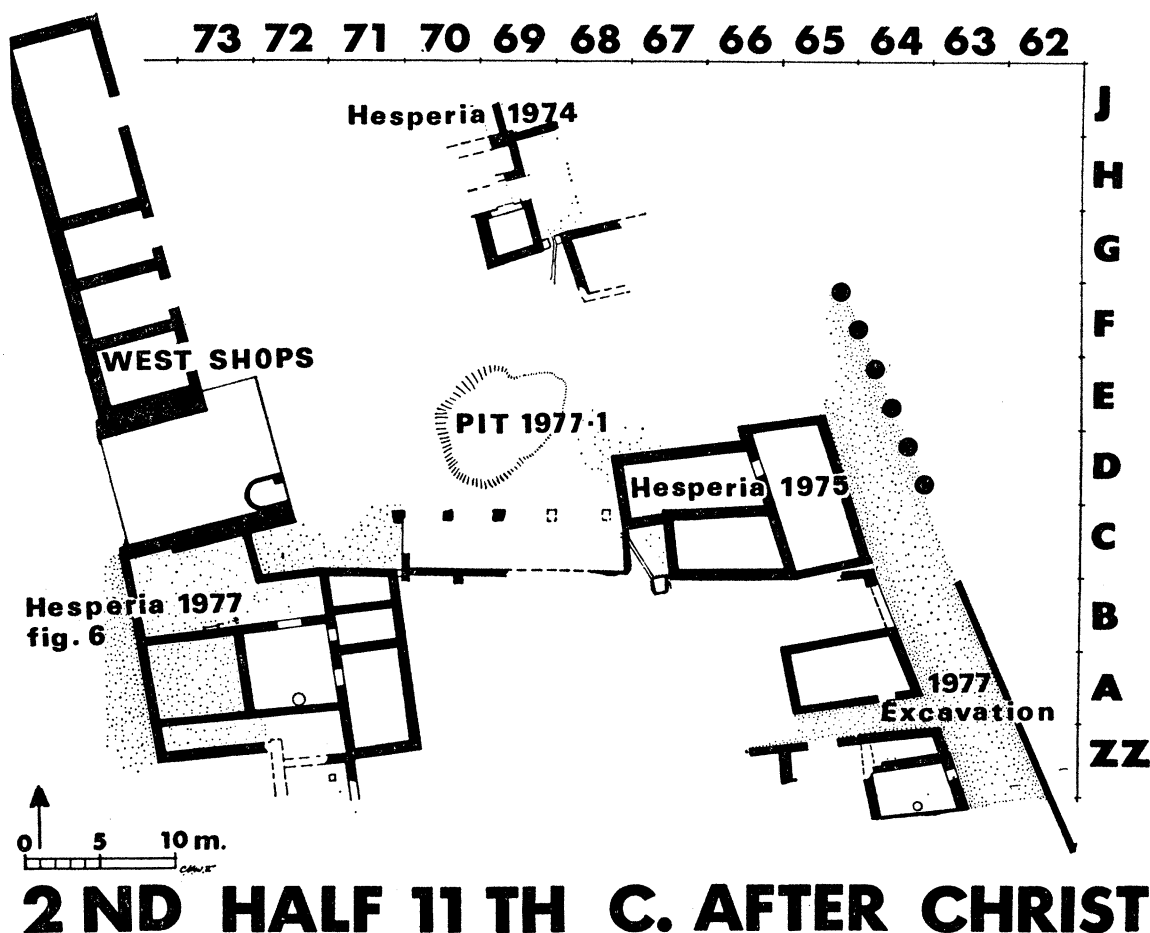


FIG. 9. Forum Southwest.

this year, however, with events as early as A.D. 804 or within a hundred years thereafter is tenuous.

## BYZANTINE PHASE 1

The Byzantine dwellings which were constructed after the Slavic domination define the west side of the road to Acrocorinth in the same manner as did the 6th

<sup>38</sup> The northern two meters of grid squares 63- and 64-ZY and all of 63- and 64-ZZ were cleared from surface levels. All else in the area had been excavated in earlier seasons to various Byzantine or Roman levels.

century buildings earlier. The earliest occupation with well-constructed architectural remains postdating the Slavic period is a cellar with stair hall opening from the Acrocorinth roadway (cf. Fig. 9). It is the most southerly room cleared this year; immediately south of it the excavation scarp remains completely undug. Access to the cellar is by a long, narrow stair hall along the north wall, with entrance into the room at its northwest corner. This cellar and access stair were constructed into the underlying Roman building that earlier had bordered the west side of the paved Roman road, thus destroying all the Roman stratigraphy at this point. A small child was found buried at the bottom of the stairwell (grave 77-1).

#### BYZANTINE PHASE 2, SECOND HALF OF THE 11TH CENTURY (Fig. 9)

In the second Byzantine phase the basement room is rebuilt with cement-coated rubble walls. Its floor is raised to an elevation of between 82.865 and 82.911 m. above sea level. On the floor was found a large, coarse-ware jar, sitting where it had last been used (Pl. 5). In this phase the access stair is blocked up and the floor of the cellar is raised so that the room can be entered directly from the north-south street. The stair hall is filled in and the party wall between what had been cellar and hall is strengthened. The north wall of the stair hall is moved farther to the north and its east wall is set back slightly from the street.

North of this redesigned stair hall is a lane or street about two meters wide that leads west from the north-south street to Acrocorinth. In this phase a building, probably with two rooms, occupies the northwest corner of the intersection. Access to it is made directly from the east-west lane or street.

