

TWO DEPOSITS FROM THE EARLY ROMAN CELLAR BUILDING, CORINTH

(PLATES 61–70)

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THE EXCAVATIONS in the southwest corner of the Roman forum at Corinth in 1960 and 1976, which exposed the northern rooms of the Roman Cellar Building, also produced three major deposits of pottery of the first century of the Roman colony.¹ One of

¹ For preliminary reports of these excavations see H. S. Robinson, "Excavations at Corinth, 1960," *Hesperia* 31, 1962 (pp. 95–133), pp. 111–112 and C. K. Williams, II, "Corinth 1976: Forum Southwest," *Hesperia* 46, 1977 (pp. 40–81), pp. 58–62.

The following special abbreviations are used in this article:

Agora V	= H. S. Robinson, <i>The Athenian Agora, V, Pottery of the Roman Period: Chronology</i> , Princeton 1959
Agora VII	= J. Perlzweig, <i>The Athenian Agora, VII, Lamps of the Roman Period</i> , Princeton 1961
Antioch IV, i	= <i>Antioch on-the-Orontes, IV, i, Ceramics and Islamic Coins</i> , F. O. Waagé, ed., Princeton 1948
Bailey, <i>BMCLamps</i> II	= D. Bailey, <i>Catalogue of the Lamps in the British Museum, II, Roman Lamps in Italy</i> , London 1980
Berger	= L. Berger, <i>Römische Gläser aus Vindonissa</i> , Basel 1960
Bolsena IV	= C. Goudineau, <i>Fouilles de l'École française de Rome à Bolsena (Poggio Moschini) 1962–1967, IV, La céramique arétine lisse</i> (École française de Rome, <i>Mélanges d'archéologie et d'histoire</i> , Suppl. 6), Paris 1968
Corinth IV, ii	= O. Broneer, <i>Corinth, IV, ii, Terracotta Lamps</i> , Cambridge, Mass. 1930
Corinth VII, iii	= G. R. Edwards, <i>Corinth, VII, iii, Corinthian Hellenistic Pottery</i> , Princeton 1975
Corinth VIII, iii	= J. H. Kent, <i>Corinth, VIII, iii, The Inscriptions, 1926–1950</i> , Princeton 1966
Corinth XII	= G. R. Davidson, <i>Corinth, XII, The Minor Objects</i> , Princeton 1952
Corinth XVIII, i	= E. G. Pemberton and K. W. Slane, <i>Corinth, XVIII, i, The Sanctuary of Demeter: Greek Pottery. Roman Pottery and Lamps</i> , forthcoming
Délos XXVII	= P. Bruneau et al., <i>Exploration archéologique de Délos, XXVII, L'îlot de la maison des comédiens</i> , Paris 1970
"Haltern"	= S. Loeschcke, "Keramische Funde in Haltern," <i>Mitteilungen der Altertumskommission für Westfalen</i> 5, 1909, pp. 101–322
Hayes, <i>Glass</i>	= J. W. Hayes, <i>Roman and Pre-Roman Glass in the Royal Ontario Museum</i> , Toronto 1975
Hayes, <i>Hesperia</i> 42, 1973	= J. W. Hayes, "Roman Pottery from the South Stoa at Corinth," <i>Hesperia</i> 42, 1973, pp. 416–470
Hayes, <i>ROMPottery</i>	= J. W. Hayes, <i>Roman Pottery in the Royal Ontario Museum</i> , Toronto 1976

these deposits has been published previously;² the material from the two remaining deposits is presented below.³ The earlier of these is Augustan, probably dating to the last decade before Christ, while the later is of the third quarter of the 1st century after Christ, a period which is increasingly well documented at Corinth. The report of this material is intended to supplement the material of similar date from the south side of the forum, published by John Hayes.⁴

The Early Roman Cellar Building lies just outside the forum, on the western side of the north-south road which formed its original western boundary. It was built early in the history of the Roman colony, probably in the 1st century B.C., and continued in use at least until the later 4th century. Its three northern rooms have been completely excavated (Fig. 1). The southwestern room, referred to as room 2 in earlier reports, is the room from which the Tiberian floor deposit came. After the building suffered minor damage in an earthquake in A.D. 22/3, the original earthen floor of room 2 was raised from +82.549/82.496 m. (southeast threshold at +82.536 m.) to at least +82.85 m., the level of the top of the floor deposit. The later history of this room is unclear, as 6th-century levels were immediately superposed on the floor deposit.

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- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Isings | = C. Isings, <i>Roman Glass from Dated Finds</i> , Groningen 1957 |
| <i>Kenchreai</i> IV | = B. Adamsheck, <i>Kenchreai, Eastern Port of Corinth</i> , IV, <i>The Pottery</i> , Leiden 1979 |
| Loeschcke, <i>Lampen Luni</i> | = S. Loeschcke, <i>Lampen aus Vindonissa</i> , Zurich 1919
= <i>Scavi di Luni, relazione preliminare di scavo, 1970-1971</i> , A. Frova, ed., Rome 1973 |
| O-C | = A. Oxé and H. Comfort, <i>Corpus Vasorum Arretinorum (Antiquitas, ser. 3, 4)</i> , Bonn 1968 |
| <i>Ostia</i> II | = F. Berti, A. Carandini, et al., <i>Ostia II (Studi Miscellanei 16)</i> , Rome 1970 |
| <i>Ostia</i> III | = <i>Ostia III (Studi Miscellanei 21)</i> , A. Carandini and C. Panella, edd., Rome 1973 |
| Riley, <i>Benghazi</i> II | = J. Riley, "Coarse Pottery," in <i>Excavations at Sidi Khrebish, Benghazi (Berenice) II (Supplement to Libya Antiqua)</i> , Tripoli 1983 |
| <i>Samaria-Sebaste</i> III | = J. W. Crowfoot, G. M. Crowfoot, and K. M. Kenyon, <i>Samaria-Sebaste, III, The Objects from Samaria</i> , London 1957 |
| <i>Tarsus</i> I | = <i>Excavations at Gözli Kule, Tarsus, I, The Hellenistic and Roman Periods</i> , H. Goldman, ed., sect. VI: F. F. Jones, "The Pottery," Princeton 1950 |
| "Tschandarli" | = S. Loeschcke, "Die Arbeiten zu Pergamon 1910-1911: V. Sigillata-Töpfereien in Tschandarli," <i>AthMitt</i> 37, 1912, pp. 344-407 |
| Wright, <i>Hesperia</i> 49, 1980 | = K. Slane Wright, "A Tiberian Pottery Deposit from Corinth," <i>Hesperia</i> 49, 1980, pp. 135-177 |

Nota Bene: for Broneer, Dragendorff, Dressel, Goudineau, Haltern, Hayes, Isings, Moevs, Samaria with type or form numbers, see respectively, *Corinth* IV, ii, "Classification," *passim*; H. Dragendorff, "Terra Sigillata," *BonnJbb* 96/97, 1895, pls. I-III; *CIL* XV, tab. ii; *Bolsena* IV, Tables récapitulatives des formes, pp. 371-375; "Haltern", pl. X (= O-C, pl. 1); *EAA* Suppl. 2 (in press), s.v. Sigillata orientale B (J. W. Hayes); Isings; Moevs (footnote 29 below); and *Samaria-Sebaste* III, figs. 73, 77-82.

² Wright, *Hesperia* 49, 1980.

³ Some of the sigillata from these deposits was included in my doctoral dissertation, Bryn Mawr College, 1978. Work on the preliminary catalogue for this article was carried out in Corinth in 1977/1978, while I held the George Kachros Memorial Fellowship from the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. I thank Charles K. Williams, II, Director of the Corinth Excavations, for his interest and support and for permission to publish this material. The profiles were drawn by Helen Besi, Sarah Rutter, Diane Peck, Marsha Palaima, and Helen Townsend; Ioannidou and Bartzioti took the photographs.

⁴ Hayes, *Hesperia* 42, 1973.

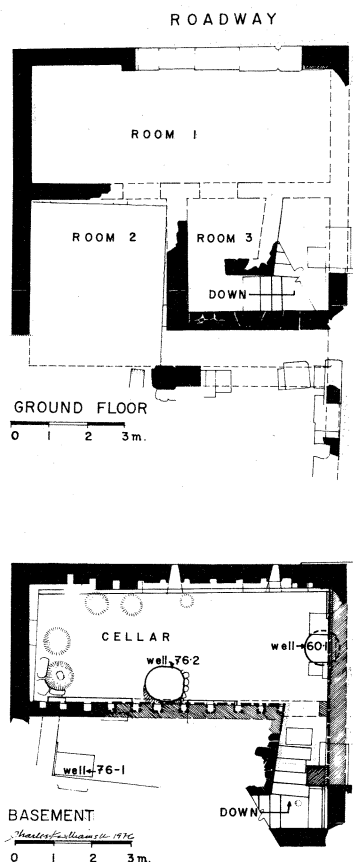


FIG. 1. Plan of the Roman Cellar Building

A cellar originally extended across the entire width of the building at its northern end. It was entered by means of an L-shaped stairway from the southeast (room 3), which was apparently entered in turn from the room above the basement (room 1). Within the cellar shallow circular depressions in the bedrock floor near the north and west walls may have originally held pithoi,⁵ and a “well” (60-1) was dug near the center of the east side of the room. This “well” was a circular shaft, 0.97 m. in diameter, cut in bedrock to a depth of +75.35 m.; the shaft is flanked at the top by two large blocks which rest directly on the basement floor and are bonded into the east wall of the cellar, acting as support for the wall where it partially bridges the shaft. It is therefore certain that the “well” was one of the amenities of the building, but its purpose is not clear. The shaft was not cut down to a water-bearing stratum, and the “well” cannot have served as a water source.

A major alteration of the Roman Cellar Building resulted from the abandonment and filling in of the basement and stairwell. The lintel above the doorway which led from the

⁵ The association of these depressions with the Cellar Building is suggested by their alignment with the walls. Their contents, however, were prehistoric with a slight admixture of 5th- and 4th-century pottery, and, like well 1976-2 of the same date, they may be the remains of earlier features not completely removed by the Roman excavation of the cellar. See Williams, *Hesperia* 46, 1977, pp. 59–60.

stairway into the cellar was removed, and the doorway was blocked with rubble (Pl. 61:b). At the same time the upper part of the wall between rooms 1 and 3 was rebuilt (Pl. 61:a). That the basement and stairwell were also filled with debris at this time is indicated by the fact that there were no foundation trenches for the rebuilding of the eastern end of the wall, nor are there beam cuttings in the repaired wall for the floor above the cellar. It is likely that the rebuilding of the wall repaired damage caused by an earthquake: simply filling in the doorway would not have required demolishing the upper part of the wall nor removing the lintel.⁶

The floor of the room above the basement (room 1) was originally supported on wooden beams which also formed the ceiling of the cellar. From the level at +82.867 m. of the original threshold (which continued in use until a 4th-century alteration of the building), it has been suggested that these beams supported a floor about 0.30 m. thick.⁷ This would mean that after the Tiberian earthquake, while the cellar was still in use, the floors of rooms 1 and 2 were at essentially the same level as the threshold. The general level of the top of the fill of the cellar was +82.56 m., and the lowest earthen floor preserved above it was at +82.64 m. But this floor, although it contained no material apparently later than the cellar fill, was associated with the 4th-century interior walls in room 1. It therefore appears likely that after the cellar was filled in, there was again a laid floor in room 1, and the cellar fill was, in essence, sealed until the 4th century.

THE WELL FILL

Well 60-1, a shaft 4.09 m. deep at the base of the east wall of the cellar, was excavated as part of a test trench dug from Byzantine (12th-century) levels in 1960. At that time its contents were mended, material of interest was inventoried, and duplicates and much coarse ware were discarded. The material which remains appears to be earlier than the Tiberian floor deposit, but the smaller amount of fine wares here is possibly misleading. Joining fragments, noted in the catalogue, establish connections up and down throughout the lowest 2.15 m. of the shaft (lots 544–547), but no single vessel seems to have appeared throughout. It is therefore possible that the well fill represents a gradual accumulation rather than a single dump, but the records are not sufficient to establish this point with certainty, and I have preferred to treat the lower fill as a single entity. Fragments in the upper 0.90 m. of this fill (lot 544) also joined vessels from the upper two meters of the well-shaft (lot 543) and in at least two instances, pieces in the cellar fill (7 and 13 of the well fill). On the other hand, many more vessels (particularly the more complete ones) from the upper two meters of the well-shaft had joining fragments in the cellar fill, and some of these pieces (like 6) are clearly later than the lower well fill. In order to emphasize the integrity of the lower fill, therefore, I have catalogued it separately; from lot 543 only those pieces with joins in the lower part of the shaft are considered with the well fill (see footnote 10 below).

⁶ Dr. Williams originally suggested that the filling of the cellar was not due to earthquake because no debris was found *in situ* in the basement (*ibid.*, p. 61). He is now convinced, however, that the repairs described above prove earthquake damage to the building at the time of the filling of the basement.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 60.

COINS

In anticipation of this study the coins from well 60-1 were studied and published by Joan Fisher in her report on the coins from the 1976 excavation season.⁸ A list of these coins is included here for the reader's convenience. (The coins from the upper two meters of the well-shaft [lot 543] are listed below, pp. 275–276, together with those from the cellar fill.)

Lots 544–546

60-1671 Corinth, Duovir under Julius Caesar, ca. 44 B.C.

60-1672 Corinth, Duovir, Augustus, 27 B.C.—A.D. 14

60-1673 Greek, Corcyra, 229–48 B.C.

THE CELLAR FILL AND ASSOCIATED FILLS

The fill within the cellar of the Roman Cellar Building was also first excavated in the 1960 test trench, which removed the fill in a strip about one meter wide all along the east wall (lots 404⁹–408). The remainder of the fill within the basement was excavated in 1976, and, after mending, a large sample was retained as lot 1976-117. This is the material upon which I have basically drawn in compiling the following report. Subsequent study of the stratigraphy and pottery from the building, however, has suggested that other material which was originally kept separately can be associated with the basic group. Lot 1976-116 is the upper part of the fill at the eastern end. Lots 74-16 and 1976-114 both cut partially into the cellar fill. The fill of the stairwell (room 3: lots 1976-110, 1976-120, 1976-121) was of the same general character as the cellar fill, with which it is logically contemporary, and at least ten vessels were the same, while one was a non-joining fragment of a piece in the well fill (9). Those pieces have been included as part of the cellar fill. Lot 543, the upper two meters of the well-shaft, has also been considered as part of the cellar fill, unless a vessel could be linked to the fill in the lower part of the well.¹⁰ In the case of material from the associated lots I have been conservative in my choice of what to include in the catalogue and have indicated the lot number in the catalogue entry.

COINS

As with the well fill the coins from the cellar fill have been previously published.¹¹ Again, I include a complete list for convenience.

Lot 405

60-1446 Corinth, tessera(?), early Roman times

60-1472 Greek, Corinth, Pegasos/Trident

⁸ J. E. Fisher, "Coins: Corinth Excavations, 1976, Forum Southwest," *Hesperia* 49, 1980, pp. 1–29, esp. p. 12. Note that Corinth inventory numbers have now been assigned to the 1960 coins in place of the old find-numbers used by Fisher on p. 12.

⁹ Lot 404 at +82.40–82.00 m. clearly falls within the cellar. It includes some 5th-century (after Christ) sherds, however, apparently from the latest Roman rebuilding of the structure. The other lots are internally consistent and early Roman, aside from two fragments of Byzantine cooking-pot rim in lot 406 and the coin in lot 408. Since the test trench descended from Byzantine levels these few pieces can be easily explained as having fallen in during the excavation.

¹⁰ I have, however, noted the catalogue numbers of all pieces from lot 543 in the catalogue of the well for the convenience of readers who wish to check my conclusions.

¹¹ Fisher, *op. cit.* (footnote 8 above), especially pp. 6–10 and 12.

60-1474 Corinth, Duovir under Augustus, A.D. 4/5

60-1473 was illegible, and one piece disintegrated

Lot 406

60-1514 was an illegible fragment

Lot 408

60-1515 Corinth, Wm. Villehardouin, A.D. 1245-1250

Lot 543

60-1587 Corinth, Duovir under Caligula, A.D. 37-41

60-1588 Corinth, Duovir under Augustus, A.D. 4/5

60-1589 Corinth, Duovir under Caligula, A.D. 37-41

60-1590 Greek, Macedon, Philip V, 220-178 B.C.

60-1600 Africa, Julius Caesar, 47-46 B.C.

60-1601 Greek, Corinth, Pegasos/Trident

60-1591-60-1593 were illegible Greek, and 60-1594 was an illegible fragment

Lot 1976-116

1976-350 Corinth, Duovir under Augustus, 24/23 B.C.

Fisher, no. 66, p. 15

Lot 1976-117

1976-316 Corinth, Duovir under Caligula, A.D. 37-41

Fisher, no. 83, p. 17

1976-324 Greek, Corinth, []/Trident

1976-360 Dyme, Augustus, 27 B.C.—A.D. 14

Fisher, no. 114, p. 20

1976-362 Corinth, Duovir under Julius Caesar, *ca.* 46-44 B.C.

Fisher, no. 59, p. 15

1976-378 *AR*, Pergamum, Augustus, 27 B.C.

Fisher, no. 153, p. 23

1976-379 Sikyon, Nero, *ca.* A.D. 67-68

Fisher, no. 142, pp. 21-22

1976-407 Greek, Corinth, []/Trident

1976-421 Rome, Caligula, A.D. 37-38

Fisher, no. 154, p. 23

1976-351, 1976-357, 1976-361, 1976-369, 1976-370, 1976-395, 1976-408, and 1976-420 were illegible fragments, and 1976-363, 1976-364, 1976-371, 1976-372, 1976-406, and 1976-422 disintegrated

CATALOGUE OF POTTERY, LAMPS, GLASS, AND SMALL FINDS

The finds from the well fill and the cellar fill are presented separately in the following catalogue. In each case the pottery is grouped by wares, and lamps, glass, and miscellaneous finds are included to give as complete a picture as possible of the types of contents in the fills. For each fill I have presented the fine wares necessary to provide evidence for the date of the deposit and the sources of the material, but I have been more concerned to show the accompanying cooking and coarse wares. The catalogue is therefore very long, and it has seemed better to abbreviate the entries as much as possible; information of significance to the non-specialist reader has been incorporated in the discussion and conclusions which follow the catalogue.

The cellar fill, primarily of the third quarter of the first century after Christ, is of approximately the same date and character as the fills from behind the South Stoa published by Hayes in 1973, for which the coarse wares and amphoras were not available for study. The well fill contains some examples of the contemporary, or slightly earlier (?), coarse wares which were not present in the Tiberian floor deposit in the Cellar Building. Together with the previously published material they give a fair idea of the pottery of the first century of the Roman colony at Corinth.

CATALOGUE

Unless otherwise specified, the dates in the catalogue are of the Christian era. All measurements are in meters. Unpublished Corinth comparanda are cited by inventory (C, CP, L, or MF) numbers only.

WELL 60-1

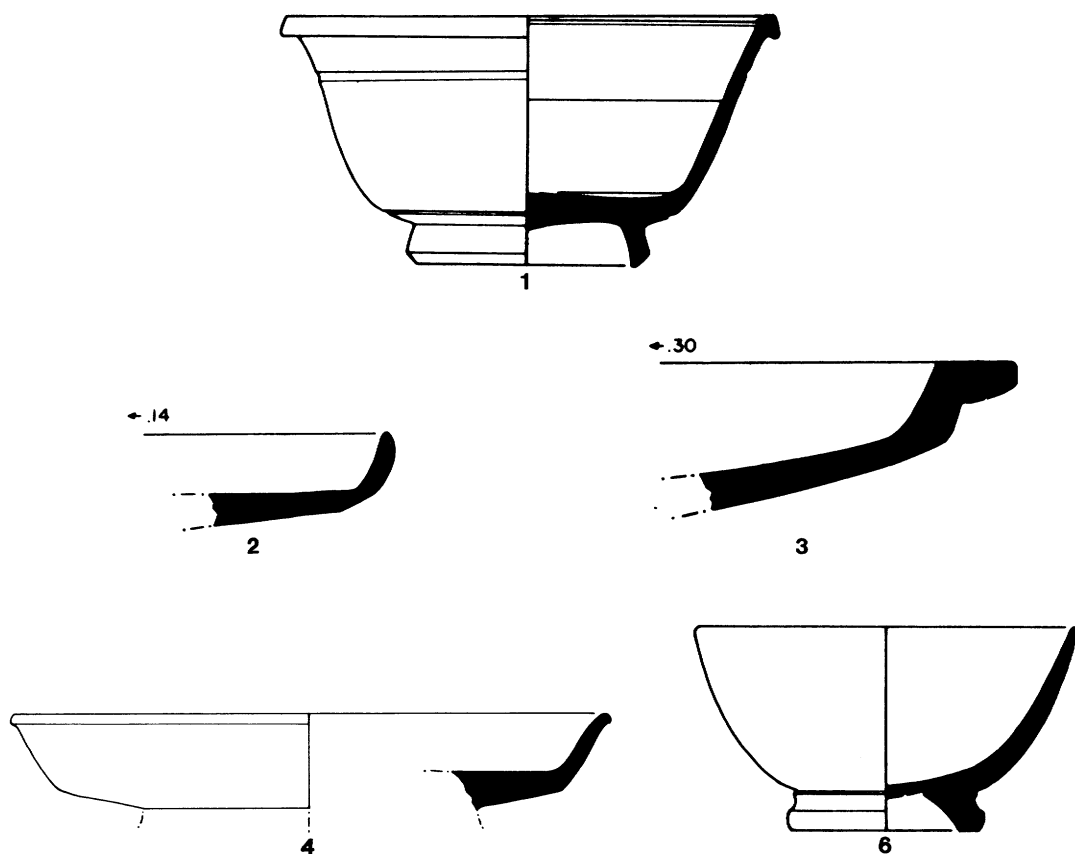


FIG. 2. Well 60-1. Italian and eastern sigillata. Scale 1:2

ITALIAN SIGILLATA

1. C-60-205 (lot 543). Fig. 2, Pl. 70. Cup, Haltern type 7. D. rim 0.130. Central stamp A . SEST/DAMA in a rectangle, O-C 1799 no exact parallel. Cf. *Bolsena* IV, A-2A-25 and A-2A-26 and p. 32, Oberaden type 5A2, dated 12–10 B.C.

Fragments of 42 and 47, associated with the cellar fill, were also found in the top two meters of the well fill (lot 543).

EASTERN SIGILLATA A

2. C-60-329 (lot 546). Fig. 2. Plate rim, Samaria form 1. Est. D. rim 0.280.

3. C-60-324 (lot 543). Fig. 2. Plate rim, Samaria form 5. Est. D. rim 0.600.

4. C-60-326 (lot 543). Fig. 2. Saucer fragment, Samaria form 11. Est. D. rim 0.160.

5. C-60-325 (lot 543). Bowl fragment, Samaria form 16. Est. D. rim. 0.170. Wright, *Hesperia* 49, 1980, p. 177, sample 2.¹² Cf. *Samaria-Sebaste* III, fig. 80:3 and 6; Reisner, Fisher, and Lyon, *Harvard Excavations at Samaria 1908-1910* I, Cambridge, Mass. 1924, fig. 185:8c.

6. C-60-328 (lot 546). Fig. 2. Bowl, Samaria form 16. Est. D. rim 0.104.

7. C-1976-451 (lots 543-545, 1976-117). Pl. 61. Cup, Samaria form 22. D. base 0.555. Graffito star on base and a hole 0.008 in diameter drilled vertically through the floor.

EASTERN SIGILLATA B

None was found in the well below lot 543 which contained a rim (as Hayes, *Hesperia* 42, 1973, no. 135, p. 453, pl. 86) and a cup fragment.

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTED FINE WARES

8. C-60-350 (lots 544, 546). Pl. 61. Pitcher. D. foot 0.074. Incised decoration. Slightly gritty, light-gray fabric (10YR 7.5/1) with sparse, tiny, white and dark inclusions;¹³ exterior black glazed. Cf. C-33-976 of similar shape and fabric from a contemporary group behind the east end of the South Stoa.

9. C-60-211 a, b (lots 545, 1976-120, 1976-121). Fig. 3 (graffito), Pl. 62. Pitcher. P.H. 0.154, est. D. lip 0.044. Narrow neck and outward thickened rim; graffito partly preserved on shoulder. Fine, micaceous, reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6) with small white and a few pale inclusions; thick pink slip (7.5YR 8/4) on exterior and on interior of neck as far as it is preserved.



FIG. 3. 9, graffito. Scale 1:1

¹² Sample numbers are given for those pieces from the well and the cellar fill which were sent to the Fitch Laboratory, British School at Athens for analysis together with some pieces from the Tiberian floor deposit. The object was to distinguish between Eastern Sigillata A and local Corinthian products which can be very similar in appearance. The results are published as an appendix to Wright, *Hesperia* 49, 1980, pp. 175-177.

¹³ Fabric colors are described using *Munsell Soil Color Charts*, Baltimore 1971. Inclusions were identified using a 10× hand lens and are listed in order of increasing rarity.