The second Byzantine phase appears to have continued to the end of the 11th century after Christ, or, at the latest, into the first quarter of the 12th century. The dates are based on coins found in the heavy destruction debris within the southernmost room. Of the associated coins, plus one from the roadway, the latest is of Alexius I, A.D. 1092/3-1118.<sup>39</sup>

Numerous pieces of evidence indicate that metalworking was carried on extensively throughout the second half of the 12th century after Christ in the buildings along the west side of the road to Acrocorinth. Evidence for such metalworking in the same area west of the South Stoa in the 11th century is much more tenuous. In the appropriate levels of the Acrocorinth road large quantities of bronze and iron slag and waste have been mixed with the road gravel. Also, three very small crucibles, two of which have traces of melted gold adhering to their walls (Pl. 5: a), were found in this area in the mud fill of a wall of the third Byzantine phase.<sup>40</sup>

<sup>39</sup> Coins 1977-93 through 1977-195; the latest is an Anon. Follis, Class I, A.D. 1078-1081. From the road is coin 1977-122, Alexis I, A.D. 1092/3-1118. From a pit in the debris in the southwest corner of the room come coins 1977-211, Alexis; 1977-212, Anon. Follis, Class H, A.D. 1071-1078; and 1977-213, Anastasius?

<sup>40</sup> MF-1977-21 and MF-1977-22 have traces of melted gold; MF-1977-23 is similar to the first two, but without the traces of gold.

The finding of the three similar complete crucibles together suggests the possibility that at least one goldsmith was active here in the 11th century. Heavy layers of ash and even a hearth-like construction were found in the room that forms the northwest corner of the intersection between the east-west lane and the road to Acrocorinth in the second Byzantine phase. Tenuous though the evidence is, it suggests identification of the room as the workshop of a smith who might have worked at times with gold.

Apparently at the time of the destruction of the buildings around the intersection of lane and road to Acrocorinth, a similar destruction occurs elsewhere in Forum Southwest. In 1976 one such stratum was distinguished near the west limits of the excavation.<sup>41</sup> In all events a reconstruction on new lines after what may be a general disaster starts with the erection of a sturdy building with wide, deep foundations. This structure was excavated in 1959 and 1960.<sup>42</sup>

No coins which can be dated as late as the middle of the 12th century after Christ were recovered from strata of the second Byzantine phase. The building cleared by 1960 was thought by its excavator to have been erected soon after A.D. 1143. Suggestion here is made that the building was erected at the end of the 11th century or at the very beginning of the 12th century after Christ.

#### BYZANTINE PHASE 3, FIRST HALF OF THE 12TH CENTURY

A tile fill buries the east-west lane that meets the road to Acrocorinth. This debris is probably the result of the same destruction which is found elsewhere in Forum Southwest and datable to around the end of the 11th century. It signals the beginning of the third Byzantine phase which spans the first half of the 12th century. Now the east-west lane is blocked by a cross wall and door close to the juncture of lane and Acrocorinth road. (Its position can be seen in the Phase 4 plan, Fig. 10.) The construction of this blocking wall is dated by coins, found within its fabric and from under its threshold, no earlier than in the third quarter of the 11th century after Christ, and with allowance for a use of the coins before loss, probably the construction should be dated later.<sup>43</sup>

The sturdy building which introduces the third phase (see footnote 43) sits

<sup>41</sup> C. K. Williams, II, "Corinth 1976: Forum Southwest," *Hesperia* 46, 1977, p. 65. This is dated by pottery and, less well, by coins, the latest of which is coin 1976-35, Anon. Follis, Class C, A.D. 1034-1041.

<sup>42</sup> See above, footnote 35. The building as shown in Figure 10 carries the reference to *Hesperia* 1962.

<sup>43</sup> Coins from the wall:

1977-296 b, Anon. Follis, Class C, A.D. 1034-1041.

1977-289, Arcadius, A.D. 393-395

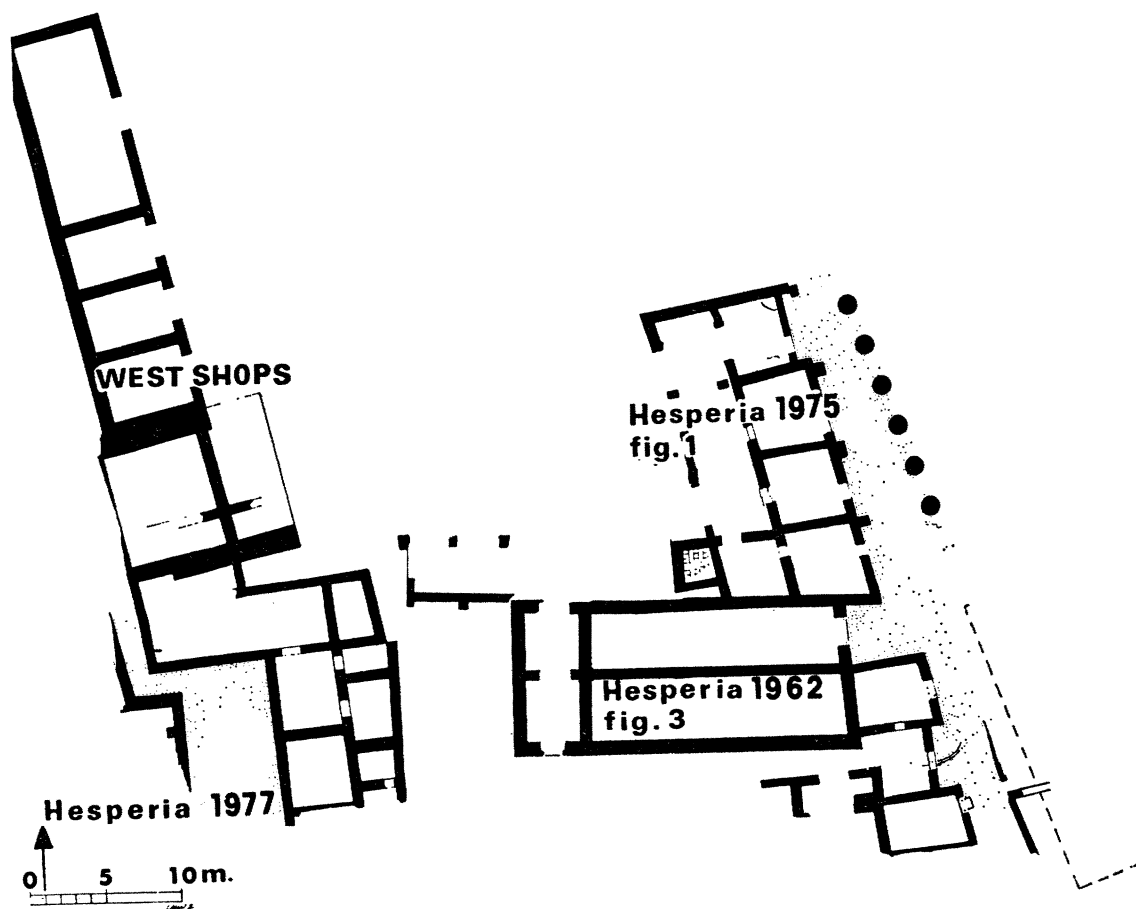
1977-290, Arcadius, A.D. 393-395.