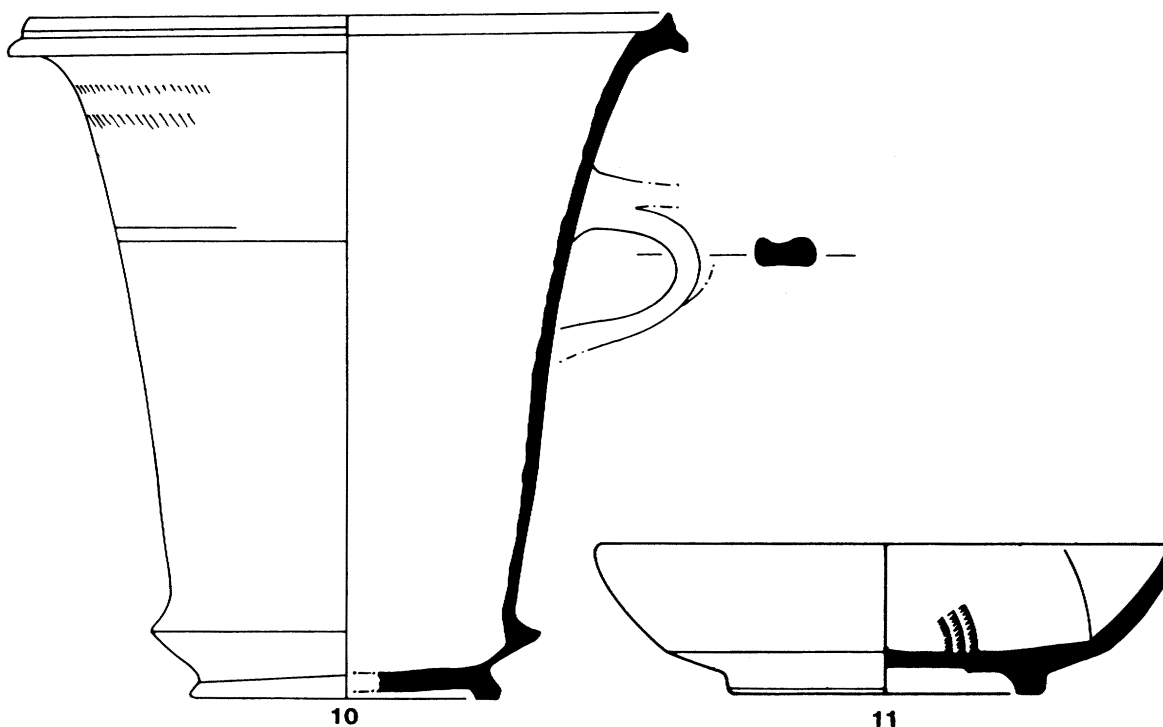


FIG. 4. Well 60-1. Local fine wares. Scale 1:2

Fragments of 64, associated with the cellar fill, were found mostly in the upper two meters of the well (lot 543).

LOCAL FINE WARES

10. C-60-214 (lot 545). Fig. 4. Modiolus. D. mouth 0.180. Wright, *Hesperia* 49, 1980, p. 177, sample 1. Volutes (and missing thumb-rest) at level of upper handle attachment. Red glazed on exterior and on interior of mouth; horizontal double-dipping streak at level of top of handle. Briefly described with a photograph in H. S. Robinson, "A Green-Glazed 'Modiolus' from Kenchreai," *Χαριστήριον εἰς Ἀναστάσιον Κ. Ὁρλάνδον*, Athens 1965, Γ', p. 183 and note 10, pl. LXI:c. Cf. Wright, *Hesperia* 49, 1980, no. 40, p. 149, pl. 29 of which the non-joining handle and rim were found in the cellar fill (1976-117).

11. C-60-200 (lot 543). Fig. 4. Imitation of Eastern Sigillata A bowl, Samaria form 2. D. rim 0.152. Wright, *Hesperia* 49, 1980, p. 177, sample 4.

Double-dipping streak. Cf. *ibid.*, no. 44, p. 150, fig. 4.

MISCELLANEOUS PLAIN WARES

12. C-60-218 (lot 545). Pl. 62. Mushroom jug/decanter. H. 0.218, D. lip 0.080. Two vertical handles placed 45° apart. Unidentified: fine, reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6) with sparse, rounded, black inclusions and a few white bits; streaky self-slip 5YR 6/6 to brown (7.5YR 5/2); black glaze on lip and handle.

13. Lot 544:1 (lots 544, 1976-117 [one fragment]). Fig. 5. Jar. D. rim 0.145. Probably two-handled. Unidentified: light-red fabric (2.5YR 6/6-6/8) with large flecks of gold mica and rounded white inclusions; also, sparse, tiny, dark bits and irregular voids.

14. Lot 547:1 a, b (lots 546, 547). Fig. 5. Jar. D. rim 0.155. Probably two-handled. Possibly local, overfired: gritty, light-gray to pale yellow fabric (5Y 7/2-7/3) with tiny, dark and white inclusions and a few orange bits.

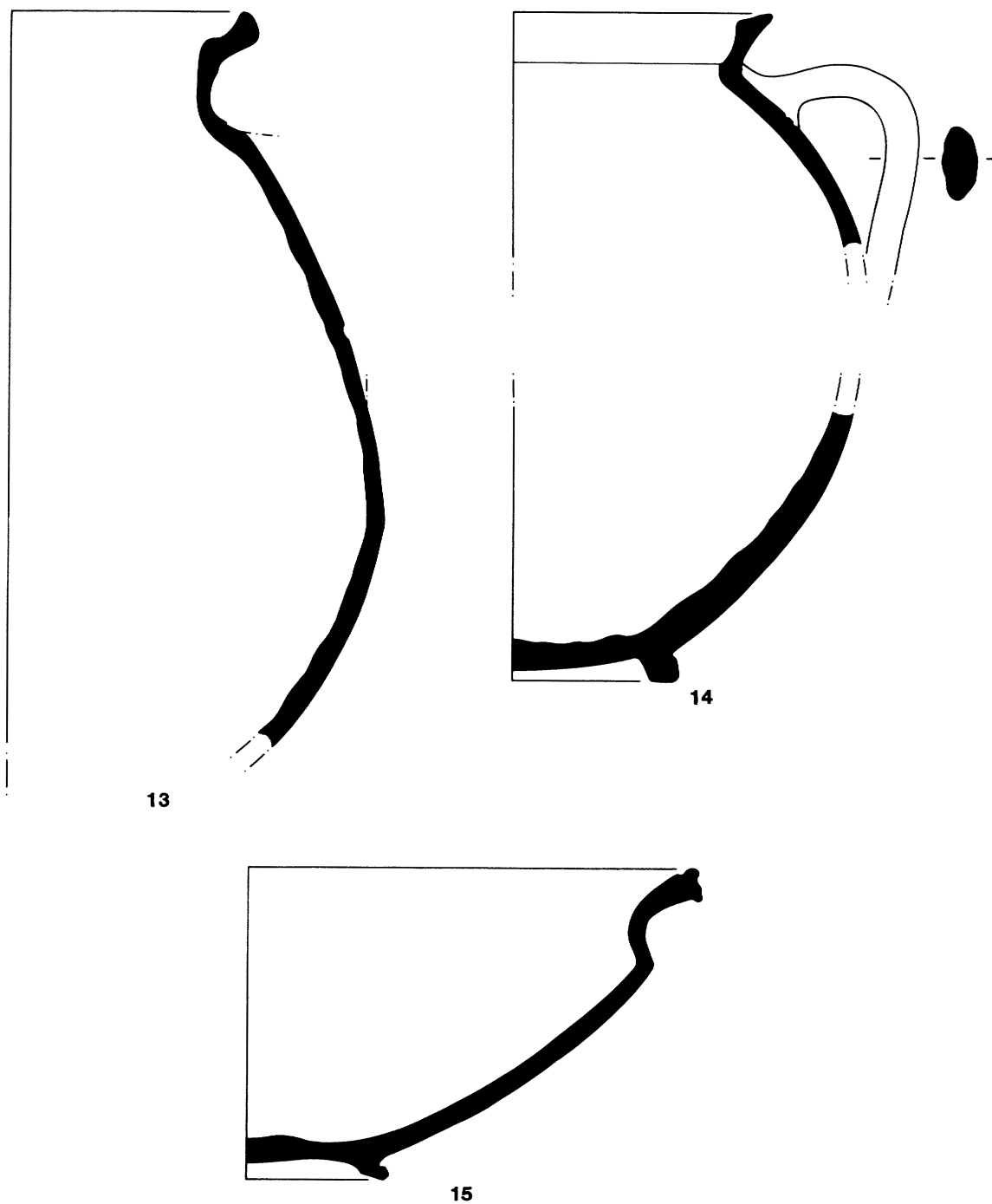


FIG. 5. Well 60-1. Miscellaneous plain wares. Scale 1:2

15. Lot 546:1. Fig. 5. Krater. H. 0.096, D. 0.274. Local(?): surface and break not visible after mending.

16. C-60-217 (lots 545, 546). Pl. 62. Basin. H. 0.121, D. rim 0.396. Wave-pattern incised between two grooves on rim. Probably local, same ware as 24: pink to reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 8/4—5YR 7/6); red glaze (2.5YR 5/6—5/8) on rim only.

Fragments of 74, 78, and 81, associated with the cellar fill, were also found in the top two meters of the well (lot 543).

THIN-WALLED AND COLOR-COATED WARES

17. C-60-330 (lots 546, 547). Pl. 62. Cup.

D. base 0.037. Probably one-handed, cf. Moevs form L or LI. Italian: hard, light red fabric (2.5YR 6/8) with sparse, tiny, white inclusions and possible mica; upper two-thirds of exterior fired gray to reddish gray (5YR 5/1—5/2).

Fragments of 86 and 87, associated with the cellar fill, were also found in the upper part of the well (lot 543).

COOKING WARES

18. Lot 545:7 (lots 544, 545). Fig. 6. Casserole or pan. D. 0.264. Unidentified: gritty brown to reddish brown cooking fabric (7.5YR 4/3—5YR 4/3) with abundant tiny and sparse large white and orange inclusions; exterior burned.

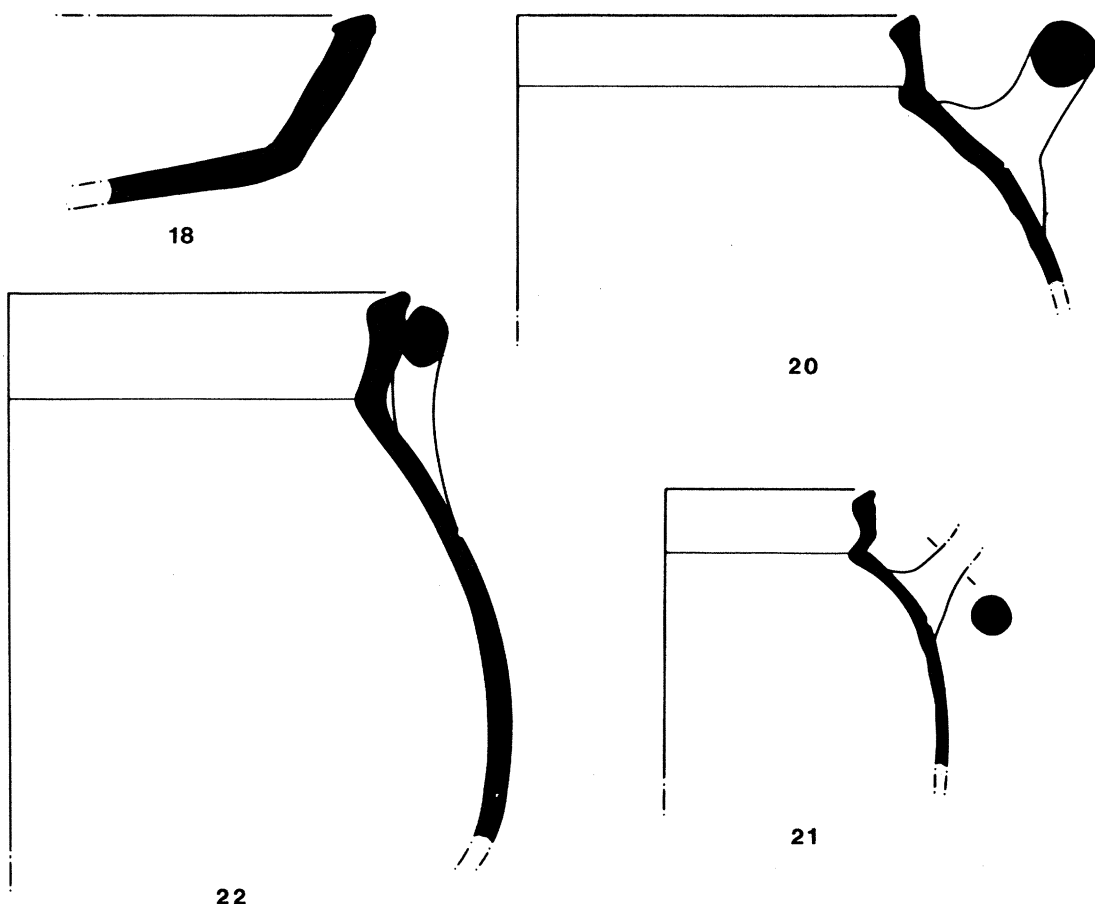


FIG. 6. Well 60-1. Cooking wares. Scale 1:2

19. C-60-219 (lot 546). Pl. 62. Two-handled stewpot. H. 0.180, D. lip 0.140–0.142. Vertical handles. Unidentified, same ware as **99**: relatively smooth, micaceous, reddish yellow cooking fabric (7.5YR 7/6) with sparse sand (other inclusions present but not identified); surface fired gray, bottom blackened from use. Cf. Hayes, *ROMPottery*, no. 148, p. 32, fig. 10, pl. 19, which has slightly different proportions and is identified as Italian, of the 1st century B.C.(?).

20. Lot 545:4. Fig. 6. Imported stewpot. D. 0.210. Horizontal handles. Unidentified: relatively fine, yellowish red cooking fabric (5YR 5/8, inner half fired brown 7.5YR 5/3) with a moderate amount of tiny to small, weathered, white inclusions and a few of lime; surface fired gray and partially overfired white.

21. Lot 545:6. Fig. 6. Imported stewpot. D. 0.109. Horizontal handles. Ware similar to **20** but thin. Cf. C-1981-186 from a late 1st-century B.C. manhole east of the Theater.

22. Lot 545:5. Fig. 6. Local stewpot. D. 0.210. Horizontal handles pressed against rim. Local: red cooking fabric (2.5YR 5/8) with abundant small, subangular, white and weathered inclusions. Cf. C-1981-187 from a late 1st-century B.C. manhole east of the Theater.

23. C-60-220 (lots 545, 546). Pl. 62. Chytra. H. 0.125, D. rim 0.114. Lip beveled inward. Local: red cooking fabric; exterior surface wet-smoothed. Cf. **97**; the piece has been briefly discussed by Edwards, *Corinth* VII, iii, p. 122.

LARGE JUGS AND OTHER PIECES RELATED TO AMPHORAS

24. C-60-215 (lot 545). Pl. 63. One-handled jug. H. 0.360, max. D. 0.208. Corinthian(?), same ware as **16**: hard, homogeneous pink fabric (7.5YR 7/4) with a moderate amount of tiny white, red, and dark inclusions.

AMPHORAS

25. C-60-213 (lot 544). Pl. 63. Rhodian amphora. H. 0.827, D. rim 0.104. Handles missing. Rhodian: fine, red clay (2.5YR 6/8, surface 5YR 7/6) with voids, a few small, rounded, white and dark inclusions and one or two larger red bits.

26. C-60-212 (lot 544). Pl. 63. Pamphylian amphora. H. 0.633, D. lip 0.115. Dipinto \overline{HE} in red on shoulder. Pamphylian: fine pink fabric (5YR 7/4–8/6) with sparse, subangular, red inclusions, tiny flecks of mica, and a few small, rounded, dark inclusions; self-slip. Briefly discussed in V. Grace, "Imports from Pamphylia," *Études déliennes*, BCH Suppl. 1, Paris 1973, p. 198, note 24, where the context is reported as first quarter of the 1st century. Cf. *ibid.*, no. 13, p. 205, figs. 8, 9 of which the neck is more sharply articulated from the shoulder and the body is more ovoid than **26**; the context is early 1st century.

27. Lot 545:1. Fig. 7. Coan amphora. D. rim. 0.100. Neck and handle. Coan: gritty, pink fabric (5YR 7/4) with a moderate amount of small white, gray, and dark bits, and gold mica on surface; surface fired white (5Y 8/2) to light gray (10YR 7/2).¹⁴ For the general proportions of handles and neck, cf. *Agora* V, F 93, p. 20, pl. 3.

28. Lot 545:3 (lots 544, 545). Fig. 7. Amphora. D. rim 0.079. Neck and horned handle. Unidentified, probably the same ware as **112**: fine, reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 7/6) with sparse, tiny, dark grits and sparse, larger, white bits including lime (visible on surface); surface fired very pale brown (10YR 8/3). For the profile cf. **112** and Riley, *Ben-ghazi* II, ER Amphora 3, D114, p. 149, fig. 74.

29. Lot 545:2. Fig. 7. Amphora toe. D. 0.072. Unidentified: very fine, light reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7.5/6) with occasional red, gray, and white bits and mica; about twice as thick as most amphoras.

¹⁴ This appears similar to C. Panella and M. Fano, "Le anfore con anse bifide conservate a Pompei," in *Méthodes classiques et méthodes formelles dans l'étude des amphores* (Actes du Colloque de Rome, 27–29 Mai 1974, Collection de l'Ecole française de Rome 32), Rome 1977, argilla D, pl. I:7 and description pp. 147–148.

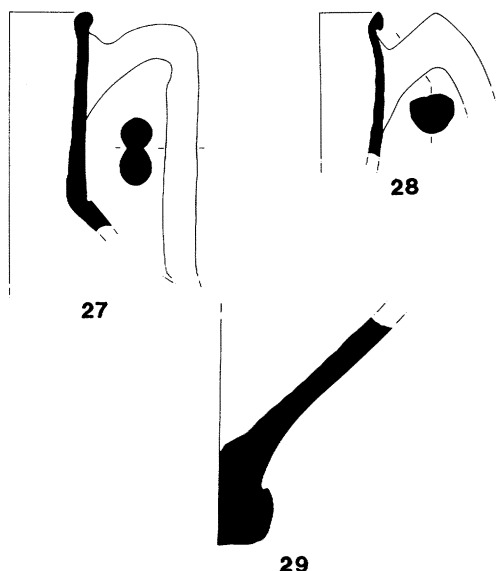


FIG. 7. Well 60-1. Amphoras. Scale 1:5

AMPHORA STOPPERS

30. C-60-209 (lot 544). Pl. 63. Clay disk. Max. D. 0.094. Possibly pressed into upper mold, with convex underside. Groups of converging straight lines in relief on top surface do not appear to form letters. Light, white (2.5Y 8/2) to pink (7.5YR 8/4) fabric (mixed red and white clays), with large, subangular, red inclusions.

31. C-60-210 (lot 544). Pl. 63. Clay disk. Max. D. 0.100. Made by pressing top into a mold; relief letters on top could include ΘΛΙΚ. Micaceous, light-orange fabric (5YR 8/6) with sparse, small white inclusions.

LAMPS

32. L-4119 (lots 544–546). Pl. 63. Wheelmade lamp. H. 0.037, W. 0.072. Related to Howland type

35A; vertical handle and side-lug missing. Corinthian (or Argive?): soft, fine, very pale brown fabric (between 10YR 7/3 and 2.5Y 7/2) with sparse, tiny voids and occasional white bits; thin, brown glaze (7.5YR 5/4), partly black on exterior. For the general form, see Howland, *The Athenian Agora*, IV, *Greek Lamps and Their Survivals*, Princeton 1958, type 35A, pp. 109–110; for the shape and perhaps also the fabric cf. A. Bovon, *Lampes d'Argos (Études péloponnésienes V)*, Paris 1966, no. 148, pls. 3 and C, which, however, has a shorter upper wall and less depressed top.

33. L-4118 (lots 543, 544). Pl. 63. Moldmade lamp, Broneer type XIX. H. 0.030, W. 0.052. Flat base with groove near edge. Probably imported: gray fabric with worn black glaze.

34. L-4819 (lot 548). Pl. 63. Wheelmade lamp. H. 0.038, W. 0.067. Related to Broneer type XVI. Imported, fabric like some thin-walled wares: very hard, well-leigated, dark gray biscuit (N4/) with tiny grits.

35. L-4120 (lots 544–546). Pl. 63. Wheelmade, glazed lamp, Broneer type XVI. H. 0.032, W. 0.054. Published: Broneer, *Isthmia*, III, *Terracotta Lamps*, Princeton 1977, p. 27, pl. 40:f. Probably Corinthian: light-gray fabric (5Y 7/1) with one or two medium-size lime bits but no other visible inclusions; thin, worn, black to very dark gray glaze (5Y 3/1). For the shape, cf. Bovon, *op. cit.* (under 32 above), no. 189, pls. 4 and E.

36. L-4849 a, b (lots 545, 546). Pl. 63. Lamp, Broneer type XXI. a) p.L. 0.080. b) p.W. 0.062. Non-joining handle-shield and volute nozzle. Corinthian: fine, soft, pink fabric (7.5YR 7/4) with no visible inclusions; totally red glazed (2.5YR 5/6); end of nozzle burned. Cf. *Agora* VII, no. 17, p. 73, pl. 1 = *Agora* V, G 149, p. 37, pl. 47.

THE CELLAR FILL

ITALIAN SIGILLATA

37. C-1976-228 (lot 1976-117). Fig. 8. Platter. Est. D. rim 0.360–0.378. Vertical rim with half-round exterior; groove on exterior below lip.

38. C-1976-229 (lot 1976-117). Fig. 8. Platter rim, variant of Haltern type 1C? Est. D. rim 0.370. Cf. *Luni*, K147/3, pl. 208:2.

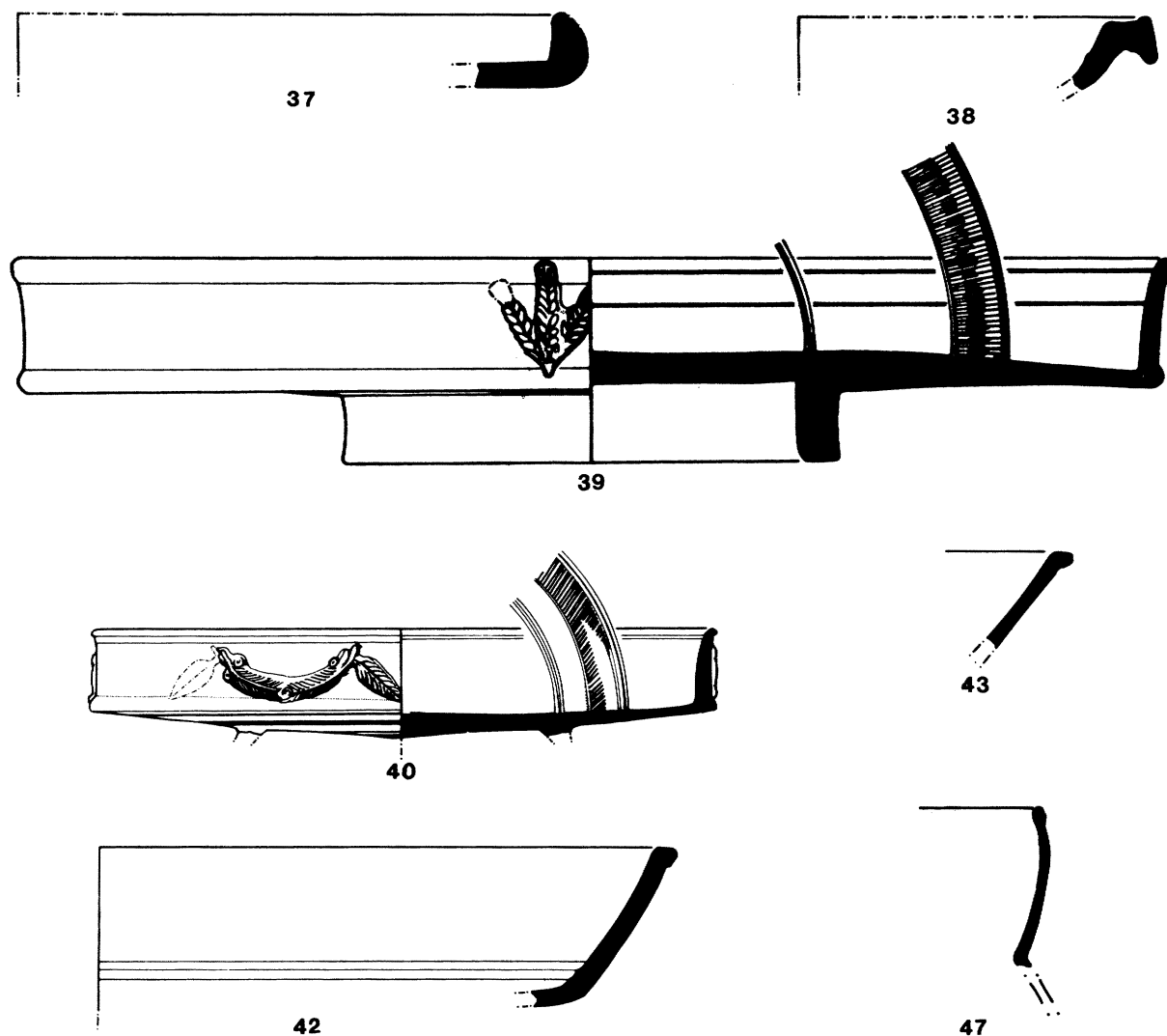


FIG. 8. Cellar fill. Italian sigillata. Scale 1:2

39. C-1976-120 (lots 1976-115, 1976-116, 1976-117). Fig. 8, Pl. 70. Plate, late Haltern type 2. Est. D. rim 0.318. Two grooves on interior rim; single appliqué of three ears of wheat. Central stamp C.M[] in *p. p.* For the foot, cf. *Bolsena* IV, C-2B-21, C-2B-22. For the appliqué, *Tarsus* I, no. 570, fig. 147, and at Corinth C-35-54, C-36-2092.

40. C-1976-181 (lots 405, 1976-117). Fig. 8, Pls. 64, 70. Plate, late Haltern type 2. D. rim

0.176. Single groove on interior rim (Goudineau 39c); six of eight appliqués preserved on rim: (four) rosettes alternately with (two) dolphins right and (two) leafy swags suspended from palm fronds. Central stamp C·A·CEL in *p. p.*, O-C 225' a. Cf. C-1981-100, a duplicate stamp on a small Goudineau 43. For the dolphins, cf. L. Ohlenroth, "Italische Sigillata mit Auflagen aus Rätien und dem römischen Germanien," 24/25 *Bericht der römisch-germanischen Kommission*, 1934/1935, fig. 1:14.

41. C-1976-442 (lots 406, 1976-110, 1976-117, 1976-120). Pl. 64. Plate, late Haltern type 2. Est. D. rim 0.184. Plain interior rim; single rosette appliqué. Central stamp []VF in *p. p.*

42. C-60-327 a, b (lots 543, 1976-117, and non-joining fragment in lot 406). Fig. 8. Plate, Goudineau 43. Est. D. rim 0.288–0.308.

43. C-1976-443 (lot 1976-117). Fig. 8. Plate, Goudineau 43. D. uncertain 0.210–0.240.

44. C-60-34 (lot 405). Pl. 70. Bowl, Haltern 12 or Haltern 15? D. foot 0.056. Central stamp []HPO in *p. p.*

45. C-1976-220 (lot 1976-117). Pl. 70. Cup. D. foot 0.031. Central stamp C[L]PRO in *p. p.*, O-C 452 d. f., etc. C-74-47 is a duplicate stamp on the same form of cup.

46. C-1976-221 (lot 1976-116). Pl. 70. Cup. Est. D. foot 0.056. Central stamp [P]CL. PR in *p. p.*, O-C 454 3. 4., etc.

47. C-60-351 (lot 543). Fig. 8. Relief-cup rim. Est. D. rim 0.157. North Italian sigillata: fine, silty, reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6) with very fine, scattered, white inclusions and some voids; red glaze (2.5YR 4/8), matt on interior, low sheen on exterior. Cf. CP-1869 at Corinth and L. Mercado, "Recenti rinvenimenti nelle marche di terra sigillata nord-italica," in *I problemi della ceramica romana di Ravenna*, Bologna 1972, pp. 203–220, fig. 7 from Cesano; *Ostia II*, fig. 157, p. 231 (tentatively identified as eastern sigillata); perhaps also G. Cairolì, "Lombardia," *NSc* 33, 1979 (pp. 1–88), grave

XVIII-1, p. 36, fig. 22:3 and 23, dated end 1st century B.C.—first decades of the 1st century.

EASTERN SIGILLATA A

48. C-1976-183 (lots 406 [non-joining fragment], 1976-117). Fig. 9, Pl. 64. Plate, Samaria form 13. D. rim 0.279. Wright, *Hesperia* 49, 1980, p. 177, sample 12. Rouletted band on the floor. For the profile, cf. A. P. Christensen and C. Friis Johansen, *Hama, Fouilles et recherches 1931–1938*, III, ii, *Les poteries hellénistiques et les terres sigillées orientales*, Copenhagen 1971, fig. 39:13.9a.

49. C-1976-218 (lots 407, 1976-117). Fig. 9. Bowl, *Antioch IV*, ii, shape 670. Est. D. rim 0.102. Cf. Hayes, *ROMPottery*, no. 84, p. 19, fig. 4, dated about 70–100/120.

EASTERN SIGILLATA B

50. C-1976-225 (lot 1976-117). Fig. 9. Hayes form 58. D. rim 0.113. Two S-spirals applied to rim; center of floor missing.

51. C-1976-223 (lot 1976-117). Pl. 70. Plate floor. Central stamp ΦΙΑΗ/ΤΟΥ in a square. Other examples of this stamp at Corinth are C-36-1 and C-36-473.

52. C-1976-222 (lot 1976-117). Pl. 70. Central palmette stamp.

53. C-1976-226 (lot 1976-117). Pl. 70. Flat-based dish (?). Probably the same shape as 50, with an anepigraphic central pediform stamp. Spalling gray fabric, flaking black glaze.

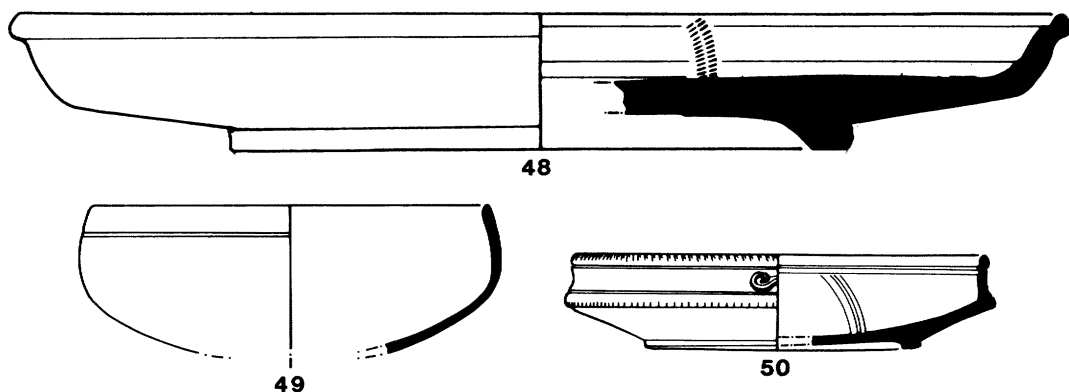


FIG. 9. Cellar fill. Eastern sigillata. Scale 1:2

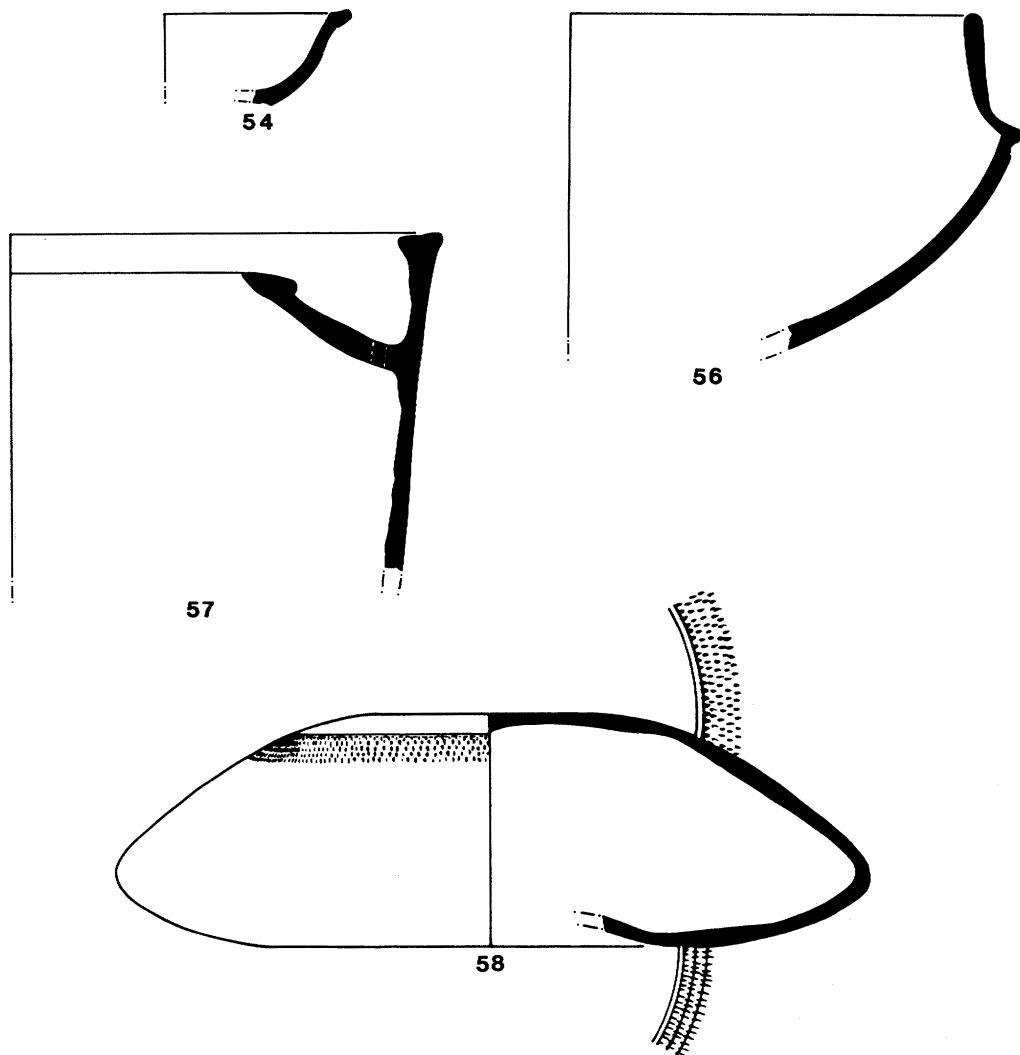


FIG. 10. Cellar fill. Miscellaneous imported red wares. Scale 1:2

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTED RED WARES¹⁵

54. C-1976-230 (lot 1976-117). Fig. 10. Dish, Cypriot sigillata, Hayes ("Cypriot Sigillata," *RDAC*

1967, pp. 65–77) form 9. Est. D. rim 0.100. Hard, porous, reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6) with a few white inclusions; metallic red (2.5YR 4/8) to gray glaze. Cf. *Tarsus* I, no. 770, fig. 203.

¹⁵ Probably a part of this fill, although most of the fragments were found at a higher level or elsewhere, is C-1976-216 a, b, a South Gaulish relief bowl of Drag. 29 (Pl. 64). Max. p.H. of fragment a, 0.064. A row of vertically placed, diamond-shaped leaves at the carination, below the rounded molding. Upper frieze with metope decoration: panel with six rows of "arrowheads" butted left; a wavy line with rosette at top and bottom separates the metopes; panel with two identical three-fin fish, one above the other, swimming left toward a dolphin(?), coming to the right. Cf. G. T. Mary, *Novaesium*, I, *Die südgallische Terra Sigillata aus Neuss* (*Limesforschungen* 6), Berlin 1967, p. 111, pl. 16:9, dated 55–70. Details: Dolphin: OF IVCVNDI, Knorr, *Töpfer und Fabriken verzierter Terra-sigillata des ersten Jahrhunderts*, Stuttgart 1919, pl. 43:2 and Knorr,

55. C-60-348 (lot 405). Pl. 64. Bowl, "Pontic" sigillata. Est. D. base 0.078. Hard, fine, red fabric (2.5YR 5/8) with tiny sparkling inclusions; partial red glaze (2.5YR 5/8). Cf. Hayes, *Hesperia* 42, 1973, no. 168, p. 457, pl. 88.

56. C-1976-231 (lot 1976-117). Fig. 10, Pl. 64. Dish. Est. D. rim 0.220. Unidentified, related to Çandarlı:¹⁶ very hard, coarse, light-red to reddish brown fabric (ranging exterior to interior 2.5YR 6/8—2.5YR 6/4); dull red and metallic, reddish brown to black glaze (2.5YR 4/8—2.5YR 4/4). Cf. "Tschandarlı", type 22, pl. XXVIII.

57. C-60-204 a-c (lot 543). Fig. 10 (rim), Pl. 64. Cylindrical container. Est. D. rim 0.230. Flat base; inward projecting flange with triangular termination has at least two (probably four) holes punched through it beside the vessel wall. Italian or North Peloponnesian: hard, reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6) with lime and micaceous inclusions, fired red at core (2.5YR 5/6—5/8); dull reddish yellow (5YR 6—7/6—8) to red (near 10R 5/6) glaze with a metallic luster on exterior and interior, misfired to white on rim (2.5Y 8/2). At Corinth cf. C-37-2137, C-75-194 (C. K. Williams, II and J. E. Fisher, "Corinth, 1975: Forum Southwest," *Hesperia* 45, 1976, no. 74, p. 134, pl. 23) and C-1984-5 of the same form; see also G. Pucci, "Le terre sigillata italiche, galliche, e orientale," in Carandini *et al.*, *L'instrumentum domesticum di Ercolano e Pompei (Quaderni di Cultura Materiale I)*, Rome 1977, pl. III:16 left, identified as a variant form of Italian sigillata, and Luni, CM 2753, col. 459 and pl. 80:3.

58. C-1976-217 a, b (lots 74-16, 1976-114, 1976-117). Fig. 10 (a). Mushroom flask. Est. max. D. 0.199, Th. 0.003. Unidentified: hard, fine, micaceous, reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/8) with sparse white bits and voids; red glaze on exterior (near 2.5YR 5/10). Cf. 59, 60.

59. C-1976-393 (lot 1976-117). Pl. 65. Mush-

room flask. Est. max. D. 0.195. Lower part. Same fabric as 58.

60. C-1976-445 a-c (lot 1976-117). Pl. 65. Mushroom flask. Est. max. D. 0.192, Th. 0.005. Unidentified, different ware from 58 and 59: fine, micaceous fabric with occasional tiny black and white inclusions, fired orange (7.5YR 7/4) on outside, gray (10YR 7/2) on inside; exterior red glazed (5YR 6/6). Cf. 58, 59.

61. C-1976-441 (lot 1976-120). Pl. 65. Askos. Est. D. base 0.054. Low beveled base (inset on interior) and cylindrical body with four horizontal ribs. Unidentified: hard, reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6) with rounded, small red inclusions and fewer, rounded, smaller black inclusions; red glaze (2.5YR 3/8). For the shape only, cf. Holwerda, *Het Laattgrieksche en Romeinsche gebruiks aardewerk uit het Middellandsche-zee-gebied en het Rijksmuseum van Oudheden te Leiden*, S'Gravenhage 1936, no. 684, fig. 16 = Hayes, *op. cit.* (footnote 16 above), form 122B, pl. IIB.

IMPORTED GRAY WARES

62. C-60-191 (lots 408, 1976-117). Fig. 11. Plate. D. 0.163. Concave base and rouletted rim. Unidentified fabric: soft, gray biscuit (10YR 6/1) with sparse voids; totally black glazed. For the fabric, cf. such "eastern Aegean" lamps as *Corinth* IV, ii, no. 388, pl. VII.

63. C-1976-453 (lot 1976-117). Pl. 65. Flat-based plate. Est. D. rim 0.150. Oblique wall and triangular rim. Unidentified: hard, gray fabric (N6/) with a little mica and one or two voids (from burned-out chaff?); totally covered with dark gray glaze (10YR 4/1), which is thinner on the base and shows finger smears on the lower wall.

64. C-60-194 a-d (lots 543, 1976-117). Fig. 11 (a), Pl. 65 (b, d). Platter. Est. D. rim 0.856, est. D. foot 0.560. Related to Eastern Sigillata B and probably the same ware as 65: micaceous, reddish brown fabric

Terra-sigillata-gefäße des ersten Jahrhunderts mit Töpfernamen, Stuttgart 1952, pl. 31:A. Two fish: MEΘILLVS, Knorr, *op. cit.*, 1952, pl. 40:C. Leaves at carination: OF MODEST, Knorr, *op. cit.*, 1919, pl. 58:B; OF IVCVNDI, Knorr, *op. cit.*, 1952, pl. 31:D; OF PASSENI, Knorr, *op. cit.*, 1952, pl. 63:D; OF COELI, Knorr, *op. cit.*, 1919, pl. 24. Probable date: Vespasianic.

¹⁶ C-1976-240 a, b displays the same fabric. Its form is Hayes, *Late Roman Pottery*, London 1972, Çandarlı form 4, pp. 321–322, fig. 64, and its context is manhole 1976-2 (early 3rd century).

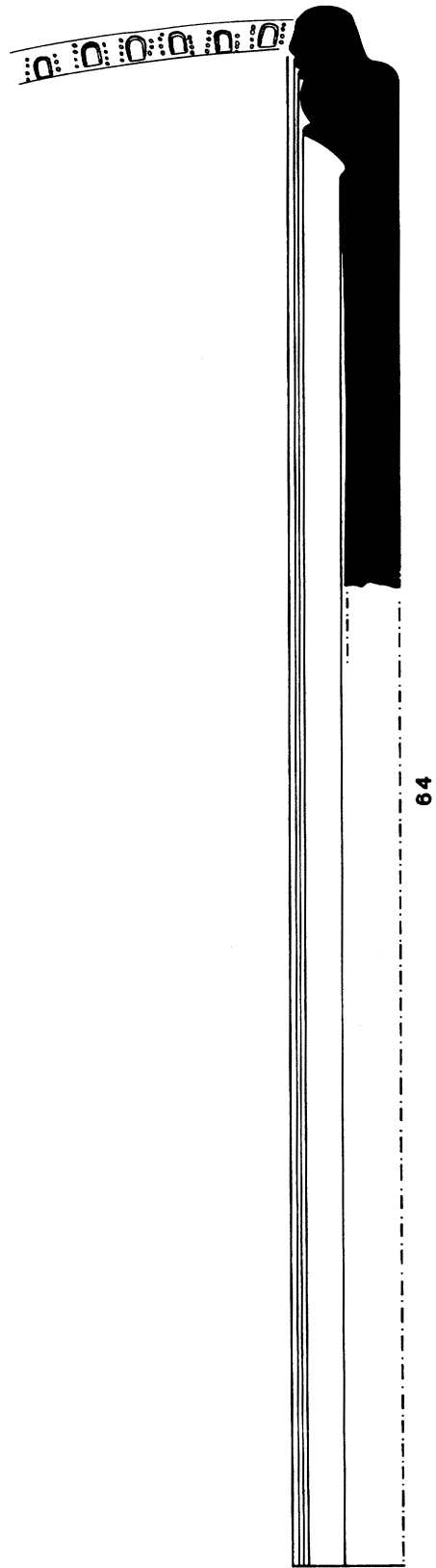
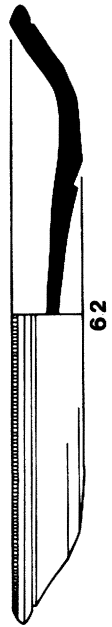


FIG. 11. Cellar fill. Imported gray wares. Scale 1:2

(5YR 6/5) with moderate voids and sparse, light-gray/white inclusions; black glaze. For the rim, cf. Wright, *Hesperia* 49, 1980, no. 31, p. 146, pl. 29, from the Tiberian floor deposit, which is more carefully made and decorated. For the thyrsos stamp on d, cf. *Kenchreai* IV, ER52b, p. 68, pl. 17 (mistakenly identified as Eastern Sigillata B) from a deposit of the second and third quarters of the 1st century.

65. C-1976-227 (lot 1976-117). Pl. 65. Tray. Max. p. dim. 0.097. Scalloped edge. Probably the same ware as **64**: micaceous, light-gray fabric (10YR 6.5/1) with sparse voids and white and dark inclusions; black glaze on top and sides only.

LOCAL FINE WARES

66. C-1976-219 (lot 1976-117). Pl. 65. Long-petal bowl. Est. D. rim 0.128. Everted rim; white, painted and incised ovolo below rim. Corinthian(?): fine, hard-fired, reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/7); red glaze (2.5YR 5/8). Cf. C-34-2064 with the same decoration, form, and fabric, and also C-1977-46, a lagynos with the same fabric and decoration.

67. C-60-349 (lot 408). Pl. 65. Saucer, imitation of Eastern Sigillata A saucer, Samaria form 10b. Est. D. rim 0.170. Wright, *Hesperia* 49, 1980, p. 177, sample 3.

68. C-1976-182 (lot 1976-117, non-joining foot). Pl. 70. Plate or shallow bowl (?). Max. p. dim. 0.073. Central stamp [I]VLI from right to left in *tabella ansata* with nails in the corners. Cf. Wright, *Hesperia* 49, 1980, no. 43, p. 149, fig. 4 and especially pl. 34, a duplicate stamp and probably a vessel of the same shape.

69. C-1976-444 (lot 1976-117). Fig. 12. Large echinus bowl. Est. D. lip 0.190. Red slip (2.5YR 5/8) on upper part of lower wall, applied by dipping upside down; drips on interior and exterior.

70. C-1976-449 (lot 1976-117). Fig. 12. Two-handled cup, imitation of thin-walled ware, Moevs form LXI. Est. D. rim 0.100. Totally slipped with a thin, uneven orange coat (2.5YR 5.5/8). The form is common at Corinth, for instance in the Sanctuary of Demeter: *Corinth* XVIII, i, no. R142, C-73-30 (= N. Bookidis and J. E. Fisher, "Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore on Acrocorinth. Preliminary Report

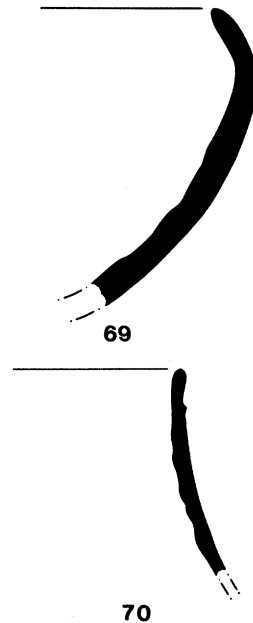


FIG. 12. Cellar fill. Local fine wares. Scale 1:2

V: 1971-1973," *Hesperia* 43, 1974 [pp. 267-307], no. 6, p. 284, pl. 58) and C-73-247; see also C. W. Blegen, H. Palmer, and R. S. Young, *Corinth*, XIII, *The North Cemetery*, Princeton 1964, 509-3, pl. 76.

MISCELLANEOUS PLAIN WARES

71. C-1976-448 (lots 406, 1976-117). Pl. 66. Two-handled cup. Est. D. lip 0.078. Convex rim. Hard, light-red fabric (2.5YR 6/8) with mica and small bits of lime visible on surface; partly glazed red (10R 6/6-6/8) by dipping upside down. Cf. Hayes, *Hesperia* 42, 1973, no. 214, p. 464, pl. 91.

72. C-1976-446 a-c (lot 1976-117). Pl. 66 (a). Jar. Est. D. lip 0.100. Same ware as **71**. Cf. Hayes, *Hesperia* 42, 1973, no. 221, p. 465, pl. 91.

73. C-1976-447 (lot 1976-117). Pl. 66. Globular jug. H. 0.160, max. D. 0.121. Trefoil mouth. Perhaps Attic: hard, reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6) with hackly fracture, some voids, inclusions mostly subrounded, white and light yellow, some mica; lower exterior partially overfired white (5YR 8/1); upper three quarters of exterior, and interior of mouth, glazed red (10R 5/6), one side fired to black (5YR 3.5/1). Cf. *Agora* V, M 5, p. 85, pl. 18.

74. C-60-192 (lots 543, 1976-117). Pl. 66. Bulbous unguentarium. H. 0.165. Gritty, pink fabric (5YR 6/6—7.5YR 7/4) with sparse, tiny white inclusions and a few voids; traces of reddish brown glaze (5YR 4/3) on rim. Cf. Hayes, *ROM Pottery*, no. 157, p. 33, pl. 20, perhaps Campanian of the mid-1st century, and possibly also *Agora V*, M 6, p. 85, pl. 18.

75. C-60-189 (lot 407). Pl. 66. Hollow stopper. H. 0.052. For table amphora. Local fabric; dark reddish gray to dark reddish brown glaze (5YR 3/2–4/2) on shoulder and rim. Cf. Hayes, *Hesperia* 42, 1973, no. 230, p. 465, pls. 80:b, 81:a.

76. C-60-195 (lot 543, top). Pl. 66. Wheel-made lid. D. 0.089. String-cut base and knob handle; it fits **77**. Perhaps not local: coarse, pink (5YR 7/4) to reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) fabric with abundant, tiny lime inclusions, a moderate amount of medium-size rounded red bits and possible mica.

77. C-60-199 (lot 543). Pl. 66. Small two-handled jar. H. 0.159, D. rim 0.092. **76** may be its lid. Coarse, very pale brown fabric (10YR 8/3–8/4) with abundant, medium-size, dark inclusions, sand, and a few bits of lime. Cf. *Agora V*, M 118, p. 95, pl. 23, dated by its context to the late 2nd or early 3rd century. (Lot 543 also contains a rim fragment of a second, similar vessel.)

78. C-60-206 (lots 543, 1976-117). Pl. 66. Table amphora. H. 0.215/0.218, D. lip 0.059.

Coarse, red fabric (2.5YR 5/8) with abundant, partly dissolved, tiny lime bits and moderate amounts of large lime bits and of rounded, dark grit.¹⁷ Cf. *Agora V*, M 91, p. 92, pl. 22 for the ware and general shape except the foot, dated by its context to the late 2nd or early 3rd century.

79. C-1976-185 (lot 1976-117). Pl. 66. Table amphora. H. 0.275, D. rim 0.097. Broad rim. Unidentified: slightly gritty, white fabric (5Y 8/2) with a dry texture, sparse, rounded, white inclusions, a moderate amount of rounded, dark gray bits and sparse, angular, orange inclusions.

80. Lot 1976-117:26. Fig. 13. Table amphora neck. With flange. Fabric unidentified, overfired or burned: hard, dark gray to reddish brown fabric (2.5YR 5/4) with abundant, tiny white bits and a moderate amount of small black grits.

81. C-60-201 (lot 543). Pl. 67. Krater. H. 0.139, D. 0.346. Two handles. Possibly Argive: coarse, gritty, gray fabric with angular, white inclusions and rounded, orange and dark gray bits.

82. Lot 1976-117:23. Fig. 13. Basin rim (?). D. 0.163. Unidentified: pink fabric (7.5YR 7/4) with abundant, tiny white inclusions, sparse, grayish white bits, and voids containing a black residue; surface wet smoothed (i.e. self-slip).