Coins from under the threshold:

1977-245, Anon. Follis, Class E over D, A.D. 1059-1067.

1977-247, Anon. Follis, Class H, A.D. 1071-1078.

back from the road to Acrocorinth, unrelated to any building that has existed in the area to this moment. Its construction destroyed all but the east end of a structure of the second phase that had formed the north side of the Phase 2 intersection (cf. Fig. 9). The sturdy building was found to have a threshold at the west end of its southern exterior wall at an elevation of 84.39 m. above sea level. This year



## 12 TH C.-REIGN OF MANUEL I

FIG. 10. Forum Southwest.

a threshold with an elevation of  $+83.12$  to  $+83.15$  m. was found constructed in the east end wall of the building. The variation of over a meter in the height of thresholds indicates how considerable was the slope in ground level around the building in the Byzantine period. Two strata that directly overlap the original threshold blocks of the door in the east wall, but which are lower than a later, replacement threshold, as well as one stratum that covers the original outside ground level of the building, all contain coins of Alexius I or Leo I.<sup>44</sup> This reinforces the

<sup>44</sup> Coins 1977-10, 1977-17, and 1977-41.

above chronological adjustment for the use of the building so that its life starts either at the end of the 11th or at the very beginning of the 12th century. The latest sherd from the dismantling of the walls of the building is from a late 11th century slip-painted plate, C-1977-239.

Once this third-phase building is erected, the southern room of the house that previously had occupied the southeast corner of the site is reconstructed against the east wall of the new building. The area north of this room is reserved as an open area to allow access to the new structure.

#### BYZANTINE PHASE 4, THIRD QUARTER OF THE 12TH CENTURY (Fig. 10)

Phase 4 is introduced by the rebuilding of the structures south of the third-phase building and by the construction, against the north wall of the latter, of a metalworkers' complex.<sup>45</sup> Where once stood cellar and stair hall to its south, now is laid out a two-room unit extending to the southeast corner of the sturdy third-phase building. The north room of this new two-room complex is L-shaped, with exits both to the east and to the west. A water channel through the door drains eastward into the road for Acrocorinth.

On the floor of the L-shaped room were found five coins of Manuel I, A.D. 1143-1180.<sup>46</sup> The two-room unit apparently goes out of use and immediately thereafter a remodeling of the complex includes the removal of the dividing wall between rooms as well as the rebuilding of the drain through the door.

#### BYZANTINE PHASE 5

In the fifth Byzantine phase the L-shaped room is squared and is given a new exit onto the north-south road to Acrocorinth. To the north of this room two other rooms or shops line the road so that access from the road is denied the sturdy third-phase building. Indeed, according to the archaeological evidence, this building may now be abandoned.<sup>47</sup> The whole of the west side of the road to Acrocorinth is a slightly jogged continuous façade of one- and two-room units from the metalworkers' building southward to the point where the road disappears into the excavation scarp.

<sup>45</sup> In C. K. Williams, II, *Hesperia* 44, 1975, fig. 1, the plan is incorrectly labeled. Read, instead, Building of Second Half of Twelfth Century-Phase Five. One other correction is needed concerning the building. It is built against the sturdy structure excavated in 1959-1960 and must have been built after that building. Now that the sturdy building appears to have been built at the end of the 11th or beginning of the 12th century, the metalworkers' complex can also have been erected slightly earlier than originally suspected. The precise construction date for the metalworkers' building cannot be fixed, however. Warning: phases, when mentioned in the yearly reports, are related only to the stratigraphy of the areas dug that year. Thus Phase 5 of *Hesperia* 1975, is not the same Phase 5 which is mentioned in other reports; in the present report it equals Phase 4.

<sup>46</sup> Coins 1977-56, -57, -85, -86, -87, and also sgraffito bowl C-1977-16.

<sup>47</sup> H. S. Robinson, *Hesperia* 31, 1962, p. 102, note 18.

## FRANKISH LEVELS

The next phase is a confusion of disturbances in the area under discussion. The levels are non-architectural. One large garbage pit gives the indication, however, of the period concerned. The pit contains 22 coins and 6 Frankish plates (Pls. 5, 6).<sup>48</sup> The material is datable to the first half of the 13th century and may, perhaps, have had a slightly longer life. The pottery definitely is earlier in style, however, than the deposit of Frankish pottery found in upper levels in 1976 in Forum Southwest.<sup>49</sup>

Two deeply bedded piers that descend from even higher levels are the only evidence for Frankish constructions in this area. From packing around the piers were recovered fragments of Protomajolica bowls; a precise date for the architectural phase is impossible to obtain from the little material available. Only a fragmentary clay floor was identified for the structure represented by the piers. No plan can yet be given to this building which does, however, extend into undug earth to the south.

## CATALOGUE

POTTERY PRE-DATING THE CONSTRUCTION OF  
THE STELE SHRINE

1. Corinthian type A transport amphora. Pl. 1  
C-1977-120. H. 0.673, max. D. body 0.476,  
D. rim 0.240 m.

Amphora with cap toe, flat at bottom, low bevel, sides above bevel concave. Globular body, wide cylindrical neck with vertical walls. Broad, outturned, overhanging rim, slightly undercut; upper surface slopes slightly toward exterior. Two vertical handles join shoulder and neck below rim; section round at base, oval at top. One small puncture at each side of base and top of handles.