83. Lot 1976-117:30 a, b. Fig. 13. Basin. D. 0.34. Fine, micaceous fabric with many small

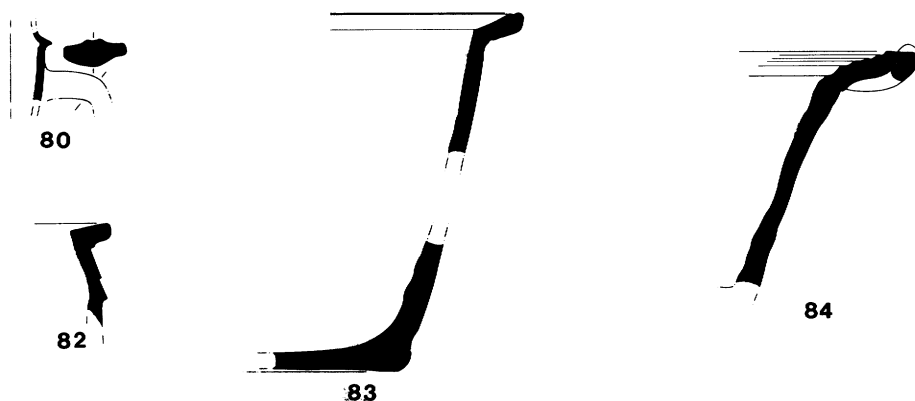


FIG. 13. Cellar fill. Miscellaneous plain wares. Scale 1:4

¹⁷ If the latter two types of inclusions are temper, the ware may be the same as that of **71** and **72**, above.

voids, fired various shades of reddish yellow (5YR 6/6–7/8) and light reddish brown at core (5YR 6/4).

84. Lot 1976-117:29. Fig. 13. Basin. Est. D. 0.370. Grooved rim. Local: pink fabric (7.5YR 7/4) with a few grayish sand grains, many voids and rounded small inclusions; thin, blackish brown glaze on interior and rim, varying to red (2.5YR 5/8). Cf. *Kenchreai* IV, RC 88, p. 141, pl. 38, referring to at least two examples from the Underwater Deposit of the second and third quarters of the 1st century.

THIN-WALLED AND COLOR-COATED WARES

85. C-60-193 (lot 543). Fig. 14. One-handed cup. H. 0.083, D. lip 0.079. Ovoid body. Local: gritty, reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6 and redder) with flecks of mica and tiny white bits, a few larger inclusions. Cf. Hayes, *Hesperia* 42, 1973, no. 232, p. 466, pl. 90.

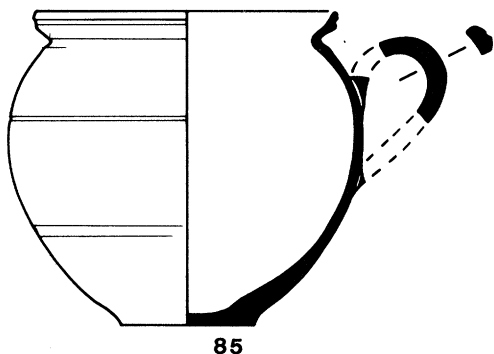


FIG. 14. Cellar fill. Thin-walled ware **85**. Scale 1:2

86. C-60-197 (lots 543, 1976-117). Pl. 67. Small pot. H. 0.069, max. D. 0.091. Ring foot. Unidentified import: light-brown fabric (7.5YR 6.5/4) fired gray at core (5YR 5/1).

87. C-60-198 (lots 543, 1976-117). Pl. 67. Tankard. P.H. 0.100, D. base 0.070. One or two vertical handles with thumb-rests. Local: pink fabric (7.5YR 8/5) with occasional white and gray inclusions; traces of original white slip on exterior and possibly on interior. Cf. C-73-90, which lacks the white slip, from the 1st-century floor levels which

precede the construction of the shops east of the Lechaion Road (C. K. Williams, J. MacIntosh, and J. E. Fisher, "Excavations at Corinth, 1973," *Hesperia* 43, 1974 [pp. 1–76], pp. 30–32).

88. C-1976-233 (lots 1976-116, 1976-117 [two fragments non-joining]). Pl. 67. Folded beaker. P.H. 0.042. Gaulish(?), but probably not Lyon Ware: fine, reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6), glazed inside and out with dull red (2.5YR 5/8) to very dark gray glaze (N/3), and exterior lightly covered with sand.

89. C-1976-232 (lots 1976-115, 1976-116). Pl. 67. Cup. P.H. 0.068. Barbotine decoration. Unidentified: gritty, light reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 7/5) with white inclusions and lime; partially covered inside and out with dull to metallic, light-red to reddish brown glaze (2.5YR 6/8–5/4).

COOKING WARES

90. Lot 543:2. Fig. 15. "Orlo bifido" pan. D. 0.40. Italian: light-red fabric (2.5YR 5/8) with abundant, small, rounded black inclusions, a few white, and fewer, larger, dark red; fabric turns reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) where the exterior has been burned. Cf. P. Quiri, "Sibari IV. . . Casa Bianca, 1972," *NSc* 28, 1974, suppl., no. 282 (CB 7009), p. 516, and *Carthage* I, J. Humphrey, ed., Ann Arbor 1976, C.18, p. 98, fig. 15.

91. Lot 1976-117:8. Fig. 15. Frying pan. D. 0.270. Moldmade. Same ware as **92**: very gritty, light-red cooking fabric (2.5YR 7/8 where not burned) with many angular inclusions and voids parallel to surface; moderately abundant, tiny silvery mica bits and sparse, large flecks of weathered biotite visible on surface. Cf. S. Dyson, *Cosa: The Utilitarian Pottery (MAAR XXXIII)*, Rome 1976, 22–II, F. B. Pans class 19, especially 22-II-43, p. 122, fig. 46.

92. Lot 1976-117:9. Fig. 15. Cooking pan. Est. D. 0.350. Moldmade. Same ware as **91**: reddish brown cooking fabric (between 2.5YR 5/4 and 5YR 5/4) with rounded to subangular small "gravel" of various colors, sparse bits of mica and haematite. Of the same shape and date are C-1979-154 and *Corinth* XVIII, i, no. R106, both from contexts of the third quarter of the 1st century.

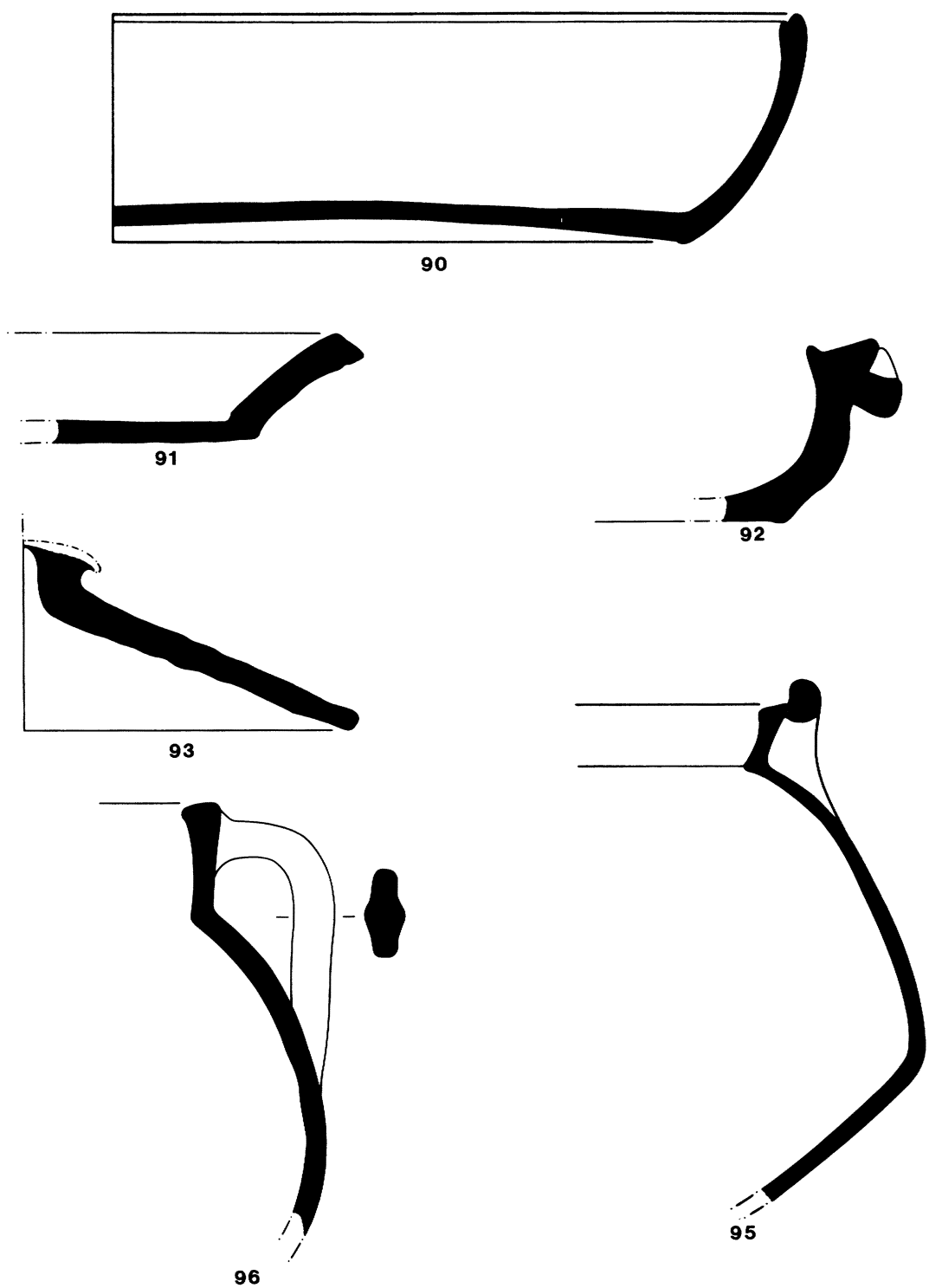


FIG. 15. Cellar fill. Cooking wares. Scale 1:2

93. Lot 1976-117:10. Fig. 15. Lid. D. 0.206. Local cooking fabric: fine, red matrix (2.5YR 5/6–5/8) with large gray to white “flinty” inclusions.

94. C-60-208 (lot 543). Pl. 67. Imported stewpot. H. 0.250, D. rim 0.213. Unidentified: red cooking fabric (2.5YR 5/7) with small inclusions of several colors and a few bits of lime; exterior slip black. Cf. *Corinth* XVIII, i, no. R128, from an early Roman context.

95. Lot 1976-117:12 a, b. Fig. 15. Stewpot. Est. D. rim 0.318. Imported(?): reddish brown cooking fabric (2.5YR 5/4), gritty from tiny white and red inclusions; sparse, large, angular quartz or feldspar grains; surface fired red (2.5YR 6/8).

96. Lot 1976-117:11. Fig. 15. Local stewpot. Est. D. rim 0.202. (Two) vertical handle(s). Reddish yellow cooking fabric (5YR 6/6) with very abundant, large, “flinty” (angular, opaque white) inclusions. Cf. Hayes, *Hesperia* 42, 1973, no. 240, p. 467, pl. 81:c, which has a lower rim but is otherwise similar.

97. C-60-196 (lot 543). Pl. 67. Chytra. H. 0.147, D. rim 0.134. Lip beveled inward. Reddish cooking fabric with a few white inclusions but finer than most local Roman cooking fabric, burned black on exterior and part of interior; self-slip. Cf. 23; the piece was classed as Roman by Edwards (*Corinth* VII, iii, p. 122).

98. Lot 1976-117:14 (lots 543, 1976-117). Fig. 15. Chytra. D. rim 0.104. Local red cooking fabric (2.5YR 4.5/6) with medium to large “flinty” (angular, weathered, gray and white) inclusions and small red, black, and white inclusions. Cf. Hayes, *Hesperia* 42, 1973, no. 241, p. 467, pl. 81:d.

99. Lot 1976-117:33. Fig. 15. Rim of cooking vessel. Est. D. rim 0.20. Unidentified import, probably the same ware as 19: gritty, reddish yellow cooking fabric (5YR 7/6) with a few large, angular, gray inclusions and a little mica; exterior surface covered with flaking gray slip (or merely fired gray and flaking?).

100. Lot 1976-117:34. Fig. 16. Casserole rim. Est. D. rim 0.25. Apparently sintered, probably local red cooking fabric with dark gray surface (5YR

4/1). For the profile, cf. Wright, *Hesperia* 49, 1980, no. 66, p. 152, pl. 30.

101. Lot 1976-117:32. Fig. 16. Jar(?)–rim fragment. Est. D. rim 0.22. Unidentified: red cooking fabric (2.5YR 4/6 core, very dark gray to dark reddish gray 5YR 3/1–4/2 near surface) with angular, weathered white inclusions and a few angular dark bits.

102. Lot 1976-117:35. Fig. 16. Rim fragment. Est. D. rim 0.27. Possibly the rim of 103. Italian(?): red cooking fabric (2.5YR 5/6) with abundant angular sand, one or two large white bits, and a few small dark inclusions; self-slip on exterior and interior.

103. Lot 1976-117:13. Fig. 16, Pl. 67. Brazier. Est. D. flange 0.520. Fragment pierced above and below a flange with pie-crust impressions. Italian(?), same ware as 102: red cooking fabric (2.5YR 5/6) with a moderate amount of angular sand and small rounded, black, white, and red bits; self-slip on exterior and interior.

104. C-60-207 a–c (lots 543, 1976-117). Fig. 16. Jug. Est. H. 0.243, est. D. oval rim 0.090. Strainer mouth and applied thumb-rest on ridge handle. Unidentified (could be local fabric): relatively fine, red cooking fabric (2.5YR 5/8) with medium-small white and pale inclusions; exterior surface very well wet smoothed (self-slip). Cf. N. Lamboglia, *Gli scavi di Albintimilium*, Bordighera 1950 (repr. 1979), fig. 54:38, p. 107, which has as definite a swelling to the (lower) bulbous mouth. (Figure 16 is restored at arrows, H. uncertain).

LARGE JUGS AND OTHER PIECES RELATED TO AMPHORAS

105. C-1976-187 (lot 1976-117). Pl. 68. Large one-handled jug. P.H. 0.305, D. rim 0.079. Probably Corinthian: medium gritty, reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6–6/7) with a moderate amount of tiny white specks and slightly fewer red and dark gray grains, tiny bits, possibly mica, on surface.

106. C-1976-450 a, b (lot 1976-117). Fig. 17, Pl. 68 (a). Large jar. D. rim 0.235. Twisted horizontal handles. Unidentified fabric, not the same as 71 and 72 or 73: fine, hard, light-red fabric (2.5YR

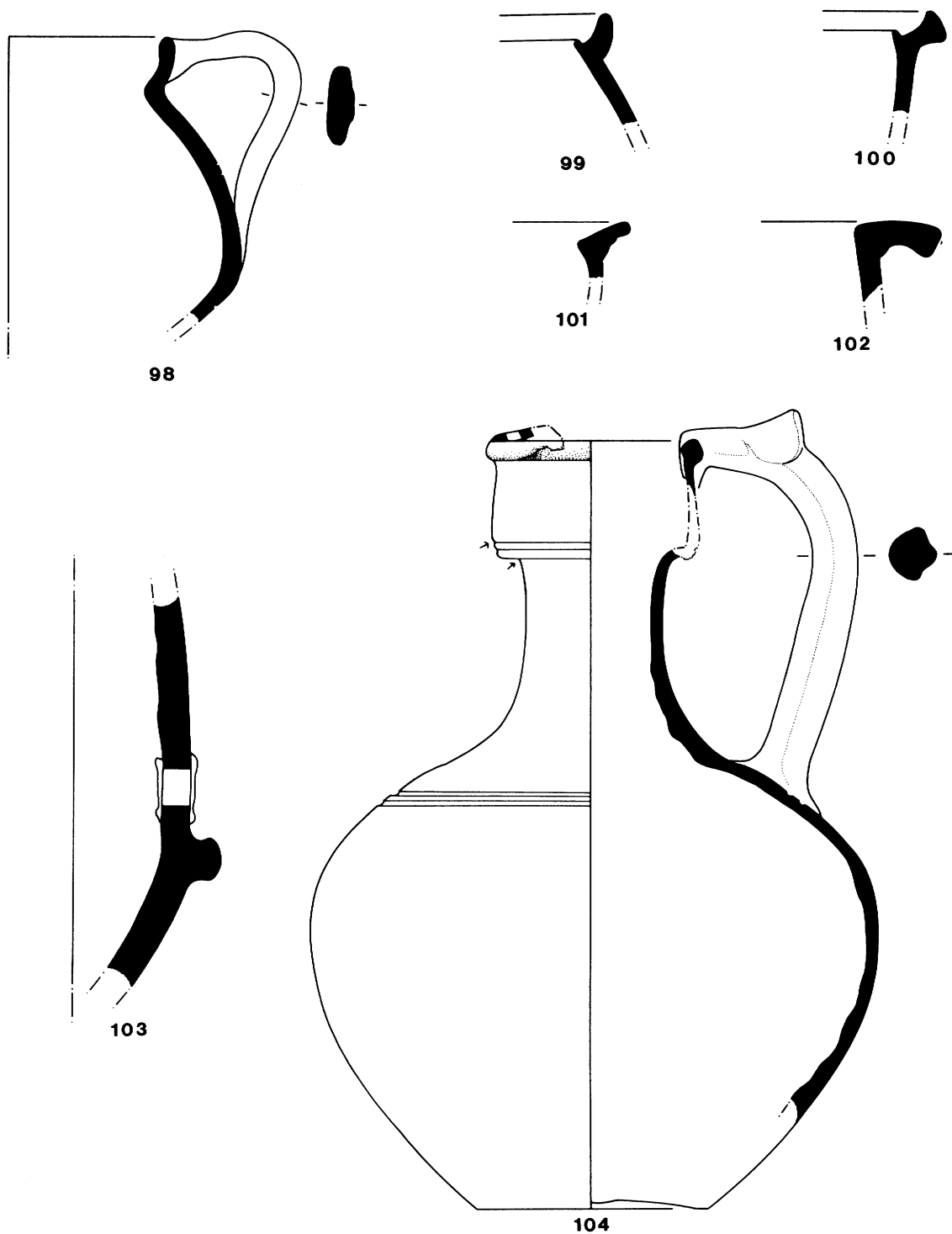


FIG. 16. Cellar fill. Cooking wares. Scale 1:2

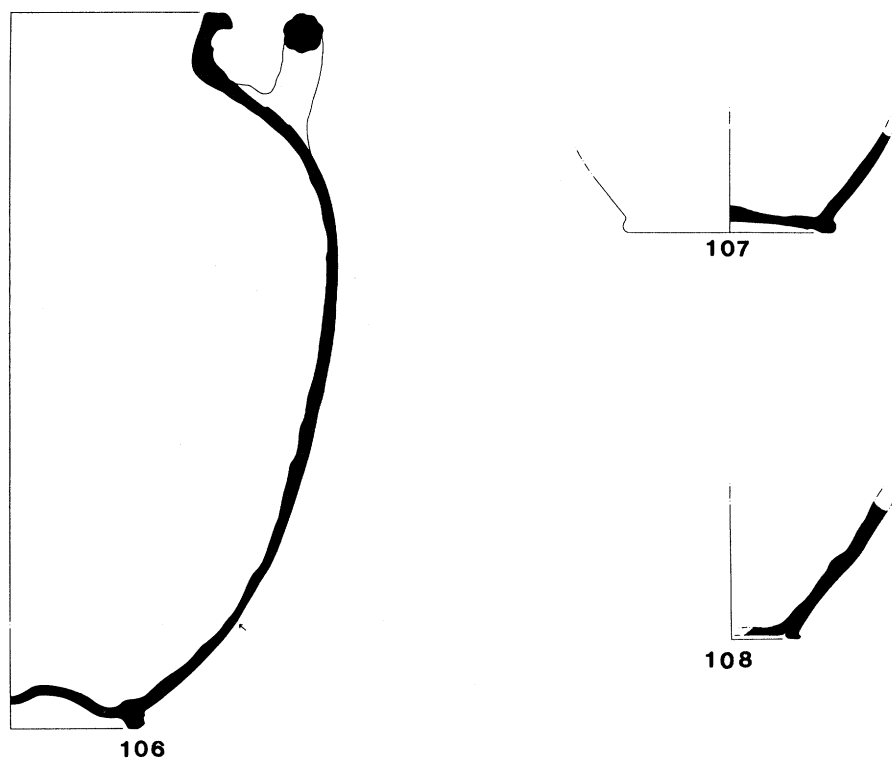


FIG. 17. Cellar fill. Large jugs and other pieces related to amphoras. Scale 1:4

6/6) with scattered, tiny white and dark inclusions and a few voids; reddish brown to light reddish brown glaze (2.5YR 5/4–6/4) with metallic luster is applied on rim and on exterior to shoulder (a few drips lower down and on interior). (Figure 17 is restored at arrow, H. not definite.)

107. Lot 1976-117:6. Fig. 17. Jar base. D. base 0.107. Unidentified: rough, light reddish brown fabric (2.5YR 7/4) with a moderate amount of medium/large, subangular, white, gray, and dark inclusions (white [lime] inclusions on surface are rounded with hollow centers), abundant, tiny white bits and sparse to moderate amounts of gold (and white?) mica visible on surfaces; exterior surface

fired white (10YR 8/2) and flaking badly. The fabric may be related to **109** below.

108. Lot 1976-117:28. Fig. 17. Jar base. D. base 0.072. Unidentified: gritty, light reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6–8/6) with abundant, small white inclusions (many with hollow centers), occasional large lime bits and sparse, small, red and gray grits; exterior surface fired white with occasional flecks of white and gold mica. The fabric seems related to **109** or **110**.

AMPHORAS

109. C-60-202 (lot 543). Pl. 68. Fractional Tripolitana I amphora. P.H. 0.682, D. rim 0.140.¹⁸

¹⁸ For comparison with the examples from Pompeii, I add the following measurements: Max. D. 0.266, H. rim 0.034, H. neck 0.058, handle section 0.033 × 0.020. There are finger depressions at the base of the handles on the exterior only. Cf. C. Panella, "Anfore tripolitane a Pompei," in Carandini *et al.*, *L'istrumentum domesticum di Ercolano e Pompei* (Quaderni di Cultura Materiale I), Rome 1977, pp. 135–149, esp. pp. 136–140 for the measurements and detailed fabric descriptions.

Handles from neck to shoulder, toe missing. Tripolitanian (or Tunisian?): rough, somewhat loose, red fabric (2.5YR 4/6) fired grayer at surface and core, with abundant small, angular, white inclusions, sparse larger, rounded, white and angular, translucent grains, occasional haematite(?); cream slip (10YR 8/2–8/3). For the rim, cf. Riley, *Benghazi* II, ER Amphora 11, D155, p. 165, fig. 77.

110. C-60-203 (lot 543). Pl. 68. "Punic" amphora. H. 0.690, D. rim 0.140.¹⁹ Complete. Perhaps Carthage area (?): dry, sandy, light-red fabric (2.5YR 5/6–6/6) with very abundant, small, white and red inclusions in approximately equal amounts (react to acid), occasional rounded quartz or feldspar; surface fired white (5Y 8/2), not a slip(?). Cf. Schoene-Mau type XL, for which see C. Panella, "Per uno studio delle anfore di Pompei (Le forme VIII e X della tipologia di R. Schoene)," *StMisc* XXII, Rome 1974–1975, pl. XLII:2, description in note 9, pp. 152–153.

111. C-1976-186 (lot 1976-117). Pl. 68. Amphora. P.H. 0.402, D. rim 0.092. Offset fascia below everted rim with groove on exterior face. Unidentified: fine, reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 7/6, inner half of biscuit fired light red 2.5YR 6/8) with moderate amounts of tiny white inclusions and voids, a little possible mica, and a few grains of sand. Of the same shape and fabric but smaller dimensions are C-62-62 and C-62-91 from a 2nd-century context (manhole 61-3), both of which have molded bases; cf. also *Agora* V, M 96 and *Corinth* XVIII, i, no. R187.

112. Lot 543:1. Fig. 18. Amphora rim. D. 0.074. Horned handles. Closely related to Rhodian: white fabric (2.5Y 8/2, fired reddish yellow at core of handle 5YR 7/6) with a moderate amount of tiny rounded voids visible at the break and on the surface, sparse, small, rounded, white and dark red/gray inclusions. For the fabric, cf. also **28** which is probably not Rhodian. Cf. *Agora* V, F 94, p. 20, pl. 3 and Riley, *Benghazi* II, ER Amphora 3, D107, p. 148, fig. 73, both of which have handles which peak slightly higher in relation to the rim.

113. Lot 1976-117:2. Fig. 18. Amphora. D. rim 0.080. Offset at base of neck and double handle; perhaps a fractional amphora. Perhaps Coan: loose, rough-textured, reddish yellow biscuit (5YR 7/5) with sparse, red and gray inclusions and abundant, tiny lime bits including shell; exterior surface fired pinkish white (7.5YR 8/2–8/4).

114. Lot 406:1 a–c. Fig. 18. Dressel 2–4 amphora. D. rim 0.097. Rim and handle, non-joining shoulder and toe. Campanian: loose, rough-textured, light-red fabric (2.5YR 6/8, core 2.5YR 6/4) with very abundant, angular, glassy, black inclusions; pink slip (7.5YR 7/4–10YR 8/3). Cf. *Agora* V, M 13, p. 85, pl. 19; Riley, *Benghazi* II, ER Amphora 4, D118, p. 151, fig. 74; Panella and Fano, *op. cit.* (footnote 14 above), pp. 133–177, argilla A, pl. I:6 and group 3, pp. 150–151.

115. C-1976-199 (lot 1976-117). Pl. 68. Dressel 2–4 amphora. 0.086 × 0.068. Shoulder fragment with dipinto in red: $\overline{\text{J} \text{LACAT}}$ (H. 0.026). Same fabric as **114**.

116. Lot 1976-117:3. Fig. 18. Amphora neck. D. mouth 0.130. Top of handle divided by a groove to imitate a double handle. Unidentified: sandy, light-red fabric (2.5YR 6/8) with moderate amounts of tiny voids and sand, possible mica, and occasional larger white inclusions.

117. Lot 1976-117:31. Pl. 68. Amphora handle. P.H. 0.147. Groove to imitate double handle. Unidentified: relatively soft, gritty, light brownish yellow fabric (10YR 8/5) with a moderate amount of tiny, rounded voids (dissolved lime?) and sparse, rounded, black and white inclusions; perhaps the same as **118**, or it may be from an amphora as **121**.

118. Lot 1976-117:7 a, b. Fig. 18. Amphora rim and handle. D. rim 0.106. Peaked handle. Unidentified: relatively soft, reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 7/6), fired very pale brown near surface (10YR 8/4), with a few voids, small, rounded, red inclusions, and sparse, tiny, white bits. Cf. C-1983-93 of the same shape and fabric from a context of the first half of the 2nd century.

¹⁹ Additional measurements to compare with those given by Panella for this (or a very closely related) type (Schoene-Mau type XL): Max. D. 0.172, H. rim 0.019, H. neck 0.020, handle section 0.023 × 0.014. The weight and the capacity could not be ascertained because of the large amount of plaster on the interior.

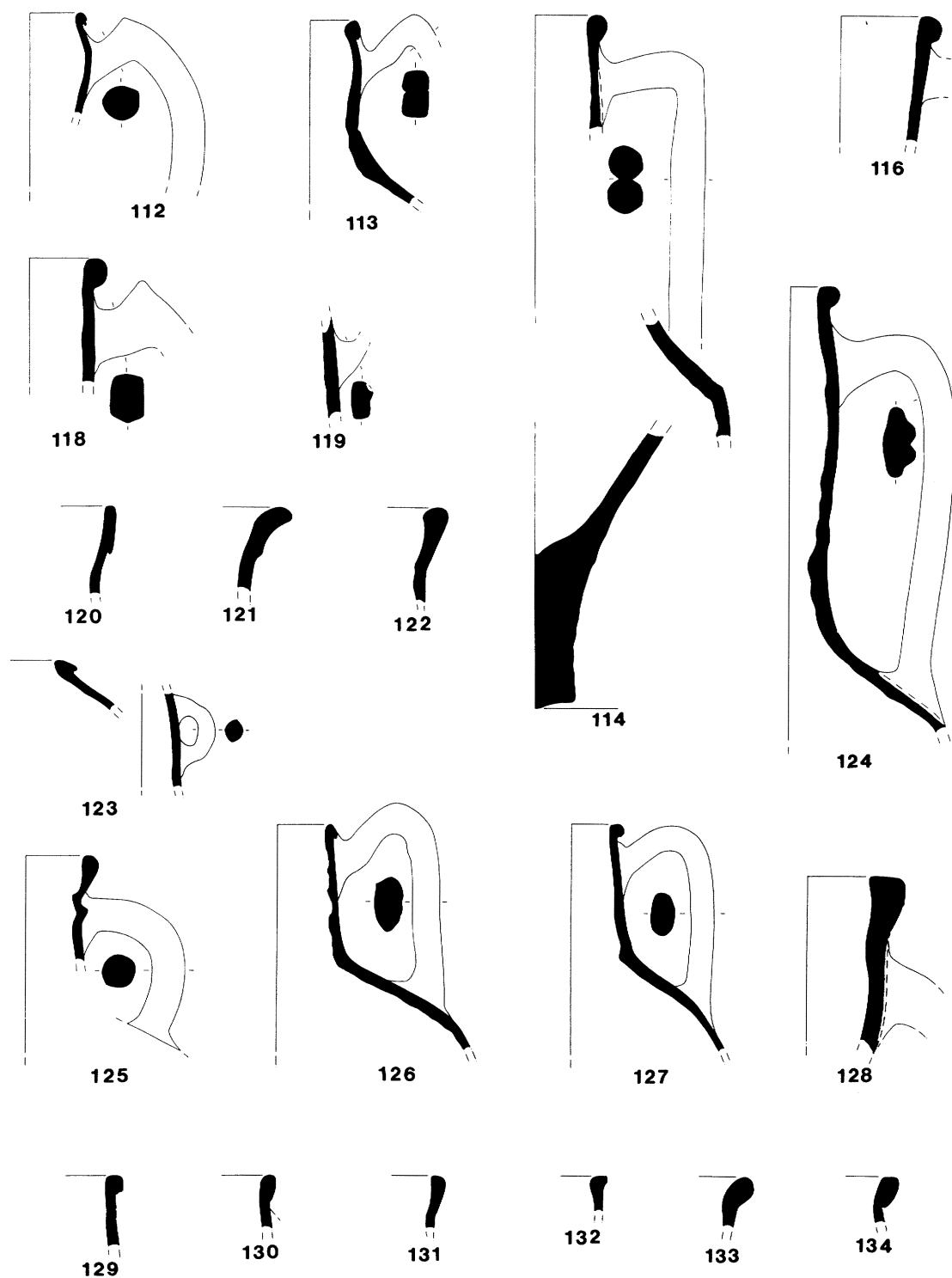


FIG. 18. Cellar fill. Amphoras. Scale 1:5

119. Lot 1976-117:21. Fig. 18. Handle fragment, Dressel 21-22 amphora. Campanian: hard, fine, red fabric (2.5YR 5/8) with a moderate amount of small, rounded, white inclusions and sparse, angular, black bits; interior and exterior surfaces fired gray with rounded white specks (verging on overfired?). Cf. M. Vegas, *Cerámica común romana del Mediterráneo occidental*, Barcelona 1973, type 52, p. 129, fig. 47, and *Ostia* III, p. 496; at Corinth a more complete example C-36-2470 a, b comes from bothros 36-1 (Hayes, *Hesperia* 42, 1973, area AB, p. 420).

120. Lot 1976-117:22. Fig. 18. Amphora rim. Est. D. rim 0.13. Similar to Dressel 6 but very thin walled. Unidentified, perhaps western: micaceous pink fabric (7.5YR 7/4) with abundant, small white grits.

121. Lot 1976-117:20. Fig. 18. Amphora rim, Ostia form LII (Dressel 7-13). Est. D. rim 0.190. Spanish, probably Baetica: slightly rough, light reddish yellow fabric (5YR 8/6) with sparse, medium/large, red grits and occasional mica (on interior surface); exterior surface fired white (10YR 8/2). For the form and fabric, cf. *Ostia* II, fig. 562 or *Ostia* III, fig. 635; also Riley, *Benghazi* II, ER Amphora 6, D133, p. 159, fig. 75.

122. Lot 1976-117:24. Fig. 18. Amphora rim. Est. D. rim 0.140. Unidentified: micaceous, light-red fabric (2.5YR 6/6, fired light brown at core, 7.5YR 6/4), with moderate amounts of tiny white inclusions and voids. Perhaps cf. *Ostia* II, fig. 571 (Ostia form LV, p. 113).

123. Lot 1976-117:27 a, b. Fig. 18. Amphora rim and handle. Est. D. rim 0.098. Non-joining ring-handle. Unidentified: very finely gritty fabric with abundant, tiny, white bits and sparse, small, dark and gray inclusions; core fired light reddish brown (2.5YR 6/4), edges light red (2.5YR 5/8-6/8); exterior surface slipped white (7.5YR 8/3 and whiter).

124. Lot 406:3. Fig. 18. Amphora neck and handle. D. rim 0.070. Very pale brown fabric (10YR 8/3) with abundant, small, angular, red and black inclusions. For the form, and possibly also the

fabric, cf. G. D. Belov *et al.*, "Kvartal XVIII (Raskopke 1941, 1947, 1948 gg.)," *Materiali i issledovaniia po archeologii SSR* 34, 1953 (pp. 160-230), fig. 32, p. 185 from Chersonese, Crimea, dated 1st-2nd century.

125. Lot 1976-117:5. Fig. 18. Amphora neck and handle. D. rim 0.094. Relatively fine, light reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6) with moderate amounts of tiny white inclusions and voids, occasional tiny flecks of white mica visible on surface; surface fired pink (7.5YR 7/4-8/4). Perhaps cf. *Agora* V, J 50, p. 56, pl. 11.

126. Lot 406:2. Fig. 18. Amphora neck and handle. D. rim 0.080. Unidentified, possibly the same fabric as **127**: fine, very micaceous, light-red fabric (2.5YR 6/8) with moderate amounts of lime and small red and dark bits; surface (slip?) reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6).

127. Lot 1976-117:4. Fig. 18. Amphora neck and handle. D. rim 0.070. Possibly the same fabric as **126**: relatively fine, micaceous, light-red fabric (2.5YR 6/8-7/8) with a moderate amount of tiny white bits and occasional tiny red and gray grits.

128. Lot 1976-117:1. Fig. 18. Amphora neck. Est. D. mouth 0.101. Unidentified: fine, pink fabric (7.5-10YR 7.5/4) with sparse, tiny, white inclusions, possible mica, and occasional large red grits.

129. Lot 1976-117:16. Fig. 18. Amphora rim. Est. D. rim 0.18. Squared rim with two grooves at level of upper handle attachment. Fine, light-red/reddish yellow fabric (2.5-5YR 6/8) with a very small amount of white and gray grits and mica; surface fired pink (7.5YR 7/5). Cf. C-1980-178 (Pl. 68), a complete example of the same type and fabric, from a dumped fill of Julio-Claudian date in the forum (lots 1980-49, 1980-50).

130. Lot 1976-117:15. Fig. 18. Amphora rim. Est. D. rim 0.116. Unidentified: micaceous, reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6), with moderate red and white grits (otherwise similar to some Eastern Sigillata B).

131. Lot 1976-117:25. Fig. 18. Amphora rim. Est. D. rim 0.110. Unidentified: hard, light-red

fabric (2.5YR 6/8), clean breaking, with moderate amounts of tiny white and gray grits; surface fired pale brown (10YR 6/3).

132. Lot 1976-117:19 a, b. Fig. 18. Amphora rim. Est. D. rim 0.110. Unidentified: rough, reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 7/5) with sparse voids, tiny dark bits, and larger red grits, a moderate amount of small, white inclusions (round, with hollow centers), and a moderate to abundant amount of gold mica; surface fired white (10YR 8/3).

133. Lot 1976-117:18. Fig. 18. Amphora rim. Est. D. rim 0.145. Unidentified: soft, very pale brown fabric (10YR 7.5/4) with sparse tiny inclusions, mostly voids.

134. Lot 1976-117:17. Fig. 18. Amphora rim. Est. D. rim 0.125. Unidentified: reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 7/4) with no visible inclusions and small, subrounded voids; surface fired lighter (7.5-10YR 8/4).

LAMPS

135. L-1976-24 (lot 1976-117). Pl. 69. Wheel-made lamp, Broneer type XVI. H. 0.032, D. rim 0.062. Corinthian: fine, buff fabric (2.5Y 8/3) with spalling surface; dark brown glaze (7.5YR 3/2), worn.

136. L-1976-13 (lot 1976-117). Pl. 69. Wheel-made lamp, Broneer type XVI. H. 0.032, D. rim 0.062. Corinthian: fine, reddish brown cooking fabric (2.5YR 5/4) with occasional white inclusions visible through self-slip; surface wet smoothed, fired light red (2.5YR 6/8).

137. L-1976-37 (lot 1976-117). Pl. 69. Wheel-made lamp, Broneer type XVI. H. 0.033, D. rim 0.062. Corinthian: gritty, light-red cooking fabric (2.5YR 6/8) with abundant, small to medium-size white and cream inclusions (including lime); surface carelessly smoothed.

138. L-4116 (lot 543). Pl. 69. Moldmade lamp, Broneer type XIX. H. 0.027, W. 0.055. The shoulder pattern is unclear, perhaps a tongue pattern upside down. Imported, typical "Ephesos-type"

fabric: micaceous, gray fabric (10YR 5/1); totally covered with very dark gray glaze (10YR 3/1) with a metallic luster.

139. L-4117 (lot 543). Pl. 69. Moldmade lamp, Broneer type XIX. H. 0.035, W. 0.062. Upside-down, ovolo-and-tongue pattern on shoulder and nozzle; off-center base has a groove around the edge. Probably Corinthian, light in weight and lower surface spalling: gritty, gray fabric (5Y 6/1-7/1); very worn, dull, dark gray glaze (10YR 4/1).

140. L-1976-23 (lot 1976-117). Pl. 69. Lamp, Broneer type XXII. P.H. 0.027, L. 0.095, D. rim 0.068. On discus, bearded philosopher seated to left with left leg extended, right drawn back; left arm crosses over body and supports(?) right elbow; his gaze is directed upwards, but his chin rests on his right hand; the chair on which he sits has lion's-paw front legs. Italian: fine, hard-fired, pink fabric (7.5YR 8/4); exterior red glazed (2.5YR 5/7), fired black in places. For the rim, cf. *Corinth* IV, ii, fig. 34:3, but **140** lacks the innermost ring; for both the rim and the nozzle, cf. Loeschke, *Lampen*, abb. 5:1 from Haltern. The seated philosopher on the discus seems to represent an Epicurean type; cf. M. Bieber, *The Sculpture of the Hellenistic Age*, rev. ed., New York 1961, figs. 163, 164, and 176.

141. L-4115 (lot 543). Pl. 69. Lamp, Broneer type XXII. H. 0.026, p.L. 0.100, D. 0.077. On discus, Victory advancing three-quarters to left, with a shield in her lowered right hand. Local, from a worn plaster mold: very pale brown fabric (10YR 8/3) with voids and occasional red and dark inclusions; dull, yellowish red (5YR 5/6) to gray slip, very worn. For the rim, cf. *Corinth* IV, ii, fig. 34:6, a long-lived rim form on Corinthian lamps of this type. The discus appears closest to the Victory-on-globe-with-shield on a Broneer type XXIII lamp in R. Rosenthal and R. Sivan, *Ancient Lamps in the Schloessinger Collection, QEDEM* 8, Jerusalem 1978, no. 81, p. 27, except that **141** lacks a globe. It may be an adaptation of the frontal Victory-with-palm-branch, *Corinth* IV, ii, no. 437, p. 174, pl. XXV or of the common Italian Victory-with-shield type, Bailey, *BMCLamps* II, pp. 26-28, fig. 22.

142. L-1976-38 (lots 543, 1976-117). Pl. 69. Lamp, Broneer type XXII. H. 0.028, p.L. 0.070, D. 0.073. On discus, a nude, bearded, male figure seated to right on a draped stool, right leg partially extended, right hand to his forehead. Italian rather than Corinthian (?): medium soft, slightly gritty fabric with very small voids and lime inclusions, fired pink (5YR 8/4) towards interior, very pale brown (10YR 8/3) towards exterior; exterior surface has many tiny blisters; exterior glazed, mottled red (2.5YR 5/8-3/8) to dusky red (2.5YR 3/2) around edges of figure. For the figure, cf. Loeschcke, *Lampen*, nos. 79, 80, pp. 366-367, identified as Ajax.

143. L-4820/MF-13398 a, b (lot 407). Fig. 19. Lamp. a) p.H. 0.014, D. base 0.050. b) p.H. 0.043, est. D. rim 0.085. Faïence lamp probably of the general form Broneer type XXII but with vertical loop handle. Faïence with a light-blue glaze. For an undated faïence lamp, see P. Bruneau, *Exploration archéologique de Délos*, XXVI, *Les lampes*, Paris 1965, no. 4778, p. 155, pl. 35; for the shape, cf. P. Baur, *Excavations at Dura Europos*, IV, iii, *The Lamps*, New Haven 1947, pp. 58-69, type VIII.

144. L-1976-39 (lot 1976-117). Pl. 69. Lamp, Broneer type XXIII or XXIV. P.H. 0.039 (includ-

ing handle), p.L. 0.073. Narrow shoulder, triple groove around discus, satyr mask with retouched beard; two small stamped circles on shoulder at cross-axis; moldmade handle, grooved in front, is attached very high on body. Imported(?): hard, fine, pink fabric (5YR 8/6) with sparse, tiny, dark gray or red inclusions and a little possible mica; exterior red glazed (2.5YR 4/6-4/8). The form is very similar to Bailey, *BMCLamps* II, Q 973-975, dated last third of the 1st century with parallels at Pompeii and Herculaneum.

145. L-76-40 (lot 1976-117). Pl. 69. Lamp fragment, Broneer type XXIV. 0.035 × 0.031. Fragment from just to the right of the nozzle (edge of air-hole preserved on discus); retouched oak leaf and acorn wreath on shoulder. Imported(?): medium soft, slightly gritty, pinkish white fabric (7.5YR 8/3) with voids; glazed red (2.5YR 4/8). Cf. *Corinth* IV, ii, no. 472, p. 178 and fig. 38:15 which has the same shoulder pattern and nozzle edge. Cf. also Bailey, *BMCLamps* II, Q 1226, identified as Campanian and said (p. 303) to be very common at Pompeii. For the possibility of a later date, see Rosenthal and Sivan, *op. cit.* (under **141** above), no. 139, p. 37 with references.

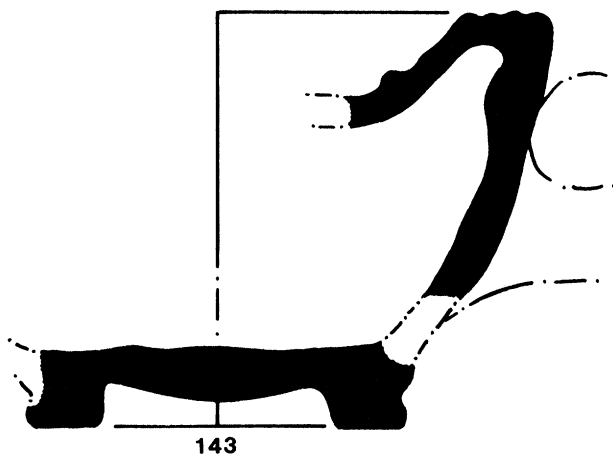


FIG. 19. Cellar fill. Faïence lamp 143. Scale 1:1

GLASS²⁰

146. MF-13392 (lot 408). Pl. 69. Shallow molded bowl. P.H. 0.046, est. D. rim 0.130–0.140, Th. rim 0.002–0.003. Isings form 3a. Flattened bottom and vertical rim with flat lip; body decorated with numerous ribs ("pillar-molded") and two shallow incised grooves on interior floor. There are fine polishing marks on the interior and on the rim where

they cut off the tops of the ribs. Semitransparent, light greenish blue glass with many spherical bubbles. Cf. Hayes, *Glass*, no. 50, p. 20, fig. 2, pl. 5; S. H. Auth, "Roman Glass," in C. W. Clairmont, *Excavations at Salona, Yugoslavia 1969–1972*, Park Ridge, N.J. 1975, nos. 25, 26, p. 152, pls. 28, 32.

147. MF-1976-130 (lot 1976-117). Fig. 20. Pyxis. H. 0.040, est. D. rim 0.093, Th. 0.003. Flat

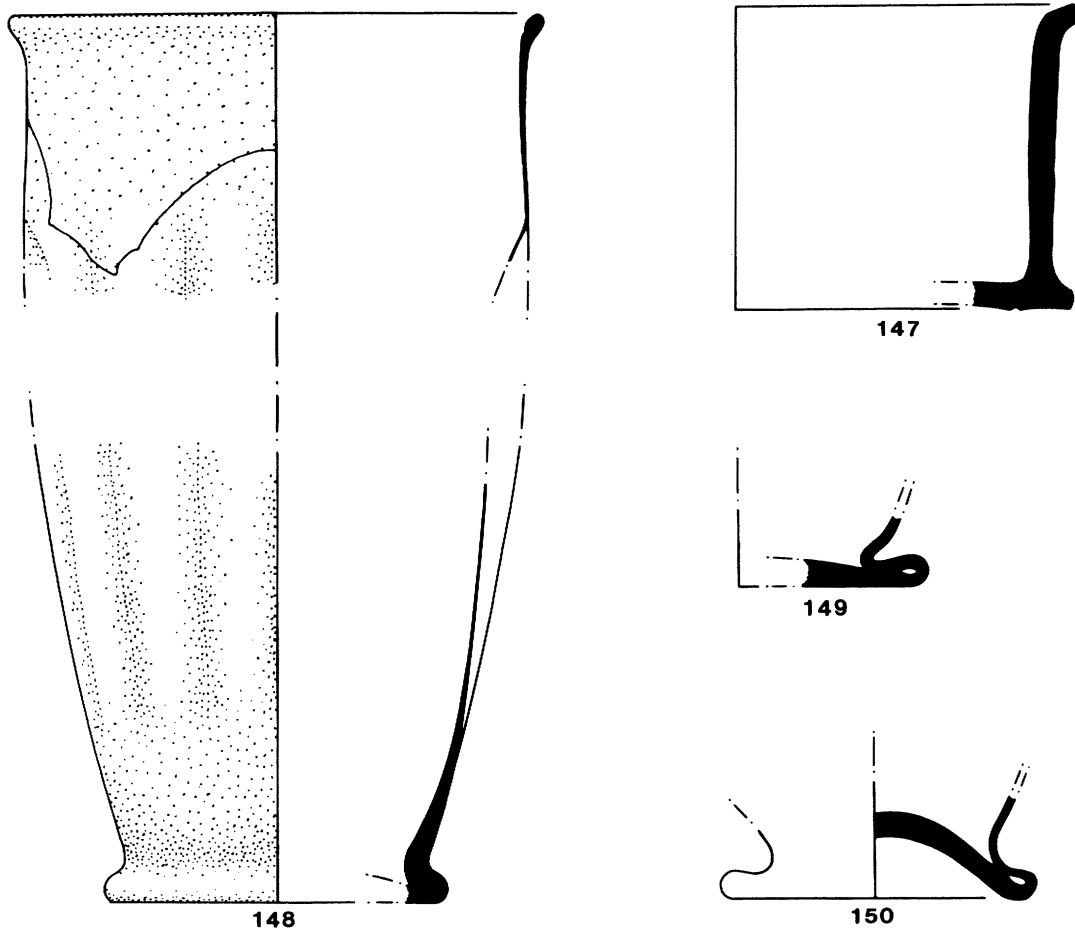


FIG. 20. Cellar fill. Glass. Scale 1:1

²⁰ From an area which may have been disturbed by later construction, near the top of the cellar, comes MF-1976-59 (Pl. 69). It should be associated with the cellar fill. P.H. 0.019, est. D. body 0.060, Th. 0.002. Fragment of a mold-blown glass vessel (pyxys? flask?) with molded floral decoration on nearly vertical wall, rounded molding above. "Sidonian": opaque, light-blue glass; spherical bubbles in fabric, thin, opalescent blue weathering. The design on the exterior is slightly reflected on the interior. The shape may be as Harden, "Ancient Glass II: Roman," *AntJ* 126, 1969, pl. IB (p. 72), but the decoration closely resembles von Saldern *et al.*, *Gläser der Antike (Sammlung Erwin Oppenländer)*, Mainz 1974, no. 444, p. 158, and the shape of our fragment may likewise have been a pyxis.

base projecting to form lower molding, slightly oblique wall and everted rim. Groove on base 0.008 from edge; turning marks on all surfaces. Semitransparent light-green glass with a few bubbles; thin, iridescent weathering has caused pocking of surfaces. Cf. Berger, nos. 35, 36, p. 27, pls. 3 and 17:6.

148. MF-1976-133 a-c (lot 1976-117). Fig. 20. Indented beaker, Isings form 35. H. greater than 0.091, est. D. rim 0.070, Th. 0.0004-0.001. Pad base, about twelve vertical folds around circumference, upper wall concave and slightly tapering, small, flaring, rounded-off rim. Blown, fire polished. Transparent, light-turquoise glass with light-amber and purple discoloration; surface of rim in particular roughened by weathering, and fabric here is translucent. Cf. O. Vessberg, "Roman Glass in Cyprus," *OpusArch* 7, 1952 (pp. 109-165), pl. IV:14, p. 123 (Cyp. Mus. D 1219), probably even of the same fabric. (At least two more such beakers in lot 1976-117.)

149. MF-1976-131 (lot 1976-117). Fig. 20. Beaker or bowl. P.H. 0.010, est. D. base 0.051, Th. 0.0015. Disk base with folded edge and a solid knob on the inside. Blown, interior fire polished. Transparent, light bluish green glass with slight pocking of exterior surface and milky weathering; probably the same fabric as **148** and *Corinth* XII, no. 646, fig. 9.

150. MF-1976-132 (lot 1976-117). Fig. 20. Beaker. P.H. 0.015, D. base 0.042, Th. 0.001. Folded tubular foot, base kicked in to center, flaring lower wall. Thin, green fabric with some small bubbles; iridescent weathering. For the fabric and technique of making the base, cf. *Corinth* XII, no. 645, fig. 9.

151. MF-1976-134 (lot 1976-117). Pl. 69. Plate. H. 0.023, est. D. rim 0.166, Th. 0.001-0.002. Isings form 49. Tubular foot-ring, folded; horizontal floor (non-joining fragment in lot) curving into slightly oblique, thickened rim. Blown. Dark green, semitransparent glass with a few small bubbles; iridescent weathering, surface lightly pitted. **151** stands between Berger, no. 33, p. 27, pl. 17:4 and *Corinth* XII, no. 631, p. 99, fig. 9.

152. MF-1976-41 (lot 1976-117). Pl. 69. Bead. L. 0.020, D. 0.020, D. hole 0.005. "Melon"-

shaped. Glass weathered black with white strips marvered in.

153. MF-10131 (lot 543). Pl. 69. Bead. D. 0.019. Same shape and fabric as **152**.

154. MF-10125 (lot 543). Pl. 69. Bead. D. 0.018. Same shape and fabric as **152** and **153**.

MISCELLANEOUS FINDS

155. MF-10126 (lot 543). Pl. 70. Bronze nail-head. D. 0.027. Central boss and vertical molding around edge; shaft of iron nail, 0.005 wide and square in section, broken away. Cf. *Corinth* XII, nos. 1015-1018, 1020, p. 141, fig. 22 and pl. 71, of which no. 1018 (for MF-8174 read MF-6161) comes from Hayes' area AT (*Hesperia* 42, 1973, pp. 418-420).