2. Chiot amphora neck fragment. Pl. 1  
C-1977-78. Est. D. rim 0.130 m.

Clay fine red-pink with small particles of mica, 10R 5/6 (red); pale slip, 10YR 7/3.

Vertical neck with wide, outward thickened, convex rim. Horizontal S decoration on neck,

glazed horizontal black band just below rim, second at top of rim to over lip.

3. Middle Corinthian ray-based Pl. 1  
kotyle, figured.

C-1977-86. Pres. H. 0.104 m.

Kotyle with triangular rays in lower body zone, divided from upper zone by 2 lines. Upper zone with opposing animals: panther facing r., deer grazing l., with large, balloon-like antler. Animals crudely painted and incised, added purple on neck of deer. Two lines at top of zone, then band of wavy, multiple brush lines going vertically, double horizontal lines above along rim. Interior: monochrome black gray.

4. Middle Corinthian ray-based kotyle, figured.

C-1977-87. H. 0.12, D. base 0.080, D. rim 0.19 m.

Full profile from flaring ring foot, flaring convex sides to vertical lip. Lower body zone

<sup>48</sup> Pottery from the pit is stored in Corinth pottery lot 1977-11. The pit contained coins 1977-18 through 1977-31, 1977-33 through 1977-38, 1977-44, 1977-54, and pottery C-1977-1, C-1977-2, C-1977-4 through C-1977-6, and C-1977-8. The pit can be dated past the middle of the 12th century if one uses the end dates for the coins found therein. i. e., the Latin Imitatives, A.D. 1204-1261.

<sup>49</sup> C. K. Williams, II, *Hesperia* 46, 1977, nos. 44-48.

with triangular rays rising to pin-thin points crossing double line at top of zone, animal frieze above. Two birds going r., both long bodied with loosely incised feathers and body details, added-purple wing coverts. Two lines above frieze; multiple brush, wavy, vertical lines on rim zone; one line horizontal at lip. Interior: thin, brown-black glaze, reserved at lip and one line immediately below lip.

5. Transitional to Late Corinthian Pl. 1  
kotyle, figured.

C-1977-81. Pres. H. 0.074 m.

Found partly in debris level, partly scattered in levels of temenos above. Fire scarred.

Kotyle with red-orange ground, figures in black-brown glaze. Two purple base lines with added-white bottom edges, above which is sphinx crouching l., human head in profile, with long hair, fillet, volute ear, circular eye, all drawn by incision. Added purple on wing, which is sickle shaped; incised flight feathers. S-shaped curling tail. At left is long-beaked duck facing r., incised circular eye, beak, and incision on breast. Interior: brown-black monochrome.

6. Attic kylix.

C-1977-88. Pres. H. 0.080 m.

Fragments burnt and fire scarred.

Kylix with ovoid body; inturning shoulder; flaring outturned, offset rim. Horizontal loop handle on maximum diam. of body. Black glaze on exterior and interior; exterior with reserved handle band continuing over shoulder and up rim; one glazed line above handle band.

#### MATERIAL FROM LEVELS WITHIN THE STELE SHRINE

#### *Miniature votives of local clay:*

7. Kalathiskos. Pl. 2

C-1977-113. H. 0.028 m.

From below fifth floor.

8. Krater. Pl. 2

C-1977-123. H. 0.02 m.

From silt above fifth floor.

9. Phiale with scalloped rim. Pl. 2

C-1977-116. D. rim 0.034 m.

From silt above fifth floor.

#### *Figurines of local clay:*

10. Banqueter. Pl. 2

MF-1977-61. L. 0.066 m.

From silt above fifth floor.

Moldmade, same as KT 19-31, A. N. Stillwell, *Corinth*, XV, ii, *The Potters' Quarter. The Terracottas*, Princeton 1952, Class XIV, no. 9, pl. 22, late 5th-4th century B.C. White slip, red paint.

11. Charioteer? Pl. 2

MF-1977-56. H. 0.061 m.

From beneath fourth floor.

Handmade, base curls up, apparently applied to another element. One arm broken, second shows scar for attachment at end. Long tunic painted red.

12. Horse. Pl. 2

MF-1977-46. L. 0.05 m.

Beneath third floor.

Handmade. Red-brown paint.

13. Horse and rider. Pl. 2

MF-1977-54. H. 0.081 m.

Beneath fifth floor.

Handmade. Red paint.

14. Horse and rider. Pl. 2

MF-1977-49. H. 0.048 m.

Beneath fourth floor.

Handmade. Red paint.

15. Seated dove. Pl. 2

MF-1977-60. L. 0.069 m.

From silt above fifth floor.

Handmade. For doves associated with stele shrines of the Corinth Potters' Quarter, see Stillwell, *Corinth* XV, ii, Group XXVIII, esp. nos. 4, 6, 7, 9.

16. Goose, head fragment. Pl. 2

MF-1977-62. Pres. H. 0.045 m.

From under the third floor.

Handmade.

17. Seated female. Pl. 2  
MF-1977-47. H. 0.089 m.  
Beneath second floor.  
Handmade body, moldmade face. Red paint.

18. Seated female. Pl. 2  
MF-1977-63. Pres. H. 0.049 m.  
Beneath second floor.  
Handmade body, moldmade face. Red paint.

# POTTERY FROM FILL OVER 5TH CENTURY DRAIN

19. Skyphos. Pl. 2  
C-1977-108. H. 0.088, D. of foot 0.040 m.  
Corinthian clay.

Skyphos with toros ring foot; body with compound curve, cylindrical at bottom of body, flaring to wide upper body, then contracting under flaring rim. Handles missing. Totally black glazed, misfired to glossy red.

Almost identical in shape to C-1971-40, from drain deposit east of Building II; third or early fourth quarter of 4th century B.C.

# MATERIAL FROM THE INTERIM PERIOD, 146-44 B.C.

20. Stamped transport amphora, Pl. 3  
handle and neck.

C-1977-28. Max. pres. Dim. 0.092 m.