156. MF-10127 (lot 543). Pl. 70. Small bronze spoon. P.L. 0.047, D. 0.002. Incised spiraling groove on handle; bowl of spoon formed by flattening and turning at right angles to handle; opposite (broken) end is treated in the same way. Cf. *Ostia* III, fig. 999, pp. 283, 643 from level VA (Flavian).

157. MF-10128 (lot 543). Pl. 70. Bone implement. P.L. 0.124, max. D. 0.008. Small knob at one (flat) end; shaft decorated with pairs of incised grooves. A more roughly worked, single groove near the broken end may have been for the attachment of another piece. Cf. **158** and perhaps *Corinth* XII, nos. 1487, 1488, p. 195, pl. 89.

158. MF-10129 (lot 543). Pl. 70. Bone implement. L. 0.086, max. D. 0.010. Knob at one end and a faint groove at the other. Cf. **157**. Traces of rotary abrasion for 0.005 near the end with the knob.

159. MF-10130 (lot 543). Pl. 70. Hollow bone handle. L. 0.059, max. W. 0.037. Oval in section, both ends sawn and slightly cut back to receive attachments. Decoration: side panels, each with three knobs, marked off by pairs of parallel grooves on front and back; central panel on front and back has two curving grooves antithetically flanking a vertical groove. Cf. **160**.

160. MF-10124 (lot 407). Pl. 70. Bone handle. L. 0.075, max. D. 0.024. Circular in section,

both ends sawn, and narrow end cut back to receive an attachment. Interior hollowed out, 0.015 in diameter and stained by iron. Decoration: lathe-run grooves in singles and pairs, some framing convex bands, and two bands of incised chevrons. Cf. 159.

161. MF-10038 (lot 407). Pl. 70. Moldmade head. P.H. 0.040. Eros(?) figurine with topknot and bulbous nose. Moldmade; relatively soft, light reddish yellow fabric (near 5YR 7/6) with no visible inclusions.

162. MF-10039 (lot 408). Pl. 70. Moldmade-mask fragment. P.H. 0.047. Right cheek, open mouth, tip of nose, and right eye (pierced). Hard, gritty, light brownish gray fabric (10YR 6/2), fired pink (7.5YR 7/4) at surfaces, with a moderate amount of poorly sorted lime inclusions, sparse, tiny, dark inclusions, and voids; pink paint in mouth.

163. MF-1976-97 (lot 1976-117). Pl. 70. Mold fragment. 0.036 × 0.030, Th. 0.005–0.007. Mold for Hellenistic relief bowl with horizontal grapevine. Corinthian: light gray fabric (5Y 7.25/2)

with small voids and dark inclusions and slightly larger, reddish orange bits.

164. MF-13515 (lot 543). Pl. 70. Terracotta slab. D. 0.372, Th. 0.035. Circular slab with protruding central socket 0.133 in diameter and 0.015 deep; edge slightly raised. Opposite side shows extensive wear in center, *ca.* 0.230 m. in diameter. Cf. MF-13357 from a possibly pre-Roman fill at the east end of the South Stoa.

165. MF-1976-135 (lot 1976-117). Pl. 70. Biconical loomweight. H. 0.130, D. 0.063–0.066; weight 0.345 kg. Large oval indentation in base, carination 0.028 above base, small string-hole 0.028 below pointed top. Body flattened on two sides, but no noticeable wear from use. Corinthian: hard-fired pink fabric (7.5–10YR 8/4) with a moderate amount of large, angular to subrounded, red inclusions (mudstone?), a few very large lime bits, and a moderate amount of small, round, white inclusions. Cf. *Corinth* XII, profile XII, p. 149, fig. 23, nos. 1185, 1186, p. 170, pl. 76.

DISCUSSION OF THE CATALOGUE

WELL 60-1

Relatively few pieces of western and eastern sigillata were found in the well-shaft. The single Arretine cup, 1, is paralleled at Oberaden about 12–10 B.C. and in the later level A-2A at Bolsena. The workshop of A. Sestius was among the earliest to produce “classical” Arretine and also one of the earliest to export to the East; its later products, of about the last decade before Christ, were among the earliest Arretine to reach Corinth on a regular basis.²¹ The Eastern Sigillata A, which is fragmentary, is similar to that found in the Tiberian floor deposit, except that the western-influenced forms are missing from the well. The plate forms Samaria 1, 5, and 11 (as 2–4) are repeated there,²² although the contemporary cup, Samaria form 16 (as 5 and 6), was not present. Samaria form 22 (7) was also represented, by local imitations²³ rather than by Eastern Sigillata A examples; it is, however, present in the Athenian Agora in group F.²⁴ No examples of Eastern Sigillata B were found in the lower fill of the well, although a fragment in lot 543 (see note in Catalogue, p. 278),

²¹ In addition to 1, other pieces at Corinth are C-47-100, A. Sestius radially on a plate floor (C. Roebuck, *Corinth*, XIV, *The Asklepieion and Lerna*, Princeton 1951, pp. 90 and 82, fig. 23:b); C-29-266, Philogenes A. Sesti radially on a platter Ha 2 (O-C 1814 c.); a radial stamp of A. Sestius Dama now lost (O-C 1799 f.); and C-61-106, Sesti Pilae radially.

²² Wright, *Hesperia* 49, 1980, nos. 18–21, pp. 143–145, fig. 3.

²³ *Ibid.*, nos. 48, 49, p. 150, pl. 29.

²⁴ *Agora* V, F 12–14, now dated to the late Augustan period: Hayes, *Hesperia* 42, 1973, p. 425.

which is typologically earlier than a piece of the same form in the floor deposit, should perhaps have been associated. A date in the last decade before Christ or at the turn of the era would be appropriate for the sigillata from the well.

The very few remaining fine wares from the well are represented by two imported pitchers (8, 9), by two complete examples of local fine wares (10, 11), and by a thin-walled Italian cup (17). The pitchers are examples of the Hellenistic tradition which lingers on in Augustan Greece. The decoration of the gray-ware pitcher 8, a large "combed" triangle suspended by its tip from a double groove which marks the shoulder, is perhaps derived from the decoration of late Hellenistic glass. The pink-slipped and polished pitcher 9 belongs to a class well attested in Corinth,²⁵ Sikyon,²⁶ and Athens;²⁷ although manufactured in other centers, these are perhaps the direct descendents of the late Hellenistic painted lagynoi, from which the paint is now omitted. The local fine wares, on the other hand, imitate sigillata forms. The red-slipped modiolus 10 probably copies directly the Arretine form²⁸ rather than lead-glazed, glass, or silver examples. Its flaring upper wall and more carefully articulated rim might suggest that it is earlier than the other local example in the Tiberian floor deposit; but it very closely resembles the Arretine example by Bargathes in the same deposit and is likely to be contemporary. 11, a very close imitation, not only in profile but in manufacturing technique, of an Eastern Sigillata A dish, also has a close parallel in the floor deposit. These vessels may therefore indicate a closer chronological connection with the floor deposit than does the sigillata. But such vessels, because they are imitations, cannot be closely dated. The thin-walled cup 17, however, is of a type which does not appear at Cosa until the turn of the era or the second quarter of the century,²⁹ and may again support a slightly later date for the well fill.

Little can yet be said about the miscellaneous semifine wares either imported or local. 12, an imported decanter with two vertical handles set 45° apart, is of a form more commonly associated with the Classical period.³⁰ In Corinth and in Magna Graecia it continued in the Hellenistic period³¹ and apparently in the West into the early Imperial period;³²

²⁵ There were four other necks of this type in the well fill. In addition see the six examples in the floor deposit (Wright, *Hesperia* 49, 1980, nos. 61, 62, pp. 152, 169, 171, fig. 4, pl. 34) of which some may be local, and Blegen, Palmer, and Young, *op. cit.* (under 70 above), p. 296, 510-1.

²⁶ On display in the museum in 1975.

²⁷ *Agora V*, F 45, p. 15, pl. 1, with further examples cited.

²⁸ Examples of these were found in the floor deposit (Wright, *Hesperia* 49, 1980, nos. 1, 2, p. 141, fig. 2, pl. 28).

²⁹ M. T. M. Moevs, *The Roman Thin Walled Pottery from Cosa (1948-1954) (MAAR XXXII)*, Rome 1973, pp. 153-155.

³⁰ For a discussion of the shape in Attic of the 5th to 4th centuries B.C., see P. E. Corbett, "Attic Pottery of the Later Fifth Century from the Athenian Agora," *Hesperia* 18, 1949 (pp. 298-351), under no. 92, pp. 334-335. For Corinthian Classical and Hellenistic examples, see *Corinth* VII, iii, pp. 57-62 and no. 749, p. 143.

³¹ For Corinthian, see *Corinth* VII, iii, *loc. cit.*; for Magna Graecia see most recently J. W. Hayes, *Greek and Italian Black-Gloss Pottery in the Royal Ontario Museum*, Toronto 1984, no. 122, pp. 73-74.

³² L. Bernabò Brea and M. Cavalier, *Meligunìs-Lipàra*, II, *La Necropoli Greca e Romana nella Contrada*

although the form belongs to the Greek-speaking world, **12** may well be a western import. Semifine kraters and basins (e.g. **15** and **16**) are types quite common at Corinth throughout the 1st century. The rim pattern of **16**, a wave incised between two grooves, is the earliest design found on the locally made basins of Roman Corinth.

Cooking pots, still mostly imported rather than locally made, seem to have been the category of pottery best represented in the well. The single flat-bottomed vessel **18**, either a casserole or a pan, is so far unparalleled, but the remainder, mostly stewpots (deep, more or less globular cooking-pots) with two horizontal handles, are known elsewhere at Corinth. The light-orange, gray-surfaced fabric of **19** is distinctive at Corinth, where the regional cooking fabrics (of Corinth, Athens, and Argos at least) tend to be (dark) reddish brown with abundant grit and thicker walled. It bears a superficial resemblance to the fabrics of the ribbed cooking pots of the 2nd–3rd centuries after Christ,³³ from which it differs primarily in the paleness of the fabric, the more compact texture, and the more vitreous inclusions. This is perhaps the same fabric as that of the casseroles without handle published by Edwards,³⁴ he had dated these, all of which come from Hellenistic debris dumped in the late 1st century B.C. or early 1st century after Christ, to *ca.* 146 B.C. But the alternative explanation, that they are contemporary with the deposits, seems equally possible.³⁵ An example in the Royal Ontario Museum of the same shape and apparently the same fabric as **19** was attributed by Hayes to Italy on the basis of its probable provenience; the parallel with the casseroles from Corinth and Athens, however, rather suggests an Aegean source. **20** and **21**, stewpots with horizontal handles set on a marked carination at the base of the shoulder, are of a second imported fabric, of which three more examples like **20** were found in the well. The smaller size, **21**, and a local piece, **22**, find parallels in manhole 1981-4 of the late 1st century B.C. **22** stands near the beginning of the local series of Roman stewpots; its rim and handles, thick walls, and baggy shape are characteristic of the series as a whole, but it has an unusually well-finished surface, and the subtle groove just below the lip on the exterior rim is shared only by early examples of the series.³⁶ Local chytrai (small, one-handled, globular cooking pots), as **23**, are at present tentatively accepted in the repertory of cooking vessels of Roman Corinth, because a few complete examples have been found in contexts through the first three quarters of the 1st century.³⁷ But the typological connection

Diana, Palermo 1965, pl. CCXX:11 from tomb 109 of the middle to the third quarter of the 1st century after Christ.

³³ Such as *Agora V*, G 192–195, p. 42, pl. 7. On this category see Riley, *Benghazi II*, MR Cooking Ware 1 (esp. 1c) and MR Cooking Ware 3, imported examples only, pp. 260–264, and J. W. Hayes, “The Villa Dionysos Excavations, Knossos: The Pottery,” *BSA* 78, 1983 (pp. 97–169), pp. 105–106.

³⁴ *Corinth VII*, iii, nos. 683–685, pp. 127–128, pls. 30, 62.

³⁵ Further, it avoids the difficulty caused by Edwards’ suggestion that the casseroles in Corinth, although typologically very similar to E 141–144 in Athens, were placed chronologically with the dissimilar D 72. For the Athenian examples, see H. A. Thompson, “Two Centuries of Hellenistic Pottery,” *Hesperia* 3, 1934 (pp. 311–380), D 72, p. 390, figs. 78, 121; E 141–144, p. 420, figs. 105, 121, and p. 466. Such casseroles are also found on Delos; *Délos XXVII*, D 223, p. 259, pl. 48.

³⁶ Such as Wright, *Hesperia* 49, 1980, no. 71, p. 153, pl. 30.

³⁷ In addition to **23**, see **97** and Hayes, *Hesperia* 42, 1973, no. 241, p. 467, pl. 80:c.

to mid-2nd century B.C. (pre-Mummian) examples is much closer than for other series, and their scarcity in Roman contexts thus causes some uneasiness.³⁸

Besides cooking pots, the other category of pottery well represented in the well fill was that of amphoras. Closely related big jugs such as **24**, which are too large to be used at the table, may have served for temporary storage of greater quantities of liquids in the kitchen. The presence of **25**, a nearly complete Rhodian amphora unfortunately lacking its handles, is problematic; in shape it stands between examples of about 100 B.C.³⁹ and those of the beginning of the 1st century after Christ⁴⁰ but apparently closer to the former. It would thus appear to be earlier than the founding of the Roman colony at Corinth, and one wonders about its arrival. Is it a part of the small amount of material imported to Corinth in the years after 100 B.C.?⁴¹ Or was it brought to the colony when it was no longer new? **26** (and presumably two similar complete amphoras discarded from this lot) has been identified as Pamphylian by Grace;⁴² its form appears to be slightly later than those of the late Augustan examples in Athens. The proportions of **27**, likewise, appear to match those of the late Augustan Coan amphora in Athens, *Agora* V, F 93, and its fabric is the same as that of Hellenistic Coans at Corinth; its contents were presumably wine.⁴³ **28** with a horned handle is very like **112** from the cellar fill, both in form and in fabric; the neck of **28** appears to be too short and the fabric too light in color to be genuine Rhodian. The toe **29** is, to the best of my knowledge, unparalleled. What is striking here is that all these amphoras are probably from eastern sources; the common western types of late Republican and Augustan date are missing from this group.

30 and **31** represent 14 amphora stoppers found together in the upper part of the well fill (lot 544). Such stoppers, of both clay and plaster, are found in the western Mediterranean in late Republican times and perhaps later,⁴⁴ and clay examples are also found on Delos,⁴⁵ in Athens,⁴⁶ and rarely at Benghazi.⁴⁷ Although some examples at Corinth were surely imported (**31**), it is possible that others, like **30**, which shows a mixture of white- and red-firing clays, are locally made. On the other hand, the amphora fabrics which such stoppers most resemble are those of Dressel 1 and Dressel 6. **30** and **31** are about the same size

³⁸ Cf. *Corinth* VII, iii, Chytra II, nos. 650–655, p. 122, pls. 27, 61, with discussion referring to both **23** and **97**.

³⁹ E.g. *Délos* XXVII, pl. 55, an amphora from Cyprus, or V. Grace, *Amphoras and the Ancient Wine Trade* (Excavations of the Athenian Agora Picture Book 6), Princeton 1979, ill. 62, center.

⁴⁰ *Agora* V, F 94, p. 20, pl. 3.

⁴¹ For a discussion of this material see C. K. Williams, II, "Corinth 1977, Forum Southwest," *Hesperia* 47, 1978, pp. 21–23.

⁴² "Imports from Pamphylia," *Études déliennes* (BCH Suppl. 1), Paris 1973, p. 198, note 24, giving the context as first quarter of the 1st century after Christ.

⁴³ Note, however, that another amphora in the Athenian Agora, said to be like F 93, bears a Latin dipinto probably identifying its contents as garum: M. Lang, *The Athenian Agora*, XXI, *Graffiti and Dipinti*, Princeton 1976, Hd 3, p. 74, pl. 41.

⁴⁴ Vegas, *op. cit.* under **119**, type 62 c, pp. 149–151, fig. 57:7–9.

⁴⁵ *Délos* XXVII, D 134–149, p. 253, pl. 46.

⁴⁶ Barbara Johnson, personal communication.

⁴⁷ Riley, *Benghazi* II, D213, D214, pp. 176–177, fig. 81.

as those from Delos, apparently smaller than the western examples, and like them seem to have Greek rather than Latin letters where they are decipherable.

The last category of ceramic material to be considered is that of the lamps, also well represented in the well fill. **32** with its side knob and pointed nozzle is clearly a late Hellenistic type, but the 2nd-century B.C. date given for the examples in Argos seems too early. The turn of the century to mid-1st-century B.C. date offered by Howland for the related Athenian type is perhaps better. No exact parallels to **32** are known from Corinth; it must date within the 1st century B.C. but whether or not after 44 B.C. is uncertain. Most of the lamps in the well, however, are gray-ware lamps covered with black or gray glaze. Of these, **33**, which is an import, and seven nearly complete, local imitations are of the so-called "Ephesos type" (Broneer type XIX). **34** is perhaps a predecessor of the Corinthian wheel-made lamp Broneer type XVI, but the fabric seems very close to thin-walled ware, and I would have expected **34** to be an Italian import. **35** and an identical second example missing its handle (in lot 544) are the only Corinthian wheelmade lamps (Broneer type XVI) in the well; both are of the gray clay and glaze which characterize the local imitations of "Ephesos lamps", and both have the vertical wall, worked rim, and flat-ended nozzle which one would expect of the original of this type. Of equal importance is **36**, the nozzle and handle-shield of an imitation, probably Corinthian, of an eastern Aegean gray-ware lamp of well-known type;⁴⁸ note the heavy-handed retouching of the veins of the acanthus leaf. Since no fragments of Roman (i.e. western) relief lamps are found in the well-shaft and all the lamps are either gray-ware types or imitations thereof, the lamps in the well, like the fine wares, give the impression of belonging to an earlier period than those in the Tiberian floor deposit. It appears here that the Corinthian lamp industry began by imitating eastern gray-ware lamps (not just "Ephesos type" but others as well) and that gray-ware wheelmade lamps may have originated in the same shops.

Taken as a whole the well fill therefore appears to be earlier than the floor deposit. The cooking pots and amphoras which make up the greater part of the material are not so closely datable as the fine wares and lamps, all of which could be comfortably accommodated in the last decade before Christ. They thus appear earlier than or contemporary with the earliest material in the floor deposit of the first quarter of the 1st century. The cooking pots appear to be, roughly speaking, of the same date, and as with the fine wares and lamps, here too we see the earliest examples of Corinthian production alongside more numerous imports. The amphoras seem to reveal a greater span, some perhaps belonging to the period when the city of Corinth was abandoned. Like the lamps, they suggest an eastern bias to the imports of the early colony.

THE CELLAR FILL

The cellar fill yielded a much less homogeneous group of finds than either the Tiberian floor deposit or the well fill. It is a dumped, secondary fill whose immediate source is

⁴⁸ For imported examples, see *Corinth* IV, ii, nos. 383 and 388, pp. 167–168, pls. VII, VIII; but the closest parallel (except for the fabric) is *Agora* VII, no. 17, p. 73, pls. 1, 52, where the eyes of the acanthus (or vine?)

uncertain (although some material clearly came from the vicinity of the Cellar Building); in addition to the Roman material, some of which is quite fragmentary, it also includes a significant amount of Classical and Hellenistic survivals. In the discussion which follows I have not, therefore, made any attempt to present counts of the material, but it will be apparent that the more complete or mendable vessels are mostly of the second or third quarter of the 1st century. The exception to this statement is a Middle Corinthian convex-sided pyxis,⁴⁹ about three-quarters complete and mended from numerous fragments scattered throughout the basement; this is perhaps an example of the clay *necrocorinthia* discussed in Strabo's well-known passage (VIII.6.381–382), kept by a local colonist until it broke.

The western sigillata is comparable to that published by Hayes from the South Stoa, although here plates seem to predominate over cup forms. The platter rims **37** and **38**, which are probably survivals, have been included because their forms are unusual. The most common and complete plates are late examples of Haltern 2 (including Goudineau form 39) with a rounded molding at the top and bottom of the vertical exterior rim and either a plain interior or one or two grooves below the lip (**39–41**);⁵⁰ these are normally decorated with appliqués such as rosettes or leafy swags and always signed *in planta pedis*. The plate Goudineau 43 is represented by the relatively well preserved **42** and a single fragment **43**; the latter, which has a thinner glaze on the exterior than on the interior and is slightly flattened on top, appears to be typologically later than **42** which more closely resembles the early examples of the form from the South Stoa.⁵¹ Of particular interest is **47**, the high rim of a North Italian sigillata cup, of which the body would have been decorated with reliefs; such pieces are very rare in Corinth, and their date here has not yet been established, but **47** may be residual in this context.⁵²

In contrast to those from the Tiberian floor deposit the Italian sigillata stamps from the cellar fill are all *in planta pedis*. Unfortunately, most are broken or partly illegible and thus not particularly useful. C.M.R. of Arezzo (O-C 979) is perhaps a more likely candidate for **39** than C. Me() R() (O-C 982) or C. Murrius (O-C 1044) as his stamps are more commonly found at Corinth, but any one of them is of appropriate date.⁵³ C. (or G.) A. Cel() *in planta pedis* (O-C 225') is probably not to be identified with C. Aufustus Celatus of Gaul or Germany (O-C 223–225): the fabric and form of **40** are clearly Italian. The stamps of Clodius Proculus (O-C 452–454 as **45** and **46**) are common in Corinth in

leaf are also pierced. The context date of the latter (group G, layer IIb) is now considered Flavian, which is certainly later than the lamp.

⁴⁹ C-76-179 a–d which is being studied for publication by D. A. Amyx and will be included among other recent Corinthian finds in a forthcoming article for *Hesperia*.

⁵⁰ Cf. Hayes, *Hesperia* 42, 1973, nos. 34–36, 37–40, 42, 43, pp. 428–429, pls. 77:a, c, and d, 83.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*, nos. 44, 45, p. 429, pl. 83; note that the rim fragment identified as “to 45” is C-36-2430.

⁵² Note, however, that a piece of the same ware was found at Kenchreai in a deposit of the second and third quarters of the 1st century after Christ: *Kenchreai* IV, ER 11, pp. 44, 46, 51–52, pls. 13, 14.

⁵³ C. Marcius (O-C 963) is a more remote possibility. He was a much less prolific potter than the others, but two of his stamps have been found in Corinth, one of them in the South Stoa area (Hayes, *Hesperia* 42, 1973, stamp no. 46, p. 437, pl. 93).

contemporary deposits such as the groups from behind the South Stoa.⁵⁴ The candidates for the expansion of the name used on **41** all belong to the workshop of T. Rufrenus of Arezzo; the most likely are O-C 1599 and 1600, the man himself with or without praenomen.⁵⁵ I can suggest no dependable expansion of **44**. All these workshops share the characteristics that they normally, if not always, signed in *planta pedis*, usually with the *tria nomina* which were abbreviated to one or two letters, and all are either Arretine or near neighbors. As in the Tiberian floor deposit, so here the stamps reveal a strong bias towards an Etruscan rather than a Campanian or North Italian source even at this late period.

The eastern sigillata wares are not so well represented as the western wares, and Eastern Sigillata B predominates over Eastern Sigillata A: once again the situation is parallel to the South Stoa deposits. Very little Eastern Sigillata A seems to reach Corinth any longer. **49**, which has parallels at Pompeii,⁵⁶ is one of the latest imports; Hayes has recently dated the form A.D. 70–100/120, but two examples from the Roman Fill at Tarsus suggest a date closer to the middle of the 1st century.⁵⁷ **48**, on the other hand, which imitates an Italian plate of Service I,⁵⁸ is probably contemporary with either the well fill or the floor deposit, or both, and represents a survival, perhaps still in use in this context.⁵⁹ **50** is the parallel form in Eastern Sigillata B to the western plates **39–41**; this plate form first appears in Athens in a Flavian context,⁶⁰ but the careful tooling of its rim suggests that **50** is earlier. Of the stamps, **51** is probably second quarter of the 1st century,⁶¹ while **52** and **53** are more likely third quarter. Rosette and palmette stamps (like **52**) are characteristic of later Eastern Sigillata B.⁶² **53**, a rare *planta pedis* stamp, is probably from a plate of the same form as **50**; it is an early example of the deliberately reduced, black Eastern Sigillata B which was popular in the early 2nd century.

⁵⁴ Hayes, *Hesperia* 42, 1973, stamp no. 61, p. 438, pl. 93. See also an example from the contemporary underwater deposit at Kenchreai: *Kenchreai* IV, ER 9, p. 51.

⁵⁵ I would consider O-C 1595 e.–h., Rufus in *p. p.*, as potential candidates for inclusion with O-C 1599 and 1600; they form a group which shares the Aquileia distribution area with the late examples of T. Rufrenus.

⁵⁶ Hayes, *ROMPottery*, p. 21, note 4 (listing 5 examples); also Pucci, *op. cit.* (under **57**), pl. IV:18.

⁵⁷ *Tarsus* I, nos. 420, 421, p. 244, figs. 144, 194.

⁵⁸ Four “services” were distinguished by Loeschke in his study of the sigillata from Haltern; for these see most recently *Bolsena* IV, pp. 18–25, 251–275. These “services” are groups of plates and cups (and, one may add, some relief vessels) which share a common rim form and are therefore probably contemporary. Service I is found at both Oberaden (12–9 B.C.) and Haltern (9 B.C.—A.D. 9) and was probably not manufactured after the first decade of our era. Service II began probably around the turn of the era, and its variants continued to be manufactured into the third quarter of the 1st century.

⁵⁹ The form appears in Athens in the first two decades of the 1st century (*Agora* V, F 4, p. 11, pl. 60) and at Tarsus in the early Imperial period (*Tarsus* I, fig. 192, A, p. 181).

⁶⁰ *Agora* V, G 19, pp. 24–25, pl. 61; layer IIb.

⁶¹ Note that this name is not attested in the material associated with the Tiberian basilica at Ephesos; V. Mitsopoulou-Leon, “Keramik aus Basilika und Prytaneion—ein Überblick,” *ÖJh* 50, 1972–1975 (cols. 495–524), col. 510.

⁶² Hayes, *Hesperia* 42, 1973, p. 456, commenting on examples of “BII” ware from *Agora* V, group G, layer IIb. In discussing the Corinth material, I have preferred not to make a distinction between “BI” and “BII” on the basis of fabric, because each represents only a part of a spectrum of Eastern Sigillata B variants to be seen at Corinth.

The cellar fill also produced a wide variety of unidentified, red and gray fine wares which appear in lesser quantities than the main Italian and eastern sigillata imports. There is very little doubt that the fragments of a South Gaulish relief bowl, Drag. 29 (footnote 15 above, Pl. 64) should be associated with the cellar fill; the piece is probably a product of La Graufesenque and should be dated in the Neronian—early Flavian period. **57**, one of several variants of this form in different fabrics found at Corinth and probably made in Greece, is based on a western form as well.⁶³ It has been suggested that such vessels were for scalding milk or straining wine,⁶⁴ but the particular form of the inner flange with a few holes pierced near the wall rather suggests that some semiliquid contents were intended to drain back into the vessel in case of dripping.⁶⁵ **62**, an askos body, is probably a western import. The remainder of the miscellaneous imported fine wares are eastern. As was the case in the deposits behind the South Stoa, occasional examples of Cypriot (**54**), “Pontic” (**55**), and other minor eastern sigillata wares (**56**) appear in deposits of this period.⁶⁶ A new form, appearing in one or two examples in many deposits of the third quarter of the 1st century at Corinth, is represented by **58–60**. The position of the neck and handles preserved on **60** shows that this is not a “pilgrim flask” but rather resembles an old-fashioned canteen; I have termed it “mushroom flask” as the profile recalls the cross-section of a mushroom cap. The gray wares, too, are probably eastern as is suggested by the fabric of **62**, which is comparable to eastern Aegean gray-ware lamps of the end of the 1st century B.C. and later. Simple flat-based plates like **63** are found both in group G layer IIb in the Agora at Athens⁶⁷ and in the South Stoa deposits;⁶⁸ they seem to be variants or imitations of the ware which bears *ATTIKΩ* stamps.⁶⁹ **64** and **65** belong to a distinct category of 1st-century platters and trays with profiled edges in a fabric closely related to Eastern Sigillata B; the former is similar in profile and decoration to an example in the floor deposit, but its later date is suggested by its greater thickness, less delicate workmanship, and simplified decoration.

⁶³ Close to **57** and its parallels at Corinth are Pucci, *op. cit.* (under **57**), pl. III:16, identified as variant forms of Italian sigillata (p. 16).

⁶⁴ G. Behrens (“Römische Milchkocher (?),” *Germania* 30, 1952, pp. 110–111) collects examples of imperial date. N. Lamboglia (“La ceramica iberica negli strati di *Albintimilium* e nel territorio Ligure e Tirrenico,” *RSILig* XX, 1954 [pp. 83–125], pp. 115–116, fig. 26) called them pseudo-Iberian and dated his examples to the 2nd—1st century B.C. For the suggestion that they may have functioned as wine-strainers, see H. U. Nuber, “Ein Siebgefäß aus Heddernheim,” *Rei Cretariae Romanae Fautorum Acta* XI–XII, 1969–1970, pp. 70–75. While such an explanation is tenable in the north where wine was probably not yet consumed in quantity, it seems inadequate in the Mediterranean, where, judging from the number of amphoras found, wine was more readily available, but this type of vessel is still rare.

⁶⁵ On a much smaller scale, the collar around the filling hole of “Ephesos type” lamps probably performed an analogous function.

⁶⁶ Hayes, *Hesperia* 42, 1973, “Cypriot Sigillata,” pp. 457–458, “Pontic” sigillata, p. 457.

⁶⁷ *Agora* V, G 58 and 59, p. 28, pls. 5, 66, both red glazed.

⁶⁸ Hayes, *Hesperia* 42, 1973, no. 211, p. 464, pl. 91 of the same fabric but fired red.

⁶⁹ Hayes identified this as Corinthian (*loc. cit.*, note 102), but it has not until recently been common in the excavations at Corinth, and I have preferred the term “North Peloponnesian”. The ware is also found in small quantities at Athens and Knossos (Hayes, *loc. cit.*) and perhaps in greater amounts on Lesbos and Tenedos (Hector and Caroline Williams, personal communication, Christmas 1984).

Locally made fine wares were poorly preserved in the cellar fill; I have selected only a few for inclusion here, as a good range has already been published from the South Stoa.⁷⁰ The rim and decoration of **66** indicate that it is a 1st-century B.C. example of a Hellenistic relief bowl; its fabric might be Corinthian but is of unexpectedly good quality for this period.⁷¹ **67** demonstrates once again the influence of imported sigillata, in this case Eastern Sigillata A, on local production. **68**, with its stamp in *tabella ansata*, appears to be a duplicate in stamp and form of a plate in the Tiberian floor deposit and thus helps to demonstrate the chronological range of material in the cellar fill. Large echinus bowls like **69** with only their rims glazed are one of the few "Hellenistic" forms common among Roman Corinthian fine wares. The two-handled cup **70** is an imitation of a thin-walled form which is always made in a glazed fabric at Corinth; it is typical of the second and third quarters of the 1st century. The fabric of all these pieces is relatively soft and slightly gritty with a moderate amount of tiny white inclusions including lime and sparse, tiny red and dark grits (except **66**, which has no visible inclusions). It ranges in color from reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) to very pale brown (10YR 8/3) depending on the firing temperature and atmosphere of the kiln. The surface coating is normally a matte red slip (2.5YR 5/8), although it frequently has a good luster.

In the category "miscellaneous plain wares" I have included not only a number of semi-glazed imports but also examples of small plain vessels for domestic use such as table amphoras and basins. Like the sigillata this category from the cellar fill shows such close parallels with the South Stoa material that they must be of similar date. **71** and **72**, probably products of the northeastern Peloponnesos but not Corinthian, are two such vessels. **73**, a semiglazed trefoil-mouth pitcher in a similar fabric, is instead probably Attic; vessels of this shape and ware occur also on Delos in the early 1st century B.C.,⁷² but the narrower foot of **73** suggests that it is of the first half of the 1st century after Christ like the example in Athens (see under **73**). The bulbous unguentarium **74** is probably one of the latest examples in clay; in this group glass unguentaria are more common (see p. 315 below). **75** is the stopper for a semiglazed table amphora,⁷³ a form of which only fragments were found in the cellar fill; similar stoppers were fairly widely used in the eastern Mediterranean in the 1st century B.C. and after Christ.⁷⁴ **76** is probably the lid of the small jar **77**. **77–80** are small two-handled jars and table amphoras of various unidentified fabrics, **81** is a possibly Argive krater, and **82–84** are basins. **77** and **78** appear here in a context substantially earlier than

⁷⁰ Hayes, *Hesperia* 42, 1973, local slip-coated wares, pp. 463–466, pl. 91. Some of the forms listed by Hayes under this heading are considered under other categories below.

⁷¹ Williams (*op. cit.* [footnote 41 above], no. 27, pp. 23, 37, pl. 3 [C-1977-46]) has dated one of the parallels to **66** in the period of abandonment, pointing to a parallel technique employed on Pergamene products of the early 1st century B.C., but the number of examples of this ware and decoration now known from Corinth at least indicates a date after the founding of the Roman colony.

⁷² *Délos XXVII*, D 183, p. 257, pl. 47.

⁷³ As Hayes, *Hesperia* 42, 1973, nos. 228, 229, p. 465, pls. 80:b, 81:a.

⁷⁴ Cf. *Délos XXVII*, D 223, p. 259, pl. 49; *Tarsus I*, no. 93, p. 217, fig. 123 (from the Hellenistic-Roman Unit); Hayes, *Hesperia* 42, 1973, no. 230, p. 465, pls. 80:b, 81:a. One supposes that most of these were made locally, but at least one at Corinth is an import, C-61-88 in a fabric similar to Eastern Sigillata B.

their parallels in Athens. **84** illustrates the local series of basins with grooved rim, which succeeded the earlier basin with wave pattern on the rim (**16**).

Little can yet be said about the various thin-walled and imported color-coated vessels in the cellar fill (**85–89**). **85**, an example of a common Corinthian series imitating Italian wares, is also paralleled in the South Stoa deposits. Of the imported color-coated wares **88** and **89**, **88**, a cylindrical beaker with folded wall, suggests a Gaulish source to me, but I know no precise parallels.

Cooking wares (**90–104**) were not widely represented in the cellar fill, and the variety of forms is limited. Once again, the imports are of interest. Pans, originally a western type, are all imported. Pompeian-red ware is represented in the cellar only by single fragments; if its production continued into the third quarter of the century as has been suggested,⁷⁵ it was at least less common than earlier. **90**, an Italian “orlo bifido” pan, and **91**, the frying pan (both types already in use at the time of the floor deposit), appear to be contemporary with the cellar fill. The wall of **91** is still short and even more concave than the earlier example, and the rim is beveled rather than rounded.⁷⁶ **92**, a pan with rim flanged to receive a lid, is of the same ware as **91**. Unlike the frying pan, this form is not known to me from other sites; several examples have been found at Corinth, where it seems to make its earliest appearance at this time. The repertory of local forms is apparently limited to stewpots and lids (**93**, **96**) and perhaps the last appearance of the chytra (**97**, **98**, see comments on **23** above). Note that, like the example from the South Stoa, the local stewpot **96** has the vertical handles which become standard on late examples of the type.⁷⁷ The local casserole, **100**, is probably a survival, and this may also be the case for the imported **99**, a single rim fragment of the same fabric as **19** (*q.v.*). The remaining pieces, which are not food containers for use over the fire, have western connections. **101** bears a familial resemblance to Italian jars,⁷⁸ and **103**, a brazier (of which **102** could be the rim), has several parallels at Ostia.⁷⁹ Although **104** may be of local fabric, the form again has Italian parallels.

The amphoras from the cellar are of particular interest as they represent a category which was not available for study when Hayes published the South Stoa deposits; a few other large vessels of similar capacity may be conveniently considered with them. **105**, which has a concave band on the inside edge of its rim, is an example of a series of large one-

⁷⁵ Hayes, *Hesperia* 42, 1973, p. 459 and D. P. S. Peacock, “Pompeian Red Ware,” in *Pottery and Early Commerce, Characterization and Trade in Roman and Later Ceramics*, D. Peacock, ed., London 1977, pp. 147–162. Hayes has suggested that the Italian fabric (Peacock’s fabric 1) continued to be produced into the Antonine period; see most recently Hayes, *op. cit.* (footnote 33 above), p. 108 and note 29.

⁷⁶ Cf. Wright, *Hesperia* 49, 1980, no. 77, p. 135, pl. 31. On Aegean and eastern Mediterranean sites the ware continues into the 2nd century; in addition to Corinth, see *Tarsus* I, no. 803, p. 275, fig. 206; “Tscharli,” abb. 10:10, p. 394, esp. note 2 (from trenches III and V of the 2nd century); Hayes, *op. cit.* (footnote 33 above), nos. 99–101, pp. 107, 126, fig. 9; Riley, *Benghazi* II, ER Cooking Ware 6, pp. 253–256. The distribution and popularity of this ware seem to parallel that of Çandarlı ware and earlier Pergamene fine wares, and to the naked eye the clay matrices (including large flecks of gold mica) appear similar. Could the frying pans, too, be a product of the area of Pergamon?

⁷⁷ Hayes, *Hesperia* 42, 1973, no. 240, p. 467, pl. 80:c. Cf. the earlier examples, **22** above and Wright, *Hesperia* 49, 1980, nos. 71, 72, p. 153, pl. 30, fig. 4.

⁷⁸ Cf. Hayes, *Hesperia* 42, 1973, no. 239, p. 467, pl. 80:c with parallels of form and fabric at Ostia (Caterina Coletti, personal communication); *ibid.*, no. 238 reveals a similar ancestry.

⁷⁹ I thank Caterina Coletti for identifying this piece while on a visit to Corinth in 1984.

handled jugs (H. about 0.45 m.), probably local, which continues into the early 3rd century.⁸⁰ **107** and **108**, on the other hand, are certainly imports; their fabrics appear related to the African amphoras **109** and **110**. The latter must be among the earliest African imports to Corinth;⁸¹ the middle of the 1st century seems to mark the beginning of the large-scale exportation of Tripolitanian amphoras such as **109**.⁸² Its contents were probably oil;⁸³ **109**, and possibly also **110**, is a fractional amphora.⁸⁴ **111** is a candidate for a local Corinthian product. The common 1st-century types of both east (**112** related to Rhodian, **113** Coan) and west (**114**, **115**, and **119** probably Campanian, **121** Spanish) are readily identifiable. **119** probably carried fruit,⁸⁵ and **121** may have contained garum,⁸⁶ while wine is likely to have been carried in at least some of the unidentified jars. Many of the unidentified pieces are probably eastern, as eastern Roman amphoras have not yet received as much attention as have the western products. Nevertheless, it seems worthwhile to point out that there are few parallels between this group at Corinth and Athens, Crete or Benghazi at the same period⁸⁷ except for the common, widely distributed types mentioned above. Other types, such as Dressel 6 and the micaceous water jar,⁸⁸ which are found elsewhere in Corinth in the second half of the 1st century, were not present in the cellar fill. The possibility of imports from the Black Sea appears with **124**.

With the lamps we are once again on somewhat firmer ground, both chronologically and in terms of sources. **135–137** are typical of the wheelmade Corinthian lamps of Broneer type XVI in the cellar fill. Cooking fabric (as **136** and **137**) is now the preferred material, although there are still occasional examples of glazed buff fabric (as **135**). In comparison with the lamps of the same type from the floor deposit,⁸⁹ **136** and **137** from the cellar fill now have a more disklike base and a convexo-concave wall as the rim becomes slightly everted; in addition, the fabric is rougher because the inclusions are less well sorted than previously. The sunken, flat discus with wide filling-hole and the lower handle attachment at the point of maximum diameter remain the same as in earlier examples. Among the

⁸⁰ *Agora V*, F 67, p. 17, pl. 2 is possibly an example of this series; for 2nd- to 3rd-century examples, see Williams and Zervos, "Corinth, 1984: East of the Theater," *Hesperia* 54, 1985 (pp. 55–96), p. 57, no. 3, fig. 1, pl. 8.

⁸¹ African fine wares do not appear here before the late Flavian or Trajanic periods (Hayes, *op. cit.* [footnote 16 above], forms 8 and 9).

⁸² To Pompeii, Rome, and Ostia, and elsewhere in Italy, along the Tripolitanian coast, and east to Benghazi; see C. Panella, *op. cit.* (footnote 18 above), pp. 143–148 and Riley, *Benghazi II*, ER Amphora 11, pp. 164–166.

⁸³ Panella, *loc. cit.* and *Ostia III*, pp. 568–569.

⁸⁴ As is the case with several other Roman series, variations in capacity are determined by variations in total height and/or maximum diameter of the jar, while all sizes received approximately the same size mouth and neck.

⁸⁵ *Ostia III*, p. 496 with references. Recent mending of the context pottery from Hayes' South Stoa deposits produced another amphora of this type from his area AB (C-36-2470 a, b from bothros 36-1).

⁸⁶ *Ostia III*, p. 509 with references; Riley, *Benghazi II*, p. 159.

⁸⁷ For Athens, see *Agora V*, groups F, G, layers I and II, and M layer, I; for Crete, Hayes, "Four Early Roman Groups from Knossos," *BSA* 66, 1971, pp. 249–275 and *op. cit.* (footnote 33 above), pp. 97–169; for Benghazi, Riley, *Benghazi II*, pp. 145–177 (ER amphoras).

⁸⁸ *Ostia III*, fig. 368, pp. 460–462; MR amphora 3 at Benghazi. In Corinth, as in Athens, the micaceous water jar appears by the first half of the 1st century; see *Agora V*, F 65, p. 17 with discussion and references.

⁸⁹ Wright, *Hesperia* 49, 1980, nos. 107–110, pp. 160–161, 172–173, pl. 33.

moldmade lamps at least one of the two “Ephesos type” lamps (Broneer type XIX) is probably misplaced here.⁹⁰ As an import **138** should be dated no later than the first quarter of the 1st century and is therefore among the earlier pieces in the cellar fill. The local example, **139**, could, however, fall later; like **33** from the well fill it has a groove near the edge of the base,⁹¹ and it is very carelessly made, the two halves of the mold not fitted squarely together. Of the moldmade lamps of Roman tradition most are handleless lamps with volutes on the shoulder and a relief discus (Broneer type XXII); **144** and **145** are the only fragments of typologically later types.⁹² This suggests that the Broneer type XXII lamps (like **141** and **142**) were current at the period represented by the other ceramics in the cellar fill, a date which, as we have seen, is best estimated as the middle or third quarter of the 1st century.⁹³ **140**, certainly an Italian import, has typological parallels at Haltern in the first decade after Christ, and the probability that its discus copies a sculptural type perhaps also suggests an early date. Together then **140–142** suggest the same span of 50 to 70 years already indicated as the span of the deposit. The later end of this range is given additional support by **144** and **145**, both of which may be Italian imports. At Corinth Broneer suggested that such lamps should be dated after the middle of the century,⁹⁴ but more recent scholarship has tended to place them in the last third or last quarter of the 1st century. Both types appear at Pompeii, and a date towards the end of the third quarter of the century is therefore permissible for **144** and **145**. No other fragments of this kind were found in the cellar fill, and the types may have just been introduced at this time. **143**, a faience lamp near Broneer type XXII, is of interest primarily as a novelty, one of the rare Egyptian imports which appear in 1st-century Corinth.⁹⁵

The glass in the cellar fill included molded and mold-blown glass in small quantities⁹⁶ and a greater amount of “colorless” (i.e. greenish or turquoise tint), blown-glass vessels from both eastern and western sources.⁹⁷ The shapes in the catalogue are representative of

⁹⁰ Both **138** and **139** come from the top of the well-shaft; it seems likely that they, or at least **138**, should be associated with the well fill, but they are considered with the cellar fill for the sake of consistency. See above, pp. 274–275.

⁹¹ A feature which appears very rarely on these lamps. Considering the contexts of these two examples, I wonder about the possibility of influence from Augustan Roman moldmade lamps.

⁹² I mention here also, although I have excluded it from the catalogue, a wall fragment of an unglazed Corinthian lamp of Broneer type XXVII in lot 1976-117. I initially considered that this gave a clue to the date of the redeposition of the cellar fill, that is to the repair of the building as opposed to the breaking of the vast majority of the ceramics. Further research, however, has not suggested that any of the other material would be more comfortably accommodated after A.D. 100 than before *ca.* A.D. 75, and I am now inclined to consider this single fragment as contamination.

⁹³ In fact on this type nozzles of the later varieties illustrated by Loeschke (*Lampen*, abb. 1) and duplicated by Broneer (*Corinth* IV, ii, fig. 37:431 and 432) are rare at Corinth. The later rim forms are also rare. This is best explained by the suggestion that Corinthian lampmakers began to copy the type in an early form (basically at the stage represented by Wright, *Hesperia* 49, 1980, nos. 115, 116, pl. 33 and by **141**, **142** here) and thereafter made it essentially in isolation from its western evolution. Hence to western eyes the Broneer type XXII lamps in the cellar fill would appear at least a quarter century earlier than the sigillata or the glass.

⁹⁴ *Corinth* IV, ii, p. 82.

⁹⁵ For others of this date see Wright, *Hesperia* 49, 1980, no. 128, pp. 164–165 and Williams and Zervos, *op. cit.* (footnote 80 above), no. 49, p. 80, pl. 17.

⁹⁶ With these should probably be considered MF-1976-59, a “Sidonian” mold-blown fragment, described above in footnote 20.

⁹⁷ Cf. the glass that was found in Hayes’ area C behind the South Stoa, which was published as a deposit by

those in the cellar fill: **146** and a second similar "pillar-molded" bowl, at least two other indented beakers like **148**; in addition there were a few (two or three) rims comparable to *Corinth* XII, no. 651 and at least three unguentaria, all too fragmentary to be catalogued or drawn. Isings dates monochrome bowls like **146** primarily to the Claudian-Neronian and Flavian periods⁹⁸ with few colorless examples dated any earlier. **147** is probably western, of about the middle of the 1st century. The indented beaker **148**, which has an exact parallel from Cyprus, also has parallels at Pompeii, although the general type is much more common in the 2nd century. It is notable that Isings grouped the Corinth parallels to **149** and **150**, *Corinth* XII, nos. 645 and 646, with the indented beaker as exceptions under her form 35. **151**, an emerald-green plate, is perhaps transitional between the molded-glass forms which imitate sigillata (or metal) and blown examples of the same forms in which both the upper and lower moldings are tubular;⁹⁹ since the latter are dated in the second half of the 1st century, **151** perhaps belongs to the middle of the century. Although circular beads with trailed-on threads have been found previously in Corinth,¹⁰⁰ no others of the "melon" shape as **152–154** have been catalogued; they were perhaps influenced by beads of the same shape in faïence.¹⁰¹

Little can profitably be said of the miscellaneous finds of bronze, bone, and terracotta. **155**, a bronze nail-head, is of a type (attested in four sizes) which was considered to be of the Greek period by Davidson; but none comes from a securely Hellenistic context at Corinth, and two-thirds of the contexts are early Roman in date. The bone implements **157** and **158** are distinguished by having a small knob at one end and a single groove at the opposite end, where something may have been attached. **159** and **160** are ordinary bone handles, presumably Roman in date, but of the terracotta objects the figurine fragment **161**, the mold fragment **163**, and the loomweight **165** are probably Hellenistic. **162** and fragments of other terracotta masks which have been found in this general area of the site are Roman.¹⁰² The function of **164** is unknown; one wonders if it could have been a potter's wheel,¹⁰³ but it would have been difficult to balance, and this area of the site is remote from the known kiln sites, which tend to be strung out along the terrace at the northern edge of the city.

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The upper part of the well-shaft and the cellar were filled with material quite different in character from that in the lower part of the well or in the floor deposit. Although a few pieces can be connected to other pottery from the building, most can not, and this large fill seems to have been brought in from outside as a secondary dump. The bulk of its contents ranges in date from the first or perhaps the second quarter of the 1st century well into the third quarter. I have tried to show above that the material in the cellar fill is directly

Davidson in *Corinth* XII, p. 78. Her nos. 597, 636, and 656 were found with Hayes' no. 45 against the rear wall of storeroom XXVI; the remainder of the glass was found within the drain (area CD).

⁹⁸ Isings, pp. 18–19.

⁹⁹ For example, *Corinth* XII, no. 631, p. 99, fig. 8 or Hayes, *Glass*, no. 130, p. 55, fig. 3 (Isings form 41a).

¹⁰⁰ *Corinth* XII, nos. 2444 and 2445 are considered Roman.

¹⁰¹ *Ibid.*, nos. 2418–2421, pp. 288, 291, pl. 121.

¹⁰² Williams and Fisher, "Corinth, 1974: Forum Southwest," *Hesperia* 44, 1975 (pp. 1–50), no. 14, p. 14 with note 27, pl. 3.

¹⁰³ I owe this suggestion to Henry S. Robinson.

comparable to that in the deposits published by Hayes from behind the South Stoa. I would argue that the similarity is more than one of date, that both are redeposited fills, one connected with a rebuilding after an earthquake, the other with an extensive remodeling of the area behind the central part of the South Stoa, which seems to have involved the construction of the South Basilica and probably other structures further west.

Literary and epigraphic sources have been adduced for an earthquake at Corinth in A.D. 77. Malalas records that Vespasian came to the aid of the city after a major earthquake; the month was June, the year unrecorded.¹⁰⁴ Dean and later West have argued that a fragmentary inscription on an architectural block (I-14), datable between April and July 1, 78, suggests a date for the earthquake of June, A.D. 77,¹⁰⁵ and this date has been generally accepted by scholars working at Corinth.¹⁰⁶ Since 1931, however, a number of other Flavian inscriptions have been recovered, which probably result from the same event.¹⁰⁷ It now appears even more clearly therefore that I-14 provides only a *terminus ante quem* of 78, and the earthquake can be no more closely dated than between A.D. 70 and 77.

To this evidence may now be added the physical evidence of the South Stoa deposits and the cellar fill. Both are associated with rebuildings, the latter demonstrably a rebuilding following serious earthquake damage. Hayes argued that the South Stoa material should be dated between A.D. 55 and A.D. 70, "substantially earlier than A.D. 79 (Pompeii)."¹⁰⁸ He seems to have been unaware of the historical evidence for a Vespasianic earthquake. His primary reason for differentiating the Corinth and Pompeii material was the relative lack of "Late Italian" material in the Corinth deposits.¹⁰⁹ More recent investigations by Pucci at Ostia and Pompeii, however, have confirmed that the decorated "Late Italian" sigillata is basically post-Pompeian.¹¹⁰ The presence of a piece of decorated "Late Italian" sigillata in the South Stoa deposit should therefore draw the Corinth and Pompeii groups of material together rather than push them apart.¹¹¹ One may place more emphasis therefore on the

¹⁰⁴ Ioan. Malalas, *Chronogr.* x, p. 261 (Bonn).

¹⁰⁵ L. R. Dean, "Latin Inscriptions from Corinth, III," *AJA* 26, 1922 (pp. 451–476), no. 46, pp. 464–465; A. B. West, *Corinth*, VIII, ii, *Latin Inscriptions 1896–1926*, Cambridge, Mass. 1931, no. 20, pp. 18–19.