Clay 10YR 8/3 (very pale brown) with small mica particles, pinker at core.

Part of cylindrical neck with vertical handle of flattened oval section with rectangular stamp across handle, letters toward neck. Length of stamp 0.043, width 0.014 m.

# DICAE·R

For the same stamp, see E. L. Will, in *Délos* XXVII, pp. 384-385, E'5 and E'6, type 6, from as early as late 2nd century B.C., pl. 63.

21. Stamped transport amphora, Pl. 3  
handle, Knidian.

C-1977-20. Max. pres. Dim. 0.096 m.

Clay 2.5YR 6/6 (light red) to gray at handle core.

Vertical handle of flattened oval section, rectangular stamp with three lines of inscription, ending in lower right with emblem.

Ἀγαθο-  
κλῆς Θεῶ-  
κριτος ☉

V. R. Grace in *Hesperia*, Supplement X, *Small Objects from the Pnyx: II*, Princeton 1956, p. 147. Duoviri during term of eponym Dionysios, late 2nd-early 1st century B.C.; see also Grace, "Stamped Amphora Handles found in 1931-1932," *Hesperia* 3, 1934, p. 278, no. 223, for an illustrated example of the type of 21, but correct the date suggested in 1934. On the date of this pair of duoviri, see *Délos* XXVII, pp. 242-243, under E 142.

22. Molded relief bowl, Attic. Pl. 3

C-1977-51. D. 0.11 m.

Clay very fine, hard, 5YR 8/4 (pink); glaze thin, fired reddish-brown to black.

Upper wall and rim of hemispherical bowl, carinated at joint between molded body and wheelmade rim. Rim is 0.023 m. high with slightly outturned lip. Body preserves top of contiguous long-petal design with raised edge on petals; plastic horizontal line above, rim undecorated.

For example in context of late 2nd-beginning of 1st century B.C., see P. Bruneau in *Délos* XXVII, pp. 239-240, no. D-2, pl. 40. G. R. Edwards, in *Corinth* VII, iii, pp. 176-177, dates this type of bowl no earlier than 155 B.C. It can come down, however, as a type in common use until the late 2nd century and the early years of the first; see H. A. Thompson's Group E, nos. E 74-77, "Two Centuries of Hellenistic Pottery," *Hesperia* 3, 1934, pp. 405-406, 458.

23. Gray-ware molded relief bowl. Pl. 3

C-1977-48. Pres. H. 0.045 m.

Clay fine, hard, with mica inclusions, 5YR 6/1 (light gray-gray); dull black glaze.

Upper wall of molded hemispherical bowl with wheelmade rim, 0.015 m. high, slightly inturning. Decoration of body is imbricate

pattern of triangular leaves with central vein and raised edges; above, zone is decorated with double-hooked meander with plain rim above.

For other gray-ware shallow molded relief bowls from Corinth datable to this period: with pellets in zone above, C-37-2710; with pendant egg and dart below, C-34-209.

For other examples of meander on bowls, see P. Hommel, "Die Ausgrabung beim Athena-Tempel in Milet, 1957," *IstMitt* 9/10, 1959/60, p. 61, pl. 67:2. See also, P. Hellström, *Labraunda*, II, 1, *Pottery of Classical and Later Date, Terracotta Lamps and Glass*, 1965, pp. 61-62, nos. 104-107, pl. 9.

**24. Gray-ware molded relief bowl. Pl. 3**

C-1977-49. D. rim 0.14 m. (restored).

Clay fine, hard, with mica; core 10YR 4/1 (dark gray), but surface chip lighter, 10YR 7/1-6/1 (gray); glaze black.

Hemispherical bowl slightly carinated at wheelmade rim which is 0.018 m. high, rising vertically. Decoration on body is imbricate pattern of triangular leaves with central vein and raised edges; upper bowl is in two decorated zones below plain rim; zones separated by slightly raised lines. Lower zone has pendant eggs and darts, with row of seven-petal rosettes above.

Other imbricate gray-ware molded relief bowls, with pendant egg-and-dart band and Delian rim: C-47-274; imbricate gray-ware bowls with Delian rims: C-65-303, C-37-2700, C-37-2743.

**25. Gray-ware molded relief bowl or Pl. 3  
krater.**

C-1977-50. Max. Dim. 0.09 m.

Clay fine, hard, with small mica particles, 10YR 6/2 (light brownish gray); glaze slightly lustrous black.

Body decoration of two figures, one at right facing r., holding lyre(?), second figure at left, facing forward, male. Both are draped; pendant palmette with long tendrils spiraling horizontally between heads. Decorated rim zone has guilloche-like chain of interlocking tendrils

in heart shape going right, raised line separating band from plain rim zone which has single horizontal groove.

Compare with C-49-35 and C-35-974.

**26. Red-glazed bowl with incised Pl. 3  
decoration.**

C-1977-47. Max. pres. Dim. 0.085 m.

Clay reddish, slightly lighter than 2.5YR 6/6 (light red); exterior glaze 2.5YR 5/6 (red).

Round-bottomed segment of hemispherical bowl, exterior bottom marked by three raised plastic concentric rings, from which double-incised lines radiate to make broad petal decoration. Double lines are interrupted, then continue again in pairs as arcs both to right and left, forming rounded ends of leaves. Outside has lustrous red glaze, inside duller red.

Compare with fragments from similar bowls: C-36-2344, C-37-2101.

**27. Red-glazed lagynos with incised Pl. 3  
decoration.**

C-1977-46. Max. Dim. 0.069 m.

Clay very fine, hard, pink, 7.5YR 7/4 (pink); glaze 2.5YR 4/8 (red).

Upper body of closed vessel with sharp carination, almost horizontal convex shoulder, Trace of attachment for strap handle on shoulder, surrounded by incised decoration consisting of lines and hooks, with horizontal line on mid-shoulder. Above line are two dots in applied clay. Exterior only with shiny red glaze.

Technique close to fragments from Pergamon, see *ArchAnz* 90, 1975, p. 515.

**28. Molded glass bowl, mastos shape. Pl. 3**

C-1977-36. Restored D. 0.15 m.

Olive glass, thick, translucent, and good quality.

Rim and upper body of mastos-shaped bowl, slightly flaring rim to heavy rounded lip; two broad grooves on inside, one immediately below rim, second 0.04 m. below lip; none preserved on exterior.

See J. W. Hayes, *Roman and Pre-Roman Glass in the Royal Ontario Museum*, Toronto 1976, p. 18, no. 39, pl. 3, Syrian, about late 2nd-early 1st century B.C. See also von Saldern, Nolte, La Baume, Haevernick, *Gläser der Antike, Sammlung Erwin Oppenländer*, Mainz am Rhein, 1974, p. 93, no. 244. This example is weak olive green; same date as above. Under this entry is full bibliography of similar fragments.

One gray-ware molded relief bowl, **29**, was found in the 1976 excavations and can be associated with the levels that are datable after 146 B.C. It is included in the catalogue below.

**29.** Ephesian(?) molded relief bowl Pl. 3  
with signature.

C-76-205. Est. D. of base 0.044 m.

Clay is fine gray, fired hard, with silver mica, 5YR 5/1 (gray); glaze dull black.

Hemispherical bowl with base ring, slightly concave undersurface. Body decorated in low relief with long petals, single vertical line of jewelery in center of every other petal. Signature, retrograde except for N, impressed in undersurface, with I against base ring.

I A N H Θ A

Υ Ο

Products of the potter Athenaios, both gray-ware bowls and lamps, are found at Delos, although no published examples have stamps similar to C-76-205. Post 146 B.C. For bowls, see F. Courby, *Les vases grecs à relief*, Paris 1922, pp. 393-395 (six reported). For signature on lamps, see P. Bruneau, *Délos*, XXVI, *Les lamps*, Paris 1965, pp. 53-54, fig. 2, nos. 3, 4. The lamps are all in good gray fabric.

Finally, from the same general area, specifically grid square 67-C, in a level that had Hellenistic long-petal molded relief bowls but also a fragment of Arretine, comes a fragment of a brazier that might be considered as of the same period as the pottery mentioned above (**20-29**). For this one sherd, however, the interested scholar must be warned that the context is not purely 'period of abandonment.'

**30.** Brazier, lug fragment.

Pl. 4

C-1977-34. Gritty orange clay with white inclusions, between 2.5YR 6/8 (light red) and 2.5YR 5/4 (reddish brown). The surface is fire scarred from cream white to dark gray.

Rectangular lug rising from brazier rim that has vertical lip, below which on exterior is thick horizontal flange. On inside of lug, plastic double line frames male head with rectangular beard in seven curled strands, protruding to serve as cooking-pot support; face with wide eyes, plastic eyebrows arched, ears widespreading, forehead creased. Head is crowned with ivy garland. Above head and below lug frame is written in raised letters:

E ] K A T A I O Y

Probably from the same mold as, but better preserved than D-393 (63-C-2365) published by G. Siebert in *Délos* XXVII, p. 273, pl. 51.

FROM WELL 1959-1

**31.** Molded lamp, North African type. Pl. 5

L-4084. L. 0.131, W. 0.078, H. to rim 0.033 m.

Clay is 5YR 5/4 (reddish brown), lighter at surface, friable with little mica and white inclusions.

Lamp is Broneer type 31, with raised plastic ring for foot, plastic rib rising from ring to handle. Rim has raised decoration of jeweled chevrons pointing from handle to nozzle channel. Discus has cross with flaring arms, patterned, bottom of cross terminating in nozzle channel. Top of cross is capped by decorated arc, forming monogram. Nozzle fire scarred around wick hole from heavy use.

Similar to Broneer, *Corinth*, IV, ii, *Terra-cotta Lamps*, Cambridge 1930, no. 1463, except for rim decoration. See also, especially, for shape, K. S. Garnett, "Late Roman Corinthian Lamps," *Hesperia* 44, 1975, pp. 195-199, nos. 21-30; the closest in shape is no. 23, middle 6th century.

Middle of 6th century after Christ.

**32. Molded lamp.** Pl. 5

L-4083. L. 0.098, W. 0.073, H. to rim 0.032 m.

Clay at core close to 2.5YR 5/6 (red), friable with little mica and small white inclusions, surface close to 7.5YR 6/4 (light brown).

Base flaked, cannot now be ascertained if

base was stamped. Discus is plain, hole close to wick-hole is not completely perforated. Nozzle heavily fire scarred from use.

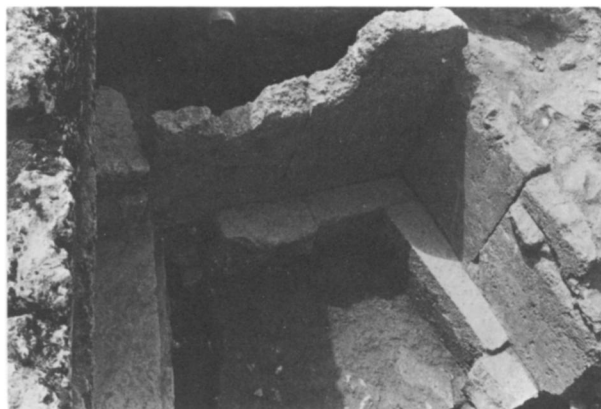
Series is dated from middle of 5th to middle of 6th century after Christ. This example seems late in the series. Close to Garnett no. 46.