¹⁰⁶ See for instance, S. E. Freeman, in *Corinth* I, ii, p. 233 (Temple E); R. Stillwell, *Corinth* II, pp. 135–136 (Theater); *Corinth* VIII, iii, nos. 84, 85 (Theater), no. 86 (Propylaea); S. S. Weinberg, *Corinth* I, v, p. 76 (South Basilica); Williams, MacIntosh, and Fisher, *op. cit.* (under 87 above), pp. 32–33 (bath north of the Peribolos of Apollo, paving of the Lechaion Road); Williams and Zervos, "Corinth 1983: The Route to Sikyon," *Hesperia* 53, 1984 (pp. 83–122), pp. 86–87; Slane, "Italian Sigillata Imported to Corinth," *Rei Cretariae Romanae Fautorum Acta* (1985–1986; in press); and *idem*, *Corinth* XVIII, i, *passim*.

¹⁰⁷ The work of rebuilding probably went on for years. Note two inscriptions of the sons of Vespasian (*Corinth* VIII, iii, nos. 84 and 85, the former of Titus in A.D. 79–81) to be associated with the rebuilding of the Theater, and also the epigraphic and numismatic evidence that the Propylaea was rebuilt under Domitian (most recently *Corinth* VIII, iii, no. 86, with references). During Vespasian's reign the official name of the colony was changed to Colonia Iulia Flavia Augusta Corinthiensis (*Corinth* VIII, iii, no. 82, with commentary pp. 42 and 45).

¹⁰⁸ Hayes, *Hesperia* 42, 1973, p. 447; see also p. 448.

¹⁰⁹ Hayes was unaware of H. Comfort's (unpublished) observation that a distinction must be made between the undecorated and the decorated products of these "Late Italian" potters, of which few of the latter appear at Pompeii. See now G. Pucci in *Ostia* III, p. 319, note 4, but cf. O-C 1054 69h. in one example.

¹¹⁰ See previous note.

¹¹¹ The products of this "Late Italian" group of L. Rasinius Pisanus, S. Mu(rrius) Fes(tus) and affiliates are not especially well represented at Corinth; only 12 pieces of relief ware catalogued and 25 stamps on plain

South Gaulish relief sherd (Hayes, no. 114) dated A.D. 70–85, and perhaps on the Nero-nian-Vespasianic piece from the cellar fill (footnote 15 above). The latest lamps and glass from the cellar fill should also be dated close to their Pompeian counterparts. The coin of Nero (A.D. 66–68) from the cellar fill adds further weight to the argument. The material from both the South Stoa deposits and the cellar fill should be associated with a severe Vespasianic earthquake, which damaged Corinth between A.D. 70 and 77.¹¹²

CONCLUSIONS

The two new deposits from the Early Roman Cellar Building provide no new evidence for the use of the building, whose function is still unclear. The history of the building can, however, be further elucidated, and the deposits throw additional light on the history and economic connections of the colony at Corinth in the first century of its existence.

Except for the amphoras, the material in the well fill can be accommodated in the relatively short span of the last decade before Christ and perhaps the first few years of the new era. A degree of uncertainty exists here because the number of western imports, which can be more closely dated, is so few, but this is the date they suggest. Although it is of more limited range, the material in the well is thus contemporary with the typologically earliest material in the floor deposit from room 2. In the absence of other evidence for the date of construction, the evidence of the well fill and the floor deposit thus suggest that the Roman Cellar Building was built in the last decade before Christ, when a set of ceramic vessels was acquired for it. The stratigraphic evidence indicates that the well fill was dumped in at one time, half filling the shaft. Since this apparently occurred before the Tiberian earthquake and the well-shaft then remained open (but unused?) for another fifty or so years, the occasion for the dumping of the fill is unexplained. (But so, in fact, is the purpose of the well-shaft.) After suffering minor damage and repair in the earthquake of A.D. 22/23 (raised floor level of room 2), the building was severely damaged in the Vespasianic earthquake. Once again repaired, this time the basement and stairwell were filled in, probably to add greater stability to the structure. The repair seems to have been successful, as the building continued to stand into the 4th century.

Corinth's position in the economy of the third quarter of the 1st century is in most ways an extension of the position already established in the first quarter.¹¹³ By now Corinth was receiving more Achaean products than she had earlier, but as these are mostly regionally manufactured (?) plain wares, one may wonder if they are evidence of Corinth's growing consumption of local produce. The main focus was still the east–west link across the Isthmus. The Italian connection remained strong, as one might in any case have predicted from the emperor's presence in Achaia for an extended period in A.D. 66–68. In the presence of South Gaulish and "Late Italian" sigillata, African and Spanish as well as Italian

ware. As of 1984 the stamps represent only 3.6% of the Italian stamps in Corinth. *Contra*, Hayes, *Hesperia* 42, 1973, p. 446, note 58.

¹¹² It must be remembered, however, that life at Corinth continued. In neither case are we dealing with an *in situ* destruction debris but rather with the re-use of that debris in construction fills. The possibility of occasional post-earthquake pieces can not therefore be discounted, although none can be positively identified (see footnote 90 above).

¹¹³ Wright, *Hesperia* 49, 1980, p. 174.

amphoras, glass, and the latest lamps, Corinth provided on a smaller scale the same amenities as an Italian city such as Ostia. But the character of the eastern end of this trade route had already altered by the third quarter of the century. Rather than stretching east as far as Syria, the sources east of Corinth now seem to be largely, and diversely, Aegean. A single piece of fine ware from Cyprus probably attests transshipments in southwestern Asia Minor, just as the few pieces from the Black Sea probably bespeak a northeastern Aegean (Pergamum?) transshipping point. But many other Aegean sources seem to be involved as well, and Corinth now appears as a nexus of Aegean trade.

More surprising, in the light of the extended east-west trade route across the northern Mediterranean in the first quarter of the 1st century, is Corinth's position at the end of the last decade before Christ. The differences between the well fill and the floor deposit are striking and precisely definable: the presence of (eastern) transport amphoras, almost totally lacking in the floor deposit, which perhaps reflects a difference in use; the strong bias toward an eastern Aegean, gray-ware source or inspiration for the lamps (with a total lack of western examples); the dearth of western imports in general; and perhaps the absence of glass vessels in the well fill. At this time Corinth's western contacts are clearly few and probably recent. The city seems to have been completely bound up in an eastward-looking trade, which included both the Aegean and Syria. The local ceramic industry was just beginning to develop and its products were basically what one might have found at any eastern Greek city such as Athens or Knossos. Whether this reflects the position of the colony as it slowly established itself or whether it reflects more generally the situation of Mediterranean cities in the first years of the Empire is not yet clear. The well fill and the floor deposit demonstrate that it was in the last years of the 1st century B.C. and the first years of the century following that western imports began to reach Corinth in rapidly increasing numbers and that Corinth, like contemporary Knossos and perhaps other provincial capitals, began to show greater western influence than other eastern cities.

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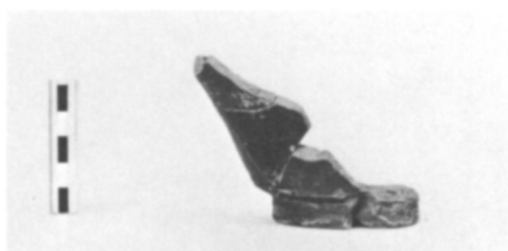
Addendum: I regret that P. M. Kenrick, *Excavations at Sidi Khrebish Benghazi (Berenice)* III, i, *The Fine Pottery* and D. M. Bailey, *Excavations at Sidi Khrebish Benghazi (Berenice)* III, ii, *The Lamps* (Supplement to *Libya Antiqua*), Tripoli 1985 appeared after this article was in press. The similarities to and differences from the economic relations at Corinth are striking; see respectively pp. 493–496 and 191–192.



a. Upper part of wall between Rooms 1 and 3, north face



b. South wall of cellar



7



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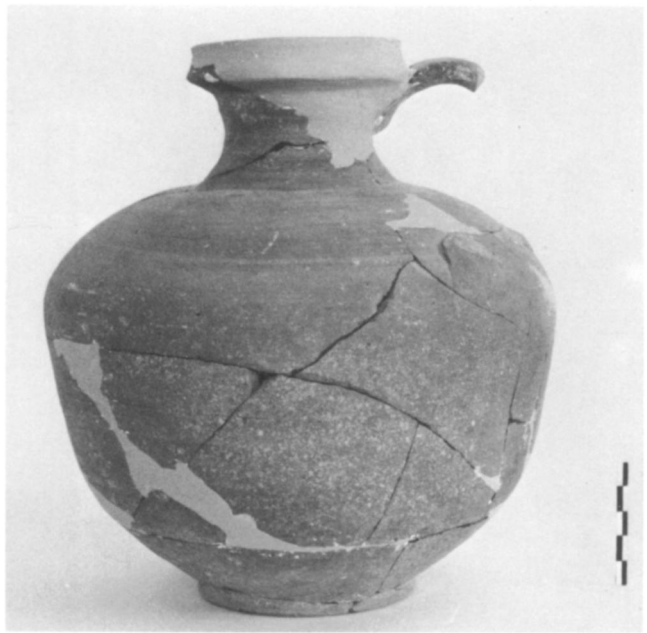


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PLATE 62



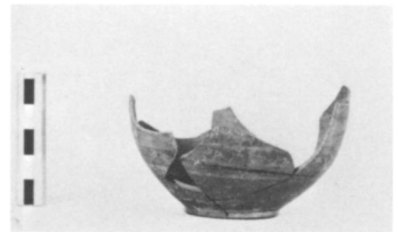
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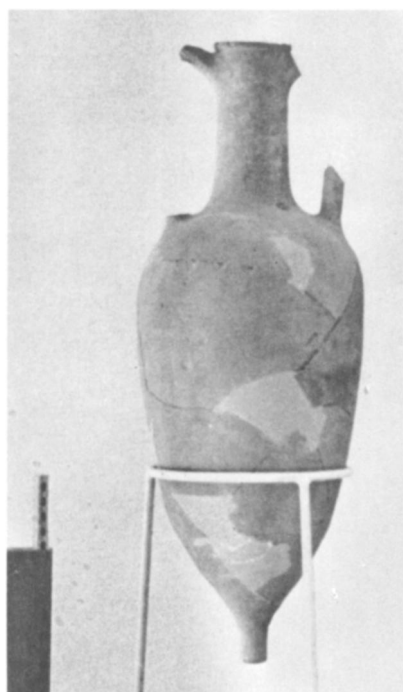
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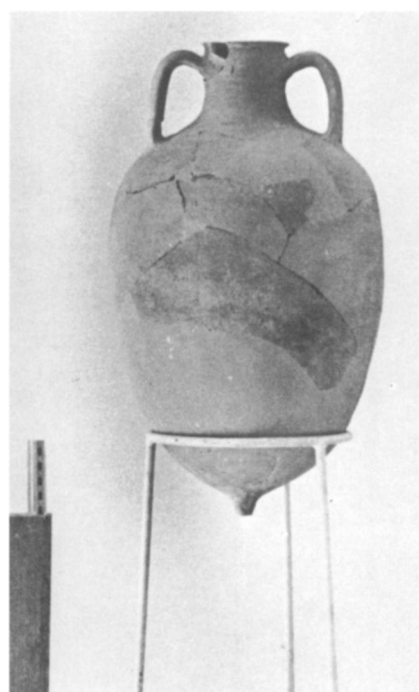
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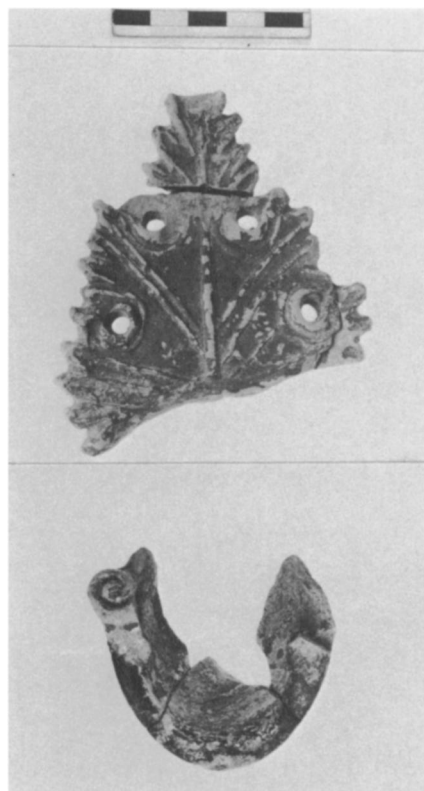
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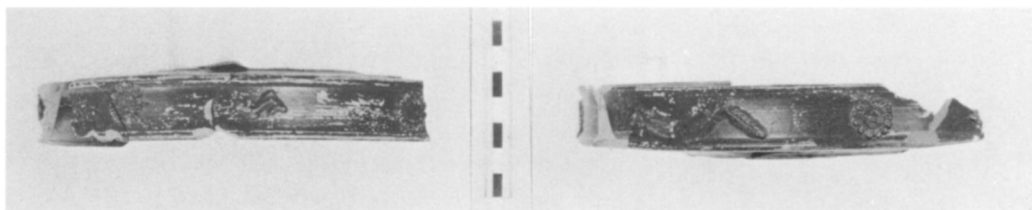


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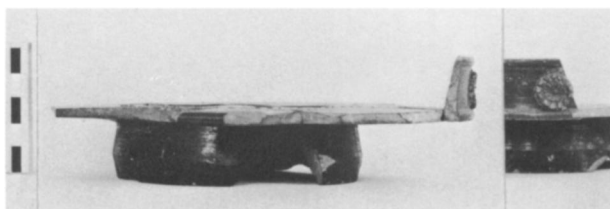


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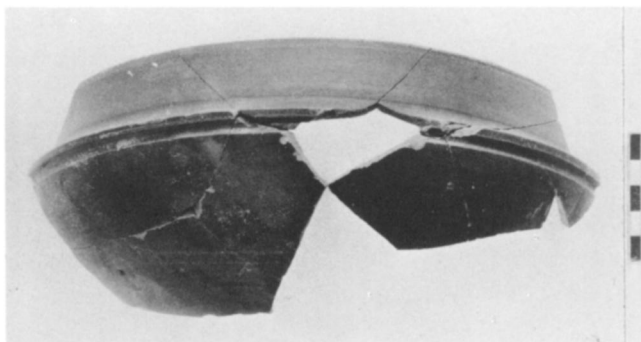
PLATE 64



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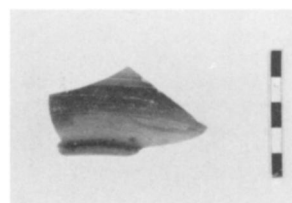
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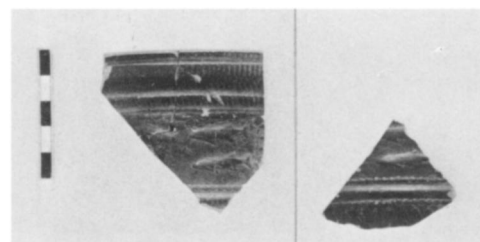
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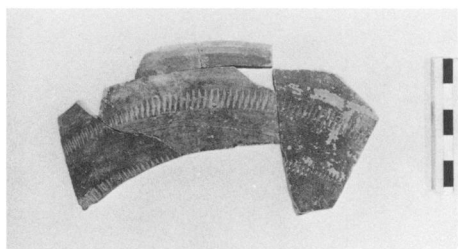
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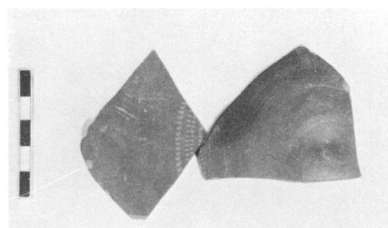
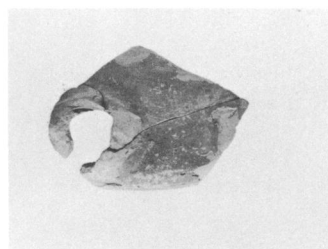
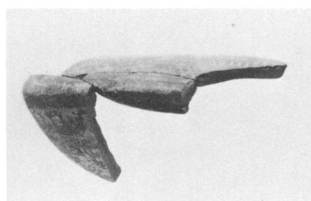
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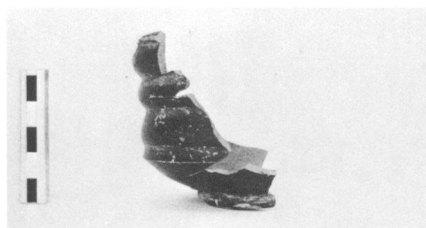
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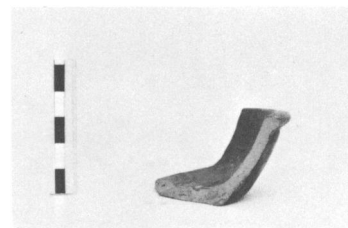
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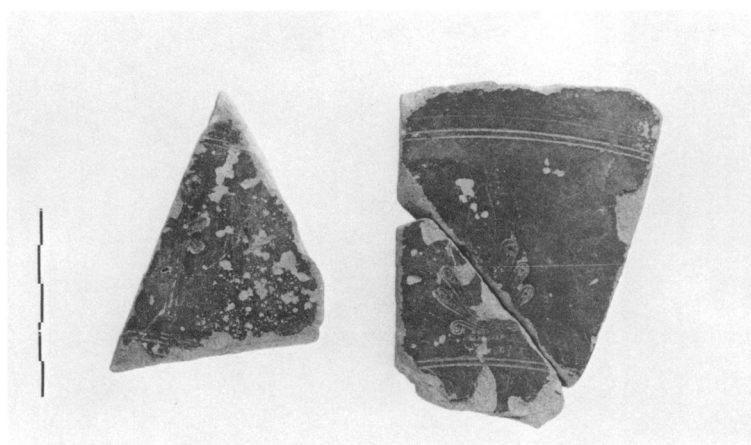
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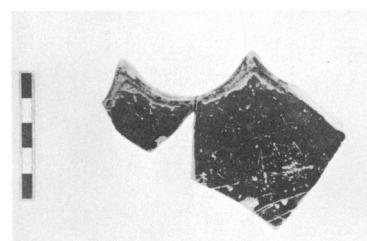
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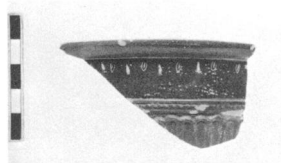
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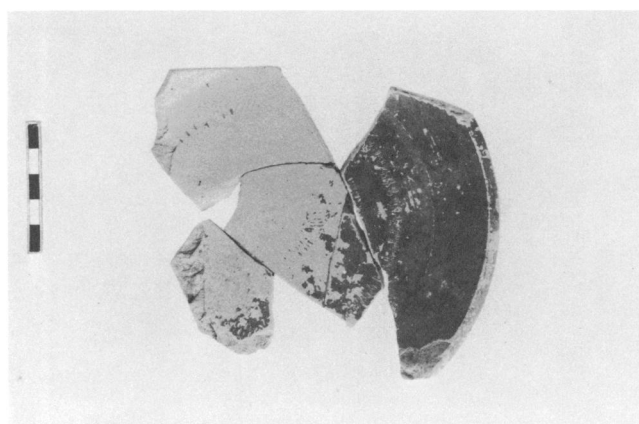
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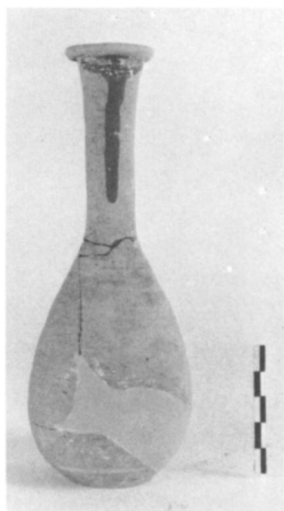
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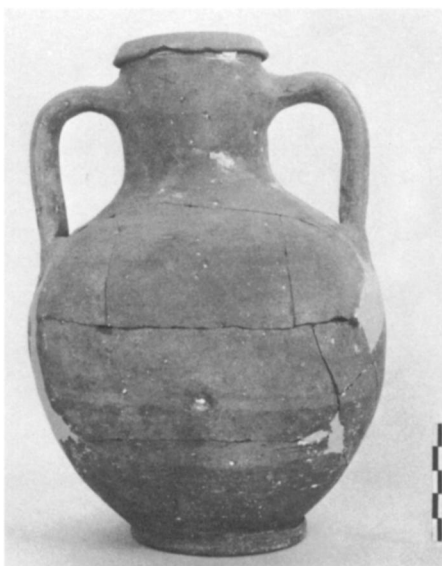
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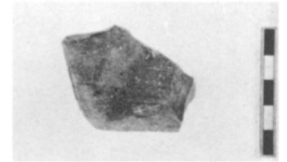
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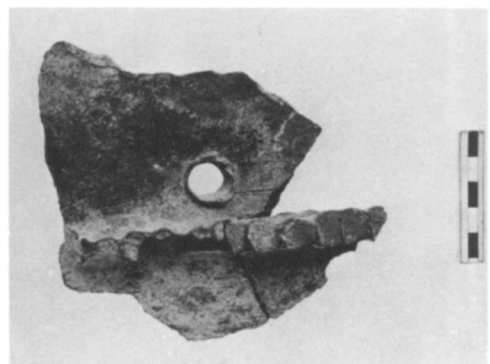
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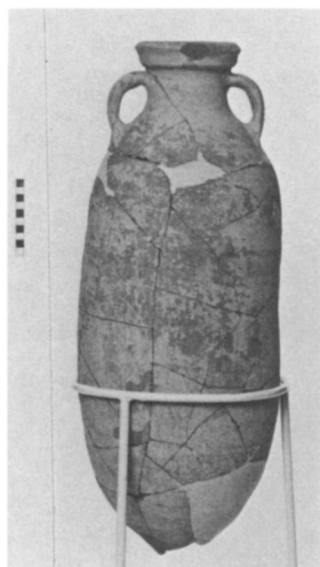
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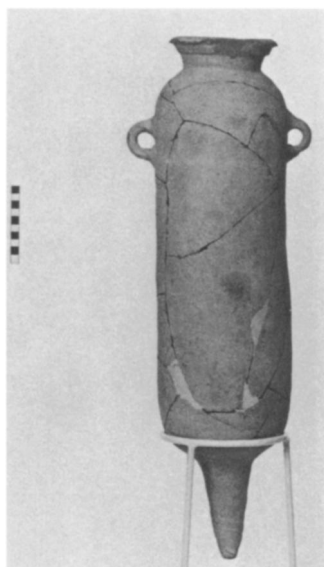
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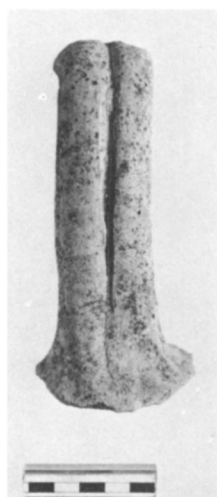
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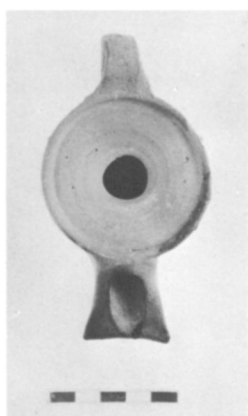
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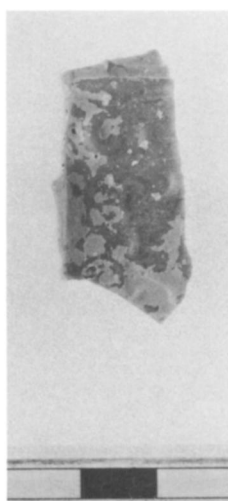
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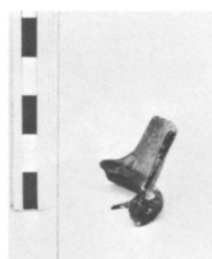
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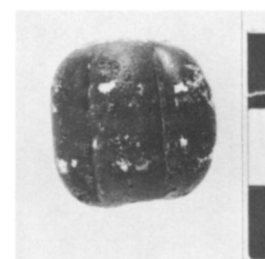
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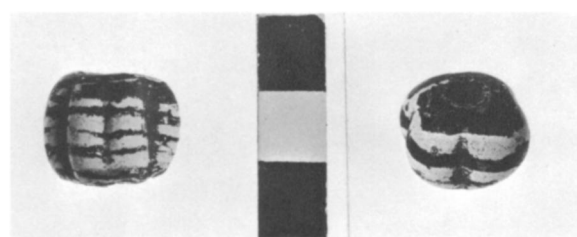
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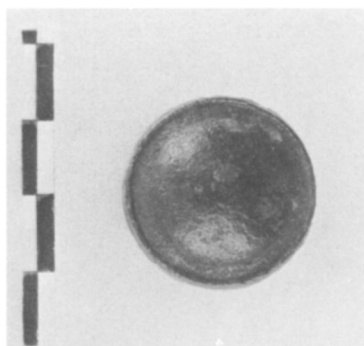
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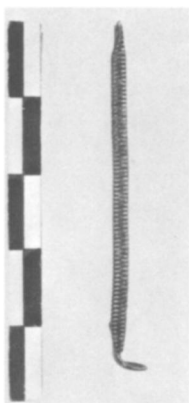
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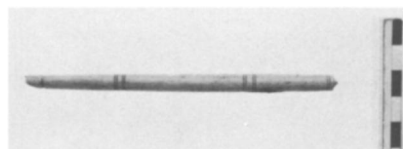
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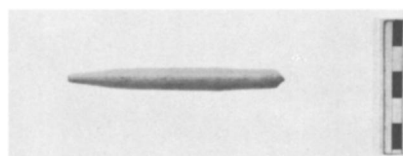
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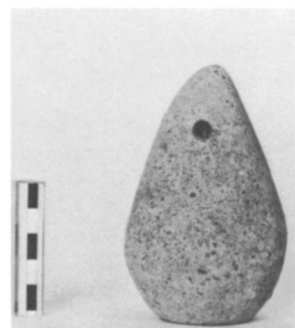
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