CHARLES KAUFMAN WILLIAMS, II

CORINTH EXCAVATIONS,  
AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES



a. Stele Shrine from north after removal of fifth-floor fill



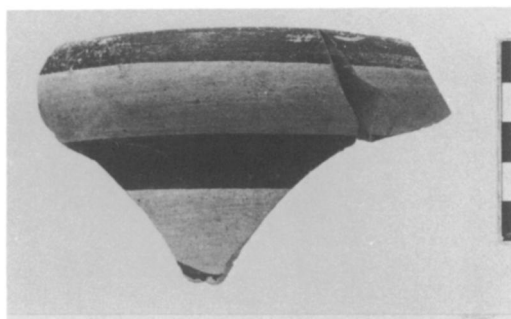
b. Stele Shrine from north, showing first floor



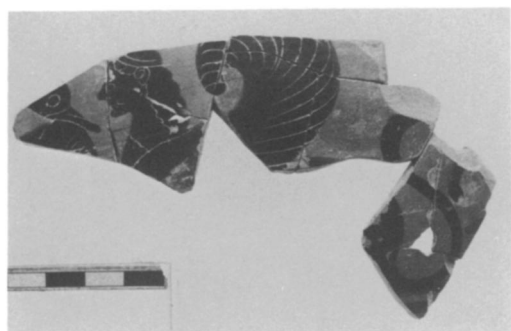
c. Stele Shrine, showing pre-Shrine level with amphora *in situ*



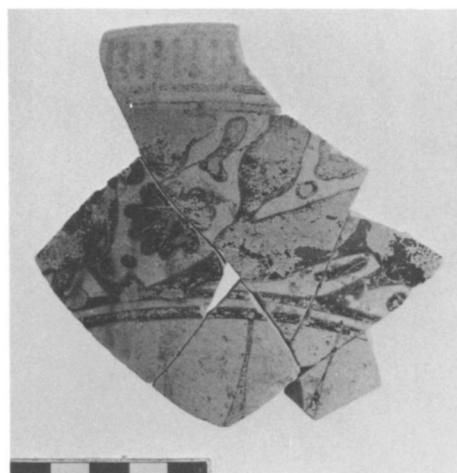
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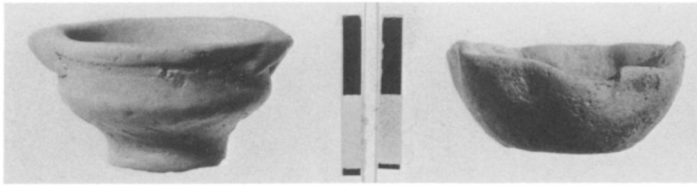


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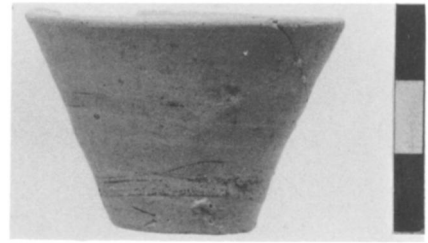
PLATE 2



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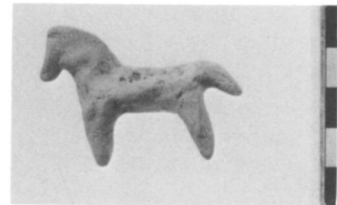
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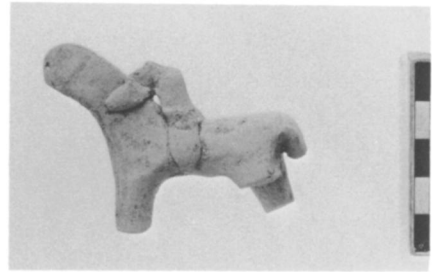
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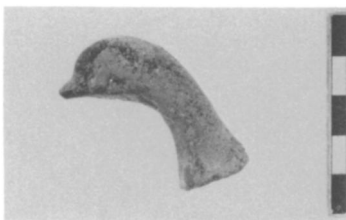
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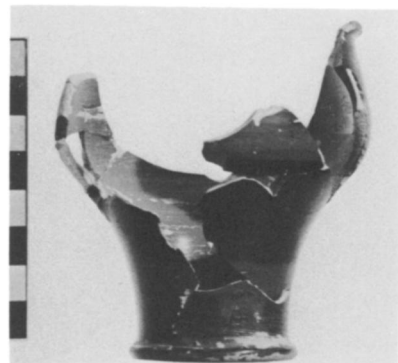
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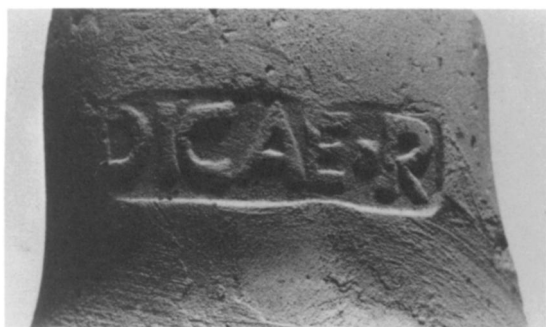
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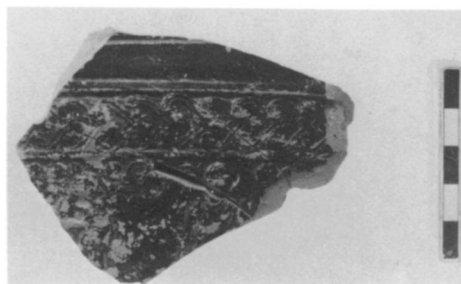
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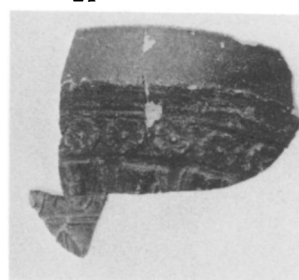
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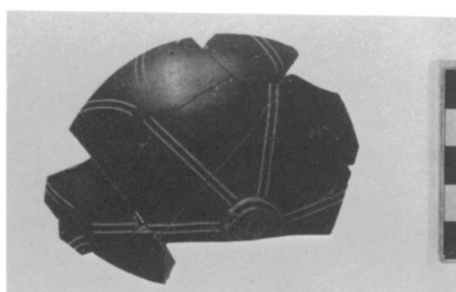
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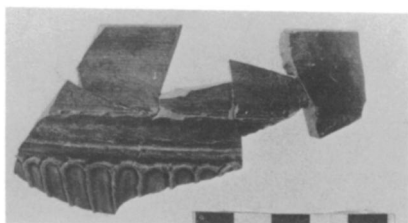
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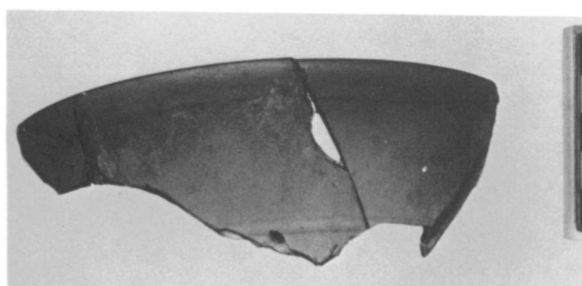
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22



29



28

Interim Period, 146-44 B.C.



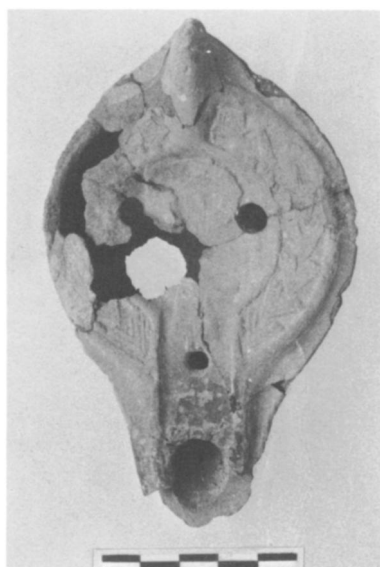
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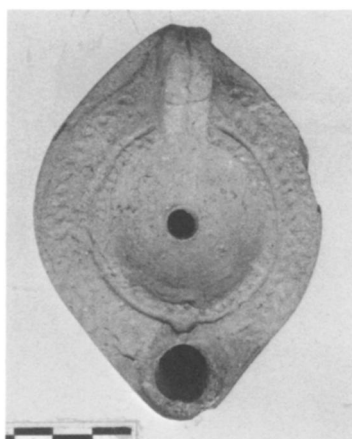
a. Paved Roman road west of South Stoa, looking south, showing bench against west wall of Stoa



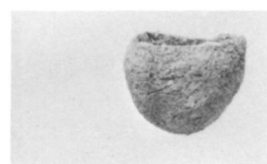
b. Paved Roman road west of South Stoa, looking north



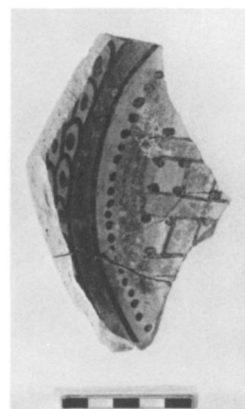
31



32



a. Crucible



C-1977-6

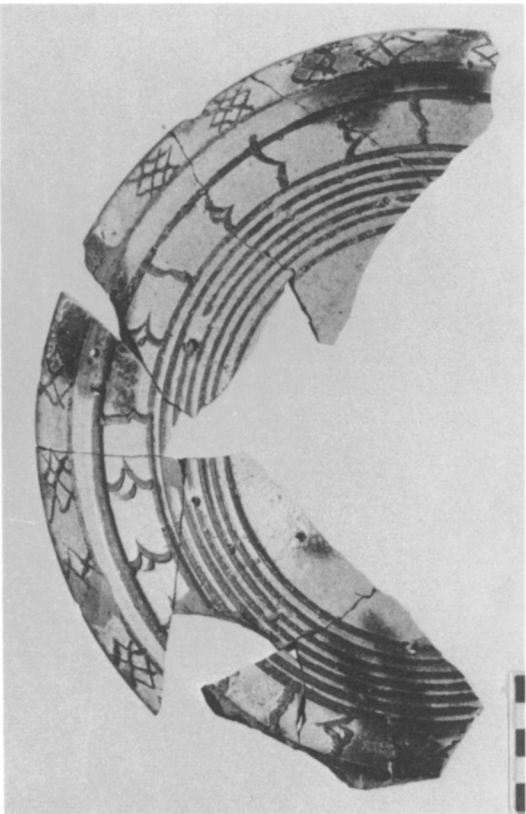


b. Building of second half of 11th century after Christ, from west, showing coarseware jar

PLATE 6



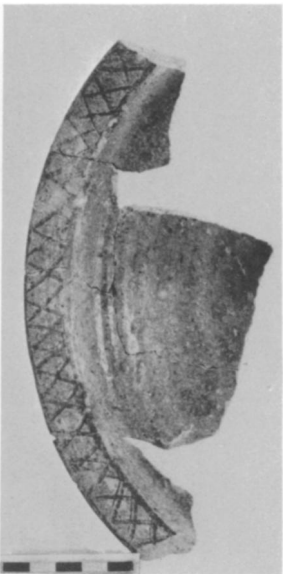
C-1977-5



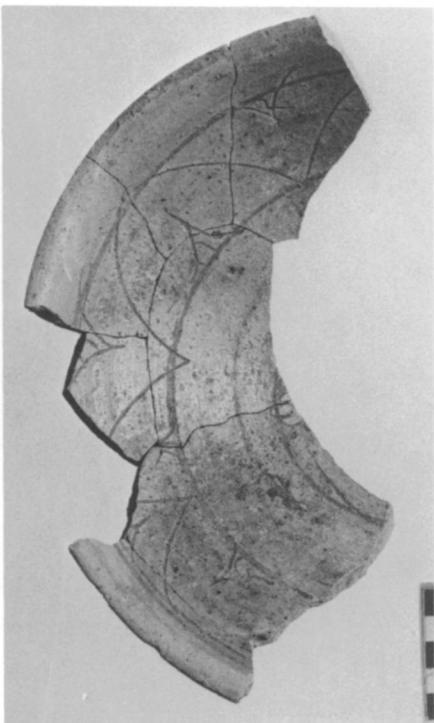
C-1977-4



C-1977-2



C-1977-8



C-1977-1

Frankish Plates